Would you believe 25 foot brick beams?
See them in Longmont. 20 and 25 foot brick beams, pre-fabricated using Sarabond® brand high bond mortar additive. High bond mortar with Sarabond is an all new structural concept. One that makes unbelievables believable. For the full story, call Dow in Denver (303) 266-2329. The Dow Chemical Company, 216 Security Life Building, 1616 Glenarm Place, Denver, Colorado 80202.
Densylon...the carpet that won't quit!

works where tile wouldn't and carpet couldn't

With Densylon* from Seal Furniture, Inc., you can specify carpet where carpeting was never practical before. You can carpet every square inch of every floor in any building. Densylon, by Commercial Carpet Corporation, is tough on top, soft on the bottom. Its unique pile is so dense that dirt can't sink in. So tight that pile can't be pulled up. So tough that furniture legs and spike heels can't mar it. No Densylon installation has ever worn out! And Densylon pays for itself with savings in maintenance alone. It costs at least 80 cents a square yard less to maintain in showcase condition than any other flooring—hard or soft. See the wide spectrum of Densylon colors and patterns in Seal's showrooms. See Densylon's remarkable qualities actually demonstrated. Seal Furniture, Inc., is your franchised Densylon dealer in Denver.

*CCC's trademark for its sponge-bonded, high-density nylon carpet.
A new nursing home in Commerce City, Colorado, a Denver suburb, offers proof of the advantages that modern adhesives offer to architects and contractors. The Country Manor Convalescent Nursing Home in Commerce City used adhesives in a unique method of wall construction that greatly reduced labor costs without stinting on construction quality. In fact, the building has already withstood an earthquake with no damage.

Adhesives were used in the nursing home's walls, windows and heat panels—replacing time-honored conventional building fasteners and adding strength and durability to the structure.

Architect Robert C. Huston of Denver reported that the exterior walls of the building were constructed with three and five-eighths-inch common brick, utilizing Sarabond mortar. No structural backup was used. The walls are free-standing and support the roof and trusses.

A one-inch sheet of Styrofoam was attached directly to the interior side of the brick with Black Stuff, an adhesive manufactured by H. B. Fuller Company, St. Paul, Minn. Black Stuff was then used to bond drywall to the foam. The smooth pasty adhesive was extruded onto the foam with the automatic pumping system which greatly speeded the drywall installation.

According to the manufacturer, Black Stuff was developed to bond any kind of foam insulation to masonry, block walls and wallboard; to laminate wallboard to wallboard; to bond drywall to wooden or metal studs. It forms tough, lifelong bonds and reduces sound transmission. Black Stuff's flexibility enabled it to withstand an earthquake which measured an intensity of six on the Richter scale.

Another adhesive manufactured by H. B. Fuller, Tan Mastic, was used to bond metal window panels in place. It was applied to the frame and the frame placed into position—simplifying the task and saving many hours of labor expense. The adhesive forms permanent high-strength, weatherproof bonds to nearly all surfaces. Tan Mastic was also employed to bond heat radiation panels in place, and to bond drywall to metal studs on interior partitions.

The building was constructed at a cost of $400,000, and contains 35,000 square feet of floor space. It was designed to serve 121 patients and meets all requirements of Federal and State sponsored medical and extended care programs.

Owners of the Commerce City convalescent home are Dr. Carl Flaxer and Gilbert Hirsh, Administrator of the facility is Ray Watkins. General Contractor was Jack Hoerner Construction Company of Wheat Ridge and the Drywall Contractor was Larry's Professional Drywall of Lakewood.

The new H. B. Fuller construction adhesives were supplied by Economy Building Specialties of Denver. Architects and others specifying this type of construction throughout the region can obtain further information on Black Stuff by contacting the local H. B. Fuller representative.
an example of how IDEALITE opens up a new era of expression for architects/engineers, yet meets demanding dead load requirements

Dead load requirements were primary considerations in the design of elevated deck parking areas and the elevated terminal drive, two of several separate projects at Denver's expanded Stapleton International Airport.

For the elevated parking areas, a structural system of prestressed single tees and a five-inch composite Idealite lightweight concrete slab deck was selected for ease and speed of erection. The prestressed tees rest on cast-in-place columns and beams, and the continuity of the lightweight concrete deck helps carry the live load.

The architects and engineers for the 1100' long by 50' wide elevated terminal drive faced an existing structure as one of their problems. Part of the drive had to be supported directly on the roof of the previous terminal building which had column spacing of 20' x 20' and was designed to add a future floor. The section of drive over this building was framed using a two-way beam and slab system of lightweight concrete.

The predominate type of construction was Idealite lightweight concrete continuous box girders on three column piers with hinges, to provide allowances for thermal movement, at the three-tenths point in every third span. The boxes are 3½ feet deep with spans up to 80 feet.

If you are considering the construction of a building or other structure where live and dead loads are a consideration, investigate the advantages of Idealite concrete.

Idealite makes possible buildings that are higher, spans that are wider, designs that are handsomer.

Elevated Parking Structures: Paul R. Reddy, Architect; Lovell-Osnes-Nisbet Company, Engineers
Elevated Drive: Paul R. Reddy, Architect; The Ken R. White Co., Engineers

IDEALITE
Producers of Idealite Lightweight Aggregate for Concrete and Concrete Products
821 17th Street • Phone 534-5144 • Denver, Colorado 80202
WAGE COST SURVEY

The Colorado Contractors Association, Inc. (Heavy-Highway-Utity Branch of the AGC) has prepared an eye-opening study of Wage Costs for the Basic Trades over the past twenty-three years in the State of Colorado. The figures do not include subsistence, travel time or travel allowance, where applicable. Where two or more increases have been made in a calendar year, CCA has used the year-end figure. Not intended to augur the future—the rise in percentage increases gives all members of the architecture/construction community something to think about...there is apparently no ceiling on demands.

Abbreviations used in this chart:
* Not Available.
† Denver Metro Area.
‡ Building.

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Carpenters</th>
<th>Cement Masons</th>
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$3.05 $3.00 $2.25 $2.85 $2.50 %179.41% 176.42% 204.54% 167.65% 208.33%

Pierre DuBois, Managing Director of the Colorado Contractors Association, Inc. points out that despite increases such as those listed above, contractor bid prices for highway construction, as reflected in the highway cost index prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, shows a steady or declining rate in Colorado.

Colorado is only the case in point—this is a nation-wide problem. U. S. Taxpayers can only thank the ingenuity and business ability of the Construction Industry for "holding the line" on costs. However, Symposium would point out the diminishing returns of those companies and corporations who must "make a living" out of building America.
# Symposiums

serving the construction public in Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona Nevada, Montana, and Idaho.

**VOLUME 3**

**NUMBER 1**

**JUNE, 1968**

**THIS MONTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Blocks</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage Cost Survey</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Last Word</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado AIA Approves Metro Site</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symposia/About the Cover</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Denver Producers' Council Reports**

by Roland Proett, President

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislation/A Forum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industry Fund Legislation by Lou Thurber, MCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIA Annual Convention—1968</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Denver Looks Toward the Model Neighborhood Program**—by James D. Braman, Jr., Director of Planning, City and County of Denver

16

**Your Building and Your Architect**

"How to turn a set of drawings into a building"—by Donald Canty

19

**Regional Architectural Students Saluted**

22

**Architecture/Construction**

24

**Vacation Home, Vail, Colorado**

Pueblo County Judicial Building

26

**Symposia/Around the Region**

29

**CEC/Utah Engineering Excellence Winners**

Critique

30

31

**Region 8 Forum—Women in Construction**

Memo

32

---

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Telephone Area 303-422-4153

Controlled circulation postage paid at Denver, Colorado.
Regional Newsletters for the Construction Specifications Institute were very much in the spotlight at the National CSI Convention in Denver. "Scope," Denver's CSI Newsletter, edited by Symposia Board Member, Jim Barr, received Winner's laurels in the Class B category. "Tucson Topics," edited by Al Burlini and Warren Edminster received the nod as the "Most Improved" chapter newsletter. Symposia congratulates to all and sundry for such a fine showing! Awards were presented at the CSI/12 held in Denver, May 26-29.

