

april, 1968

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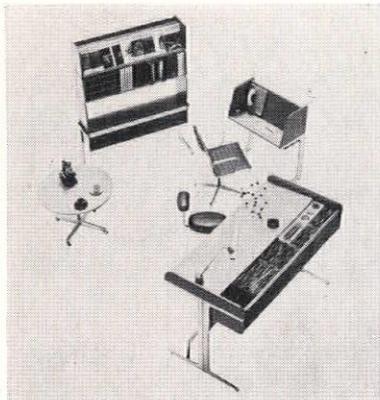


Shopping Mall, Longmont. Architect: Keith Ames. Masonry Contractor: Larry Houpt.

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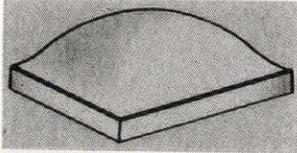
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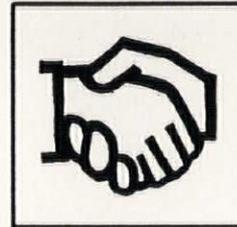
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*Joining Hands!*



The Colorado Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Consulting Engineers Council of Colorado have joined hands in a cooperative committee created to promote public awareness of the capabilities and talents of architects and consulting engineers within the state. To head the committee, architects and engineers have chosen two talented members of the design professions . . . Mr. Ralph W. Becker, CEC/Colorado and Mr. Oluf N. Nielsen, AIA/CSI, both of Denver.

In a joint statement, the co-chairmen said the committee would launch a full-fledged campaign which will include the publication of a joint brochure, with a two-fold purpose. The aim of the committee is to gain better public understanding of the two professions, and of the long list of accomplishments of Colorado Architects and Consulting Engineers. There is the further hope that the committee can serve to motivate young people to seek careers as design professionals.

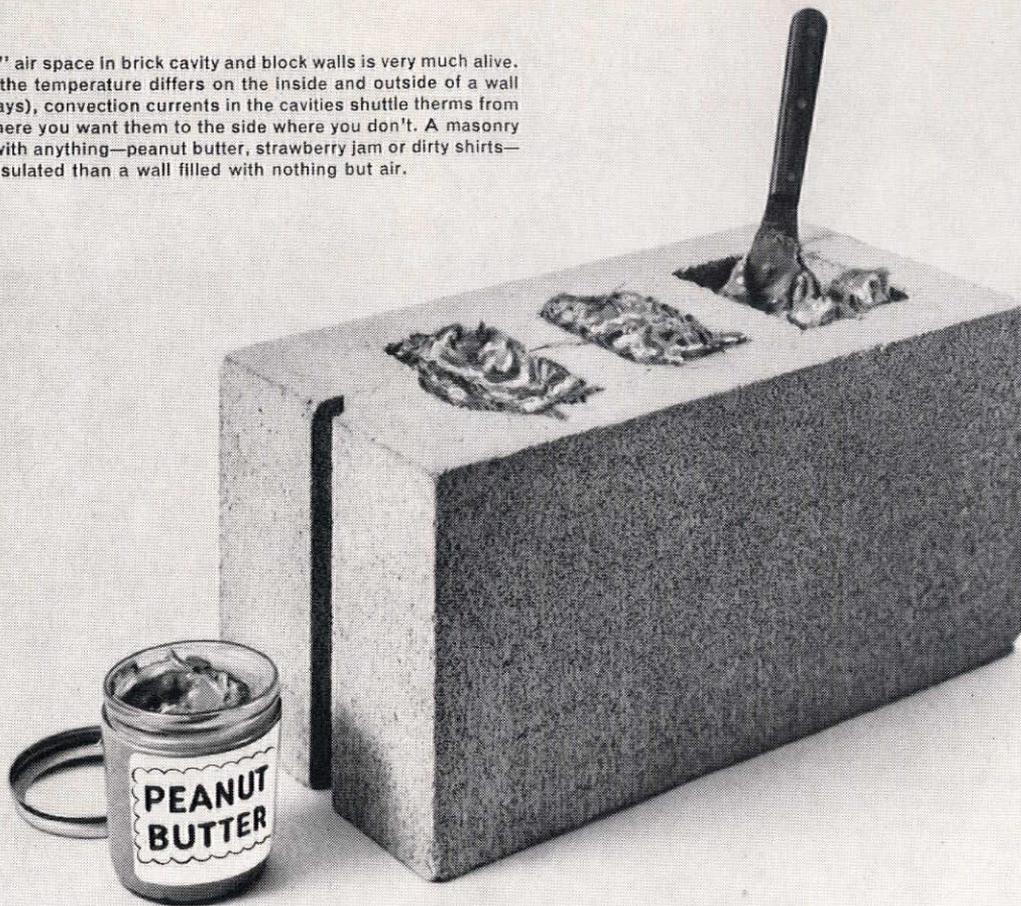
Speaking for the engineers, Mr. Becker said . . . "Consulting Engineers from Colorado are noted throughout the nation and the world for their achievements. In fact, engineering services are Colorado's top export; yet, I often wonder if people of our own state are aware of the wonderful pool of engineering talent within our own borders." Architect Nielson noted that Colorado architects are recognized throughout the nation as being the most creative and imaginative . . . earning awards from coast to coast, invited to speak at national conferences, and often asked to write for national publications. "Yet," said Mr. N., "We have failed somewhere in not communicating to our own neighbors in Colorado just what we have available."

The Co-Chairmen agreed a major facet of the committee's work will be to utilize the capabilities, experience and talents of consulting engineers and architects in helping Colorado move to its full potential.

Theme selected for the AIA-CEC program will be "Reach Toward Greatness." Aubrey B. Brelsford, president of the Colorado Chapter, AIA, and James H. Konkol, president of the CEC/Colorado, stated the two organizations would provide counsel to governmental agencies and private enterprise in achievement of goals leading toward making Colorado a greater state now—and during the next Century of Progress.

(NOTE: This certainly appears like a good bandwagon. Symposia would like to hear from the other states in our region who have or are planning to climb aboard! Utah, for instance, has a cooperative effort encompassing not only AIA and CEC but AGC members, as well.)

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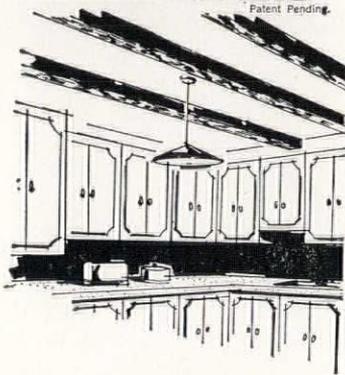
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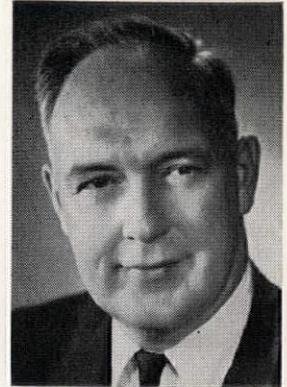


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## Surgeon-General to Address P.C. Medical Facilities Seminar



*Dr. William H. Stewart  
Surgeon General of the United States*

The Denver Chapter of the Producers' Council will be signally honored this month. Slated to deliver the Keynote address at the Medical Facilities Seminar at the Cosmopolitan Hotel on April 17th is Doctor William H. Stewart, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service. The Denver Seminar is one of fifty such meetings scheduled by the Producers' Council, the national association of manufacturers of quality building products and equipment, as a service to the entire architecture/construction community. By bringing together engineers, architects, hospital administrators, consultants, public health officials and legislators with building product manufacturers, the Producers' Council during 1968 will provide a valuable forum for the exchange of ideas, information and valuable data in the field of construction of medical facilities throughout the United States.

William H. Stewart is the tenth Surgeon General in the 167 years of the Public Health Service. He assumed his present position in 1965, and administers the plus one hundred programs of the PHS whose 1967 budget was approximately at over \$2,500,000.00 and whose personnel ranges in excess of forty thousand persons.

Dr. Stewart was born in Minnesota and attended the University in his native state before taking his medical degree from Louisiana State University School of Medicine in 1945. After his residency in pediatrics in New Orleans, he was in private practice in Louisiana before entering the Public Health Service in 1951.

During his years as a career officer with the PHS, Dr. Stewart has served with the Epidemiological unit, with the National Heart Institute, and in staff capacities with the Surgeon General and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. In 1963, after organizing the new Division of Community Health Services, he was named the Assistant to the special Assistant to the Secretary of Health and Medical Affairs. He was serving as Director of the National Heart Institute when he was named Surgeon General. He has authored scores of articles on public health issues, and is a member of the American Academy of Pediatrics, the A.M.A., the American Heart Association and the American Public Health Association. Dr. Stewart and his charming wife are the parents of two daughters and presently reside in Bethesda, Maryland.

In addition to the Keynote address to be delivered by the Surgeon General, the Denver Producers Council Seminar on Medical Facilities will present a fine product Exhibit, and a Professional Panel which will be moderated by Mr. Roger C. Mellem, of the American Hospital Association. Members of the panel will include Robert G. Irwin, Architect; Vernon Konkel, Consulting Engineer; James M. Taylor, Hospital Administrator, and Orville E. Koppenhauer, Hospital Executive Engineer. Held in the Silver Glade of the Cosmopolitan Hotel in Denver — the meeting will be open at 1:30 p.m. on April 17th, and conclude with a Cocktail Hour at 5:00 p.m.

All those members of the architecture/construction community interested in the latest trends in modern hospitals, clinics, diagnostic centers, nursing and convalescent homes are urged to attend the Medical Facilities Seminars being presented by Producers Council throughout the United States in 1968. In our region, the PC Seminar in Arizona was held March 13 in Phoenix, in Salt Lake City on April 10th, and April 17th is the Denver date which will feature Dr. William Stewart, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service. Certainly a salute is in order to Producers Council for making possible these in-depth seminar studies of 20th Century Medical Facility problems.

# symposia

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VOLUME 2

NUMBER 11

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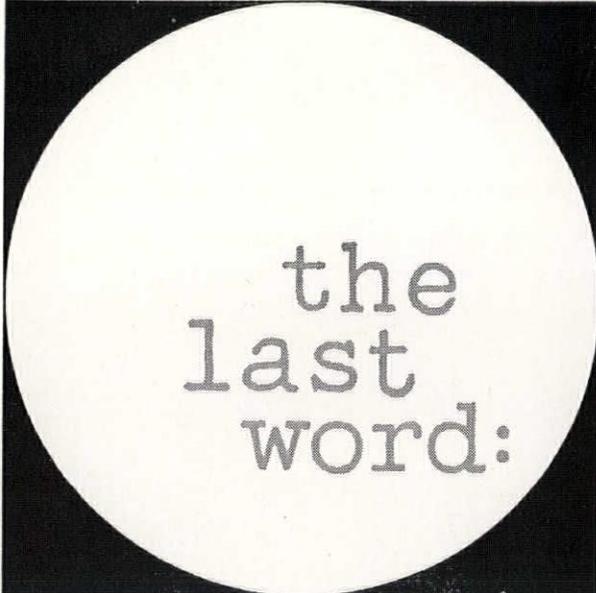
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the  
last  
word:

Symposia is both pleased and proud to announce that Mr. Joe Boehning, Architect, has joined our Editorial Advisory Board as our "eyes and ears" in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Mr. B. is the Secretary-Treasurer of the New Mexico Society of the A.I.A., and on the Board of Directors of the Albuquerque Chapter of the C.S.I. Mr. Boehning will make his "officail" debut in May's Symposia, complete with pix and "life and times."

Preliminary Judging! Finalists have been named in the CEC/Utah Engineering Awards program. They are: Curtis Engineering and Templeton, Linke and Alsup. Preliminary judging was done by the University of Utah Committee under the chairmanship of Professor J. E. Fitzgerald. The first place winner will be announced at the CECU Annual Meeting which will be held this month.

As Jim Konkell, President of Colorado's Consulting Engineers Council, accepted one of the Excellence Awards at the February 22 Banquet, he quipped: "As you can all see my brother and I don't really do much engineering, but we enter a lot of contests!" The Konkell Brothers--Jim (McFall and Konkell, Mechanical Engineers)--and Verne--(President of Ketchum, Konkell, Ryan and Hastings) walked off with 3 of the 10 Awards presented. There must be some engineering done some place.

Board Meetings for the Consulting Engineers Council/Utah have been changed to the first Tuesday of each month. Speaking of dates . . . Symposia's "Memo" has a new look in this issue--seems the Publisher had to tour the Region before he could pin down the date of Denver's March CSI meeting.

Art Bush, genial President of Denver's CSI Chapter, is just now getting out those notices on his new office location. So attention all clients!--Arthur H. Bush and Associates, Architects (formerly Moore and Bush) can be reached at 2243 West 32nd Avenue, that's 80211 in Denver, and the new telephone number is 433-8909. All good Symposia wishes, Art, in the new office!

After a slow start, the Satellite Program for the Denver Chapter of Producer's Council is now--full steam ahead! The four Satellite Teams are headed by Bill Dingler (Zonolite), Don Wakefield (SCPI), Roland Proett (Dow-Sarabond) and Joe Cullen (Formica). Four meetings are scheduled for April.

The CEC/Colorado's one day "Symposium on the Municipality" was certainly one of the most significant meetings to date in the area. Treating the inter-relations of "The County, The State and the Engineer in Private Practice," the Symposium on March 22 will receive the usual in-depth treatment in May. CEC/Colorado Chairman was Keith Hartzell . . . panel moderators were Charles Meurer and Ralph W. Becker.

HONORED . . . Certificates of Appreciation were awarded three veteran members of the Mountain States Bureau for Lathing and Plastering at the Annual Breakfast meeting on Saturday, March 16th at the Centre Motel in Denver. Recognized for their long service to the Industry were William Ferguson and M. A. Mackay of Denver, both retired, and J. O. Vetoto of Colorado Springs who is still active in his own business.

**Big Jim Scores Again!** R. James Noone who is any Editor's Friend Indeed turns up again in March on the pages of Specifier, magazine of the Construction Specifications Institute . . . In this issue devoted to Specification Education—Mr. Noone does his usual competent job reporting on CSI Chapter Efforts!

Robert R. Emerson, CEC/Utah, (Templeton, Linke and Alsup) has been elected president of the Utah Water Pollution Control Association.

David E. Fleming, Consulting Engineer and very good member of CEC/Colorado, has moved his offices to Suite 825, Equitable Building--new telephone number: 825-7259. Mr. Fleming was an Engineering Excellence Award winner for his firm's Brown Palace Hotel sidewalk replacement project.

Top flight leaders from government, industry and public life will headline the Twelfth Highway Transportation Congress to be held in Washington, D. C., April 16-17-18. General sessions will cover highway problems and developments in the urban area including the design team concept, air pollution, parking, noise control and renewal.

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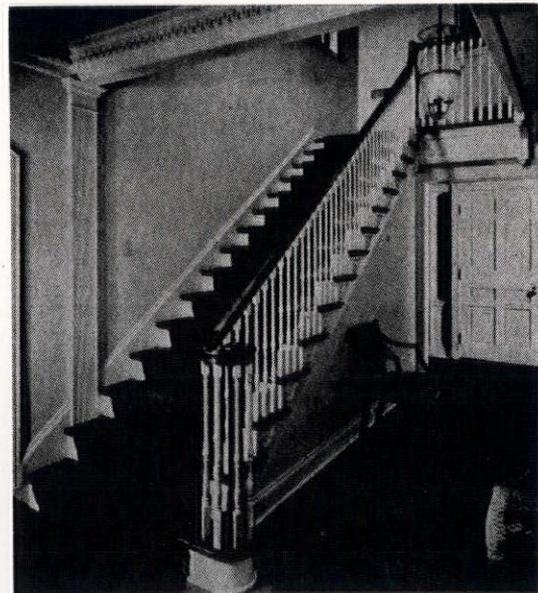
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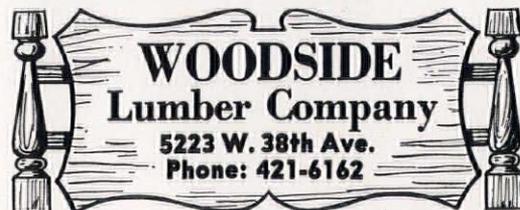


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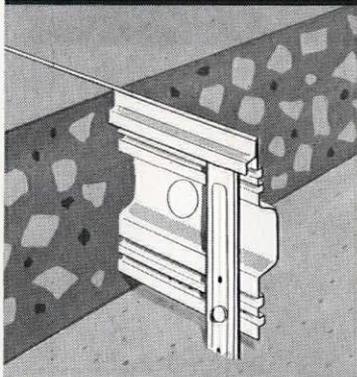
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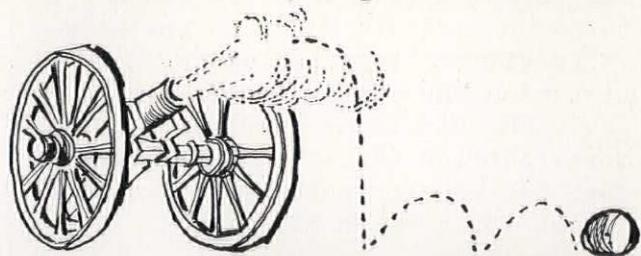
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TO:

**Art V. Maxwell**  
President-Elect  
CEC/USA

The "Old Dominion" is oft referred to as "the cradle of Presidents"—however, we would submit that insofar as the architecture/construction community is concerned—the Rocky Mountain West is where the VIPs come from. The latest gentlemen to join this distinguished coterie is Art V. Maxwell, new President-Elect for the Consulting Engineers Council/USA.

