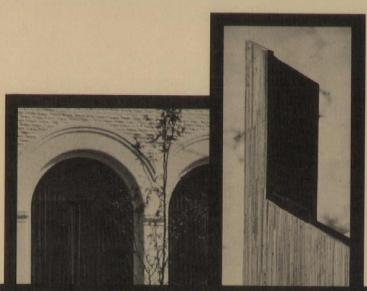
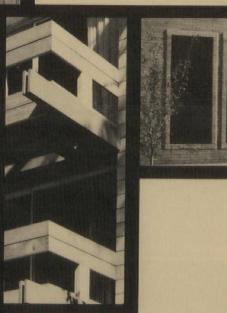
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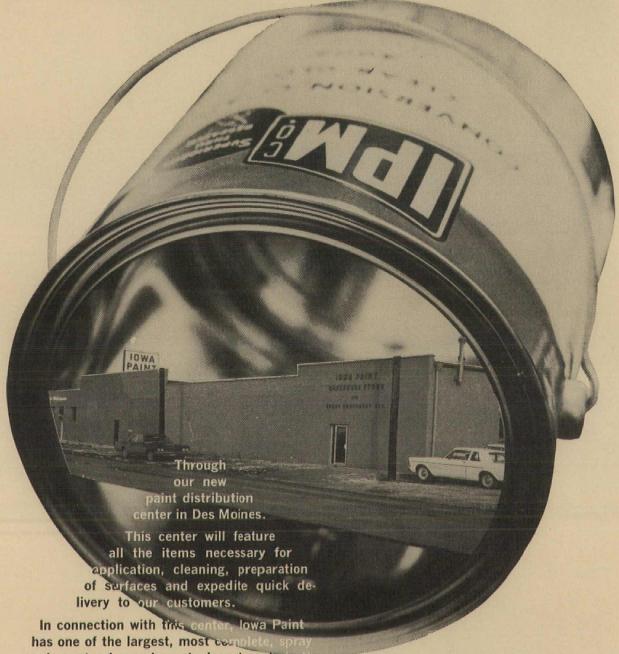


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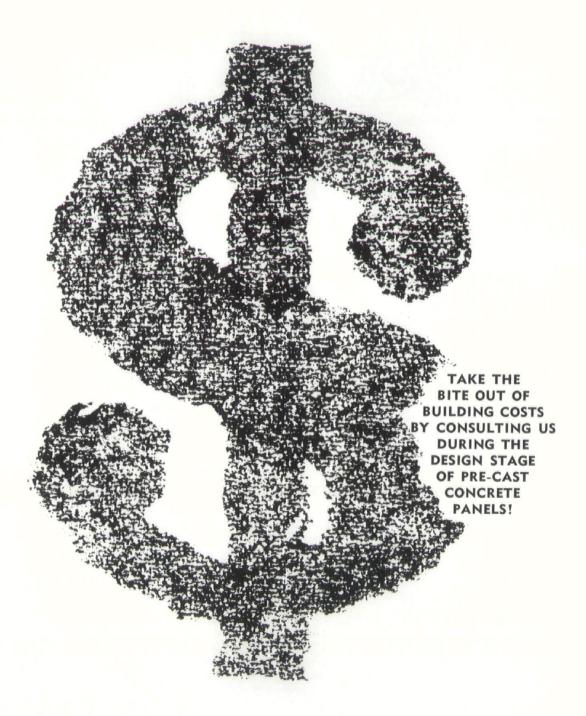


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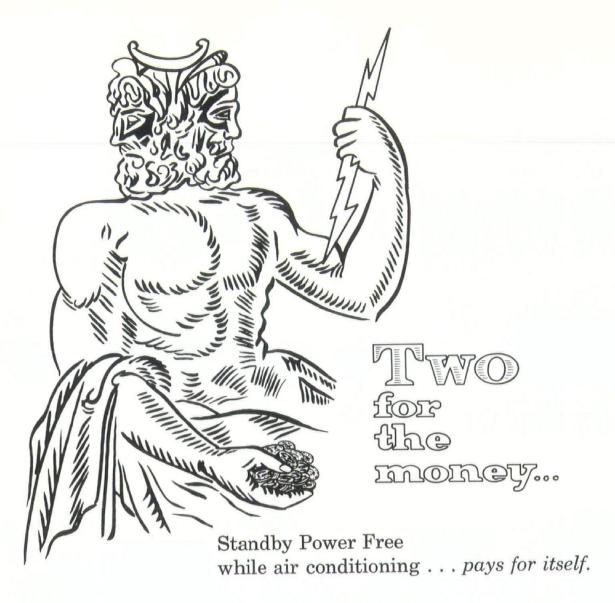
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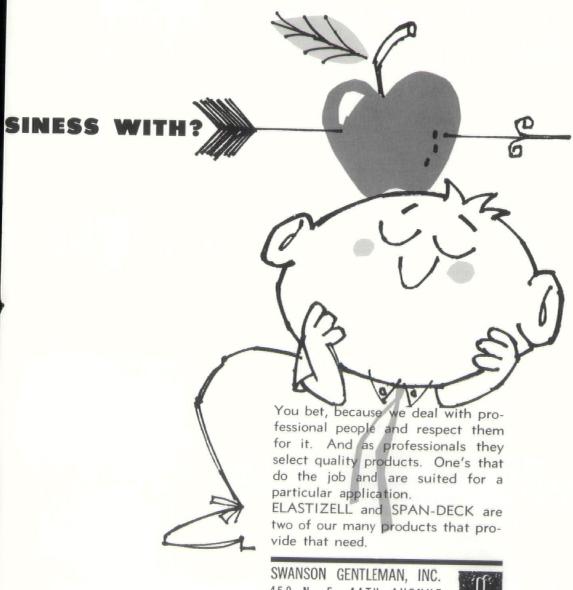
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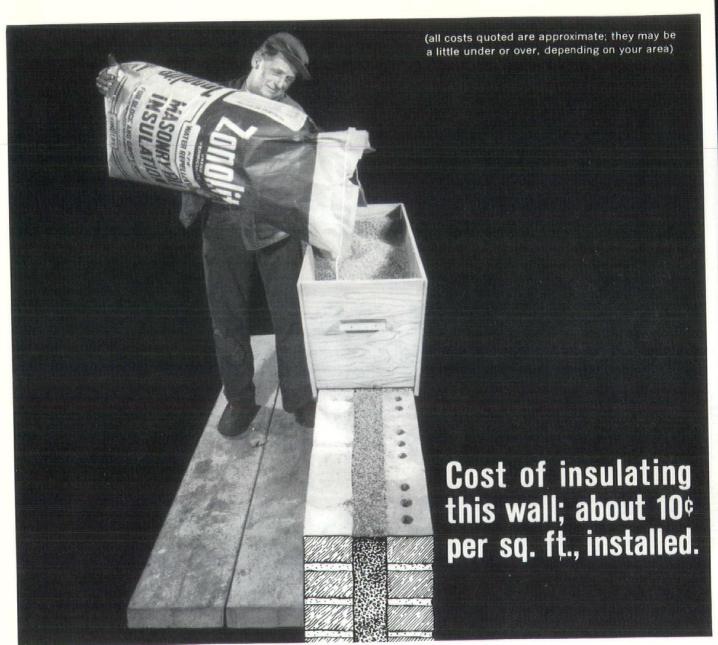
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per sq. ft. installed, to insulate this brick wall with 6" block backup. Just pour material into the block. If the size of the block changes, the cost naturally changes.

