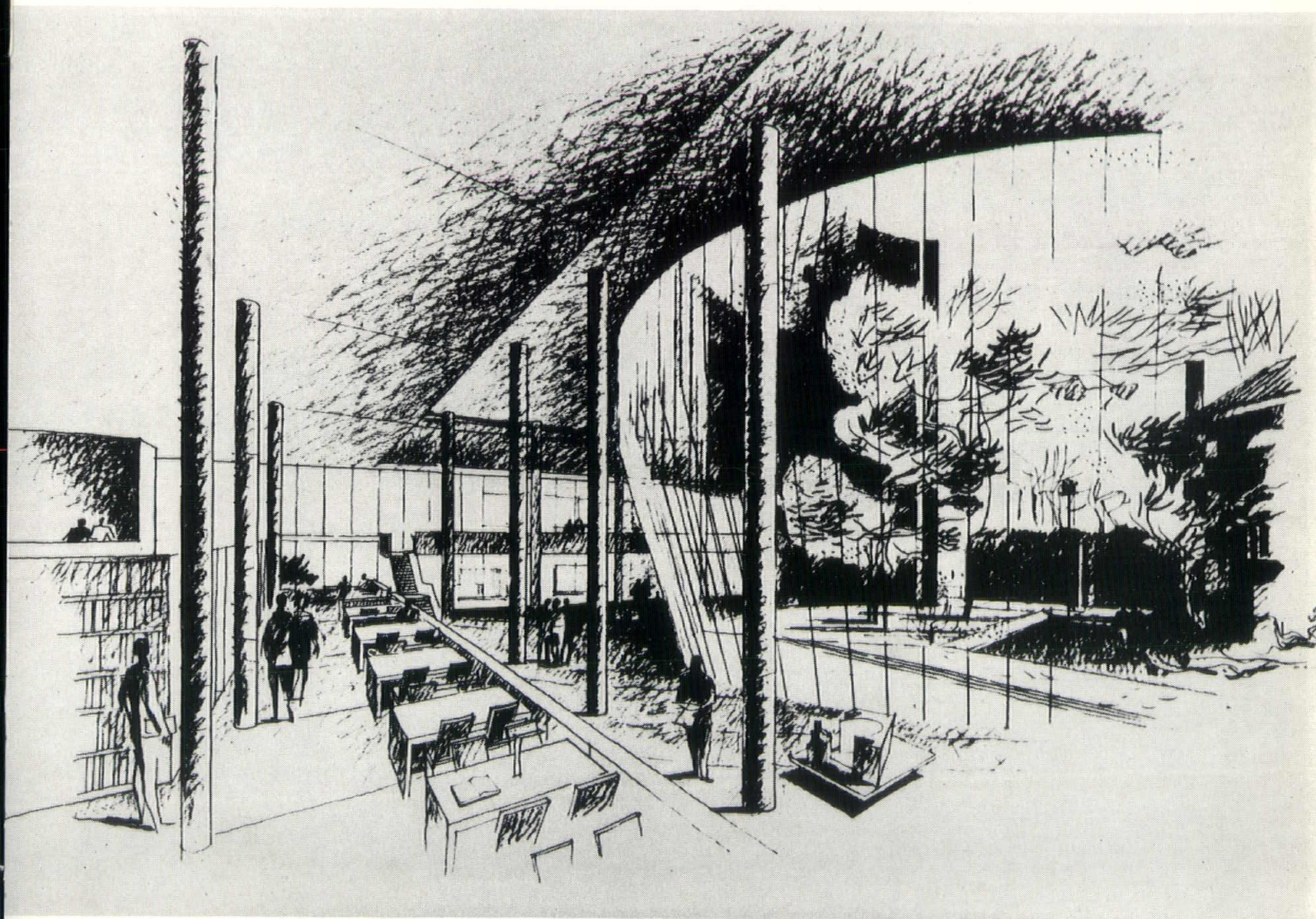


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INDIANA ARCHITECT



Official Journal, The Indiana Society of Architects, AIA,
The Northern Indiana Chapter and The Central-Southern
Indiana Chapter, American Institute of Architects

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CONCERNING THE COVER:

This month's cover features an architect's perspective of the lobby of the new headquarters building of The American Institute of Architects. At right is the formal garden which separates the new office building from the historic Octagon House. Philadelphia Architects Mitchell/Giurgola Associates were the winners of the year-long competition on the new headquarters building. Story on Page 8.

