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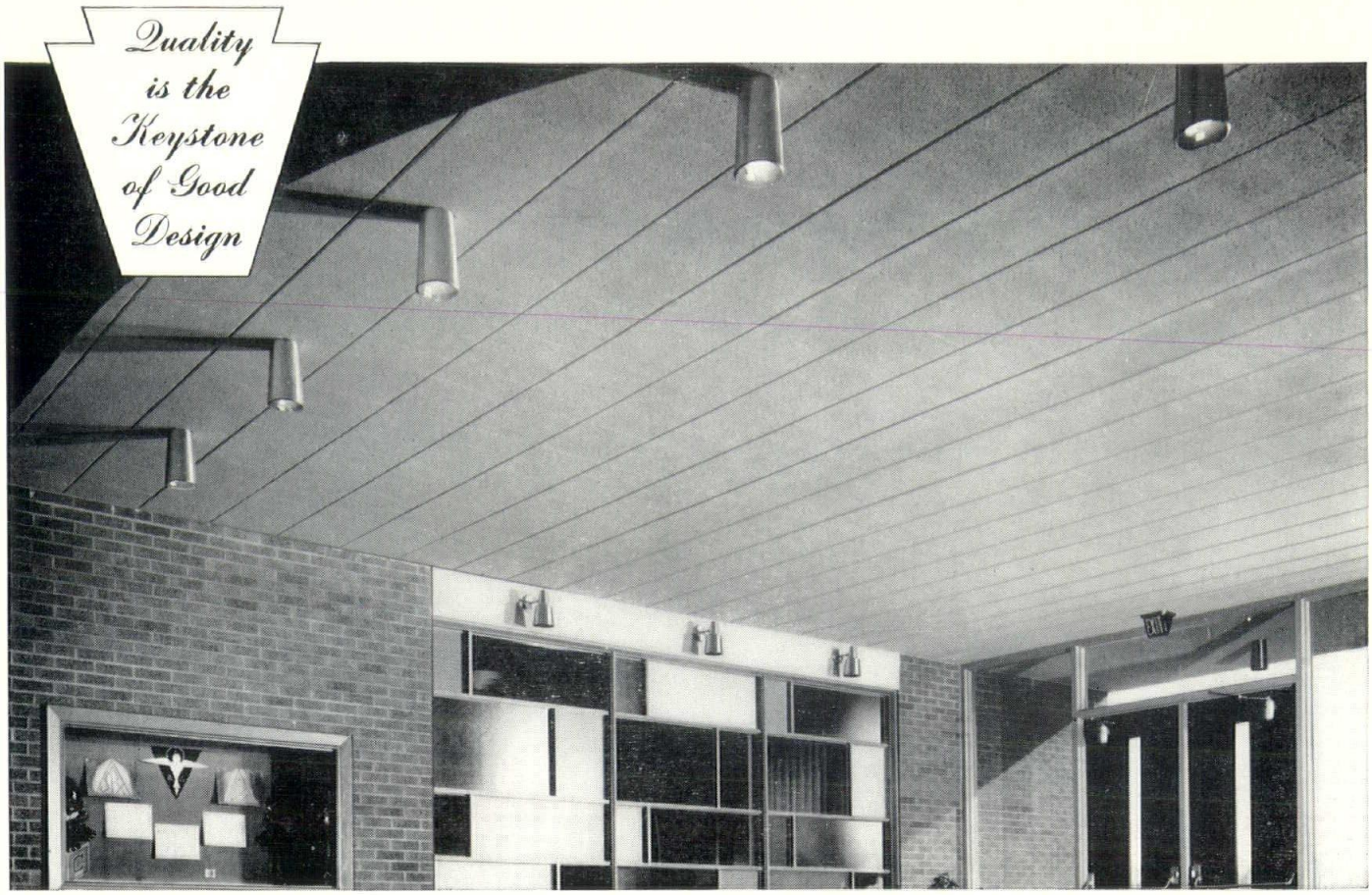

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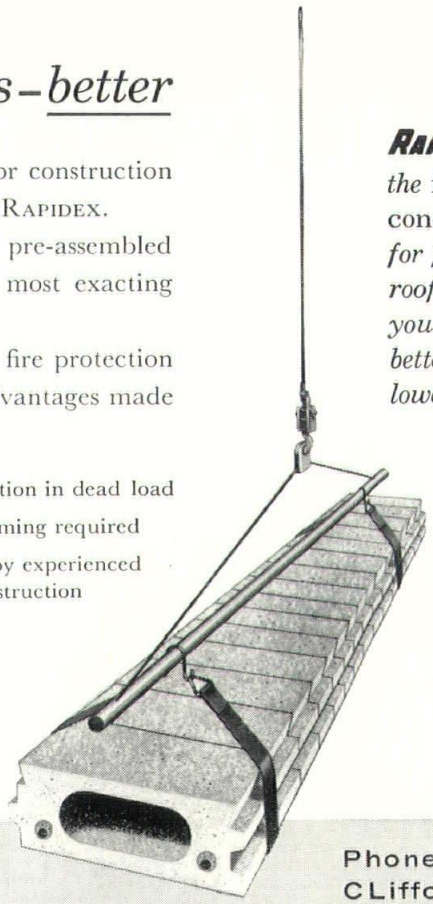

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INDIANA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
A CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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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.

Vol. 2 No. 9 January, 1959

Indiana Architects to Propose Amendments to Existing Law

General Assembly to Get Proposed Changes For Revision of Indiana Architectural Act

Legislative changes in the form of revisions and amendments to the existing Indiana Architectural Act will be sought by the Indiana Society of Architects while the Indiana General Assembly currently is in session, it has been announced by Charles J. Betts, I.S.A. president.

The changes to be proposed, according to Mr. Betts, are the result of over nine month's work by the Society's Legislative Committee which is headed by John C. Fleck, Indianapolis architect. Other members of the I.S.A. Legislative Committee include Arthur Broecker, Indianapolis; Thomas Dorste, Indianapolis; Harry Cooler, Indianapolis; William E. Davis, Rockville; and Harry Humbrecht, Fort Wayne. Both Mr. Betts and Mr. Fleck called on all registered architects to solicit support from their legislators for the proposed amendments.

Revisions Listed

In explaining the proposed changes, Mr. Fleck said they embraced the following major revisions or changes to the existing act:

1. It should be mandatory that each member of the Indiana State Board of Registration for Architects be a registered architect with at least 10 years experience and that he be a citizen of Indiana.

2. The length of experience required of a graduate of an accredited architectural school before he is qualified to take the Indiana registration exam be two years instead of one year.

3. The definition of "the practice of architecture" be changed to make it more rigid and definitive.

4. No corporation or firm engaged in business in the State of Indiana may practice architecture unless it is under the responsible direction or supervision of one or more registered architects.

Following, in substance, are the proposed amendments to the existing Indiana Architectural Act:

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of the third above entitled act is amended to read as follows: Section 1. Section 2 of the above entitled act is amended to read as follows: Sec. 2. (a) There is hereby created and established a Board of Registration for Architects which shall consist of five (5) members, who shall be appointed by the governor and who shall serve at the will and pleasure of the governor. In the first instance, two (2) members of such board shall be appointed for terms of one (1) year; two (2) members shall be appointed for terms of two (2) years; and one (1) member shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years. Thereafter, all appointments shall be made for terms of three (3) years, ending on the thirty-first (31st) day of December. In any case, each member shall serve for the term for which he shall have been appointed and until his successor shall have been appointed and shall have qualified. Any vacancy which may occur in membership of the board for any cause shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. Each member of the board shall be entitled to receive as compensation for his services the sum of twenty dollars ($20.00) per day or fraction thereof for each and every day he may be engaged in attending the meetings or transacting the business of the board; in addition thereto each member shall be entitled to receive as reinbursement all traveling and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of his duties as a member of the board.