Tucson's Women in Construction are sponsoring a young High Schooler with a helpful scholarship to enter the College of Architecture program at the University of Arizona.

Our Man with the Camera, Rush McCoy, has just received the good word that his work will again grace the cover of Progressive Architecture...in color, yet! This is the third PA cover for Rush in the past 18 months. Congratulations!

U. of W. Professor Cited Dr. Edward M. Lonsdale, Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Wyoming in Laramie was chosen as the 1968 winner of the Western Electric Fund Award for excellence of instruction. Dr. Lonsdale has had a distinguished career in both education and private engineering practice.
Good Idea! Albuquerque's Model City staff headed by John Cordova is bridging the communications gap with a new publication. The Model Cities Newsletter is informative—worthwhile—it interprets needs, aims and plans to Albuquerque citizens both in and out of the Model Neighborhood area.

General Building Services (President: Ralph Bacheldor) has added Professional Engineer Tom Carrillo to the staff as Sales Engineer. Mr. C was formerly associated with Carrillo-Norris Consulting Engineers and prior to that with the Denver engineering firm of Phillips-Carter-Osborne.

Not only those interested in Architectural Education... but all Architects will want to see the new AIA report on Architectural Technicians Training. (A copy may be obtained from James L. Haecker/AIA, Associate Director of Education and Research Programs at the Octagon.) Among those present on the Task Force—F. Lamar Kelsey, FAIA, our Symposia Board Member in Colorado Springs.

Phoenix Does It Again! The Phoenix Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute (H. Maynard Blumer, President) walked off with the Technical Excellence Award. This is the fourth time in five years for Phoenix...what a record!

Orley O. Phillips, a member of the Colorado State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Examiners, has been named chairman of the Committee on Uniform Laws and Procedures of the National Council of Engineering Examiners.

The NCEE is the council of all 54 boards of engineering examiners of the United States. Phillips, a principal of the Denver-based firm of Phillips, Carter and Reister, was named to head the committee by George F. Branigan, Fayetteville, Arkansas, president-elect of the Council. The Council will hold its national meeting in Denver, August 26-30.
Denver architect, Langdon Morris is traveling to Boulder three times weekly these days. His assignment: teaching the Master's Thesis Class at the University of Colorado's School of Architecture. The emphasis this year is on "Urban Design" which is admirably suited to Mr. Morris's considerable abilities.

The Colorado Association of Engineering Technicians is about to become a "fait accompli." Meeting May 18—nominations for President, Vice President, Executive Secretary and Treasurer were accepted. CAET is a non-profit, non-union association incorporated for the professional advancement of Engineering Technicians in Colorado.

Buehner-Schokbeton Company has announced the appointment of Dick Shaffer as Sales Manager of the Precast Concrete Products Division of the Company in Denver.

A Special Chapter meeting of the Colorado AIA was held May 21st at the Cherry Creek Inn. Sponsored by Eugene Sternberg's Committee on Hospitals and Medical Facilities, featured speakers were Dr. William G. Cooper and Dr. C. Henry Kempe.

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Colorado AIA Approves Auraria Site for Metro

Aubrey Brelsford, president of the Colorado Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, "spoke up in meeting" on April 29th when he addressed Denver's City Council on the selection of the site for Metro State College. Brelsford emphasized that the Chapter's Urban Design Committee chaired by Henry Lacy had carefully reviewed and studied all aspects of site selection before determination that Auraria would best serve both the educational criteria of the college and the citizens of Denver. Recommendations and findings of this committee were:

1. The Educational goals and concepts, as stated for Metro State, should determine the site selection.

2. These goals clearly indicate the necessity of a core city location.

3. Two other previous site selection studies used the stated educational aims as criteria for site suitability, with the result that the Auraria site was clearly favored. This area is clearly in need of rehabilitation, and its conversion to a College Campus would clean up this section and improve the cityscape of the downtown core area.

4. Its location, relative to D.U. Extension, C.U. Extension, the Stadium and the Convention Center is attractive because of the possibilities of multiple use, especially parking, and would contribute to the interchange of educational philosophy.

5. The only other site presently under serious consideration is that of a City Golf Course. This alternative is too far away from the Core City and its selection would hinder, if not destroy, the avowed educational aims of Metro State. As a secondary consideration, the Metropolitan area already has far too few recreational areas.

6. A suburban site or one too distant from the core city would result in just another subsidized college. The whole aim of Metro State is to provide a unique educational facility for the core city area, as well as for metropolitan area residents. This aim is absolutely dependent upon a centralized core city location.

7. The inclusion of Metro State College in a high use area may make feasible the initiation of some kind of improved, efficient, core area mass transportation system.

President Brelsford stated in summary—"Should Metro State College be situated on a site not directly contiguous with the downtown city area, its relevance to, and relationship with, the core city and its inhabitants will be destroyed and a great opportunity will have been lost."

symposia/about the cover

Our June cover celebrates the beginning of Symposia's third year of "doing business at the same old stand." The two bound volumes, 1966-67, 1967-68 are accompanied by our interpretation of a town crier's bell...this one topped by a winged horse. From all of us at Symposia to all of you who have made these first two happy years possible—our deepest and most sincere gratitude. We will hope to merit in the year ahead your continued support. Our unvarying policy is to provide communication for all segments of the architecture/construction community in the Symposia region. The photo, of course, Rush McCoy.
The Denver Chapter of the Producers' Council encompasses the Rocky Mountain Region maintaining a long and close relationship with all segments of the Construction Industry. During 1967/68, seven product informational meetings have been presented to metropolitan Denver architects, engineers, interior designers, and others. These take the form of a luncheon hour and brief meeting with a single product presentation featured.

- On January 23, 1968, PC held their 6th Annual Dinner Meeting with the Homebuilders of Metropolitan Denver... with about fifty home builders and their guests on hand to view the twenty-five exhibits and to hear a brief talk from each displaying member on his products and services.
- A similar meeting was held on March 12 for The Building Owners and Managers followed the next noon by the traditional Architects Buffet... giving both groups an opportunity to view displays and discuss new product applications with manufacturers' representatives.
- The Denver PC Chapter has long been active in Education at the College Level. This year, the Annual Student Tour included graduating architectural students from both Wyoming University and the University of Colorado. Students were taken to various manufacturing plants and visited outstanding architectural projects in the Denver area. On May 2, the Chapter contributed to the joint scholarship presented to an outstanding architectural student at the University of Colorado at the Annual AIA/CU Awards Banquet.
- On April 26, Denver Chapter members displayed their products at Colorado State University in Fort Collins for students in Industrial Construction Management... a display also viewed by officials of the American Schools of Construction representing Universities throughout the country.
- Highlight of the year was the Medical Facilities Seminar held April 17. Attended by 165 architects, engineers, hospital administrators and others interested in new product applications for medical facilities, this highly successful meeting featured Albert H. Stevenson, Assistant Surgeon General and Chief Engineer for the U. S. Public Health Service.
- Participating with the AIA, the Denver Chapter exhibited their products during the 16th Annual Western Mountain Region Conference held in Colorado Springs in November, 1967. With the theme, "The Town Around Us," P.C. members joined with the architects to enjoy the informative sessions of the Conference.
- During the past fiscal year, PC and AIA have jointly participated in the Annual Winter Dinner Dance and the AIA-PC Golf Outing. Both events were enthusiastically attended... approximately 150 couples at the Winter Party, and 75 golfers participating in an enjoyable day and evening of fun at Meadow Hills Country Club.
- Four Satellite Teams of six members each "took to the road" to reach architects and others in outlying areas. The itinerary included Aspen, Grand Junction, Colorado Springs, Boulder, Fort Collins and Greeley in Colorado as well as Cheyenne and Casper in Wyoming. P.C. Satellite presentations fill the gap for those outside the Metropolitan area in the product information field.

