

Beauty and the budget get together in this all-concrete school

The Avocado Elementary School in Homestead, Florida, demonstrates again the advantages of concrete in even a small size plant.*

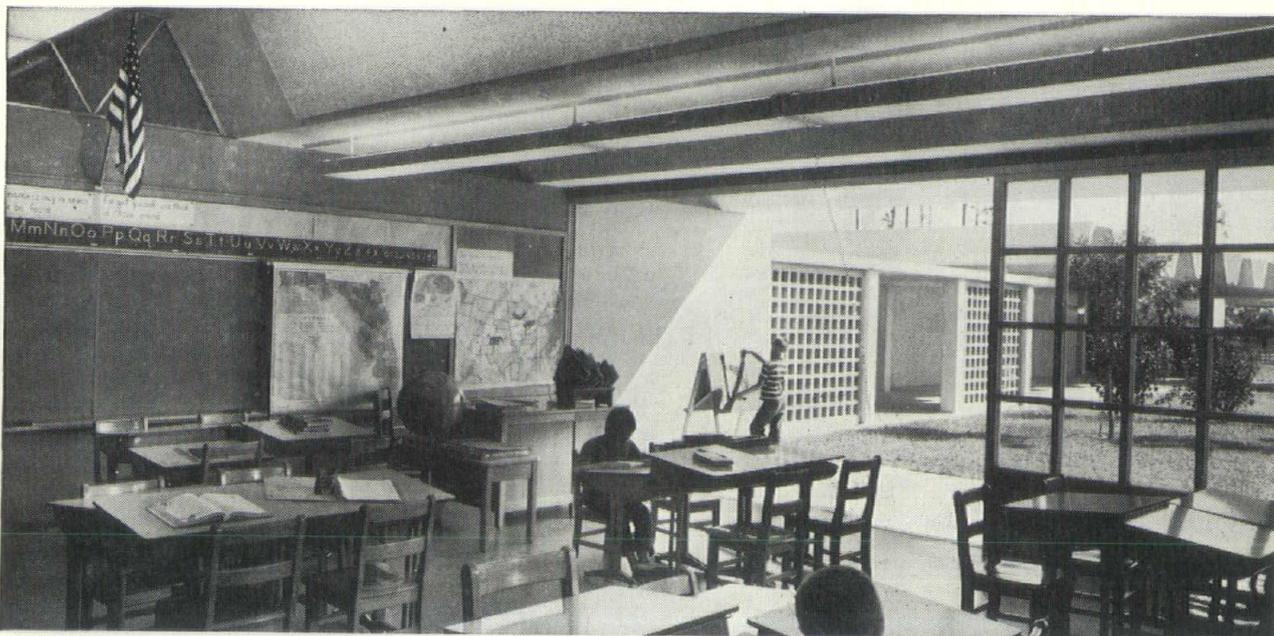
The structure is striking, yet tastefully modern . . . with 22 classrooms, cafetorium, library and administrative spaces. For 35,210 square feet, the bid price was \$398,390, or \$11.32 per square foot.

The precast concrete folded plate roof, supported on prestressed columns of concrete, provided not only an outstanding design feature, but brought important economy. Walls are concrete masonry, stuccoed on the exterior, plastered inside for decorative effect. And included in the modest cost is the elegance of terrazzo floors in the cafetorium.

For school boards seeking, at realistic cost, esthetically pleasing facilities that are also durable, firesafe and easy to maintain, concrete offers the ideal solution. **Portland Cement Association**

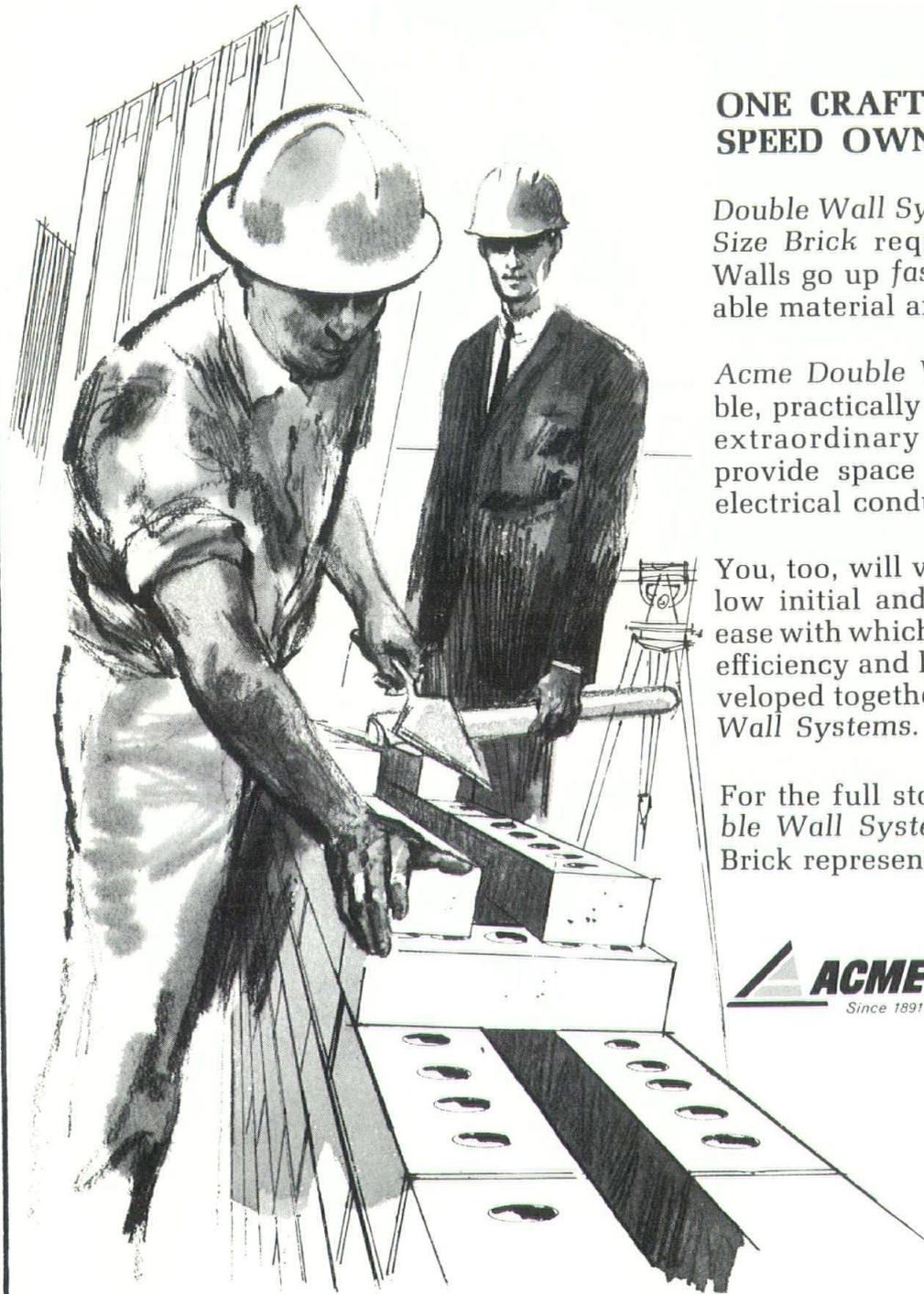
611 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

An organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete, made possible by the financial support of most competing cement manufacturers in the United States and Canada



Typical classroom, Avocado Elementary School with adjacent "patio" class space. Architect: Robert B. Browne, Miami; George F. Reed, Associate, Miami. Structural Engineer: Walter C. Harry & Associates, Fort Lauderdale. Contractor: Stobbs Brothers Construction Company, Miami. Owner: Dade County Board of Public Instruction.

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EDITORIAL

Let me introduce you to the new LAA Executive Director; Mr. Dick Thevenot, (the t is silent). Thevenot is a product of Cottonport High School and the LSU Journalism School. His first post-university job was that of public relations director of the United Givers Fund of Greater Baton Rouge. He was my immediate successor in that post.

He then became a fund raiser for the Volunteers of America until he accepted his current position as Public Affairs Manager of the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce. In that capacity, he has also been charged with co-ordinating the Chamber's governmental efforts.

His liberal arts, journalism education, and experience, qualify him well for the predominant communication's facet of the LAA position. Thevenot's fascination with Louisiana government and politics will serve the Association's interest in the legislature and in the ever expanding liaison with the multitude of agencies, bureaus and commissions.

Your new man was born in Texas, but was reared in Cajun Avoyelles Parish. While he speaks no French, his attitude is that of a Frenchman.

Take good care of him — he's just a country boy, too.

God speed, Dick. The best to LAA.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER LOOKS AT ARCHITECTS

By William J. LeBlanc

A native of Donaldsonville, Louisiana, Mr. LeBlanc has spent most of the past 17 years working with Architects. He is presently with W. B. Martin, Mechanical Engineers of Baton Rouge.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER LOOKS AT ARCHITECTS—and well he should, for in these fast moving times, the engineer's future is more and more irrevocably involved with architects. It behooves architects no less, to look at this relationship. We must have a full measure of awareness of the new responsibilities and opportunities for architects and engineers in our time. And these responsibilities and opportunities are closely tied to mutual cooperation and understanding in a special way.

Most Louisiana towns and cities have buildings built by government agencies during the thirties. Many of us have seen the plans for these buildings and we know how they were constructed. One has to search the plans diligently to see anything resembling mechanical systems. Perhaps a little block in each room can be seen or sometimes only a note such as 250 e.d.r. It was not uncommon in that decade for some of these buildings to be completely erected and then the steam fitters called in. The fitters, not without some measure of engineering talent, put in an oversized boiler, and installed it in a basement equipment room which was itself greatly oversized. They ran great pipes all thru the crawl space. They cut floors and walls to run pipes to steam radiators in each room. Usually these systems were simple one pipe gravity systems. If you wanted heat you had to know it an hour and a half ahead of time, and you had to want it everywhere or not at all. It was a great deal better than fireplace heating. Today most of these systems have been converted to something else or have had varying degrees of control and refinement added.

The years following this era saw the beginnings of the specific function of consulting engineering for architects. They began taking shape in the larger cities in our area, notably New Orleans and Houston, consulting engineering firms of considerable prestige oriented toward design of mechanical systems for buildings. No doubt great impetus was given to this movement by the fact that universal air conditioning was fast becoming a reality. First the theaters, then the department stores, and then the hotels, were having air conditioning systems designed and installed. This was something for which few owners dared trust a steam fitter's "practical" engineering.

However, even as recently as the late forties, when we were still taking our engineering courses at L.S.U., the function of consulting engineering in mechanical work in Baton Rouge was still being served by New Orleans and Houston firms. From the late forties to the present time, the importance of engineered systems in buildings has grown by leaps and bounds. In buildings being drawn and built today, engineered systems constitute close to one-half the dollar volume of the buildings. Air conditioning, bigger and better and more universal and with more sophisticated controls, has been, of course, the largest single reason for this. And air conditioning systems are designed by mechanical engineers.

So the evolution of our two professions has brought a combined effort where before there was no association. We are strange bedfellows perhaps, but this common bed is ours nonetheless.

In the practice of engineering for architects an engineer finds himself, in a sense, outside of his breed. The essence of an engineer's business is to predict the performance, or the result of a given set of physical phenomena. If we engineers are what we claim to be, we can predict that a certain size sub-structure and superstructure will support all foreseeable loads on a bridge. We can guarantee that a particular power transmission system and size is most economical and adequate to handle given lighting and power

loads. We can predict that a given air conditioning system will maintain desired room temperature, humidity, and air movement, in any part of a proposed building. If we are what we claim to be, we can predict these things before a move is made toward construction of them, and our predictions will be true.

The essence of an architect's business is something else. Yet it seems to this engineer that there are obvious similarities. Indeed the ability to predict must be involved in an architect's work as in an engineer's work. For I know that many times I have seen architectural plans presenting what seemed to me most outlandish forms, spaces and colors, only to see the construction develop into a delightful, fresh, and functional building.

