

ARCHITECTURE UTAH AIA

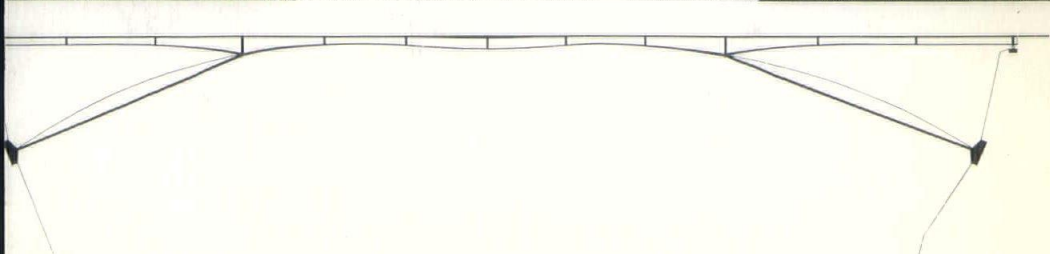
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ANNING, A NEW SERIES:
ARCHITECTS DESIGN

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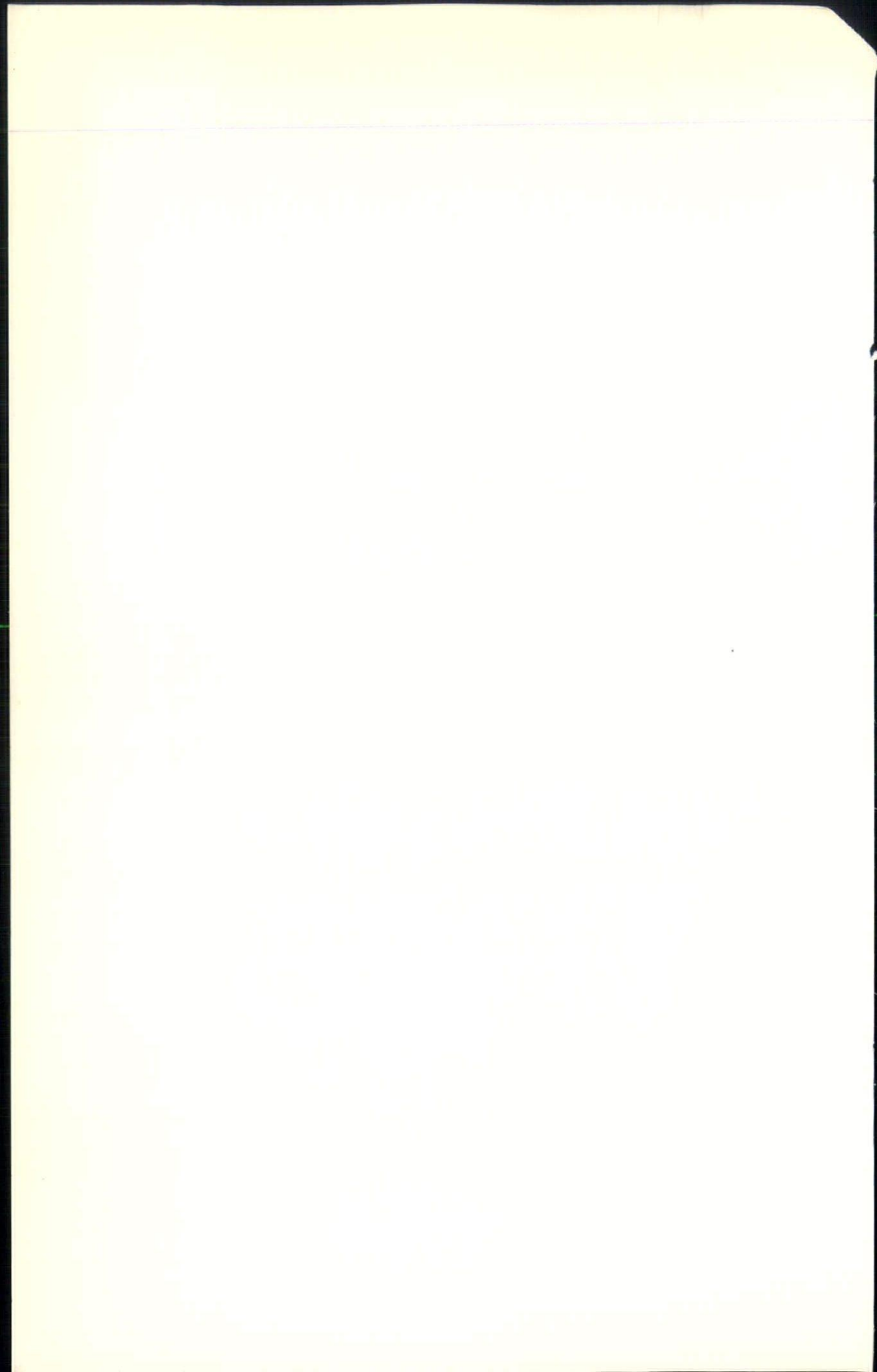


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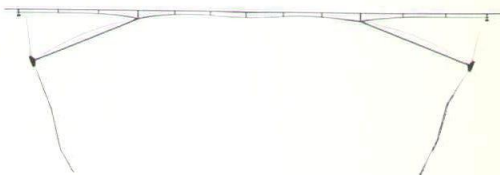
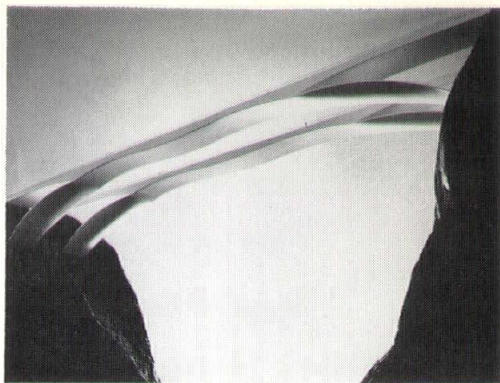
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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



THE COVER:

NEW SERIES — ARCHITECTS DESIGN BRIDGES

(Designers: Myron Goldsmith and James D. Ferris; Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, Architects - Engineers. Consultant: Prof. T. Y. Lin, University of California.)

