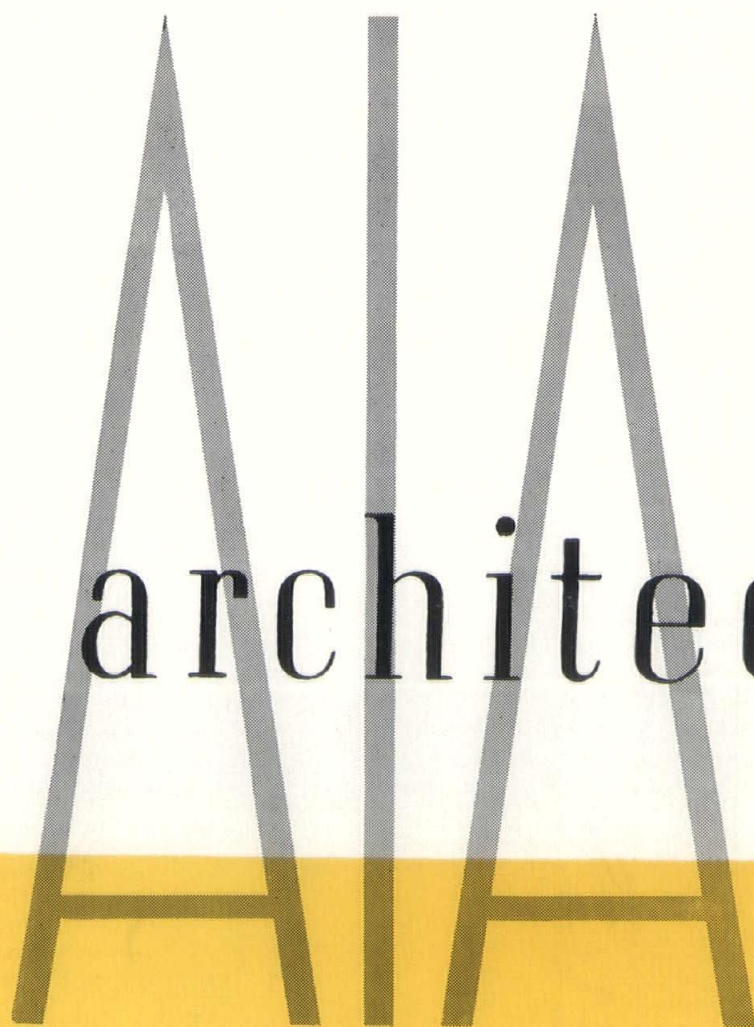


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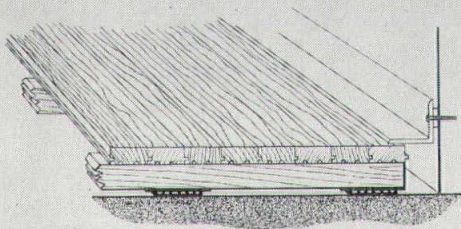
SEPTEMBER, 1957

new permaCushion[†] rock maple gym floor



The flooring of this new PermaCushion gymnasium installation is $\frac{33}{32}$ " thick, $2\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, strips of Dri-Vac treated, first grade Northern Hard Maple.

The architect who designed the gymnasium says the installation is "proving very satisfactory. Coaches and players as well as visiting coaches, players and officials have commented quite favorably on the resiliency of the floor . . . it is a first-class installation. As architects, we will be pleased to recommend this floor to clients." Similar comments on the nearly one-half million feet of PermaCushion floors now in use attest to its acceptance.



Air channeled GRS cushioned pads assure uniform, permanent resiliency, prevent sleepers from contacting slab and allow for cross ventilation under entire floor. With void between flooring and wall, plus the fact that no part of the floor is anchored to slab, floor system expands and contracts without "cupping" or "buckling." Power nailing method of installation assures perfectly nailed floor, eliminates hammer marks and broken tongues.

the only truly resilient free-floating floor with dimensional stability.

Here's the floor that has permanent resiliency and dimensional stability built right into it. It's the new PermaCushion* system, the floor that actually floats on GRS resilient pads and is entirely separated from slab and other structural members. The unique construction of the specially engineered and compounded pads *cushions* the floor to assure uniform, permanent resiliency. And since no part of the floor is anchored to slab, the entire system can expand and contract without warping, "buckling," or "cupping." This ability to relieve stress results in dimensional stability unmatched by virtually any other floor.

Besides its resiliency, stability and the natural beauty and warmth of wood, PermaCushion offers such benefits as elimination of moisture transmission from slab, a warm, dry subfloor assured by cross ventilation under the floor, unusual long-wearing qualities and great structural strength. And compared to substitute floors, it's remarkably economical in the long run.

