

Architect's sketch of new post office, Providence, Rhode Island. Architect-Engineer: Charles A. Maguire & Associates, Providence, Rhode Island.

First mechanized post office...

## concrete domed shells provide 420' x 300' area with just two interior column groupings

A mechanized post office at Providence, R. I., is first step in a postal modernization program that will eventually provide "next-day" delivery anywhere in the U.S.

Six intersecting concrete shells form the multiple domed roof. Two four-column groups provide the only interior support. This permits unobstructed floor space essential to the electronically controlled mail-flow layout and allows the flexibility required for experimental spotting and rearrangement of machines. Another benefit of a shell roof was to eliminate exterior buttresses of conventional arch construction which would interfere with outside truck traffic.

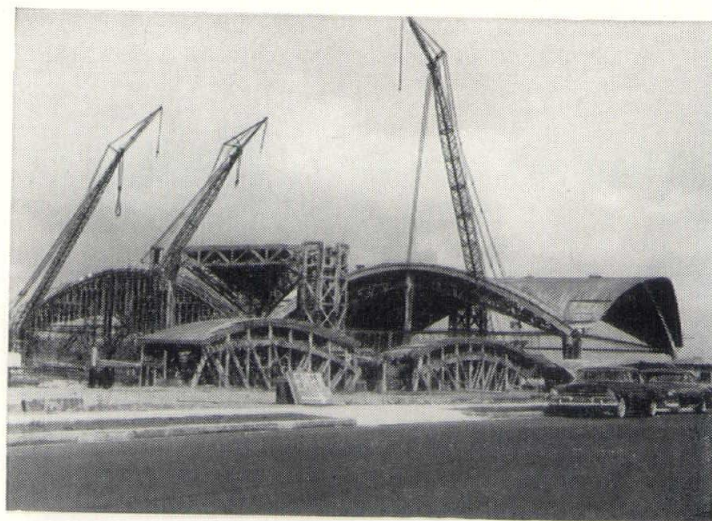
A concrete weighing 110 lb. per cu. ft. with a 2-inch slump and seven-day strength of 4,000 psi was used. Aggregate consisted of sand in combination with expanded shale. An air-entraining agent was added.

For design data on barrel shells and on standard, skewed, groined and sloping hyperbolic paraboloids, write for free literature. (U.S. and Canada only.)

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# Indiana Architect

Official Journal, Indiana Society of Architects  
and the Northern Indiana Chapter, both Chapters  
of The American Institute of Architects

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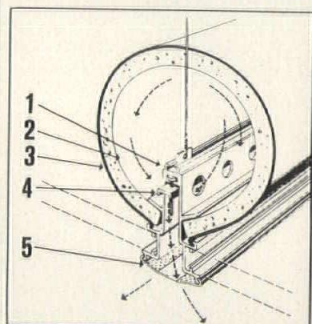
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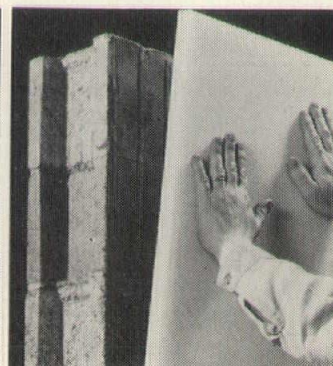
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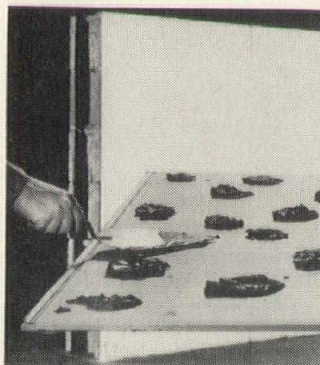
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# 1963

## ARCHITECTURAL SCHOLARSHIP

**AWARDED BY THE INDIANA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS  
A CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS**

Each year, the Indiana Society of Architects awards a \$2,500.00, five year scholarship to encourage young men and women from Indiana to prepare themselves to engage in the practice of architecture as their life work. This year's award will be the second such scholarship awarded.

The recipient will receive from the Indiana Society of Architects, five yearly payments of \$500.00 each, for a five-year total of \$2,500.00, provided the recipient remains a student in good standing at one of the accredited schools of architecture in the United States.

Those eligible for this scholarship include all Indiana high school seniors graduating in June, 1963, or at the preceding mid-term, and those graduating in June, 1962, who have not been enrolled full-time in any college or university. In addition, students must have been accepted by an accredited architectural school prior to the time of the award and must have had legal residence in Indiana during their senior year in high school.