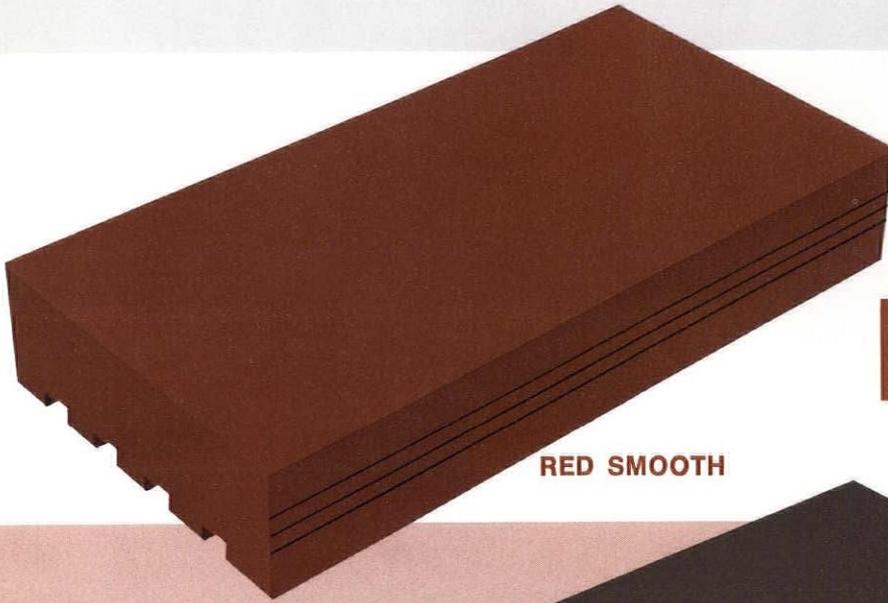
Mr. Maxwell will serve as president in 1969-70—and is a native of Salt Lake City, Utah. He will be installed in his new office on May 9th at the 1968 Annual Convention to be held at the Statler-Hilton in New York City. CEC/USA President for 1968-69 is John G. Reutter of Camden, New Jersey.

Mr. Maxwell received his Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering from Utah State University. Following graduation, he worked with the United States Geological Survey until 1955 when he entered private practice. He is a principal in the consulting firm of Nielsen and Maxwell and is a licensed civil engineer in Utah, Colorado and Idaho. He has been active for many years in CEC/Utah, and has also served as national Vice President, Chairman of the Documents Committee, as a director from Utah and as a member of an ad hoc committee on international documents. In addition to his CEC activities, Mr. Maxwell is a fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a member of the National Society of Professional Engineers, the American Water Works Association, the United States Chamber of Commerce and Kiwanis.

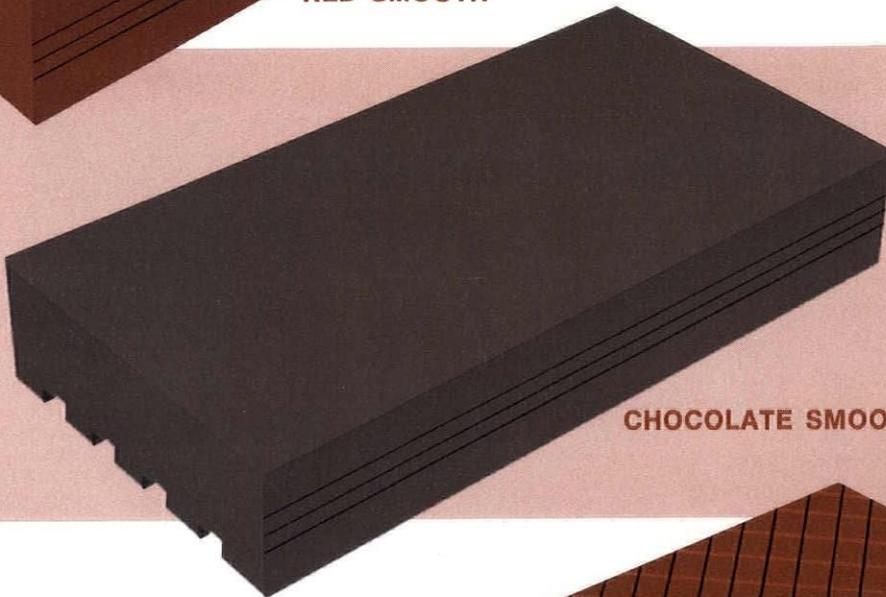
Mr. Maxwell's election as President Elect of the Consulting Engineers Council of the United States follows close upon the heels of Mr. Eugene Waggoner of Colorado (now California) who is the immediate Past President of that organization.

All members of the architecture/construction community congratulate Mr. Maxwell upon his election, and wish him well as he assumes the leadership of CEC/USA, the organization which represents engineers in private practice throughout America.

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Asphalt Tile			.30
Smooth Asphalt Paving			.44

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Length Variation (largest to smallest)	1/64"	5/64"	—	—	3/16"
Distortion (Face)	1/32"	1/32"	9/64"	—	1/16"
Compressing (psi)	17,270	22,150	none	none	none
Modulus of Rupture (psi)	2,745	3,765	none	1250	1000
Absorption — 24 hr. cold	2.9%	3.1%	none	none	none
" 2 hr. boil	3.4%	4.6%	5.0 max.	6.0 max.	none
Abrasive wear index	47	45	25 min.	none	none
Coefficient of friction	.47	.38	none	none	none
Acid solubility (60° H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> -48 hr boil)	10.9%	8.9%	none	20 max.	20 max.

# INSTALLATION SPECIFICATIONS

## for Robco Floor Brick

### ■ INSTALLATION

**1. With Mortar (Wet)** — Lay on a concrete slab. Bed in  $\frac{1}{2}$ " of mortar, 1 part cement, 2 parts sand. Keep clean. Don't let mortar dry on brick faces. Grout with same mix. Finish joints with 1" diameter jointer, or rub with burlap.

**2. With Mortar (Dry-set cement)** — For application over: wood or steel construction, concrete slab.

A. Setting bed mix is 1 cement, 5 sand 1/10 hydrated lime. Add enough water for a stiff mix. Place  $\frac{3}{4}$ " min. thickness of setting bed. Brush on thin layer (1/32") of neat Portland cement paste over the bed. Beat the brick into complete and intimate contact with plastic mortar.

B. Pointing and Grouting: Use stiff mix, 1 part cement, 2 parts sand. Trowel or compress pointing mortar into joints to firmly bond it to the setting bed and to the brick. Point joints the same day that brick is set.

**3. With Chemical Resistant Mortars** — Several manufacturers make cements specifically designed for this purpose. Types vary with service conditions. Robco will gladly supply names of acid-proof cement manufacturers.

**4. Mortarless on Concrete, Plywood, or Other Flooring** — If base is fairly level, use two layers #15 felt, celotex, or other insulating pad. Brick will thus level easily and floor will be insulated and quiet. Sweep in fine sand — optional.

**5. Mortarless on Earth** — Brick can be laid on compacted earth, using 1" bed of sand for leveling. Lay tight together and sweep extra fine sand on top to fill joints. No special skills required.

### ■ CLEANING

Protect floor and let dry 7-10 days before acid cleaning. Wet floor thoroughly before applying acid. Use only best grade White muriatic acid, 1 part acid, 9 parts water. Use stiff fiber brush — scrub thoroughly to remove all traces of mortar stain. Scrub small areas, 100 sq. ft. maximum. Rinse promptly with clear water. Do not allow acid to dry on floor. Sawdust is useful in absorbing excess acid-water mix from floor.

For that extra-critical job, or when using hard to remove resin cements, brick should be waxed before laying, bottom side up, with a roller applicator. We sell applicators and wax for a nominal charge. Wax is removable with hot water. Floor brick pre-waxed at the plant are available for an additional charge.

### ■ MAINTENANCE

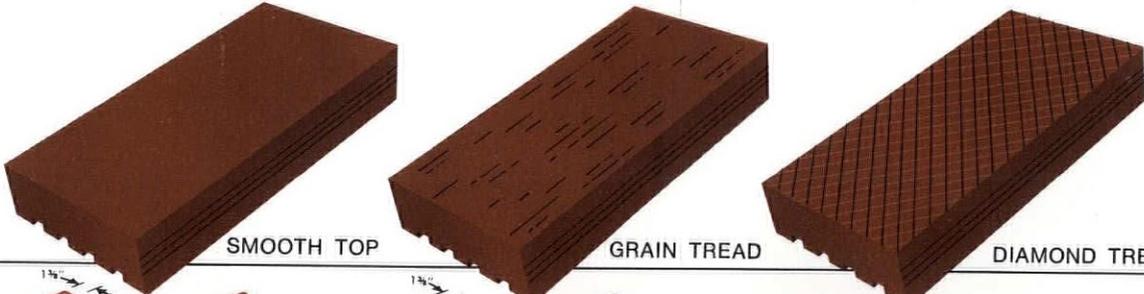
Sealing and waxing will help your floor maintain its new appearance. We recommend Hillyard Hil-Tex #11 or Johnsons Over and Under-plus, cut with 50% water, applied with a string mop. Apply thin coat — leave no excess. This coating is slip and soil resistant. Inspect the floor — this may be all the gloss you desire. If a waxed surface is desired, use Liquid Trewax, applied according to manufacturer's directions. Allow sealer to dry at least 24 hours before applying wax.

### ■ SPECIFICATION

Floor brick shall be Robco floor brick grooved (scored) bottom size  $1\frac{3}{8}$ " x  $3\frac{7}{8}$ " x 8". Texture (Grain), (Smooth) or (diamond tread). Color (Red) or (Chocolate), to exceed applicable ASTM specifications. (C 410-60, Type H).

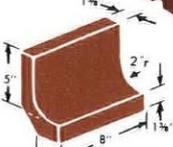
## ROBCO FLOOR BRICK SURFACES AND TRIM UNITS

3 FLOOR SURFACES: 2 COLORS (RED & CHOCOLATE) 2 BACKS (SCORED AND GROOVED)

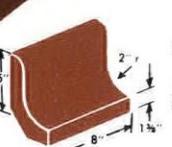


**SIZE**  
 $3\frac{7}{8}$ " x 8" x  $1\frac{3}{8}$ "  
 1" Thick Available  
 On Request

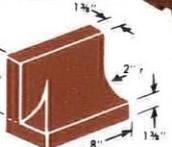
**#1 COVE BASE**



**#R1 COVE BASE**



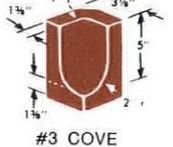
**#2 R. or L. COVE STOP**



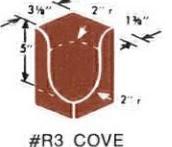
**#R2 R. or L. COVE STOP**



**#3 COVE INTERNAL CORNER**



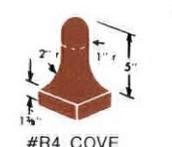
**#R3 COVE INTERNAL CORNER**



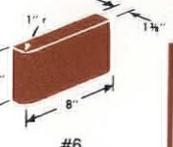
**#4 COVE EXTERNAL CORNER**



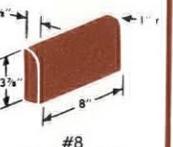
**#R4 COVE EXTERNAL CORNER**



**#6 BULLNOSE**



**#8 BULLNOSE STRETCHER**



**STANDARD — Grooved Bottom**

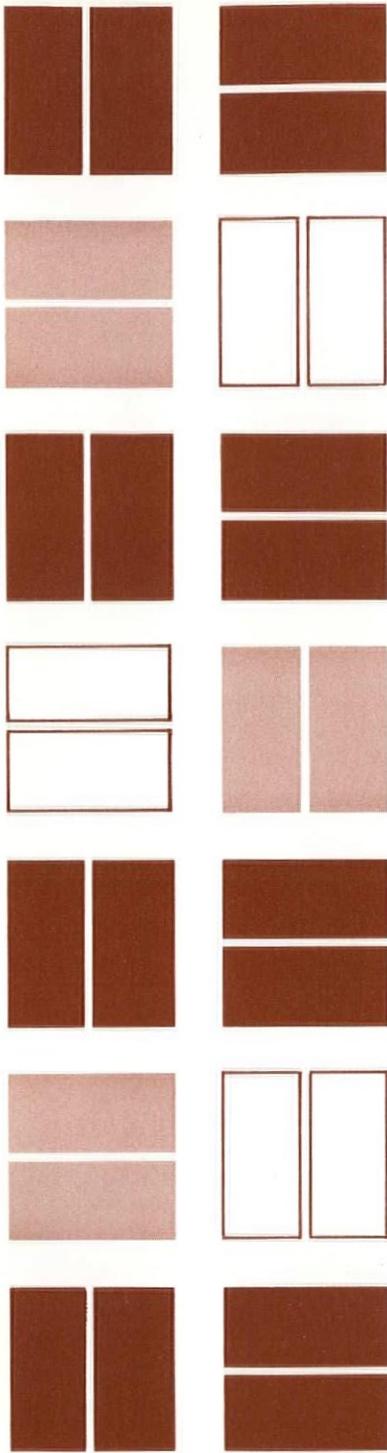
Grooved bottom for use with regular mortar installations. Scored bottom takes less mortar, and is designed for use in acid-proof construction where higher priced resin cements are used.



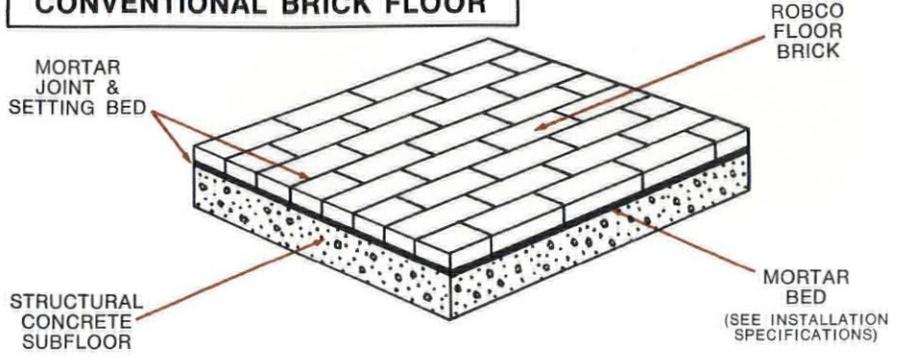
**SPECIAL — Scored Bottom**

NOTE: SHAPES AVAILABLE IN SMOOTH FINISH ONLY.

