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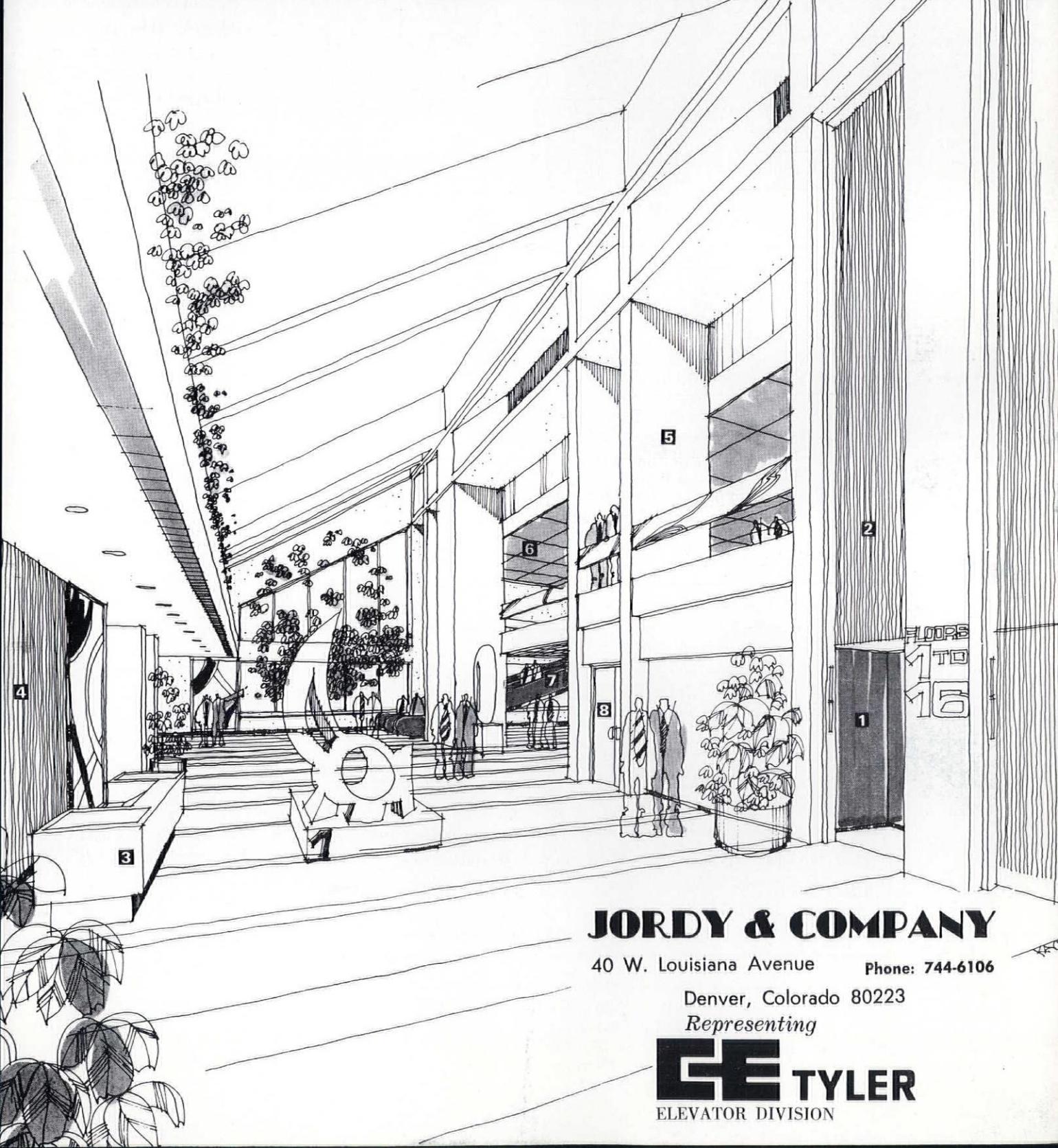
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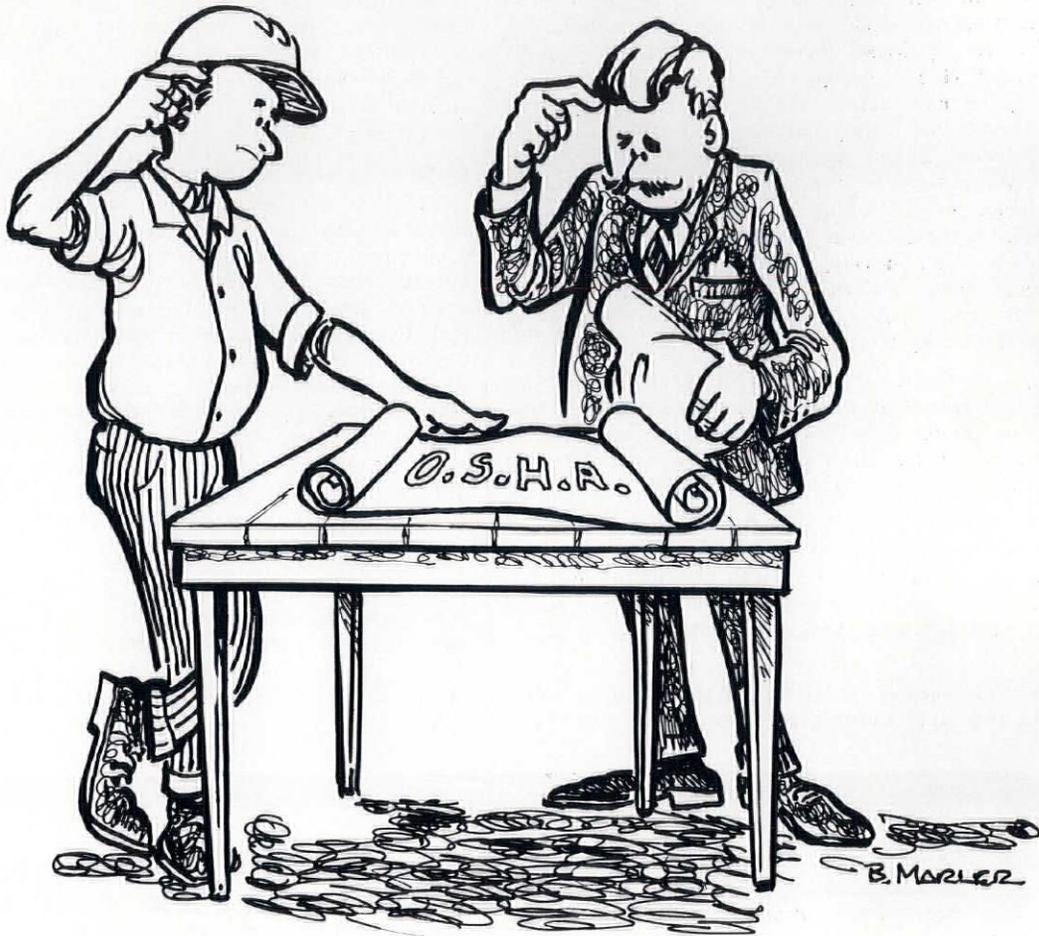
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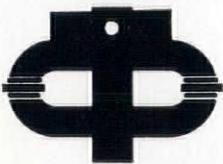
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ROMCOE DISTRIBUTES "LAND USE PACKET"

The Rocky Mountain Center on Environment (ROMCOE) has produced an extensive guide on land use planning and control for use by local government officials, planners and concerned citizen groups. The "Land Use Packet" will initially be distributed to chairmen of county commissioners and the county attorney in each county in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. The "Packet" contains information on legal means of controlling land development, a set of model subdivision regulations for county or state use, and facts on subdivision development as a threat to vested water rights. These materials were completed after several months of intensive research into the problems of land use in the Rocky Mountain States.

ROMCOE, a non-profit environmental service center for the eight-state area, views land use as the single most important issue facing local governments. For example, it is reported that over 2,000,000 acres of Colorado land have been subdivided in the last year and a half.

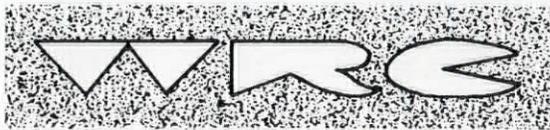
Richard D. Hoadley, Legal Associate on the ROMCOE staff, conducted much of the research that led to issuance of the packet. Hoadley worked with the Colorado Land Use Commission Task Force this past summer in a series of county meetings held throughout Colorado.

The Task Force was composed of representatives of the Land Use Commission, ROMCOE, Association of Commerce and Industry, Cattlemen's Association, Farm Bu-

reau, Grange, Farmers Union, Land Developers' Association, League of Women Voters, County Commissioners' Association, Open Space Council, Extension Service and Soil Conservation Service. County officials and interested citizens met in workshop sessions to discuss local land use problems and needs.

ROMCOE states the basic environmental problem of the Rocky Mountain West in this manner — Tremendous pressures, originating from a variety of sources which are producing through carelessness, lack of planning and lack of awareness, manmade environments and physical changes which are neither sensitive to nor integrated with the delicate character and carrying capacity of the varying ecosystems which characterize the region. These systems, though differing greatly in their structure from area to area, have one element in common — a long regeneration time. In short, the environment center believes the Rocky Mountain West lacks a land ethic which will protect and rationally develop the great land and mineral resources of this region.

Incorporated in 1968, and headquartered at 4260 East Evans Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80222, the Rocky Mountain Center on Environment is a regional environmental service center with a professional staff with backgrounds in law, engineering, ecology, journalism, theology, political science and service in both the private and public sector.



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Every profession somehow or other gets into the position of needing expert advice on particular complex problems.

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It's amazing the scope of expert advice now offered by consultants. An architect can no longer select his own colors, trees, furnishings, lighting fixtures, floor coverings, or what have you, without the advice of a consultant. If the particular color is not the liking of your client, its replacement ends up in the architect's lap and the consultant somehow is absolved of all responsibility.

One young planner once reviewed with me all his areas of responsibility on a project, and it soon became apparent that he shouldn't be the architect's consultant, but we his consultant—the architect was merely the designer of the building and all other areas of the project were in his domain. After this discussion our letterhead was changed from "architects" to "architects and planners."

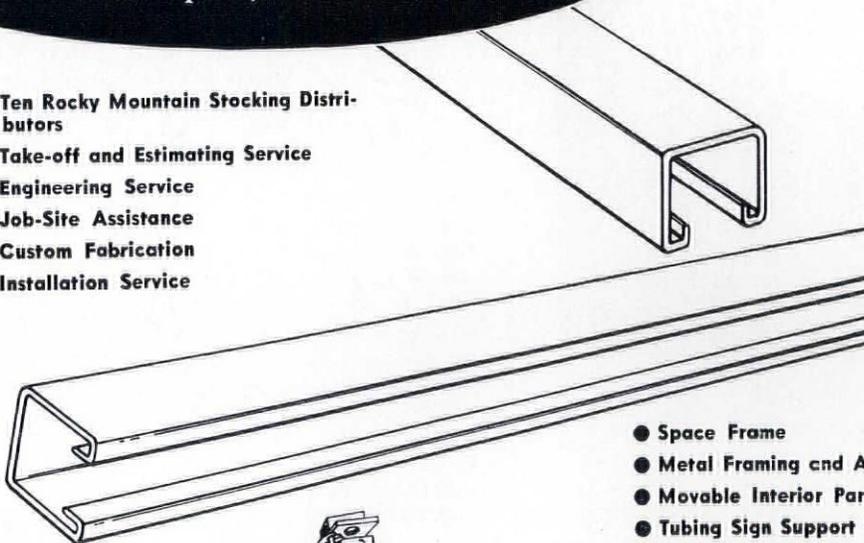
One particular interior consultant who is basically a frustrated architect insists on determining the basic structure of the project to thus be able more effectively to manipulate the interiors. He'd be an architect today if he hadn't psyched out on structures back in college; yet he expects the architect to give him the latitude of establishing the structural elements.

As for mechanical or lighting systems, one always starts with the Cadillac, regardless of the project being a Ford or Chevrolet. If a Ford engine is put into a Ford body, you end up with a long letter absolving the consultant of any responsibility.

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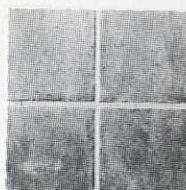
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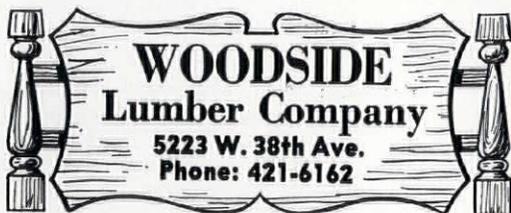
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The architect, and especially his staff, become so dependent on structural consultants, that it requires field conferences and inspections on the most elementary of structural problems.

We were approached by a sociologist, a Ph.D., no less, offering his services as a consultant for the humanistic aspects of a state office building. He disappeared when we asked him for references.

Then, too, there is a doctor up at the medical school who for years solicited acoustical assignments from architects on the medical school's letterhead until I protested to my doctor brother-in-law who happened to be president of the state medical society.

This past week I discovered that a well known architect was turning his office over to his employees to thus devote his full time being an architectural design consultant. With this area covered it becomes quite apparent that the architect is truly becoming the broker of design skills, and the draftsman for the other professions. He is merely the one who obtains the commission, the one who collects the fee, and the one who disburses it to all his advisors—perhaps you think this is satisfactory, but I don't like it.

H. Robert Wilmsen, F.A.I.A.

Speakers Announced

The American Institute of Landscape Architects in planning their 1972 Annual Convention to be held in February in Newport Beach, California have announced two of the guest speakers who will participate in the discussions. They are Interior Designer Mrs. Carole Eichen and William L. Pereira, F.A.I.A.

Mrs. Eichen is president and chief designer of the nationally known decorating firm of Carole Eichen Interiors of Fullerton, California, providing interior design and merchandising services to home and apartment builders nationwide. A former decorator of custom homes, she established her subdivision interior firm in 1967 and was immediately retained by Transamerica Development Corp. for a project in Orange County. Today, Mrs. Eichen directs a staff of fifteen and has completed design assignments in New York's Staten Island and Long Island, San Diego, San Francisco, Coronado, Las Vegas, Honolulu and throughout Southern California.

William Pereira, FAIA, has achieved remarkable distinction in three careers — as planner, as designer and as educator. Awarded the first honorary doctorate ever bestowed by the Otis Art Institute of Los Angeles County in 1964, Mr. Pereira served for many years as professor of architecture at the University of Southern California. He has been actively engaged in planning and architecture since 1931 and he and his associates have designed such well-known landmarks as CBS Television City, Marineland of the Pacific; the Los Angeles County Museum of Art and the new major financial center of the Irvine Ranch. His firm was chosen to master-plan the expanded Los Angeles International Airport — a \$450 million project. Few contemporary architects have had a broader experience in the field of university planning and design.

The presiding officer at the 1972 AILA Convention will be International President Paul M. Saito. The dates are February 10-11-12 and 13, and the site is the Newporter Inn in Newport Beach, California.

23rd Annual Convention New Mexico Building Branch

Plus three hundred construction people from throughout New Mexico gathered in Albuquerque in mid-November for the 23rd running of the Annual meeting of the New Mexico Building Branch/AGC. A special feature of this year's meeting was the large number of exhibits in the main lobby of the Hilton Inn, and the award of honorary memberships to three prominent New Mexico contractors.

With 1971 President, Tom Ryan, presiding, the General Business Session got under way at 9:00 on November 12 with a special Safety Award Luncheon at noon. Valerie Foutz of Farmington, 1972 Queen of the New Mexico State Fair, presented the awards to the AGC members with outstanding safety records. The afternoon session at 1:30 featured Allan Hurst, senior consultant with Lawrence Leiter and Company, Kansas City, who spoke on "Your Personal Leadership." Mr. Hurst has been engaged in designing and handling marketing programs in a variety of industrial and consumer fields for the past eleven years, and he has conducted many leadership seminars during the past decade. He is recognized as outstanding in the field of leadership training and personal motivation.

At five p.m., the NMBB Board of Directors met to elect officers for the coming year; you will be introduced to Mr. M. B. "Pete" Ford, the new President in this month's "Take Me To Your Leader."