NEXT MONTH'S ISSUE:

Next month, the INDIANA ARCHITECT will present its annual school issue, featuring some of the outstanding recent Indiana schools and the latest in school design philosophy. In addition, we will take a long, hard look at a proposal to establish plans for stock schools because such a proposal will be considered by this year's Indiana General Assembly. Experience throughout the country have indicated that such a proposal is unworkable, and next month's issue will report on this past experience.

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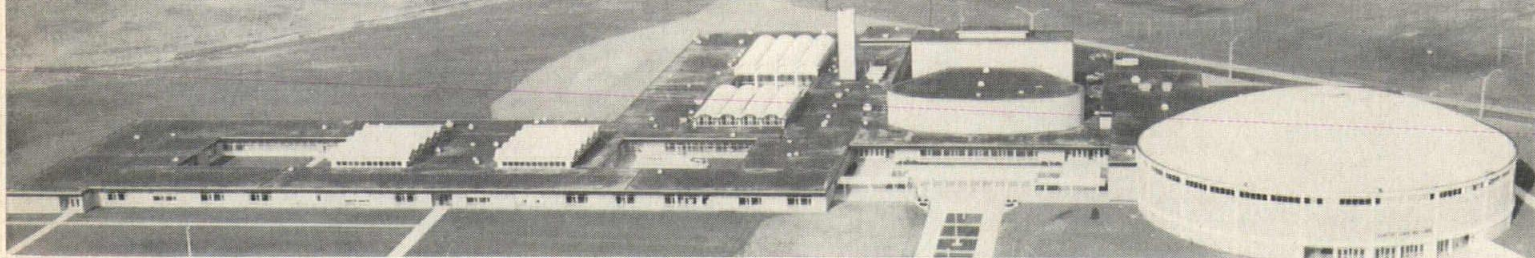
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School of Architecture Committee Report

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The Indiana Legislative Advisory Commission, at its meeting on November 20, 1963, created a subcommittee to be known as the Committee to Study the Feasibility of Establishing a State School of Architecture and Planning. This action was the result of a formal request made to the commission by the Indiana Society of Architects.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The committee's assignment called for thoughtful deliberation, as well as thorough study. Pre-

liminary analysis revealed a number of factors should be explored, including: (1) the need for a state supported college of architecture; (2) the anticipated cost of such a school; and (3) the extent to which existing facilities might be adapted to fulfill the requirements of the program proposed. After careful examination of these and other elements of the situation, the group concluded that the development of a school of architecture and planning would be both feasible and desirable.

The Need for a School of Architecture and Planning

The absence of a school of architecture and planning represents a glaring oversight in Indiana's otherwise outstanding program of state-supported higher education. It is the **only one** of the major professions which has been thus neglected. Correction of the situation is imperative on several grounds:

1) Most collegiate Hoosiers are given the opportunity to pursue their career goals at state-supported institutions but this opportunity is denied to youngsters predisposed toward the study of architecture. Last year 157 Indiana residents were attending public or private architectural colleges located in other states. The greater expense of private and/or out-of-state training forced others to forfeit their dreams altogether. Notre Dame University is the only institution in Indiana which offers an architectural program and 95 per cent of the students enrolled in this course come from outside the state while the remaining 5 per cent live in the immediate South Bend area. There are two main factors which seem to account for this phenomenon: the high tuition levied by Notre Dame and the sectarian character of that school.

Unless the committee's recommendation is adopted, Indiana will continue to deprive its aspiring architects of benefits tendered to other young citizens. Those who will suffer most from this in-

equality will be the offspring of families hard put to even meet the cost of state-supported education.

2) Indiana's swelling population and economy will place more and more demands on the architectural profession. Young architects will be needed not only to replace older men vacating the field, but also to increase the state's total architectural force. **The availability of enough highly qualified architects may prove a crucial factor in keeping pace with the expansion of sister states and the nation as a whole.** The existence of a public college of architecture will encourage entry into the profession. Furthermore, it will foster the retention of native born graduate architects. Too often, those who must seek training afar stay on to practice in their adopted locales.

3) Predictions of Indiana's future indicate the continuation of not only population growth, but also migration to urban areas. This combination will cause first-rate city planning to become a virtual necessity. Planning programs can be greatly enhanced by the presence of a college such as the one proposed by this committee. The school could serve as a major resource center — offering expert assistance and generating creative research in the field of city planning.

