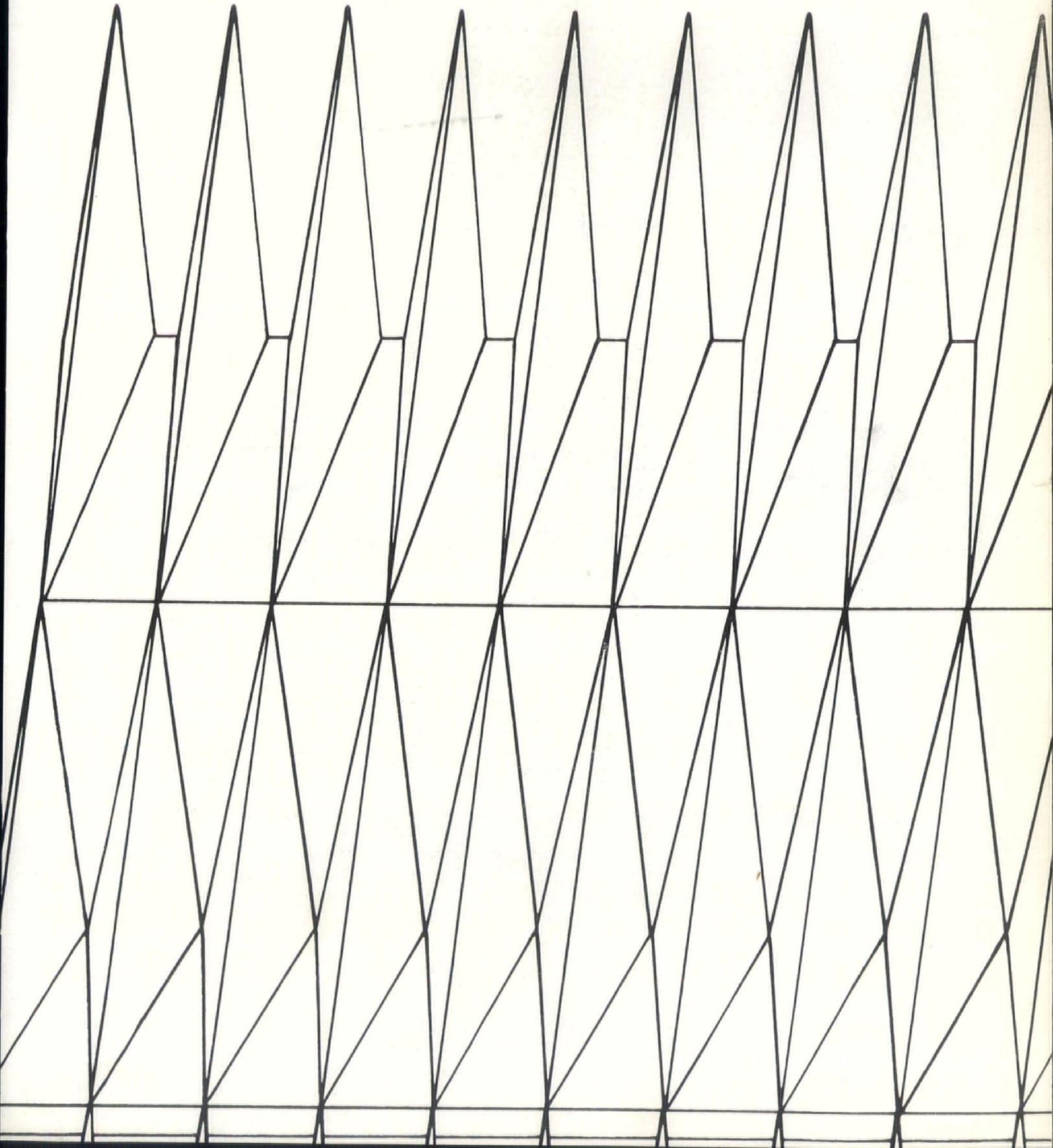


INDIANA ARCHITECT



JULY 1964





The Village Mall, Cleveland, Tennessee. Architect: Toombs-Amisano and Wells, Atlanta, Ga. Builder: Rea Construction Co., Inc., Charlotte, N.C.

Concrete shells and lattices bring striking beauty to the Village Mall

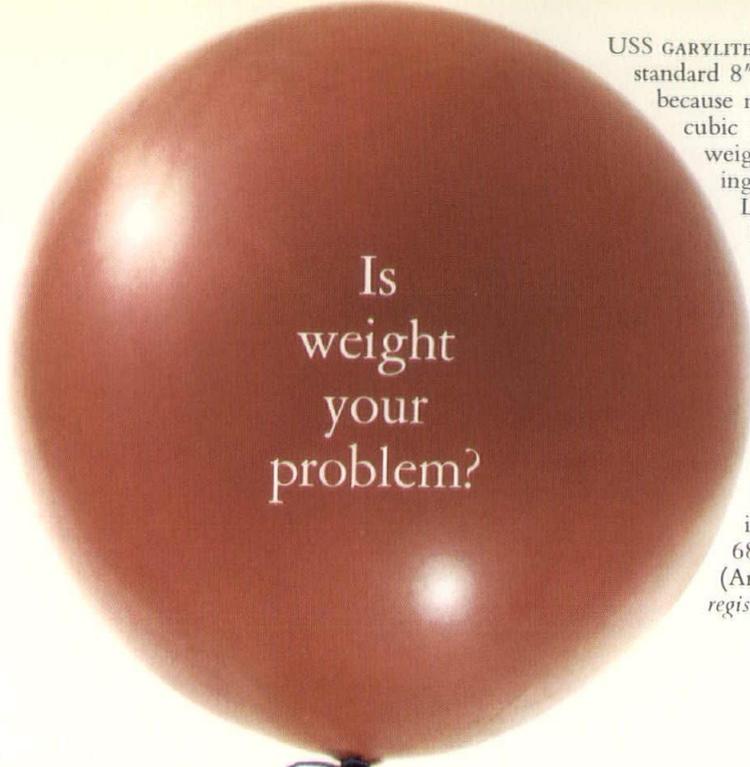
Beauty is good business at the Village Mall, the new all-concrete shopping center in Cleveland, Tennessee. Twenty-nine shops and stores are thriving, more are getting ready to move in. Of 186,000 square feet of space, more than 120,000 are roofed by the graceful curves of concrete barrel shells. Adding to the architectural interest are the massive concrete beams that overhang the arcade on either side. The arcade itself is provided a dramatic play of light and shadow by the open concrete lattice work above.