Thanks to the active participation of the forty-seven companies represented in Denver's Producers' Council, the chapter is able to participate in a wide scope of activities covering the architecture/construction community, providing reliable product data—excellence of service and quality and dependability of products... PC looks forward to the same for years ahead.
In lieu of a June editorial, Symposia takes this opportunity to introduce our feature... Legislation/A forum. During the months ahead, we will present legislative matters of interest to the architecture/construction community, delineating their impact upon our Industry. To initiate this series, Mr. Lou Thurber representing the Mechanical Contractors Association, has written a penetrating analysis of two bills in Congress dealing with radical changes proposed in the purpose and implementation of the Industry Fund.

LEGISLATION / A FORUM
devoted to legislative problems of the architecture/construction community

INDUSTRY FUND LEGISLATION
by Lou Thurber
Mechanical Contractors Association

The Industry Fund... What Is It?
The Industry development or promotional fund has come into being within the past 15 years. Negotiated into the labor agreement, all employers signatory to the contract contribute a certain number of cents per hour to a common trust administered by duly elected management trustees and used to develop and strengthen the Industry they represent.

As these funds came into large scale existence, they were considered a kind of "fringe benefit," organized like other fringe funds with management by Trustee Boards usually designated half by the Employers Association and half by the Union. Occasionally, labor relations matters were handled... a function quickly exploited by many unions until this function became a primary object. Judicial decisions late in the 1950's ruled that such funds could not be operated jointly without violating Section 302 of the Taft-Hartley Act. One of the credos advanced by the courts was that such funds could not deal with labor matters. In consequence, boards were reorganized to include employer members only, and labor matters were taken out of their activities... obviously a type of structure preferred by employers... since they could administer their own money.

Legislation Threatens Funds
With the introduction of H.R. 15198 and S. 3149, Congress has sanctioned legislation which critically limits the positive value of the Industry Fund and presents employers with a "Hobson's Choice" of either doing away with them entirely or agreeing to the principal that labor has the right to tax management in unlimited amounts to finance purely labor concerns.

Both House and Senate Bills would give labor the practical control of management funds placing restrictions on such development funds which would be sufficient to prohibit future negotiation of these programs. As now constituted, Industry Funds are the concern of management. Employers voluntarily agree to contribute their money to improve and develop their industry. Although negotiated into the labor agreement, and often enthusiastically endorsed by labor, unions categorically refuse to consider these contributions as part of the total wage package. Why then should a legitimate program unselfishly negotiated in the best interests of the industry, financed by employers and unrecognized by unions as part of the wage package... not be employer administered!

The Industry Fund Bills now under consideration by Congress are perhaps the most misunderstood pieces of legislation to be considered by the august (but often confused) body. In this day of power politics and pressure groups, many legislators (often on labor committees) find it easy to rationalize an amazing spectrum of amoral legislation simply because it serves their self interest.

The Haggarty Statements
C. J. Haggarty presenting labor's views to the House Committee charged that the employer's desire to administer development programs was "just another case of management wanting to have their cake and eat it too." Certainly it is not unreasonable to ask that since employers pay for the cake, they should dispense the pieces. However, Mr. Haggarty continued that, in his opinion (AFL-CIO), management funds were not sufficiently related to labor interests to warrant inclusion in the labor agreement.

To answer this, we must accept the
premise that the labor contract is a document of mutual interest to both parties. Choose any labor agreement and you will find items (trade line agreements) of interest to labor alone . . . yet management does not argue that such items are not sufficiently related to their interests to warrant inclusion in the contract, but recognizes that each party has legitimate unilateral interests best served by inclusion in the negotiated agreement. Carrying Mr. Haggarty's argument to a fair and logical conclusion would seriously disrupt the collective bargaining process and damage machinery which the construction industry has created to handle its affairs. Mr. Haggarty, continuing to develop this specious reasoning, stated that since Industry Fund money was collected through the collective bargaining process . . . labor had every right to help administer and spend it. Management might then point out that since many contracts call for a union dues check-off. By applying Mr. Haggarty's curious logic, since these dues were accumulated through this same process . . . management should have an identical right to joint administration and "Aid in the proper disbursement of these funds." Mr. Haggarty was obviously not expressing an opinion—he was defending a prejudice.

**Intent of Legislation**

As now written, H.R. 15198 and S. 3149, authorize the original type of joint labor-management Industry Fund by eliminating the Section 302 prohibition under Taft-Hartley. Funds must be used for . . . "The promotion of product and product application, including product research and development, market development, etc." and establishment of joint labor-management committees, which are permitted to settle disputes arising within the collective bargaining process. What an opportunity for plain corruption and extensive union patronage! Unlimited funds are unleashed for functions which do not need money at all! Clearly, these committees can develop staffs, finance court costs and provide money to pay penalties levied against the union . . . all at the employer's expense. This legislation is then merely a device to tax employers to finance routine union activities, and a smart business agent, in control of such a fund, could indulge in an unfair labor practice indefinitely and with impunity. Remember, all court costs as well as any penalties levied would be paid by management. Primary purpose of the Industry Fund as now administered by employers is to encourage new Industry . . . encourage better management and to endeavor to elevate the present depressing situation. It is not to finance a Joint Arbitration Committee . . . although this is admittedly a legitimate area of expense and one management might contemplate in the future. To devote all the employer's money to this cause is unreasonable. One must agree with those House members who found nothing harmful if labor and management desire to enter into such an agreement. However, under H.R. 15148, management is forced to enter into these agreements since, practically speaking, this would be the only kind of funds, unions would agree to negotiate. If Industry Funds are made mandatory subjects of collective bargaining, management might hold their own . . . but under the Bill's conditions . . . even this would be impossible. H.R. 15198 then . . . completely emasculates the value of the Industry Funds by stating that aside from collective bargaining the only other area for expenditure is product publicity. As contractors . . . this is the least of our problems. Product publicity is the province of product manufacturers, suppliers or dealers. In general, products are specified by architects or engineers . . . the contractor bids on the basis of these specifications and if he gets the job, he installs the product called for. Management would not voluntarily contribute to such a cause — money is needed far more in other areas.

**Intent of Present Industry Funds**

Here are some of the areas in which contractors feel Industry Funds can best serve the entire industry . . . every one, if not expressly prohibited by H.R. 15198, is not clearly condemned. 1) Training in business and construction management. 2) Education on the effective merchandising of services. 3) Improvement of bidding procedures. 4) Public relations to improve Industry image. 5) Representation before State legislatures and financing legislative research. 6) Improvements of Building Codes. 7) Training programs for apprentices and journeymen. 8) Development of more ethical practices in the construction industry. 9) Financing civic programs, i.e.: Water Pollution Control. 10) Financing legal services and research. 11) Institutional advertising. 12) Liaison with other trade groups. 13) Statistical and economic research and finally money to underwrite the necessary overhead to implement the programs set forth. However beneficial to labor and management alike, these programs could subject the contributors (Management) to the possibility of criminal prosecution if ambiguities and omissions in H.R. 15198 are not resolved through proper amendment.