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ARCHITECTS DESIGN SERIES

We forget that architecture is the art of building. And we forget how necessary it is for this art to span the full range of man's effort at construction.

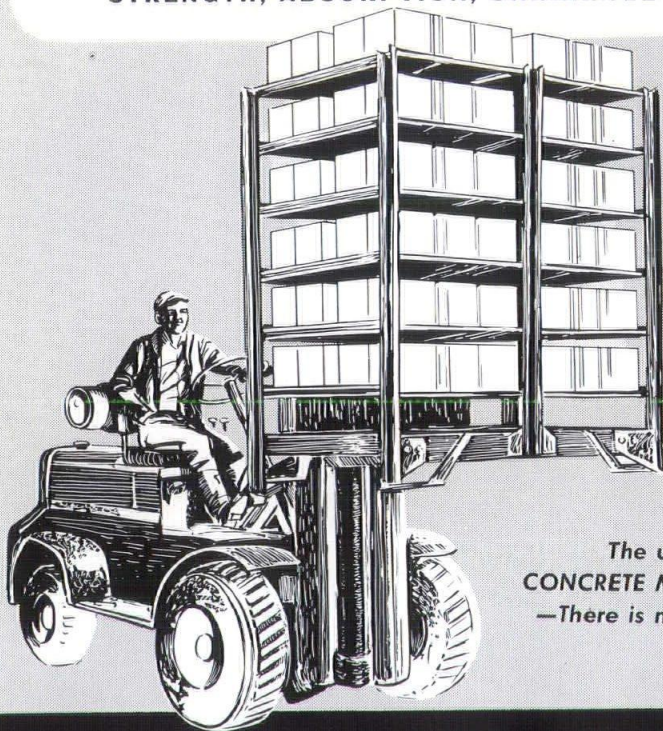
The purpose of this series is to discover examples beyond the rather narrow limits tradition tends to prescribe for architectural endeavor. Bridges, industrial facilities, city and regional developments, rightly belong to the field of architecture. They will serve as

(Continued on Page 3)

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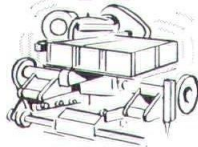
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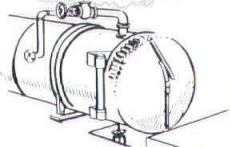
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LOGAN



OGDEN

(Continued from Page 1)

jects to demonstrate that architects are not only capable of executing these projects but are, given the opportunity, able to produce a superior product.

We argue that factory buildings differ from commercial buildings in function, not in kind. Each has different functional components, but the relationship of these components, one to another, and to the structure which houses them, is determined by identical processes of programming, development and analysis. We recognize engineering, as we accept the changed modus of financing, as vital adjuncts to the building process; but admonish those persons, firms or professions charged with these and other kindred aspects of the architectural problem to consider carefully the consequences and responsibilities attendant upon a usurpation of the architectural prerogative. Our thesis is that architecture, in the hands of the architect, stands a better chance to regain its former nobility.

A PRESIDENT ON BILLBOARD ADVERTISING

Statement by Leon Chatelain, Jr., F.A.I.A. President — Presented to Subcommittee on Roads of the Senate Committee of Public Roads

"... Just a year ago I presented a statement to this subcommittee putting the American Institute of Architects on record as firmly opposed to any outdoor advertising whatsoever adjacent to Federal, state or local highways. I expressed the strong support of the Institute for the bill, then under consideration, to control billboard advertising introduced by Senators Neuberger and Brewster, which, unfortunately was voted down by the committee.

"Our policy on this vital issue has not changed. On the contrary, our interest, enthusiasm and activity in behalf of such legislation has accelerated rapidly. Many AIA chapters, in all parts of the country, have passed resolutions urging Federal action to prevent the Interstate System from becoming dangerous and unsightly billboard alley. Letters from members pour in to my office urging that all possible efforts be made to keep the American countryside, which be-

longs to all Americans, from being desecrated and destroyed.

"Rather than taking the time of this subcommittee to repeat all the points I made last year, I refer you to the record of that hearing. Nor will I dwell on many of the numerous compelling reasons for Federal action to which we subscribe. Able witnesses appearing before you today are bringing them to your attention.

"I therefore will limit myself to a very brief statement in behalf of our organization which, for over a century, has actively concerned itself not only with improving our architectural standards but with improving the general environment in which we all live. We regard the control of billboards adjacent to the highway system as a necessary step towards providing the wholesome, beautiful environment to which our people are entitled. Unless the indiscriminate mushrooming growth of signs and billboards is stopped, the benefits of this vast public roads program, subsidized by all the taxpayers of America, will be wasted. Property values will be irreparably damaged and instead of contributing to a more wholesome environment for this and future generations, we will be responsible for the creation of vast new belts of interstate slums.

