

Indiana Architect



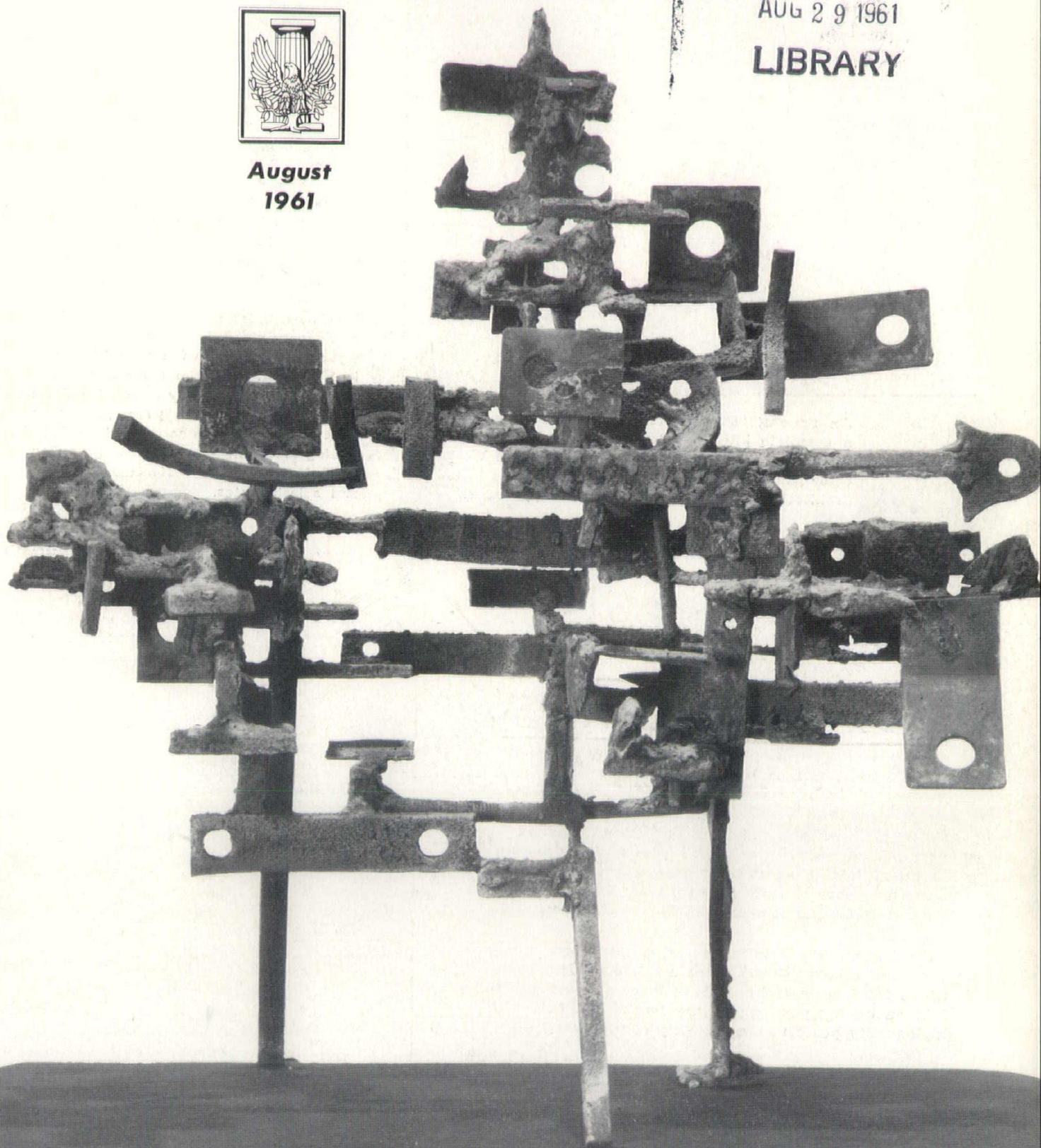
August
1961

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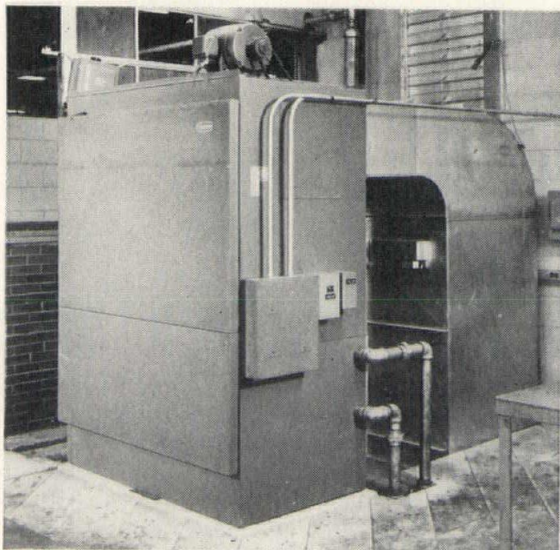
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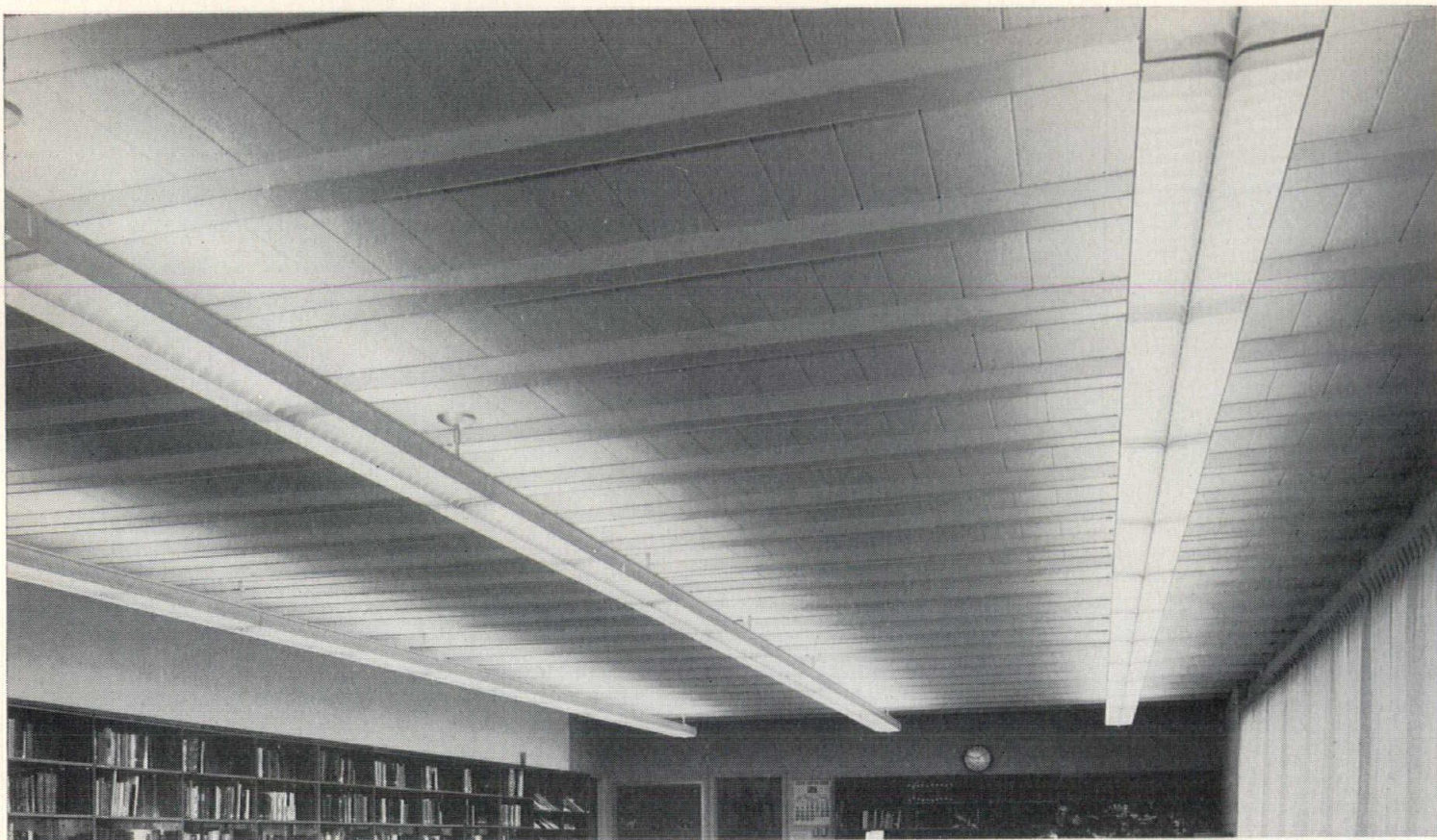


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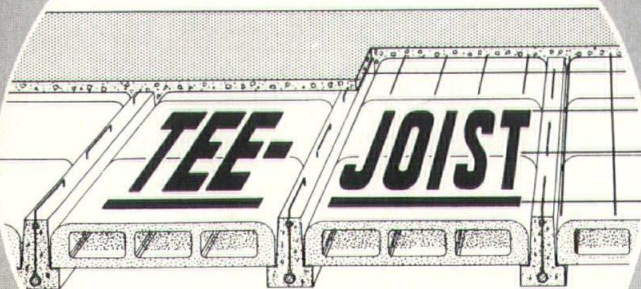
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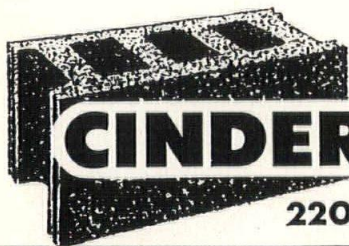


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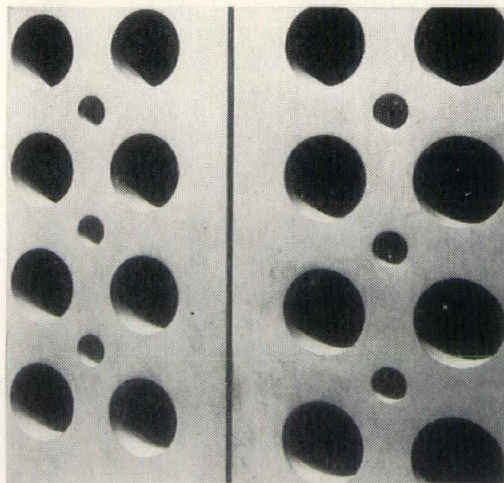
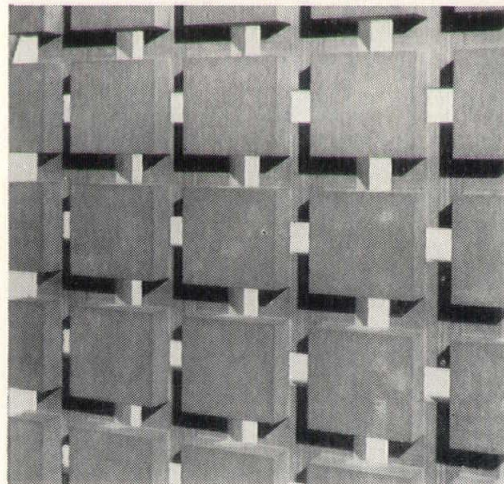
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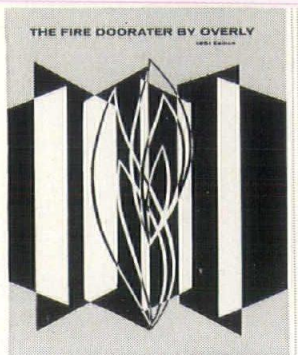


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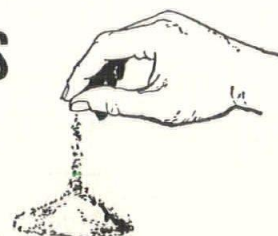
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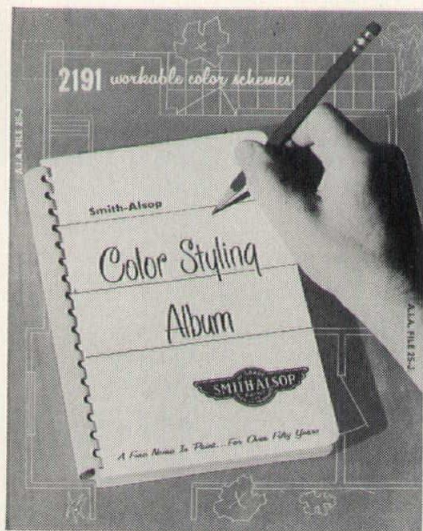
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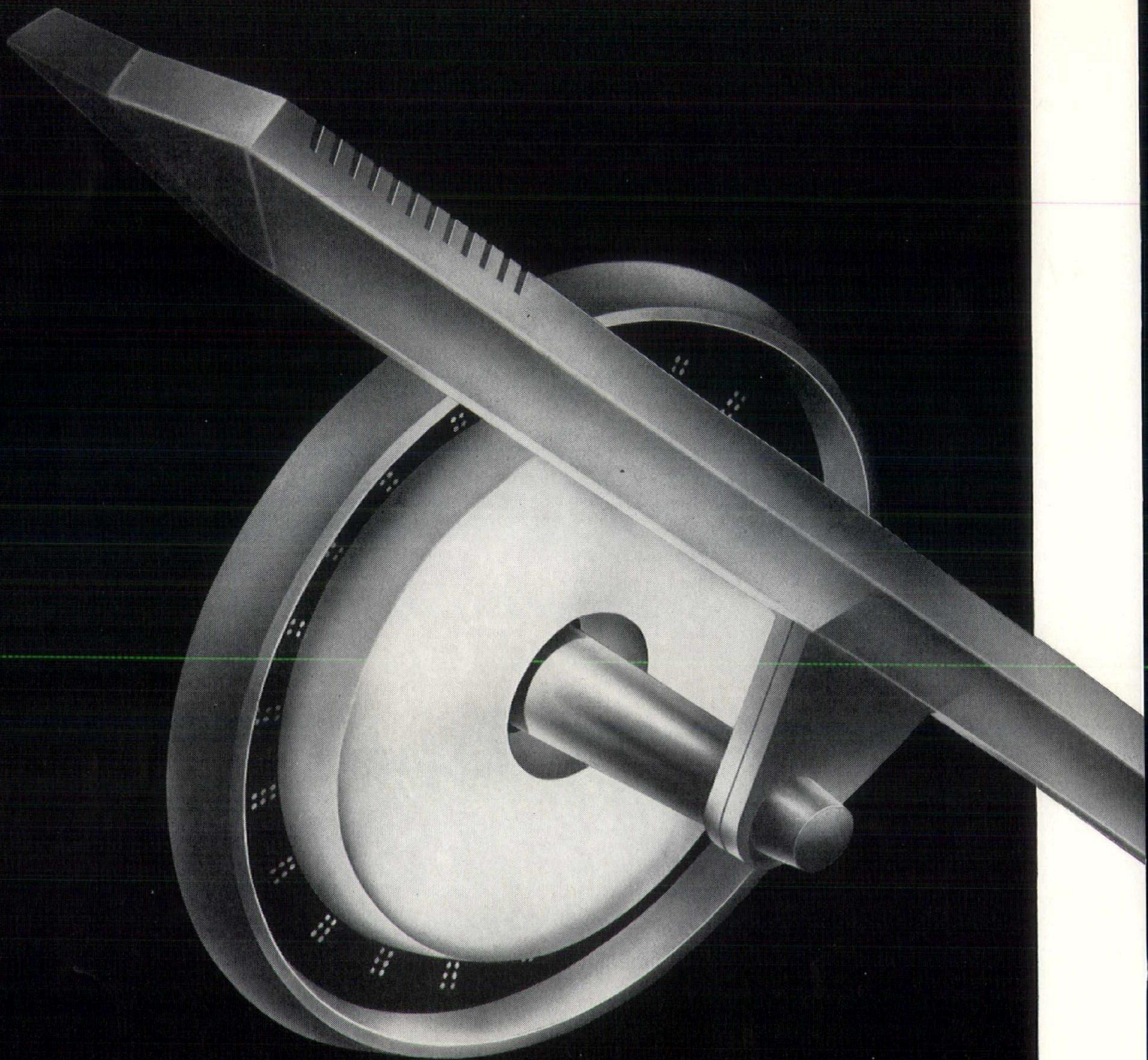
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A Speech to the 1961
Annual Convention of the
American Institute of
Architects, by Dr. Robert
C. Weaver, Administrator
Housing and Home Finance
Agency

The Metropolitan Frontier

There is certainly no better city in the country for you to have chosen as the site for a conference on "Re-designing Urban America." For Philadelphia has become a show-place of urban renewal in action—and a demonstration for all the rest of the nation that when citizens decide to work together, they can create a new life both for their city and for themselves.

