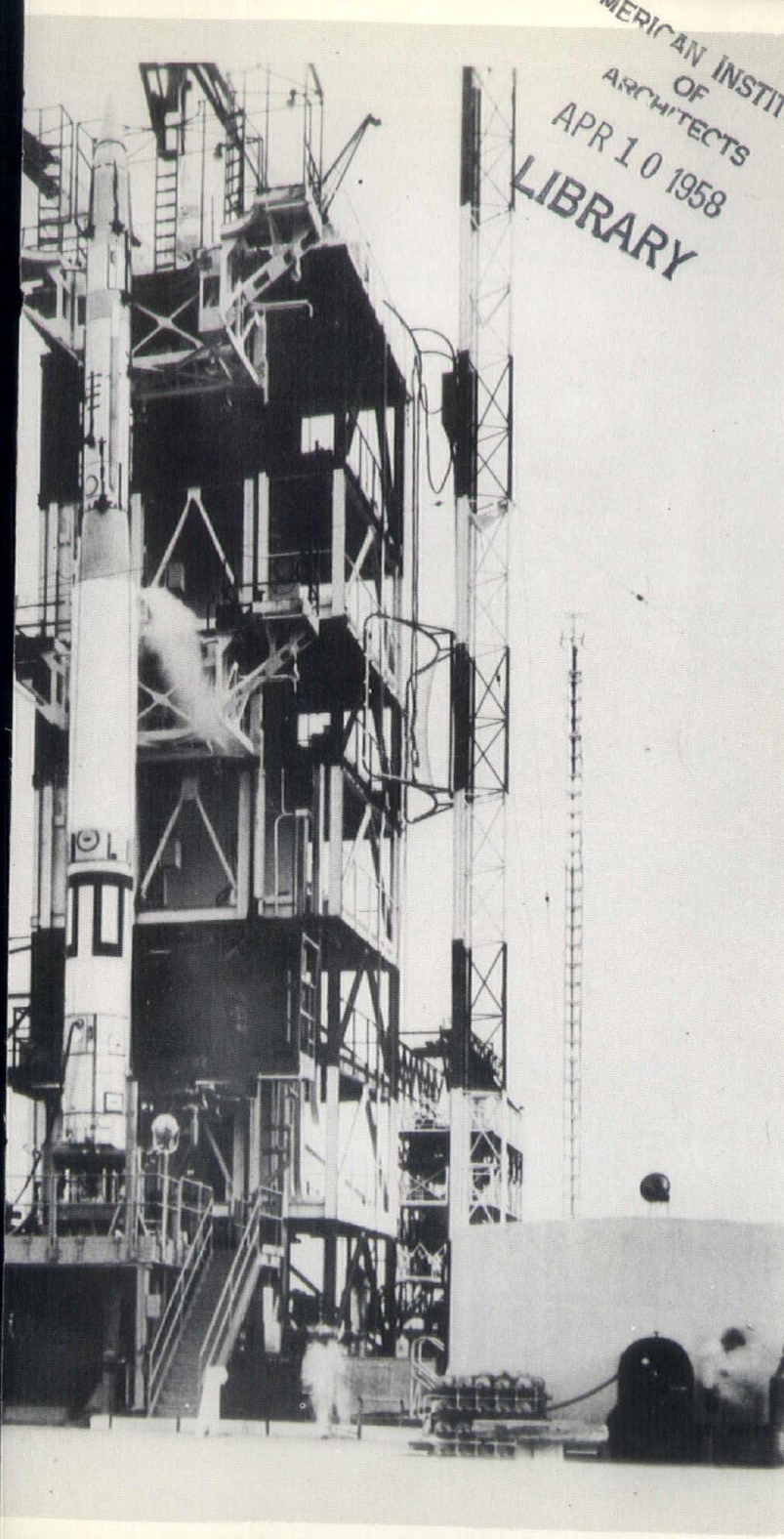
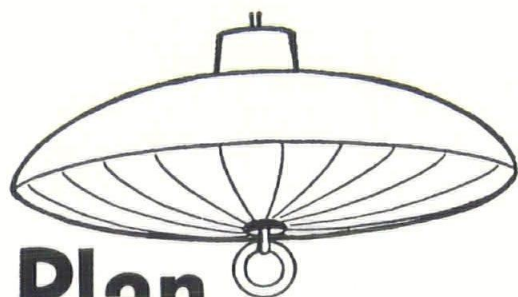




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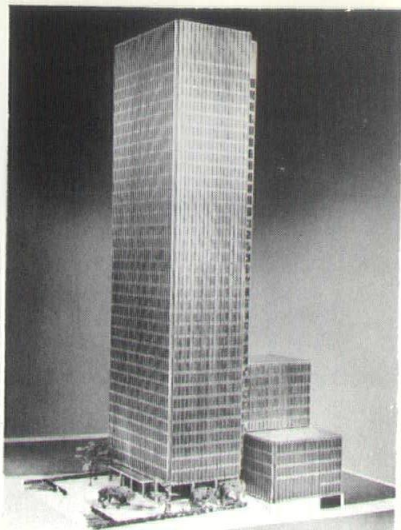
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Correction:

"I read with interest the article on page 5 and evidently 'GWK' made a flying trip over New York because the Seagram building is located on Park Avenue not Madison Avenue . . . "

A. W. Nelson, Vice President
General Bronze Corporation

THIS IS TRUE, but then "What's in a Name?"
Editor

COVER, Photography—WORLD WIDE PHOTO
VANGUARD MISSILE ON LAUNCHING PLAT-
FORM, CAPE CANAVERAL, FLORIDA.

