



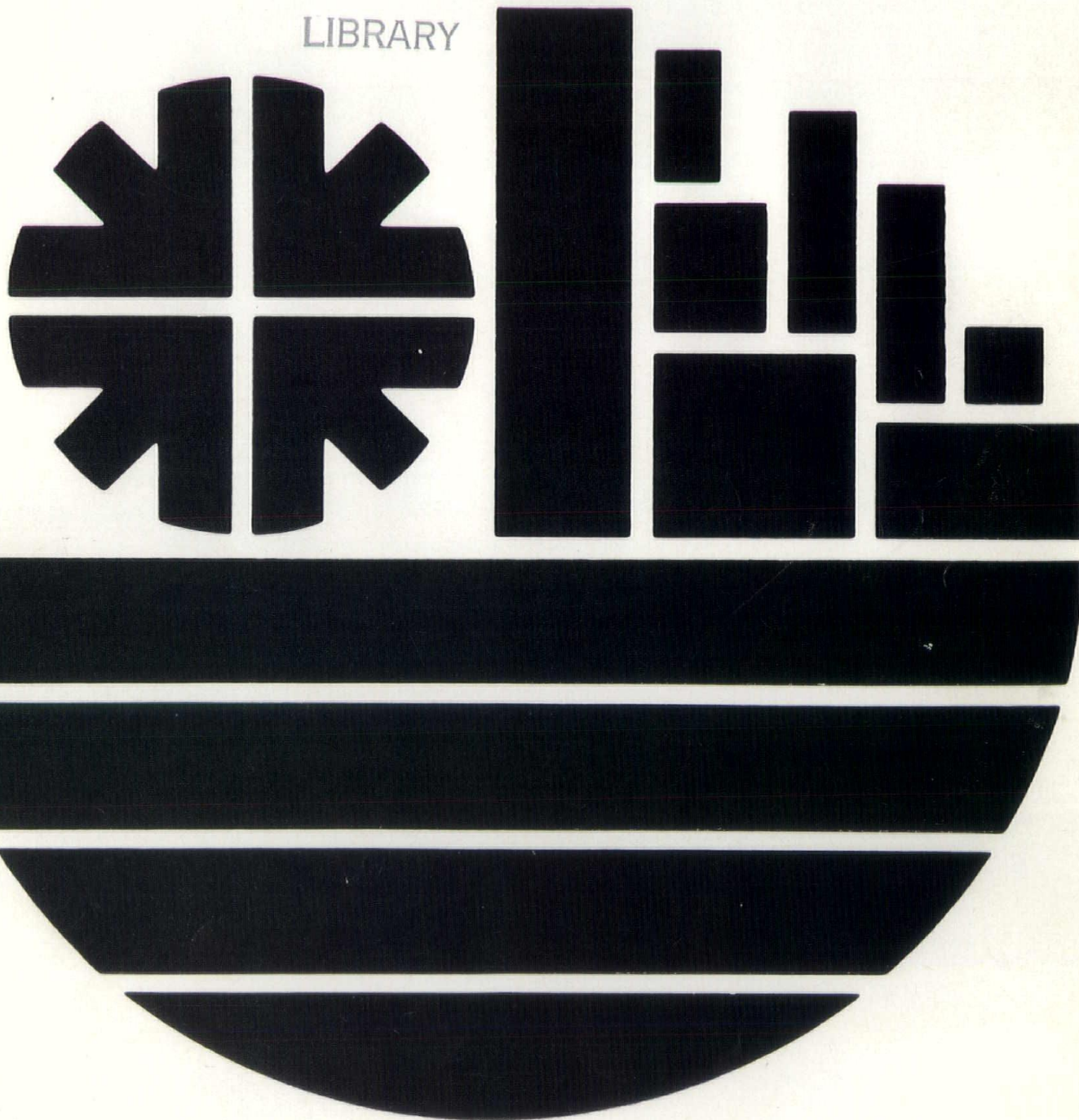
# indiana architect

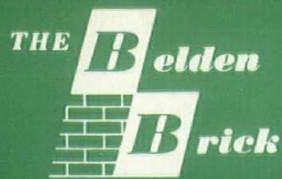
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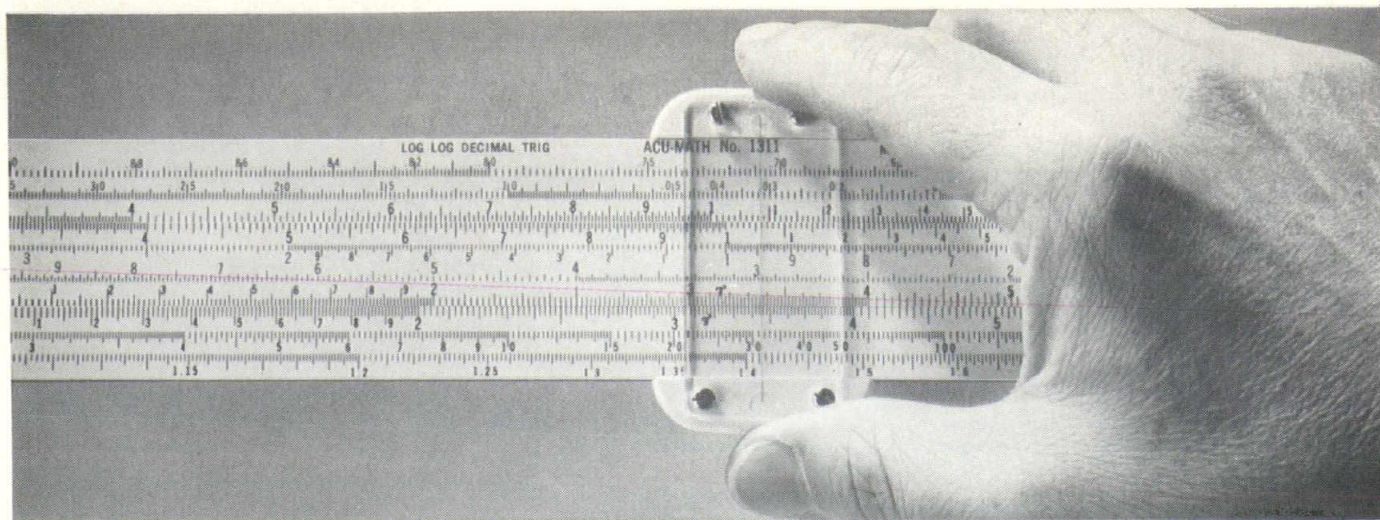
**COVER:** Symbol of the International Conference of Cities; story on page 7

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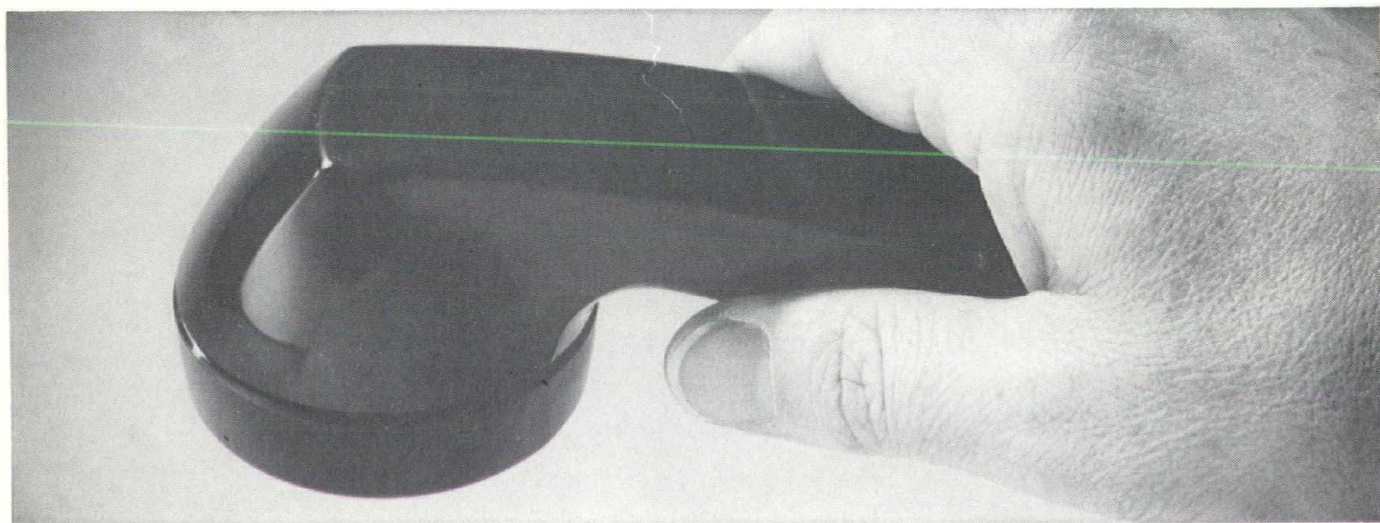
Editor

DON E. GIBSON, Hon. AIA

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# "CIVILISATION"

This thing started out with the idea of tearing into small bits, two of the most-abused, most-misused, little-understood, commonly-spouted creations of this so creative modern age. Of course they were there all the time, but only recently have they become a tiresome part of common "lingo". You know full well what these two are — "generation gap" and "ecology". I am passing up the joy of dissecting these two because I have just finished reading "Civilisation" by Lord Kenneth Clark, Hon. AIA.