General Features of Proposed School

In agreeing on its primary recommendation, the committee assumed an implicit obligation to create guidelines for the proposed school's establishment. In order to expedite this task, the chairman appointed subcommittees to study each of the three main areas under consideration: (1) Curriculum and size, (2) costs and financing, and (3) site. The final decisions on these matters, based on the sub-committee's suggestions, are outlined below:

Years for completion. The college should offer a five-year program leading to a Bachelor of Architecture and Planning degree. Although some institutions are now experimenting with other arrangements, the five-year plan is the standard — and most widely used — approach. A five-year course is the minimum acceptable to the National Architectural Accrediting Board. Study for this length of time is a prerequisite for architects who wish to take Indiana's State Board Examinations (a year of practical experience is also required).

Size of student body. The school should ultimately accommodate an enrollment of 200 students. This

figure is appropriate from a number of standpoints: (1) It would approximately fulfill the **student demand** as estimated by the Indiana Society of Architects; (2) it would essentially meet the **needs** of the architectural profession; and (3) it would be ideal in terms of **administration**.

It is anticipated the 200 student maximum should be reached within six years of the school's inception. The normal attrition rate experienced by other architectural colleges indicates that the class breakdown would be approximately as follows:

1st year	60 (graduates)
2nd year	45 (graduates)
3rd year	35 (graduates)
4th year	32 (graduates)
5th year	28 (graduates)

Faculty-student ratio. The most desirable student-faculty ratio would be 12 to 1. In no event, should there be more than 15 students per faculty member.

Space requirements. The program's operation would require a building which contained approximately 40,000 square feet of space.

Curriculum. The exact details of the academic program should, of course, be determined by the Dean and his staff. However, work should definitely be provided in each of the following basic course areas: English, Art, Mathematics, Engineering Science, General Science, Social Science, History — Civilization and Western Man, History — Architectural (minimum of four semesters), Architecture (five years of design), Technology, Building Construction, Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Perspective Drawing and Rendering, Working Drawing and Specifications, and Office Practice and Management.

Schedule for inauguration of school. After General Assembly authorization is granted, inauguration of the college should take place on the following schedule:

1st year — Hiring of Dean, preliminary planning;

2nd year — Hiring of 1 full professor, completion of preliminary planning;

3rd year — Completion of building, admission of 1st class;

7th year — Graduation of first class.

Costs. Estimated costs for the school are set out below. Calculations are based on present day prices. It would be necessary for the state itself to underwrite the expenses itemized in this report; tuition receipts would be used to cover costs not included in the listing.

Initial Costs

Building	\$1,000,000
Furnishings and Equipment	100,000
Library	25,000
(to be supplemented with an additional \$5,000 to \$6,000 each year thereafter)	
Audio-visual Materials	1,000
Operating Costs (faculty, clerical help, building operation, general maintenance, etc.)	
1st year	\$ 30,000
(Dean, secretary and supplies)	
2nd year	40,000
(Addition of full professor to above)	
3rd year	70,000
(Additional staff, building available, classes begin)	
4th year	200,000
(Additional staff and maintenance)	
5th year	250,000
6th year—and all subsequent years	300,000

Financing. The above would be submitted in addition to the parent school's regular budget request. This was the procedure followed when the College of Veterinary Science was established.

Site. It is the committee's recommendation that the new college be placed on the campus of Ball State Teachers College. This proposal is the result of intensive work by the subcommittee assigned the selection task (none of whose members had a direct interest in the outcome). Included on its agenda was a full-day tour of each suggested site.

Five potential locations were considered: Ball State Teachers College (Muncie), Indiana State College (Terre Haute), Purdue University (Lafayette), Indiana University (Bloomington), and Indianapolis (following one of several plans suggested by the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce). After studying the situation, members agreed that a fine school could be founded at any one of these sites. Preliminary investigation revealed the following in relation to the four state schools:

1) While none of them presently provide the complete range of courses which would be required,

all have substantial offerings in many of the recommended areas and all would be willing and able to fill out the program if selected to do so;

2) None currently have a building available for the college, but all could furnish land for its construction (as could Indianapolis);

3) There would be no major cost advantage in selecting one school over the other; and

4) Ball State and Indiana State have gone far beyond teacher's college status; already offering a diversity of programs and planning to continue along this line, they desire and deserve full university standing.