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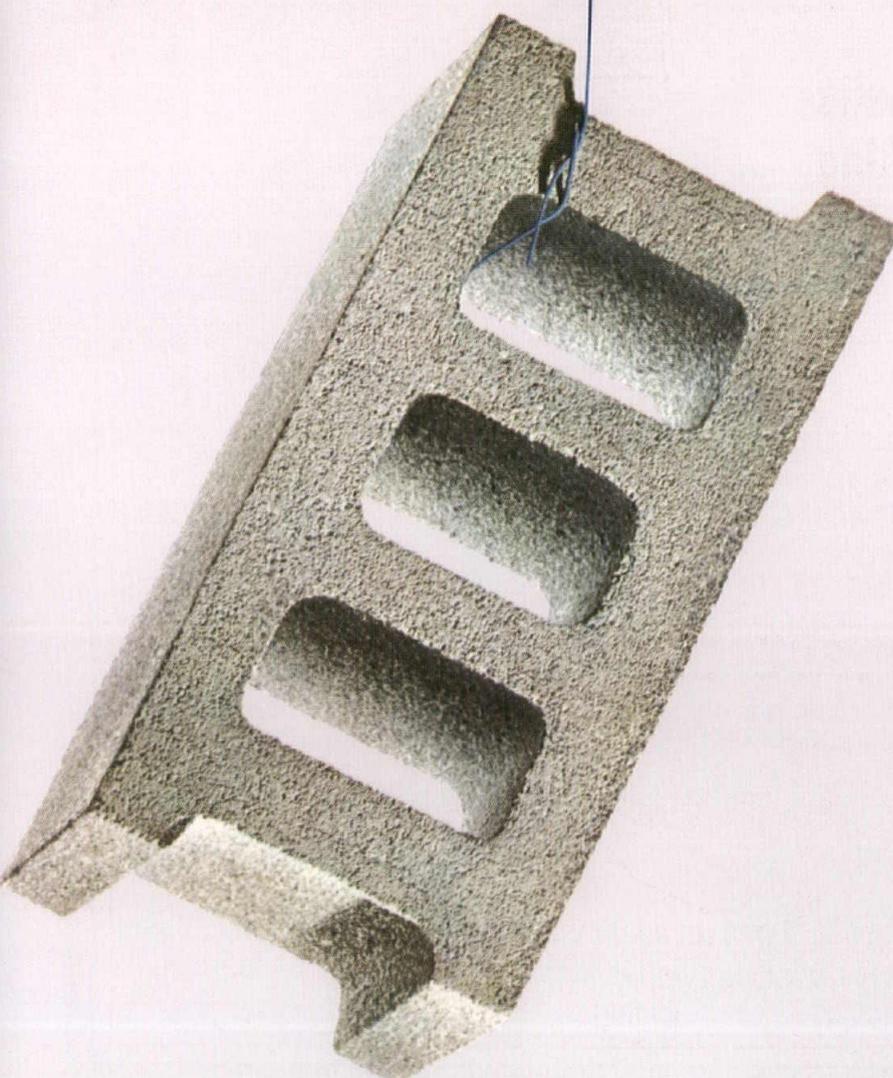




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Indiana Architect

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

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Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., FAIA, of Charlotte, North Carolina, was elected President of the American Institute of Architects at the St. Louis convention last month. He was unopposed for the office.

Elected First Vice-President and President Elect was Morris Ketchum, Jr., FAIA, of New York City. Rex W. Allen, AIA, of San Francisco, William W. Eshbach, FAIA, of Philadelphia, and Hugh Stubbins, FAIA, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, each were elected vice-presidents, and Oswald H. Thorson, AIA, of Waterloo, Iowa, was elected secretary.

Robert F. Hastings, FAIA, of Detroit, Michigan, is completing the second year of his two-year term as treasurer.

Dean G. Holmes Perkins, FAIA, of the University of Pennsylvania School of Fine Arts, was elected Chancellor of the College of Fellows.

* * *

In the business sessions of the convention, a new revised Standards of Professional Practice was approved by the membership, along with a resolution permitting non-citizens to become AIA members if the AIA Board believes such membership would be in the best interests of fairness and the AIA.

* * *

The Hoosier delegations to the convention included (from the Indiana Society of Architects): President Alfred J. Porteous, Indianapolis; Vice-President Carl L. Bradley, Fort Wayne; Treasurer Wayne M. Weber, Lafayette; Walter Scholer, Sr., FAIA, Lafayette; former President and now East Central Regional Director Walter Scholer, Jr., Lafayette; H. Roll McLaughlin, Indianapolis; Forrest Camplin, Indianapolis; Ewing Miller, Terre Haute; Ralph O. Yeager, Terre Haute; Rollin Mosher, Indianapolis; Ernest Schai-ble, Lafayette; C. Charles Lowe, Indianapolis; David A. Sauer, Fort Wayne; and Executive Director Don Gibson, Indianapolis. Director James O. Johnson of Anderson and former President Charles J. Betts, FAIA, of Indianapolis, attended the annual convention of the National Council of Registration Boards immediately preceding the AIA convention, but were unable to stay over for the AIA affair.

The Northern Indiana Chapter delegation included President William G. R a m m e l, Fort Wayne; Director Robert Schultz, South Bend; Past President Paul Frank Jernegan, FAIA (who was elevated to Fellowship at the convention's Annual Banquet), Mishawaka; Frank Montana, FAIA, South Bend; former President George N. Hall, Gary; former AIA Treasurer Raymond S. Kastendieck, FAIA, Gary; and James M. Turner, Hammond.

Observations from St. Louis

Social highlight of the convention undoubtedly was the evening cruise aboard "The Admiral," famous river excursion boat based at St. Louis. A delightful evening with a beautiful moon and two excellent orchestras, with the harshness of the waterfront softened by twilight.

Cultural highlight was the President's Reception in the St. Louis Fine Arts Museum, the only permanent building remaining from the St. Louis World's Fair Exposition. Magnificent.

