



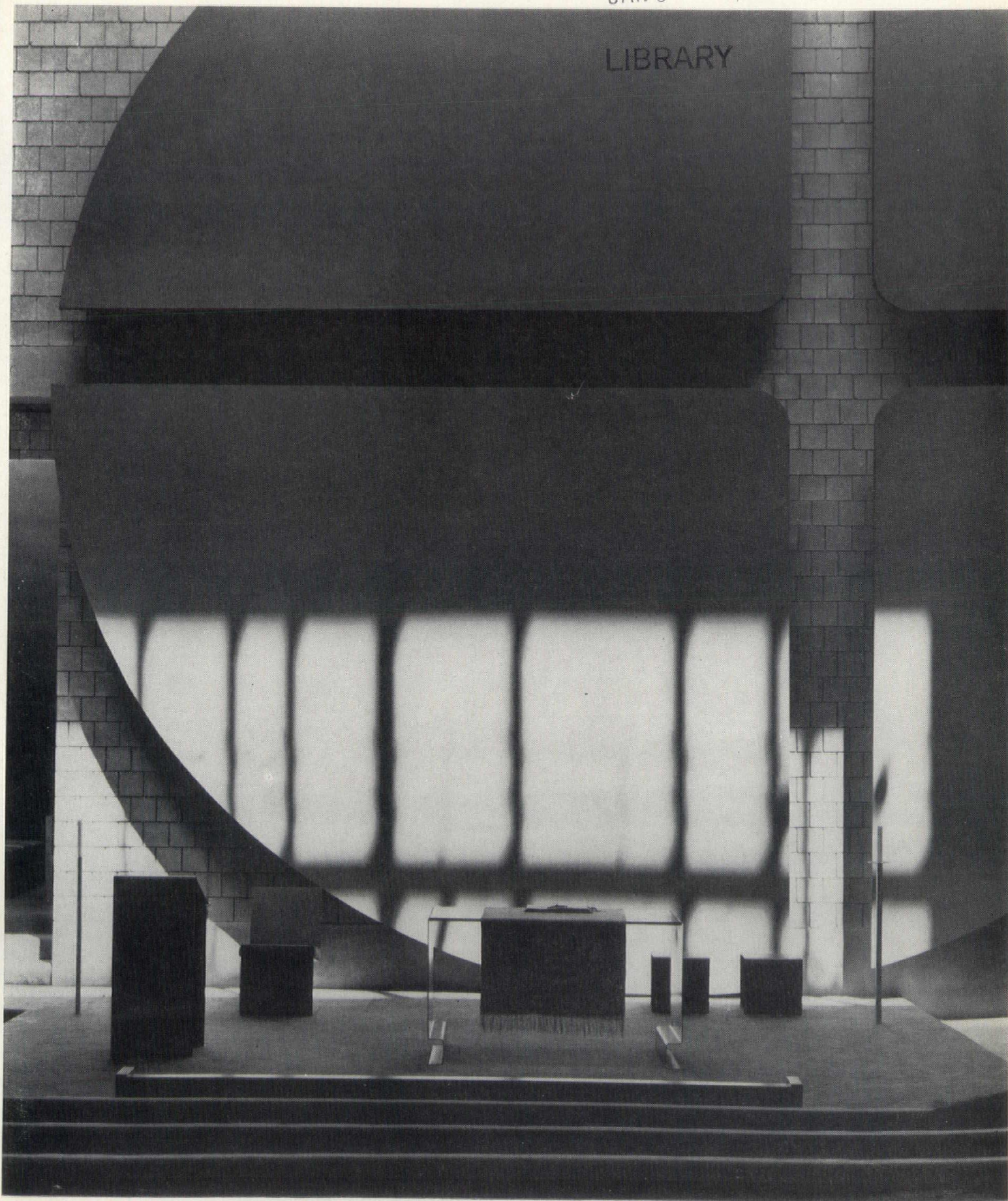