For your next gymnasium or auditorium job, look into the advantages of PermaCushion. For full details, including tailored specifications and estimated costs, call or write us.

Developed especially for the PermaCushion floor system, Dri-Vac vacuum preservative treatment is available on all our hardwood floors for economical protection against moisture absorption, shrinking, swelling, grain raising and checking plus complete protection against termites and fungi attack.

*T.M. Reg. U.S. Off.

† Patent Pending

G. E. WEAVER CO., INC.
1147 Mishawaka Ave. Ph. ATLantic 8-1458 South Bend 15, Ind.

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

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SEPTEMBER, 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

The President Speaks . . .

LIFE magazine in its presentation of the Air Force Academy Chapel reported to the public that the design was controversial. Controversial!! What a pity! To me it is one of the finer and more inspiring pieces of Religious Architecture of the 20th Century, comparable to the superb post World War II design of the new Coventry Cathedral and -in their day- to the better of the Gothic Cathedrals. It is truly an expression of our time



and definitely should be considered the work of masters of Architecture. The Air Force should be congratulated on the approval of it and I only hope they will be able to withstand the inevitable criticism of those who, metaphorically speaking, are always snapping at the heels of progress.

To me the Air Force Academy Chapel proves that Architecture belongs in the hands of the ARCHITECT and not the numerous ersatz Architects, who are encouraged by the unenlightened would-be intellectuals, owners, etc., and who must by force, share much of the blame for many of

the course works of architecture which are perpetuated for damnation by our progeny.

Our laws must be revised to protect the unsuspecting public, not only in health and structure, but also good design. Architecture belongs in the hands of the Architect . . . and the future architects. We must realize that a graduate in Architecture has four to five years academic design training and he must also pass a State Registration Requirement in Architectural Design, including Structural Design. The law, however, permits Professional Engineers to practice Architecture! It seems, therefore, that they should also be examined in Architectural Design. A structurally sound piece of bad design is only structurally sound—nothing else. I wonder what my Professional Engineering Colleagues, who are practicing Architecture, will have to say about this.

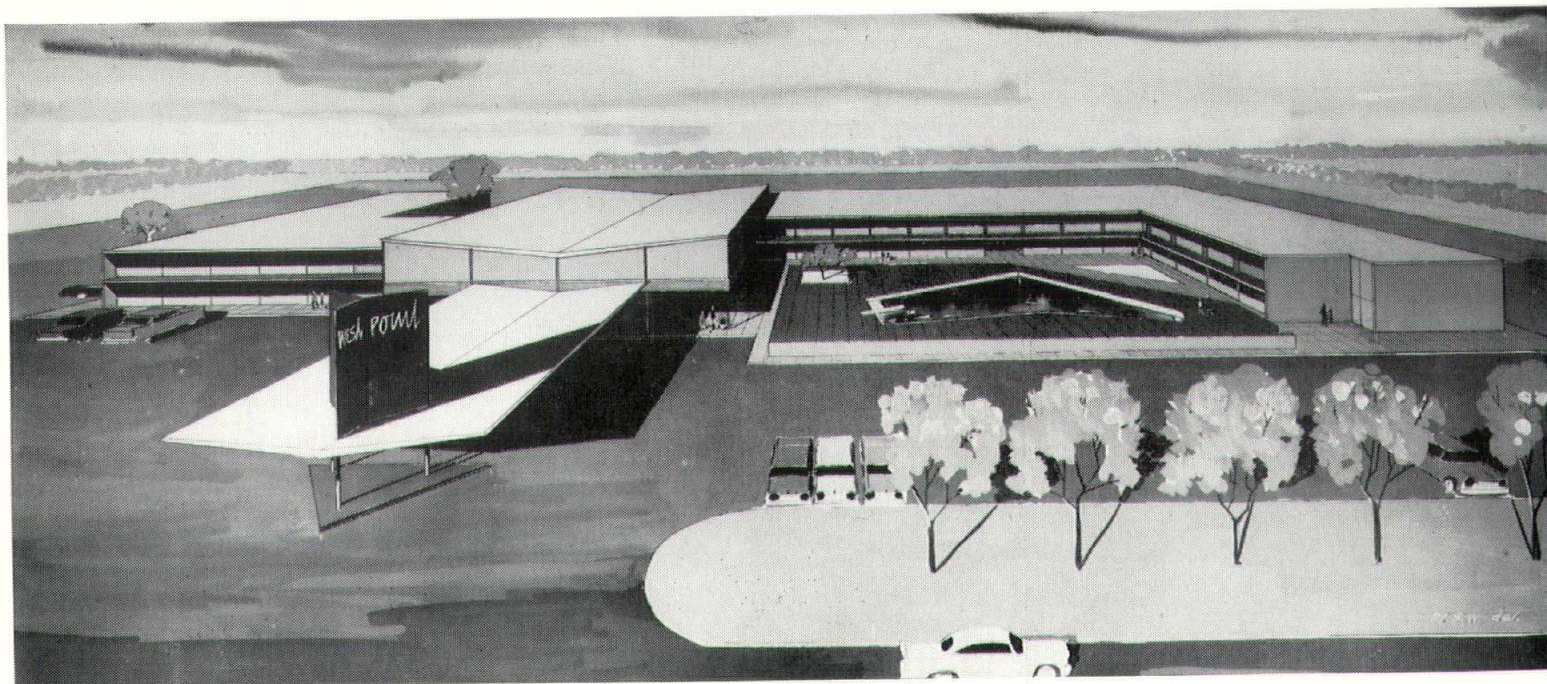
A better understanding by the public as to the qualifications which should be possessed by the professional man responsible for an Architectural project will go a long way toward the realization of more Architecture of the design quality of the Air Force Academy Chapel.