Basis of Study

The criteria which the subcommittee used in reaching its decision are listed below:

- 1) Existing augmenting courses
 - a) Engineering
 - b) Fine Arts
 - c) Sciences
 - d) Humanities
 - e) Planning
 - f) Landscape Architecture
- 2) Possible Inter-Disciplinary Co-operation
- 3) Quality of Existing Facility
- 4) Potential of Facility
- 5) Attractiveness—Staff
 - a) Living Conditions
 - b) Private Practice Opportunity
 - c) Salary Scale
 - d) Sabbatical Program
- 6) Area Cultural Opportunities
 - a) Staff
 - b) Students
- 7) Freedom to Establish Educational Philosophy
- 8) Administrative Interest and Support
- 9) Library
- 10) Local Community Planning Program
- 11) Local Industry Support of Educational Program
- 12) Local Scholarship Potential
- 13) Proposed Site in Relation to
 - a) Size
 - b) Orientation
- 14) Proximity to Major Metropolitan Areas
- 15) Accessibility
- 16) Attractiveness—Students
- 17) Character of Campus
- 18) Relationship to Profession
- 19) Benefit to Facility by School
- 20) Civic Relationship



AIA Competition Winner Announced

The Philadelphia architectural firm of Mitchell/Giurgola Associates has been selected in a year-long nationwide competition to design a new headquarters building for The American Institute of Architects in Washington, D.C.

The Mitchell/Giurgola design concept blends contemporary architecture with the Georgian style of the historic Octagon House on the same site. It was picked from seven finalists in the competition originally including 221 submissions.

The AIA competition called for "a building of special architectural significance, establishing a symbol of the creative genius of our time, yet complimenting, protecting and preserving a cherished symbol of another time, the historic Octagon House."

Ehrman B. Mitchell, Jr., AIA, and Romaldo Giurgola, AIA, are the principals of the winning

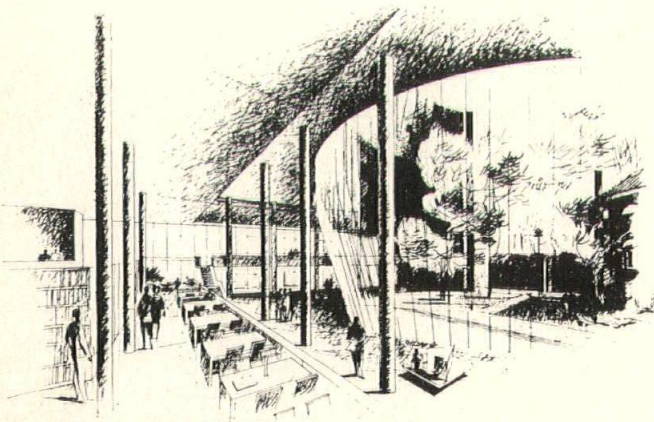
firm. They envision a five-story, red brick structure featuring a semi-circular wall, with liberal use of glass, embracing the gardens and the Octagon House at the corner of New York Avenue and 18th Street. The structure will enclose approximately 50,000 square feet of usable floor space.

According to the architects, the "building order develops naturally from the condition of the site, oriented toward the gardens and facing the Octagon, a building form completed only by its presence. The garden is a quiet place, a meeting ground of the historically traditional and the contemporary."

The Octagon House, completed in 1800, 57 years before the formation of The American Institute of Architects, was purchased by the AIA in 1899 at a cost of \$30,000. It was designated a Registered National Historic Landmark in 1961. Last month it followed the White House and the Capitol in a major list of "landmarks of great importance (which) must be preserved." That list was issued by the Joint Landmarks Committee of the National Capitol Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts.

The new headquarters building will be erected at an estimated cost of \$1,450,000. An additional \$30,000 has been allocated for the use of sculpture or other fine arts.

The winning design features a ground-floor exhibition gallery, which the architects describe as "a significant area for communication between



the public and the architect. The library becomes a sector of the gallery. The high purpose of both brings them together as one entity."

Architect Hugh Stubbins, FAIA, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, chairman of the competition's jury, said of the winning design:

"Mitchell and Giurgola have offered a unique approach to a difficult and unusual problem. Their concept is a thoughtful and meaningful proposal capable of the highest development.

