

architecture / engineering / construction

symposia

may, 1971

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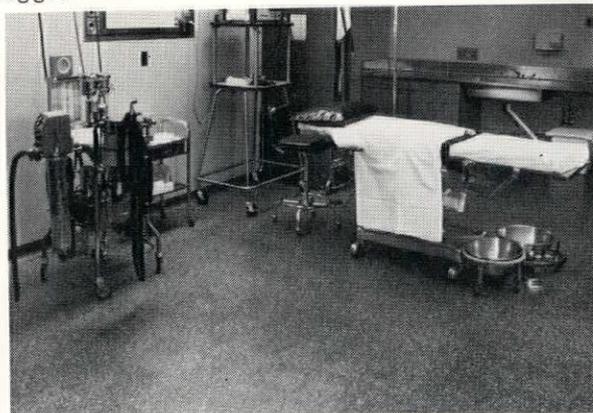
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Arizona—There is a time-lag here, but as of April 1, the Limitation of Action Bill (HB-52) had passed the House amended to 8 years. At that time it was in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate awaiting action.

Good news also on SB-125 (Fee Bill). It has passed the Senate by an 18-10 vote and has been reported out of the House Commerce and Industry Committee with only one "no" vote. It was awaiting action by the Economic Affairs Committee and Ways and Means. Architects were urged to "keep it moving!"

SB-87 on Environmental Planning along with the major portion of planning and zoning legislation has been referred to an interim study committee. May take some blasting to get this measure, sponsored by Michael Goodwin, AIA, Tempe, on the road.

Colorado—After the courageous and decisive action of Denver's City Council in establishing a firm Sign Code—the State Senate has given preliminary approval to an industry backed bill to place billboard controls under the concept of non-conforming zoning use and allow them to continue until phased out over a number of years. This is par for the 1971 Legislative Session which has done nothing constructive yet! They may get around to adjourning (by June?)—which will be a relief to everybody!

Idaho—From our Mr. John L. Hoffmann, Boise—dated 12 April. "The Idaho legislature will probably convene this week after having been called back in a special session by Governor Andrus. The various legislative bills of interest to the engineers and the action taken on them is as follows . . .

1. H.B. 67 Engineers lien law, which gives professional engineers the right to file liens on property on which they have performed engineering service for which they have not been paid.
2. S.B. 1007 Licensing of geologists which had some conflict with the engineer's law. Their conflicts were worked out, and a bill passed that was satisfactory to all concerned.
3. S.B. 1029 Sponsored by the contractors and covering a "Hold Harmless" provision was signed by the Governor on March 2.
4. H.B. 123 Collective bargaining for State Employees was of concern to the engineers in government as this meant they might be unionized. This bill was held in committee, so no action was taken.
5. Architect licensing law, which gave architects the right of injunction on non-registered people performing architectural services, was held in committee, and no action was taken.

Montana—Yep, Bob Fehlberg has the good word. It was a tough fight, Ma, but they made it!

Statute of Limitations—The 1971 Legislature passed a bill entitled "An Act to provide a period of ten years within which an action for damages arising out of certain services or work on improvements to real property must be commenced; and providing an effective date."

The Act provides that no action to recover damages resulting from or arising out of the design, planning, supervision, inspection, construction, or observation of construction, or land surveying done in connection with any improvement to real property shall be commenced more than ten (10) years after substantial completion of such improvement.

New Mexico—Brad Kidder, FAIA, who has been our War Correspondent on the Legislative Front for 10 these many came up, as always, with his fine summary of "What the Legislature Did in 1971" And we quote:

"There were five Bills which would have affected the practice of Architecture.

One would have required Bidding for Architectural Services—we got that killed!

One permits the settlement of Architectural and Contractual disputes by Arbitration instead of by Court. To the best of my knowledge this Bill, jointly sponsored by AIA and the Combined Engineers, did pass. I'm not sure whether the Governor signed it or not.

(Joe Boehning, our AIA man in Albuquerque, was particularly interested in this legislation and reports that the Governor indeed has signed the Bill into law.)

One was about Anti-Idemnification, and this one we got so amended in committee that whether it passed or not, it would be completely innocuous.

Two bills, almost identical in substance were combined and did pass. These raise the limit for Non-Architectural Services from \$5,000. to \$10,000. and were primarily aimed at allowing School Districts to broaden their scope of Maintenance and to permit Temporary Classroom units to be constructed with no requirement for Architectural Services other than by the manufacturer.

Three Bills were introduced affecting the Uniform Building Code for the State. Two of these passed—one makes Senior Citizens the same as Handicapped folk. The other had to do with the Building Code for Factory-built Housing. Neither will have much effect on the UBC except to expand it.

One Bill continues the Licensing and Examining Study Committee. When the Governor signed the bill he gave the Committee a directive to concentrate on combining as many Boards as possible—and not to create any new ones.

One Bill to create the scenic High Road to Taos got so bogged down in trying to set-up the County Zoning Authorities and regulating their powers that it simply got killed by over amendment. It will be brought up and in simple language with broader powers at the next (1972) Session.

So, out of 970 some odd Bills that were introduced, we did not fare too badly. We had no individual Legislator out to "Get the Architects" as we've had in the past. We had no problems with the Ranchers. Pre-Fab Housing people or disgruntled Architectural candidates—and we did have a fine group of receptive Legislators."

Thanks, Brad, that was a dandy!

“ECOLOGY”

The Word of the Day

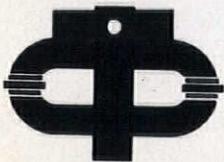


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symposia

construction communications
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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION WESTERN MOUNTAIN REGION CONFERENCE/AIA

VOLUME 5

NUMBER 11

MAY, 1971

THIS MONTH

	Page
<i>Legislation/'71</i>	4
<i>A Report: Annual Convention American Concrete Institute</i>	8
<i>Critique</i>	10
<i>A Symposia Salute to: Retiring Dean Sidney W. Little, F.A.I.A.</i>	13
<i>A Report: Annual Convention Mountain States Lumber Dealers</i>	14
<i>In Preparation/Cordon Bleu Cuisine 20th Western Mountain Regional Conference/A.I.A.</i>	15
OUR URBAN ENVIRONMENT <i>A New High/LDS Administration Building Salt Lake City, Utah</i>	16
<i>Big City Hospital Denver General Hospital/Denver, Colorado</i>	18
<i>Urban Design — Transportation by: Ronn Ginn, Contributing Editor/Urban Affairs</i>	20
<i>"Birdwatchers" — A Critique by: H. Robert Wilmsen, F.A.I.A.</i>	22
<i>A New Focus for an Old City Community Center/Tucson, Arizona</i>	23
<i>1971 Status Report on: Skyline/Denver, Colorado</i>	25
<i>A Report: Fourth Annual Colorado Mason Contractors Conference</i>	28
<i>Symposia/Around the Region</i>	29
<i>Up, Up With People</i>	32
<i>After Philadelphia Door — What's Next? Denver C.S.I. Annual Seminar</i>	33
<i>The Last Word</i>	34
<i>Symposia/About the Cover</i>	36
<i>Building Codes . . . Is This Your Problem?</i>	36

publisher: Fletcher B. Trunk

editor: Elizabeth W. Trunk

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A publication of Boyce Publication, Inc. Issued monthly.
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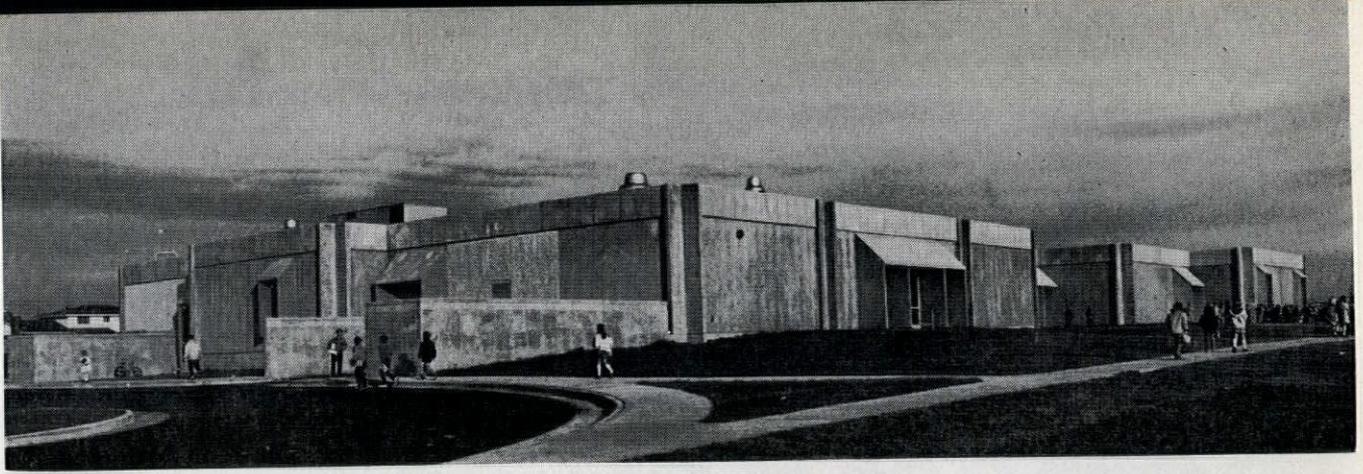
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ACI Award Winner — Normandy Elementary School — The ABR Partnership, Architects

the merry march meeting-go-round

ANNUAL CONVENTION AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE

March 8-12, Denver hosted approximately one thousand members of the American Concrete Institute, a leading Industry organization devoted to engineering education and scientific research. Major meetings during the Convention week were largely concerned with technical, educational and administrative matters with outstanding speakers from the United States, Canada, England, Portugal, New Zealand, Mexico and Bolivia. Of more particular interest to Symposia readers is the Keynote Address delivered at the opening General Session on Thursday morning, March 11, by S. D. Burks of the W. R. Grace Company, President of the A.C.I.

Mr. Burks began by noting that 1971 was the Centennial year . . . "One hundred years ago, Portland cement was patented in the United States." Then he asked . . . "What do we mean when we use the term 'Leading Building Material'?" and challenged the membership . . . "It does not necessarily follow that the front runner today will enjoy that distinction tomorrow. We are in an era where important and significant advancements in technology, in the broad spectrum of all the scientific disciplines, are essential to their growth and survival."

"With the exception of certain applications, most concrete produced and used today is essentially the same product that has been produced and used for the last thirty years . . ." however said Mr. Burks . . . "There are encouraging indications that a controlled-set cement may be available in the near future." He pointed

up the fact that almost three times as much information on concrete is available today than three decades ago and the very real technical efforts presently directed toward understanding concrete.

He expressed the need for a forceful research and development program . . . "Two things are noteworthy. First, much of the research is hampered by lack of adequate funding, research hardware and competent personnel or by certain combinations of these. Second, and perhaps more importantly, too much research is mis-directed. It is either (1) a modest re-tread of earlier work or (2) research entirely too academic in concept to find useful application in the reasonably near future." President Burks noted that since he joined ACI in 1938, approximately 2,500 technical papers have appeared in its monthly journals . . . and during that period an estimated 17 million tons of cement have been used in some form of concrete. "And we still," he said, "seek the answer to what causes bugholes in concrete!"

"We are all familiar with Operation Breakthrough. It is significant to note that one of the most distinctive proposals — and one reported to greatly impress HUD's office of Research and Technology, is an arrangement of fiber-reinforced polyester resin wall and roof panels, with floors of conventional wood joist and plywood construction. This system has been awarded seven out of nine experimental construction sites. Presumably, these systems will be founded on concrete — with or with-

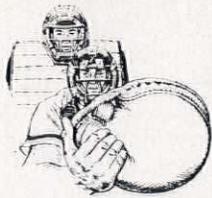
out bugholes!"

In stressing the importance of meeting future challenge, Mr. Burks quoted a little four-line verse which hangs on the wall of a London pub. . . .

"Great Gods of Little Things
Look upon Our Labors
And Make Our Little Gardens
A Little Better Than Our Neighbors"

He outlined the steps necessary to meet this challenge . . . and concluded — "I believe research effort will be re-vitalized to find the answers to today's problems and also to find new classes of concrete to fit new applications. I believe meaningful and energetic development effort will find better, faster and cheaper means to building with concrete."

At this same General Session, the Rocky Mountain Chapter/ACI honored the Denver architectural and planning firm . . . the ABR Partnership for their design of Normandy Elementary School. Chosen the "finest concrete structure completed in 1970" by a distinguished panel of judges, firms concerned with the construction were recognized . . . Jorgensen and Henrickson, Inc. of Denver/Structural Engineers; Rob Roy Construction/General Contractor and Rocky Mountain Prestress for the precast concrete panels. Dr. Del Walker, retiring superintendent of the Jefferson County School District R-1 was awarded a plaque for installation in the Normandy School. Among other honors, Normandy was selected in 1971 for the School Facilities Exhibit by the American Association of School Administrators.



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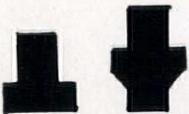
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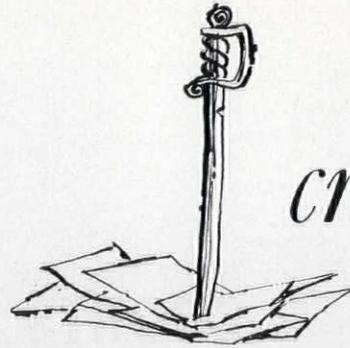
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critique

(Since Symposia means an exchange of ideas—we provide this column for the bouquets and bulldozers — a chance to talk it over with your colleagues in the architecture/engineering/construction community. The welcome mat is out—address Symposia at 4070 Estes Street, Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033)

Dear Elizabeth:

We are indeed delighted to see your January/February issue of Symposia and the fine coverage given entries from our Exhibition of School Architecture. We do hope all your readers enjoy it as much as we did.

We are pleased to cooperate with you on this project, believe that you are rendering a fine service to your readers, and look forward to providing what assistance we can to make it all possible. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Beatrix Sebastian, Director
Architectural Exhibition

American Association of School Administrators

It goes without saying that Bee's fantastic cooperation through the years has been a very bright spot on Symposia's "calendar of events." Thanks to you, Bee.

Dear Betty:

Of all of the many words of mine that SYMPOSIA has seen fit to print when it was short on material, none have ever before appeared in "Critique." The reason for this change with the past is that I feel duty-bound as Director, Region 10, CSI to respond to Dick Perrell's letter in the January/February issue so that information furnished to your readers is based on fact.

Since Dick has now attended our just completed region conference, I do hope that he is convinced that Region 10 does "want" Phoenix. Region 10 though did not make any overtures to enlarge itself. I would here like to quote a portion of my report to the Board for the September 19-20, 1970 Board of Directors meeting:

"As far as the boundary for my region is concerned, I have no objection to the two Arizona chapters and the El Paso chapter being added to the region. I did not seek them to be added during the deliberations of the Ad Hoc Committee and have not sought them since the deliberations. It does appear to be the judicious thing to do though for the betterment of the Institute as a whole. It will only mean more work for me at no increase in pay so I certainly wouldn't be striving for them on my own initiative." In fact, the Ad Hoc Committee did not even contact me in the slightest to obtain my comments while they were performing their study. They did a great deal of work in their study and pursued it in an in-depth manner. Their report to the Board consisted of 30 pages with the recommended action covering three of those pages.

The region realignment was not "only a realignment of chapters from Region 11." Disregarding the section realignments, the region realignments beside Region 11

are as follows:

1. Portion of Region 3 to Region 6.
2. Portion of Region 5 to Region 4.
3. Portion of Region 7 to Region 6.
4. Portion of Region 9 to Region 10.

It would indeed be "an impossible task to divide our 10,000 plus members into 12 regions evenly," so I certainly agree with him there. It would seem that the Ad Hoc Committee was attempting to increase the "membership" size of Region 10 since it is the smallest of all 12 — 306 members as of March 1, 1971 (Heavens knows we don't need any increase in the "geographical" size).

The most serious error in the letter was the statement "which incidentally had no members from any of the eleven Western States." The Ad Hoc Committee was composed of four members, all of whom have served the Institute with distinction:

M. Lee Dahlen, FCSI, Chairman, Minneapolis, Minnesota, CSI Secretary-Elect, 1971-1972, Region 7 Director, 1966-1969.
Jos. Linden Heacock, Jr., FCSI, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, CSI Vice President, 1967-1968, Region 3 Director, 1961-1963.

Walter R. Kaye, FCSI, Houston TEXAS, South Central Section Director, 1965-1969.

C. Walter Scott, Salt Lake City, UTAH, Region 10 Director, 1966-1969.

With regard to the discussion on a name change, it should be evident to all members — "the ones that really count" — that your elected representatives are responsive to the general membership. The Board of Directors at its January 23-24, 1971 meeting issued the statement which in part stated "that no further action be taken." So the matter is ended.

Again, my intention in writing this letter is not to pro-

long the subjects at hand, but just to be certain that your fine magazine, Betty, prints "the facts, just the facts, Ma'am."

Sincerely,

Bob Schmidt

Director, Region 10

Construction Specifications Institute

This should clear the air and it would seem we have met the criteria for "equal time." Actually, this month Dick Perrell joins Symposia's Editorial Advisory Board—and that makes this all kind of a "family affair."

Dear Elizabeth:

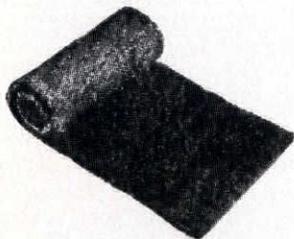
I wish to express my personal appreciation to you for your extreme kindness in the publication of the January-February Symposia "A Symposia Salute" to myself.