"We architects look at a well-designed, efficient highway much as we would a building. Primarily, of course, both the highway and the building serve a distinct function — the one to provide transportation, the other to provide shelter. But the true function of everything we build must also include esthetic considerations — proportion, design, appearance and value. The buildings and roads we design and build are, whether we desire it or not, monuments by which future generations will judge us.

"We believe it would be nothing short of criminal irresponsibility to allow the esthetic destruction of one more acre of our land at a time when virtually every community in the United States is seeking ways to control the spreading urban blight.

"For these, and many other reasons, we urge the Congress to take action. We must have effective control of outdoor advertising along our highways to maintain not only the beauty of our land, but our national pride and self-respect."

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Hardware Counselor
Ray S. Robinson



Shipping and Receiving
Clarence Vincent



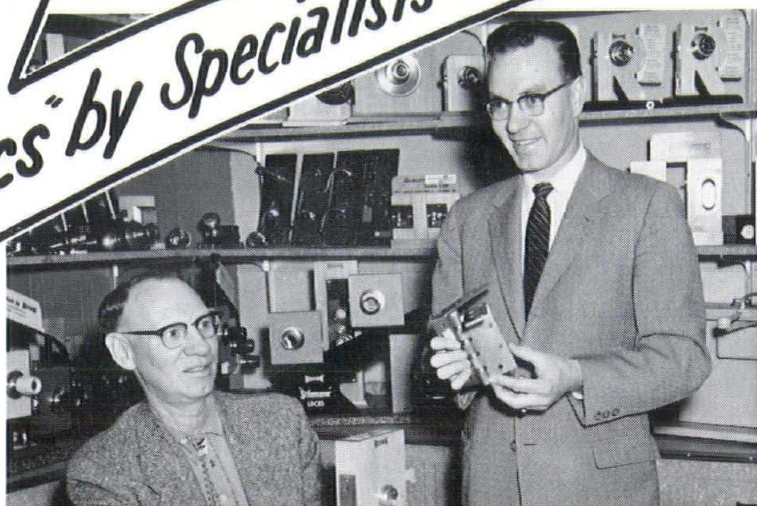
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Dee White



Pricing and Estimating
Virginia Hoagland



Servicing and Coordinating
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Ray S. Robinson, shown above (right) with his dad Sherm, in Architectural Products Division's new Finish Hardware Client Sample Room where you and your client can see, handle, "check-out" hardware for each project.

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JOHN WELLBORN ROOT WINNER OF 1958 AIA GOLD MEDAL

WASHINGTON, D. C. — John Wellborn Root, of Chicago, architect of many of America's distinguished buildings, has been named the winner of the 1958 Gold Medal by The American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Root will receive the coveted award at the AIA banquet held in the course of its annual convention at Cleveland, Ohio, July 10 to 11.

Born 71 years ago, the son of the famous architect, John Root, Sr., Mr. Root is widely known as one of the leaders in freeing American architecture from its "period" bounds. Many of the buildings he designed in the 1920s foreshadowed present-day building design.

Among the most advanced buildings of the time is the A. O. Smith Engineering Building in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which he designed in 1928. Nearly all glass it antedated New York's celebrated Lever House by 25 years.

Mr. Root's Chicago buildings include the Stevens (Conrad Hilton) Hotel and the Tribune and Daily News buildings. Other famous structures he designed are the Bismarck, North Dakota, State Capitol and the Ramsey County Court House and City Hall in St. Paul, Minn.

A graduate of Cornell University's School of Architecture, Mr. Root studied at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris for four years. There he formed a close personal friendship with John A. Holabird, also the son of a famous architect of his day. Holabird and Root eventually formed a firm which soon gained a reputation as the busiest and most advanced of the Chicago pre-depression skyscraper era. Since 1948, the firm has been known as Holabird & Root & Burgee.

Among the firm's more recent buildings are the headquarters buildings of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and of the International Union of Operating Engineers as well as the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C.; several hotels in Colombia, Venezuela and other Latin American countries; and the First National Bank of Minneapolis, which will be completed next year. In addition to his busy practice Mr. Root has carried major responsibilities both in

professional and civic affairs. He became a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects in 1937 and served as the first chairman of the AIA's important public relations committee.

He also served as member of the Chicago Plan Commission and chairman of its planning committee.

The Gold Medal, the highest honor the Institute can bestow, may be awarded annually in recognition of most distinguished service to the architectural professional or the Institute.

Previous Gold Medalists include Louis Skidmore in 1957; Clarence S. Stein, 1956; William M. Dudok in 1955, and Frank Lloyd Wright in 1949.

OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING

From Report of Business, Trade and Labor
Subcommittee to Utah Legislative Council

Several measures were introduced in the 1955 Legislature for the regulation of occupations and professions. Some of the measures passed and others failed. Because of the absence of a definite policy to determine the need of this type of legislation, the Legislature assigned a study of the field of business and trade regulation to the Council. The success or failure of this type of legislation depends, in large measure, upon the amount of support or lack of support for a bill rather than upon a demonstrated need.

The important question to be resolved in the area of regulatory legislation is that of public protection versus free competition. If the public interest must be protected by government, then regulation and policing are necessary. If the public interest is not the principal objective, then government regulation is not desirable.

A review of occupational licensing studies made in this and other states indicates that most licensing laws enacted have been the result of influences exerted for certain favored positions rather than purely a public interest necessity.

