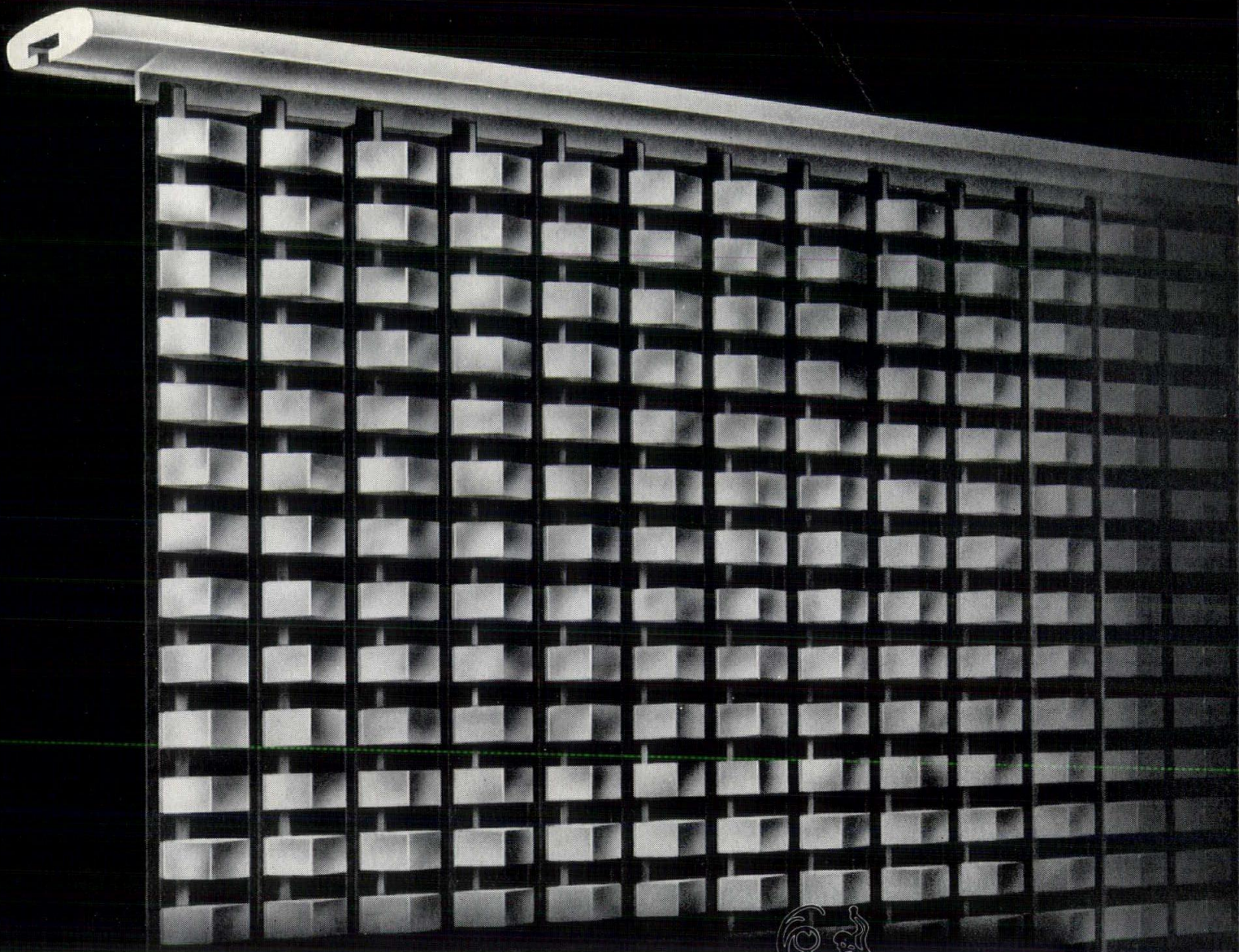


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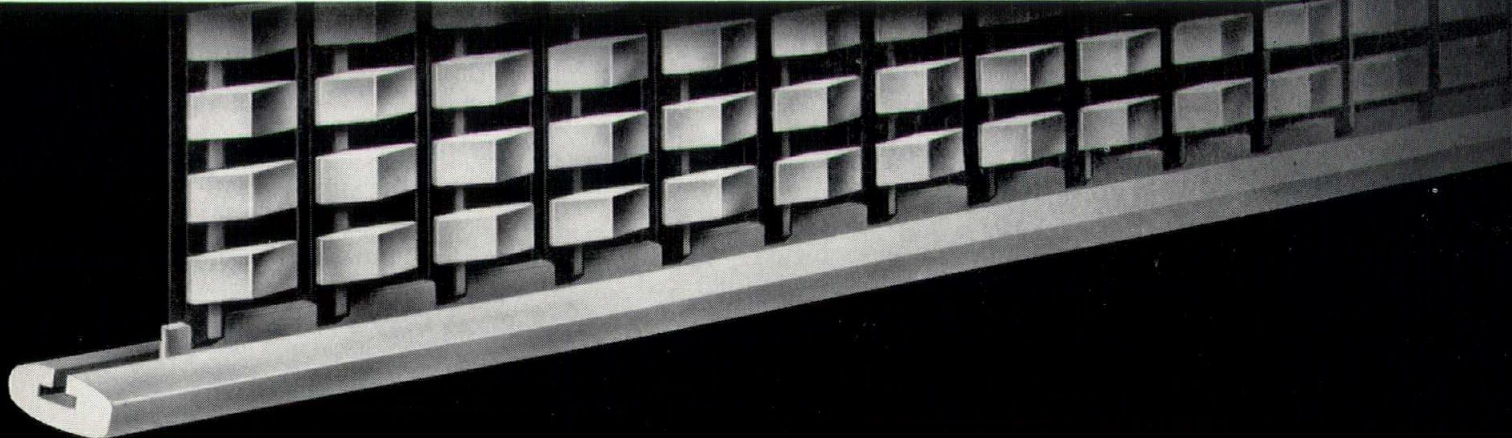


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the indiana architect

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.

Architects, Doctors Must Cooperate On Hospital Planning and Design

State Mental Health Commissioner Presents Views On Future of Building Programs for Mental Health

By STEWART T. GINSBERG, M.D.
Mental Health Commissioner, State of Indiana

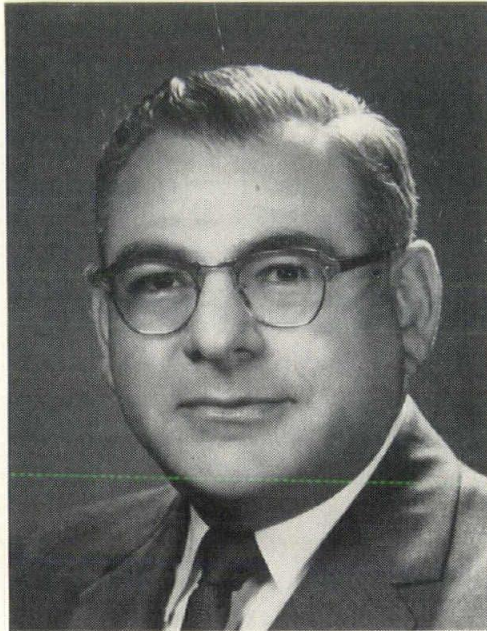
As we visit the majority of our public mental hospitals today we are struck with the beauty of the grounds, the lovely landscaping, the gracious outdoor living available. We see well fed and fairly well dressed patients sitting, strolling, or doing some work over this lovely setting.

At the same time, we are impressed with the venerable age of most of the buildings. Then we enter these buildings. The beauty and graciousness is lost. It is true that now we see bright, nicely painted rooms, drapes, curtains, and pictures on the walls. The floors are clean, the rooms tidy; but there is less of the cheerful, pleasant atmosphere we saw on the grounds. The appearance and attitude of the patients make us stop and take another look at the hospitals. There is a growing and disturbingly persistent sense of dissatisfaction with mental hospitals today. Are these the physical facilities we want? How important is the physical plant? What do we as psychiatrists want? How can we get the best hospitals for the needs of our patients? What other facilities are needed?

There has been increasing concern about our physical facilities in the past decade. We have been fortunate that architects and psychiatrists have worked together for better understanding of mental health needs, have discussed architectural plans, met over the drawing board, during the building, and even after the plant is in operation. This has led to a scientific and research approach to the problems of future architecture.

The Architectural Study Project of the American Psychiatric Association has done much to focus our attention on this important subject. The Psychiatric Evaluation Project of the Veterans Administration is studying the role of the hospital as a therapeutic tool. We look to the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health for further enlightenment on this subject. Social scientists have reported on how the structure of a building determines the behavior of people and the importance of the psychiatric setting for participant interaction. From custody to therapeutic care in mental hospitals has been emphasized.

Many ideas have been advanced in hospital architecture. After World War II, studies in architecture indicated that the thousand-bed hospital was ideal. There has been a gradual change from this idea. Smaller hospitals, two-hundred-bed, have been recommended. Doctor Charles E. Goshen suggested we may be seeing a major turning point in the future of psychiatry with the development of small day hospitals.



S. T. GINSBERG, M.D.

Doctor Harry C. Solomon, in his presidential address, said that the large mental hospital is antiquated and outmoded and is rapidly becoming obsolete. "We can build them, but we cannot staff them; and therefore we cannot make true hospitals of them." He suggested rapid but orderly liquidation. Most psychiatrists agree with his principles but do not agree that we can do without these hospital facilities for the foreseeable future.

The concept of the open hospital has gripped the imagination of the public and our professional colleagues. Many of us have been more impressed by the extension of hospital service to patients living at home, as provided by our English colleagues. Mental Health Centers have been studied. Cottage type hospitals affiliated with general hospitals have been recommended.