For a number of years the Iowa Chapter AIA has sought to commend architects and their clients when the result of their activity has resulted in exemplary design. This year the Chapter commends the work on the following several pages for its design excellence. Since design is always a matter of opinion, the architects in the state have been invariably asked that the selection for design excellence be made by a Jury of architects practicing outside of the state of lowa. The Jury is selected for its objectiveness and for each member's skill in the field of design. Architects throughout the Chapter are urged to submit through the medium of photography examples of their work. Each project submitted included a number of pictures, site plan, floor plans, and other descriptive data which is the next best thing to the Jury's actually having experienced each building. This year our Jury was composed of Mr. John Andrews, Mr. Macy DuBois, and Mr. Jerome Markson., all of whom are architects practicing in Canada although some of them were raised and educated in the United States.



manning trust and savings bank

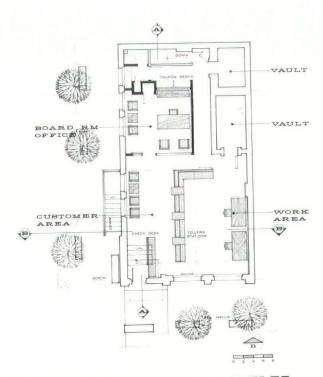
manning, iowa

wilkins and bussard

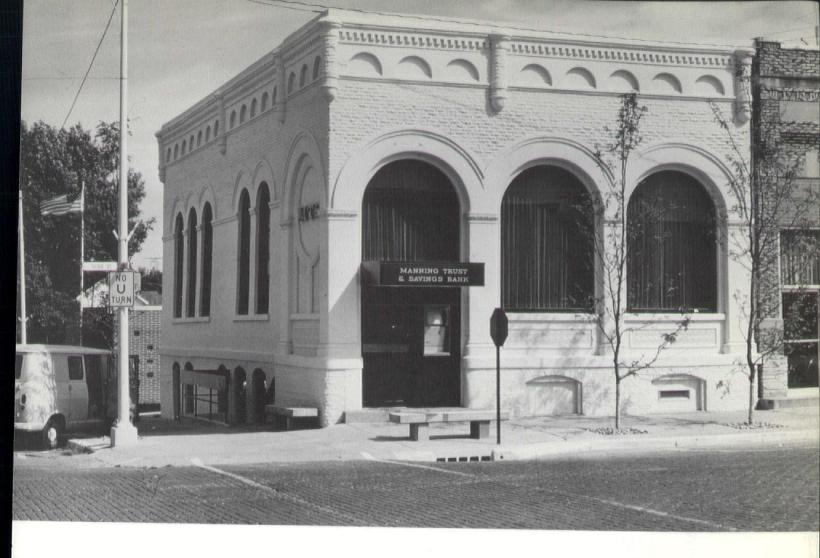
This building was many years old and suffered through inept efforts of repair and modernization before it was remodeled with a sensitive hand, an observing eye and an awareness of Iowa's architectural heritage. The result is this bank in a small community that would be a credit in any urban environment large or small.