Kenneth Clark (with our own Don Gibson) was just honored at the AIA convention in Detroit, and the citation indicates that a large part of Lord Clark's honoring is for his authorship of the book "Civilisation". And so this bit becomes largely quotations from his book. I think this book should be in every architect's library, and surely should be required reading for every student. And for the neophyte, may I add, it is easy reading.

I know of no satisfaction so full grown as that of finding authority agreeing with one. I have long held that the greatest architect is one who saturates himself with things beautiful, including architecture. Music, art, nature, etc., etc., should be a part of the vibrations that go on inside him.

Well, let me quote from Lord Clark. On page 247 of his book he says, "If we may still consider architecture to be a social art — an art by which men may be enabled to lead a fuller

life — then perhaps the architect should touch life at many points, and not be too narrowly specialized."

And with a large amount of joy I admit to being a "stick in the mud". On page 346 is Lord Clark's own creed: "At this point I reveal my true colors as a stick-in-the-mud. I hold a number of beliefs that have been refuted by the liveliest intellects of our time. I believe that order is better than chaos, creation better than destruction. I prefer gentleness to violence, forgiveness to vendetta. On the whole, I think that knowledge is better than ignorance, and I am sure that human sympathy is more valuable than ideology. I believe that in spite of the more recent triumphs of science, men haven't changed much in the last two thousand years; and in consequence we must still try to learn from history. History is ourselves. I also hold one or two beliefs that are more difficult to put shortly. **For example, I believe in courtesy, the ritual by which we avoid hurting other people's feelings by satisfying our own egos.** And I think we should remember that we are part of a great whole, which for convenience we call nature. All living things are our brothers and sisters. Above all, I believe in the God-given genius of certain individuals, and I value a society which makes their existence possible."

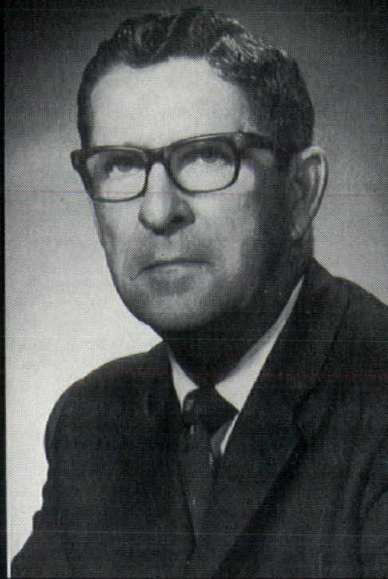
Hurrah for Kenneth Clark!

—George Caleb Wright

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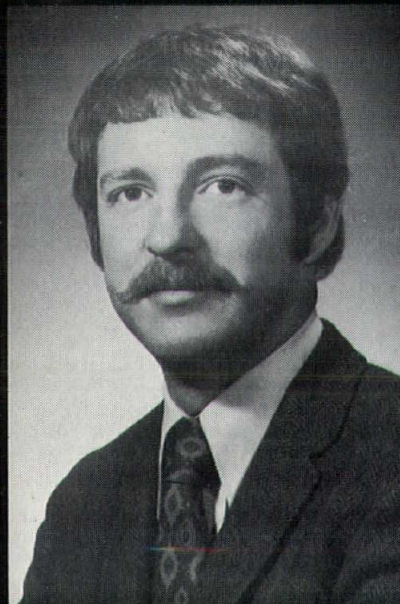


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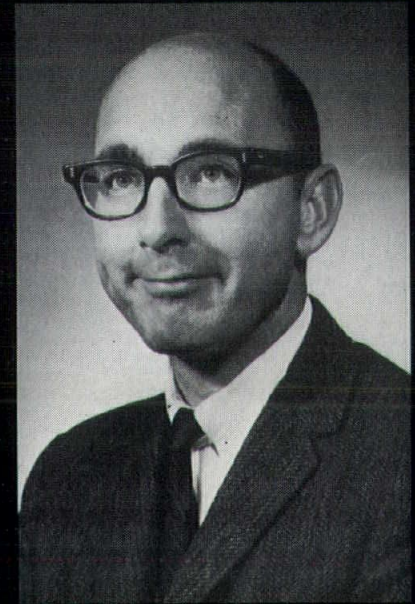
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# CONFERENCE ON CITIES

An impressive array of local and national governmental leaders from around the world joined with many leading authorities on urban problems for an historic four-day international Conference on Cities in Indianapolis late in May. Whether the conference is judged as a success or as a failure depends on what was expected. Certainly it did not point to specific solutions to all of the ills of the cities of the world, but neither did the instigators of the conference expect it to. What was expected, and fulfilled, was that the conference would serve as an international forum for the exchange of information and concepts concerning solutions to these myriad problems, with some substantive proposals. It also amplified sharp disagreements as to the future of the world's major cities and as to the strategies that can reverse the combination of man-made plagues which imperil the vitals of metropolitan areas.

