

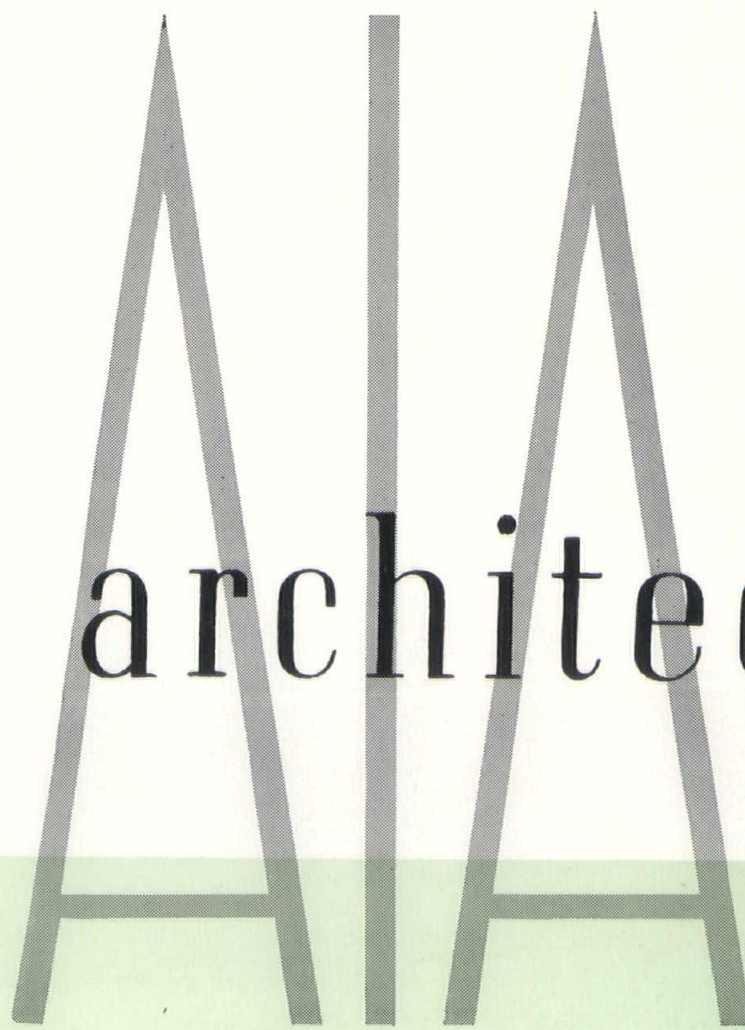


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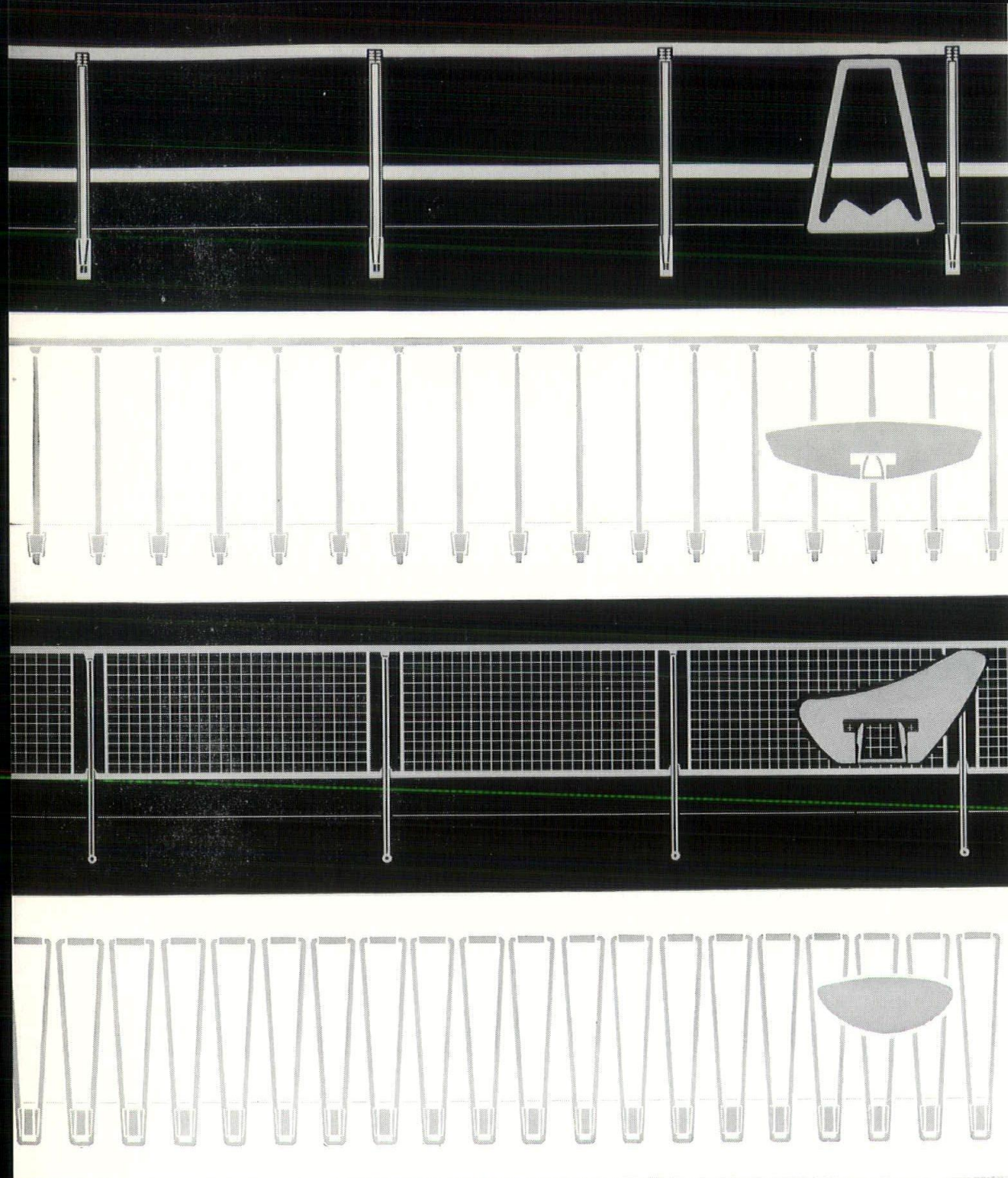
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A CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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*The opinions expressed in the Indiana Architect written by various members of the Indiana Society of Architects or persons who are not members of the I.S.A. do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Society unless specifically stated.—The Publication Committee.*