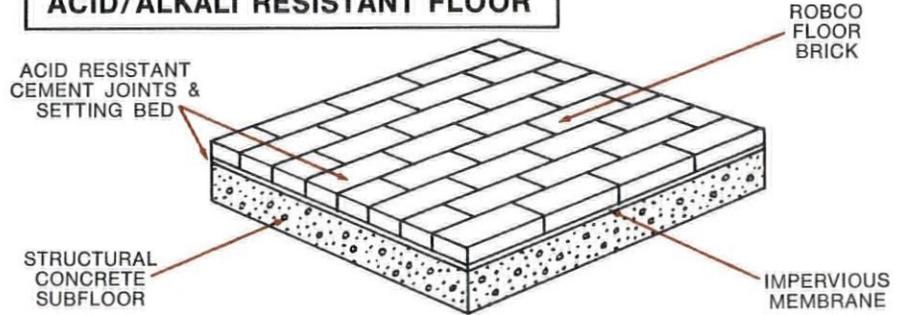
# Typical Floor Brick INSTALLATIONS



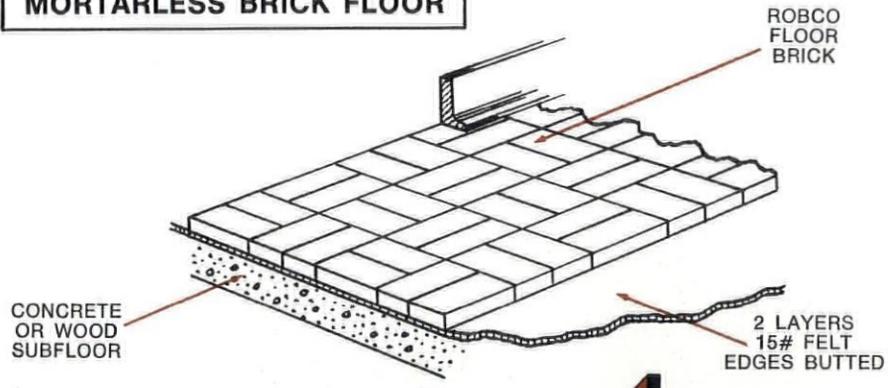
## CONVENTIONAL BRICK FLOOR



## ACID/ALKALI RESISTANT FLOOR



## MORTARLESS BRICK FLOOR



THE **ROBINSON** BRICK AND TILE COMPANY  
 500 South Santa Fe Drive ● Denver, Colorado 80223

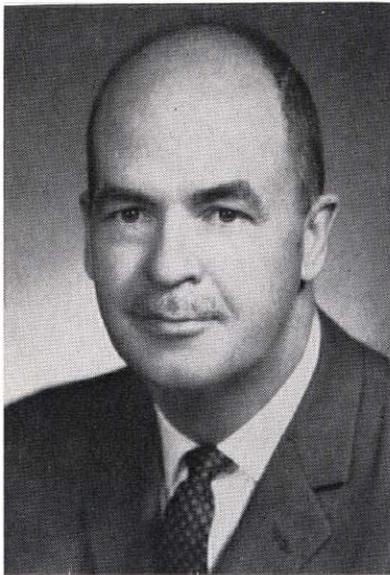
Brick and Tile  
 for every style  
 SINCE 1880



**ROBCO**  
 744-3371

DISTRIBUTOR OR DEALER

# elevation



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

Every member of the construction team knows the vital importance of the proper balancing of the mechanical system in a new building. No matter how well designed and executed, the system's proper functioning depends upon the delicate balance of all its coordinates which is accomplished upon its completion and before the building is released to its owner.

At its inception, the government of these United States was very like a building. There was—as on all structures—architects, engineers and builders, and there was a mechanical system, exquisitely balanced and created to serve the client for the life of the edifice.

So it's 1968—and there is but one question—**Who threw the overalls in Mrs. Murphy's chowder?**

Our greatest credibility gap is not rooted in the half truths proliferated in re:—the success or failure of our passage at arms in the Far East, but rather in the chasm which today separates the intent of the original designers and builders of the Republic, and its present operation.

As conceived, the Legislative branch was designed to legislate—the Executive to execute or implement, and, as a final check on the balanced system, the Judicial arm was to keep the machinery functioning according to the plans and specifications.

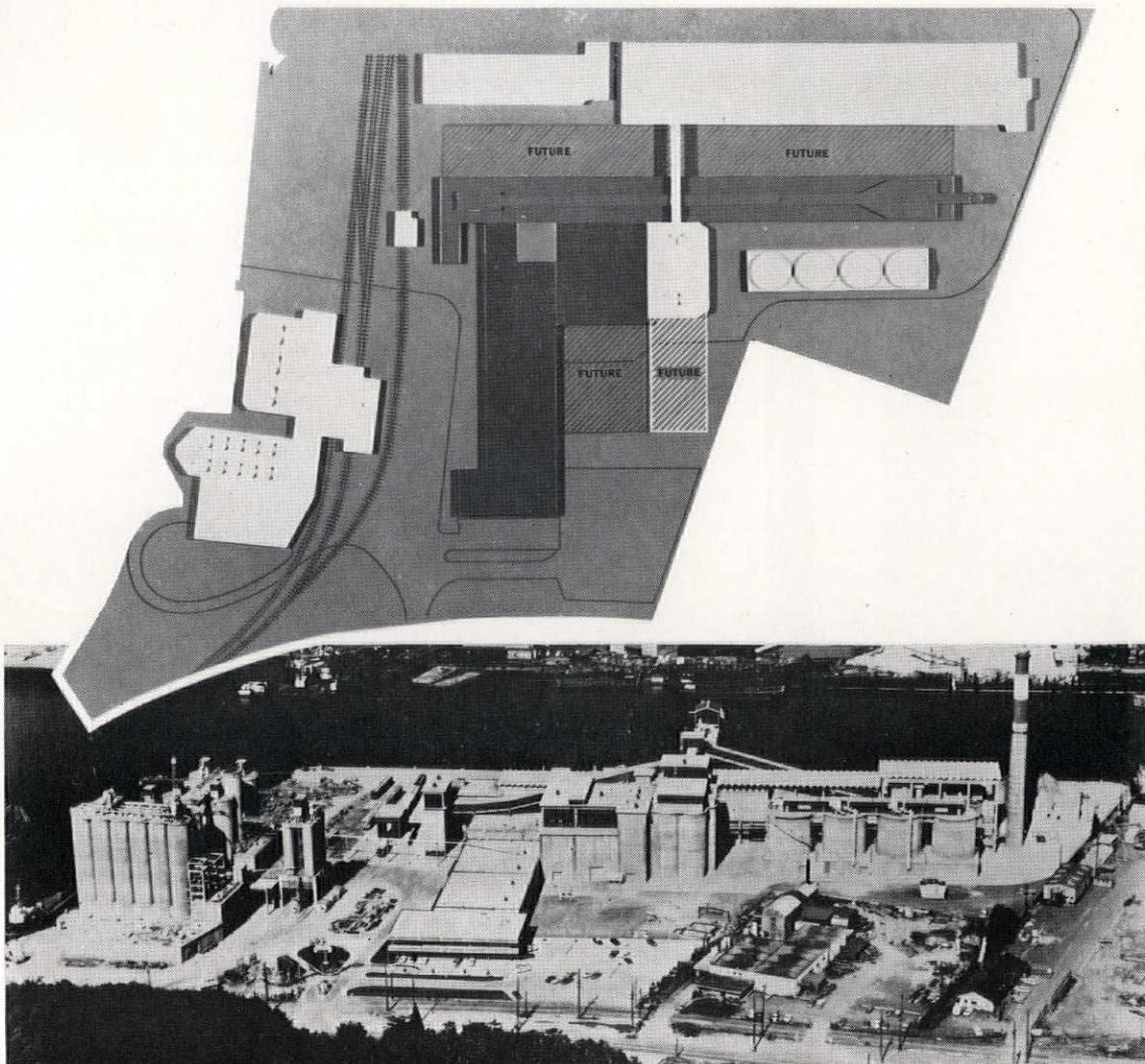
The collapse of our system is not due to spontaneous combustion—the tinkering of the jack-knife mechanics began a long time ago. A screw here—a bolt there—a new part hooked up someplace else . . . and nobody bothers to look at the original blueprints readily available in any Sixth Grade American history book.

Case in point: are we too late? Has government by crisis become too firmly entrenched? Is it no longer "Hail, Columbia" but Farewell? Can the mechanical system in the American structure be restored to proper balance? Certainly the design work and the specs done so long ago are at hand. Will we begin this year of 1968 to restore the ancient rights of Runymede, the traditional privileges of the Constitution of the United States . . . or will government of the people, by the people and for the people perish from the earth?

*(Selected by a jury from the Minnesota Association of Consulting Engineers as the Sweeps'akes winner in Colorado's Engineering Excellence Award program—the Ideal Cement Company Plant in Seattle, Washington, marks yet another engineering achievement for the Ken R. White Company in Denver. Selected by Ideal as the prime engineering consultant for the design of its Seattle plant, the White Company staff worked effectively and well with the Engineering Department of its client. The gratifying result is a handsome facility which in every way met the Ideal Company's criteria, and its functional promise has been fulfilled by fine performance. Our Symposia study was prepared by Mr. Arthur Krill, President of the Ken R. White Company, and the graphics were provided by his firm. The Ken R. White Company maintains offices in Denver, Colorado; Helena, Montana; Yakima, Washington and in Washington, D.C.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Cochabamba, Bolivia and Rome, Italy.)*

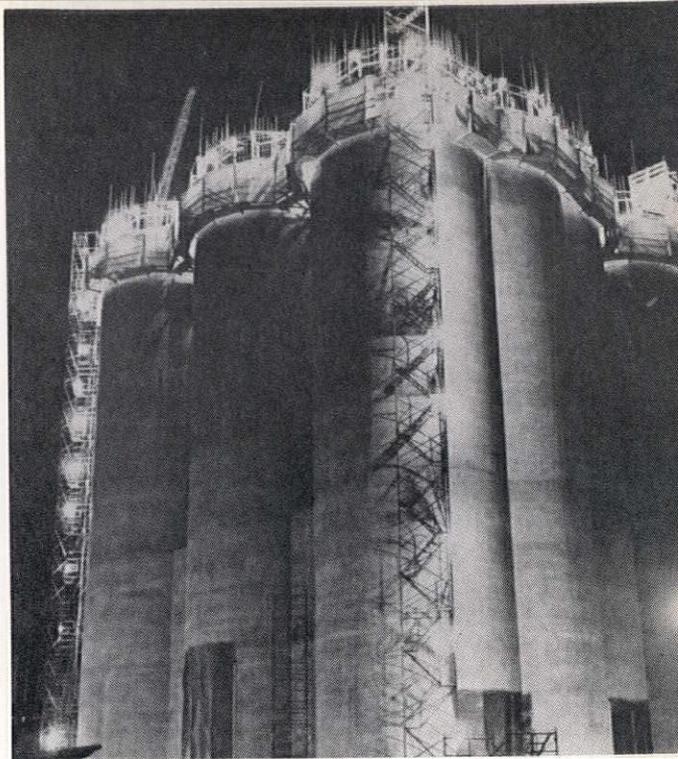
# IDEAL CEMENT PLANT

## Seattle, Washington



*The site plan above shows future expansion of the Ideal Cement Company's Seattle plant in cross-hatched areas. The picture of the completed project below indicates the maximum use made of the limited site—22 acres bounded on two sides by water.*

## symposia engineering study IV



*This striking night photograph shows the nine massive silos, each 36 feet in diameter and 158 feet high. They were designed by the Ken R. White Company for construction by the slipform method.*

by Arthur M. Krill, President  
The Ken R. White Company  
Denver, Colorado

This Ideal Cement Company plant, located on the Duwamish Waterway in Seattle, Washington, was a challenge to engineering and architectural staffs of The Ken R. White Company for many reasons. The client had requested that this \$25 million facility (1) utilize the most advanced engineering design techniques and equipment; (2) make maximum use of concrete construction; (3) employ completely centralized control; (4) incorporate the most efficient pollution control systems (water and air); and (5) provide for a future doubling of the plant capacity. Further complicating the overall design problem was the limited space available for this complex industrial facility, which was to produce initially over 2.5 million barrels of cement annually. A site of 22 acres was available, bounded on two sides by water, and accessible to the construction contractor by way of West Marginal Way in southwestern Seattle.

The plant receives limestone by barge from a quarry on Texada Island nearly 200 miles north of Seattle in British Columbia, and it was necessary that a very large water-front crane be designed with a capability of unloading raw material barges at the rate of 750 tons per hour. The crushed limestone in minus 1½" sizes is unloaded at the company's dock and piled for withdrawal through an automatic reclaim tunnel for use as needed in the plant. Other raw materials, silica sand and clay, arrive at the plant by barge also—silica from British Columbia and clay from a company-owned deposit on the Olympic Peninsula near Port Angeles, Washington. All of the raw materials are ground to a slurry in a rotating raw mill 11 feet by 36 feet and powered by a 2000 HP motor.

The kiln at Seattle is the largest in use by the Ideal Cement Company. It is 500 feet long, 15½ feet in diameter at the feed end, and tapers to 14 feet at the discharge end. Although larger kilns are in operation, it was the view of Ideal Cement and Ken R. White engineers that the size of the kiln at Seattle is probably the most effective when all

factors are considered. The thoroughly ground and intimately blended slurry is fed into the kiln, which is in the heart of the plant. Raw materials are burned in the kiln at approximately 2800°F. where a chemical reaction among the materials occurs. The so-called "clinker" is then cooled and ground into finished cement. The two finish grinding mills, powered by 2500 HP motors, receive the clinker and a small amount of gypsum (calcium sulphate), which is used to regulate the setting time. It is interesting to know that finished cement is ground to a fineness such that 90% will pass through a 325-mesh sieve, 105,625 openings to the square inch—finer than face powder! The fineness is measured electronically for observation and control.

From the finish mills, cement is pumped pneumatically into storage silos, from which it is loaded into bags or bulk facilities for consumer use. The storage capacity for finished cement at this plant is the largest in the Ideal Company's system—373,000 barrels, or 70,000 tons. This is about one-seventh of the year's production. The large storage capacity provides for fluctuations created by factors of weather and job conditions and provides ample storage for the several types of cement which have to be kept in stock for specific uses.

Work with one of the foremost control developers has yielded a completely automatic operation of the sophisticated processes through a centralized computer, where all data with respect to the materials as they move through the various manufacturing stages are fed into the console, digested by the computer immediately, and returned by the computer to the outlying key control points with indications as to any changes or adjustments that may be necessary. These procedures are accomplished automatically and completely recorded so that chemists, analysts, and the supervisory forces know exactly what is taking place at every important station in the various steps of manufacture in the system.

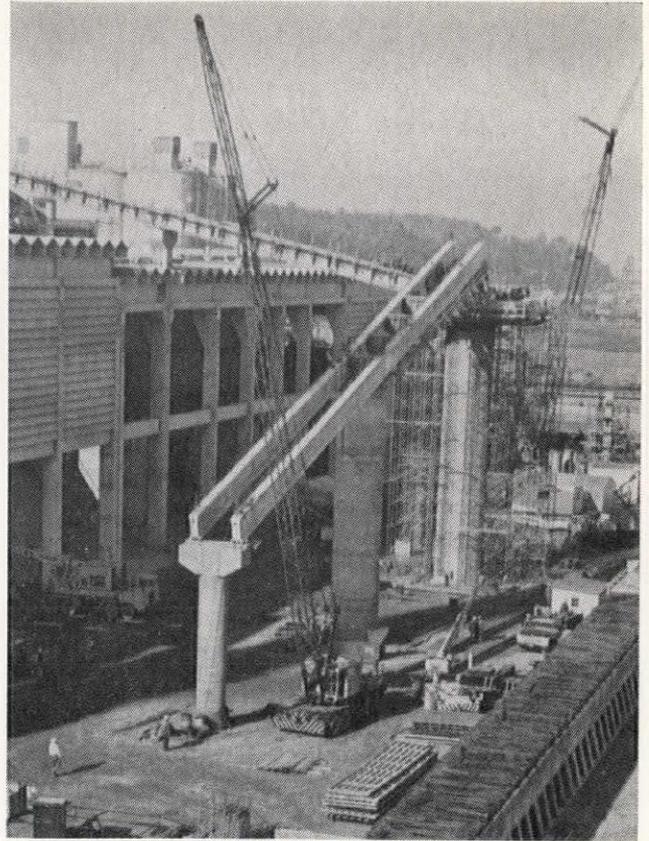
Special attention was directed to the possible air pollution problem, and the best available design and equipment were employed to insure air cleanliness. Fifty-four separate dust control systems are located in the plant plus three vacuum

systems for ordinary plant cleanup. Perhaps the most important single installation is the electrostatic precipitator on the kiln which is the most effective system known for the temperatures and humidity ranges found in the Seattle area. This installation was designed with a considerable over-capacity, to insure completely satisfactory results under all conditions to meet and exceed the rigid Seattle air pollution control code.

