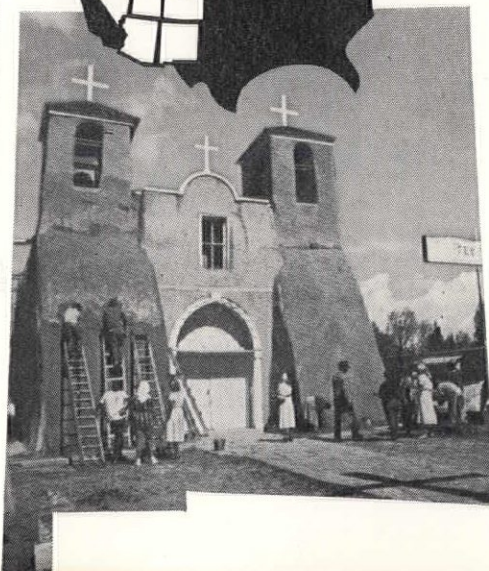
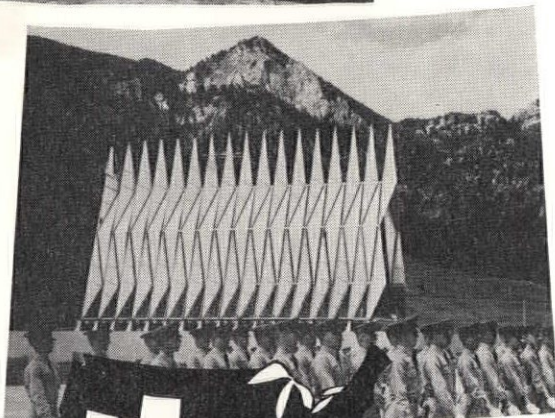
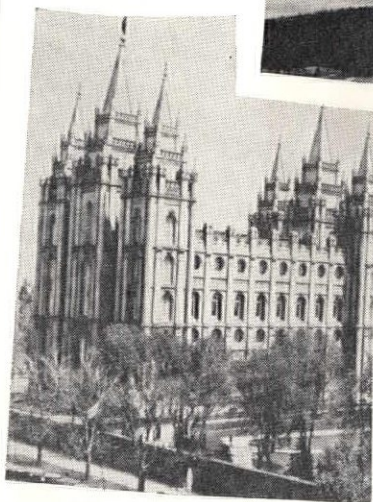
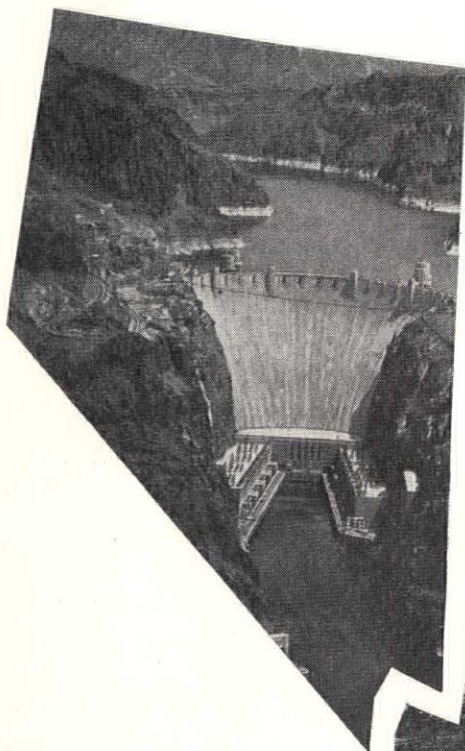
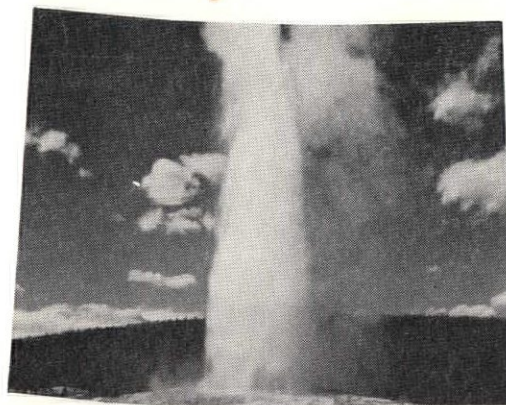
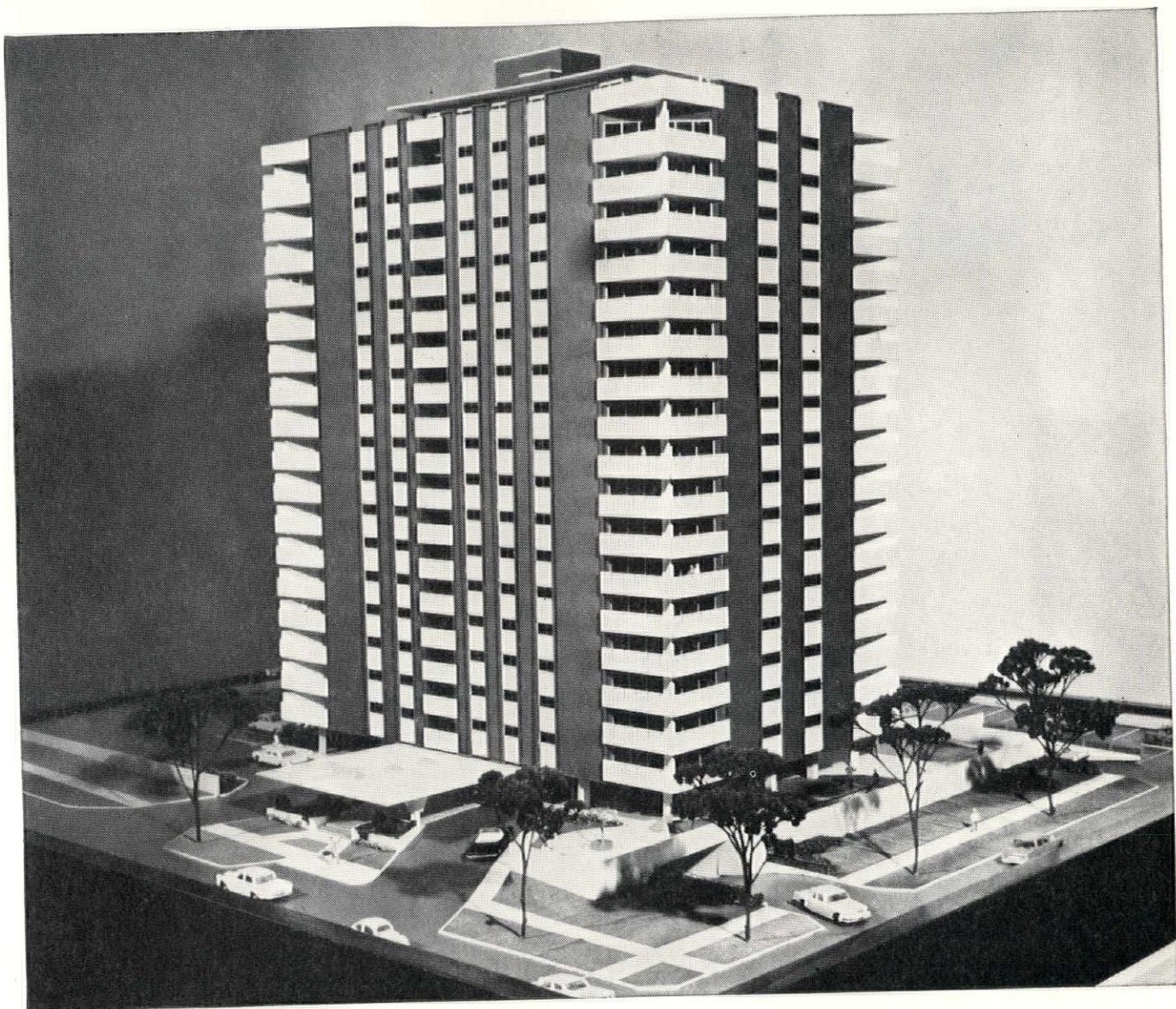


architecture/construction *symposia*

august, 1967

Quentin R. Fuller
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HARTER

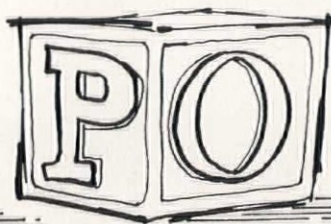
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Building Blocks



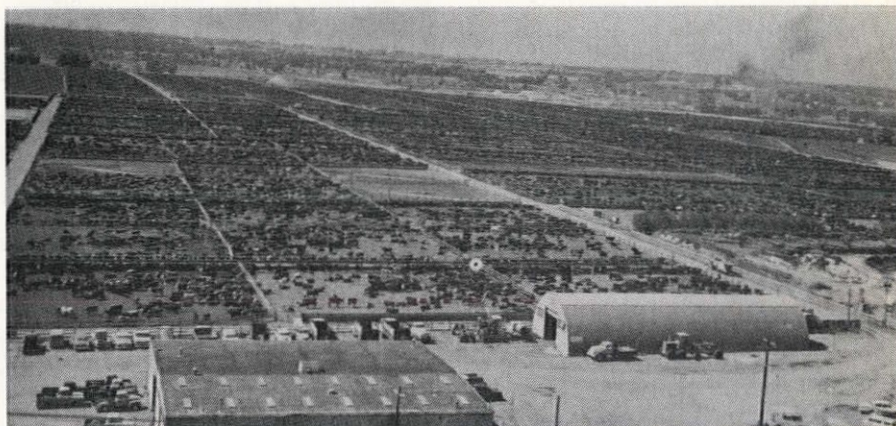
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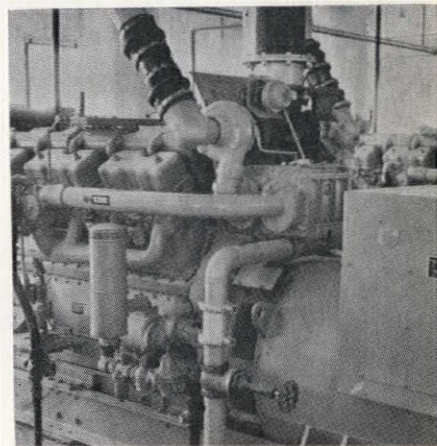
Developed by the Caterpillar Tractor Company, the Total Energy concept is being used in many installations throughout the United States and Canada. Shopping centers, manufacturing plants, schools and colleges, and apartment complexes are just a few of the structures using on-site power. Total energy is providing both double economy and double dependability with the dual-service concept. Operating savings gained by using natural gas or diesel fuel instead of purchased electricity usually pays for the generator in less than a year. At the same time, prime-mover investment itself continues to earn income.

There is, for instance, the Monfort Feed Lots in Greeley, Colorado where as many as 75,000 hungry beef cattle at one time are fattened for market. The basic ration for these "filet mignon" on the hoof is corn—"cooked" for 18 minutes in steam chests and rolled into flakes. Four Cat-built G398 Electric Sets in the Monfort operation do double duty.



They provide electric power while the heat from the water jacket, after-cooler and exhaust system is used to pre-heat water for conversion into steam for the "cooking" process. The system, designed by McCoy Company, Denver's Caterpillar Dealer, contains a three-unit, on-line operation with one set on standby. The design load was figured at 423,000 KWH per month . . . and electricity savings were estimated at approximately 42c per KWH . . . or a yearly savings of about \$18,000 over the cost of purchased commercial electric power.

Caterpillar has prepared a booklet which provides guidelines for the use of Total Energy—invaluable to the architectural and engineering design professions interested in this new



concept. To obtain this booklet—write to McCoy Company, 6000 Colorado Boulevard, Denver, Colorado 80217 or contact the Caterpillar representative in your area. Just ask for the "Total Energy Cost Feasibility Analysis." Your next project may be a candidate for Total Energy.

symposia

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Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico,
Utah, Arizona, Nevada

VOLUME 2

NUMBER 3

AUGUST, 1967

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ENVIRONETICS, ANYONE?

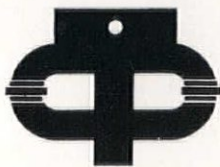
If this question were being asked of our industry—our answer would, at first blush, be "How's that again?"

But after hearing the definition of this shiny, newly minted word, we would instantly recognize it as familiar territory: "the study of environment and what creates it."

In general we view dimly the growing tendency to create new terminology at the drop of a slide rule. We oppose this on the grounds that the proliferation of verbiage rarely enhances clarity. (As the foregoing amply demonstrates.)

But in this case we concur. A happy contrivance, environetics, to our ears, neatly categorizes the complex of crafts and trades, specialties and skills that are necessary to create the good environment. The mechanical contracting industry, of course, focuses chiefly on the environment of interior space; we aim simply to create a pleasant and salubrious climate abetted by the facilities for physical comfort and convenience in an atmosphere of well being.

We will await with greatly heightened interest the guidelines on environetics to stem from your discussions. Meanwhile, it seems to us we're smack in the middle of this ball game. And happy to be there.



COLORADO PIPE TRADES INDUSTRY PROGRAM

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8:30 a.m. Monday, June 26

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the
last
word:

Henry B. Baume, Jr., AIA, FCSI, turned in his National CSI President's "Leader's Badge" just in time to pick up a new one. He is now Chairman of the Denver Metropolitan Building Code Committee. Mr. Baume will be ably assisted by his Vice Chairman, J. W. (Bill) Sallada, CEC/Colorado. And that sounds like a great team!

Duane W. Newlin Associates of Englewood have been cited for their food services design work for the Washaki Center at the University of Wyoming (Corbett-Dehner, Architects). There were over 170 entries in the Institutions Magazine competition and the Newlin entry was one of 27 selected for honors! Congratulations to Mr. Newlin and his associate Joe Mejia for this special recognition.

Weyerhaeuser Company reports a new Architectural Specialty Dealer in the Denver area—it is William Mann of 1170 West Custer Place. Bill says his company is now ready, willing and able to supply architectural doors, and hardwood paneling to schools, hospitals, churches and other public buildings throughout Colorado. "We can now offer," Mr. M. states, "a complete millwork package, and hope to assist architects in specifying, cost estimating and preliminary budgeting."