The subcommittee survey of occupational groups and conclusions of studies available pointed to the need for establishing a legislative policy to determine the need for regulatory laws. It was concluded that such

(Continued on Page 15)

FEES AND CONTRACTS REPORT

Prepared for Publication in Architecture Utah, The Utah Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

On November 20, 1957, the UTAH STATE BUILDING BOARD officially adopted a new fee architectural schedule and architectural agreement to become effective January 1, 1958.

The new fee schedule provided for a fee of 6% for design and supervision of new construction and a fee of 8% for design and supervision of remodeling construction. Said fees are applicable to all state projects and superseded the old schedule which ranged from 4% to 7½% in ½% increments, depending on the size of the project. This action realigned the State fee structure in essential conformity with fees currently being paid in most of the surrounding western states and provides compensation which, it is believed, is commensurate with the professional standards and responsibilities assumed by the Architect.

The Architectural Agreement which has been used since January 1, 1958, is believed to offer definite advantages, both to the Architect and the Owner, when compared with the form previously used.

Some of the advantages are as follows:

(1) The duties of the Owner and the Architect are amplified. The duties of the Owner are specifically delineated, particularly as they relate to the information to be supplied for the use of the Architect.

The responsibilities of the Architect are more clearly defined with the work being grouped into phases entitled: Schematic Design Phase, Design Development Phase, Construction Document Phase, Bidding and Contract Award Phase and Construction Phase. The document is explicit, not only as to the responsibilities of the Architect, but also in outlining the relationship between the Architect and the Owner.

(2) The schedule for payment for services was revised in an attempt to make the payments for any phase of the work more closely correspond to amount of work performed in that phase. Article III of the Agreement reads, in part, as follows:

"PAYMENT FOR SERVICES: The fee to be paid by the Owner to the Architect for performance of the above service is the percentage at the hereinbefore defined basic rate and shall be computed and become due as follows:

Phase No. 1. Schematic Design	
Phase	10%
Phase No. 2. Design Development	
Phase	15%
Phase No. 3. Construction Document	
Phase	40%

"For the purpose of the above payments the basic rate shall be computed on the estimated cost. Any variance between the construction contract sum and the estimated cost, shall be taken into account in the payment represented by Phase No. 4.

"During the period of preparation of construction documents, the Architect may draw monthly payments aggregating at the completion thereof a sum sufficient to increase payments to 65% of the basic rate arising from this Agreement.

Phase No. 4. Award or Abandonment of Construction Contract....	10%
--	-----

"In the event the Owner does not elect to proceed with the construction of the proposed project after receipt of bids, the Architect shall receive 10% as Payment No. 4, which payment shall constitute payment in full to the Architect, and the Architect shall thereupon deliver to the Owner all documents, specifications, and tracings as required under Article XI.

"In the event the Owner, subsequent to written approval of the Contract Documents, elects to suspend the project and before the Architect causes the printing of the drawings which are to be used in the securing of bids, and so advises the Architect in writing, the Architect shall receive 5% as Payment No. 4 which payment shall constitute payment in full to the Architect, and the Architect shall thereupon deliver to the Owner all documents, specifications, and tracings as required under article XI.

Phase No. 5. Construction Phase....	20%
-------------------------------------	-----

"After construction has commenced, the Architect shall receive the Phase No.

portion of his fee in regular installments, based on the percentage of work completed. This part of the fee is set up as payment for supervision and inspection services, and is subject to cancellation by the Owner if such services are not regularly, systematically and thoroughly performed.

Phase No. 6. Completion of project and delivery of reproducible set of as-built working drawings as required under Article XI.....5%"

This schedule increases the payment for phase 3 from 30% to 40% and decreases the payment for Phase 4 from 15% to 10%. Payment for Phase 6 was reduced from 10% to 5%.

The remainder of the contract deals primarily with the Owner's and Architect's procedures and prerogatives. Many ambiguities, which existed in the previous contract, have been removed or clarified. Meaningless and unenforceable requirements and phrases have been removed, insofar as is possible, and it is felt that the document now in use lends itself to literal enforcement by both parties. The Building Board considers the action taken, relative to fees and contracts, to be one of many which will be necessary to provide an environment conducive to the production of the architectural excellence which the State of Utah deserves.

The Board is appreciative of the spirit of cooperation which has been displayed by the architectural profession and hopes that the cooperative relationship between the Building Board and the Architects will continue on an ever-broadening basis for the benefit of all concerned.

WAY TO THE CITY'S BUILDING GOALS

(From an Editorial in the Deseret News,
Monday, May 19, 1958)

"At long, long last, the Salt Lake City Commission is following proper procedure in lining up to the massive capital improvement program the city must undertake.

"For a quarter of a century we have wandered along in fits and starts; for at least

that long we have managed little more than the barest minimum in new construction. The backlog of needs now facing us is staggering. Long, painful planning, analysis and debate remain before the first ground will be turned.

"But *this time* we have a feeling real accomplishment is possible.

"Because *this time*, at last, the public is being invited to participate actively in the planning.

"And *this time*, at last, the city's own professional planning director will have a hand in it.

"The Deseret News, which in editorial after editorial has pointed out the absence of both those elements in previous planning efforts, is optimistic for the first time about the possibility of capital improvements effort that will do justice to the city.