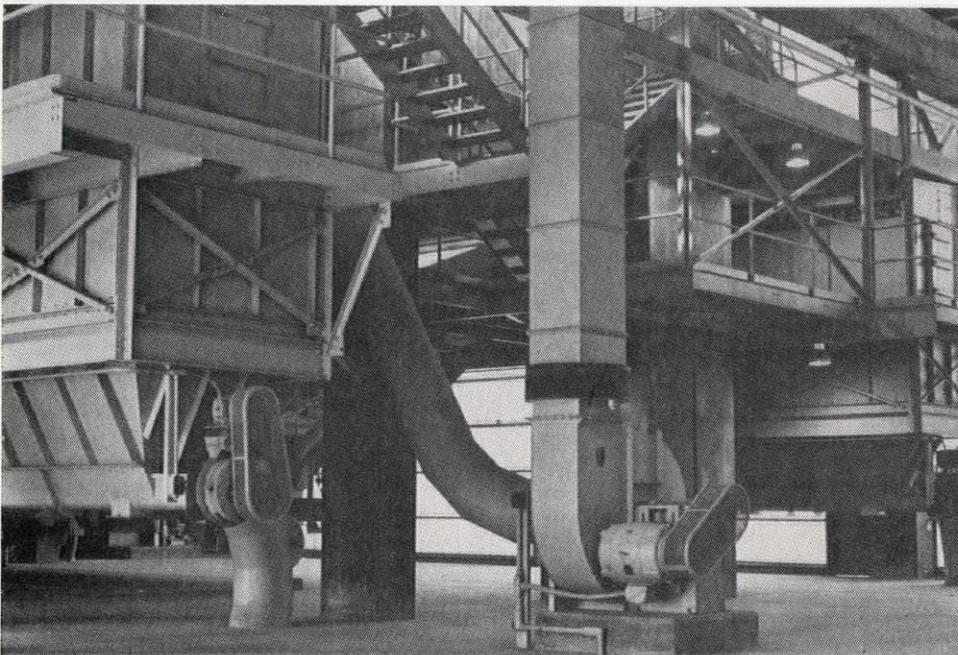
It is of interest to note that 120,000 cubic yards of concrete were used in the construction of the plant, and from the accompanying photographs it can be seen that Ken R. White engineers and architects made liberal use of this important building material in structural shapes ranging from the more conventional cylinder, box and T-sections to interesting Y-section members which form the kiln roof. These members are 70 feet long.

Engineering innovations included the conservation of space by the "stacking" of the slurry tanks over several utility rooms. Large ducts provide filtered air to the compressors and permit pressurization of the electrical motor control center to exclude dust. The Ideal Cement Company has had a terminal, designed by the Ken R. White Company, in operation on the site since 1961, and it was necessary to use considerable ingenuity to design and build the new plant around this existing facility and to incorporate it as an integral part of the processing plant.

Nearly a year of successful operation has revealed to the client that design parameters were carefully studied, and that the problems delineated were solved in accordance with good engineering and architectural practice. To the designers it is a satisfaction to view the completed operational facility from vantage points in the urban area and on the site itself where it can be observed that the interdisciplinary team of engineers, architects and planners have evolved a structure for an industrial plant which is both aesthetically pleasing and functionally effective.



*This view from the waterfront gantry shows the kiln building and the raw storage reclaim area. The pre-stressed Y-members that form the kiln roof are 70 feet long. A total of 120,000 yards of concrete was used in the construction of the Ideal Cement Complex in Seattle.*



*Shown left is a section of the Finish Mill Separator Dust Collection System in the Seattle plant, indicating the civic responsibility felt by both client and engineer in the design of the facilities — the installation was designed with considerable over-capacity to exceed the rigid Seattle Air Pollution Control Code.*

# DESIGN FOR MODEL CITIES

*(This delineation of the design professional's role in the Model Cities Program is the second in the Symposia series devoted to this subject as it relates to our region. Author/Architect Ronn Ginn is well known in our area; he was one of the principal panelists at the Western Mountain Region AIA Conference, "The Town Around Us," this past November in Colorado Springs, Colorado. He is also a member of Symposia's Editorial Advisory Board.)*

by Ronn Ginn, AIA

The Model Cities Program offers to the design professional a long sought after chance to participate from the beginning in a program which emphasizes social, economic, political and physical expertise working in concert with the problems of our urban environment. The program is concerned with the design of the total physical environment of the model neighborhood, as well as individual structures and open spaces linking the area visually and functionally with the remainder of the city. Model neighborhood design objectives should relate to overall city and regional planning concepts for urban design, architecture, landscape architecture, the graphic arts, the fine arts, and urban beautification. Efforts in all of these design areas should be coordinated to develop optimum results in physical rehabilitation, preservation, clearance, new construction, and new technology.

Underlying these efforts should be an attempt to provide a design theme with visual variety in the neighborhood, yet continuity and order throughout. Design professionals should consider the overall visual image of the model neighborhood, and consciously plan for phased and updated development consistent with the area's long-range, comprehensive planning. The model neighborhood should be thoroughly analyzed in terms of existing and proposed pedestrian and vehicular circulation systems, functional land uses, building codes and zoning ordinances, public and commercial facilities, utility systems, parks and open spaces, and building quality and juxtaposition. Design in the Model Cities Program will be concerned primarily with the five types of residential planning for physical change: (1) rehabilitation, (2) preservation, (3) clearance, (4) new construction, and (5) new technology—developed in harmony with one another, these should result in a sensitive relationship of FORM, or the shape and structure of natural and man-made elements, PATTERN, or the functional arrangement and juxtaposition of these forms, and IMAGE, or the identity that sets a particular environment apart from others.

## (1) Rehabilitation

The underlying concept of residential rehabilitation is, of course, to revitalize those buildings that are structurally sound and functionally feasible. These structures should have esthetic expression and potential in their existing and proposed neighborhood setting. Another equally important, yet less emphasized fact is the necessity for a physical design vocabulary of existing and proposed buildings in the model neighborhood area. This means rehabilitated structures should bridge the gap between existing deterioration and proposed revitalization in terms of esthetic, social, and economic identification. In other words, retaining the existing shape of the building with a well-designed and properly functioning interior, will permit the residents of the area to better appreciate and understand their improved urban conditions, yet still be able to identify with the "old neighborhood."

Some basic social considerations must be examined along with previously mentioned physical attributes of rehabilitation before determining whether the structure is worth saving. For example, the designer must determine if the living quarters will provide adequate heating and cooling, illumination, and noise control. Also, provisions for individual privacy, sanitation, cleanliness and water supply. Protection against accidents, fire, and electrical damage must also be considered. Provision must be made for the number and ages of the people in the family, their patterns of moving and mixing, and their basic life style. It is necessary to consider rehabilitation of physical structures as a combination of resident participation and professional design expertise in concept, planning, and implementation.

## (2) Preservation

The purpose of preservation is for the city to recognize potential landmarks in their model neighborhood which would work in harmony with proposed development schemes in the area. At the same time, it must be understood that historic preservation means more than remodeling state houses and cleaning statues. Particular attention

should be given to preservation of all structures and spaces so that they will maintain an identity and distinctiveness of their own and at the same time relate well to existing or planned structures and spaces; to build a visual and functional design vocabulary of past and present forms in the model neighborhood in harmony with the surrounding urban and metropolitan area. In essence, preservation not only includes rehabilitation of individual structures, but it also includes the preservation and organization of the space between these individual buildings into functional physical and social linkages.

Individual structures which form a social and physical identification with the past should be preserved and rehabilitated. The Rochester, New York, application proposes to identify points of visual interest and sites of historic or architectural merit to be identified in the plan and used as a guide in implementing programs in the model neighborhood area such as urban renewal, open spaces, and urban beautification. The planning and architectural staff will work with a non-paid committee to conduct a survey of the area to identify buildings of historic or architectural merit. Providence, Rhode Island, has set general goals for preservation which are simple and direct: to designate worthwhile architecture and plan for its preservation through rehabilitation, to protect and improve residential areas, and to reduce overcrowding and recreate open green areas.

## (3) Clearance

Existing vacant land scattered throughout the model neighborhood, usually the result of building demolition by the owner, is generally considered by local residents as an eyesore. One of the major reasons this land remains vacant and unused is because the owner is usually the resident of another city. The absentee owner, finding no real planning direction from the city as to the best use of his land, pays property tax that contributes very little to economic strength of the neighborhood. One characteristic of vacant land in an area is the seemingly unorganized

scattering of these parcels. Because of this, individual parcel-by-parcel speculative development is limited in physical planning potential.

It is obvious, however, to the sensitive designer that these parcels can become immediate and pleasant landscaped open spaces serving as social and physical linkages in the model neighborhood. With a lot of imagination and very little money, a good designer, working closely with residents of the community and owners of the land, can build playgrounds, parks, meeting places, parking lots, and so forth that will serve as an incentive to build larger and better things for the neighborhood. In other words, cleared land is one of the easiest ways for the design professional to exhibit his talents in a show-and-tell situation which will produce quick results, widespread enthusiasm, and acceptance.

In addition to showing quick results, these open spaces can easily serve as temporary solutions to larger, more complex planning programs. A small park can become part of a larger park and play area surrounding a proposed neighborhood activity generator such as a school, community center, or even for high rise housing. For total and comprehensive development of this kind, it may be necessary to assess the city's local building codes, zoning ordinances, and subdivision regulations and to encourage performance and coordinated development rather than adhering to existing and possibly outdated laws. The chance for the city to demonstrate innovative and progressive ideas is nowhere better realized in the model neighborhood than on vacant land.

#### (4) New Construction

The successful design and construction of new physical facilities in the model neighborhood area depend on a sensitive interpretation of the needs and problems, goals and objectives of the community as defined by the local model city agency and its residents. This means the design professionals must be able to translate these needs into a viable planning program which should be a phased face-lifting of the physical environment. One of the keys to the success of new construction is to lessen the social shock of radical physical change in the neighborhood—resident enthusiasm for improved living conditions could be replaced by the fear of loss of social identification in the neighborhood. It is common knowledge among the design professions that indiscriminant slum clearance programs and the mass production of so-called well-designed structures have had negative and some-

times disastrous results in many previous public housing programs.

Environmental change is necessary and usual in any vital and active urban area. One of the reasons a ghetto is a ghetto is because this change has ceased. Design professionals, working hand in hand with other specialists, will try to revive the understanding and need for change in the community. This cannot be done by "practical" decisions made by a few aloof designers and planners, but requires a deep and total involvement of the professionals in proper communication with the needs and desires of the residents. Economic reasoning is not adequate, nor obviously, are political decisions alone realistic. It may be necessary to establish broad clinics concerned with planning, housing, and design issues with resident participation. The true revitalization of our urban areas can only be complete once the role of involvement is understood and appreciated by the design professional as well as concerned citizens.

Design professionals in Tacoma, Washington, for example, have won an outstanding reputation for participation and interest in matters of design over and above their private practice. Members of the AIA have given unstintingly of their time and resources to public bodies. They have been productive members of various advisory committees and through various channels have exerted a significant influence on the course of city sponsored planning and construction.

#### (5) New Technology

Innovative thinking in design will result from thorough analysis and understanding of the problem, developing a complete program for solving it, and utilizing the most sensitive and resourceful talented design professionals available. For example, one of the major problems in the physical revitalization of an area of any city in this country is the outdated checkerboard or gridiron plan of streets and blocks. Existing building codes, zoning ordinances and regulations, street and highway platting, utility systems design, building arrangement and design, parking facilities, delivery systems, directional signs and symbols, and land use planning are all based on this plan arrangement. However, it may be possible for some or a few of these communities to declare their model neighborhood area a "free zone" of design activity to open up possibilities for innovative and technological thinking. In other words, if an existing condition doesn't fit, advanced thinking should replace it with one that does work. This free zone concept enables the whole area to be-

come a comprehensive phased development plan rather than restrictive block-by-block thinking.

Atlanta, Georgia, proposes a very similar plan in its model neighborhood area. Their application states that codes, performance standards, legal problems, and ordinances related to design in the neighborhood will be developed and tested to include signs, buffer strips, expressway and railroad planting, air-rights development, individual ownership of terrace and row housing, underground utilities, and industrial and commercial property.

Tacoma, Washington, on the other hand has stated that industry has agreed to sponsor the development of some new concepts in low cost housing design. One such proposal involves the development of wood frame, room size building blocks similar in size to smaller mobile homes which could be arranged in various patterns for one and two story living accommodations. However, Tacoma also tempers this emphasis on physical technology by stating that the overall plan for physical renewals must be drawn so that it is more than an exhibition of construction technology, no matter how dazzling or innovative that technology might be. This general approach is taken with full realization of the ability of architecture and design to devise spaces, shapes, and forms that assist designers to be more productive, more creative, and more nearly fulfilled and with a deep appreciation of the inability of architecture alone to unravel the complex human problems which combine to produce a slum.

Another general example of technological change in thinking is the use of traffic directional signs and symbols to simplify pedestrian and vehicular movement in congested areas. Traffic signs in this country are confusing, wordy, ugly, and do not fit in with the urban landscape. The graphically pleasing and colorful signs used in European countries and parts of Washington, D.C., are a complement to a vital and active urban environment. Such a proposal has been made for years by various public and private interest groups, but nowhere has it been applied. The Model Cities program affords this chance.

As can be seen by these examples, innovation and new technology in the true design sense are more than new construction or cost-reduction techniques; they are the full force of design professionals concerned with the best and most complete advanced way to solve common problems of slum and blight—both social and physical.



## Region 8— THE FORUM

April 27, 1968  
Denver, Colorado

The National Association of Women in Construction

People make an association! They take a basic concept, improve it and pattern it to fit their needs and their ideals. It's the people in an association who have the intelligence, vision and drive necessary to mold and perfect the image they seek.

WICS are dedicated to work constructively together—in local Chapters, in Regions and nationally, to share mutual problems as well as accomplishments. At our Spring Forums, it is our aim to meet together to discuss these problems, to evaluate the knowledge and experience of our past and to build from there.

Develop your ability to communicate so we may discuss problems and issues. Study the issues—base your views on reason, on principles and on the common good. Know what you are talking about, and share your good ideas with all of us.

Let all WICS join hands in harmony and good fellowship.

Enjoy your Spring Forum!

*Grace W. Dollens, National President*



A WIC'S Place is in the World! Let us adopt these principles: AIM HIGH! Most people hitch their wagons to a star of one kind or another. Some aim too high and get discouraged before they leave the ground. Others settle for the nearest light and achieve mediocrity. Aim for a high—but reasonable—goal, and make your journey successfully.

BE ADAPTABLE! One of the first principles of successful living is change. The individual, the company or the organization who responsibly accepts the challenge of change is a leader tomorrow. Best wishes to Denver, our host chapter—and to Region 8 for a successful Forum.

*Elizabeth R. Corder, National President-Elect*

The Region 8 Forum has been planned for you—the working WIC and your world. It is our hope you will take home with you a better understanding and a deeper appreciation of our organization and our industry.

I cannot but be impressed with your accomplishments this year—and it is with a great deal of pride that I review your willingness to accept the responsibilities and challenges of our ever-changing Industry.

*Bettye Burks, Director/Region 8*





Margaret Miller, President  
Denver Chapter

Denver, your Host Chapter for Big 8 Forum in '68, extends a warm welcome to all of you. We believe you will find a high incentive in our towering mountains, a promise of excellence in our growing city and its industry and a genuine hospitality which has long made Denver the "Queen City of the Plains." We are proud and happy to be a part of the Wonderful World of WICS!



Polly Culpepper, Chairman  
Forum Committee

## Official Program

*the time*

*the event*

*the place*

### FRIDAY, APRIL 26

12:00 Noon-12:00 Midnight—Registration .....	First Balcony Brown Palace Hotel
12:00 Noon- 2:00 p.m. —Hospitality Room Open .....	Room 910 Brown Palace Hotel
6:00 p.m.- 9:00 p.m. —Dinner and Show .....	Playboy Club

### SATURDAY, APRIL 27

All Events at Brown Palace Hotel

6:00 a.m.- 8:00 a.m.—Registration .....	First Balcony
8:00 a.m.- 9:00 a.m.—Chapter Presidents Meeting .....	Hospitality Room
9:00 a.m.—Scrapbook Judging .....	Hospitality Room



Yvonne Dugan  
Midland, Texas



Ruby Worthan  
Big Spring, Texas



Jane Field  
Tucson, Arizona

*the time*

*the event*

*the place*

9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon—	MORNING BUSINESS SESSION (Bettye Burks Presiding)	Central City Room
	Call to Colors (Margaret Miller, Denver)	
	Introduction of Special Guests	
	Regional Director's Message (Bettye Burks, Lubbock, Texas)	
	National Organization's Message (Elizabeth Corder, Little Rock, Ark.)	
	COFFEE BREAK	
	National Committee Reports	
	Construction Projects & Professional Education, Berthamae Thomas (Amarillo)	
	Convention Sites: Ruby Worthan (Big Spring)	
	Historical: Bertha Mae Mackey (Lubbock)	
	Membership Promotion: Fay Unangst (Tucson)	
	Speech Library: June Reilly (Denver)	
	Education & Public Relations; Agnes Person (Tucson)	
	Organization & Extension: Betty Wick/Region 9 (Portland, Oregon)	
	NAWIC Image: Joanie McDermott (Phoenix)	
	Scholarship: Bettye Hess (Albuquerque)	
	WIC Protocol: Jo Hancock and Bertha Mae Mackey (Past Region 8 Directors)	
	"Your Office Manners Are Showing," presented by Phoenix & Tucson Chapters	
1:00 p.m.- 2:00 p.m.—	Luncheon and Fashion Show	Onyx Room
2:00 p.m.- 3:30 p.m.—	AFTERNOON BUSINESS SESSION	Central City Room
	Telephone Techniques: Colorado Springs Chapter	
	Quiz Whiz Championship: The Chapter Presidents	
	Amarillo, Texas/Laura Mundell	Lubbock, Texas/Fleeta Green
	Albuquerque, New Mex./Billie Ward	Midland, Texas/Yvonne Dugan
	Big Spring, Texas/Ruby Worthan	Odessa, Texas/Pearl Campbell
	Colorado Springs/Marie Oeltjen	Phoenix, Arizona/Jackie Waite
	Denver, Colorado/Margaret Miller	Tucson, Arizona/Jane Field
	Salt Lake City, Utah/Phyllis Chatwin	
	Memorial Service: Auline Brausel (Odessa)	
	NEW BUSINESS—By-Laws: Doralice Heatley (Lubbock)	
	Election of Regional Director	
	Selection of 1969 Forum Site	
	WIC NICS—Courtesy of Little Rock, Arkansas	
7:00 p.m.- 8:00 p.m.—	Cocktails	Hospitality Room
8:00 p.m.—	President's Banquet	Central City Room



Jackie Waite  
Phoenix, Arizona



Phyllis Chatwin  
Salt Lake City, Utah



Laura Mundell  
Amarillo, Texas

thank you . . . one and all!