The work of architects and engineers in many areas must be similar. The engineer's selection of lighting or plumbing fixtures must take him into the area of aesthetic predictions. The architect's design of gutter and downspout systems must take him into the area or at least the fringe of pure engineering predictions. That is to say, he must be able to know, from criteria based on mathematical formulae and, or proven experimental data, that the gutters and downspouts will not overflow as long as a specified amount of rainfall is not exceeded.

And yet for all the similarity, we know that there are striking differences in the work of architects and engineers, and specifically, mechanical engineers. The things that we design only have worth because they do what we say they will do. In contrast, the things that you architects design have worth by their very existence. To use more accurate and professional terms, you architects deal in statics, while we mechanical engineers deal in dynamics. When the architect's design becomes a completed work, it's there. When the mechanical engineer's design becomes a completed work, it's as though it is not even there until it is turned on. Then it is worse than nothing unless it works.

It is in this vast difference in concepts between statics and dynamics that most of the problems arise in the working relationship between architects and engineers. We might even say that in the area of dynamics, the architect runs head on into the greatest potential for serious problems in his building. For example, water hammer, sweating, leaking, overheating or overcooling, underheating or undercooling, rattling, banging, smoking, burning, drying out, blowing up — all these are potential problems of dynamics, particularly the thermodynamics of heating and air conditioning.

If you architects and we engineers are to function properly, we must be used properly. And since the control of the project lies with you, the architect, then the power to properly use or abuse the architectural and engineering functions lies with you. Are you alert to this responsibility and equipped to assume it? We engineers see examples both positive and negative. The following example is based on an actual project and shows how good procedure can easily be negated if the responsible parties are not constantly alert.

We were engaged as mechanical engineers by a firm of highly competent and respected architects on a very interesting project. The project called for extensive renovation of a sizable business place. One of the requirements was that public use of the building would continue during the renovations. The design and construction had to be planned so that some portions of the building could be used while others

were being worked on, with utilities and heating and air conditioning being maintained in proper sequence.

Of necessity, the backbone of the construction schedule was written around the heavy air conditioning equipment and the electrical services to them. The architect very wisely assigned the writing of the procedural timetable to the mechanical engineers. Afterwards, the architect set up the general contractors work around the mechanical program. After much hard and careful work on everyone's part, the plans and specifications were completed in accordance with the design and construction timetable.

Bidding could take place in time enough to have construction start when we planned and all parts of the construction schedule could fall into place chronologically. There would only be a few areas where temporary heat would be required in a very simple manner. Temporary air conditioning would not be required, and the old air conditioning service would be maintained under difficulty for only a short time. But, alas, the job was bid at a figure above the available funds.

We had no immediate word from the architect as to what would be done. Later we were told the job might be redone. Days, weeks, eventually months went by. One day we found out that the project had been signed. Nothing had been done to revise the schedule of work, utility interruptions, temporary heat, etc. And now it was simply no longer applicable because the seasons were backwards. As a result, architects, owners, general contractors, mechanical and electrical contractors were all in a continuous state of angry turmoil from beginning to end on the job. The owner's business was interrupted much longer than he anticipated. The contractors' time on the job was longer than they figured. Instead of temporary heat being needed, temporary air conditioning was needed, with the attendant large electrical loads. There was no way for the procedural timetable to make any sense, but there it was. The mechanical engineer knew the full significance of the timetable and how the progress of the work had to be related to the seasons, probably better than anyone. Yet he somehow failed to keep the architect sufficiently aware of this, or the architect somehow neglected to follow through in having the engineer call the shots on the timetable. Very possibly the owner was exerting pressure for haste. Whatever the cause, it certainly could have been avoided with a closer understanding and cooperation among the owner, architect and engineer, and all would have saved time, money and trouble.

But as the old saying goes, you are buying and we engineers are selling. We speak when asked to speak, and you can ask often or not at all.

You are in the driver's seat and so you have the power to heed or ignore your engineers. There are tendencies among some of you to heed the pleasant and disbelieve the unpleasant. We have sometimes given space requirements and been told they would be reduced. We have given estimates and been told they were too high. We have even given required apparatus sizes and capacities and been told they were too large. Admittedly, the architect can and should have reasonable ideas of what engineering quantities should be and engineers should graciously take a suggestion that some figure is seemingly out of line. But engineering is worthless if it is subject to arbitrary ideas simply because the power to be arbitrary is there.

The positive alternative is trust. The architect needs a healthy engineering profession. He can do much to upgrade that profession by choosing an engineer he can trust, and trusting the engineer he chooses.

PROFILE OF A FELLOW



SAMUEL G. WEINER

Elected a Fellow in 1950 in recognition of his contributions in design and education.

SAM WEINER attended public schools in Shreveport and graduated from the College of Architecture at the University of Michigan. He attended Atelier Corbett in Gugler, New York, and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris for two years, following which he did graduate work in City and Group planning under the famous late Eliel Saarinen.

Some of his work includes: Bossier High School, Caddo Heights Elementary, the widely acclaimed Shreveport Municipal Incinerator (with Clarence

EDITOR'S NOTE:

While it is the intention of the LOUISIANA ARCHITECT Editorial Advisory Committee to present one Fellow each month, the Weiner brothers were so modest in the amount of material submitted, it was decided that both profiles would be needed to fill the space allotted.

Olschner); the Shreveport Municipal Airport (with E. M. Freeman), and the Marjorie Lyons Playhouse at Centenary College.

Weiner served as a member of the State Board of Architectural Examiners for 15 years. He holds a Certificate of Award for services from the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

His biography is listed in Who's Who in America and Who's Who in Industry in the Southwest.

Mr. Sam has authored "Venetian House and Details."

WILLIAM B. WEINER

Elected to Fellowship in 1961 in recognition of his contribution to design.



BILL WEINER, too, is a product of Shreveport public schools, holds a BS from the University of Michigan, studied in Europe, and did post-graduate work at Columbia University.