Certainly the highlight of this year's Annual meeting was the Banquet held on Friday evening. The principal speaker was National AGC Senior Vice President James D. McClary of Boise, Idaho. Mr. McClary is executive Vice President of Morrison-Knudsen Company, one of the world's largest construction firms. Currently working on a project in the Four Corners area of New Mexico, M-K holds an active membership in the New Mexico Building Branch. The AGC Senior Vice President has been a member of the national AGC executive committee since 1962 when he was president of the Heavy Construction Division. Mr. McClary has been most vocal on the stance to be taken by the AGC during Phase II of the President's Economic Program.

The New Mexico Building Branch took the opportunity at this gala

banquet to honor three contractors who have been staunch supporters of the association for two decades . . . they were Charles H. Lembke, O. G. Bradbury and T. C. Styron.

Lembke, the National AGC Treasurer this year, helped procure the AGC charter for the New Mexico Chapter in 1948. The same year he served as the group's first president.

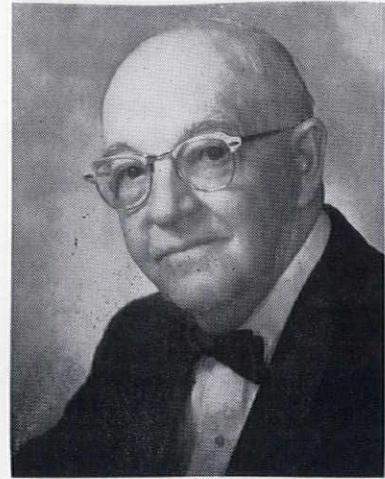
During the years, Mr. Lembke held several AGC offices and is presently the chairman of the Education and Nominating Committees of the New Mexico Building Branch. On the national level, he is a member of the Ethics and Trade Practices Committee. His election to the office of national treasurer is regarded as the highest honor which can be bestowed by the national AGC upon one of its members.

Mr. Bradbury, a principle in the construction company of Bradbury and Stamm, Albuquerque, was a charter member of the AGC building chapter in 1948. A carpenter who worked his way up from an apprentice to a general contractor, Mr. Bradbury has helped supervise many million dollars worth of construction in New Mexico, including most recently the Lenkurt facility, the Encino House, the surgical wing addition to Presbyterian Hospital, and many others.

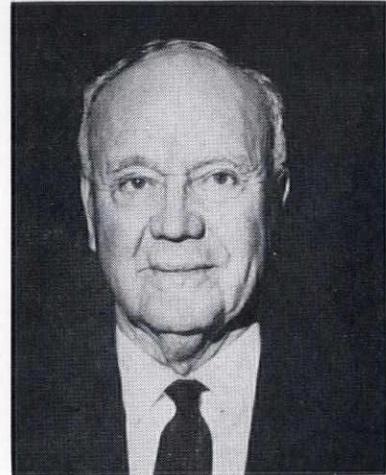
The firm of Bradbury and Stamm are currently working on three \$1,000,000 projects on the campus of the University of New Mexico. His partner, Robert J. Stamm, joined him in 1947.

Mr. Styron, who recently retired from general contracting, served as president of the New Mexico Building Branch in 1955. During that time he helped establish the voice of the small volume contractor in the workings of the contractor's association. A carpenter who also worked his way up the ladder, Mr. Styron has been instrumental on both the national and state levels in developing apprenticeship programs for all building crafts. He is a member of the national AGC Manpower Training Committee and is chairman of the Apprenticeship and Training Committee for the New Mexico Building Branch.

The three honorees join Dr. Richard B. Clough, former AGC member and professor of civil engineering at the University of New Mexico, as hon-



Charles H. Lembke



O. G. Bradbury



T. C. Styron

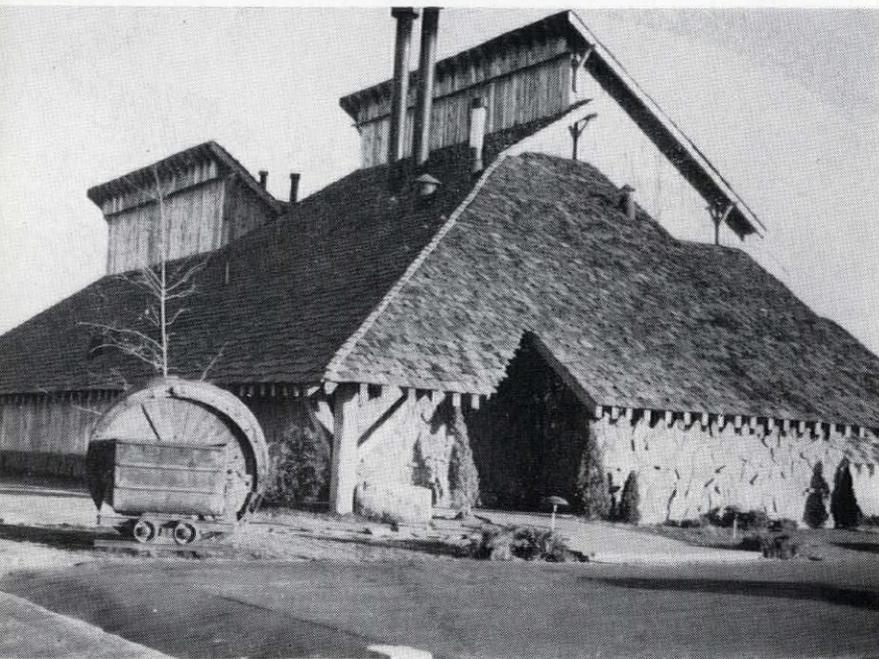
orary members of the New Mexico Building Branch.

On Saturday morning, the schedule included a Safety Film Festival and a pre-game Brunch. Then, the Contractors, their wives and friends were transported by busses to the University Stadium where everybody enjoyed the University of New Mexico/University of Texas at El Paso Football game. This year's most successful Convention concluded with a Cocktail party following the game.

W.O.O.D., INC. ANNUAL AWARDS



Bruce Downing (who with Jim Leach) is shown here with low-income development in Boulder, Meadowbriar.



Each year in November, W.O.O.D., Inc. honors Architects and Builders for excellence in the use of wood. Their Fourth Annual Awards Program drew forty-five entries this past year from throughout Colorado including designs from Aspen, Boulder, Vail, Denver, Fort Collins and Colorado Springs. Four Honor Awards plaques were presented at their Annual Banquet by W.O.O.D. President, Robert Tweed.

Winner in the single-family Division was architect Bruce Downing of Boulder for the five-level John Quinlan residence in Boulder. Designed to conform to the terrain of the hillside site, the all-wooden home contains, 5,200 square feet and has two skylights.

The Committee also selected Downing and architectural engineer, Jim Leach, for the planned residential development of Meadowbriar. Meadowbriar was a turn-key project and sold to the city of Boulder. It encompasses a five acre site with seventeen units of three and four-bedroom low-income housing with open space for residents. The homes are in the \$18,000 — \$23,000 range. Commenting on the Meadowbriar project, President Tweed said—

“The development shows what can be done, both from the architect’s drawing board to the use of materials when planning a low-income project. The two-story homes have a beamed ceiling effect, a closed private area, two patio doors and an upstairs that can view a living room. The use of wood blends into the common area, they even placed wooden beams around the water mains to conceal them from view.”

In the Commercial category there were two Awards given. Sir Sid’s, a restaurant in Colorado Springs, and

The Mine Company Restaurant, winner in the Commercial Division is the work of Architect Richard DeGette, A.I.A.

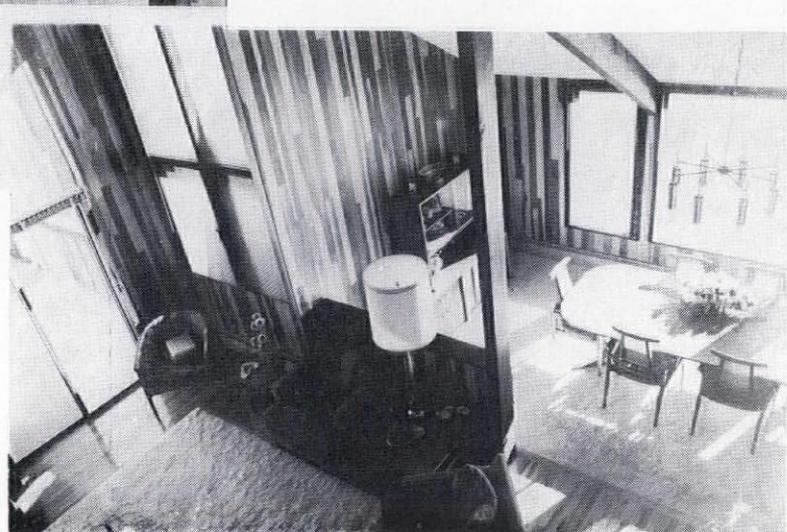
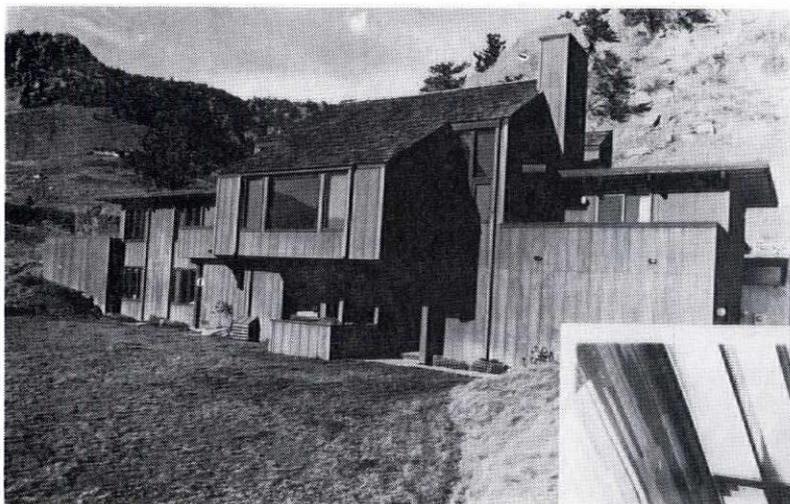
Both exterior and interior of Sir Sid's in Colorado Springs use wood to enhance the design.

The Colorado Mine Company in Denver were selected for their versatility in the use of wood, both from the structure to the interior design. Sir Sid's has an all-wood fireplace, beamed ceilings, along with an all wood bar and waiting area. The designer was Pepper Witteborg.

The Mine Company restaurant is the work of Richard DeGette, the owner is Buck Scott. It is unique in that the interior setting resembles an old mine in Colorado back during the boom mining days of the 19th century. There are kerosene lanterns, mining artifacts, the wood has been scorched and the beam ceilings are solid wood. Mr. DeGette is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the American Institute of Architects, and has been in private practice for eleven years.



Five level residence in Boulder uses an all wood approach for warmth and beauty. Bruce Downing is the architect.



an editorial inquiry

Forward to

Bi-State Columbia River Regional Environmental Plan and Coordination Process

"Change, change, constantly accelerating, people careening blindly through the tunnel of time toward a distant and unknowable future.

Making things, doing things, building things, ruining things — leaving an indiscriminate wake of progress, advancement, destruction and waste.

On our way, faster, faster, unwilling to look back, afraid to look forward, motion alone is the goal without heed to direction or destination.

We speed toward an increasingly meaningless tomorrow, afraid to pause, to stop, to question what brought today. Haste and fear lose us both today and tomorrow as our abilities increase to abort tomorrow.

Should there be tomorrow, should it be better than today? Will we each bend our wants so that tomorrow may come better than today?

What will you do, how and in what way?"

Ned M. Langford

Medford, Oregon

WHERE TO — IN '72?

A new year is a beginning of sorts and it is germane, we believe, to ask as they do in the familiar song . . . "Which way, America? Which way to go?" And does anybody agree upon the direction? There seem to be as many opinions as there are people. For example, Charles Sink, 1972 President of the Colorado Central Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, says in his Policy Statement . . .

"I would like to use next year as a slight break from the preoccupation with our environment by concentrating on professional enlightenment. I think that we, collectively and individually, can be faulted for carrying around all sorts of misconceptions about related arts. We think we know good graphics and, worse, do not hesitate to convince clients that we are graphic designers.

"We are equally ready to call ourselves Planners, and eagerly offer such services in the Yellow Pages. We are frequently requested to help clients integrate art into the interiors of our projects, and we sometimes can't distinguish a Rauschenberg from a Lichtenstein or an Eakins from a David. Do we care?

"I think we should. I think we should spend 1972 finding out what Brackage is doing (since they know in Milan), what's happening in music, and perhaps several other areas including our own professional practices. I think it's time for a break from the presumptuous concept that we owe it to the community to assume some kind of forefront responsibility position in civic affairs; that it's time to admit that maybe we are actually falling out of it, and should have an agonizing reappraisal of how bad our work is rather than how important we are to the community. We must upgrade what we are doing."

Are architects then to become the "renaissance men" of the 20th Century? Immediate past-president of the Amer-

ican Institute of Architects, Robert Hastings, FAIA, outlines a far different approach.

"This profession must, without delay, broaden the definition of what it has previously considered to be its rightful area of concern. The architect today — and the Institute he directs — must now plunge actively into political life, enlist allies, swing votes, mobilize community action and take positions on issues that once were thought to be outside our rightful area of concern.

"If we are NOT willing to plunge into public life and to fight for the commitments needed to remake the urban environment, then we should deliberately adopt the second policy: get out of the race entirely, retreat to the towers of the traditional professional society and pretend to do nothing more than what we have always done — be gentlemen craftsmen."

Are architects then to become part of the hurly burly of the political arena—political decision makers? Don Williams, AIA, former Chairman of the Institute's Committee on Regional Development, suggests still another role . . .

"If the architect is not represented at the regional decision table — (*As Architect? Planner? Politician?*) he will not help determine how the nation will physically change, nor how a city will grow.

"He will not help determine the user alternatives, nor material alternatives, nor the color, nor the exterior spaces, nor the interior arrangements — not even the framework.

"He will not help determine how a region will regenerate itself, or when, or how.

"He will be the manager of catalog-bought components, insuring the safe and timely arrival at the appointed place

—a sort of quality-control check on the environmental production line.

“Can the architect have a major role in the creation of the future?”

“My conclusion has to be —

1. Only if the architect first of all understands the change that is occurring to the society he serves.
2. Only if the architect understands his profession is part of the problem and lets the architectural institution change.
3. Only if the architect clearly sees how his work relates to the whole process of building human settlements—to regional development.
4. Only if the architect brings his creativity to the defining of problems before he sets out to solve them.
5. Only if the architect understands he has a professional and personal responsibility.

—A professional responsibility to aid society wherever it needs him even at personal sacrifice.

—A personal responsibility to bring his abilities to the decision-making process at a level where he can cause change to occur.

6. Only if the architect understands his new role includes the delineation of the visual consequences of social environment alternative.”

So we have three divergent directions recommended to the design professional by three responsible and earnest colleagues. Which way, America? Which way to go?

In truth, there is some pretty fuzzy thinking in all of the alternatives offered. An architect may be a very good architect, indeed, and yet not give one damn whether he can tell a Rauschenberg from a Lichtenstein. He may not even care if he can tell the difference between El Greco and Grandma Moses. His professional competence will be not one whit impaired if he doesn't know what is happening in music. Poor chap may be tone deaf and whether

it is Bach or the Beatles will not matter — Puccini or Presley, it is all one to him.

For an architect to exchange even his present role in society for the dubious distinction of the politician seems a great waste of talent. Many of our finest practitioners are shy and introverted people who couldn't persuade a legislator or a constituent to change his socks — much less his mind.

There are professionals in plenty who can create on their boards a theater, a home, a good school, even a great public building. We would suggest the architect who can project the environment of anything so large as a region is another breed of cat, entirely. Regional planning calls for some rather special talents—not the least among them, an unslaked thirst to operate on the second step of the ladder, just below God.

Architects are, contrary to what some people believe, like all of human kind — uniquely individual. In the main, they are gifted people yet these attributes may be wildly dissimilar. It is seldom we encounter any man equally conversant with art, architecture and/or the lively arts. Such virtuosity in an age of specialization is rare indeed. While one man may be just barely able to communicate with his wife, you may find a dozen who are glib of tongue, outgoing of spirit and are never happier than when carrying banners, leading parades and articulating fulsomely for causes — lost or otherwise. The vision and the grasp of large problems and even larger decisions is almost a genius unto itself.

