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BULLETIN UTAH CHAPTER  
AIA  
Number 5  
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Salt Lake City, Utah  
Telephone CR 7-7664  
Page 1
WELCOME TO SALT LAKE CITY:

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we of the Utah Chapter assume the position of host for this Fifth Annual Conference of the Western Mountain District of the American Institute of Architects. For the past year some very capable and concentrated efforts have been made to furnish you with the most enjoyable social and intellectual activities that can be comfortably crowded into three short days.

The seminars that have been organized around the convention theme, RESOURCES — PEOPLE — ARCHITECTURE, are, I believe, particularly apropos to the problems of better regional planning as they concern our several states. Our guest speakers have been carefully selected for their special knowledge and skills in their respective fields as related to the convention theme. The discussion periods which will follow each of the seminars should be utilized to the maximum for the exchange of your personal views on each of the various subjects. This period can be a very important and profitable time to effectively examine and understand some of the physical and theoretical problems which confront us in our community and regional planning. Your support of this particular facet of the business meetings will prove to be very interesting to you from a personal standpoint and will also help to provide a successful climax to our convention.

Sufficient time throughout the convention has been left open for the renewing of old acquaintanceships and the acquiring of new ones, a thing which is most enjoyable at convention time. I am personally looking forward to this aspect of this annual occasion. The members of the Utah Chapter are at your convenience to help make this a memorable event.

WILLIAM ROWE SMITH, President
Utah Chapter, A.I.A.
RESOURCES — PEOPLE — ARCHITECTURE
R. LLOYD SNEDAKER, A.I.A., GENERAL CHAIRMAN

Speaking for the entire conference committee, I would like to add my welcome to you to this Fifth Annual Conference of the Western Mountain District of the American Institute of Architects. I believe we have succeeded in providing a program that will be stimulating and interesting to you during your visit with us.

In the preliminary meetings of the conference committee, a theme was sought which could be used as a "fabric" to tie and unite the progress of the conference into a continuum.

After a good deal of serious discussion the theme for this fifth annual conference was selected because we believe it best states in a few words the potential of our region. Further, it sets forth the subjects which are of prime importance to us all, standing as we are on the threshold of what appears to be a snowballing migration to the West.

In my opinion this has been brought about by two main factors: first, the stepped-up exploration for, and discovery of, strategic natural resources; secondly, by the simple discovery on the part of a great many people that this region offers a better way of life. Whatever the reasons, these facts are clear and our profession is in a position of unique importance, a position in which we can take an outstanding part in the growth of our communities and help avoid many of the pitfalls encountered by the cities of the East and Middle West during their periods of rapid growth.

This theme allowed us, therefore, an appropriate framework from which to develop and direct the seminars of this conference not only in ways interesting and appealing to your intellectual natures but also in ways pertinent to your professional planning activities.

With these things in mind the convention committee has made a sincere attempt to engage speakers who are able and capable of covering each of these three fields in a broad and stimulating manner. To each of them the suggestion was made insofar as they see fit to do so, that they give their topics a "Buck Rogers" treatment to the end that we will get lifted out of our daily office routine and have the convention sensing the tremendous challenge we face in correctly understanding our Resources, People and Architecture.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18

9:00 A.M.  Registration
Mezzanine—Hotel Utah
W.A.L. get acquainted hour
W.A.L. Club Room

10:30 A.M.  First Regional Meeting
Junior Ball Room—Hotel Utah
Invocation—Bishop Watson, Episcopal Missionary, District of Utah
Welcome—Rowe Smith, Pres., Utah Chapter, A.I.A.
Welcome—Mayor Stewart
Bradley P. Kidder, Regional Director, Western Mountain District, A.I.A.

12:00 Noon  Unscheduled for Men
Fashion Show and Luncheon for Women—$2.50 Makoff

1:30 P.M.  First Seminar
Junior Ball Room—Hotel Utah
Walter Megronigle of Ketchum, Inc.
"Public Relation Techniques"
Walter Taylor, A.I.A. Staff Dir., "Department of Education and Research"
"Progress of Post Graduate Program"
"Architect-in-Training Program"
Fred L. Markham, A.I.A. Past President, NCARB
"Legal Aspects of Licensing Laws"

3:00 P.M. Conducted Tours — Included with registration
Bingham Canyon, Kennecott Copper or City Tours—Geared to Architectural items

3:00 P.M. National Education Committee
Junior Ball Room—Hotel Utah
Roger Bailey in charge

6:30 P.M. Cocktail Party—Included with registration
University Club
Utah Chapter, Producer’s Council, Hosts

8:00 P.M. National Education Committee
(For Committee and Guests only)
University Club Dinner
Roger Bailey in charge

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19

7:00 A.M. Mountaineer’s Breakfast—$2.00
Maxfield Lodge—Big Cottonwood Canyon
Transportation furnished

9:00 A.M. Registration Desk opens
Mezzanine—Hotel Utah

9:30 A.M. Women’s Coffee Hour
W.A.L. Club Room—Hotel Utah

9:30 A.M. 2nd Seminar
Roof Garden—Hotel Utah
Edgardo Contini, A.S.C.E.
"Our Cities of Tomorrow"
10:15 A.M. Discussion
Roger Bailey, Moderator

11:45 A.M. Organ Recital—Included in registration
Tabernacle

1:00 P.M. Awards Luncheon—$3.50
Roof Garden—Hotel Utah
Dr. Sterling M. McMurrin, Dean of University College and
Professor of Philosophy, University of Utah
"People and Architecture"

2:45 P.M. 3rd Seminar
Roof Garden—Hotel Utah
John Knox Shear, A.I.A. Editor in Chief, "Architectural
Record"
"Regionalism in Architecture"

3:30 P.M. Discussion
B. E. Brazier and G. C. Young, moderators

4:00 P.M. Opening of Architect’s Exhibit and W.A.L. Reception
Mezzanine Floor—Hotel Utah