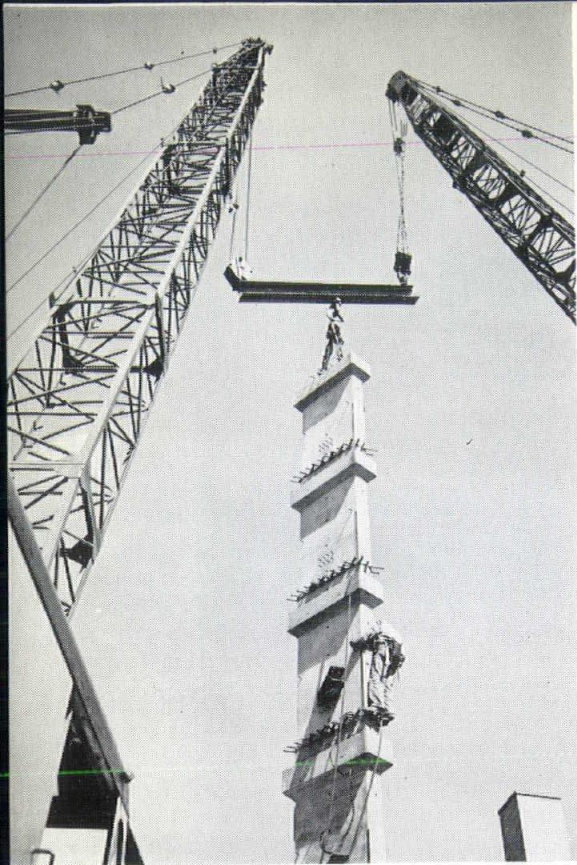
"Not that this will come easily. We still face a long, rocky road.

"To begin with, no one seems to know how far we are prepared to go. When the building program was first proposed, there was talk of a \$10 million bond. Then Oliver Ellis, as Finance Commissioner, pointed out that by extending the present four-mill water and sewer levy for 15 years beyond its expiration date five years from now, the city could launch a \$15 million program. That opened the gates. Project after project was thrown in until we now have 57 different projects to consider for a total cost of \$24.2 million. The result is what has been accurately called a 'wish list.'

"What do we propose to build and what eliminate? What will be the priority schedule?"

"Then there is the matter of master planning. Very little of it has been effectively done. We talk of building a new Public Safety Building and a new library. But where? No sites have been selected, to our knowledge; certainly none that fit into an over-all plan to build a "heart" for the city. We talk of half a million dollars to purchase property for future park sites — certainly a great need in our growing city. But where?

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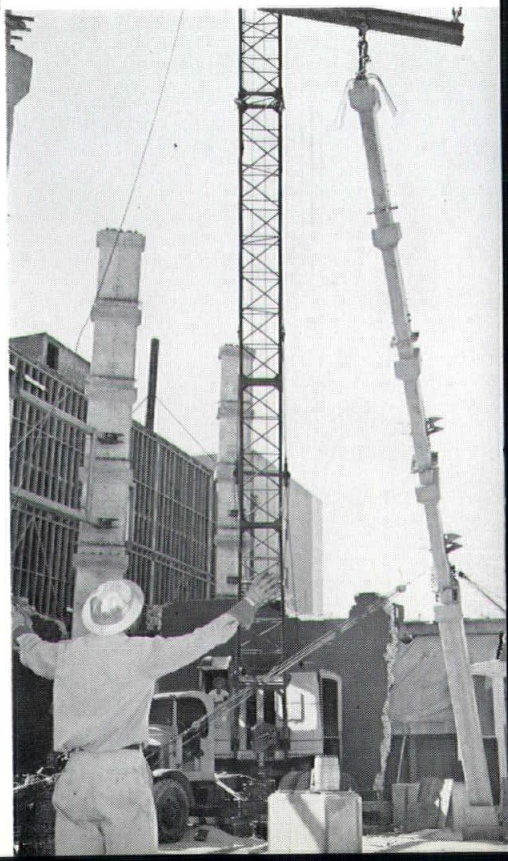