Glen Krauth of Albuquerque's CSI attended a five-day Seminar of the Institute of Hospital Design and Construction sponsored by the American Hospital Association . . . an extremely worthwhile meeting.

The architectural firm of Bourn and Dulaney has new, and spacious offices in the Colorado Education Association Building at 5200 South Quebec . . . Suite 405. Mr. D. reports they are almost settled in and friends and/or clients can reach them at 771-2485.

We're happy to report Symposia Board Member, Bradley Kidder FAIA back on the job . . . that is, his job as an architect. He did very well as Board Member while in the hospital—keeping his trusty typewriter busy with the "news from New Mexico." Brad's host of friends throughout the region will be glad to hear he's "fit as a fiddle" once more.

Newly appointed associate professor of architecture at the University of Colorado is Richard R. Whitaker, Jr., formerly director of educational programs for the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C. Mr. W. was architect-in-residence at the University during the 1966 Spring semester, and has also taught at the University of California at Berkeley. He is a partner in the firm of Moore, Lyndon, Turnbull and Whitaker of California . . . architects responsible for the AIA Award winning Sea Ranch Condominium north of San Francisco.

GOOD NEWS! Denver building permits for the first half of 1967 reached a near record total of \$75.8 million. Said John O'Fallon, Director of Denver's Building Department, "It appears our forecast of \$128 million for 1967 is on target. In fact, there's a chance we may beat the all-time yearly high of \$132 million set in 1962."



Holly Sugar Building
Chase Stone Center (Antlers Hotel Complex)
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Architects:

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& Associates
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The next Statewide meeting of the Wyoming Building Chapter of the Associated General Contractors is scheduled for October in Laramie. This is the Annual—with election of officers, etc.

Denver WICS welcomed out-of-towners at their June meeting at the Ranch Manor. They were Auline Brasuel of Odessa, Texas, a former National officer and presently Chairman of the Publicity Committee and Ardis Weeks of Orlando, Florida. Mrs. Weeks owns and operates her own roofing firm in Orlando. Fourteen new members were accepted for membership complete with long-stemmed red roses and the WIC pledge.

Mary Margaret Grant has been appointed assistant director of information services for the A.I.A. announced William H. Scheick, F.A.I.A., Executive Director of the Institute, on June 26. Miss Grant is from Springfield, Illinois, and comes to the Octagon from the Georgetown University Development Office where she has been a staff member since 1964.

The Associated Building Contractors of Colorado (AGC) start their Fall Season with a bang. Scheduled for September 5—the General Membership meeting which will be held this year at the Tiffin Inn.

Worth Rees of Brick, Inc., announces a new manager for the Flooring and Fireplace Division of the company. He is Mr. Edward R. Ryan, former branch manager of the Pomona Tile Manufacturing Co. Mr. Ryan has been in the tile business for a dozen years or so, and will serve among other duties as architectural consultant for the Cermatt Clay Heritage line which is exclusive with Brick Inc. in the Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico territory.

A Symposia salute to Denver's CSI publication "Scope" for instituting a new feature—"Problems and Solutions." Each month three CSI members will present actual problems and solutions sharing their experience with fellow members. The July Scope featured articles by John G. M. Pollock, Architect; Oluf N. Nielsen, Architect, and Don Mains of Libbey, Owens Ford Glass Company.

RENDERINGS

Our only requirement for publication will be that the rendering must be of a structure on which you have completed a firm contract for construction. The Editorial Staff will need, in addition to the rendering, your name, the name of the owner, and that of the General Contractor. You may telephone the Symposia office at 422-4153, and we will arrange to call for this material at your offices. If you are outside the Metropolitan Denver area, you may address us: SYMPOSIA—Boyce Publications, Inc.—4070 Estes Street—Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033.

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In re: Associate Member Meeting Wyoming Contractors Association

Teton Village provided the setting for a joint membership meeting on July 7 for both Building and Associate members of the Wyoming Contractors Association (AGC). Symposia's report of the Building members' meeting is included in the Wyoming segment of this month's "Around the Region." The Associate members met and discussed a number of items for the purpose of presentation to the General Contractors regarding methods of procedure at almost all levels of construction.

On the subject—Method of Payment—subcontractors to submit invoice to the General Contractor not later than the 25th of the month. The General will notify the Sub not later than the 1st if there are discrepancies or corrections to be made in the invoice. The General will then submit it to the architect and return payment to the Sub no later than the 20th of the month. It was recommended that a discount or penalty should also be added as an incentive to the General Contractor . . . this, however, was not mandatory. Payment by the 20th to Subcontractors is not predicated on whether the General has received his money . . . it is due by that date regardless. It was also recommended that the General Contractor should assign certificates of payment signed by subs and suppliers to the architect before the General is entitled to the next month's estimate.

A penalty program and the bonding situation was also discussed to some extent.

It was agreed by all those present at the meeting that lien waivers would be signed only after receipt of 100% of the money. Money should be received in cash, cashier checks or notation made on the reverse side of a company check that upon a check clearing the bank, this and this only will constitute a lien waiver.

It was further felt that the present AIA Subcontract Agreement should be revised . . . and that such a document should be drafted by an attorney appointed by the subcontractors or suppliers and coordinated through the Contractor/Architect committee. It was also agreed to discuss at the general meeting and with Mr. Gerald Deines, AIA representative, that it would be to the advantage of all concerned to have separate bidding for the mechanical and electrical and perhaps the masonry contractors.

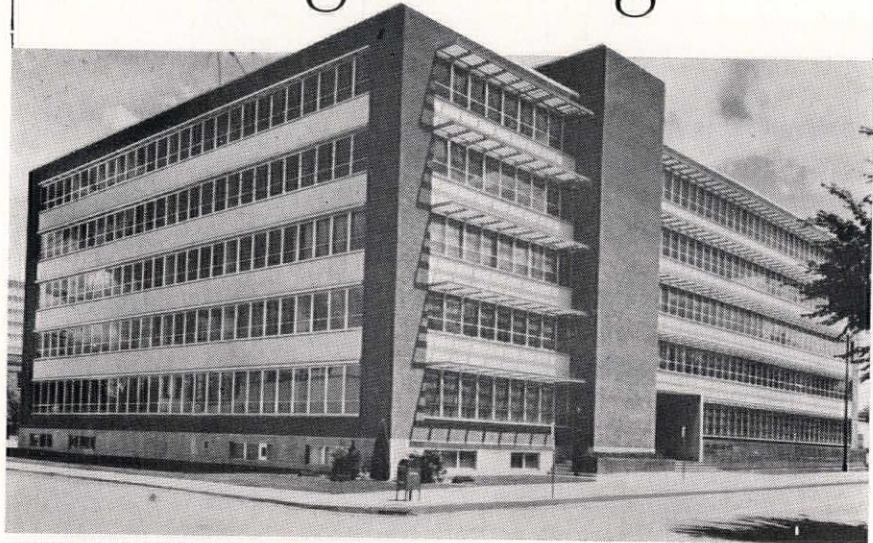
It was recommended that retainage should be as follows: 10% for the first 50% of the job, 5% for the balance. This item should be referred to the Contractor/AIA Committee for study and recommendation at the next meeting.

It was also felt it would be to the advantage of both the Generals and the Associate Group if a member of the

Associates sit on the Board of Directors of the Wyoming Contractors Association.

Resolution of these suggestions was made in conjunction with the general meeting held later in the day and reported in "Around the Region." Twenty Associate members were present and Mr. Dan Finhold, bond manager of the Hanover Insurance Company was a special guest.

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Batter Boards and Barriers

DO YOU UNDERSTAND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF YOUR CONTRACT LANGUAGE?

An architect was retained to design and supervise construction of an addition to an existing building. The addition was designed with an outer wall of soft native stone and an inner wall of concrete building block, with a one-foot air space between the two walls. The outer wall was to be anchored to the inner wall by heavy metal tie rods, and the inner wall was to be strengthened by the use of reinforcing mesh.

The architect's contract with the owner was **not** a standard AIA form and contained the following language:

"The architect . . . shall furnish at his own cost and expense complete, adequate and competent supervision of the construction, and inspection services which insure the construction of the project in accordance with the plans, specifications and contract documents."

Shortly after the building was completed, the owner discovered that mortar joints in the outer stone wall were exhibiting extensive cracking. The owner requested the general contractor to repair the cracked walls. The general contractor attempted to correct the problem by tuck-pointing the cracked areas at a cost of about \$20,000. When this remedial work was completed, additional serious cracks occurred and the owner retained a consulting engineer to determine the cause of cracking and suggest a solution.

The engineer had four sections of the walls removed and found that in three sections, there were no connecting tie rods, required by the architect's specifications. In the other section, it was determined that the contractor had used a lighter tie rod than the one specified by the architect.

Finally, he found that the contractor had used a poorer grade of mortar than required by the specifications, and that he had omitted the reinforcing mesh. As a result of these deviations from the plans and specifications, the outer wall was subjected to abnormally large movement.

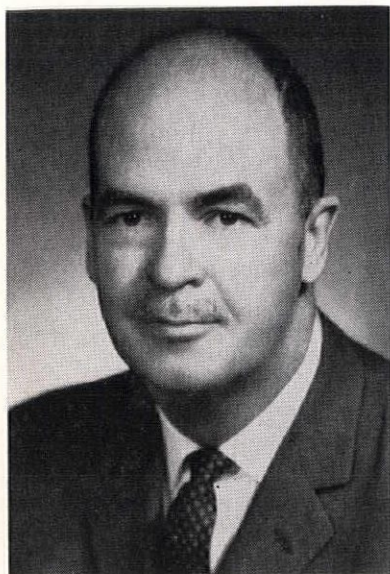
The architect had not detected the contractor's deviations from the plans. The owner refused to pay the general contractor for the tuck-pointing; whereupon the contractor sued the owner for the cost of this work. The owner filed cross suits against the general contractor and the architect for the cost of repairing the damage to the walls and strengthening the wall to prevent further damage. The suit against the architect alleged negligence for not detecting the contractor's failure to follow the plans and specifications.

In view of the supervision responsibilities undertaken by the architect in the architect-owner contract, the court rendered a verdict against the architect in the amount of \$236,000. Damages of \$128,000 were assessed against the contractor.

Points to Note:

- A. The architect should use standard AIA contracts whenever possible. He should agree to other contract wording only on advice of his attorney, and he should understand the liability that may result if he assumes responsibility beyond the standards of the profession.
- B. Whenever the architect undertakes additional responsibilities he must understand their implications and be certain he has enough trained personnel to satisfactorily carry out the responsibilities.

elevation



Fletcher B. Trunk, President
Boyce Publications, Inc.
Publishers of Symposia

There are two ways to win a war. You can win with a "blitzkrieg"—the swift and deadly "coup de grace." Or, you can win by attrition—a slow and steady pounding away until your enemy gets tired or you catch him napping. The Construction Industry in America is engaged today in a "war of attrition" in which a special interest group is determined by **grinding away** to foist upon the architecture/construction community "common situs" legislation designed to place almost unlimited power in the hands of labor bosses.

1967 marks the tenth year that such legislation has been introduced into the United States Congress. Year after year, it has been defeated, side-tracked—year after year, the Industry has defended the fair picketing rules on construction sites developed through the years by the courts and the National Labor Relations Board. And year after year, architecture/construction has to do it again!

The Associated General Contractors, the American Institute of Architects, the Consulting Engineers Council—to name only a few of the organizations involved—have made public statements, testified before Congressional committees, and expended untold hours of time, and a great deal of money during the past decade. The only thing which changes from one session of Congress to the next is the number on the Bill! Everybody is getting pretty tired of it—they're getting weary of **hearing** about it. The men who design and build America have something else to do beside write their elected representatives and testify before committees.