I can only say that it was indeed a pleasure and a great surprise to have such an honor come to me from such a publication. I have received letters from as far away as Washington from persons I have known in the past, who indicated they had read the article in the Symposia and were pleased at the recognition extended to me.

Perhaps I should have updated my biography for you to include my last daughter, who was born last September, making my family consist of four children. It seems that as our lives progress in the business community, our personal lives are enriched as well, particularly when we see success in our children.

We hope that you will be in Salt Lake in the near future, when we can renew our acquaintanceship, or perhaps this will have to wait until the regional conference this fall in Jackson, Wyoming.

Again, my personal appreciation to you and Fletcher for



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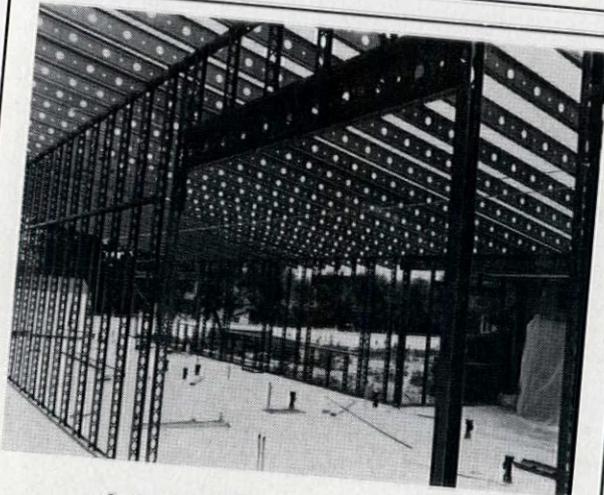
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the tremendous job you are doing for the construction industry in our area with your publication of Symposia. Best personal regards,
Bill Richardson, AIA
Richardson, Richardson and Associates
Salt Lake City, Utah

We were so anxious to surprise Bill with his "Symposia Salute" that we did not ask for an updated "life and times." However late it may be, Bill, please welcome the new Miss Richardson to a world made much better, we are sure, by her presence.

Dear Fletcher:

Appropos of our recent brief discussion, I think the "tone" of Symposia is sophisticated indeed. Keep up the good work. We are happy to be an advertiser in your growing magazine.

Warmest regards,

Leslie G. Taylor, Chairman of the Board
Colorado Metal Products

Colorado Metal Products began advertising in Symposia in June, 1966—our first issue. This loyalty among our advertisers has made Symposia possible for all of us through the years. We sincerely hope we have contributed to their success as they have to ours. Thank you, Mr. Taylor!

Dear Elizabeth:

Thank you so much for your article in Symposia dated March, 1971, on the "Name of the Game."

You are very kind and I certainly enjoy the good relationship between the Trunks and Bob Fort.

With best personal wishes,

Cordially,

Robertson M. Fort
Executive Director/Sheet Metal and Air
Conditioning Trades Industry Program
Phoenix, Arizona

This is sometimes known as a "Mutual Admiration Society."

Gentlemen:

We are attempting to build our library into an effective teaching and research center. To this end, we wish to bring together some of the more important magazines and periodicals associated with the architecture profession and building industry. We would, therefore, appreciate your placing the Architecture Library on your mailing list.

Thank you,

Sincerely yours,
Donald Leslie Johnson, A.I.A.
Department of Architecture
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington

Mr. Johnson: With pleasure!

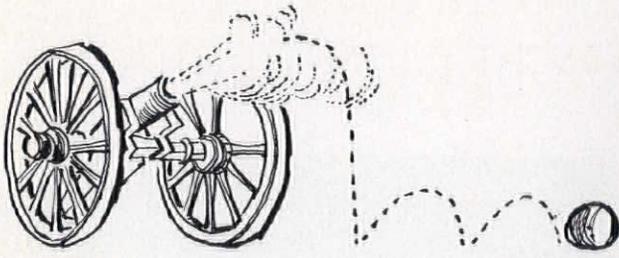
capsule critique

from the April issue/New Mex Spex
Newsletter/Albuquerque Chapter/CSI

"LAST MEETING:

Mr. Forrest Wilson, A.I.A., C.S.I., Editor of Progressive Architecture, spoke on the subject of "Internal Environment." His comments contained few complimentary remarks toward current efforts to solve the many environmental problems facing the design professions."

a symposia salute



On June 30, 1971—Sidney W. Little will retire as Administrator of the College of Architecture at A.U., but happily for the academic community will remain on staff as a professor of Architecture. Gray, close cropped hair and dignified mien to the contrary, Sid Little has a knowing twinkle in his eye and a rapport with the young neophyte architect which is not just remarkable but a delight to observe. At June graduation exercises at the University, students from the College of Architecture come complete with a banner declaring enthusiastically — “Sid’s Kids.”

He and his bouncy “better half,” Kitty, combining their considerable talents for good comradeship, have hundreds of friends among students and former students of the University. We can do no better than quote the evaluation of a young lady (early 20’s) whom we know very well . . . she calls the Littles — “real swingers!”

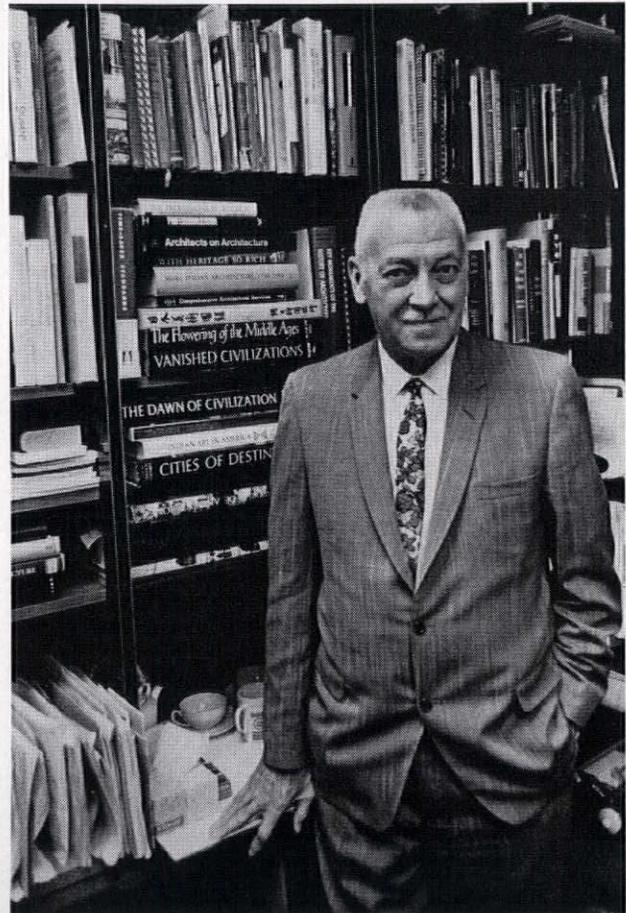
Personal charm however does not, in any sense, subtract from Dean Little’s very basic abilities as scholar and administrator. Superbly educated at Cornell, the University of Pennsylvania, Tulane and the Ecole Beaux Arts at Fontainebleau—he has taught at Clemson, Alabama Polytech, the University of Oregon and finally coming to Arizona in 1958 as Dean of the College of Fine Arts and Head of the Department of Architecture. Sid became Dean of Architecture when that school achieved College Status in 1964 . . . it was fully accredited by the National Accrediting Board in 1962, something of a speed record for the country up to that time.

Dean Little and a single teaching colleague expected fifteen students when they opened for business—they got eighty-one! The physical plant was a vacated grocery store and Sid’s office was, he remembers wryly, “in the lettuce department.” Today, under controlled enrollment, four hundred and fifty students from thirty states and fourteen foreign countries avail themselves of north-lighted drafting rooms, extensive exhibit areas, a jury room, a seminar room, model shop, photo laboratory, special reference library and lecture hall in a handsome three story Architecture Building on the University of Arizona campus. Sid is justifiably proud of his students. “Our fifty to sixty yearly graduates have no difficulty getting jobs”—and that, indeed, is the proof of the pudding.

The Dean is widely traveled in both Europe and Asia, the author of a number of significant articles in professional journals, solely responsible for “The Four Language Phrase Book,” “The Climate of Tucson,” “The Climate of Phoenix” and co-author of “The Architect at Mid-Century.” He was most recently very involved in the research report prepared by the University for the Seventeenth Arizona Town Hall—“Preserving and Enhancing Arizona’s Total Environment.” He has been a member of our family—Symposia’s Editorial Advisory Board since December of 1967.

To: Sidney W. Little, F.A.I.A.

Retiring Dean
College of Architecture
Arizona University



A vital influence in the architectural profession, Dean Little is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and immediate Past Director of the Western Mountain Region. University President Richard A. Harvill has said about Dean Little . . . “he has built a very fine school of architecture, in any way it is measured, in terms of faculty, students and careers of graduates. The splendid spirit that prevails throughout the college and within the profession in Arizona is a fine tribute to Dean Little and his colleagues.” We salute you, Sid Little—your laurels are well merited and the Good Lord love you for being such a delightful human being—we need them!

the merry march meeting-go-round

78TH ANNUAL CONVENTION MOUNTAIN STATES LUMBER DEALERS

It was "once more with feeling" as Lumber Dealers from throughout the Mountain States gathered in Denver March 17-21. Social events and business meetings were held at the Hilton Hotel and the very fine exhibit at Currigan Exhibition Hall was open not only to the Lumber Industry but to the entire Construction Community and the general public.

An excellent program was presented on March 18 and 19th designed to assist members of the Industry in understanding problems, meeting challenges and planning for the future. Some of the topics included—personnel programs, basic merchandising, housing markets, expansion of business, and a featured speaker on the "Economic Outlook/1971."

New officers elected during the convention included Stan Dixon, Residential Builders Supply, Denver—President. Vice Presidents elected to the Board include G. H. Hauser of Fort Collins, Arlo Jensen of Gunnison, Utah, Keith Ker of Idaho Falls, Idaho and John Randall of Taos, New Mexico. During the three day Housing and Building Products Show at the Exhibition Hall, more than 25,000 viewed the many exciting displays. One of the outstanding highlights of the 1971 Exhibit was the Second Annual Model Building Contest for High School Students sponsored by the Metropolitan Denver Chapter of the Women in Construction. Thirteen completed models were on display at the show indicating a great deal of interest and ability on the part of the young model builders. Criteria for the competition called for buildings of essentially wood construction and finish, and could be of Residential, Religious or Recreational facilities. It is interesting to note that all three top winners contributed designs for a Ski Lodge . . . although there were churches, stadiums, a housing complex and apartment building among the entries.

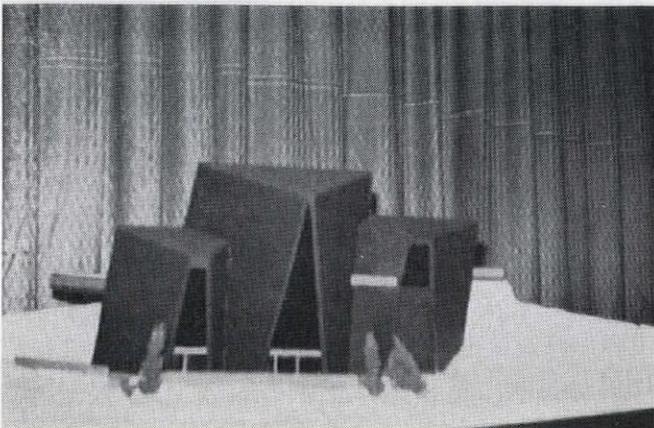
Roberta Leeper, President of the Metro Denver Chapter of WICS and motivating force behind the Model Building Project, was aided and abetted by a number of individuals and companies during the course of the competition. Her own WIC Committee included Marjorie Doty, Joanne Senstock and Mary Ann Silby with many other girls lending a helping hand in the booth during the Exhibit itself.



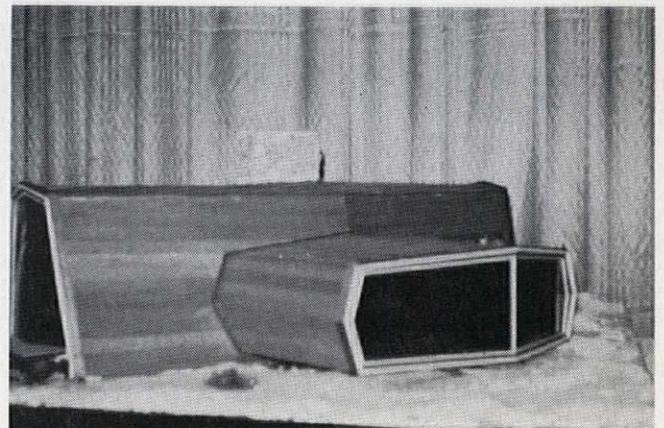
Technical and financial assistance for the program came from CSI members O. James Barr and R. James Noone, from Buzz Coffman of W.O.O.D., Inc., from Georgia Pacific, Weyerhaeuser, Boise Cascade and U. S. Plywood. The panel of judges for the model building contest included Dan Havekost, A.I.A., Walter J. Prebis, P. E., Kathleen Caldwell, A.I.D., acc. and Bill Perry of Seymour and Perry Associates. They made their selections prior to the opening of the displays on March 17th. However, it was the 22nd of March when the young contestants and their families and friends were honored at a gala Awards Banquet held by the Women in Construction at the Ranch Manor. The first place winner was Mark Smyth, a Senior at Arvada West High School, who received \$100.00 and an engraved trophy. Second place went to James Lee, a Senior at Northglenn Senior High School—his award was a trophy and \$50.00. Third Place winner was a Senior at Thomas Jefferson High School, Stephen Rondinalli, who received a trophy and \$25.00.

Denver's Women in Construction, the Lumber Industry and the Denver Chapter/Construction Specifications Institute are to be commended for the time and effort given this Model Building Competition. It has opened new horizons in construction for many young people in our area—a most worthwhile endeavor!

First Place: Mark Smyth



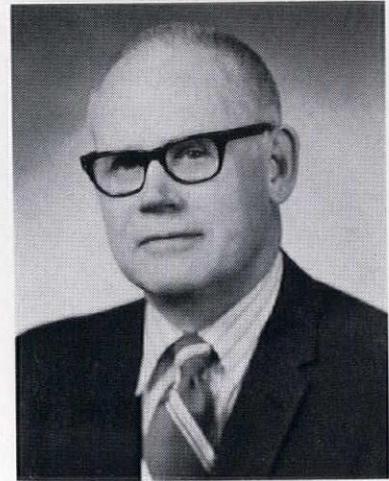
Second Place: James Lee



in preparation:

Master Chef Gerald Deines

Master Chef John Toohey



Cordon Bleu Cuisine

at the 20th Western Mountain Regional Conference

A lot of kettles are just beginning to simmer as Symposia prepares this first official communique on the 20th Conference of the Western Mountain Region/American Institute of Architects. The festive board will be spread September 7-12 at beautiful Jackson Lake Lodge in Jackson Hole, Wyoming in this year of 1971 — and it promises to be a most memorable occasion.

Although someone said long ago "too many cooks spoil the broth" — we know and you know — it takes a "heapa-cookin'" to set forth the annual collation for W.M.R. Architects. So, we may be sure, there are a great many gentlemen in white aprons preparing to fire up the "front burner" in Wyoming. It is well then to meet these chefs — and to accord them the recognition which they so richly deserve before we even glance at the bill of fare.

Coordinating all the many activities at the 20th Annual are the Co-Chairmen, well known to all and sundry in the Region. Gerald Deines of Casper, Wyoming, has served two terms as President of the Wyoming Chapter, and has long been a member of our Symposia Editorial Advisory Board. Every WMR-goer knows and approves the amiable pipe-smoking Co-Chairman John E. (Jack) Toohey of Worland. He has just completed a two-year stint as the "fearless leader" of the Chapter and certainly deserves an extra gold star for his devotion above and beyond.

An even dozen committees are at work which would indicate an "all out" full court press by Wyoming architects . . . there are not, as Co-Chairman Deines is wont to point out upon occasion, too many warm bodies in our neighbor to the North. Lining up for the Home Team, we have Robert W. Corbett, Chairman, Al Cook and Clifford Poindexter in charge of Housing and Food. The Host Chapter Arrangement Committee is headed by 1971 Chapter President, Gene Dehnert with Clint Hitchcock and Ken Richardson. Bill Schropfer chairs the Program and Speakers Committee with the able assistance of H. Therkindsen,

Robert J. South and Kenneth Goder.

The Committee for Exhibits includes Chairman George W. Tressler, Armond Kellogg and Edwin Dolence. Graphics and Printing will be handled by Fred Kellogg as Chairman with Sam Hutchings and Andrew Pappas. One of the most important contributions to any successful W. M. R. Conference is made by Producers' Council, and liaison with this group is in the capable hands of Harold Engstrom, Chairman, and Jan Wilking and John Doerr will also be active in this department. Our old friend, Tom Muths is in charge of the Registration and Reception Committee assisted by Morris Kemper and Robert Postin. This year's Student Committee is headed by Pete Hanson with Ted Gersch and Todd White. Adrian Malone, FAIA, will chair the Public Relations Committee aided and abetted by E. Hitchcock.

We all anticipate with pleasure the Annual W. M. R. Honor Awards Program which will be handled this year by R. M. Holtziner with Lee Krusmark. You may be sure the Architect's Ladies will have a marvelous time with a program designed especially for their enjoyment by a Ladies Events Committee chaired by the President's Lady — Charlotte Dehnert with the cooperation of mighty pretty Shirley Deines and the most vivacious Chloe Toohey. Last but not least, the Finance Committee with this year's Credits and Debits in the hands of G. Harokopis as Chairman and Joe Banner and Glenn Mullens adding up those columns.

And there they are, Ladies and Gentlemen, the Cordon Bleu staff for this year's Conference Cuisine which will bring to the Western Mountain Region the challenges of the future of the Architectural profession, and a "meal for a king" set in the midst of some of America's most magnificent country.