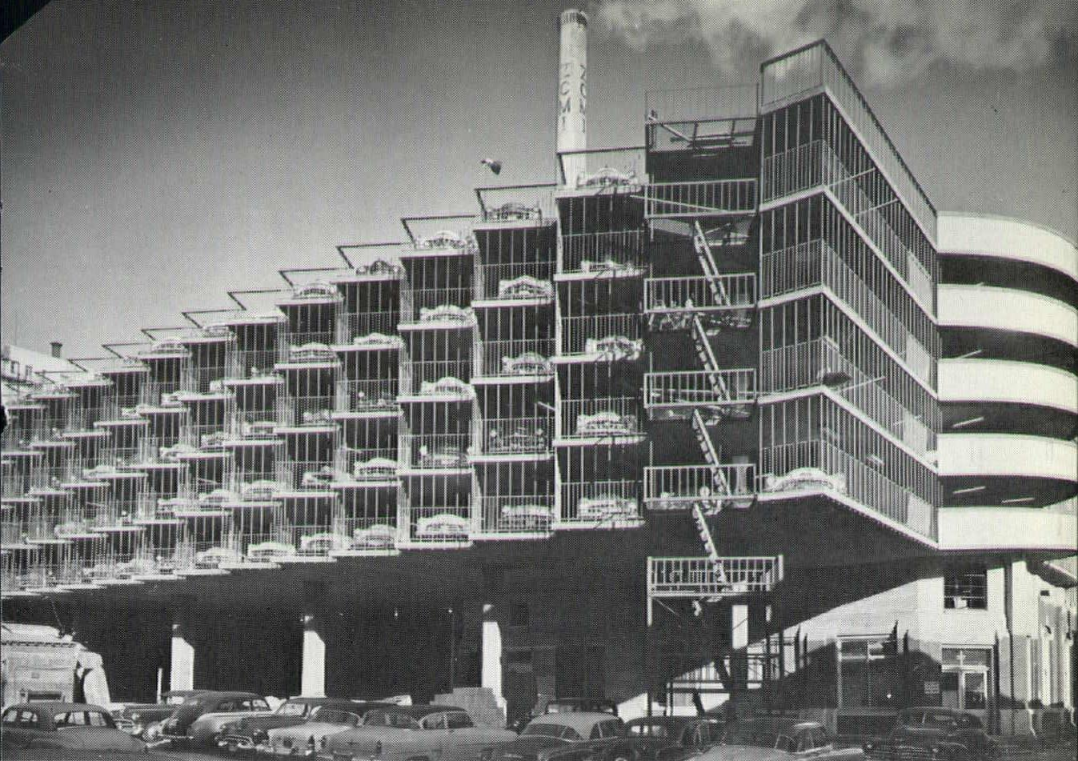
ZCMI PARKING TERRACE

Designed by Laurence G. Farrant,
Consulting Engineer. Bowen, Rule
and Bowen, Consulting Engineers
and Designers.

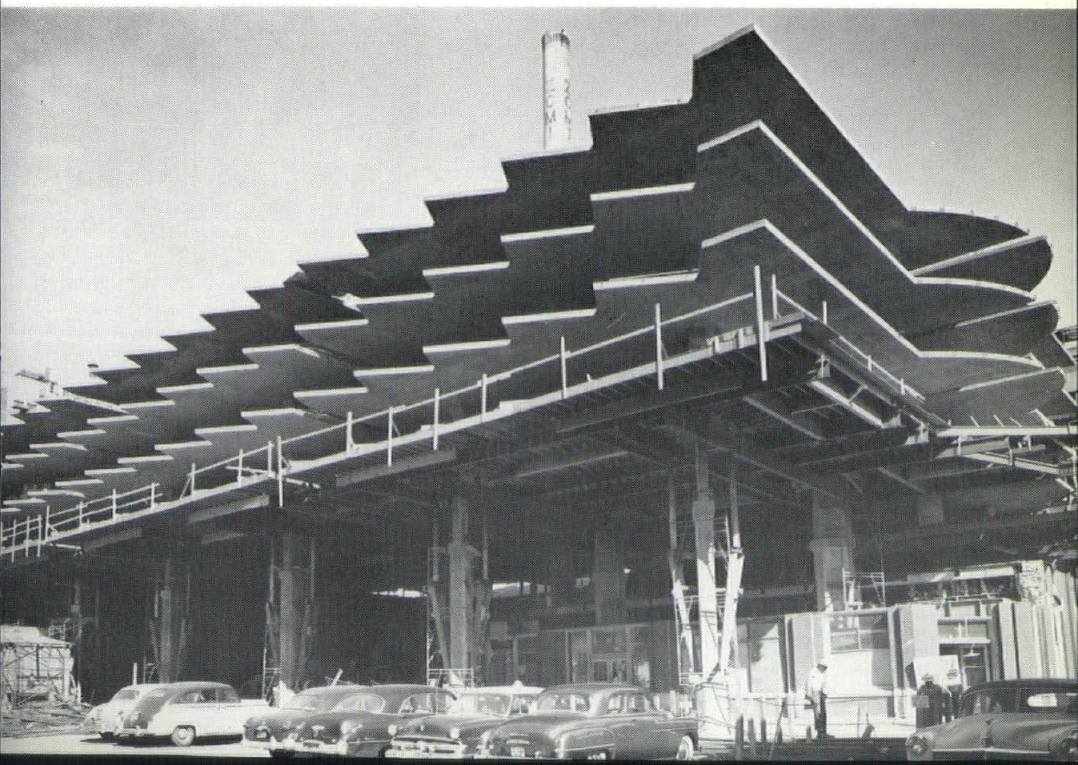
Jacobsen Construction Company,
General Contractors.

Erecting pre-cast concrete columns
on ZCMI Parking Terrace.





Unfortunately this elegant structure is almost completely hidden from view from all pedestrian areas.



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PROPOSED 1958-59 BUDGET

ANTICIPATED INCOME:

61 Corporate Members at \$60.00 each.....	\$3,660.00
4 Associate Members at \$30.00 each	120.00
25 Junior Associate Members at \$10.00 each.....	250.00
Income from Dues	<u>\$4,030.00</u>

EXPENDITURES:

Regional Convention and Dues.....	183.00
President's Expenses to Convention.....	350.00
Supplies, Stationery, Postage, etc.	75.00
Telephone and Telegrams	50.00
Stenographic (office expense).....	500.00
Public Relations Committee	2,200.00
University of Utah	250.00
School of Architecture	
Log Books (Graduate Student) U. of U.....	50.00
Accounting	90.00
General Fund	<u>282.00</u>
	\$4,030.00