The award will be made by a jury composed of two corporate members of the American Institute of Architects and one educator, and will be based upon the following criteria:

1. An autobiographical essay of not more than 1,500 words, which should include facts concerning the applicant's background and preliminary training, interests, etc., and a statement as to his reasons for desiring to become an architect.

2. An evaluation of the student based upon a personal interview with an architect in or near the students' home community, who is a member of the American Institute of Architects.

An alternate will be chosen each year and will receive the award if for any reason the winner is unable to accept the scholarship. If no suitable candidates are available in any year, no scholarship will be awarded for that year.

The schedule for the 1963 scholarship is:

November 1962 .....	Application forms available from your high school principal or from the Indiana Society of Architects.
June 30, 1963 .....	Deadline for submission of essay, statement of acceptance by an accredited school or architecture, and personal interview.
August 15, 1963 .....	Selection of recipient by jury.

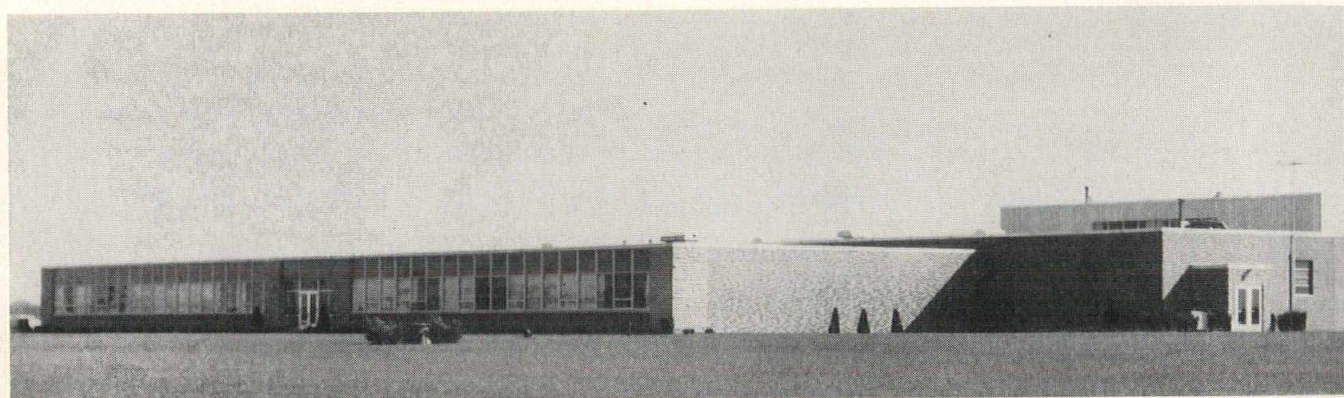
Those interested in obtaining additional information are requested to contact the Scholarship Committee, The Indiana Society of Architects, 3637 North Meridian Street, P.O. Box 55594, Indianapolis 5, Indiana.



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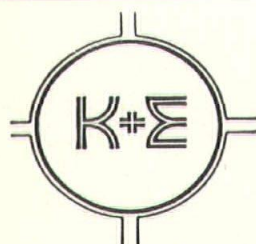
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# BRI Fall Conference

The 1962 Fall Conference of the Building Research Institute will be held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., November 27th to 29th. Featured in this year's program is a full three-day discussion on School Building Research.

Billed as a research correlation conference on school building needs, design, equipment, services, management, and operation, this portion of the conference will cover the following topics:

## **Definition of School Building Needs—**

**November 27th, 9:15-12:30**

- Elementary School Facility Needs
- Secondary School Facility Needs
- Higher Education Facility Needs
- Needs for the School in the City
- Changing Educational Techniques and the Effect on Education Facility Design
- New Materials and Construction Methods Needed for Future Educational Facilities.

## **Developing the Strategy for Meeting Future School**

**Building Needs—Nov. 27th, 2:00-5:00**

## **Comprehensive Campus Planning: Case Studies of Design in Relation to Long-Range Planning—Nov. 28th, 9:15-12:30**

- Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville Campus
- Grand Valley State College, Allendale, Michigan
- Ohio State University, Columbus
- Elementary, Junior and Senior High Schools, Hancock County, West Virginia
- Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois.