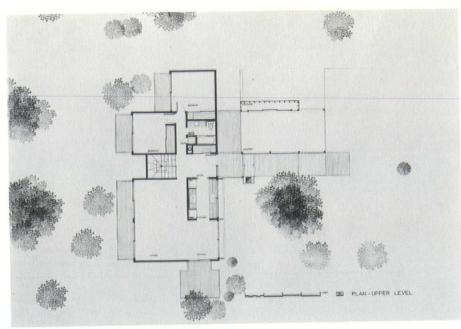
before

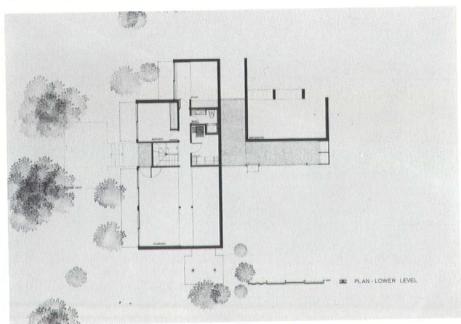


FLOOR PLAN REMODELED







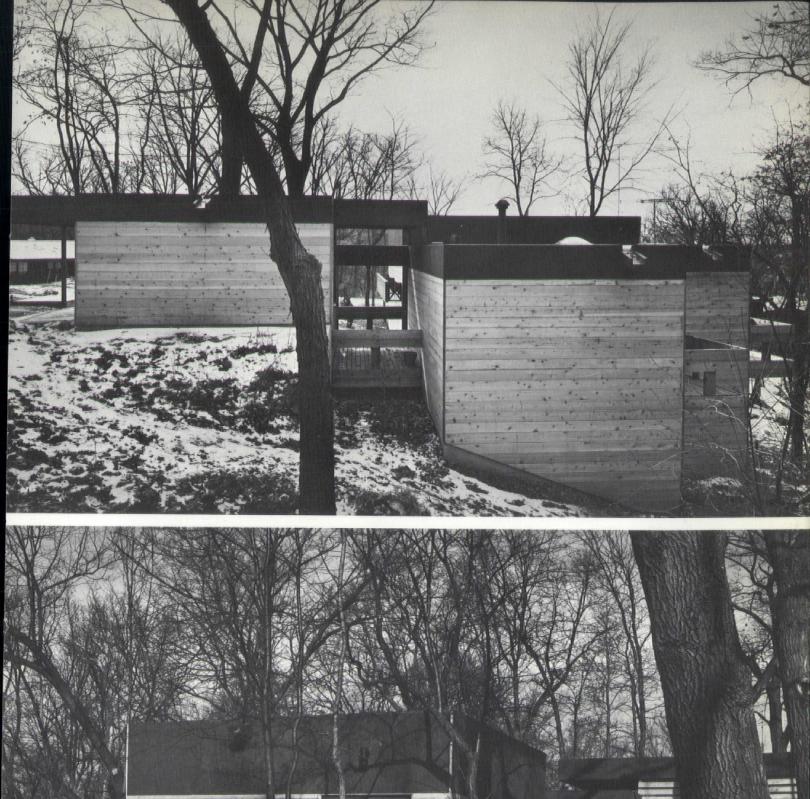


li-schulze residence

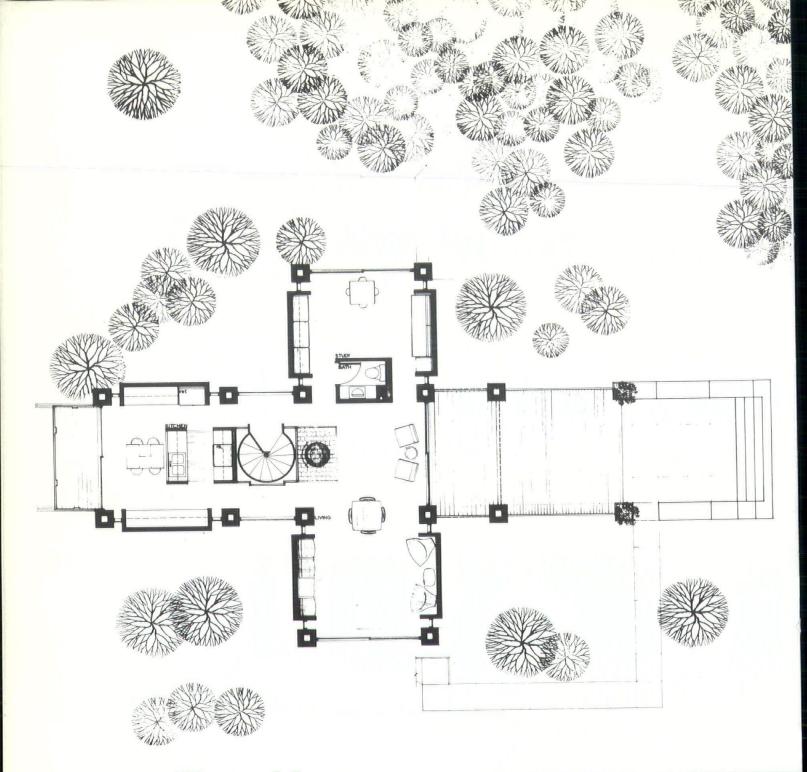
iowa city, iowa

crites and mcconnell

This house adapted to a heavily wooded sloping site in Iowa City shows an awareness to its surroundings and indicates the architect's imagination. As the house matures the use of natural materials will seem a little more appropriate to the natural wooded site which has been left in an unmanicured state.







reilly residence

cedar rapids, iowa

crites and mc connell thomas p. reilly

On many occasions architects are asked, "What kind of home would you design for yourself?" Tom Reilly has answered that question with this award-winning home. Many of us are envious of the opportunity to build what we would like, but all of us are happy that one of our colleagues has been able to so commendably state his personal as well as architectural philosophy in an outstanding piece of architecture.