4:45 P.M. Tabernacle Roof Tour—Included in registration
G. C. Young in charge

8:00 P.M. Regional and Chapter Committee Meetings—Unscheduled
To be arranged by Chapters

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20

9:00 A.M. Registration Desk opens
Mezzanine—Hotel Utah

9:30 A.M. 4th Seminar
Junior Ball Room—Hotel Utah
Philip Will, Jr., F.A.I.A.
"Architectural Design of the School Plant"
10:30 A.M. Discussion
Fred Markham, moderator

12:30 P.M. President’s Luncheon—$3.50
Roof Garden—Hotel Utah
John Lyon Reid, F.A.I.A.
"Public Controls for School Buildings"

2:30 P.M. 5th Seminar
Roof Garden—Hotel Utah
Ernest O. Larsen, Dir., Region 4, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
"Potential Resources of Colorado River Development"

3:30 P.M. Discussion
John Lyon Reid, moderator

4:30 P.M. Final Business Meeting
Junior Ball Room
Bradley P. Kidder, presiding

6:30 P.M. Cocktail Party—Included in registration
Alta Club
Utah Chapter, hosts

8:00 P.M. Banquet—$6.00
Roof Garden—Hotel Utah
George M. Gadsby, Chairman of the Board, Utah Power & Light Company
"Atomic Energy and its Impact on the Intermountain Area"

Events for the ladies include, in addition to those noted in the preceding program, the following:

An informal seminar on modern decorating with Blair Bowen, A.I.D., presiding, at 2:45 P.M. on Friday.
The Utah Women’s Architectural League will act as hostesses and guides for shopping and sightseeing trips.
WHO'S WHO ON PROGRAM

WALTER A TAYLOR, A.I.A.

Walter A. Taylor, Director of Education and Research as well as Editor of the Bulletin for the National Organization of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Taylor, born in Canton, Ohio; was graduated from Columbia University with a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1929 after already having received a degree of Bachelor of Architectural Engineering from Ohio State University. A Master of Architecture degree was later conferred on Mr. Taylor.

In the field of education Mr. Taylor has been an Instructor in the College of Engineering of Ohio State University, Lecturer in the School of Architecture at Columbia University and Professor of Architecture and History of Architecture in the College of Fine Arts of Syracuse University.

FRED L. MARKHAM, A.I.A.

Fred L. Markham, President, National Council Architectural Registration Boards; Member, Urban Planning Committee, 1952-53; Member, Education Committee, 1954-56; Member of Commission for the Survey of Education and Registration of A.I.A., 1949-54.

Mr. Markham was born in Spanish Fork, Utah. He was graduated from Brigham Young University in 1929 with a Bachelor of Science degree and attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1927 to 1930. Mr. Markham has been active in the fields of education and public service. He has been a lecturer at Brigham Young University, Provo City Planning and Zoning Committees and is currently Chairman of the Utah County Planning Commission.

EDGARDO CONTINI, A.S.C.E.

Edgardo Contini received most of his formal training as an engineer and planner in Italy. He was graduated from the University of Rome, summa cum laude, in 1937; came to the United States in 1939, and undertook post-graduate studies in housing and city planning at the New School for Social Research in New York.

Mr. Contini is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Concrete Institute; an associate member of the Structural Engineering Association of Southern California.

Mr. Contini was assistant instructor in housing and city planning at the University of Rome in 1938, instructor at the California School of Art in 1949-50 in courses relating to engineering and architectural design,
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guest lecturer and visiting critic on the faculty of architecture of the University of Southern California between 1951 and 1955. From 1940 to 1952 Mr. Contini was associated with the architectural firm of Albert Kahn in Detroit as structural engineer. From 1942 to 1945 he served with the U.S. Army Engineers in the European Theater of operations. In 1947 Mr. Contini started his own practice as consulting engineer in Los Angeles, and in 1950 became a partner in the organization of Victor Gruen & Associates where, in his present capacity as chief engineer, he is in charge of coordination of engineering design and of land planning.

* * *

STERLING M. McMURRIN

Dean of the University College (Letters, Arts and Sciences) and Professor of Philosophy, University of Utah.

A.B.—University of Utah, 1936; A.M.—University of Utah, 1937; Ph. D.—University of Southern California, 1946.

Began undergraduate work at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Post-doctoral work on a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education, at Columbia University, Princeton University, and Union Theological Seminary.

Formerly on the faculty of the School of Philosophy, of the University of Southern California.


Author of monographs and journal articles on philosophy and religion.

Reynolds lecturer at the University of Utah in 1954.

Past Chairman of Mountain-Plains Philosophical Conference, and member of American Philosophical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Phi Beta Kappa, etc.

* * *

JOHN KNOX SHEAR, A.I.A.

John Knox Shear, Editor-in-Chief, Architectural Record.

Mr. Shear was graduated from Carnegie Institute of Technology with a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1938 and with a Master of Architecture degree in 1941. Princeton University also conferred a Master of Fine Arts, in architecture, upon him in 1941.

Mr. Shear's activities in the field of education include an Associate Professorship at Princeton University, 1946-47. At Carnegie Institute of Technology, he rose from an Instructor in 1946, to Professor and Head of the Department in 1949, a position which he held until 1955.
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ERNEST O. LARSON

Ernest O. Larson was born May 8, 1894 in Santaquin, Utah. He was graduated from Utah State Agricultural College in Logan, Utah in 1918 with a B.S. Degree in Irrigation and Drainage Engineering. Returned to the Utah State Agricultural College on a teaching fellowship in 1922 and attained a M.S. Degree in Civil Engineering in 1923.

Mr. Larson's career with the Bureau of Reclamation dates from June 1923 when he began as an instrument man. In 1927 he was made engineer in charge of Salt Lake Basin investigations and held this position until 1934 when he became engineer in charge of investigations, planning and construction of a number of Bureau of Reclamation projects in Utah.