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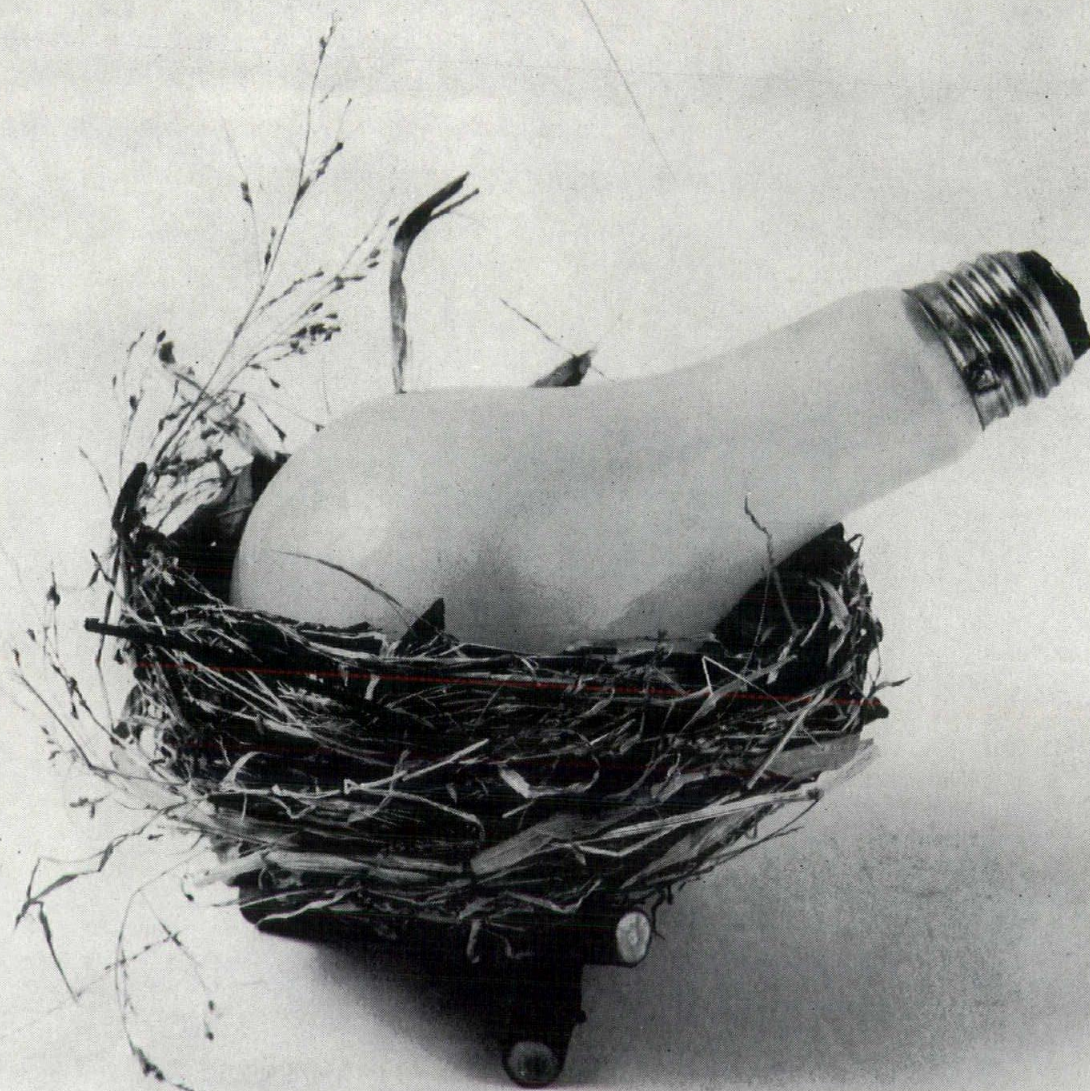