Next month — a peek at the menu.

Til then — bon appetit!

"We hear a lot of talk about our American heritage and what we'll leave our children and grandchildren. The ancient Athenians had an oath that read in part: 'We will transmit this city not only not less, but greater and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us.'"

Morris K. Udall—Congressman from Arizona's Second District

OUR URBAN ENVIRONMENT

The fabric of our cities is woven of many threads—and alteration in the style and the cut of the cloth encompasses a multiplicity of areas. The changes in Urban Environment are certainly more than the almost complete destruction and subsequent rebuilding of the core city which is Denver's Skyline Project . . . it is equally a new Community Center in Tucson . . . the Big City General Hospital . . . and new structures which are altering our sky and city

scapes. It is, as well, the proliferating problem of clearing the choked arteries in the heart land of our towns.

This—and more—is the Urban Environment which we examine, if only briefly, in this May issue of Symposia. We are indebted to many people—architects, planners and agencies—who have made this annual look at the city possible. Our deepest appreciation goes to them all.

A NEW HIGH!

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Salt Lake City, Utah

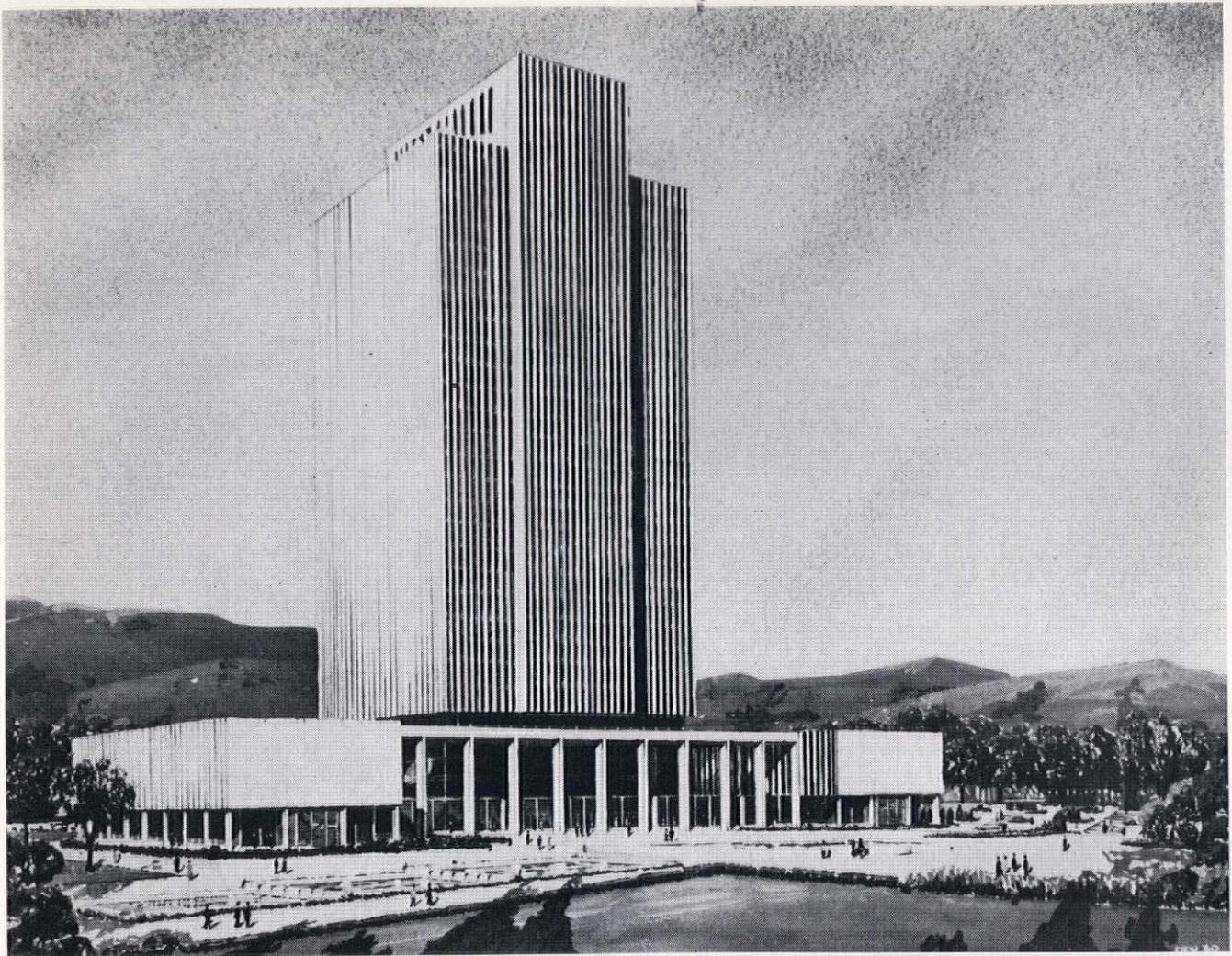
In 1962, George Cannon Young received a commission from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. It was for the design of a building which was to bring together all of the L.D.S. Church businesses under one roof. The structure would house a multiplicity of functions and departments . . . the General Authorities, Auxiliary Organizations, Historical Records and Library, Presiding Bishops, the Building and Welfare Departments, Sunday School and Primary Department, the Mutual Improvement Association . . . to name but a few. Initial resistance to the project came from the local business community since many of the Church organizations were being housed in rented facilities. Feeling they would be robbed of tenants, business protests were sufficiently forceful to delay design and development phases for almost three years. At last, the late L.D.S. President, David O. McKay, gave his approval to proceed, and a thirty-five to thirty-eight story office building was proposed. In final design, this height was reduced to twenty-six floors . . . there is a cooling tower, however, of some three floors which rises above the building itself.

(When the new "high-wide-and-handsome" Administration Building of the LDS finally reaches completion in mid-summer of 1972—an architectural odyssey of almost a decade will have been concluded. Symposia has a two-fold acknowledgement of appreciation for the account of this journey. First, of course, to the architect himself—George Cannon Young, F.A.I.A., who may well be regarded as the Dean of his profession in Utah. We are indebted also to pretty, perky Nancy Carpenter, who helps "mind the store" and who, through astute observation and personal interview has made this article possible.

The structure itself—classic in proportion and impact—and its adjoining plaza will certainly make a significant contribution to not just the skyline, but to the city-scape of Salt Lake City itself.)

Steel formed the basis of design with 14-7/10th pounds of steel per square foot as compared to 30 pounds which is found in most structures of this size. This resulted in savings of over \$1 million on the structure. The steel frame building has metal decks and an under floor duct system with power communications in the deck. Structural Engineer on the project was George S. Nelson who designed the building for stress under Code II for earthquakes. Communications in such a large structure are of particular import-

ance, and the new L.D.S. Administration Building is wired throughout for closed circuit television. There is a uniform distribution system with ten minute service anywhere in the large structure with horizontal and vertical conveyer belts. The central mail room on the first floor is provided with a dock where trucks can easily back up for pick up and delivery. On the fourteenth floor, elevators are divided into low rise (going from one to 14) and into high rise (from 14 to 25). Shuttle elevators are provided from the first floor down to the three



CREDITS

Architect: George Cannon Young, F.A.I.A.

Engineers: Structural/George S. Nelson

Electrical/F. C. "Cy" Bates

Mechanical/V. Quenton Tregeagle and Bridgers & Paxton

General Contractors: Christiansen Brothers, Inc. and W. W. Clyde and Company — a joint venture

Electrical Contractor: Wasatch Electric Company

Mechanical Contractor: W. B. Johnson Company

Contract: \$31,396,000.00 — awarded July 16, 1969

garage floors which are located below ground. The fastest elevator in Salt Lake City is the service elevator in the building which runs from top to bottom at 1,000 feet per minute. (You pick up your tummy on the way back up).

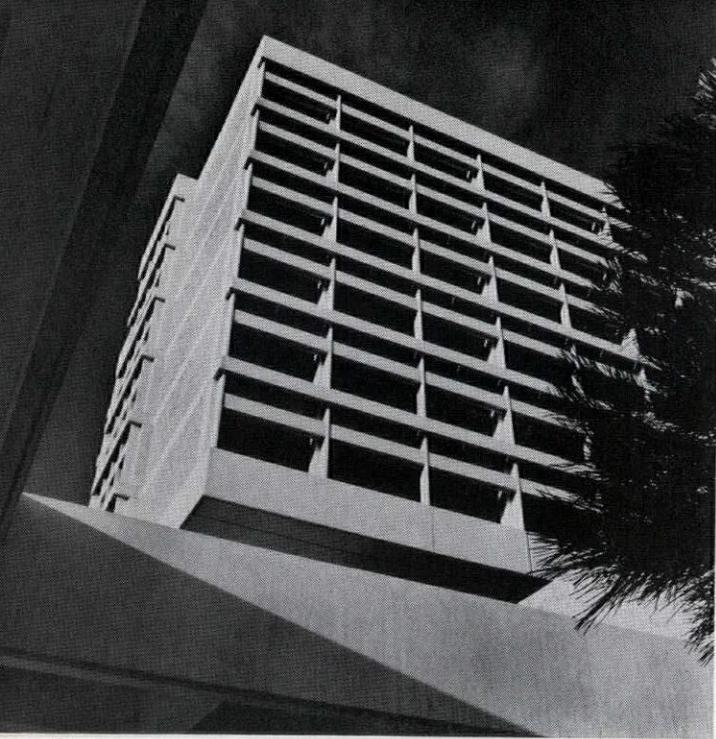
Several features of the new Administration Building are quite unusual — there is, for instance, a three hundred seat Auditorium located on the main floor which may be used for general assemblies, plays and seminars. The employee cafeteria on the first lower floor will have complete kitchen facilities and accommodate about 750 people, and there is a dispensary for medical services on the 14th floor located adjacent to the employee's lounge. On the 26th floor, there will be an observation deck where the L.D.S. Church will have large re-

ception rooms, private dining rooms, etc.

The aesthetic purpose of the architectural design are to provide an "inspirational view of the L.D.S. Temple." It does, in fact, do a great deal more. Although it towers 425 feet above street level — the tallest structure in the city — the Administration Building is superbly balanced by the four story colonnade which covers the main floor of 65,000 square feet and developing into the two covered wings of 20,000 square feet at the fourth level. Faced with precast quartz stone with concave sections more than a thousand of these precast panels were used in the building. Panels in the tower vary from twenty-eight to thirty-eight feet in height and weigh about 8,000 pounds apiece. The site itself slopes and steps will be con-

structed to accommodate the slope from State Street to the plaza which then levels out to Main Street in front of Temple Square and the Temple itself across the street. This Plaza will contain trees and flowers and fountains, gardens and benches . . . delightful amenities in the core area of a city. Reflecting pools will mirror the L.D.S. Temple across the street.

A good many plans and a good many dreams will come to fruition in 1972 when the Administration Building is completed. Certainly Architect Young has waited a long time between the drawing board and check list. It has been well worth it, we are sure, since he has added a new dimension to both skyline and city — and one of very real and lasting value.



Few architectural challenges are more demanding than those presented to the designer of a modern hospital facility—compounded certainly when the structure must serve as a General Hospital in a large metropolitan area. One such facility has been recently completed within our Symposia area . . . presented herewith.

BIG CITY HOSPITAL

Denver General Hospital

*Prepared for Symposia by:
Eugene D. Sternberg and Associates
Architects/Littleton, Colorado
Photographs: Milmo and Ted Edeen*

Costs of hospital care have been rising at an unacceptably steep rate. The only effective way to control them is to develop alternative methods of care. In the case of Denver General, preventive care was considered of prime importance as a means of lowering total health care costs. Thus the outpatient facilities were to be given heavy emphasis supplemented with educational programs to orient people to the use of these clinics. This new approach introduced unpredictable variables of new programs whose size, usage, and success could not be accurately forecast. Further, rapidly changing medical technology with new devices and methods provided another area of unknown variables. Therefore, all spaces had to be planned for flexibility of use and ease of changing.

The architectural problem for this Project then, was to break new ground in terms of a building devoted to total health care instead of designing another inpatient hospital. Since this hospital is City owned and operated and is primarily for the poor, limitations of available tax funds for operation made it extremely important to consider facilities and programs for health care efficiently designed so that actual health care costs could be kept at a minimum. The building itself was financed by a Bond issue which itself limited available construction funds.

Changing techniques for inpatient care, the impact of teaching programs with the nearby State University medical school and the changing relationships of Denver General to the University also made it necessary to provide a similar flexibility for the inpatient facilities.

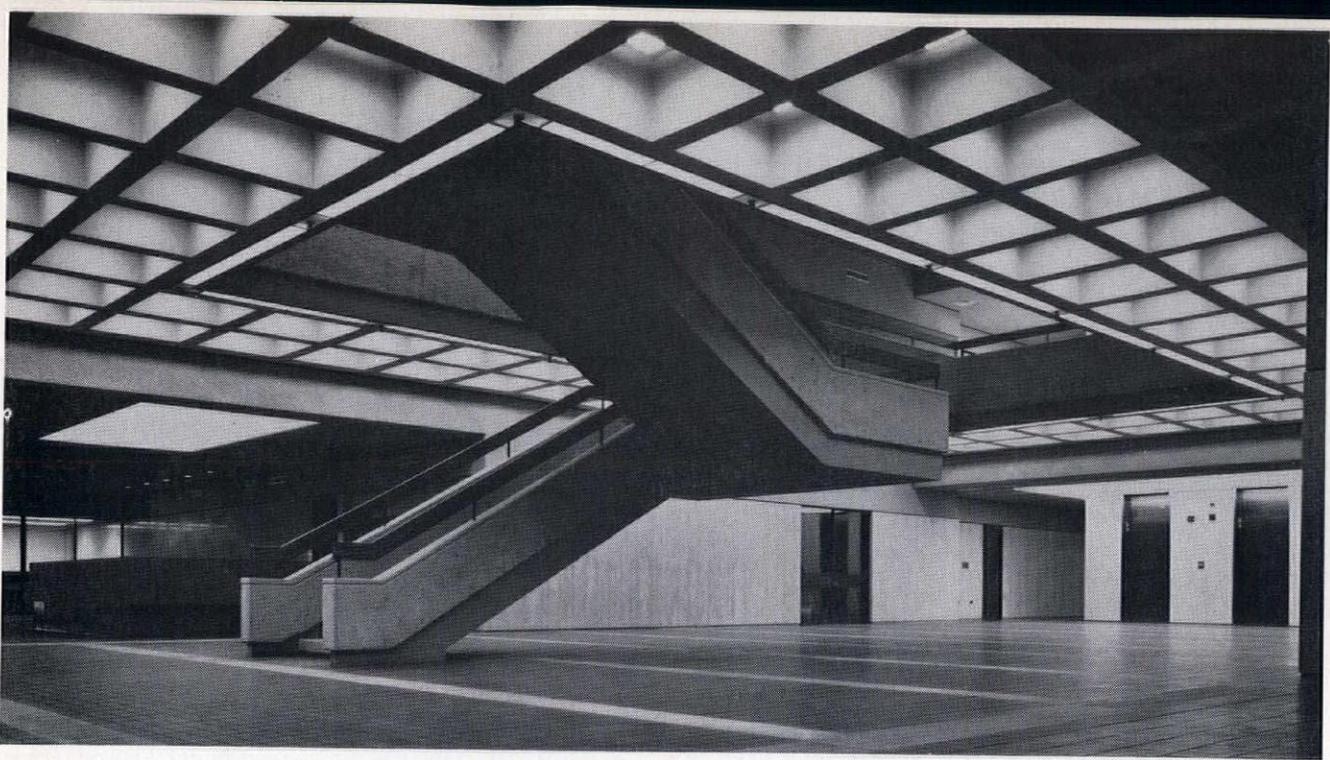
Most important to the success of the "total health care" approach was the need to change the image of the physical facility so that it would not have the cold, sterile, impersonal impact that characterizes the term "Hospital."

Preventive medicine works only if its facilities are pleasant, friendly, and convenient to use. This is especially true with the poor. Therefore, it was vital to the success of the building to change past images and make the building a pleasant, inviting, friendly place.

The outpatient facilities will deal with large numbers of people. For this reason a generous, pleasant lobby has been provided. Patients, once admitted, then go directly to a specialized clinic with a pleasant, small waiting room. The use of computerized appointments will minimize the amount of waiting. Thus patients can be cared for quickly and efficiently without large crowds or mass production approaches. A child care unit has been provided so that mothers can go to a clinic and have a place to leave their children. In most hospitals, circulation patterns and movements of patients, staff, visitors, and goods have been studied for effective serving of inpatient facilities with the relatively small outpatient areas treated as a minor nuisance. Usually, low-cost, unskilled labor is considered as the prime method for movement of goods. To save costs by reducing labor, mechanical methods were required to move equipment, supplies, food and trash, thus imposing a more rigid discipline on these lines of circulation which must serve both inpatient and outpatient areas.

The solution to the above basic problem incorporates the following:

1. A building of two elements: a large base of two floors plus basement housing outpatient facilities, designed for a future floor; and a tower of seven floors devoted to inpatient services. The basement houses all service areas for the facility while administration, ancillary facilities, and surgery are on the second floor with the central lab and other outpatient services
2. A structural system of post-tensioned concrete with large column spacings of about 40 ft. was used to allow a maximum of flexibility, with a minimal interference from columns. The tower portion has only two rows of



columns with the structure cantilevered eliminating columns on the exterior. Interior space has few restrictions from structural elements.

3. Heating and air-conditioning ducts and piping for the tower are carried in a series of small chases on the exterior walls using high pressure air with induction units in each space (terminal reheat). The base floors are served with variable volume air diffusers and terminal reheat coils.