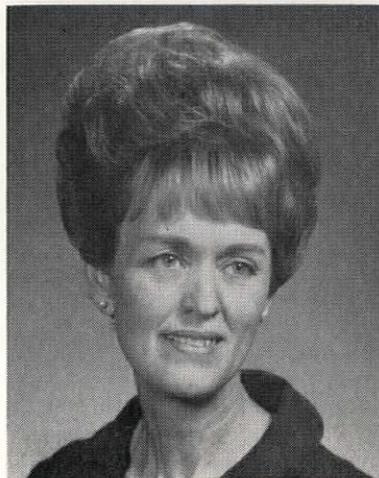
(The Metropolitan Denver Chapter of the Women in Construction is according the firms listed below a WIC Wink and a sincere "thank you" for their support of the Region 8 Forum. These businesses have contributed to the Convention Kits, to the success of the Pre-Forum Party, the Hospitality Room, and all other functions of the conference.) These WIC patrons are:

Acme Glass Company  
Airway, Incorporated  
B. H. Baker, General Contractors, Inc.  
(Colorado Springs)  
Barnett Company  
Dan Berich Masonry  
Blackinton and Decker, Inc.  
Boyce Publications, Inc.—(Symposia)  
Cash and Carry Tires  
Cassidy Hicks Paint & Wall Paper Company  
The Ceco Corporation  
Central Electric Supply Company  
Collier Insurance Agency, Inc.  
Colorado Builders' Supply Company  
Crabb Plumbing & Heating Company  
W. Ray Crabb, Inc.  
Craftsman Painters & Decorators, Inc.  
The Daily Journal  
Dalco Engineering Company  
Denver Acoustics, Inc.  
Denver Glass Company  
Denver Lumber Company  
Dover Elevator Company  
Ben Edgin Painting Co., Inc.  
Mel Elward Company  
Empire Cranes  
Espro Construction Consultants  
John Filipi (Gould Battery)  
Walt Flanagan & Company, Inc.  
Fowler and Peth  
Fox Supply Company, Inc.  
(Colorado Springs)  
Friend of the WICS  
Gage-Behunin Co.  
Gates Forming Accessories, Inc.  
E. I. Gibbons Cement Contractor  
Gump Glass Company  
Hahl-Kern, Inc.  
Hallcraft Homes Company  
Hamilton Towel Supply  
Highland Construction Company  
(Colorado Springs)  
Irwin Horowitz

Howard Electric Company  
Ideal Cement Company  
Intermountain Electric, Inc.  
Ives Insurance Inc.  
(Colorado Springs)  
J & K Construction Company  
Paul Linden & Company  
Lippert Brothers Construction Company  
Lomax Structural Steel  
Mack Precast Products Company  
Master Builders  
Mead and Mount Construction Company  
Metal Fabricators, Inc.  
James B. Moorman Construction Company, Inc.  
Natkin & Co.  
Newstrom-Davis Construction Company  
Olson Construction Company  
Phillips Petroleum Co.  
(Don Galloway)  
Pinkard Construction Company  
Pre-Mix Concrete, Inc.  
Professional Paints, Inc.  
Region Tile, Inc.  
(Colorado Springs)  
Ridge Erection Company  
Rio Grande Company  
Service Auto Glass Company  
Shaw Construction Company  
Slattery & Company, Inc.  
Smartt Construction Co.  
(Colorado Springs)  
G. A. Talbert, Inc.  
Target Roofing Company  
Glenn Torscher (Airway, Inc.)  
Dallas W. Tourney, Inc.  
United States Gypsum Company  
Vanda Cosmetics (Mrs. Wanda Jones)  
W. H. Wafer Plumbing & Heating Company  
Weatherseal Corporation of America  
Weaver Construction Company  
Western Airlines, Inc.  
Earl Winter Plastering  
Women in Construction/Colorado Springs  
Zonolite Division (W. R. Grace Company)



Marie Oeltjen  
Colorado Springs, Colorado



Fleeta Green  
Lubbock, Texas



Billie Ward  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

# W.C.A.R.B. Annual Meeting a summary

by John McHugh, A.I.A.  
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Several years ago when there was some dissatisfaction with the NCARB due to the slowness with which it was able to process its "Blue Book" transcript, leaders from a number of Western States formed the Western Conference. The purposes were to facilitate reciprocity between the various states in the Conference, to raise the quality of the actual examinations and to seek uniformity of requirements in the Conference States. Member states of the Western Conference are: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington.

In the years since its inception, the Conference has made great strides in achieving many of the original criteria and the successful example set by the WCARB has led to the recent formation of five other conferences plus the revitalization of the National Council itself.

At the recent WCARB Annual meeting which was held near Seattle, Washington, the Conference was addressed by the president of the National Council—Mr. George Schatz of Ohio. Mr. Harry Rodman of New York who is the chairman of the National Committee on Examinations was present and participated in the actual seminar discussions. Principal attention was focused on the Architectural Design and Site Planning examinations.

The special committee on these subjects submitted proposed examinations for consideration by the Conference. It was voted to accept them and to make these particular examinations available to the NCARB for national use this coming June. It was decided that the states of the Conference will use the new examinations even if the national organization is not ready to take this important step in the immediate future.

In discussion on the Site Planning examination, the general feeling seemed to be that, at present, this examination is not as comprehensive as it might be. The special Site Planning Committee was instructed to give the subject much more study, along the

lines of retaining the five-hour drawing examination and adding some multiple choice questions on site engineering, urban design, zoning and land utilization and the economics of land use. The questions would probably be placed in the "History and Theory" examination. Mr. Arnold Gangness of Washington serves as chairman of the Conference committee on the History examination and is a member of the national committee on that section of the examination. Mr. Rodman pointed out that the writing of really good questions for a multiple choice test is almost an art or science of its own. He suggested material for the questions be furnished by the State Boards or by the regions, but that the actual phrasing of the questions be done by professionals skilled in this work.

The committee on Uniform Rules and Procedures submitted a report noting the differences in the rules and regulations of the various Conference states concerning the eligibility for the examinations and the allowable number of re-takes. With this report in hand, each state board will now work toward bringing these into conformity. This served as a prelude to further discussion on uniform policies in other matters, such as acceptance of grades from other states, proctoring examinations for other state boards and determination of qualification in lateral force design. It was determined that the member states would revise their rules to permit them to accept resident applicant's grades of one or more NCARB examinations taken since 1963 or WCARB's examinations "D" and "E"—for credit in the individual states. The Conference agreed that its member boards will provide proctorship only for a candidate resident in the state, and will not proctor examinations outside the Conference. A policy was adopted of giving registered architects the option of either taking Examination G (Structural) or of submitting a seismic treatise and working a problem in seismic design in order to bring their licenses up to current standards.

(We are fortunate to have this very lucid report of the proceedings of the Annual Convention of the Western Conference of State Architectural Registration Boards, thanks to Bradley P. Kidder/F.A.I.A., Santa Fe, of our Editorial Advisory Board. It was written by Mr. John McHugh, who was in attendance at the convention, and although not in the characteristic "florid prose" (and we quote Mr. K.) which we associate with "Himself"—it is more than fitting that we have the results of this conference. The NCARB is the only unifying agency governing Architectural Registration in the United States . . . and actions undertaken by the WCARB are of extreme importance to the Architectural Profession and to the Region which it serves.)

The Candidate Seminar Committee report was next on the agenda. Art Mann of Los Angeles described the California system: two Board members and engineers hold a one-day session (for candidates) explaining the function of the Board and showing slides of some of the submissions of the last two or three "D" and "E" examinations with a very simple and brief explanation of how the judging was done. The Board pays the cost of the slides but has no other expense since members and consultants contribute their time. There is no review on the multiple choice examinations. During the normal grading period, certain papers—usually very good or very bad—are set aside for later use in seminars. The Board, in fact, merely cooperates with the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects which sponsors these seminars.

Oregon has had a similar program operating for two years. The candidates are told about NCARB, WCARB and the law. They are given the NCARB syllabus and a copy of the State law. The board members answer questions on the examinations from the examples shown. This is done about every six months in one of the population centers. In Oregon, this is a Board, not an AIA, function. The Nevada Board conducts similar seminars. The general feeling at the Conference was that such seminars are permissible, but not necessarily advisable; that the job of education belongs primarily to the schools and the profession rather than to the State Boards.

In regular Conference business the following officers were elected: Chairman: Marshall Boker of Colorado; Vice Chairman: Stacey Bennet of Washington and executive committee members are: Benezet of Hawaii, Harnish of California and McHugh of New Mexico. It was noted that the chairmen of the several Western Conference Examination Committees will be members of the corresponding NCARB committees. Dates for the next examinations were set as June 13-16, 1968.

# your building & your architect

*"How to turn a problem into a set of plans" is the third in this series of articles reprinted from the fine publication, "Your Building & Your Architect," prepared by the American Institute of Architects. This handsome booklet is available to AIA members to be distributed to prospective building owners and may be purchased from the Institute's Document Division at The Octagon for \$25 for 100 copies or for 50 cents each for less than 100. The graphics used by Symposia are the prize-winning work of architects from the Western Mountain Region, and are published here without credits—a criteria of the original AIA publication. Author of the series is Mr. Donald Canty who is Director of the Urban Information Center of Urban America, Inc., in Washington, D. C., and edits their publication . . . "City."*

## how to turn a problem into a set of plans

by Donald Canty

This is a bewildering time in which to build. Technology has given architects the ability to construct just about everything they choose to design, and architects seem to be trying just about everything at once. Behind this explosion of miscellany, moreover, are some differing opinions about the very definition of the term "modern architecture."

To some architects the modern movement means nothing less than a totally new approach to the process of architecture, in which style as such is disregarded and design grows out of an investigation of the problem at hand. To others, modern architecture is itself a style; function is not to be ignored, but the main thing is to give the building a "compelling image."

Most architects stand somewhere between the two extremes. They stand, to borrow a metaphor from a prominent architectural educator, somewhere in the midst of a diamond. The four corners of the diamond are esthetics (what the building should look and feel like), technology (how it can be built and its interior environment controlled), economics (the limitations of the budget) and function (what the building is to do). Each corner exerts a magnetic force on the architect, and his outlook largely depends on the degree of his response to the tugs of one over the others.

There is nothing in the rules to say that the client can't do a little tugging too, providing he knows what he is about. For the architect's place within the diamond, as we shall see, affects every step of the conceptual construction of the building, from early architect-client conferences, to development of the program, to its interpretation in schematic design, to the fixing of the design in preliminary plans and specifications, to the preparation of the final contract documents.

### **The right and wrong ways of tugging an architect**

When the British author and critic Nikolaus Pevsner spoke at an AIA convention, he said that the great ages of architecture have depended as much on knowledgeable clients as on the flowering of architectural genius. "Today," Dr.

Pevsner added, "clients tend to be too timid." They "take the architect's vision with rather less checking of the fulfillment of the brief than they ought to do."

Dr. Pevsner's declaration probably came as a surprise to a good many American architects. The giants may be able to treat their clients cavalierly; but some highly competent practitioners, unprotected by reputations for genius, get a good deal of shoving around in this country. For every architect who follows his "vision" to the disadvantage of the building's function, there are others who are pushed by the client into doing things they know are mistakes. "Architecture," said one of the profession's leaders a few years ago, "is 90 percent client control."

The client must strike a rather delicate balance. On the one hand, he cannot let himself be "controlled" to the point where the building becomes no longer his, but solely the architect's. On the other, presuming that he has chosen an architect of some talent, he should not hamstring the talent to the point where he is no longer getting his money's worth in terms of design quality.

One clue to this balance lies in a recognition of what each party brings to the table when architect and client sit down to the process of programing and design. The client, first of all, brings the money to build the building, which is no small contribution. He should put it on the table, at least in the figurative sense, giving the architect a clear and firm idea of exactly what he wants to spend. More than one client has shortchanged himself by cannily setting aside a secret contingency fund and thus imposing a needless limitation on both the architect and the building. Others have wasted their own time and the architect's by talking big at the outset, then spending small when the chips are down.

Nor should this full financial disclosure end with the construction budget. Most design decisions require that a three-way balance be struck among initial cost, eventual cost and the cost of money. A high-priced doorknob may turn out to be a bargain if it will require less maintenance than a low-priced alternative over the life of the building. The savings in maintenance, on the other hand, may be

more than offset by the cost to the client of keeping extra money tied up to buy dozens of high-priced doorknobs. The architect can help strike the balance, but only if he knows the client's complete financial picture.

The client also brings an unmatched knowledge of how he likes to run his business. Even though he may not be a reigning expert in his field, he knows better than anyone else what kind of routine, what kind of facilities, suit him best. He should not cling to these old patterns no matter what, but he should describe them thoroughly and defend them staunchly until something demonstrably better comes along.

Finally, business aside, he brings a set of individual tastes and reactions to such things as materials, colors, windows, even doorknobs. Some of his tastes may have to be sacrificed to the success of the building as a whole, but they should be unashamedly expressed and respectfully listened to. The fact that the client may not know much about architecture should not keep him from saying what he likes. The architect, for his part, brings to the table the entire range of professional skills for which he was chosen, plus a few traits of mind that are especially helpful during the early design stage. He carries a mental catalog of materials, equipment and structural systems which often enables him to make a quick judgment on whether a given idea is promising or impractical. He is also likely to have the ability to take lines and dimensions and intuitively translate them into spaces, predicting with some degree of accuracy how the spaces will look and feel.

Translation of this sort, in fact, is probably going on in the minds of both parties as they begin to discuss the building problem in detail. It is one reason why the concept of the building program—what Dr. Pevsner called the client's "brief"—is currently undergoing considerable change.

#### **How to analyze function, measurable and otherwise**

The program's basic purpose, of course, is to define the function of the building in detail. The changes in the programming process reflect an expansion of the concept of function itself. The traditional meaning of function was to accommodate the specific activities which the building must serve. The new concepts of function are no less real, but they are much more difficult to reduce to a numbered list on a sheet of paper.

For the sake of simplicity, take the example of a medium-size regional headquarters for an insurance company. The owner's measurable requirements include clerical lofts, executive offices, salesmen's bullpens, conference rooms

and public reception areas—all relatively easy for the client to list and the architect to convert into gross floor areas on the basis of head counts and employment projections.

But the architect is not simply providing working space; he is (or should be) providing a working environment. He needs to know a good deal, therefore, about the company's personnel policies. He needs to know how easy employees are to find, so that he and the company can decide how far to go in providing amenities that make the building itself a fringe benefit. He needs to know, to whatever extent is practical, the tastes and preferences of his invisible clients—those who will use the building—as well as those of the client-owners across the table.