Let us dedicate those gifts we can muster toward creating, then . . . in our special way the best within our scope of competency. An architect need not understand a fugue, run for office or set the criteria for developing the Four Corners to make a significant contribution to the future. A neighborhood, a town or a megalopolis is but the sum of many buildings. You design those buildings. Make them work — make them a joyous thing — and, when the client's budget permits — please, make them beautiful!

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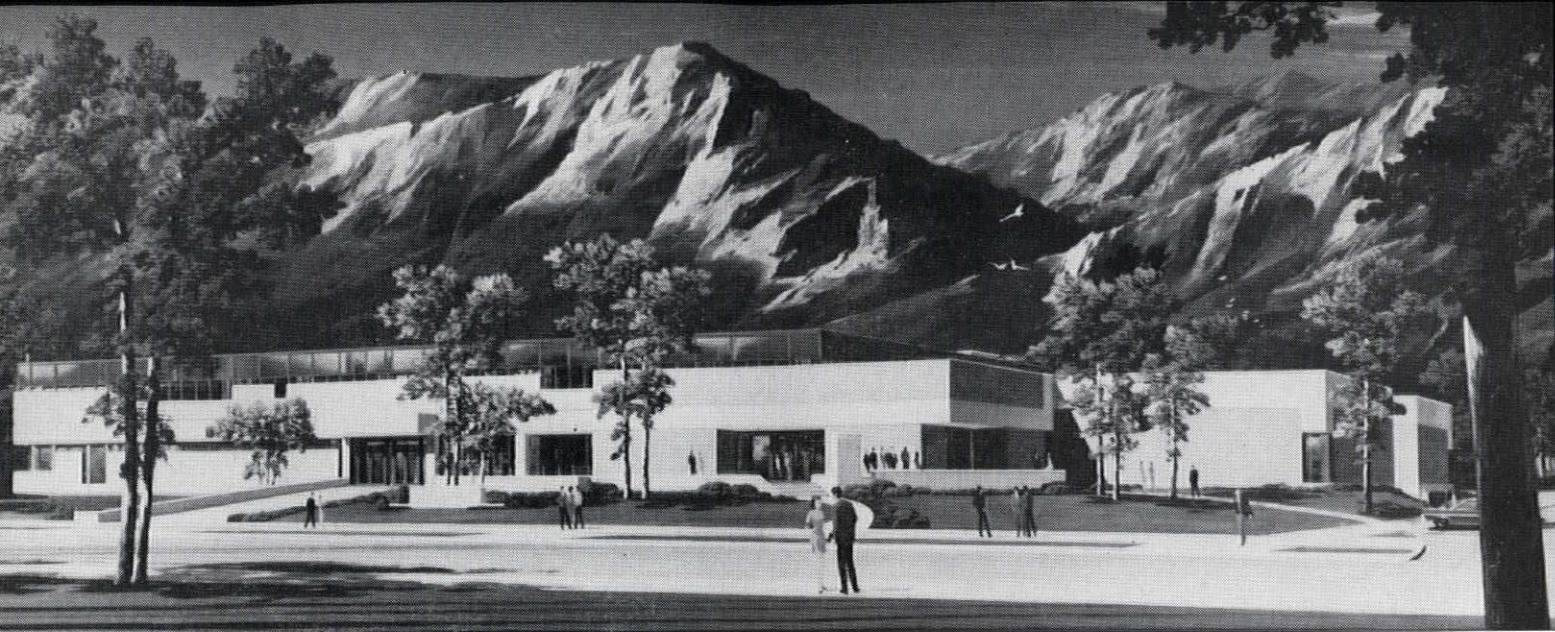
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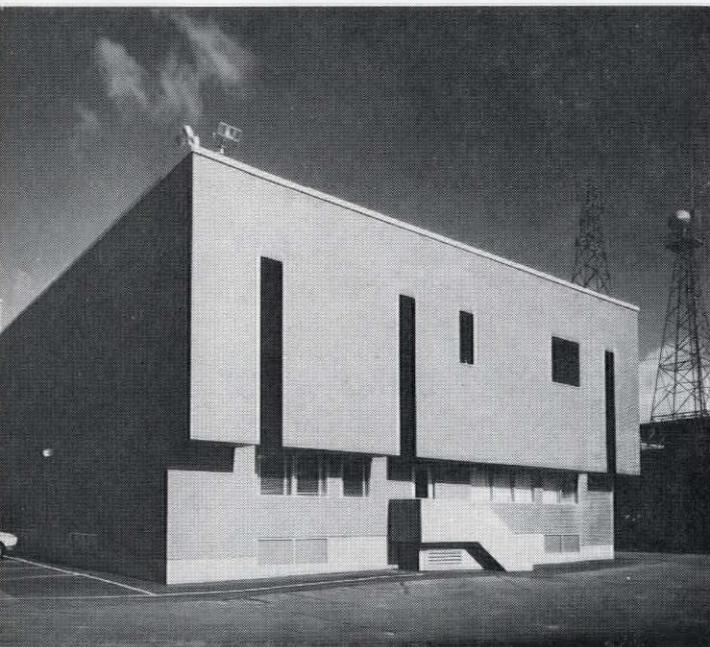


A Food Sciences Building scheduled for Construction at Utah State University.

*Montmorency, Hayes And
Talbot, Architects, Inc,*

An Intermountain Firm In Transition

*Computer Center for Utah Power and Light Company,
an area of design in which the firm has been active.
(Photos: Hal Rumel)*



A Profile

Prepared by David Hayes, AIA

For nearly a half century, the Salt Lake City-based architectural firm started by Raymond Ashton, FAIA, has served the intermountain region; training its share of architects-to-be, and producing a large number of projects covering virtually the whole spectrum of building types.

A succession of firm name changes have attested its continuity through the depression years, World War II, and the building explosion of the sixties: Ashton & Evans, later Ashton, Evans & Brazier, then Ashton, Brazier, Montmorency & Associates and, until recently, Brazier, Montmorency, Hayes & Talbot.

Today the firm is a professional corporation whose name, Montmorency, Hayes and Talbot Architects Inc., reflects the names of its three young Principals. But an older firm's reputation for high professional reliability and performance, in which these three participated, is an inheritance they intend to preserve.

This reputation was then, and is now, due in large part to the selective utilization of many of this region's fine consulting engineer firms working out of Albuquerque, Denver, Billings, and Salt Lake City.

"We feel that specialized in-house engineering, while often central to the operations of very large firms, imposes certain restraints on our operation; particularly with regard to the timeliness and breadth of service expected by today's more knowledgeable client. More and more we do projects with little precedent or whose programs require unique environmental design. In our practice we find ourselves most effective as generalists assigning and coordinating the engineering and other specialties into the architectural concept which is unassignable."

MHT, as it must be called to avoid oral anonymity, is situated a few doors south along Main Street from the Brigham Young monument in downtown Salt Lake City.

The office staff, including Principals, averages an even dozen, fortunately about equal to the available space. Many of the personnel are veterans of the earlier firm

and, in fact, aggregate about 126 years of service. This experience and familiarity with office operations remains a key element to production.

Because of a varied practice, the technical staff is often working on many projects simultaneously. For this reason, the desirable ratio between registered and non-registered people has been found to be around one to one. The Corporation has five architects on its staff at present, all A.I.A., providing registration in many states. The effective use of junior draftsmen usually limits their number to two or three in a firm of this size, although they perform important roles in the apprenticeship process.

The thrust of any modest-sized firm, of course, lies in the principals themselves: their philosophies, vitality, client attitudes. And in any firm having more than one principal, there must be mutual confidence and respect for differences, in order to have a viable practice.

MHT's officers, being in accord on the fundamental concerns of practice, intend to capitalize on their strong differences in interests. If a smaller firm could be said to be well balanced, it would mean there was an equal capability in the areas of management/client development, design and production. Each of the three officers of MHT, while participating fully in every area, is considered by the others to be a key force in one of these areas. It is this "balance," in fact, that accounts for a large part of their optimism about the future.

Their objectives, particularly long run, are not all sorted out. As the change in attitudes of practice accelerates through the seventies, so will some of the objectives of architecture as a profession. Certainly, remaining financially healthy is important, and this is the reason for a policy of adapting to new office techniques without undue delay.

Objectives will shift, anyway. Certain principles in their practice will not. Like most of the profession, they think that to practice is to perform a quality, timely service to the client; more, that this service should not be performed in the absence of the interests of the public. "We are finally learning that the project owner is not the only one who must live with a practitioner's bad judgments, shortsightedness, or aesthetic caprices. Also, inadequate budgets, accepted with ambitious but obvious limitations in quality and planning, are posing serious philosophic questions to the ethical practitioner."

MHT admits to being enthusiastic about the prospects of the new, though vintage, corporation; particularly in a decade promising fundamental change in the attitude of practice. It feels, as does A.I.A., that these changes are long underway, and that only the rate and quality of change are unknown.

Much of this optimism stems from understanding that all the building industry must change for the better, perhaps radically. Further advances over present materials and techniques, certainly; but more important, changes in attitude: acceptance of the promise of industrialization; of the idea there is a public-interest aspect to whatever is designed and built; that profitability and competitiveness are not incompatible with proper use of remaining natural resources — particularly our environment.

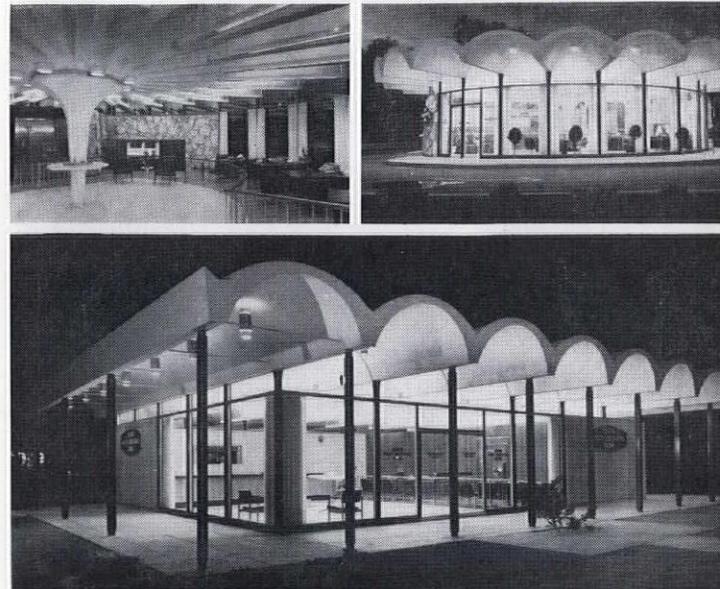
"Organizations closely related to us in our practice — A.I.A., C.S.I., P.C., C.E.C., A.G.C. and others — are all capable of enlightened response in a shifting building climate, and furnish much of our confidence in a future where considerable response will be needed."

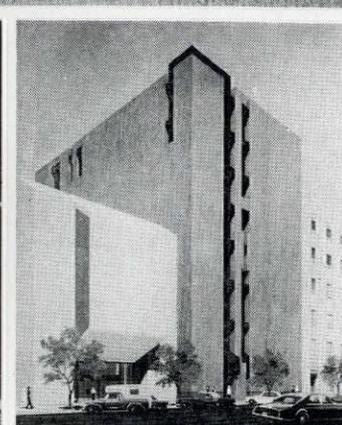
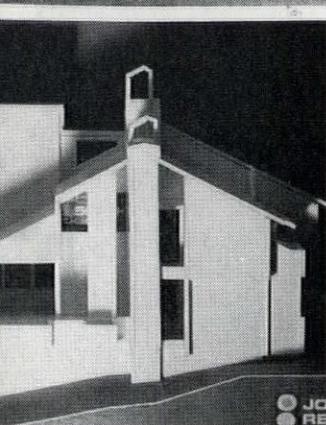
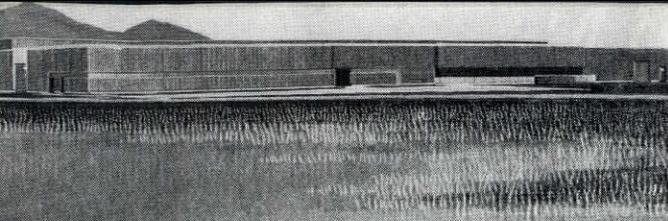


High-rise residential building, part of a multiple building project overlooking Salt Lake valley. (Hal Rumel, Photo)

Fred Montmorency, the firm's President, believes in a positive approach to all elements of architectural practice. He has demonstrated this attitude not only in the office, but in his service to the profession and the community. Fred has been active in the Utah Chapter, A.I.A., serving two terms as President. During this time he spearheaded the Chapter's campaign to revise the Architects Licensing Law. Under his leadership the Chapter has just completed the redrafting of the Architects Contract with the Utah State Building Board and is now negotiating a new fee schedule.

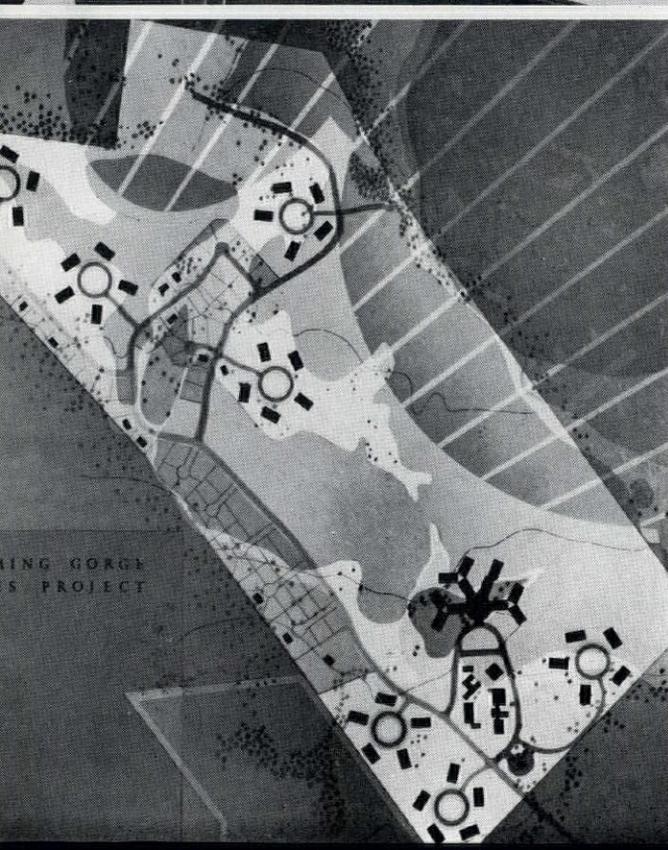
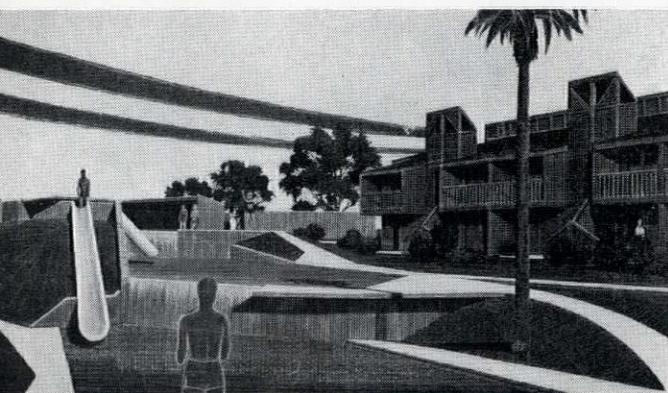
Branch Banks, such as these for Zion's First National, are a continuing part of the firm's commercial work. (Photos: Hal Rumel)





Several recent projects for construction in 1972: missile facility near Ogden, ski residence at Park City and Mountain Bell building in downtown Salt Lake City.

One of several current planning projects using a modular resort-condominium building concept.



Over the years the firm has taken an active part in various community activities. MHT also believes that community service is a responsibility of all professionals. Fred represents the firm in several organizations throughout the City and State.

Although he has strong civic interest, Fred still spends the greater portion of his time in the direct practice of architecture.

Like his partners, Fred has a sound foundation in the traditions of the firm, but is constantly evaluating new approaches to management, production and construction techniques for their application to current projects.