* * *

Interesting sidelight on How to Succeed in Architecture: Several of the international architects upon whom Honorary AIA Memberships were bestowed, and Pier Luigi Nervi, Italy's great designer of concrete structures and winner of the AIA's 1964 Gold Medal, brought their work with them to the convention. They arrived, rolls of plans under their arms, went to their rooms (which had been outfitted with drawing boards), and created. They skipped or cut short most of the purely social events, business sessions, etc., and used their time to great advantage.

* * *

Over the years, Indiana buildings have won four awards in the national AIA Honor Awards Program, two First Honor Awards and two Awards of Merit, in case you're wondering.

Two of these are located in Fort Wayne, the U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital by A. M. Strauss and Giffels & Vallet, which won an Award of Merit in 1951, and Concordia Senior College by Eero Saarinen & Associates, a First Honor Award in 1959.

Pohlmeier & Pohlmeier and Skidmore, Owings & Merrill picked up an Award of Merit also in 1951, for their Northern Indiana Hospital for Crippled Children.

The most recent award (1961) went to the Roofless Church at New Harmony, by Philip Johnson, winner of a First Honor Award.

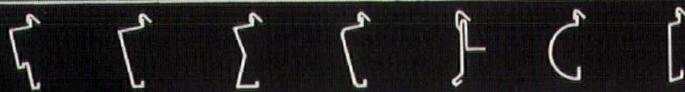
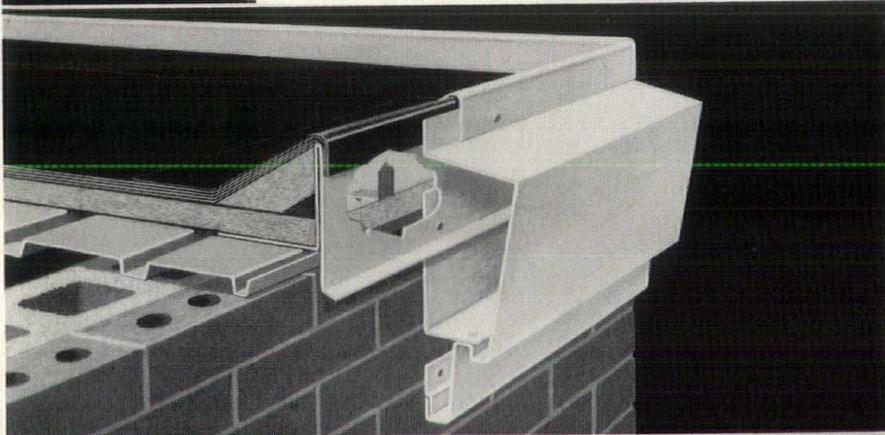
Among the various States and elsewhere, California has collected by far the most awards, eighteen First Honor Awards and seventy-eight Awards of Merit.

Special Notice

The Indiana Society of Architects will hold a
Special Membership Meeting
12:00 NOON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1964
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to consider new bylaws for this Chapter and
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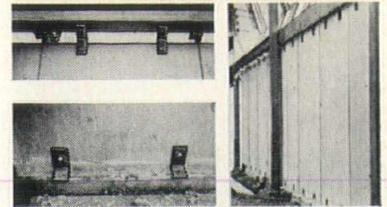
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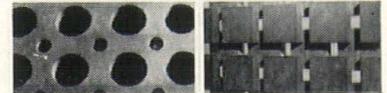
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The American Institute of Architects has presented its 1964 Honor Awards, the nation's highest professional recognition for architectural merit, to the architects of 16 U.S. projects.

The awards were given during a special awards luncheon at the national professional organization's 96th Annual Convention held in June at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis. J. Roy Carroll, Jr., FAIA, of Philadelphia, then president of the Institute, made the presentations.

Selections were made from among a record number of 439 submissions encompassing virtually every building type by a jury of architects composed of Charles M. Nes, Jr., FAIA, of Baltimore, chairman; Charles A. Blessing, FAIA, of Detroit; Mark G. Hampton, AIA, of Tampa, Fla.; Eliot F. Noyes, FAIA, of New Canaan, Conn.; and Gyo Obata, AIA, of St. Louis.

The jury granted four First Honor Awards and 12 Awards of Merit. Eligible for submission were projects executed anywhere in the United States or abroad by registered architects practicing professionally in the United States and completed after January 1, 1959.

The winning entries included two educational projects, three manufacturing plants, an office building, an airport, a parking garage, both a luxury and a low-cost apartment project, both a large and small urban plaza development, a retirement community, a university assembly hall, and two small houses. Geographically, nine of the winners are on the Eastern Seaboard, three each in the Midwest and West Coast, and one in the South.

The jury, in its report, noted that "each of the final 16 projects receiving awards exhibits a basic characteristic: a simple, strong and imaginative expression of a concept, resulting in a unified whole. Each reflects a self-imposed discipline by the architect, evident in his use of structure, his selection of materials, his responsiveness to the terrain, and his considered regard for the place of a building within a group."

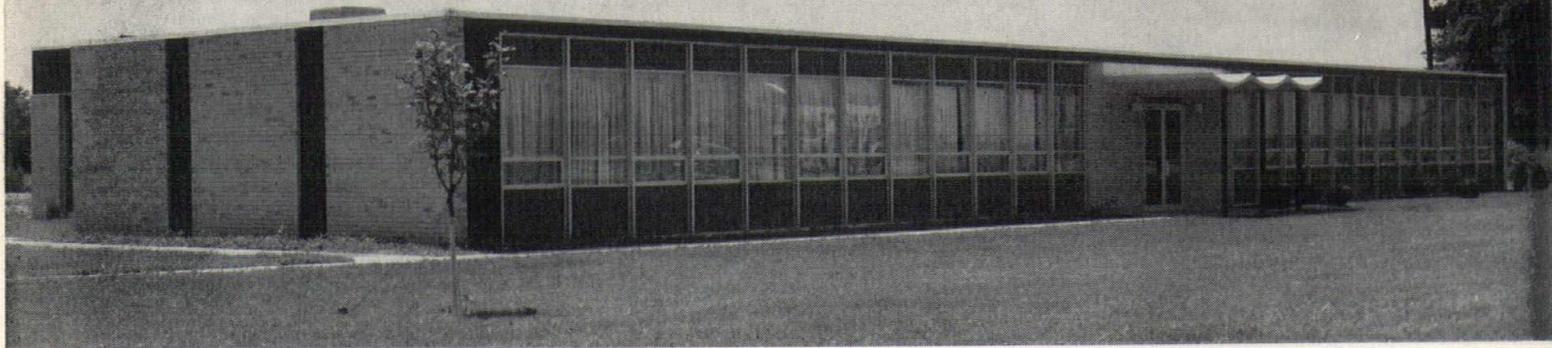
The Honor Awards program was established in 1949 "to encourage the appreciation of excellence in architecture and to afford recognition of exceptional merit in recently completed buildings." Through the program the AIA seeks not only to single out distinguished design, but also to bring to public attention the variety, scope and value of architectural services. Careful consideration is given to submittals exhibiting excellence in function, economy and environmental harmony and in the distinguished execution of a complex program, as well as to the uniqueness of an esthetic or structural statement.