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

New Items Welcomed By Indiana Architect

The INDIANA ARCHITECT invites contributions from members of the Indiana Society of Architects and all registered architects concerning news of their current and future projects as well as information about architectural happenings in their communities. The magazine also welcomes to its new columns any personal news that would be of general interest. All contributions should be sent to: The INDIANA ARCHITECT, 5930 Gladden Dr., Indianapolis 20, Ind.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The reader's attention is called to note the special "All-American Bicentennial Report" which has been inserted as a part of this month's Indiana Architect. For your convenience, it may be removed as a unit from the magazine for separate filing. Written and compiled by Edward D. Pierre, F.A.I.A., I.S.A., it represents many years of thinking and endless hours of preparation. Mr. Pierre received a great deal of assistance from the I.S.A.'s Centennial Committee members, officers, and fellow members.



NEW UPSTATE LANDMARK—Construction is expected to start immediately on the new Westpoint Hotel in Lake County. The \$1,300,000 structure, designed by James M. Turner, Hammond architect and past president of the Indiana Society of Architects, will be located on a five-acre site northwest of the intersection of Calumet Ave. and 141st St., and U. S. highways

41 and 12, adjacent to the Westpoint toll gate on the new Indiana Toll Road. The ultra modern structure will combine the convention and business facilities of a commercial hotel with the luxurious conveniences of today's popular highway motels. It will be fully equipped with a swimming pool and play space for the small fry. Completion is expected by next August.

"A NEW CENTURY BECKONS"

All American Bicentennial Plan

☆ 1776 ☆ 1876 ☆ 1976 ☆

*Special Report of Sesquicentennial Committee
Indiana Society of Architects, A. I. A.*

EDWARD D. PIERRE, F.A.I.A., *Chairman*

FOREWORD

In the Fall of 1951 the INDIANA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, a chapter of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, reorganized its Public Relations Program.

A committee was appointed and given instructions to proceed with the development of a National Community Relations Program that could be executed at the local level.

At the 1952 Annual Meeting the following resolution was unanimously passed by the membership:

WHEREAS: The American people are patiently waiting for some great force of leadership in the field of Community Planning . . .

WHEREAS: The Architect, by virtue of his training and position, has an extra responsibility to his community . . .

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the American Institute of Architects Develop An Effective and Inspiring Program In the Fields of Community Architecture and Planning.

On the following pages is outlined a Plan for the Development of American Communities and Countrysides.

The American Institute Of Architects

The American Institute of Architects is dedicated to the betterment of the Profession of Architecture as a vital force concerned with the Planning of Human Environment in the United States. The Institute has a membership of 11,500 registered Architects throughout the nation.

Each of the 124 chapters of the Institute is an autonomous unit in seeking solutions to the problems of planning the physical environment of its community.

A half century ago under the leadership and vision of Daniel H. Burnham the American Institute of Architects made a great contribution when it restored to the nation the L'Enfant conception of the Capitol City.

Later as President of the Washington Fine Arts Commission Mr. Burnham was largely responsible for the selection of the site of the Lincoln Memorial and the selection of the Architect for the Memorial.

"Mr. Burnham was a dreamer who spoke the language of the people. He gave America the truths he knew and slowly they stretched out their hands to receive the gifts."