Dave Hayes is a Vice President, and his interests tend toward the subjective parts of practice — aesthetics, graphics, basic design — though pressing job commitments often belie that description.

He has been active in A.I.A. Chapter activities for many years, holding various positions including Editor of UTAH ARCHITECT magazine. Time not spent at MHT is divided between Air Force Reserve activity, family projects subject to frequent change in priority, and weekend trips to the less familiar parts of Utah and Nevada.



Fred Montmorency, David Hayes, Elden Talbot

He lectured in design at Utah's Department of Architecture for many years, and is a director of ASSIST, a very active CDC out of Salt Lake City.

"MHT is too young to have demonstrated any particular design posture, though we feel that some good things are showing through. Hopefully, we can improve our client techniques to broaden the design alternatives in those projects where the program seems unconcerned with architecture as an environmental influence. Often a client finds it easier to accept the rationale of good engineering and circulation than he does of form."

"Our firm is not defensive about the very competent work its predecessor did nor, certainly, about the quality of its present product. But we feel we are far from our potential, and plan to be recognized over the years for the environmental concern our projects demonstrate."

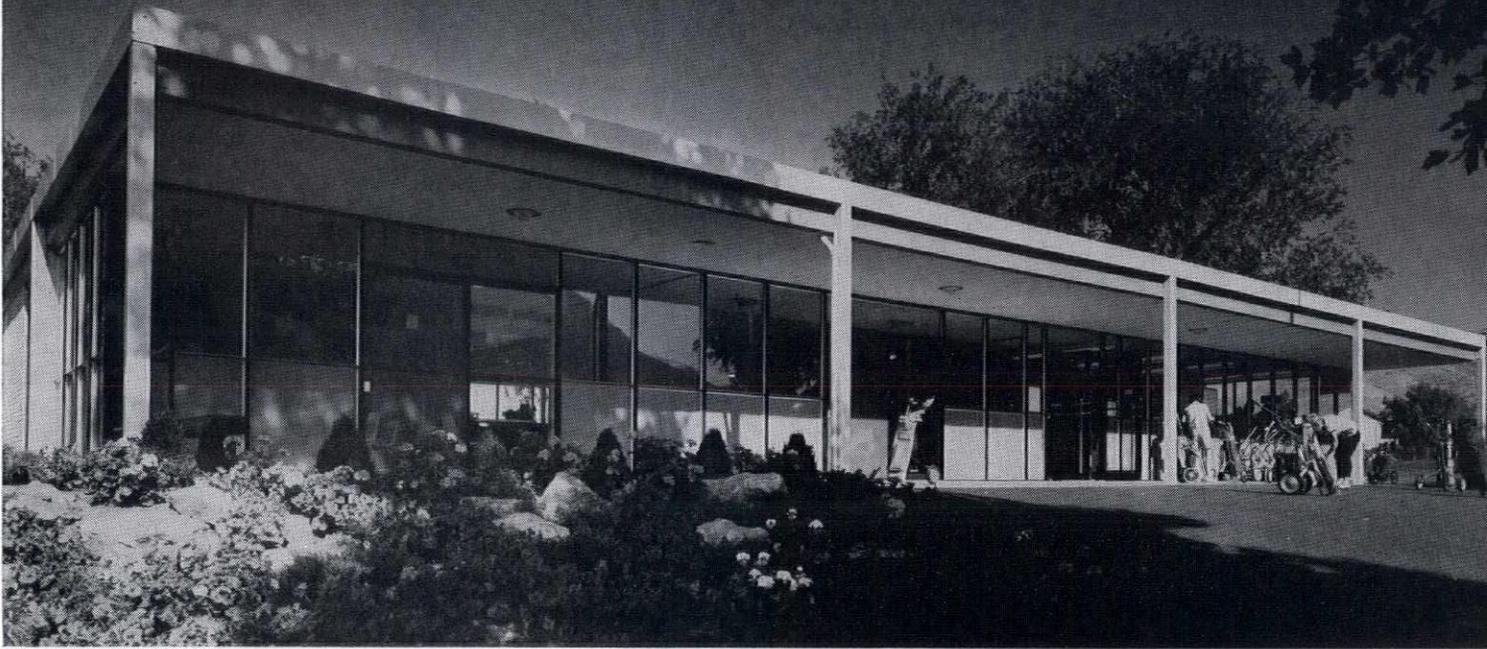
"The illustrations accompanying this article are intended to show the variety of work recently undertaken by our firm. Some is not yet under construction. This type of variety has to be stimulating to the regional practitioner, of whom it is probably typical. Our firm is geared to this."

"Because of our increasing work in the area of planning we would hope to supplement our design staff in the future with people trained to participate in the urban planning process."

Elden V. Talbot is Vice President and the principal who concentrates on the production of working drawings and specifications.

He has been active in CSI and is immediate Past President of the Salt Lake City Chapter and is the Continuing Education Chairman of the Utah Chapter, AIA, this year.

"The area of contract document production certainly is



One of several recent public golf clubhouses for Salt Lake City and environs. (Hal Rumel, Photo)

in need of updating and MHT has been and will continue to investigate new techniques to improve its services.

"The firm has recently been searching for ways to improve the efficiency of the production of contract documents and has realized a good measure of success in this by using new equipment which has not only reduced the man hours required for document production, but has also improved the quality of the documents. The firm has been using the AIA developed Masterspec (PSAE) for the past two years and experience has shown that the decision to use PSAE was a sound one.

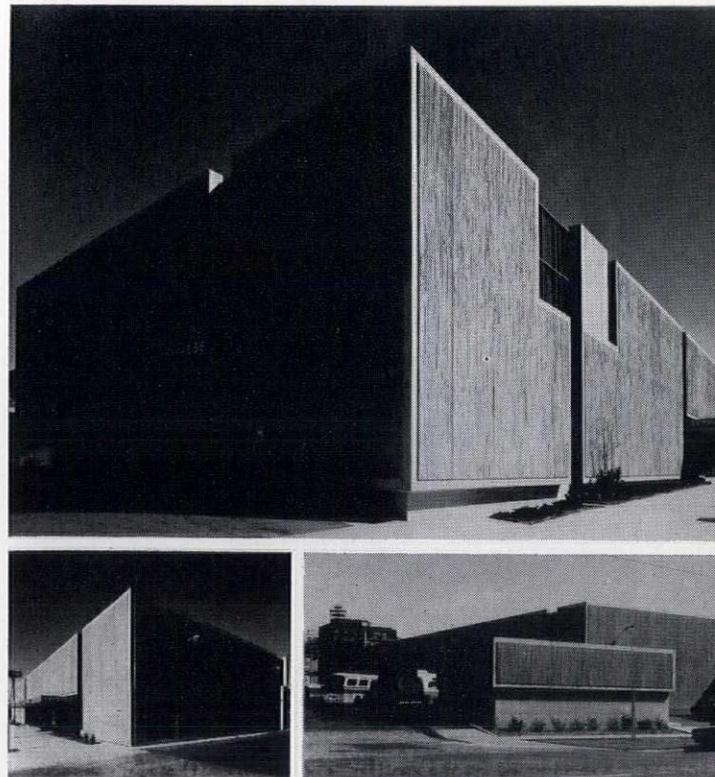
"We are convinced we should continue to employ those principles of production having proven validity but must in addition use emerging techniques."

Today's educational processes, both in school and out, are among the best reasons for optimism as the game changes. They are also the best guarantee of the ability of the small firm to adapt in the next decades. Constant exposure to seminars, technical conferences, and periodical literature is already a condition of practice and is the best force for keeping any perspective of change. This exposure is not the answer in itself, but rather the selectivity that must be applied to it. Adequate time is always premium and will remain the biggest limitation here.

The region's schools of Architecture have to be a reason for optimism in the transition of the building professions. It is their inherent nature to be in transition, and to thrust for better things. The product of these schools, as it supplements and replaces the existing design forces in our regional practices, will enable not only the resilience for change but permit participation in the very nature of change. The offices will need this help to assert the profession of Architecture in any new roles entreating the environmental profession.

In profiling a firm like MHT, or at least the partnerships out of which it emerged, one sees a similarity with most modest-sized regional offices: they have been around a while, are accepting increasing job time compression as

Downtown Bus Depot for Salt Lake, part of extensive work done in air and ground transportation. (Pat King, Photos)



fact of practice today — often postponing research into new concepts of practice as a result, and are confronting a decade of surgical change if the building profession is to relate to society's needs. There is both excitement and apprehension about the prospects, but one thing is certain: these mature firms can remain viable only if they research the change in opportunities and develop the skills to deal with them.

Likely the very young practitioner will have less problems adapting to the metamorphosis in practice in the seventies and eighties than will the typical older firm rooted in the professional style of earlier decades; not because of more exposure to a building syndrome now incapable of relieving pressures on burgeoning social problems of the next ten years — housing, the cities, quality of life — but because his value systems are less tied to the "proven" professional approach. His schooling during an era when change itself became the background for learning, and where the questioning was as often sociological as it was technical, promises not only adaptability but still more change.

In any case, that "typical" regional firm that has been around awhile, and whose hard-won reputation and modest prosperity is based on good design and some honest effort to adjust to a changing industry, faces hard philosophical questions of practice, many ethical adjustments, and certainly new parameters in design as it passes through the seventies.

Many of the coming adjustments to a competitive practice are already happening, and will infiltrate into practice quite painlessly: the exhaustive design time spent on a residence concept will become less expensive as it is amortized into the many repeats and variations needed for the numberless planned developments of the seventies; the client will often become the Architect who acts as "sponsor" for federally funded programs, or who acquires a construction firm or partner to produce single-contract construction; computer programs to assist in administrative, specification and certain decision-making activities will become economic and as natural as the secretary; design under construction-management techniques, while requiring new approach attitudes, should be a fact of life no more difficult than working within today's traditional tight budget; young graduate Architects, as they succeed one another in the office training process, will contribute technical expertise in areas rather unfamiliar to today's practice.

Many other adjustments will not be as easy for the not-so-large firm. How will it adjust to an environment where industrialized building and housing has assumed its natural role in providing the quantities and economies demanded by society? Is the answer to get on the bandwagon early, at the cost of autonomy, and become a design influence in this process? Or should a firm now begin to look toward a specialized type of practice, insuring a competitive position though in a "smaller market"? The answer might be to expand into a design-construction corporation, certainly with great potential. But is this really practicing Architecture? Or more to the point, is "really practicing Architecture" central to this region's developing needs?

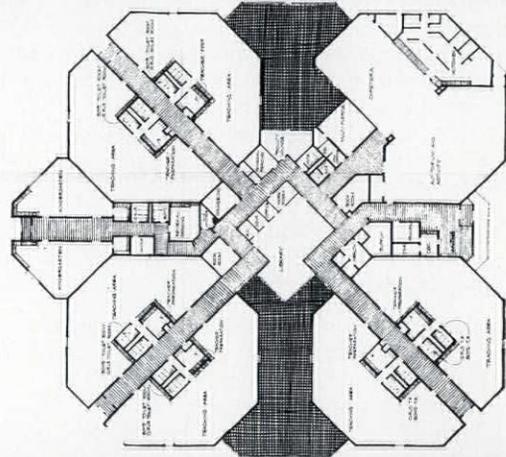
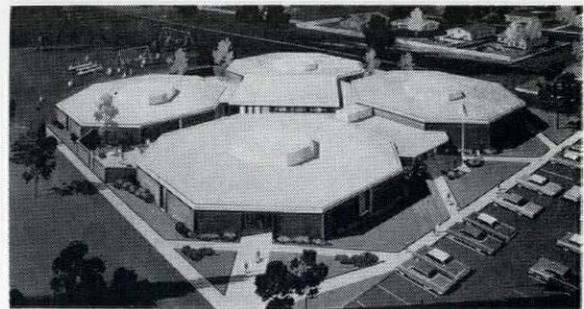
The Architect will cope more and more with the question "is free expression in design any longer possible?" as he confronts the crowding supervision by a society overcompensating for the builders' past abuses of the public interest: a plugging of every loophole, a diminishing of every option, a design by the numbers.

How will the smaller firm of the seventies adapt to these, and other more difficult, probabilities of practice? Certainly, he won't be able to find the answers in his past operation.

MHT, like most Architects, wants to practice complete architecture. "We don't care to specialize, and will resist the trend as long as that position is viable in the profession. In any case, we are optimistic about these coming transitions in practice, and see no compromise with executing the complete design process in serving our clients. We are prepared to research and use non-traditional means to remain competitive in doing it."

MHT feels it has the basic resources and a good start.

An elementary school, one of many projects designed for the Jordon School District near Salt Lake City. (Gordon Peery, Photos)



Liability of Architects and Engineers

by: Richard R. Bostwick

Murane, Bostwick, McDonaiel, Scott and Greenlee
Attorneys at Law — Casper, Wyoming

At the 1971 Western Mountain Regional Conference in Jackson Lake, Wyoming, we were privileged to hear Attorney Richard R. Bostwick speak informally (and well) on the "Liability of Architects and Engineers." He had also prepared a more formal paper which was so excellent we believe the A/E's among our Symposia readers will find it most informative and even helpful. Today's road for architects and engineers is a rocky one — here, thanks to Mr. Bostwick, are some of the major boulders. — Walk carefully!

The history of architects and engineers relates to man's attempts to shelter himself from the elements. Cultural levels of all civilizations are judged by the structures they have left behind. The increase in the scientific and technological abilities of these professionals is demonstrated by comparison of the crude hut to the multi-story glass and steel edifices of today.

While the knowledge and ability of architects and engineers has grown dramatically, these professionals are still capable of error in their work. When such errors result in injury or damage to others, the architect or engineer is exposed to legal liability.

It is with these thoughts in mind that we will examine some of the areas of liability and touch briefly upon the duties, responsibilities and resultant effect when any of these duties and responsibilities may be breached.

We should keep in mind the various areas of liability. First, we have the question of the liability running to third persons. By that I mean those people who are not directly connected with the architect or the engineer by virtue of contractual alignment; example: the general public, a passerby, a business invitee, etc. Then we must consider the closer association and the liability that is engendered between the architect and his client. We also have an area of responsibility and liability that may occur between the architect and the contractor who is on the job and I will not say too much about that in this paper primarily due to limitation of space and time.

The first item then to discuss is the question of the architect and the third persons or the public generally. We might first make a general statement that any distinction between an architect and engineer can be disregarded since from a legal analysis of the relationships of parties this question is irrelevant in tort liability.

CONTROL BY THE STATE

Very briefly I want to mention that in many states both architects and engineers are licensed and the authority for licensing is generally based on the idea that the drawing of plans and specifications, etc., for dwelling houses and buildings in business involves public health and safety. Those of you practicing in the various states, I am sure are aware of the licensing provisions but this should always be kept in mind when discussing legal liability.

It is interesting to note how an Alabama Court graphically described the qualifications of an architect in

these terms:

"Architects must have as a part of their competency a keen ascetic sense to enable them to design structures of beauty and dignity; they must have a technical knowledge of many structural factors which lend strength and stability to their designs. The materials they recommend for use are produced by agencies beyond the control and influence of the architect. His work is to a certain degree experimental or depends upon experiments and on production of materials by others. Then, too, the law of physics, gravity and the rotation of the earth must, in many projects, be taken into account. The texture of the soil for a foundation, a factor beyond his control, must be considered. For these reasons, and others, which we will not undertake to enumerate, our courts have not held architects to a strict accountability of guarantee. Here again common dealing reasonably suggests the absence of any implied agreement of insurability."⁽¹⁾

A Michigan case made a rather interesting statement as follows:

"This Court has held that the responsibility of an architect does not differ from that of a lawyer or physician when he possesses the requisite and knowledge and in the exercise thereof has used his best judgment, he has done all the law requires. The architect is not a warrantor of his plans and specifications. The result may show a mistake or defect although he may have exercised the reasonable skill required."⁽²⁾

Those of you who have been sued and who have been through a trial are aware of the procedures. Those of you who have been called as expert witnesses are at least aware of some of the procedures in the courtroom. Let me very briefly state to you the procedures of a trial and then give you an approved instruction with respect to the law as it reflects upon a professional person and by which the facts of any given case will be tested. When a professional person is sued, the complaint is filed and the summons served upon him. Thereafter, he takes it to his insurance carrier or, if he does not have an insurance carrier, he takes it directly to his personal attorney. His attorney then will examine the pleadings and then will file the necessary responsive pleadings usually consisting of an answer and such affirmative defenses as may be appropriate. Thereafter, a period of time will elapse during which certain procedures known as discovery are completed. Discovery consists of inquiries by each side of the lawsuit by way of written interrogatories, oral dispositions, affidavits and various other means of discovering factual matter. Upon the completion of the discovery phase, a pretrial conference is held between the attorneys for both sides and the court. At this time the issues in the case are delineated and set forth and the pretrial order, as written by the court, and placed in the file, becomes the basic law of the case. Thereafter, the case goes to trial at some given setting and the parties will appear in court and present their evidence. The case may be tried to a jury or may be tried to a judge, depending upon the jurisdiction and

whether or not a jury demand is made. Suffice to say, that in capsule form that is the basic anatomy or structure of a trial. Now once the evidence has been completed and both parties have rested, it is incumbent upon the attorneys and the judge to prepare a set of instructions on the law to be read to and given to the jury so that they may use this law as the standard against which they test the liability issue in the case. The jury is then charged with two duties: No. 1; to determine whether or not there is any liability; and, No. 2; if they find liability to exist, to assess the amount of damages to be awarded. In order to do that the instructions are paramount. The instructions become the law of the case and since the judge gives those to the jury, they must accept them without question. In order to set forth the law in a given case, it is necessary to use this procedure.