Doctor Bush reported the remarkable increase in the number of psychiatric units in general hospitals since the end of World War II. There were 264,837 admissions in general hospitals in 1954, a number comparable to that of admissions to mental hospitals.

There has been greater emphasis on other community psychiatric resources — halfway

houses, sheltered workshops, the community psychiatric clinic, the private psychiatrist, the family physician, the community social health and welfare agencies.

Doctor H. Osmond presented a new concept in a hospital design which proposed an exciting new concept based on the hypothesis that structure determines function and function can determine structure. Mr. Isum created a plan to carry out this concept. This provoked a great deal of comment in the May, 1957 issue of *Mental Hospitals*. There was agreement that these ideas are worthy of testing and further evaluation.

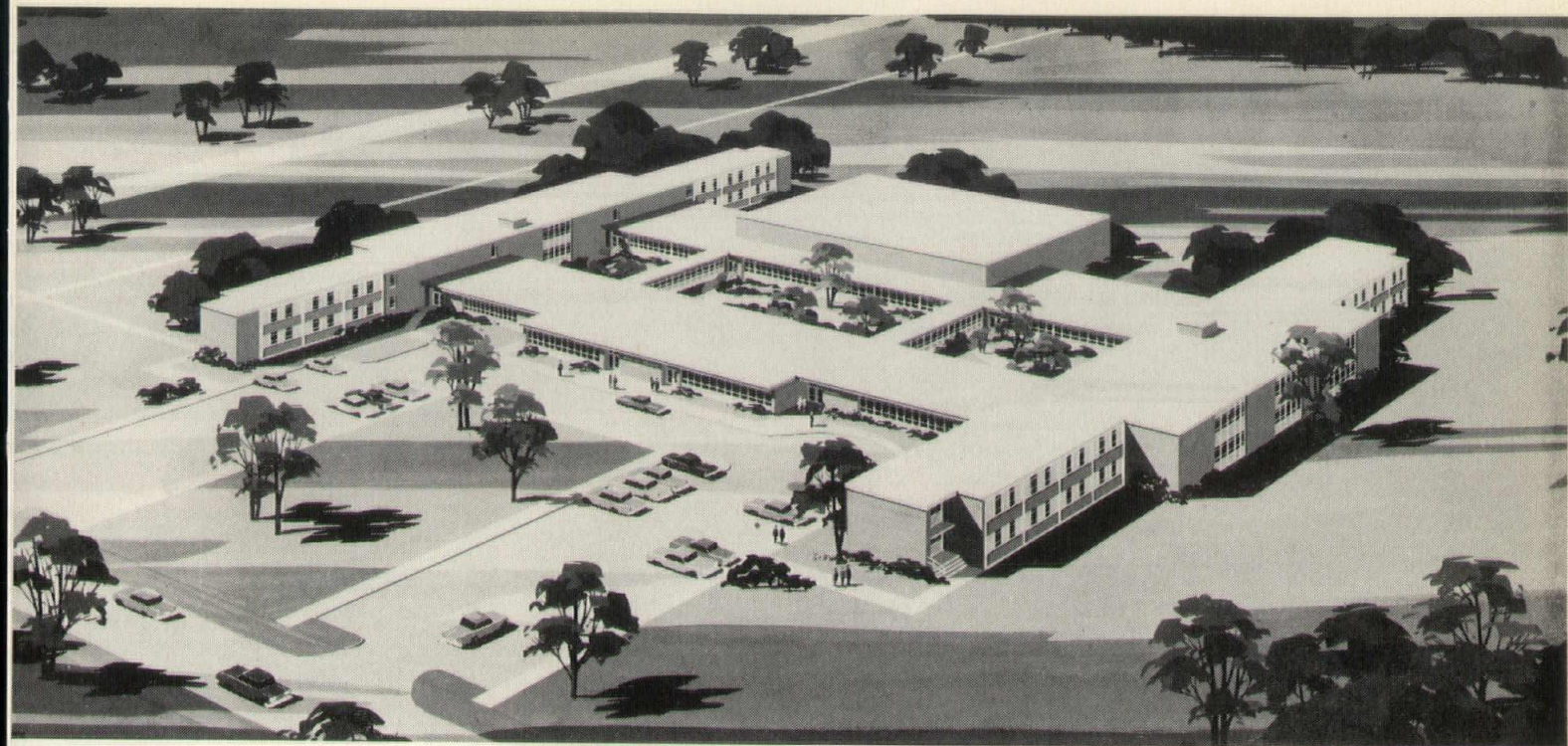
Mental Hospitals has published many new ideas for recreational and other facilities in its Architectural Section.

There has been discussion of the place for screening hospitals, special hospitals for the aged, the senile, the chronic organic, and the schizophrenic of long standing. Can county hospitals be used for mental patients?

Special needs for the mentally retarded, psychotic children, and juvenile delinquents are of great concern to the public, the educators, the legal profession, health and welfare agencies, the clergy, police, and industry.

We in psychiatry are too prone to become overenthusiastic. Our seeking for better understanding and better ways to treat and rehabilitate our patients leads us into the trap of uncritical acceptance of new ideas and techniques. Perhaps publicity and public acclaim lead us. How many miracles have we lived through! Insulin, electric shock, leukotomy, one drug after another have all been heralded as miracles. I hope that we can truthfully say that psychiatry has reached maturity, that we are now able to evaluate new ideas clearly. Let us look to the future realistically. New ideas and techniques must be accepted and utilized. But we have no place for the fad; we must study and evaluate each new idea and technique, to determine its effectiveness as a therapeutic measure as a better way to treat and rehabilitate our patients.

On July 6, 1953, I arrived in Pittsburgh to begin my assignment in the Veterans Administration, as Manager of a new hospital. The hospital was the epitome of hospital architecture. Paul Hahn and his associate would have been delighted with this thousand-bed mental hospital, the ideal size at that time. It had medical, surgical, and research facilities, and outpatient facilities as well as open wards, small nursing units, and small therapy units. The equipment and supplies were all the best. I looked over the entire plant. It was superb. There was one flaw. I was all alone! There was no psychiatrist or nurse; not a soul was with me. The beautiful buildings, ward units, supplies and equipment did not make a hospital. My wife, when she first saw a nurse in white uniform, said, "Now it begins to look like a hospital." She was so right. It was only



The Bahr Treatment Center of Central State Hospital, Indianapolis, is the work of the Indianapolis architectural firm of Fleck, Quebe & Reid Associates. Designed for a "two-phase" construction program, phase one is now completed. The first phase consists of the two story portion on the left, all the one-story construction, plus connecting corridors. This represents 83,177 square feet and was constructed at a cost of \$1,460,525.00. It includes four nursing units of 22 beds each, an administrative section admissions suite, social service department, out patient department, dining area, and other facilities.

when personnel were available that this collection of buildings and equipment became a hospital and it was possible to care for and treat psychiatric patients. It was only then that we could plan what to do. Such an experience emphasizes the importance of professional staff or personnel.

It is interesting to note in the reports from England and the continent that with the concepts of open hospitals and community services, there was no mention of new facilities or modern architecture. Throughout the world, psychiatry carries on with old, antiquated buildings. Few new hospitals have been built. New ideas have been developed in old buildings.

A commission was appointed in Indiana to study the present facilities offered by the mental institutions in Indiana and to develop, formulate, and plan a long range building and treatment program. The commission was made up of residents of the state, legislators, professionals in the field of mental health, other state agencies, and private citizens interested in mental health. I have been advised that a committee made up of responsible and known citizens of the state carries more weight than outside professionals, no matter what their national fame. A report submitted by such a committee gains acceptance within the state and by the legislators. After the meeting of the next legislature, we will know how effective this is.

We found for the most part that the hospitals and schools for the mentally retarded date back to the latter part of the nineteenth century. They are in poor repair, overcrowded, and understaffed. We visited all the institutions and reviewed the needs of each. I will not go into the findings or the report, as it will be published in the near future.

The hospitals represented a replacement value of approximately \$240,000,000. No provisions had been made in the past for preventive maintenance or replacement of obsolescence. Recommendations were made for the construction of additional buildings at each hospital to relieve overcrowding, and for allocation of funds for preventive maintenance and replacement of older buildings. Several thousand additional beds were recommended for special needs, additional facilities for psychotic children, juvenile delinquents, and wards for older patients. The expenditure of \$123,000,000 for those purposes was recommended. There was considerable thought and discussion about the physical facilities needed. New ideas about architectural design were discussed. The value of facilities in the community was reviewed. There was discussion of the small hospital in a large city or university setting.

They studied Carter Hospital in the Indiana University Medical Center and affiliated with the University hospitals. Here is a hospital with a per diem cost five times that of the

other hospitals in the State system, but with a discharge rate of 94 per cent within six months. The committee realized the need for more of these small intensive treatment centers, but also recognized the need for facilities for those patients who require continued treatment.

Population trends and the increasing number of senior citizens suggested need for many more beds in mental hospitals. A number of factors were recognized as offsetting the need for more beds; improving the staffing of the hospitals, developing more community psychiatric clinics, increasing the number of beds for psychiatric patients in community hospitals, increasing the number of psychiatrists in private practice, encouraging the family physician to assume more responsibility for the mental patient, and better understanding, acceptance of patients who are able to return to the community, and emphasis in research and training and education. These are remarkable and highly significant conclusions of a committee studying hospital needs.