Cover Design by RONALD M. STRANDJORD, Indianapolis



# School Construction Needs Cooperative Planning

By WILBUR YOUNG  
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Considerable attention in recent magazine articles gives one the unpleasant impression that taxpayers' money is being wasted through needless and uncalled for extravagance in schoolhouse construction. These articles have implied that school administrators are determined to build monuments and school facilities for the frills of education. It is the writer's contention that early, continuous and cooperative planning between the architect and the school and community will do much to alleviate this condition in the State of Indiana. This past year our school administrators and architects have constructed 2267 functional and vitally needed classrooms. In-

School board members, administrators, teachers, architects, and citizens must approach school building planning by taking a good look at the kind of space and equipment teachers and pupils need and can use to best advantage in teaching and learning and then design buildings that will meet these essentials. They should also keep in mind the future needs of the school considering not only enrollment expansion, but curriculum change and development. The beauty of a new school building lies in its utility. If it is a useful building, it facilitates teaching and the learning process.

All school buildings involve relatively large sums of public funds. Wise and economical use of money for buildings is a grave responsibility which rests largely on the board of education as the legally constituted governmental body for education in the community. Forward looking boards of education recognize the fact that the school building will stand for many years as a symbol of the trust the community has placed in the integrity and educational leadership of the respective board members.

To achieve real economy and educationally sound facilities, the educators and the architects in Indiana must work together in designing and constructing school buildings. The community gets more educational value per dollar when school buildings are planned and constructed in terms of the educational program to be housed. Rapport between those doing the planning must be at an optimum. Considerable thought must be given to the physical and psychological impact of the building upon its occupant.

Failure to do necessary planning may result later in the process of shaping a school program to fit a poorly planned building. This early planning of new school facilities falls under the jurisdiction of the legally constituted board of education. They are the ones to determine the organization for planning, structuring the time schedule, and selecting the personnel involved. The superintendent, as the executive officer of the school system, is the authority-figure in the study and should provide the leadership and direction necessary. This preliminary planning should be initiated at least two years prior

to construction. Many Indiana communities use this period of time in reappraising their present educational offering and in planning for the upgrading of their total curriculum.

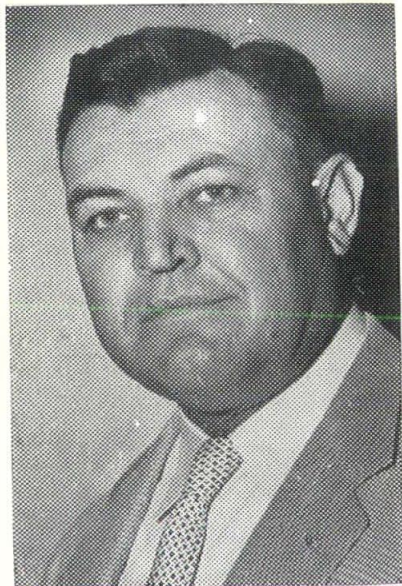
All of the communities' resources should be utilized in framing early educational specifications for school construction. Students, parents, teachers, school plant consultants, city planners, staff officials and other agencies and individuals should be involved in the formulation of these educational specifications. These recommendations or educational specifications will serve as functional guides to the superintendent, the architect, and other specialists in developing the recommendations for the community's school. Through discussion of these educational specifications with the architect, the construction will be a custom job for the community. These educational specifications should contain a brief, clear, and concise statement of the school's philosophy or the scope of its educational experiences future as well as present. Also presented in these educational specifications will be information of the background of the community. The community's needs, composition, and desires will be expressed.