(b) Each member of the board shall be a citizen of the United States of America, a resident of the State of Indiana and an architect registered under this act who shall have had at least ten (10) years of active architectural practice preceding his appointment.

Per Diem Pay

(c) Any member of the board, or the secretary of the board, may be authorized by the board to attend any architectural conference, or meeting, held outside of the State of Indiana, the major purpose of such meeting being the consideration of problems directly associated with the registration of architects. Any member of the board, or the secretary of the board, in addition to any subsistence and travel allowance as prescribed by the laws of the state for travel outside of the state, shall receive a per diem of twenty dollars ($20.00) for each and every day, or part of a day, while he is in actual attendance of any architectural conference, or meeting, held outside of the state, or while en route to and from such conference or meeting.

SEC. 2. Section 2 of the third above entitled act is amended to read as follows: Sec. 2. Section 3 of the above entitled act is amended to read as follows: Sec. 3. The board shall organize by the election of a chairman and vice-chairman, each of whom shall serve for a term of one (1) year. * * * The first meeting of the board shall be held within thirty (30) days after the members shall have been appointed, on call of chairman of the board. Thereafter, the board shall hold at least two (2) regular meetings each year and may hold such special meetings, as the board in its discretion may deem necessary or advisable. The time for holding the regular meetings, the method of calling special meetings and the manner of giving notice of all meetings shall be prescribed in the bylaws of the board. Three (3) members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any and all business which may come before the board. The board shall adopt an official seal which shall be affixed to all certificates of registration granted and issued, as hereinafter provided. Subject to the approval of the governor the board is hereby authorized to make such bylaws and prescribe and promulgate such rules as may be deemed necessary in the performance of its duty. Suitable office quarters shall be provided by the state for the use of the board in the City of Indianapolis.

Secretary's Duties

SEC. 3. Section 3 of the third above entitled act is amended to read as follows: Sec. 3 Section 5 of the above entitled act is amended to read as follows: Sec. 5. The board shall subject to the approval of the governor, employ a competent secretary who shall not be a member of the board. The secretary of the board shall keep a true and complete record of all proceedings of the board, and shall perform such other duties prescribed in this act as may be assigned by the board. The secretary of the board shall give a surety bond, executed by some surety company authorized to transact business in the state, in such amount as the board may determine conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties and the accurate accounting of all money which may, at any time, come into his possession. The premium on such bond shall be paid out of the architects' fund. The secretary shall serve at the pleasure of the board and shall receive such salary as the board may determine, subject to the approval of the governor, and, in addition thereto, all expenses certified by the board as properly and necessarily incurred in the discharge of his duties. The board may employ such clerical or other assistance, including investigators, as may be necessary for the proper performance of its duties

(Continued on Page 13)

The President Speaks . . .

By CHARLES J. BETTS, President
Indiana Society of Architects, A.I.A.

This month, I am departing from the usual article to bring you some facts and figures about our State Chapter and its position in relationship to the other 29 Statewide Chapters.

I have been in correspondence with the Octogon regarding dues structures and executive or office secretaries. I find a number of interesting things from my research that I want to share with you.

MR. BETTS

There are 30 state-wide A.I.A. Chapters. Only 5 of these are larger than the Indiana Society with the largest listed at 279 corporate members. We have 179. All of these 5 have either an executive or office secretary. There are 2 that are smaller than the Indiana Society and have such an office and secretary, the smallest of which has 119 members.

Of all the Chapters in the country 14 are larger than the Indiana Society and have an office and a secretary. There are 11 Chapters smaller than we that have an office and secretary. There is only one Chapter that is larger that does not have an office and secretary.

Now about dues. There are 10 Chapters that have the same corporate membership dues as ours. There are 35 Chapters that have lower dues, as low as $5.00. There are 50 Chapters that have larger, as much as $100.00 and $75.00 and up.

Twenty-six Chapters have an office and a secretary of which 21 have larger corporate dues than we.

The point of all this is to ask you to write me your comments regarding two questions:

1. Do you feel we need to have a central office and a secretary? If so, what would you like to see as some of the duties?
2. Do you feel our present dues structure is sufficient? (It will not support an office and secretary). What comments might you have regarding the sustaining membership dues?

We have had a few letters regarding these two questions; both sides of each question have been spoken for. Your officers want your opinions and trust we will hear from many of you.

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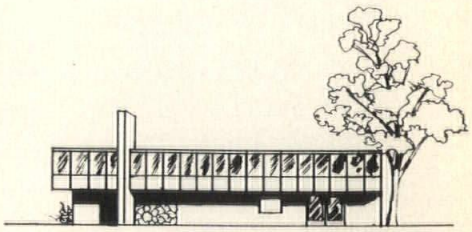

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Attention, Architects!

Plan now to participate in the Indiana Society of Architects First Annual Triennial Awards Competition. Application blanks soon will be mailed, and further details may be obtained from Thomas Dorste, Dorste & Pantazi, 6532 E. Westfield Blvd., Indianapolis. Winners will be honored at the Annual I.S.A. Meeting, May 15 and 16.

I.S.A. Calendar of Coming Events

DATE	TYPE OF MEETING	LOCATION
Friday, Feb. 13	Executive Board	Indianapolis
Friday, March 6	Executive Board	Indianapolis
Friday and Saturday, April 10 and 11	General Meeting and Executive Board	South Bend
April 24 and 25	Great Lakes Regional Meeting	Ann Arbor
Friday, May 1	Executive Board	Indianapolis
Friday and Saturday, May 15 and 16	Annual Meeting and Honor Awards Exhibit	Indianapolis
June 22 through 26	A.I.A. Convention	New Orleans, La.

Women's League Hears Talk on Stained Glass

Willard Lamm, painter, sculptor, and designer, and manager of the Stewart-Carey Stained Glass Studios, was guest speaker at last month's regular Women's Architectural League meeting.

A representative group of WAL members heard Mr. Lamm trace the manufacture and use of stained glass from its early beginning to the present day. He presented color slides and conducted a question and answer session following his talk.

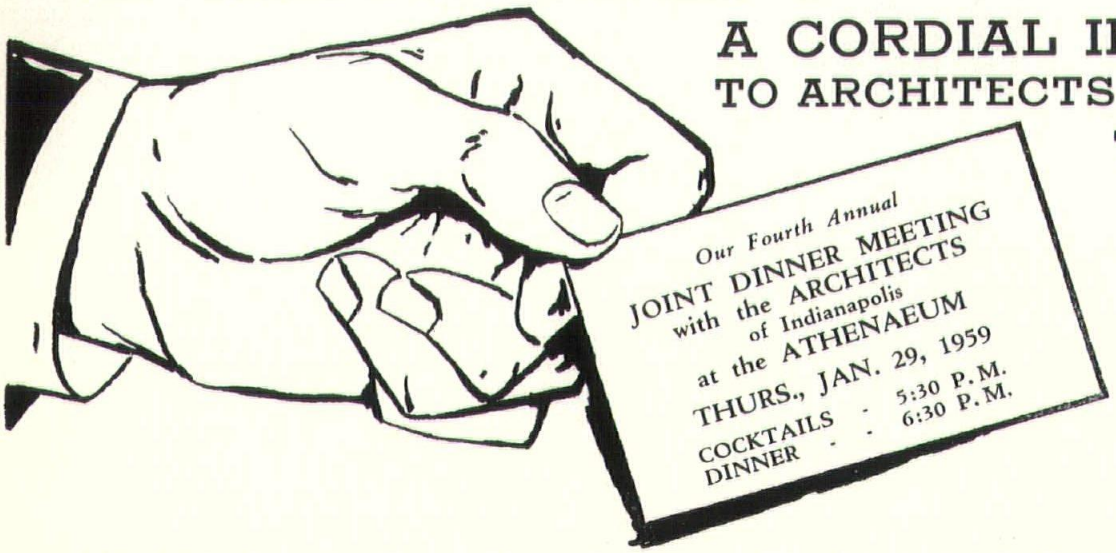
The League's next meeting will be Monday, February 2, at the home of Mrs. Richard Lennox. The occasion will be the group's annual card party. Details will be mailed to members in advance.