Let me say here that in all things, including professional liability as well as all other types of liability, there are two basic elements that are always pertinent in a case. These are:

- 1.) Negligence
- 2.) Proximate cause.

We will very briefly define these for you in a classic term as used by most courts throughout the western world. Negligence has been said to be the failure to do something which an ordinarily prudent person would do under like or similar circumstances, or the doing of something which an ordinarily reasonable prudent person would not do under like or similar circumstances. Now, going a little beyond that, negligence of itself is immaterial unless it is the proximate cause of the injury, and please note the word proximate. This is a relative term and is the opposite of remote. An act could be negligently done but if it is remote, it would not be actionable; that is, there could be no recovery.

Proximate cause is defined as that cause which in a natural and continuous sequence, unbroken by any efficient intervening cause, produces the injury and without which the result would not have occurred. It is the real cause. It is the main cause that produces the injury.

These two instructions have been used in the Wyoming Courts for the 22 years that I have been trying cases. They are used in substantially this form in many, many other states and generally throughout the common-law world.

An instruction actually given in a California case is illuminating in this regard.

"By undertaking professional service to a client, the architect impliedly represents that he possesses and it is his duty to possess that degree of learning and skill ordinarily possessed by architects of good standing practicing in the same locality. It is his further duty to use the care ordinarily exercised in like cases by reputable members of his profession practicing in the same locality; to use a reasonable diligence and his best judgment in the exercise of his skill and the application of his learning in an effort to accomplish the purpose for which he is employed. In determining whether the defendants-architects' learning skill and conduct fulfill the duties imposed by law as they have been stated to you, you are not permitted to set up arbitrarily a standard of your own. The standard is set by the learning, skill and care ordinarily possessed and practiced by others of the same profession in the same locality at the same time."⁽³⁾

Thus you see that you are judged by your peers or by your companions practicing in your locality and this is as it should be. In order to accomplish this I believe it is readily apparent to you that expert testimony is required in order to set standards. This means that you may be called to testify with respect of the defensibility of a given set of plans prepared by one of your compatriots. You should not hesitate in doing this because this is what sets the standard. Now there may be conflicting ideas as to some of these things because of the novelty of some architectural concepts. Be that as it may, the evidence is necessary in order to properly evaluate a given case, this becomes an absolute requirement. Expert testimony is opinion testimony based upon a foundation of skill and background. Thus we find that expert testimony is necessary in all those cases wherein the proof of the fact is not something which the jury would habitually know about. Perhaps an example is the difference between a foot passenger being struck by an automobile as opposed, we will say, to the necessities of constructing an arch or a foundation or the concept of a particular design. When those things occur, then it becomes necessary to give a jury a basis upon which to draw its conclusion. A Georgia Court in construing this question said that architects are the same as all other professional men and that the care required of an architect is properly the subject of expert opinion.⁽⁴⁾

Now I do not wish to become overly legalistic in discussing these matters with you but rather to give you a framework so that you might be advised and thus have reasonable expectations as to what might happen to you in a given case. Nonetheless, I think that in order to illustrate some points, I will discuss a couple of important cases with you very briefly. The famous case of *Inman v. Binghamton Housing Authority* decided in New York in 1957 gives a very concise decision on the question of "Open and Discoverable Defect." In that case the plaintiff charged negligence in the absence of a hand-rail on a one-step stoop but the court found that the danger, if any, was open and not hidden and is disposing of the case by way of non-suit said:

"A duty is owed, a liability imposed only if the defect or danger be not "known" or "patent" or "discoverable" by reasonable inspection."

We have nothing here that is related to or stems from the existence of a latent fault or a hidden danger in either design or construction.

This case received considerable notoriety and was written up in many journals, including the *New York Law Review*, the former *NACCA*, now known as *American Trial Lawyers Association Journal*, and before the ink was even dry, professors at New York University Law School called the decision "A holding of dubious merit." This was so because as you, I am sure, are well aware, there are many people today who advocate liability without fault in all manners of things and that anyone injured should be paid by someone. We believe, and I believe personally, that fault is the only basis for compensation to one injured and that if fault does exist, then legitimately the person injured should be paid by the one at fault. Thus, it is always a question of determination of who was at fault, if at all.

Realizing that fault is the concept, you must then in all of your designs keep in mind the doctrine of foreseeability. This is the doctrine whereby you must at least look into the future with a reasonable crystal ball and

determine whether or not a given course of action will result in a definitive position that might injure someone. If you can reasonably foresee such an event and you nonetheless proceed along the course previously mapped out and decided upon, you may be held liable on that ground. Touching upon the doctrine of foreseeability, the case of *Tracy v. Finn Equipment Company* decided in 1962 in the Federal Courts Sixth Circuit, said with respect to the design and operation of a mulching machine that where the plaintiff without turning off the machine, cleared out the material which had clogged the unit and stopped the fan, and thereafter allowed the fan to start up immediately and severing the plaintiff's arm, that recovery was permitted against the manufacturer on the ground that this was not a patent defect and distinguished it from the *Inman* case on the ground that the defect to a remote user was not predicated upon the patency or latency of the defect. Thus you can see how the doctrine of foreseeability operates. If a machine is designed in a certain manner and it is put on the market for all people to use, you have to assume that some people of less intelligence, less education and less sophistication than the engineer who designed it are going to operate it and you must then design for those people who may not be so sophisticated as to understand all things and can be injured by it and if you can reasonably foresee that such an injury would occur but nonetheless you design without taking that into consideration, you are going to be held accountable for insufficient design. I have used the matter of a machine as an example but this same test would hold true with respect to the use of all types of designed property, including buildings and movable item.⁽⁵⁾

Now there are many other areas in which we can talk about the liability issue. The doctrine of *res ipsa loquitur*, for instance, which means that the thing speaks for itself may put the burden upon you to go forward with the evidence to, in effect show that your design is satisfactory. I'll not go into it any deeper than that. The question of delegated authority can sometimes arise where you delegate the authority of inspection or work within your office to some subordinate, you are nonetheless held accountable for the actions of the subordinates as long as those actions are performed by him within the scope of his general employment. The question of the doctrine of strict liability is a new one on the court scene. I'll not go into it in any great detail but it does have serious implications in the area of design of aircraft, automobiles, and I believe will probably be extended into the question of design of buildings eventually because that's the modern trend. I say this because of a relatively recent case in 1965 held that the designer of mass-produced homes who was also an architect, engineer and planner, was liable on the theory of strict liability to a person injured in one of the homes. The court there held there was no significant difference between the liability of a seller of chattels such as automobiles and the liability of a mass-producer of homes, even though the latter one had to do with real property.⁽⁶⁾

Statute of limitations, of course, are very interesting things and this simply means, as you know, that after a certain period of time there is no further liability unless the matter has been brought within the period allowed. Limitation periods vary in all states and it would be incumbent upon you to check with your personal counsel in your domiciliary state to determine what that may be in a given case.

I'll not get into the doctrines of assumption of risk and

contributory negligence since they are, although not complicated, they present subject matter which is so voluminous we could not discuss it in depth and suffice to say that the contributory negligence of a plaintiff in any given case in most states is a complete defense. The doctrine of comparative negligence is gaining currency throughout the United States and that simply is that you weigh or measure the negligence of the plaintiff as against the negligence of the defendant and find a percentage differential will apply that much to the liability matter.

I do want to say something, however, about the selection of material. This presents a real problem for an architect. It is so obvious a problem I probably need not be definitive about it but merely for the discussion in this paper, I want to point out a couple of matters. As you know, it is necessary that the architect will have the problem of specifying numerous materials and systems. An architect's time, of course, is limited as is anyone else's and as in the case of specifications, you have to rely upon manufacturer's reports, if any are provided. The question of whether tests were run where the material would seem to require testing is a very important matter and should be inquired into and the results obtained. Later, if the material fails, it is nice to be able to show that the material was purchased from a reputable company and, perhaps, even that the contractor may have used it previously; that the tests showed certain factors which were taken into consideration by the architect and in making his recommendation for use. There are not too many decisions in this area and by necessity more often than not a jury must pass upon the question as to whether or not the professional used reasonable care in specifying and examining materials and systems to go into a structure.⁽⁷⁾

Another area of grave concern to architects is the question of liability growing out of supervision. Thus the architect who undertakes those duties of inspection or supervision set forth in the AIA contract faces a very real problem. He really has no contractual duty to be on the job full-time nor is he responsible for the contractor's failure to carry out the work in accordance with the contract documents. Neither is he responsible for acts or omission of the contractor (1.1.21) yet he must issue certificates of payment after approving contractor's applications and determining as reasonably as possible that the work to that point has been done in accordance with the contract documents (1.1.15).

The architect, of course, must also approve final payment and this act has been held to fully relieve the contractor from any further responsibility so far as the document deviation and any poor contractor work is concerned.⁽⁸⁾

The serious question involved here is whether or not by architect final approving of the work certify that the contractor has indeed performed or rather that under the circumstances existing that it reasonably appears that he has. This question is a difficult one and the most equitable result in the cases where periodic inspection is called for would seem to be that there has been a reasonable performance. However, some courts place more responsibility upon the professional as in the well-known case of *Pastorelli v. Associated Engineers*.⁽⁹⁾

You will find a continuation of Attorney Richard Bostwick's article on page 34 of this issue.

In Tucson--

PIMA COUNTY JUNIOR COLLEGE

Prepared for Symposia

by: Gladys Sarlat, Tucson

(Dedication for the new Pima College was held on October 17th of this year bringing an important addition to the educational facilities in southern Arizona. And, of course, our usual tip of the old Symposia hat to Board Member Warren Edminster for making the arrangements for our publication of this excellent material. It is an interesting complex, handsomely executed on a particularly attractive site. Thank you, Warren, and thank you, Gladys Sarlat.)

"The community college is as American as apple pie. It came out of the middle west at the turn of this century and is now affecting the lives of people in every section of the country."

The quote is from a comprehensive proposal published in 1967 and submitted by campus planners to the Governing Board of Pima County Junior College in Tucson, Arizona. In the course of preparing the proposal a master architectural plan was conceived for the campus. The planners added:

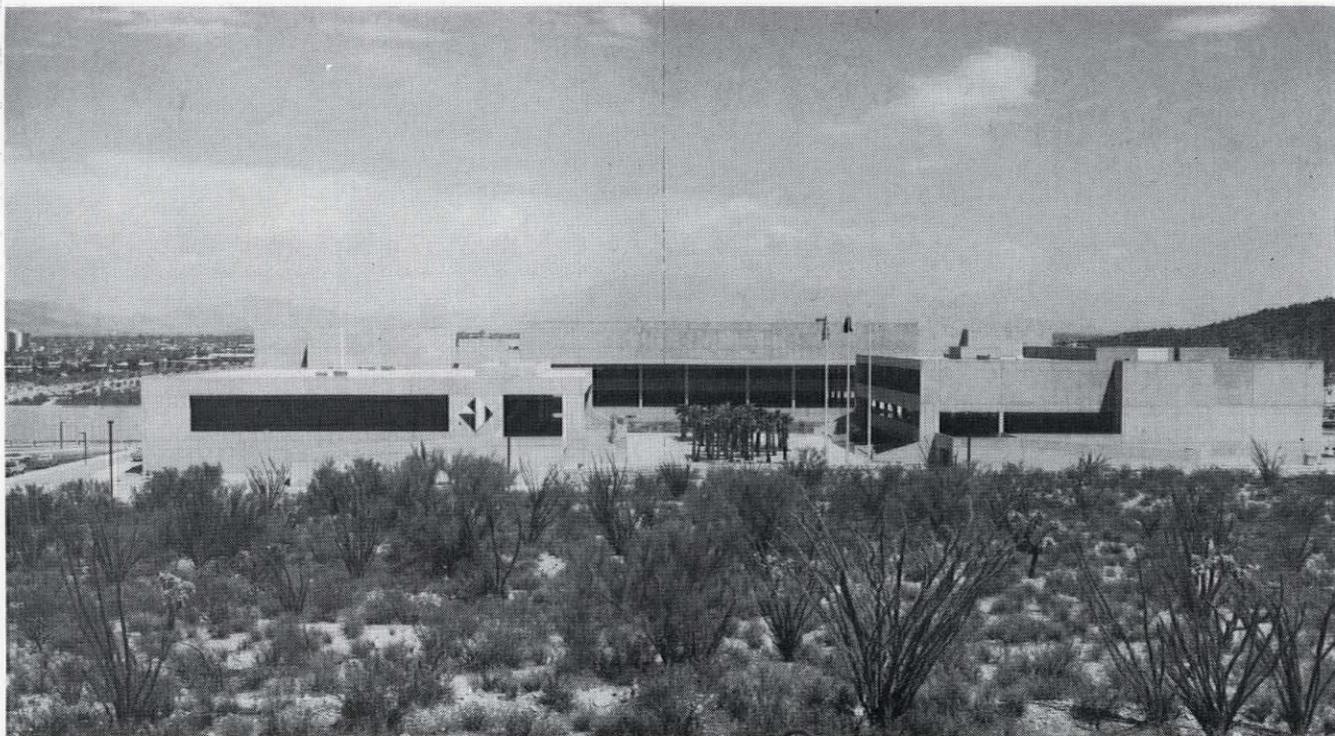
"More and more (the community college) is becoming one of the most important elements of our educational structure. This generation depends upon it as much as the last generation depended upon the high school. It can mean

college education for almost everybody. The community college belongs to everyone in the community."

First-year enrollment at the newly dedicated Pima College demonstrated the accuracy of that statement. After a three-month delay caused by construction and shipping strikes, during which a hangar at Tucson International Airport was pressed into service for classroom space, the permanent campus opened its doors in 1970 to some 2,900 students. This fall, enrollment increased to a full-time equivalent of 3,800 in a school designed for 2,800 and 1,000 more students who wanted to enroll in technical courses had to be turned away. By 1980 F.T.E. enrollment is expected to be 9,000. Already the Governing Board is faced with a long-range need to plan for two more campuses or to expand the existing one.

Fortunately, the \$11,483,150 campus was designed for expansion by the architectural team comprising representatives of three firms—Caudill Rowlett Scott of Houston, Friedman & Jobusch AIA, Architects and Engineers, and William Wilde, AIA. Friedman-Jobusch and Wilde are Tucson based.

Top priority was given to preservation of native flora on the Tucson Mountain foothills site, according to Warren Edminster, Friedman & Jobusch, project architect for the



The site, the foothills near Tucson, Arizona, was a factor in the exterior design of Pima College. Situated on a high plateau overlooking the city the construction materials and lines of the buildings were designed to conform to the desert landscape.

college. The "desertscape" on the 273-acre undulating site just west of the city limits consists of palo verde trees and such cactus growth as the majestic saguaro, staghorn, buckhorn and ocotillo.