Participants came from throughout the United States, the fifteen NATO countries, Mexico, Japan and other countries. Post-conference criticism seemed to center on the fact that the conference was for people, but not of people. Observers were severely limited in number, and consisted mainly of distinguished leaders not directly involved in the conference as participants, and the public was not even admitted to the galleries.

Perhaps the most controversial proposal advanced was that by Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York, calling for the chartering of the largest U. S. cities as "national cities", giving them the right to deal directly with Washington on many matters. He argued that state governments, "dominated by anti-city interests" have been unresponsive to urban needs.

Professor Jay W. Forrester, a member of the panel on planning and development, suggested the possibility of perfecting cities might prove futile, another suggestion that met with great opposition. The consensus seemed to be that while Utopia might not ever be reached, plans should be laid to come as close as possible.

Cleveland's Mayor Carl Stokes proposed that cities in their present form are not viable units of government, and that the cure for city problems does not lie with better coordination at the local, metropolitan or regional level, but through the federal government. It is better able to respond to the needs of the poor and underprivileged, he stated, and only it, with its tremendous financial resources, can rescue cities from their bankrupt status.

"The basic conclusion I have discovered in American federal-state relations is that the national government is more responsive, is closer to the poor people in the central cities than local counties and local authorities. On a national basis the political power inherent in the deprived black and white populations of the cities can be translated into jobs, housing, education, etc., faster than through local government or state government."

Mayor Richard G. Lugar, of the conference host city of Indianapolis, claimed that the federal government is bound by stagnating restrictions that prevent it from meeting the needs of urban areas, which vary from city to city. The bureaucracy is at least as interested in perpetuating itself as it is to responding to diverse needs and congressional mandates, but that more importantly, Congress itself is unable to respond in a timely

## CONFERENCE ON CITIES

and appropriate manner. If Congress had been doing the job, he argued, cities would not be facing grim perils at a time when Congress "is parceling out billions of dollars, most of them unknown in quantity or form to state and local officials who become reluctant bystanders in this bizarre process." Lugar stated that efforts must be concentrated on specific reforms and achievable goals. National policy must encourage this to happen. "Nothing short of the best men and women we have available will bring rebirth to cities, will reorganize and refurbish them."

Desmond Plummer, leader of the Greater London Council, stated that local government can be effective if it is properly structured to perform essential functions. Such governments must meet four basic requirements:

1. The form of government must be widely-representative of the complex life of the city.
2. There must be the greatest possible public participation in the formulation of urban development policies.
3. Standards of efficiency must command attention.
4. City government must have the authority and the resources to implement policies once they have been determined.

The need for governmental intervention has changed little in recent centuries, Plummer said, but warned that public controversy over such issues is still a vital part of local government, "because here we are dealing with the most sensitive of political issues, the balance between personal freedom and public interest."

The nuts-and-bolts deliberations of the conference centered on two days of panel sessions. There were eight panels, running simultaneously, and each encompassing a different sphere of city problems.

The local government panelists generally accepted the idea that area or metropolitan-wide levels of government are needed to provide an adequate fiscal base, competent administration and programs recognizing the interdependence of segments of a metropolis. They did not agree on exactly what functions should be placed on the

metropolitan level or how these functions should be financed.

Consensus of a six-member panel was that innovation would come about through work of associations of local authorities, the central government, marshalling of citizen groups and international sharing of research and experience. The panel was emphatic that innovation would not come about through local referendum.

International cooperation can best be promoted through use of existing international associations of local authorities, it was suggested, but in the words of Lord Radcliffe-Maud, chairman of the Royal Commission of Local Government in England: "I terribly hope no one will suggest a new organization."

The panel noted that research and background information on municipal affairs was woefully lacking and proposed that the International Union of Local Authorities become the catalyst for research and distribution of such information. Radcliffe-Maud said the innovative framework advocated by the panel for reorganizing metropolitan areas will fail "unless we get bright young people . . . to make it work."

Financing local government was a prime consideration of the conference. United States Representative Henry S. Reuss (D., Wisconsin), said there were three flaws in current revenue proposals: Lack of incentive for local and state government modernization, failure to concentrate funds in communities which need money most, and failure to provide any incentive for adoption of state income taxes.

The report of the fiscal panel enumerated three problems in the area of revenue:

1. How to insure that revenue sharing will be a predictable and dependable source of income.
2. How to effectively and equitably distribute (or redistribute) the funds.
3. How to raise still other revenues for localities since revenue sharing will not suffice.