**Summation of the Problem**

High on the list of objectionable points in this objectionable Bill is the clause stipulating that jointly administered Industry Funds may not be used to finance purely management functions. We reiterate . . . this is not a joint effort! It is a gratuitous contribution by the employer attempting to remedy business conditions. If unions will agree to contribute . . . or even negotiate as part of their next wage package . . . an equal contribution, management would not object to joint administration. But how Congress can insist that labor has a legitimate claim to the administration of money contributed by management in their own best interests is impossible to understand or even equate with common sense. Here, too, is a case of special interest legislation . . . applicable only to the construction industry. Testimony at previous hearings indicates other industries have such funds . . . yet this Bill excludes industrial and independent unions by its terms just as it excludes other industries. It is special interest legislation because it is designed to overcome a specific problem in only one segment of the construction industry: The decision of the Ninth Circuit Court in the Paramount Plastering case. To meet the special need of this one segment of one industry, legislation is proposed that would, because of its language, create vast confusion throughout industry; jeopardize continuation of funds with very effective industry programs.

Our Industry Funds are an attempt to solve our own problems and improve our economy without subsidization or government support. It is in the best American tradition of improving one's own lot through individual effort and sacrifice. We feel that it would be a gross ethical mistake to permit H.R. 15198 to destroy the many worthwhile things these funds can accomplish.
Annual Convention/1968
Portland, Oregon
June 23-27
Honolulu, Hawaii
June 28-29

Opening on Sunday, June 23, in Portland, the American Institute of Architects will devote a week to the study of the problems, inter-relationships and influences of MAN/ARCHITECTURE/NATURE as they bear upon the profession. In addition to the many prominent speakers who will address AIA members, there will be spread throughout the Convention program, workshops where delegates will cover topics of vital concern to the practice of Architecture.

First of the theme subjects, MAN, will be keynoted Monday, June 24, by Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director of the National Urban League, and Gene C. Brewer, Chairman of the Board of the National Forest Products Association and President of U. S. Plywood-Champion Papers, Inc. The discussion of Man’s needs, his problems and the places he lives will be moderated by Donald Canty, Editor of Urban America’s “City” magazine. (Mr. Canty is the author of the series “Your Building and Your Architect” which is concluded in this issue of Symposia.)

“Bridging the vast Pacific Ocean, the 1968 Convention of The American Institute of Architects links Portland, Oregon, with Honolulu, Hawaii, as host city sites for the annual meeting of the nation’s architects. This represents the first time in the Institute’s 111-year history that the Convention has been held in either city and at such distant dual-city locations. The precedent is symbolic of the great changes and new frontiers facing the architectural profession in meeting the urban crisis. As MAN/ARCHITECTURE/NATURE theme is explored, members of AIA will discuss the new dimensions in building reflecting changes in man’s needs, activities, aspirations and place in the community. The Convention will point up the many challenges now facing the profession and stimulate those present to master them.”

...from the President’s message to the membership
Robert L. Durham, F.A.I.A.

by America’s first lady... Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson. Speaking with Mrs. Johnson will be a distinguished panel headed by Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. M. Gordon Wolman, a member of the AIA Potomac Planning Task Force and Chairman of the Department of Geography at Johns Hopkins University; and Marvin B. Durning, a Seattle attorney, who was named ‘National Conservationist of the Year’ in 1965.

During the 1968 AIA Convention, there will be nine separate subjects given in-depth treatment in the Theme Workshops on Architecture. In Portland, members will discuss ‘How to Compete with the Package Deal,” “Automation in the Drafting Room” and “Design for Preservation” on June 25th. On June 26th, discussion topics are “The Federal Government—Client and Partner,” “How to Set Up a Design Concept Team” and “The Community’s Right to Design Quality.” The final Portland Workshop is “Planning for Profit.” Workshops will resume on Friday, June 28th in Honolulu with the subject, “Architecture for Leisure and Recreation” (how appropriate can a locale be!), and a second “Planning for Profit” discussion is scheduled for Saturday, June 29th at the Ilikai Hotel, headquarters for the Hawaii segment of the Convention. As always, the Institute which represents the vast majority of the nation’s architects with over twenty-two thousand members, will honor a very select group of their Colleagues by creating them Fellows of the Institute. For the first time in decades, the Investiture of Fellows will be a ceremony separate from any other function. It will be held in the Masonic Temple in Portland on Monday afternoon, June 24. (We will follow our time-honored practice in this regard with our Symposia Salute to the architects within our Region who will wear the F.A.I.A. after their names following June 24.)

Highest honor accorded by the American Institute of Architects is the Gold Medal awarded in 1968 to internationally known architect, Marcel Breuer, FAIA. A native of Hungary, Mr. Breuer studied with Walter Gropius, FAIA, 1939 Gold Medalist, and joined the faculty of the Department of Architecture at Harvard University in 1937. In 1946, Mr. Breuer moved to New York City where he continues the practice of architecture as a principal in the firm of Marcel Breuer and Associates. In addition to the AIA Gold Medal, Mr. Breuer has been named to receive this year... the 1968 Thomas Jefferson Foundation Medal from the University of Virginia.

The Architectural Firm Award will be presented this year to I. M. Pei and Partners of New York City, and the Fine Arts Medal to Gyorgy Kepes of Cambridge Massachusetts. Projected plans for the 1968 Convention of the American Institute of Architects are not only notable for the choice of two exciting locations, but for the very scope of the theme... MAN/ARCHITECTURE/NATURE and its in-depth delineation of the role the architect must play in answering the challenges of the increasing crisis in America’s urban environment.
Denver Looks Toward The Model Neighborhood Program

by James D. Braman, Jr.
Director of Planning

This decade has bought to most American citizens a level of prosperity and comfort unequalled in the history of the world. Never before have so many people enjoyed such a high level of employment, so many educational opportunities, so much leisure time with enjoyable and meaningful activities to occupy it, such a high standard of health, nor so many consumer items readily available and designed to increase our level of comfort and pleasure.

The outward picture of affluence and abundance is so dominant on the American scene, that many Americans do not realize that behind the facade there exists another America. Millions of our people, congregated in the great cities of the land, live in conditions of poverty, overcrowding, dilapidation, unemployment, high crime rates, disease and severely limited educational opportunities. These American citizens, although painfully aware of the progress and prosperity which surrounds them, do not share in it.

The public and the federal government have to some extent been aware of these problems for many years, and from time to time have embarked upon worthwhile programs for reducing them. However, by the mid-1960’s it became clear that these existing programs were not doing the job of breaking the vicious cycle of poverty, which feeds on itself from generation to generation. Hence, the United States Congress, upon recommendation of the Federal Administration, in 1966 adopted the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act. This Act, among other things, provided for the creation of the much-discussed Model Cities Program.

The basic objective of Model Cities is to pull together all existing programs designed to alleviate the physical and social problems of our central cities, and to create and test new programs where needed—a Demonstration Program; that is, it is designed specifically to test programs and techniques which ultimately will have value far beyond the limited neighborhoods in which they are being tried.