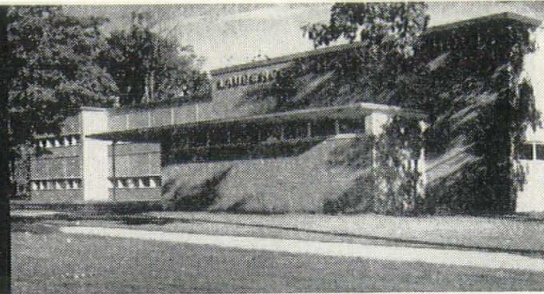
No drastic change in the building program was recommended. We have our present facilities and we have the large number of patients who have been in the hospitals for years and will require continued treatment. These patients who failed to recover remain our responsibility and deserve the very best of continued treatment. We must utilize our

(Continued on Page 18)

I.S.A. Calendar of Coming Events

DATE	TYPE OF MEETING	LOCATION
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.

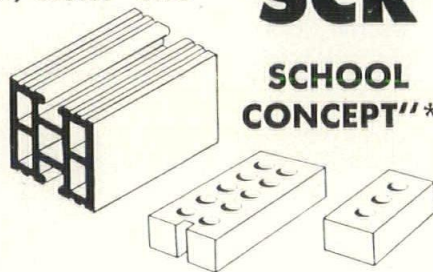
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The President Speaks . . .

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

The Legislative Committee of the Indiana Society under the able leadership of John Fleck is doing an outstanding job. This committee is hard at work on legislation to improve and strengthen the Indiana Architect's Registration law to make the Administrative Building Council more effective.



MR. BETTS

Every registered Architect received material from the committee outlining these changes. Hearings have been held by the Judiciary Committee of the House. Thus far the project is moving along in a fine way. The bill will be coming up for action in the near future. EVERY architect should NOW write, wire or call

his Representative in the State Legislature to solicit his support in voting for this bill.

We have included in this bill many of the items discussed in our informal meetings last August when I met with you. You asked for these changes, now let's push them thru and not lose the time and effort expended thus far. Your cooperation is needed now. This is your bill, get behind it.

A.I.A. President Feted At Formal Buffet Supper

In one of the most impressive social functions of the year, the Indiana Society of Architects and its Indianapolis Section and Women's Architectural League played host to John Noble Richards, president of the American Institute of Architects, at a formal reception and buffet supper in the Broadmoor Country Club, Indianapolis.

Mr. Richards was in Indianapolis to help judge the annual Architectural Competition of the Indianapolis Home Show. The Indianapolis Home Show also collaborated with the I.S.A. as host for the gala affair.

The club lounge was decorated in spring colors, and supper was served by candlelight at individual dining tables which were laid with moss green satin ribbons and miniature white-domed temples set in clusters of spring flowers.

I.S.A. members in charge of arrangements included Thomas C. Dorste, Harry E. Cooler, Jr., and H. Roll McLaughlin. Mrs. H. Roll McLaughlin supervised dinner arrangements and decorations at the club.

Richards and Netsch Will Judge I.S.A. Triennial Award Competition

Two nationally prominent architects have consented to serve on a three-man judge's panel for the Indiana Society of Architects' First Triennial Awards in Architecture Competition, according to Thomas Dorste, I.S.A. vice-president and chairman of the Society's Honor Awards Committee. Dorste also revealed that the third judge would be announced soon.

John Noble Richards, president of the American Institute of Architects, and Walter A. Netsch Jr., of Chicago, will be in Indianapolis in May to judge entries in the Awards in Architecture Competition.

Mr. Richards is a senior partner of Bellman, Gillett & Richards, Toledo, Ohio, architectural and engineering firm. Born 55 years ago in Warren, Ohio, he moved to Toledo in 1910 where he received his early education. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, and there was awarded the Cret Medal in 1928 for Excellence in Architectural Design. He was graduated in 1930 with a degree of Bachelor of Architecture. He also was awarded the Stewardson Traveling Scholarship enabling him to travel and study in such countries as Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, and England.

He has been president of the Toledo Chapter, A.I.A., and has served on national committees including those of fees and education. From 1950 through 1953 he was a member of the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects representing the Great Lakes District, an area of four states, and was president of the Great Lakes Regional Council, A.I.A. In 1954 he was advanced to Fellowship in the Institute.

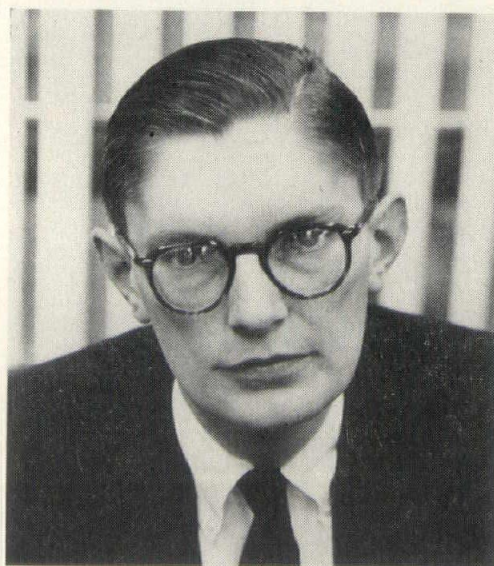
Mr. Richards was elected second vice-president of the A.I.A. in 1955, and the following year was named first vice-president, serving in that office for two years. He was elected president of the A.I.A. at the organization's annual meeting held in Cleveland in July, 1958. He is a member of Scarab, National Honorary Architectural Fraternity, and a member of Alpha Rho Chi, National Architectural Fraternity, Demetrios Chapter, Columbus, Ohio.

Walter A. Netsch Jr. is a general partner in charge of design for the Chicago office of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. He is best known, perhaps, for his design of the U. S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mr. Netsch, born in Chicago, is 39 years of age. He is a 1943 graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a Bachelor of Architecture degree. His first position was in the office of L. Morgan Yost, after which he joined Skidmore, Owings & Merrill in 1947. His first assignment with S.O.M. was with the design group in Oakridge, Tennessee, and the Garden Apartments and post-war planning for that community. After completion of this project he moved to



JOHN NOBLE RICHARDS



WALTER NETSCH, JR.

S.O.M.'s San Francisco office which was used as a base for work in the West Coast area and Far East. He moved to Chicago in 1954.

He is a member of the A.I.A. as well as the State of Illinois Architectural Registration Board.

The Awards in Architecture Competition is open to all architects registered in and residents of the state of Indiana.

Four categories of buildings will be judged and all buildings submitted must have been under contract for construction within a period dating from June 1, 1956, and the entrant's date of entry in the competition.

Application blanks have been mailed to every Indiana architect and must be returned with a check for the proper amount of entrance fee to the Honor Awards Committee no later than May 1, 1959. Entrance fee, according to Dorste, will be \$10 for the first mount, and \$5 for each additional mount.

Dorste outlined the following four classifications:

- Group I—Residential (the individual house).**
- A. Cost of \$25,000 or under.
 - B. Cost of over \$25,000.

- Group II—Public Buildings.**
- A. Schools.
 - B. Churches.
 - C. Community Buildings, fire houses, country clubs, court houses, jails, theaters, swimming pools, etc.

- Group III—Commercial Buildings, including warehouses, office buildings, hotels, shopping centers, etc.**

- Group IV—Apartments and group housing, including homes for the aged.**

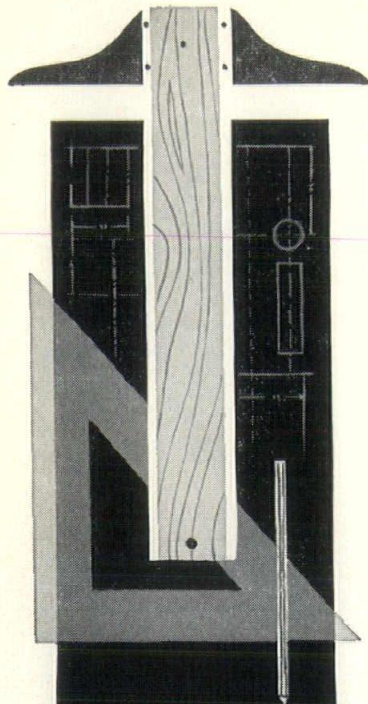
First, second, and third place awards, plus honorable mention awards, will be made in each of the group categories.

The committee also outlined certain rules to be observed in presenting entries. All entries must be on rigid boards in the following sizes: 20 x 30, 30 x 40, or 40 x 40. There must be but one building to a mount, and not more than two mounts to a building. The site plan and all major floor plans must be drawn to scale, and with numerical or graphic indication of scale. Medium, whether pencil, water color, etc., is left to the discretion of the entrant.

Photographs and/or renderings shall be left to the discretion of the entrant, but each entry must be accompanied by a separate glossy photograph or photostat of a rendering, and must be enclosed in a separate envelope to be attached to the back of the board for publication use.

Announcement of the winning awards and presentation of certificates will be made at the dinner meeting on the second day of the I.S.A.'s Annual Meeting which will be held in May. Award certificates will be issued to both the architect and the owner of the buildings selected by the jury panel. The submissions will also be on exhibit at the I.S.A. Annual Meeting in May, as well as at the John Heron Art Museum, Indianapolis, during the month of October.

All correspondence regarding the competition should be addressed to Thomas C. Dorste, chairman, Committee on Honor Awards, 6532 East Westfield Blvd., Indianapolis 20, Ind.



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Pictured above are three Marion County architects who were honored at the recent Lathing and Plastering Bureau's Fourth Annual dinner-meeting with architects held in the Athenaeum, Indianapolis. The Golden Trowel Award, first prize which goes to the architect for the best use of lath and plaster, was won by John C. Fleck, left, of Fleck, Quebe, and Reid Associates. In addition to the plaque, Fleck received a check for \$300.00. Recipients of Merit Awards were Howard Wolner, center, and Edward Clark.