His architectural experience includes work with Jones, Roessle, Olschner, and Weiner in Shreveport; Green LaRoche and Dahl of Dallas; and the partnership of Weiner-Morgan and O'Neal since 1958, after being a single principal in his firm from 1933 to 1958. He is licensed in Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and

holds a NCARB Certificate. His services to the Institute includes President of the Shreveport AIA Chapter; Secretary, First Vice President and President of the Louisiana Architects Association, and Chairman of the National AIA Honor Awards Committee.

These are the Weiner brothers — possibly the only brothers in the country who hold the unique distinction of being Fellows of the American Institute of Architects.

THE CHANGING FACE OF BATON ROUGE



By F. E. Shepherd

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of articles on the changing face of Louisiana cities — The welcomed "growths" on B. R. face are described by F. E. Shepherd, reporter for the State Times Newspaper.

Downtown Baton Rouge is undergoing a face-lifting and skyline revision to the tune of about \$43 million.

This figure includes recently-concluded projects, some now under way and others in the process of planning or bid letting. And, it does not include work on the structural steel segment of the \$46 million bridge across the Mississippi River at South Blvd.

The 16 major projects represented in the \$42 million downtown revitalization program are fairly well-balanced. Three involve extensive church work, six (including two federal) deal with new or renovated public buildings, two involve hotels, three are in the field of finance and two are of the commercial office-type buildings.

One of the top projects not yet announced concerns the Istrouma Hotel, condemned several years ago. Reportedly the Capital Bank and Trust Co. plans to purchase the structure and raze the older front section to make way for a new bank at Florida Blvd. and Third Street.

Reportedly the transaction would cover between \$2 and \$3 million.

Although at least four of the 16 projects have already been announced no cost estimates have been made public. Here are the plans for these four projects:

St. James Episcopal church—\$400,000, with work to be completed in about eight or nine months and starting in about 90 days for a new parish hall, social room, kitchen, cafeteria and church day school and offices. It will involve tearing down the present parish house built in the 1850s.

Church Project: St. Joseph's church—about \$750,000, including renovation of the church interior, an administration building, rectory and Catholic information center. Plans call for completion of the work in 1966.

Education Building—This \$8 to \$10 million structure has been approved by the Louisiana Office Building Corp. and the Board of Education has put final stamp of approval on building plans. The structure will be built on that portion of the St. Joseph Prep School tract at North and Fifth Streets not now occupied by classroom buildings. Purchase of the tract by the corporation from the Catholic Diocese of Baton Rouge for \$1,914,000 paved the way for extension of Fourth Street from North St. to Boyd Avenue.

State Building: Archives and records building—this \$2 to \$3 million structure is planned by the Office Building Corp., but has not yet been finally approved. It would be located just north of the Capitol Annex and would house all permanent state records, all state-level retirement systems and the emergency operating center of the Louisiana Civil Defense.

Several buildings have already been completed, or are nearing completion.

The Travel Lodge Motel in the 400 block of Lafayette Street, a \$750,000 structure already open for business; the old Baton Rouge Junior High School at Florida and 10th Street, partly occupied and in the midst of a \$500,000 renovating and remodeling job; Youth Opportunity Center (a federal project) at Lafayette and Laurel Streets, a \$40,000 project already completed; the Cangelosi building on North Blvd. across the street from the old mansion, a \$500,000 private office building project; Citizens Savings and Loan building at Florida and 7th Street, a \$750,000 project under construction.

And, the old State Capitol, neglected for years will soon have a new interior look with a \$430,000 remodeling job approved by the Capital Construction and Improvement Commission.

First Baptist Church—between \$750,000 and \$1 million for a three-story activities and recreation building adjacent to the present church building on the southeast corner of Florida Blvd. and Fifth Street. The project, which will bring the church investment to \$3 million, will begin the latter part of this year and be completed early in 1968. Blakewood and Associates are architects.

Reymond Building—\$1 million for remodeling of the office portion of the building (the store section occupied by Rubinstein's has already been remodeled) for offices for State National Life

(Continued on Page 16)

DOWNTOWN BATON ROUGE DEVELOPMENT — Construction or renovation projects completed, under way or planned (circles) in downtown Baton Rouge point up revitalization of the business district. Major projects shown here represent an investment of some \$42 million in this area of the city. The projects are: (1) Old State Capitol renovation, planned, \$430,000. (2) Youth Opportunity Center, Lafayette and Laurel, completed, \$40,000. (3) Travel Lodge Motor Hotel, 400 block of Lafayette, completed, \$750,000. (4) Istrouma Hotel, reported to be future site of