Shortly after adoption of the Federal Act, the City and County of Denver, recognizing that in common with other cities it suffered from physical and human blight, decided to apply for federal aid under the Model Cities Program. Starting late in 1966, work was commenced on a formal application seeking designation of Denver as a Model City. Several hundred citizens, working through the Neighborhood
Neighborhood residents are fully considered in the development of the program, and also to provide them with assistance, guidance and counselling. The Metropolitan Denver Fair Housing Center is doing an outstanding job in increasing the supply of low income housing and in assuring a fair choice of housing for people of all incomes and races. Neighborhood Health Centers provide medical care in neighborhoods where such care was badly deficient in the past. Major assistance is available to Denver's poverty area residents from public welfare programs and from many private organizations affiliated with the Metropolitan Council for Community Service. The Public Schools and such organizations as the Commission on Community Relations are providing vitally important services and facilities for our poverty areas. As mentioned before, the intent of the Model City Program is not to replace these and other excellent existing programs. It is to pull them together for maximum effectiveness and to experiment with new programs where gaps in services are noted, and to provide a larger measure of federal aid than has been the case in the past. Another element of Denver's Model City Program which has been lacking in past activities is a systematic evaluation of the
results of programs. The University of Colorado, under contract with the Model City Program, will analyze on a step-by-step basis whether or not each activity is meeting its purposes and objectives. Where a program is not doing the job it was designed for, it will be modified or abandoned, all in keeping with the general demonstration character of the program.

In addition to these and other programs dealing with social and human problems, several important program components deal with physical development in the community. These include urban design (establishing the basic pattern for development and providing the framework for all other physical programs); land use (developing a harmonious pattern of land uses and a program for sound zoning); blight prevention and removal (laying the groundwork for specific urban renewal and code enforcement projects); housing supply (developing a program for improving the supply of decent low-cost housing through a combination of public and private new construction and rehabilitation projects); housing choice (designing educational and action programs to eliminate any remaining discrimination in housing in Denver); transportation (planning for both automobile and mass transportation facilities tailored to the unique needs of area residents); new technology in building techniques; relocations of persons displaced by public activities; and community facilities.

In addition to broad citizen participation which is occurring in all Model City components, technical committees are assisting with each of the physical development components. Each of these committees includes a member of the Planning Office staff, and representatives of other public agencies such as the School District, Denver Urban Renewal Authority, Department of Public Works, Department of Parks and Recreation, Inter-County Regional Planning Commission, Colorado Department of Highways, University of Denver, Community Relations Commission, Denver Housing Authority, Community Development Agency, Department of Health and Hospitals, Building Department, Budget and Management Office and Federal Housing Administration. Semi-public agencies such as the Metropolitan Fair Housing Center and the Metropolitan Council for Community Service provide assistance on several of the technical committees. Private businessmen are represented, and the American Institute of Architects has representatives on the Urban Design, New Technology, and Transportation Committees. AIA members serving on these committees are Norton Polivka, Donald Pressler, Daniel Havekost, Henry Lacy, James Bryant, Alan Gass, Donald Barker, Langdon Morris and Victor Hornbein. These architects have already given many hours of service and have been largely responsible for the substantial progress which has been made to date, particularly the College View area.

Through 1968, emphasis in the Model City Program will be on planning and organization. This will be followed by a period of about five years of implementing the Program. Planning, of course, will continue throughout the five year implementation period so that results of program evaluation may be reflected in modifications of activities where necessary. Indeed, in a broad sense it is hoped that the Model City Program will never end; that is, techniques and activities which proved successful should be broadened and expanded to cover more areas and to run so long as the problems exist.

Those involved in Denver's Model City Program, citizens and public officials alike, recognize that the problems of the City and particularly its Model City Neighborhoods, are not going to be solved overnight. They know there is a potential hazard in raising the expectations of people to a high level, when "instant progress" may not be possible. They recognize that a successful program resulting in upgrading of conditions in the Model City Neighborhoods may result in a new influx of less fortunate people which could require a whole new start. Success of the entire program hinges on a high level of financial support from the federal government which is by no means assured. Lack of agreement among target area citizens about objectives and programs could result in lack of success. Inadequate financial abilities of City and County of Denver and the School District are difficulties to be overcome. It is recognized that many economic, social and physical problems are present for which solutions must be found, for which no easy answers are readily available. Nonetheless, residents of the Model City Neighborhoods, governmental officials and other concerned citizens push on with the Model City Program. The opportunities it affords far overshadow the difficulties it will encounter. If the objectives and programs of Model Cities are even partially achieved, a major improvement will be realized in the lives of those thousands of Denverites now largely excluded from the benefits of our society. Also, significant progress will have been made toward accomplishment of major Comprehensive Plan proposals, including the Platte River Redevelopment Program and the Skyline Urban Renewal Project. A climate will have been created in which Model City area residents can better tackle their own problems in the future, both as individuals and as members of organized groups.

The Model City Program is not an immediate cure for all of Denver's problems, but is a practical and rational approach to reversing the downward spiral of certain portions of our City. The strength and vitality of our nation depends on our ability to solve the problems of all its cities, including Denver.Indeed, no more urgent task faces our nation and each of us has a vital stake in its rapid accomplishment. This is what Model Cities is all about!
how to turn a set of drawings into a building

by Donald Canty

Construction can be—and sometimes actually is—the happy climax to the entire lengthy process of creating a building. Construction also can be a nightmare of disappointment and discord, negating all the work that has gone before.

Whether construction is a climax or a nightmare will be determined, in part, by the client’s earlier decisions and the architect’s earlier labors: the care taken in the selection of the architect himself, of the consultants and of the contractors; the realism of the design; and the precision with which the design has been reduced to plans and specifications.

And it will also be determined by the client’s actions during the construction period ahead. The start of construction means changes in the relationship between client and architect, and it also means establishing new relationships—with contractors and building tradesmen. The client must know when to spend and when to save, when to authorize changes and when to stand pat and, above all, when to take a hand in the building process and when to retreat behind the terms of the construction contract.

Experience is by far the best teacher in all these things. The only advice to be offered the first-time client, as construction begins, is 1) to keep his eyes wide open, and 2) to go by the book, insofar as possible. The trouble is that even the book is unclear on certain significant matters.

The architect administers, the contractor supervises

The basic ground rules for the construction process can be found in the previously cited Handbook, and in the so-called general conditions (Document A201) of AIA’s Standard Form of Agreement Between the Owner and Contractor. Together, they form the closest thing to a common law for the building industry, codifying both tradition and practice.

One of the significant matters which they leave a bit muddy is what the architect himself does while construction is underway. They are quite specific about a number of his functions, spelling out what he is to do about change orders, shop drawings, certificates of payment and other essentials. But the lack of clarity concerns the most crucial task of all, which is seeing that the building is built exactly as it was designed.

“...in administering the construction contract...” says Chapter 18 of the Handbook, “the architect determines in general if the contractor’s work conforms with the contract documents.” But then it goes on in the very next sentence, “The architect is not responsible for the contractor’s failure to execute the work in accordance with the contract documents.”

This seeming ambiguity represents an attempt by the architectural profession to establish a distinction so fine that it would do justice to a medieval philosopher—out of the justifiable motives of client service and self-defense. The architect’s role in construction used to be described as “supervision” or “superintendence.” The abandonment of these terms by AIA came in response to a series of court decisions in which the architect’s construction responsibilities in the eyes of the law were steadily, and somewhat frighteningly, broadened. Individual architects were held liable for mistakes that were clearly the fault of contractors, subcontractors and others; it began to seem that the architect could be sued if a deliveryman tripped and broke his leg while bringing coffee and doughnuts to the carpenters.

The easy way out, of course, would have been for architects to disclaim any further concern with the contractors’ work—after all, it is the builder, not the architect, who contracts to see that everything turns out as intended. But this would be an unacceptable abridgement of architectural services. For one thing, few conscientious architects want to give up some measure of control over the execution of their designs, except in unusual circumstances. For another, the concept of the architect as the client’s independent agent, protecting the client’s interests during the building process, is one of the profession’s best counter arguments to the sales pitches of the package design and construction services.