The chosen building spot was on the longest and highest of three crests on the property, providing views of the Catalina and Rincon Mountains north and east of the city, as well as affording ample room for future expansion of facilities. Four natural east-west drainage arroyos cross the site, which has a drop of more than 100 feet from the southwest to the northeast corner. The building site is located on an east-west access along the southernmost ridge, or crest.

Twenty-five acres of hard-surfaced parking are provided in hollows to the north and south of the structure, with four main entrances giving access. The planners looked upon a 40-foot difference in elevation from the parking to the academic area as a "functional disadvantage" which was overridden by the aesthetic advantage which enables the viewer to overlook the parking areas rather than have parked cars draping the foothill slopes, dominating the landscape.

The academic area consists of ten separate buildings of "monolithic" construction, or poured-in-place concrete. The structural system consists of reinforced concrete bearing walls and columns supporting a reinforced concrete beam system and two-way reinforced concrete slabs. Filler exterior walls (non-supporting) are prepainted metal panels and solar bronze glass sections set in aluminum framework. Construction documents, working drawings and specifications were prepared by Friedman & Jobusch and William Wilde, while the contractor was M. M. Sundt Construction Company.

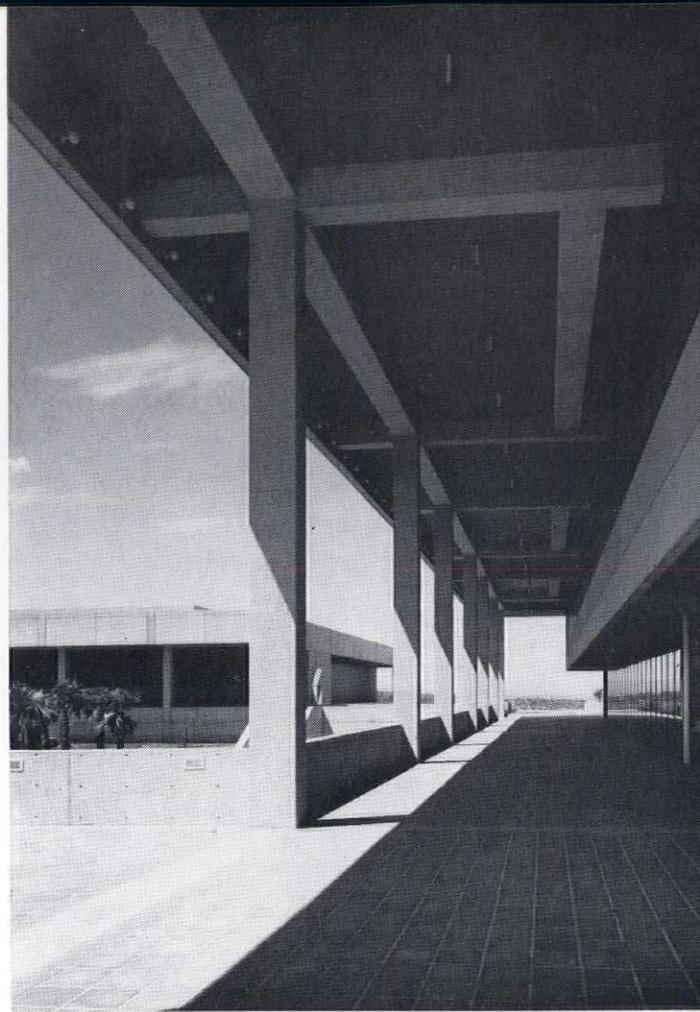
Task of the Pima College architectural planners was to determine space-shaping forces necessary to do the educational job envisioned by the Governing Board and their consultants: Custom-fitted education. That simply means molding programs to fit the student, rather than forcing the student to conform to programs. Form, the planners reasoned, is shaped not only by site, educational philosophy and aims, but also by teaching methods, curriculum and teaching equipment required.

Planners concluded that architecture could minimize a wide range of sociological, economic, ethnic, intellectual and age differences in the junior college student body. (Pima's students include ex-G.I.'s, drop-outs, scholars, 50 per cent students, obsolete workers, and technicians).

As a result, the "grand mix" concept evolved. Defined as an "interdisciplinary approach on a physical basis," the grand mix would provide maximum exposure of the student to academic activities other than his own. Encouraged through educational policy and architectural plan, students would mingle with professors on an informal basis; divisions within each discipline would be decentralized; shops and technical labs would not be placed in isolation marking the vocational student with stigma.

Out of the "grand mix" concept grew the "house" approach—every student and professor assigned to a "house" as a home base; each of six houses managed by a counselor. To promote decentralization and interdisciplinary mix in each "house," most divisions were to be represented—Occupational Education; Life and Health Science; Business and Data Processing; Physical Science and Math; Social Science, and Humanities and Fine Arts.

During Phase One of construction only two of the six



Columns of concrete support overhangs at Pima College which add shade in the sunny climate.

houses were built. Expansion to Phase Two may come at a later date. The initial phase includes ten buildings ranging from one to four stories and containing a total of 358,545 sq. ft. of interior space.

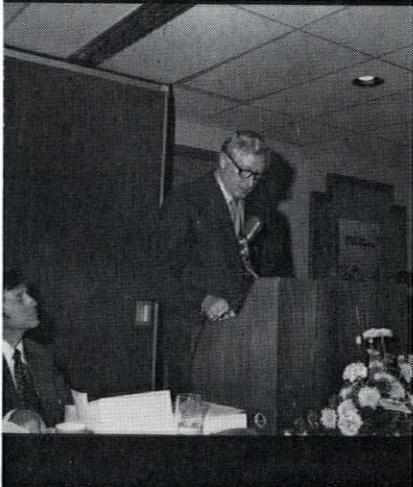
Nerve center of the complex is the four-story Learning Resources Center (92,141 sq. ft.) housing administrative offices. Center of student activities is the adjacent three-story College Union (73,848 sq. ft.), containing a complete kitchen which is used as a teaching unit as well as providing general food services.

In addition to the two "houses" referred to earlier, with total square footage of 50,896, other campus teaching structures are the Physical Development Building (34,156 sq. ft.), two-story Vo-Tech Lab (19,358 sq. ft.), two-story Large Group Instruction and Innovation Center (28,816 sq. ft.), two-story Science Lab (35,575 sq. ft.), Propulsions Lab (11,477 sq. ft.) and Music Lab (12,728 sq. ft.).

All of the buildings face onto one of three landscaped courtyards which resemble palm-studded oases in the hot and dry desert setting. Design also provided for planned shade in the form of large overhangs, porches and protected terraces.

The campus is equipped with a year-round air conditioning system with its power center located in the ground floor of the Learning Resources Center. Each area has its own controls so that temperatures can be independently adjusted.

Planners believe the new college provides an opportunity for every individual to be trained to his maximum ability.



Unlike Gaul, the Annual Meeting of the Colorado Society of Architects, held November 19 in Denver, was into four parts divided with the added embellishments of the necessary creature comforts (booze and buffet) and large orders of good fellowship.

The initial event convened in the afternoon with members from both the Colorado South and Colorado Central Chapters examining the new requirements of the Federal government for architects and engineers. The Federal A/E Contracting workshop was arranged and scheduled by Michael Lombardi, AIA.

During the social hour preceding the evening program, Colorado architects, their wives and guests were given the opportunity of viewing the entries in the Design Citation program. A total of forty-six projects were entered in the First Design Program sponsored by the Society.

The featured speaker for the meeting was Mr. Stewart L. Udall, former secretary of the Interior. A 1948 Law graduate of the University of Arizona, Mr. Udall served three terms as the United States Representative from Arizona's Second Congressional District. Shortly after being elected to a fourth term he was appointed by President John F. Kennedy as Secretary of the Interior, a post which he held until 1969. Since that time he has been President of "Overview," an international consulting firm devoted to creating a better environment — an organization which he founded.

He is the author of two books—"Quiet Crisis" (1963) and "1976: Agenda for Tomorrow" (1968) and in collaboration with Jeffrey Stansbury, writes a twice-weekly column, "Udall on the Environment," syndicated nationally by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate. During 1969-70, he was Visiting Professor of Environmental Humanism at Yale University, and he speaks frequently and well to both university and business audiences. Colorado's

architects felt particularly honored and pleased to have him as their guest speaker at the Annual Meeting. His principal challenge to architects was the reordering of their priorities and their assumption of a strong leadership role as the protectors of American cities. Following Mr. Udall's presentation, State Senator John Birmingham of Denver gave a special report on environmental legislation being planned for the 1972 session of the legislature.

Maxwell L. Saul (See "Take Me to Your Leader") was installed as the 1972 President of the Society which represents over 350 Colorado architects. The other officers who will serve with Max in the year ahead are Hobart Wagener, FAIA, of Boulder who is Vice President; Walter Burgess of Colorado Springs is Secretary and John Rogers of Denver, Treasurer.

Chairman of the first statewide design competition of the Colorado Society of Architects was F. Lamar Kelsey, FAIA, of Colorado Springs. Selecting the entries which will be made a part of a Traveling Exhibit which will be shown throughout the State during 1972 was an Awards Jury headed by C. William Brubaker, FAIA, President of Perkins and Will, Chicago, and principal speaker at the Colorado South Chapter's Annual Meeting the previous evening at the Colorado Springs Country Club. Other Jury panelists were Max Flatow, FAIA, Director of the Western Mountain Region, from Albuquerque, New Mexico; Robert Crosse, Project Manager for the Del E. Webb Corporation and Joanne Ditmer of the Denver Post. In addition to the 19 project entries selected for the Traveling Exhibit and awarded Design Citations, two special recognition awards were also presented. Both Edgar Britton, artist and sculptor, and columnist Joanne Ditmer were cited for "Their achievements in improving the inter-relationship of man and his environment."

Colorado Society Third Annual Meeting

Candids: Rush McCoy

1971 DESIGN CITATION AWARDS

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WALLS AND STERLING, ASPEN

COLLEGE LIBRARY, GREELEY
BRELSFORD, CHILDRESS, PAULIN, DENVER

EVERGREEN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1 DISTRICT
LAMAR KELSEY & ASSOCIATES, COLORADO SPRINGS

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(DTC HEADQUARTERS AND KODAK)
LUSK & WALLACE ASSOCIATES, COLORADO SPRINGS
CARL A. WORTHINGTON & ASSOCIATES, DENVER

SIMPLE RECTANGULAR HOUSE
T A G ASSOCIATES/TED GROSSMAN, DENVER

GRALAND COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL/ADDITIONS
HORNBEIN AND WHITE, DENVER

EYE CLINIC, BOULDER
CHARLES HAERTLING, BOULDER

BRICK PLANT
KEN R. WHITE COMPANY, DENVER

"ASPEN LANE" TOWNHOUSES, VAIL
DONALD R. ROARK AND ASSOCIATES, DENVER

AURARIA EDUCATION CENTER/PLANNING
LAMAR KELSEY AND ASSOCIATES, COLORADO SPRINGS

KISSINGER PETROLEUM OFFICES
ROGERS, NAGEL, LANGHART AND ASSOCIATES, DENVER

FINANCIAL PROGRAMS OFFICES
MUCHOW AND ASSOCIATES, DENVER

FINE RESIDENCE
CHARLES HAERTLING, BOULDER

CORONADO SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL/COLORADO SPRINGS
LAMAR KELSEY AND ASSOCIATES, COLORADO SPRINGS

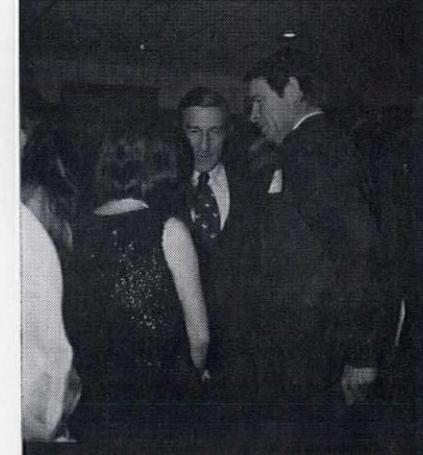
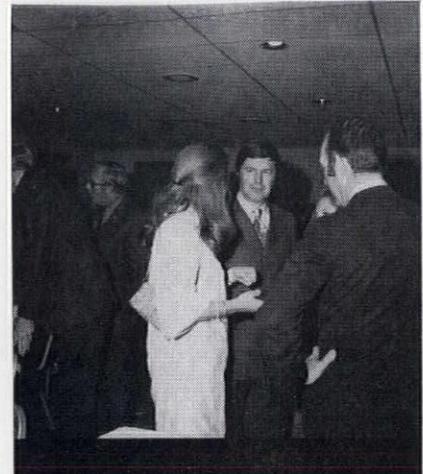
GALEWOOD APARTMENTS, BOULDER
E. C. GRABOW, ASSOCIATES, BOULDER

EQUITABLE BUILDING REMODELING
CHARLES S. SINK AND ASSOCIATES, DENVER

LARIMER SQUARE, DENVER
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VAN DEUSEN AND ASSOCIATES, GRAND JUNCTION

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VAN DEUSEN AND ASSOCIATES, GRAND JUNCTION



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Introducing: architecture/engineering/construction leaders

COLORADO



Maxwell L. Saul, President
Colorado Society
American Institute of Architects

There are few gentlemen within Symposia's Region more highly qualified for fearless leadership than Max Saul—he's had a lot of practice! He served as Treasurer, Board member and President of the Colorado Chapter prior to reorganization in 1968 as the Colorado Society. Since that time he has been CSA Treasurer, Secretary and Vice President—and on November 19th accepted the Leader's gavel from retiring Prexy, John Anderson.

Max also sports those impressive initials following his name . . . F.C.S.I. which means, of course, that he has been singled out as "som kinda fella" by the Construction Specifications Institute for distinguished service to the Institute and to the Construction Industry. He is a past President of Denver's CSI Chapter and past National Director for Region 10. He was Chairman of the Host Chapter Committee for the National CSI Convention in 1963. Max is also an affiliate member of the American Institute of Planners.

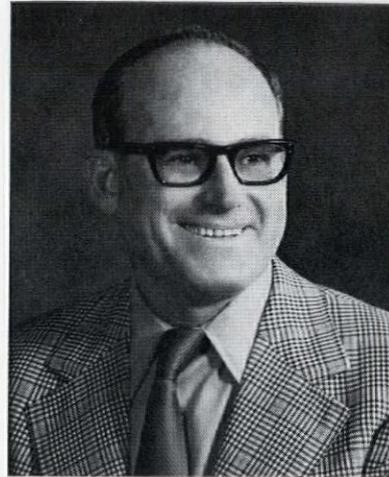
A native of New Jersey, his degree in Architecture and Planning is from the University of Denver, and he has been in practice since 1956. Formerly a partner in the firm of Atchison, Kloverstrom, Saul and Atchison, since 1967 he has been the principal in the firm of Maxwell L. Saul and Associates of Denver. Max has designed schools in Boulder and Northglenn, and has recently completed one of the first low and moderate income housing projects in the Skyline/Denver Urban Renewal area. He is presently serving as the architectural consultant to an Indiana firm producing concrete modular units for multifamily housing and a variety of townhouse and motel designs.

Married to a talented and gracious Jane—the Sauls are the parents of two daughters. He is, of course, one of Symposia's closest friends having been a member of our Editorial Advisory Board since the very beginning — waaaay back in June of 1966.

We may anticipate an outstanding year in Colorado with Max at the helm. Bon Voyage!

TAKE ME TO YOUR LEADER

NEW MEXICO



M. B. "Pete" Ford, President
New Mexico Building Branch
Associated General Contractors

One important item of business at the 23rd Annual Convention of the New Mexico Building Branch held in November at the Hilton Inn, Albuquerque, was the election of M. B. "Pete" Ford to the job of "fearless leader" in 1972. He moves up from the senior Vice-President's job and Program Committee Chairman — a task accomplished most efficiently last year. "Pete" is president of the Jaynes Corporation which specializes in concrete and elastizell and recently took on general contracts for the Circle K Corporation in New Mexico. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Shrine and the Elks' Club, and is publisher of the New Mexico Building Magazine.