The fiscal resources panel commented that growing costs have outstripped the income resources of cities. Community governments face two options, panelists noted, either the garnering

of greater funds or the transfer of programs to higher units of government. Property taxes were denounced as a source of local revenue because they are inequitable, tend to distort the uses of land and have reached effective limits as a source of money. Various speakers proposed as one alternative to the growing local fiscal bind the nationalization of such social services as welfare, education and housing.

The environment panel stressed the urgency of protecting the environment but said a balance must be sought between pollution considerations and economic growth factors. These were its recommendations:

1. Governments, which themselves are polluters through mass use of disposables such as paper, should take the lead in clean-up programs by using only recyclable paper and buying only non-polluting vehicles.

2. Pilot projects should be financed jointly by nations, and information on scientific developments should be shared to cut costs.

3. Monitoring techniques and control standards should be established on an international basis, keeping in mind that consideration must be given to national differences in levels of economic development and climate.

Another panel considered the role of cultural, recreational and visual surroundings in the well-being of a city. Through national and international cooperation, cities must open their streets to recreation and culture. Dr. William C. Loring (Bureau of Community and Environmental Management, Rockville, Maryland), panel chairman, stated: "Urban people today are more representative of the population than is the nation-state, but urban structures are not represented in international councils." He contended that there are more common interests between people living in cities than there are between nations. The panel recommended that neighborhood recreational programs should be expanded and placed under control of local people. Museums and libraries should become multi-purpose "culture brokers".

Several panelists discussed the effects of the "car culture" in American and maintained "that

people and art belong on the streets where interaction reduces crime and develops a framework for creative expression and community cohesiveness", in the words of James M. Woods (director, Watts Workshop, Los Angeles).

Transportation specialists submitted that an international data bank would save money in compiling transportation data. One panel member had said that "no nation, no matter how wealthy, can try to assume all of the research on its own". The transportation group also called for greater reliance on mass transportation systems in urban areas.

Panelists sought a resolution between the ingrained habits and conveniences of personal transportation vehicles as opposed to the circumstances of environmental deterioration and urban snarl brought on by use of personal vehicles.

Professor J. Barry Cullingworth (University of Birmingham, England) presented the housing report and warned that "innovation must not be confused with novelty". Several points were brought up by panelists who tackled urban housing problems:

1. New housing construction is effective but limited as a means of meeting demand. Better ways of utilizing existing housing must be explored.

2. Public housing must be better planned and managed and leadership must come from people who live in inadequate housing.

3. Housing must be more than a place of shelter and warmth; community interactions and a planned environment likewise should be considered.

4. The traditional practice of urban renewal through use of the bulldozer must give way to planned housing developments which will reconstruct decayed housing within an integrated community without destroying the community.

The public health and safety panel concluded that current deficiencies in health services warrant experimentation with new patterns of medical practice, including a redefinition of the functions of doctors and consideration of using nurses and para-professionals in association with physicians. Dr. Beny Primm (Addiction Research and Treat-

## CONFERENCE ON CITIES

ment Corporation, Brooklyn, New York) said that urban hospital services should be planned comprehensively, with thought to location, size and design, and the relationship among hospitals which serve acute, mental and chronic cases.

Blair G. Ewing (director, criminal justice plans and analysis, Washington, D.C.) suggested that there is a "growing awareness of what it takes to reduce the crime rate and how to go about it". Among the concerns mentioned by him in decreasing Washington's crime rate over 18 percent last year were:

1. Strengthening the police force.
2. Establishing a new narcotics treatment program aimed at reducing the number of heroin addicts.
3. More effective prosecution by the district attorney.
4. Taking advantage of community attitudes to encourage greater citizen involvement in crime reduction programs.
5. Improving the program opportunities for youths in cities and reorganizing the criminal justice system.

Egil Tombre, planning official from Norway and a member of the planning and development panel, questioned that Americans might be too concerned with development of physical facilities in their cities. The problem of the American city may be psychological, he said, noting that "we may be trying to solve social problems with physical improvement".

Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew closed out the conference on May 28th, stating:

"As peace gains momentum and strength, the predominant concern of the 1970's will become the international attainment of a just, responsive and humane social order. Historians may well judge that your work here at Indianapolis was a major landmark at the opening of this new era when the cities of the world joined hands in the spirit of global community for the good of all mankind."

Several architectural representatives from around the world participated in the conference,

including David O. Meeker Jr. AIA, director of Metropolitan Development for the City of Indianapolis, a participant and one of the organizers of the conference, and William L. Slayton, executive vice-president of the American Institute of Architects. Several Indianapolis architects and students and faculty members from the College of Architecture, Ball State University, participated as observers.