THE WEATHER FUTURE: A LITTLE TOO WARM?

In "Our Nuclear Future" Drs. Teller and Latter point out an unexpected possibility: warmer weather for the whole world.

They point to the carbon dioxide being formed by coal and oil fuels. This harmless gas in the atmosphere acts as a barrier to infra-red (heat) rays which the earth radiates out to space.

The authors add: "If we continue to use present fuels at an increasing rate, it appears probable that the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere will become high enough to raise the average temperature of the earth



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by a few degrees . . . the ice caps would melt . . . the oceans would rise. Coastal cities like New York and Seattle might be inundated."

But atomic fuels would not contribute to thickening the carbon dioxide blanket around the earth. The main advantage of nuclear energy, say scientists Teller and Latter, may yet prove to be this: "With proper care nuclear energy may turn out to be the cleanest among the available sources of power."

SALT LAKE CITY: RESTORE IT OR PLAN IT?

Restoration proposals for the beautification of Salt Lake City are reaching epidemic proportions. All these proposals are based on the use of public funds, in one form or another, anticipated for capital improvement.

While this activity may be proper for the archeologist under private grant, it is not true work for the Architect in terms of the utilization of his training and talent. Moreover, the concept of restoration or nostalgia for the past is inconsistent with the clearly recognized needs of the community and the temper of a

society on the "threshold of space."

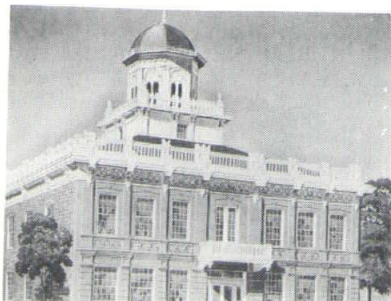
As our city steadily declines into physical bankruptcy, we neglect those natural tourist attractions such as the mountains which bring revenue into the area. We close our eyes to adequate planning and thereby fail to qualify for federal appropriations; and, as Architects, we cast our approbation over the whole scene and through indecision default. We are as primitive sailing ships "driven before the winds" helpless to come about?

LET'S PLAN BEFORE WE SPEND

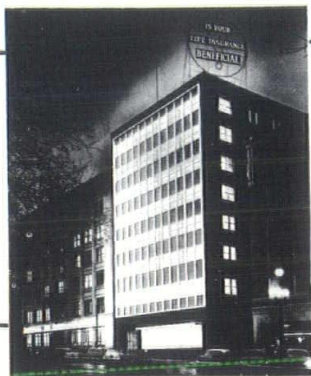
Salt Lake City residents are going to have a \$15 million or better question on their hands this year. Should they go into debt to that extent to provide the capital improvements the city so badly needs?

Actually, the needs as listed project-by-project run closer to \$24 million than \$15 million. The program the city suggests is no more than one of bare essentials.

Finance officers figure the city can carry a \$15 million bond program without additional taxation by extending the present 4-mill sewer and water tax for the life



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of a bond issue. Perhaps something like that will prove to be the best solution.

But one major question remains in the minds of many of us: Is the city prepared, planning-wise, to make the best possible use of that money and other money to be spent on permanent improvements?

By best possible use, we mean getting land at the lowest possible price, rather than waiting until its value has been jacked up. We mean making improvements in accordance with a master plan that will guarantee the utility and location of the buildings for many years to come.

Is the city prepared to assure its citizens of this "best possible use"? We doubt it.

① A public safety building will take \$3.5 million of that total capital expenditure budget, and a city library will take another \$1.5 million. But ask a city official exactly where they will be located and see what answer you get. No sites have been selected, no options taken on land to prevent its rise in price.

● Another 1.5 is planned for parks improvements, including \$500,000 for land acquisition. Again, no evidence of planning leading to options on this land.

● Still no beginning is in sight toward a solution of the old problem of how to get suburban residents living outside the city to help pay for city improvements that they will use almost daily.

The fact of the matter is, Salt Lake City for the past 50 years and more has been developed helter-skelter, with no real planning. No assurance of significant improvement is now in sight.

The city planning office is a two-man, hole-in-the-wall, affair with an inadequate budget. Worse than that, it is something of a stepchild, responsible to one department of government but presided over by an officer from another branch—and in any event not responsible to the City Commission as a whole. The result of this situation is a shameful neglect; even in such an important matter as the location of a multi-million-dollar federal building, the official city planner was not consulted.