4. Interior partitions are metal studs and drywall permitting ease of future changes and relocation.

5. Exterior is sheathed with precast architectural concrete panels.

6. Circulation:

People

(1) Visitors enter the main entrance and are directed to the appropriate location at the information center, which for inpatients is via the three passenger elevators.

(2) Patients enter via the main entrance to the admitting counter where they are directed to outpatient clinics on main or second floor (via open stairway) or inpatient floors via the passenger elevators.

(3) Staff enters at various convenient locations using corridors, stairs and elevators to appropriate locations. Outpatient clinics have secondary passages primarily for staff use.

(4) Emergency cases arrive by ambulance or private conveyance at the large emergency department on the first floor. The ambulatory entrance has a waiting area for admitting patients and judging the severity of the problem. Family and friends of accident victims also wait in this area. Ambulance arrivals enter at the opposite end of the department for care and treatment. The x-ray department adjoins and is connected to the emergency department where it is also convenient to outpatient clinics. The surgical suite is directly above the emergency department and is readily accessible via the three hospital service elevators adjacent.

Goods

(1) Supplies enter at the basement level receiving dock into the breakout area. Food goes direct to the kitchen stores, other supplies to central storage. From this latter point, goods are moved to the Pharmacy-Central Service-Distribution area. Unitized carriers are prepared for each patient's daily needs and placed on special carts. These

carts are taken by automatic loading and unloading dumbwaiters to patient floors. Central Service personnel distribute the carriers to the "nurse server" at each patient room. Soiled materials and laundry return via the "dirty" dumbwaiter, also automatic, to decontamination where laundry goes direct to washing, other items are pre-cleaned and sent through sterilizing back to central services storage and distribution areas. Sterilizers are the floor loading double door type using the same carts for storage, transportation, and sterilizing.

(2) The pneumatic tube system provides a means for transporting small items, paperwork, medical records, prescriptions, etc. This automatic system has terminals in each outpatient clinic, at each nurses' station and at each service or supply unit.

(3) Food is received as above, processed through the kitchen with each patient tray made up in the kitchen and placed in the combination heated and refrigerated cart. Two automatic loading and ejecting dumbwaiters take the carts to the floors as needed. Dietary personnel then distribute the trays to the patients. Soiled dishes and trays are placed on the carts and automatically returned to the kitchen, ejecting on the dishwashing room side.

(4) Equipment which is too large or specialized for the supply system will be moved via the three hospital service elevators.

(5) Lab specimens for inpatients are sent to the lab via a small counter loading dumbwaiter. Outpatients go to a specimen taking area on the first floor where a small dumbwaiter carries specimens to the second floor lab.

(6) Trash is processed by a pulper system. A centrally located trash chute delivers material to the basement main pulper from each floor. The processed trash pulp is pumped to an extractor where water is removed and recirculated into the system and the remaining trash conveyed to a trash bin at the basement loading dock for removal to a dump. Pulpers are also provided at the receiving area and at the dishwashing area to handle the waste materials produced at these locations.

It is interesting to note that this Project, which was bid in 1967 and has been provided with first quality materials and finishes plus the many expensive systems for handling goods was constructed for \$25.00 per square foot—a figure that conformed to the budgetary limitations of the program.

urban design

8 transportation

Architect Ronn Ginn
Contributing Editor: Urban Affairs

EIGHTH IN THE SERIES

The longest journey begins with a single step.

The urban plan today consists of not one map, but many—an agglomeration of plans, reports, and diagrams that together record the structure and pulse of a community and determines its future. These include all policies of local government decision-making—economic, social, political as well as physical. To understand the physical nature of an urban region one must understand all those factors which influence its evolving structure. The intrinsic values of the community are the most important of these.

The availability of transportation facilities and methods of movement have been strong determining factors in the location of a community within a particular design. Water transport and railroads were early major determinants in the location and physical form of American cities. In recent years, all other modes of transportation have been replaced by the airport and the highways as the molders of urban form. Of the two more recent influencing transportation types, the highway has had by far the greatest impact and will continue to be a major structuring element of our urban areas.

Natural terrain features such as rivers, lakes, hills, mountains, oceans, swamps, and similar physiographic features are the significant determinants of the physical form of urban areas.

Land set aside as permanent open space ranks with highways as a major structuring element of an urban area. The open space may be in the form of parks, forest preserves, institutional grounds, water areas, or even agricultural or flood plain areas, though the agricultural area in proximity to a growing urban center is usually not permanent. The open space pattern tends to divide the urban area into identifiable units, delineates boundaries, gives the urban complex of buildings, streets, and utilities a setting and a human scale, and furnishes focal points around which neighborhoods and often whole communities are organized. Freeways, particularly those with parkway features, can contribute to the open space of a city.

Nearly all of the larger urban areas are composed of a complex of governmental units whose boundaries, responsibilities, and aspirations are varied. The conditions in one municipality or district may be conducive to rapid development, while those in another could have a retarding influence. The quality and policies of a school system in one part of an urban area, for example, may stimulate or deter development. The patchwork arrangement of local government jurisdictions creates developmental frictions and complicates the planning and regulation of development along logical lines.

The prime function of a circulation system in an urban complex is the transportation of goods or objects from one place to another. The method of this transportation movement, the natural terrain effected, the space between these methods, and the size and type of community it serves all combine to form a value in terms of image and esthetics. Thus, whether air, land, or water traffic is considered by the design professional, four basic values of transportation are to be considered in the urban design content:

MOVEMENT
NATURE
SPACE
COMMUNITY

MOVEMENT systems between cities, thru cities, and within cities are a complex and varied interdependence of modes of transportation modes that may begin with the single step, transfer to a water conveyance slightly faster, then to a ground conveyance at sixty miles per hour, exchange that with a journey through the air at ten times that fast, and finally terminate with another step. The value of this movement is the image and scale of the time and distance required to reach the destination set forth. These vehicles may be walkways, canals, streets, air lanes. For most people, there are predominant elements in their image of movement. People observe the urban community while moving through it at different speeds of travel, and along these paths other effecting environmental elements are arranged and related. These paths, however, are perceived as a thing that goes toward something and should have a directional differentiation so that it is given a sense of progression toward a strong terminal. As one travels through a waterway channel, for example, the shoreline articulation and fenestration becomes more perceptible as the distance from the land mass becomes less and less. This is an obvious example that everyone can easily observe and imagine. However, a more subtle yet equally important part of the design professionals concern and consideration is the quiet change in quality of environmental districts as a vehicular expressway moves through the urban community. It is in this instance that an understanding of scale of movement becomes an important part of the designers transportation vocabulary. The types of movement or circulation, their relative speed through an urban area, the areas that these types function best in, and their psychological convenience to the user.

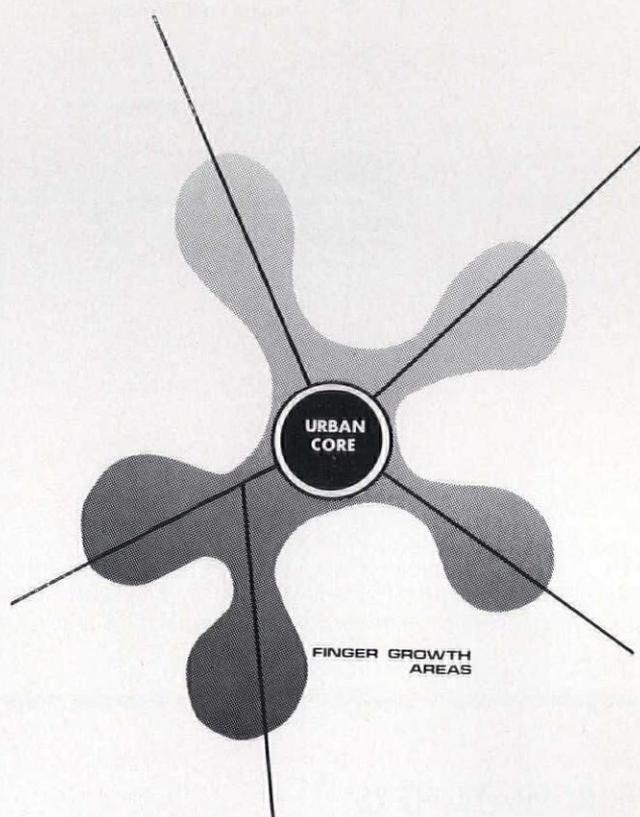
At two to three miles per hour, walking is limited by a practical distance of approximately one-half mile; and is usually found in low density residential areas as well as high density commercial areas. The private automobile or taxicab, at 1-75 mph, is best for trips in low or median

density areas at all times and at odd hours. The local mass transit travels at approximately 15-30 mph and is excellent for movement in medium and high density areas for short distances if travel time is not too long. At 40-60 mph, the express mass transit is best at specially planned and convenient terminals at high-density locations. The metropolitan rapid transit at 40-70 mph is good for movement of high concentrations of people in time or places—primarily between high density areas. Waterway systems, at 5-20 mph, primarily function between terminals in specialty areas which may either be medium or high density. And, of course, air traffic at 300-700 mph is a prime connecting link for movement to and from large concentrations of people at specially located terminals in each community. These variable and interlocking characteristics of movement are the formative building blocks playing a major role in the process of developing firm, ordered, yet differentiated structures at the urban scale.

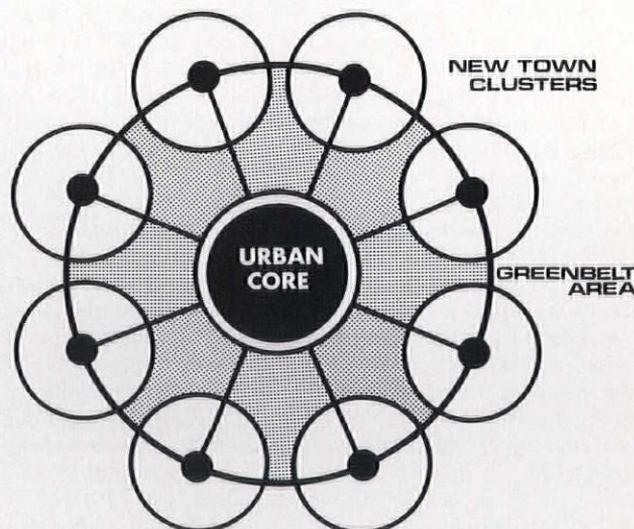
NATURE and topography are the basis of physical urban form, and the design professional has these as his creative tools in examining these forms as a relationship to its function. Some ecological planning considerations must give rise to the simple biological requirements which all urban dwellers have every right to insist upon. Among these are freedom from excessive noise, freedom from air pollution, and freedom from physical danger. To fulfill all of these needs requires major change in most of our older urban centers, including their transportation systems—new freeways and also facilities for other more specialized types of transport. If these transportation facilities can assume their proper responsibility for bringing positive values other than mobility into the city, then their chance for acceptance becomes much improved. For example, in all highway planning there should be continuous and comprehensive evaluation of the terrain features of the entire urban area, not just a route reconnaissance of the single highway. Every opportunity should be taken to utilize, protect, and accentuate the site and terrain features which offer distinctive quality to the urban development.

So far as visual quality in highway design is concerned, the best solutions are natural solutions. These include the rolling of the highway with or around attractive topographical features. Scars resulting from road cutsshould be minimized. Attractive natural landscape elements such as marshes, hills, and groves should be featured and preserved rather than destroyed. While the expressway in rural and suburban areas can harmonize with the elements of nature, an urban expressway must harmonize with architecture, and, at best, **may be architecture**. In the dense city, freeways may well be incorporated in architectural complexes, or may even be suspended from tower structures. By its horizontal and vertical alignment an expressway may be made to bring out the best features of the landscape traversed. To head into rather than away from those views which are outstanding; to fall toward those features of interest on the base plane; to rise towards those features best seen from below or in silhouette against the sky—these are marks of superior highway alignment.

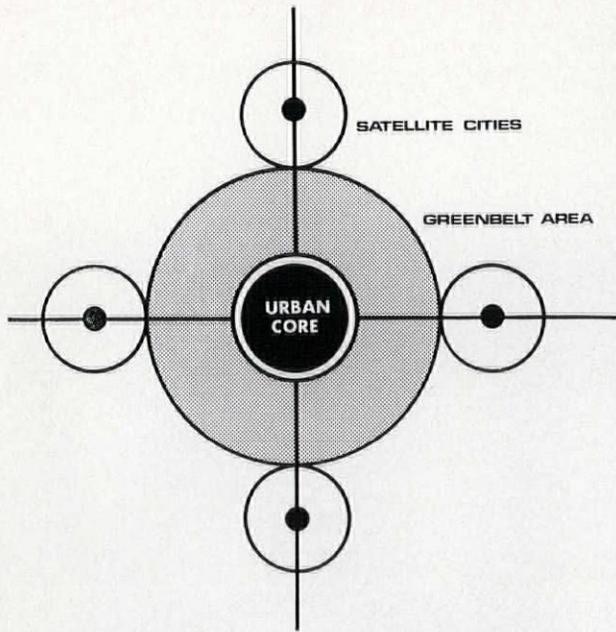
SPACE and COMMUNITY development determinants effected by a total transportation system in a region can be clearly illustrated by three entirely different possibilities, each demanding how important a key to ultimate land use in the choice of transportation methods, as well as routes.



In the *FINGER* plan concept of regional development, a main mover would be mass transit. The probable result would be growth in narrow bands or corridors along commuter transit routes. Expressways would move circumferentially and radially between the fingers.



The *CLUSTER* concept promotes the growth of balanced new town groupings. Their populations would range from 10,000 to 100,000 persons and each cluster would be served by an interconnected system of expressways and major highways aligned between them; thus providing easy multi-directional travel in all parts of the region. Supplementary mass transit systems would generally connect cluster centers with each other and with the urban core.



The *SATELLITE* plan of development envisions major self-sufficient satellite cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000 population. Each would embrace its own commercial and cul-

tural center or centers and would be defined and surrounded by extensive green belts of agricultural, flood plain, or other open space land. Expressways would loop between and interconnect satellites and the regional core. Rapid transit would link all centers to each other and to the core.

The day is at hand when transportation planning will take its proper place in the comprehensive planning team programs in the future development of every community. No where can this process be better employed than in the design of the urban highway system with its considerable effect on the environment and its natural forces. Architect Nathaniel Owings, in his book *The American Aesthetic*, has put it more pointedly: "In his faith in himself and something greater than himself, man has been capable of beautiful works, massive and delicate. In our time it appears that man has again reached for the wrong fruit and is heading for a second Fall, this time from the splendor of his own humanity. If that is the way he is heading, he must produce a miracle that will turn him toward a rebirth of that splendor. If we can come together to free ourselves for a world in which there will be room not only for vibrant cities, but also for rolling hills, dense green forests and bright seas beyond; and if, at peace with ourselves and each other, we can savor the substances of nature as wonders and not spirits of combat, then that miracle will occur and the life-giving aesthetic be realized."

"BIRDWATCHERS"

A Critique

by: H. Robert Wilmsen, FAIA

A few years ago when I was the Portland AIA Chapter President, I received a heated phone call from one of our city's leading contractors and developers, who was most disturbed over our Chapter's opposition to the rezoning of his Willamette River front property for industrial usage. He was for certainty speaking in his own self interest, but in the course of his diatribe he labeled the architectural profession "A Bunch of Bird-Watchers." Since that day I've had reason many times to believe that he was pretty accurate in his description of us as a bird identifying profession. Out here in Oregon we seem to be a negative bunch of objectors, who are always opposing what the Establishment labels progress. Years ago the Eugene architects formed a weekly forum group called the G.D.A.—so labeled because the Eugene City Council was so constantly harassed by architects at their meetings that when they spotted a few in the audience they identified them as those "G** D***** Architects."

The usual effect of architect or A.I.A. representation at public hearings generally results in a negative reaction towards the architectural profession. We are generally considered by public officials as a bunch of nit-picking dreamers or as previously stated, a bunch of bird watchers. We are numerically a minority, locally and nationally, smaller than the Sierra Club, and if we are to be heard from as a chapter or a profession, it will be by innovative and imaginative proposals, not by what the public regards as obstructionist maneuvering and criticism.

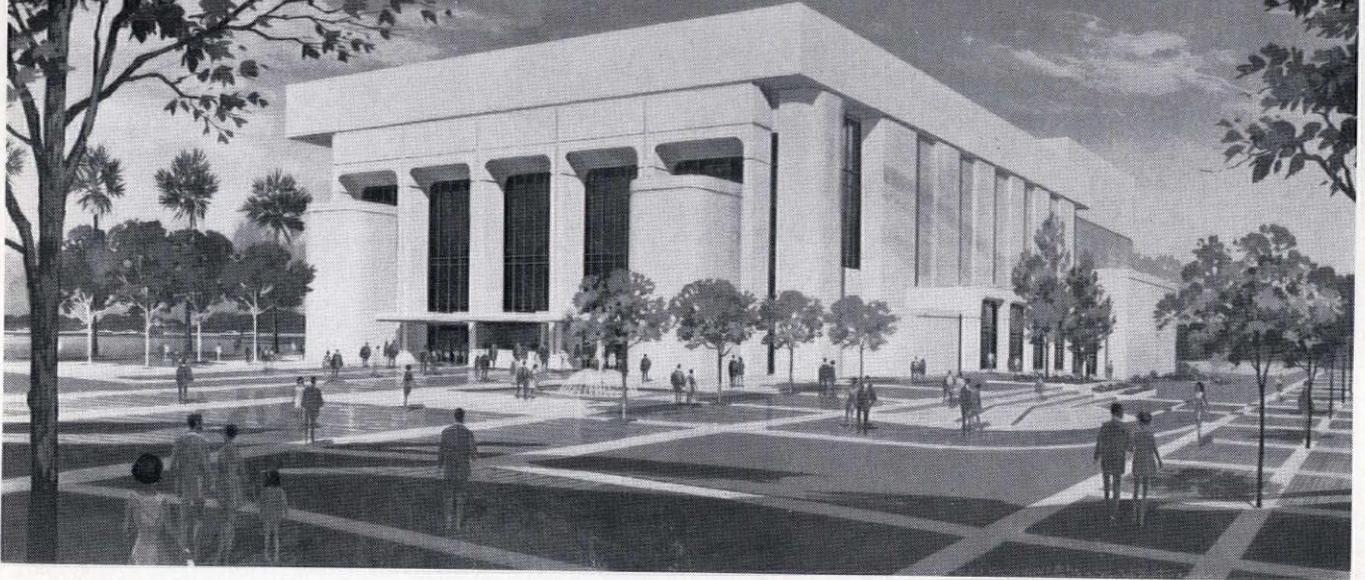
The objective of the profession should be to inform and educate the public relative to urban design problems. This does not mean researched and documented masterplans but written or spoken innovative urban design ideas which could be supported at times with simple schematic



sketches. If the public really understood the basics of planning there would be sufficient heat generated that elected officials would have to act. The news media in any city is eager for any kind of material which advocates the improvement and beautification of their community. If you do not comprehend, check the tactics of Ralph Nader and his allies.