During the conference, the Indiana Society of Architects served as unofficial hosts to the Mexican delegation to the conference. On behalf of the AIA nationally, the Society hosted a dinner and a reception for the 18-member delegation. Distinguished guests at the reception included:

Senor Alfonso Martinez Dominquez, Governor of the Federal District of Mexico (Mayor of Mexico City) and a member of the cabinet of the President of Mexico, head of the Mexican delegation;

The Honorable Richard G. Lugar, Mayor of the City of Indianapolis and host to the conference;

Senor Joaquin Alvarez Ordonez, Hon. FAIA, Director of the Department of Public Works, Federal District of Mexico, and Senora Alvarez;

Ing. Anglea Alessio Robles, Director of Planning, Federal District of Mexico;

Dr. Raul Legaspi, assistant to the Governor, Federal District of Mexico;

Mr. John Gunther, Executive Director, United States Conference of Mayors, and Mrs. Gunther;

Mr. Robert Burgher, Executive Director, American Public Works Association;

Mr. Rodney Coleman, White House Fellow, Office of the Secretary of the Interior;

Mr. Graham Watt, Deputy Mayor, City of Washington, D. C.; and

Mr. Mark Keane, Executive Director, City Management Association.

Serving as hosts for the reception were Mr. Slayton, ISA President James Schenkel AIA, Indianapolis Chapter President Harry Hunter AIA, and East Central Regional Director Carl Bradley AIA.

—by Bill Watt, Larry Landis and Don Gibson

With the theme of "HOW, NOT WHY!", the 1971 Indiana Society of Architects annual convention will focus primarily on the new techniques of construction management. Scheduled for September 9-11 at French Lick, the convention features a number of distinguished authorities in the area of construction management, including:

ROBERT F. HASTINGS FAIA, president of the America Institute of Officers and chairman of the board of Smith, Hinchman and Grylls, Detroit

RICHARD B. DeMARS, president of Geupel-DeMars, Inc., Indianapolis

WALTER E. MEISEN, AIA, assistant commissioner of construction management, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C.

JAMES H. RYAN, national marketing manager, Inland-Ryerson Construction Products Co., Milwaukee

AL BENDER, president, Bana Electric Corp., Farmingdale, New York

WM. DUDLEY HUNT, JR. FAIA, publisher, AIA JOURNAL, Washington, D.C.

J. SPRIGG DUVALL, vice-president, Victor O. Schinnerer Co., Washington, D.C.

ROBERT W. SWANSON, CPCU, executive vice-president, The Herman C. Wolff Co., Inc., Indianapolis

MORRIS KELLETT, Attorney, Deckhert, Price and Rhoades, Philadelphia

BRIAN D. FIELD, assistant vice-president, Barton, Curle & McLaren, Inc., Indianapolis.

President Hastings will deliver the convention keynote address at the opening session on Thursday afternoon, September 9th. On Friday morning, he will participate in a general panel discussion on construction management techniques with Mr. DeMars, Mr. Meisen, Mr. Ryan, and Mr. Bender. The Friday afternoon seminar will spotlight specific problem areas and solutions, with participants including Mr. Duvall, Mr. Swanson, Mr. Kellett, and Mr. Field. Publisher Hunt will moderate both panels.

The Saturday morning session will be devoted to an examination of the proposed construction industry services center for Indiana.

"HOW, NOT WHY!" will concentrate on the techniques of construction management as opposed to the benefits to be realized from this new concept. Because of the importance of these discussions to the entire construction industry, the convention for the first time has been opened to all interested members of the industry in Indiana, and it is anticipated that the attendance will be the largest ever for an industry convention in Indiana.

# HOW, NOT WHY!

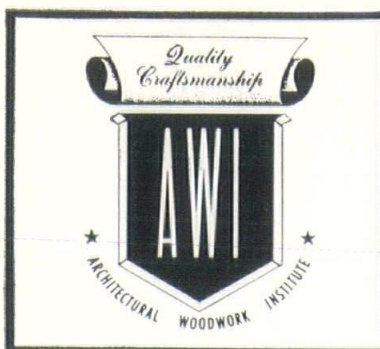
The convention has been shortened to two full days, from Thursday noon to Saturday noon, and the traditional building materials exhibit has been eliminated.

Scheduled social events include a tropical island luau party in the hotel garden on Thursday evening, and the annual banquet Friday evening. David Bowen AIA, Indianapolis Chapter, is serving as general convention chairman.

Additional information and convention registration/hotel reservation forms are available from the Indiana Society of Architects, 300 East Fall Creek Parkway, Indianapolis 46205.