Well-intentioned efforts have been made to establish citizens advisory planning groups, and much time and effort have been devoted by public-minded citizens. But none of these has been a really community-wide effort; none in recent years has had the official sanction and sponsorship of the City Commission.

The Salt Lake League of Women Voters this week has gone on record in support of a stronger city planning office, responsible to the Commission as a whole. It has called for more official recognition of planning activities.

This would be a good forward step. But may we suggest that if city officials really want to mobilize public support behind a bond program they must first put over the concept of adequate planning. And to do this they should appoint a truly representative citizens advisory committee to work closely with the professional planners, both to stimulate planning and to "sell" its importance to the public.

Until we move in this direction, we foresee another year's accumulation of dust on what plans the city does have.

—Deseret News Editorial 2/25/58

NEW LOCK SETS...

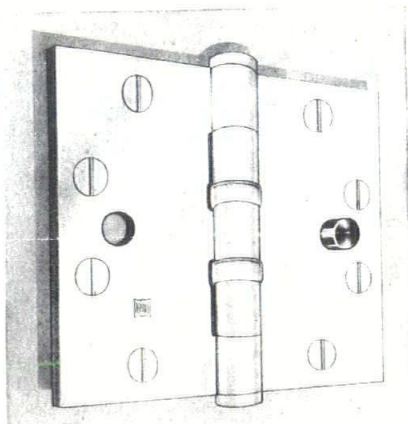
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BASIC RESEARCH IN ARCHITECTURE

Funds to conduct a conference to identify neglected areas of basic research in architecture have been granted to the American Institute of Architects by the National Science Foundation.

Plans for the workshop-conference to be held in Washington next fall, are being carefully prepared by a steering committee composed of authorities in fields most directly related to architectural requirements. Members are: Dr. Robert King Merton, Columbia University sociologist; Dr. Albert H. Hastorf, Dartmouth College psychologist; Dr. C. P. Yaglou, Harvard University School of Public Health; Professor Myle Holley, MIT structural engineer; and Mr. Walter E. Campbell, AIA, Boston architect and chairman of the AIA Research Committee.

Steering Committee Chairman Campbell reports this important 3-day interdisciplinary conference to be the result of initial investigation by the AIA Department of Education and research which will also coordinate the program with a forthcoming meeting on Building Science Research, to be conducted by the Building Research Institute.

Approximately 30 authorities from all parts of the U.S. will be invited to participate in the AIA workshop conference, "to determine the relationships of the physical, biological and social sciences in the problems of optimum created environment for human activities." Areas of needed research, present facilities and extent of present basic research, methods of financial support for composite study as well as independent fields,

and methods of sharing findings, are among the objectives of the conference.

ARCHITECTURE UNDER FIRE

Architectural Forum's peppery review of Washington planning and architecture in its current issue is just what we need a lot more of; good, free-wheeling criticism and public discussion of what kind of cities we have - and should have. Unfortunately, architects, unlike other artists, have failed to elevate their profession in their own or the public's view to a level where honest criticism is expected, welcomed and encouraged.

Imagine the theater or the symphony so insulated from its patrons, and so fearful in its isolation, that a critical review of a performance would be seriously regarded as grounds for a libel suit! Yet architecture and architectural criticism are in almost that sorry state. Forum's editor, Douglas Haskell, told a group of Washington architects the other night that his magazine is determined to do something about it, to stimulate more public discussion and argument about the design of our homes, our offices, our schools and our cities themselves. Thus his uninhibited broadside at Washington.

This is bound to have a healthy effect. At first it will be difficult to focus such criticism, because the language of architecture and planning is strange to most laymen, and there are few popular writers versed in the subject who can interpret it interestingly. But surely there must be a far greater potential demand for this type of criticism than for anything now