"Our Man in Oregon" included two sketches with the "Birdwatchers" . . . one by an "old fellow" and one by a Dolly Artist named Kay Slusarenko. Neither bore an identifying name or number . . . so we are at a loss to know just who to credit for the illustration herewith. In any case—thanks! And, as always, Robert—touche!

TUCSON COMMUNITY CENTER



THE NEW TUCSON MUSIC HALL

a new focus for an old city

architects: (a joint venture)

Cain, Nelson and Wares, Cook and Swaim

Friedman and Jobusch — all of Tucson...

general contractor: M. M. Sundt Construction Company, Tucson

community center director: Robert W. Thompson

In early November, the citizens of Tucson, Arizona will welcome an entirely new look to their central city which is one of the oldest continuously inhabited communities in the nation. Cynosure of all eyes—the \$17.2 million Community Center situated on 28 acres adjacent to the city's central business district. Incorporated within the project is an Arena and Exhibition Hall, Music Hall, and Small Auditorium—there will be a convention hotel, shops and historic homesites in a grove of trees. More than 249,000 square feet of space will be available in the complex—16,000 people will be able to attend various functions at the same time. And—almost as important in these days when the Michigan Monster holds sway, well lighted parking space is provided for 2,700 vehicles with a pedestrian bridge spanning Main Avenue to and from parking areas.

The Tucson Community Center has been termed "a complex tailored to its environment"—a "shot in the arm for downtown Tucson" and "a complex without equal in concept and character." Architecturally the component buildings are well proportioned examples of a contemporary interpretation of the "Southwest" and sensitively sited. This is the work of two eminent architectural/engineering/planning firms. The Center is the design of Cain,

Nelson & Wares, Cook and Swaim in joint venture with Friedman and Jobusch, all of Tucson. (And, at this point, we may well say thank you to Symposia Board member, Warren Edminster, AIA/CSI of the Friedman and Jobusch firm for making our coverage of this significant urban development possible.)

Largest building in the complex is the two level Arena and Exhibition Hall which will serve as a sports and entertainment amphitheatre, exhibition plaza and conference center. The Arena contains 5,100 permanent, upholstered seats which with additional portable upholstered seating can accommodate 9,000 persons for concerts, 8,000 for basketball and 7,000 for ice hockey. No supporting posts or columns obstruct the sight lines. The Arena floor and adjacent Exhibition Hall in combination provide nearly two acres of space . . . indeed so versatile and large is the entire facility that it would be possible to have a three ring circus, a major trade show and a convention conference in progress simultaneously! Flexibility is a major feature of the complex particularly in the meeting room area where motorized sliding partitions make segmenting space possible almost without moving a chair! Provisions for the handicapped and the elderly include ramps, special doors, elevators and specially equipped



THE TUCSON SMALL AUDITORIUM — A view across the Plaza

rest rooms.

The size of such an extensive structure is always an architectural challenge. In Tucson, architects have softened lines with a handsome portico which completely surrounds the structure, gives the building a feeling of the southwest and integrates it with the spacious plaza and other buildings in the complex.

The Lively Arts will find a permanent home in the Community Center's Music Hall which has been designed to answer a host of cultural, community and convention needs. Up to 2,280 may be seated here in fixed upholstered seating to assure maximum comfort. The Music Hall will become the home of Tucson's fine Symphony orchestra, touring drama and musical productions, the ballet and other "lively arts" can be accommodated. It can be used, additionally, for civic meetings and as an auditorium for convention conferences. Continental seating provides aisle space between rows.

The only part of the complex which will not be complete in time for the early November opening is the Small Auditorium which was started somewhat later. Completion is

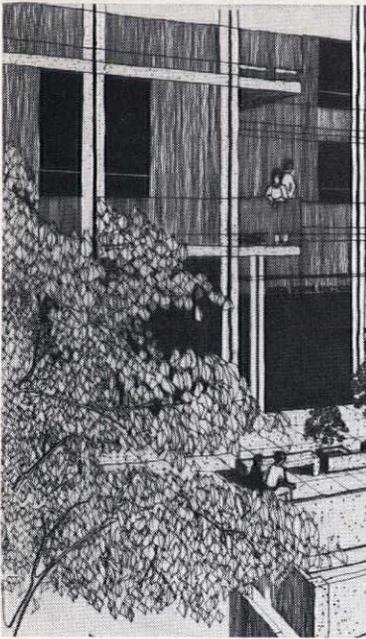
projected for February of 1972. This charming small building would delight the heart of any Little Theater group . . . there is a large work area, a scene shop, dressing and green rooms, in addition to a large side-stage area. The fixed upholstered seating will accommodate 575 persons, and exhibition space in the lobby is available for use both as a display center and to handle, in their entirety, smaller convention groups. There is a charming intermission patio.

The very real difference in the Tucson project and others of a similar nature in a downtown environment is the large open air plaza. Water and flowers and palms will make up a beautifully landscaped enclosure which will serve to unify the complex, and provide a setting for the buildings themselves . . . particularly in the case of the very large Arena-Exhibition Hall, giving the entire grouping human scale and a personal warmth.

Tucson then, with a sensitive eye to the past, is creating a facility in keeping with its broadening future development—and really living up to the nomenclature of the Chamber of Commerce . . . the "NOW" city!

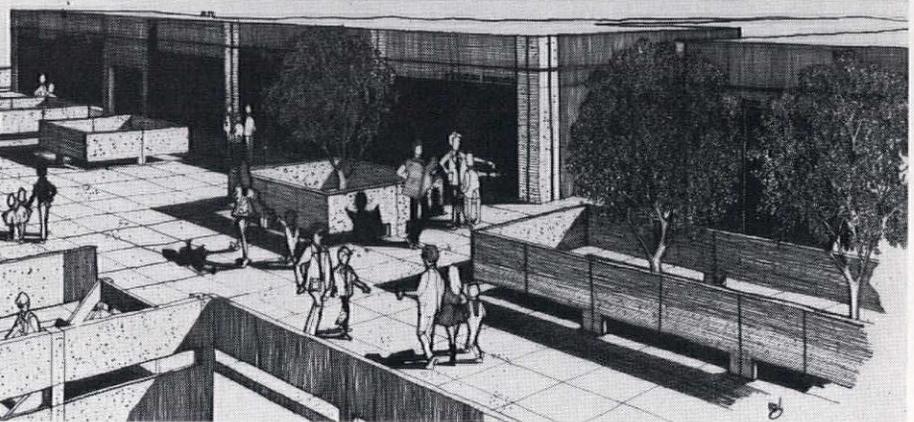
ARENA-EXHIBITION HALL — Viewed in its landscaped setting





"When we deal with cities we are dealing with life at its most complex and intense. Because this is so, there is a basic aesthetic limitation on what can be done with cities: A city cannot be a work of art."

The Death and Life of Great American Cities—Jane Jacobs



Above the architect's concept of the open spaces in the Tri-State Buddhist-Sakura (Cherry Blossom) Square. The \$3.9 million project is underway in Skyline.

1971 Status Report on: SKYLINE/DENVER

And the walls
come
tumbling
down

Shattering the Sabbath serenity in lower downtown Denver in the months past has been the rumbling and the roar of demolition crews at work. The walls, indeed have come a' tumblin' down as the Denver Urban Renewal Authority has cleared the real estate for sale and development. There has been an understandable amount of consternation and criticism as Denver citizens have watched what many term the "wanton destruction" of what they affectionately considered their rightful heritage from a not too distant past.

In 1967, the electorate approved the Skyline Urban Renewal Project by an overwhelming vote. Everybody was enchanted—a new "alabaster city" was about to leap with the prestidigitous speed of the phoenix rising from the ashes of its own self destruction. Nobody—certainly not DURA, assuredly not the popular press ever warned the citizenry that tearing down a city can be an agonizing experience.

"I always liked that old building."

"Why are they tearing that down?"

"You can't get anywhere down there—every street is torn up."

It is inconvenient—it is even frightening—but cities from time immemorial have been built upon the rubble of their predecessors. Skyline can be no different.

THE STREETS

In February of this year, Seth Heywood whose job as PR man for DURA is a little like running up the down escalator commented wryly—

"A motorist stalled in Denver's downtown traffic, is not

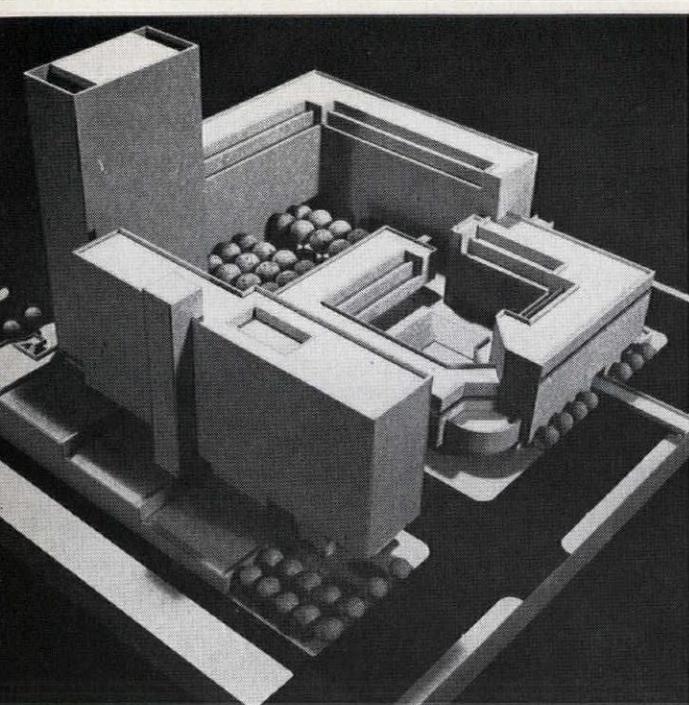
likely to consider his predicament as a contribution to an improved environment—yet this is precisely why the Skyline Streets are now torn up."

He then points out that much of downtown Denver has been served by a combined storm water and sanitary sewer system since the late 1800's. When the city gets a "frog strangler"—which happens more frequently than one might think—raw sewage was quickly and uncereemoniously dumped into the Platte River (and we've just managed to clean it up sufficiently for catfish to live there.) Under a \$2.25 million contract this problem is in process of solution with a separate sanitary sewage system and enlarged storm water facilities . . . a huge 84" diameter storm drainage pipe is being installed in Larimer Street. Mr. Heywood goes on to point out that the highly complex utility system is being placed below ground . . . he writes: "in many Skyline streets, there are 20 separate utility lines. Some utilities have to be increased in size to take care of the expected new development that will occur during the next 8 to 10 years."

With the completion of these programs, all Skyline streets will be widened to sixty feet—present street widths vary from 40-56 feet. Sidewalks, of course, will have to be relocated in conjunction with this program. The result hopefully will result in improved motor and pedestrian traffic in the area.

A prudent interjection at this point however may be found in the Research Report prepared by the University of Arizona for that State's 17th Town Hall . . .

"Having exploded the city fabric to its breaking point, the need is felt to re-establish the circulation ties on a more efficient basis. Thus the spectre of inner-city free-ways arises. Given the polarity of widespread suburbs and a classically zoned downtown, the citizens are caught in a bind. There is no question that the grid pattern of streets, stretched beyond its limits of efficiency, will not



Architect's model of the Big One—Larimer Place . . . retail, hotel, office and residential space. The 14 storied hotel will have 400 units—there will be 385 apartmen's grouped around a smaller courtyard.

handle the projected increase in private automobile traffic."

THE BUILDINGS

PRUDENTIAL PLAZA

Architects: Flatow, Moore, Bryan and Fairburn
Albuquerque and Phoenix

Developed by Prudential Insurance Company and the Del E. Webb Corporation and being built by the Webb Construction Company—this first structure in Skyline will be topped out by May. The retail building should be ready for occupancy by midsummer and the Office Tower by late Fall. This \$23 million dollar complex has met all construction deadlines with room to spare.

SKYLINE APARTMENTS

Architects: Maxwell Saul, AIA, and Associates
Denver, Colorado

A \$2 million low-rent housing, high rise developed by Urban Housing Associates of Denver. Topped out in November, 1970, the building should be ready for occupancy by late summer of this year. Lembke Construction is the General Contractor and there will be approximately 143 units (one and two bedroom apartments) with the ground floor given over to commercial use. Under the FHA Rent supplement program, eligible tenants will pay not more than 25 per cent of their monthly income for rent.

SUNSET PLAZA

Architects: Hornbein and White
Denver, Colorado

The name is new—the project is the same treated in May/1970 Symposia. Developed by the Volunteers of America the \$3.5 million complex will provide low income housing for single elderly people with all related services. There are a number of unique features . . . the buildings will face one another across the 1800 block on Larimer Street . . . the street is to be bridged by an indoor-greenhouse pedestrian walkway, not unexpected from the talented Mr. Hornbein, FAIA, who designed Denver's Botanic Gardnes. Sunset Plaza may also provide an in-

part answer to re-housing some of the occupants of Denver's "Skid Row."

SAKURA SQUARE

Architect: Bertram A. Bruton, A.I.A.
Denver, Colorado

Groundbreaking at this site took place on March 19th for the \$3.9 million dollar project which is to be developed by the Tri-State Buddhist Church of Denver. Sakura—Cherry Blossom—Square will feature a 20-story low rent apartment tower, a Japanese cultural center and a remodeling of the present existing Buddhist Temple.

This is envisioned as a focal and cultural point for the Japanese community with a place for Japanese events. The 204 apartment units will have at least 20 per cent available under the FHA Supplement rent program. Bob Cameron sees Sakura Square as an outstanding contribution to the environment . . . "The design by Bruton complements Larimer Square which is just a few blocks away."

The project will occupy the full 1900 block of Lawrence Street.

PARK CENTRAL

Architects: William Muchow and Associates
Denver, Colorado

Hampered by litigation, the Park Central Project now seems well underway. This is a development of Leavell-Rio Grande-Central Bank Associates and will include facilities for Banking, General Commercial and Office space. Park Central will be one of the largest office-retail complexes in the entire Rocky Mountain region . . . rising 16 stories on 15th Street—11 stories on 16th and joined by a 7-storied shopping and banking facility, it will be constructed of anodized aluminum and solar bronze glass. Forty percent of the space (par for Skyline) will be devoted to parks, plazas, walkways and—at the plaza level—fountains and parkways.

LARIMER PLACE

Largest of all the Skyline projects, the \$30 million contract for Larimer Place Ltd. was signed in late December, 1970. The complex will include a hotel, office and retail bulidings and a prestige apartment structure and will occupy one and a half blocks in the area. Architects for the project—RTKL Inc. of Baltimore, Maryland—the only "outside" firm thus far involved in the commercial development of this area. (Halprin and Associates of San Francisco have been selected as the planner of Skyline Park.)