The League has also announced that, as in the past, it will play host to wives of ISA members who plan to attend the Indiana Society of Architects' Annual Meeting in Indianapolis May 15 and 16.

New Handbook Ready on Architectural Practice

The brand new edition of the Handbook o Architectural Practice is now available Edited by Clinton H. Cowgill, it has bee completely revised and appears in an attrac tive new format. Content and arrangement o material was determined by the A.I.A.'s Of fice Practice Committee after making a sur vey of the wishes of architects and teachers The Handbook long has been considered "th bible" of the architectural profession. Pric of the new volume is $8.00 per copy with 25 per cent discount on orders of five o more.

The Office Practice Committee is eager fo comments—hopefully favorable ones—abou the new book. But favorable or not, sen them in to Clinton Cowgill at Institute head quarters, 1735 New York Ave., N. W. Wash ington 6, D. C.



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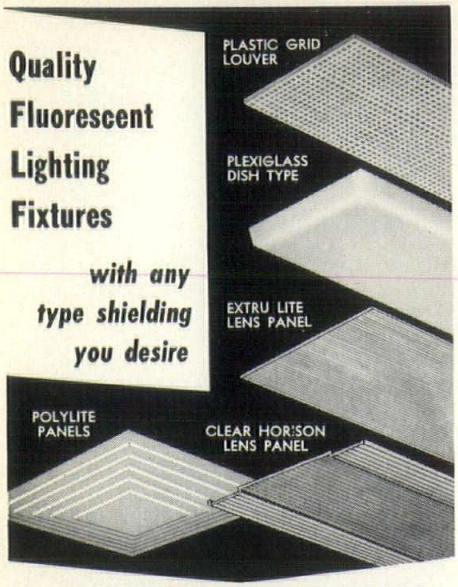

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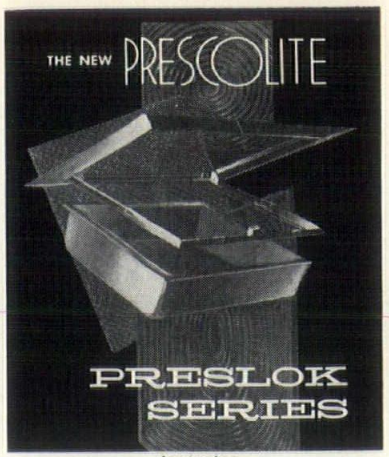

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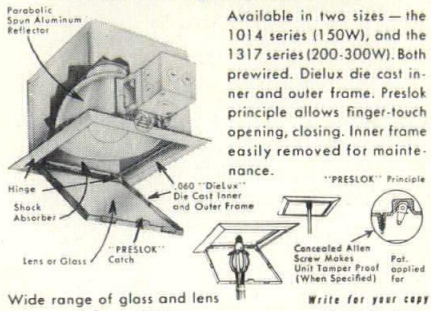

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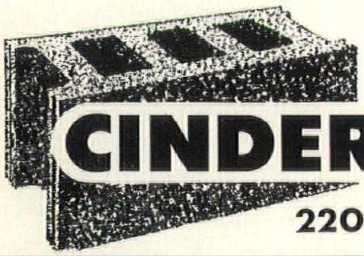

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Indianapolis Architects Discuss Curtain Wall Construction Use

Curtain Wall Construction was the subject of a panel discussion held last month at a special Producers Council meeting in the new Indiana State Teachers Association building in Indianapolis. Panel moderator was Hal Peters, of the H. H. Robertson Co. and Producers Council program chairman.

Participating in the panel discussion were Joe Koenig, of the Ben Hur Construction Co., and the following Indianapolis architects, all members of the A.I.A. and Indiana Society of Architects: Bob Bohlen, of D. A. Bohlen & Son; William C. Wright, of Allied Architects and Engineers of Indianapolis, Inc.; Howard White, of Edward D. James and Associates, Inc.; and Don Clark, of McGuire & Shook, Compton, Richey and Associates.

Here, in part, are the opinions expressed by the various participating panel members:

BOB BOHLEN:

Curtain wall construction, I think, is one of the most controversial issues in the architectural profession due to the many things it involves. First of all, I think that we have to define curtain wall construction as it exists in many applications. At least curtain wall construction I think stems from the desire on the part of those in the architectural profession to gain more light in an area. It was initiated by a multiplicity of windows put together and at that time the masonry spandrel between the head of the second floor and the sill of the third floor became rather cumbersome. I think it was then the endeavor of the profession to try to lighten this which initially was done with different types of metal spandrel sections and drifted along during the 1930's, followed the terra cotta period, and drifted along pretty much as windows and spandrels with masonry abutting same. Then probably fostered more by the glass and metal manufacturers of the country, it was decided that this could be expanded far beyond the reaches that had been originally anticipated and perhaps even to the extent of making an entire building out of this type of material.

Now about ten years ago when it was obvious that this was to become the normal trend of design, the materials and methods of application were broken down into what we may consider four different classifications. First of all was a very small modification of the old time windows with metal and masonry, perhaps making the window spandrel treatment slightly larger than it had previously been in the conventional type of building. The spandrels, of course, were packed with masonry, the windows were anchored into masonry jambs and were carefully anchored to structural steel members which made a rather large, unsightly mullion at regular intervals. This appeared to be reasonably satisfactory. Then it was expanded further and the second feature came about by using even larger spandrels at window sections—I am speaking in horizontal dimension now as well as vertical—in making the side of the building out of this material. Now the problems began to begin. They started having difficulty in anchorage by eliminating masonry piers within the structure of the building. It became more and more difficult. We had only spandrel structural members to anchor to, but nevertheless this was somewhat overcome by the introduction of rather large and unsightly steel members vertically.

Then the fourth evolution came about by trying to lighten the sections so that we could gain the maximum sight line through our glass in the wall, so that we could gain a maximum flexibility in a modular scheme of things, but nevertheless complicating the expansion problem by having our building now moving not in two directions but in three, four, five, or six, depending upon the depth of section used, the rigidity therefrom, depending, too, upon the length of span between supports either horizontal or vertical.

WM. C. WRIGHT:

Some of the reasons for using curtain wall are pretty obvious. The opportunity for shop fabrication offers better control of workmanship and quality. A workman in a factory quite naturally does a better job than someone out in the cold. The production of the enclosure can be timed well in advance of the installation period. That is, if the factory is well-coordinated with the job. The curtain wall is light in weight and, if it is well-coordinated with the other trades, it can be an economy, particularly when the space that you gain or save is going to be tenanted or rentable space.

There are several pitfalls in the use of curtain wall. One is that due to its popularity there are a great many manufacturers of window wall and as a result some manufacturers are better than other manufacturers.

Then there comes the point where an architect has got to make some decisions and these decisions are more or less the accessory items which make or break the window wall, and I would like to go down some of these problems that depend on the judgment of the architect. It is something like the automobiles that we bought right after World War II. You could buy the basic car for a pretty cheap price, and then came the extras or the accessories.

There are some things that we have found are pretty essential. One is that you should have through wall flashing at each floor. That was after several sad experiences of other installations where the leak would occur on the 20th floor and the water would come out on the 9th floor. It was well-nigh impossible to find the leak.