W.A.L. Meeting Features Luncheon, Card Party

The attractive new Indianapolis home of Mrs. Richard Lennox was the scene of this month's Womens' Architectural League Meeting. Aside from the regular business session, the meeting featured a card party and lunch.

Plans for the annual meeting in May were discussed, and the program for the entertainment of out-of-town members and friends will be announced shortly.

Next meeting of the WAL will be March 2 at the home of Mrs. Richard Zimmerly. The meeting is scheduled for 12 noon, and will feature a talk by Mr. Larry Pottenger, who will discuss "Plants From Spring To Fall."

The League's April activity will be the sale of the Indianapolis Home Show's Architectural Competition Plan Books.

In an attempt to bolster meeting attendance it was tentatively planned to dispense with the usual May Tea and have instead an informal dinner with husbands invited. The League's officers will welcome suggestions.

The age of reason arrives when a child no longer believes in Santa Clause, but is smart enough not to admit it.—H. L. McNary.

ISA Members Participate In Church Conference

The Annual Joint Conference on Church Architecture was held in Los Angeles, California, February 17-20.

It was attended by a number of Indiana Society of Architects members, including Charles J. Betts, ISA president, who served as chairman of the Conference's 40 Work Groups.

Among the ISA members who participated are the following:

Edward D. James, observer, as chairman of the American Institute's Committee on Religious Buildings.

Ray Thompson and Rollin Mosher, as architects and Resource Panelists in Work Groups on Christian Worship and Education.

E. Roger Frey, as monitor for the Work Group on Recreational Facilities for the Church.

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.

Architect-Engineer Firms Subject to Fair Labor Act

A recent decision by the Supreme Court of the United States reaffirms the Department of Labor's contention that architect-engineer firms engaged in interstate work are subject to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. In the case of Lublin, McGaughy & Associates, the Supreme Court overruled the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, which had upheld a District Court ruling that the Norfolk, State Teachers College.

The American Institute of Architects long has advised its members to comply with the Act which provides for the payment to non-professional employees of time and a half for all hours in excess of 40 per week and sets the amount of \$1.00 per hour as the minimum wage. The following statement was furnished to the A.I.A. upon request by Robert R. Richmond, Director, Division of Information, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Department of Labor:

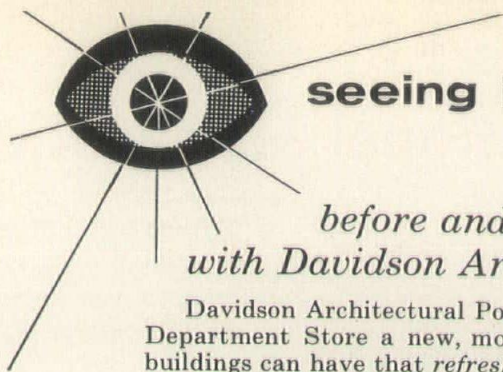
"The Fair Labor Standards Act applies to employees of architectural firms who prepare plans or designs for certain interstate production facilities or for instrumentalities of interstate commerce. These include employees who perform work in connection with the preparation of plans or designs for the reconstruction, improvement, extension, or for the maintenance or repair of manufacturing plants or of telephone, telegraph, TV-radio facilities, airports, bus depots and the like.

"The law also applies to employees who regularly work on plans, designs, estimates, accounts, reports and correspondence which are intended to be sent out of the State or who regularly use the telephone, telegraph, and mails for interstate communication.

"However, employees of a 'local architectural firm,' essentially engaged in preparing plans and specifications for the local construction of homes, stores, school, churches and the like, will not be covered merely because their activities include the preparation of plans for the alteration (or construction) of buildings within the State which are used to produce goods for interstate commerce.

"According to the Act, overtime rates at one and one-half times the regular rates must be paid for all hours in excess of 40 per week. The minimum wage is now \$1.00 per hour.

"Clerical employees come under the Act as well as draftsmen. Office managers, chief draftsmen, designers and construction administrators may be exempt if they meet specific tests as to duties and salaries. Questions should be referred to the nearest office of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions."

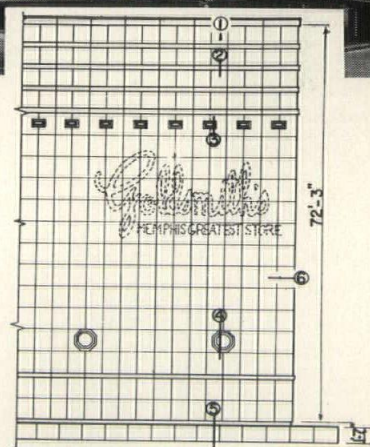
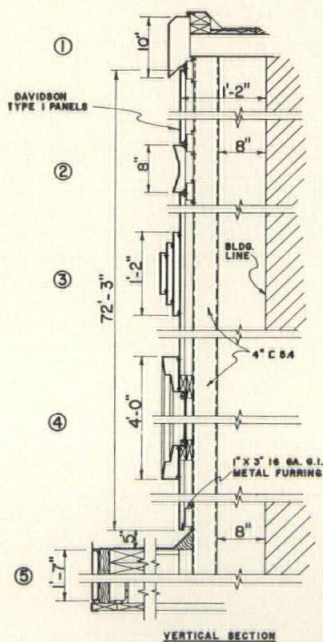
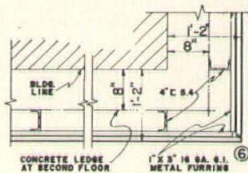


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New Streamlined Plans Set For A.I.A. National Convention

Plans for the 1959 National A.I.A. Convention in New Orleans next June are well underway, Institute officials have announced. There will be an outstanding program keyed to the theme "Design" with stimulating talks and seminars by leaders in architecture and related fields scheduled. Particularly good news is that an entirely new format is being developed for this convention. A revision of the stereotyped, often tedious, program of events is long overdue and there is no question that a fresh approach is welcome. The new pattern will afford convention-goers ample opportunity to explore the fascinating city of New Orleans and its many unique attractions.

Meeting in Washington recently, the A.I.A. Executive Committee appointed President Richards, Treasurer Kastendieck and Executive Director Purves as a special committee to work out details for the new streamlined program. And the Executive Committee wants it to be known that any A.I.A. mem-

ber may participate fully in all official convention activities. Convention dates are June 22-26.

Because questions have been raised about the possibility of attendance by all Institute members, President Richards has written the following letter to each chapter president:

"As many chapters have expressed themselves with respect to the 1959 A.I.A. Convention, the subject has been given full consideration by the officers and directors of The Institute. We believe you will be interested in the manner in which these feelings have been reflected in our decision.

"Let us state the situation frankly. Several component groups of The American Institute of Architects have asked that the location of the 1959 Convention be reconsidered. Others have asked that no change be made in convention plans.

"At issue is a statute which would tend to discourage organized social activity

on the part of all corporate members of A.I.A. in New Orleans. However, as you may not have been fully informed, neither law nor custom prevents the corporate members of A.I.A. from participating in the professional activities of an Institute convention.

"Thus, facing the situation squarely, two separate questions are raised. One is professional; the other is of a social nature. The A.I.A. is not an instrument to be used either to create or deny social change, except in the sense that the work of the profession is of benefit to society.

"Existing social controversies are beyond the jurisdiction and competence of The Institute as an organization. The individual views of its members on social and political matters are the personal concern and business of the individuals who hold them. Ours is a professional society and it is our task to divorce professional matters—which are the sole legal purpose of the national convention—from social matters which have no place in professional decisions.

"In view of this fact, the 1959 Convention of The American Institute of Architects in New Orleans will consist of professional meetings to which all corporate members of A.I.A. will have free access and equal opportunity of participation. Such ceremonies as the presentation of awards and investiture of new members of the College of Fellows will be treated as a part of the professional program and because of this, given the stature to which they have long been entitled.

"Other than professional matters will be left to the desires of individual members. In point of fact, it is our opinion that a streamlining of our annual meeting may be overdue. Excessive organization of social affairs not only detracts from the business of a convention, but also serves to deny individuals an opportunity to explore convention cities with freedom.

"It is our hope and belief that you will find this plan in agreement with your principles and wishes and that you and your members will participate with us in an excellent convention program in New Orleans."

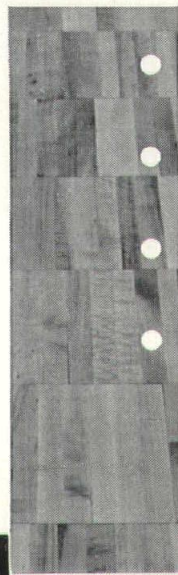
American Architects Invited To Attend British Conference

The Royal Institute of British Architects will hold its Annual Conference at Cardiff Wales, from June 10-13, 1959.

R.I.B.A. Secretary C. D. Spragg says, "need not say how glad we shall be to welcome as delegates to the Conference any members of the American Institute of Architects who are over in this country at that time."

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Construction Ahead

By RICHARD E. RETTERER, Assistant Secretary,
The Herman C. Wolff Co., Inc., Indianapolis

A few years ago a leading architectural firm in the East designed a bank building. Plans were approved. Construction completed. An open house was held and everyone was happy. Happy, that is, until August of that year when the coal truck came to deliver several tons of coal for winter heating. It seems that in the design there was no allowance for bringing in coal. For several months the coal had to be brought in through the lobby of the bank and finally the situation was resolved by breaking into a wall and making some structural changes in the building.

Amusing? Yes, this makes a good story over the morning coffee cup. However, I have often wondered what happened to the firm and particularly the architect that made the design error. I do know that the firm ended up paying almost \$10,000 dollars as a result of a mistake that we all could make.