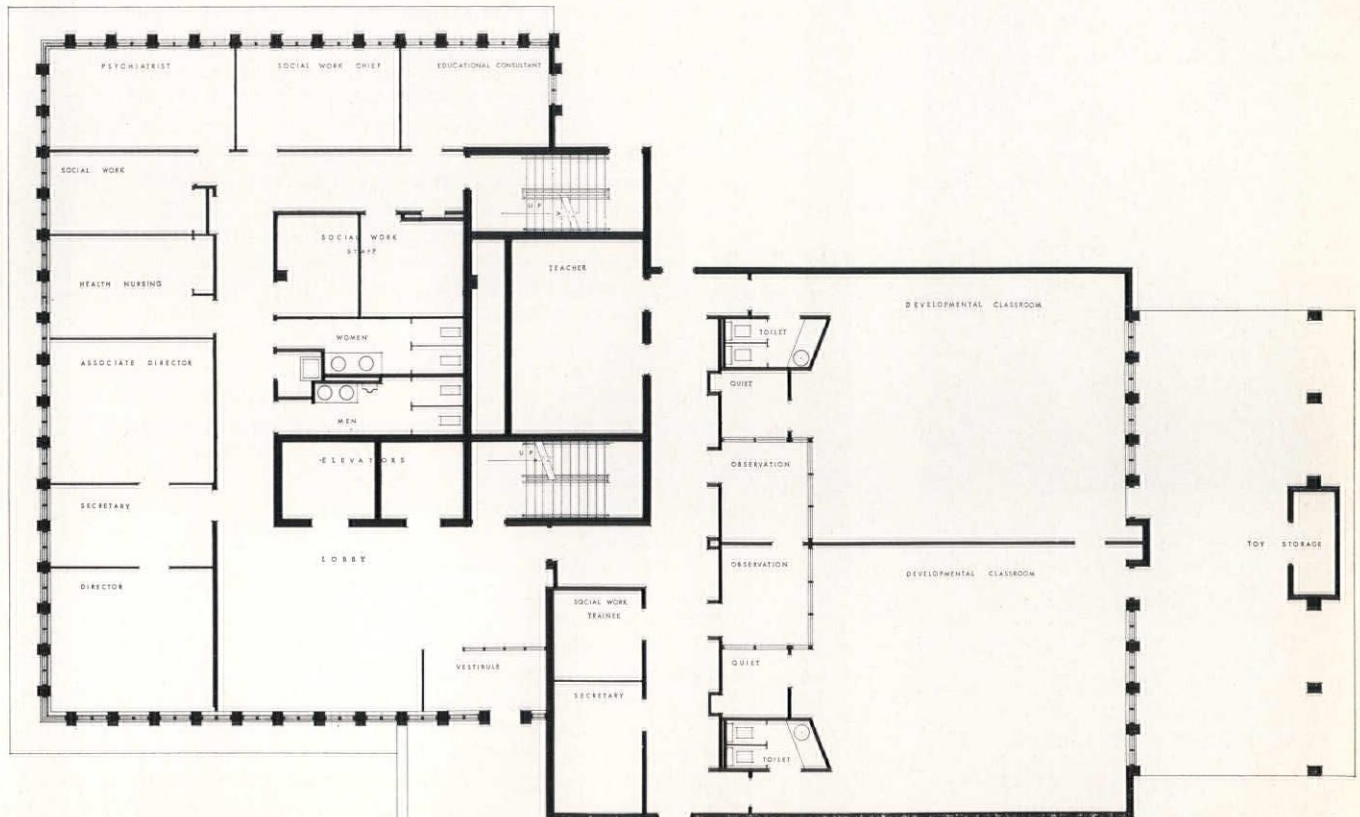
And thereby hangs the tale. Because we are busy people doing important work, it's easy to say—"I haven't got time." When that happens—the war of attrition is over—and the Common Situs Wolf has not only eaten Grandmother, but Little Red Riding Hood and Wood-Chopper as well. You know who you sent to Congress . . . write to those people today . . . tell them NO!—NO! and HELL NO! America and its builders do not need HR 100 or any bill like it with any other number this year, next year or 10 years from now. Don't wait for George to do it—he's just as busy as you are—and that Common Situs Wolf is hungry!

symposia

architectural concept study V

john f. kennedy child development center b. f. stolinsky research facilities denver, colorado

(The John F. Kennedy Child Development Center and the B. F. Stolinsky Research Facilities are presently under construction on the University of Colorado Medical Center Campus in Denver, Colorado. The new structure not only had to incorporate two basically different functions, but the design had to maintain a harmonious relationship with the Children's Day Care Center which is adjacent. This Design Concept Study (the fifth in a series) was prepared for Symposia by Edward D. White, Jr., AIA, of the architectural firm of Victor Hornbein and Edward D. White, Jr. The graphics are from the Architects.)





architects: Victor Hornbein & Edward D. White, Jr.
 owner: University of Colorado Medical Center
 engineers:
 structural: Nedell, Locke and Associates
 mechanical: Cator, Ruma and Associates
 electrical: Sol Flax and Associates

contractors:
 general: Penner Construction Company
 mechanical: Louis Cook Plumbing and Heating Company
 electric: Intermountain Electric Company
 elevator: Dover Elevator Company.

The General Program

The John F. Kennedy Child Development Center will be an inter-disciplinary facility devoted to training, research and service in the field of child development. A diversity of children will be treated at the Center, ranging all the way from the essentially normal to the severely handicapped and the seriously disturbed. These children will include the mentally retarded, brain-damaged, perceptually handicapped, autistic and deprived and will vary in age from infancy to approximately 12 years of age.

The character of the Center implies that various professions will work closely together in the diagnosis and care of the children, as well as in training and research. In space planning, therefore, this means that, while there must be some professional grouping of offices for particular purposes, the various disciplines should not be grouped into separate areas but rather distributed throughout the Center. This high degree of space flexibility is needed in certain areas such as the conference rooms, environmental development classrooms (nursery school), and occupational and physical therapy areas.

The Occupational and Physical Therapy Section, particularly, must be planned for multifold use, including treatment, testing, examination, demonstration and office facilities. Video programming and recording will be done in this area; and, because of its use by the handicapped children, it must have easy access and provision for wheel chairs. A great variety of special equipment, both built-in

and movable, will be used. This OT and PT area will be located at the lower level of the building, readily reached by ramps, elevators and stairs.

The Environmental Development Section of the Center will be located on the main floor, where children and parents who will come regularly to the nursery school are provided direct access to this facility without passing through a main waiting room for patients in other phases of the program. The classrooms in this environmental development area will be scaled to children from three to five years of age with various kinds of handicaps—some with motor problems, some hyperactive and some destructive. In this department, therefore, the design considerations include safety and maintenance.

General spaces required for the Center which do not fit into a particular area of professional specialty include the conference/auditorium, the library/conference room and the smaller conference rooms. In these areas, sliding acoustical partitions, observation and projection rooms with one-way mirrors and video and sound systems will be installed.

The balance of the space needs for the Child Development Center consists of a nutrition section; areas for public health nursing and the social work program; the psychiatric and psychology areas; administration; pediatrics, neurology and the clinical nursery area. There are also offices for the audiology and speech departments and treatment rooms. The entire program for the John F.

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The entire architecture/construction community today is vitally concerned with the ever burgeoning amount of total construction controlled in one way or another by "government". Government wears many hats. It is the County Commission, the School Board, the Mayor, the City Manager or the Planning Board. It is also the State—sovereign or otherwise. It is the Federal Administration which runs the gamut—alphabetically, constructionally and not too commonsensically, from A to Zed. All of this is now grouped cosily in these latter years of the "Gottterdammerung" into one all encompassing title—"Public Works".

In Miami Beach, at the National Convention of the Construction Specifications Institute—Mr. Horace Chase, as Keynote Speaker, delineated the Public Works Program and the role of the Specifier. Mr. Chase as a Director of Public Works for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts directed his remarks to "the team composed of Architect-Engineer and the Specifier". He said: "Public Work represents a large percentage of the total construction in the United States. According to 1966 Statistics: total construction was estimated at 50 billion 500 million dollars and subdivided, in this way: 12 billion plus for business construction, 17 billion plus for family construction, and 20 billion plus for community construction or public works, which includes schools, hospitals, dormitories, streets and highways, water supply, sanitation and numerous other types of projects. Comparing this with the year 1960, we find that business construction was estimated at 7 billion, family construction 14 billion, and public construction 14 billion for a National total of 35 billion

dollars. During this five year period, business construction increased from 20 percent to 25 percent of the total; family construction decreased from 40 percent to 35 percent of the total and public construction stayed at about 40 percent of the total. It is expected that public construction will continue to dominate and even increase its percentage part of the total picture for several reasons. With the great population increase and the advances in science and medicine there follows a tremendous need for educational facilities at all levels of education. The cost of such facilities and the staffing therefor cannot be fully met by private institutions, and so it becomes more and more evident that the public must foot the bill, so to speak, for the lion's share of the costs for educational facilities and they will necessarily be built by public authorities which may be partly supported by Federal Aid programs. Hospital and health facilities backed by Federal programs are making up a large part of public constructions and are expected to increase when the full impact of Medicare is felt. The continuing advance in Medical science will mean greater life expectancy which in turn means greater demands for hospitals, public health and mental health treatment centers, schools for the mentally retarded and housing for senior citizens. There is an ever increasing need for highways and bridges, and transportation facilities, all of which, except in rare instances, are financed, built and maintained by public funds. The field of water and air pollution controls is presently in its infancy with studies being made throughout the United States which are expected to result in major Federally aided projects.

You may wonder what effect this public works construction will have on the Designer-Specifier; I will answer in this way. Public Works is taking over such a large portion of the total construction of the United States that it behooves the Designer-Specifier to seek this type of work. If not, he may find himself either without work or in any event without his just share of the total. I know that many of you prefer the private projects because you have freer rein in design and specification without the problems of competitive bidding and competitive contractors; however, public work should not be considered as second rate and may very well be your future bread and butter."

A few days after Mr. Chase delivered his Olympian views in Miami Beach, a lowly Specification Writer in the Symposia Region was wrestling with a new edict from a "government agency". We quote:

"I'm attaching a communication to this office from the Head Architectural Consultant, Health Facilities Division, Department of Public Health, State of New Mexico, with attachments from the Department of Health Education and Welfare and the U. S. Public Health Service.

This memorandum and these letters, I presume, went to every architect engaged in the design of a health facility in which money from Uncle Sam is involved."

In prose, somewhat choked with emotion, the Specification Writer proceeded to cite and critique five specific paragraphs from the Memorandum. On receipt of this letter, Symposia quickly consulted R. James

Noone, Editorial Board Member and immediate Past President of the Denver Chapter/Construction Specifications Institute. Mr. N. brought his wily Hibernian brain to bear upon the problems and made some succinct comments of his own. The following is in the manner of a Dialogue.)

Policy Statement (hereinafter known as P. S.) Item 1: (Brand Names)

The policy memorandum, subparagraph 3, page 2 (see enclosed copy), provides that "When specifying by brand name the architect or engineer should include **all those brands** he considers to be suitable for the project and of equivalent quality and performance with the understanding that any of the brands so named would be acceptable for use on the project." It is not our intention to inhibit the architect or engineers in their design; however, it is our intention to provide for maximum competition in every aspect of Federally assisted portions of the projects. Competition, to be meaningful, **must include all items of equipment and material** within the contract as well as the contract itself.

Enraged Specification Writer: (Hereinafter known as E.S.W.)

Just one exhibit which indicates the extent to which the Federal Government is influencing the design and construction and specification of projects throughout the nation. This item adds unnecessarily to the work of the Specifier by requiring that he list **ALL** acceptable brand names for each item.

R. James Noone: (Hereinafter known as R.J.N.)

So as not to be critical of the entire document, I presume that this latest directive resolves some previous problems that needed solutions. Hopefully, it is not all bad. If it does improve a worse situation then it was not a **COMPLETE** waste of manpower as our Specification Writer fears. As to Item 1, I agree with the objection. "All acceptable" brand names is absurd. Would not a limit of three or four establish a quality **AND** invite competition?

P.S.: Item 2 (Cursory Review)

In the past this Regional Office has approved specifications containing a single proprietary name if followed by "or approved equal" or some other such qualifying phrase. However, in light of the above, this will no longer be possible.

As of this date on those projects which have not advanced beyond the stage II level, upon our receipt of the specifications, we will give them a **cursory** review for compliance. If they are

found to be not in compliance and there is no written justification from the architect for each instance a single brand name is used, we will return them to the State Agency without specific comments stating only that they are **not** approvable and request a resubmittal.

E.S.W.:

This item threatening cursory disapproval, or returning with only the comment, "Not Approvable", if requirements are not complied with, could result in delay of the consummation of the construction objective.

R.J.N.:

This could be a reasonable requirement if enforced judiciously. Conversely, it could be an unnecessary aggravation to the Architect if enforced with bureaucratic vengeance.

P.S.: Item 3 (Substitutions before Award)

The following paragraph must appear at the beginning of each section or division of the specifications:

"Notwithstanding any reference in the specifications to any article, device, product, material, fixture, form or type of construction by name, make or catalog number such references shall be interpreted as establishing a standard of quality and shall not be construed as limiting competition; and the contractor, in such cases, may at his option use any article, device, product, material, fixture, form or type of construction which in the judgment of the architect expressed in writing is equal to that specified."

E.S.W.:

This adds unnecessarily to the work of the architect, specifier and size of the documents. Why require this phrase be inserted before each section or division when it can be included **ONCE** as a general or supplementary condition?

R.J.N.:

Correct, Mr. Specification Writer, once is enough! Further, in Item No. 4, there is a description of the procedure required for seeking approval of substitute items.

P.S.: Item 4 (Extension of Item 3)

The specifications may provide for giving bidders the opportunity to secure the approval prior to bid opening of any product not mentioned in the specifications that they believe to be equivalent in kind, quality, function, and characteristics. In such cases the specifications shall require that bidders submit their request with adequate supporting technical data to the architect not less than 10 days before the bid opening. Approval shall be given in the form of an addendum to the specifications issued

to all prospective bidders stating that the additional brands are equivalent to those specified and acceptable for use on the proposed project. Such addendum must be in the hands of all prospective bidders in sufficient time before bid opening to allow for the possible adjustment in their proposals.

E.S.W.:

Creating confusion and misunderstanding by proposing "Prior Approvals," not permitted by other Government agencies, namely the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (A recent experience in this office in the construction of an educational facility.)

R.J.N.:

A good point. Why should this agency have different rules? This happens to be a good rule, however. Shall we encourage the other (conflicting) agencies to change their rules?

P.S.: Item 5 (Substitutions after Award)

The specifications may, after award of the contract, permit contractors to submit for approval products other than those mentioned in the specifications. When such an option is provided, the specifications shall indicate at the beginning of each section or division (1) what items are permitted to be substituted, (2) the limitations, if any, to be placed on the substituted items, and (3) that the final decision as to acceptability of the substituted items rests with the owner or the architect acting in behalf of the owner.

E.S.W.:

"Opening the Door" to unlimited substitutions after the bid opening is simply an invitation to the successful bidder to see how many items he can manage to get by the approving authority after he has signed the contract.