These educational specifications should point out the proposed educational program of the contemplated school building. The purposes of the building, the present and future enrollments, the size of the groups with which teachers will work, the summer and community use of the buildings, the age levels of children to be served, and the curriculum to be offered must be stated with clarity and specificity.

After these functional guides have been developed, the architect and board should have a thorough oral discussion of them. It is not the purpose of these educational specifications to vitiate the architect's creative ability, but rather to free and stimulate it. The architect should be willing and able to design within the framework of the budget and educational specifications. His job is not completed once final plans have been approved. He must provide supervision until the building is finished and accepted.

We in the Department of Public Instruction are making every attempt to keep aware of current thinking, practices and trends so that we may assist you to develop buildings that are educationally sound and in which a good environment for learning may be created. We can be more effective in our assistance to you, however, if we are allowed to work with you in the early stages of your planning and in the drafting of your educational specifications.

The degree of success achieved in a new building will be measured in terms of the extent to which the new building achieves the purposes for which it was planned. Let us in Indiana have early and continuous planning by the architect and the school officials developed in a harmonious spirit so that we may move forward with our school construction



WILBUR YOUNG

diana school board members, administrators, and architects who have given generously of their time and interest to get the very best and functional classrooms possible for the citizens of their community, have a responsibility to be alert and well informed people.

Under our system of education a community constructs the kind of school it wants and the kind of school it is willing to pay for and feels it can afford. Our Indiana communities know that for young people a school should represent the most attractive and imaginatively stimulating place in the community, and that it should be the very best school both physically and educationally that the community can afford to build and operate. We must constantly keep in mind this fact that a school plant provides the environment for a variety of experiences and learning.

Economy in school building construction can be attributed to many factors, but certainly, cooperative and careful planning is decisive in achieving the best possible school for a community at the lowest possible cost.



# Noted Architect Awes Indianapolis

Frank Lloyd Wright, world-famed architect, has convinced at least a handful of Hoosiers that his tongue is just as glib as his drawing board is imaginative.

In his recent Indianapolis visit the colorful Mr. Wright awed and amazed his listeners by making some highly uncomplimentary observations about buildings, planning, and Indianapolis in general. He appeared under joint sponsorship of Indianapolis Art Association and Business Furniture Co., which handles Wright-designed products. Although he addressed a turn-a-way throng at John Herron Art Institute, his off-the-cuff, if not caustic, remarks uttered at a cocktail reception preceeding his speech are the ones most likely to be remembered.

Typical Wright-isms would include the following:

"I didn't remember Indianapolis at all. But I remembered the monument (Soldiers and Sailors Monument), and I suppose that's its purpose."

About the same monument: "Those soldiers and sailors are a long time back. It might better be dedicated to some architect who killed his grandmother to get a job."

"Indianapolis, like every big city, is doomed. The only good building I saw here is the one used by J. C. Penny's downtown, which is a little radical. It probably was designed by some out-of-town man."

About filling stations: "Just this morning I sent in plans for an overhead filling station; you can't hit anything when you drive in."

"My mile-high building is just simmering now. As long as I don't try to get some one to build it there's no one to say it's no good."

About television sets: "Someone has said that stuff is chewing gum for the eyes."

On decentralization of cities: "Everything moves faster now. A hundred years long ago is 10 years in today's mode of progress. Can't you see this city going out (to the suburbs)? And when it does, you'd better get out of the way."

The volatile, white-thatched designer did, however, have a nice word to say about Weir Cook Airport: "It was very nicely designed." Weir Cook was designed by the office of Edward D. James, Indianapolis architect.

(Editor's Note: A prominent Indianapolis architect answers Mr. Wright on Page 9.)

## DID YOU KNOW

that the state of Indiana ranks third in the United States in steel production (and has the world's largest steel plant); is the first in the United States in musical instruments, gasoline pumps and refrigerators; third in motor vehicles and parts; fifth in rubber, and first in building limestone?



Frank Lloyd Wright, volatile "dean" of American architects, at left, is shown chatting with Indianapolis Architect Merritt Harrison, right, and George Stewart, center, of Business Furniture Co., during a reception for Wright in the Indianapolis offices of Business Furniture Co.

## Home Show Sets Competition Deadline

Tuesday, December 31, is the deadline set for application in the 1958 Indianapolis Home Show Competition, and all entries must be postmarked not later than January 31, it has been annuoned.