There was the decision we made on sealants, not only sealants on the job but sealants applied on the joints in the factory. They come and go when you move the wall from the factory to the job site.

Another thing that is fairly obvious is the development of tolerances for your window wall. We have found that it would be necessary to have at least two inches of tolerance for your window wall. We notice on several manufacturers' literature that expansion joints have been located in odd places. The joints, we feel, should be located in your main guide system on the center line in the vertical mull and in the horizontal mull.

There is one thing that is a little overlooked and that is the connection between the window wall and the building. I believe that falls in the category of miscellaneous steel. However, we feel that the window wall manufacturers should be responsible for the construction and the installation of the connection.

The designer should keep the window wall in a size that is compatible with the highways, bridges, etc., so that the window wall can get to the job.

The replacement of parts of the window wall are critical. If a spandrel, for instance, is damaged, it should be possible to replace that spandrel from the outside.

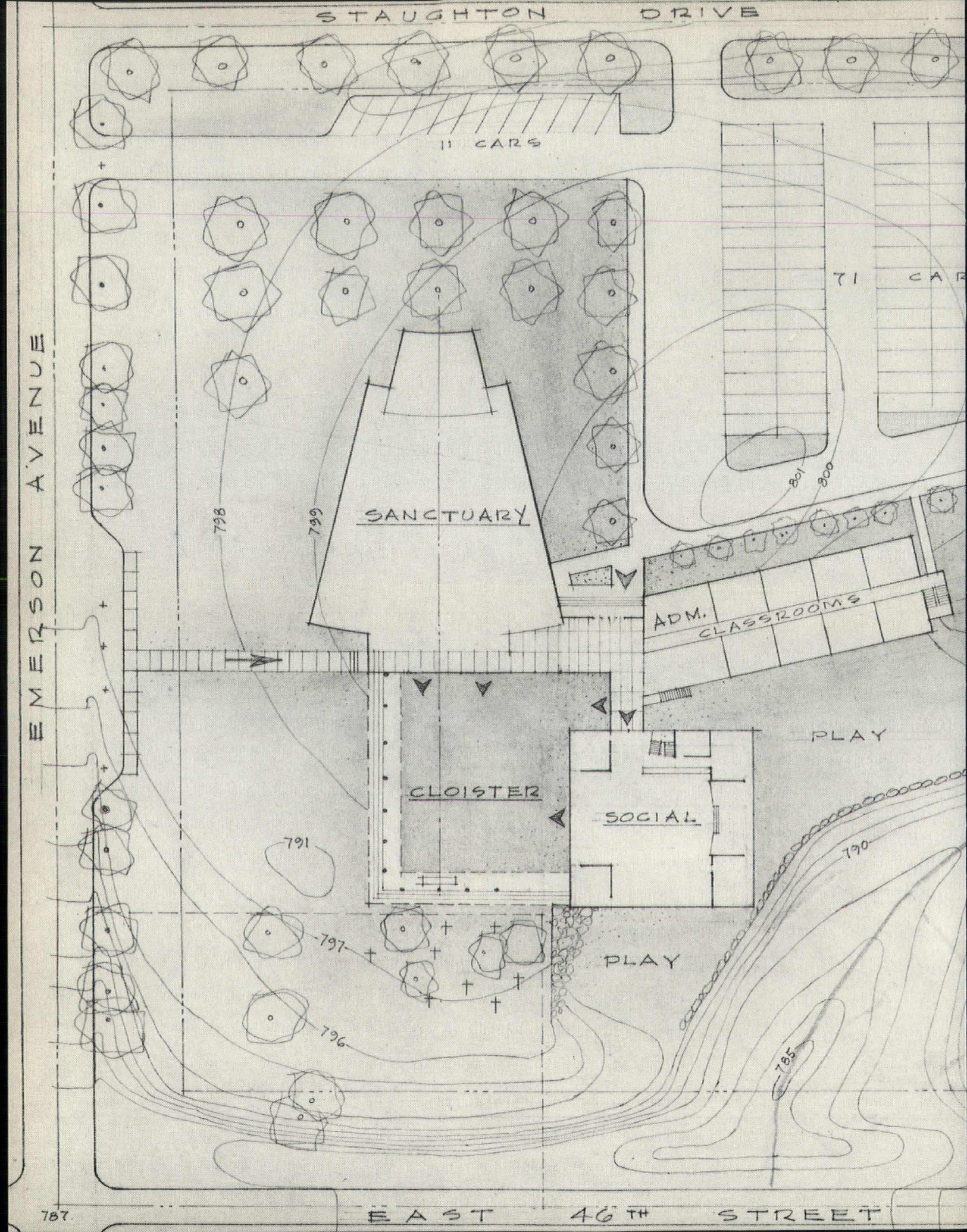
The engineering should be for not only holding the window wall up in place, but to withstand windows. We depend on the manufacturer for that.

The window wall itself should be installed from the building platform rather than erecting scaffoldings outside. That means that your connectors must be located where they are accessible to a workman whether he is standing on a floor slab, steel deck, or whatever you may have.

What color you should have on the window wall—there are some choices. We have found that any color with an organic base tends to fade. With other colors you have very little control over the hue or the difference in color that you might get in one color, so you have to take that into consideration.

In the writing of specifications we have found that the best method to eliminate unfortunate experience is to name your manufacturer who you feel is dependable, who has unquestioned ability, and ask for a base bid

(Continued on Page 18)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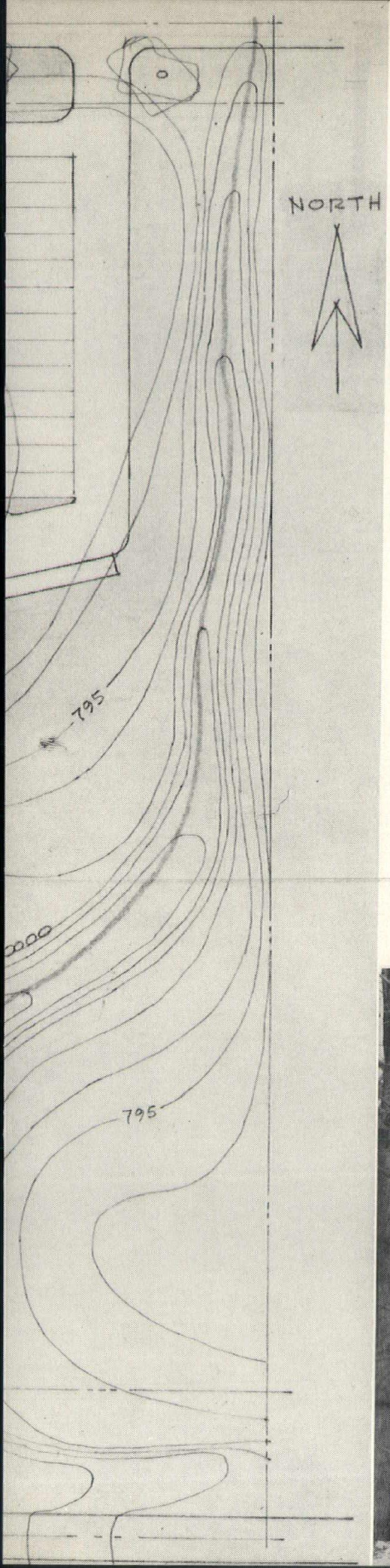