Some of you probably arrived here yesterday, in time to wander through the downtown area and see some of the transformation which has come about. For those who knew this city a decade ago, it is difficult to believe that so much could have been accomplished so soon. The demolition of the "Chinese Wall" where the Penn Center now stands, the clearing of Independence Mall and the area around Carpenters' Hall did more than let in sunlight and air. They awakened the confidence of this city in its future, and pride in its past.

All across America today are other cities that are, like Philadelphia, the centers of burgeoning metropolitan areas. It is these areas which are the new frontier of the twentieth century.

In our ability to conquer this new frontier, to mold to our needs those things we can change and to learn to live with those things we cannot change, lies our national destiny.

Through our society today runs a dichotomy deeper than many of us realize: A division between urban and suburban thinking which, whatever the historical and economic and cultural and sociological reasons for it, makes no sense in the future we are seeking.

Your conference has centered its attention upon urban America and the design of its cities. It will point the way, I hope, to the accomplishment in many cities of what is being accomplished here in Philadelphia—not just the physical, brick and plaster and concrete things, but the things of the mind and of the spirit.

I hope, though, that it will accomplish something else: An awakening of the realization that a city is no island, entire of itself. The city today is the heart, and in a sense

the soul, of a metropolitan area. The suburbs around it draw their life and their spirit from the city's economy and culture.

The reason we are concerned at this stage in our history with re-designing urban America is not because of nostalgia for the "Greene Countrie Towne" of William Penn or any other pioneer city planners. It is because we must revitalize the American city as the anchor holding together our metropolitan areas.

At the rate these metropolitan areas have been increasing this is a matter of concern to the large majority of Americans.

The Census Bureau now recognizes 212 metropolitan areas, where 113 million of the 180 million Americans now live. Eighty-four per cent of the country's population increase in the last decade took place in these areas. Three-quarters of the increase in the metropolitan areas was in the suburbs surrounding the central cities.

The land adjoining our cities has been engulfed at the astounding rate of a million acres a year. So rapidly have the metropolitan areas sprawled across the countryside that they have begun to merge, one into the other. Dr. Jerome P. Picard, in his study "The Metropolitanization of the United States," sees the emergence by the year 2000 of ten super-metropolises with populations ranging from five to twenty-five millions.

If that seems far away in the distant future, consider that the Federal Housing Administration is even now insuring home mortgages that may not be paid off before that time.

The scale upon which architects must think today surpasses anything we have ever known before. Once it was sufficient to design a building capable of performing the function for which it was intended. Today your professional literature is filled with the call to design as well the environment of which that building is a part.

Too often, however, that environment is conceived within the narrow limits of adjoining buildings, rather than the neighborhood or the urban

(to next page)

(from preceding page) renewal areas. Within these areas we must have unity of design. But it should also be a design that will integrate the neighborhood and the urban renewal area with the rest of the city—and the city itself with its metropolitan area.

Too often, also, the architect has been content with designing in the patterns of the past. If we are to rebuild intelligently, the architect must be thinking in new urban patterns—patterns based not on the demands of today, but on the demands of tomorrow. Quality must be stressed, as well as scope. And at every stage of the redevelopment our standards must be high.

This is one of the major objectives of the new administration in Washington. It is an objective toward which we intend to work through both legislation and administration. And it is an objective which we hope you will share with us.

President Kennedy, in his message to the Congress on the nation's housing, declared: "We must do more than concern ourselves with bad housing—we must reshape our cities into effective nerve centers for expanding metropolitan areas."

The Federal Government, as you know, is already an active partner in rebuilding our cities.

At the start of this year 475 local governments had active, Federally-aided urban renewal programs under way. Currently the backlog of applications for Federal grants stands at \$200 million. And we estimate that communities will demand, and can intelligently use, \$600 million or more each year in their urban renewal programs.

These communities must be assured of continuity in Federal assistance if they are to work out long-range programs for their renewal. To give them this assurance, the President had asked the Congress to authorize \$2.5 billion for urban renewal commitments in the next four years.

One of the first acts of President Kennedy in this administration was to instruct me to work with local officials in every area to foster a broad approach to urban renewal, in which individual projects would be developed within the framework of an over-all program—a program clearly identifying the city's long-term renewal needs and opportunities.

At the present time 103 metropolitan and regional areas are being or have been assisted by Federal grants for area-wide planning. Through grants to state planning agencies more than 1,500 smaller communities have received Federal grants for planning.

President Kennedy has proposed to provide even greater incentives for the planning which is essential to the sound development of our communities. Under the terms of the Housing Bill, the Federal share in the cost of urban and metropolitan planning would be increased from one-half to two-thirds. This would bring the Federal participation up to the level of the urban renewal program. And it would bring it closer to the level provided for highway planning.

The authorization for urban planning grants would be increased by five times—from the present \$20 to \$100 million.

One of our most pressing problems, as we are all by now aware, is that of urban transportation. At the direction of President Kennedy, the Housing and Home Finance

Agency and the Department of Commerce have joined in an immediate and extensive study of these problems, and of what the proper role of the Federal Government should be in their solution.

At the same time these two branches of the Government have established the machinery to bring about greater coordination in the planning of two of their constituents, the Bureau of Public Roads, and the Urban Renewal Administration. A joint steering committee has been established to make policy. And regional committees have been appointed to translate these policies into operation.

The program will be carried on in urban areas where local and state bodies are prepared to establish coordinated planning that will embrace both highway and general urban plans. Initially it will be on an experimental or pilot basis. But with experience, procedures will be worked out for general application.

One of our major concerns is to provide flexibility in our urban renewal programs, so they can be designed to be of maximum benefit to the community undertaking them.

Originally, as you know, the urban renewal program was regarded exclusively in terms of slum clearance and housing construction. There was no thought given to the industrial, commercial and cultural needs of community renewal. As an awareness of these other needs has grown, communities have been giving increasing discretion in their use of urban renewal. Now the President has asked that the percentage of urban renewal grant funds which may be used for non-residential projects be increased from 20 to 30%.

Another planning problem which has hampered the renewal of many communities is the constitutional requirement for Congressional approval of interstate compacts.

Twenty-two of the metropolitan areas in the country cut across state lines. The Camden-Philadelphia area, where we are now, is one of them. Over the years the Pennsylvania and New Jersey communities in this area have worked together informally, but their effectiveness has often been hobbled by this constitutional provision.

The President's Housing Bill would remove that obstacle by a blanket authorization of planning activities between states.

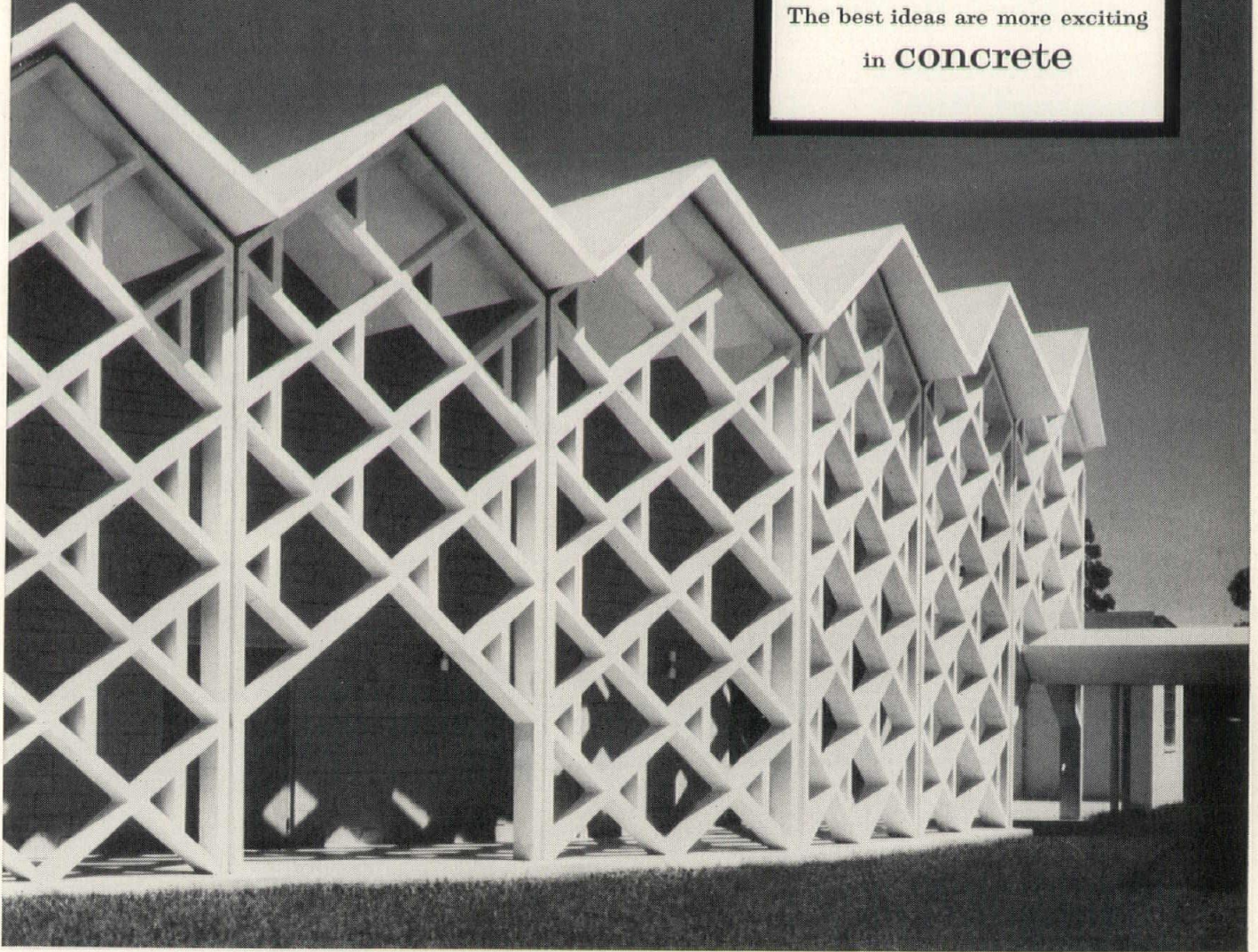
As you move today and tomorrow through Philadelphia's living laboratory of urban renewal, I hope you will see that urban renewal here has meant more than demolition. This city has what Harry Batten, one of the pioneers of urban renewal here, called "the greatest treasury of old houses in America." Unlike some of our cities, where the bulldozer and the headache ball have gone too far, this treasury has not been plundered.

One of the great difficulties in rehabilitating the older homes in our cities, however, has been financing. Home improvement loans under the Federal Housing Administration's programs now are limited to \$3,500 which isn't enough to pay for the extensive rehabilitation needed by some older homes.

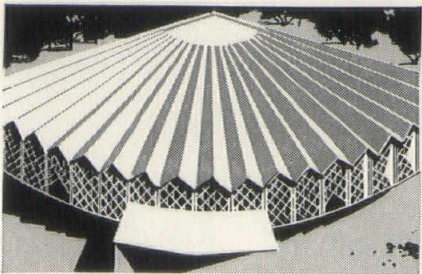
Now, the President has proposed that the FHA insure home improvement loans up to \$10,000 to be repaid over periods as long as twenty-five years. This will enable cities to reclaim part of their

(to page 36)

The best ideas are more exciting
in **concrete**



Concrete "pleats" and precast "lace" create a temple of delicate beauty



From the air, it's a lacy, shimmering fan. Congregation B'nai Israel Synagogue of St. Petersburg, Florida. Architect: Frank G. Bonsey, St. Petersburg. Structural Engineer: Joseph C. Rus-sello, Tampa, Florida. General Contractor: R. M. Thompson Company, Clearwater, Florida.

Only concrete could have inspired it. The serrated roof line and sunscreen façade bring to this contemporary house of worship a stimulating, yet reverent beauty.

And despite its dainty, fragile look, the structure is built to endure. All of concrete's lasting strength is there.

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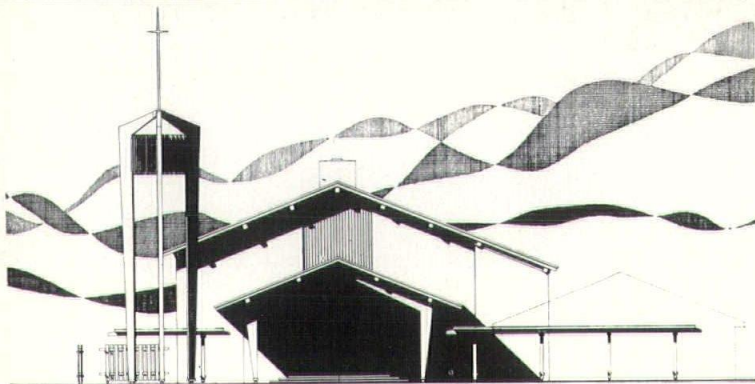
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ARCHITECTURE IN THE NEWS

CONCERNING THE COVER: "Structure" — Five-foot high steel sculpture (1960) by William R. Youngman, Chairman of the Art Department, Anderson College, Anderson, Indiana. Born in Murphysboro, Illinois in 1927, Mr. Youngman received his B.F.A. from the University of Illinois at Urbana and his M.F.A. from Southern Illinois University in Carbondale. Mr. Youngman also is Consultant on Color and Related Art for the architectural firm of **Johnson, Ritchhart & Associates**, Anderson.

"Out of this searching the next development will be expressed, not always in obvious terms but in more basic intuitional forms than have yet been envisaged. I find it difficult to even concern myself with verbiage that attempts to predict the future of modern art. Suffice it to say, that contemporary plastic and graphic expression is constantly changing; this condition indicates neither putrefaction nor progress, but it should reveal, at least, that art is living and changing with the times.

"The problem is basically theological and involves a spiritual recrudescence and improvement of human character that will synchronize with almost matchless advance in science, art, literature and all material and cultural developments of the past two thousand years. It must be of the spirit if we are to save the flesh." (Quotation by Mr. Youngman from "Contemporary American Painting and Sculpture," catalogue of the University of Illinois Festival of Contemporary Arts, 1961. Reproduction of sculpture by special permission of the artist.)

★ ★ ★

Mr. Bert J. Westover, director of the Indiana State Administrative Building Council, has announced that copies of the newly-revised Volume III, **Plumbing Rules & Regulations**, are now available from his office. Copies can be secured (at 50c each) by contacting the Administrative Building Council, Room 514, Indiana State Office Building, 140 N. Senate Avenue, Indianapolis.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Harold E. Peters of the Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation has announced the appointment of **Anning-Johnson Company** of Indianapolis as distributor for the new Fiberglas Acousti-Flo air distribution system, a low-velocity air distribution system installed as an integral portion of a ceiling suspension system.

★ ★ ★

The New Albany-Floyd County Building, the first structure in Indiana completed under the 1953 legislative act creating City-County Authorities, was occupied by the governmental units this summer. The project, designed by Walker, Applegate, Oakes & Ritz, was completed some time ahead of schedule.

The new facility houses all City and County offices, courts, meeting rooms, jails and living quarters for the sheriff and deputy sheriff. A total of 40 departments are housed in the reinforced concrete frame Indiana limestone, granite and curtain wall structure built at a cost of \$2,450,000. Contractor for the project was **Leo C. Miller Co., Inc.**, Louisville.

(NEWS Continues on page 16)



NEW ALBANY-FLOYD COUNTY CITY-COUNTY BUILDING
Architects: Walker, Applegate, Oakes & Ritz



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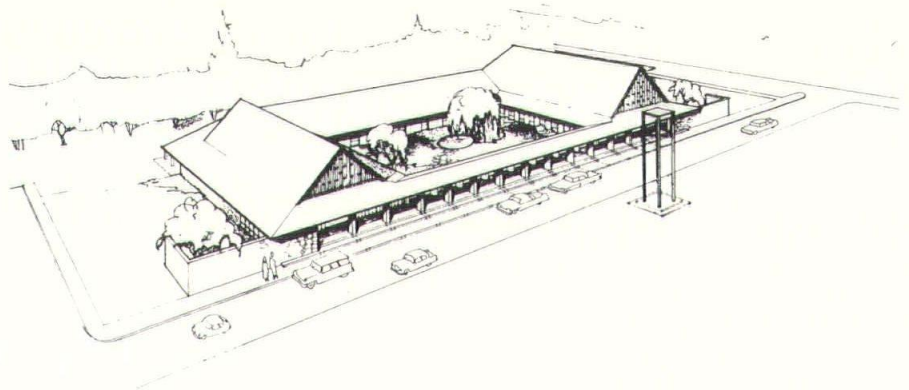
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ISA SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

By **ALFRED J. PORTEOUS, AIA,**
*Chairman, ISA Scholarship
Committee*

Yes, there is an Indiana Society of Architects' Scholarship Fund! There is a program established for the selection of those future architects who will be aided by the Fund.