The competition is open to any architect, architectural student, designer, or draftsman. Three prizes of \$1000, \$500, and \$200 will be awarded the top three contestants plus six honorable mention prizes of \$50 each. The designs will also be considered for selection of the centerpiece house at the Home Show, and the best 50 designs submitted will be published in a plan book to be displayed at the show.

Date of the 1959 Indianapolis Home Show is April 11 through 20.

Applications for the competition are to be sent to Richard C. Lennox, Home Show architectural advisor, 3949 Meadows Drive, Indianapolis. According to Lennox, the house must be designed for a family of four consisting of a 16-year-old son and a 14-year-old daughter. It may be a one-story or a split level plan with not more than 2000 square feet.

Judges for the competition will be Leon Chatelain Jr., president of the American Institute of Architects; Donald E. Clark, president of the Indianapolis Section of the Indiana Society of Architects; Edward D. Pierre, Indianapolis architect; O. C. Winters, builder, and Walter S. Veon, realtor.

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# The President Speaks . . .

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

We can have a much stronger INDIANA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS if we will all put our shoulder to the wheel. Our organization can do much to raise the standards of the profession and to bring to the public a



MR. MONTANA

better understanding of the Architect and his work. This will not happen without hard work and personal sacrifice of time. The betterment of our society is in the hands of our committees, the Board of Directors, and most important of all—YOU! Your Board and Committees must initiate action and you

must make yourself heard by attending the meetings of your society.

In the November issue of the "INDIANA PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER" I read a very interesting article on "THE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER AND HIS SOCIETIES" by Crawford M. Adams, P.E. which I wish all of you to take a few minutes to read. The

article applies to our organization as well—including the following which I quote—"We OFTEN HEAR THE QUESTION ASKED, 'WHAT WILL THE SOCIETY DO FOR ME?' THE PERSON WHO ASKS THE QUESTION IS NOT READY TO BE A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER IN THE TRUE SENSE OF THE WORD. A TRUE PROFESSIONAL ASKS 'WHAT CAN I DO FOR THE SOCIETY?'"

As I mentioned in an earlier issue of the "INDIANA ARCHITECT," our committees are the life of the Society and active committees are essential. Each has a job to do and the committee chairmen have an obligation to the Society. They are the prime movers of our profession in Indiana and each must do his job. Without the work of these committees such items as LEGISLATION, PUBLIC RELATIONS, MEMBERSHIP, LIASON COMMITTEES, ETC., will suffer.

I have seen other architectural societies and their committees work in our neighboring states, and I must admit that they are doing a better job. Let us show some enthusiasm for our profession in our State of Indiana and do a job. Some are already doing so—how about joining them?

## Award Nominations Deadline Set for Jan. 15

The American Institute of Architects announced today that, because of worldwide interest, extra time would be given to make nominations for the 1958 R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award—the \$25,000 honorary payment to the architect making the "most significant contribution to the use of aluminum" in the building field.

Established a year ago by the Reynolds Metals Company in memory of its founder, R. S. Reynolds, Sr., the annual Award is administered by the A.I.A.

Edmund R. Purves, A.I.A. Executive Director, explained that the first R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award attracted 86 nominations from 19 countries in 1957.

He said that the A.I.A. will accept nominations until January 15, 1958, in order to give architectural societies overseas extra time to name their nominees. This will also allow A.I.A. Chapters more time to designate their candidates, he added.

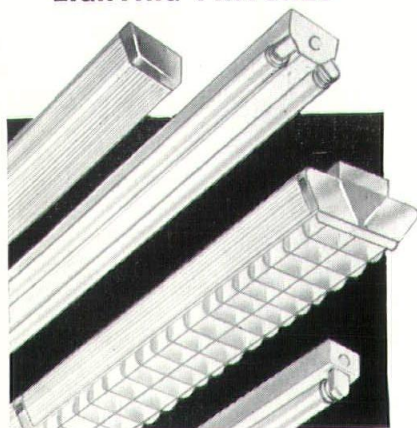
Three Spanish architects won the 1957 Reynolds Memorial Award for their design of a workers lounge at a Barcelona automobile factory. They are Rafael de la Joya, Cesar Ortiz-Echague, and Manuel Barbero Rebollo, all of Madrid, Spain.

In addition to the \$25,000 honorarium, the architect picked by the Jury also receives an aluminum sculpture, especially created by a prominent artist. Theodore Roszak, the distinguished American sculptor, created the piece awarded to the Spaniards in 1957.

The Reynolds Award may be given for any type of structure and is not restricted merely to buildings. Prime consideration is given to the creative value of the structure and its potential influence on modern architecture.

To be considered for the Award, an architect must be nominated by either: a Chapter of the A.I.A., or any architects' society or group outside of the United States, or any college or university.

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## Mrs. Anna Hunter Passes

The widow of a well-known Indianapolis architect is dead after an illness of over a year.