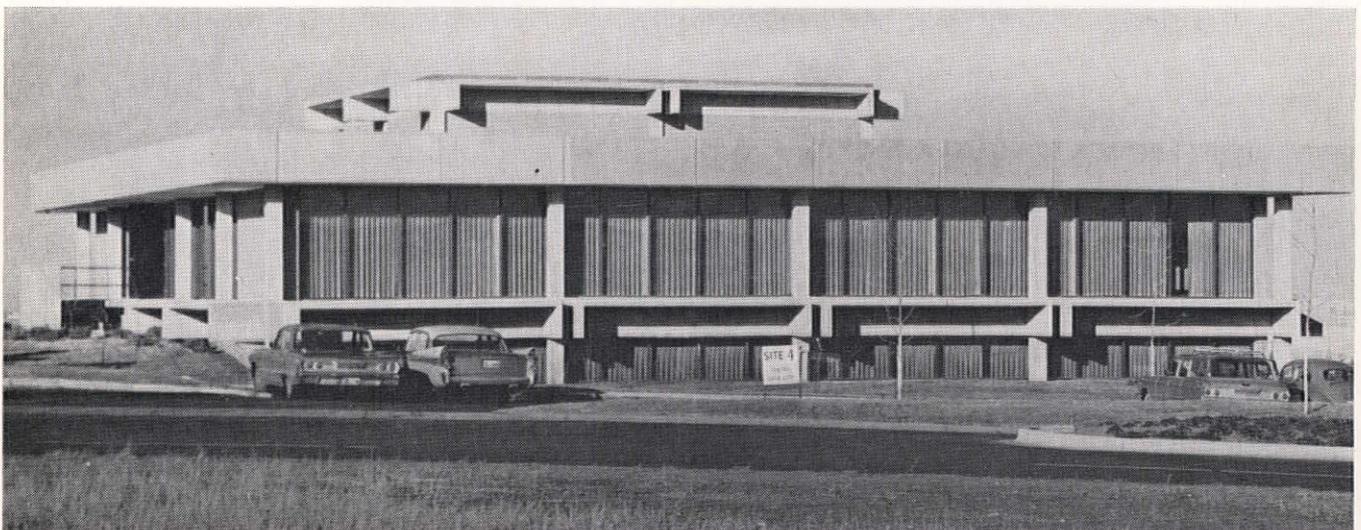
The arrangement and appointments of offices inevitably will proclaim the status of those who occupy them (the programming of a new building thus can touch off a crisis in office politics that makes a Latin-American palace revolt seem mild). The architect has to know a great deal more about the company hierarchy than the organization chart will tell him.

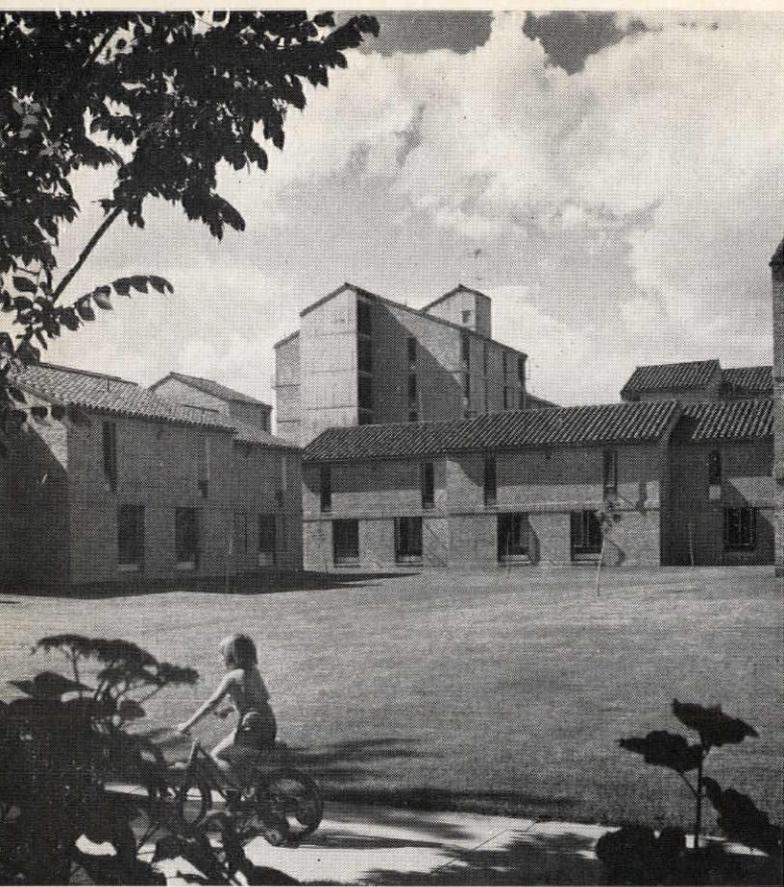
Finally, every aspect of the building will convey a message about the nature of the company. The client and architect should have a clear understanding of what this message is to be. Both must realize that the care with which the building is sited and designed in relation to its surroundings will speak volumes about the company's regard for the community.

An office building is a relatively elementary example of the need for depth and breadth in programming. Other types—hospitals, schools, factories, laboratories—call for a good deal of study before even the measurable requirements can be set down. Progress in health, in education, in industrial processes, in research has been so rapid that the client is almost always forced to make a complete re-examination of past procedures before he fixes future patterns of activity in a new building. It is generally a good idea if the architect is involved in that re-examination.

#### **The role of the architect as a diagnostician**

The architect, then, has a lot to learn about every new building situation. Each has his own way of going about it. Some firms employ staff experts in their fields of specialization. (One in California, for example, who does a great deal of space-age work, has such nonarchitectural types as aero-dynamicists and inertial guidance engineers on its permanent payroll.) Some make a practice of wholesale interrogation of everyone in an organization, from shipping clerks to chairman of the board. Some are looking into the





use of computers to sort the mass of program data involved in large, complicated projects.

A growing number of architects are actually taking over the job of writing the program, completely reversing the old order of things. A Texas architect who likes to work this way calls the program the "architectural diagnosis." What self-respecting doctor, he asks, would prescribe a remedy on the basis of what the patient thinks he needs, without making his own professional examination?

The diagnostic approach, which normally requires some adjustment of the basic fee schedule, effectively blurs the line between programing and design. Any broadening of the architect's involvement in programing, in fact, raises the question of whether such a line really exists.

Every time the range of problems is narrowed down by the architect or client, a design decision has been made. Whether pencil touches drawing paper, an act of design occurs whenever one problem is recognized as significant or another is set aside as irrelevant. An eastern architectural dean stated the point somewhat more poetically at an AIA convention. "The artist always ignores certain problems, addressing himself to a selected few," he said. "He proceeds to solve these so eloquently that everyone understands the statement and its truly glorious solution." The client had better realize that all of this is going on as he and the architect confer. He needs to be conscious of the influence which even the earliest decisions will have on the eventual shape, the eventual utility, and not least, the eventual cost of the building. Otherwise, he may be in for a shock when the architect walks in with the first drawing.

It is a difficult moment at best. The client has poured forth his wants and needs, the architect has probed and mulled, they have reached verbal agreement on a general approach—and suddenly there it is, as specific as black lines on white paper (or even in the more specific form of a study model). Sometimes, of course, the client sees on the paper exactly what he wanted, interpreted with more artistry than he could have imagined. But more often, the client looks at the drawings with a great deal of uncertainty and perhaps a tinge of panic. Is *this* what he and the

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(The fourth in this series of five articles . . . "how to go from concept to construction" will appear in the May issue of *Symposia*.)

---

architect have been talking about? Will he really like it when it's built?

At this point, recollection of a few simple points may help to ease the panic:

1. These are the first, not the final, drawings. They are simply an intermediate step in the continuing process of design.

2. This is a general scheme for the shape and arrangement of the building, not a complete design. The client should avoid getting caught up in details that immediately catch (or repel) his eye.

3. This is no time to be bashful. It is the client's turn to be the interrogator, to ask the architect the whys and wherefores of every aspect of the design which troubles him. Questions are best resolved now before changes become expensive. This is a bad time to hurry things. For once the schematic design is approved, the economic and technological corners of the architectural diamond assume increasing importance.

#### **Preliminary plans and "probable statements"**

The architect already will have checked the feasibility of the overall scheme with his engineers, but now they must get down to the complicated details of how the building and its services are to be put together. Some general decisions will have been made about materials and equipment, but now the time has arrived for specific choices of major items. Dimensions are hardened, rough edges smoothed down, and the architect goes back to the client, this time carrying preliminary plans and outline specifications.

The ground rules call for the architect to submit a Statement of Probable Construction Cost with the schematic design studies, but it is necessarily general in nature. In the process of schematic design, price tags are put on all major elements of the building, and some have to be modified or taken out altogether to meet the budget. The second estimate which accompanies the schematics gives the client a fairly clear idea of what he is getting for his money. But it is still only "probable." Any number of small changes (adding up to big money) can occur during production of the final drawings and specifications, and no one can accurately predict what the competitive state of the building business will be when bids are taken.

The chances of both client and architect getting through the bidding process without trauma are in direct proportion to the time and care they have put into the process of programing and design. In these days of steadily rising construction costs, the client's best defense against budgetary disaster is a continuous, painstaking analysis of every element of the building. Every possible alternative must be explored if the client is to get the most out of his steadily dwindling construction dollar.

Paradoxically, this requires that the client spend money in order to save money. The spending part comes in design fees. If the client is to get the most out of the architect's analytical ability, he must be willing to pay a fee adequate to cover the amount of programing and design study which the problem demands. (It must also be adequate to cover a more-than-routine analysis by the architect's engineer consultants, whose work determines how so much of the construction dollar will be spent.) The savings in building costs will almost always be a healthy multiple of whatever extra time and money is invested in the preliminary stages.

Of all 1968's May-blooming conventions, the most significant for those of us in Symposia country is the 12th Annual of the Construction Specifications Institute which will convene May 27, 28 and 29 in Denver's Convention Center. Pre-convention estimates forecast an attendance of approximately 1,500 members, their ladies, exhibitors and guests.

Fastest growing and most promising of all organizations in the field of architecture/construction, CSI with a membership now topping 10,000, includes architects, engineers, contractors and representatives of firms manufacturing the "tools of construction." CSI's broad spectrum is dedicated to the imposition of order and reason to the field of writing specifications for the increasingly complex building industry. The organization's giant step in this direction was accomplished when the CSI Format was adopted for use in the "Uniform System for Construction Specifications," a joint document encompassing all members of the Building Team. The Institute is constantly at work on many fronts, the Spec-Data program, the CSI Research Foundation, and a constantly growing number of documents which constitute an authoritative library on the writing of construction specifications.

The CSI '68 Convention theme is "Communications Systems Implementation" and is best explained by CSI President John C. Anderson, FCSI, in his Invitation to the Membership, President Anderson writes: "As change is a constant characteristic of our personal and business affairs—so it is with our organizational activities in CSI.

"At our 1966 Convention in Boston, automation was our program theme. Concentration was placed on hardware to provide our members an opportunity to assess equipment in relation to construction industry needs.

"Since that time, automation applications in architectural and engineering practices have increased at a continually accelerating pace. The applications range from automatic typewriters to sophisticated operations with computers. With these we are witnessing a profound effect on the preparation and utilization of specifications as a communications medium in construction, changes that probably will continue to take place for another decade or more. We are also seeing the relatively early stages of systems applications.

"Accordingly, our technical program for the Denver convention this year will afford us an opportunity to hear how software and procedures have

**the forecast: couldn't be better!**



*evolved with automation; to learn of techniques; and to be told of problem areas that have been experienced and how they might be avoided. We are also going to hear from outstanding personages on the subjects of the 'systems concept,' correlated changes in education and future developments in prospect."*

Aside from the vital technical aspects of the conference itself . . . the 12th annual gathering of the Construction Specifications Institute promises a Host Chapter Program which is literally a "western wowser!" While we freely admit to prejudice, the Host Chapter Committee headed by Maxwell Saul, AIA/CSI and R. James Noone, CSI (both Symposia Editorial Board mainstays), has done a fine job of providing conventioners with a memorable program. The Early Bird Tour on Sunday, May 26th, will provide a southern trek which will include the Air Force Academy, the Garden of the Gods, and luncheon at the world-famous BroAdmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs. The Host Chapter Party on Monday night will be held at the Western Stock Show Stadium headlining Colorado's famous "Westernnaires." Founded by Elmer Wyland, the "Westernnaires" are known far and wide for spectacular horsemanship—the most professional non-professionals in the nation — these young people have been featured in movies, television and rodeos for the past decade. Included in each Convention packet will be a copy of the May issue of Symposia, and inside Symposia convention delegates will find a specially prepared booklet on "Where to Go — Where to Eat — and What to Do" in Denver.

Denver has certainly remembered the

ladies. On Monday, May 27th, the Ladies Luncheon will be followed by an authentic Indian fashion show presented by the Denver Art Museum. On Tuesday, a tour of "Historic Georgetown" has been arranged for the distaff side including the Hamill House, the Hotel de Paris and a buffet at the Alpine Inn.

All this can be summed up in a single word—GREAT!

Members of the Construction Specifications Institute in the Symposia region might well take the advice of Russ Eley, President of the Tucson Chapter . . . "They aren't going to get much closer than Denver for quite a few years, so start thinking about attending."

The red carpet has been swept, and keys to the city have been ordered by the bushel—Denver is ready to welcome the Construction Specifications Institute—May 27, 28 and 29. Mail those reservations today . . . and we'll be seeing you!

**construction  
specifications  
institute  
12th annual  
convention  
may 27, 28, 29  
denver  
colorado**

## **a symposia series**

### **Introducing: architecture/construction leaders**

#### **NEW MEXICO**



**Kenneth S. Clark, F.A.I.A.**

**New Mexico Society  
American Institute of Architects**

The 1968 President of the New Mexico Society hardly needs an introduction to his colleagues in the Western Mountain Region—for almost two decades he has been the principal of his own architectural firm in Santa Fe and has been most active in both Chapter, State and Regional affairs. We, at Symposia, remember him best for a delightful evening “in the Santa Fe style” of warm hospitality extended during the Fifteenth Annual WMR.

A native of Lamont, Oklahoma, Ken Clark is a thoroughly acclimatized New Mexican. From 1952 until 1961, he was secretary of the New Mexico Board of Examiners for Architects, and served as Chairman of the Santa Fe City Planning Commission for more than 13 years. He is a past Lieutenant-Governor of Division I, Southwest District of Kiwanis, and former director and treasurer of the Santa Fe Chamber of Commerce. He has held all the offices available in the Santa Fe AIA Chapter as well as serving the WMR on the Judiciary Committee, and the National AIA as a member of the committee on Membership and Architectural Building Information.

In 1954, Mr. C. was commissioned to develop a comprehensive plan for the New Mexico School for the Deaf—and through the years has designed projects for the school in excess of \$1.5 million. He has also designed plus \$23 million in technical support facilities for missile and guided aircraft programs at White Sands and Holloman Air Force Base.

Ken Clark's family has two very nice generations . . . two sons and a daughter are grown and have contributed five grandchildren to the family . . . two children—John and Bridget are still at home. His activities are many, but Ken still has time to practice what he terms “amateur architecture and landscaping” at his own charming home in Santa Fe. The New Mexico/AIA can forecast a most productive year with Kenneth Clark, AIA, at the helm.

## **TAKE ME TO YOUR LEADER**

#### **NEVADA**



**Robert A. Fielden, A.I.A.**

**Las Vegas Chapter  
American Institute of Architects**

Heading up the Las Vegas Chapter for 1968 is young Robert Fielden—a native of Amarillo, Texas and just 28 years old. Mr. Fielden attended West Texas State University, and graduated with his degree of Bachelor of Architecture from Texas Tech in 1962. His military service includes a stint with the United States Marine Corps. He moved to Las Vegas in 1964 and was retained by Jack Miller and Associates, AIA, Architects and Engineers. Very shortly thereafter he was promoted to the position of Associate Architect with the firm. He maintains a Certificate of Registration with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, is an O.C.D. Analyst, and is currently on the Founder's Committee of the Center for the Performing Arts at Nevada Southern University. Mr. Fielden is married—his wife, Jane, is an Interior Design Graduate of Texas Tech—and the father of two children. He is working diligently to encourage community planning for the future development of the city of Las Vegas, and when not attending meetings, conferences, etc.—Mr. Fielden devotes his spare time to his family, painting and sculpture.

## new secretary for western mountain region



**Richard A. Morse, A.I.A.**  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Western Mountain Region  
American Institute of Architects

When Bill Cook resigned to take a year's sabbatical, WMR Director, Dean Sidney Little, FAIA, had no difficulty in deciding upon his replacement . . . it was Richard A. Morse of Tucson, Arizona. Mr. Morse was a founding member of the Arizona Chapter/AIA in 1937, and served as its President in 1941-42. Presently, he is a member of the Board of Directors and serves on the Historic Buildings Committee of the Southern Arizona Chapter.

Born in Milton, Massachusetts, Mr. Morse is a graduate of Harvard College and the Harvard School of Design. His initial architectural experience was gained in New York City with the firm of Russell and Clinton and as a principal in his own practice. In 1932, he "came West, young man," and was licensed to practice in Arizona a year later. Since that time, he has served as a principal both alone and in partnership with others designing mainly large residential work interspersed with school facilities and small commercial projects.

Mr. Morse has seen service in World Wars I and II, plus the Korean conflict, and is a retired Lieutenant Commander of the United States Naval Reserve.