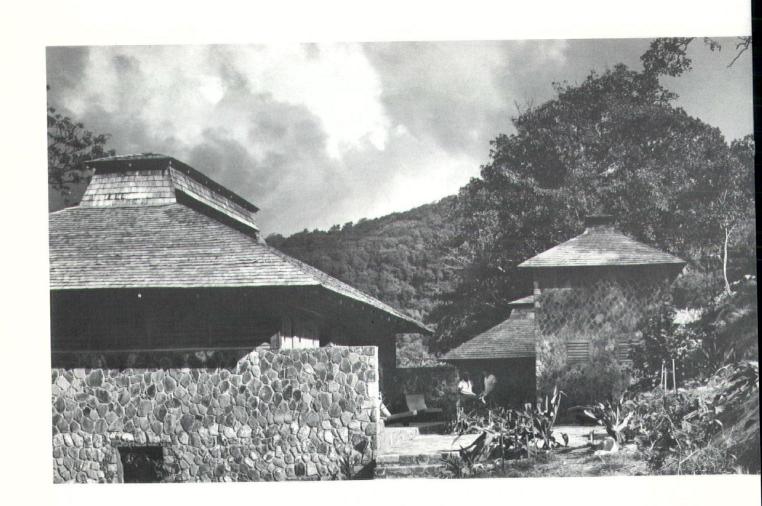


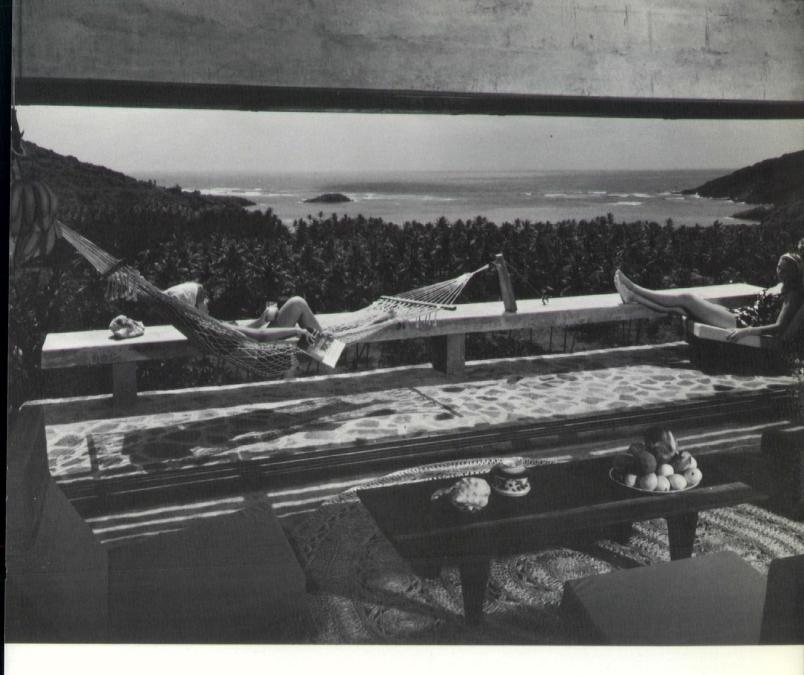
spring bay resort

begnia island grenadines, west indies

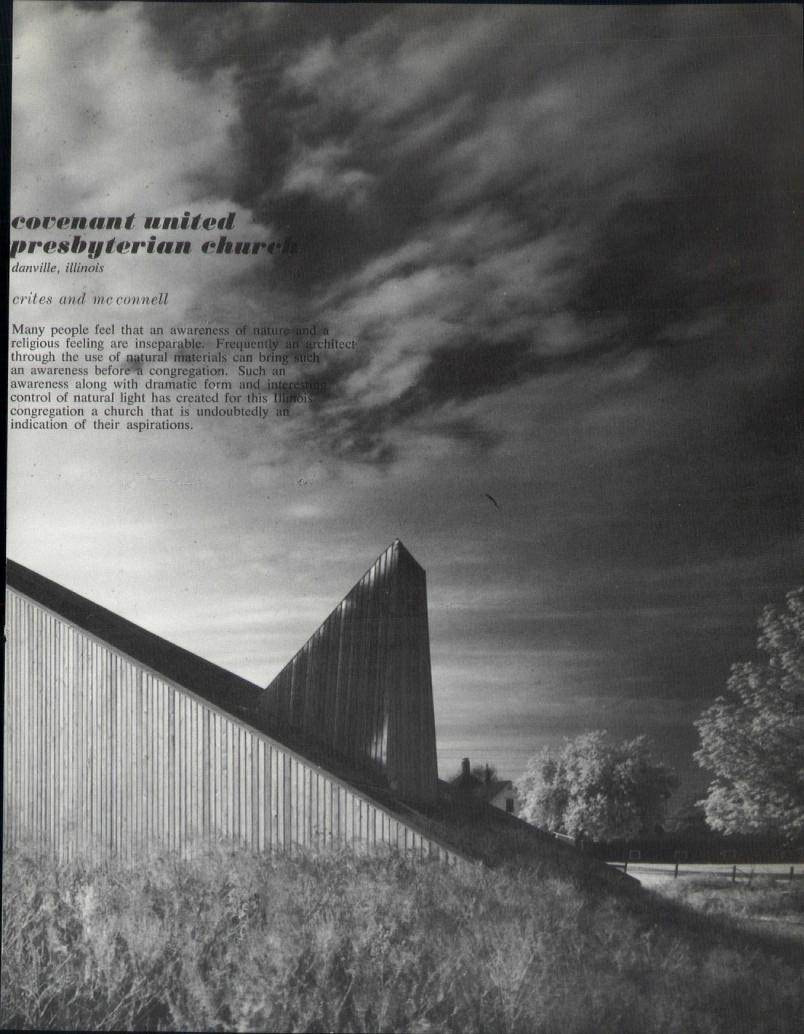
crites and mcconnell

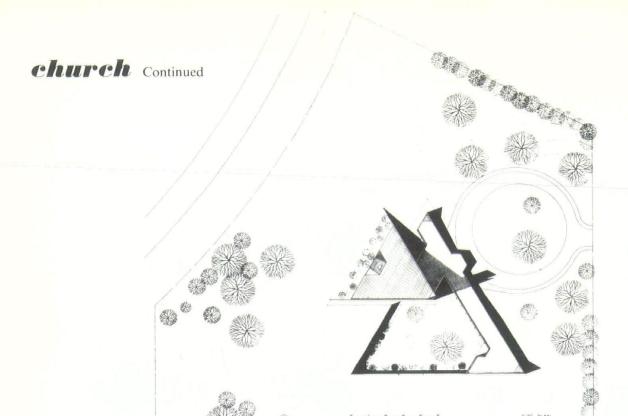
Few architects are privileged to combine lovely Carribean vacations with their work. However, Crites and McConnell in Cedar Rapids may count themselves among those blessed with such an opportunity. This interesting solution for a resort is the result of such an opportunity.