Anna Blanche Hunter died in her home, 3109 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, at the age of 87. Her husband, Edgar O. Hunter, who died in 1949, was a member of the Rubush and Hunter architectural firm, which designed the Indiana and Circle Theaters, the Circle Tower Building, and the Fairgrounds Coliseum.

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

DATE	TYPE OF MEETING	LOCATION
1957—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



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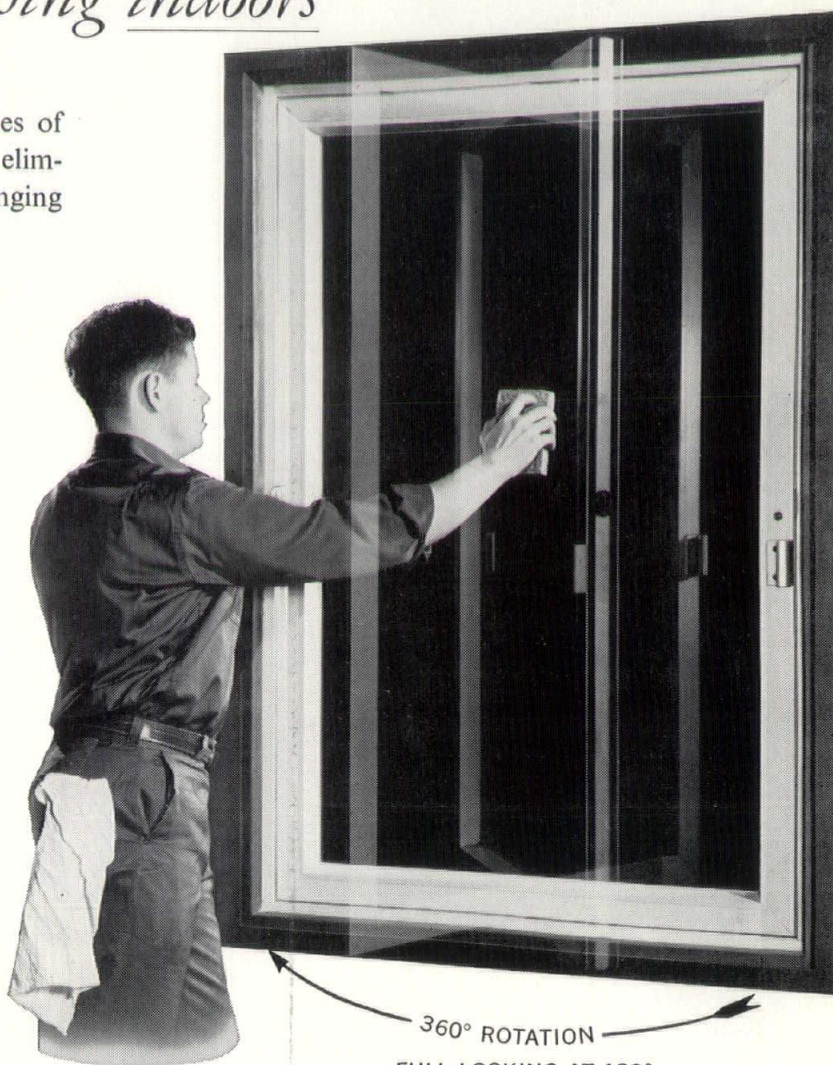
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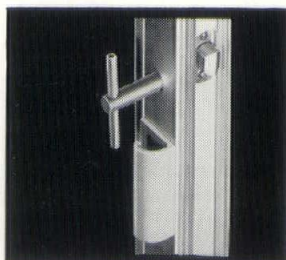
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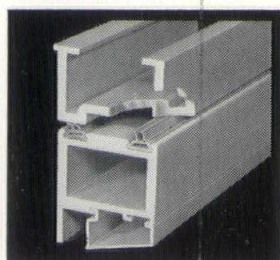
For the *utmost in building design*, specify Flour City Reversible Windows . . . *custom built to your specifications*.



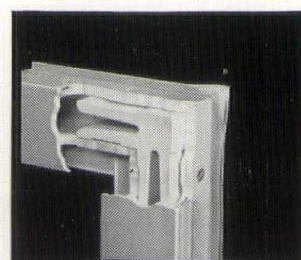
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# How a Building Committee Should Select an Architect

The selection of an Architect by a Building Committee differs in many ways from his selection by one person. An individual or a couple planning to build a home often selects an Architect as one would a doctor or a lawyer, taking into account the advice of friends who have had previous experience. A building Committee would also consider the advice of friends, but having the primary purpose of representing its organization faithfully, it should undertake a careful plan of selection to see that the Architect most fitted for the job is retained.