## **Recent Research for School Facility Design,**

**Equipment and Services—Nov. 28th, 2:00-5:00**

- Evaluation of Climate Control as a Factor Contributing to an Effective Educational Program
- School Environments Research and the Evaluation of Windowless Classrooms
- Speech Isolation Problems in Schools
- Recent Experience with Plastic Glazing for School Windows
- Statistical Studies of Electrical Heating in Schools
- Results of the Office of Civil Defense-American Institute of Architects' Competition for School Shelter Design

## **Recent Research on the Management and Operation of School Facilities—Nov. 29th, 9:15-12:30**

- National Inventory of School Plants
- The Use of Mobile Classrooms to Solve School Plant Flexibility Needs

Incorporating Educational Facilities in Building with other Types of Occupancy to Meet Changing Urban Requirements

An Economic Evaluation of a Combined School, Apartment Building and Medical Center Facility

Indoor Swimming Pools as a Joint Committee and Educational Facility

Operation and Maintenance of School Plants and the Cost of Education Index.

## **Summary: Definition of Needs for Further Research—**

**Nov. 29th, 2:00-4:00**

- Needs for Further Definition of School Facilities Needs and Utilization
- Needs for Further Research on School Facilities Design, Equipment and Services
- Needs for Further Research on the Management and Operation of School Facilities.

Concurrent sessions each day will cover several types of construction research and new construction techniques. On Tuesday, November 27th, both the morning and afternoon sessions will be concerned with Pump and Spray Construction, a research correlation conference on pump and spray application of materials in building construction. Three discussions include "Pump and Spray Application of Pre-Wetted Building Materials," "Pump and Spray Application of Vitreous Enamels and Dry Building Materials," and "Relation of Pump and Spray Application of Building Materials to Trade Union Organization."

On Wednesday morning, November 28th, the Building Research Institute will present three reports on new research for building and one report on the need for such research. On Wednesday afternoon, construction innovations of Marina City and the inside story of its planning and design will be presented by the architects and builders. Construction problems will be discussed and slides of the project in various construction stages will be shown.

On Thursday, an all-day conference on Masonry Practices will be held. This conference will summarize recommended practices with all types of masonry construction, setting the stage for a series of follow-up conferences. Speakers will review recent research and new developments in stone masonry, installation of ceramic tile, accommodation of differential movement, and weatherproofing masonry walls.



# ISA Board Notes

The Board of Directors of the Indiana Society of Architects met Friday, November 2nd, in New Albany, approved three applications for membership, heard three major committee reports, and covered a host of other discussions.

The applications for Corporate Membership which were reviewed, approved, and forwarded to the AIA were for Mr. Norman H. Jeffries and Mr. Michael Lee Rosen, both of Indianapolis and both formerly Associate Members of the ISA, and Mr. William J. Miller of Clarksville.

Committee reports included a report by Chairman Al Porteous on the ISA Scholarship Program for 1963; basically the same as introduced in last year's initial program, the program is shown on page 5 of this issue. Program announcements and application forms are being mailed to all high schools in Indiana this month.

A second committee report was presented for the Public Relations Committee, Richard Madigan, chairman. The report concerned advertising by professionals and public relations for the Society. The Board requested a further study of both subjects.

The third major report was an interim report from the Education and Registration Committee, Gene Hamilton, chairman. The report was concerned primarily with educational facilities for architects and students in Indiana.

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## AIA Honor Awards Program

The American Institute of Architects has announced its Fifteenth Annual Program of National Honor Awards for current architectural work. Awards will be made for distinguished accomplishment in architecture by an American architect for any building in the United States or abroad completed since January 1, 1958.

The Program is open to architectural projects of all classifications, and entries need not have the category designated. An entry may be one building or a related group of buildings forming a single project.

Judging of entries will be performed by a five man Jury of architects representing various regions of the country; one member of the Jury will be an architectural edu-

cator. The judging will take place last in January, and winners will be notified about February 15th.

The Jury will select one or more First Honor Awards for Distinguished Accomplishment in Architect, and as many Awards of Merit in Architecture as it deems deserving. Certificates for both Awards will be given to the architect and the client, and stainless steel plaques will be presented for installation in all buildings receiving a First Honor Award.

Entry slips (which can be obtained from The American Institute of Architects or The Indiana Society of Architects) and registration fees must be submitted to The AIA no later than November 28th.

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## Design In Steel Awards

The American Iron and Steel Institute has announced that entries are now being accepted in the Design In Steel Award Program.

Brochures offering details of the program are available. They point out that entries are not limited in number, and may be submitted by any person in behalf of a designer, engineer or architect. Awards will be given for imaginative use of steel in a product, component or structure that has been offered for sale or completed after January 1, 1960.