The Profession— It's Place in America's Future

Edmund R. Purves, Executive Director of the American Institute of Architects outlined in the Institute Journal of December 1955, and January 1956, a course of action for the Profession. According to Mr. Purves:

ARCHITECTS LIVE IN TWO WORLDS:

1. THE INSTITUTE—The intimate charming world of the American Institute of Architects—*"Where we dream great dreams and think great thoughts."*
2. THE PROFESSION—*"The outside world of the construction industry with its competing and conflicting forces."*

America needs a program uniting our worlds of great thoughts under the inspired leadership of the American Institute of Architects.

A PROGRAM BASED ON FAITH, TRUTH, ORDER, and IDEALS:

- ☆ FAITH—*in the future under God.*
- ☆ TRUTH—*as the basis for all decisions.*
- ☆ ORDER—*as opposed to chaos, and confusion.*
- ☆ IDEALS—*as they relate to the future of children.*

The Institute Takes A Bold Step

On February 27, 1957, the following resolution was unanimously passed by the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects:

WHEREAS: America needs an inspiring goal and a plan of leadership for attaining that goal . . .

WHEREAS: The Fourth of July, 1976, will be the greatest date of the century, and could well serve as a goal for an all American plan for building American communities . . .

WHEREAS: The American Institute of Architects stands for the highest ideals of attainment in Community Planning . . .

WHEREAS: The AIA theme "A New Century Beckons" would be ideal under which to launch a long-range Community Planning Program . . .

WHEREAS: Sponsorship by the AIA would win the support of all Architects, the Construction Industry, etc., and all citizens interested in the future of children . . .

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the American Institute of Architects accept sponsorship of the plan as an educational, public relations, and public service project . . .

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the project be known as The All American Bicentennial Plan for the development of American Communities and Countrysides.

Letter Received from AIA Executive Director Edmund R. Purves: March 11, 1957

"We are pleased to note for the record that the following actions were adopted unanimously by the board:

RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects herewith records its appreciation for inspiring plans being developed for the All American Bicentennial.

RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Institute herewith endorses the plan as it has been presented . . .

. . . a plan of great vision and tremendous scope. We all hope it can be brought to fruition."

Edmund R. Purves F.A.I.A.
Executive Director.

All American Bicentennial Plan— ☆ 1776 ☆ 1876 ☆ 1976 ☆

Providing for the Bicentennial Celebration of the Declaration of Independence in 1976.

Also a plan for the orderly development of American Communities and Countrysides to be accomplished in four stages—1961, 1966, 1971 and 1976.

Purposes and Objectives:

- To establish a new standard of leadership in the field of community architecture and planning.
- To demonstrate the need for long range planning in all communities throughout the nation.
- To encourage the formation of Metropolitan Plan Commissions.
- To aid in the development of the integrated community in which all citizen groups will have a voice.
- To win the understanding and support of the construction industry.

- To create an annual travelling exhibit of Community Architecture and planning to be exhibited throughout the 48 states.
- To develop a Community Relations Program that will win high preference with TV, movies, the press, etc.
- To give recognition to communities and make national awards for Community Architecture and Planning.
- To provide a text book for use in schools; also a manual for community use.
- To alert the country to the challenge of the automobile.
- To cooperate with "Main Street, 1969."
- To develop a practical plan for making America beautiful and *slumless* by 1976.

"A New Century Beckons"—

Inspiring AIA theme to urge men on.

OUR FIRST INTEREST is in the early decades of the *New Century*.

OUR GOAL—*The Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.*

July 4th, 1976, will be the greatest date of the century—A date big enough to serve as *high point of a long range planning program for the development of American communities and countrysides.*

To aid the planning processes we have divided the first two decades into *four stages* as follows: 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1976.

FIRST STAGE—1957-1961:

1957—AIA Centennial, Oklahoma's Fiftieth Anniversary;

1958—Minnesota's Centennial Celebration;

1959—Oregon Will Be 100 Years Old;

1961—Kansas, 100; Arkansas, 125, Centennial of Civil War.

SECOND STAGE—1961-1966:

1962—Delaware, 175; Pennsylvania, 175; New Jersey, 175; Louisiana, 150; Michigan, 125; Arizona, 50, and New Mexico, 50.

1963—Connecticut, 175; Georgia, 175; Massachusetts, 175; Maryland, 175; New Hampshire, 175; New York, 175; S. Carolina, 175; Virginia, 175, and W. Virginia, 175.

1964—N. Carolina, 175; Nevada, 100; Montana, 75; S. Dakota, 75; N. Dakota, 75, and Washington, 75.