MR RETTERER

Can buildings be improperly designed in this modern age? Ask a corporation in Michigan who employed a leading architectural firm to design a new office building in the downtown area. This building was the talk of the town in prewar days and the sidewalk superintendents were really out. Remember the story of the Titanic? This architectural firm was similar. It also had the best engineers, the best design men, the best facilities, but it miscalculated on one thing—that all men are human and they can and do make mistakes. In this case the building ventilators were too close to the supports of the building and as a result the building collapsed. A \$50,000 dollar loss was paid. The actual loss ran much higher.

Design, engineering, surveys, ground testing—these are all your business, a business which I know little about. You are the specialist in your field. We in the insurance industry feel much the same way about our type of operation and because of the tremendous need. Our trade has designed architect's errors and omissions insurance. This field is not new to us since it is a type of coverage that has been afforded to professional men, doctors, dentists, surgeons, etc., for many years. However, since World War II the insurance industry has had a demand from lawyers, insurance brokers or agents, engineers and architects.

How is this policy constructed and what does it do for the policy holder? It indemnifies the assured against any claim or claims for breach of professional duty which may

be made against them during the policy period by reason of any negligent act, error, or omission, whenever or wherever committed or alleged to have been committed.

Also, it indemnifies the assured against any claim or claims for breach of professional duty which may be made against the assured during the currency of this insurance arising from any negligent act, error, or omission committed by any architect, or firm of architects, or engineer, or firm of engineers retained or employed by the assured and arising out of work carried out on behalf of the assured and for which the assured may be legally liable.

As in any insurance contract there are ex-

National Registration Board Moves to New Headquarters

The office of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards is now at 418-24 Commerce Exchange Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Since 1940, N.C.A.R.B. headquarters were located in Chariton, Iowa, and prior to that time in Chicago. Joe E. Smay is executive director of the organization.

clusions. Several of these exclusions are in respect to liability of others assumed by the assured under any hold-harmless contract or agreement; liability as a result of the insolvency of the assured; and liability arising directly or indirectly from nuclear fission, nuclear fusion or radioactive contamination.

Also, the underwriters are not particularly happy or anxious to insure those firms whose activities are engaging in the business of designing tunnels or bridges.

H. G. Wells once said, "A community cannot be happy in one part and unhappy in another. It's all or nothing. No patching any more for ever." This I think holds true for your business as well as mine; neither of us can be partially safe in one respect and completely open and subject to severe prestige and financial loss on the other.

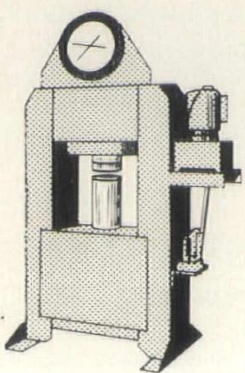
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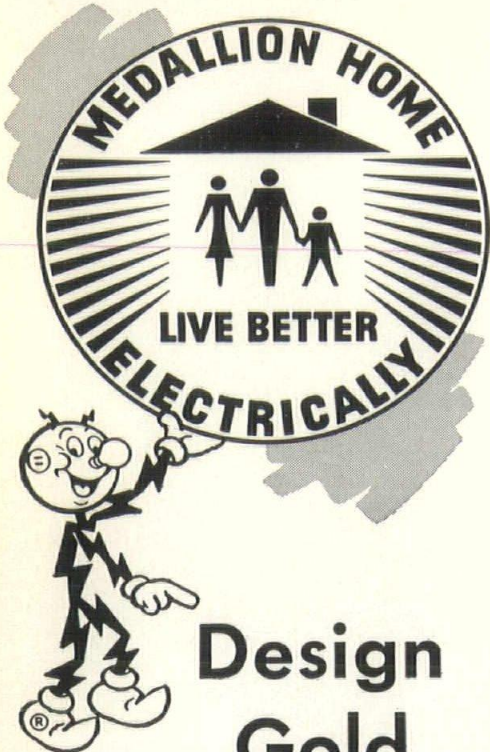
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Robert R. Campbell, left of the Robert R. Campbell Co., retiring president of the Unit Masonry Association, hands over gavel to newly-elected president C. Dean Gaskill, building materials manager for Spickelmier Industries, while the new secretary-treasurer, Charles Mohr, right, of the Linaburry Brick and Tile Co., looks on. Not pictured is James Cunningham, of Adams Clay Products, Martinsville, who was elected vice-president of the UMA at the organization's recent annual meeting.

Building Products Registry Now Available From A.I.A.

The "Building Products Registry Service," a unique, new reference service to building products and equipment, has been officially launched by The American Institute of Architects after seven years of committee study and as many months of preparation.

The service, available to all A.I.A. members for a nominal subscription fee, consists of:

- 1) The "Register" itself which will list and tabulate building products and equipment according to performance, installation and use conditions, tests performed, and other technical data needed for pre-selection analysis;
- 2) A Reporting Service on completed installations which will include information on product behavior and other data resulting from practical experience designed to improve product use and installation by the architect;
- 3) A Field Inspection Service on the part of experienced building technicians who will visit architects' offices to collect data on installations;
- 4) Reports on new products and test data prior to listing in each annual edition of the Register.

With approximately 1,500 advance subscriptions by member architects and pledges of participation by over 600 manufacturers listing more than 1,300 products in the bag, the A.I.A. Board of Directors has now given the D. C.

project the green light. The first Register which will include 18 product and equipment categories is scheduled for distribution by mid-June.

"The response to this new service has been most gratifying," says Theodore W. Dominick, A.I.A., who heads the new A.I.A. service at the Institute headquarters. "More than half of the subscribing architects have paid their \$25.00 subscription fee in advance, over a two week period after billing. And the manufacturer pledges received lead me to believe that in five years or less we will reach our aim of listing some 15,000 products."

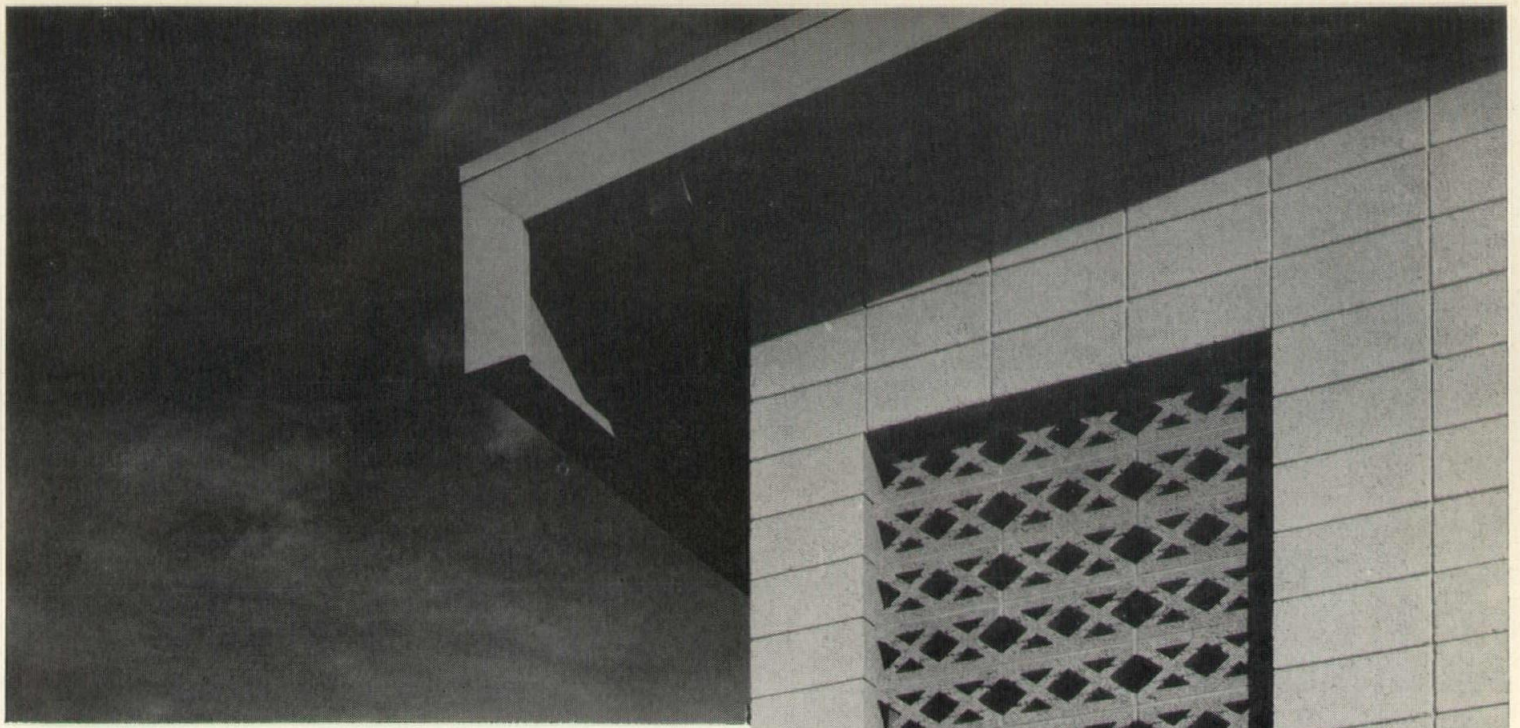
Dominick visualizes A.I.A.'s Building Products Registry Service as a national clearing house on product use for practicing architects. It will provide architects with required data in a simple, well organized and handy form and help manufacturers by bringing their products to the architects' attention at the time specification selection is made.

"B.P.R. can be of inestimable value to manufacturers by informing them on the need for new products and new uses of existing products as well as by helping them develop better product literature and 'limitation of use' statements," Mr. Dominick said.

Data reporting forms for such information as the manufacturers wish to list in the Register will be distributed to those who have pledged participation starting in mid-February.