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Architect: Woollen Associates; Honor Award winner, Awards in Indiana Architecture/1970; exterior view, page 7.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor

DON E. GIBSON, Hon. ISA

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and This...



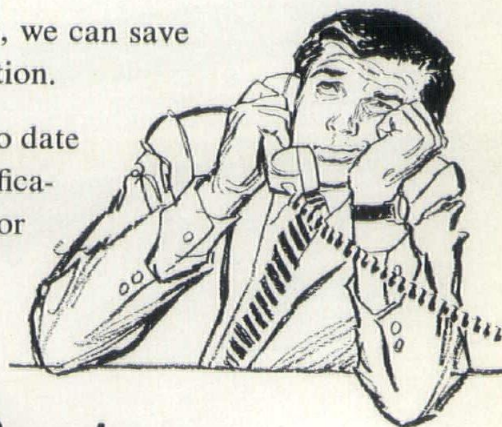
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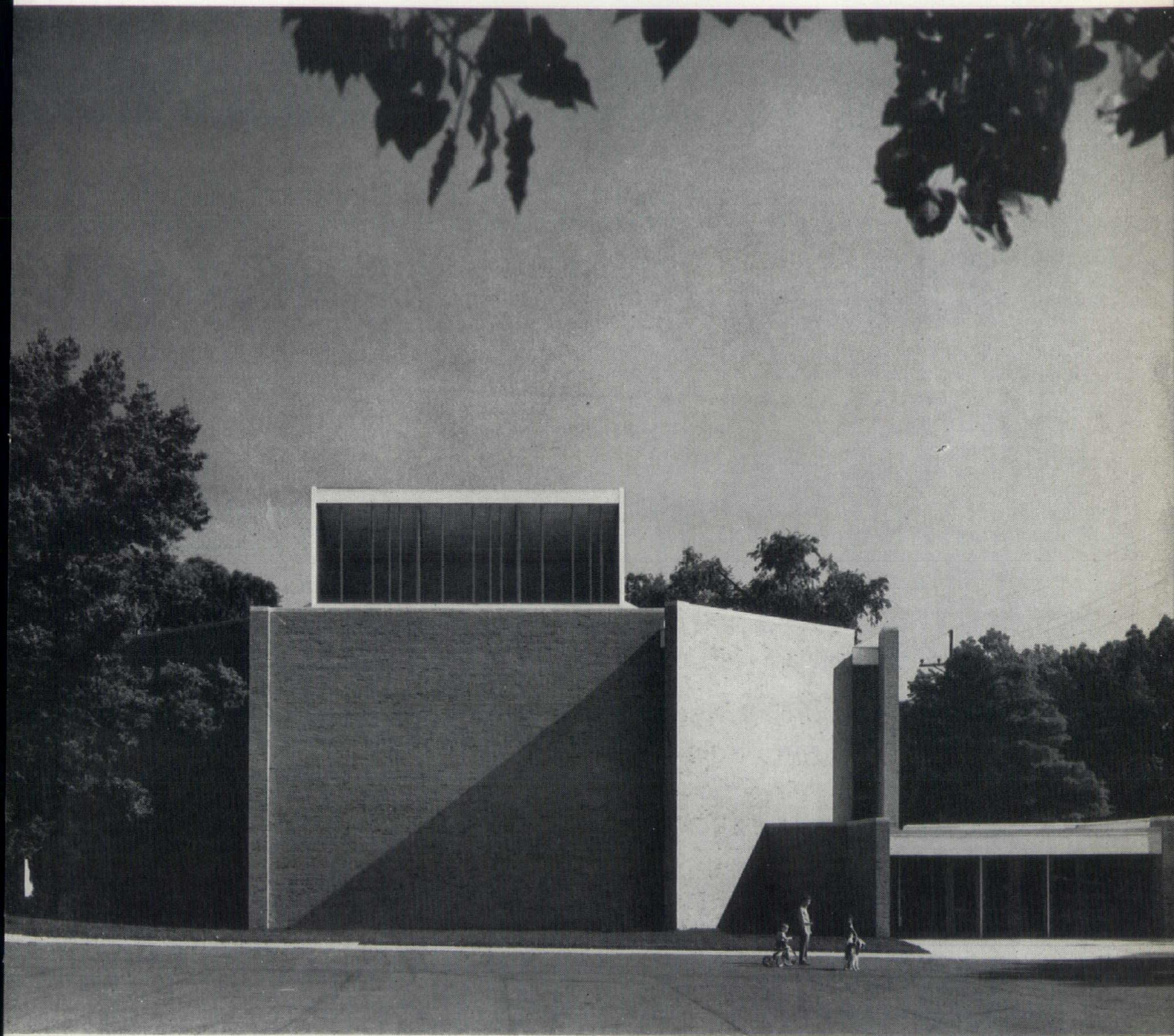