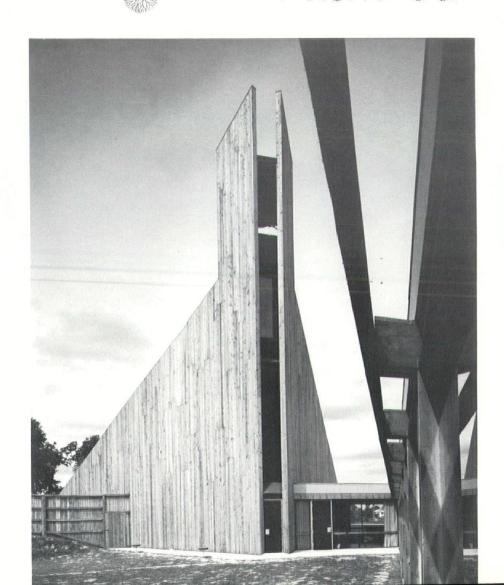










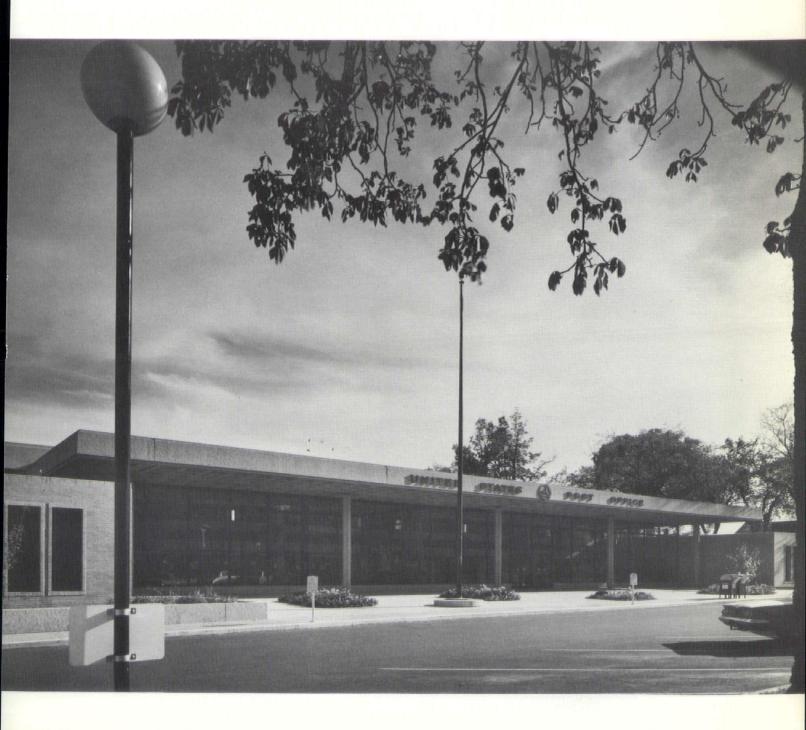


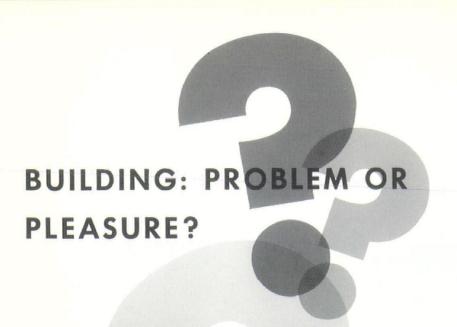
united states post office

cedar rapids, iowa

crites and mc connell associated with amos emery

Governmental agencies frequently become the most difficult of clients because of the fragmentation of responsibility. This Post Office in Cedar Rapids indicates that, in spite of a typical problem involved, conscientious architects can rise above the mediocrity that has been accepted by the public as traditional architecture in government buildings.





WASHINGTON, D.C.—There are buildings and there is architecture, but the two terms are not necessarily synonymous, according to The American Institute of Architects, national professional society of 21,000 architects in the United States. Anyone embarking on a building project, whether it be a family planning to build a new home, a businessman constructing an office, or a minister building a church, wants a structure which encompasses both the science and art of building —and that is architecture.

How to achieve it, and how to select and work with an architect, are explained step by step in a brochure "Your Building & Your Architect," just published by AIA. Written primarily for the person, company or group involved in a first building project, it explains how to choose an architect, what his role and responsibilities are, and how to work with him for the most satisfactory results.

The booklet is an abridgement of a series of articles originally published in "The Architectural Forum" and copyrighted by Urban America, Inc. They were written by Donald Canty, then senior editor of "Forum," and now director of the Urban Information Center of Urban America and editor of its magazine "City." Significantly, Mr. Canty is not an architect. Therefore, his is a candid view of how both clients' and professions' interests can be best served.

On page one of the first article, Mr. Canty notes, "Many a client who starts out with a desire to be a party to greatness winds up a patron of mediocrity . . ." His purpose is to detail the pitfalls or pleasures which accompany the building process.

Selecting the architect, he notes, is the most important decision that the client will make. A multi-million dollar project might solve this with a formal competition, but the single-building customer will need to shop. Specific suggestions—such as looking at other new buildings of the same type he wants, talking with friends who have recently built, checking with the local chapter of The AIA if it has awards programs, going through architectural magazines—start him on the right track.

The articles go on to detail the interviewing process with prospective architects to insure that the client selects one with whom he can work empathetically. The client is told what to look for in other buildings designed by that architect, and what to ask their owners. "The more time and thought the client puts in," cautions the writer, "the less likely he is to make a mistake in his choice of an architect, the results of which can only be a building that neither looks, feels, nor works well. And that is a terribly prominent, terribly permanent, kind of mistake.'

Turning next to what the architect does and how to pay him, the booklet describes his function—from ascertaining the requirements of the project through the final construction. Drawings, blueprints, schematics, specifications, bidding . . . are all discussed, as is a commonly used method of payment. Drawn largely from an AIA publication, document B131—"Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Architect," the pages set forth the responsibilities of the architect.

The novice client may be greatly surprised at the depth of detail and

work which the architect can save him, as he learns the extent of services provided. The architect's role extends far beyond the drawing board stage. The wise client will know what to expect and how to work with him.

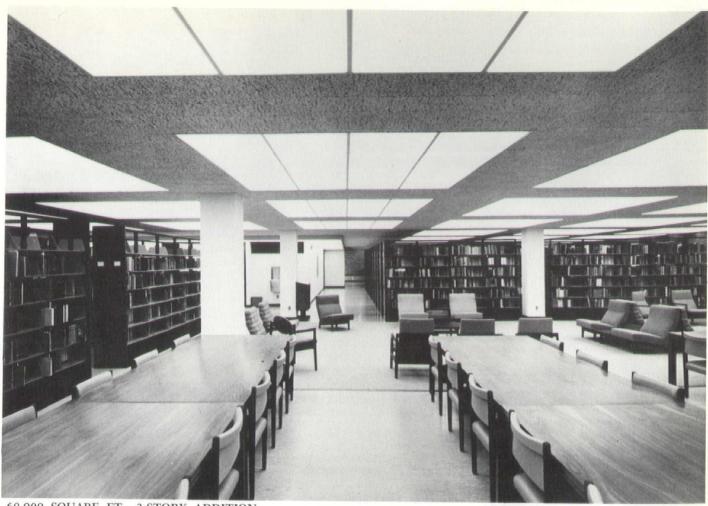
"The client brings an unmatched knowledge of how he likes to run his building," live in a home, sit in a church . . . "Even though he may not be a reigning expert in his field, he knows better than anyone else what kind of routine, what kind of facilities, suit him best," the booklet points out. "The architect, for his part, brings to the table the entire range of professional skills for which he was chosen . . . He carries a mental catalog of materials, equipment and structural systems . . . He is also likely to have the ability to take lines and dimensions and intuitively translate them into spaces, predicting with some degree of accuracy how the spaces will look."

Your architect should be able to balance functional space planning, sound engineering, and aesthetic appeal. "The architect, then, has a lot to learn about every new building situation." That is why you will want to know what he does and how you can work with him.

In most building projects there are always moments of crisis—quality of workmanship, the matter of changes and extra work, or the timid client "who suddenly blurts out the suppressed feeling that he has always hated one kind of paneling and would like another type instead." As the booklet points out, the "most effective safeguard . . . is the desire of most building professionals to do good work, and to maintain reputations it has taken years to build."

As the professional society for architects in Iowa and the United States, The American Institute of Architects is vitally interested in seeing that building clients, be they corporate czars, a school board or single home owners, go through the maze of the design and construction process as smoothly as possible. AIA has published this booklet to so guide the prospective builder. It paints what could be the garden path through a situation of unending variables. As Mr. Canty concludes, "building is never easy, but neither is it ever dull."

Copies of the book are available to those interested in building from the Iowa Chapter, American Institute of Architects, 401 Savings and Loan Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.



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ARCHITECT: Brooks Borg & Skiles
Des Moines, Iowa

CONSULTING Frank Pulley Associates ENGINEERS: Des Moines, Iowa

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with present and possible future arrangements.

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BUILDING CODES: A NATIONAL, STATE OR LOCAL PROBLEM?