The American Fletcher National Bank and Trust Company of Indianapolis is Trustee of this Fund and the guardian of the \$540.00 already deposited. A copy of this Trust Agreement is available at the office of the I.S.A. Executive Secretary for those who might wish to examine it.

The committee authorized to organize this work now is turning to every member of the I.S.A.; we believe you will want to make this a Scholarship Fund you have truly created.

Every member is asked to make an initial contribution—not an assesment, and not compulsory. As you may know, money for the Fund is to be obtained from architects. It is not to be solicited from outside the profession, although each gift offered will be considered on its own merits. Only in this way will the Fund be really yours and really command the continuing interest and support it needs.

The results of this Scholarship program can be extremely rewarding to each architect—directly, as he helps deserving and talented young people train for the profession—and indirectly, as the public becomes more aware of architects and their interest in this worthwhile program.

Your committee is striving to keep the Fund a very appropriate and entirely acceptable recipient of memorial and special gifts from architects or others interested in architecture. The tax-exempt aspects of gifts to the Fund are being examined, and we have been assured by the legal counsel for the Society that these gifts will very probably

qualify as tax-exempt contributions; should any difficulty arise in so qualifying the program, the Fund will be altered so as to meet necessary qualifications.

The total amount of the contributions needed now and that which will be needed is highly variable. The committee believes that before the first student is awarded a scholarship, there should be at least \$2,500.00 in the Fund, although this would be needed only at the rate of \$500.00 a year, starting in August, 1962. Therefore, to start the Fund, \$1,960.00 should be obtained. This yearly amount would increase if a scholarship is awarded each year, as in presently hoped.

At the October 2nd meeting of the Women's Architectural League, the Scholarship Program will be presented. The ladies have expressed interest in the Fund, and may decide to be of assistance to it.

The following architects have agreed to serve as financial chairman in each District:

Robert K. Gloyeske, AIA, Lafayette.
Frederick H. Graham, AIA, New Castle.
Carl L. Bradley, AIA, Fort Wayne area.
Ewing H. Miller, AIA, Terre Haute.
James L. Walker, AIA, New Albany.
E. Jack Wesley, AIA, Evansville.
George West, AIA, Indianapolis.

Members wishing to contribute at this time, or to indicate their intentions to contribute, may do so by completing the printed form below and mailing it to the I.S.A. office. The amount of each contribution will not be made public.

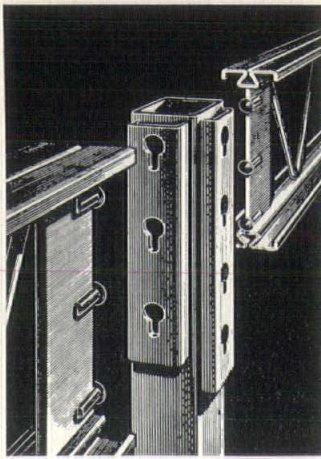
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I am enclosing my check in the amount of \$ _____

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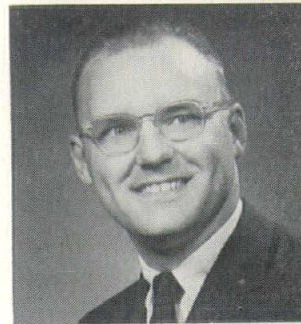
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Architecture in the News

(Continued from Page 13)

Mr. David O. Meeker, Jr., AIA, of the firm of James Associates, Indianapolis, has received a fellowship from the Danish government for one year's advanced study and research in the graduate school of the University of Denmark in Copenhagen. The fellowship was awarded through the Institute of International Education, and Mr. Meeker,



MR. MEEKER



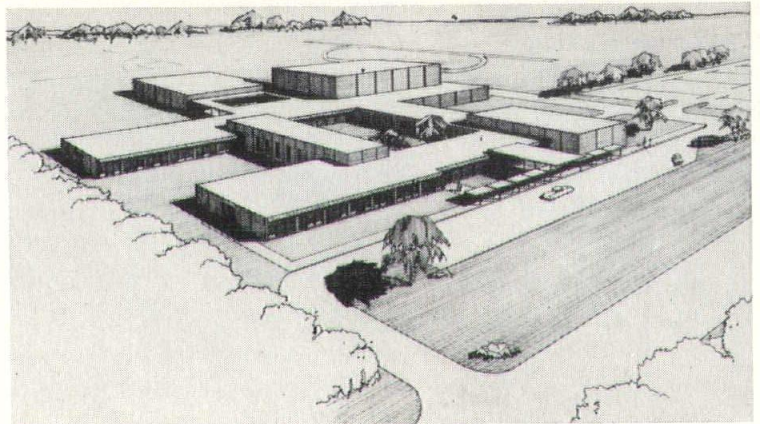
MR. THOMPSON

his wife and four children, departed for Denmark last month.

Under the fellowship (one of three granted Americans this year), Mr. Meeker will do advanced research in educational techniques for religious education, and will prepare a report for the Danish Ministry (to page 27)

FLAT ROCK - HAWCREEK SCHOOL

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AIMS, OBJECTIVES, and the INDIANA SOCIETY

After many months of careful study and consideration, The Board of Directors of the Indiana Society of Architects formally adopted a new series of aims and objectives for the Chapter to work towards achieving.

These goals are based upon research conducted by the I.S.A. Chapter Committee, headed by Mr. Charles J. Betts, AIA, of Indianapolis, the Chapter's immediate past president. Currently the goals are being implemented by organizing and assigning work to appropriate committees.

The aims and objectives, as approved by the Board, include the following:

A. Strengthening of the District Organization. The I.S.A. is divided into six local geographic districts, and each of the six District Directors will oversee organization and activity of his District. An active Chapter Affairs Committee will assist both the Districts and the Chapter.

B. Development of at least one piece of publicity material each year which can be used by I.S.A. members in contact with their clients and the public. At the present time, a new fee schedule and information brochure is being prepared by the Chapter staff and the public relations committee. Also, articles concerning the work of each committee will appear in future issues of the INDIANA ARCHITECT.

C. Develop a program of active Chapter participation at conventions and meetings where architects might be represented to an advantage. The Honor Awards & Exhibits Committee has been charged with the responsibility of developing a new approach to this area of representation, and the A.I.A. will be requested to reverse their ruling which permits individual firms to rent display space at conventions. A request also will be made to the A.I.A. for implementation of their programs to permit architects to insert professional cards in building dedication programs and newspaper spreads concerning dedications.

D. Strengthening of relationships with all phases of the construction industry. Included in this area will be steps to improve the business climate of the construction industry, elimination of "bid-peddling," and improved specifications and bidding procedures.

E. Fuller cooperation with the Indiana Chapter, Producers' Council. The Annual Convention last May was one step in this program, and an attempt will be made to help develop a new and more interesting approach to informational meetings or other methods to secure information on a wider basis.

F. Strengthening of the practice and ethics of architecture. This large program includes the promotion of improved ethics of architecture, better adherence to the new suggested minimum fee schedule, and greater participation by architects in community affairs (Chamber of Commerce, United Fund, Planning Commissions, etc.). A statement in laymen's words, will be prepared which better explains the role and purpose of architects, their training, ethics, education and experience, the registration law, the role of the Administrative Building Council, and other related items. G. Active support of and participation in the Indiana Sesquicentennial Program.

H. Launching a membership campaign for qualified new members.

I. Development of expanded architectural facilities, by providing architectural scholarships to outstanding students who must now attend colleges outside the state or the one private college within the state, and by studying the desirability and feasibility of the establishment of another architectural school in Indiana.

STEEL SEMINAR

The Indianapolis Sales office of U.S. Steel Corporation has scheduled a series of four Structural Design Seminars, each to be held in the Indiana State Board of Health Building, 1330 West Michigan Street. The seminars are intended to more thoroughly acquaint designers with the latest development in grades of steel available to the construction industry.

Representatives from the Indiana Society of Architects, Indiana State Highway Department, Bureau of Public Roads, consulting engineers, members of the Construction League, the Construction Specifications Institute, and engineering staffs of structural fabricators are being invited to attend. All persons in the construction industry who are interested in this field also are invited. The two and one-half hour sessions will start at 7:00 P.M. each Thursday evening in September.

The schedule of seminars is:

September 7—Review of Strength of Materials

September 14—General and Local Buckling Text-Design Manual

September 21—Plastic Design Theory

September 28—General Design Considerations and Discussions

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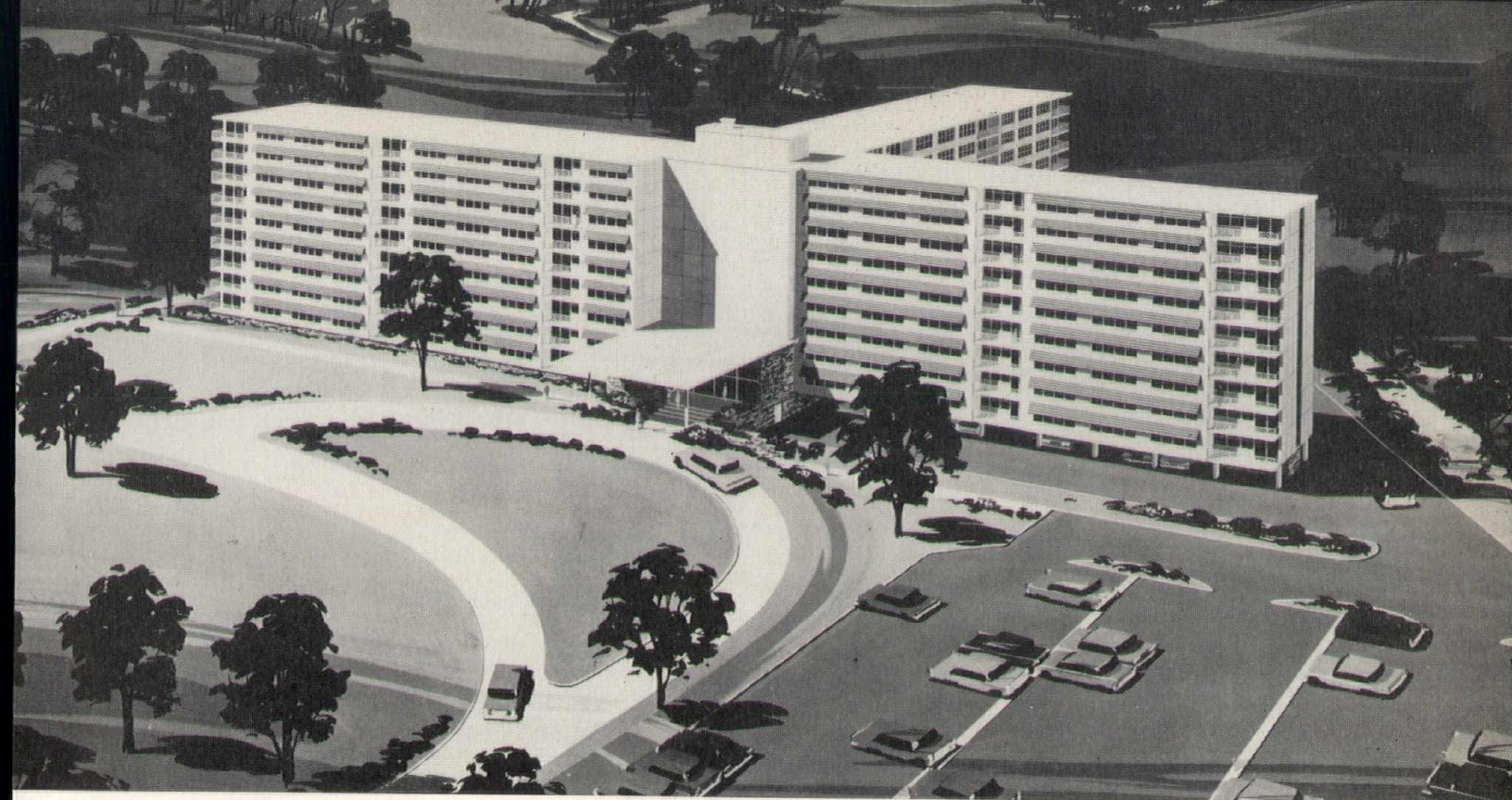
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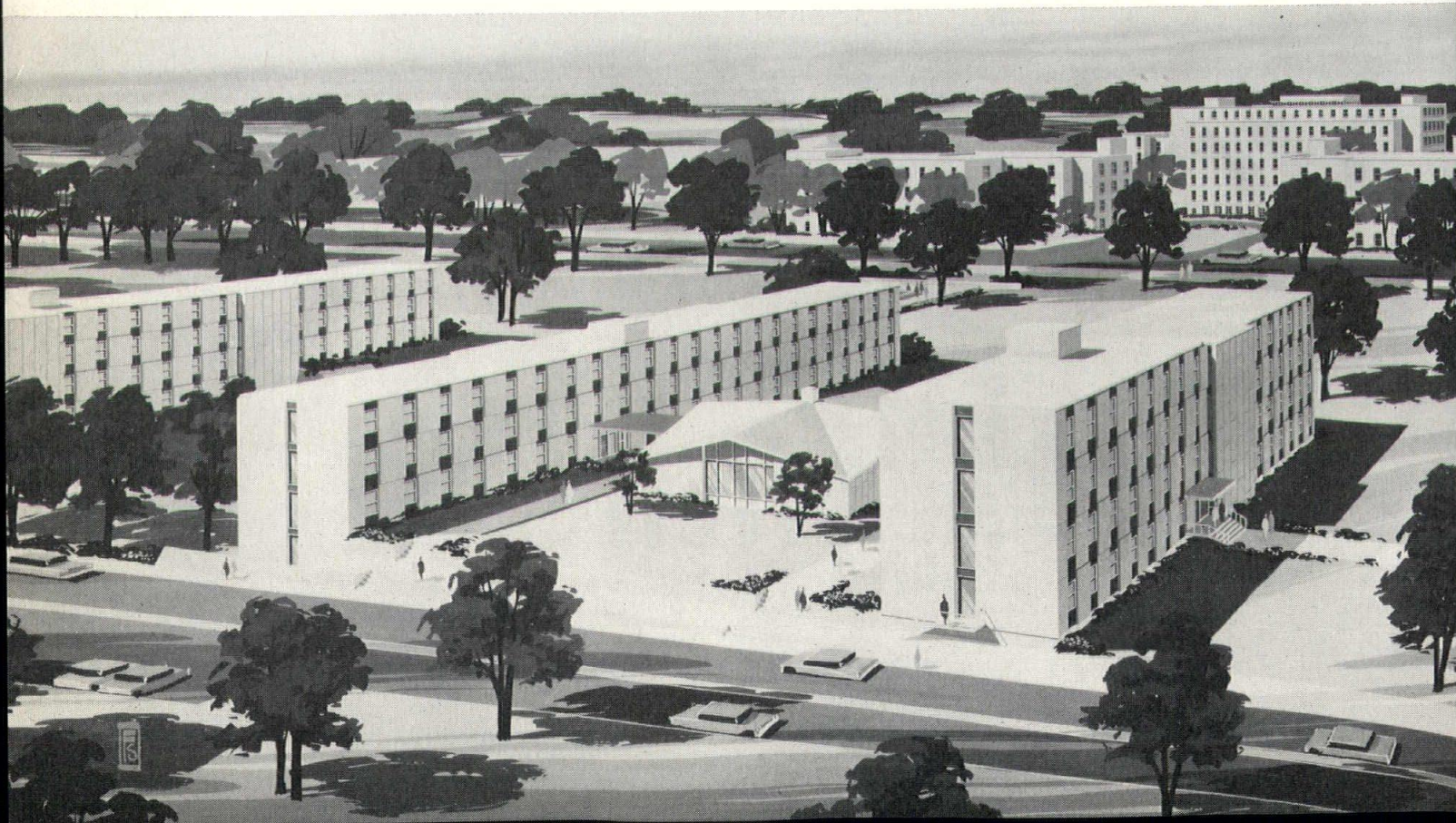
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EDWARD D. JAMES

(Editor's Note: In this, the first article in a continuing series, recent work by Indiana's most recently elevated Fellow of The American Institute of Architects is presented. In coming months, work by Indiana's other Fellows will be featured, progressing from the newer Fellows to the oldest.)