"We have devised this program to allow for submission of all kinds of designs using eight types of steel," said Richard E. Paret, assistant vice president of American Iron and Steel Institute, sponsoring organization. "All that is required to enter," Paret pointed out, "is a picture and description of the product structure."

A distinguished jury of nine leaders in their professions will judge entries, which must be submitted by January 18, 1963, to National Design Center Board of Design, 415 East 53rd Street, New York 22, New York. The judges are Robert Anshen, Morris Ketchum, Jr., and Arthur G. Odell, Jr., architects; Jay Doblin, Leon Gordon Miller and Arthur J. Pulos, designers, and Edmund Friedman, Robert J. Raudebaugh and Ronald Bromley Smith, engineers.

Awards will be given for winning designs in eight categories of steel: galvanized sheets, concrete reinforcing bars, welded wire fabric reinforcement, steel plates, drawn wire, hot rolled or cold finished bars, hot and cold rolled sheet and strip, and structural steel.

Copies of the brochure can be had by writing the National Design Center.



# Library Awards Program

To encourage excellence in the architectural design and planning of Libraries, The American Institute of Architects, The American Library Association, and The National Book Committee have announced their First Library Buildings Award Program.

Awards will be made for distinguished accomplishment in Library architecture by an American architect for any Library in the United States completed since January 1, 1958. Three classifications of Libraries have been established, (1) School Libraries (up to and including secondary schools), (2) College and University Libraries, and (3) Public Libraries (including County and State).

Entries, which are to be submitted in brochure form, will be judged on the basis of the architect's solution of the problem presented him and its worthiness for an award for excellence in Library architecture and planning. The Jury will be appointed by The American Institute of Architects, and will consist of three architects, one representative each of The American Library Association and The National Book Committee, and three librarians, one for each of the three categories of Libraries.

Preliminary entry slips (which can be obtained from The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.) and entry fee must be submitted by December 7th, and submissions must be submitted by January 25th. Judging and notification to winners will take place in February.

## Church Architectural Conference

Preliminary plans for the 1963 Joint Annual Conference on Church Architects have been announced; the conference will be held in Seattle, Washington, March 4-8, 1963.

Theme of the conference will be "Architecture, Communicator of the Gospel," and will be discussed in a series of major addresses by:

**Dr. Pietro Bulluschi, FAIA**, dean of the School of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and one of America's foremost architects. Many of his better-known professional works were achieved in the Pacific Northwest, including several leading churches.

**Dr. Martin E. Marty**, pastor, Lutheran Church of the Holy Spirit, Elk Grove Village, Illinois, and Associate Editor, "Christian Century." A well-known theologian and author, he is on the editorial staffs of many religious publications.

**The Rev. Edward N. West**, Canon Sacristan of the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, New York City. A lecturer and author of international renown, Canon West is also a distinguished authority on Ecclesiastical Art.

The conference also will feature several national displays, including the National Architectural Competition and Display, the largest and most important display of church work in the United States; the Ecclesiastical Arts and Crafts Exhibit; and the Materials and Products for the Church Exhibit.

There also will be scheduled tours of churches in the greater Seattle area, and panel discussions featuring Christian educators, churchmen and architects as moderators and participants.

The Church Architectural Conference is sponsored annually by the Department of Church Building and Architecture, National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., and the Church Architectural Guild of America.

Charles J. Betts, AIA, Indianapolis, is the general conference chairman for 1963.

## PCA Scholarship Program

An annual scholarship awards program for architectural students has been announced by the Portland Cement Association. The program has been set up by PCA to provide new educational opportunities for top students and to encourage fresh approaches to the use of concrete in architectural design.

Under this program, six scholarships to the summer session at the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts in Paris, France, will be awarded on a regional basis. They will go to students starting their fourth or next-to-last year this fall at any one of 52 accredited schools of architecture in the U.S.

According to the rules, students must submit designs that were already completed as part of their regular class assignments. All entries must utilize concrete as the principal building material. They must also meet residential area needs. The term "residential area" in this case refers to single-family homes, garden apartments, row housing or small offices and commercial buildings.

Students will submit entries to their faculty who then will select the design they judge to be most outstanding. This drawing will then be forwarded to PCA.

All entries will be reviewed next spring by a panel of distinguished architects and educators chosen by the Association. They will name a winner and runner-up in each of six geographical regions. PCA will assume the cost of transportation, room, board and tuition for all winning students.

Scholarship winners will be announced at ceremonies next April in New York City.