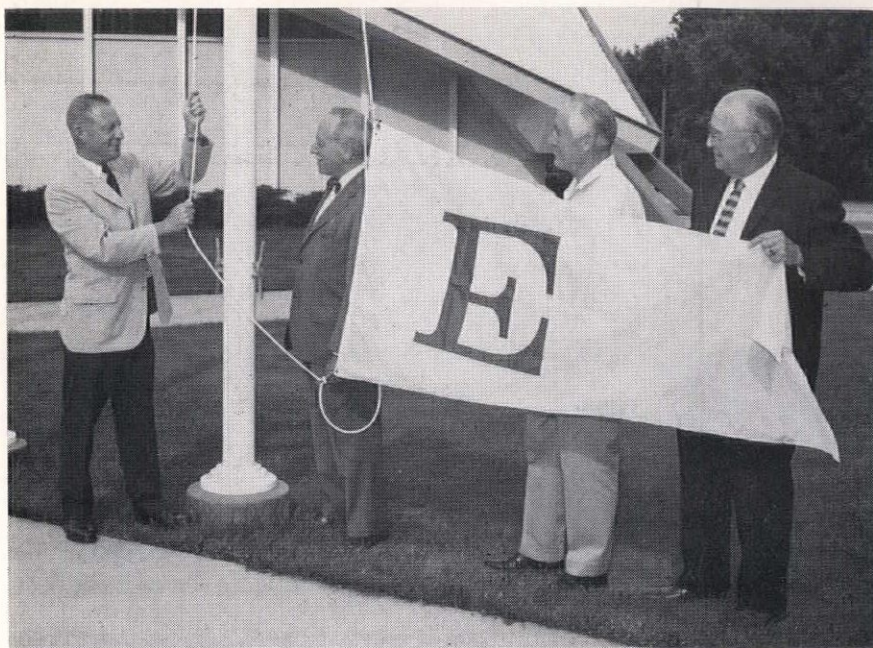
R.J.N.:

As the Specification Writer implies in his comments: **THIS-HAS-GOT-TO-GO**. It is completely unacceptable as it would be impossible to anticipate and chaotic to enforce.

CONCLUSION E.S.W.:

Because the Federal Government is responsible for more construction than any other one source, I am wondering if Symposia would undertake an article relative to the above. It would, I believe, be of interest to your readers. It appears to me that most government agencies are promoting, or actually requiring, needless and useless methods in maintaining that Great American Institution of Competition. In fact, the general story of government construction, due to just such

(Continued on page 32)



The Consulting Engineers Council of Colorado had its annual President's Party at the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs and marked the event by running the "E" award flag up the Broadmoor's flagpole. The "E" award was presented to CEC/USA earlier this year for its work in promoting international trade through engineering. Colorado's Council was instrumental in the award, through sponsorship of the Institutes for International Engineering. Pictured are (left to right) E. Vernon Konkel, of Denver, chairman of the Third Institute for International Engineering; Samuel Bogen, New York City; national president of CEC/USA, Eugene Waggoner, Denver, who served as president of CEC/USA last year, and Charles Brokaw, regional director of the Department of Commerce, who served as chairman of the Second Institute and who has worked closely with CEC/Colorado in International activities.

The Consulting Engineers Council of Colorado spent two fun-packed days at the Broadmoor in Colorado Springs in July, taking time off from a dinner dance, golf, cocktail parties and luncheons to recognize achievements of three CEC/Colorado members.

During an awards ceremony at a black-tie dinner, Samuel Bogen, New York City, national president of the CEC, presented Ken Wright, of Denver, with a certificate in recognition of Wright's service as a national director of CEC/USA.

CEC/Colorado President James Konkel, of Denver, presented a past-president's plaque to William A. Clevenger, and a special award to Eugene B. Waggoner, both of Denver, who served during 1966-67 as national president of CEC/USA.

Waggoner's award recognized his "service to consulting engineers

throughout the nation and more especially to the Consulting Engineers Council of Colorado."

Konkel noted, during the annual CEC/Colorado banquet, the attendance at the Colorado President's Party of the complete executive committee of CEC/USA.

He presented each of the executive committee with a lapel pin inscribed with the official "E" award of the President of the United States. CEC/USA won the "E" award this year for its activities in promoting international trade through engineering. "E" pins went to Bogen, President-elect John G. Reutter, Camden, N. J.; Secretary-Treasurer W. R. Holway, Tulsa; Executive Director Donald Buzzell, Washington, D. C., and Vice Presidents T. B. Robinson, Kansas City; C. Carter Brown, Baton Rouge; F. Y. K. Sunn, Honolulu, and John A.

DeWild, Rock Rapids, Iowa. At the same time, Konkel presented an "E" award pin to Charles Brokaw of the Department of Commerce and to E. Vernon Konkel, who was chairman of the Third Institute for International Engineering.

One of the factors in the award of the "E" to CEC was the Institutes for International Engineering, sponsored by CEC/Colorado. In recognition of Colorado's part in winning the award, Bogen, E. V. Konkel and Brokaw raised the "E" flag over the Broadmoor.

The CEC/Colorado annual golf tournament found Sol Flax winning the Professional Flight, Max Serafini winning the Consultant's Flight, and Mrs. Carl Ray, Jr., winning the Colorado Flight of the ladies' division.

A special presentation was made to Mrs. Eugene Waggoner (Winnie). At the national convention last May, a picture was taken of Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner, their two daughters, and NASA Astronaut Ron Evans. A large print of the picture was presented at the President's Party to Mrs. Waggoner.

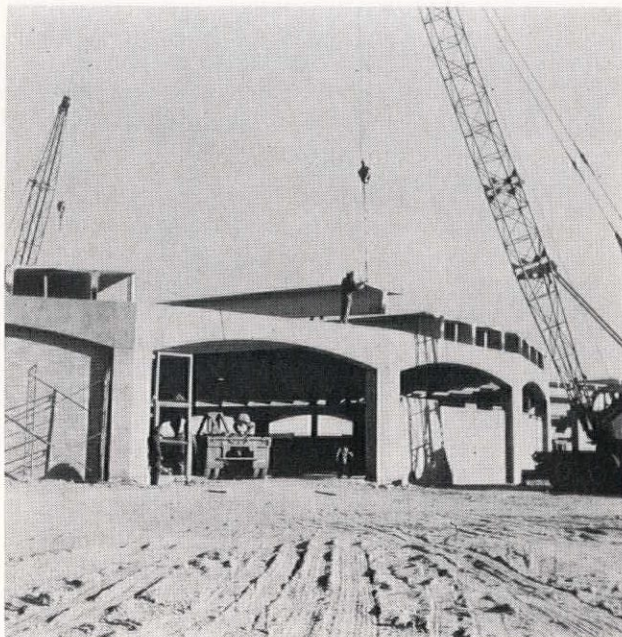
This year's President's Party had an attendance of more than 150. Chairman of the event was E. Vernon Konkel. He was assisted by William Hinch, Walter Langebartel, Al Swanson and Carl Ray, Jr., golfing chairman.

and a good time was had by all!

President's Party—CEC/Colorado

**Wyoming Highway Department
combines the clean lines of
handsome structures with full
utility in a park-like setting**

(We are particularly aware in the area of the Rocky Mountains and the Great Plains of the importance of the Highway. It is the artery linking the towns, large and small, and our few cities together. Nowhere is this more vital to people and their business than in Wyoming where miles are minimized by macadam. Maintenance of these life lines is a never ending and often hazardous job in a state where the snow sweeps across the open lands from Canada and points north. It is gratifying indeed to see what has been done in Wyoming to house men and equipment for this all-important task. In cooperation with the architect, Mr. William R. Schropfer, AIA, of Casper, Wyoming, the Wyoming Highway Department, Prestressed Concrete of Denver and Mr. Robert Morrison [former Secretary of the Rocky Mountain Chapter of Producers' Council] of the Zonolite Division of the W. R. Grace Company, Symposia presents a "design story" with a difference.)



Crane lowering one of the single tees into place.
(Photo Courtesy of Prestressed Concrete of Colorado)

Motorists who enter Cheyenne, Wyoming, on Interstate Highway No. 25 usually slow down for a second look at a cluster of concrete buildings admirably set off by green lawns, shrubs, and trees. The overall appearance is that of an attractive Civic Center. Actually, these are the service buildings of the Wyoming Highway Department, a refreshing innovation from the drab constructions flanked by debris, which serve so many towns.

Defining the space requirements needed for parking 96 cars and 36 snow plow trucks was the key to the design. To pinpoint the problem, the snow plow truck storage was the real challenge because when these vehicles are covered with snow and ice, they require more turning space. The circle turned out to be the best solution to give the big trucks maximum maneuverability. Because of its large size and circular form, it was evident that the truck storage area and its related facilities would become the focal building of the complex. Projecting from it on the South and East sides are two rectangular wings that house a maintenance shop and a radio installation and repair shop. The other three buildings are the sign shop, an engineering laboratory, and a car garage with 96 stalls.

To establish a relationship between this complex and the existing Highway Department Headquarters buildings directly east of this project, the engineer-laboratory building was planned with a "front" on both the East and West sides. While the varying forms, structures, and sizes of the buildings in the newer complex give each one identity and individuality, uniformity of the brick work for all buildings established the unity of the complex as a whole. All the buildings are heated and insulated, and the engi-

neering laboratory has year-round air conditioning. The structures are fire-rated at two hours to protect the huge investment in vehicles and equipment.

The monolithic roof system is of special interest because (1) it utilizes the permanent, proven advantages of concrete construction; (2) it is designed to withstand the extreme temperature variations of the Cheyenne climate and thus contribute to the longevity of the bonded built-up roofs of asphalt and gravel. The Highway Department chose the system in order to minimize roofing problems. The decks consist of prestressed single and double tees topped by a slab of vermiculite insulating concrete, three inches thick, 1:6 mix (1 bag of Portland cement to 6 cu. ft. of vermiculite concrete aggregate). Pumped into place, the slab is bonded directly to the prestressed units. There is no vapor barrier. Vapor relief is provided by a vent stack for every 1,000 sq. ft. of area. This permits the deck to "breathe," a factor in prolonging the life of built-up roofing.

The roofing was applied directly to the vermiculite slab. Experience over the years has shown that vermiculite concrete does not warp, buckle, or deteriorate in the presence of moisture. Like any insulation material, it will lose efficiency when saturated, but its original insulating ability returns as the material dries out.

The Cheyenne decks were economical. The camber in the prestressed units and the workability of the insulating concrete enabled the architect to vary its thickness and provide roof drainage at no extra cost.

Positive slopes and leveled-out deviations are now essential to comply with the requirements for bonded built-up roofing. The wide use of flat, insulated roofs has caused the built-up roofing industry to emphasize the need to design for prompt drainage to outlets, and some roofing material manufacturers have gone further. Their specifications state expressly that the bond agreement shall not

apply where the roof is subjected to ponded water for more than 48 hours after rainfall.

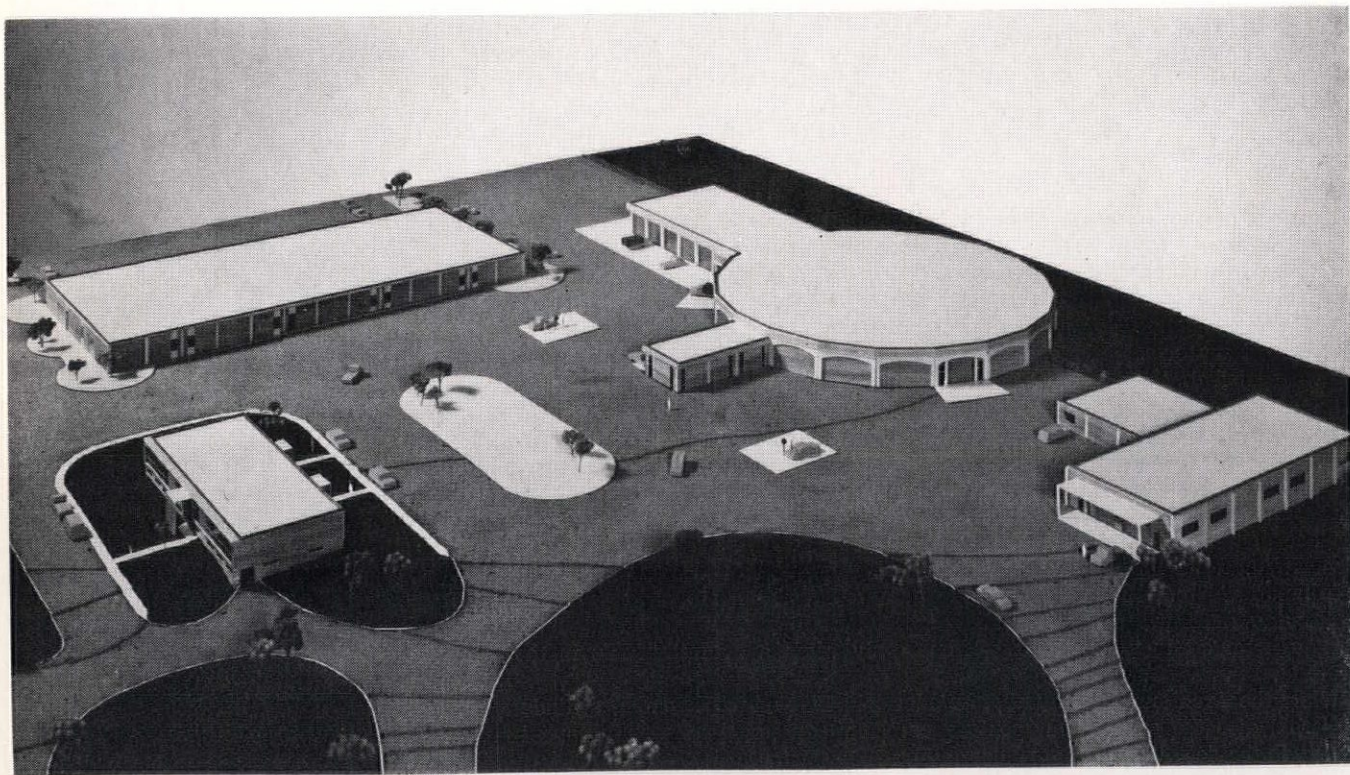
The practicality of the Cheyenne decks has been demonstrated by the absence of problems over the 18 months since the buildings were roofed.

The prestressed tees in the circular truck storage building are unusual. The building is 200 feet in diameter. The peripheral framing is cast-in-place reinforced concrete structural columns and spandrel beams. At the center is a cast-in-place concrete core. Bearing on the spandrels and the core are 80 prestressed single tees, 82 feet long and 3 feet deep, that taper in width from 8 feet at the periphery to 1 foot 6 inches at the center. The structure can accommodate 36 trucks in stalls ranged around the outside wall. The center core supports two wash racks. All the buildings have concrete spread footings and cast-in-place reinforced concrete foundation walls. Exterior walls are masonry cavity construction insulated with water-repellent vermiculite fill in the void.