Mr. Edward D. James was elevated to Fellow of The American Institute of Architects on April 26, 1961, primarily in recognition of his outstanding service to the architectural profession. The formal honors were conferred during the annual convention of The American Institute of Architects in Philadelphia.

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F. A. I. A.

Born in Indianapolis on October 14, 1897, Mr. James attended Butler University and received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from Cornell University in 1923. He is a veteran of both World Wars, and has travelled extensively in Europe and in Mexico.

Mr. James is the founder and president of James Associates, Architects and Engineers, of Indianapolis (until recently known as Edward D. James and Associates). Formerly Mr. James had practiced as a partner in the firm of Burns and James, Architects, after becoming a registered architect in 1929.

Other principals in James Associates include:

Marion A. Williams, AIA, vice-president, treasurer and assistant secretary.

H. Roll McLaughlin, AIA, chief designer and secretary.

Raymond S. Thompson, AIA, designer and chief draftsman.

Thomas C. Dorste, AIA.

David Olan Meeker, Jr., AIA.

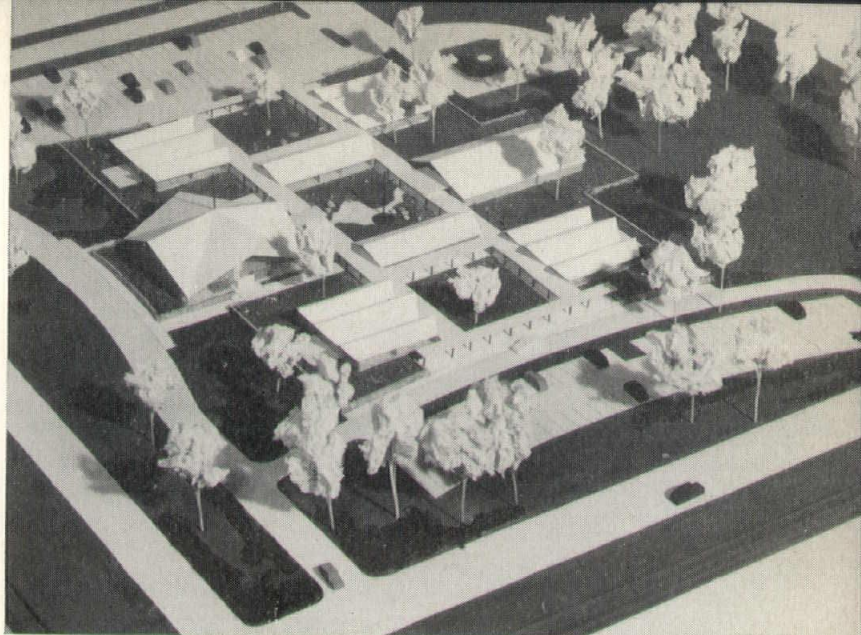
Howard L. White, AIA.

David F. Snyder, AIA.

James D. Woods, AIA, PE.

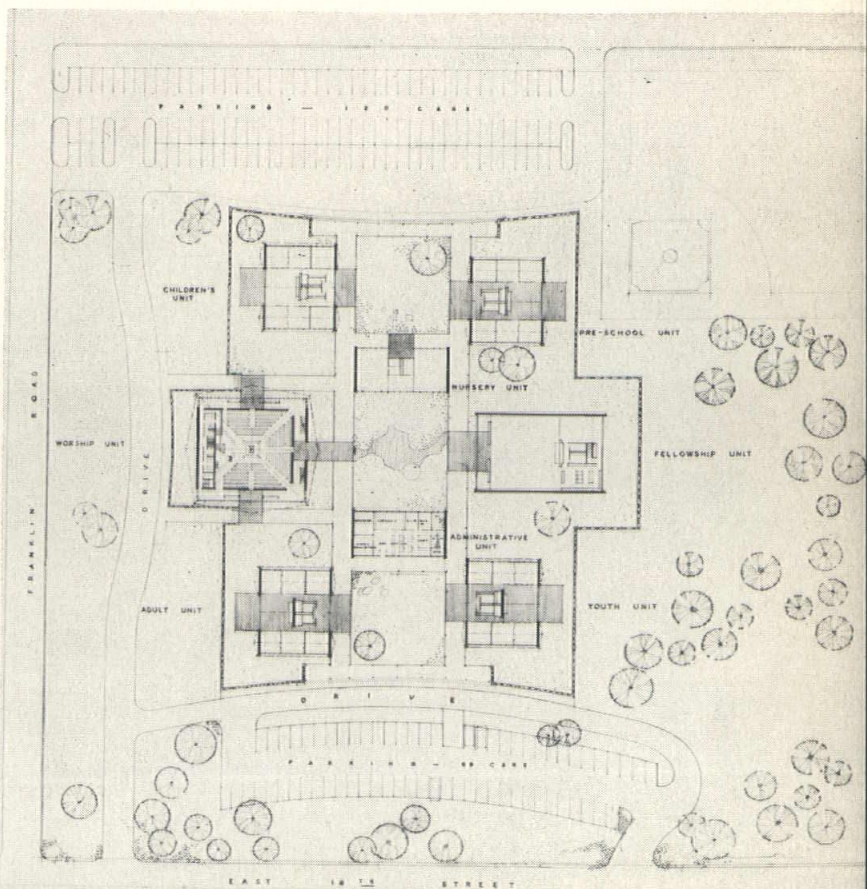
Stephen E. James, ISA Associate, Chief Draftsman.

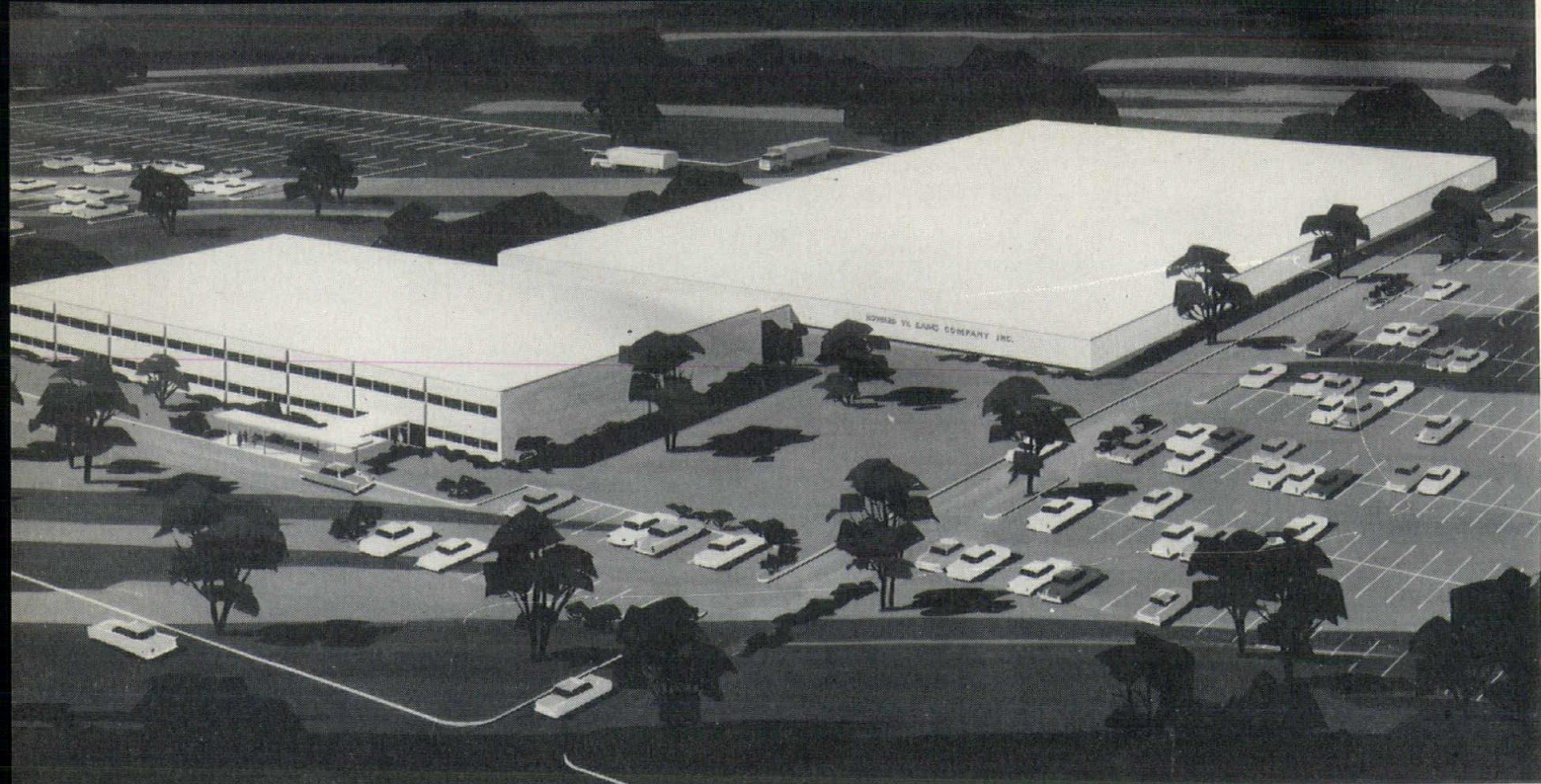
Several examples of recent work by Mr. James and his firm are presented on these and following pages.



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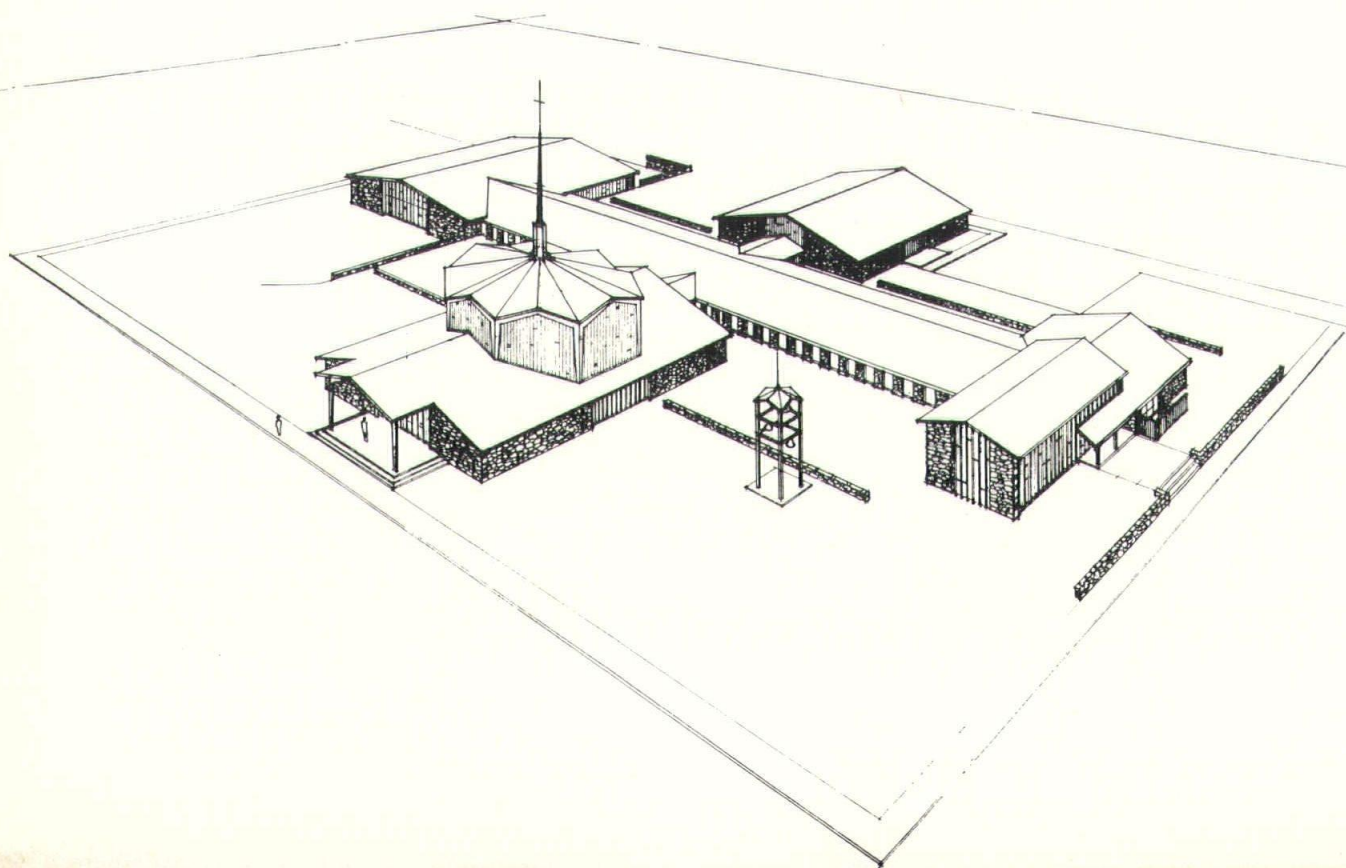
EAST GATE CHRISTIAN CHURCH **MASTER PLAN STUDY**