Most organizations are not satisfied with run-of-the-mill buildings, but wish creative answers to their building problems. Retaining the right Architect is the first step. In order to help you do this, the Washington State Chapter of The American Institute of Architects suggests the following procedure:

## The Right Architect

As a Building Committee, you should analyze your organization's needs as thoroughly as possible in order to select an Architect particularly suited to your purpose.

It is necessary to realize that the Architect does not work alone, but represents many people. He or his firm combines the qualities of creative artist, businessman, designer, engineer, salesman, educator, public

relations man, lawyer, specifications writer, draftsman, estimator and construction supervisor.

The competence of all practitioners is controlled by a state licensing law. If the problem before you requires imagination, distinctive design and farsighted technical knowledge however, you may be looking for more than competence. Some jobs require constant personal direction on the part of the Architect. In complex remodeling work, attention to detail is of the utmost importance. And in any project, there is no substitute for professional experience.

## Formulate a Program

An architectural program means a detailed and intensive study of all the elements relating to the proposed structure before the architect is asked to draw a line. These elements usually include space requirements

for various uses; analysis of public and private areas in the building; the avenues of traffic, pedestrian and vehicular; the direction of natural light and prevailing winds at different seasons; the characteristics of the neighborhood; special requirements; and many other things. Certainly the budget is also an important factor.

Those with building experience recommend that an Architect be retained in the early stages of the planning process; often before the site is selected. The Architect's training enables him to give his client valuable advice on the relative merits of building sites and assistance in completing an architectural program.

## Make a List

A list of Architects to be interviewed would include names of Architects whose work you have admired or who in past associations with your members have rendered satisfactory service; names of Architects given by groups or organizations similar to yours; of Architects who have a special background in the type of building you contemplate; and of Architects who have shown interest in being considered. Sometimes it is advisable to ask an Architect of your acquaintance for the names of those he would recommend for consideration. Contact with the local Chap-

(Continued on Page 10)

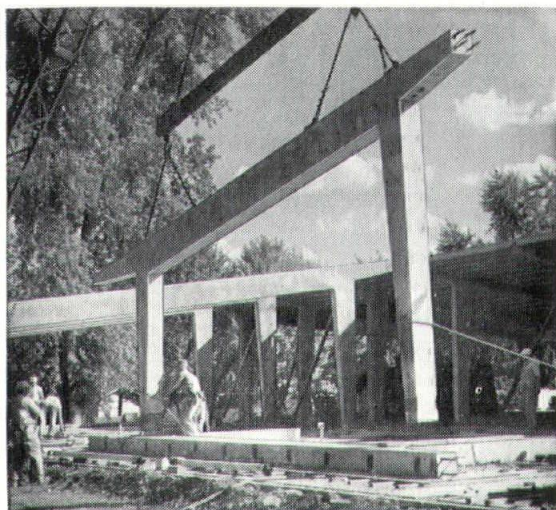


Photo above shows a close-up view of one of the precast concrete bents used in construction of Linton-Stockton Elementary School, Linton, Indiana. Designed by Thomas C. Dorste and Spiros G. Pantazi of Indianapolis. Structural engineer was Floyd E. Burroughs, also of Indianapolis.

## Precast concrete members make low-cost school possible

The new Linton-Stockton Elementary School in Linton, Ind. has been widely acclaimed in educational circles. It is an example of the speed and economy with which urgently needed classrooms can be provided quickly and economically.

Saving in time and money resulted from the use of precast concrete construction. The frame is formed by precast concrete bents supporting precast channel slabs. Integral parts of the bents are arms for cantilevered sections. Both bents and roof slabs were precast on the site. Careful planning, standardization of members and utmost re-use of forms held down costs and construction time.

As a result the 80,000-sq. ft. school was built for \$870,000. Its 36 classrooms, averaging 1200 sq. ft. in size, will accommodate 1,200 pupils. The restrooms and halls are floored with terrazzo, which was also used for wainscoting in the building.

Modern precast concrete schools such as this not only have low initial cost but also low maintenance cost, long life and low annual cost. And they're fire-safe, too! So make your next school precast concrete.

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# Local Architect Answers Mr. Wright

(Editor's Note: The following is a copy of a letter published in the Indianapolis News and written by Mr. Wilbur B. Shook, A.I.A., of McGuire and Shook, Indianapolis.)

"I was privileged to attend the recent meeting where Architect Frank Lloyd Wright was the guest of honor and speaker. I have the utmost respect for him, as a great philosopher and architect, but I feel that it is my duty, as a citizen and a long-time practicing architect in Indianapolis, to challenge his statement that downtown Indianapolis is on the way out—possibly within the next 15 years.