Headquarters of the A.I.A. Building Products Registry Service are at The Octagon, 1735 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington,

THE INDIANA ARCHITECT

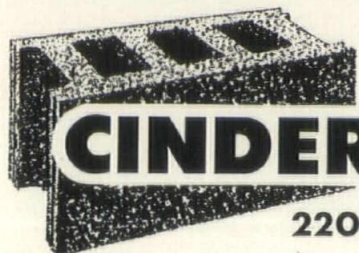


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Death Takes E. W. Young After Two-Year Illness

The Indiana Society of Architects and his many friends in the South Bend area mourn the death of Ernest William Young, who passed away recently in his home at 905 Leland Ave., South Bend, after a two-year illness. He was 75.

Mr. Young was a Member Emeritus of the Indiana Society of Architects.

Born in Kansas City, Missouri, he had resided in South Bend since 1904. He worked for a time in the office of Walter W. Schneider and Rolland Adelsperger before opening his own firm.

Mr. Young designed many private homes and public buildings in the South Bend area. Among them were Jefferson and Franklin Public Schools, the WSBT Transmitter Station, and the South Bend Tribune building. During his active career he held several public posts. He helped write South Bend's first building code and was a member of the city's Plan Commission. In 1920 he was appointed by Governor James P. Goodrich to Indiana's first Memorial Art Commission.

Surviving, besides his widow, Mrs. Leigh Durley Young, are a brother, Charles Howard Young, and a nephew in Chicago, and a brother-in-law and two nephews in Maryland.

Purdue to Host Two-Day Electric Heating Conference

Purdue University will conduct a two-day conference on electrical heating, March 4 and 5, on the campus at Lafayette, Indiana. Conferences have been held for several years at Purdue on warm air heating, but this is the first program directed specifically to electrical heating.

The program has been planned to cover the latest developments in this field for architects, consulting engineers, residential contractors, heating industry men, school superintendents, utility personnel, lending agencies, and others interested in electrical heating as it applies to commercial, institutional, and residential uses.

Among the topics to be discussed by recognized authorities from the building and heating industries will be: "What a Good Heating System Should Do," "Fundamentals of Heat Loss and Heat Gain," "Present Status of Electric Loads for Heating and Cooling," "Package Heat Pumps," "Built-up Heat Pump Systems," "Panel Discussion on School Heating," "Resistance Heating Equipment," and "Heating and Ventilating Equipment for Schools."

Construction Institute Plans May 4 Convention

Plans for the 1959 National Convention of the Construction Specifications Institute to be held in Chicago May 4, 5, and 6, 1959, have been completed according to J. Stewart Stein, president. A record attendance of members and delegates is expected at both the general sessions and at the exhibit booths, he said.

Almost 100 booths are expected to be taken by building materials manufacturers who will be presenting new ideas and up-to-date technical information concerning their products to the specification writers and others in attendance.

Technical sessions are to be held Tuesday afternoon, May 5th. Monday afternoon, the 4th, will be devoted to Institute business. The Institute's annual banquet, which will feature a speaker of national importance, will be held Wednesday evening, May 6th. All exhibits and meetings will be in the Palmer House.

Construction Specification Institute members will receive registration information in the mail. Others who are interested should write to CSI—1959 National Convention, c/o Engineer's Club, 314 So. Federal Street, Chicago 3, Ill.

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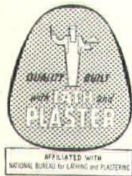
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Wilbur Young Joins Edward D. James Firm

Wilbur Young, retiring State superintendent of public instruction, has announced plans to accept a position with the Indianapolis architectural firm of Edward D. James and Associates.

Mr. Young will assume his new duties on March 16 with the James office, the date which marks the close of 16 years with the state Department of Public Instruction. He has served as superintendent since 1951.

With the James office, Young will serve as school consultant, a newly created post. He will represent the architectural firm in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Illinois.

Young began his career in education 36 years ago as a teacher in a one-room rural school, and subsequently served as a high school principal, a superintendent in Ripley and Dearborn Counties, athletic coach, and as chief state school inspector.

He is a graduate of Hanover College and received his master's degree from Indiana State Teachers College.

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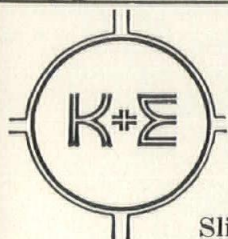
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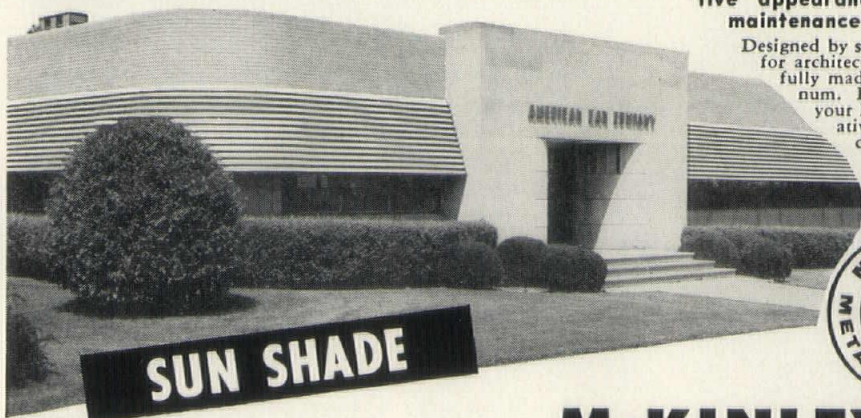
- 140 E. Wabash St., Indianapolis
- 5226 N. Keystone Ave., Indianapolis

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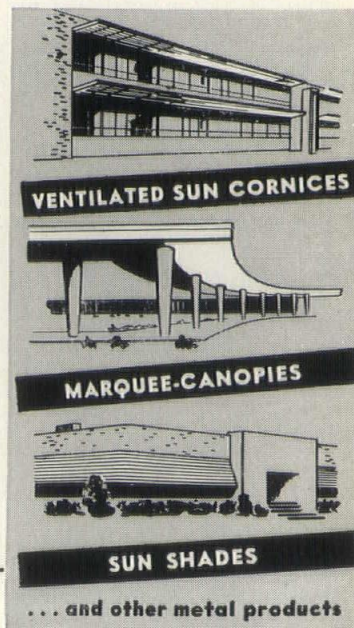


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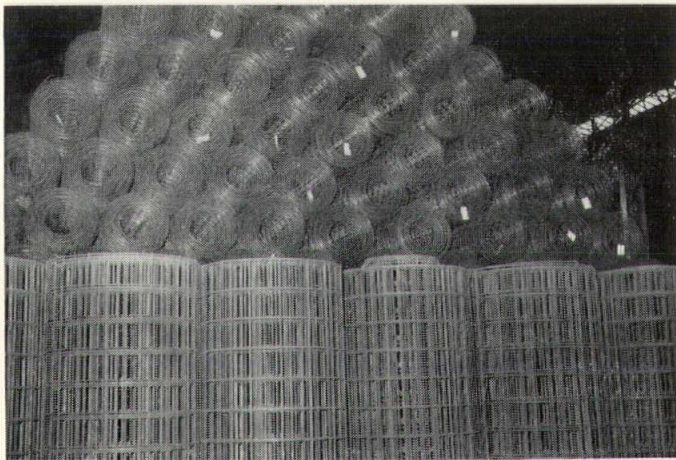
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H. R. Carper Appointed VP Of Spickelmier Engineering

Harold R. Carper has been appointed Vice-President, Research and Engineering of Spickelmier Industries, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana. Prior to his promotion to the position of vice-president, Mr. Carper had served as Division Manager, Research and Engineering of this large Indianapolis construction material company.

Son of a prominent commercial builder in the Hoosier capitol, Mr. Carper is a graduate of Purdue University. After serving as an officer in the Navy Seabees during the Second World War, he was employed as an engineer with the Portland Cement Company. Joining Spickelmier in 1948, Mr. Carper served successively as Sales Representative, Manager—Dealer Sales, Engineer, and Chief Engineer before promotion to Division Manager.

While serving Spickelmier as an engineer, Mr. Carper was instrumental in the development of RAPIDEX, the corporation's patented floor and roof system.



MR. CARPER

State's Block Producers Form New Association

A large number of the state's leading producers of block recently formed a new organization to be known as the Indiana Concrete Masonry Association, Inc.

With a current membership of 27 firms throughout the state, the I.C.M.A. was formed "to provide a body," which, by collective action, could better promote the use of concrete masonry.

Of particular interest to architects are the following goals as outlined by the new organization:

1. Standardized size, shape, and quality designations.
2. Complete product literature and technical data, including regional availability.
3. Modernization of building codes and requirements.
4. Standardization of block quality.
5. Investigation and development of new units, processes and accessory materials.

To better facilitate the solution of local problems, the I.C.M.A. divided the state into five regions, each with its own Regional Director. These directors and the regions they will represent are as follows:

North-West—Edward C. Fredericks Jr., of South Hammond Concrete Products.

North-East—Ralph Walb, of General Dredging Corp., Masolite Division, Fort Wayne.

South-East—Norman C. Devening, of N. C. Devening & Sons, Columbus.

South-West—W. E. Thorn, of L. Thorn Co., New Albany.

Central — Frank Denton, of Dura-Crete Products, Muncie.

Newly-elected officers of the I.C.M.A. include the following: Stewart D. Tompkins, of Cinder Block and Material Co., Indianapolis, president; James Harris, of Schuster Coal Co., Indianapolis, vice-president; and R. D. Light, of Spickelmier Industries, Indianapolis, secretary-treasurer.