In the year ahead, Mr. Ford has pledged a program which will involve more voice and participation for sub-contractors in Association affairs. "It is estimated," he stated, "that sub-contractors are performing from 75 to 80 per cent of the construction work in the United States, and this group certainly deserves more voice and participation in the affairs of the Industry." He is also earnest in maintaining the liaison initiated in 1971 among members of the AGC with the American Institute of Architects and the Construction Specifications Institute on the topic of bidding procedures. "Pete" concluded his 1972 Prospectus with this statement—"1972 will see continued support for general contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers. With this support, AGC can increase in stature as the leader of management in the construction industry."

WYOMING



Eugene F. Dehnert, President
Wyoming Chapter
American Institute of Architects

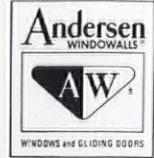
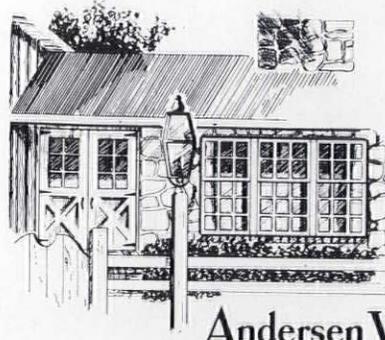
Yes, this is an instant replay! Gene's buddies up Wyoming way have twisted his arm — or whatever you do in Cowboy Country to get an affirmative answer — and Mr. D. is for the second time around Wyoming's Fearless Leader. It's no wonder, of course; Gene handled his job as President of the Host Chapter at last year's WMR with gracious aplomb.

A native of JPB country, he is a graduate of Montana State University where he began his architectural practice with the firm of Nordquist and Sundell in Billings. In 1960, he joined with Bob Corbett to form Corbett/Denhert Architects in Lander, Wyoming. Since that time, Bob has moved to Jackson to open a second office, but Gene and his charming wife, Charlotte, still hold forth in the original location.

He served with the Second Division in 1946-47, and was recalled as a Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, spending 1949-53 with Design and Planning, Far East Command, Tokyo, where he was a member in good standing of the Far East Society of Architects.

The Denharts are the parents of five children, ranging from College Junior James, to Fourth Grader Kelly. Both enjoy wheel-thrown pottery making; Charlotte writes a column for the local paper "just for fun," and Gene's hobbies are charcoal drawing and metal sculpture. In addition to his active participation in AIA affairs, he is a member of Rotary and the Architectural Commission for the Episcopal Diocese of Wyoming.

Carry on, Gene, with all best wishes for your second successful term!



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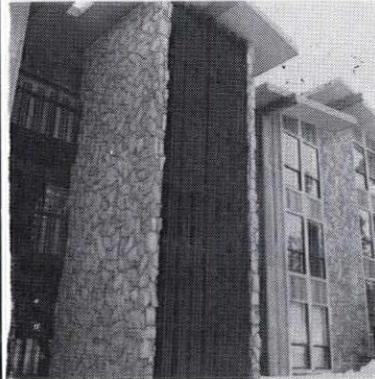


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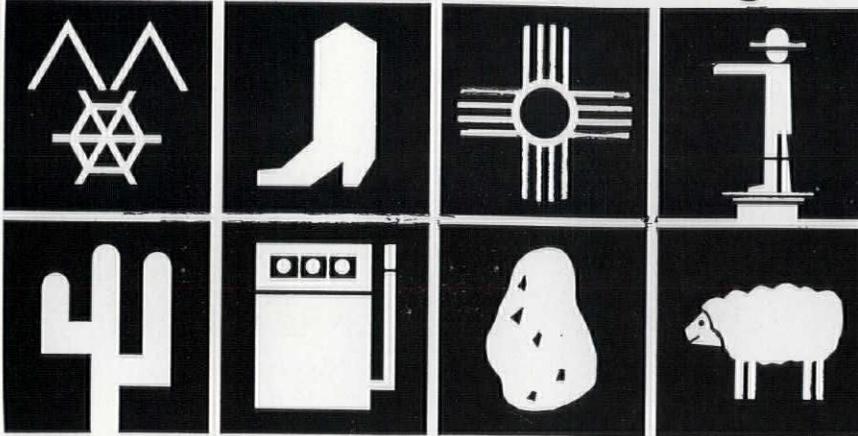
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symposia/around the region



arizona

Architectural Inventory

James Elmore, FAIA, Dean of the College of Architecture at Arizona State University, is Chairman of a Committee to identify the significant architecture in the Phoenix metropolitan area (Maricopa County). Each and every member of the Central Arizona Chapter/AIA has been asked to make nominations identifying this representative architecture, and December's "Archetype" included blanks for this purpose. Chairman Elmore urged his colleagues to "mention every single building or complex that you believe should be considered in the later balloting . . . residential as well as every other type."

Purpose of the survey is to produce material for both a publication and an exhibition, presenting to the public the buildings and/or complexes within the area which are considered important by Maricopa County architects.

Nominations were returned at the December 9 meeting held at the Saddleback Inn. Unfortunately, the originally scheduled speaker for this gathering, Governor Jack Williams, cancelled, but Roy Grebles of the Arizona Safety Council, Inc. was a successful replacement. He spoke of the implications for architects of the new Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Incidentally, 1972 Fearless Leaders for the Central Arizona Chapter are Dwight L. Busby, President; Gerald L. Clark, Vice President (President-Elect); George W. Sprinkle, Secretary; and Thomas A. Zimmerman, Treasurer. The new Directors will be Edman L. (Nick) Devenney, Michael K. Goodwin and Herbert W. Schneider. These officers will be installed on January 15 at the Arizona Biltmore.

Burnett Elected

John (Bud) Burnett (Conditioned Air Company) of Phoenix, was recently elected chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Trades Industry Program.

Burnett has worked in the air conditioning field since 1957, when he began work for Conditioned Air Co. After a stint as sales engineer for Ware and Warren Distributors Corp. (the Carrier distributor in Arizona) from 1963-64, he rejoined his present company.

A native of the Chicago area, he graduated from Lawrence University in Appleton, Wisconsin, with an A.B. degree. He also received an M.B.A. degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

He served with the U. S. Army in Heidelberg, Germany, from 1954-56. He was assigned to G-2, Counter-Intelligence in Europe, and was honored with a Distinguished Service Award.

Burnett is also a past president of the Air Conditioning Contractors of Arizona, the chairman of the Sheet Metal Pension Trust Fund, a trustee of the Sheet Metal Health and Welfare Trust Fund, a past president of the Plumbing and Air Conditioning Contractors of Phoenix, chairman of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee for Plumbers and Pipefitters and a member of the Paradise Valley Country Club.

colorado

AILA Sponsors Seminar

On November 18 at the Social Sciences Building/Colorado State University in Fort Collins, the Rocky Mountain Chapter of the American Institute of Landscape Architects presented a seminar on "Eco-Economics." It seems a great pity such a fine

program should be in conflict with the Annual Meeting of the Colorado Society/AIA since the content of the meeting would have been of great interest to many design professionals.

With a welcome from Allen Keesen, AILA, the initial presentation, "The American Institute of Landscape Architects Around the World," was delivered by International President Paul Saito of California. Robert Lewis Malkin, AILA, of Fort Collins and Rocky Mountain Chapter president, provided the introduction to the seminar with "A New Concept — Eco-Economics?"

There were two outstanding representatives of government present — Mayor Karl Carson of Fort Collins who welcomed seminar participants to "Changing Fort Collins," and the delightful Mrs. John Love, First Lady of Colorado. Ann Love, who has been most active in environmental affairs, spoke on "The Wonderful Wealth of Colorado for Everyone." The final presentation of the first segment of the program was "The Technological Autocrat vs. Humanism" from Carl Worthington, AIA, of Boulder.

Following an intermission with refreshments courtesy Home Federal Savings of Fort Collins, the "piece de resistance" which was "Eco-Economics Put to Work — Anytown, U. S. A." with Professor Walter H. Lewis, AIA, Director of the Graduate Studies in Housing, Department of Architecture at the University of Illinois. "Uncle Walter," as he has been affectionately termed, is no stranger to Symposia's readers . . . he is a first-class communicator! He is more than architect and professor — Professor Lewis is social philosopher and a compelling speaker. His slide presentations are uniquely dramatic in visual content.

In Fort Collins, Professor Lewis (or Uncle Walter, if you will) challenged design professionals to truly identify community objectives; and state environmental, ecological and aesthetic principals — NOT in platitudes — but as an economic force beamed at greater profits for business and industry, and just how these principals can lower municipal costs while increasing social benefits . . . in Any Town — U. S. A.

Downtown Denver Awards

Instituted in 1962, the Annual Awards of the Downtown Denver Improvement Association are presently under consideration by an Awards Committee chaired by Jim Gammon. The program is designed to suitably and

publicly acknowledge outstanding physical improvement completed in the year previous within the downtown Denver area. Dollar cost is not necessarily a criteria of excellence — the Committee is asked to consider any improvement which has increased the attraction of the area, and which has added to the enjoyment of people while in Downtown Denver.

"Man's Place in the Sun," a bronze emblem mounted on mahogany, designed in 1965 by Charles Plumb, is the highest award. In addition, Merit, Commendation and Special Awards are made at the Annual Meeting of the Downtown Denver Improvement Association scheduled for February 7, 1972. Nominations come not only from Award Committee members and members of the Downtown Improvement Association but from the general public as well. In addition to 1971 Awards, the Committee has been charged this year with additional responsibility. The recommendation that D.D.I.A. change the Association name to Downtown Denver, Inc. has brought about the need for a new graphic image. The Art Director's Club of Denver has agreed to sponsor a "New Logo Contest," and after preliminary judging, the Awards Committee will choose the best three or four designs to be presented to the D.D.I.A. for their final approval. The winner of this competition, incidentally, will receive not only the "Man's Place in the Sun" Plaque, but a \$50.00 award and a "Night on the Town."

Talk About Speedy!

Denver's Skyline Project—the \$20-plus million Park Central building was topped out on November 15 — exactly one year after the demolition of the old Interstate Trust Building to make room for the new project. Construction which began in January of 1971 is expected to reach completion by October of 1972. A unique three-tower, 610,000 square complex, Park Central is a joint venture of Central Bank Building Corporation, Rio Grande Industries, Inc. of Denver and Leavell Enterprises, Inc. of El Paso, Texas.

Park Central is designed by Muchow Associates of Denver and can be described as a "horizontal" complex which will include a 16-story building, an 11-story building and a seven-story banking and shopping facility. It is, according to Darrell J. Bandy, Leavell V.P., a "fast track" construction project. The term is used to designate a new concept in multi-million dollar construction in which a team of architects, engineers, owners and contractors pool their knowledge, experience and expertise in the

concurrent development, design and building of a structure.

Park Central's underground parking garage will provide the structural support for the first block of "Skyline Park" — a DURA Project, designed by Lawrence Halprin which is scheduled for beginning development in February of 1972.

Concrete Technology

The Basic Engineering Department at the Colorado School of Mines in Golden is offering a course in Concrete Technology with Tuesday evening classes to begin on January 11. The course will include the quality control of concrete, workability, strength, shrinkage, water tightness, cracking, cements, aggregates, mixture design, construction and inspection methods, testing, special concreting techniques, pavements and foundations. Classes will be held each Tuesday from January 11 to April 18 from 7:30-9:00 p.m. in Room 283, Chauvenet Hall on the Mines campus. Cost for the course is just \$55.00, which includes all materials and supplies. A certificate of completion will be awarded participants who successfully complete the course. For further information, you may contact Dr. H. Y. Rassam, Room 283—Chauvenet Hall, Colorado School of Mines in Golden. The telephone number is 279-3381 — either Extension 289 or 330.

montana

To: Symposia
From: Robert Fehlberg
Subject: Uniform System

Seventy architects, engineers, contractors, sub-contractors and manufacture representatives assembled on November 17 at the Northern Hotel in Billings to get the straight word on the Uniform System from Walter Bishop, Region 12 Director of the Construction Specifications Institute. (Although Montana may be considered as the "Ultima Thule" of CSI, we might append this opinion by noting that the first time we met our "Fehl" from Montana was at the CSI National Convention in Denver held quite some years ago . . . and P.S. it was an article in Symposia that brought him to the Mile High.)

The evening started with a Cocktail Hour which was hosted by the Billings Contractors Council — an excellent dinner was served, and the Seminar which followed featured Walt Bishop who provided a well-prepared summary of SPEC-DATA I and II relating them to the Uniform System and the CSI Format.

Mr. Bishop of Auburn, Washington, is the Chief/Specifications Group Design and Construction Division, Public



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Building Service/G.S.A. An A/E graduate of the University of Texas, Walt is a charter member of the Puget Sound Chapter of CSI and has served as Secretary, Vice President and President of this Chapter until his election as Region 12 Director in 1970.

In his presentation in JPB Country, Walter stressed the need for uniformity and consistency in the preparation of specifications to make them more meaningful, and to make the work of everyone throughout the Industry a little easier.

James Lechner, Executive Secretary of the Billings Contractors's Council, and James Rostron, CSI, Specification writer for CTA Architects/Engineers/Planners, put the meeting together.

nevada

Safety Training

By late November over sixty AGC Supervisors had completed a four-week safety training course. The course was jointly sponsored by the Associated General Contractors and the Safety Division of the Nevada Industrial Commission. Outline for the course was taken from the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act.

William Ames, Chairman of the AGC Safety Committee, coordinated the activities of the two sponsoring groups and the principal lecturer at the eight class sessions was Hal Warren who is the N.I.C. Safety Consultant. Ralph Langley, Director of Industrial Safety for the Nevada Commission, opened the first session of the series with a brief summary of the new Federal Safety Act and pointed out the serious responsibilities imposed on all employers.

The training program was designed to make Contractor's supervisory personnel more fully aware of their responsibilities under the new Federal law, and to make all AGC construction projects safer. Carlo Panicari, President of the Northern Nevada Division/AGC, said that the Association plans to broaden the training program in 1972 to include instruction in emergency treatment of injured workmen.

new mexico

New "Fearless Leaders"

We are fortunate in having Joe Boehning as part of our Symposia family since his other writing assignment is Editor of the NMSA News. We have the latest copy at hand — hot off the press, and with the results of all the AIA Elections in the Land of Enchantment.

At the Board meeting which was held on December 4 in Albuquerque, officers were elected for the New Mexico Society of Architects. They are Charles Nolan, President; Van Dorn Hooker, Vice-President; John Conron, Secretary-Treasurer, and the Directors are: Earl P. Wood (Immediate Past President), Ted Luna, John Arrison, Robert Campbell, Hildreth Barker, Craig Protz and Ray Mitcham.

All three of New Mexico's Chapters have new leaders too. The Southern Chapter has elected Ray Mitcham, President; Kern Smith, Vice President; Beryl Durham as Secretary-Treasurer, and Charles Nolan as Director. Delegates to the Society are Craig Protz, Charles Nolan and Ray Mitcham.

In Santa Fe, the new President is John Arrison; Vice President, Urban Weidner; Secretary is R. J. Pfeiffer; and John Conron and Earl Wood are on the Board of Directors. Mr. Wood joins Ted Luna as a delegate to the Society.

In Albuquerque where the "Team" will take on the big job of hosting the Western Mountain Regional Conference in the autumn, the 1972 President will be Robert Campbell, with Jess Holmes serving as Vice President; William Waters as Secretary; and Joe Long as Treasurer. Dale Crawford, Robert Kruger and John Varsa are on the Board of Directors, and this year's delegates to the Society are Van Dorn Hooker, Robert Campbell and Hildreth Barker.

Gentlemen! We Salute You!

oregon

Regional Planning

The Portland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects considered the topic, "Regional Planning: Fact or Fiction?" at their November meeting. On hand was Ned M. Langford of the Medford firm of Langford and Stewart, who was one of the many outstanding speakers at the Northwest Regional Conference in Richland, Washington. Mr. Langford discussed two of the studies recently completed by his firm — The Willamette Valley Plan and the Bi-State Columbia River Regional Environmental Plan and Coordination Process. He underlined the concepts of regional planning and the problems involved in the creation of such a plan as the Columbia River study which encompassed some 23,000 square miles.



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Mr. Langford is a graduate in geography from UCLA, worked as a cartographer and then was a professional geographer for the Corps of Engineers, Strategic Intelligence in Washington, D. C. He spent seven years as the Planning Director for the City of Medford before becoming a planning consultant in private practice in 1965.