"Most important, perhaps, is that the concept fulfills the stated requirement of demonstrating that a distinctive contemporary building can live in harmony with fine architecture of a former time."

The Mitchell/Giurgola firm was started in Philadelphia on January 1, 1958, with each principal bringing several years of experience to the association.

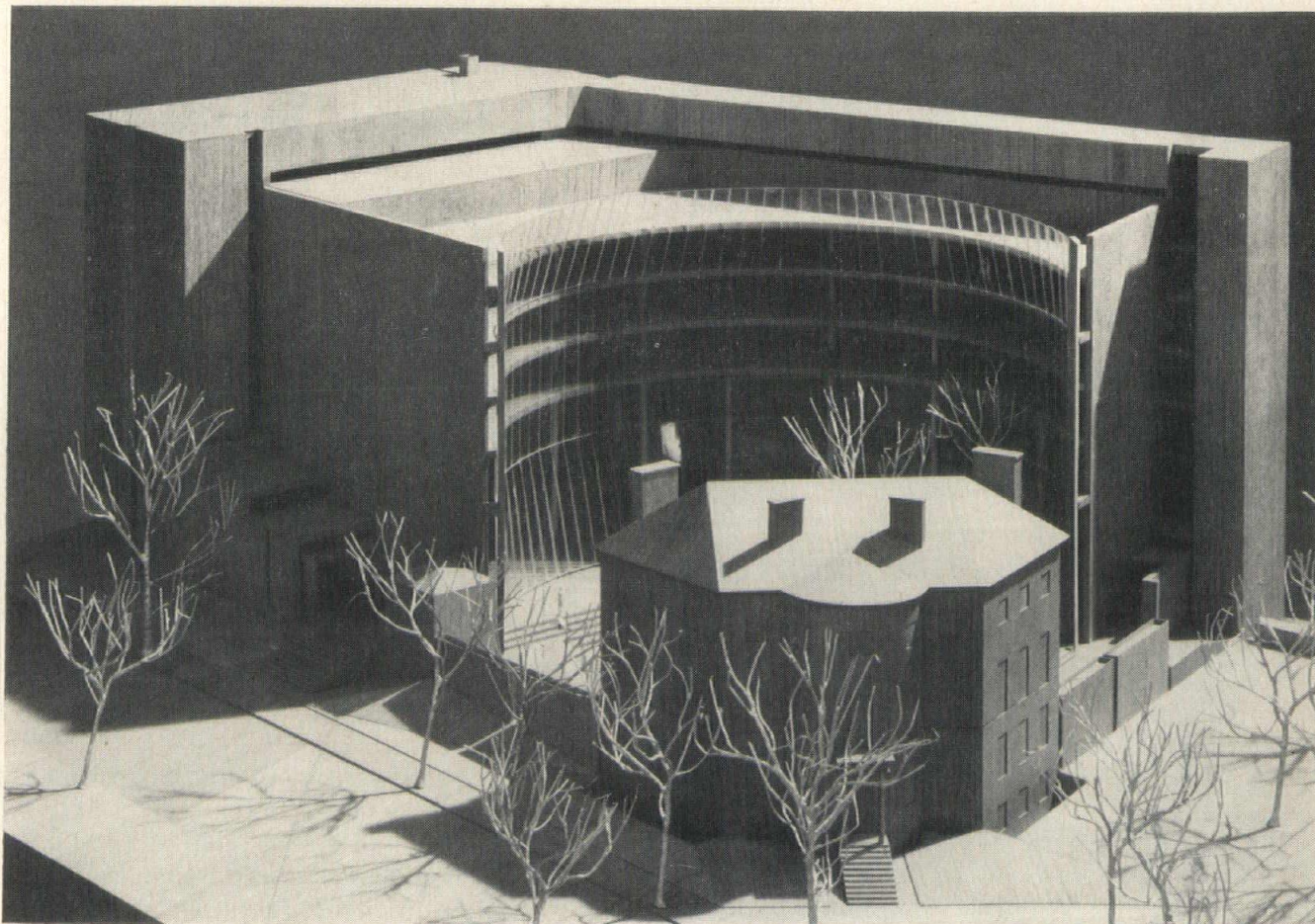
In November, Mitchell/Giurgola Associates won the Gold Medal of the Philadelphia Chapter of the AIA for "the most significant contribution to architecture." The best-in-show design, picked

from more than 75 entries, was for a new parking facility for the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1961 the firm won a Philadelphia AIA Chapter first award for the American Center for Insurance Education at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. It was one of eight finalists from 256 entries in the Boston City Hall National Competition in 1962 and its design for the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial won an honorable mention citation in 1961.