—AIA—

Graig W. Mullins, who will receive his degree this spring with Ball State University's first graduating class in architecture, has been named recipient of the 1971 Alpha Rho Chi Medal. The award is presented to the graduating senior who "has shown an ability for leadership, performed willing service for his school and department, and gives promise of real professional merit through his attitude and personality."



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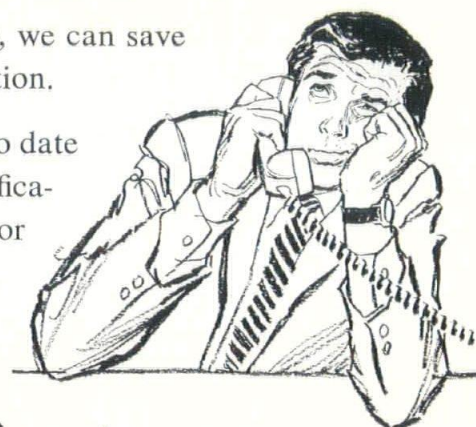


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AN IN DEPTH STUDY OF CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT AND NEW  
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1971 ANNUAL CONVENTION

INDIANA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

SEPTEMBER 9-10-11, 1971

FRENCH LICK, INDIANA

Purdue University's Administrative Services Building in West Lafayette, designed by Walter Scholer and Associates, Inc., of Lafayette, has received both national attention and a national first award, the latter from ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT magazine as the 'Office of the Year'.

The building is the first in the country planned from the ground up to accommodate the concept of office landscaping — the elimination of interior walls and the utilization of clusters of interrelated groups, lined according to communication patterns and work flow. Each of the building's three floors contain about 29,000 square feet of wide open space, but screens and planters and the intimate grouping of work arrangements provide a feeling of appropriate scale and warmth. The 100,000 square foot shell, with ceilings, walls, floors and building supports treated to "soak up sound", furnishes 79,000 square feet of usable floor space, some 20% more than most conventional buildings. The cost was \$3 million, \$1 million less than that required for a convention building of comparable size, with interior walls and partitions.

The AM awards were created in 1950 and are based on the following criteria:

Suitability — in terms of space allocation, work and traffic patterns, accommodations for required equipment, etc.

Flexibility — to permit efficient change and expansion.

Habitability — through features designed to heighten human efficiency, such as lighting, sound and climate conditioning, decor, and employee facilities of various kinds.

Advancement — of the administrative function through innovations in office design, systems planning, and the like.

The open design of the structure was based upon a 148-page report crammed with schematics, tabulations and "maxims" — criteria for solutions to existing problems — which resulted from a seven-month investigation. Presently 350 persons work in the building, but it can accommodate 500 within its design.

Consultants on the Purdue project included Rowland/Hawkins Designers, Inc., Indianapolis, interior designers; and the Quickborner Team, Inc., planning consultants. Purdue Vice President Lytle J. Freehafer served as executive in charge of the project.

Other awards by AM included two Awards of Merit: Lamb-Weston, Inc., Tigard, Oregon (Rodgers Associates); and Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh (Harrison and Abramovitz); and six

## OF ARCHITECTS AND ARCHITECTURE

Honorable Mentions: American Can Co., Greenwich, Connecticut (Skidmore, Owings & Merrill); Central National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio (Charles Luckman Associates); Gulf States Paper Corp., Tuscaloosa, Alabama (Finch, Alexander, Barnes, Rothschild & Paschal); The Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Nebraska (Eleanor Le Maire Associates); Pepsico, Inc., Purchase, New York (Edward Durrell Stone); and Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Missouri (Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum).

—AIA—

JAMES D. WOODS AIA, Indianapolis architect and engineer, has announced the establishment of his new office located at 48 East 49th Street in Indianapolis. Mr. Woods formerly was a partner in James Associates, Indianapolis.

—AIA—

HENRY G. MEIER AIA and HERBERT H. THOMPSON AIA have announced the formation of a new partnership for the practice of architecture. Called Meier, Thompson and Associates, the firm is located at 6285 North College Avenue in Indianapolis.

—AIA—

Marbaugh Engineering Supply Co., Inc., Indianapolis, has been appointed area distributor for all AIA forms, pamphlets and books. The appointment will mean improved service, with larger inventory and shorter turn-around time for deliveries. Quantity orders will receive a 20% discount.

Marbaugh maintains two Indianapolis offices, at 121 W. North Street (46204) and at 4145 N. Keystone Avenue (46205).

—AIA—

# NEWS

The 1971 annual convention of the American Institute of Architects approved creation of a new national associate membership category, but narrowly defeated a proposed new organizational structure for the 23,000 member national association of architects.