Frank N. Bunker, AIA Chairman, Governor's Building Code Study Committee

Editor's Note:

A Governor's Committee to study and make recommendations on a Uniform State Building Code was activitated late in 1967 under the Chairmanship of Frank N. Bunker AIA, state architect for the Board of Control. R. Kenneth Kendall AIA of Des Moines was also named to this Committee. Other members are State Labor Commissioner Dale Parkins, Paul Houser, Chief of Environmental Engineering for the duction concluded that: State Health Department; Wilber Johnson, State Fire Marshall; Herman Wiedeman, Des Moines City Building Director; Joe N. Dean, Executive Director Iowa Engineering Society: Kenneth R. Lewis, Secretary-Manager Master Builders; Don Clark, Executive Secretary Mechanical Contractors of Iowa; Forrest Mallett, Secretary-Manager National Electrical Contractors Association in Iowa; Paul Heckart, Jr., Public Works Commissioner in Ottumwa; Robert J. Burns, State Senator of

Iowa City: James Klein, State Representative from Lake Mills; and Richard C. Williams, President of the Iowa Building and Construction Trades Council.

Building codes, with their universal problems of nonexistent, nonuniform and unduly restrictive regulation and administration, have been discussed and criticised for more years than most of us have been in the active practice of architecture, engineering, or building construction. In fact, a 1966 report of the federal "Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations" includes the following statements:

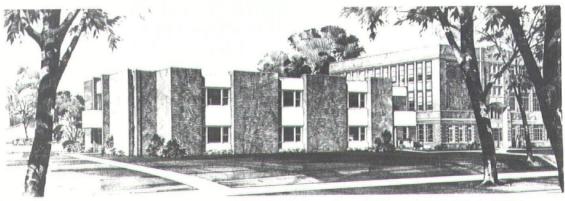
"In 1920 the Senate Select Committee on Reconstruction and Pro-

- (a) The building codes of the country have not been developed upon scientific data, but rather on compromises; they are not uniform in principle and in many instances involve an additional cost of construction without assuring most useful or more durable buildings.
- (b) It is an insult to the ingenuity and enterprise of the American people to assume that structural . . . costs cannot be satis-

factorily reduced. If there is anything in which the American people have confidence, it has been their own ingenuity and low-cost quantity production. Why is it, then, that the ingenuity which has reduced the costs of all mechanical appliances has not functioned during the past two years and has not manifested itself to such an extent in structural development as it formerly did in mechanical development?"

These two conclusions seem to be as applicable today as they were in 1920. The rapid advances in technical knowledge, equipment and material development, building systems technology and construction economics made since World War II have continually outpaced governmental ability to modernize building codes and administration procedures in areas where building codes do exist. Also, many areas of our state do not have a comprehensive building code and only partial or even vague fractional state codes or state agency regulations exist to (1) establish the minimum construction standards, (2) to protect the public from fire hazards or structural col-

(Continued on page 25)



JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL Ankeny, Iowa

ARCHITECT: WOODBURN & O'NEIL Des Moines, Iowa

GENERAL CONTRACTORS: L. J. ROTHFUS CONSTRUCTION CO.

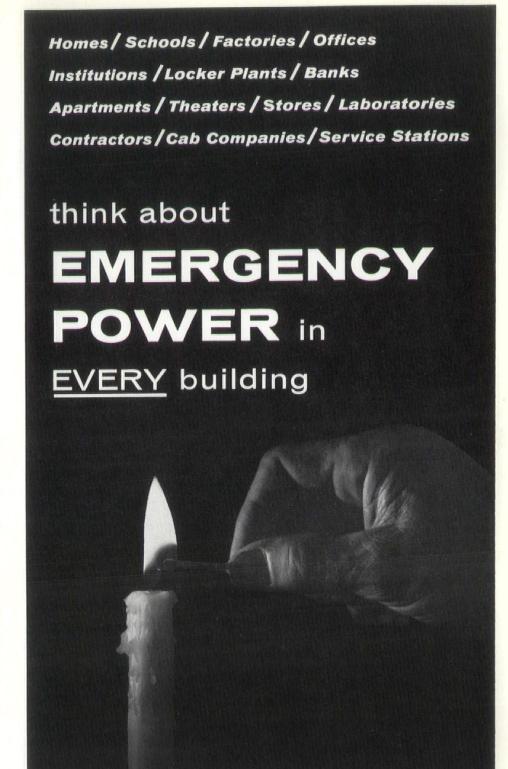
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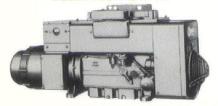
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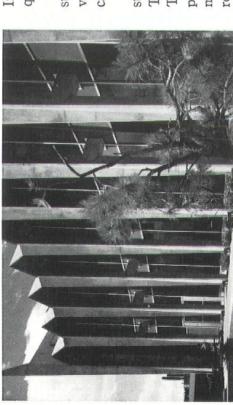
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Concrete roof systems

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repetitive forms of these folded plates. Capitol Federal Savings & Loan Assoc., Denver, Colo. Architect: Bank Building and Equipment Corporation of The light, spacious look of concrete roof systems is accentuated here by the America, St. Louis, Mo.

In evaluating structural costs, the roof system is a basic factor, and its square-foot price is quite often the most meaningful cost guide available to a prospective owner.

variables such as spans, loads, bay sizes, and manufacturing requirements. Local builders struction costs, of course, are not uniform throughout the nation and are dependent upon In most cases, concrete roof systems are in the \$1.00 to \$3.00 per square foot range. Concan provide accurate estimates geared to local labor costs and other considerations.

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	Short Barrel Shell	100 to 250 30 to 50	Usually cast in place but can be precast.
	Type of Roof Typical Bay Dimensions*	Width Length	Main Features

ions given in feet.

(Continued from page 22)

lapse and (3) to prevent unhealthy or unsanitary conditions. Enforcement of these partial codes at best is difficult in these areas. Since, generally comprehensive building codes in Iowa exist only within the corporate limits of some cities; other cities, suburban communities, towns and counties are not provided with the complete protection to which our citizens are entitled and the project designer must assume complete responsibility for the non-regulated construction standards, whether he is an architect, engineer, contractor, craftsman or homeowner.