Other finalists in the AIA competition included I.M. Pei Associates, New York City; the Perkins and Will Partnership, Chicago; Charles R. Colbert, FAIA, New Orleans; Donald Barthelme, FAIA, Houston; Jean Labatut, FAIA, and Carr Bolton Abernethy, Princeton, New Jersey; and C. Julian Oberwarth & Associates, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Jurists, in addition to Chairman Stubbins, were Edward Larrabee Barnes, AIA, New York City; J. Roy Carroll, Jr., FAIA, Philadelphia; O'Neil Ford, FAIA, San Antonio; and John Carl Warnecke, FAIA, San Francisco. A. Stanley McGaughan, AIA, Washington, D.C., was professional advisor.



Other Legislative Matters

Construction Projects Study Committee

The last Session of the Indiana General Assembly created a permanent study committee known as the State Construction Projects Study Committee. The mandate to this committee was to hold hearings and make investigations to gather facts and information relating to construction, reconstruction, alteration and repair projects of the state (excluding highways, bridges and state colleges and universities) with the view of devising legislation and methods to accelerate the time between appropriation and the date work on the project actually begins; determine the responsibility for construction defects, errors and omissions; and create better co-ordination and procedures between state agencies as they relate to construc-

tion, reconstruction, alteration and repair projects of the state.

At the suggestion of the architectural profession and the construction industry at the time the last General Assembly established this committee, membership on the committee was composed of both legislators and representatives of the industry. Members who have served their two-year term on this committee are Representative M. Maurice Goodnight, chairman; H. J. Baker, mechanical contractor, secretary; Edwin A. Gibson, AIA, Director Public Works Division; Merle E. Miller, professional engineer; George Mounce, electrical contractor; Senator Robert P. O'Bannon; Senator John R. Rees; Willis Repp, general contractor; Representative Richard E. Treber; and George Caleb Wright, FAIA, architect.

This committee has performed a most valuable service to the state and to the construction industry of Indiana; it worked with the Public Works Division in establishing the criteria for prequalification of the construction industry; it assisted in the drafting and dissemination of the new state contracts for public work for architects and for engineers; it assisted the Public Works Division in gaining some job security for professional and technical employees and in gaining the necessary appropriations to add inspectors and supervisors to the Public Works staff.

A great deal remains to be done in this field, and a new committee is to be appointed by this General Assembly. However, the committee has recommended some changes in the present laws regarding prequalification, historical documents and this study committee. The Indiana Society of Architects is proud to have assisted in the drafting of these legislative proposals, and supports them enthusiastically:

1. **Pre-qualification.** It is recommended that the minimum requirement for pre-qualification be

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raised from \$10,000 to \$20,000. It is recommended that the law be amended to require financial statements certified by an independent **certified** public accountant. It is recommended that the Division of Public Works be the sole determining authority in the matter of whether or not a contractor has performed at least twenty per cent of the work with his own forces, as is required by the law.

2. Historical Data: It is recommended that this law be amended to delete the requirement that the State Budget Agency maintain a file of historical data on state construction projects. One copy will be retained by the Division of Public Works and one copy will be furnished to the state agency or institution involved.

3. Construction Projects Study Committee: An error in the original bill provided that not more than two of the five members from the construction industry would be from the same political party; it is recommended that this be corrected to "not more than three." It is recommended that the committee be mandated to meet at least once in every three months or more often on the call of the chairman; the present requirement is for monthly meetings.

4. Standard Questionnaires and Financial Statements: At present, all bidders on public work are required to submit a Form 96-A (Standard Questionnaire and Financial Statement) if the aggregate cost is \$5,000 or more. It is proposed that this requirement be eliminated on any project under the Division of Public Works if pre-qualification is required. Form 96-A's would only be used on projects costing more than \$5,000 but less than \$20,000.