## New Buildings

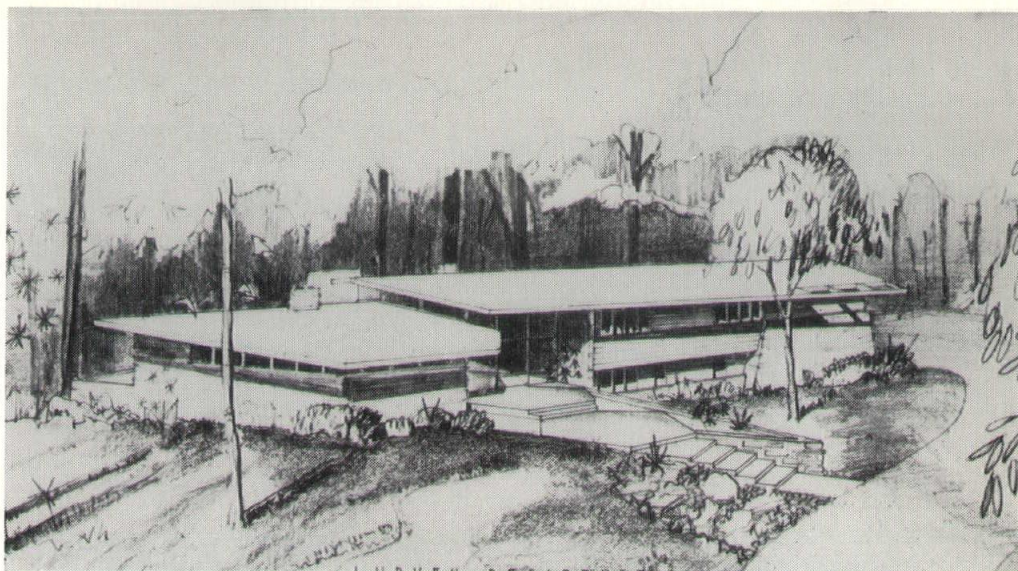
"In my own humble opinion, just the opposite is true. I cannot help but feel that downtown Indianapolis is just on the brink of one of the greatest building booms in its history. We have, in the very near and foreseeable future, many major downtown structures that will become realities within this 15-year period, viz.—city-county building; state office building; civic auditorium; Indiana State Teachers Association office building; Employment Security office building; Fidelity Bank building; off-street parking garage at Maryland and Illinois Streets; several downtown motels and, most certainly, a large modern hotel, and many other projects that are just beginning to reach the drawing boards of the many fine architectural firms that are residents of Indianapolis.

"We must concur in Mr. Wright's statement regarding the automobile being a major contributing factor toward decentralization and the resultant downtown traffic problems. They are acute but not, by any means, insurmountable and are beginning to be approached and will be satisfactorily solved in the years to come.

## Heart of Development

"If Mr. Wright's prediction that Indianapolis, or comparable cities, are on the way out is true, the repercussions would be terrific. In my thinking, downtown Indianapolis is the heart of our thriving urban and fine supplemental suburban development. I would like to compare it with the human body, which, without the heart ceases to exist. If downtown Indianapolis were to disintegrate and become obsolete, what would be left would be a series of outlying uncoordinated communities.

"Indianapolis is the capital of a wonderful state and it must grow continually with it and this means downtown Indianapolis as well as the fine suburban developments (viz.



The new residence of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard T. Lurvey, now under construction on Scenic Drive in the Williams Creek addition, Indianapolis, is one of Harry E. Cooler Jr.'s most ambitious efforts in the field of contemporary home design. The 4,500 square foot tri-level structure will have five bedrooms, four baths, and maid's quarters. The exterior finishing is of Tennessee rubble stone, cypress beveled siding, and stucco.

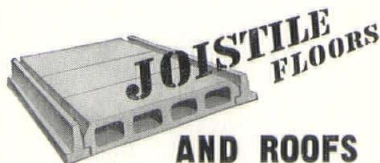
Eastgate, Glendale, Meadows, etc) that are like tentacles spreading out in all directions from the life-giving heart of Monument Circle.

"Again, I am most happy to say I respect and admire Frank Lloyd Wright for his courage in the great visionary ideas and for his executed work but most of the present-day practicing architects—such as my own firm, McGurie & Shook—must be realistic

as well as visionary. I am sorry to disagree with him in his statement that cities are on the way out. Indianapolis and Indiana have some of the finest architects in the nation, and have been so honored, and I feel most confident that they will, as opportunity presents, guide this tremendous downtown building development through the top architectural channels second to none."

WILBUR B. SHOOK

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## New Members Approved by I.S.A.

As a result of recent executive board action, applications of 17 men were approved for membership in the Indiana Society of Architects. The group included some who were on the I.S.A. roster, but were moved up in membership classification.

Approved for Corporate Membership were: William Eugene Davis, Rockville; Norbert John Scaaf, Michigan City; Murray Philip Yeager, Terre Haute; Courtney Eugene Robinson, Fort Wayne; David Olan Meeker Jr., Indianapolis; William Carl Schubert, Indianapolis; Marion Lucius Cramer, Indianapolis; Louis Edward Penniston, Indianapolis; Robert Earl Lakin, Indianapolis; and David J. Katz, Gary.