The large lot of 1132 feet by 824 feet made it possible to give scale to the project and permitted the needed adequate traffic access around the buildings. An employee parking area is provided at the "rear" so as not to detract from the beauty of the complex. The curving entrance driveway provides a constantly changing view of the buildings to the visitor and employee.

The cost of all buildings, without site work and outside utilities, was approximately \$10.19 per square foot.

The labeled tees, made of expanded shale aggregate and fire-rated at two hours, were furnished by Prestressed Concrete of Colorado, Inc., Denver. General contractor was Reiman-Wuerth of Cheyenne. The vermiculite concrete was installed by Construction Specialties Co. of Denver, and Natrona Roofing Co. of Casper applied the built-up roofing. Volk & Harrison of Casper were the structural engineers.

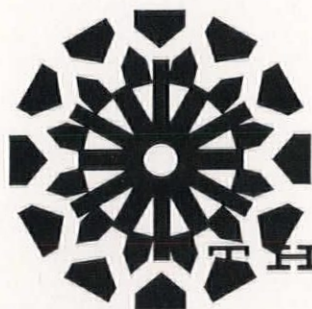


Model of the service buildings of the Wyoming Highway Department, Cheyenne . . . showing Architect William R. Schropfer's over-all planning. Left to right: Engineering laboratory; car garage, truck storage and maintenance shop (round building); and the sign shop.

16th WESTERN MOUNTAIN REGION AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Conference—November 5-8, 1967—Colorado Springs, Colorado

Selection of the theme for a conference of architects requires soul searching analysis. In a forest where there are so many trees, it is often difficult to determine which disease poses the greatest threat to the standing timber. Wisely, the Conference Committee for the 16th Annual Regional Convention of the Western Mountain Region of the American Institute of Architects chose "The Town Around Us." In the accelerated urbanization of America, the architect has yet to assume the role which is rightfully his through a sensitive approach to the eye and the mind of man, and the heritage of his education and training. The great and crying need in America's towns and cities is not for shelter or for buildings—it is for architecture. There must be in the years ahead a renaissance in not only the design areas of the profession—but in the very willingness of the architect himself to a total commitment to the ultimate in the urban environment and the creation of "a town around us" truly fit for human habitation.



THE TOWN AROUND US

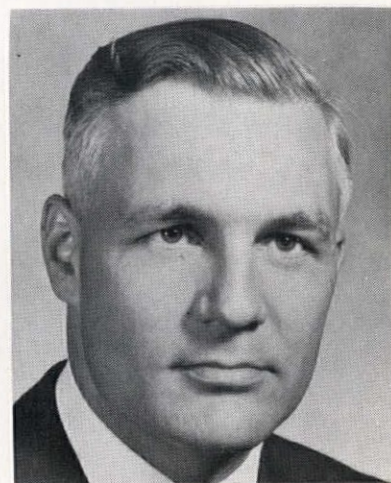
Abstract of the Sixteenth Western Mountain Region Conference.

The Architect, by nature, is a protestant. He rebels against the ugliness of his surroundings. He bemoans the desecration of our natural resources, and he curses the uninformed civil officials. In the midst of this decrying, he rarely stops to ask his antagonist if there is some way in which the Architect can be of assistance.

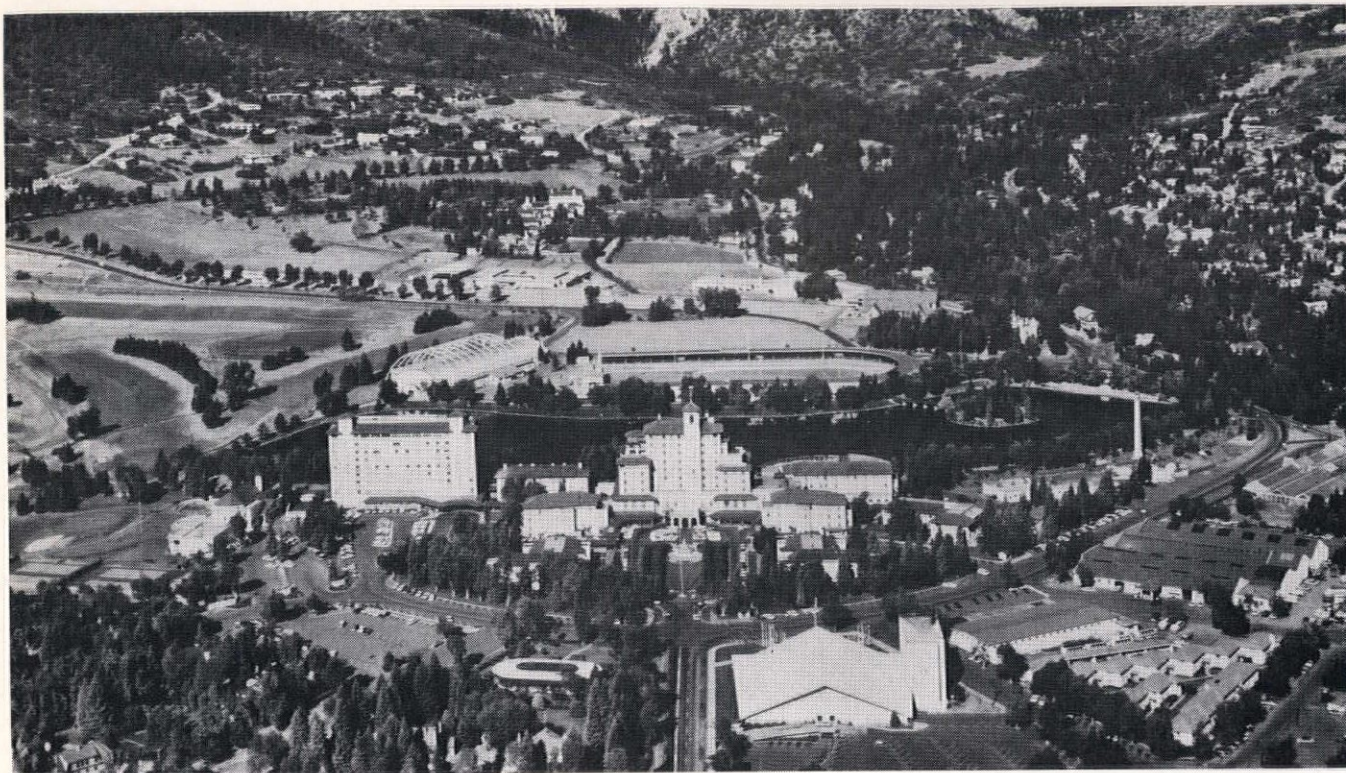
In a period of rapid urban expansion, little use is made of the Architect's talent for creating organized space. Acres of raw land are divided and subdivided into parcels, often with economics as the only rationale. The delineator is usually a person versed only in land measure and road widths. More often than not the community expands contrary to the natural grade, consuming forests, swamps, and open space without discrimination. In place of the natural system, we create erosion, dust, sewage, uncontrolled runoff, and a multitude of associated problems. The regulations governing urban development are often inadequate and contrary to good planning. Yet the Architect usually declines invitations to participate on Planning Boards, and thinks of the city official only when a commission is in the offing.

While the Architect cries apathy, he overlooks his non-participating attitude. Herein lies the crux of our conference: How can we meaningfully participate in the development of our community?

To illuminate all facets of the Architect's role in "The Town Around Us," John TenEyck, Conference Chairman, and his committee, will bring to Colorado Springs in November, a galaxy of nationally known figures in the environmental field. The cast, at this writing, will include Edmund Bacon



*John Ten Eyck, Chairman
16th Annual Convention,
Western Mountain Region*



Aerial view of the Convention Headquarters Hotel—the fabulous Broadmoor in Colorado Springs. Nestled at the foot of towering peaks, the Broadmoor complex includes Hotel, International Center, Golf Club, Penrose Stadium, World Arena, Museum and Stables.

of Philadelphia, David Brower, Albert Bush-Brown, Ronn Ginn, George W. Fellows, James Finch, Regional Director, Sidney Little, and Symposia's publisher, Fletcher B. Trunk. In a series of speeches and seminar discussions, these gentlemen will point the way to an evaluation and, hopefully, implementation of the Architect as a vital contributing factor in the urban environment.

ALL SERIOUSNESS ASIDE

Let us briefly turn from the entree offered at the Sixteenth Annual Mountain Regional Convention—and see what else is on the menu when American Institute of Architects members gather in Colorado Springs. Pre-registrants will benefit in many ways—tickets to the Air Force/Army football game, for instance, delightful at-home parties with Colorado Springs Architects, and participation (for 60 corporate pre-registrants) in the Design Concept Seminar which is scheduled for Tuesday afternoon.

As at all conventions, there will be wining and dining at luncheons, cocktail parties, and a Gala Award Banquet. And . . . the setting for it all is the beautiful Broadmoor Hotel. Few hotels in the world today come close to matching the regal setting, luxurious accommodations and diversified activity found in this vacationer's elysium.

TENNIS ANYONE?

With a little cooperation from the weather man, a host of diversions are at the Architect's fingertips. It has been rumored that certain members of the Convention Committee have plotted to "do away with" both Jupiter Pluvius and Jack Frost during the first week in November. The golf course at the Broadmoor is a nationally famous challenge to amateur and professional alike; the heated, glass-enclosed swimming pool on the lake terrace is open every day of the year; yes, there is tennis, and bowling, and squash, and one of the finest riding stables in the country. You can cut a fancy figure eight at the rink of the Broadmoor World Arena or take in the complete winter sports program at Ski Broadmoor five short minutes away from the hotel.

LIVE A LITTLE!

Symposia would suggest that attendance at the Sixteenth Annual is practically "de rigeur." If A.I.A. members in the Western Mountain Region have not received the official communique, we urge you to contact the Western Mountain Region Conference Committee at Post Office Box 2407, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901, without further delay. This is well worth cracking the "piggy bank" for—just hit it gently with a hammer!

CONTEMPLATING:— ORDER and **DisorDER**

International Design Conference

by Barbara L. Light

If I had my choice for next year's IDCA theme, it might be "COMMUNICATIONS IS THE PROBLEM." For visual people (like architects and artists) to discuss "ORDER & DISORDER," this year's theme at the International Design Conference in Aspen—semantics can evoke discussions which prevent theories from ever being expounded upon. (i.e., when Lionni said: "Place 8 dots anywhere on a board, and you are choosing between order and disorder." Heyer immediately replied, "First, let us determine—what is a dot?"). Thus the world hangs by a thread based on verbs and nouns. Stan Vanderbeek (noted film maker and artist), said that, "Artists have developed an international language. A language based on a picture or motion pictures. Thus the arts are changing our culture from an object to an expression, forms which relate silently to other forms, such as movement and light." Vanderbeek sees art and light coming together in a new technological future, where cinema would then become image art and eventually a library.

Perhaps I related more easily to Leo Lionni (art director, painter, now residing in Milan, Italy), who was brought into the conference extemporaneously and launched into "ORDER & DISORDER" with this statement: "I'm for art, against discrimination, against war and for love, for life and against death." Who could resist such a poignant beginning? Lionni asked if disorder ever served a creative purpose? It was said to be the main ingredient of his work (painting). If painters have a two-dimensional framework in which to work, much the same as architects (materials and space), trying to achieve randomness is very difficult as man is inevitably drawn to symmetrical dimensions. Lionni said, "All authoritarian decisions have been added into symmetries—entrances to cathedrals are symmetrical—even the home was planned on the basis of authority, and the father sat at the head of the table. Today, tables have no heads! To accentuate order, or place the accent on disorder, is the decision. It is a continuous race between the two. One can take this concept outside of art to cover architecture. In architecture, the same thing applies as about painting, the obvious choice of materials. It is also true in the flow of space." All architecture has the opportunity of creating such a "happening" as Lionni described in Italy's San Marco Square. "If you really want to communicate what is alive, you must believe, paint or LIVE what is alive," he concluded. Eliot Noyes also indicated that, "Real architectural design doesn't need words."

From the fields of art and architecture, John Whitney (designer of motion picture graphics) expressed his views of art and nature—order and disorder. Take psychedelic composing for example. He said, "Today one spends more time with electronic equipment obtaining a sound, and one man is his own composer. Yesterday's musical composition was as thorough in training as teaching is to mathematics. Computer art and motion graphics, art of design and color and even music, all are possible due to new technologies. The new art form with the computer is a distinct evolution, but will take several years before the real potential is reached." The scientists, also, asked the

Symposia considers itself most fortunate in having a report on the Aspen Conference from Mrs. Barbara Light who is the Executive Secretary of the Colorado Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Barbara has both the knowledge and the sensitivity to appreciate the subtleties of the Aspen discussions, and has written this precis especially for our August issue.

artists and designers to accept and make way for the new field of computer art and sounds.

Probably the conference highlight was Jeffrey Lindsay (designer) and his huge kite. Interested in geodesic domes and shapes (Expo '67), Lindsay formed a huge kite based on space framed techniques of almost 40 ft. dimensions (but very lightweight). It was hung high above the speakers' table in the main tent, where it proudly gleamed with silver-foiled wings. The first evening, while we were all back in the tent watching "select movies," the kite began falling piece by piece from the ceiling area. A frantic cry went out, "Where's Jeff Lindsay?" To which he replied, "Where are the people who helped me hang this thing last night?" The movie was surreptitiously terminated for the moment, while Lindsay and his assistants rescued the remaining pieces. Later, Jeff was heard to remark, "This was certainly a disorderly happening, resulting from an orderly structure." Last day of the conference, the kite flew magnificently for a moment—only to return again into chaotic disorder on the ground. Besides the kite, Lindsay's witty, astute comments during panelists' discussions were thoroughly enjoyed.