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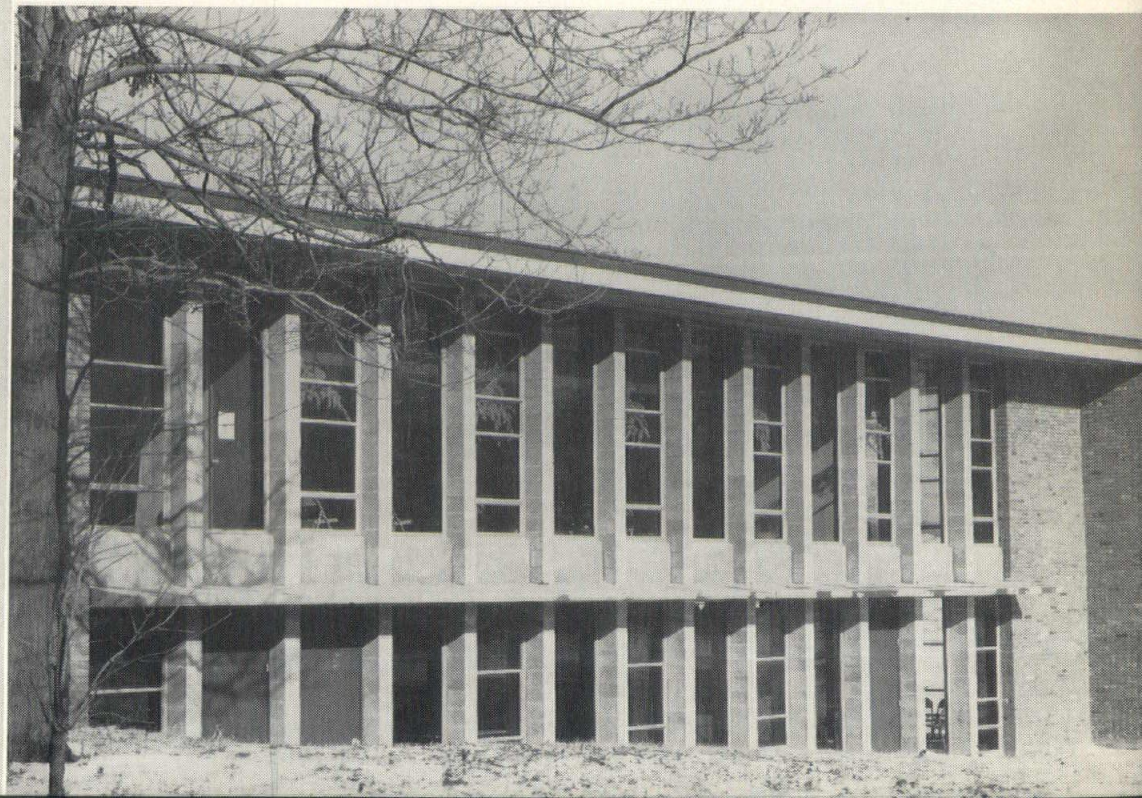
A rather common problem faced the congregation of the St. Albans Episcopal Church congregation: How, with a congregation of some 45 families, can you launch a $300,000 building expansion program? The office of Indianapolis architects Dorste & Pantazi provided an answer. It is illustrated on these three pages.

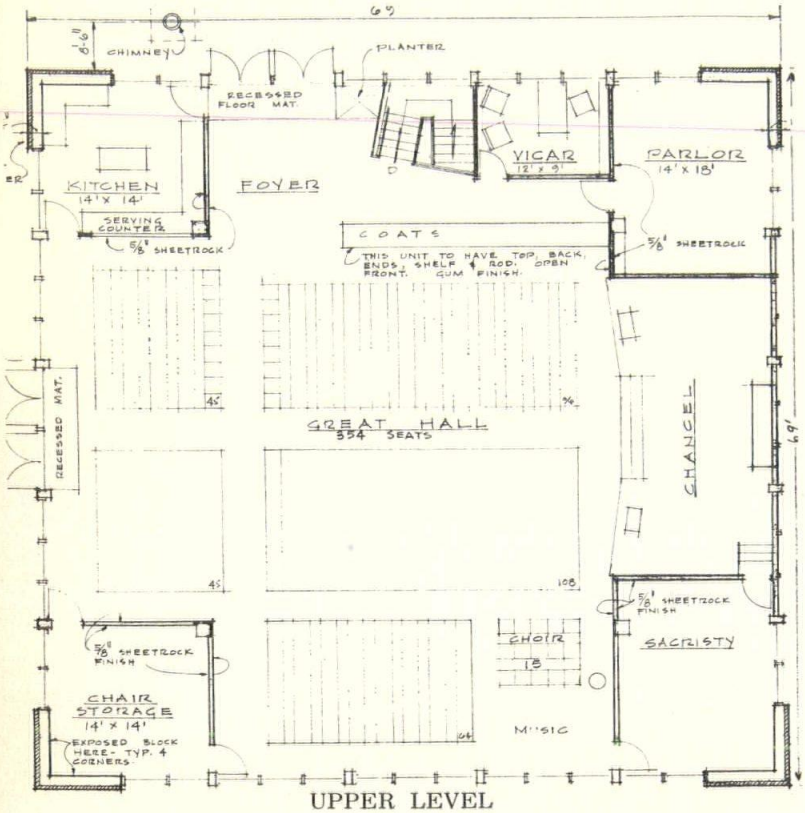
Basically, the architect's problem is to construct a facility adequate for the present worship, Sunday school, and social activities of the congregation and be an organic part of the future total church plant.

The ultimate church plan, illustrated at the left, is from five to seven and a half years away from completion. Yet the St. Albans congregation is enjoying Sunday worship and other church activities in a new building which is less than a year old and eventually will serve as the church's social room. The two-story structure was completed at the impressive cost of $10 per square foot.

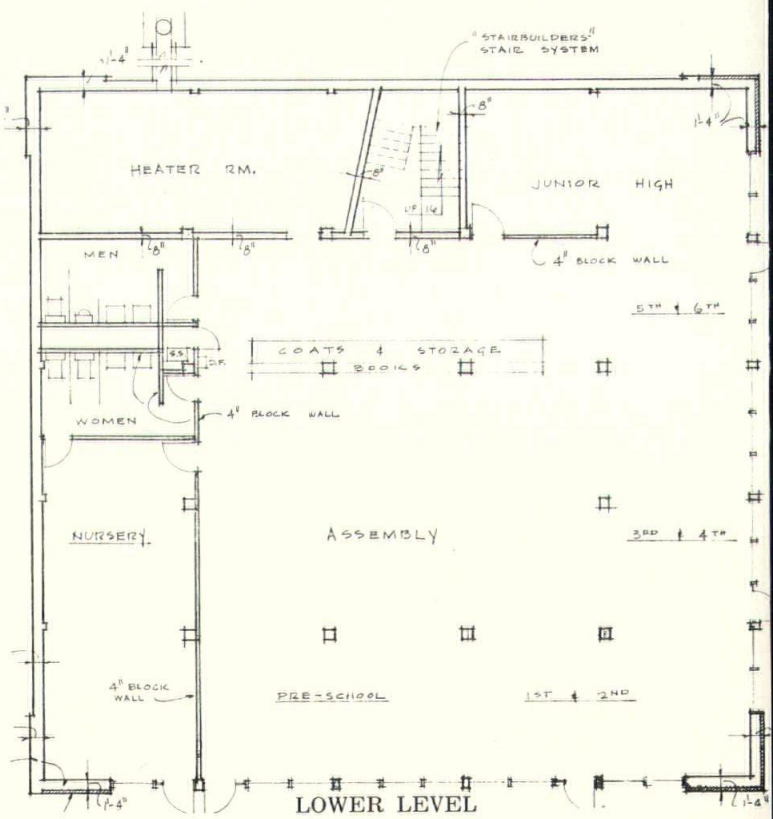
At this point, only the basic facilities are available, and under adverse conditions. They are limited, and admittedly too small—but so is the budget. Most important, it is thought, they are now using a church—their own—although it will not be completed for at least five more years. The St. Albans Episcopal Church is located in Indianapolis at the corner of Emerson and 46th Street.