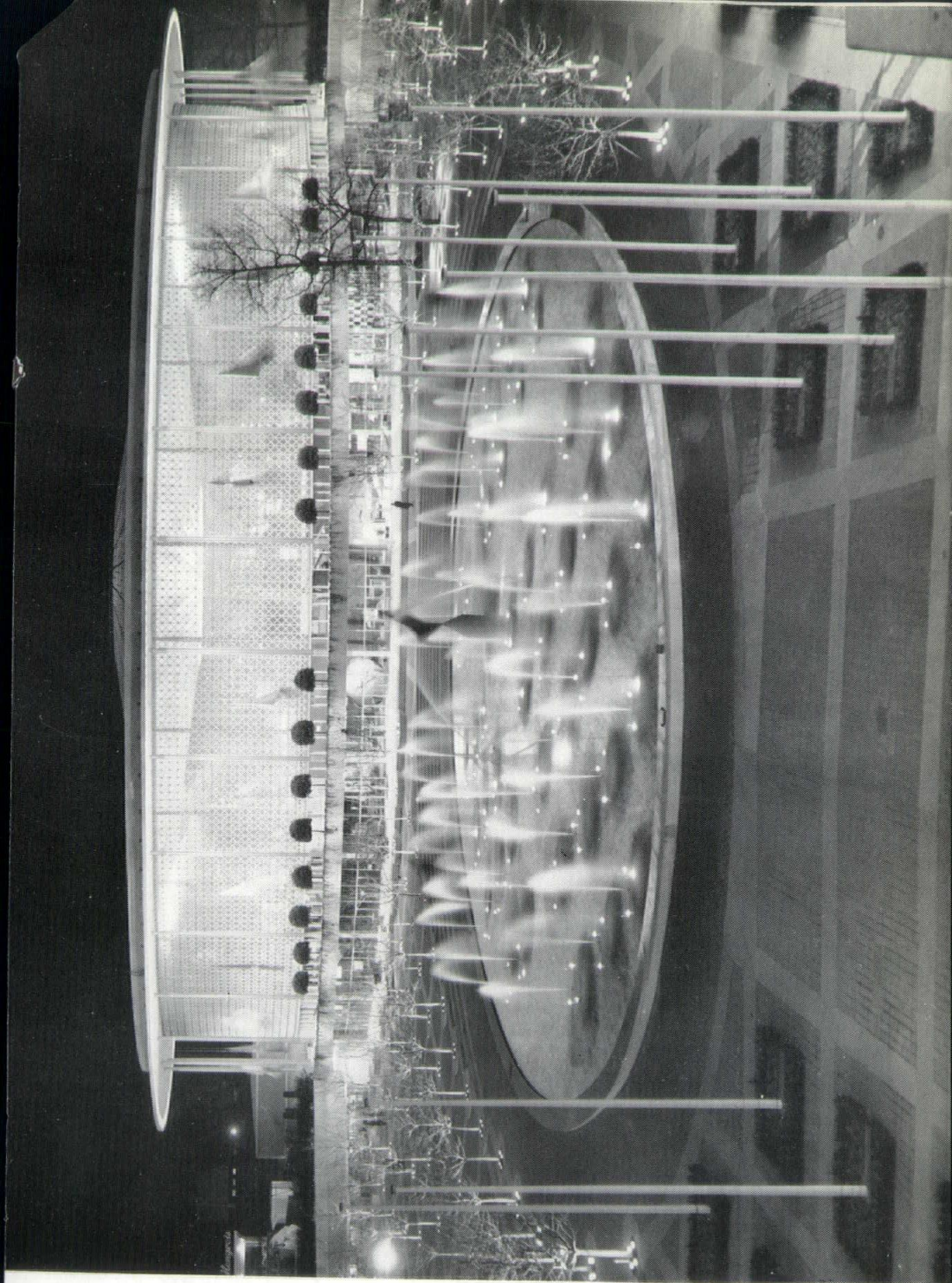
SUMMARY:

Income	\$4,030.00
Expenditures	4,030.00
Deficit	None
Present Bank Balance, March 13, 1958.....	2,787.19
Expected Cash Balance, March 31, 1959.....	<u>2,787.19</u>



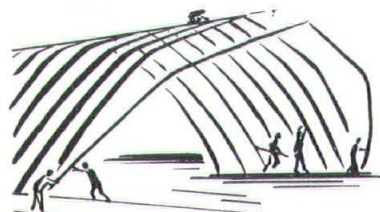
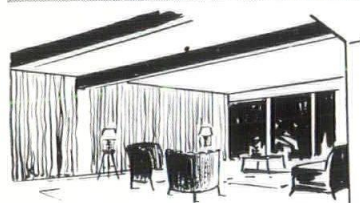
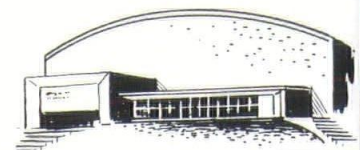
(Wide World Photo)

Facade Detail, Russian Pavilion, Brussels World's Fair



(Wide World Photo)

America on Display — night view of American Pavilion, Brussels World's Fair.
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- RILCO MEMBERS ARE IDEAL FOR COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

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WAY TO THE CITY'S BUILDING GOALS

(Continued from Page 7)

"And then what of building facilities for most economical use. For years responsible citizens have been insisting that we stop the obvious waste of building separate facilities for city and county functions that could be consolidated. At last, city and county officials have agreed. The health department, parks and libraries are mentioned as likely agencies for consolidation. But not even a start has been made in planning such cooperation, one of the proposed capital improvements has not even been blueprinted until that has been worked out.

"If all this sounds like hard work ahead, it's correct. We know of no period in which public understanding, help and support were more necessary to the City Commission.

"The Commission, at the suggestion of its planning director and city engineer, has decided to create citizens' committees to work in the three major fields—(1) buildings and grounds, (2) parks and recreation, and (3) water, street, storm sewer and sanitary sewer projects. Ed W. Jenkins has been named general chairman of the undertaking. Each committee will hold public hearings on its proposals.