The forward written by Mr. Langford for the Columbia River Environmental Plan was included with the Portland Chapter Newsletter, "Architects and Architecture," and said so much — so well, it is quoted in its entirety elsewhere in this issue.

Utah

No "Blue Mondays"!

The Department of Architecture at the University of Utah each year sponsors a series designed to take the "blue" out of Monday. The year 1971 was no exception. Held from 4:00 until 5:30 p.m. in either the Department of Architecture Lecture Hall or in the Museum of Fine Arts Auditorium, three unusually interesting programs were presented. On November 15, Burtch Beall, AIA, had a slide

report on the engineering survey he did during the summer involving students from around the country. Jim Christopher and Ranch Kimball discussed their award-winning "Snowbird" project on November 22, and on December 6, the principal speaker was Kenneth Boulding, internationally known Economist from the University of Colorado.

CSI Committee Chairmen

President Dana Meier of the Salt Lake City Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute has handed down committee assignments for the year. Ten members, good and true, will head up the major efforts of the Chapter. Ray Robinson is in charge of Membership; Frank Fuller is Technical Chairman, and Gayland Smith has the Program assignment. Gerald T. Young heads the Hospitality Group; Education and Research is Keith Richardson's job; Eldon Talbot chairs the Finance Committee; Ron Simmons, By-Laws and Nominations. Leland Irvine is Chairman of the Liaison Committee; Elliot Bernstein, Awards; and Editor of the Newsletter is Sherman Lundgreen.

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A.B.C. and C.C.A. Plan Joint Meeting

For the first time in a number of years both branches of Colorado's Associated General Contractors will hold a cooperative Annual Meeting. Scheduled for January 28-29 at the Denver Hilton, regular members of the Associated Building Contractors of Colorado and the Colorado Contractors Association will begin their deliberations with a Joint Luncheon Meeting at noon on Friday. At 2:15 p.m. in the Silver Room, members will meet to discuss four important topics . . . 1) Phase II Wage and Price Controls . . . 2) 1972 Labor Bargaining . . . 3) Multi-Employer Regional Bargaining and 4) The Construction Advancement Program.

At 7:30 on Saturday morning, the Annual Safety Breakfast will be held in the Century Room, followed by Annual Business meetings. At noon a Joint Construction Industry Luncheon is slated for the Hilton's Grand Ballroom.

Climax to the two-day meeting is a

gala Dinner-Dance for all members and their guests at Pinehurst Country Club. The Cocktail Hour is to begin at 6:30 with dinner and a program to follow. Pre-dancing music will be provided by Dan Silva's Mariachis and the group will dance to the music of Dean Bushnell's Orchestra.

Other January activities for the Associated Building Contractors will include three sessions of the Annual Safety Seminar for superintendents and foremen. For the Denver area, the dates are January 10-14 and January 24-28 from 3:00-5:00 p.m. in the Auditorium of the Engineers Club, 1380 South Santa Fe Drive in Denver. Completion dinners will follow the Friday sessions. The Safety Seminar in the Colorado Springs area will be held January 17-21 from 3:00-5:00 p.m. at the Dublin House, 6886 North Academy Boulevard. As in Denver, a dinner will follow the Friday meeting.

It looks like a busy January for everyone concerned!

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the last word:

Grady Clay, Editor of "Landscape Architecture" was the principal speaker at the December 14th meeting of the Portland Chapter/AIA at the Western Forestry Center. Mr. Clay's topic: "Coming Pressures in the Landscape."

The Women in Construction of Metro Denver offer FREE blood replacement to members of the construction industry and their immediate families. For donations or information, call Maryell O'Brien—935-3566.

The Annual Christmas gala in Salt Lake City is the PC/AIA party—held this year on December 2 with Alvin Jacobson as the PC Chairman.

The BIG meeting in January is "Grassroots" which will be hosted by the Central Arizona Chapter/AIA. The dates January 13-15—the place—Arizona Biltmore Hotel.

A total of 107 attended the Tucson Satellite meeting sponsored by the Arizona Producers' Council. PC Prexy, Jerry Bandura presented a \$150.00 Scholarship check to Dean Bob McConnell of the Architectural College at A.U.

Denver Home Builders cited two of their members for outstanding contributions to the Industry at their Annual Banquet held November 27. Phil Winn was selected 1971 HBA Active Builder Man of the Year and Woody East was named Associate Man of the Year.

Robert E. Genter has been elected to the Board of Directors of the firm of Johannessen and Girard, Phoenix Consulting Engineers.

The Willamette Valley Chapter/CSI hit the nail right on with their Merry Christmas Greeting—to wit: DIVISION 17—Good Will 12.25.71 Christmas. General: PEACE among Architects—Engineers—Contractors—Owners. Good thought, that!

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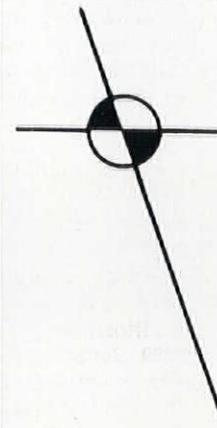


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"Inspection Services" were discussed December 7th by the Albuquerque Chapter/C.S.I. Panel members included Stan Borthwick, Contractor (Lembke Construction); John Boydston, Subcontractor (Bomur Electric); Gerald Gasparich, Owner (Bureau of Indian Affairs) and Joe Long, architect (Long & Waters, Architects/Engineers/Planners).

Two handsome brochures in Symposia's smilin' mail box . . . one from Joe Bergheim of Wilkins Company, Inc. in Boulder; the other from our favorite "ole red head," Ronn Ginn of Treasure Island, Florida.

As always, lots of Christmas parties in December—and one of the best was held on the 8th at the Applewood Inn. Metro Denver Women in Construction were joined by C.S.I. and the A.S.A. members Karen Burkhart was the WIC in charge.

New Member! The Consulting Engineers Council/Utah is welcoming Heath Engineering to its roster of members. Heath is a corporate affiliate of Bridges and Paxton of Albuquerque.

Dave Stookesberry has been elected the new Fearless Leader for W.O.O.D., Inc., for the coming year. Dave will have Bill Thornton as First V. P.; John Gunzner, Second V. P.; Dan Larson will be Secretary and Stan Dixon is the new Treasurer.

Tucson's AIA members held their Annual Meeting at Levy's Auditorium on 8 December. Mark Edson was elected their new "fearless leader" and Ned Nelson presented pictures of Mayan Architecture.

Richard Q. Praeger of the New York Consulting firm of Madigan-Praeger, Inc. has been elected president of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers.

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symposia/about the cover

We are ringing in the New on this month's Symposia cover along with all our friends in the American Institute of Architects, Consulting Engineers Council, Associated General Contractors, the Construction Specifications Institute and Producers' Council. We all know how beautiful bells can sound when each is in tune with the other and they ring in harmony. Perhaps we should all resolve that in 1972 we will try a little harder to make beautiful music together. Our bells are a happy color predicting a year ahead for the Industry which will be rosy for every one in it. And, of course, our best Symposia wishes for the best and brightest 1972.

LIABILITY (Continued)

In this case, the contractor's carelessness in hanging a heater duct was hidden by the installation. It later fell and injured the plaintiff. The reasoning in *Pastorelli* may require more of the architect than is reasonable as is recognized in cases which make the end result the measure of the supervision or take into consideration the owner's broad obligation through the professional. The *Miller v. DeWitt* case from Illinois, with which I think most of you are, if not familiar, at least have heard of it, places a severe burden on the architect. In any case the given terms of the contract relating to supervision are the controlling factors in most of these type cases. In the *Miller* case three persons were injured when the roof of a building that was being remodeled fell upon them. One of the allegations against the architect was that of negligence in the supervision of the work. The opposite positions of the parties are interesting for analysis purpose. The defendants took the position that: "An architect under a contract to supervise the work of construction undertakes only a duty to see that a building is constructed which, when completed, meets the plans and specifications and is the building for which the owner contracted. He has no rights or duties with regard to the methods or means or techniques of construction attempted by the contractor to produce that end result."⁽¹⁰⁾ On the other hand the plaintiff took the position that "where an architect assumes the obligation of supervision of a construction contract, he has all the powers and rights given under the contract and with those rights and corresponding obligations and duties, including the duty of affirmatively preventing a contractor from carrying out his work in a faulty manner. Where a contract gives a supervising architect the power to stop work when necessary to safeguard life or property, he has the obligation and duty to do so and is liable to third persons for breach of such duty."⁽¹¹⁾

The intermediate court rendered a 50-page opinion and held "An architect who plans and supervises construction work as an independent contractor is under a duty to exercise ordinary care in the course thereof for the protection of any person who foreseeably and with reasonable certainty may be injured by his failure to do so."⁽¹²⁾

Thus you see the court has again gone to the idea of foreseeability with reasonable certainty. A case relied upon by the counsel for *Miller* was that of *Day v. The National U. S. Radiator Company*,⁽¹³⁾ which is rather persuasive on the point. In that case the court reached the different result as to the duty of supervision and said: "As we view the matter, the primary object of

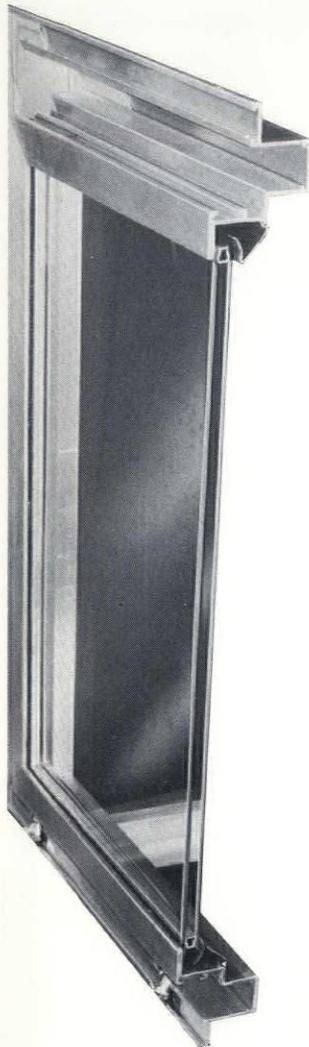
this provision was to impose the duty or obligation on architects to insure to the owner that before final acceptance of the work, the building will be completed in accordance with the plans and specifications; and to insure this result, the architects were to make 'frequent visits to the work site' during the progress of the work. Under the contract they, as architects, had no duty to supervise the contractor's method of doing the work. In fact, as architects, they had no power or control over the contractor's methods of performing his contract unless such power was provided for in the specifications. Their duty to the owner was to see that before final acceptance of the work, the plans and specifications had been complied with, that proper materials had been used and, generally, that the owner secured the building it had contracted for." I feel that is the reasonable approach to this matter. After viewing many of these cases, it would seem that possibly the following conclusions can be drawn. The supervising architectural engineer is not, at least, absolutely liable for the mistakes the contractor makes. The extent of the obligation to supervise the contractor depends to a large extent upon the provisions of the agreement between the owner and the architect and between the owner and the contractor and that in the absence of express provisions limiting the obligations of the architect or the engineer, his duty to supervise will be broadly construed in favor of holding him liable and, lastly, this broad construction will entail requiring him to exercise very close supervision over the day to day work of the contractor, not only with respect to matters affecting ultimate compliance with specifications but also with respect to matters affecting the safety of persons involved. I have unduly extended this point but it nonetheless is very important with you people and I will pass on to a couple of other topics before closing.

The question of misfeasance is one of general law; namely, that where a person attempts to do something and then does it in a negligent manner, they are held liable. There have been a number of cases holding architects liable in this area, one of which comes to mind where a column fell because the wrong style of anchor bolt had been used and because the concrete in which the bolt was embedded had not sufficiently hardened to bear the strain placed upon it by the column. In that case the architect was held liable and based upon his negligence in the approval of an improper type bolt and the lack of proper supervision which resulted in the placing of the bolt in unhardened cement. Thus I say to you, if you are inspecting, be sure and do a thorough job.⁽¹⁴⁾

The only place where an architect may not be liable to a third person is probably in the area of nonfeasance; that is, where he had a duty to inspect but failed to do so and the third person was injured but in such circumstances I would submit that he would be liable to the owner if the owner suffered any damage thereby, maybe even by way of indemnity if the owner were liable to the third person. These areas raise other interesting sequels in the law but time does not permit their detailed discussion.

We will conclude Attorney Bostwick's paper on the "Liability of Architects and Engineers" in the February, 1972 issue of Symposia. You may wish to keep both copies in your files for reference.

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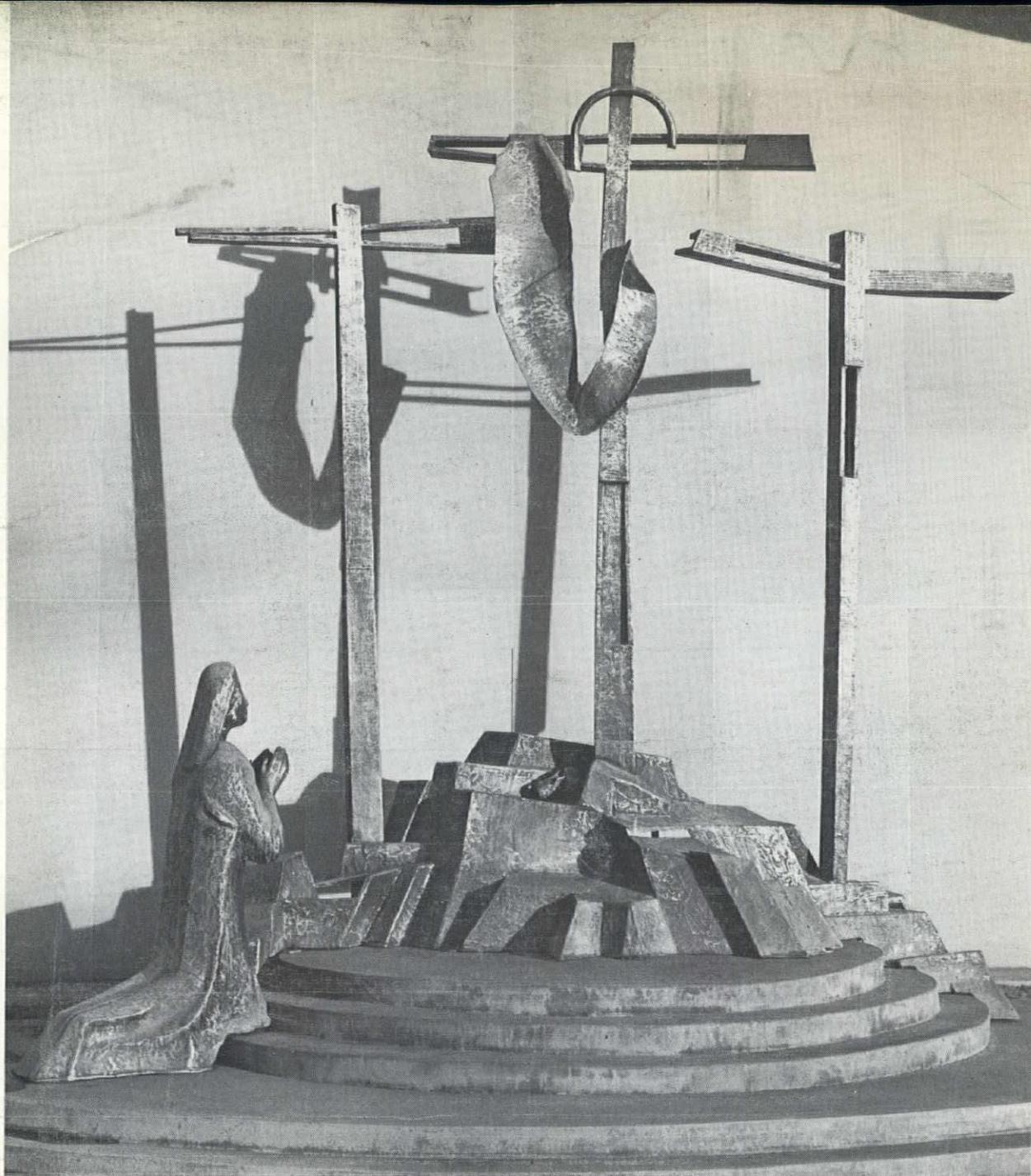
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