Lower and upper floor plans of the Social Room of St. Albans Episcopal Church, which currently serves to house all the church's activities, are shown below at the upper left and lower right. An interior view of the sanctuary is shown at upper right, while an exterior view is shown at lower left. The square, two-story structure contains a total of 9600 square feet.



UPPER LEVEL



LOWER LEVEL

Architects Propose

(Continued from Page 4)

Provided, That the amount of compensation to be paid such employees shall be fixed by the board, subject to the approval of the governor.

Applicant's Qualifications

SEC. 4. Section 7 of the first above entitled act is amended to read as follows: Sec. 7. Any person who is twenty-one (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, or have completed an equivalent course of study, as determined by an examination conducted by the board, and shall either: (1) have graduated from a school or college or architecture recognized by the board and had at least two (2) years practical experience in the office or offices of reputable registered, practicing architects, or (2) have had ten (10) years of diversified practical experience in the office or offices of reputable, registered, practicing architects, or (3) have had training or practical experience, or a combination of training and practical experience which shall be found by the board to be fully equivalent of either (1) or (2) above.

SEC. 5. Section 17 of the first above entitled act is amended to read as follows: Sec. 17. The practice of architecture is the performance of professional services embracing the safe, healthful, scientific, aesthetic or orderly coordination of the planning, designing, erection, alteration or enlargement of any public or private building or buildings, structure or structures, project or projects, or any part thereof, or the equipment or utilities thereof or the accessories thereto, when such professional services require the application of the art and science of construction based upon the principles of mathematics, aesthetics, or the physical sciences acquired by education or training, and when such services are performed through the media of consultation, evaluation, investigation, preliminary study, plans, specifications, contract documents, or supervision of construction. Any one or any combination of the foregoing services by a person shall constitute the practice of architecture. A building is any structure consisting of foundation, floors, walls, columns, girders, beams and roof, or a combination of any number of these parts, with or without other parts and appurtenances thereto.

SEC. 6. Section 4 of the second above entitled act is amended to read as follows: Sec. 4. Section 19 of the above entitled act is amended to read as follows: Sec. 19. The secretary of the board shall receive and account for all money collected under the provisions of this act, and shall pay the same into the state treasury. All such money so collected shall be kept in a separate fund which shall be known as the "Architects' Fund," and shall be paid out only by warrant of the auditor of state upon the treasurer of state, upon vouchers approved by the chairman and attested by the secretary of the board. All money in the architects' fund is hereby specifically appropriated for the use of the board. All expense which may be incurred by the board in the proper performance of its duties under this act, shall be paid out of the architects' fund. Under no circumstances shall the total amount of the warrants issued by the auditor of state in the payment of expenses and compensation provided for in this act, exceed the amount of the examination, registration and renewal fees collected as provided herein. If, at the end of any fiscal year, the balance in the architects' fund shall exceed three thousand dollars ($3,000), such excess over and above three thousand dollars ($3,000) shall be transferred to the general fund.

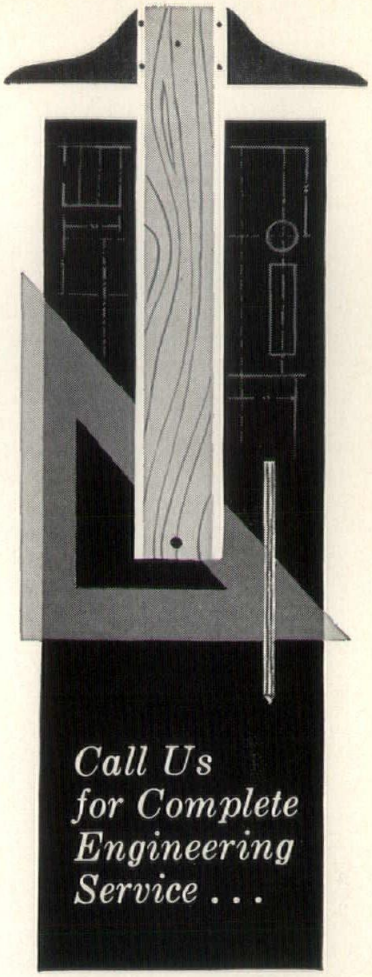
SEC. 7. Section 27 of the first above entitled act is amended to read as follows: Sec. 27. A certificate of registration for an architect may be issued only to an individual person. No partnership, firm or corporation, doing business in the State of Indiana, may be engaged in the practice of architecture, unless such practice is carried on under the responsible direction and supervision of one or more registered architects, who are registered under the provisions of this act. Any plans, specifications or sheets of design prepared by the personnel of any partnership, firm or corporation shall carry the signature and seal of the registered architect who is in responsible charge of such architectural work.

Langhorst to Speak at Student Awards Dinner

Frederick Langhorst, leading West Coast architect and designer, will be the principal speaker at the Indiana Society of Architects' Annual Chapter Student Awards Meeting which will be held on the University of Notre Dame campus Friday and Saturday, April 10 and 11.

Mr. Langhorst will address Notre Dame architectural students and I.S.A. members on the subject, "A Phase of Design Philosophy."

The two-day meeting will be climaxed by presentation of cash awards to three outstanding architectural students for their winning projects in the current student competition. Notre Dame is the state's only accredited school of architecture.



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Recommended Reading . . .

THE CONTEMPORARY CURTAIN WALL: Its Design, Fabrication, and Erection. By William Dudley Hunt, Jr., A.I.A. Published by the F. W. Dodge Corp., New York. 462 pp. 7" x 9¾". Illus. $12.75.

In widespread use in today's architecture, the curtain wall has proved itself to be a challenge to architect and supplier alike. Its use has not been confined to such architectural showpieces as the Seagram Building in New York, the Alcoa Building in Pittsburgh, or the United Nations Secretariat; it has been employed in the construction of countless houses, stores, schools, office buildings, apartments, and factories.

The problems and potentialities of curtain wall construction are discussed for the first time in a new book, THE CONTEMPORARY CURTAIN WALL: its Design Fabrication and Erection. The author is William Dudley Hunt, Jr., A.I.A., who was recently appointed a senior editor of **Architectural Record.**

In ten profusely illustrated chapters, Hunt analyzes and evaluates the walls, their functions and malfunctions, component parts, materials, and installation. He covers not only the advantages of the walls but carefully points out their drawbacks and the hazards to be avoided in their use.

First considered is the value of the curtain wall in terms of its primary function of protection against precipitation, wind, fire, weather (both hot and cold), condensation (both from within and from without), while allowing for both light and a view. The second portion is devoted to the elements of a curtain wall. This chapter contains information on frames, facings, insulations, fenestration, solar controls, joints, fasteners, fireproofing, and sound. Important charts and detailed drawings are included.

Three large sections offer a comprehensive study of the advantages and disadvantages—chemical, physical, mechanical, aesthetic, utilitarian—of every know material from which curtain wall panels can be made. Sample specifiications are given and a listing shows the different sizes, styles, and gages in which each can be fabricated.

A fourth section contains a detailed discussion of assembly methods. Standards, production methods, and erection are throughly covered and tests and specifications are included to render the book of practical, day-to-day value in avoiding costly errors in curtain wall construction.

SAVING DOLLARS IN BUILDING SCHOOLS. By David A. Pierce. Published by Reinhold Publishing Corp., 430 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y. 112 pp. 8½" by 11". Illus. $5.95.