Each submission considered by the jury for an award includes photographs showing all ex-

Honor Awards Announced



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posed sides of the building, as well as the interior, site plans, floor plans, and a description of the building, including type of construction, materials, and pertinent technical data.

Awards need not be given in any building-type category. Each submission is judged strictly on its own merits. At least one member of the jury must have seen a project before it may be stipulated for an award, or the jury must designate a local architect to view the project and report his evaluation.

FIRST HONOR AWARDS went to the Arts and Communication Center and Thomas M. Evans Science Building, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., by The Architects Collaborative, Cambridge, Mass. (Benjamin Thompson AIA, partner in charge); the Emhart Manufacturing Company Headquarters Building, Bloomfield, Conn., by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, New York City; School of Art and Architecture, Yale University, New Haven, by Paul Rudolph AIA, New Haven; and BMA Tower, Kansas City, by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Chicago.

AWARDS OF MERIT were present to the Memphis Metropolitan Airport, by Mann & Harrover, Memphis; Temple Street Parking Garage, New Haven, by Paul Rudolph AIA, New Haven; Headquarters, Research and Production Laboratory for Molecular Electronics Division, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Anne Arundel County, Md., by Vincent G. Kling FAIA, Philadelphia; Horizon House, Fort Lee, N. J., by Kelly & Gruzen, New York City; St. Francis Square Western Addition Redevelopment Area, San Francisco, by Marquis and Stoller, San Francisco; Constitution Plaza, Hartford, by Charles DuBose FAIA, Charles DuBose and Emery Roth & Sons, Associated Architects, Charles DuBose and Curtis and Davis, Associated Architects, Fulmer and Bowers, Kahn and Jacobs, and Carson, Lundin & Shaw; Carmel Valley Manor, Carmel Valley, Calif., by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, San Francisco; Assembly Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, by Harrison & Abramovitz, New York City; Case Study House No. 25 for Arts and Architecture Magazine, Long Beach, Calif., by Killingsworth, Brady, Smith & Associates, Long Beach; Ray Favata Residence, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., by George Nemeny AIA, New York City; Plant for Helen Whiting, Inc., Pleasantville, N. Y., by Ulrich Franzen AIA, New York City; and Central Plaza Development, Canton, Ohio, by Tarapata-MacMahon Assoc., Inc., Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

A team of architects and city planners appointed by the Institute returned June 14 from Alaska following a week-long survey of the state's earthquake-damaged cities and towns. The eight-man team expects to offer a number of recommendations on how these communities can be rebuilt through sound urban design techniques and architectural practices.

The survey was conducted under the auspices of the Federal Reconstruction & Development Planning Commission for Alaska. Appointment of the group came after Institute President J. Roy Carroll Jr., FAIA, offered the services of AIA to President Johnson and the Commission, which is chaired by Senator Clinton P. Anderson (D.-N.M.). Each member was selected for his outstanding achievements in one or more of these fields: industrial architecture, building codes and safety, earthquake construction, urban design, transportation, and building materials.

Members of the team are William H. Knowles AIA, San Francisco, chairman; Wm. Glenn Balch FAIA, Los Angeles; Charles A. Blessing FAIA, Detroit; Kenneth W. Brooks AIA, Spokane, Wash.; Craig A. Harmon AIA, Seattle; Herman Charles Light FAIA, Los Angeles; Stephen H. Richardson AIA, Seattle; and Paul D. Spreiregen AIA, head of the Institute's Urban Design Project.

The survey was conducted in cooperation with members of the Alaska Chapter AIA, and with a team of engineers representing the Engineers Joint Council. Alaska members of the Institute already have been involved in considerable survey work.