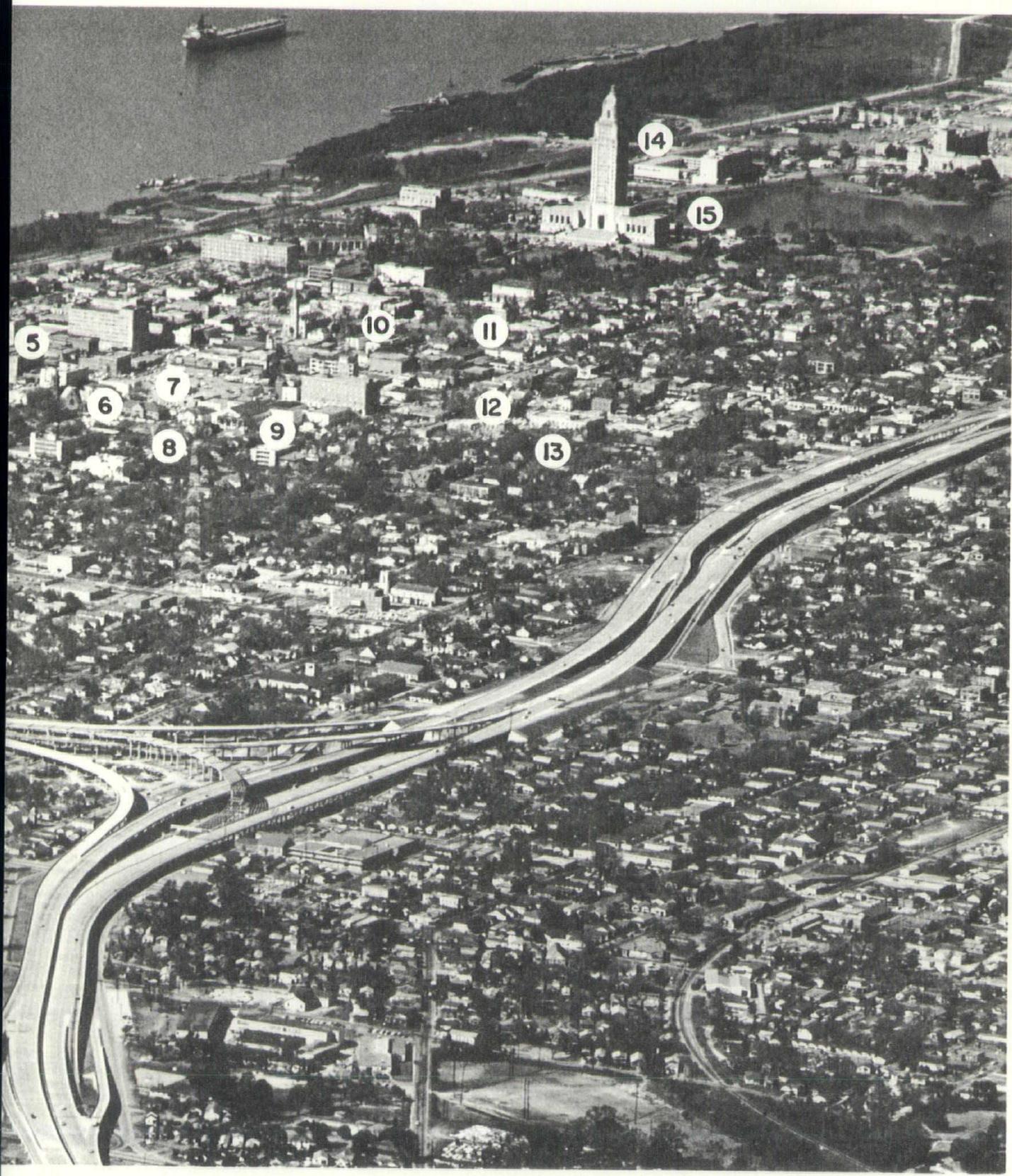
\$2 to \$3 million Capital Bank and Trust Co. (5) Reym Building, Third and Florida, being remodeled at cost \$1 million. (6) St. James Episcopal Church, Convent and Fourth, \$400,000 in new building planned. (7) Louisiana National Bank, Florida and Fourth, \$10 million building under construction. (8) Cangelosi Building, No Blvd., \$500,000, almost complete. (9) First Baptist Church, Convent and Fifth, \$1 million in planned new building to complement church. (10) St. Joseph Catholic Church, Fourth and Main, \$750,000 for planned new parish house.



d other buildings. (11) Education building, North Street and Fifth Street, \$8 to \$10 million home for Department of Education, planned. (12) Citizens Savings and Loan Association, \$750,000 new home under construction, Florida between Seventh St. (13) Federal Building, Florida between 8th and 9th Streets, \$4 million, under construction. (14) Parliament House auditorium and apartment complex, \$8 million between Front St. and Third Street (auditorium under construction). (15) Archives Building, \$2 to \$3 million building planned by state north of Capitol Annex.

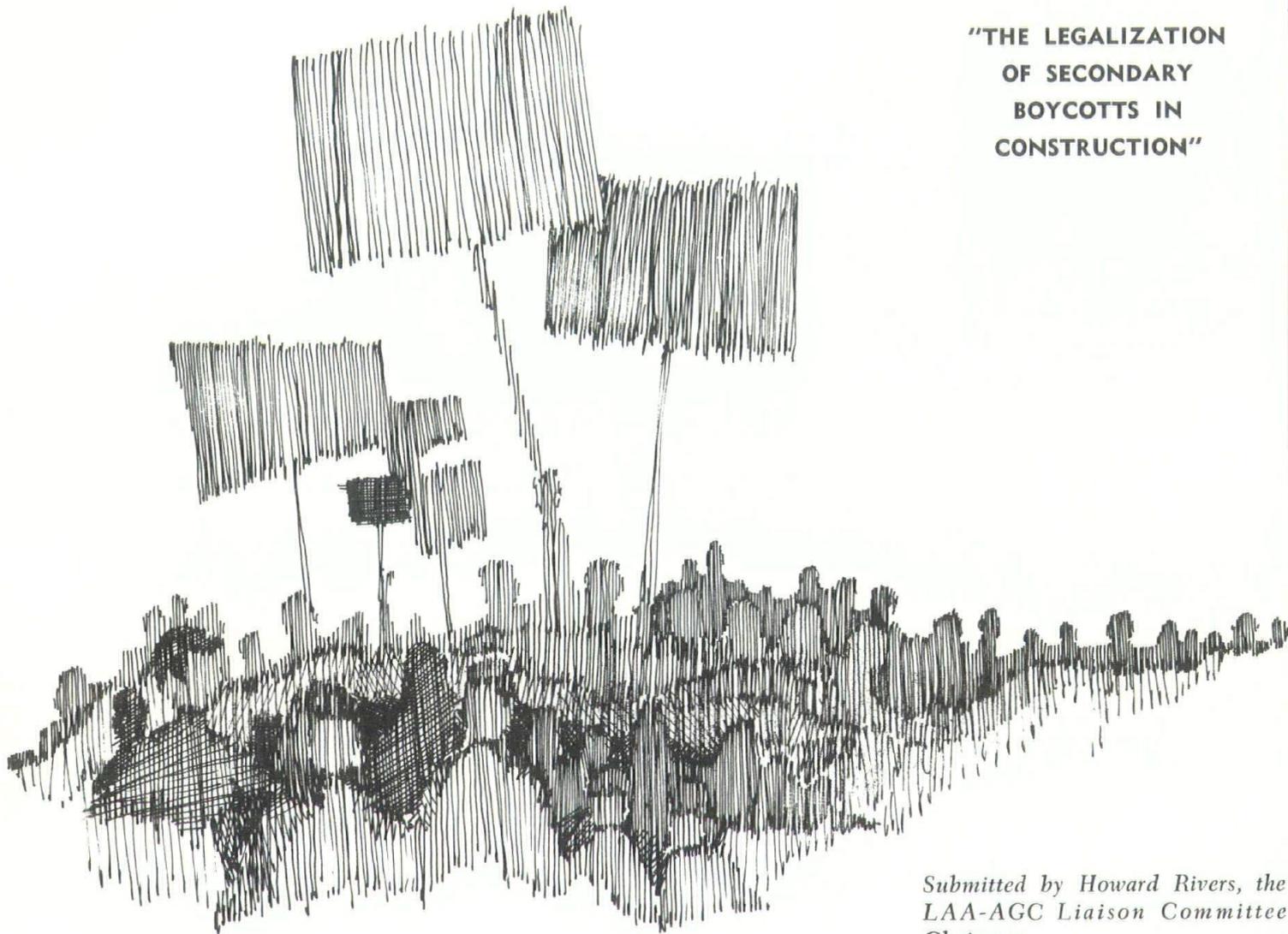
(16) (not shown) - Old Baton Rouge Junior High School, \$500,000 remodeling project under way by City-Parish government for use for government agencies and Court of Appeal. The photo at bottom shows the downtown area, including the interstate system freeway (and the approach to the \$46 million South Blvd. Mississippi River bridge at left).