1965—Rhode Island, 175; Idaho, 75, and Wyoming, 75.

1966—Vermont, 175, and Indiana, 150.

THIRD STAGE—1966-1971:

1967—Kentucky, 175; Mississippi, 150, and Nebraska, 100.

1968—Illinois, 150.

1969—Alabama, 150; Main Street, 1969.

1970—Florida, 125; Texas, 125, and Maine, 150.

1971—Tennessee, 175; Missouri, 150; Iowa, 125, and Utah, 75.

FOURTH AND FINAL STAGE—1971-1976:

1973—Wisconsin, 125.

1975—California, 125.

1976—Colorado, 100; Ohio, 174, and THE ALL-AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL celebrating the 200th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and THE NEW AMERICA "SLUM-LESS"

The Indiana Sesquicentennial Celebration in 1966

Indiana is making great preparations for its *One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary in 1966*.

THE INDIANA SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION. At the last session of the State Legislature an Indiana Sesquicentennial Commission was created with the following purposes:

- a. *To prepare and execute plans for an educational Sesquicentennial of the State.*
- b. *To arrange exhibits, pageants, and celebrations to illustrate the epochs of growth in Indiana.*
- c. *To reveal past and present resources in each field of activity.*
- d. *To teach the development of Industrial, Architectural, Agricultural, and Social Life and the conservation of natural resources.*
- e. *Programs that will benefit the general welfare, health, and safety of the citizens of Indiana.*
- f. *A LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE COMMUNITIES AND COUNTRYSIDES IN THE STATE OF INDIANA . . .* This program to culminate in 1966 and to be part of The Sesquicentennial Celebration.

FIRST STAGE—1961:

A concentrated program of Education to acquaint the Citizens of Indiana with the need for Community Architecture and Planning.

The appointment of committees on Community Architecture to serve the needs of the various communities of the state.

To assist the Indiana Sesquicentennial Commission in every way.

SECOND STAGE—1961-1966:

The Indiana Sesquicentennial Celebration . . . showing progress being made in every community and county of the state.

OTHER OBSERVANCES:

"Main Street, 1969"; Indianapolis, 1971; U. S. A., 1976.

Community Architecture

With new Freeways, Throughways, and Expressways, crisscrossing every community the City of Indianapolis is taking steps to meet the problems surely to arise.

At the request of J. Paul Frank Jernegan, Chairman of the Civic Design Committee of the Indiana Society of Architects, the following committee was appointed by the Indianapolis Section ISA:

George Caleb Wright, *President Metropolitan Plan Commission.*

Calvin S. Hamilton, *Executive Director Metropolitan Plan Commission.*

Don Clark, *President Indianapolis Section ISA.*

Joe Cezar

Wilson L. Ford

Harry Cooler

Wesley P. Martin

Tom Dorste

Ray Thompson

John Fleck

Evans Woollen, III

Edward D. Pierre, *Chairman.*

INDIANAPOLIS PLAN—The original Ralston plan of the Down Town Mile Square has served for generations without physical change. Then came the automobile and changed our way of life.

A MASTER PLAN IS COMING UP—The Metropolitan Plan Commission is working diligently on a Master Plan to coordinate the proposed improvements, of which a few are listed below:

Freeways, Throughways, Expressways, Highways, etc.

One-way Traffic Pattern (permanent)

Comprehensive Parking Plan

Pedestrians, Malls, and Gardens

City, County Building

Police Station and County Jail

Auditorium and Convention Hall

State Office Building Group

Transportation Center

Redevelopment, Renewal, Slum Clearance

James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Highway

Lockerbie Fair—A Childrens' Center

Circumferential Highways

Underground System

Air Services

Disaster Plan

The Indianapolis Resolution

WHEREAS: Indianapolis, the Capitol City of Indiana, is known throughout the civilized world for the original pattern of its downtown mile square.

WHEREAS: The original plan designed by Alexander Ralston in the year 1821 has served the generations without change.

WHEREAS: The automobile and other factors have rendered certain parts of the plan obsolete, hazardous, uneconomic, and downright ugly.

WHEREAS: Hoosiers have a deep-rooted interest in any contemplated change or addition to the original Ralston pattern.

WHEREAS: A comprehensive plan of all proposals shall be made and widely publicized before a single major project is too far advanced.

WHEREAS: Members of the Architectural Profession and other planning professions, are interested in seeing a community relations program that developed the public understanding, and appreciation for the seriousness of the problems involved.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the Indiana Society of Architects go on record as favoring the formation of an organization that will serve the following purposes:

1. Serve as an educational means of acquainting the public with the planning needs.
2. Give all interested citizens a voice in these important civic matters.
3. Enable those interested to cooperate with the Metropolitan Plan Commission.
4. To make all citizens feel they have a part in making Indianapolis a better city in which to live.