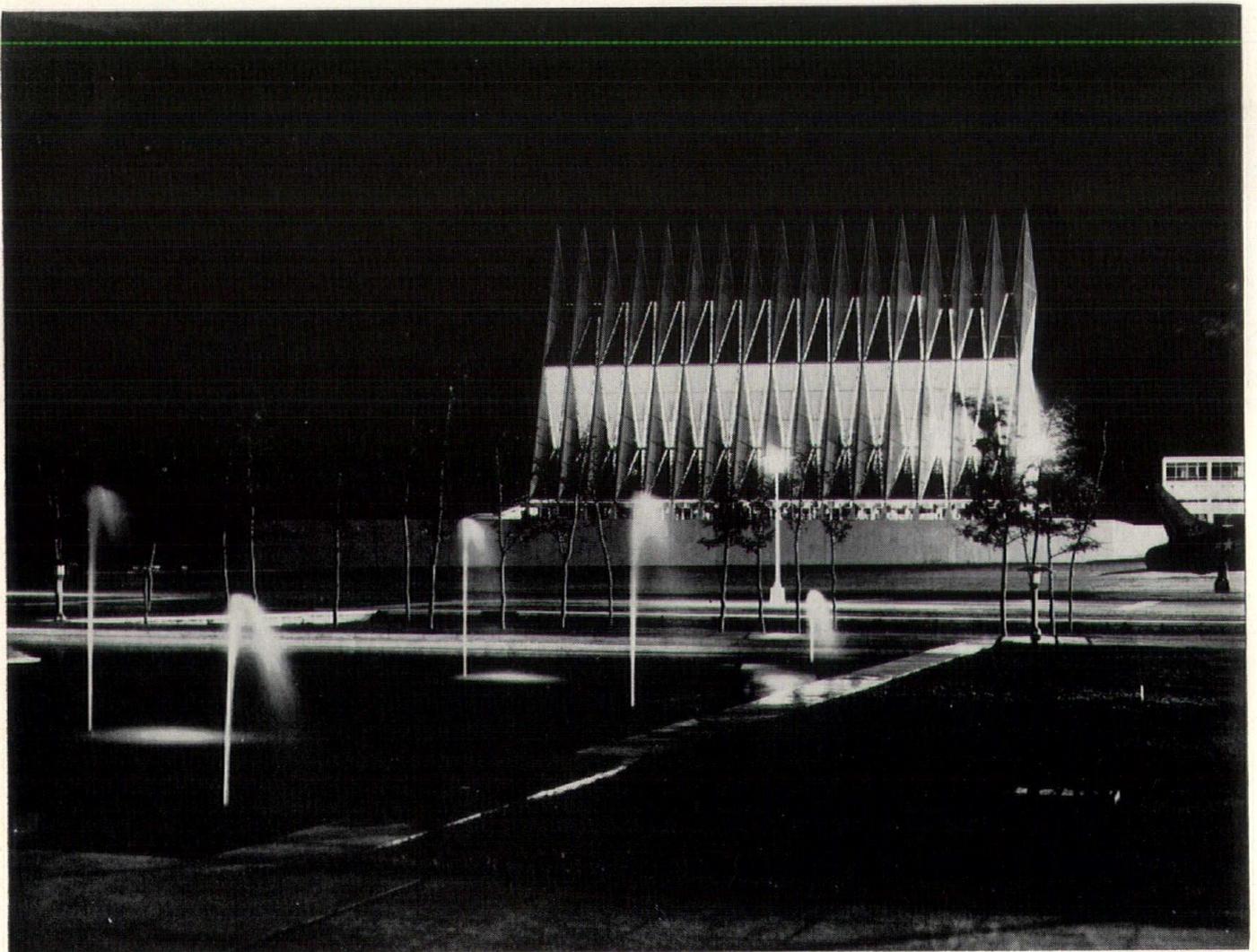
Melvin C. Myers and Richard R. Walters have been named branch managers at U.S. Plywood's Indianapolis and South Bend, Indiana sales offices, respectively. Mr. Myers, former branch manger at the company's South Bend operation, replaces Howard D. Deardorff who will retire.

Mr. Myers joined the company in 1948 as a salesman at Indianapolis, was promoted to branch manager at the company's South Bend operation, became branch manager at South Bend.

Filling Mr. Myers' former position of branch manager is Richard R. Walters. Mr. Walters joined U.S. Plywood as a sales trainee in 1958. Since then he has served in various selling and management positions at the South Bend sales office.

Reynolds Award
Presented to
Air Force Chapel

10
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Europe, and reflecting in its silhouetted structural forms the mountains of its background, is uniquely appropriate to this very special problem of a chapel for the United States Air Force Academy."

The Award was presented on June 16 at The American Institute of Architects national convention in St. Louis by J. Roy Carroll, Jr., FAIA, president of the Institute and A. H. Williams, Jr., vice-president of Reynolds Metals Company. The sculpture presented Mr. Netsch was created by Leonard Baskin of Smith College. It is an aluminum plaque entitled "Standing Birdman."

The honored architect is general partner in charge of design for the Chicago office of his firm. A 1943 graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, his major works in addition to the Air Force Academy include the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, Pittsburgh; U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif.; New York Life Insurance Company's Lake Meadows Apartments and Club Building, Chicago; Grinnell College Library, Grinnell, Iowa; and the campus planning and individual buildings at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. He is a member of the Metropolitan Planning & Housing Council of Chicago, and is active in various architectural education groups.

The Award selection was made by a jury consisting of chairman Hans Maurer, of Munich, Germany, recipient of the 1963 Reynolds Award; Dahlen Ritchey, AIA, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Robert M. Little, FAIA, of Miami, Florida, and George F. Pierce, Jr., FAIA, of Houston, Texas. A fifth juror, Mario Ciampi, FAIA, of San Francisco, was unable to attend the jury review.

The 1964 Award was the second to go to an American architectural group. In 1961 it was conferred on St. Louis architects Joseph D. Murphy, FAIA, and Eugene J. Mackey, AIA, for design of the Climatron, a display greenhouse in the Missouri Botanical Garden. Other winners have been from Germany, France, Switzerland, Australia, Belgium and Spain.

The R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award was established in 1957 by Reynolds Metals Company as a memorial to its founder.

The U.S. Air Force Academy Chapel, center of a wordy controversy over modern design when first proposed a decade ago, has brought one of architecture's top accolades to its designer.

The American Institute of Architects announced that the 1964 eighth annual R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award will go to Skidmore, Owings & Merrill for design of the Chapel. Partner in charge and designer was Walter A. Netsch, Jr., AIA, of the firm's Chicago office. His design assistant for the project was Ralph P. Youngren, AIA.

Largest in architecture, the R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award annually brings \$25,000 and an original sculpture to the recipient chosen by a jury of architects selected by the AIA. The Award is conferred for distinguished achievement in architecture with significant use of aluminum.

Famed for its series of 17 gleaming aluminum spires, the U.S. Air Force Academy Chapel in Colorado Springs, Colorado, became a national landmark even before its completion and dedication last September. The spires, rising 150 feet to dominate the flat buildings of the Academy campus, are formed by 100 tetrahedrons made up of steel pipe frames clad inside and out with aluminum. Between the tetrahedrons run continuous strips of stained glass, designed in Chartres, which diffuse glowing colors into the chapel. The spires are anchored to concrete abutments.

The Chapel provides separate worship facilities for three major faiths. A protestant chapel, on the upper level, seats 900 persons. On the lower level, a Catholic chapel accommodates 500, and a Jewish chapel, 100.

Once criticized for its departure from the traditional, the Chapel won increasing praise as it neared completion. With its machined materials strongly symbolic of the air age, it is widely viewed in design and art circles as a compelling architectural expression of modern man's desire to worship. Its total impression is somewhat reminiscent of a Gothic cathedral.

The AIA Jury Report stated: "The light, airy feeling of this beautiful soaring structure, so appropriately placed in the center of a complex of related buildings, dominating its environment in a manner similar to the cathedrals in villages of

Octagon Competition Finalists Chosen

Six architectural firms have been selected to compete in the final stage of a national competition for the design of a new headquarters building for The American Institute of Architects.