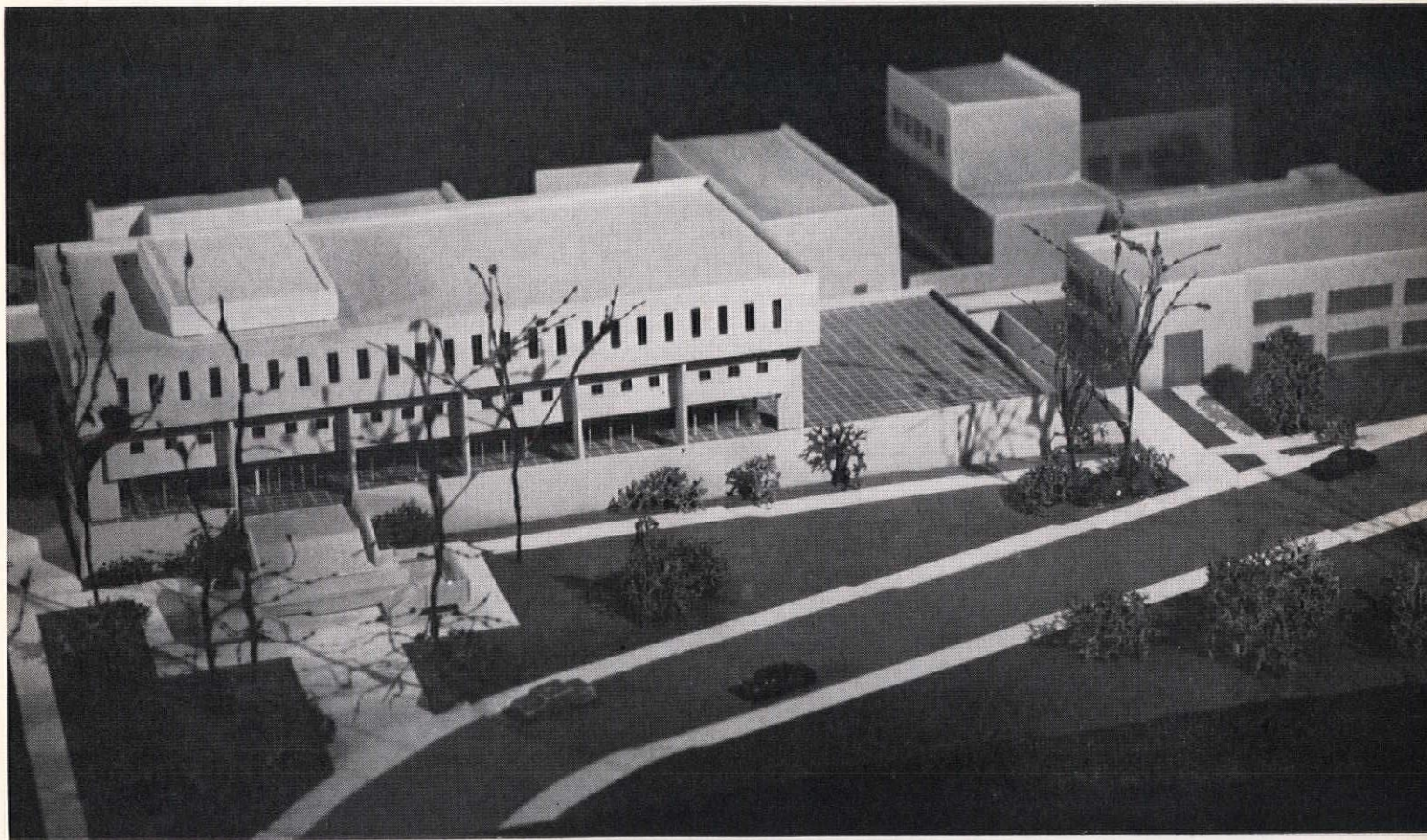
Back to architecture, Paul Heyer (architect), stated that some architects are now again becoming space conscious, for in some instances that is as important as the buildings themselves. He theorized that, "The charm of chaos is the appearance of the unexpected, of course. Order is desirable; order is the framework of probability against which we can project our surprises much in the same way as nature works to correct imbalances in her own systems. Thus we must in the same way work to correct deficiencies in our society."

Art Seidenbaum (Los Angeles Times critic and writer) said that at times life can be a suffocating experience, as the world is full of imposed order. Take the mall of the LA Civic Center (his, for instance), where even the foot paths and fountain are programmed into order—the people are stifled and have no freedom of movement. Once in a while, if a "happening" can occur—life will be more stimulating. No, the New York Civic Center didn't go unscathed either, as another panelist remarked, it had been designed for the acoustics of the 20th Century, when the sounds of the next century are already upon us. Just as anything of interest we might read is bound to be at least six months' obsolete, so are the designers of today moving too slowly for future needs and expansions.

So, the sights, sounds and studies of the 17th International Design Conference in Aspen drew to a close with a psychedelic rock 'n' roll party at Little Bavaria the last evening, prepared by Audio-Visual specialist, Hans Graff. Perhaps the problems of the universe were not yet solved, but at least philosophies were discussed. Knowing it's easier to be a critic than a participant, one can always theorize about "ORDER AND DISORDER" and the effects on man and his environment. From a mountain top in Aspen, Colorado, technologies and ideas for future use can be developed into actuality. If only the designers, artists and architects will make their voices heard, in a language that the layman can understand.

architecture/construction

ENGINEERING CENTER
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE



architects: Flatow-Moore-Bryan and Fairburn, Albuquerque, New Mexico
contractor: K. L. House Construction Company, Inc., Albuquerque
cost: \$2,009,551.00
completion date: Fall—1968

In April's *Symposia*, we approached for the first time the design concept study of the small Church. This feature was most enthusiastically received and when Stanley Morse, AIA, reported on his newest small Church, we welcomed his study. As always, Mr. Morse has given us a concise and well-thought-out approach to the problems, the step by step development from Building Committee to Final Design. *Symposia* welcomes all such studies from the Region's Architects in all phases of Construction. We might even include, as our Editorial Board Member, Bradley Kidder, F.A.I.A., Santa Fe, suggests, a bit more of the "blood, sweat and tears" which must, of necessity, go into the creation of a building . . . be it sacred, secular or commercial.

symposia design study the small church

New Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist Denver, Colorado

by: Stanley E. Morse, Project Architect

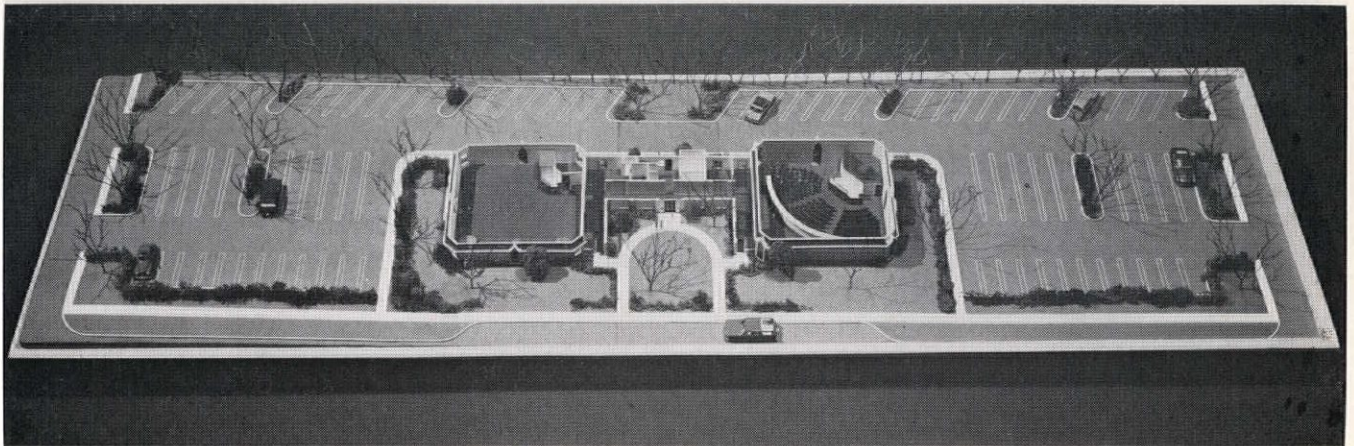
1. The New Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, Denver is planned as a community Church to serve University Park, an in-city residential area in Denver, Colorado.
2. The entire project was designed in cooperation with a building committee researching each segment of the project. Final presentations were approved by the entire congregation. At the outset, it was agreed between the architect and the building committee that the overall design should provide a pleasant and practical balance between screened landscaped parking areas, gardens, and structure. The final design now under construction provides three screened landscaped parking areas with available parking for 100 cars, which when filled to near capacity will fill the Church and Sunday School. Some neighborhood walk-in attendance

is expected to account for autos filled to less than maximum capacity.

The 500' x 132' gently sloping site with an existing backdrop of trees suggests a comparatively low structure, residential in character, light in color for night lighting, and designed to isolate the street noises and become part of the existing and new landscaping.

All rooms except mechanical rooms are located on the main floor. No steps are required. Members or guests in wheel chairs may attend Sunday School or Church or may participate in Church activities. Toilet facilities are designed to be accessible to those in wheel chairs.

3. This single level structure equally emphasizing Sunday School and Church is comprised of Church Sanctuary



Site Development Plan which shows the Sunday School at the left—the Administrative offices in the center—and the Church itself at the right.

seating 250, Sunday School seating 200, Library, Nursery, Crib room, and Administrative and Service areas all composed around a glassed-in lobby surrounding a welcoming garden court facing University Boulevard on the East. An unloading area adjoining the building is provided in the drive-thru parking area. A similar unloading area is recessed adjoining the street. Parents may take children to the Sunday School or nursery and then attend Church all on the same level.

4. Construction and Materials:

- Foundations are reinforced concrete caissons and gradebeam.
- Exterior bearing walls are reinforced heavy weight concrete block, stuccoed on both sides.
- Interior partition walls are plaster and are fabric covered in some service areas.
- Structural ceilings and roofs are domed "waffle" construction light weight reinforced concrete with skylighted panels for daylighting in Church and Sunday School. Sprayed plaster and acoustic materials will be applied to the ceiling panels.
- Floors are carpeted except in service areas and beneath curved pews.
- Seven faceted stained glass windows will be provided. Wood doors studded with faceted stained glass panels

are provided at entrances.

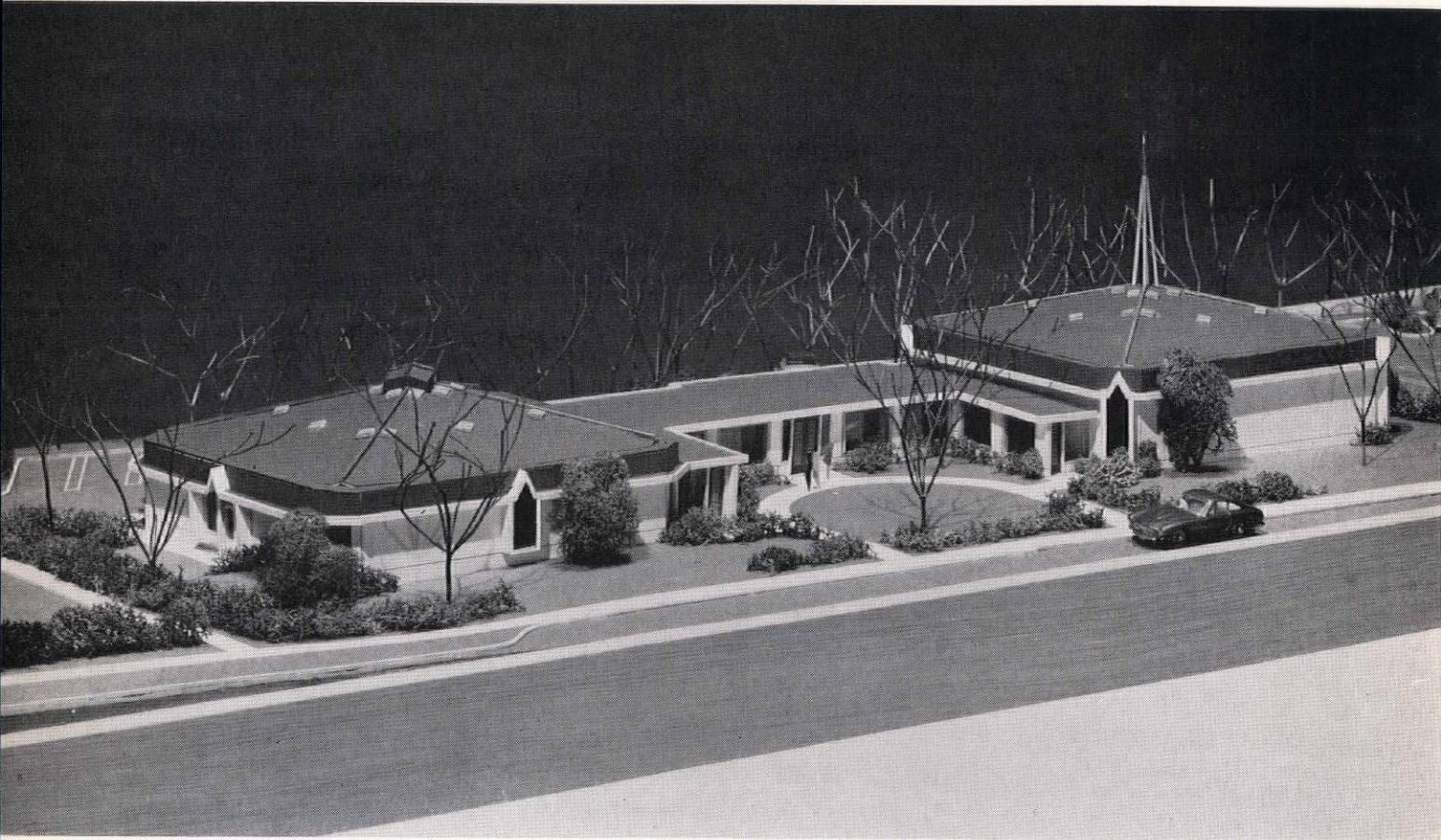
- A sound trapped lobby isolates the Church and Sunday School from street noises, and also isolates the Church from the Sunday School and from the nursery. A garden Sunday School area is provided where some classes may be held outdoors. Small gardens are designed in conjunction with windows. Stained glass windows are one inch thick and are placed to block the view to the street and parking, and to shield the inner areas from street noises.
- Roofs are 20-year composition and L. W. aggregate. Roof trim is copper; spire is steel and copper.
- Paneled hardwood lobby doors are designed to blend with the wood screens in the glassed-in garden lobby.