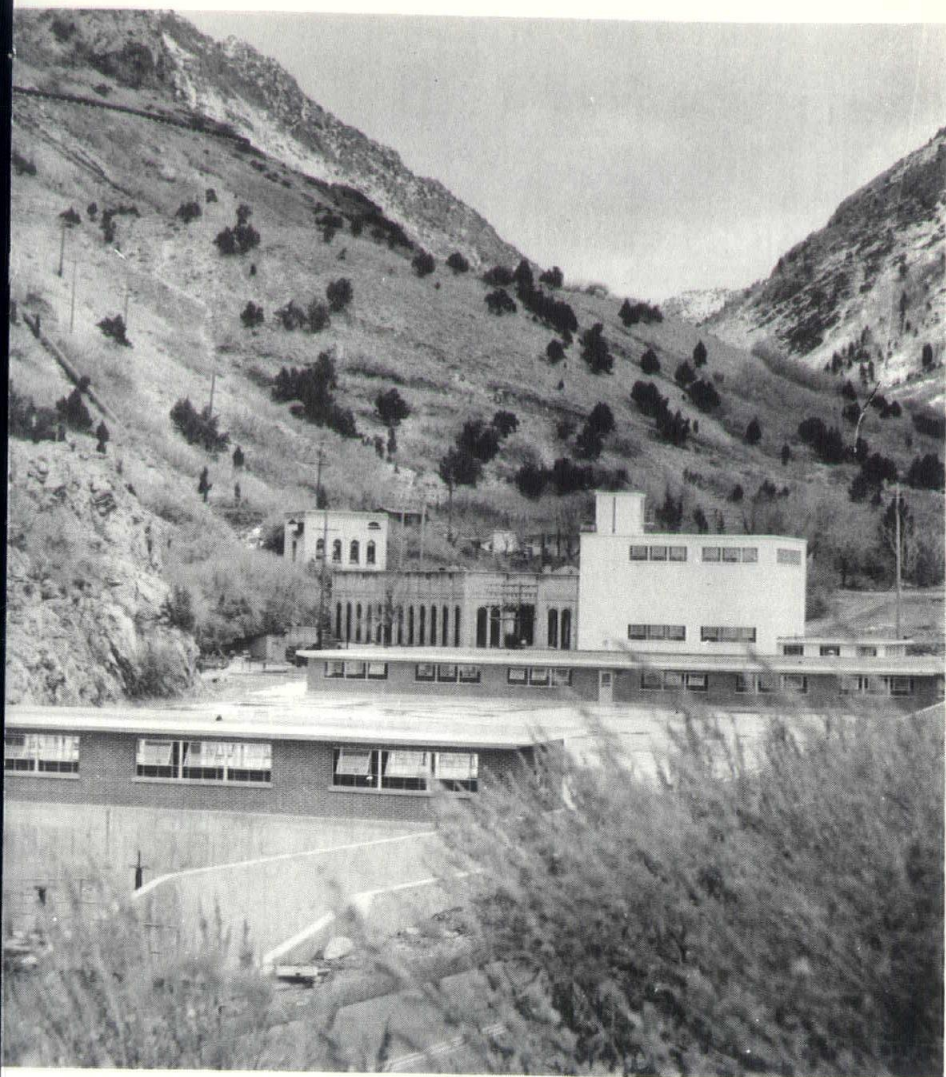
(Contd. on page 11)



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(Contd. from page 7)

being done in the other arts. Not everyone enjoys music, or the theater, or paintings, but everyone lives in a home, works in another building, moves about in town or city. These daily surroundings could be infinitely more beautiful, more useful, more inspiring, better in every way than they are today.

A few architects know this. It is time someone helped them to be articulate, helped their clients to know and want better homes and better cities. It is a cause the entire press can and should embrace.

PRODUCERS COUNCIL SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS 1958

March 19, 1958 — Alder's . . . Jr.
Ballroom, Hotel Utah

April 9, 1958 — Curtin Wall
Seminar . . . Lafayette Ballroom,
Hotel Utah, 9:00 A.M. to 4:30
P.M.

May 21, 1958 — Panel Discussion
. . . Time and place to be an-
nounced

June 18, 1958 — Overhead Door
Company of Utah . . . Jr. Ball-
room, Hotel Utah

July — Open . . . no meetings

August — Open . . . no meetings

September 17, 1958 . . . Portland
Cement Association . . . Jr. Ball-
room, Hotel Utah

October 15, 1958 . . . Tectum
Corporation . . . Utah Lumber
Co. . . . Jr. Ballroom, Hotel
Utah

November 19, 1958 — Allen Steel
Company . . . Jr. Ballroom,
Hotel Utah

December 19, 1958 — No meet-
ings . . . Christmas party.

METAL LATH SPECIFICATION CHECK LIST NOW AVAILABLE

Technical Bulletin No. 19, known as the "Metal Lath Specification Check List" is now ready for free distribution from the Metal Lath Manufacturers Association, Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Truly a valuable aid in the writing of metal lath and plaster specifications, this 4-page bulletin readily fits the needs of architects, engineers, contractors, and specification writers in the construction and design fields. Developed by men representing these varied fields, TB 19 is the essence of brevity and clarity.

Each of the principal metal lath assemblies including partitions are covered. The required materials are first named. Following this, each operation is listed, thus assuring a complete specification.

As one of the many popular Technical Bulletins developed by the MLMA, TB 19 includes complete breakdowns of the components to be considered when writing thorough, accurate specifications.

OUR PROBLEM OF IGORANCE

Address by Leon Chatelain, Jr.

President of the American Institute of Architects before the 39th annual Convention of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. at the Statler-Hilton, 2/11/58 in Dallas, Texas.