The finalists, selected from among 221 submissions, are:

Donald Barthelme, FAIA, 11 Wynden Drive, Houston 27, Texas.

Jean Labatut, FAIA, and Carr Bolton Abernethy, 346 Snowden Lane, Box 215, Princeton, New Jersey.

C. Julian Oberwarth, FAIA, C. Julian Oberwarth & Associates (Milton Thompson, associate in charge), 323 Shelby Street, Frankfort, Kentucky. (Mr. Oberwarth is an Honorary Associate Member of the Indiana Society of Architects.

Mitchell/Giurgola, Associates (Ehrman B. Mitchell, Jr., AIA and Romaldo Giurgola, AIA), 1727 Delancey Place, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

I. M. Pei & Associates (participating designers: Ieoh Ming Pei, FAIA; Henry N. Cobb, AIA, Araldo A. Cossutta, AIA; James I. Freed and Theodore J. Musho), 385 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York.

The Perkins & Will Partnership (participat-

ing designers: Saul Klbinow, Mozhan Khadem, Phillip A. Kupritz and John Holton), 1136 Pratt Avenue, Chicago 26, Illinois.

Selections were made by a jury composed of Hugh Stubbins, FAIA, of Cambridge, Mass., chairman; Edward Larrabee Barnes, AIA, of New York City; J. Roy Carroll, Jr., FAIA, of Philadelphia; O'Neil Ford, FAIA, of San Antonio; and John Carl Warnecke, FAIA of San Francisco. A. Stanley McGaughan, AIA, of Washington, D.C., is the professional advisor.

Each of the six finalists will receive a \$5,000 cash award. The author of the design selected as the winner in the final stage will be employed as the architect for the project. The winner will be announced November 2, at which time all the competing designs will be revealed.

The two-stage competition was open to all corporate members or firms of members of the national professional organization. It calls for "the creation of a design for a new National Headquarters Building that will satisfy both physical and spiritual functions — 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."

The new AIA Headquarters Building and the Octagon House will share the same site — roughly triangular in shape — separated by a garden which adjoins the rear of the Octagon House. The Institute's present headquarters building, which now occupies the rear portion of the site, will be demolished to make room for the new structure.

The Octagon House is a historic structure owned by The American Institute of Architects. Completed in 1799 as a town house, it served as the temporary White House for James and Dolly Madison after the British burned the President's Mansion during the War of 1812. The Treaty of Ghent, establishing peace with Great Britain, was signed at the Octagon by President Madison. The Georgian-style building was designated a Registered National Historic Landmark in 1961.

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The theme of your conference, for which I am supposed to strike the keynote, is "The City Visible and Invisible." Yet the title given my address in the program seems to be "Law and Justice" in the city. To complicate matters further, a delegation from your number, whom I greatly respect, has asked me to talk about the importance of having lawyers, politicians, "city fathers" in general, cooperate with the architectural profession.

I find this triple assignment less confusing than stimulating, and welcome the opportunity to discuss these matters with you.

Last week at our McDonnell Planetarium, across the street in Forest Park, I saw a demonstration entitled "The Stars in the Year 2164." Around the edge of the celestial dome was someone's conception of what St. Louis would look like 200 years from now.

Well, to my unpracticed eye, the heavens looked exactly as they do today, and I thought comfortably of Meredith's lines,

"Around the ancient track marched,
rank on rank,
The army of unalterable law."

But the earth — the city visible — was something else again. The arch just now rising on the riverfront had been, indeed, reduced to a croquet wicket. All about were strange towering structures, as if Cape Canaveral — Cape Kennedy — grown to monstrous size, had set the pattern for the gargantuan dwellings of the future. The only other things visible were endless speedways and monorails.

I don't know who drew these pictures. I don't believe an architect did, or a city planner, or an urban designer. But I do think that the artist could be right — if the architects and planners and designers let him be right. The city visible reflects the values of the people: and if no one takes the lead in defining the values that make urban life worth living, and in translating them into physical form, then cities will be shaped by the individual concerns of the few who hold the reins of power — who may or may not give even a passing thought to the comfort of other people, or have any vision of their city as a place where noble aspirations can be fulfilled.

So that's the challenge to you who are assembled here today — and your successors, I suppose for the next 200 years. Think about the values that a city can express. Do more than think. Act. If you believe that the old-time friendly neighborhood is worth preserving, act to preserve it. If, deep in your bones, you understand that man is a creature not of concrete but of earth, see to it that the dwellers in the city can feel, too, the touch of the revivifying wilderness.

"Law and Justice"

Professional Program Keynote

Address, AIA Convention,

by Thomas H. Eliot, Chancellor,

Washington University

If you realize that the persistent pursuit of amusement is the surest road to deathly boredom, insist that the metropolis be dotted with centers for participators, not just spectators. If there is something finer in the inner-directed man than in the dependent follower of the crowd, provide for the individual's solitude in the midst of millions. Dream of splendor and act to make that dream come true.

Is this **your** task? I think it is, although not yours alone. The aspect of the city, and hence its atmosphere, is in good part created by the architects, by the individual buildings designed or not designed by architects. (Look at the drab rooftops of new industrial suburbs, a thousand little ranch houses all in a row: it takes a brave man to overcome, there, the compulsion drearily to conform and mindlessly to escape to the television set each night). Individual buildings count — and so does the way in which they are organized and linked. All of this is, or should be, within the architects' purview. As Dean Passonneau has said: "To think of architecture as the forming of spaces as well as the forming of solids directs our attention to the activities that spaces contain and that, to a large extent, shapes spaces . . . Architecture does not stop at the building line . . . a building is not isolated from its surroundings . . . there is an architecture of interior spaces and an architecture of exterior spaces, an architecture of rooms, of groups of rooms, of paths, of plazas, an architecture of cities. . . ."

The selection of values is an individual matter, and mostly I leave it to you — though my own scheme is not wholly invisible. I am going to stress two basic values, however, because I've been told to: law and justice. And particularly, though I am certainly no modern Socrates, I would discuss with you **justice** in the twentieth-century city. Legal justice, political justice, economic justice, social justice.