All American Bicentennial Plan In Operation

Undisputed AIA Leadership in Community Architecture.

Adoption of All-American Plan by chapters.

Support of Organized Construction Industry, civic groups, etc.

Well organized and equipped Metropolitan Plan Commissions.

Highest standards of Public and Community Relations.

Cooperation with American Planning and Civic Associations—
"Main Street, 1969."

Cooperation with State Chapters on Annual Nationwide Celebrations.

Master Plan for Every Community.

Coordination of Community Groups.

SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE
INDIANA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

909 Architects Bldg.

Indianapolis 4, Ind.

City Planners Focus Attention On Seminar at Notre Dame

An urban planning seminar of major importance currently is underway at the University of Notre Dame. Nine more dates remain on the program which extends through January 10.

Providing comprehensive discussions of the various vital areas of city planning, the program covers such topics as:

1. The nature and purpose of city planning.
2. Methods of putting the plan into effect.
3. Urban design—the aesthetic aspects of city planning.
4. Urban renewal—the rebuilding and renewing of our existing cities.
5. The metropolitan problem—its solution through planning.
6. The role of the architect, civil engineer and other professionals in city planning and renewal.

Authoritative lecturers from the City Plan Commission of Detroit and the Department of City Planning of Chicago comprise the seminar's speaking bureau. They include:

City Plan Commission of Detroit—

Charles A. Blessing, B. Arch. C.E., M.C.P., Director of Planning; Carl W. Almblad, B. Arch., Principal Planner; Harold Black, B.A., M.A., Senior Social Economist; Thomas B. Brademas, B. Arch., M.C.P., Senior City Planner; Norbert H. Gorwic, Ing. Arch., DIPL. C.D., Senior City Planner.

Department of City Planning of Chicago—

Daniel J. Ferrone, B.F.A.L. Arch., Chief Zoning Division; Herbert W. Landt, Public Information Officer; Paul N. Zimmerer, B.A., M. Sc. (Econ.), Chief Research Division.

A schedule of the remaining lectures, dates, locations, and speakers is outlined below. Further information may be obtained from Professor Frank Montana, Head of the Department of Architecture, University of Notre Dame.

Oct. 4—2:00-4:30 P.M., Law Auditorium, Mr. Landt.

"The St. Lawrence Seaway and Mid-America." The St. Lawrence Seaway, its problems and prospects for Chicago and the entire midwest. The Chicago Port Development and its impact on the Calumet Area, northern Indiana and southwest Michigan.

Oct. 11—8:00-9:30 P.M., Engineering Auditorium, Mr. Brademas

"The Master Plan and Its Elements." A detailed discussion. Reason for the various studies and their relationship. Effectuating the master plan—legislation for planning and zoning ordinance, subdivision regulations, the capital improvement program.

Oct. 18—2:00-4:30 P.M., Law Auditorium, Mr. Ferrone.

"Zoning." The development of the concept of zoning, its purpose and practice. The performance type zoning ordinance as contrasted with the permissive ordinance. The development of the new Chicago Zoning Ordinance.

Oct. 25—8:00-9:30 P.M., Engineering Auditorium, Mr. Black.

"The solution of a City Planning Problem." The background studies and organization of a work program with reference to an actual problem.

Nov. 8—8:00-9:30 P. M., Engineering Auditorium, Mr. Gorwic.

"Urban Design." The aesthetic aspects of city planning and replanning with emphasis upon balance, proportion, scale, colour and texture. Various examples of past and present day solutions to urban design problems both in the United States and Europe.

Nov. 15—2:00-4:30 P.M., Law Auditorium, Mr. Zimmerer.

"The Chicago Metropolitan Complex—Present and Future." The growth of the Chicago Metropolitan Area, its future prospects and problems, and its relationship to the four states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Attempts at finding solutions through planning. The need for interstate cooperation, attempts to date.

Nov. 22—8:00-9:30 P.M., Engineering Auditorium, Mr. Almblad.

"Urban Renewal." The rebuilding and conserving of our existing cities. A discussion of the urban renewal program with a step by step discussion of the development of actual urban redevelopment and neighborhood conservation projects.

Dec. 6—8:00-9:30 P.M., Engineering Auditorium, Mr. Brademas.

"Metropolitan Planning." The vise of the metropolitan community, the problems of urban sprawl, approaching a solution, with special reference to the South Bend-Mishawaka metropolitan area.