Although the Nation's classroom shortage was reduced last year, 140,500 additional rooms are still needed, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare reports. Public school enrollment exceeds current classroom capacity by 1,843,000.

institutional applications, maintains operation and manufacturing headquarters in Los Angeles at 777 E. 14th Place, and Eastern manufacturing facilities in Gary, Indiana at 3840 Georgia Street.

Robert E. Gee Appointed at Cinder Block & Material Co.

Cinder Block & Material Company recently appointed Robert E. Gee to handle their new Door and Window Sales Division. Mr. Gee is a resident of Franklin and has had nine years experience in the construction industry.



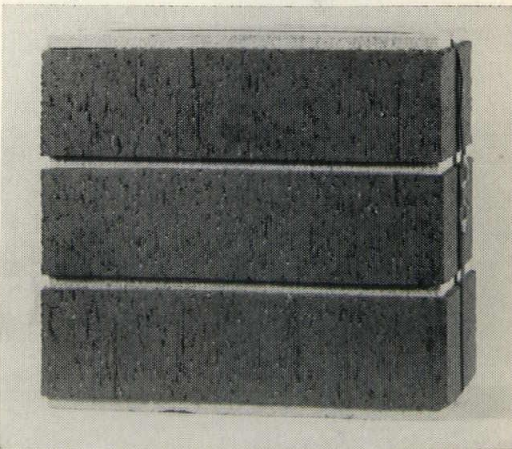
ROBERT E. GEE

"This move will enable us to better serve all our clients throughout Central Indiana" according to S. D. Tompkins, General Manager of the firm.

Evans Brick Co. Adds New Line of Face Brick

The Evans Brick Company of Uhrichsville, Ohio, has added a distinctive new texture—wire cut "Velours"—to its popular line of Tebco Face Brick. "Velour" is Evans' answer to the popular demand for a brick between a smooth and matt texture.

"Velour" Face Brick is available in Majestic Gray (A-52), Imperial Gray (A-51), and Tangerine Blend (K-45). Tangerine Blend is the full range incorporating shades 42, 43, and 44. These also are available in combinations of two colors such as 42-43, Cinnamon Tan Blend; or 43-44 Burma Gold. The smart color tones have wide appeal to buyers and builders, and are in good taste in any setting, including interior walls and accents.



Tebco now includes 31 modern color combinations in four textures—Smooth, Vertical Scored, Matt, and the new Velour—and three sizes—Standard, Roman, and Norman. Tebco Face Brick meets all standards of the American Society for Testing Materials and Federal specifications issued by the General Services Administration.

Other quality clay products manufactured by Evans include clay pipe and clay pipe fittings, clay flue lining, wall coping, liner plates, plastic pipe, and related construction materials.

Sunbeam Lighting Co. Adds New Lens Panels to Series

Sunbeam Lighting Company of Los Angeles, Calif. and Gary, Indiana, has now added new Sunlux Lens Panels, the latest tested development in the creative lighting field, to the HPCX5600 and QPCX6600 Visionaire Series. The recessed 5600 and the surface mounted 6600 Series are typical of the many different series of Sunbeam Visionaires that may now be equipped with Sunlux.

An exclusive Sunbeam development, Sunlux is a water-clear, color-stabilized polystyrene lens panel with optically sharp prismatic lattice pattern. The improved plastic material resists discoloration at least 3 times longer in normal use than earlier materials, thereby allowing freedom from objectionable discoloration throughout the normal life of the panel.

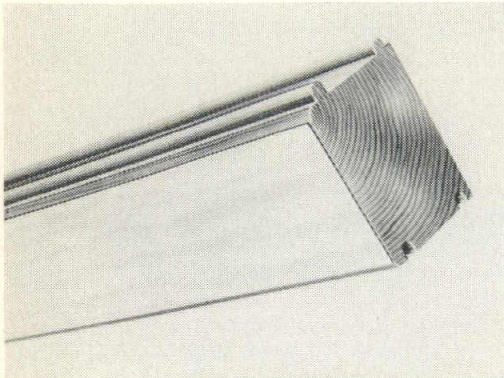
Strength too, has been increased by fully utilizing structural engineering principles. The lattice structure of Sunlux, unlike most prismatically faceted panels, takes advantage of the total thickness of the material to gain strength in both the longitudinal and transverse directions. In 2-foot wide panels, an added factor of strength and dimensional stability is utilized by pre-stressing.

Sunbeam Lighting Company, one of the largest manufacturers of "engineered" lighting equipment for commercial, industrial and

Unit Structures Develops New Roof Decking System

A new structural wood roof decking system, called "ClearPanel" Unit Deck, has been developed after years of research in the wood roof decking field by Unit Structures, Inc., Peshtigo, Wisconsin.

ClearPanel combines the structural qualities and decay resistance of Western Red Cedar and the rich natural grains of Clear Birch or Oak. Birch and Oak were chosen because of their beautiful graining and adaptability to the most discriminating decorating schemes.



ClearPanel possesses outstanding characteristics of strength, appearance and insulating value and qualifies as heavy timber construction. The hardwood facing is permanently glue bonded to the 3" x 6" or 4" x 6" double tongue and groove Cedar.

ClearPanel Unit Deck is capable of clear spanning distances up to 16' without additional support, thereby eliminating the need for purlins, joists, bridging or other ceiling materials.

For additional information and specifications write to: ClearPanel, Unit Structures, Inc., Peshtigo, Wisconsin.

Architects, Doctors . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

present facilities; they are needed. The commission recognized the need for intensive treatment for the newly admitted patients and the need to treat them as close to their home as possible, and therefore recommended an acute intensive treatment center for each of the hospitals.

We are already constructing such an intensive treatment center at the Central State Hospital in Indianapolis. This is an example of psychiatrist-architect coordination. Doctor C. L. Williams, Superintendent of the hospital, spent months with the architect, Mr. John Fleck, of the Indianapolis architectural firm of Fleck, Quebe and Reid Associates. They discussed treatment programs, patient needs, what the staff hoped to accomplish, the history of psychiatry and mental hospital architecture. Mr. Fleck visited many hospitals

throughout the country. In reviewing the changing therapeutic program of the past twenty years and trying to predict the future, they approached the problem facing administrators—that of determining what facilities and treatment will be used a decade from now. Out of this came an intensive treatment unit that we believe will meet our needs. "Function determined structure." Flexibility was built into the building. Provisions were made for single and two-bed rooms, adequate activity therapies, and offices. This is a self-contained unit, where patients may be admitted, treated, within this therapeutic unit, and discharged. This building, with its own courtyards and landscaping, is an example of a rehabilitation center within the area of a large mental hospital. It is interesting that this new, one-story building, is near a traditional Kirkbride building. We hope in time to replace the Kirkbride building with new structures in future years. The design was presented at the First Mental Hospital Design Clinic. At the American Hospital Association meeting it was one of twelve selected to be displayed at the "New Hospital Architecture Exhibition" at the National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., October 2 to November 20, 1958.

Unfortunately we had only \$1,500,000 appropriated for this building, so we are constructing half of the patient areas and all the treatment, activity and administrative areas. We will need an additional similar sum to complete the building and hope to obtain this amount from the next Legislature. Here was an opportunity to explore the possibility of obtaining Hill-Burton funds. We explored, but were told such an amount was not available. I believe Hill-Burton funds should be made available in sufficient amounts to stimulate the state building programs.

Over the next ten years, as we replace and add to our hospitals, we will design each building after reviewing current developments, and after continuous consultation between architect and psychiatric staff. Each new structure will be the product of our best combined efforts. Throughout we will build with flexibility, building for today and tomorrow.

It was gratifying that the commission emphasized the need for more funds for personnel, that they talked of the need for more "treatment teams." The total thought in regard to the future was centered on the patient—what he needed—what could be done for him. A discussion of farms led to the conclusion that the only function of a farm is its therapeutic value. If there is no therapeutic value, discontinue it. It was agreed that farms should be discontinued, that small plots be retained for those patients who would benefit from and enjoy growing flowers or vegetables. All hospital industry was judged similarly. If there was no therapeutic value, discontinue it. Concentrate on treatment, resocialization, and rehabilitation. Funds for research and education and training were

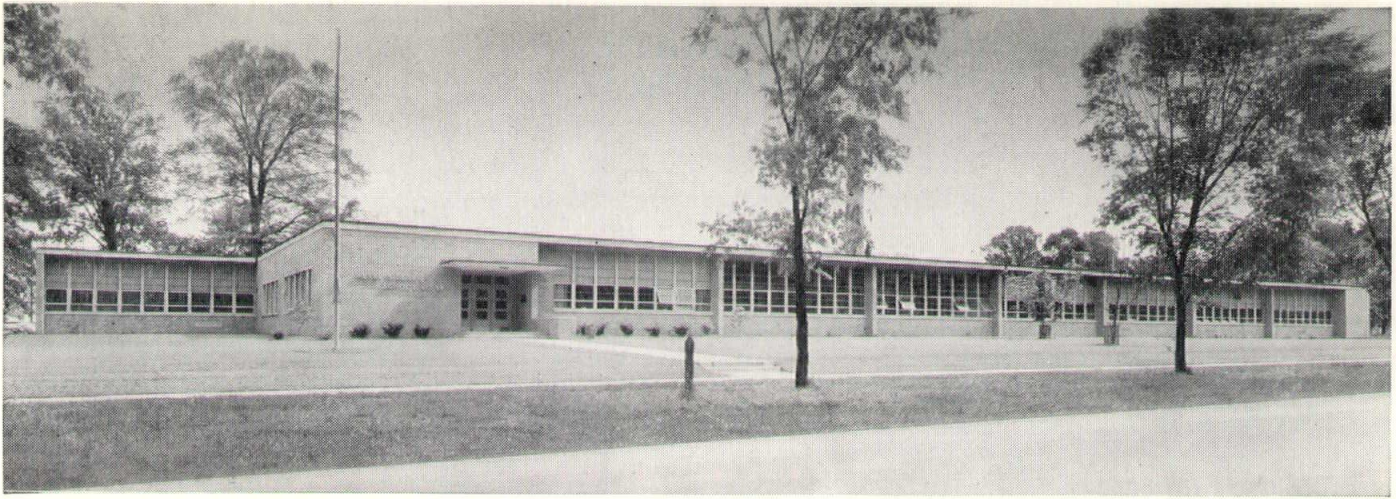
recommended. Even more encouraging was the fact that this commission appointed to plan a long range building program, recommended funds also for clinics, extension of foster home care, and other community treatment and rehabilitation measures.