Hence AIA’s recourse to semantics, intended as a restatement rather than a change in the ways things always have been done. The term “construction superintendence” is donated to the contractor; it is he, says the Handbook, who is responsible “for delivering to the owner a project in full conformance with the contract documents.” And it is the contractor who also has the duty of “management of the construction process.”

Managing construction is much like managing any enterprise involving the production of goods. It entails such everyday managerial functions as the purchase and assembly of materials and components, the handling of personnel and the coordination of a complex process according to a stated schedule of delivery. Not surprisingly, contractors have turned more and more to the methods of business and industry for management tools, from bar charts to the computerized critical path method of keeping the job going.
To maintain the analogy, the architect's relationship to the contractor is something like that of a member of the board of directors to the chief operating executive. The revised Handbook calls it "construction contract administration," a term which covers a multitude of functions. The architect, to begin with, is the prime interpreter of the working drawings and specifications, establishing and maintaining the standards which the work must meet. He is the judge of whether these documents and standards are being followed, checking shop drawings of building components, approving samples of materials and equipment, and authorizing any necessary changes in the work. And he is the one who certifies progress payments to the contractor as the work proceeds.

He does these things by making "periodic" visits to the site, explains the Handbook, introducing another unavoidable ambiguity. The meaning of "periodic" has to be worked out jointly by the client and architect on the basis of the particular situation at hand. Under a normal fee arrangement, on a normal size building and with a normal lump-sum contract, it does not mean that the architect will camp at the job full-time. Instead, he, his representative (often the same staff member who has seen the building through drawings and specifications), or one of his consultants will try to be there at all crucial stages of the work.

There are many cases, however, in which full time "administration" is indeed a necessity. If the project is large and complex, one or several full-time project representatives may be required. If it is awarded on a cost-plus basis, there must be continual auditing of man-hours expended and materials purchased. The client has the option of paying the architect extra for these extra services or hiring his own project representative to keep an eye on things. The use of a project representative—formerly poetically called the clerk of the works—can pay off handsomely, but he must be chosen with care and should, in all cases, report to the architect. Otherwise, the client is only adding another strand to the already complicated web created by the various lines of authority over the job.

**Lines of authority, from the client to the workmen**

These lines of authority, somewhat paralleling the responsibilities outlined here, are spelled out in the General Conditions of the Contract, which place the client in the catbird seat. His responsibilities are few, although rather important—he provides the site and pays the bills—and his authority is ultimate.

The tricky part of the client's job is the delegation of his authority to the architect and contractor. It is the client's money and the client's building, but he must rely almost entirely on his chosen agent (architect) and project manager (contractor) to see the job through. If he takes a personal hand in things, moreover, he can lose some of the construction contract's safeguards and guarantees—he, not the architect or contractor, can become responsible for defects in any part of the work he has directed. The client, however, still has an ace in the hole: he can fire the architect any time, and he can dismiss the contractor for a variety of reasons, including tardiness or incompetence.

The authority wielded by the architect (or those reporting to him) is the delegated authority of the client. He can order the contractor to speed things up, to return substandard materials or building components, even to tear whole sections of the building out and start over, all in the client's name.

He is far from autonomous, however. He has a voice in the general procedures and even equipment which the contractor proposes to use on the project, but within these limits it is up to the contractor to manage things the way he thinks best. If the contractor interferes unduly, he can unwittingly take on some of the contractor's legal responsibilities. And the client can, at any time, pull the rug of authority out from under the architect's feet. Some contractors (and even suppliers) are highly skilled at circumventing the architect and establishing a direct relationship with the client. Once this happens—and if the contractor turns out to be unscrupulous—the client is at his mercy, with no one to blame but himself.

The contractor has authority over the subcontractors (except when a segregated or separate contract is used) and over the workmen (within the sometimes narrow provisions of their union agreements). Otherwise, as one author of a contracting textbook has put it, he has "few rights and many obligations." He is responsible for completing the project on time, within the contract price, and, as previously noted, in accordance with the plans and specifications. Even if these documents are incomplete, or are incorrectly interpreted by the architect, the contractor can be stuck if something should go wrong unless he registers a protest in writing during construction. He also has prime responsibility for safety on the job. If he has submitted a lump-sum bid, he must exercise these obligations come hell or high water. Small wonder that the cost-plus system is gaining in popularity among the contracting profession.

Even going by the book, then, the distribution of responsibility, liability and authority during construction is a delicate balance. In practice, the human factor is all-important. More often than not, it alone is what makes the balance work.

**Sore spots; craftsmanship, changes and the calendar**

Were it not for the fact that client, architect and contractor normally share a desire to see the job done well, very few buildings would ever reach completion. For there comes a time on every job when problems arise that could pit one against the other, and then "the book" is of very little help.

One area in which such problems frequently come up is quality of workmanship. The specifications are supposed to set the standards to be enforced on the job, but the specifications can only go so far—they would be useless if taken to the last fine point. Also, there are some standards that neither words nor drawings can convey with precision. Specification of a certain texture in an exposed concrete wall, for example, may bring quite a different picture to the minds of the workmen than was in the mind of the architect.

Another sore spot can be the matter of changes and extra work. The source may be the drawings and specifications themselves; the building process is bound to reveal gaps
in even the most tightly drawn set of plans. Or it may be the architect, who finds that a detail that looked so masterful on paper looks crude and clumsy in place. Or it may be the client, who suddenly blarts out a long-suppressed feeling that he has always hated one kind of paneling and would like another type instead.

A third creator of crisis can be the calendar. The job is going swimmingly, and then comes a strike, a shortage of materials, a long spell of rain or a virus that runs rampant through the building trades. The client has made all sorts of plans—and established his budget—on the basis of a schedule which (he thought) allowed plenty of time for contingencies. The contractor has agreed to meet the schedule. But now the entire project has bogged down, and there is no telling when it will get going again.

Enter the human factor. The architect, when he finds sloppy workmanship, can rant against the decline of the building crafts, demand that the whole thing be done over and hint darkly that he intends to blacken the name of the contractor unless the level of quality improves. The contractor, when he finds holes in the drawings or is asked to make a minor change, can tell the client that he expects to be paid for every extra minute his men spend on the job and pointedly ask why the client didn't get a more realistic architect. The client, when he finds the job falling behind schedule, can squeeze the last penny in penalties out of the contractor, even if it drives the contractor close to bankruptcy.

The result of such behavior—in each instance perfectly justified by the terms of the contract—is to make big problems out of little ones and, quite possibly, to bring the whole project to a temporary halt. Fortunately, very few architects and contractors act that way, and the wise client emulates the restraint of the majority. His most effective safeguard is not a bond or the authority to withhold payment or any such device; it is the desire of most building professionals to do good work and to maintain reputations it has taken years to build.

Once in a while, however, a major crisis is allowed to develop, and then it is time for arbitration. When the dispute is between client and contractor, it is the architect who is the arbitrator. This is the major difference between the architect-client relationship at this and earlier stages. The architect is still the client’s agent, but when the client and contractor disagree, the architect is expected to render an impartial, professional judgment.

Should the disagreement be a serious one, or should the architect himself be involved, it is common practice to resort to a more formal sort of arbitration. AIA follows the Construction Industry Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association. Normally, a three-man board is appointed, whose members are familiar with construction practices, and this board decides the dispute after a full hearing of both sides. The most significant advantage of arbitration is that work can proceed pending the decision. Further information can be obtained from the American Arbitration Association, 140 W. 51st St., N.Y., N.Y. 10020.

**What to do before sending for the moving van**

At some point during the latter stages of construction, the client is likely to wonder if the process will ever end. The shell of the building went up fast enough, but now the finish work seems to be dragging on interminably. Then he gets a call from the contractor: his men should be through in about ten days; the client can begin to make his moving plans.