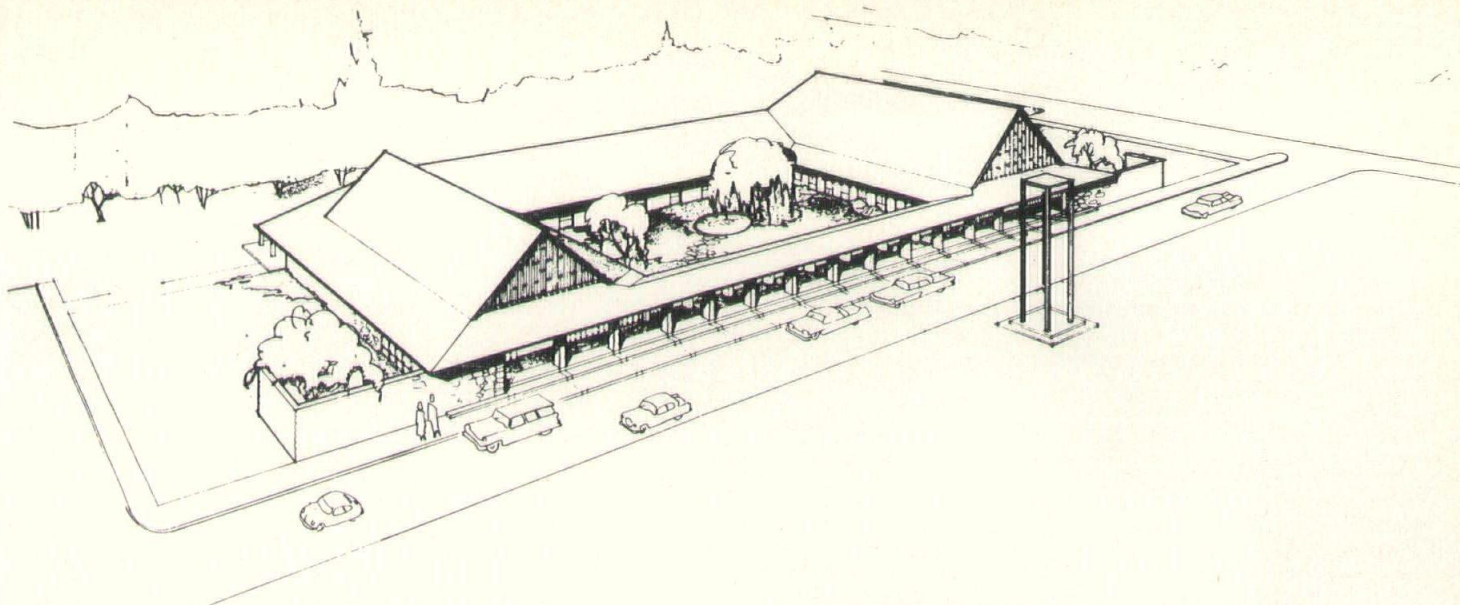


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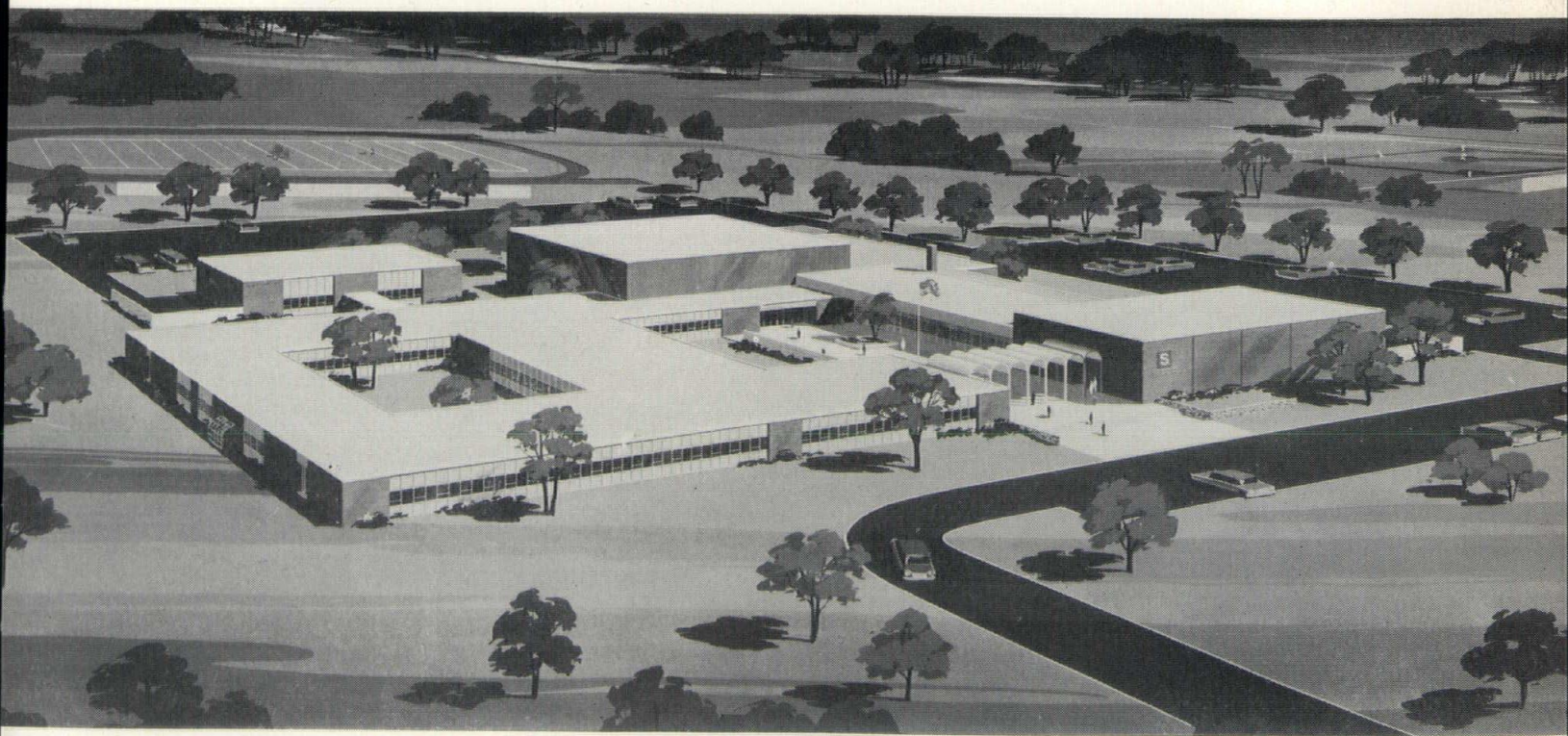
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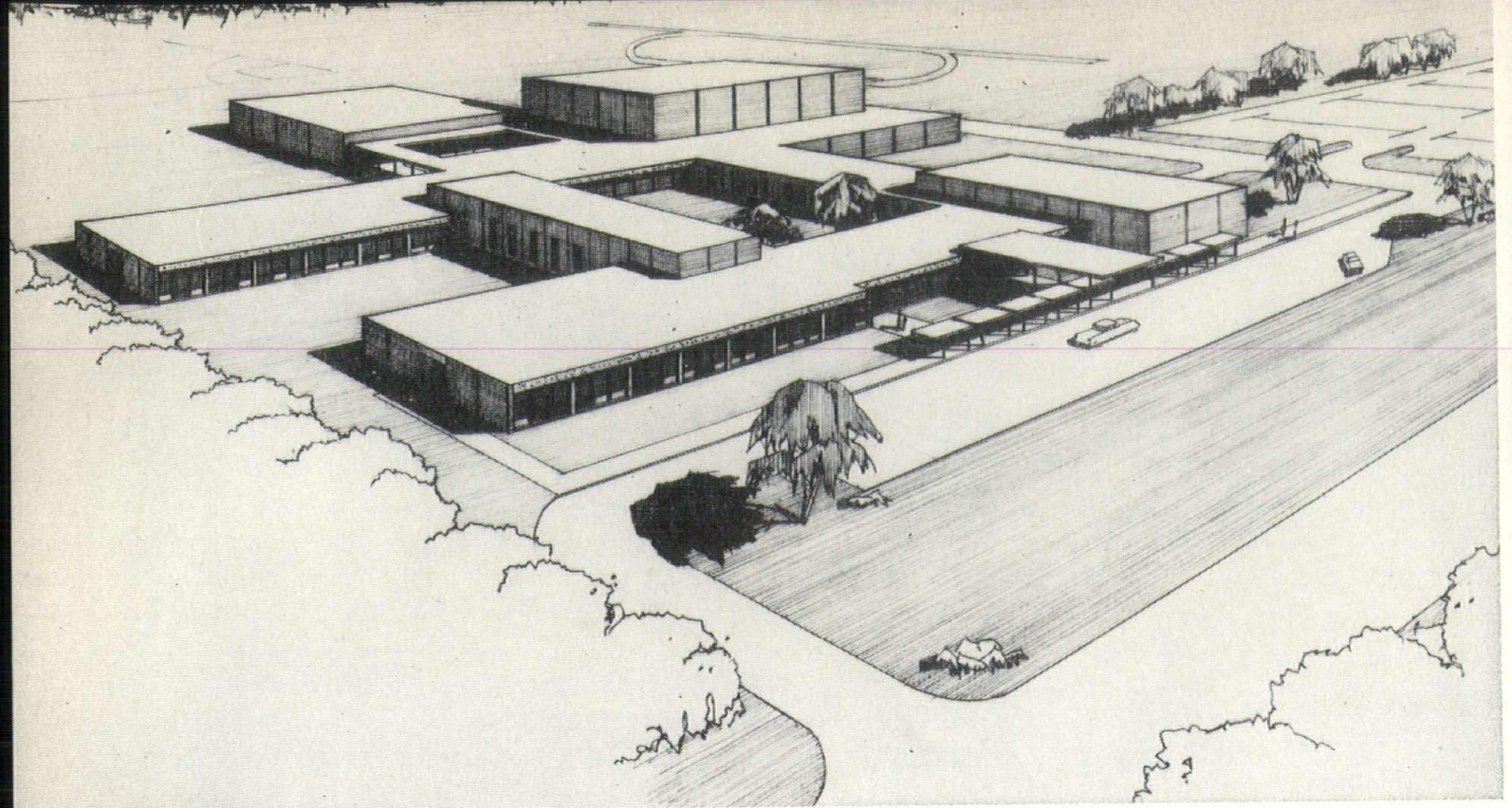
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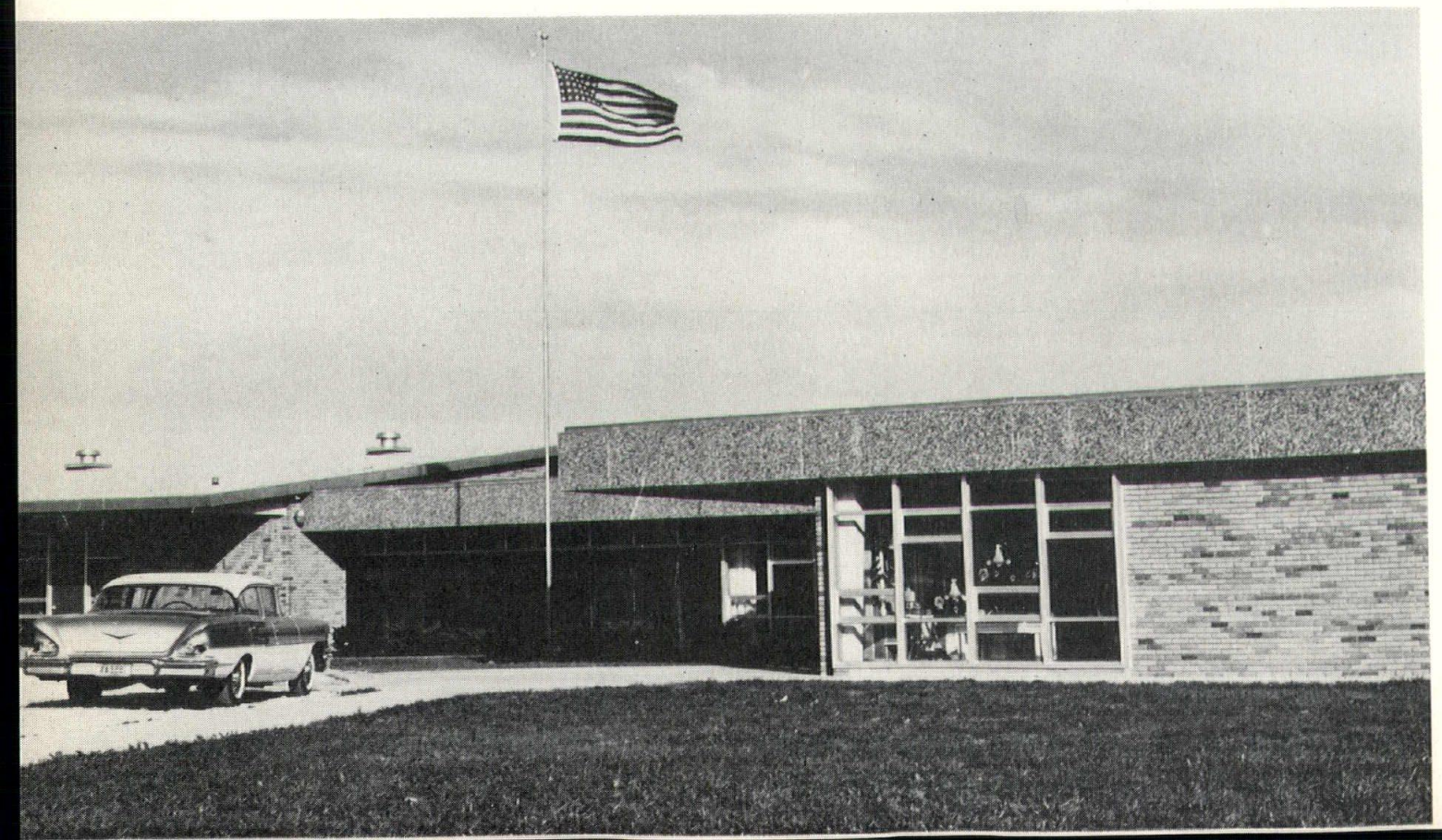


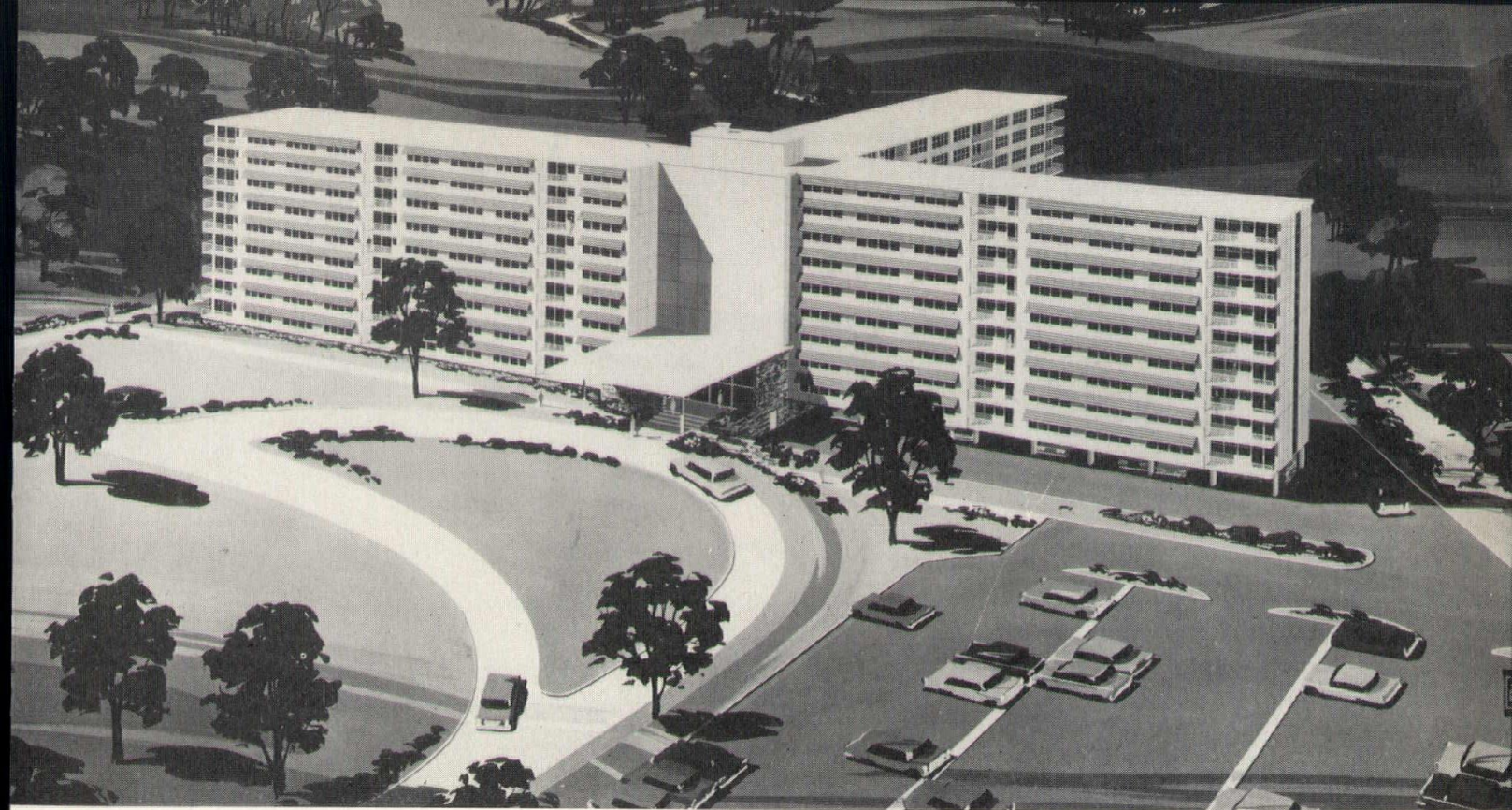
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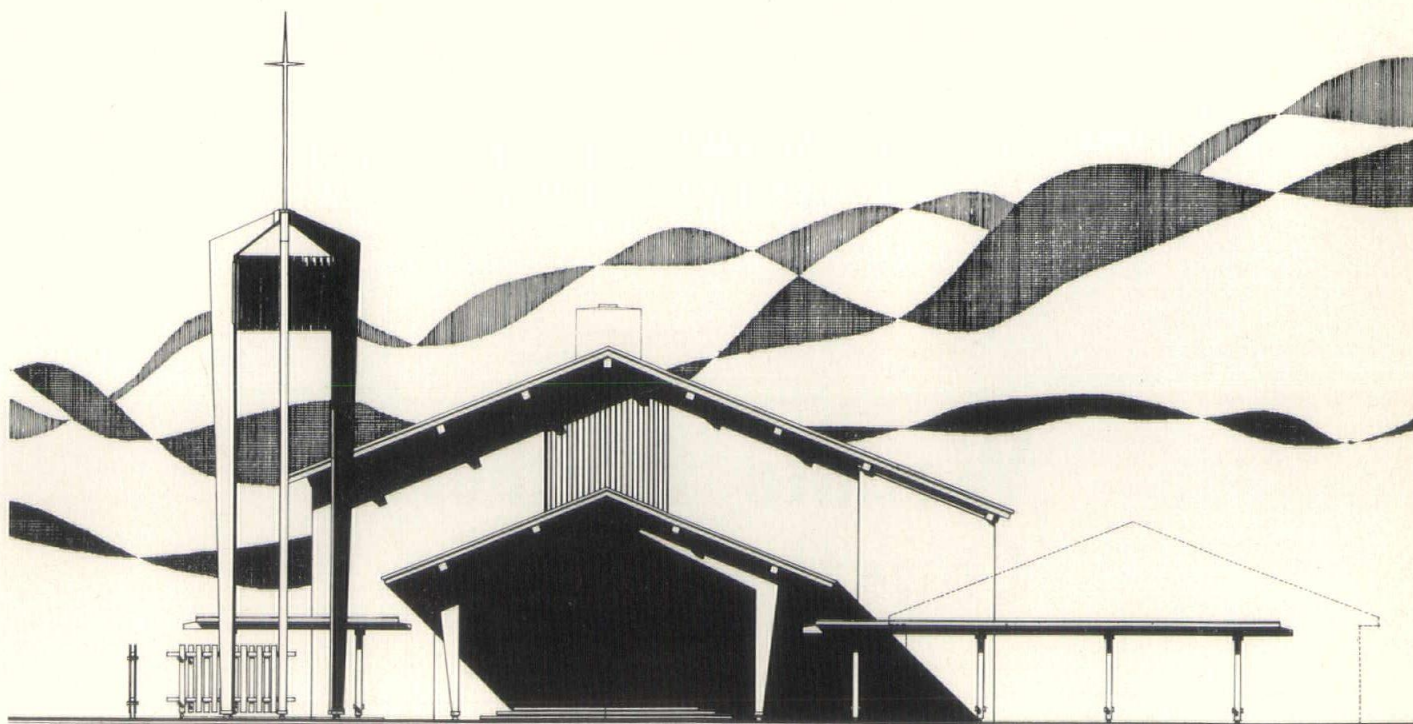
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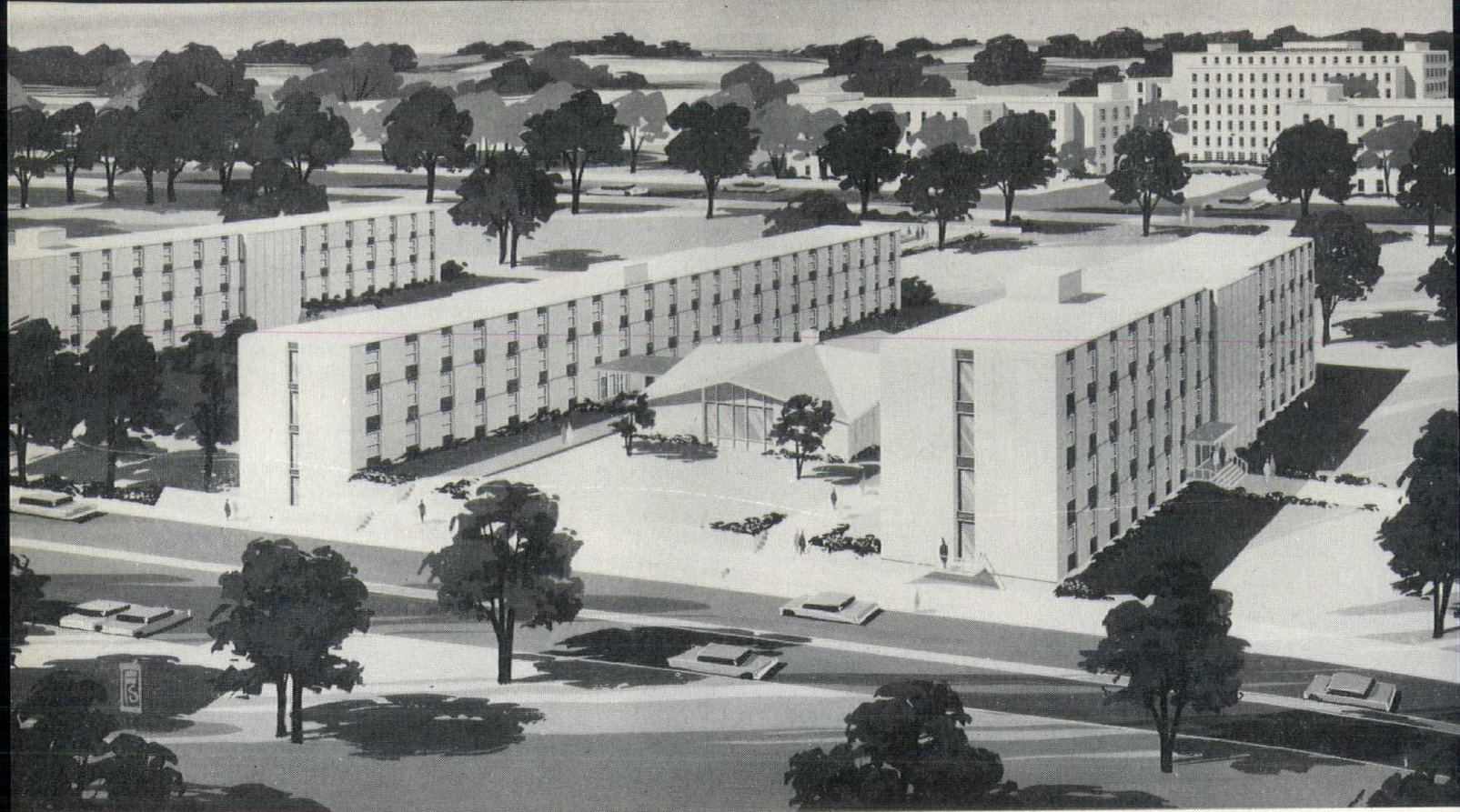