He traveled extensively in Europe between 1920-1930 on architecturally oriented trips, and served from 1952-1962 as a government architect working in the Far East, Europe and Africa.

Mr. Morse has been both member and chairman of the Tucson City Zoning and Planning Commission, and at present is a member of the Pima County Sign Commission. He limits his practice today to small commissions which he can manage personally, and can enjoy travel, water color painting, color photography and generally taking life easy. Topping off his "life and times," Richard Morse writes "To sum up my forty-one years in Architecture, I would say: often bewildered—never bored."

## high—wide—and handsome!



Pictured above—the initial construction phase of the 186-foot diameter unsupported steel dome water storage tank. The big, self-supporting dome will cover the Salt Lake County Water Conservancy District's huge new eight-million gallon reservoir . . . the largest capacity steel water tank in the Intermountain area.

This achievement is the engineering design of the firm of Templeton, Linke and Alsup of Salt Lake City, Utah. It is the largest unsupported dome roof ever built west of the Continental Divide.

Lawrence E. Alsup, one of the principals of the CEC/Utah engineering firm pegs the cost of the facility—including the site preparation and plumbing — at approximately \$300,000.00.

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# DENVER TO VIEW SCHOOL EXHIBIT



"Occasionally," said Dr. Charles Armstrong of Denver's Public Schools, "We get a break!" He was referring, of course, to the excellent exhibit "The Schoolhouse in the City" which will make its appearance in Denver during Colorado School Week . . . specifically April 22-27. Prepared and financed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Educational Facilities Laboratory, the nineteen free-standing units of the exhibit will be set up in the lobby of the Public Service Company's building in Denver. It will provide the architecture/construction community an excellent opportunity to view solutions to the problems of urban education throughout the United States.

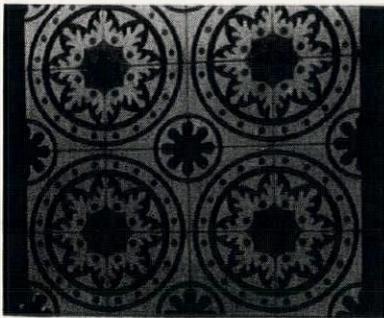
The United States Office of Education makes this statement concerning the exhibit—" . . . The city needs schools on which to build a better city. The 'Schoolhouse in the

City' is an exhibit of the newest and best approaches to this new kind of city school . . . they share excellence of thought and planning, and, taken collectively, demonstrate the creativity that must underlie and precede any urban renewal worthy of the name."

Exhibits cover such educational concepts as "The Education Park," "Land in the Air," "Joint Occupancy," "The Linear City," and "Housing New Educational Concepts." A typical example is the Hill High School in New Haven, Connecticut designed by Saarinen Associates and incorporating some very exciting basic design innovations.

The designers and builders of educational facilities will find the very best way to observe "Colorado School Week" is by viewing "The Schoolhouse in the City" exhibit in the lobby of the Public Service Company in Denver during the week of April 22.

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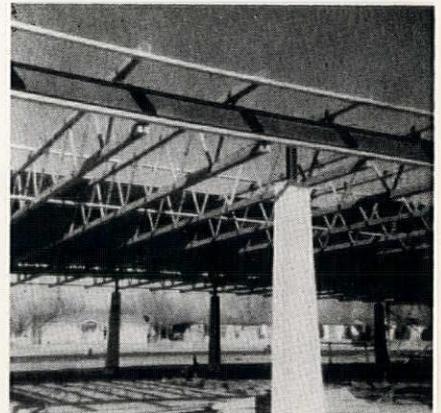
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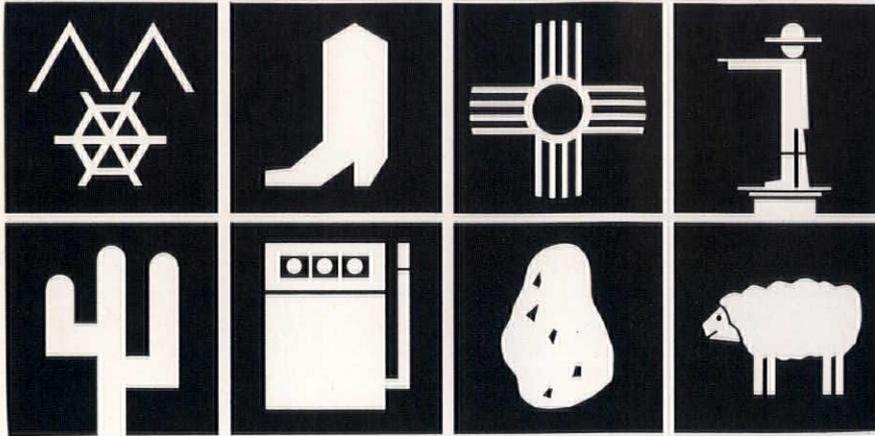
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# symposia/around the region



## arizona CSI/Region 11

Plans are going forward for the Region 11/Construction Specifications Institute Conference which will be held in Tucson on September 28. The Host Chapter has selected the Tanque Verde Guest Ranch as the site (horses and everything), and the program is being formulated. The Denver Chapter will participate with a summary presentation of the Specifications Workshop Seminar—a program originating in Denver, and being used by other CSI Chapters . . . i.e.: Albuquerque. President Russ Eley says his jaunt to Albuquerque for the Region 10 Conference was very helpful in obtaining organizational information. The far-sighted planning of the Tucson Chapter certainly forecasts a worthwhile Region 11 Conference for CSI members in that area.

## colorado



### A LAUREL

Symposia tenders a laurel to add to the crown of Milo S. Ketchum, senior principal of the Denver-based consulting engineering firm of Ketchum, Konkel, Ryan and Hastings. Mr. Ketchum is the recipient of the Henry C. Turner Medal of the American Concrete Industry . . . its highest award. He was cited for "pioneer work in the field of the thin shell and folded plate structure, for advancing the use of concrete through his teaching, books and articles on structural concrete, and for his active participation over a 32 year period in a number of technical committees of the ACI." A long time Denver resident and former president of CEC/Colorado and state president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Mr. Ketchum moved east in 1963 to set up an eastern office for

KKRH. He lives presently in Old Saybrook, Connecticut.



### Contractor of the Year

The Colorado Contractors Association (Heavy-Highway Chapter of the AGC) has named Walter R. Schmidt, President of Schmidt Construction, Inc. of Arvada, as Contractor of the Year. Harold Short, immediate Past President/CCA, in saluting Mr. Schmidt said . . . "Wally has served as a guiding light and inspiration to all of us who have been associated with him. He is a firm believer in participation. You find him at National AGC functions and local chapter affairs whether it be in Colorado, Utah or Wyoming." Mr. Schmidt is an Associate Director of the AGC, served as CCA President in 1954, and was Chairman of the AGC Midyear Board Meeting in Denver, 1962.

### Southeastern Section Newsletter

Name suggestions for the new publication of the AIA/Southeastern Section, Colorado Chapter have been scanty and oft times a bit ribald. We might suggest in lieu of "Pike's Peek" which we presented in March, that Colorado Springs architects consider EMANON . . . (No-name spelled backwards). Nuff sed!

## ABC Hosts Students

The Student Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America from Iowa State University visited Denver recently as guests of ABC, the state's building chapter. Students toured construction sites in both Denver and Boulder including the Denver Convention Center, the IBM Complex and the Williams Village Project in Boulder. Guided by C. U. Professor Walter L. Meyer, ABC Past President, students concluded their day by touring the new Engineering Buildings at the University of Colorado.



### A LAUREL

This one goes to F. Lamar Kelsey, FAIA, of Colorado Springs. Our Editorial Board Member scored with his Evergreen Junior High School design at the Educational Facilities Exhibit of the American Association of School Administrators in Atlantic City. Evergreen was one of 27 schools from the 240 submittals to receive a "Jury Citation." Lamar claims, all too modestly . . . "But how could you miss on a beautiful site like that!"

### New Architectural Firm

Robert G. Wallner and Robert E. Zermuehlen have recently combined forces in the architectural firm of Wallner and Zermuehlen at 1718 Gaylord Street in Denver. Mr. Wallner is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame and came to Denver in 1959—Mr. Zermuehlen received his degree from the University of Wisconsin. Both gentlemen are natives of Wisconsin, hold certificates from the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, are members of the Colorado Chapter of the AIA, and live in Littleton. Oh, yes, the telephone number at Wallner and Zermuehlen is 355-3237.

### Off to Dallas

Colorado General Contractors attending the National ACG Convention in Dallas—March 25-28—included: J. H. Bergheim, Don Christensen, Bill Clark, Albert Concialdi, Don Decker, J. T. Gilmore, Sidney Grazi, Jack Hiatt, E. B. Jones, Sr., Stanley Larson, J. L. Mason, James McTigue, Howard L. Penner, J. F. Phelps, Mrs. Rush Razez and Dean Weaver. The Dallas Convention brought together some 4,000 members participating in meaningful discussions on the Construction Industry.



### A LAUREL

This one is added to Carlisle B. Guy's crown. Mr. Guy, AIA, of Colorado Springs has won the A. T. & T.'s "Merit Award" for his design of the Mountain States Telephone Building in east Colorado Springs. The "Merit Award" selection was made from 290

entries from all over the country at the 1968 architectural review of Bell System Buildings held in NYC. The jury made up of outstanding architects considered architectural excellence, cost, suitability to surroundings and adaptability for expansion as their criteria in selection of the winners.

## nevada

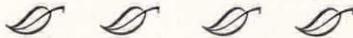
### University Conversation

Walter Zick reports that although the University of Nevada does not, at present, have a College of Architecture at either the northern or southern section of the school, there is considerable interest evidenced in developing such a program. It is currently the subject for discussion by the AIA in both the Reno and Las Vegas Chapters and also at the State level. Our Nevada Editorial Board member will keep us informed on this interesting subject.

### Legislative Affairs

There is a hiatus in Nevada legislative matters at the moment . . . however some investigation is being made on the status of their Statute of Limitations law (one of the better ones in the USA, incidentally). All this, of course, in view of the Supreme Court decision in Illinois. "This study," writes Mr. Zick, "is in the mill now, but like all things, moves slowly."

Make it plural . . .



### LAURELS

The Las Vegas Chapter of the American Institute of Architects held their first Annual Honor Award Program for Design Excellence of Buildings in the greater Las Vegas area on February 13th. Awards were presented at a gala banquet which in-

cluded installation of the new Chapter officers as well as the presentation of awards.

The program was divided into four categories; with James B. McDaniel receiving the award for his design of the Library Building at Nevada Southern University; Gerald M. Moffitt receiving the award for his design of the Sahara-Rancho Medical Center; Ira C. Marshak was recognized for his design of the Desert Inn Road Apartments, and Hugh E. Taylor received the award for the Ted Brandt Residence Building.

This is the first such program in Las Vegas, and Symposia congratulations are in order for the officers and members of the Chapter for making a significant step in the right direction. May the Awards Program grow and prosper!

## new mexico

### CEC/New Mexico Installation

The April 24th meeting of the Consulting Engineers Council of New Mexico in Albuquerque will see the following Officers and Directors assume office for 1968-69 . . . these gentlemen are: President: Robert J. Uhl (Uhl & Lopez)—Vice President: Donald D. Paxton (Bridgers & Paxton)—Secretary-Treasurer: Basil G. Pouls (Koogle & Pouls) and on the Board of Directors: Frank W. Edwards (Limbaugh Engineers), Herman G. Barkman (Barkman & Rogers) and G. Robert Moran (Altura Engineering). All of the above are from Albuquerque with the exception of Mr. Barkman who is from Santa Fe. Our very best Symposia wishes to CEC/New Mexico—may the 1968-69 year prove both happy and successful!

### AIA/Forecast

Kenneth Clark, FAIA, new President

of the New Mexico Society of the American Institute of Architects writes that a fairly full schedule is projected for the year ahead. "We will shortly publish a document on architectural services and a schedule of fees. We have an active Commission on Education working with the University of New Mexico, and we anticipate a busy time next fall and winter preparing for the Legislation program." And speaking of . . .

### LEGISLATION

Symposia had a full page set aside for Legislative matters in this issue, however this seems to be an "off" year in most states in the Region. Mr. Bradley Kidder, FAIA, however, in his best Symposia Board manner, has given us an excellent run-down on what happened during the 1968 Budget Session of the New Mexico Legislature . . .

"Matters to be considered at this session included all Bills vetoed by the Governor at the previous session. As you will remember, the so-called "Anti Indemnification Bill" falls into this category. Your correspondent was called upon by the New Mexico Legislative Council to present the AIA position in regard to whether or not the Bill should be presented to the Legislature for reconsideration. I quoted the reasons given when two different State Governors vetoed similar bills . . . "That it restricted the rights of contractual relations, was not necessary under the AIA Standard Form of Contract, and that it was Class Legislation which placed one group of persons (Contractors) in a protected position."

Apparently this was sufficient for the Legislative Council—at any rate, the Bill was not put on the calendar for

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re-consideration. The Legislative Review Committee of the New Mexico Legislature held several hearings relative to the progress of the Construction Industries Commission—and apparently decided the General Construction Board had made too drastic revisions in both the Building Code and License Classifications. By Resolution, (an official action which had better not be ignored) the Legislature directed the C.I.C. to revoke all actions taken to date in connection with Revisions to the Building Code and Re-classification of Specialty Contractors. The CIC is to hold advertised Public Hearings where all such matters can be thrashed out with the Building Industry and other interested parties before definite action is taken to make such Revisions and Re-classifications. In other words, get Universal Approval before acting. At least, this indicates that lawmakers are aware of the Commission and concerned at the speed with which it operates—certainly better than being criticized for inaction or for moving too slowly.”

#### **Contractors to National**

A goodly group of members of the New Mexico Building Branch of the Associated General Contractors attended the national Convention in Dallas. In addition to Honorary Life Director Charles H. Lembke and National Director Gordon Thornton, these men were: Stanley Borthwick, G. W. Stuckman, T. C. Styron, M. F. Abbott, S. P. Anderson, Bill Basham, Vern Coyan, R. A. Fisher, Jack Heihle, Al Hossler, Otto Miller, Tom Savage, Al Schmacher, M. W. Smith, Kenny Webb and Dan Woodford.

#### **CSI Spec Course**

The Albuquerque Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute reports that their initial Specifications Workshop Seminar is a smashing success! Fifteen members and twenty-four non-members are currently taking the course on Specification writing held each Wednesday afternoon in Albuquerque. The fact that non-members outnumber CSI members caused some surprise, at first, but it seems this ratio holds true wherever the Workshop sessions have been held. This is a healthy sign that the “good word” on better specification writing is reaching a larger number of people in the Construction Industry . . . and one reason for CSI’s unprecedented growth in the past few years.

#### **Utah**

##### **Construction Concord**

The Consulting Engineers Council of Utah has extended its liaison program to include the Associated General Contractors in that State. This brings together CEC, AIA and AGC members (with the Executive Board/CEC

acting as the Liaison Committee) for greater understanding and cooperation in the Construction Industry . . . the CEC/Utah Bulletin comments: “The Executive Board feels that liaison is necessary to open up the channels of communication with the architectural, engineering and construction groups. The Technological complexities of today demand an effective working relationship between these groups to work for favorable legislation which will protect and enhance the professional integrity of these three professions.” We have never read anything which expresses more succinctly the aims and purposes of Symposia—it’s great to find more and more members of the architecture/construction community joining the Symposia team.

#### **CSI/Salt Lake Meeting**

The subject of “Addenda” received the CSI treatment at their March 19th meeting at the World Motel in Salt Lake. A panel of Bruce McDermott, Moe McCullough and Hal Scott led the way for a lively discussion period.

#### **Beating the Drum**

C. Walter Scott, Region 10 Director for the Construction Specifications Institute, and Utah Editorial Board Member, is urging one and all to attend the 12th Annual CSI Convention in Denver. To his fellow members in Salt Lake, he writes: “The Convention in Denver is not far away and will offer a real opportunity to participate in the Annual (and National) activities of CSI. Let’s start planning now to show up in Denver with an impressive delegation from Salt Lake City.” May we add . . . Tucson, Phoenix, Albuquerque, Reno . . . et al.

#### **Wyoming**

##### **Regional Meeting Requested**

Albert L. Nelson, President of the Wyoming Association of Consulting Engineers and Surveyors has proposed a four-state regional meeting on professional relations. No date has been set, but CEC/Utah has offered to co-host such a meeting in Salt Lake City.