Several decades ago, any address by an architect to a major convention of general contractors would have been considered surprising, if not downright odd. The architect, in those days, frequently doubled as a builder. At the same time, the general contractor dabbled in design and operated on the theory that he could get along just fine without an architect to bother him. During this period of

rapid growth in America, we both made many mistakes and they are still cluttered around us in the form of buildings. That's the awful thing about a bad building. You can't burn it easily, as you would a poor piece of music or a bad book, and you can't turn it to the wall, as you can with a bad painting. Like Everest, the building just stands there and outlives all our apologies. Needless to say, there has been a vast improvement in design and building over the past half century. One major reason for that improvement is the effective teamwork which exists today between the architect and the general contractor. The American Institute of Architects will not have a member who builds or who, in any way, profits from the use or sale of materials. As a professional man, the architect must serve only one person - the client. He relies on the skill and experience of the contractor for the translation of design into structure. The contractor relies upon the architect for design. Today, we are partners, well-equipped to help each other, and - - more important - - to serve the public. It is a very good thing that we enjoy this harmony, trust and mutual faith because we bear a tremendous responsibility, you and I.

We represent the biggest industry in the United States - - the construction industry. It is going to grow bigger, and even today, it is changing before our very eyes. In these changes, we - - you and I - - are going to have to accept many new ideas and learn many new things. We may also find that our responsibility does not end with building alone. In fact, I believe that this day is here **now**.

For one thing, our client has changed. It is very seldom today

that we design a building for one person. This is the age of the corporate client - - the collective client, if you will. The criteria for an office building are decided by a committee appointed by and responsible to a board of directors. A church project is supervised by a building committee. A school - - when the job is planned properly - - is dependent upon the entire community for the conceptual process which guides the design. There is no segment of the public to which we point and say - - it has no connection with architecture and building. The Girl Scout leader and housewife of today are among the people who will decide upon a new civic center, a church, a school, or even a bank tomorrow. They will participate in planning a new kind of architecture - - building in the mass.

If the client is seldom an individual today, the building may not be an individual tomorrow. Architecture is no longer a single house, a church, a school. It is a plaza, a community development, a vast clearance of worn-out buildings and congested land. We are finding that we must adjust our minds and imagination to new ideas - - tearing down and re-building to fit rapidly-changing needs - - re-building on a scale which, a few years ago, seemed more fancy than fact.

We also will find, in the near future, a demand for the new **types** of buildings. The **suburb**, as a word and idea, is disappearing as metropolitan belts overlap. Middle-aged people are moving back to the nerve centers of the population areas. This has given rise to new architectural thinking about a new type of city house, designed and built to provide utility, econo-

my, and privacy in the busy life of the metropolis.

In the not too distant future, we may find ourselves designing and building new types of reinforced structures for blast protection -- at the very least we will have to provide shelters against nuclear fall-out. A more pleasant thought is that the conjunction of nuclear energy with automation and new developments in water purification promise almost certainly that we will soon break the chains that now hold us to the transportation lines. This is an exciting thought. When man first emerged from the cave and began to do business with his neighbor, his commerce grew up along the footpaths. Later, business expanded along the waterways, and, still later, acquired new room by stringing itself along the railroad lines. Man has always needed facilities at hand to renew his source of power. Today, we face real change.