Jan. 10—8:00-9:30 P.M., Engineering Auditorium, Mr. Blessing.

"A Comprehensive Planning Program for a Large American City." A discussion of the tangible and intangible value of such a program with illustrated examples. City planning as a career, its qualifications and rewards.

Accredited Schools Named by N.A.A.B.

A total of 47 schools throughout the country have been approved as accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board. The list, which is revised annually, is valid only until the Board issues another list. Members of the N.A.A.B. include Warren D. Miller, of Terre Haute, also a member of the Indiana Society of Architects. The N.A.A.B. was established in 1940 by joint action of the American Institute of Architects, the Association of Collegiate School of Architecture, and the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

Following are the accredited schools for 1957-58:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.
University of California.
Carnegie Institute of Technology.
Catholic University.
University of Cincinnati.
Clemson A. & M. College.
Columbia University.
Cornell University.
University of Florida.
Georgia Institute of Technology.
Harvard University.
Howard University.
Illinois Institute of Technology.
University of Illinois.
Iowa State College.
Kansas State College.
University of Kansas.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Miami University.
University of Michigan.
University of Minnesota.
University of Nebraska.
North Carolina State College.
University of Notre Dame.
Ohio State University.
University of Oklahoma.
University of Oregon.
Pennsylvania State University.
University of Pennsylvania.
Pratt Institute.
Princeton University.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.
Rhode Island School of Design.
Rice Institute.
University of Southern California.
Syracuse University.
Texas A. & M. College.
Texas Technological College.
(Provisional)
University of Texas.
Tulane University.
University of Utah.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute.
University of Virginia.
Washington University.
University of Washington.
Yale University.

Mishawaka Architect Reports on Inspectors Association Confab

The recent annual convention in South Bend of the Indiana Inspectors Association produced some items of especial interest to architects. The organization includes, among others, city building commissioners and Bert J. Westover, director of the Administrative Building Council.

Panel members who participated in the convention's lively discussions included Byron M. Radcliff, Director of Research and Development for Place and Co., Inc.; James A. McCarthy, Professor of Structural Engineering at Notre Dame University; Herbert F. Harrison, Chief Electrical Inspector for the city of South Bend; Robert L. Huff, Director-Secretary of South Bend's City Plan Commission; Rudolph J. Tenkonohy, Tenkonohy & Collins Consulting Engineers, South Bend; Irving J. Smith, South Bend City Attorney; and Paul Frank Jernegan, A.I.A., a member of the Indiana Society of Architects.

In a special report for the Indiana Architect, Mr. Jernegan submits the following notes:

"Probably the most important matter from the architect's standpoint was the discussion relative to the 'stamping' of drawings by unqualified professionals and by engineers, in particular, who had neither prepared nor

checked the drawings which they certified. Bert Westover, in explaining the position of the state in this, stated that even though he knew the drawings many times were stamped without being either drawn or checked by the party certifying, that after cursory examination by his office, he was forced to approve, due to the failure of the state laws to specifically forbid it. Vigorous objection to this policy and interpretation was made by Mr. Verner Lane, the South Bend building commissioner, and particularly by Professor McCarthy from Notre Dame. As a member of the State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, Professor McCarthy emphatically made this very important point. Namely that the state and its Administrative Director had very specific and definite authority,—as well as a moral obligation,—to prevent such practice and to refuse to approve it. He contended that the mere fact that the law did not differentiate specifically between one type of professional engineer and another still did not over-rule or otherwise make ineffective the feature of the law which states that the engineer must be 'competent.' He stated that the professional engineers' board held that, therefore, any engineer who was not a structural engineer was not to be considered competent to certify structures and buildings unless he could prove conclusively his competence in that specific field and that, therefore, electrical, mechanical and other types of professional engineers could not certify these buildings unless they did, by examination or otherwise, prove competent structurally.

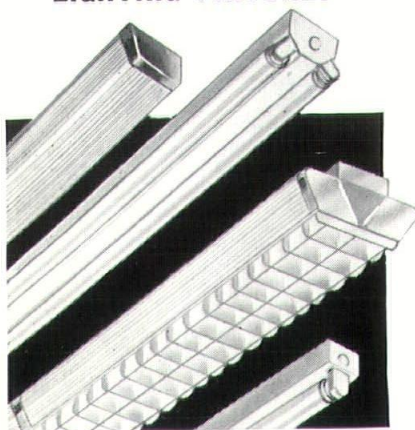
"Mr. Westover was appraised of this, of course, and expressed surprise. With the leverage of such public support from the engineers, it would seem that this would be an excellent time to try to end this extremely unfortunate practice."