You know, if there is one concept that is common to practically all of us, it is the concept of

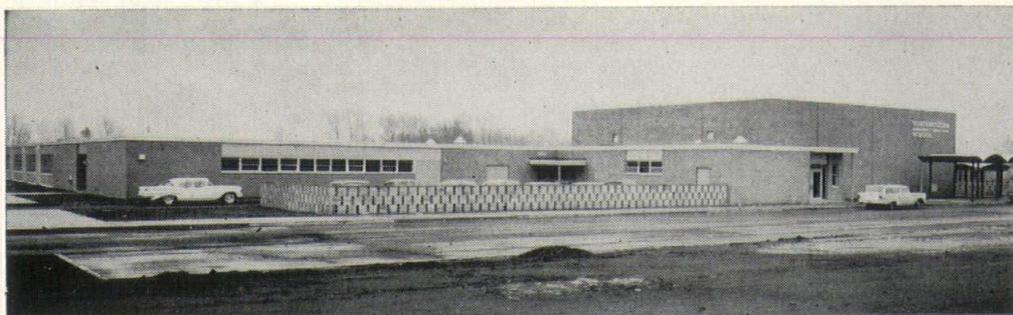
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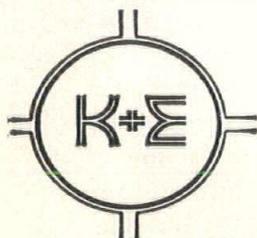
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fairness. Somehow we know without being told that it's unfair to change the rules in the middle of the game. Almost instinctively we resent one man being punished for a crime while his fellow criminal goes free. Individually we ourselves stray at times from this narrow path, but we solace ourselves with the notion that justice will be done — if not by ourselves, at least by our public instruments of justice, the police and the courts of law. This notion is not always valid. Yet we must make it valid, if only because our personal security depends on its validity.

We cannot live confidently in cities where the police and the judges are corrupt. Too often, too many of us live in just such cities. The New York County sheriff's "little tin box," with \$400,000 stashed away in it, came to light thirty-odd years ago, it is true: but are we sure that there are no other little tin boxes, now, in other cities? Judges, in most of the country, are elected — elected by people who have no practical way of finding out whether they are fair and just or not. For most of us the judicial process is an esoteric mystery. It is not suited to the ordinary electoral process.

For some of its courts, Missouri led the way some years ago, by devising a system of, in effect, life tenure subject to recurrent opportunities for the voters to express their disapproval. This takes the judiciary — or at least a part of it — out of the realm of partisan politics and election contests. The system should be extended here and copied elsewhere.

But as long as it's not extended and copied, courts, like law enforcement, are in politics. This brings me to "political justice," by which in this context I mean two things: the fairness of city government, and the equal right of all citizens to participate in it.

The two may be linked more closely than we realize. I well remember a discussion a few years ago with a young Harvard law student from Georgia. He told me that he had been shocked and stunned when Governor Arnall, by executive order, abolished the poll tax in Georgia. At the next election, he said, "I worked at the polls. Down from the hills came the sharecroppers. They were uneducated, sick scarecrows. They'd never seen ten dollars. They didn't know anything. At first I was just horrified at the idea of their voting. And then I suddenly realized — maybe it's just **because** they've never been allowed to vote that they are today so ignorant and so miserable."

Fortunately the Constitution now outlaws the unfair poll tax. Fortunately, the Supreme Court has held that it also forbids unfair discrimination against voters in the cities, in the allotment of legislative seats. Yet still today,

wherever for no proper reason the vote guaranteed by law is denied in fact, political injustice prevails. And where there is no political justice, economic justice is missing too.

It takes more than votes or laws, of course, to make a city a center of economic justice. They help. But equal employment opportunity must depend **more** on the patient persistence of those who love justice and who hold with Jefferson that all men are created equal. You architects, in your professional life, are well aware of this. Are the contractors, with whom you must deal so intimately, firmly dedicated to this proposition? I know some who are. Are the building trades unions? Some, yes: some, it would seem, are not. Yet we cannot have safe and prosperous and healthy cities if we do not have equal job opportunities for all, regardless of color.

The color line in employment, or rather its elimination, is certainly not the sole responsibility of employers or unions. There are thousands — millions, perhaps — or urban dwellers unqualified for the jobs that are open: unqualified by lack of education, lack of technical training, even by lack of purpose and desire. This is the fruit of more than two centuries of **social** injustice. We can blame our ancestors for it if we like, but blaming them won't make our cities healthy and prosperous and safe today and tomorrow. Where young, strong, very poor, ill-educated men roam the streets, denied a chance or scornfully yet understandably denying themselves a chance, the peace, property, and lives of the people are in danger. Surely in our cities, social justice is the price of safety.

More important still, it is a measure of our own pride in our community.

Architects, almost by definition I should think, must have pride in the buildings they design. Life wouldn't be any fun, otherwise. And in an urban age few buildings can stand alone. Have you seen the beautiful Le Corbusier structure in Cambridge? You hardly **can** see it, until you're inside it, for there is no space around it. Inevitably the setting, the city block, the community, must come within the compass of your professional pride.

What, then, is your community role? Is it not to define your values — beauty perhaps, and fulfillment and justice — and to work to make them real? If so, how do you go about making them real?

You don't make the decisions. No President was an architect except Jefferson, and he had no license to practice. As far as I know there are no architects in **Congress**; after seeing the new House Office Building that is named for Sam Rayburn, some carping critics have wondered

whether there are any architects in Washington. No mayor of a great city is an architect. The nearest approach to it, I guess, is the former professor of engineering at Washington University who has been the excellent Mayor of St. Louis for the last eleven years. And I'm not urging you, particularly, to run for the City Council or the Board of Alderman.

You can **influence** decisions. Seldom if ever can you do this alone. In this urban age you need with you the social worker, the sociologist, the political scientist, the engineer, the economist. It has been said that the planner is the synthesizer of the ideas of all these specialists. I doubt this. The planner is not super man. He is a specialist too. The synthesis must be achieved by the laymen, the men with political power, the decision-makers with governmental authority. Who those laymen are depends in part on you.

I mentioned the suggestion that was made to me, that I should talk about the desirability of having the "city fathers" cooperate with the architectural profession. Well, cooperation is a two-way street. I'm not talking to aldermen, but to architects and I'm suggesting that your profession can make a greater place for itself, in the predominantly urban America of the present and future, if you who practice it are ready and able to work with the "city fathers."