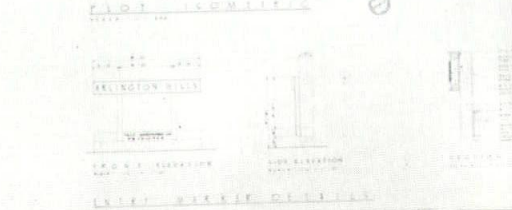
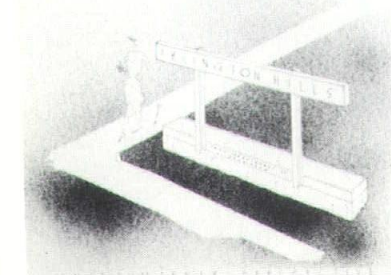
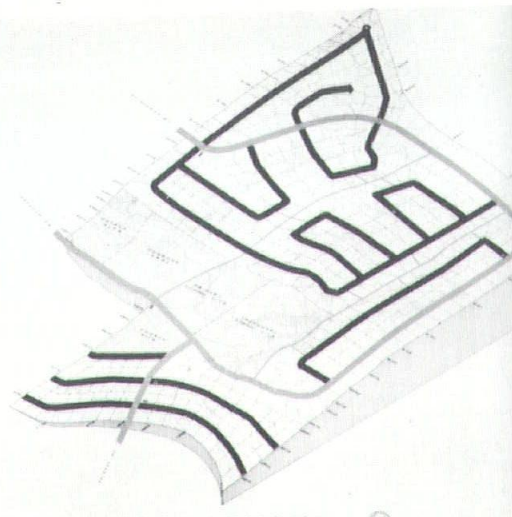
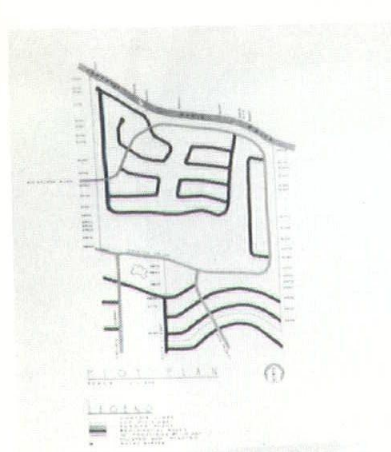
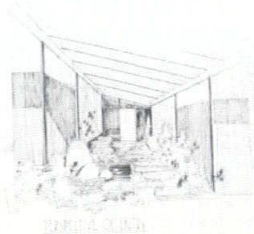
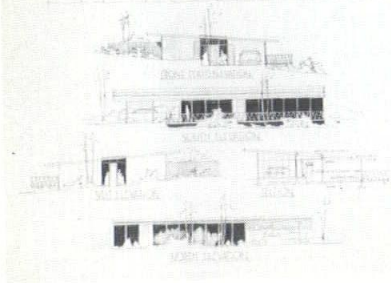
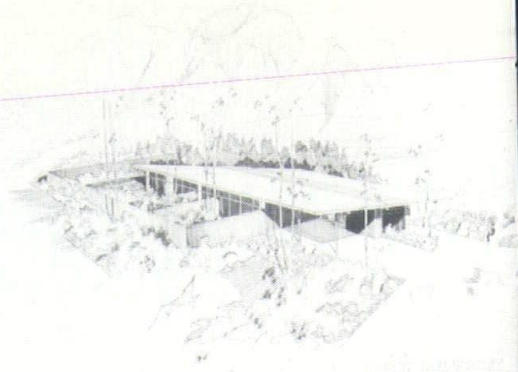
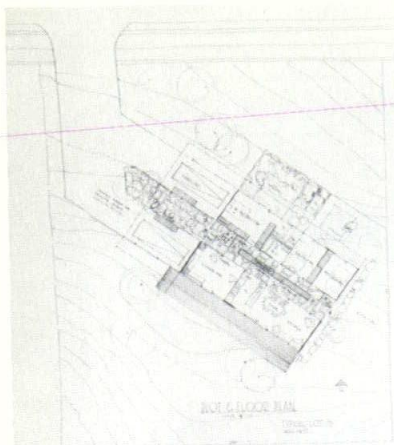
According to the Atomic Energy Commission, there were one hundred and two nuclear reactors being operated by industry in the United States as of last October. If you count all kinds of reactors -- civilian and military -- those used for research and training as well as power -- an estimated two hundred and forty reactors are either operating, being built, or in

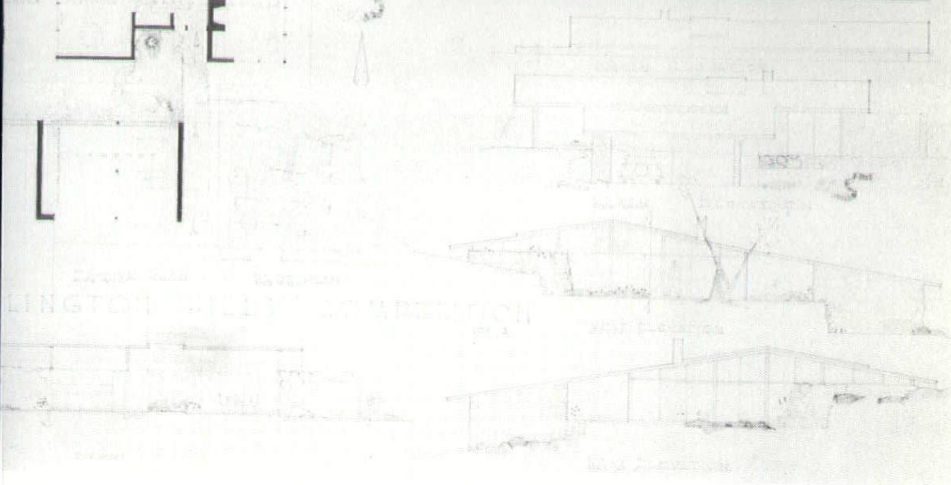
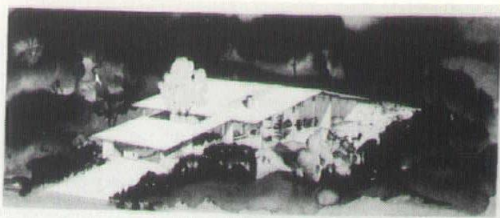
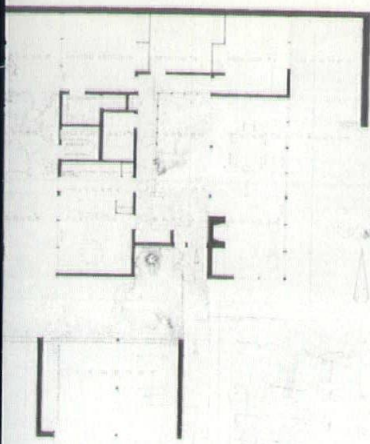
the planned stage. If you still have any doubt that we are in what we might call the **practical** nuclear age, consider this: In Washington, D. C., a private school for technical training is inaugurating a home-study correspondence course for high school graduates in the operation and maintenance of nuclear reactors. This is a serious, practical project, which has the blessing of the government.