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Architecture in the News

(from page 16)

to his own program of study.

Previous to receiving the award, Mr. Meeker had planned to study in Denmark this year under sponsorship of James Associates, which annually sends one of its principal members abroad for advanced work and travel. Mr. **Raymond S. Thompson, AIA**, another member of the firm, has just returned from such a study-travel trip.

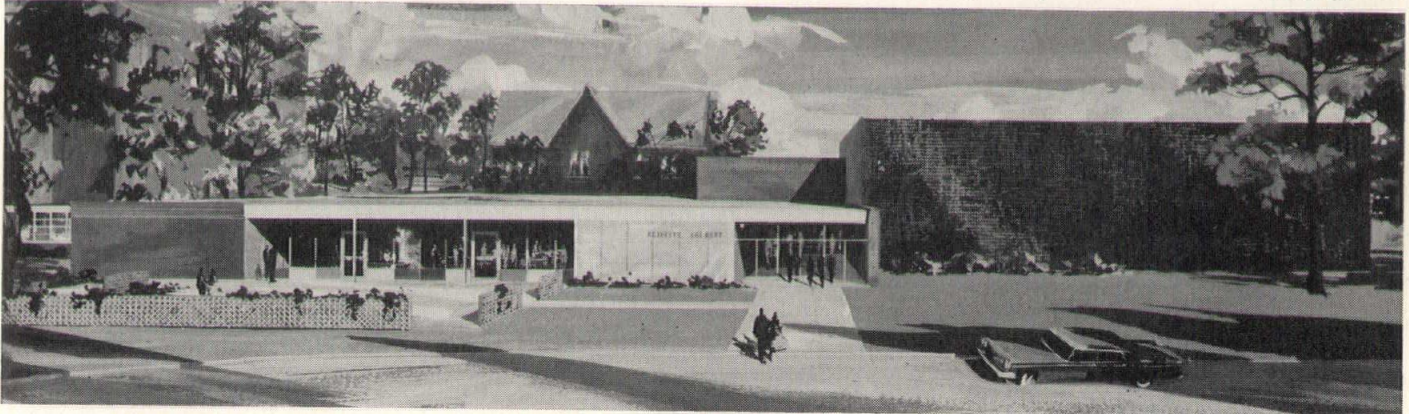
Education in addition

Construction will be completed this summer on an Activity Therapy Building for the Evansville State Hospital. The Building was designed by the firm of **Hironimus-Knapp-Given-Associates** of Evansville, Indiana.

The building consists of a Gymnasium with a regulation size basketball playing floor, seating for 500 spectators, a shower and locker room for both men and women on the first floor. The shower and locker rooms will serve the gymnasium and the existing swimming pool. Also on the first floor will be an activity room, game room, meeting room, and the canteen. The basement area will have bowling lanes installed at a future date.

Approximately 20,000 sq.

(to page 29)



ACTIVITY THERAPY BUILDING, EVANSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

Architects: Hironimus-Knapp-Given-Associates

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Architecture in the News

(from page 27)

ft. of space is enclosed on the first floor with 10,000 sq. ft. in the basement. Construction consists of a structural steel frame, poured concrete basement walls, steel roof joists, "insulrock" roof deck and exterior cavity walls of brick and lightweight concrete block. The structure is left exposed in the gymnasium with the "insulrock" deck being used for sound control. All other areas will have acoustical ceilings except the shower and locker rooms which will be metal lath and plaster. Certain areas will be air conditioned.

The canteen is oriented to the south with a window wall opening onto a concrete terrace. This terrace will be used in the warm months as an extension to the canteen for the social activities of the patients.

The architects were instructed to create a building which would accommodate the various functions connected with the rehabilitation of the patients and one which would have a cheerful atmosphere and not cry out "institution." This was accomplished by the use of large glass areas, open planning, blending of exterior and interior spaces and a choice of lively colors.

The total cost of the project is \$412,928.00 or approximately \$16.50 per sq. ft.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Richard C. Lennox, AIA, secretary and chairman of the board of Lennox, Matthews, Simmons and Ford, Inc.,

architects-engineers of Indianapolis, has announced a number of elections and appointments by the firm.

Three new vice-presidents have been announced, including **Marion L. Cramer, AIA**, vice-president and chief engineer; **Louis E. Penniston, AIA**, vice-president, architectural department; and **Robert E. Ehr Gott**, vice-president, architectural department.

Department appointments include **Robert H. Bailey, AIA**, manager of the structural engineering department; **Clyde O. Rice**, manager of the electrical engineering department; and **Alfred S. Winter, Jr.**, office manager and assistant secretary-treasurer.

Other officers of the firm are: **Joseph C. Matthews, A.S.C.E.**, president; **Wilson L. Ford, AIA**, vice-president and chief of the mechanical engineering department; and **Mr. Lennox**.

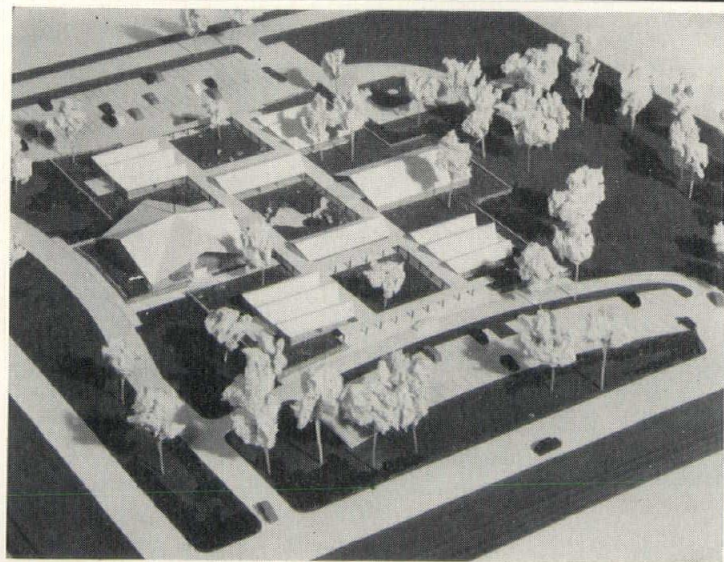
★ ★ ★

Mr. Harold Muncie, of Indianapolis, has joined the staff of **L. C. Cassidy & Son** as sales representative for the Casco Door Division of the firm. The announcement was made by **Mr. Don Cassidy**, president of the firm. Prior to his new appointment, Mr. Muncie was associated with the Merchants National Bank & Trust Company of Indianapolis for seven years.

★ ★ ★

A new motel located in Indianapolis and designed by **Lennox, Matthews, Simmons and Ford** was completed early this spring and opened just before Memorial Day. Costing approximately \$1,500,000, the 100 room motel includes dining room, bar and banquet

(to page 31)



EASTGATE CHRISTIAN CHURCH – INDIANAPOLIS

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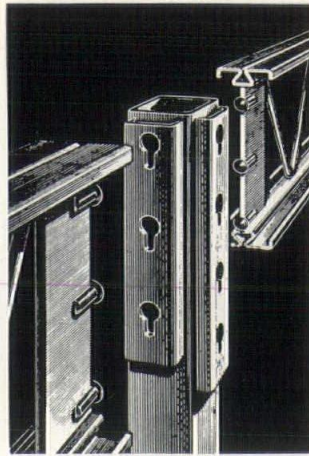
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Architecture in the News

(from page 29)

facilities along with ample parking space and a swimming pool.

Second and third floor rooms are services both by stairs and an outside elevator. Interior decoration features the first installation of integrated designs and basic ma-

terials in both fabrics and laminated plastics. Five basic types of decor, Oriental, Peruvian, Zanzibar, Continental and Provincial, were used in the project.

Richard Himmel, AID, of Winnetka, Illinois, was the interior decorator, and A. V. Stackhouse was the general contractor. On hand to help dedicate the swimming pool were Jayne Mansfield and a number of local beauties.



MERIDIAN LODGE, INDIANAPOLIS
Architects: Lennox, Matthews, Simmons and Ford

HOWARD W. SAMS BUILDING

Architect

James Associates

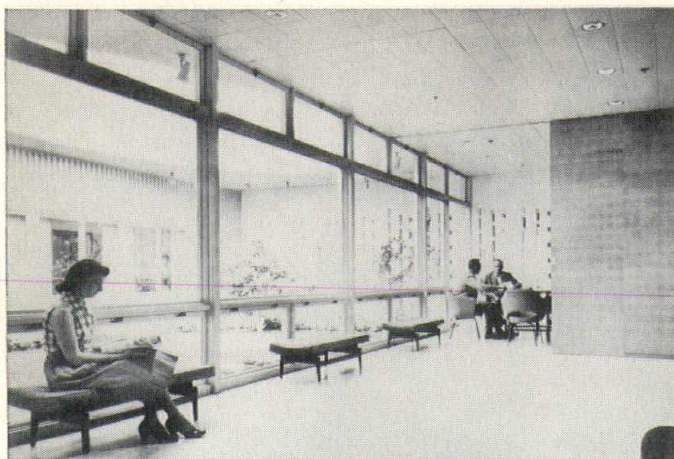


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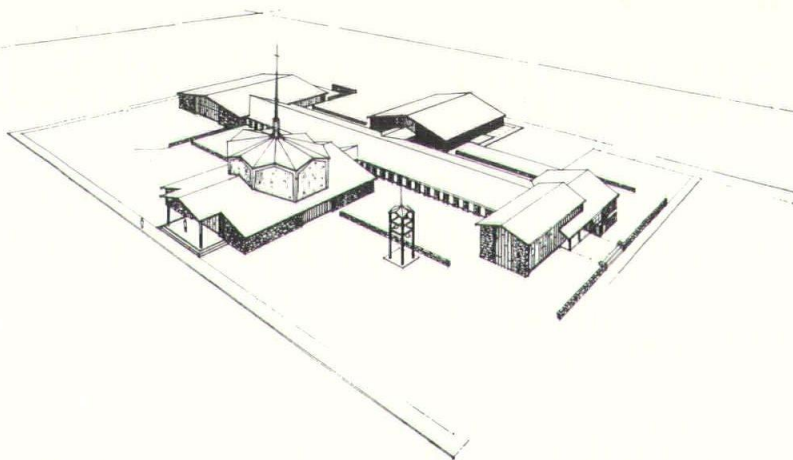
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PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE in C.S.I.

By JAMES C. BORT,
Keynote Speaker,
Fifth Annual Convention,
Construction Specifications Institute

In thinking of the things I wished to talk about today, I sought for a means of beginning not requiring reference to CSI's rapid rate of growth. This truly amazing growth rate is mentioned invariably—by those who write or speak of CSI and its present and future.

My search was not successful. For in my thinking, I came to the realization that not to refer to our past growth would deny you and me the opportunity to evaluate CSI's present situation in the light of past experiences, and likewise, to use these same experiences as part of our guideline, as we plan for tomorrow.

For as you are well aware, CSI's position now is a result, in part, of the out-pouring energies of many members in the pursuit they so rightly believe. You have read statistics and examined growth charts—you know the rapidity of increase in CSI's size since 1956. Norman Hunter, Jack Stein, Willard Barrows, Charles Huckleberry—are just a few who labored in behalf of CSI's development.

This development required control, and so administrative time and talent, in vast quantities, was devoted to the constant problems brought about by this expanding CSI. By-laws were virtually rewritten. Board structure was revised. A staff was created. A chapter manual was prepared and issued. Our publications were overhauled. Unfortunately, growth charts are misleading, for not shown are the accompanying pains—financial pains—personnel pains—and 'eyes bigger than stomach' pains.

And far from the least pain of all was the agonizing realization that our technical progress, when measured against growth rate, was indeed lagging.

But, fortunately, CSI has survived this rapid growth stage—not only has it survived but now stands on the threshold of, and is ready to pursue with vigor, the course it was organized to follow. Oh, I don't mean all of the pains I mentioned have subsided and that all administrative problems are solved—far from it—but in the last year or so our pains and problems have become controllable; for Glen Abplanalp has taken full use and advantage of his term as president to concentrate and streamline administrative functions so that we may press forward with our primary job.