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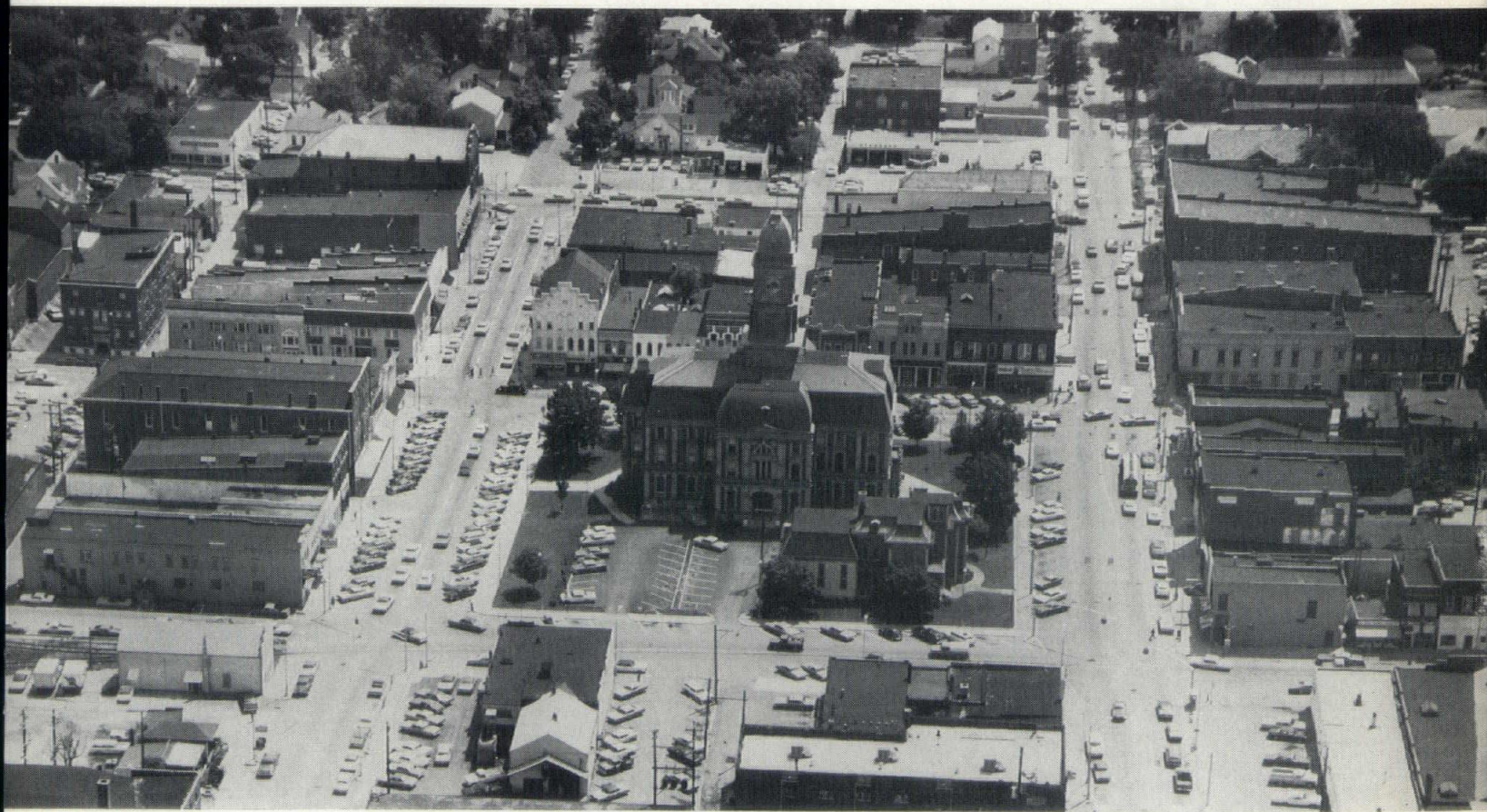
Saint Thomas Aquinas Church, Indianapolis
Architect: Woollen Associates, Indianapolis



MERIT AWARD

Franklin Square, Michigan City

Architect: Ken Fryar Associates, Michigan City



MERIT AWARD

Noblesville 1970's Town Renovation, Noblesville
Architects: Pecsok, Jelliffe and Randall, Indianapolis



MERIT AWARD

Lincoln Quadrangle, Indiana State University, Terre Haute
Architect: Ewing Miller Associates, Terre Haute