On October 1, 1943, Mr. Larson was appointed Regional Director with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah. The Salt Lake Region, known as Region 4, includes most of Utah and Nevada, western Colorado, southwestern Wyoming, northwestern New Mexico, and small portions of Idaho and Arizona. Region 4 has 20 operating projects and has a large investigation program. Under Mr. Larson's supervision, comprehensive planning reports have been prepared on utilization of water resources in three major drainage areas, the Upper Colorado, Bonneville and Lahontan Basin. As part of this basin-wide planning, investigations have been advanced and reports issued on two of the largest multiple-purpose projects in reclamation history—the Colorado River Storage project and participating projects, and the Weber Basin project—involving an estimated cost of more than one and one-half billion dollars. The 70-million dollar Weber Basin project was authorized by the 81st Congress in 1949 and is now under construction.

In addition to his duties as Regional Director of the Bureau of Reclamation, Mr. Larson has served as United States Representative and Chairman of the Bear River Compact Commission since 1946. He is also Chairman of the Pacific Southwest Field Committee, and Chairman of the Pacific Southwest Inter-Agency Committee. The region covered by both these committees includes the states of Arizona, California, Nevada, and Utah, and parts of Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon and Wyoming.

The Field Committee coordinates the work of all seven bureaus of the Department of the Interior. The Inter-Agency Committee, concerned chiefly with water resource development, has members from seven Federal agencies and nine states, and is charged with coordination among Federal and State agencies.

JOHN LYON REID, A.I.A.


John Lyon Reid, Chairman, Education and Research Committee of the California Council of Architects, 1948-50; member, National School Plan-
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ning Committee of the American Institute of Architects, 1951 to present; member, Corporation Visiting Committee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1951-52; Chairman, Field Act Advisory Board of the State of California, Division of Architecture; Director, Northern California Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, 1950; Vice President, California Council of Architects, 1955; President, California Council of Architects, 1956; Chairman, Education Committee, Northern California Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, 1953; Fellow Member of American Institute of Architects; and with Dr. Charles W. Bursch, Reinhold wrote, "You Want to Build a School" in 1947. He lectured at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1932-40 and the University of California in 1947.

PHILIP WILL, JR., F.A.I.A.

Mr. Will is a native of Rochester, New York. He received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from Cornell University in June 1930, where he was graduated with honors in Architecture.

His Civic and A.I.A. activities are many, among which he has been Director, Citizens of Greater Chicago, 1953-55; Chicago Chapter President, 1952-54; Institute Committee on National Capitol and Schools and was elected 2nd Vice President at the Los Angeles Convention in 1956. He is also a member of Gargoyle Society and Tau Beta Pi, Honorary Societies.

Visiting lecturer and critic—University of Washington at St. Louis, and Universities of Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas, and Cornell.

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BRADLEY P. KIDDER, A.I.A.

Bradley P. Kidder, A.I.A., Director, Western Mountain Region, American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Kidder was born in Denver, Colorado, and received his college education at Colorado College where he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1924. He also attended the University of Pennsylvania.

In Civic and A.I.A. affairs, Mr. Kidder has been District Governor of Lions International; President of the New Mexico Chapter, A.I.A., 1950; Chairman, Regional Conference Committee, 1954; Chapter Affairs and Legislative Commission, 1952-53 and will continue as the Regional Director of the Western Mountain Region until 1958.

GEORGE M. GADSBY

George M. Gadsby, chairman of the board of Utah Power & Light Company, has been associated with the public utility industry for more than 45 years. He is an ardent champion of the free enterprise system and an outspoken foe of intrusion of government agencies into the electric power business.
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In July, 1954, he retired as president of UP&L after heading the utility for 25 years.

He supervised the current post-war expansion program which already has more than doubled the Company's electric generating capacity.

Within the industry, Mr. Gadsby is an active participant in various groups throughout the nation studying the application of nuclear power for industrial uses. He has served as president of Edison Electric Institute, the industry's largest and oldest trade association, and presently serves on its Advisory Committee. He is a past director of the National Association of Manufacturers; a trustee for the Committee on Economic Development (CED); a board member of the National Industrial Conference Board. He is also a director of Zion's Co-Operative Mercantile Institution (ZCMI) in Salt Lake City.

Long active in community, civic and cultural affairs, Mr. Gadsby is a member of the board, Utah State Institute of Fine Arts, past president of Salt Lake Rotary Club and of the Community Chest of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Gadsby was born May 4, 1886, in Collinwood, Ohio. He graduated in 1906 Magna Cum Laude, Phi Beta Kappa from Marietta College, received an M.A. degree from Marietta, and then attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1928, he was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering by the University of Pittsburgh and in 1941 an LL.D. from Marietta College. He received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Utah in 1952.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE

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Mr. George Cannon Young, Chrm................Program & Speakers Committee
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Mr. Ashley T. Carpenter, Chairman............Producer's Council Committee
Mr. Roger Bailey, Chairman....................Publicity & Promotion Committee
Mr. B. E. Brazier, Chairman....................Convention Facilities Committee
Mr. Fred L. Markham, Chairman...............Reception & Greeter's Committee
Mr. M. E. Harris, Jr., Chrm...................Social & Entertainment Committee

WOMEN'S ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE

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UNIVERSITY NOTES

Roger Bailey announced that the Department of Architecture at the University will conduct two design problems patterned after those given to license examiners. These are open to students as well as candidates for the license examination this fall. On October 26 between 12:00 noon and 12:00 p.m. the design problem will be held and on November 2, between 1:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. a planning problem will be offered. Anyone interested please contact Roger.