Approved for Associate Membership were: William C. Beard Jr., Indianapolis; Raymond William Ogle, Indianapolis; James W. Burkart, Indianapolis; Thomas Brooks Brademas, Mishawaka; and David L. Richardson, Indianapolis.

Approved for Junior Associateship were: Angelos Gus Thrapsimis, Marion, and Robert Louis Plumley, Indianapolis.

## How a Building Committee Should Select an Architect

(Continued from Page 8)

ter of The American Institute of Architects may also be helpful.

The young practitioner should not be ruled out of consideration because he has only a few buildings to his credit, if he has the qualifications for your job. The size of an architectural office is less important to you than its organization and its interest in your project.

If your list of Architects is too lengthy for personal interviews, you might ask each of them to submit a written statement of his training and qualifications, with a list of completed work, including references to those for whom he has erected buildings.

### Arrange Interviews

It is frequently recommended that the Architect be interviewed in his office in order to establish to the Building Committee's greater satisfaction the Architect's fitness to design the project and control its execution. In any case, sufficient time should be spent with the Architect to allow thorough evaluation of his qualifications and his attitude toward your work.

When interviews with a large number of architects are scheduled only a few minutes apart, proper evaluation is made impossible. Moreover, this suggests to the Architect that the client's interest in interviewing is not sincere nor his understanding of architectural problems adequate.

### What to Ask

Your inquires of the Architect would include questions on his academic training; his experience in private practice; and his background of technical knowledge required for the design and equipment of the building. You will be interested in the size of his office, the personnel, and the background of the engineers and consultants who are part of the architectural team. You will want to know about his executive ability; his business practices; his supervision policies; and his past work successfully done. You will, of course, be interested in his personality, his sincerity, his character, and his ability truly to represent you during the planning and construction of the building.

### Further Investigation

After selecting the two or three Architects in whom you are most interested, further investigation should be made. Pay particular attention to the attitude of those experienced with the Architect you are considering. Talk to his clients and inspect his buildings. In this way you avoid being too much influenced by salesmanship.

Find the answers to these questions: Does the Architect work well with people? Does

## Architects' Wives 'Pitch-In' for Husbands

The Traders Point residence of Richard K. Zimmerly was the scene recently of a "pitch-in" dinner sponsored by the Women's Architectural League for their architect husbands.

Among over 40 guests who attended were Messrs. and Mesdames J. Lloyd Allen, Carroll O. Beeson, Richard Bishop, Arthur R. Broecker, Joseph Cezar, Edward J. Clark, Don E. Compton, Oscar W. Erickson, J. H. Jelliffe, Clarence T. Myers, F. Harold Naegle, Richard Pierce, Edward D. Pierre, Gilbert T. Richey, Ray Thompson, Marion A. Williams, Arthur Wupper, and Richard K. Zimmerly.

he have respect for research and the application of new ideas and materials? Does he produce the work when he promises it? Does he give proper attention to supervision?

### Caution: Cut Fees and Free Sketches

Experience indicates that Architects are best selected by considering their qualifications in training, skill and judgment, rather than the amount of their fees. The American Institute of Architects has recommended fees based on the accumulated experience of hundreds of architects doing thousands of projects. It indicates the minimum fee for which good work can be done. A reputable Architect will not deviate significantly from the recommended fee.

When a prospective client asks various Architects to prepare sketches prior to retaining one of them, he is forgetting an all-important step in formulating the program—careful analysis of the building requirements. The Architect preparing a sales sketch (or 'free sketch') can hardly have studied the problem sufficiently to present a solution of any value. This is why free sketches are unreliable guides in selecting an Architect.

Furthermore, when an Architect is asked to prepare free sketches or to compete on the basis of fee, he is being asked to breach a standard of professional ethics which prevails throughout the United States.

### Complete the Agreement

After you have made your selection, you should complete the negotiation with a written contract. (Standard Contract forms are available from The American Institute of Architects.) Remember to be frank with your Architect about all aspects of the project, especially those relating to your budget. He will have your interests at heart, but he cannot do your project justice if you do not give him all of the facts candidly. It is important that you engage an Architect in whom you have complete confidence and with whom you can deal easily and pleasantly.

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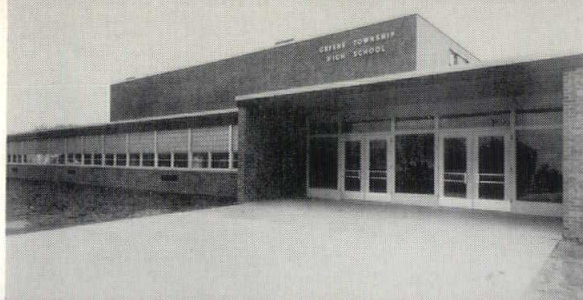
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