"This is exactly what this newspaper has urged.

"We offer two chief suggestions at this time:

"1. Make the committee truly representative of all major fields of interest in the community, not just business interests.

"2. As Mr. Jenkins and the City Commission consider qualified persons to serve, they should look over the citizens who already have been serving on a similar committee under chairmanship of Georgius Y.annon. This committee bogged down and involved in a dispute over its sponsorship and jurisdiction, but its members met and studied for months and have a good foundation of understanding in the problems at hand.

"Oh . . . and one other suggestion . . . with the kind of official sponsorship these committees will have, surely it is not too much to expect that they will pitch in and do their jobs done without dragging the thing out until members either die or give in to boredom and frustration."

Editorial Comment:

While the above article expresses some of the difficulties of City Planning in Salt Lake City and admonishes those concerned to get on with their job, it overlooks some very important distinctions.

What has been proposed is not physical planning, but belongs in the area of programming. It is an attempt to find out what elements, that is, what facilities are needed.

Technically, it is far more difficult, once the physical needs have been established, to determine the proper relationship between those elements which aggregate the metropolitan complex. It makes very little sense to build new buildings, roads and parks; set aside areas for industry, commerce and residences, and then hook them up all wrong.

Our greatest need outside of adequate financing is competent technical planning. If we first establish the possibilities, then members of the commission and citizens' committees can make an intelligent choice. Our recommendations are to determine what is needed. Prepare a plan, then proceed to institute this plan with efficiency and dispatch.

OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING

(Continued from Page 5)

a policy should be stated in the statutes as a guide in appraising the merits of proposed and existing legislation. The position taken was that a critical attitude should be maintained toward licensing proposals with the burden of proof of need resting squarely upon the proponents of such proposals.

A legislative policy should be established along the following lines:

1. Is the occupation or profession of vital importance to the public? Does it directly concern the health, safety or welfare of the public as demonstrated by the service performed and its possible detrimental effect upon the person served or upon the person in contact with the service?

2. Is the service in such demand that there is no substitute and is it required by a substantial portion of the population? Does the service require high standards of quality of performance and character? Must it be assured the public as a paramount considera-

tion, regardless of cost? Is the compensation of secondary importance and is the cost to the public reasonable and the service adequate? Is special training or education beyond normal requirements essential for the acquiring of professional or trade status? Is the public unable to determine competence of the practitioner thereby making state enforcement necessary? Do the services vitally affect the public as distinguished from services which only slightly affect the public? Are present general laws pertaining to public health, protection, safety and welfare ineffective because of the characteristics of the occupation or profession?

It is concluded that local governments should adopt measures, other than licensing provisions, which are effective in protecting the public. Local ordinances, such as building codes, may be more effective than licensing laws.

A legislative measure is recommended which is patterned somewhat after a bill suggested by the 1952 study made by the Council of State Governments at the request of the Governor's Conference meeting in 1951. The proposed legislation is designed to accomplish the following:

1. Declare a legislative policy toward occupational licensing, as outlined above.

2. Outline the duties of the Director of Registration and the Commission of Business Regulations. The state authority would be strengthened.

3. Include lay citizens on the examining boards. Minority citizen representation would be in the public interest as a safeguard against monopolistic trends.

4. Limit authority of examining committees to that of advisory boards in those functions other than actual determination of who is to be issued a license or who is to have a license revoked or suspended.

5. Raise the per diem pay of board members from \$5 to \$10 per day.

6. Establish the state agency as the board of appeal for aggrieved persons.

7. Require the state department to advise the Governor and the Legislature on the desirability of additional licensing, and of amending or repealing existing laws.

8. Establish similar relationships between the Director of Registration and all examining committees.

9. Adjust provisions of the engineering law to conform with uniform provisions of the proposed measure.

10. Make practicing medicine without license a felony instead of a misdemeanor.

11. Repeal the contractors', the nursing home operators' and the sanitarians' licensing laws. Any new regulation governing contractors should meet the tests herein recommended. The Council does not see a present need for licensing nursing home operators. Sanitarians should be licensed through the State Board of Health.

In recommending a legislative policy, the Council is aware of the pressures exerted by particular measures. These are of great concern to those immediately affected and definitely serve to enhance the occupation or profession involved. The fact that the Legislature passed a resolution recommending that it is concerned with some of the present and proposed laws. Any further licensing or regulatory proposals should be thoroughly aired before they are adopted. One authority stated, "Licensing has altered profoundly the structure of the free enterprise system."

ARCHITECTURE TOUR OF EUROPE

In view of the present revival of religion, art and architecture, a tour of Western Europe, featuring *Modern Church Art and Architecture* is being organized for this summer. Scheduled to run from August 1 to August 30, 1958, it is open to a limited number of professionals and their families.

Covering the best architectural and artistic achievements in the religious field of the last decade, the three-week tour will include visits to the most famous modern churches in Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France, as well as meetings with well-known local architects, artists and craftsmen. It will end at the Brussels World Fair, with a reception at the Vatican Pavilion.

The tour has been planned by Paul Damaz, A.I.A., author of "*Art in Europe Architecture*," and will be conducted by Carol Safer, a writer on art and architecture.

All-inclusive price: \$885.00.

For further information contact World Travel Plan Corp., 150 E. 50th St., New York City, N.Y.



This gym consists of a barrel with five sections, each with a 152-ft. chord and a 30-ft. rise

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