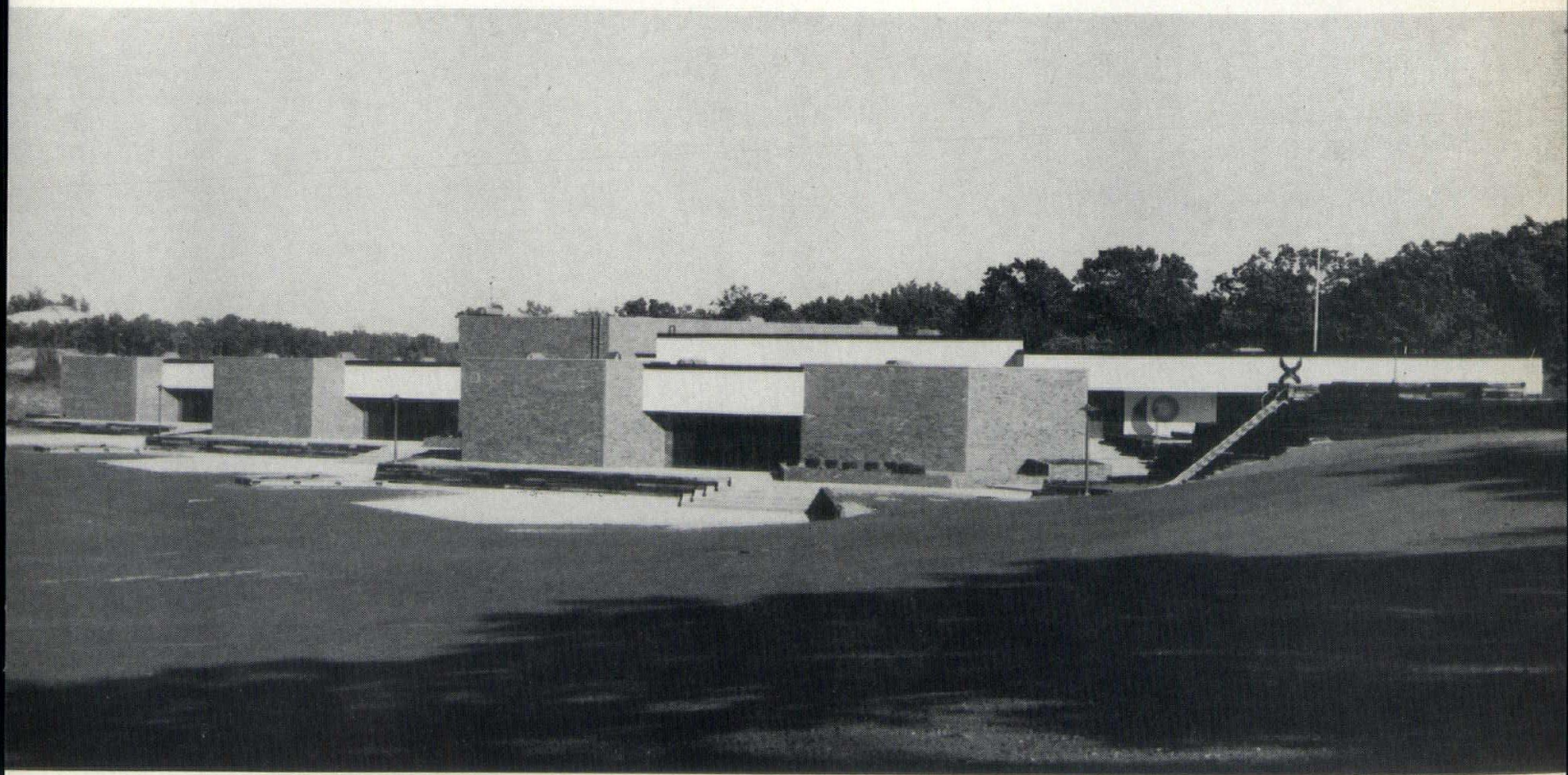
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Benton House Restoration, Indianapolis
Architect: Donald D. Dick, Indianapolis



CITATION

The Brewery, Michigan City
Architect: Ken Fryar Associates, Michigan City



MERIT AWARD

Elementary School, Michigan City

Architect: Shaver and Company, Michigan City



MERIT AWARD

Optometry Building, Indiana University, Bloomington
Assoc. Arch.: Wm. J. Strain, Bloomington; Eggers & Higgins, New York