# Appeals Decision:

Ralph Fanning

vs

The College of  
Steubenville

*(A follow-up to the original story which appeared in the August, 1961, INDIANA ARCHITECT; reprinted from the AIA REPORT, October 8, 1962.)*

A few weeks ago, the Court of Appeals of Ohio, 7th Appellate District, affirmed the judgment of Common Pleas Judge John J. Greisinger, Jr., wherein the Lower Court held in favor of the College of Steubenville, stating that the contract between the College and Ralph Fanning, P.E., was void and unenforceable in that it called for architectural services, which engineer Fanning was not qualified to perform.

Mr. Ralph Fanning, registered in Ohio as a professional engineer, entered into a contract with the College of Steubenville to perform professional services in connection with the college building program that was being contemplated. Mr. Fanning's contract was a standard AIA form, and wherever the word "Architect" appeared, he substituted the word "Engineer." After a short period of time the College of Steubenville elected to cancel the contract with Mr. Fanning maintaining they did not have to pay him for any services he may have performed, inasmuch as he was not licensed as an architect in the state and was attempting to render these services. Mr. Fanning then filed a civil action against the College of Steubenville attempting to enforce the arbitration clause in his contract. This was heard in the Court of Common Pleas, Jefferson County, by the Honorable John J. Greisinger, Jr. Judge Greisinger held in favor of the College stating that the contract was void and unenforceable in that it called for architectural services which engineer Fanning was not qualified to perform. In part, Judge Greisinger's opinion stated:

"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.

"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 labelling 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 demurrer of the defendant to the amended petition of the plaintiff should be sustained."

Mr. Fanning appealed Judge Greisinger's decision to the Court of Appeals. This court, consisting of three judges, heard the case on May 15, upheld the judgment of Judge Greisinger and entered the decision on the docket August 25, 1962. The Appellate Court opinion was written by Judge Griffith and concurred in by Judges Donahue and Brown. Since the contract contemplated services to be performed by the appellant for which he was not licensed, the opinion stated in part that: "The Trial Court, in sustaining the demurrer to the amended petition, held that it was an agreement to perform architectural services hence void." The Court held at the same time that the Registration Act was not unconstitutional, even though the Act was silent in the definition of "the practice of Architecture." The Court said that the statute authorizes the Board of Examiners of the State of Ohio to adopt all necessary rules and regulations and bylaws not inconsistent with the Act. The rules, themselves, define the practice of architecture.

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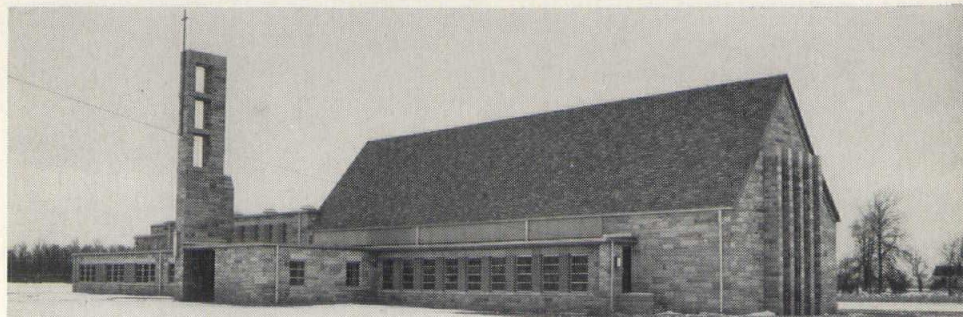
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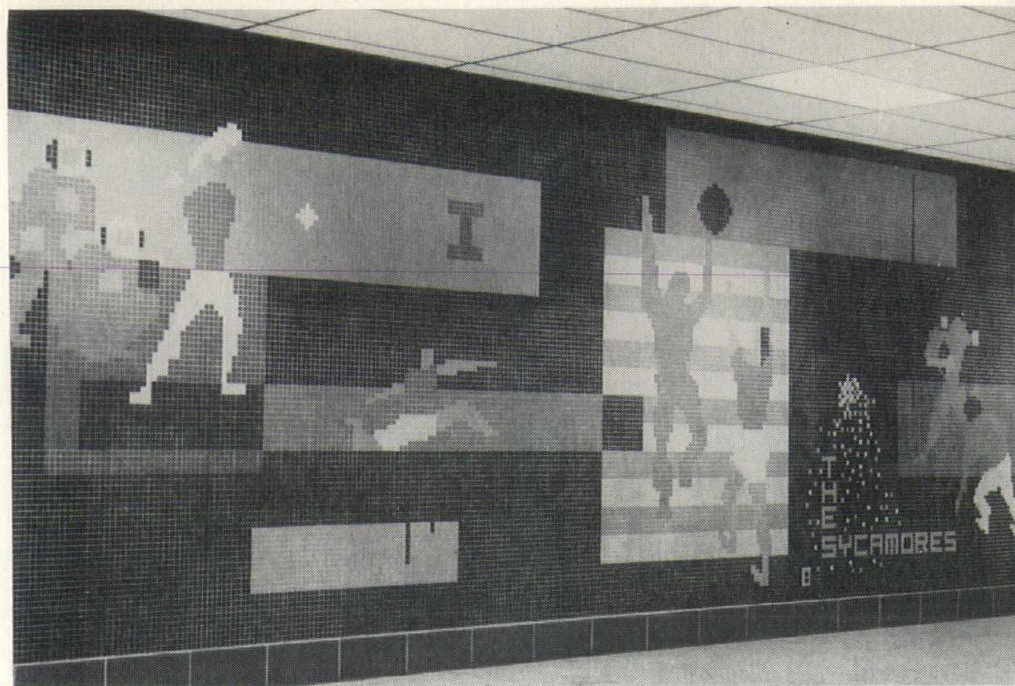
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## Concerning the Cover:




Pictured above is the complete tile mural from which the panel on this month's cover was taken. The mural adorns one wall in the Indiana State College Field House at Terre Haute, designed by Miller-Miller and Associates, Terre Haute.

The artist for the mural was Mr. David J. Field, an architect with the firm, and the mechanics who made the installation were Mr. George Donnenhoffer and Mr. Fred Miller, both of Noffke Brothers, Terre Haute.


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Published by the Westchester, New York,  
Chapter, AIA)

These notes relate mainly to clients who have more to learn about construction than we do, and consequently learn faster than we do. Even so, they don't learn fast enough, and they learn last what they should have learned first—to watch and listen if they must, but to keep quiet and not discuss materials, methods or costs with the contractors or workmen on their jobs. A construction job is one place where the operatives can get paid to amuse themselves, and they rarely pass up an opportunity to have some fun at the expense of someone else—anybody else—the owner, the architect, their bosses, or each other—it's all in the game.

It goes something like this. Your client pays a surprise visit to his job, unchaperoned. He wants to enjoy seeing his money spent, just as you told him he should only he wants to test a few notions he has acquired from a motley crew of disinterested, irresponsible wise-guys—namely, his bridge gang, his barber, and his gardener. They have all heard of the pitfalls of construction and advised him to watch his step. The advice, which is free and worth it, adds up to a notion that, by going to the job unescorted by you or anybody else from headquarters, he can get a better comprehension of the neolithic mysteries of the construction business. He has noticed that, when he is given a guided tour of his project, he is led around, through, under and over numerous activities which are not explained, to a set of prepared displays and demonstrations which are explained in such a way as almost to require his approval. They look rigged, and they are rigged to demonstrate something that was selected and approved way back when the drawings were being made.

Your client is merely getting a last chance to confirm his selection before it is built in. He can still change it if he thinks he understands it well enough to dislike it, and if he knows enough to select a proper substitute, and if he is willing to pay for the privilege of making the change. Nobody seems to know why this practice of job inspection by owners persists, but it does, and it proves only that architects are pathological optimists. One thing leads to another, so by admitting your client to his premises and inviting his participation in a very limited way in a few activities, you appear to be excluding him from all the other activities, which you are, and he gets the feeling that he is missing a lot, which he is, so he decides to pay a surprise visit to the job on his own, which he does, and the results thereof are as predictable as tomorrow's sunrise.

It is a day of surprises. First, his visit is a surprise to the workmen who spatter him with mortar, cover him with dust, and nearly run over him with a loaded dolly. Next, he is surprised to learn that his job is being built in spite of the goofy drawings and the silly specifications. He is surprised to learn that the workmen are surprised to learn that his architect really wanted reinforcing bars in the footings—wasteful extravagance; pre-stressed masonry components—impractical nonsense; plastic pipe—“man, you can have it!”; low voltage control wiring—“what a nightmare!”; gravity retracting hardware—“never heard of it.” He is surprised to find that he is not asking simple questions and getting comprehensive answers, but is being asked incomprehensible questions and feeling simple. Doesn't he know that he could have galvanized stock for the same price as the coated stuff specified? Does he really think that these magnetic retractors will hold? How long does he think it will be before the underlayment will start to delaminate? Does he have any idea what condensation will do to that reflective insulation? And so on and so on and so on.