Modern government is itself a highly technical process. The ruling of large cities is not for amateurs. It needs the specialist. At the top it needs the combined professional talents of administration and politics. But for successful government, the administrator-politician must call constantly upon the talents of other technicians, professionals, and specialists.

Will you be among them? That will depend on your readiness for involvement — your capacity to work fruitfully with other social scientists and to understand the rules of city government. These include federal statutes, state laws, and local ordinances. They include, too, the norms of political behavior. Your effectiveness, finally, will depend on the depth of your concern for what your city looks like and for whether it shall be the home of a just society.

Make no little plans — but make them practical. Stay within the bounds of economic reality and political possibility. The latter are broader than you may think. How broad they are — how splendid a dream can become reality — can be for you to determine — by the depth of your sense of civic duty, by your skill and devotion to the great tasks of ennobling the physical form and political life of the city, by your dedication to the invisible ideal of justice.

PC Officers Elected

New officers for the Indianapolis Chapter of Producers' Council, Inc., are:

Eric Moore, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Indianapolis, president.

Richard W. Finn, Hydraulic Press Brick Co., Brooklyn, first vice-president.

Robert E. Dietrick, Inland Steel Products Co., Indianapolis, second vice-president.

Milton L. Brummer, Rohm & Haas Company, Indianapolis, secretary.

Henry Stearns, Anning - Johnson Company, Indianapolis, treasurer.

The new officers officially took office July 1st for the 1964-65 fiscal year.

CSI Officers Elected

Mr. Joseph J. McGuire, of Lennox, Matthews, Simmons and Ford, Inc., Indianapolis architects-engineers, has been elected president of the Indianapolis Chapter, Construction Specification Institute, succeeding Mr. Fran E. Schroeder, AIA, an Indianapolis architect.

Mr. McGuire is specification writer for LMS&F, and is an associate member of the Indiana Society of Architects.

Other officers for the new fiscal year are:

Max D. Boots, Reid, Quebe & Thompson, vice-president.

William V. Coy, Seward Sales Corp., secretary.

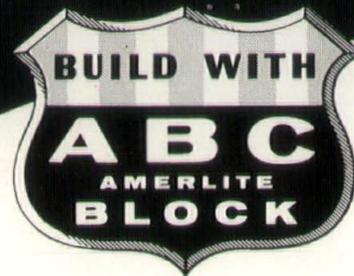
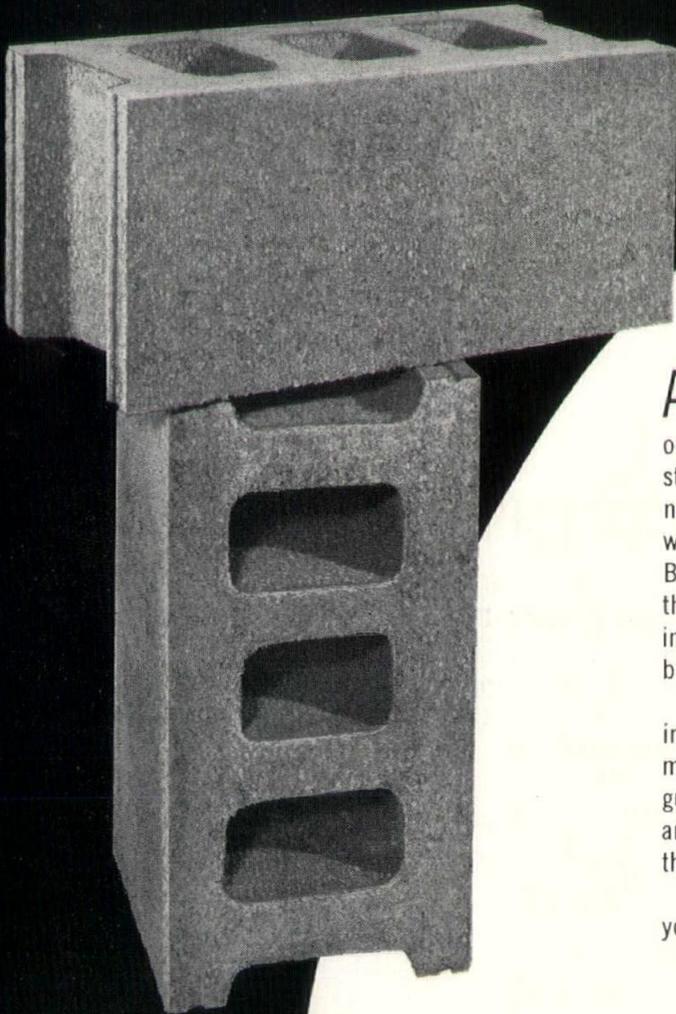
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Retiring CSI President Fran E. Schroeder formally turns the local Chapter's Charter over to incoming President Joseph McGuire.

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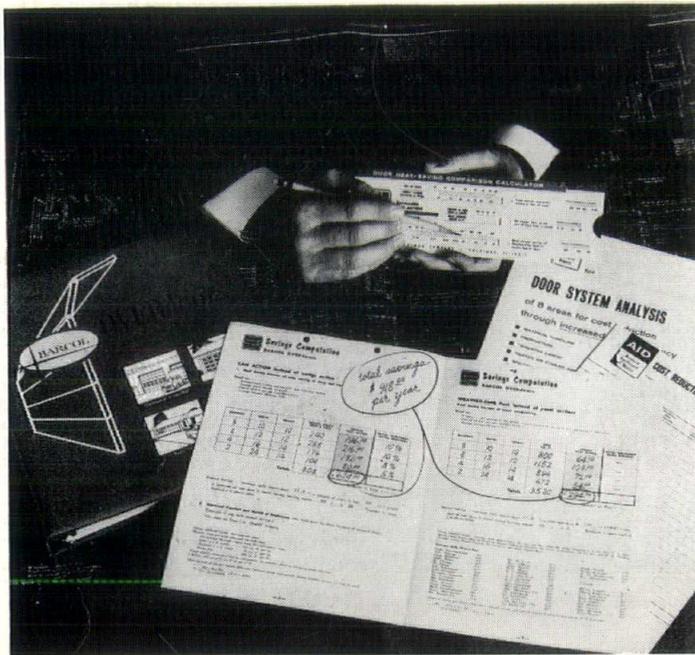
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