Author David A. Pierce, an architect himself, firmly believes that the realization of economy in a school facility is the result of the efforts of many people and the sum of many things. Also that too much has been written about initial savings in school construction but little about the true cost of a school facility to a school district over a long-term period.

With these thoughts in mind he has tackled the problem of explaining economy in not only school construction but school maintenance, and to everyone concerned with the problem—the educator, banker, school board member, architect, and administrator. His work is of vital importance to each of the above. It is a revelation of cold hard facts which he has presented in the following general classifications: Planning; Finance; Construction: Materials and Methods; Operation and Maintenance; and Final Cost Comparisons.

Mr. Pierce is a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Architects Society of Ohio, and serves as Consultant Architect for the Ohio State Board of Education.

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Residential Building Up; Non-Residential Down

November contracts for future construction in Indiana amounted to $45,058,,000, a decrease of 3 per cent from November 1957, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, construction news and marketing specialists.

Dodge figures show the following breakdown of contracts by the major building categories in November, compared to the like month in 1957: non-residential at $13,712,000, down 34 per cent; residential at $24,464,000, up 43 per cent; and heavy engineering at $6,882,000, down 19 per cent.

The cumulative total of contracts for the first eleven months of 1958 amounted to $693,-196,000, down 8 per cent from the like 1957 period. Cumulative total of contracts in the major construction categories showed: non-residential at $255,888,000, down 22 per cent; residential at $255,726,000, down 11 per cent; and heavy engineering at $181,582,000, up 29 per cent.

November contracts for future construction in the residential building category in the metropolitan Indianapolis area amounted to $5,048,000, up 66 per cent compared to November 1957.

The metropolitan area consists of Marion County.

Dollar volume of contracts in the non-residential building category in November amounted to $3,081,000, down 50 per cent compared to November 1957.

Total building contracts in November, residential plus non-residential, amounted to $8,-129,000, down 11 per cent compared to the like 1957 month. (Heavy engineering construction contracts are not included in the total building figure.)

The cumulative total of building contracts for the first eleven months of 1958 amounted to $106,589,000, down 29 per cent from the like 1957 period. A breakdown by the major building categories showed: non-residential at $45,785,000, down 45 per cent, and residential at $60,804,000, down 10 per cent.

A.I.A. President Scheduled For Indianapolis Visit

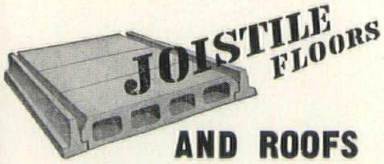
John Noble Richards, president of the American Institute of Architects, will be an Indianapolis visitor for four days next month when he comes to the Hoosier capitol to head a panel of judges who will select the winners in the Annual Indianapolis Home Show Architectural Competition.

Mr. Richards, whose home is Toledo, Ohio, is expected to be in the city February 18, 19, 20, and 21.

Tentative plans are underway for Mr. Richards to be feted by the Indiana Society of Architects, assisted by the ISA Indianapolis Section. Harry E. Cooler Jr., president of the Indianapolis Section and in charge of arrangements, has announced that several social functions are being arranged which will enable ISA members to become more intimately acquainted with their national president.

According to Cooler, a cocktail-buffet dinner is planned for the evening of February 20 at the Columbia Club, Indianapolis I.S.A members will be informed by mail of the function's details.

ECONOMICAL PRECAST CONCRETE



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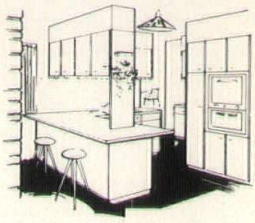

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LETTERS *to the* EDITOR

Editor
The Indiana Architect

Dear Sir:

Since the Forum article listing the 100 large architectural firms appeared, we have had several letters and verbal congratulations—to each of which we have tried to make a proper explanation. We had not felt that the matter was of enough importance to make a public explanation to our fellow architects until now. Your article in the December issue of **The Indiana Architect** prompts this letter.

When the questionnaire relative to the Forum program came to this office, we ignored it, feeling that we could have no proper place in the listing. Some time later a Forum representative called, asking that we complete and return the questionnaire. I then went into detail as to our reaction to the program. Our judgement then was (and is now) as follows:

1. The listing places the emphasis on entirely the wrong thing. The thing that should be underlined is good architecture, and there is no relationship between size and good architecture.
2. We are sure that out of a few of the large cities of the country where offices naturally become larger, the 100 largest firms can be accumulated. Therefore, such a listing does not give proper recognition to the mediumsized city practitioner who prefers the more intimate client relationship developed in a small office.
3. We feel sincerely, that there is a tendency in the ultra-large office to become too concerned with sales, and to become a factory for turning out plans. Too often in such offices, the aspect of architecture as a profession is lost sight of. We do not feel that these offices should, even by a slight implication, be presented as "TOPS" in the profession.

For these reasons, we refused to make any effort to include ourselves in the program. You may be sure we were as much surprised as our fellow architects must have been to see our firm included in the listing. Where the information relative to the work in the office came from, we do not know. It was not furnished by this office.

We are sure there are several offices in Indiana which, so far as size is concerned, out-rank our own. We are sure there are several just as large as our own, and we are equally sure that many not so large have a right to be very proud of the product of their offices. In this office, we have only one all-consumming ambition. It is not to be big. It is to create good architecture.

Since writing the above I am disposed to take advantage of this opportunity to add the following comment. Regardless of size, we feel that in Indiana offices we have the technical equipment and the creative capacity to do any kind of a job in Indiana.

Sincerely yours,

George Caleb Wright
Vonnegut, Wright & Porteous, Inc.

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ISPE Seeks to Fill New Executive-Secretary Job

Plans have been advanced by the Indiana Society of Professional Engineers to move their present offices from Fort Wayne to Indianapolis and create a full-time position of Executive Secretary.

The new officer will probably assume his duties in a training capacity in Fort Wayne on May 1, and prepare opening of the Indianapolis office scheduled for July 1.

In announcing qualifications for the post, the Society indicated it was looking for a relatively young man, preferably in the 30-40 year age bracket, with a college degree and experience in publications, office management and/or institutional work, such as the chamber of commerce. The new man need not be an engineer.

Applicants for the new position are asked to contact C. F. Falkner, P. E., 1224 N. Capitol Ave., Indianapolis, to arrange for an interview.

Burnet-Binford Lumber Promotes James A. Holt

James A. Holt, who has been with Burnet-Binford Lumber Co., Inc., for the past 11 years, has been named sales manager of the firm, it has been announced by Charles E. Wagner, president.

Mr. Holt, who is 36, and lives at 6170 N. Oxford, Indianapolis, is a graduate of Wabash College. He is a director of the Marion County Residential Builders and has been a director of the Indianapolis Home Show for the past four years. He is also a member of the Real Estate Board and the Construction League of Indianapolis.

Numerous requests for previous issues of THE INDIANA ARCHITECT necessitate a policy of charging $1.00 for eight copies to cover costs of mailing and handling. Address all such requests, with money enclosed, to Indiana Architect, 5930 Gladden Dr., Indianapolis 20, Ind.—Publications Committee.

Boyd Pedigo Named DuRay Vice President

Mr. Boyd Pedigo has been named a new vice president of DuRay, Inc., heating specialists located in the Board of Health Building, Indiana State Fairgrounds, Indianapolis.

Mr. Pedigo assumes his new duties after 20 years of service with Central Supply Co., where he was manager of the heating and air conditioning department.

DuRay, Inc., is the distributor for Petro Oil Burners, Perfection Infra-Red Heaters, and a complete line of boilers and heating specialties available to the heating trade. The firm covers sales and service in both the commercial and industrial field.

Mr. Pedigo lives at 4816 Crittenden Ave., Indianapolis.