All Convention guests are urged to make a visit to the Department of Architecture at the University. It is well worth the time.
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UTAH CHAPTER
AUGUST 1956
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EDITORIAL

From time to time this question is asked, "What is wrong with the Utah Chapter of the American Institute of Architects?" Because this question was asked of a number of applicants during the personal interview phase of the architectural examination by the members of the architectural examining committee, it was felt that there was an earnest desire on the part of the "old guard" to improve member relations and generally upgrade the organization. As a direct result of this line of questioning the "Bulletin" was reorganized in such a manner as to adequately circulate the ideas of each and every member on ways and means of elevating the Utah Chapter to something more than a "Knife and Fork" Club.

The original assumption was incorrect! This verbal search for a panacea which would whisk away all of the ills of the Chapter was evidently just that,—a verbal search. There is apparently no real desire to make the Utah Chapter of the A.I.A. any better or any worse than it is, but only to suffer along with the skeleton as it is.

In an effort to initiate more local color into the Bulletin, personal letters were sent to some ten or twelve of the architects up and down the State, asking for photographs of their work which could be published and circulated as evidence of the capabilities of the Utah architects. These requests were completely ignored except for one architect who took the time and trouble to answer the letter. Such a lack of interest in their individual work certainly fosters the feeling that perhaps our Intermountain brand of architecture leaves something to be desired.

A similar lack of response was encountered when we sought an article on the theories and philosophies of the University of Utah School of Architecture. This particular facet of the profession most certainly has some valuable contributions to make relative to a better understanding of the problems of our society. Materials from this source will always be acceptable.

One pleasant and heartening aspect of this whole experience is coming from an unexpected source, the people in fields allied to architecture. They may or may not have opinions about the A.I.A., which is not necessarily the important thing, but they are genuinely interested in fostering better professional relations on all levels from the operative to the speculative. This after all is one of the basic reasons for having the A.I.A. and the representative Chapters. It is important that the Chapters and members aid in the developing and directing of these public relations and professional policies. If this is not true, then perhaps our salvation lies not within, but without the Utah Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The need for a new federal building has been established. Its location is the only point around which objective discussion can and should be centered. A location in the middle of the city would create problems so staggering that a workable, let alone imaginative, solution could hardly be found. The attendant arguments in favor of centralization are in large those of local business advantage of one kind or another and stem from a partisan point of view, unsound
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ABE BERNSTEIN, MANAGER
ASSOCIATED SPECIALTIES CO.
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in principle; and if pursued, tragic in consequence. While the economic impact of a project of this nature upon its supporting community must be taken into consideration, it should not be limited to the rental-retail field exclusively. Residential proximity, entry and egress, cost and availability of land and market stimulation, among others, are all factors to be evaluated before a decision can be reached. Countless other cities and metropolitan areas have experienced the effects wrought by traffic congestion and lack of suitable parking space. Noise, air pollution from smoke and industrial waste, overcrowding, and excessive land evaluation are preconditions to the eventual decay of the city of today.

We, in Salt Lake, are just beginning to feel the results of an abnormal expansion without plan, forced by industry and mechanized transportation. The street and block system upon which the city is based (however admirable from the standpoint of speculative real estate) is archaic, outmoded, and unworkable. It results in a disproportionate allocation of land to streets, difficult and expensive to maintain, and far too many intersections to permit the smooth flow of traffic. Both factors contribute to a road structure just barely passable under the most favorable conditions and subject to immediate breakdown at the first hint of bad weather. Other cities have attempted to more favorably relate the residential areas to the business areas of the city and at the same time reduce the length of service road between by pulling the residential complex into the city in the form of apartment houses. However, the pressure toward moving out prompted by the expectancy of lower real estate costs and a more favorable tax situation preclude certain doom to such a plan. It seems therefore realistic to accept decentralization as a fact but plan toward the goal of an unfolding creative environment.

An acceptance of the site proposed by the government for the New Federal Center would more nearly fulfill the fundamental requirements of good planning than would a "yield" acceptance of a downtown site. It would provide, for example, an area sufficient in size to accommodate a large number of automobiles. It is, at the same time, well related to both the major residential sections of the city and to the central business district. It stands free and clear of legal entanglements and is available without additional expenditure. By way of contrast, a central location large enough to house a plant of this dimension would occupy several city blocks, be prohibitive in cost, contingent upon speculative values, and subject to time consuming negotiation; or failing this depend upon the questionable possibility of condemnation proceedings. In the name of reason, a few would benefit, to be sure, but the community as a whole would suffer an incalculable wrong, and another monumental lesson in "what not to do" chalked up to be forgotten as before.

COMPETITIVE BIDDING IN SCHOOL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

That competitive bidding in public building construction is essential in order to protect the public interest is rarely challenged, openly. Indeed the concept has the sanction both of statute and of professional codes of ethics. But unfortunately there exist certain
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hindrances to competitive bidding in actual practice.

These barriers to competitive bidding may lie either in the bidding procedures or in the nature of the plans and specifications. To be sure the two are not unrelated, but it is the latter (the plans and specifications) with which this statement is concerned.

The audience to which this statement is addressed is well enough informed to make it needless to recount here the many ways in which the public interest may be violated through a lack of competitive bidding. Nor is it worth the time it would take to list the ways in which competition in bidding may be lessened. I am content merely to invite you to recall your own professional knowledge and apply it to the issue.

And the issue is stated to be assurance of the possibility of competitive bidding through open plans and specifications. It is recognized that open plans and specifications do not necessarily insure that there will be competitive bidding. But on the other hand it is quite certain that without open plans and specifications there cannot be competitive bidding.

The argument is here waived as being trivial that wide open plans and specifications open the door to substandard products. Surely the bidding procedures can protect the owner against inferior materials and equipment. Indeed the obligation is intrinsic to the profession of architecture to protect the owner against such hazards.

It has been our observation in the State Department of Public Instruction that most of the complaints of restricted bidding reaching our office have come from sub-contractors on items of mechanical equipment. It has also been observed that most of such complaints have arisen on projects in which architects have used the services of agents or sales engineers to prepare the design and specifications for the mechanical systems.