—Aerial photos by Fred C. Frey, Jr.



Why Every Architect Must Be Opposed To HR 10027

**"THE LEGALIZATION
OF SECONDARY
BOYCOTTS IN
CONSTRUCTION"**



*Submitted by Howard Rivers, the
LAA-AGC Liaison Committee
Chairman.*

INTRODUCTION: The practicing Architect as one of the primary elements in the building field, a major component of the larger construction industry, **must and should be fully informed** of how HR10027 will affect the building industry. This legislation, designed solely to benefit the already too powerful building trades unions, if enacted into law will ultimately have a devastating impact on the entire industry and consequently the economy of the nation. The economic strength of this nation is based on the free enterprise system and

this legislation will be a gigantic step in destroying this system as far as the construction industry is concerned. For a prosperous economy, we must have a quantity of good building — well planned, soundly constructed, economical and aesthetically pleasing. Thus all branches of the building field must and should cooperate to produce buildings worthy of our time and at a reasonable cost. To accomplish these objectives, leaders in the building field (and particularly Architects) should cooperate with all components of the construction industry

to promote wise measures for the general good, and to prevent unwise legislation affecting construction.

Loosely organized as is the building field, it achieves unity, not by the domination of huge corporations or special legislation designed to benefit powerful building trades unions, but rather by the willing pursuit of a common objective by all of those engaged in any of the branches.

The legalizing of secondary boycotts at construction sites would destroy this freedom, create strife, increase the cost of construction and in general work to the detriment of the public. With the loss of individuality, unity of action and the attainment of the common objective will be impossible and lead to complete misunderstanding between all components of the construction industry.

SITUS PICKETING: The Taft-Hartley Act, as amended by Landrum Griffin Act presently forbids all forms of the secondary boycott. (Section 8 (b) (4)) However, it does permit situs picketing under the rules of fair picketing as adopted by the NLRB. These rules, called the Moore Drydock Rules, represent a body of principles which are fair to all parties.

The secondary boycott differs from situs picketing or primary strikes in that it is designed to embroil innocent third parties in a dispute. It is an action against one employer to bring pressure on another. **It's practical affect is to coerce and intimidate compulsory unionization on the construction industry and on the building trades unions own terms.**

Since situs picketing is already legal, it then becomes apparent that the purpose of this legislation is to legalize secondary boycott, thus granting complete freedom to the building trades unions to control the construction industry. Thus the unity that is so necessary in the building field is destroyed.

THE ARCHITECT'S ROLE: Since the Architect is in every sense the representative of the public in the building field, his role is a primary one. One of his primary objectives is the maintenance of Architect - prime Contractor - specialty contractor cooperation in the production of building. In order to achieve this objective, he must be free to design and select materials and methods of construction which go into the construction of a building. The Architect is charged with the responsibility of representing the owner in all phases of

the development of the project. Where as he now is free in his selection of materials, appliances, specialty items and of primary importance, the selection of contractors to perform the work, he will be forced to acquiesce to the demands of the building trades unions. He will no longer be able to choose whether or not the contractors shall be non-union, union, or both, as compulsory unionism will have become a reality. He will be forced to select each and every item that goes into the construction of a building only if it meets with the unions approval. Any deviation from this will invite a secondary boycott during the construction phase.

Carried to its logical conclusion, legalization of the secondary boycott will enable the building trades unions to dictate to the owner who his Architect will be because the Architect may not be union organized. This is a very real possibility because the Architect is constantly working in close contract with all the contractors during the construction phase. It will also enable the unions to determine who could work as an employer or as an employee on a construction project. Thus it destroys the rights of other employees or employee groups and employers.

The practical affect of such legislation on the Architect and construction industry will be the deliberate cessation of business relations on the site between non-union and union contractors, sub-contractors, material suppliers, specialty contractors and all others in the construction phase. Thus the attainment of the common objective that is so important to the owner and the Architect will be impossible.

PRODUCT BOYCOTTS: It is said that product boycotts will not be legalized by this bill. However this is simply not the case because each and every product, material, or appliance that goes into the construction of the building will be the potential target of secondary boycotts if the company involved is not unionized or if it deals with the wrong union. To say that this will not happen is to completely misrepresent reality. The NLRB in previous cases has upheld the buildings trades unions which by refusal to handle was found to be protecting its work to be done on the site. HR 6411 has no real purpose other than to force one company to cease doing business with another.