What a good time is had by everybody but your client, whose money is obviously being wasted faster and “foolish” than what he dropped at Vegas. Anyhow, he knew how he lost it there, and it was a nice clean break, not a concrete and steel rathole down which his entire fortune is being drained away under your supervision.

We all know that the more interest that is taken in a job by all concerned, the better the job. Discouraging an owner from visiting his job is improper and unworkable. Trying to silence workmen, some of the best of whom are the worst rascals, would be foolish. Preparing the owner for what might happen on his unscheduled safaris into the construction jungle might work and should be tried. An owner, blundering around his half-finished job alone, looks to some contractors like a snail out of its shell looks to some black bass—tempting. This is especially true if the contractor is not making as much as he thinks he should, or is chafing for some other reason—which is usual. Contractors always seem to have some bargain to offer an owner at this casual meeting—anything from a full-grown tree to a set of precast post holes—always for an on the spot but an immediate decision, and, of course, in writing, just like the contract says it should be.

Some way should be found and used to condition owners so they will not be less interested in their jobs, but more panic-proof in unfamiliar surroundings.



# Random Views of the 1962 Fellowship Banquet Indiana Chapter, Producers' Council

INDIANAPOLIS ATHLETIC CLUB

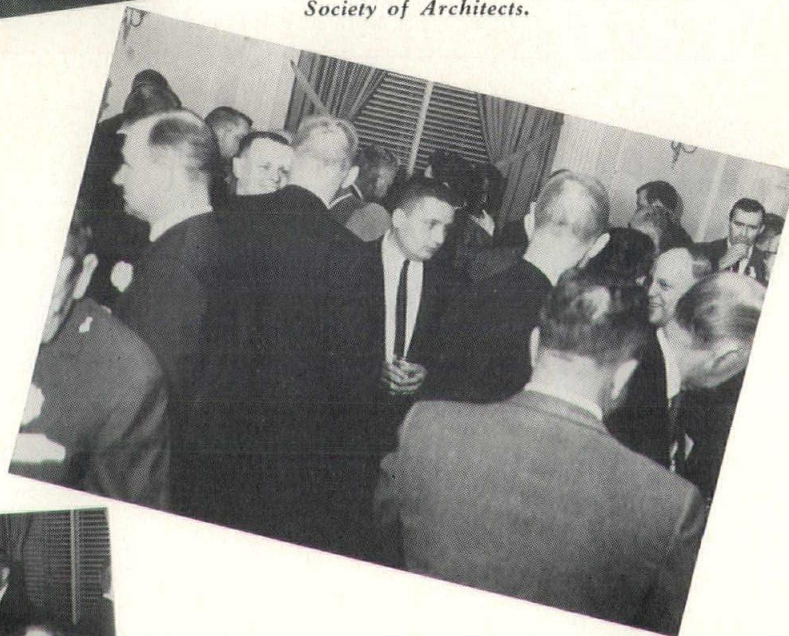
NOVEMBER 5, 1962



*"And Furthermore, Let It Hereby Be Resolved—": The Presidents' Council, Dick Madigan, AIA, president, Indianapolis District, ISA; Keith Guthrie, president, Indiana Chapter, Producers' Council; Don Clark, AIA, president, Indianapolis Home Show; and Walter Scholer, Jr., AIA, president, Indiana Society of Architects.*