For some time we have pursued a policy of trying to inform local boards of education and district superintendents regarding the problem in the thought that owners, if alert and informed, are in the best position to take steps to insure competitive bidding. It is embarrassing, but necessary, to confess that the policy seems to be somewhat less than successful. Complaints continue to arise. We even went so far as to prepare a standard contract between boards of education and architects which contained a provision barring the architect from using agent engineers. This recommended standard contract was cooperatively worked out by a committee designated by Utah Chapter A.I.A., Intermountain Institute of Consulting Engineers, Utah Society of Superintendents and the State School Office. There exists no legal authority for enforcing the use of the instrument.

Under present law the plans and specifications for school building projects costing over $5,000 in the 35 county school districts must be approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction before contracts may be let. Theoretically, then, we could withhold approval unless the plans and specifications are open. However, it is common knowledge that plans and specifications can be so prepared that only a competent architect or engineer can detect non-standard specifications and recognize the
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is equally adaptable to modern office buildings such as the Rand Building, Santa Monica, Cal. (above), or to schools, churches, hospitals, apartment buildings, factories and other structures. Architectural concrete meets the practical needs of a cold storage plant or the aesthetic requirements of a great cathedral. With architectural concrete you can create enduring, distinctive, firesafe, low-annual-cost buildings in any size or design.

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many subterfuges. To employ such a person on our staff, even if the budget would allow it, would violate our policy of refraining from exercising bureaucratic controls. Moreover the five city districts would still lie outside of such regulation.

A simple solution is here suggested as a trial balloon. This could be a law which bans anyone from participating in a contract for public building construction who has been responsibly engaged in designing the plans or preparing the specifications. Such a solution has the merit of being specific to the issue, leaving it to architects and the owners to work out the bidding documents and procedures without fettering controls.

FRED M. FOWLER
State Director of School Plant Planning

A CONCEPT OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

In the evolution of man-made structures the thoughts, philosophies and motives of the designer are often put in the background because of the specific job at hand; however, these factors affect the end product from the abstract concept to the final physical result. It therefore seems reasonable to discuss the areas of thought that the structural engineer must encompass in order to conceive and construct a design. The structural engineer’s part in the production of objects is a unique one and his relationships with owners, governmental officials, and architects all have a bearing on the design that results.

It seems to me that four primary areas of thought are necessary for engineering work:

1. A basic knowledge of mathematics, and science in general.
2. A thorough knowledge of the materials of construction.
3. A love for and intuitive feeling for structural action and form.
4. An understanding of human relationships.

These four concepts are not necessarily separate; indeed, they have a profound influence on each other; nor do they necessarily have the order of importance as outlined.

The modern structural engineer must possess a good understanding of mathematics. In general, the action of natural forces can best be described in mathematical terms and as the more complex forms of construction present themselves a knowledge of the higher mathematics is required for analysis. This is particularly true for shells, suspension bridges, and slabs, whose exact solution defy ordinary means of analysis.

A knowledge of the materials of engineering is perhaps the area wherein the pure scientist or theorist is differentiated from the practicing engineer. An enormous number of facts of physics, chemistry, and mathematics are used by the engineer to produce a useful product from the materials at hand, thus an understanding of the limitations, reactions, and properties of materials is essential.

In order to produce a structure, it seems to me, a feeling for the action of the forces prevalent is necessary. This intuitive approach to engineering problems cannot always be described by mathematical equations. In fact, many of the forms that have been used in the past and some that are used today have not had a formalistic rigorous mathematical treatment; but stand in testimony to
the validity of creative intuition or feel for structural action. It often happens that in laying out the basic structural shape, the intuitive approach is the one that is used. The mathematical analysis is then utilized as a check or criteria of limitations. This intuitive approach is leading engineers today into the realm of plastic or ultimate strength design which is a somewhat different approach to the understanding of structural behavior from that based on the elastic or straightline theory in general use today. From the literature that is available, one can readily see that limit designs in both steel and concrete will eventually replace the elastic theory. (The ultimate strength design procedure has been widely used in soil mechanics already.)

This different point of view of structural design will not necessarily save thousands of dollars in materials, for its true importance lies in the philosophy from which it grew. The intuition of many engineers has led them to believe that the elastic theory is lacking and contains several major inconsistencies. Years of study and research has confirmed this feeling and we now are about to open the door on a more realistic approach to structural analysis.

It is my opinion that the area of structural engineering that has been most neglected, yet which has the most profound influence on design, is the relationship of the engineer to the people with whom he comes in contact. Unfortunately, or perhaps by calculation, this subject is almost entirely neglected in most engineering schools, since its major lessons can hardly be taught in an academic environment. True, there is a great deal of human understanding that can be learned from studies in music, art, poetry, literature, and social and biological sciences, and any engineering student should take every opportunity he can to expose himself to such studies. But like tennis, life can only be learned by taking up the racquet. The engineer, in order to fulfill his professional obligations, must have a deep understanding of the human side of engineering. His relationship with the owner, the governmental officials, and the architect have a tremendous influence on his design whether he realizes it or not. An understanding of motives, actions, and reactions of the human mind—the likes, dislikes, prejudices, and the other human tendencies are just as important to the structural design as mathematical analysis.

Consider, for example, the forces at work around a drafting board during the development of an idea. The owner, architect, and engineer, each from a different criteria of technical skill and understanding, reach for a common result. Their contributions, aims, and purposes cannot, per se, be expressed in terms of pound/in². They range the entire gamut of human experience from the object to the subject. It is through an understanding of the human elements, and the relationship there imposed that their often divergent views are controlled and a physical result produced. The role played by the structural engineer in the development of a project is important, and the extent to which his technical skill and knowledge becomes effective depends in large upon his understanding of people, their aims, aspirations, and prejudices for here human problems unfortunately cannot be resolved by cold equations.