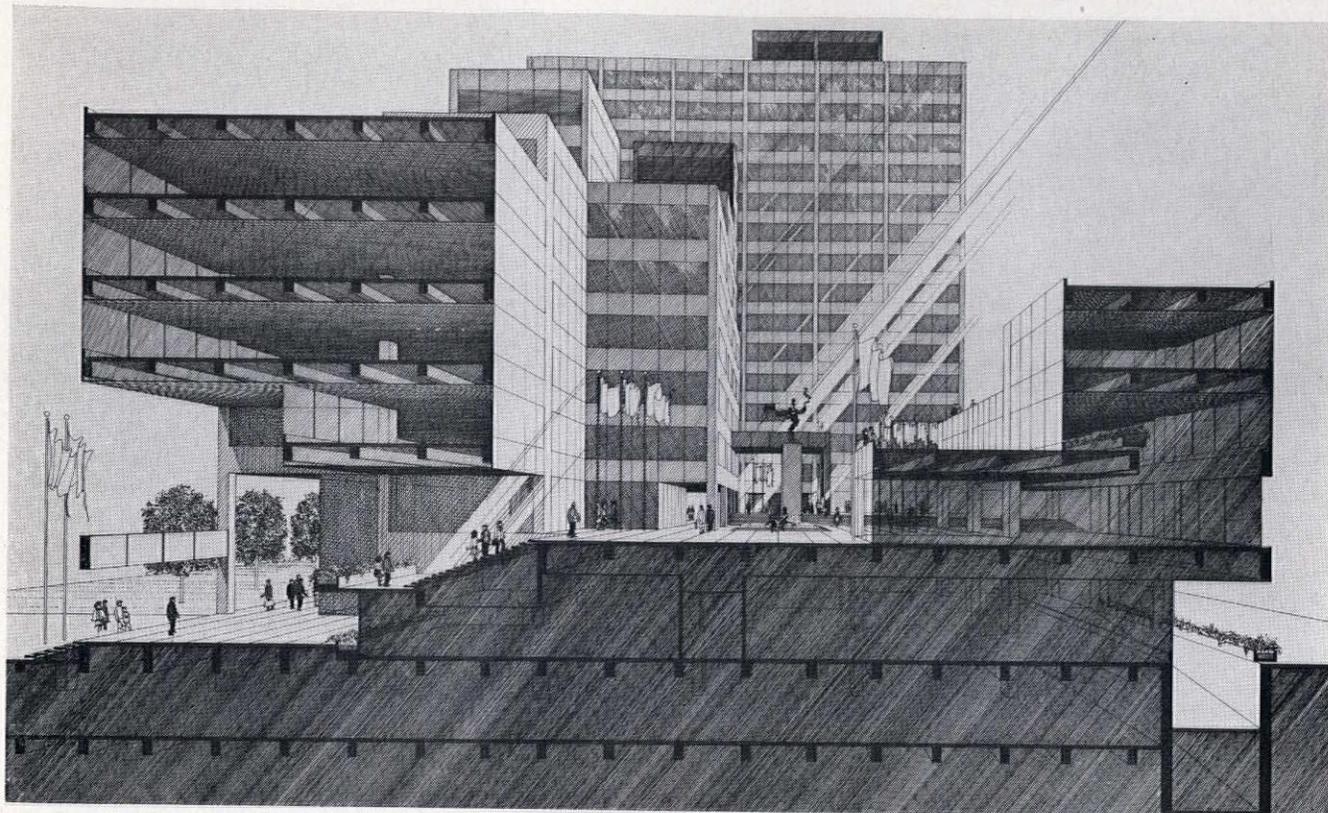
Larimer Place Ltd. is a partnership headed by Henry Perry and Mr. and Mrs. John Crawford. Perry represents Lehman Brothers in the Rocky Mountain States and Crawfords are founders of the "historic restoration" area known as Larimer Square. Encompassed in Larimer Place are 823,000 square feet of retail, hotel, office and residential space. Buildings will be tied together by second floor walkways including one 60 foot wide bridging Larimer. Open space of nearly 63,000 square feet is planned including a second story landscaped plaza as large as a football field.

Mario L. Schack, Vice President and Secretary of RTKL, is director of the design team and project architect. RTKL are the designers of the Charles Center in Baltimore and Fountain Square Plaza in Cincinnati.

LUBY CHEVROLET

Architect: Norman E. Hodge, A.I.A.
Denver, Colorado

This new and used car dealership was treated in depth in last year's report of Skyline. The contract for \$1.2 million is presently under negotiation.



An idea of the scope of the Park Central Project is shown in the section above. Three floors of underground parking will accommodate 650 cars. The complex of buildings surrounds the second level open plaza.

THE SKYLINE PARK

Lawrence Halprin and Associates
San Francisco-New York

The Halprin firm was selected to design the three block linear park to be centered upon the old Daniels and Fisher Tower. This is to be its focal point. Construction of this landscaped area must wait upon construction of the under-street parking facilities for Park Central and other developments. Schematics including running water and lagoons . . . original Skyline thoughts on the subject were more formal in concept—with large linear reflecting pools in the Versailles manner.

The estimated cost for design and development of the Park is \$1.2 million—built by DURA, but to be maintained by the Denver Department of Parks and Recreation.

TO BE AWARDED

The Tower

On May 1—beyond our publication deadline—a contract will be awarded to one of nine proposals for a viable use for the historic Daniels and Fisher Tower.

Two proposals have been made for block 01—and for parts of Block 15.

WHAT IS SKYLINE?

Perhaps an analysis of what this Urban Renewal area really was is a case in point. Certainly germane to the argument is the irrefutable fact that much of the Skyline area was decayed, rat-ridden and partially abandoned. There was scarcely a ruffle when the old and beautiful Windsor Hotel was destroyed. Nobody—well, hardly anybody—said them nay when “Haw” Tabor’s Grand Opera House was torn down. Our—and we are all faulted here—efforts to preserve anything of “pioneer” Denver in the Skyline area has been a matter of too little—too late. The really significant landmarks—excepting the Tower—were gone before Skyline ever became a realty.

What does make sense or cents—is that this area was costing Denver taxpayers more than \$200,000 plus per year for essential municipal services beyond what was being returned to the city’s coffers. The Skyline contribution to an improved economic environment for the City and County of Denver will be substantial. On the basis of the 1970 mill levy—the 3 major developments . . . Prudential Plaza, Park Central and Larimer Place—will provide \$1,888,000 upon completion. Prior to urban renewal, the same three areas produced revenue of \$94,000.

IS SKYLINE AN IMPROVEMENT?

Yes, it will be better—some architects and planners may ask . . . better than what? Well, better than flop-houses, rats and skid row . . . that much is certain. It is going to bring to the area considerably more people . . . rich, poor and middle class. It may also bring some headaches to the Denver School Board assuming that Skyline’s residents are not all going to be retired couples or “swinging singles.”

Will Skyline be great architecture? No, but it will be good architecture—straight forward and without frills—the architects at work in the area definitely know their business. Charles Abrams in “A Wider Horizon—A Fairer Landscape” has written . . .

“One reason for American ugliness is that the American credo of beauty, as de Tocqueville described it, is that it has to have utility. Pure beauty for beauty’s sake is a rare quality here. The main client of the architect in our civilization is no longer a prince or a prelate but an entrepreneur, less concerned with frozen music than with liquid assets.”

With 40 percent of the land area given over to open space and amenities, Denver’s Skyline may end up not looking much like our classical idea of a City—but it may very well be a much better place to live.



merry march meeting go round

FOURTH ANNUAL C.M.C.A. CONFERENCE

The Colorado Mason Contractors Association and an experienced General Conference Chairman—that's "Sandy" Sandoval, of course, combined talents and came up smiling with a Fourth and most successful meeting on March 13th at the Merchandise Mart in Denver. As always, the morning was devoted to visiting the more than 25 displays featuring the latest in Masonry equipment and supplies, enjoying the complimentary rolls and coffee and viewing Industry-related films. At the noon luncheon, Masonry Contractors and their friends in other segments of the industry enjoyed the rapid-fire wit and wisdom of Dr. Frank A. Court, Pastor of Trinity Methodist Church in Denver and internationally known guest lecturer for the General Motors Corporation.

During the afternoon four individual seminars were scheduled in such a way that conferees could attend at least two of the very interesting discussions. Panel Number 1) Mason Liability and the Law featured Moderator and Attorney, Belmore T. Martin. Mr. Martin has had extensive experience in financial, lien, creditors rights and construction problems within the industry and presented material on Liability for all parties, practical legal problems in construction, retained funds and other matters.

Structural Engineer, Bill Sallada (Sallada and Hanson), Mason Contractor Dan Berich and General Contractor Dick Heflin made up the cast of Seminar No. 2—the Engineering of Reinforced Masonry. Reviewing the progress of reinforced masonry, local examples of new techniques and the pros and cons of the subject, both Mr. Sallada and Mr. Berich were able to draw extensively from their construction experience on the Park Lane Apartment building . . . the tallest reinforced brick masonry structure in the world.

Seminar 3) was an in depth exploration into the Economy of Masonry—its comparative and ultimate costs. The panel members included George Hanson (the other half of Sallada and Hanson, Consulting Engineers), Edward White, Jr. of the architectural firm of Hornbein and White and Don Decker, one of Colorado's leading General Contractors who is now serving as Executive Director of the Associated Building Contractors of Colorado. All aspects of this subject including cost planning for the future, initial cost vs. ultimate costs and other matters were included in the material presented.

The fourth and final Seminar was presented by Kenneth E. Boyer and G. E. Boyer of Process Solvent Company, Inc. and dealt with the problems and solutions of Brick Cleaning . . . a discussion which also included colored slides of typical "on the job" problems.

As always, the day-long meeting concluded with a "Happy Hour" much enjoyed by all. The continuing success of the C.M.C.A. Conferences each Spring speak highly of the program planning of this organization. This year's Conference Committee was headed by "Sandy" Sandoval (Robinson Brick and Tile), an Advisory Committee of Walt Rothermel, Dale Vaughn and Don Fair. Dela White argued with the Budget, Leo Hayward was in charge of Booth Sales and Mac Terry handled Publicity. Bob Haack, Bob Lyons, Bud Barr and "Sandy" worked on the Program, Walt Goody was in charge of Catering, Ticket Sales—Bud Barr and Connie Breternitz was responsible for the excellent Ladies Luncheon. Other Committee members were Bob Whiteman, Pete Mirabella and Fred Chipindale.

A good job—well done—and a meaningful contribution to all segments of the Construction Industry in Colorado. Pick a laurel!



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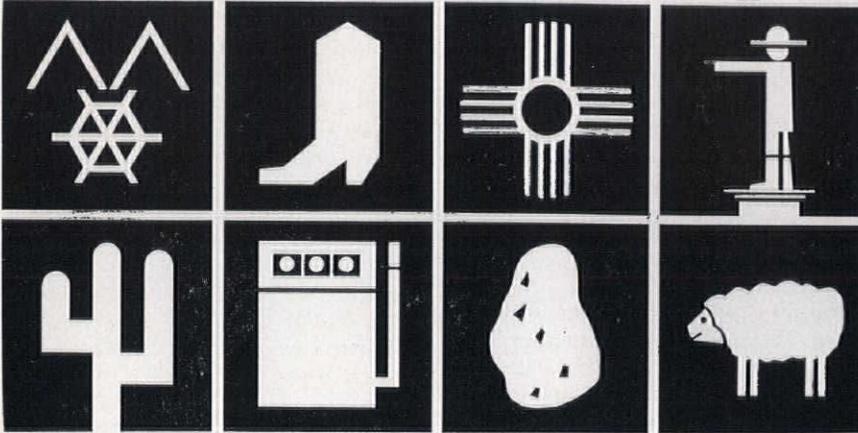
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WICS Build a Link

Another successful workshop for Women in Construction was held April 10 in Scottsdale's Safari Convention Center. This year, Phoenix WICS selected the theme "Building a Link With Tomorrow" — a seminar with featured speakers, discussion sections, a construction exhibit and a fashion show.

Women active in the Industry heard Evelyn Theobald, escrow officer of Transamerica Title Insurance Company and president of Toastmistresses International, speak on "The Importance of the Woman in Today's Business World." Dan Mardian, Mardian Construction Company, presented slides and a narrative on a cultural exchange trip to Russia for the State Department, and John Blundell, vice president of Diversified Properties, Inc., underlined "The Opportunities of the Construction Industry." "The Art of Self Improvement" was the topic discussed by the Reverend William Liljegren of the Squaw Peak Community Covenant Church.

Following the luncheon and fashion show, WICS viewed exhibits and demonstrations of construction materials, supplies and techniques indicating the future possibilities for the Industry. This is the second such all-day seminar sponsored by this live-wire group, and as successful as the first. Right on, gals!

Successful Hosts

The Arizona Chapter of Producers' Council welcomed close to one hundred and twenty-five at their March 15 Informational Meeting hosted by O'Malley Glass and Millwork Company and the Phil Stone Building Mart. Ron Weller, Secretary of the Chapter, reports that the sponsors entertained with a delightful luncheon and a "Wine

Tasting Bar" which was tremendously enjoyed by all. Among those present were some important guests including Herb Schneider, President, and Phil Stitt, Secretary, of the Central Chapter/AIA, a representative of Builder-Architect, James Elmore, FAIA, Dean of the ASU College of Architecture, and a potential new member, Ronald Keck. Speaker for the occasion was Phil Stone. Sounds like a good group! A great gathering!

Straub Honored

One of the two Faculty Achievement Awards from Arizona State University has been presented to Cal Straub, FAIA, of Phoenix. Honored for his considerable contributions to the field of architecture, the citation named Mr. Straub as "An outstanding architect who gives generously of his time, experience and devotion to the students and their welfare." For which, we would add to his Award, a handful

of Symposia laurels! The Central Arizona Chapter/AIA further reports that March was a record-breaker in the New Member Department. Architects welcomed to the fold: five new Associates, two Professional Associates and a transferring Corporate . . . William Glenn Balch, a Fellow of the Institute.

CSI Mixer Scheduled

It's that happy time again for members of the Phoenix and Tucson Chapters of the Construction Specifications Institute when they get together to share business and pleasure. Chairman for this year's Annual Mixer is Bob Kuchem of the Phoenix Chapter hosting the group this time around. We understand some great plans have been formulated and everyone should have an extra special good time. The dates are May 14, 15 and 16 and the HQ is the Carefree Inn. Members will receive special notice of costs, events scheduled, etc. via Uncle's Pony Express.

colorado

AITC Elects Officers

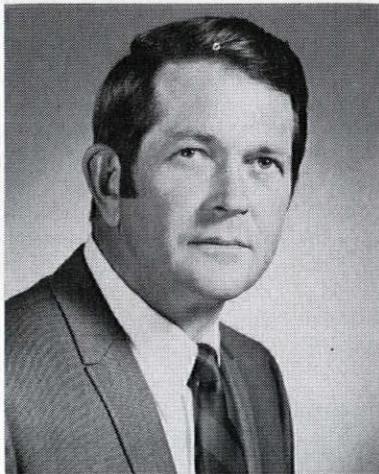
The American Institute of Timber Construction, a national non-profit technical, industrial association of manufacturers and fabricators, met in Denver on March 17 for their 19th Annual Convention. At that time, Joseph L. Heinz, President of Timber Structures, Inc., Portland, Oregon, was re-elected President, and appointed Treasurer of the Institute by the AITC Board of Directors.

Re-elected to the Vice Presidency was Steele Barnett of the Boise Cascade



Distinguished Visitors: West German architects, on a tour of the United States, visited Arizona State University and the Phoenix area early in April. At left, Willy Weisensee, architect from Frankfurt am Main and head of the group of thirty visitors, is welcomed to the ASU Campus by Dean James Elmore, FAIA. Tours of the new Architecture Building and the late Frank Lloyd Wright's Grady Gammage Memorial Auditorium were on the West German's itinerary.

Corporation, Boise, Idaho. Clyde Hughes, Rosboro Lumber Company of Springfield, Oregon, was elected to the AITC Board of Directors. Re-elected to the Board were Homer R. Ballew, Mid-West Lumber Company, Lincoln, Nebraska, and W. J. Turner, Weyerhaeuser Company of Tacoma, Washington. Paul R. Beattie continues as the Executive Vice President and Secretary. AITC HQ is located at 333 West Hampden in Englewood, Colorado.



McMenamy Resigns

The Denver Chapter/C.S.I. and Symposia are commiserating with one another these days. Both of us are losing a valuable member. Bernie McMenamy is moving. Yep, Bernie and family are taking up residence in Breckenridge, Colorado, which sounds great for the McMenamys, but not so great for us!

The C.S.I. Board of Directors accepted with regret Bernie's resignation and promptly and unanimously approved a resolution commending him for his many contributions to C.S.I. Bernie has been an active and valuable member of Symposia's Editorial Advisory Board and we will certainly miss his acute observations regarding Industry-wide problems. We would wish Bernie and family all the very best in their new life in the beautiful heartland of Colorado's Ski Country/USA.

PC Schedules Golf

The Colorado Springs (Colorado-South) Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and members of Producers' Council will meet on the Links on May 7th at the Valley Hi Country Club in Colorado Springs. Tee-off time is noon and the approximate cost of a dozen bucks includes a multitude of "goodies"—green fees, cocktails and a big steak dinner. Gaylord Kirksey is Chairman of the Event. We've spoken to the weatherman, Gaylord; no snow! Other important PC Events scheduled

for May include an Informational Meeting for W. R. Grace at the Ramada Inn/South on May 12th, and a trio of Satellite Meetings "down south." Producers' Council will host meetings in Durango on the 18th, Grand Junction on the 19th and in Aspen on the 20th. That ever-lovin' Silver Bowl Chapter is certainly keeping up their outstanding performance!

Thanks to W.O.O.D.

Members of W.O.O.D., Inc., and most particularly their fearless Executive Director, "Buzz" Coffman, were accorded letters of appreciation recently. Bill Grove of the Denver Industrial Education Association expressed thanks for the assistance rendered them in their exhibition at the Housing and Building Products Show. The second "thank you" came from Walt Meyer, Associate Professor/Architectural Engineering at the University of Colorado. W.O.O.D., Inc. came up with appropriate films for Walt's Building Materials and Construction class which were both informative and timely. W.O.O.D., Inc. represents a host of retail lumber suppliers within the area.

idaho

"On the Horn"

Along about deadline time, the long distance lines hum at Symposia H.Q.—among those "reporting in" in April was our Editorial Board Member, Bob Hamill, AIA, of Boise. Sometime ago, we published a very brief article regarding new downtown Boise—and had hoped for a more definitive article for the May issue. The best laid plans, however, have "gang awa," and Bob called to assure us that he was to meet soon with "the powers that be," and get a commitment, as he put it, "signed in blood." Within the next issue or two perhaps, we will be privileged to take a closer look at what Boise plans for a new urban environment.

montana

(We are happy to announce that we now have two Men in Montana . . . in addition to Cal Hoiland of Great Falls, we have added to our coverage of Big Sky Country in the person of Bob Fehlberg of booming Billings. More on Mr. F. next month, of course!)

Fee Schedules

The Montana Chapter/AIA has a committee studying compensation for architectural services, Robert E. Fehlberg, Billings, Montana, Chairman. Northwest Region/AIA has a committee studying the possibility of a regional fee structure, Ken Brooks,

Spokane, Washington, Chairman. At Grassroots/AIA in Salt Lake City in January, a National recommended fee schedule was discussed. A great amount of time and effort are being expended attempting to establish adequate compensation for architects' services. The amount of work involved in preparing a building design and its necessary drawings is basically the same in Montana, Colorado, Arizona, or Missouri; yet schedules vary considerably between those states. For example, on a \$2,000,000 hospital there is a \$21,000 difference in architect's compensation between the Washington and the Oregon schedule.