Each and every product which is handled by material suppliers or specialty contractors will become the subject of boycotts at the construction site. Examples of such

products that could be involved include all types of pre-milled products, all types of church furnishings, kitchen equipment, specialty items for school construction, landscaping of sites, and many other new types of materials and methods of workmanship which are becoming ever increasingly prevalent in the construction industry. Many of these new materials and new construction techniques require the use of qualified manufacturers and installation by specialty contractors. Proponents of this legislation have testified that there are no "neutrals" in the construction industry. This is completely fallacious. To say that there is just one employer at a construction site, namely, the general contractor, is to completely misrepresent the facts. Each and every contractor, sub-contractor, materials supplier, etc. is in every respect completely independent from the prime contractor except for the common objective that exists between them in order to complete the project according to the plans and specifications. Each has his own labor operating force, payroll, responsibilities, etc. which are completely devoid of the general contractor's own business. In fact, there are many areas of the country where the prime subcontracts are let independently by the owner and have little or no connection with the general contractor. On practically every project there are specialty contractors who furnish materials and perform work which often times is negotiated between the Architect and the owner. In every sense of the word, these specialty contractors are "neutrals." In many cases these materials and products are furnished by the specialty contractor and installed by the general contractor. If the secondary boycott is legalized each and every product that is handled by the specialty contractors will be subject to the secondary boycott. The United States Supreme Court has consistently found that sub-contractors on a construction project are truly independent employers. The NLRB has also consistently ruled on this issue. (Northrop and Bloom, **Government and Labor**, Page 195. Also see **NLRB v. Denver Building and Construction Trades Council**, 341 U.S. 675 (1951)).

Each and every building or construction project is little more than a series of materials, products, appliances, etc. put together in an orderly fashion by a skilled labor force. To say that project boycotts will not be affected by this legislation then is to completely misunderstand the techniques of building.

SECONDARY BOYCOTTS: It has previously been pointed out that situs picketing is legal. The powerful

building trades unions have already exploited this to the extreme. To legalize secondary boycotts will increase the strife many times. Figures released by the NLRB indicate that over twelve hundred secondary boycott cases were handled in the year ending July, 1964 and that over 50% of these involved the construction industry. In fact, the percentage is increasing by leaps and bounds each year. These figures do not show the many cases which never reach the NLRB or the courts.

Why is the construction industry susceptible to secondary boycotts? The answer for the most part lies in the fact that most construction projects are on a tight time and completion schedule. An example of such susceptible projects is school construction. To illustrate this susceptibility and to show a typical case that was settled out of court, the following example is given.

A \$2,000,000 high school project in Arlington, Virginia, was recently completed in 1964. This project was on an extremely tight schedule for completion for the fall term in 1964. The project was over thirteen weeks late in completion. The case there was one of a union general contractor using an open shop sheet metal and pipe covering sub-contractor. The local building trades union partially picketed the project for a couple of weeks. In finding this unsuccessful, the President's Organizing Committee composed of AFL-CIO leaders "pinpointed" the project. The purpose of this "pinpointing" was none other than to force the general contractor to cease doing business with an open shop sub-contractor. Almost immediately the project was at a standstill. The general contractor filed for and obtained a temporary injunction almost immediately. Yet during the following 80 days little or no work was done because of one reason or another. Because of this, and learning about the union's intention of picketing at the end of the 80 day injunction, the general contractor filed for a permanent injunction. Unable to obtain a court hearing for at least 60 days, the general contractor was forced to notify the Architect that he would be unable to complete the project on schedule.

The Architect immediately called a meeting with the building trades union and all contractors concerned in an attempt to have work proceed. After many hours of negotiation the threat of turning the project over to the bonding company, the unions agreed to go back to work provided that they were not sued for damages by the union general contractor or any sub-contractors. Because

of the small margin of profit, the risk of turning the project over to the bonding company and having his other projects in the Washington area as well as New York and Chicago areas be shut down, the general contractor was forced to acquiesce.

The general contractor has estimated that this delay cost over \$40,000 to his company and the affected subcontractor and estimates that this is a conservative figure. It may also be pointed out here that within a matter of days after work was resumed both the plumbing subcontractor and masonry subcontractor presidents committed suicide.

While this was a clear violation of the secondary boycott of the Taft-Hartley Act, the legal red tape was so involved, costly and time consuming, that the contractor was literally forced to complete the project or face losing the job to the bonding company.

This case is but one of many prevalent in the construction industry today. To give the building trades unions the extreme power the secondary boycott carries will do nothing but increase industrial strife, tie up construction projects, increase work stoppage and delays, and increase cost of all construction, thus having a serious effect on the economy of the nation.

The NLRB's report for last year shows that in only three percent of all its secondary boycott cases were injunctions granted. This then by no means is justification for elimination of the ban on secondary boycotts. To those in all phases of the construction industry it is the contractor who needs protection from the secondary boycott, rather than the elimination of it and the giving of this power to the building trades unions. The building trades unions will not suffer from this legislation, but on the contrary each and every individual, including the government, will ultimately feel the effects of secondary boycotts.

PINPOINTING: What is meant by the term "pin point work"? Pinpointing is the policy of unions affiliated with the building trades not to work for any contractor who does not work 100% union men or 100% union contractors on jobs. In other words, the subcontractor may bid with any general contractor, however, his bid usually includes a provision, inserted with the bid, that

if the job is not worked 100% union then his bid can be withdrawn.

The sole purpose of "pinpointing" is to force owners, developers, agencies, owner-builders and open shop general contractors to cease using union subcontractors and union labor where the job is not 100% union.

This policy was tried in the metropolitan area of Washington, D.C., in late 1963 and by early 1965 was abandoned because the union leadership could not and was not able to enforce or convince its own membership of its so called "merits". Thus union subcontractors, material suppliers, etc. continue to work along side the open shop subcontractors and with the open shop general contractors because "they want to".

By legalizing secondary boycotts, Congress will be giving the union leadership the power to force all of the construction industry to knuckle under to its demands, despite the fact that the unions themselves cannot agree on the practice of "pinpointing".

In other words, pinpointing has as its objective the forcing of the use of 100% union men and union contractors, thus its objective is essentially the same as that of the secondary boycott. In the metropolitan area of Washington, in less than 1 year, this practice failed. The union leadership realizes this and their only way to keep their own affiliated unions in line as well as **destroying the open shop industry** is to ask Congress to repeal the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act that prohibit the secondary boycott.

CONCLUSION: In conclusion, the legalization of secondary boycotts will ultimately have a serious impact on the construction industry. It will destroy the freedom of competition that exists, severely restrict the role of the Architect, and create a condition in the construction industry where the owner, Architect, contractors, etc. will become subservient to the demands of the powerful building trades unions.