FIRE MARSHAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Following the disastrous Fairgrounds Coliseum explosion, a special Fire Marshal Laws and Regulations Study Committee was established, composed of Senator Von A. Eichhorn and Representative Edward Madinger, co-chairmen; Senator D. Russell Bontrager; Senator David Rogers; Representative Lowell H. Smith; and Representative James V. Staggs.

This committee reviewed the operation of the office of State Fire Marshal and has proposed a bill to:

1. Create a seven member State Fire Prevention Commission appointed by the Governor with gen-

eral supervisory authority over the office and with the power of adopting and promulgating rules and regulations.

2. Establish in this Commission the power to determine qualifications of the office of Fire Marshal, who shall be appointed by the Governor in compliance with these qualifications.

3. Establish qualifications for deputies appointed by the Fire Marshal.

4. Provide for greater active participation by the Fire Marshal in local fire prevention where necessary.

The Indiana Society of Architects basically supports this proposed legislation, but does feel it would be better if the qualifications of the seven-member lay Commission were enumerated in the law, similar to the requirements for appointment to the Advisory Committee of the Administrative Building Council.

PROFESSIONAL PAY BILL

The Indiana Society will endorse and support a proposal to ensure the payment of all proper professional fees for services provided on projects to be financed through bond issues. Under existing legislation, there is no provision for payment of these fees unless the bond issue is successful.



News Briefs

The Lathing and Plastering Bureau of Indianapolis has announced that its annual Gold Trowel Dinner will be held on Thursday, January 28th, at the St. Pius X KofC Hall, 71st Street and Keystone Avenue, Indianapolis. A social hour will start at 5:30 P.M., EST, and dinner at 6:30.

The program for the evening will include the presentation of the Gold Trowel Award for the outstanding use of lath and plaster in the Indianapolis area during the past year and a full-color movie of the 1964 National Football League Pro Bowl Game.

* * *

The General Electric Company has announced an open house and showing of its residential and commercial products for architects and engineers on February 9 and 10 at its Indianapolis office, 6233 Brookville Road. The open house will be from 2:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. each day.



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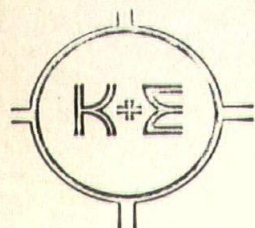
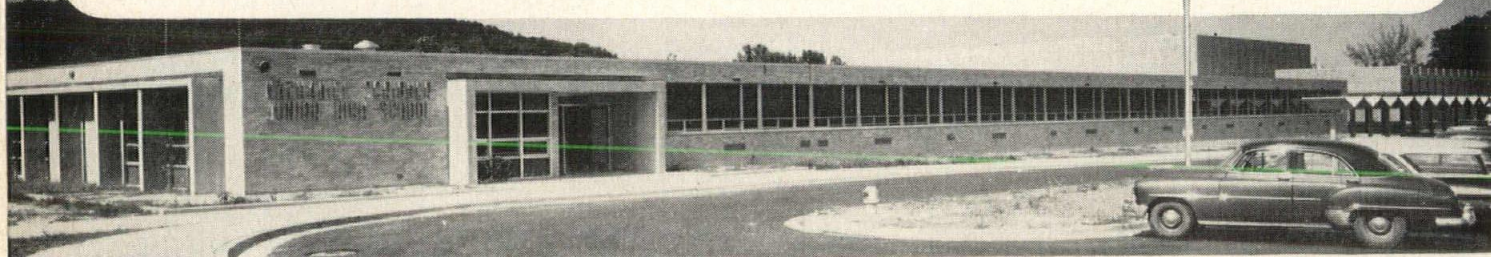
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Professional Statute of Limitations

The Indiana General Assembly, now convening, will be asked to consider a proposed statute of limitations on the professional liability of architects and engineers in Indiana. Similar bills also are being considered by a many state legislatures throughout the country and six states (including Wisconsin, Louisiana, Ohio, Illinois, North Carolina and Virginia) currently have such a statute on their books.

It has long been an accepted principle of law that, in the process of establishing rules whereby men may adjust and settle their differences, it is important and necessary that there be a point in time by when all rights and obligations must be settled, and that after that time, an aggrieved party is prevented from exercising his claim. This principle is included in the laws of every state, although details vary.