ARTHUR MONSEY
Consulting Engineer
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
ON PLANNING

The Utah Chapter, A.I.A., being vitally interested in an orderly expansion of our city, view with concern the controversy which has developed over the location of the new Federal Office Building in Salt Lake City.

This serious situation brings to point again the evidence that Salt Lake City needs a positive master plan to which new growth can adjust itself and move forward in an orderly manner.

The problems of expansion in any major city are too large and serious to meet without a positive plan. We are even now faced with the frustration of congestion, inadequate access and egress. We, as citizens, must recognize our city’s problems and meet them objectively while disregarding our individual selfish interests.

We, as professional architects, urge the business men of our city, the city administration, the press, and the citizens themselves to take immediate steps toward the settlement of this controversy.

We urge that competent professional advice be sought to examine immediately the problems inherent in our city’s growth.

NOTE

The traditional role of architect as city planner, has been completely usurped by every interest under the sun. The technical skill, the artistic and cultural integrity, of the architect, locked to a noble dream, has been in large superseded by the parking meter, one way streets and the encompassing strangulation of useless roads and future slums.

Other cities, Chicago, Detroit and even Pittsburg have against heavy odds instituted good schemes. Salt Lake City take heed before it is too late. It can not be left to others, the architect must assume his responsibility.

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Chad Barrick
DISTRICT MANAGER

THE NEXT ISSUE:

MIRACLE METALS: A CHANGING CONCEPT

A survey of the ever increasing role being played by metals in the building industry from the standpoint of the owner, architect and contractor.

Books for the Planning Library

NEW REGIONAL PATTERNS - L. Hilberseimer, Paul Theobald & Co., Chicago
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ABOVE - Photographs showing construction of Pacific Western Insurance Company building at 15th South and Main, Salt Lake. Estimated cost, when completed, $180,000. Designed by M. Harris, Salt Lake architect. L. Mark Richards, general contractor.

The structure is being built of reinforced concrete and brick. Completely fireproofed with Zonolite Vermiculite poured roof by Utah Pioneer Company, manufacturer's installer for the Intermountain area.

An unusual feature of the building is that it is literally floated on soft ground. Footings were laid in 8-ft sections 6-ft wide. The floor is separate from the building and Celotex separates all joints with a waterproof plastic mastic to seal each joint.

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A STATEMENT OF POLICY

IT IS PROPOSED THAT THIS PUBLICATION WILL SERVE AS AN INSTRUMENT BY WHICH INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE THOUGHT MAY BE BROUGHT TO FOCUS UPON ARCHITECTURAL PROBLEMS; FIRST OF A LOCAL NATURE; AND THEN, OF NECESSITY, UPON THE PROBLEMS OF ARCHITECTURE AS A WHOLE.

WE INTEND TO EXAMINE THE CONCEPTS OF STYLE, FUNCTION, STRUCTURE, THE ORGANIC, AND THE SYNTHETIC AS A BASIS OR STANDARD AGAINST WHICH OUR ARCHITECTURE CAN BE MEASURED.

IT IS THIS SEARCH FOR A STANDARD OR MEASURE WHICH IS DECISIVE AND AT THE SAME TIME THAT WHICH CREATES THE DIFFICULTY. CAN IT BE SAID FOR INSTANCE THAT THE ARCHITECTURE OF A BUILDING IS CONSEQUENCE OR INVENTION? IS THE FORM OF A BUILDING THE OBJECT OR A RESULT? WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF NEW MATERIALS, TECHNIQUES OF CONSTRUCTION, FABRICATION AND ERECTION UPON THE ARCHITECTURE OF OUR BUILDINGS? ARE WE TO BE CONCERNED ABOUT THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SPACE AND FUNCTION? CAN WE LOOK TO THE PAST FOR HELP AND IN WHAT AREAS CAN WE BORROW LEGITIMATELY. IF, IN THE PAST, QUALITY WAS THE PREEMINENT FACTOR BY WHICH MEANING WAS ASCRIBED TO ARCHITECTURE; THEN, DOES NOT THIS EPOCH BEAR THE STAMP OF QUANTITY, FOR GOOD OR BAD, ACROSS ITS FACE?

MOREOVER, HAS OUR TECHNOLOGY WITH ITS ROOTS IN THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION GENERATED SUCH PROBLEMS IN BOTH THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE AND THE BROADER FIELD OF CITY PLANNING THAT INDIVIDUAL ACTION IS LILLIPUTIAN ENDEAVOR; OR, ON THE CONTRARY, IS IT SAFE TO ASSUME THAT THE ARCHITECTURE OF TODAY IS THE BEST, "IN THIS BEST OF ALL POSSIBLE WORLDS"?

THESE THEN ARE SOME OF THE QUESTIONS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ANSWERED.

IT IS OUR BELIEF THAT CONCERTED EFFORT, FIERCE CRITICISM AND A DEDICATED OPEN FORUM ARE THE MEANS BY WHICH NEW CONCEPTS, IDEAS, AND MATERIALS; THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARCHITECT, PAINTER, POET, AND THE OTHER ARTISANS OF CULTURE CAN BE EXPOSED AND CLARIFIED WITH THE OBJECT OF PLACING THE ARCHITECT IN TUNE WITH HIS TIMES.

EDITORS
ARCHITECTURE AND STYLE

IN ANY DISCUSSION OF MAN'S CREATIVE ACTIVITIES IT MUST BE REALIZED THAT EVERY THOUGHT, WORD AND ACT, EVERY CREATION, WHETHER IN MUSIC, PAINTING, ARCHITECTURE OR CIVIC LIFE IS ONLY AN OUTWARD MANIFESTATION OF AN INNER SPIRITUAL REALITY OF BOTH THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE SOCIETY IN WHICH HE IS EMBEDDED.