Now we are told that, within the next ten years, it almost certainly will be commercially feasible to pipe sea water into the great southwestern desert and turn it into fresh water. This could make the frontier era migration to the western United States look like a Sunday outing by a bird-watchers' club. At the same time, progress is being made with the reclamation of used water -- so that a given quantity of water may be used over and over again for a variety of purposes. Entire industrial communities -- powered by nuclear packages and supplied by inexhaustible supplies of water -- will spring up and transform that great western desert which for thousands of miles today looks like the face of the moon without benefit of telescope. This is the future -- in our country -- on earth, and one could wish that outer space were not so near, because we have so much to do here.

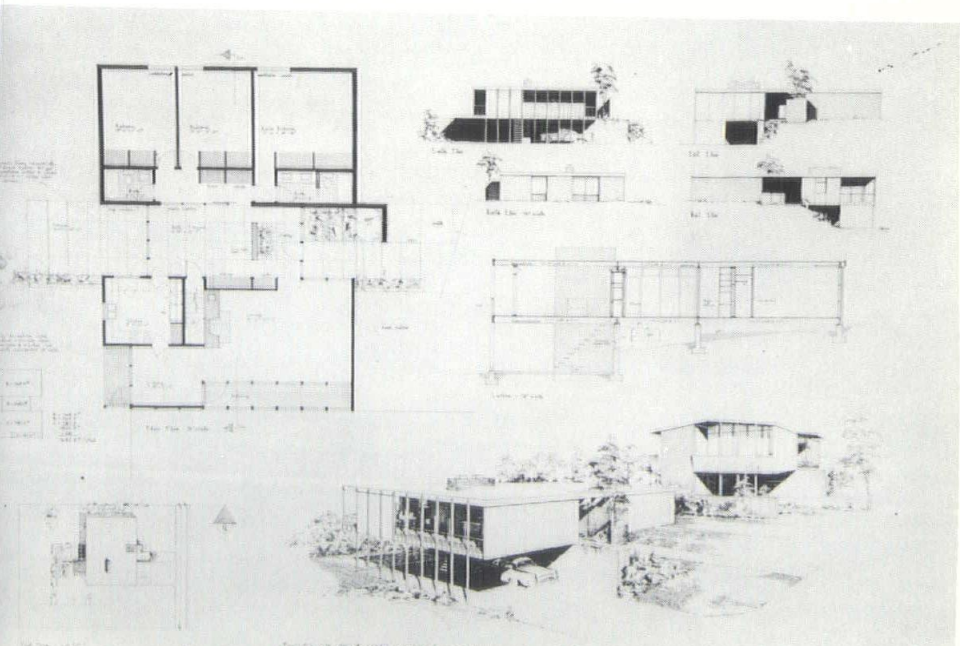
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- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. NEIL L. ASTLE
Winner | 4. WILLIAM M. BROWNING
Winner |
| 2. BOYD A. BLACKNER
Winner | 5. JOHN G. WALLIS
Honorable Mention |
| 3. STEPHEN MACDONALD
and BURTCH BEALL
Winner | 6. JAMES W. CHRISTOPHER
Honorable Mention |