Another enlightening statement made by the building commissioner of the city of Gary was that in 15 years of serving that city, he had scarcely ever seen an architect or an engineer supervising or inspecting their respective jobs and that the matter of making the project conform to code and otherwise provide inspection was dumped entirely in his department's lap. He even suggested that in view of the fact that he had this responsibility he didn't see why he and his office couldn't certify the drawings themselves even though he did not have a license to practice as an architect or engineer.

Professor McCarthy and I both took issue with this in the strongest possible terms. I also stated that in most cases architects preferred or even insisted on including supervision in their services and that the present law was weak in that it did not require as part of the certification that supervision be included, since the best prepared drawings and specifications could, of course, be completely sabotaged when competent supervision and control is not made part and parcel of the entire project. There was general agreement among the building commissioners and inspectors present that they much preferred to have a good set of drawings and specifications prepared by competent professionals, either architects or engineers, and that they welcomed additional cooperation with these two professions on a greater scale than at present, including much more supervision.

"This briefly summarizes some of the more important matters discussed. Professor McCarthy presented a paper on "Structural Design and the Inspector." He included some pointed analyses of recent structural failures in Indiana buildings."

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I.S.A. Calendar of Events for 1957-58

DATE	TYPE OF MEETING	LOCATION
1957—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

Church Construction Increases 18%; Use of Stained Glass Follows Suit

Government construction officials recently reported that the first seven months of 1957 showed an increase of 18 per cent in the construction of churches and religious buildings throughout the country. This represented a total of 475,000,000 dollars for the first seven months of 1957 as opposed to a total of 404,000,000 dollars for a similar period in 1956.

Coinciding with the increased activity in the construction of religious buildings is the increased interest in the use of stained glass.

Efrem Weitzman, the first American artist to receive a government grant (Fulbright Scholarship) to study the art of stained glass in France, reports on the high caliber of creativity displayed by contemporary French stained glass artists. Recently returned to the United States Mr. Weitzman comments on a situation of unparalleled opportunity existing in France for artists, as well as on many items of considerable interest to architects, clergymen, and manufacturers.

The modern renaissance of the ancient art of "vitraux," Mr. Weitzman states, is the direct result of progressive leadership from the French Government through its organ of reconstruction, Les Cooperatives de Reconstruction D'Eglises Sinistrees. Commissions are being given to highly promising young artists as well as such established artists as Villon and Chagal. And a remarkable liberality and catholicity of taste has been exhibited in permitting these artists to exercise complete freedom in their designs. As a result one may often be surprised to discover a non-objective window in a Romanesque church; and perhaps equally surprising is the eminent success of this combination. Says Mr. Weitzman, "This makes clear that the contemporary artist can speak with the same spiritual authority as artists in other times."

"The fallacy of general public feeling that the replacement of shattered windows in ancient churches should imitate the antique style of the earlier windows is thus brought to the fore. American clergymen and architects could well afford to take note of what is being done in France. It has been demonstrated that value resides in the spirit in which the work of art is conceived rather than in the aping of that which belongs to another time."

In 1956 the recipient of an unprecedented Fulbright to study stained glass in France, Mr. Weitzman explains that whereas most Fulbrights spend the study period at a university, he felt that the most valuable use of his time would be in a personal examination of the windows. As a result he travelled for eight months to visit not only the famous masterpieces of stained glass art, but also many lesser known treasures located in the small villages. His itinerary was recommended to him by leading workers in the field, and covered significant works both ancient and modern.

New Dues Structure Approved by A.I.A.

The Indiana Society of Architects have received final approval from the American Institute of Architects for adoption of the amendments to the I.S.A. by-laws which will provide for increased dues and necessary assessments.

In a letter dated Aug. 7, 1957, to I.S.A. secretary Arthur R. Broecker, the Institute wrote:

"Under authority vested in me by the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects, it gives me pleasure to advise you that the amendments to Article 2, Section 5, Paragraphs (a) and (b); Article 4, Section 7 (b); and Article 17, Sections 1 and 2, as adopted by the Society (Indiana Society of Architects) at its meeting on June 15, 1957, and described in your letter of July 30, 1957, hereby are approved." Signed: Edward L. Wilson, F.A.I.A., Secretary, American Institute of Architects.



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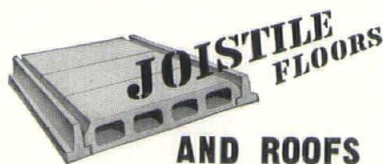
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