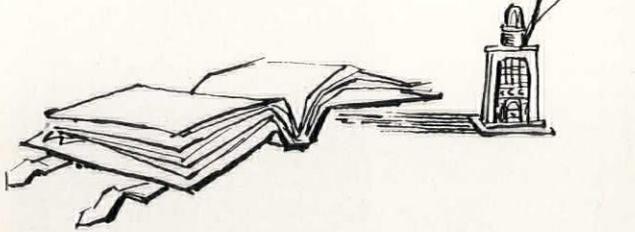
##### **P.C. Treks North**

The Denver Chapter of the Producer’s Council is heading into Wyoming pretty regularly these days. Satellite Team No. 3 captained by Roland Proett and Team No. 2 headed by Don Wakefield had meetings Feb. 28th in Cheyenne and February 29th in Casper. Joe Cullen’s Team No. 4 had a March meeting in the same two Wyoming cities, and Team No. 1 with Bill Dingler as Captain will follow the same route during the week of April 22. This makes a great contact for both PC members and the design professionals in Wyoming.



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# Memo...



NOTE: If you are not "among those present" in this month's Memo, simply forward your meeting dates to us as near the 10th of the preceding month as possible. We hope Memo helps you to be where you should be . . . when. The Symposia address: 4070 Estes Street, Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033.

## ARIZONA

- APR. 8:** Construction Specifications Institute / Tucson—Board Meeting—Casa Molina-Broadway.
- APR. 11:** American Institute of Architects/Central Arizona Chapter. Regular monthly dinner meeting—ABC Club—Phoenix.
- APR. 17:** Construction Specifications Institute / Phoenix. Regular meeting: Cocktails: 6:30 p.m.—Dinner: 7:00 p.m. ABC Club.
- APR. 29:** Construction Specifications Institute / Tucson. Regular membership meeting. Cocktails: 6:30—Dinner: 7:30 p.m.—Redwood Gay Nineties. (Reservations: Bob Entrekin, Phone: 622-7621—Don't wait 'til the last minute!)

## COLORADO

- APR. 1:** Associated Building Contractors of Colorado, Inc. (AGC) Executive Board Meeting — Luncheon — 12:00 Noon—Engineers Club Building.
- WEEK OF APRIL 1:** Producers' Council/Denver Chapter. Satellite Team No. 1—Informational Meeting in Colorado Springs.
- APR. 2:** Consulting Engineers Council/Colorado — Directors' Meeting. Cocktails: 6:00—Dinner: 6:30 p.m.—Denver Press Club. (All members are invited and urged to attend Board Meetings. For reservations: telephone before noon of previous day . . . 244-4717.
- APR. 2:** Women in Construction/Denver Chapter—Forum Committee.
- APR. 2:** Construction Specifications Institute/Denver Chapter Workshop Seminar. Division 3: CONCRETE and Division 4: MASONRY. Conducted by: Al Locke (Nedell-Locke & Associates) and Don Wakefield, P.E. (Structural Clay Products Institute) 3:30-5:00 p.m.—Majestic Savings and Loan Meeting Room, 517 17th Street.
- APR. 3:** Association of Remodeling Contractors/Board of Directors. Dinner: 6:30 p.m. Four Winds Motor Hotel.
- APR. 3:** Producers' Council/Construction Specifications Institute—Joint Round Table meeting—Cocktails: 6:00—Dinner: 6:30 p.m.—The Diplomat.
- APR. 9:** Construction Specifications Institute/Denver Chapter Workshop Seminar. Division 5: METALS, Division 9: FINISHES and Division 12: FURNISHINGS. Conducted by Dick Heraty, A.I.D. and Keith Bell (Mountain States Bureau for Lathing and Plastering). 3:30-5:00 p.m., Majestic Savings and Loan Meeting Room.
- APR. 10:** American Institute of Architects / Southeastern Section of the Colorado Chapter—Executive Board: 4:30—Regular meeting. Cocktails: 6:30 and Dinner: 7:30 p.m. Holiday Inn, Colorado Springs.
- APR. 11:** Mechanical Contractors Association/Colorado—Luncheon meeting—Noon at the New Plumbing Showcase, 2727 West 6th Avenue.
- APR. 11:** Colorado Pipe Trades Industry Program/Board of Trustees. 4:00 p.m.—New Plumbing Showcase.
- APR. 15:** Associated Building Contractors of Colorado, Inc. (AGC)/Colorado Springs Area. Dinner Meeting—6:30 p.m. Dublin House, North Academy Boulevard, Colorado Springs.
- APR. 16:** Construction Specifications Institute / Denver Chapter Workshop Seminar—Division 6: CARPENTRY and Division 8: DOORS, WINDOWS AND GLASS. Conducted by: Jim Barr (Weyerhaeuser) and Pete Lyman, President of the Denver Chapter of the American Wood Working Institute. 3:30-5:00 p.m.—Majestic Savings and Loan Meeting Room.
- APR. 17:** Women in Construction/Denver Chapter—Regular Membership Dinner Meeting—Forum Discussion—6:30 p.m. at Ranch Manor Motel, 1490 South Santa Fe Drive.
- APR. 17:** Producers' Council/Denver Chapter—MEDICAL FACILITIES SEMINAR—Keynote Speaker: Dr. William Stewart, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service. 1:30-6:00 p.m.—Silver Glade Room of the Cosmopolitan Hotel.
- WEEK OF APRIL 22:** Schoolhouse in the City exhibit. Lobby Public Service Co. Building, Denver.
- WEEK OF APRIL 22:** Producers' Council/Denver Chapter—Satellite Team 3—Informational Meetings in Fort Collins and Greeley.
- WEEK OF APRIL 22:** Producers' Council/Denver Chapter—Satellite Team 4: Informational Meeting in Boulder.
- APR. 23:** Construction Specifications Institute / Denver Chapter Workshop Seminar—Division 10: SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION; Division 11: EQUIPMENT; Division 14: CONVEYING SYSTEMS. Conducted by Duane Newlin (Consultant on Kitchen Equipment) and John Schaffer, AIA (Elevator Expert). 3:30-5:00 p.m.—Majestic Savings and Loan Meeting Room.
- APR. 23:** Consulting Engineers Council/Colorado—General Membership Meeting. Cocktails: 5:30—Dinner: 6:30—Denver Press Club.
- APR. 23:** Producers' Council/Denver Chapter. Unistrut Informational Meeting. Hyatt House—Luncheon, 12 noon.
- APR. 23:** Women in Construction/Denver Chapter—Forum Committee Chairmen. Last Minute Check-Up.
- APR. 24.** Mountain States Bureau for Lathing and Plastering/Board of Governors. 10:00 a.m.—221 Santa Fe Drive, Denver.
- APR. 27:** REGION 8 FORUM—WOMEN IN CONSTRUCTION. Brown Palace Hotel.
- APR. 29:** Associated Building Contractors of Colorado (AGC) Executive Board Meeting — Luncheon — 12:00 noon—Engineers Club Building.
- APR. 30:** Construction Specifications Institute / Denver Chapter Workshop Seminar. JOB SUPERVISION AND COORDINATION—Conducted by: Henry B. Baume, F.C.S.I./AIA (Baume-Polivnick, Architects) and Max Morton, AGC (N. G. Petry Construction Company), 3:30-5:00 p.m. Majestic Savings and Loan Meeting Room.

## NEW MEXICO

- APR. 3:** Construction Specifications Institute/Albuquerque Chapter Workshop Seminar—Division 2: SITE WORK and Division 3: CONCRETE—Conducted by Kenneth Hansen, Civil Engineer (Portland Cement Association) 4:00-6:00 p.m., Hospitality Room, First National Bank, East.

**APR. 9:** Construction Specifications Institute/Albuquerque Chapter Regular Membership Meeting. Happy Hour: 5:30—Dinner: 6:30—Program: 7:30. Sundowner Motel. NOTE: Any members of CSI who are in town on this date are welcome to join the group.)

**APR. 10:** Construction Specifications Institute/Albuquerque Chapter Workshop Seminar—Division 4: MASONRY and Division 7: MOISTURE PROTECTION. 4:00-6:00 p.m.—Hospitality Room, First National Bank, East.

**APR. 11:** American Institute of Architects/Santa Fe Chapter—Luncheon meeting at noon—Palace Restaurant.

**APR. 17:** Construction Specifications Institute/Albuquerque Chapter Workshop Seminar—Division 5: METALS and Division 13: SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION. 4:00-6:00 p.m., Hospitality Room, First National Bank, East.

**APR. 24:** Consulting Engineers Council/New Mexico — Board of Directors: 11:30 a.m.—General Membership: 12 Noon, Luncheon. Eby's Restaurant, 6804 Menaul Boulevard, N.E. (Across from Coronado Shopping Center), Albuquerque.

**APR. 24:** Construction Specifications Institute/Albuquerque Chapter Workshop Seminar—Division 6: CARPENTRY and Division 8: DOORS, WINDOWS AND GLASS. 4:00-6:00 p.m., Hospitality Room, First National Bank, East.

**APR. 26:** Associated General Contractors / New Mexico Building Branch—Construction Industry Advancement Program Dinner Meeting, featuring James E. Dornoff as principal speaker. 6:30 p.m., Ballroom, Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque.

#### UTAH

**APR. 2:** Construction Specifications Institute/Salt Lake City Chapter—Board Meeting—Ambassador Club.

**APR. 2:** Consulting Engineers Council/Utah — Executive Board Meeting—Noon—Ambassador Club. (NOTE: This is a new date for this regular meeting.)

**APR. 10:** Consulting Engineers' Council/Utah — Regular Membership Meeting, Noon, Oak Room of Ambassador Club. (NOTE: This meeting may be pre-empted by the Annual Award Dinner and Installation of Officers . . . no time or place set as we go to press.)

**APR. 16:** Construction Specifications Institute/Salt Lake City Chapter. Regular Membership meeting. Social Hour: 6:30—Dinner: 7:00—Meeting: 8:00 p.m. The World Motel, 1900 South State Street.

### about the cover

What began as a simple news release from the Chicago Chapter/AIA has become our April cover. It is a picture of the magnificent ornament created by Louis Sullivan for the five great arches over the proscenium of the famous Garrick Theatre which was a part of the Schiller Building designed by Adler and Sullivan in 1892 and demolished in 1961.

As a result of the re-opening of the Chicago Auditorium, there is a renewed interest in the "Chicago School," and the fine work Mr. Sullivan did there. Because of this, the Chicago Chapter/AIA has made available a limited number of reproductions of the Garrick Theatre ornament. The reproductions have been faithfully cast from an original mold—measuring approximately 28"x30"x2"—from plaster, and simply framed in wood.

The plaque weighs about 25 pounds and arrives in a wood crate from Chicago ready for hanging. Cost: \$75.00 to schools and museums, and members of the A.I.A.—\$100.00 to others. The Sullivan ornament would certainly make a fine display in an office or home—and a cherished gift for clients, schools or museums.

Orders should be submitted to the Chicago Chapter, American Institute of Architects, 101 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

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**g.a. Talbert, inc.**

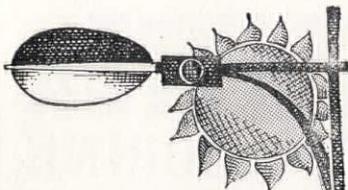
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of  
Colorado



**EVERYWHERE YOU TURN IN '68,  
YOU'LL FIND KOHLER WITH  
SOMETHING NEW AND BOLD.  
TURN THE PAGE AND SEE WHAT  
YOUR BUYERS ARE SEEING NOW...**

The Warner Co.  
**W**  
Inc.

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IRRIGATION SUPPLIES

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# THE BOLD LOOK OF KOHHLER.

New for '68: the world's most comfortable bathtub, the 6-foot Caribbean. Plus an exciting color combo: Avocado green, Tiger Lily orange. And a new shampoo center, the Lady Fair, that doubles as (are you listening, mothers?) a baby bath!



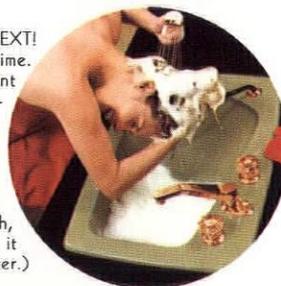
**THE BOLD LOOK IN KITCHENS.** In a sink that makes sense. A big basin for dishwashing, where you need the room; a tidy size for scrapings. No-rim design looks neater, cleans easier, saves installation costs. *The Lakefield*, by Kohler. In 12 colors. (Shown: Tiger Lily)

**THE WORLD'S MOST COMFORTABLE BATHTUB** is the Kohler Caribbean: a full six feet of stretch-out relaxation. Recessed grip rails. Slip-resistant Safeguard® bottom. Choose any exterior treatment: sunken tub, paneling, tile, plastic laminates—even run the carpeting up the sides!



**BOLD GOLD!** New Flair fittings, by Kohler, present a gem-like beauty: diamond-bright acrylic and 24-carat gold plate. As you see in the main illustration, they're quite at home with any color, from cool Avocado to new Harvest Gold, to vibrant Tiger Lily.

**BABY'S TURN NEXT!** Now it's shampoo time. And so convenient at the Kohler shampoo center, the *Lady Fair*, with its wide, roomy basin, its easy-rinse spray arm. Makes an ideal baby bath, too. (You can use it for the lingerie later.)



**NO COLORS LIKE KOHLER'S.** This one is the new Harvest Gold. Ideal for "Bold Look" combinations. Use a gentle shade like this for your tub, closet and bidet; then, for the lavatories, a Kohler accent color: Tiger Lily, Jade, Antique Red, Blueberry, a rich Espresso Brown.

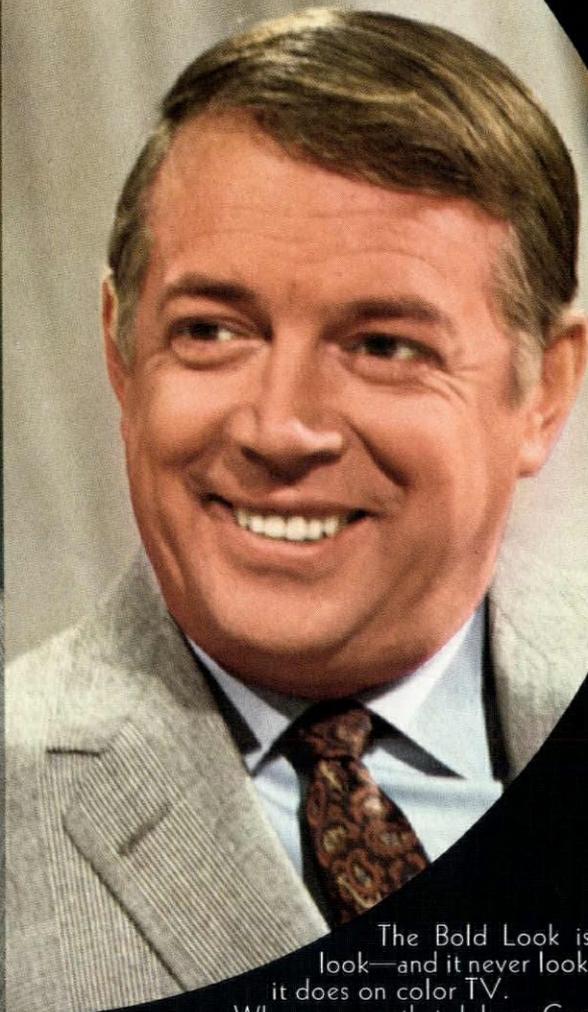


**More? Much more! Including a big new TV promotion!**

...AND NOW, FOR '68, THE BOLD LOOK GOES ON NBC NETWORK TV!

Johnny Carson  
THE TONIGHT SHOW

Hugh Downs  
THE TODAY SHOW



In 1968 television's hottest salesmen will be selling "The Bold Look."

Through the Spring building period, Kohler's leading man will be Johnny Carson, ably abetted by Ed McMahon—on the Tonight Show, TV's brightest "lateshow." Then, later in the year, Hugh Downs and Barbara Walters take over—on the morning favorite, the Today Show.

Night and day, your buyers will be seeing all that's bold and beautiful in the new Kohler line.

The Bold Look is the colorful look—and it never looked better than it does on color TV.

When we say that Johnny Carson and Hugh Downs will be selling for you, we mean selling for you! Kohler will provide tie-in promotional materials for your model homes, your place of business. We'll see that you get everything you need to make the most of the boldest, brightest promotion the plumbing industry ever had. *The Bold Look*. Bigger than ever in '68!

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Denver University*

**Architects:**

The Perkins & Wills Partnership  
For Westgaard

**General Contractor:**

Pinkard Construction Co.

Precast by

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*Architectural  
Structural*

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for. McCoy engineers will analyze the specifications and recommend the most efficient mechanical or electrical system taking into account these considerations: Diesel or natural gas . . . Prime power or standby . . . 5000 feet altitude or 14,000 . . . Operating conditions . . . User's maximum power requirements . . . Time factors.

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