In planning any job, one must not forget where to aim. CSI's one aim, one objective, one goal, it seems to me,

is the improvement of construction specifications. This is the prime basis for our existence. All other aims, objectives, goals and obligations are but branches of this one tree.

We must progress toward the improvement of construction specifications by whatever means we possess and by whatever methods are at our command.

And, I might insert, we should proceed in a manner as will benefit the construction industry as a whole. I'm certain all will agree that any improvement in construction specifications is of benefit to the construction industry—but this situation may not be true if such improvement in construction specifications is gained at the expense of harmonious relations between those in the industry. CSI must, therefore, be ever mindful of the value of continued efforts towards mutually productive relations with others in the construction industry.

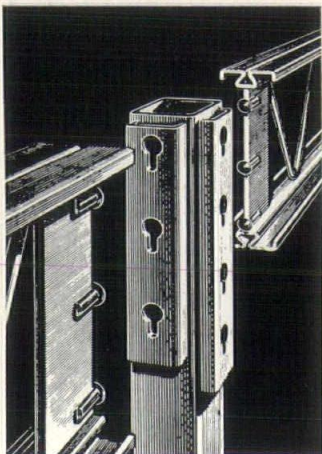
These relations can and should be maintained without loss of CSI's identity. This does not mean recognition of CSI for recognition's sake—but rather to spread on the record for all to see that, CSI, whether by working within its organization or by the efforts of CSI members working on specification subjects in or in cooperation with other organizations, is the logical, if not the only, organized group in the construction industry truly capable of substantial progress across the board in this specification improvement endeavor.

The basic means and methods CSI has employed, and intends to employ, to achieve improvement in construction specifications have been placed on the record by Jack Stein and Glen Abplanalp. Let me, in brief, remind you of some of these:

—To utilize our membership to the fullest extent feasible, including, as well as active members of all talents, the reservoir of specific skills possessed by those associate members interested in and concerned with our task at hand—enabling each member to contribute his personal knowledge and experience to extent of his ability and desire.

—To broaden the membership base, so as to bring in with us contractors, inspectors and field superintendents, maintenance engineers, and, of course, a greater measure of mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, civil engineers, all of whom have so

(to next page)



... Economy

**... Speed of
Erection**

**... Structural
Strength**

MACOMBER V-LOK

The three factors above are the reason the Macomber V-LOK system was designed as the main structural frame for the Wabash County Junior-Senior High School. Investigate the use of Macomber products for your next project, by contacting your local Macomber office.

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(from preceding page) much to contribute towards our goal.

—To maintain the momentum of our two-pronged effort in the field of education; by one, continuing to promote the need and value of teaching specifications in accredited schools of architecture and engineering, and two, encouraging, at chapter and regional levels, the seminar and short course presentations which have proven so successful in certain areas (notably the Chicago chapter).

—To establish a basis of approach to those public authorities sincerely interested in pertinent, constructive and organized criticism of their "standard specifications."

To inform the public of CSI and its role in the construction industry.

—To develop in our Specifier a periodical which will appeal to all segments of the construction industry, without neglect of its No. 1 mission—that of serving our membership.

—To create a library of documents, documents of value to CSI'ers everywhere. As has been said, such a library would be a "pool of the best specification data available"—ready and able to serve all members.

—To review and study present catalog and data filing systems with an eye to developing improvements of benefit to the specification writer.

—To step up our liaison program with other organizations in the industry.

—To strengthen our "inter-liaison"; that is, the ebb and flow between the Institute and its members.

These then are some of the diverse, yet correlated, means and methods we shall follow in the pursuit of our goal. Nothing in the list just enumerated speaks directly of our technical program—but of that in a few minutes.

First, what will be different about CSI's administrative look during the coming year? For one thing, our fine staff in Washington, D. C., headed by Ron Ryner, is improving each year—and will strive towards even better member service and chapter service operations. In the publishing phase of our staff operation the Specifier's modified format and stepped-up content reflects the results of the diligent efforts of Carl Ebert and Ron Ryner. Let's not forget, however, this is our Specifier, and only to the degree of our regard and interest, will it continue on its way to a place of prominence.

The other phase of CSI's administration, under the direction of the institute board, is its "A" committee activities. "A" for administration. Suffice to say here, without too much concern for details of what is planned, we hope next year to hold the work of all "A" committees to the minimum consistent with businesslike and progressive operations. This a part of the board's effort to decrease our emphasis, necessary until now, on procedural and organizational matters, and to swing the weight of emphasis to technical affairs.

The regional directors will do their part to implement this endeavor, by assuming certain administrative functions. Each regional director will be immediately and constantly concerned with the general health and well being of chapters in the region he represents. He will, if you

please, serve as national chairman of chapter affairs and chapter development in his region. He will encourage regional conferences and other measures as will promote the interchange of information between chapters. He will assist the institute technical groups in the implementation of the technical program. And for the first time he will have a budget for this purpose, thanks to the improved dues increase.

Starting June 1, three associate directors will take their places on the institute board. Their role will develop as the need for associate members' viewpoint continues to develop. This addition to the board increases its strength and character. Messrs. Atkins, Lucas and Dunne are tried examples representative of the high caliber associate membership of CSI.

The decrease in administrative emphasis, which is one of degree only, should not be considered a detriment to continued chapter development and membership growth. Quite the contrary—a healthy and worthwhile program of technical activities by interested and dedicated CSI'ers will stimulate growth—a growth which will be healthier—for it will not be growth for growth's sake—but the growth of accomplishment.

In its technical endeavors, CSI operates in two prime areas of approach to better construction specifications: (1) What to write, and (2) How to write. Because of the many and varied materials and methods of construction existing today—the majority of our membership are and will be working on "What to write"—and thereby spreading the knowledge of materials and methods of construction. A smaller group in CSI, just as dedicated—if not more so, is well on the study road of the equally vital "How to write"—the development of better specification writing techniques; "tools of the trade," as Rolf Retz describes it.

One approach will not suffice without the other. We need to know "What to write" and "How to write." And so, we shall continue to stress both and to work on both—for we have the manpower to do so.

That—leads me to a question—I've, in brief, told you of the plans for CSI; what are your personal plans in and for CSI for 1961 and '62 and '73 and through the years? Will you be a giver as well as a receiver? You know you must be both to achieve CSI's goal—and your technical and professional goal.

It was Theodore Roosevelt who said: "Every man owes some of his time to the upbuilding of the profession to which he belongs."

In CSI, this time spent shows results. This is evident already. Ask any sales representative—any supplier—any fabricator—any manufacturer—any contractor—in any city where CSI maintains a healthy vigorous chapter. If asked, the chances are quite good he would say: "Yes, there is an improvement in the quality of construction specifications."

Let's continue this work—and more than that let's all do this work—to paraphrase another president: "Don't ask what CSI can do for you, but ask what you can do for CSI."

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(from page 10) housing heritage. And will make it possible for you to design cities with the best of the past woven through the fabric of the future.

I believe that we are on the threshold of some remarkable break-throughs in urban design—in the relationship between land use and transportation, as well as in construction.

To facilitate these advances, the President has proposed that communities be assisted in acquiring open land to meet the needs of their future development.

Two new programs have been suggested:

Under one, the Federal Government would make grants to state and local public bodies to acquire land for permanent open space—for conservation, for example, or for recreation.

Under the other, the Federal Government would make loans to enable these communities to acquire land which would be used for development as industrial parks, shopping centers or housing in accordance with the needs of the community.

For such programs to be successful, it is essential that communities have a clear idea of how they want to develop. The President's proposals, therefore, require as a condition of Federal assistance that the land be acquired in accordance with a comprehensive urban plan.

Private industry is currently spending on research and development more than twelve per cent of the amount that it invests in plant and equipment—and this is paying off handsomely for the entire economy. Public undertakings involving large commitments of the nation's resources should also be guided and improved by research and experimental studies. For this reason the President has proposed in the Housing Bill that we increase our activities in this field.

He has proposed, for example, a new program under the Federal Housing Administration to assist and encourage the research activities of the home-building industry. FHA would be authorized to insure the mortgages on homes or rental housing incorporating new and promising materials, design and construction methods and involving experimental property standards and standards for neighborhood design.

The President has also proposed a demonstration program under the Public Housing Administration to seek out improved methods of meeting the housing needs of low-income families. And here let me say, in my opinion, a great part of this has to be conscious. We have to learn how to improve houses to a decent standard and yet do it without the great economic displacement that has typified this thing in the past.

Much remains to be learned about the rehabilitation of housing in urban renewal areas. Another proposed program would enable local public agencies to buy and improve properties as a demonstration of what can be done by private owners. The public agency would re-sell these rehabilitated homes to private investors.

Above all, we must understand that we are dealing with people. It is our intention to develop programs that reflect the needs and aspirations of our people.

It calls for careful economic and social research into the housing needs of the elderly, low-income families, newcomers to the city and others. This also requires studies of the recreation and transportation requirements of a growing urban population.

This has been just an outline of the new tools which this administration would like to place in your hands, to aid in the rebuilding of urban America. In using them, you will need not only the skills of your profession, but the support of the political leaders in the community where you are working.

The sense of civic outrage that gave birth to this revolution in Philadelphia—the second great revolution to be born here—brought about a political housecleaning as well as a rebuilding. None of this could have been accomplished without the leadership of two great men—Senator Joseph S. Clark and Mayor Richardson Dilworth.

Senator Clark is one of the champions of urban renewal in the U. S. Senate. For that reason he was chosen to introduce the administration bill to create a new Department of Urban Affairs and Housing.

The nucleus of this department would be the Housing and Home Finance Agency, which already has responsibilities extending beyond the narrow limits of its title to the whole range of urban affairs.

President Kennedy has made the creation of such a department a major part of his program. It was an idea he endorsed during the campaign, in his State of the Union Address, and again in his message to Congress on housing. For, as he said in the letter transmitting the draft of the bill to Congress last week. "The importance of this area of Federal activity merits recognition by the establishment of the Department of Urban Affairs and Housing."

The support your organization, through your President, has given to this proposal, and to the President's housing proposals in general, is deeply appreciated.

Yesterday I testified on behalf of the President's Housing Bill before the Housing Subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee. Our proposals in housing and urban affairs have strong support. But we must all work to make these proposals understandable and meaningful to all Americans. In this The American Institute of Architects can plan an important role.

In your profession—indeed, in this very room—are men of great genius whose imagination and inspiration have triumphed over many another obstacle on the frontiers of architecture. Because of their work the task of rebuilding our cities is already well under way.

It is not often that a nation rebuilds its cities, and when it does it should do it well.

You will have in your hands, in the years ahead, a major part in shaping the urban life of this country. What you do will influence the lives of millions yet unborn for decades yet to come. No other generation of architects had before it such an opportunity or such a challenge.

America waits for your response.

FILED
In Common Pleas Court
Jefferson County, Ohio
April 27, 1961
Walter Kanoski
Clerk

State of Ohio }
County of Jefferson } SS

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

RALPH FANNING, P.E.,
d/b/a Ralph Fanning and
Associates,

Plaintiff,

vs.

THE COLLEGE OF STEUBENVILLE,
Defendant.

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Case No. 48,328

Docket 84

Page 458

ORAL OPINION

(Hon. John J. Griesinger, Jr., J.)

This matter is before the Court on the demurrer of the defendant to the plaintiff's amended petition. The plaintiff in his amended petition sets forth that he is an engineer; that he entered into a written contract for professional services with the defendant, the College of Steubenville. A copy of the contract was attached to the petition and made a part

thereof. The professional services to be rendered by the plaintiff and the fees to be paid therefor were fully set forth in said contract.

The contract sets forth that the defendant intended to build certain college and associated buildings, including, but not necessarily limited (to next page)

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(from preceding page) to, the following types of facilities.

- (1) College lecture facilities.
- (2) Science facilities.
- (3) College Library facilities.
- (4) College Administration facilities.
- (5) Monastery and Chapel.
- (6) Student Activity facilities. To be located on the site now owned by the College of Steubenville, lying north of State Highway 22.

The contract was entitled "Agreement between owner and engineer." Among the professional services to be performed by the plaintiff were:

1. The Engineer's Services:
 - (a) The Engineer's professional services consist of the necessary conferences, the preparation of preliminary studies, working drawings, specifications, large scale and full size detail drawings, for architectural, structural, plumbing, heating, electrical and other mechanical work;
 - (b) Assistance in the drafting of forms of proposals and contracts; the issuance of certificates of payment; the keeping of accounts; the general administration of the business and supervision of the work."

Plaintiff says that the defendant breached said contract and prays that under the authority of Section 2711.01 of the Revised Code of Ohio for the Court to designate and appoint an arbitrator to act under the Arbitration Agreement provided for in said contract.

The defendant, the College of Steubenville, filed a demurrer to the plaintiff's amended petition on the ground that the amended petition does not state a good cause of action. The defendant contends that the contract calls for the services of an architect; that the plaintiff is not an architect; therefore, not permitted to contract to perform such services, and that the contract is void and unenforceable. The defendant claims that he is an engineer and as such is permitted to enter into a contract to render the

services of an architect as provided for under the terms of said contract.

In the chapter of the Revised Code providing for the establishment of the profession of architecture and the licensing of architects under Section 4703.18 it is provided in part as follows:

"No person shall enter upon the practice of architecture, or hold himself forth as an architect or registered architect, unless he has complied with sections 4703.01 to 4703.19, inclusive, of the Revised Code, and is the holder of a certificate of qualification to practice architecture issued or renewed and registered under such sections." "Section 4703.01 to 4703.19, inclusive, of the Revised Code shall not prevent persons other than architects from filing application for building permits or obtaining such permits, providing the drawings for such buildings are signed by the authors with their true appellation as engineer, contractor, carpenter, or other appellation, but without the use of any form of the title architect, nor shall it prevent such persons from designing buildings and supervising the construction thereof for their own use."

"Such sections shall not exclude a qualified or registered professional engineer from such architectural practice as may be incident to the practice of his engineering profession; or exclude a registered architect from such engineering practice as may be incident to the practice of architecture." (Emphasis added.)

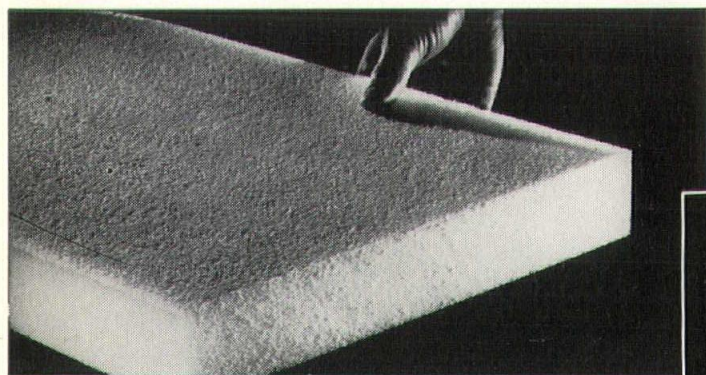
It will be noted that such section does not preclude an engineer from "such architectural practice as may be incident to the practice of his engineering profession, or exclude a registered architect from such engineering practice as may be incident to the practice of architecture."

The chapter establishing and providing for the licensing of professional engineers also has a provision prohibiting persons from practicing professional engineering without being registered or exempted in accordance with the provisions of said chapter, Section 4733.22 of the Revised Code.