At the end of World War II the construction industry in Iowa prepared and requested legislation for improved building codes in Iowa, but it was not passed by the Legislature at that time. Since then, splinter programs applicable to one professional or trade organization have been requested by the individ-ual organizations with varying degrees of success, but they are still only "stop gap" solutions applicable to one section of the building industry. More often than not the many individual pieces of legislation have been overlooked by the Legislature due to the confusion and numerous

legislative bills presented to the Legislature at each bienniel session. Now with the impetus and assistance provided by federal programs and agencies, it would appear that the building industry, governmental, professional, and trade associations and agencies have the opportunity to unite and assist in the preparation of a building code program for Iowa.

The federal "Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations" in their January, 1966 report entitled "Building Codes: A Program for Intergovernmental Reform", presented a nation wide intensive indepth study of municipal, state, and federal building codes, regulations and administrative procedures. This report presented eleven (11) definite recommendations for action which are summarized as follows:

- 1. Establish a national program for performance standards development to provide suitable factual criteria, standards and testing procedures.
- 2. Establish a national program for building construction research to identify the areas requiring additional research and to fill the gaps in existing knowl-

- 3. Encourage state agencies and institutions of higher learning to contribute to the research efforts with the research information resulting disseminated to the national program.
- 4. Develop a national model building code based on performance standards and criteria rather than specification requirements based on personal judgment or trade practices. (See recommendation 6 for optional state model
- 5. Develop uniform standards for federal construction programs among the numerous federal agencies.
- Develop a state model building code through enabling legislation to allow adoption or preparation of a voluntary state code with provisions for administration and appropriate machinery for code revision when needed. Such code to be adopted voluntarily by the community without change.
- 7. Establish a state review agency to develop additional statewide standards through appeal procedures.

(Continued on page 26)

New Ideas To Screen Cooling Towers

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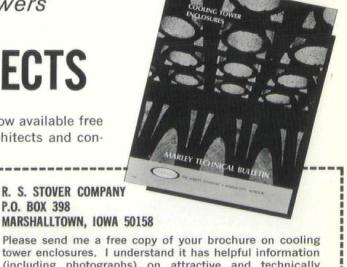
Marley's new Cooling Tower Enclosures brochure is now available free to architects. It contains photos of a variety of ways architects and con-

tractors have screened towers . . . illustrated suggestions for cross-flow, counter-flow and Underflow (R) design towers . . . plus vital technical information. There's no charge, but send now . . . supply is limited.

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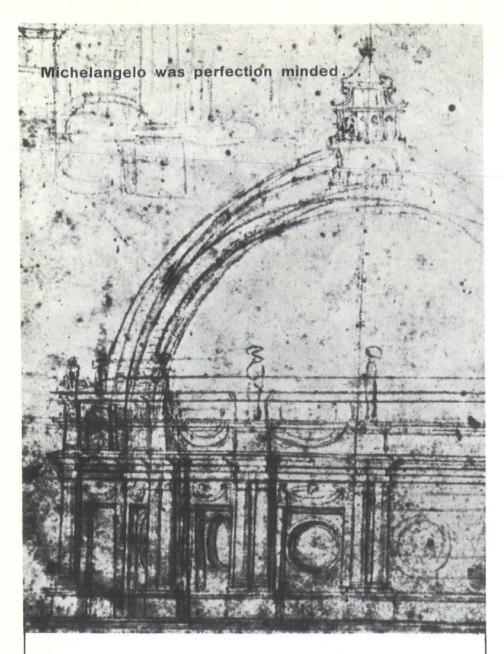


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tower enclosures. I understand it has helpful information (including photographs) on attractive and technically sound ways to screen towers.

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(Continued from page 25)

- 8. Provide state legislation for local adoption by reference of a model code. (Optional to 4 and 6 above).
- Provide state licensing of building inspectors.
- 10. Provide state training programs for building inspectors.
- 11. Provide local building inspection services with state assistance.

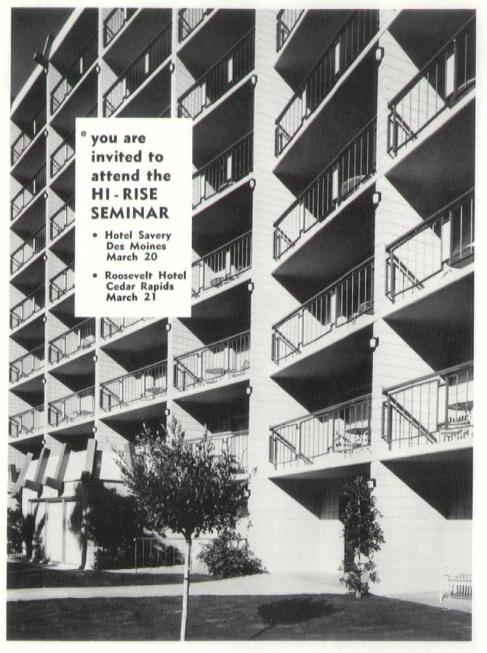
The U.S. Department of Commerce, as a result of the A.C.I.R. report, and through the National Bureau of Standards has organized a National Conference of State Construction Officials and Administrators. This conference with nationwide representation will provide a measure of coordination among the federal and state units to establish an information center for the dissemination of acceptable performance standards and testing procedures, provide a consulting body to study and recommend further areas of needed research, and provide the vehicle by which the needed incentive and communication may be continued within the states.

Subsequent to the first national meeting of the state administrators in May, 1967, a report of the federal programs and recommendations for a Building Code Study Committee for Iowa was presented to Governor Harold Hughes, which led to the appointement of a 15 member committee representing all professional, trade, and governmental associations or bodies in November, 1967, charged with the following responsibilities:

- Evaluate the extent of building code existence in communities and counties throughout Iowa.
- Determine and analyze local enforcement methods, procedures, and organization.
- Evaluate and review the extent of diversification and nonstandardization of building codes in Iowa.
- 4. Present, along with a committee report, recommendations for enabling legislation providing for a voluntary uniform state building code that can be administered at the local level.
- Present proposals on how the building code can be kept updated and current with the latest developments of the building industry.

(Continued on page 28)

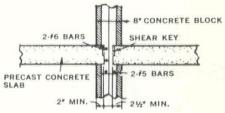
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Concrete block is coming up in the world—and fast. These loadbearing walls of scored 8" x 8" x 16" block were completed at a rate of one story per week over a four month period, enabling the owner to open for the summer season. Note how tranverse wall system provides the amenity of balcony privacy. Integral scoring treatment in the modular unit evinces a more attractive wall network of 8" squares. The loadbearing walls support concrete floor slabs that were precast at the site.