*"A funny thing happened on the way to the meeting—"*



*"Look at that fellow—using a straw!"*

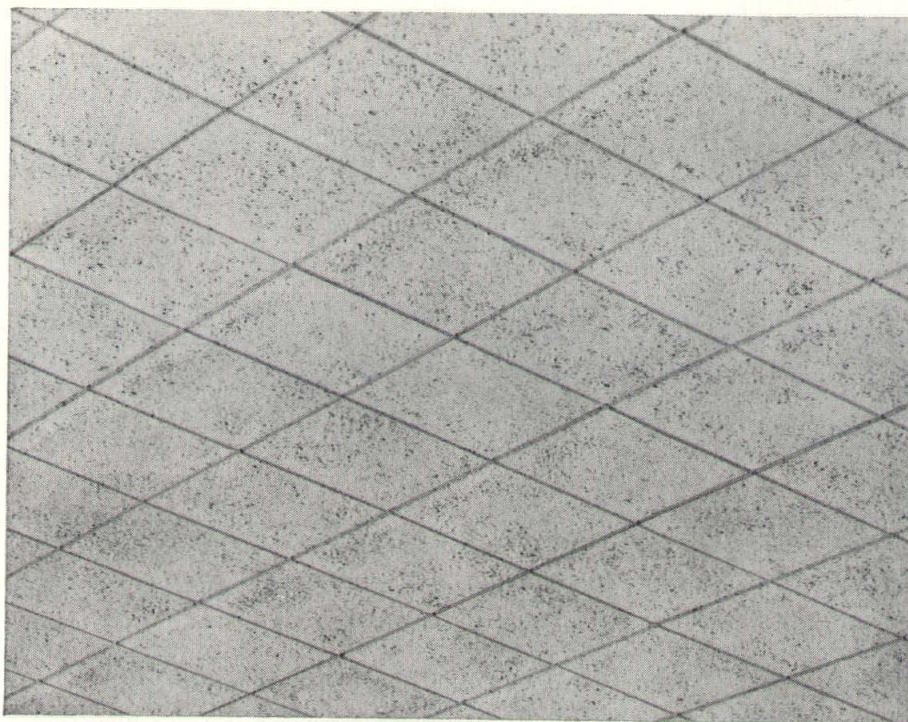


*"I wish someone would talk to me—"*



Photos and captions courtesy  
Indiana Chapter, Producers' Council





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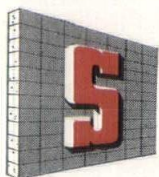
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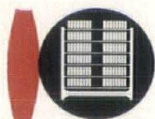
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	Weight of Section per sq. ft.	Load Carrying Characteristics	
		Floor Spans	Roof Spans
4" x 16" RAPIDEX	22 lbs.	Up to 14'	Up to 14'
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\* topping included in L/D of 40 A.C.I. 711-58.



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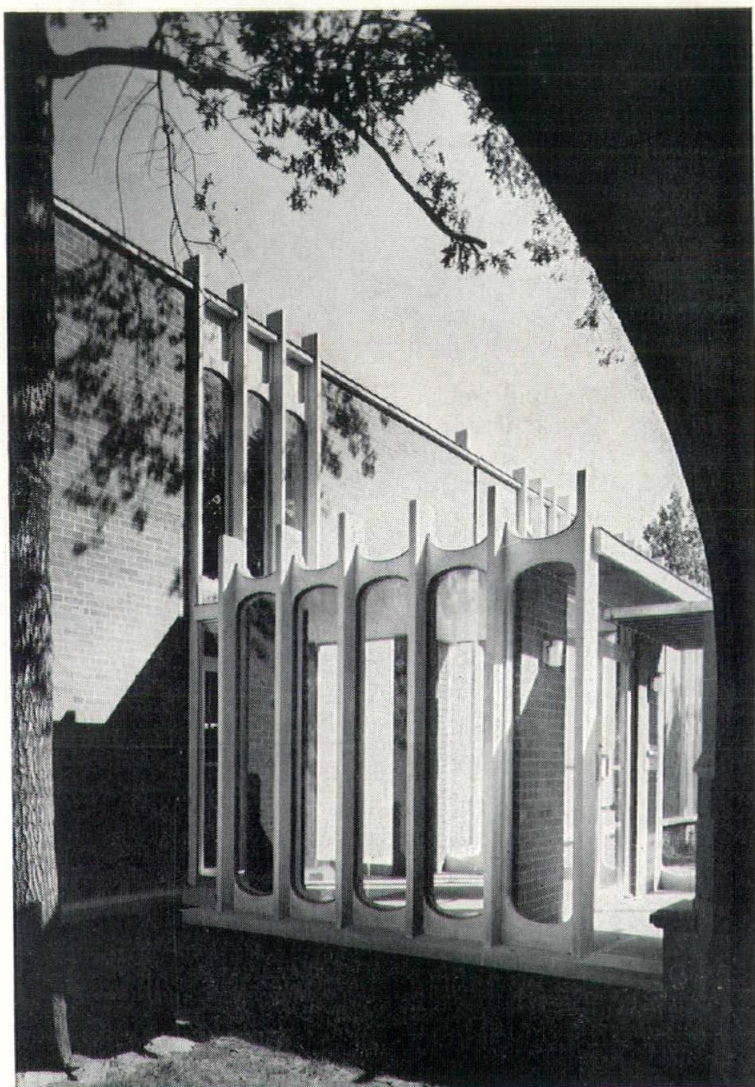


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