There are many practical reasons for this well-established principle of law: Witnesses to the transaction in dispute may die or move away; physical evidence may be lost; memories grow hazy. It is important that any injured person have an adequate period of time to process any claim from the date of occurrence, but it is equally important that any person practicing a trade or profession should have some reasonable security that, after a given number of years have past, he will be held totally accountable for virtually forgotten deeds or purported errors.

These general principles have worked well over the years, but the seriously increasing volume of suits against architects and engineers has disclosed a grave weakness working to the serious detriment of architects and engineers: The date from which the statute starts to run.

Normally this period is three years or so; this is fine. The injured party has ample time to

file his suit, and the defendant knows that for the three year period he is accountable for any errors and can collect and preserve evidence and pertinent documents, obtain statements from witnesses, etc.

But an architect who this year designs a church is responsible **forever** under the existing laws of Indiana, because the existing limitation statutes commence to run **at the time of the alleged accident**. In other words, if a person claims he was injured as a result of an error on the part of the architect for this church, and that purported injury occurs fifteen years from now, the architect will be subject to suit for a given number of years after that.

In the interim, of course, all means of defense may have disappeared and the architect may even have retired, but he will still be obligated to defend himself. The contractor and sub-contractors who actually built the structure may have gone out of business and moved away; the plans may have disappeared; employees may have moved on to new jobs and new locations; and memories may have faded.

In Indiana, the law presently would seem to protect those who construct buildings after ownership of the building is transferred to the owner-client. In 1919, an action was brought against a contractor who had constructed a bridge in 1905 which failed in 1910, causing a death. In this case, referred to as **Travis v. Rochester Bridge Company**, the Court held the contractor immune from liability because the bridge had been accepted by the County and thus the chain of causation broken.

In rendering its verdict, the Court stated: "The complaint does not allege that any fraud or deception was practiced by the contractor in pro-

curing an acceptance of the bridge by the county, or that the defect was intentionally concealed so as to prevent its discovery by a proper inspection. Under such a state of facts, the liability of the contractor to the general public and persons not parties to the contract terminated at the time the bridge was accepted as completed and thrown open to the use of the public. Such act on the part of the county amounted to an intervention of an independent human agency which had the effect of breaking the chain of causation between any negligence of the contractor and an injury which might occur after acceptance.

"The rule thus announced applies to all cases where an independent contractor constructs a building, bridge, or other structure under contract with an individual or corporation, in the absence of a showing that such fraud, deceit or intentional concealment of defects was practiced by the contractor in obtaining the acceptance as to render such acceptance ineffectual."

Although several more recent cases cast some doubt as to whether or not a Court today would follow this doctrine, at least at this time this case has not been overruled.

But it would appear that architects and engineers, as professional advisors to and agents of the owners, would not be covered by this doctrine, whether still valid or not. The question could revolve about the acceptance of the constructed project — which is or is not accepted by the owner at the recommendation of the architect or engineer.

In other words, even if a Court today upheld the Travis doctrine in a suit against a contractor, it might also hold the architect or engineer liable because he had recommended that the owner accept ownership, and thereby responsibility, of the project. The veil drawn by the transference of ownership might protect the contractor and sub-contractor, even if they had erred, but since the architect or engineer helped draw that veil, their liability might be increased.

It is for this reason that the architectural and engineering professions have chosen not to rely upon Travis as defense.

This is also a portion of the reason contractors and sub-contractors are not included in the proposed bill to be considered by the General Assembly. But there are other reasons: Architects and engineers both are registered by the State of Indiana, and to secure such registration must dis-

play a rather high knowledge of the profession in which he seeks registration. The needed education and experience are spelled out in the registration laws of both professions, and if a person is proved incompetent, his right to practice in his profession can be withdrawn.

Further, architects and engineers are professional agents of the owner whose competency and ability are known to the owner; their activity in the construction project is obvious and a matter of record. On the other hand, many of the sub-contractors on a construction project are totally unknown to the owner, and neither contractors nor sub-contractors are registered by the State nor tested as to their competency.

The proposed Indiana bill provides for a four year period in which action can be brought for damages alledged to have been caused by improper or deficient professional service, unless such deficient services resulted in a death during the fourth year, in which case an additional year is provided for the bringing of suit.

Coverage under this law is limited to architects and professional engineers registered by the State of Indiana, and no other group, for example owners, can use this same statute of limitations in their defense.

This proposed statute of limitations is, in the opinion of the architectural and engineering professions, fair, reasonable and necessary legislation.



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