CITATION

The Brewery, Michigan City
Architect: Ken Fryar Associates, Michigan City

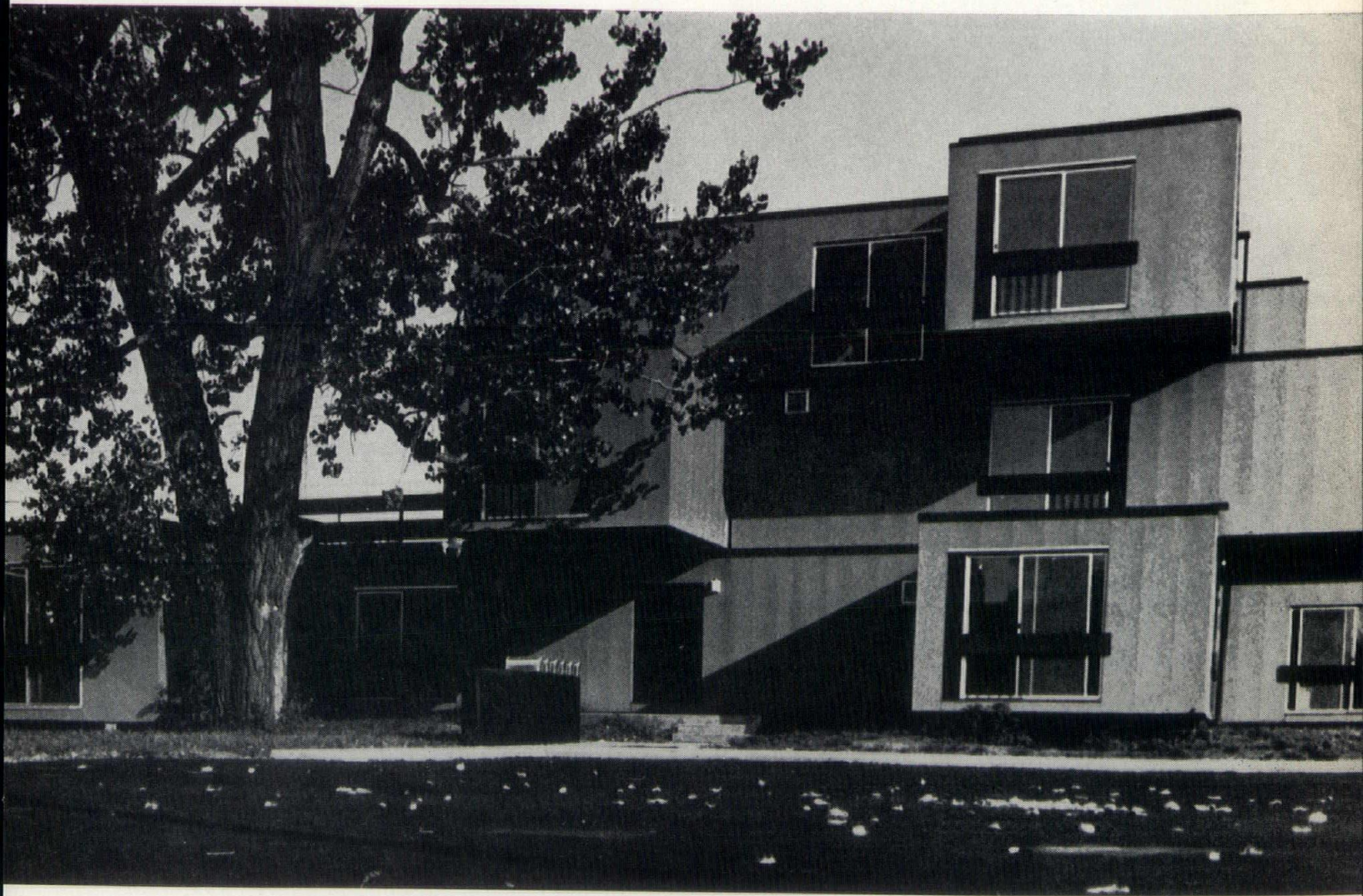


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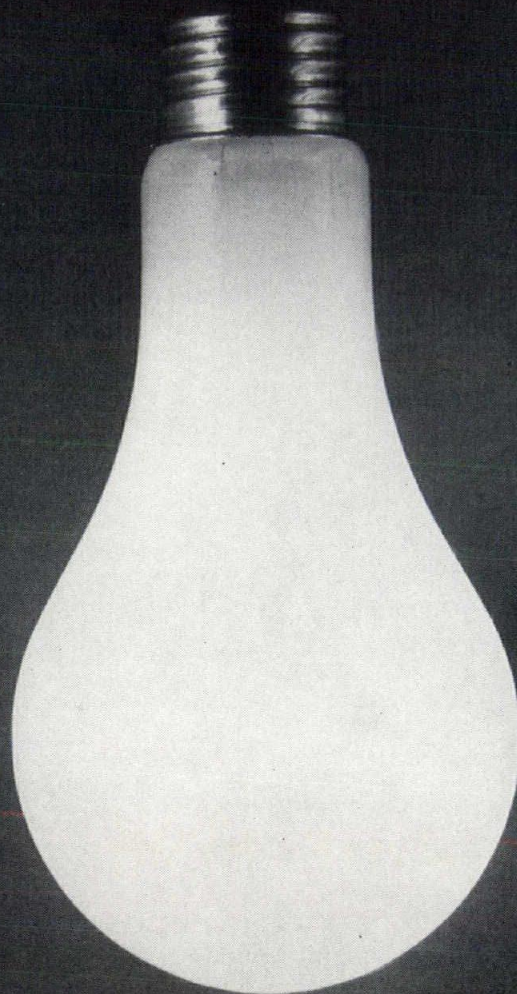
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Low Income Housing Demonstration, Michigan City
Architect: The Office of Ronald Goodfellow, Michigan City



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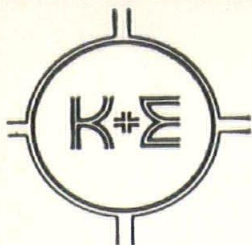
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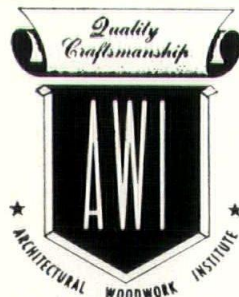


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AN EDITORIAL

by Don E. Gibson, Executive Director
Indiana Society of Architects

More heat than light continues to be generated over school construction costs in Indiana. Unfortunately, wild exaggerations of savings have been made which have no basis in fact.