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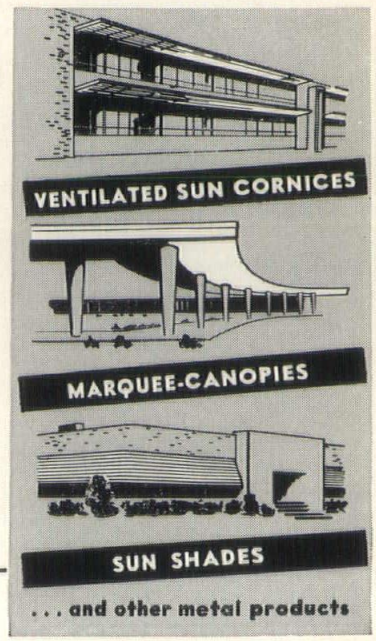

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Architects Discuss

(Continued from Page 9)

from many and select three or four alternate acceptable bidders and ask for an addition or a deduction from the base bid on their contract.

HOWARD WHITE:

I find that as the years go by, the practice of architecture is trying to put as few inaccuracies and ambiguities in the plans and specifications as possible, so that when we get into construction we have fewer problems to solve.

I would like to talk about some of the problems of curtain wall that we have experienced in our office. We have been very successful, we feel, on four particular jobs where we have used a steel sash curtain wall using the 1¾" heavy intermediate sash, glazing with normal glaze with porcelain enamel spandrel. This spandrel would be insulated properly to give you full .20. We felt that in using this type of curtain wall, we weren't deviating from good practice in the past.

Aluminum is another material that you will find you will have trouble with electrolysis. It is actually on the very bottom of the scale in comparison with steel, so there must be definite planning between dissimilar metals to avoid electrolysis.

Porcelain panels are guaranteed by the manufacturer. Many will guarantee them without any difficulty for 20 years. One would think that there are no problems with porcelain panels. On a high school in the southern part of the state, when the steel curtain wall with porcelain enamel panels was all erected, some workmen got up in the overhang on the building and started to weld, and welded all the way around that building. Two weeks later I went on the job and I wondered what the vertical slight rust marks were. They were nothing more than weld which had dropped on the metal, fused slightly, and proceeded to rust. Somebody lost a lot of money on that job. I do not know today who paid for it but we didn't and the general contractor didn't. Somebody who mishandled the welding torch was responsible. Our specifications on that project called for the porcelain to be protected.

There is no doubt that there are advantages to curtain wall. As I say, our one particular manufacturer that we have agreed with that had a good curtain wall—it is nothing more than an intermediate sash, it is absolutely flush inside except on one job there was one screw head right where the rubber base was to go by and we solved that with a different screw later on. You can use ordinary caulking compounds and you're detailing in a material that you understand and has been proven over the years.

DON CLARK:

First of all I would like to state that we are grateful to have the opportunity to show you people the ISTA Center Building this evening. We are proud to have had a part in providing Indianapolis with a new office building which will take its place with the other fine buildings destined to be built in the city within the next few years.

As Hal has mentioned, he asked me to give you a short discussion on design, problems, and erection of the curtain wall on the ISTA Building.

I think the first thing in order is a few vital statistics on the wall itself. The curtain wall is composed of extruded aluminum alloy 663 T5 with a caustic edged finish plus 60-minute anodizing and protected with two coats of clear lacquer. The window stools are 12 gauge aluminum sheet. The spandrel panels are porcelain enameled sheet steel with a mat finish. The column covers are plastic-faced zuorite as are the side panels at the second floor. The windows are faced with ¼" heat-absorbent glass. The curtain wall itself was designed to emphasize the vertical line of the building. To achieve this we used a bold vertical mullion, a vertical treatment of the zuorite on the columns and vertical pins on the second floor.

Reynolds Metals Co. was the successful bidder and decided to make, first of all, the curtain wall in large panels extending from column to column. On the Capitol Street side, the columns are 17' 11"; on Market Street side 21' 8". Allowing 2 feet per column width, we had a panel width of 15' 11" and 19' 8". Floor to floor height was 12' 6". We had to start with a very large panel. Reynolds Metals thought they could make it that large. It was one of the largest they had ever attempted to make. During the manufacture of the panels they discovered with checking the transportation up here that underpasses, etc., obstructions in the way, wires across the roads, etc., that was too big a panel to transport. So they decided to cut it in two, which they did.

Then in the finish of the window sills we also had a little problem. It wasn't too bad, but of course the window sills were also covered with two coats of lacquer, and in putting the lacquer on the rollers they had run these sills through had left a few ridges down the entire length of the window sills. So there was discussion how to remedy that, whether to remove the lacquer on the job or what could be done to correct it. Finally they decided the cheapest thing to do was to preform another sill and install that over the original sill. So we have a double sill now.

I think that is all the problems we had. Even though architecture has had its ups and downs and its fads and its cycles, curtain wall construction is here to stay.

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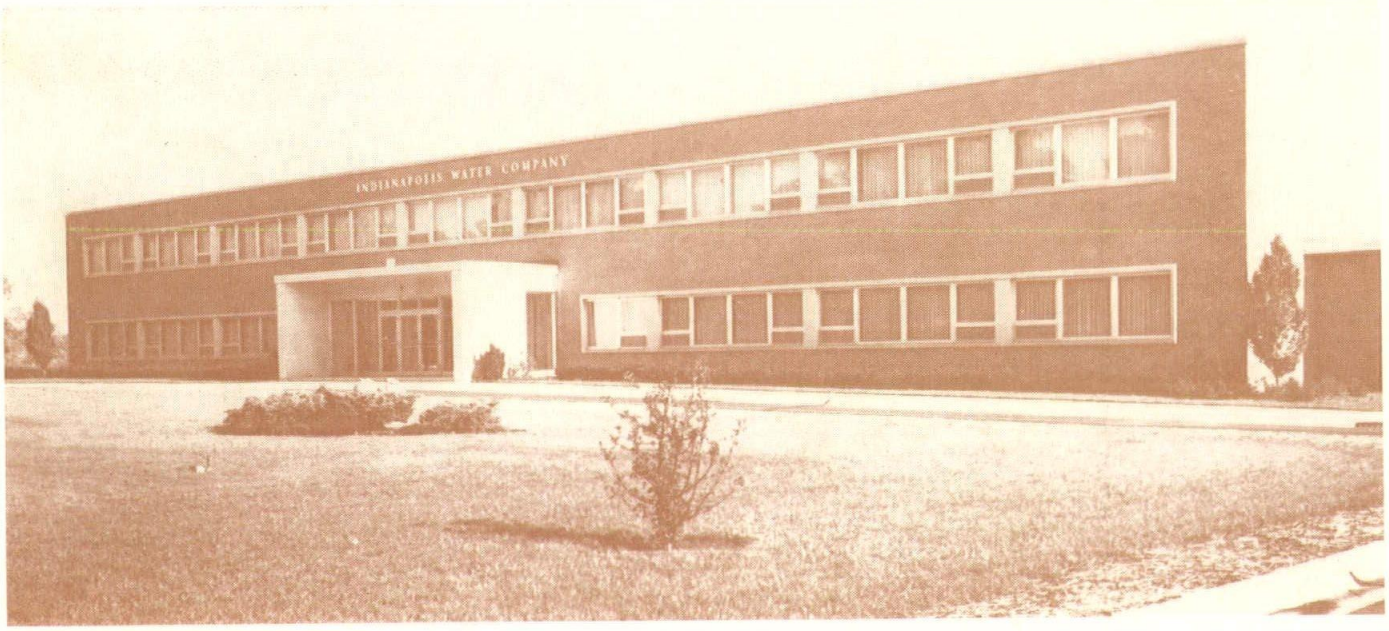

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