Thus begins the ritual of closing out the project. The architect makes one last inspection, more searching than any that have gone before. If he finds deficiencies, they must be corrected; if not, he recommends to the owner that the contractor be paid in full and the building accepted. Sometimes, when the owner is in a hurry to move in, he accepts the building as "substantially completed," meaning that it is is ready for use even though some work may remain to be done.

The amount owing the contractor on acceptance is the last of the progress payments plus the so-called "retained percentage." This is the amount which the client will have held back from earlier payments to the contractor; usually it runs between 5 and 20 per cent of the total. The retainage is a form of insurance that the contractor will not leave the job until the client and his architect-agent are fully satisfied.

Before the contractor gets his money, he is asked for a release absolving the owner from liens or claims from subcontractors, suppliers or others. Otherwise the owner might find his building attached six months hence because of a bill the contractor neglected to pay. If any liens or claims are outstanding when the building is accepted by the owner, they are deducted from the contractor’s final payment. The owner also receives a warranty from the contractor for a set period of time, usually a year, after acceptance. Should the roof leak or the walls develop cracks during that time, the contract requires that the builder come back and fix things up.

The client, as careful readers will note, has just become the owner. The building is now, for the first time, entirely his. Next time he becomes a client again, he will be a wiser one, but next time may bring a new set of problems. For building is never easy, but neither is it ever dull.

Symposia/June—1968
Architectural Students Saluted At Regional Awards Banquets

It has become a June tradition with Symposia to take time and space to salute the young students of architecture in our Region. In May of each year, Chapters of the American Institute of Architects and the Schools and Departments of Architecture at the Universities, award both local and national scholarships to those young men and women who have excelled in design and scholarship.

This year, the School of Architecture at the University of Colorado (Dean: Devon Carlson, AIA) and the Colorado Chapter of the American Institute of Architects held their Annual Awards Banquet at the University Country Club in Boulder on May 2nd. Nine students of architecture and a member of the faculty were recognized. Graduating senior, Michael C. Canatsey of Durango received the National AIA School Medal, the Fifth-Year Design Certificate, the Robert K. Fuller Scholarship and the Waid Educational Fund Scholarship. The School Medal recognizes a fifth-year student's scholastic achievement, character and promise of professional ability, and is presented to the outstanding graduate. The Fuller Scholarship is provided through the Educational Fund of the Colorado Chapter/AIA, and Kenneth Fuller, son of Robert K. Fuller, FAIA, was on hand to make this presentation. The Waid Scholarship is provided by the National Institute. Steven W. Wisenbaker of Dallas, Texas received the runner-up AIA School Medal certificate of Merit, and Dennis L. Bloemker, Greeley, Colorado, was the recipient of the Alpha Rho Chi Medal in recognition of his leadership ability, service to the school and promise of professional merit.

The Faculty Award for general excellence in architecture was awarded to Kirk B. Beardsley of Colorado Springs. W. Mike Martin, Meeker, received the Third-Year Design Certificate. The Fourth-Year Design Award went to Stephen K. Loos of Sterling, Colorado, who also won the scholarship provided by the Colorado Chapter of the Producer's Council, and a new award sponsored by the Sarabond Division of the Dow Chemical Company. Mr. Roland Proett of Dow and the President of Colorado's Producers Council made this award.

The Monarch Tile Manufacturing, Inc., Scholarship was presented by Mr. Harry (Kelly) Mossy of Monarch to Gerald W. Call of Boulder—another award provided by the Educational Fund of the Colorado Chapter.

Two additional National AIA Awards were made at the Banquet—the Edward Langley Scholarship went to John M. Barnosky of Pueblo, and James Stremel of Arvada, Colorado received the Blumcraft of Pittsburgh Scholarship. Second award of the Arthur A. Fisher and Florence G. Fisher Traveling Scholarship Award of $1,200, was presented by Mr. Alan Fisher to Associate Professor David L. Paulson of the Architectural faculty at the University of Colorado. The grant will enable Mr. Paulson to study factory fabrication of building components in Japan this summer.

Last year's Fisher Scholarship winner, Charles (Chief) Boyd, of the CU Class of 1964, was on hand to entertain AIA architects, students and guests with a lively slide commentary of his Fisher-supported trip to Central America to study Pre-Columbian architecture. Boyd is presently an architect with Planning Associates, Inc., of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The Tenth Annual College of Architecture Dinner at the University of Arizona was held Monday, May 6. Featured speaker was Mr. Louis Kahn, FAIA, internationally famous Philadelphia architect. More than four hundred students, architects and friends of the University heard Mr. Kahn discuss architectural development in the United States during the third quarter of this century. Highest award presented to a graduating senior is the Silver Medal of the AIA awarded in 1968 to Albert Hopper of Tucson... with the medal goes a framed certificate from the national institute. A similar certificate was given runner-up, Michael Peters also of Tucson. The Alpha Rho Chi Bronze Medal was presented by Nicholas Sakeller AIA of Tucson to graduating senior, Mark Simpson of Anchorage, Alaska.

Winners of annual scholarship awards were Eric Kazan of Tucson for excellent performance in design and a general academic GPA of 2.198 presented by the Southern Arizona Chapter of the AIA; the Arizona Masonry Guild Lee Churchill Memorial scholarship to George Skinner, San Francisco, for study at the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts during the summer of 1968; and the Monarch Tile Scholarship awarded to James Tronson of Tucson, a student entering the 5th year with a grade point average of 1.881. Mr. George Petty of Tucson (Immediate Past Director of CSI/Region 11) presented this award representing the Monarch Tile Company. Dan Hood, Silver Bell, and Robert Fronske, Flagstaff, divided the annual $500.00 scholarship offered by the Tucson architectural firm of Friedman and Johusch.

A special recognition was given a graduating student, Robert White of Tucson, who could not be present because of failing health, in the form of a book for his library. Two other books were presented as the Dean's Book Award to Reed Woodward, a freshman from Scottsdale, and to Robert White.
The First National Bank of Arizona presented its second of a series of four $250 scholarships. These are available to students presenting outstanding solutions for beautification of the Tucson area. This year the beginning 5th year design group produced sketches and a model showing a scheme to convert Park Avenue into a pedestrian mall from 6th Street to Speedway and Incorporating a ceremonial entrance along 3rd Street.

Other scholarships were from the Producer’s Council given to Roger Johanson, a sophomore from Spencer, New York; the Wilbur Conelly Construction Company scholarship given to Peter Gearhart, a sophomore from Wheat Ridge, Colo.; the M. M. Sundt Construction Company scholarship of $250 to Richard Newton, a junior from Tucson and President of the Student Chapter of the AIA.

Two awards were made through the generosity of the Blumcraft Corporation as design prizes for a special award of the architectural facility on the University of Arizona campus. These were given to Jon Crowthers and Steve Burnell. In addition, a new scholarship was offered through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Simmons and given to 4th year student, Doug Robinson from Mineola, N.Y. Another new scholarship this year, through the generosity of the Horizon Land Corporation, was a design award, with the first prize going to Mark Antosh of Tucson, second prize to Rod Stutman and third prize to Jim Galvin of Sacramento, Calif. This award was made on the basis of a study of land development and is a beginning of a series of such awards for similar study.

The final award of the National Association of Home Builders was assigned to Richard Hubert from Tucson, a 4th year student with a GPA of 2.0857. Mr. Hubert was also given the University of Arizona Library Award for a specialized personal collection.