This statement is contained in the report on the Dale project published by the Division of Schoolhouse Planning. "The Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction, and the Educational Consultant were hoping for greater savings." In spite of this admission, claims of savings amounting to over \$830,000.00 have been made.

The Dale project cost \$747,142.00 for 38,000 square feet. The average cost of all elementary school facilities built in Indiana in the two-year period ending December 31, 1968, was \$985,044 for 45,430 square feet, using the same factors of cost. In short, the Dale project cost about 8% less than the average elementary school in Indiana, after adjustment for size differences; it cost more than some, less than others.

It must also be remembered that the Dale project was touted originally as an experimental project in pre-fabricated school construction. Although a number of pre-fab manufacturers did submit bids, the contract was awarded, on the basis of lowest and best bid, on a conventionally-built building utilizing some pre-engineered components, not unlike most school buildings built in Indiana today.

The report also had this to say about the project: "It has many pre-fabricated components just as do many conventional buildings. The building will be constructed in some respects in the same manner as the conventionally built building. The best label that can be attached to this project would be to call it a 'Design and Build' project."

Finally, it is claimed that the building was built in significantly less time than normal, thereby reducing total cost. Ground on this project was broken in January, 1970, and the school occupied in September, some 240 days later, not 150 days as claimed. But even more significantly, the project was authorized in March, 1969, adding some 270 calendar days more from project approval to occupancy. And the claim that shorter construction time reduces the owner's interest costs appreciably doesn't hold up either; that money is invested until needed, thereby drawing interest. The savings are even more minimal when (as at Dale) 10% of the construction amount is paid at the time of contract signing, when normally a contractor gets nothing at the time he signs his contract and payments always follow work performed by some time, with 10% of the amount owed the contractor retained by the owner until long after the job is completed and occupied.

In summary, the construction at Dale was not unique; the cost savings hoped for did not materialize; and total project time was not reduced substantially.

Following Dale, three more similar projects were authorized, due to the "success" claimed. All were specifically selected and designed to give equal opportunity for "conventional" and pre-fabricated" buildings. Interestingly, virtually no publicity has been given the first of these three projects to have reached the construction stage, the elementary school addition at Mitchell.

Perhaps this is because the successful bid at Mitchell was for a "conventional" building which was designed by an Indiana architectural firm (Walker, Applegate, Oakes and Ritz) under contract to the successful bidder. The winning bid was just over \$281,000.00, but the contractor would have provided a pre-fabricated metal building for an additional 10%.

Exaggerated and mis-leading claims are not the answer to providing better schools for the most reasonable expenditure of tax funds. Let's all forget the oratory and work together to continue doing a better job.

NEWS

At its meeting on December 2, the Indiana State Board of Registration for Architects held a hearing pursuant to the provisions of the Indiana Architectural Act in the matter of Charles H. Byfield II, an Indianapolis architect registered by the Board. The hearing was based on an affidavit filed with the Board by Don E. Gibson, executive director of the Indiana Society of Architects, alleging that Mr. Byfield had engaged in the dishonest practice of architecture by mis-representing his educational and experience qualifications and the qualifications of officers and employees of his firm on six different occasions and also by illegally using the term "engineers" with reference to his firm.

The alleged mis-representations included information contained in three prequalification statements submitted to the Division of Public Works of the State of Indiana and information provided to two Indiana school corporations.

Through his attorney, Mr. Byfield admitted to all seven charges and stated that all mis-representations had been corrected prior to the hearing.

The Board found Mr. Byfield had engaged in dishonest practice and formally reprimanded him.

This hearing was the first formal action taken by the Board against an Indiana architect since shortly after its establishment in 1929.

—AIA—

The Lake Michigan Region Planning Council held its 100th meeting, celebrating ten years of activity, on December 11-12, 1970. The two-day meeting included a major address by Matthew L. Rockwell, executive director of the Northeastern Illinois Planning Council, and a presentation on the Chicago Crosstown Expressway.

Indiana Architect Paul F. Jernegan RAIA, first chairman of the Council, was honored at the Friday evening dinner.

Founded on May 5, 1960, the LMRPC was formed to consider problems of planning shared by the four states bordering Lake Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Other Indiana architects active in LMRPC from inception include Edward J. Malo AIA, Raymond S. Kastendieck FAIA, George N. Hall FAIA and William G. Rammel AIA.