THE GREAT ARCHITECTURE OF THE PAST, SUCH AS BYZANTINE AND GOTHIC, HAS GROWN OUT OF THIS SPIRITUAL REALITY, USING FOR STRUCTURE THE INHERITED SYSTEMS AT HAND AND DEVELOPING THESE SYSTEMS BY ENLARGEMENT AND BY ADDITIONS FROM OTHER SYSTEMS, UNTIL SUDDENLY UNLOCKED, THE WHOLE STYLE COULD FLOWER FREELY.

THESE TWO STYLES PARTICULARLY, WERE BASED ON A PASSIONATE EMOTIONAL UP-SURGE, USING VERY GREAT ENGINEERING SKILL, WHICH HOWEVER, WAS SUBORDINATED TO THE EMOTIONAL CONTENT. ON THE OTHER HAND, IN GREEK ARCHITECTURE, PARTICULARLY THE PARTHENON, THE DESIGN WAS CONTROLLED, SHAPED AND POLISHED WITH THE INTELLECT ALWAYS REGNANT OVER THE PASSIONATE OR EMOTIONAL CONTENT.

WE MIGHT NOTE THAT PASSION IS A NECESSARY PART OF GREATNESS, FOR NO CREATION TAKES PLACE, WHETHER PHYSICAL OR SPIRITUAL, WITHOUT PASSION. IT MAY WELL BE THAT IN THE CASE OF HUMANITY'S SUPREME FIGURES, FOR INSTANCE WITH BEETHOVEN, IT IS NOT THE MUSIC ITSELF, BUT THE PASSIONATE GREATNESS OF THE MAN EXPRESSED THROUGH HIS MUSIC, WHICH TAKES HOLD OF US.

NO MATTER WHAT THE VEHICLE, GREATNESS CAN NOT BE SUPPRESSED AND ALWAYS PRODUCES STYLE. IN OUR CONCERN WITH MODERN ARCHITECTURE WE MUST NOT OVERLOOK THE LESSONS IN GREATNESS TO BE LEARNED FROM ARCHITECTURE OF THE PAST. WE MAY EXPRESS THEM DIFFERENTLY TODAY, BUT CERTAIN QUALITIES PERVERSE ALL NOTEWORTHY BUILDINGS: A KEEN ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM, A PRECISE AND BEAUTIFUL PROPORTION, SCALE, CONTINUITY AND HONESTY OF STRUCTURE, GENUINE USE OF MATERIALS, ECONOMY OF MEANS, SIMPLICITY (THE HARDEST OF ALL TO ACHIEVE), AND A SPIRITUAL QUALITY THAT LIFTS THEM FROM THE ORDINARY OR COMMON TO THE ELEGANT AND ARISTOCRATIC AND SOMETIMES TO THE SUBLIME.

IT IS THE METHOD OF ROOFING A BUILDING WHICH DETERMINES ITS STYLE IN THE HISTORIC SENSE. FOR THE THIRD TIME IN RECORDED HISTORY WE HAVE A NEW SYSTEM OF ROOFING: THE CAUTILEVERED SLAB. WE ALSO HAVE A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER SYSTEMS OF CONSTRUCTION, SO THAT THIS ERA OF REVOLUTION, THIS AGE OF TENSION, OF ATOMIC POWER HAS HAD NO REAL COUNTERPART IN THE PAST. IT TAKES TIME TO ASSIMILATE ALL THE AVAILABLE TECHNIQUES, BUT THE OPPORTUNITIES ARE ABUNDANT FOR GROWTH IN OUTSTANDING CREATIVENESS. IF THE PROMISE IS FULFILLED FOR OUR AGE, OUR CITIES OF GLASS, BLAZING WITH LIGHT AND COLOR, AND CLEAN BEYOND ANY PREVIOUS DREAM OF MAN, WILL BECOME LIKE FAIRYLAND.

THIS ALL PRESUPPOSES THAT THE ARCHITECT HAS SOMETHING OUTSTANDING OF HIS OWN TO SAY AND HE MUST NEVER BE GUILTY OF DECEIT OR MERE CLEVERNESS FOR HE WILL ALWAYS STAND COMPLETELY REVEALED IN THIS OUTWARD MANIFESTATION OF AN INNER SPIRITUAL REALITY.

GEORGIUS Y. CANNON
PRINCIPLE OR CONSEQUENCE

1. AIRCRAFT HANGER
   - NERVI

2. MANNHEIM THEATRE
   - MIES VAN DER ROHE

3. MANNHEIM THEATRE
   - MIES VAN DER ROHE

4. NAVAL TRAINING SCHOOL
   - S. O. M.

5. NAVAL TRAINING SCHOOL
   - S. O. M.

6. OPEN DECK GARAGE
   - ROBERT L. WEED

7. C. B. S. STUDIO
   - PEREIRA & LUCKMAN
EDITORIAL

Since the building of schools is one of the most important work areas for the architect, it is critical that he be aware of all factors which enter into the planning, design and execution of these buildings.

It is evident that the distinction between formulation of the program (which is the client's responsibility in large) and the design of the building (which is the architect's responsibility) has become fuzzy.

If the program becomes too restrictive; through stipulation of materials, form of the building and functional arrangement; the architect then has lost the necessary flexibility to reconcile needs with means: namely, program and the budget allocation.

The following article reprinted from Forum Magazine summarizes quite clearly, in the opinion of the editor, the fatal execution of the architect in the block of economy.

FALSE SCHOOLHOUSE ECONOMIES

Our school building program is so big that constructive endeavor should occupy all our energy. We have none to waste on false economy leads and on bickering. Common sense is needed, of the sort put forward by the secretary of the Brookline, Mass., taxpayers association at a recent New England meeting on schools held at Cambridge.

"Our problem is tough," was the gist of his message, "but we have had even tougher school financing problems within recent years, and we have creditably solved them."

We need not surrender all ideas of progress and excellence, for example, in favor of a universal cheapness. Humor might come to the rescue here, for this is, after all, the most prosperous era in our history, and it is a bit dour to watch a schoolboard president driving his own children in his spanking new 200-hp car to some little school hut that he has caused to be built, and to look like a shanty-town poor house.