Here we see a citizens' group, representing the State, developing a building program that is flexible and emphasizes the importance of personnel and community resources. We hope that such state-wide participation will sell the program to the Legislature and gain the appropriations needed. There is similarity between their conclusion and that of Doctor Hoch. In a discussion of the future needs of mental hospital beds in the New York State service, Doctor Hoch expressed confidence that more and more effective treatments will be developed as time goes on; and concludes, "But on the basis of broad experience with treatments now at hand we do not expect release from our mental hospitals to increase spectacularly. Our bed-building program, however, is a flexible one, at the present time consists largely of plans which have not yet been implemented. Some of these have already been modified. Commitments are limited to the small percentage of beds now under contract. Should new developments in treatment lead to drastic reduction in our hospital population, we are in a position to curtail or withdraw any proposals for new construction."

In this article on the future of building programs for mental health I dwelt at length on how we in Indiana approached this problem, and have slighted many of the specific questions facing us.

In conclusion, I offer the following:

1. Continued research and study are required to evaluate the role and needs of physical facilities to carry on the mental health program of the future. We must try out new ideas, but should evaluate them carefully.
2. Psychiatrists and representatives of the allied disciplines and architects have a responsibility to coordinate their efforts to meet our requirements for the present and the future.
3. Building of mental hospitals in the future should be flexible to meet future developments in the treatment and rehabilitation of patients.
4. No universally acceptable plan seems to be possible. Our physical facilities depend upon local needs, understanding, the cultural milieu, and the staffing available.
5. In order that physical facilities serve their function, we must have adequate and trained personnel. In all our efforts to treat and rehabilitate mental patients, staffing is of paramount importance.
6. How can we discuss building programs for mental health without discussing research, training and education, and community facilities and resources?



Merle Sidener School, Indianapolis. Architects: Daggett, Naegele & Daggett; engineers: Fink & Roberts; contractor: Cannon Construction Co.

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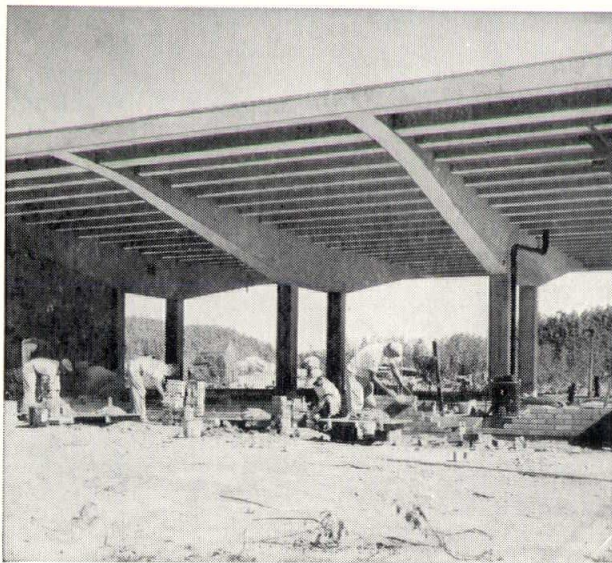
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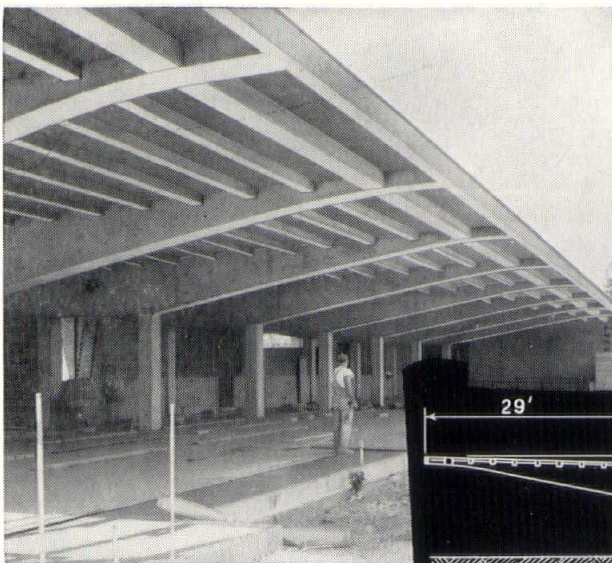
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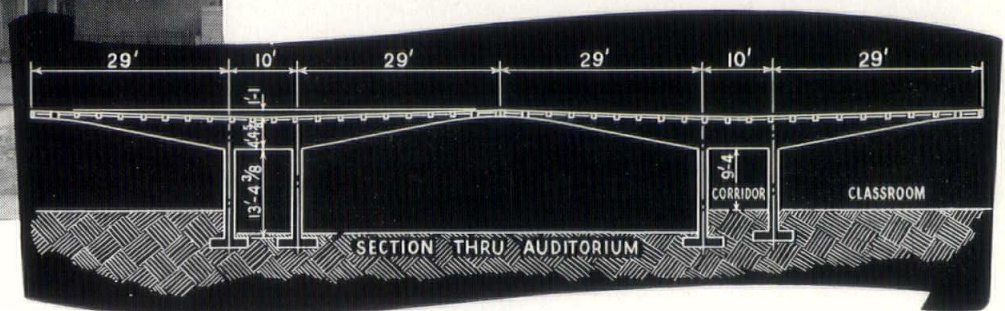
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Above: The all-concrete roof covers two rows of outside classrooms and a central corridor. With its overhang, the roof is 68 ft. wide. Below: 29-ft. concrete cantilever beams extend from corridor columns over the classrooms and exterior walls.



Right: cantilever beams extend across auditorium from opposite walls, meet at center. Floor here is lowered 4 ft.



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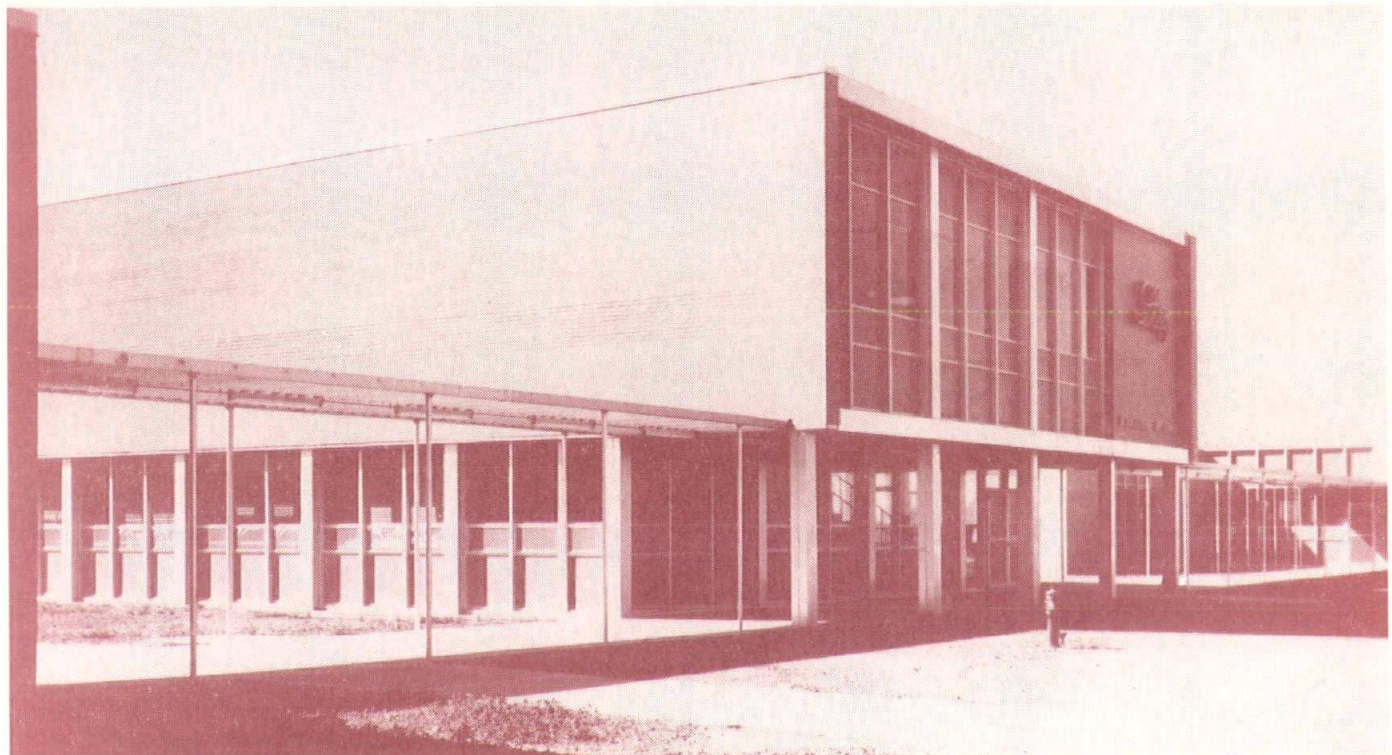
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