—AIA—

Indiana State Senator Phillip E. Gutman of Fort Wayne has been elected president pro-tem of the Indiana Senate of the 1971 session of the General Assembly, thereby earning for him the right to Seat # 1 in the Senate chamber. Along with this

right, many additional powers and duties have been assigned his office this year.

An attorney, Senator Gutman was chairman of the Senate Judiciary B Committee in the 1969 session and served as author of the amendments to the architectural registration act which passed in the 1969 session.

—AIA—

The Department of Architecture, University of Notre Dame, has announced the following visiting lecturers:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| February 17 | John Akar, Sierra Leone Ambassador, speaking on African Planning and Social Developments |
| March 10 | Anthony Kennedy AIA, United Nations Center for Housing, Building and Planning, speaking on Slum-Squatter Areas in Developing Countries |
| April 21 | Robert L. Jones AIA, Murray-Jones-Murray, Tulsa, Oklahoma, speaking on the Future of the Profession. |

All lectures are held in the auditorium of the Architecture Building on the campus of Notre Dame, starting at 2:30 PM on the dates indicated.

—AIA—

Former State Representative W. Calvert Brand of Columbus has been appointed by Governor Edgar D. Whitcomb as counsel to the Governor for legislative affairs. He will serve through the 1971 Indiana General Assembly.

Mr. Brand was a member of the 1967 and 1969 sessions of the General Assembly and did not run for re-election to the House this election. He currently serves as chairman of the state's Budget Committee, and was chairman of the Administrative Building Council Study Committee in 1967-68 and authored the ABC Act in the 1969 session.

A former president of the Building Congress of Indiana, Mr. Brand is president of Brands, Inc., a lumber, materials and real estate firm. He was honored by the Indiana Society of Architects at its 1970 annual convention for his service to the architectural profession and construction industry.

—AIA—

State Building Commissioner Charles J. Betts FAIA has announced the appointment to his staff of Wayne M. Weber FAIA, of Lafayette. Mr. Weber will serve as the ABC field representative in the Lake County area.

Mr. Weber formerly was a partner in the Terre Haute firm of Weber and Curry, and more recently had been with Walter Scholer and Associates of Lafayette. He is a former president of the Indiana Society of Architects.

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by the air handling contractor was relatively insignificant. However, *the significance of the air handling contractor's role has steadily increased over the years*, and today the air handling installation on buildings equals, and, in many instances, exceeds the work performed by the me-

chanical contractor. Nonetheless, *the preparation of specifications in large part has remained unchanged during the same course of years*. The air handling contractor is still expected to place his bid through the mechanical contractor based upon specifications which do not separate the air handling installation from the mechanical portion of the specifications.

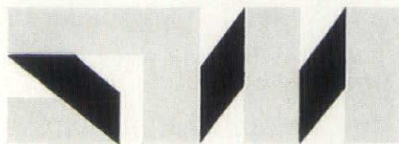
Reason and economy dictate that the separation of the air handling specifications is the better practice. For instance, the mechanical contractor, like the electrical contractor, bids directly to the owner, architect or prime contractor; and since his bid includes the air handling portion of the work, *three to fifteen percent is added to that portion to compensate the mechanical contractor for assuming the responsibility of overseeing the air handling installation.* The success of an air handling installation, however, depends largely

on the degree of co-ordination between the air handling contractor and the architectural trades; and *these trades are supervised not by the mechanical contractor but by the general contractor.*

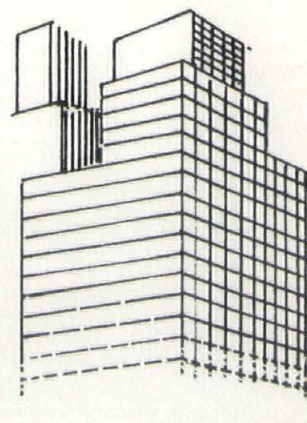
Furthermore, because of the mechanical "middle man," bid auctioning (composed of equal parts of bid shopping and bid peddling) often results. This practice has been a constant plague in the construction industry and ultimately leads to a reduction in the quality of the work performed.

With separate and distinct specifications, *the architect and/or engineer can readily check the thoroughness of the specifications* and also be assured that each contractor's bid will include all of those items specified. The use of separate specifications will minimize the possibility of misunderstandings, duplications and overlapping.


In view of the foregoing, it is the hope of the Indiana Sheet Metal Council that air handling contractors will ultimately achieve a position comparable to the mechanical and electrical contractors; and to this end, the Council is pledged to the active promotion of separate specifications and separate bids. *The benefits derived by the entire construction industry from separate specifications and separate bids are becoming increasingly obvious*, and it is our conviction that they will more than compensate for the time involved in changing outmoded policies and ideas.



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