The new classification will provide a "home" nationally for architects-in-training or architects registered less than three years. Embraced in the new Associate Member category will be those employed in a professional capacity by a licensed or registered architect, or those professionally engaged in roles in government, education, research or journalism related to architecture. The category will be activated upon action by local Chapters, and membership will terminate once the Associate Member has been registered as an architect for more than three years.

The proposed structure reorganization, which would have provided for representation on the AIA Board of Directors in relation to membership strength, failed to achieve the required two-thirds majority vote by less than 1%. Under the plan, the Board would have been expanded to approximately 70 persons from the present 26 members, and much of the day-to-day policy implementation and control would have been vested in the Executive Committee. The plan had been developed during the past year by a special task force chaired by George White FAIA, the Architect of the Capitol.

A number of other by-law amendments were approved, including designation of the vice-president receiving the largest number of votes as successor to the First Vice-President should the office become vacant, reduction of the retirement age to qualify for Member Emeritus status from 65 to 60, increasing the quorum required at business meetings, and increasing the possible number of honorary memberships annually from six to ten.

S. Scott Ferebee AIA, of Charlotte, North Carolina, won uncontested election to the office of First Vice-President/President-Elect. J. Robert Nash AIA, Washington, D. C., Louis DeMoll, FAIA, Philadelphia, and Archibald C. Rogers FAIA, Baltimore, Maryland, won election as Vice-Presidents, and Elmer Botsai AIA, San Francisco, California, won election as Treasurer after being nominated from the convention floor.

The Indiana delegation to the convention included: Carl Bradley AIA, Fort Wayne, East Central Regional Director; Raymond Kastendieck FAIA, Gary; James Schenkel AIA, Fort Wayne,

ISA president; Keith Reinert AIA, Valparaiso, NIC president; James McClure Turner AIA, Hammond; Melvin Birkey AIA, South Bend; Harry Hunter AIA, Indianapolis Chapter president; Arthur Wupper AIA, H. Roll McLaughlin FAIA and Michael Carr AIA, Indianapolis; Charles Sappenfield AIA, and James Love AIA, CSIC president, Muncie.

ISA Executive Director Don E. Gibson was presented one of six certificates of honorary membership during the convention. He was cited as an "eminent laymen, distinguished citizen, having significantly contributed to advancement of the profession of architecture by his notable achievements in AIA component organization."

An unusual feature of this year's convention was the staging of two simultaneous conferences, with the "Building Team" conference running opposite the convention business sessions. The emphasis of this conference was on new techniques of construction and architecture, with emphasis on construction management, while the AIA convention theme sessions (entitled the "Hard Choices") were concerned with urban and sociological matters.

—AIA—

Conrad Hinds, outstanding honor student from Muncie, Indiana, is one of 30 youths from across the country named 1971 recipients of the American Institute of Architects and Ford Foundation architectural scholarship program. He attended Ball State part-time during his final year in high school, and will continue his education there in the College of Architecture.

—AIA—

John J. Loughlin, superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction, State of Indiana, has announced that all building projects proposed by school corporations which have not reorganized under the 1959 School Reorganization Act must be submitted to the General Commission of the State Board of Education for specific approval. Such projects will be recommended for approval by the Department of Public Instruction only if it finds that the project will not impede school reorganization in conformity with the basic act.

The approval must be secured at the preliminary project approval stage.

—AIA—

Under the terms of an Act passed by the 1969 Indiana General Assembly and now in effect, out-of-state bidders on equipment specified for installation in public works projects must submit a certified check with their bid instead of a bid bond as previously required.

The Act was vetoed by the Governor following the 1969 Session, but the 1971 Session overruled the veto and the Act became effective early this year.

# a \$ saving concept



fact:

The Indiana Sheet Metal Council has been plugging the logic of "separate air handling specifications" over the years.

advantages:

Eliminates the problems of—

"Middle-man" costs ... saving 3% to 15%

Unqualified bidders

Bid auctioning

Broker contracting

Makes provision for—

More accurate adherence to specifications

Pinpointing of responsibility

Acceleration of communications

evidence:

See below the bid tabulation of a recent job with "separate air handling specifications".

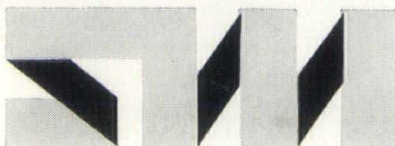


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*The benefits derived by the entire construction industry from separate air handling specifications and separate air handling bids are becoming increasingly obvious, and it is our conviction that they will more than compensate for the time involved in changing outmoded policies and ideas.*



Indiana Sheet Metal Council  
Box 55533, Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

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Ralph Potesta (Hammond)	219-845-5033
Bill Finney (Indianapolis)	317-546-4055
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