5. Mechanical:

- The Church is air conditioned and mechanically cooled.
- Gas fired hot water is pumped to fan units. The units deliver hot or cold conditioned air via underground ducts.

6. Electrical:

- Incandescent ceiling flood lighting and down lighting.
- Fluorescent lighting in Sunday School.
- Exterior parking lighting and flood lighting.



architects: Morse, Dion and Champion . . . Denver, Colorado

View of the Church from the Southeast

engineers:

general contractor: Langfur Construction Corporation

structural:

W. B. Johnson, Boulder

amount of contract: \$201,288.00

mechanical:

Beckett Engineering, Denver

floor area: 11,000 square feet

electrical:

Garland Cox, Boulder

Symposia Presents:



Frederick P. Weaver, FAIA

Phoenix, Arizona

Symposia happily rolls out the red carpet this month to welcome Frederick P. Weaver, FAIA, of Phoenix, Arizona to the Editorial Advisory Board. A principal in the architectural firm of Weaver and Drover since 1950, Mr. Weaver has served both his community and his profession long and honorably. For many years, Mr. Weaver worked with the AIA Legislative committee in Arizona and in the Western Mountain Region; he has been Treasurer, Vice President and President of the Arizona Society and is presently a member of the Board of Directors of the Central Arizona Chapter. Throughout the years, he has devoted countless hours to the city of Phoenix and its growth. Vice Chairman of the City of Phoenix Planning Commission, President of the Phoenix Dons; he has worked with the Citizen's Growth Committee, the High Rise Committee, and is a member of the State Board of Technical Registration. Just a cursory glance at his many activities makes it easy to understand why he received his Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects for Public Service!

Mr. Weaver writes . . . "The Phoenix area provided my childhood and youth with a firm conviction that the West was part of me, and I was part of the West. While the circumstances of good schools and a continuing State growth was important in those days, it is essential at present."

Mr. Weaver received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Southern California, opened his own office in 1949 . . . joining with Richard Drover the following year. Their practice includes all major types of architecture . . . although in recent years the emphasis has been on schools, office and hospital work. Writes Mr. Weaver—"Our office fluctuates similarly to other professional offices depending upon work load, but most usually harbors eighteen reasonably well adjusted people." In 1957, the firm presented the Weaver and Drover Award to the Arizona State University College of Architecture . . . providing an outstanding fourth year student with the opportunity for travel and study.

Married to a native Arizonian, Mr. Weaver is the father of four daughters and a son. He writes, "My three oldest daughters have found time for Mother and me to arrange

weddings for them and they have repaid us with three grandsons and two granddaughters."

Mr. Weaver is the possessor of a facile pen, and all of Symposia's staff and readers will profit by his fine background as architect and planner as well as this ability of expression in extremely lucid prose. We are proud to present . . . Frederick P. Weaver, FAIA, new member of Symposia's Advisory Board!

Denver's WICS Celebrate Second

Organizations for the gentlemen in the architecture/construction field are many and varied. There are few on the distaff side. However . . . there is the WIC . . . Women in Construction! These members of the not-so-weaker sex in the construction industry are celebrating a birthday in Denver this August. Chartered as the 112th Chapter in 1965, Denver's WICS have become enthusiastic participants in the nation-wide organization which includes women from all segments of the Industry.

Denver's WICS meet monthly for dinner and an educational program . . . a sampling might be the May meeting which featured Construction Safety with a film and speech by Mr. Wayne Anderson of the Employers Mutual Insurance Company. Or . . . June, a meeting devoted to the objectives and the basic concepts of Denver's Comprehensive Plan. Mr. Louis LaPerriere of the Denver Planning Board was the speaker with a film, comments and a lively question and answer period.

In May, members of the Denver 112th Chapter traveled to Colorado Springs to participate in the chartering of Chapter 138. This was a gala affair attended by the NAWIC President Elect Grace Dollens, and by Bettye Burke, Region 8 Director, as well as 35 Denver WICS, and their husbands. Keynote speaker for the occasion was Mr. Edward L. Bunts, AIA, prominent Colorado Springs architect. The Colorado Springs Chapter numbers 24, and Denver pushing for a goal of 100 by the end of 1967, has 65 members.

In addition to local philanthropic projects—in Denver, it is a Blood Bank which makes blood available to members of the architecture/construction community and their families—the National Association of Women in Construction sponsors a National Scholarship Fund. The two winners for 1967 are young women—one planning to major in architecture, the other in architectural engineering.

Denver has been chosen as the site for the 1968 Region 8 Forum to be held April 26-27 at the Brown Palace Hotel. Host Chapter Chairman for this event is Polly Culpepper (Seco Steel).

Officers for the two Colorado Chapters are Denver: President, Rita Hageman (Barnett Company); First Vice President, Margaret Miller (Ridge Erection); Second Vice President, June Reilly (Blackinton and Decker); Recording Secretary, Marion Golden (Master Builders); Corresponding Secretary, Fay Hill (Titan Construction) and Treasurer, Hazel Wiltfang (Lippert Brothers). In Colorado Springs the President is Marie Oeltjen (B. H. Baker, Inc.); First Vice President, Dorothy Bowser (Smartt Construction); Second Vice President, Peggy Steward (Construction Specialties); Recording Secretary, Louise Schoenlien (Hubchik-Ritchie-Davis, Inc.); Corresponding Secretary, Patty Stone (Edward L. Bunts, Architects) and Treasurer, Emma Fling (Mayfield Engineering).

Denver's WICS will wind up the year's business with Annual Reports in August—and elect new officers for the 1967-68 year ahead.



the best way to yesterday . . .

LAS TRAMPAS

by John McHugh, AIA

The need to do something to preserve the village of Las Trampas first became apparent several years ago when John Conron, A.I.A., David Jones, and others were preparing a study of Northern New Mexico which resulted in the "Embudo Report". Various people became interested, and last year the New Mexico Society of Architects named Mr. Conron as chairman and John McHugh as member of a committee whose purpose was to determine in what ways the AIA might be of assistance in this work. After many discussions and study trips to Las Trampas, Mr. David Jones (of National Park Service), Dr. Bainbridge Bunting (Professor of History at University of New Mexico), John McHugh, A.I.A., and John Conron decided to explore the possibility of having the area designated a National Historic Site by the Secretary of the Interior. Another architect, Mr. Nathaniel Owings, F.A.I.A., who maintains a home in Pojuaque, became interested. Since Mr. Owings is a member of the Advisory Board of the National Park Service, his interest was of no small account.

In the summer of 1966 the New Mexico Highway Department, as a part of the general plan for state highway No. 76 which passes through the area, staked out its right-of-way through the village. These stakes and their yellow flags brought home to everyone the immediacy of the danger, and a crisis meeting was held in Governor Campbell's office. As a result of this meeting the two miles or so of pavement through the town itself was delayed until studies could be made as to how to fit a safe modern road into Las Trampas with the least possible disturbance to the lovely surroundings.

A complete report was prepared noting all of the assets of the area as well as all of the needs, and this was sent to officials of the National Park Service in Washington together with a request that the village and its valley be designated a National Historic Site. Meanwhile Governor Cargó succeeded Governor Campbell in New Mexico, and

In New Mexico if you should ask, "Cual es el mejor camino de regreso?" almost anyone would know that you were inquiring for the best way back. And there are those in Santa Fe and elsewhere who will tell you that one way back leads through Las Trampas. Santo Tomas Apostol del Rio de Las Trampas which was what the village was named when it was settled in 1751 has survived into the Twentieth Century virtually unspoiled—a fragment of New Spain in a secluded mountain valley not far from Santa Fe. Almost completely deserted, Las Trampas and its lovely old church of San Jose de Garcia were slated for oblivion under the bulldozers and macadam of a new super highway. How Las Trampas has been saved for all of us who like to find the best way back to yesterday is told here by John McHugh, AIA of Santa Fe. The accompanying sketch is also from his talented pen.

he also lent his enthusiastic support to the proposal. While all of this was going on, five local citizens including two Trampasenos formed the Las Trampas Foundation to seek to preserve and improve the physical, economic, social, and cultural amenities of Las Trampas. The Foundation hopes to see Las Trampas change—it is a dying town now—but with controlled change; so that the people there will be able to preserve the beauty of their town, their language, and their traditions and yet improve their economic lot.

Several weeks ago the Secretary declared Las Trampas a National Landmark. This designation made available to us the services of men from the Bureau of Public Roads and other agencies, men who have been specially trained in the design of roads through scenic and historic areas, besides bringing into play certain legislation which makes it mandatory that any roads through such areas be approved by people sensitive to the environment. The governor of New Mexico, all of his executive agencies, and the State Highway Department have cooperated enthusiastically with Federal agencies and with the Las Trampas Foundation. A road has been designed and approved (at a sort of "Treaty of Santa Fe") which will meet all modern standards for convenience and safety while preserving and even enhancing the fragile beauty of this unique bit of American heritage—both for the people of Las Trampas and for the people of the United States.



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symposia/around the region

new mexico

Bradley P. Kidder/FAIA
Santa Fe, New Mexico

by James R. Cushing/CSI
Albuquerque, New Mexico

July meeting

The July 19th meeting of the Albuquerque Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute treated a very provocative subject—"The Architect vs. The Salesman."

No KO's, technical or otherwise, were expected from this discussion, but rather it was hoped the panel could formulate a set of "ground rules" to improve the relationships between the Professionals and the Representatives in the New Mexico area of Building Construction.

Specification Course

Under the chairmanship of Vice-President, Jim Rowland, the CSI Chapter in Albuquerque is planning to conduct a course in Specifications Writing similar to that presented annually by the Denver Chapter. Denver inspired both the Albuquerque and Salt Lake Chapters by presenting them with a complete Course Outline at the Region 10 Conference last February in Salt Lake City. The Board, after reviewing same, feels that such a course could be one of the most effective methods of accomplishing the Construction Specification Institute's objectives.

Annual Meeting

The New Mexico State Society of the American Institute of Architects held their Sixth Annual Meeting, July 22, at the La Fonda Hotel in Santa Fe. Preceded by a morning Board Meeting, members and their families and guests gathered in the New Mexican Room for a Luncheon—the featured speaker was Mr. Norman Harp of the United States Park Service. His topic was "The Middle East."

Corporate members held a Design Concept Seminar in the afternoon. Mr. John McHugh was the moderator, and projects presented and critiqued were the Library for the College of Santa Fe (Philippe Register) and a project from George S. Wright.

The Convention Committee hosted a Cocktail party in the Cantina, a gourmet buffet was enjoyed by all and dancing concluded a well worthwhile meeting.

Region 10 Conference

Albuquerque Chapter/CSI is planning to host the Region 10 Conference early in 1968. Stan C. Borthwick of Lembke Construction Company has been appointed Chairman of the Conference Committee.

No dates have been set as yet, but all kinds of brilliant ideas as to what! how! and why! are circulating, such as coordinating the Conference dates with that of the University of New Mexico-Brigham Young basketball game. Depending on the weather . . . there may be skiing (?) as well as a ride to the ski area on the longest tramway in the U.S. (Ed.: Already it sounds like a good Conference!)

Construction Industries Commission

The Commission was activated on July 1st, and Commission Member Kidder reports a continuing series of meetings with a heavy work load of forms and examinations to prepare. The architecture/construction community in the Region is looking forward to a first report on the Commission's actions and accomplishments.

CSI Committee Chairmen

The following hard-working Albuquerque/CSI members have accepted appointment as chairmen of the following committees:

Technical: Earl Printz of Kruger, Lake and Henderson.

Membership: Art Matthews, of Albuquerque Public Schools.

Publications: Russ Welch; Ideal Cement Company.

Meeting Arrangements: George Davis; Fiberglass Engineering and Supply.

Public Relations: Rick Sneddon; Flatow, Moore, Bryan and Fairburn, Architects.

Business Report

After a good June, the Architectural business seems to have fallen off in July. No obvious reason, but perhaps indecision about the future may be the most reasonable explanation.

Meeting Date

This month, Symposia will publish in Memo the regular 3rd Wednesday meeting date of the Albuquerque CSI Chapter . . . however, the last issue of New Mexico Spex leaves some doubt as to its accuracy. Members were advised to make their preferences known—in other words, speak now or forever hold your peace. Is it possible to find any date suitable to everybody?

Wyoming

Gerald Deines/AIA
Casper, Wyoming

N. A. Nelson/AGC
Sheridan, Wyoming

Almost sixty members of the Wyoming Contractors Association, Inc. (Building Division—AGC) and their ladies gathered in Teton Village, Wyoming, on July 7 for their mid-year meeting. The scenery was beautiful, the accommodations delightful and the problems to be solved were many. We all came away feeling, however, that progress was being made, and that it had been, on the whole, an excellent Industry meeting. Three topics occupied most of the discussion time. First, of course, the unprecedented wage increases which have pushed the cost of labor in the construction field to an all time high . . . Second, the legislative problem—and most particularly the "Secondary Boycott" or "Common Situs Picketing Bill" now under consideration in Washington (see Elevation in this issue of Symposia) and thirdly, the airing of problems in the Industry involving the General Contractor, the Sub-Contractor and the Supplier. Obviously, the last problem was the only one which we could effectively implement on a state-wide level. For some time, all segments of the Industry have felt a new approach to the situation was in order, with perhaps new Contract forms made available which would create a new working basis, and make it possible for the General, the Sub and the Supplier to function more effectively as a Construction Team.