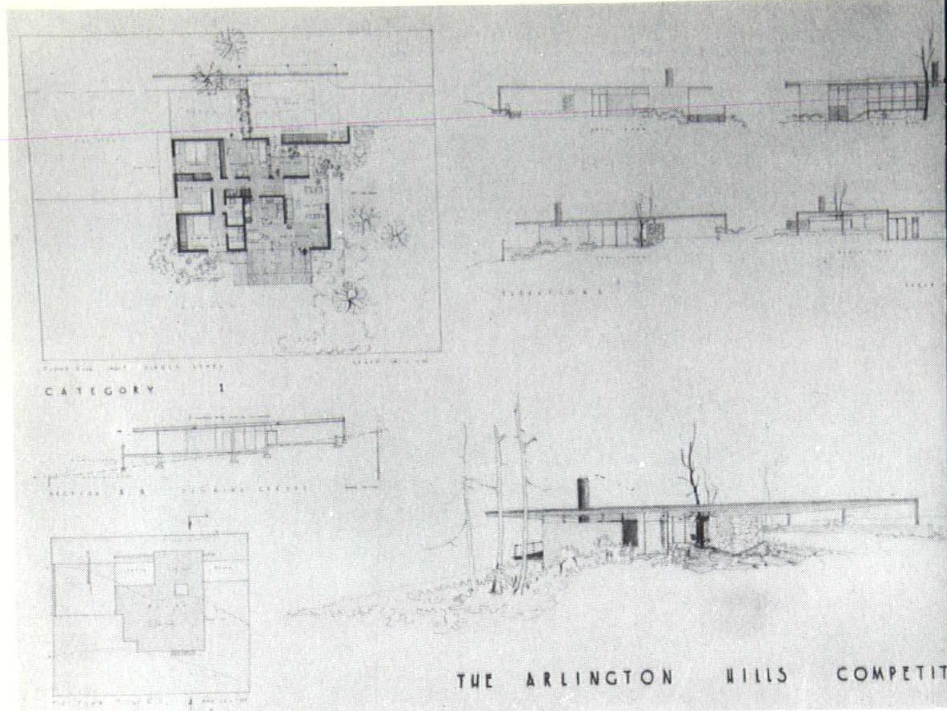




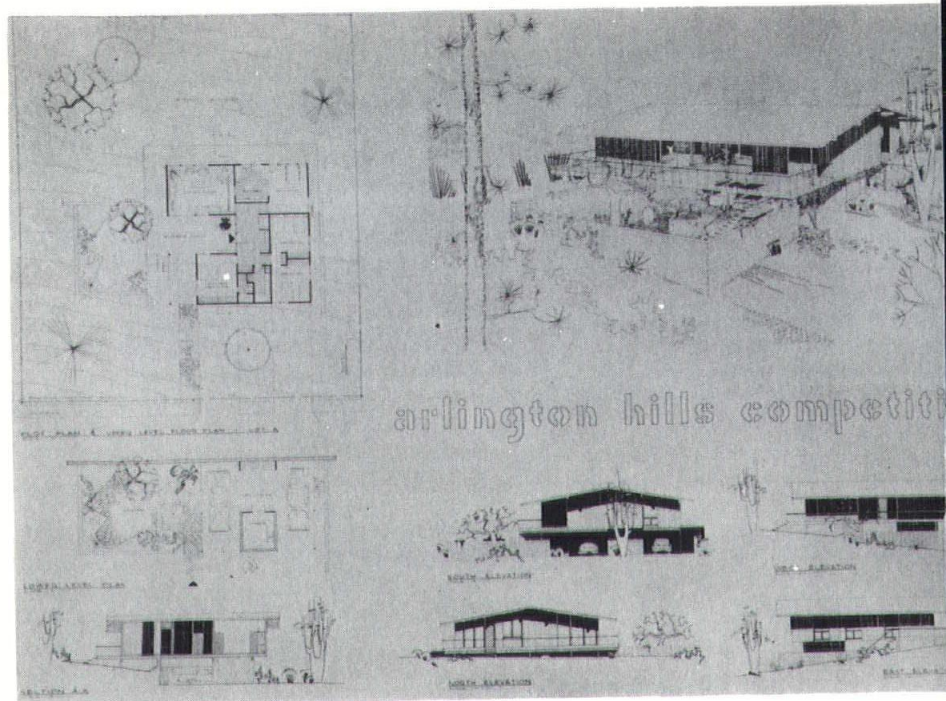
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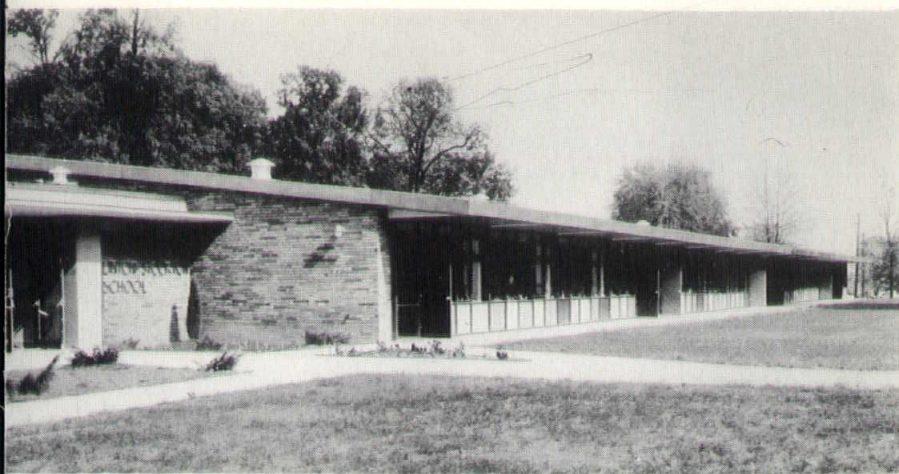
arlington hills competition



5



6



Precast concrete members make low-cost school possible

The new Linton-Stockton Elementary School in Linton, Ind. has been widely acclaimed in educational circles. It is an example of the speed and economy with which urgently needed classrooms can be provided quickly and economically.

Saving in time and money resulted from the use of precast concrete construction. The frame is formed by precast bents supporting precast channel slabs. Integral parts of the bents are arms for cantilevered sections. Both bents and roof slabs were precast on the site. Careful planning, standardization of members and utmost re-use

of forms held down costs and construction time.

As a result the 80,000-sq. ft. school was built for \$870,000. Its 36 classrooms, averaging 1200 sq. ft. in size, will accommodate 1,200 pupils. The restrooms and halls are floored with terrazzo, which was also used for wainscoting in the building.

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