Architectural Exhibit

Bob reports that during April, Billings architects have had an exhibit at the Yellowstone Art Center. This included drawings, sketches, models, photographs, etc., of projects they have been working on during the past year. The theme behind the exhibit is to make the public more aware of the design process and all the work involved in preparing the "Artist's Concept."

This is the second time around that the Billings Architectural Association has assembled the more visual portion of their work. The exhibit has had glowing reports from the regular Art Center visitor—with great enthusiasm from high school students interested in architecture.

new mexico

Summary/AIA Board

Joe Boehning reports the Board of the State Society/AIA met in Albuquerque on April 3rd. New Mexico President Pat Wood gave an excellent report on the late (and we assume, lamented) Legislative Session, 1971. (The usual fine Kidder summation of this event in Legislation/'71). Writes Joe, "The architects of New Mexico owe a debt of gratitude to Pat and his Santa Fe colleagues for spending many hours at the Capitol in the interest of the profession."

"We had considerable discussion again on the NCARB situation at this meeting. It is unfortunate that so much time must be devoted to this issue, but most architects do not feel that they have been well-informed on the subject, and they are asking a lot of questions."

"The next meeting of the Board of Directors will be held in Cloudcroft at 1:30 p.m. on June 12th. The Annual Meeting of the New Mexico Society will be held in Albuquerque this year, tentatively scheduled for October. It was also decided that Albuquerque

should host the 1972 Westren Mountain Region Conference. If the Albuquerque Board of Directors does not wish to host the conference, the ball, of course, will be passed to Santa Fe."

Our thanks to Joe for a great report — and be assured, no matter where in the "land of enchantment" we meet in 1972 — it is sure to be a "wowser."

AGC/Labor Relations

The New Mexico Building Branch (AGC) and the Bricklayers' Locals in eastern and east-central New Mexico have settled for wage increases of 25c per hour in each of the four six-month pay periods extending over the next two years. Robert J. Stamm (Bradbury and Stamm Construction Company), Chairman of the AGC Labor Relations Committee termed the settlement . . . "encouraging in view of higher settlements and demands being made by other construction unions throughout the United States." "The settlement indicates," Mr. Stamm continued, "that these Locals are cognizant of the fact that excessive wage increases only hurt New Mexico's economy and contribute to the inflationary spiral and loss of work, which is detrimental to all working men."

This is indeed a heart warming development — indicating a "sane and sensible" response to the government's directive which names the construction industry as one of the chief contributors to the nation's inflationary woes. The AGC Labor Relations committee feels that governmental action will not be necessary if construction settlements nationally can be as realistic as this recent local settlement with the Bricklayers in New Mexico. Good work, gentlemen!

oregon

New Architectural Firm

Smith/Hicks Architects Planners announce the partnership between Edgar Wilson Smith and Robert Llewellyn Hicks. Offices are located in the Henry Failing Building in Portland, Oregon. Smith is well known in the Portland Metro area for industrial and residential creative building designs. He has received numerous local and national awards for his designs from the American Institute of Architects and various Architectural publications. He is a graduate of the University of Oregon. For the past seven years Smith has been in private practice. Before that he was associated with Skidmore Owings and Merrill. Prior to that he was with Wolf Zimmer Gunsul Frasca Ritter Architects and senior planner in charge of zoning for the City of



APPLIED LIGHTING COMPETITION—Here are the winners in the 1971 Competition of the Rocky Mountain Section/Illuminating Engineering Society. Left to right: Ellis Gilchrest, Swanson-Rink, Consulting Engineers, First Runner Up in the Commercial/Industrial Division; Bill Campbell, Behrent Engineering, First Place in Commercial/Industrial Division; Fred Rosenquist accepting for Glen Gaer, Gaer Sales, First Place/Residential Division and Maurice Cox of Swanson-Rink, Chairman of the Competition. Mr. Gilchrest, incidentally, is the new Chairman of the Rocky Mountain Chapter succeeding Donald R. Marcue of the Public Service Company. The Regional IES Competition was held April 25th in Albuquerque.

Portland.

Prior to coming to Portland, Hicks was involved in numerous hospital projects in the Denver area and was responsible for University of Colorado construction supervision of numerous campus buildings. He is a graduate of the University of Colorado.

utah

CSI Checks In

A particularly fine report from Editorial Board Member — Elden Talbot who at this writing will be Immediate Past President of the Salt Lake City Chapter/CSI. Elections were held on April 27th, and we can look for the important results come June. Elden reports . . .

"Our Technical Committee, chaired by Dana Meier, has completed documents on concrete forming and lightweight concrete and both have been submitted to the Institute for review. This Committee has really worked and we, as a Chapter, are proud of their achievements."

"Our Interprofessional Liaison Committee, headed by L. K. Irvine has been working the past few months to close the professional communications gap and we have great hopes that these efforts will prove beneficial to the entire construction industry in the Salt Lake area."

"We have been notified by Richard C. Ehmann, FCSI, Secretary of the Institute, that our Chapter has been selected to receive the Institute's Newsletter Excellence Award, Honorable Mention, Category 3. The award

will be presented at the 15th Annual Convention in Anaheim. We're proud of this recognition of our Newsletter for the second year in a row and particularly congratulate the Newsletter Staff: Arnold Randle, Editor; Sherman Lundgreen, Associate Editor and Staff members Ray Robinson, Gerald Young, Richard Jackson and Wallace Russell." We, here at Symposia, are equally delighted with this national recognition to some of our nicest friends. Congratulations to you all!

Study Tour Slated

The University of Utah has announced a particularly interesting Summer Workshop Program for June 7-12. "The Architectural Heritage of Utah" offers the opportunity to become familiar with the importance for architectural preservation and restoration on both state and local levels and a chance to become acquainted with the various forms of architecture which have contributed to the cultural heritage of Utah. This program may be taken toward graduate credit, undergraduate credit or simply as an opportunity to audit . . . (credit/2 hours).

The first three days, June 7-9 will be spent on the campus of the University with lectures and discussions 9:00-5:00 at the Art and Architecture Center and the Architecture Exhibit Hall. There will also be afternoon field trips to historic sites in the City. The Field Trip — June 10/12 will be made by air-conditioned bus and will include Salt Lake City, St. George, Kanab,

Panuitch, Bryce Canyon, Grafton and many other historic sites. Further information including housing at the University may be obtained by addressing the Registrar's Office, 309 Park Building, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112 or Robert Bliss, AIA, Chairman of the Department of Architecture, Director of the Study Tour.

Addendum: Golf Tourney

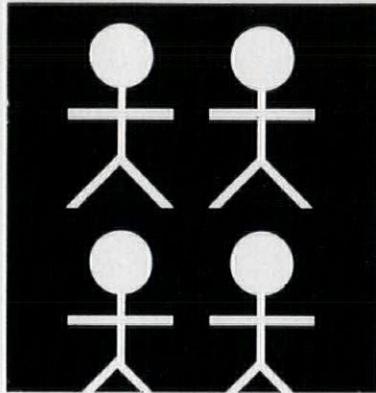
Something new was added to the Annual Meeting of the Consulting Engi-

neers Council/Utah held on April 30th at Willow Creek Country Club. It was the **FIRST** CEC Golf Tourney under the chairmanship of Clary Bush. On this most auspicious occasion, there was a gala dinner with the official installation of new officers and with some very special V.I.P.'s on board. National CEC representatives present included Donald Buzzell, Executive Director of CEC/US and CEC/US Vice President, M. J. Shelton. Officers installed were Hooper Knowlton, Jr. Partner in the firm of Coon,

King and Knowlton as President; J. Howard Van Boerun, Smith and Van Boerum, as Vice President and Albert Richards, Jr., Caldwell, Richards and Sorensen, Inc., Secretary Treasurer. The 1971-'72 National Director will be Sigurd A. Blomquist who is a partner in the firm of Blomquist and Brown and Past President of CEC/Utah. Both the March and April Business meetings of Utah's Consulting Engineers have been devoted to a review and a discussion of the Loss Prevention Manual.

UP UP With People!

(A brief report honoring Professional and Industry members in our Symposia Region who have achieved some of the "good things in life" in the past few weeks.)



UP WITH LUCKING AND PETERS

The Sixth Annual Distinguished Engineering Alumnus Award Banquet was held on April 30th on the Boulder campus of the University of Colorado. At this time, two prominent and well known gentlemen in Symposia territory were honored. The Trade and Industry Award was presented to Walter T. Lucking, Chairman of the Board of the Arizona Public Service Company, civic leader and conservationist who led in forming the largest regional electric power development ever planned. As president of the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce, he established the Citizen's Task Force whose 1963 Report was followed by the almost unique decline of a big city's crime rate. Mr. Lucking was born in Adams County, Colorado, and graduated in 1935 with Honors in Mechanical Engineering.

Although not a graduate of the University, Dean of the CU Engineering School, Dr. Max S. Peters, was presented a Special Award for his many contributions to education, administration and research. He has served as chairman of such groups as the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science and the Colorado Environmental Commission. He has been deeply involved in continuing research on the control of Air Pollution

since 1954 and is a recognized authority on the subject. A graduate (B.S., M.S., Ph.D.) of Pennsylvania State University, Dr. Peters was the first resident of the Rocky Mountain states elected to the National Academy of Engineering.

Gentlemen, we salute you!

UP WITH ANDERSON

Merritt (Andy) Anderson, Jr., who for the past eleven years has been Lauren Cahill's right hand man at the HQ of the Metro Denver Chapter of the Home Builders' Association, moves up and South. "Andy" has become Executive Secretary of the HBA in booming Metro Colorado Springs. To quote the Association . . . "Our loss is Colorado Springs' gain. We wish Andy all the good things that he deserves!" To which we can only add . . . "in spades!" Taking Andy's job as Field Representative is Gene Bohner, long associated with the HBA and named in 1965 as the "Associate Man of the Year." Congrats, all around!

UP WITH GAILEY

Blain S. Gailey, Sales Manager, J. B. Tile, Denver distributor of Formica brand products, has been presented a Formica check for \$250 on his selection as Western Regional Distributor Salesman of the Year. The presentation was made recently at the Town-

house Athletic club at a dinner for sales and executive staff. Jay Blackburn, Manager of J. B. Tile, matched the Formica \$250 award. If you care enough to send the very best! Send Money!

SPECIAL CITATIONS

TO:

Marvin Hatami, A.I.A.—on his new role with the National A.I.A. Committee on Regional Development and Natural Resources. Yep, Marvin is the new Chairman. Everybody should remember Mr. Hatami . . . he's that Denver architect and planner who has so many Award feathers in his war bonnet he looks like a Sioux Chief!

TO:

Ronn Ginn, Architect—(no room to list all those initials)—On April 17th, Ronn initiated something new indeed—a radio program entitled "Design in Our Community." Aired on WPKM-FM, Ronn does editorial-type narrative and comment on the things to see, to do, to revitalize and to plan on Florida's future West Coast and most specifically the Tampa Bay Area. Writes the "old redhead" — "In addition to writing about urban design, I will now be able to talk about it. People just can't shut me up." So, who needs silence on the subject of our environment!

"After Philadelphia Door —What's Next?"



Robert E. Vansant, CSI

On Wednesday, May 12, at the Applewood Inn, 14001 West 32nd Avenue, members of the Denver Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute and other members of the architecture/engineering/construction community will gather for the Chapter's Annual Seminar. The topic, "After Philadelphia Door — What's Next?" poses a question which almost anybody regards as one of the most vital to the future of the Construction Industry.

In Denver to discuss the complex legal ramifications of the design professional's specifications will be highly qualified Robert E. Vansant of the firm of Black and Veatch, headquartered in Kansas City, Missouri. An immediate past Vice President of the Institute, Mr. Vansant is a Civil Engineering graduate from the University of Missouri School of Mines, and received his JD degree in Law from the University of Missouri at Kansas City. A registered Professional Engineer in Missouri, he is also a member of the Kansas City, Missouri, and American Bar Associations and has had almost a decade of experience in specifications writing, contract administration and contract law. He is currently chairman of the Technical Document Committee of C.S.I. which has completely revised the C.S.I. Manual of Practice during his tenure as chairman. Certainly, if anyone can come up with answers to "After Philadelphia Door—What's Next?" Bob Vansant has some mighty impressive qualifications.

Mr. Vansant will speak from 4:00-5:00 p.m. at the May 12 meeting. His address will be followed by a Happy Hour and Dinner. Following the fun and food—C.S.I. members and guests will return to the business at hand for a Panel and Audience Discussion scheduled for 7:00 p.m.

The Panel will bring together three gentlemen well known to the Industry . . . Maxwell L. Saul, F.C.S.I., of Maxwell L. Saul and Associates, will represent the Architect's view; Thomas N. Frisby, who is Vice President of the Penner Construction Company, will speak for the General Contractor, and Hugh J. McClearn of the firm of Van Cise, Freeman, Tooley and McClearn, is the "legal eagle" on hand. Mr. McClearn, you will remember, was a member of the panel "Architect and the Law" at the Western Mountain Region's A.I.A. Conference in Las Vegas in 1969.

At the recent C.S.I. Region 10 Conference—Anthony (Pete) Ochocki, International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Washington, D.C., was asked, "are the unions taking a more cooperative attitude toward prefabricated materials?" To which Mr. O. promptly replied . . . "The Philadelphia Door Case still stands. I think you will find that across the country in most of the areas that the product that was complained of in that particular case is being utilized on the job sites right now. We do have certain areas as I indicated to you before that are holding tight, that are very unreceptive to change. The memberships are very concerned about the change but I think it's gradually taking place to the point where elimination of the results of that particular court case becomes insignificant."

Sound a little double-talky? Maybe on May 12 some straight answers will be forthcoming.

If you would like to know — "After Philadelphia Door — What Next?"—contact your handiest member of the Denver Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute. There are lots of them—however Dick Lehman of the ABR Partnership is the President and Pete Merabella of Denver Brick is a member of the Arrangements Committee. The specifics, once again, 4:00 p.m. on May 12 at the Applewood Inn. Try it for answers! We've all got the problem!

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The Idaho, Montana and Washington Chapters of the Consulting Engineers are planning a joint convention, June 24, 25, 26 at Coeur d'Alene at the North Shore Lodge. Great lake recreation, golf facilities . . . and sez Larry Hoffman "the CE/I ladies will be in full action, too!"

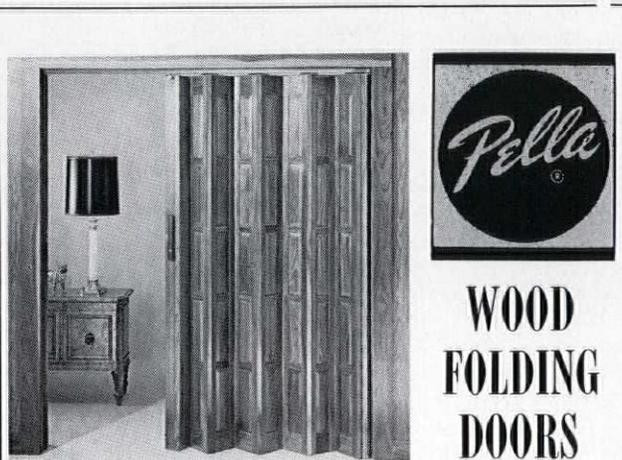
Please meet Miss Sharon Lee Ginn born March 22nd. Proud parents are Valerie and Ronn Ginn of Treasure Island, Florida and Albuquerque, New Mexico. Ronn is our Contributing Editor on Urban Affairs but spent some time wandering the streets passing out oranges tied in pink bows to tourists and natives alike. Best Symposia wishes to the family!

Fu Hau Chen, president of Chen and Associates, CEC/Colorado has announced the appointment of two new Associates. Richard C. Hepworth will serve as associate and chief engineer of Colorado operations; Satee M. Siddeek will be associate in charge of Wyoming. Mr. Siddeek is headquartered in Casper.

On April 8th, the AIA Central Arizona Chapter met at the Saddleback Inn to hear a discussion on Completion Bonds, Performance Bonds and Course of Construction Insurance. The speaker was Mr. T. D. Gibson, Manager of the Phoenix office of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

New Veep for AIA . . . William Marshal, Jr. of Norfolk, Virginia has been elected to fill out George White's unfinished term. George is now the Architect of the Capitol . . . the first real live one to hold the job for eons!

CHUCKLE! Reporting the Tucson Chapter/CSI Meeting . . . the news item reads . . . "Barney Aros presented C. T. Sewell with the Institute Certificate of Merit and Appreciation—well deserved but some months late for whatever it was Charlie did!"



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On May 12th, the Architectural Secretaries Association (Colorado) will gather for a "bit of the blarney" at the Dublin House in Colorado Springs. The girls are hoping to double their numbers this year . . . so turn out and bring a friend!

Architects to Exhibit—the Call is out to Utah AIA members for 40" x 40" panels, renderings, photos, models etc. of their work for an exclusive showing at the Valley Fair Mall. A pilot project which is part of the Chapter's on-going effort to alert Utah citizens to the importance of Architecture. Bill Browning is Chairman of the "Show" committee.

Patrick Porcarello of Phoenix has been appointed Architect for the Farmers Home Administration in Arizona and New Mexico. He will be in charge of all architectural planning, review and advice. Congratulations, Mr. Porcarello!

The 1976 Winter Olympics was the topic at the April 14th meeting of the Denver CSI Chapter. The speaker was the Honorable John Vanderhoof, Lieutenant Governor of Colorado. Colorado—That's Ski Country—USA!