The first item brought to the general contractors on behalf of the associate members was payments. After long and lengthy discussion of this item, it was agreed by all general contractors present that the subcontractors would be paid in accordance with the resolution presented by the Associates. It was resolved that any subcontractor, general or supplier not paying his bills, upon three complaints to the Committee would be taken to Mr. K. C. LeClere and if nothing is done at this point, would be referred back to the Committee of six men for discussion and upon their decision, it would be published in the Wyoming Contractors Association Bulletin.

RETAINAGE: The situation of retainage was discussed and agreed that if it could be worked out by separate committee appointed by both the Associate Members and the General Contractors that retainage could perhaps be paid to subcontractors

within 45 days after completion of their job. It was agreed that perhaps the best way to handle this would be for the subcontractor to notify the contractor immediately upon completion of his portion of the work. At this time the general contractor would inform the architect of the intent of the subcontractor. Any punch lists that were necessary would then be issued and completed and checks would then be disbursed to the subcontractor within 45 days. This item was referred to the Contractor-A.I.A. committee for further study, in conjunction with the change in retainage percentages mentioned in the Associate Meeting.

It was recommended that separate bid openings should be held entirely for mechanical and electrical contracts. It was also agreed and resolved that an associate member would sit on the Board of Directors of the Wyoming Contractors Association. Mr. Gerald Deines representing the A.I.A. addressed the meeting and promised to discuss at the A.I.A. meeting the following week the elimination of the ridiculous alternates and numerous punch lists.

A committee has been appointed to study this problem, and we should have a report within a month or six weeks for Symposia.

AIA Worland Meeting

The weekend of July 14-15, the Wyoming Chapter of the American Institute of Architects met in Worland, Wyoming. All of the arrangements were taken care of by Jack Toohey. Members of the Producers Council were on hand for a Satellite meeting and then sponsored a Cocktail Party in the State Room of the Washakie Hotel.

The following morning, we had our business meeting and discussed all of the problems inherent with architects and construction. Bob Postin and George Tresler reported on the National AIA Convention in New York City. Russ Lyman, president of the Student Chapter of the AIA (University of Wyoming) was present at this meeting also. A major portion of our discussion revolved around Contractor-Architect relations.

The afternoon of July 15 was devoted to a golf tournament with prizes for the highest score, etc. The Cocktail Party on Saturday evening was sponsored by Western Construction Supply and Engineered Acoustics. The

banquet which followed was addressed by Theodore Wirth, Landscape Architect, from Billings, Montana. A good meeting, and the Wyoming architects were more than pleased with Jack Toohey's arrangements . . . which were much appreciated.

AGC Meeting

As a representative of the American Institute of Architects, I had the pleasure of attending the AGC meeting on July 7th. I don't know if all of their meetings are this good, but this was definitely worth while as there was a fine exchange of views by all present.

ADDENDUM/AIA-Wyoming

Mr. Gerald Deines declined in his Symposia Communiqué to name the winners and losers in the Golf Tourney held during the AIA meeting in Worland, July 15. However, there was an Informer in the Crowd, and thanks to Mr. Thomas Keeton, Jr. (U. S. Ceramic Tile) we can report that Architect Bill Schropfer of Casper was the man to beat—only nobody did. Al Cook from Gerry Deines' office carded the high score (needless to say he did not play at Columbine during the PGA). Tom K. himself took the most putts—alibied Keeton—"I was just practising my putting during a tournament."

During a recent visit to Wyoming, Samuel Bogen, national president of the Consulting Engineers Council installed the new officers of the Wyoming Association of Engineers and Surveyors. They are President, Carl R. Oslund; Vice President, Al Nelson of Rock Springs; Secretary-Treasurer, James Carpenter Casper; CEC Director, James T. Fletcher, Newcastle and Director, Don J. Livingston of Cody. President Oslund is the principal in the firm of Carl R. Oslund, Sheridan, Wyoming.

Colorado

Thirteen members of the Consulting Engineers Council/Colorado have been appointed to important national committees by Samuel A. Bogen, national president of CEC/USA.

They are Eugene Waggoner, Wheat Ridge, who will serve as chairman of the Past President's committee; Ken Wright, Boulder, who will serve as chairman of the Public Relations Committee; and Charles S. Meurer, Denver, chairman of the Employee-Management Relations Committee. Waggoner will also serve as national representative to the Interprofessional

Committee on Environmental Design and alternate delegate to FIDIC, the international association of Consulting Engineers.

Serving on various national committees will be R. W. Becker, Denver, International Engineering; Robert Behrent, Denver, Insurance; John E. Bunts, Colorado Springs, Ethical Practices; William A. Clevenger, Denver, Public Relations; Orley Phillips, Denver, International Engineering, Architect Relations and Arbitration Association Advisor; Rhuel Andersen, Longmont, Policy and Resolutions Review; Don Preszler, Denver, International Engineering; Walter S. Langebartel, Colorado Springs, Interprofessional Fee Subcommittee; Alvin D. Swanson, Denver, Convention Planning; and Harvey A. Kadish, Denver, Public Relations.

C. U. Grant

A grant of \$30,857 from the Office of Civil Defense has been made to Colorado University in continuing support of the regional Design and Development Center on the Boulder campus. The Center's Chief role is to study and evaluate scientific and technical publications relating to community shelter programs. Created in 1965, it is administered as a department of the University's School of Architecture, and staffed on a part-time basis by architectural and architectural engineering faculty members who have been certified as shelter design instructors or shelter analysts. The director is Professor G. K. Vetter, and his associate is Associate Professor Robert W. Kindig.

Just Ask

(Continued from page 18)

methods as are being required, is that of unscrupulous bidding and maneuvering on the part of the successful "broker," and the bankruptcy of a number of the project subcontractors.

The best way to define a standard or quality, and the simplest, is to name ONE brand, or trade name, for no two items are ever EXACTLY equal. Besides, the "or equal" clause which appears in all Federal Government Specifications (Clause 9 of the General Provisions, Standard Form 23-A of the General Services Administration) allows all Contractors to propose any substitution they wish, and the reviewing authority is obligated to determine the equality or betterment of the item.

The attached Directive appears to me to be a terrible waste of manpower and paper . . . government and private. There must be some way to combat it . . . maybe write my Sena-

tors? Perhaps one of your Staff Members could do an article on this. I'm sure all your readers in private industry and in the professions would enjoy it.

CONCLUSION R.J.N.:

Well, we now have seen WHAT has happened. These latest documents are in force by now.

I can also presume to know HOW it happened—and WHY. One document was signed by an "M.D." His motives were probably noble and his intentions sincere, but his text in matters of building materials and bidding procedures betrays a technical naivete. He could ask me to write about "brain surgery" (and honestly, Doc, I'd probably give you an answer, too!) but I would hope that no one would act upon my shallow medical analysis.

Our Enraged Specification Writer's remarks about the documents are quite reasonable. Why wasn't he, or someone of his calibre, consulted about it before it was issued? For the agency involved to accept his analysis and make the appropriate document corrections now would be an embarrassing experience. There is little room for face-saving at this point.

What to do about it NOW? We could prepare a revision for the agency that suggests a more workable and palatable procedure in this or in any future document. There are across the length and breadth of the land any number of qualified and knowledgeable Specification Writers—there's a whole Institute full of them—over 90 Local Chapters. These men are capable of preparing documents designed to un-enrage Specification Writers everywhere . . .

And we WOULD . . .

if THEY would . . .

just

ASK! ! !

symposia/the cover

This month, Symposia Art Director, Robert Hesdorfer salutes the region . . . each state having been given a symbol. For Wyoming, of course, Old Faithful at Yellowstone Park; in Colorado, the Interfaith Chapel at the United States Air Force Academy; in New Mexico, the old Mission Church at Taos Pueblo; Veterans Memorial Coliseum in Phoenix was chosen for Arizona; Nevada is represented by Hoover Dam and Utah by the spires of the Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in Salt Lake City.

In addition to directing art for Symposia, Mr. Hesdorfer is a busy principal in the graphic arts firm . . . "Designers West."



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DENVER/CSI SETS COMMITTEES

President of the Denver Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute, Mr. Arthur H. Bush, is entitled to an additional middle initial. Symposia would recommend E . . . for Efficiency. In the waning days of June, we received the Presidential appointments for Committees which will serve during 1967-68. Those tagged for the honor (and extra work) are: Education: Frank Shutts, John Pollock, Jim Noone, Maxwell L. Saul. John Schaffer heads the Elevator Technical Study Committee. Membership Committee: Richard A. Lehman, Walter Prebis; Procedure Manual: Jim Noone and Arthur Bush, and Larry L. Bourn is in charge of the Program Committee. John McGuire is the Publicity Chairman, George Thorson heads up the Technical Committee and the Committee for the CSI 12th Annual Convention is Maxwell L. Saul, R. James Noone and their able assistants: Arthur H. Bush, E. F. Dillon, Thomas W. Keeton, John McGuire and Oluf Nielsen.

Meeting dates for the year have been set for the most part, and even a cursory check indicates the men of Denver's CSI have a busy and rewarding schedule planned. Case in point: the Chapter meeting of August 9th will bring up for further discussion and study the "Recommended Practice and Procedure" document. This ambitious project by the men responsible for writing the specifications for construction will establish guide-lines in many fields not now covered in available contracts and documents. It will serve a very real need in the Industry, and Denver's CSI should be highly commended for their continuing effort to bring this Manual to completion. Obviously, the August 9th meeting will be one all CSI members will wish to attend.

CHANGES AND REVISIONS

J. Robert Stanley of Denver has been promoted by the Ideal Cement Company to the position of Sales and Service Representative for their newly formed White Cement Division. Mr. Stanley has been with Ideal since 1960 starting as a Sales Representative in the New Mexico Division. Ideal White will be manufactured at Ideal's White Cement plant in Houston, and will be available in the Denver area in August.

Chen & Associates, Inc., Denver based Consulting Soils Engineers, has new offices and laboratories at 2600 West 2nd Avenue in Denver. Fu Hua Chen, principal of the firm, has also announced that Robert W. Thompson has joined the staff. Mr. Thompson, a registered professional engineer, holds Bachelors and Masters degrees in Civil Engineering from Oklahoma State University.

Ralph Bachelder, president of General Building Services of Denver, has announced the appointment of Thomas J. Taylor as head of the firm's new engineering department. Taylor's main responsibility will be in the preparation of placing plans and bearing details for Trus-Joist roof systems distributed by General Building Services in Colorado and Wyoming. Taylor has served Trus-joist in both Boise, Idaho and in Portland, Oregon.

James E. Sullivan has been appointed distributor sales representative for Franciscan Tile products made by International Pipe and Ceramics Corporation (INTERPACE). Sullivan has been with the Corporation since 1964, and in his new capacity will be responsible for the formulation of an organization of distributors for Franciscan products in states east of the Rockies.

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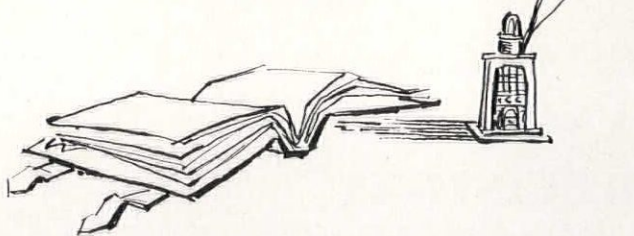
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Memo...



NOTE: With the coming of August the summer doldrums are almost behind us, and a full schedule of meetings will get under way with September. Symposia requests our contributors who meet on a monthly basis to send in their meeting schedules for the balance of 1967. Changes in meeting times and places may be made by writing the Editor before the 15th of the preceding month. Many of our readers tell us MEMO serves as a "string around the finger" to remind them of where to be and when to be there. Please send your meeting dates to Editor/Memo, Symposia, 4070 Estes Street, Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033.

AUG. 2: Association of Remodeling Contractors/Board of Directors meeting. Dinner: 6:30 p.m.—Four Winds Motor Hotel, 4600 West Colfax Avenue, Denver.

AUG. 7: Consulting Engineers Council/Colorado—Director's Meeting. Cocktails: 6:00—Dinner: 6:30 p.m. Denver Press Club. (Note: All members are invited and urged to attend Board Meetings. For reservations telephone 244-4717 before noon of the previous day.)

AUG. 9: Construction Specifications Institute/Denver Chapter. Regular monthly meeting. Dinner: 6:30. Meeting: 7:00 p.m. Engineers Club Building, 1380 South Santa Fe, Denver.

AUG. 16: Construction Specifications Institute/Albuquerque Chapter. Social hour, 5:30; dinner, 6:30; meeting, 7:30 p.m., Polynesian Inn, 2420 San Mateo, N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico. (Members of neighboring chapters visiting Albuquerque on this date are cordially invited to attend.)

AUG. 16: Women in Construction/Denver Chapter. Regular monthly meeting and election of officers, 6:00 p.m. Place to be announced.

AUG. 22: Consulting Engineers Council/Colorado. General Membership meeting. Cocktails: 5:30—Dinner: 6:30 p.m. Denver Press Club.

AUG. 25: Symposia Editorial Advisory Board Meeting. 8:30 a.m. Board Room—A. A. & E. B. Jones Construction Company, 1050 South Jason, Denver.

AUG. 28: Associated Building Contractors of Colorado, Inc. (AGC) Executive Committee Luncheon Meeting. 12:00 noon. Silver Room, Engineers Club Building, 1380 South Santa Fe, Denver.

AUG. 28-SEPT. 1: International Congress on Religion, Architecture and the Visual Arts—New York Hilton, New York City.

AUG. 29: Construction Specifications Institute/Denver Chapter Board Meeting. Engineers Club Building, 1380 South Santa Fe Drive.

AUG. 31: Mountain States Bureau for Lathing and Plastering, Inc./Board of Governors Meeting. 10:00 a.m. 221 Santa Fe Drive, Denver.

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