Each and every practicing Architect must **immediately** do what he can to see that this legislation is **never enacted**. He must inform his congressmen and senators of his views and urge all others in his community to do so. The powerful union lobbyists are constantly at work urging passage of this legislation this session and only an aroused and informed industry and all citizens can prevent this injustice to the "free enterprise system".

Changing Face—Continued from Page 9.

Insurance Building and is scheduled to be ready for occupancy by May 1.

The largest project under construction is the \$10 million, 25-story Louisiana National Bank Building at Florida and Fourth Streets. The building, which will be the largest in Baton Rouge with 400,000 square feet of space, will be completed in mid-1967. Of course, the new federal and post office building on Florida between 7th Street and 9th Street will give that part of the downtown area a completely new look. This \$4 million structure is scheduled for completion in the summer of 1967. Site work is already well under way.

Other projects scheduled include:

Parliament House Auditorium—This is part of a new \$8 million complex (including an apartment project) by Wilson Abraham just south and adjacent to the Parliament House Motor Hotel. The auditorium seating 4,000 theater style is scheduled for completion in mid-April of this year.

ARCHITECTS INVITED TO MANSURA FESTIVAL

How does the editor justify an article in LOUISIANA ARCHITECT inviting LAA members to the Cochon de Lait Festival in Mansura on April 29, 30 and May 1?

Simple. At the 1965 LAA Convention in Alexandria, the social function most enjoyed was a Cochon de Lait (pig roasting). It turned out to be the rave. Having heard of this function, a delegation of Aldermen from the town of Mansura paid a visit to LAA Headquarters in Baton Rouge recently to invite LAA members to witness what "a Cochon de Lait is really like." They should know . . . their town is, by law, the "*Cochon de Lait Capitol of the World.*"

If their effort is not good enough justification for inclusion of the notice, the golden honey brown suckling pig, dirty rice and candied yams are. Give it a try. This is not a small affair. It will be covered this year by NBC Television.

A CONFERENCE ON THE ARTS AND THE CHURCH

Presented by the Ecclesiastical Art and Architecture Committee of the Diocese of Louisiana, Episcopal Church.

Friday, May 6, 1966, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 6249 Canal Blvd., New Orleans, Louisiana.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS:

3:30 P.M. - Registration

4:00 P.M. - Seminar with panel of teachers on Church Arts and Architecture

6:00 P.M. - Contemporary Church Music

6:30 P.M. - Dinner

8:00 P.M. - Keynote Speaker - The Rev. Peter Hammond, Author of **LITURGY AND ARCHITECTURE**

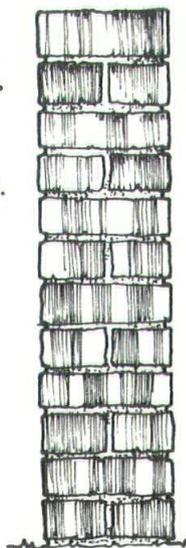
The panel is to be composed of members of different faiths, and the conference should be of interest to anyone concerned with church art and architecture. All architects are cordially invited to attend. The fee is \$3.00, including dinner.

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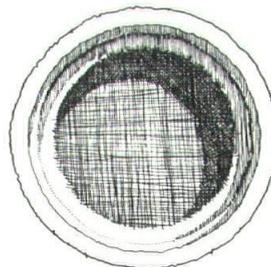
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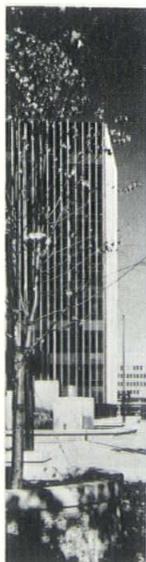
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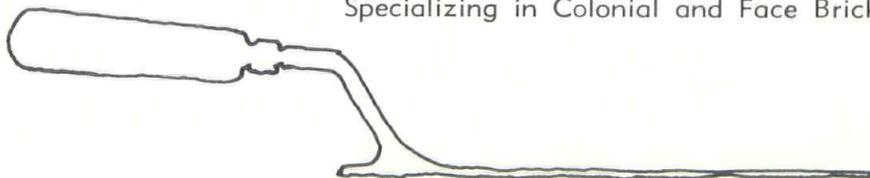
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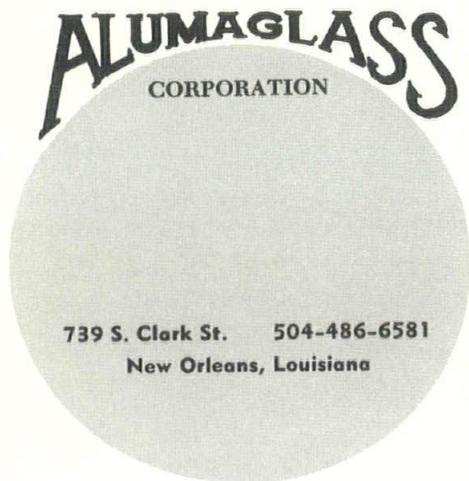


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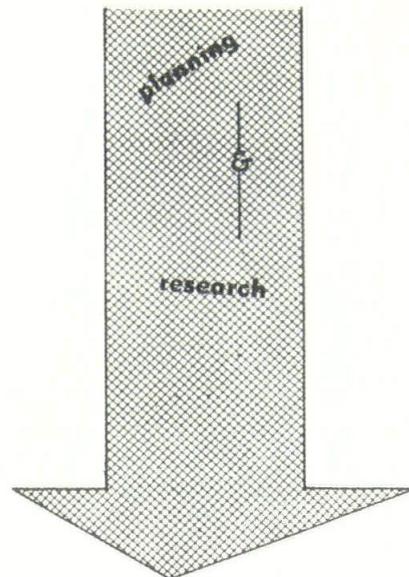
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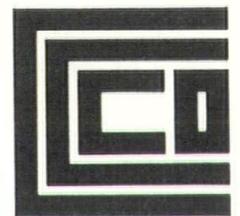


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