Section 4733.17 in part

(to page 40)

38



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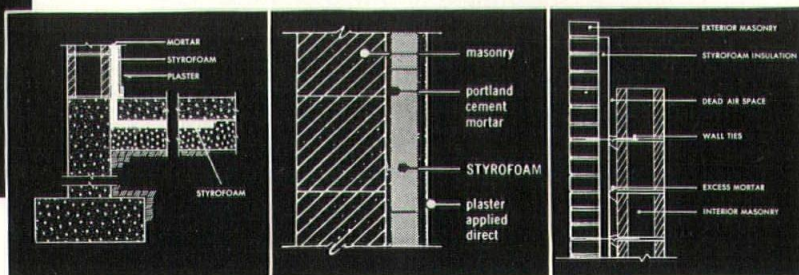
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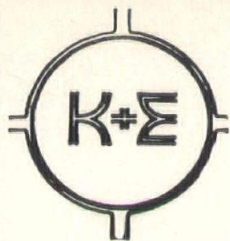
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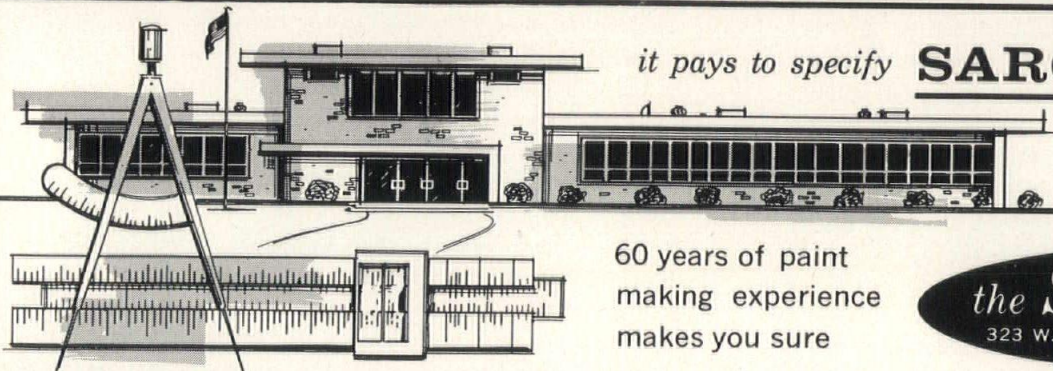
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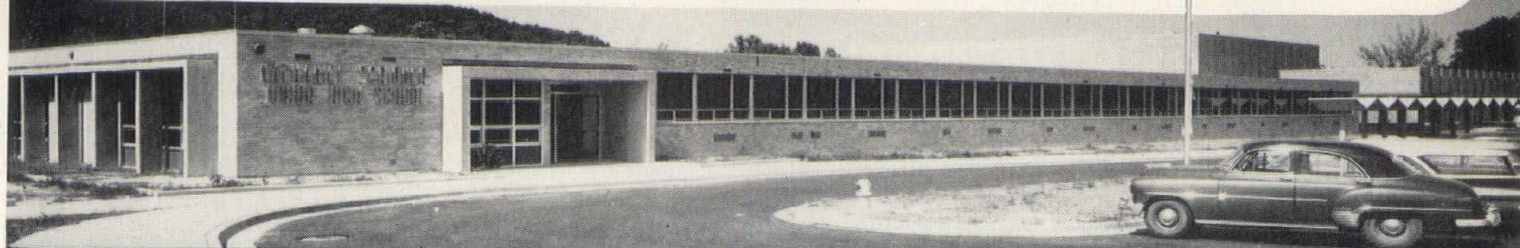
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(from page 38)

reads as follows:

"Sections 4733.01 to 4733.23, inclusive, of the Revised Code do not exclude a qualified or registered architect from such engineering practice as may be incident to the practice of his profession; or do not exclude a professional engineer from such architectural practice as may be incident to the practice of professional engineering."

This is a reciprocal section permitting an architect to perform engineering work which is incidental to the practice of his profession.

It is pointed out by the plaintiff in his brief that Section 4733.01 of the Revised Code of Ohio defines the practice of engineering, which in part reads as follows:

"The practice of engineering includes any professional service, such as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, design, or responsible supervision of construction or operation, in connection with any public or privately owned public utilities, structures, buildings, machines, equipment, processes, works or projects in the proper rendering of which the qualifications of Section 4733.11 of the Revised Code are required to protect public health, safety, and property." (Emphasis supplied.)

The plaintiff bases his right to enter into a contract, which primarily calls for the services of an architect, by reason of this definition of engineering. It should be observed that this definition of the practice of engineering limits the practice to such functions of which the education qualifications are required "to protect the public health, safety, and property." It does not, and was not intended to, broaden the scope of such services to include the services flowing primarily from the practice of architecture.

The practice of architecture was defined in the case of McGill et al vs Carlos et al, 81 Northeastern Reporter, 2nd Series 726 at Page 729 as follows:

"The word 'practice' as used in Section 1334-17, General Code, means the exercise of a profession, and 'to enter upon the practice of architecture' means to exercise the

profession of an architect. Primarily, an architect is a person who plans, sketches and presents the complete details for the erection, enlargement, or alteration of a building or other structure for the use of the contractor or builder when expert knowledge and skill are required in such preparation. The practice of architecture may also include supervision of construction under such plans and specifications. See Webster's New International Dictionary; The New Century Dictionary; 3 Ohio Jur., Sec. 1, page 115; Kansas City Southern R. Co., v Wallace, 38 Okl. 233, 132 P. 908, 46 L.R.A.N., N.S., 112; 3 Amer. Jur. Sec. 2, page 998." (Emphasis added.)

In Cudell vs Cleveland 16 CC (NS) 374 at 377 it is said: "An architect is an artist; his work requires taste and technical learning of a high and rare kind."

The plaintiff in his brief refers to the Code of Professional Practice by Ohio Society of Professional Engineers which provides:

"The Practice of Architecture and Engineering
An Architect (sic) or engineer may ethically accept commissions for projects embracing both architectural and engineering work, providing he is competent to do the type of work involved, or provided he will employ other registered architects or engineers who are competent in those phases of the projects in which he lacks proficiency.

The client's interest normally are served best when the principal retained is proficient in the predominant work involved in the project. Recognition for their responsibility shall be granted to the architects or engineers executing separate phases of the project as associated of the principal." (Emphasis added.)

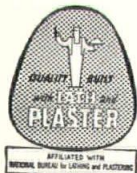
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Architects and engineers shall undertake to design only those phases of a project in which they are proficient and shall retain professional associates for those parts in which they lack proficiency." (Emphasis added.)

The professional engineers thereby recognize that there is a basic distinction between architectural services, as such,

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and engineering services, as such. There is nothing in the contract providing that the engineer will employ a registered architect. The Court mentions this only because the plaintiff referred to it in his brief.

The plaintiffs also cite from an excerpt of Opinion 6467 (Dec. 3, 1936) by John W. Bricker, Attorney General, as follows:

"*** In view of my analysis of the two acts and because of the lack of clear cut legal definitions in either of the acts, it is difficult, by an advisory opinion, to give a categorical answer to the question you propound. However, since eventually the definitions of both the practice of architecture and the practice of professional engineering will have to be decided by court action where the opinions on this question of fact may be provided by adducing expert testimony from both professions, I would advise that in the meantime, since the line of demarcation between the two professions is not clear under the two acts, I can see no reason why a registered professional engineer should not be allowed to draw plans and prepare specifications for the purpose of erecting public school buildings and supervising the construction thereof."

The eventuality of this matter being decided by a court is now taking place. Is there a distinction between an architect and a professional engineer? Chapter 4703.01 provides for the qualifications that one shall have before becoming an architect, and Section 4733.11 provides for the education qualifications the one shall have before he shall be licensed as a professional engineer. The education qualifications and

the experience of one is vastly different from the other, although there is often an overlapping. In *Goldschlag v. Deegan*, 238 N.Y.S., Page 3, at pages 4 and 5 the Court said:

"Concededly a large part of the work of preparing for the construction of a modern multiple dwelling is actually done by persons who are generally called and who call themselves engineers, and concededly also such persons have in the past filed such plans as those here in question with the city authorities having supervision of such matters. And, while the respondent submits numerous affidavits designed to show that difficulties and confusion have arisen from the employment of engineers rather than architects, in the business of filing plans, the case made by the respondent in that respect is not convincing. It would not, I think serve any useful purpose to discuss the numerous statutes regulating occupational services and the decisions they called into being. The architect of the future will probably be more of an engineer than of what was formerly known as an architect. But I think it may be safely said that, speaking of today, there are many elements of service in the preparation of plans for the construction of a building of whatever type, and the superintendence of construction, that may be more properly left to what we now know as an architect than to what we now know as an engineer. Certainly, an engineer is not to be presumed to be 'one who understands architecture.' 'Architect,' Century Dictionary. Nor is he to be presumed to be 'a skilled professor of the art of building.' 'Architect,' Murray's New English

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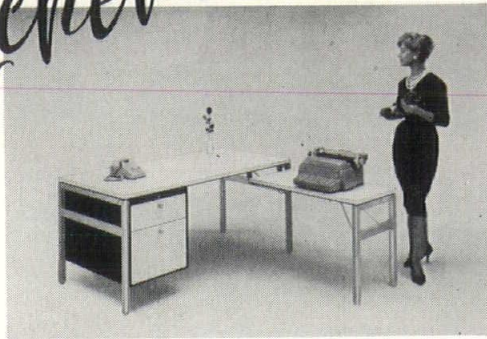
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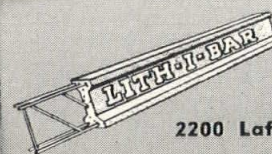


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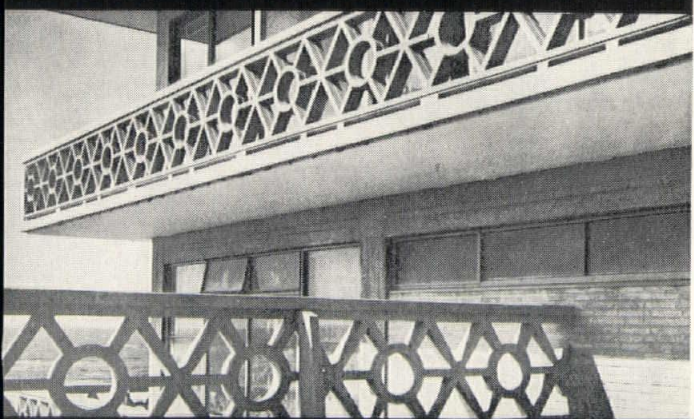
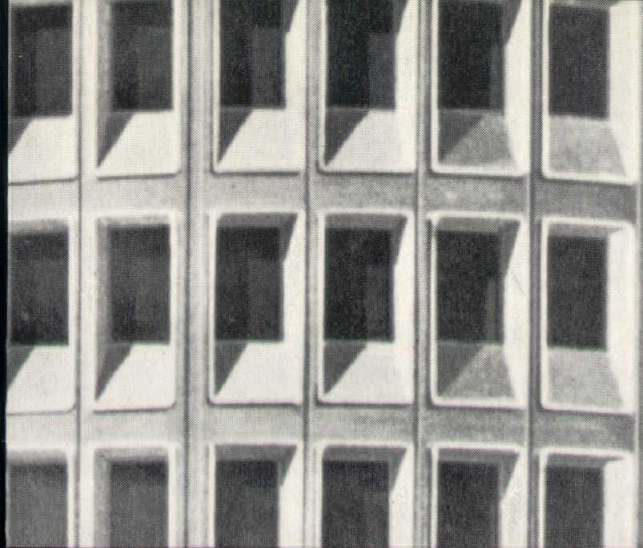
Dictionary. It is to be expected that the regents will shortly provide tests for the determination of what knowledge and experience a man must have in order to practice the profession of architecture. Until they lay down rules that would permit to act as an architect a man who makes no claim to being an architect, as that term is now universally understood, I think an engineer, as that term is now universally understood, may not hold himself out or act as an architect."

This overlapping was recognized by the legislature in Section 4703.18 of the Revised Code of Ohio and Section 4733.17 of the Revised Code of Ohio when it provided that either profession may engage in the practice of the other as may be incident to the practice of his particular profession, and the legislature thereby recognized the distinction between the two professions and provided for it.

Is a professional engineer under statutes entitled to enter into the general practice of architecture, and would an architect be permitted to enter into the general practice of engineering, and, if so, why did the legislature establish two separate professions? The legislature in establishing each of these professions recognized that they required a different educational background. The legislature also recognized that they have some things in common, and provided for this, and still recognized that each profession must be protected in its primary field of endeavor. It is the Opinion of this Court that the legislature intended to and did establish two separate professions, and intended to and did protect each of said professions in their respective fields of endeavor; that the legislature recognized that each of said professions have some things in common and that there is bound to be some overlapping, and the legislature provided for this. If the contract primarily called for the services of an architect, the engineer would be precluded from entering into such a contract.

The architect, as the above definitions indicate, may be more interested in art and beauty, and the engineer more to protect the public health, safety, and property, although they both would have an interest in all of these things. There would be times that the distinction between the work of an architect and that of an engineer would be definite and obvious, and other times perhaps when it would not be so definite and obvious.

In the instant case the contract calls for the building and construction of college buildings which primarily and predominantly call for the services of an architect and not such as are incidental to engineering. The court finds that the contract primarily calls for the services of an architect, although there may be some incidental engineering work involved. Therefore, the plaintiff, an engineer, would be precluded by virtue of the said sections of the statutes from entering into such a contract. The labeling of the contract "Agreement between Owner and Engineer" would not alter this situation since the primary purposes of the contract call for the services of an architect and not an engineer. It is therefore the Opinion of this Court that the plaintiff cannot maintain his action against the defendant and therefore the demurer of the defendant to the amended petition of the plaintiff should be sustained.



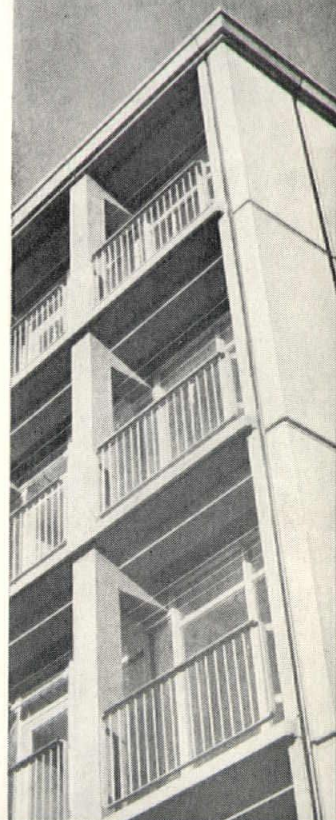
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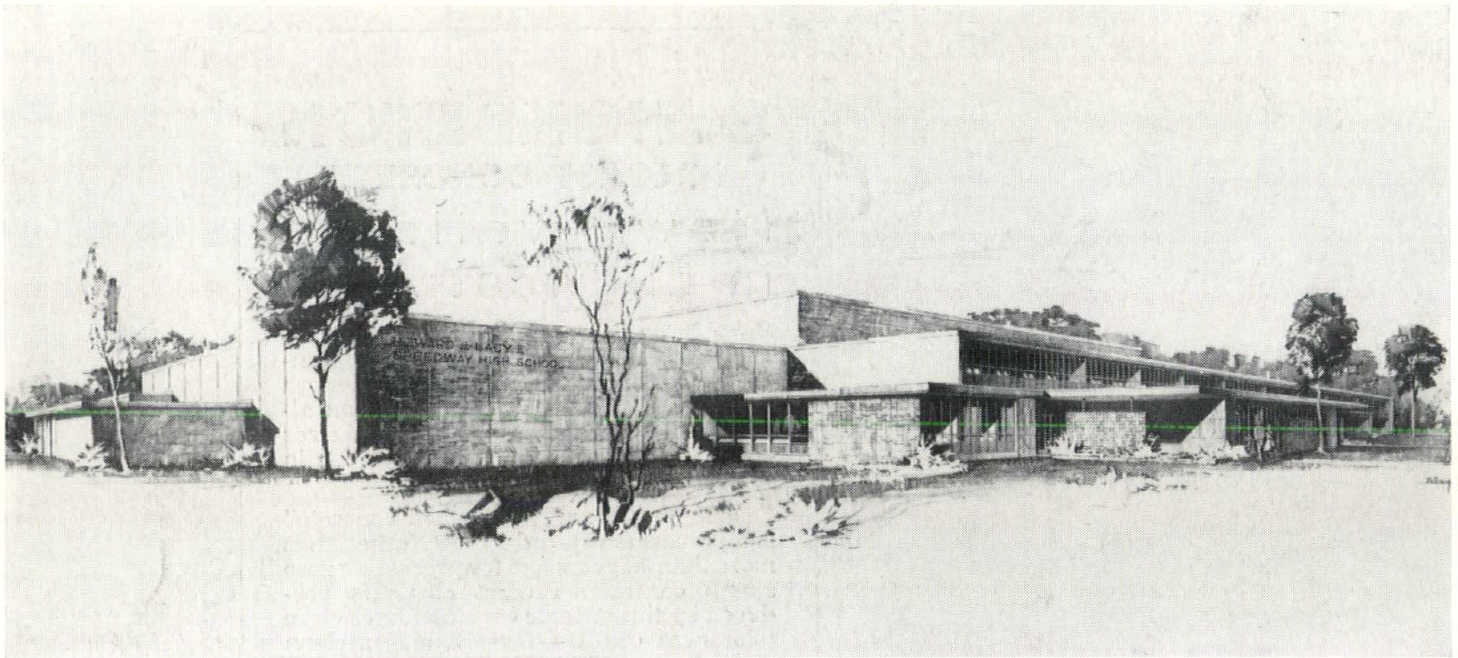
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