Of course there is no money to waste, but many economy proposals lose more at the bung than they save at the spigot. Architects' fees, for example, have been the target of excited citizen's meetings weak in arithmetic. Figure this: occupancy costs are a scant 15% of the annual school budget, and half of occupancy is operation and maintenance, leaving 8% for construction. Consequently if you cut the architect's fee from, say, 6% to 5%, you have achieved a net annual saving of just 0.08%, or 8/10,000, in the education of your children. Is that worth the battle? (Baltimore take special notice.)

Now turn it around: for the architect himself this means a 17% reduction in his gross, which makes all the difference between being able to pay his men for a first-rate job, and being unable to pay and still make a living. Moreover the community's 0.08% saving is not to be confused with just another saving on materials. A cut in planning means a cut in those controls which balance and rule all arrangements and result in schools whose efficiency will be only 66% over a period of 50 years and whose pleasantness will
be 66% below zero. When industrialists want a deep cut in costs without loss of quality they pay experts a premium for the hard job of figuring it. For school economy, architects' fees should be raised not lowered as they achieve it.

*Forum* did make a list not too long ago of 50 school economy ideas that do not confuse economy with cheapness (which in the long run is often expensive). We might now add a legitimate suggestion to contractors. Let's say a squeeze market in some areas allows a 125% increase over 1954 in certain installations such as electrical work. No one has a right to demand that the contractor bid less than the top he might get, but in the case of schools this question might be submitted to his conscience. We doubt that contractors would really want to take full advantage of a fortuitous situation that is loaded against the schools.

State officials can help the shirts-off, shoulder-to-the-wheel policy by keeping their minds balanced and their tempers sunny. A state official recently sent 30 "questions" to a school journal. He greatly weakened the constructive suggestions he had to make by casting wholesale suspicion on just about everybody who has been trying for something better than a cheaply conventional outcome. The newer and currently successful materials, like plate glass, glass block, luminous ceiling, chalkboard other than black slate, asphalt tile flooring, were not challenged outright but were only suggestively and selectively "questioned." Architects and school consultants whose work has been shown in professional magazines for presumed excellence were tagged, without exception, as producers of "the freakish, the odd, the bizarre, the unusual"; as publicity seekers to boot; and even as low fellows whose cost figures led to "misinformation, intentional or otherwise." In a world in which too many surrender their standards to allow cheapness in plan and materials, to bow to political expediency and to retain meaningless holdovers in the planning field and in stylistic adjuncts, the effect of such one-sided attack is to cut off what little we have of effort aimed at top excellence and progressive improvement.

Of course our school building problem is tough, and we cannot afford innovations that are merely showy and shallow and frivolous. But least of all can we afford a civilization that blows its wad on new private luxuries and conveniences, while it accepts shacks, prisons, or anything less than the best for its own children. In the end, the value of a community is never higher than the value it decides to set up for itself; conversely goals set a little "higher than possible" do get achieved, and they raise and strengthen the community in the achieving.
Policy on Engineering and Architectural Service

Because the Portland Cement Association believes that the best interests of the individual and the community are served when competent professional services are engaged to insure sound building construction, it is a basic Association policy to urge the employment of qualified engineers or architects on concrete construction whether the job is a skyscraper, a bridge, a pavement, a sewer, a house or a farm structure.

A principal function of the Association's staff of concrete technicians is to assist engineers and architects with concrete design or construction problems.

The educational literature and the many drawings of typical concrete uses which the Association distributes widely in the United States and Canada, are intended to be helpful in obtaining the maximum service which concrete can render. All drawings of typical designs carry a notation to the effect that final working drawings should be prepared and approved by qualified engineers or architects.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
306 Judge Building, Salt Lake City 11, Utah
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete . . . through scientific research and engineering field work.
One of the everpresent worries confronting the General Contractor in preparing a bid for a building, is that of making certain that the countless items incorporated in the structure are all relegated to the proper trade and that the bids of the sub-contractors concerned include each and every item that is a part of their division of the work. While it is specifically stated in the architects specification that he has in no way attempted to divide the specifications as to divisions of labor; it is, however, in the best interest of the work to arrange them in such an order as to include all work and materials normally under the jurisdiction of a particular trade under a single section.

The most troublesome section in the average specification in the past has proven to be, the carpentry and millwork section. It is this section that the Utah Woodwork Manufacturers Association have brought under fire. What is and what should properly be considered millwork is the question at hand.

It is not the belief of the Utah Woodwork Manufacturers Association that the architects should act as the all knowing judge on this issue, but they must become a contributing party to the cause of correcting a serious problem which exists within the industry. It is their feeling that the architect, as agent for the owner, must recognize his position in this situation since it is his responsibility to see that the building ultimately functions in accordance with the needs of the owner. It is further quite clear that when particular materials or services essential to the proper function of the building, are inadvertently left out of the original bid, expensive extras when included during construction are incurred.

Several weeks ago a uniform millwork proposal was mailed to all Utah architects. This bid list or proposal is the result of a detailed study of the problem of what should be considered millwork. It is their earnest request that the architects cooperate, with and act as intermediary between the General Contractors and the Utah Woodwork Manufacturers Association toward the goal of achieving a compatible solution to this perplexing problem. When and if complete agreement is attained between the millwork subcontractor and the general contractors it will then be imperative that plans and specifications prepared by the architect be made to conform.

THE NEXT ISSUE:
MIRACLE METALS: A CHANGING CONCEPT

A survey of the ever increasing role being played by metals in the building industry from the standpoint of the owner, architect and contractor.

A Report From the National Convention:
Miracle Metals: A Changing Concept.

Results of seminars meetings and talks related to the overall theme, "Architecture for the Good Life."

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in Cast Brass,
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HADDAM DESIGN
in Wrought Brass,
Bronze, or Aluminum

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