Just to make it easy for visitors . . . the 8th International Building Exhibition "Batimat" in Paris and the British International Building Exhibition in London are both scheduled for November 17-18 to November 27-28. Anyone wishing to send a representative (more or less bi-lingual) contact Ye Ed/Symposia. We'd be glad to go!

Honored . . . Quite a Person!
Agnes Person to be precise. Her fellow members in the Tucson Chapter/Women in Construction bid her a sad farewell at a surprise party. Agnes has moved to a new home in Leavenworth, Kansas. She was formerly employed by the firm of Friedman and Jobusch in Tucson.

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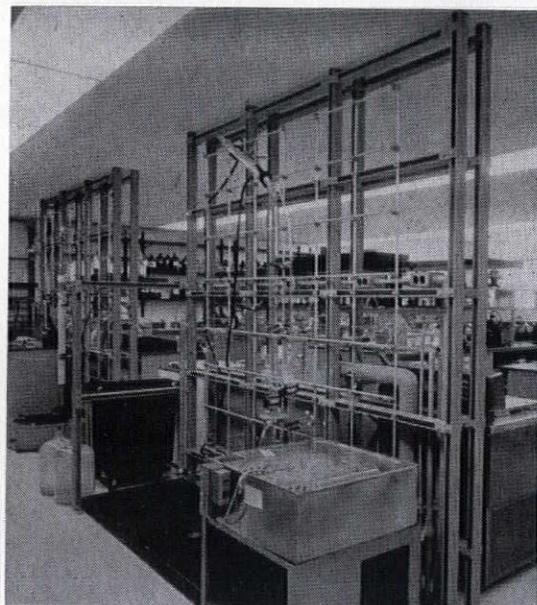
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Frank Seiler has been appointed by the Denver Chapter/CSI Board to fill out Bernie McMenamy's term of office. Bernie and his Bunch have moved to Breckenridge.

Secretary (AIA)—Jody Proppe was named "Career Woman of the Day" by KGW Radio Portland on April 12. Laurels for Jody!

Arthur J. Miller FCSI, of Cincinnati has been elected the 1971-'72 President of the Construction Specifications Institute. He will be installed at the National Convention in Anaheim to be held June 7-9.

Montana's State Board of Architectural Examiners has set the week of June 7 for annual examinations. The place—School of Architecture, Montana State University at Bozeman.

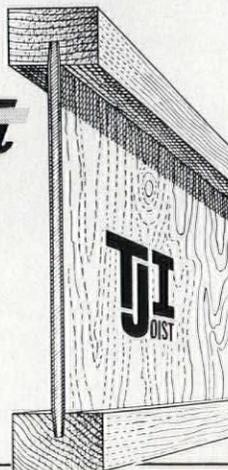
Kudos to Vagrant Pigeon Control man, Terry Strong (yes, he does belong to the Pikes Peak Chapter/CSI) on his appointment to the National Institute Award Committee. This is a first for Pikes Peak!

Conference Set: The Puget Sound Chapter/CSI has announced that the Region 12 Conference will be held September 30th, October 1 and 2 at the Sherwood Motor Inn.

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Meetings of the Board of the Albuquerque Chapter/CSI will be held each 3rd Monday in lieu of every fourth Tuesday. The Chapter meets the first Tuesday of each month at the Sheraton Western Skies. In May, it's "Prexy's Night."

symposia/about the cover

Traditionally, each May, we direct our Symposia spotlight upon many facets of our urban environment. It was last February 25th, when we discovered on the pages of the Denver Post (certainly a large metro daily) a photograph in the series "Denver Builds" which we felt encompassed much of what our Western cities are hoping to accomplish through Urban Renewal etc. It combined the new—the hard-hat contingent atop the rising Prudential Plaza being built by Del Webb and designed by Flatow, Moore, Bryan and Fairburn (Albuquerque/Phoenix) almost eye-level with the clock on the old and historic Daniels and Fisher Tower—all against a backdrop of the ageless, the snow capped Front Range of the Rocky Mountains. Our photographic credit and our appreciation goes to Duane Howell, Denver Post Staff Photographer, for his most imaginative approach to our "new cities."

BUILDING CODES . . . Is This Your Problem?

A letter from Joe Boehning, Editorial Board Member from Albuquerque, New Mexico, has spotlighted a problem which we believe to be common throughout Symposia territory. . . . Joe, in his comments on a meeting of the New Mexico Society of Architects/A.I.A. has written—

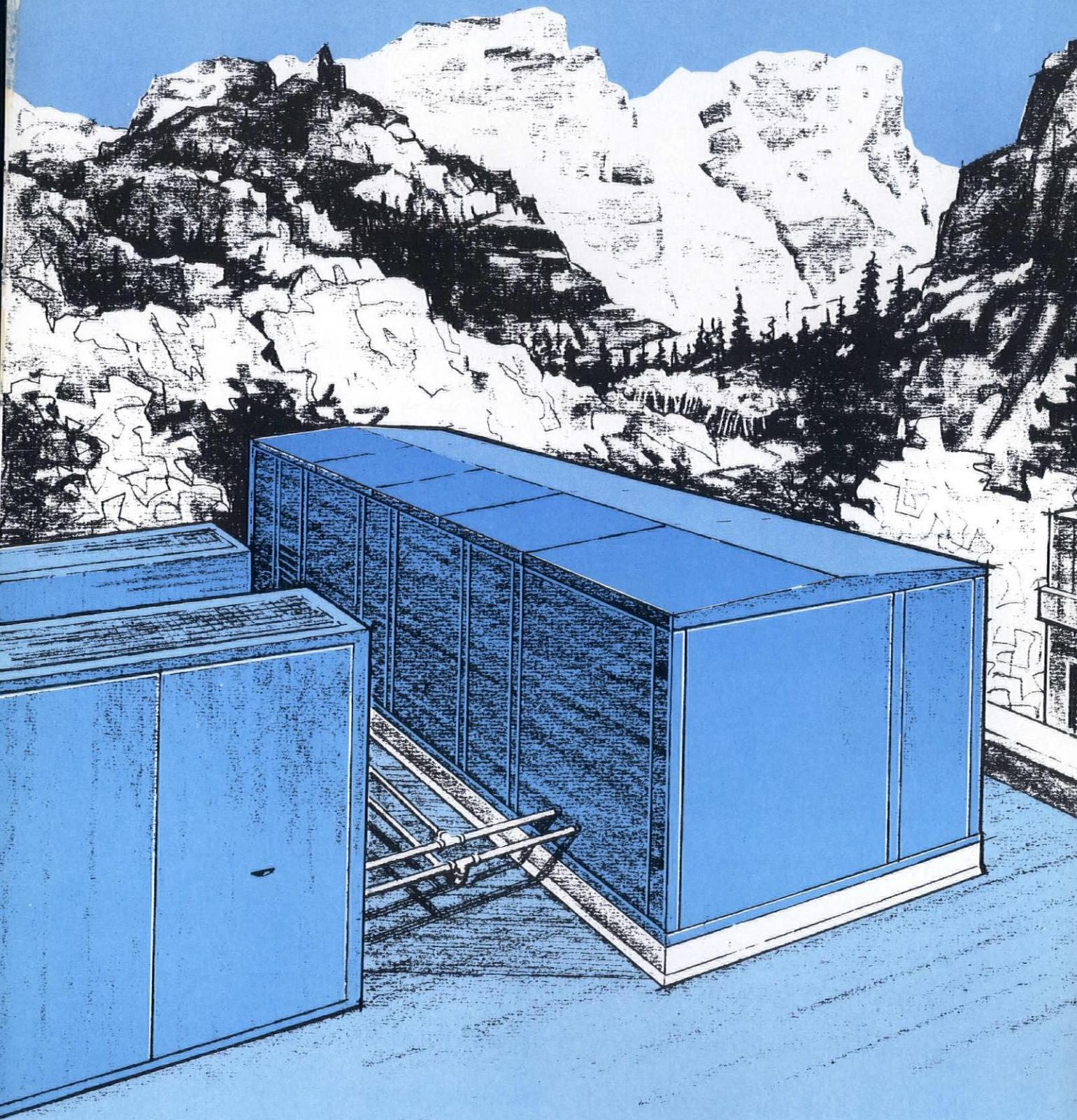
"We discussed the Building Code problems we are having in New Mexico. The Uniform Building Code has been adopted by the New Mexico General Construction Board while the Life Safety Code published by the National Fire Protection Association has been adopted by the New Mexico Fire Marshal's Office. These two codes conflict on several issues."

"One Code with its ambiguities is difficult enough to follow in designing a building. Two ambiguous codes that conflict is too much! Pat Wood (NMS President) has appointed a committee to work with the engineering profession to work toward resolving the differences into only ONE code."

"It would certainly be valuable to hear the 'goods' and 'bads' from other Western States regarding their experiences with Codes. If anything constructive is to be done, we should unite our efforts. Maybe we can get some feedback through Symposia."

This is a Call to Arms, Design Professionals! May we hear from you on this important subject! Joe wants some "feedback" . . . what have you to offer from your town, city, state or region?

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Case I—Natural Gas Air Conditioning Saves \$1,673 Annually!

A study was made of a typical small office building using a rooftop multizone unit heating and air conditioning system. It was assumed that the building was used from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., five days each week, and that the unit air conditioning load was 16 tons total with three separate zones; there were 2,845 hours requiring mechanical cooling and 1,473 "full load" hours. The GATE Computer Energy Analysis Program was used to simulate heat-

ing and air conditioning loads throughout the year, with energy requirements calculated from actual weather data and building load profiles for 8,760 hours.

The rooftop multizone unit operation was simulated with both an air-cooled/gas air conditioning unit and an air-cooled/electric air conditioning unit. An economizer outside air cycle was used with both systems to take advantage of "free cooling" where possible.

The results of this study are as follows:

Economic Analysis/Office Building with Rooftop Multizone System:

Type Air Conditioning	Natural Gas Cost/Yr.	Electric Cost/Yr.	Maintenance & Insurance	Annual Operating Costs	Annual Savings
1. Electric, Air Cooled	\$451	\$2,656	\$511	\$3,618	—
2. Gas Fired, Air Cooled	\$879	\$ 665	\$401	\$1,945	\$1,673*

*NOTE: The estimated added investment for gas air conditioning of \$1,750/unit will be paid back to the owner in only 1.9 years, **after** taxes.

Case II—Natural Gas Air Conditioning Saves \$875 Annually!

Another study was made of the rooftop multizone unit heating and air conditioning system in a school building. It was assumed that the school area was used during daytime only, nine months each year (with no heating or air conditioning required during summer months). The cooling load totaled 16 tons with three separate zones; there were 1,166 hours requiring mechanical cooling and 601 "full load"

hours. Hourly and total energy requirements were computed by the GATE computer energy analysis program.

The rooftop multizone unit operation was simulated with both an air-cooled/gas air conditioning unit and an air-cooled/electric air conditioning unit using full summer unit shutdown. Again, an economizer outside air cycle was used with both systems.

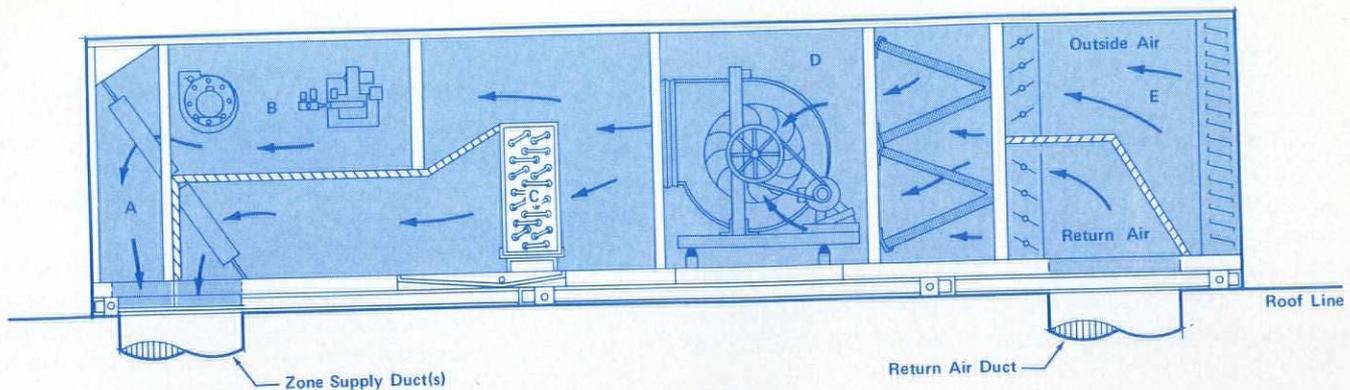
The results of the school study are as follows:

Economic Analysis/School Building with Rooftop Multizone System:

Type Air Conditioning	Natural Gas Cost/Yr.	Electric Cost/Yr.	Maintenance & Insurance	Annual Operating Costs	Annual Savings
1. Electric, Air Cooled	\$378	\$1,543	\$511	\$2,432	—
2. Gas Fired, Air Cooled	\$552	\$ 604	\$401	\$1,557	\$ 875*

*NOTE: The estimated added investment for gas air conditioning of \$1,750/unit will be paid back to the school in only 2.0 years.

Typical Rooftop Multizone Unit Cross Section



A—Zone Damper Section (or Dual Duct Outlets)

B—Natural Gas Fired Heating Section

C—Chilled Water Coil — Supplied From Natural Gas-Fired — Air Cooled Air Conditioning Units.

D—Main Fan and Filter Section

E—Economizer Section With Outside Air, Return Air And Exhaust Air Dampners, etc.

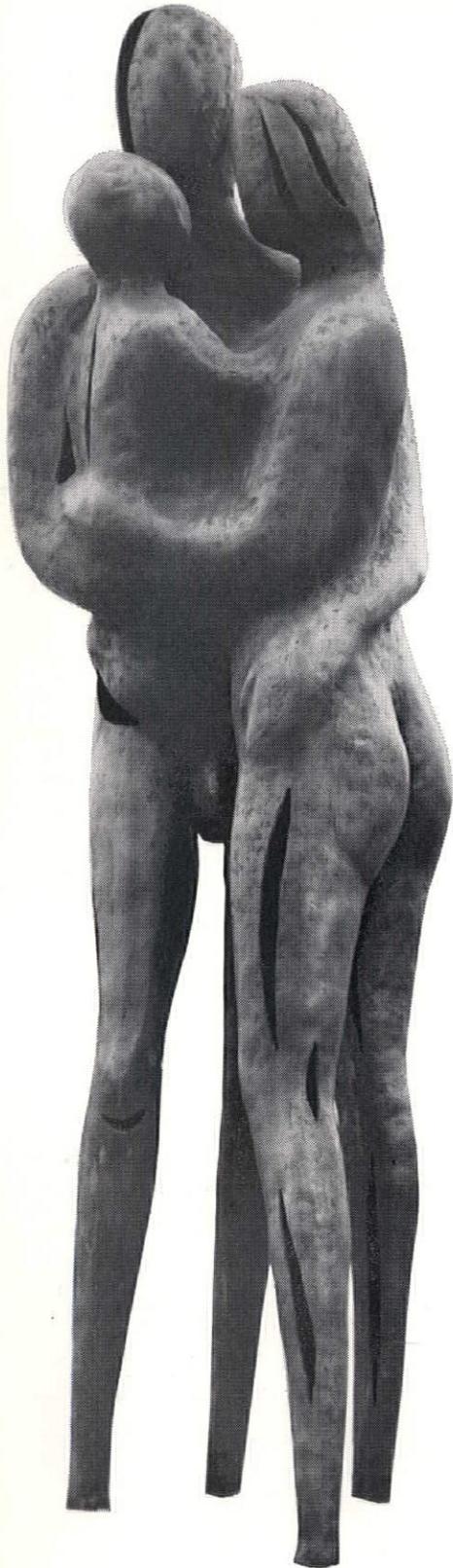
Gas Fired/Air Cooled Air Conditioning Units:

(Chiller Section Only)

<u>MAKE/MODEL</u>	<u>NOMINAL COOLING CAPACITY, OUTPUT*</u>	<u>NATURAL GAS INPUT</u>	<u>CHILLED WATER FLOW, 45°F</u>	<u>ELECTRICAL INPUT</u>	<u>UNIT WEIGHT</u>	<u>UNIT SIZE</u>
Arkla-Servel/ 2 #ACB60	120,000 BTUH	250,000 BTUH	24.0 GPM	2800 Watts	1650 #	42"Highx48"x86"
Arkla-Servel/ #ACB60	60,000 BTUH	125,000 BTUH	12.0 GPM	1400 Watts	822 #	42"Highx48"x34"
Arkla-Servel/ #ACB48	48,000 BTUH	100,000 BTUH	9.6 GPM	1200 Watts	772 #	42"Highx48"x34"
Arkla-Servel/ #ACB36	36,000 BTUH	75,000 BTUH	7.2 GPM	875 Watts	570 #	34"Highx40"x29"
Bryant/ #120-452	120,000 BTUH	300,000 BTUH	25.0 GPM	3000 Watts	1500 #	60"Highx33"x88"
Bryant/ #90-452	90,000 BTUH	225,000 BTUH	18.5 GPM	2500 Watts	1200 #	60"Highx33"x68"
Bryant/ #48-453	48,000 BTUH	107,000 BTUH	10.0 GPM	1450 Watts	800 #	43"Highx30"x52"
Bryant/ #36-453	36,000 BTUH	88,000 BTUH	7.5 GPM	1200 Watts	625 #	37"Highx30"x46"

*NOTE: Refrigeration capacity shown is based on sea level rating with 95°F ambient temperature and 45°F chilled water supply.

For information on the above gas air conditioning units, or for information regarding the air conditioning economic analysis, please contact the Marketing Services Department, Colorado Interstate Gas Company, Post Office Box 1087, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901. (303) 473-2300.



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