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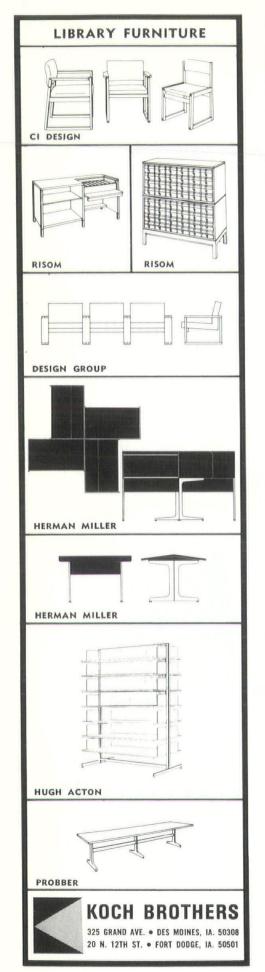
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(Continued from page 26)

This new Governor's Building Code Study Committee is now commencing their deliberations and hopefully with the assistance and cooperation of all professional, governmental and building industry organizations and the individuals within each organization, the committee may be able to complete its report and prepare its recommendations by the fall of 1968. This is an ambitious goal and without the assistance of all individuals interested in the construction industry, such a goal may be difficult to maintain. However, with cooperation in preparation and unified support of the recommended legislation by all Iowa associations representing the construction industry and governmental agencies, we can look forward to the future development of acceptable uniform construction applicable throughout standards Iowa.

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Recently resolutions have been introduced in the United States Senate and House of Representatives which would authorize a Commerce Department study of the problems involved in a switch.

Architects and the entire construction industry have a great stake in this proposal. Many advantages are cited, and the problems which would be incident to the switch for architects, contractors, suppliers, and fabricators would make the recent problem in Sweden of switching from left to right hand driving appear infinitesimal by comparison.

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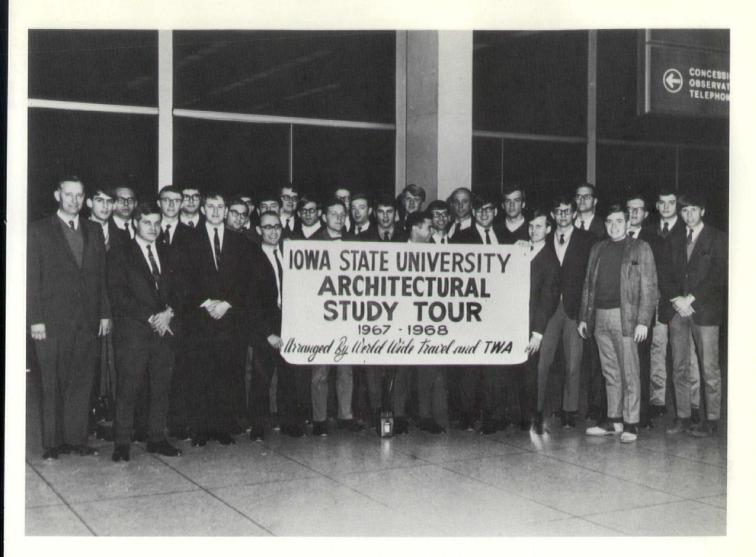
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I. S. U. OFFERS FOREIGN STUDY PROGRAM IN ARCHITECTURE

"Cities should be wonderful places to live in, rather than areas of local discontent," commented Professor Raymond D. Reed, head of the department of Architecture at Iowa State University.

Professor Reed hopes that the 28 architecture students at Iowa State participating in a new foreign study program here will search for these qualities. The program began this winter quarter, November 24, in Copenhagen, Denmark. The city is celebrating its 800th anniversary this year.

The ultimate purpose of the program, according to Reed, is to encourage these students to make a mature and objective analysis of our strengths and weaknesses after comparing our cities with Copenhagen and other urban areas in Europe.

The foreign study program in architecture is designed to allow student to continue studies normally

taught here, for credit, while supplementing them with courses in contemporary European art and architecture. These courses are arranged partly by the Danish International Student Committee and faculty members from the Royal Academy of Art in Copenhagen. Besides academic work, students travel on an architecture and fine arts tour of Paris, Rome and other areas during the Christmas recess. They also may choose to attend cultural activities such as the ballet and symphony series offered in Copenhagen this winter.

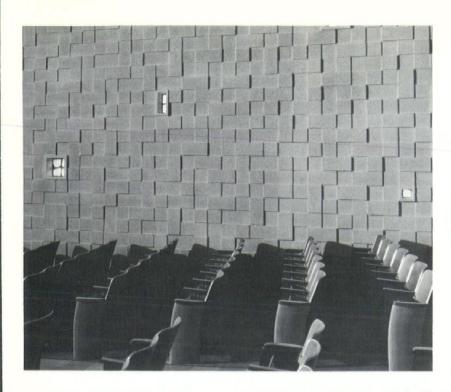
Associate Professor Arthur E. Burton, administrative coordinator for the program, will teach technical supporting courses in architecture. Instructor James E. Brewer will assume responsibility for the curriculum in design as well as the organization and supervision of study tours during the quarter.

Classes are held at the Danish International Student Hostel where students and faculty are housed. The hostel also provides meals.

The foreign study program ends with a five-day tour of Helsinki and Tapiola, Finland. In Tapiola, students will see the works of Alvar Aalto, world-famous architect.

The trip will cost students the normal tuition required at Iowa State University, traveling expenses, and nominal fees for courses from the Royal Academy of Art. The study tour to be conducted during Christmas recess is optional.

Participating Iowa students are: Steven M. Thorman of Blairstown, Dennis J. Dahlin of Boone, Scott E. Olson of Cedar Rapids, John E. Gere of Davenport, Walter J. Daniels of Decorah, David A. Carlson and Scott W. Cram of Des Moines, Glenn D. Vondra of Fairfax, Dennis W. Stacy of Glenwood, Jock E. Thompson of Hampton, Donald W. Warren of Humboldt, Geoffrey C. Grimes, Gerald W. Kneeland, Michael J. McCann, and Stanley G. Thurston of Marshalltown, Stephen G. Sontag of Muscatine, Thomas F. Prendergast of Sibley, Bruce A. Dejong of Sully, Richard T. Anderson of Waverly.



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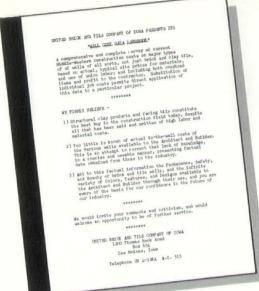
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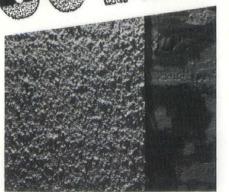
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