Dean Little, in his salute to the 1968 graduating class of 30, said all graduates had positions principally in the Southwest. He observed that the demand for UA graduates continues to exceed the supply and remarked on the increasing quality of the Student Exhibit inviting guests to visit the College and see the continuing display of student work in the Architecture building. In addition to Dean Little’s fine work at the University he is the Director of the Western Mountain Region of the American Institute of Architects and serves on Symposia’s Editorial Advisory Board.

Nearly $8,000 in awards, prizes and scholarships have been received by students in the College of Architecture at Arizona State University (Dean: James Elmore, F.A.I.A.).

Announced at the annual awards dinner, May 16, top recognition was won by James P. Lease III, Tempe, recipient of the American Institute of Architects School Medal and Henry Adams Fund award; James E. Snyder Jr., Tempe, runner-up for that award; and Robert G. Zinkhan, Scottsdale, winner of the Alpha Rho Chi medal, all fifth year students.

Fourth year students honored at the dinner included Blair Ballard, Tempe, recipient of the Weaver & Drover $1,500 travel prize; and Bart Prince, Albuquerque, N. Mex., winner of the $500 ASU Architecture Foundation travel grant. Prince also was selected as alternate for the Weaver & Drover prize.

Other fourth year students receiving recognition were Gordon E. Davis, Tempe, the $500 Monarch Tile scholarship; Michael James, Grand Forks, N. Dak., the $300 Construction Specifications Institute prize; Michael G. Reymont, Billings, Mont., the $250 Reynolds Aluminum student prize; Robert H. Kupka, Phoenix, the $50 Portland Cement Association prize.

Farm Journal Magazine prizes were awarded to three third year students. They are Edwin Chun, Honolulu, Hawaii, $250 first prize; Clemente A. Troncoso, Tempe, $150 second prize; and Robert Firth, Arcadia, Calif., $100 third prize.

Other third year students receiving awards were Daniel P. Aiello, Tempe, the $250 A.I.A. Foundation scholar prize; George E. Quinn, Imperial Beach, Calif., Linda L. Barnes, Phoenix, and James O. Ward, Tempe, all $250 ASU Architecture Foundation scholarships; Troncoso, the Field Trip Sketch prize; and a third year team of students, the Lee Churchill Masonry Memorial award of $500.

Second year students receiving $250 ASU Architecture Foundation scholarships were Alan Turley, Mesa; Margaret Enriques, Phoenix; and Norman Bechtold, Denver, Colo.

Blumcraft prizes to second year students were awarded to Bechtold, $100 first place; Robert V. Saemisch, Mau­ston, Wisc., $75 second place; Michael Luellen, Racine, Wisc., $50 third place; and receiving $25 commendations, David J. Swanson, Las Vegas, Nev.; Charles Andrew Pul­sipher, Warren; and Craig Johnson, Upland, Calif.

Central Arizona chapter A.I.A. scholarships for $250 were awarded to Robert Gough, Phoenix, second year, and Michael B. Weidman, Stratford, Pa., first year.

Other first year award winning students include William C. Cowle, Tempe, a $250 ASU Architecture Foundation scholarship; Ernest L. Martinez, Santa Fe, N. Mex., $250 First National Bank of Arizona prize; John I. Dubasik, Phoenix, and Robert W. Walsh, Medford, Mass., both $200 Sun Angel Foundation scholarships.

Central Arizona chapter A.I.A. honored one student from each class for overall scholastic achievement. These include James P. Leese, fifth year; Gordon E. Davis, fourth year; Daniel P. Aiello, third year; Robert F. Leese, Farmington, N. Mex., second year; and Stephen B. Rodgers, Tempe, first year.

The Annual Awards Banquet at the University of Utah (R. L. Bliss, Department Head) was held on May 16th. Scholarships were awarded to six students of Architecture—Keith Sorenson of Logan, Utah, receiving the University Merit Scholarship, Wayne J. Bingham, Salt Lake City, the AIA Tuition Scholarship. The National Association of Home Builders Scholarship was awarded Charles D. Harker of Minden and Masonry Association of Utah Scholarships were received by William A. Adams, Terry B. Hilton and Kenneth J. Winhart, all of Salt Lake City.

(Continued on Page 30)
DENVER ARCHITECT HONORED

A Vacation Homes Exhibit sponsored by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and currently on display in New York City honors Denver architect, Charles Sink, AIA, for his delightful house designed for Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Grey and located in Vail, Colorado. Mr. S. is the sole representative of our Symposia region among the “jolly green giants” showcasing some of America's most exciting leisure homes—an exhibit designed by Wright Salisbury with text and research by John Dixon and Peter Samton.

In commenting on the Exhibit, William Tabler, New York AIA President stated... “Tremendous growth of the leisure market has given the architect a new outlet for his imagination. The vacation house permits him to articulate space in a more uninhibited fashion since he is freed from designing for conventional living patterns inherent in the family’s first dwelling. Some of America’s youngest architects are engaged in this form of building which allows for creative and sometimes playful use of natural textures and bright colors, resulting in exciting new design concepts.” Selections for the Vacation Homes Exhibit were made by a committee headed by Minor L. Bishop to illustrate these new trends.

Mr. Sink’s design for the Schuyler Grey home is a three story, two bedroom structure with living-dining and kitchen area located on the top floor. Bedrooms and bath are on the second level, the main floor plan includes a Keeping Room, storage area and boiler room. Located on a site heavily wooded with evergreen and aspen, the Grey house has full length glass exposure to the third floor balcony. Mrs. Grey did the interior design and photographs of the house were taken by Howard Graff.

Symposia is both pleased and proud to award a June laurel to Mr. Sink for an outstanding leisure home concept.
The majesty created by the strong vertical accent of white precast concrete combined with the grace of the arches and lace of the clay tile screen on a slate grey ceramic background create the expressed dignity of the structure. The covered walkway around the building is integrated within the structure and sealed down to be compatible with man. Windows, where required, are behind the clay tile screen.

The 120 man jail was placed below ground to accommodate televised entrance control by police vehicles through an electrically operated door on the enclosed ramp to the security vestibule. Control from inside the building is through the sheriff’s corridor on the first floor to the security stairs. The televised door is operated from the control board in the sheriff’s office. A private elevator transports prisoners directly to a hold cell on the court room floor level. All entrances to the jail pass through the internal security room operated by the jailer from his central location in the jail complex.

The district attorney and probation offices in addition to the sheriff’s office are located on the first floor of the 120 ft. x 166 ft. building. The first floor also houses the 30 cells for women, 6 for female juveniles and 8 for male juveniles.

The second floor contains the district court clerk, library, four district courts with their judges’ chambers, jury rooms, court reporter room and bailiff room, public toilets, jury toilets and judge’s toilets.

The building contains one public elevator, one prisoner elevator and a shaft for a future elevator. The entire third floor provides 17,000 net sq. ft. of open space for future expansion. Open basement space allows for a 50% expansion of the men’s jail.

The mechanical equipment and jail kitchen are in the basement. Air handling equipment is in the penthouse. The entire building including jail is air cooled.

The project cost $1,450,000.00.
symposia/around the region

arizona
Cushing Reports
From Navajo-Land
Construction activities are off to a slow start due to the “Big Snow” and a late Spring . . . especially in the elevated areas such as Window Rock (almost 7,000 feet), however, the Navajo Tribal Chairman has signed an agreement with Fedmart Corporation of San Diego for the construction of the Window Rock Shopping Center. It is hoped work can be completed by September when “The People” hold their Annual Tribal Fair. This is an important year for the Navajo because just one hundred years ago, several thousand began the long walk back to the reservation after four years of virtual imprisonment at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

One can’t help feeling some admiration for “The People,” as they call themselves, because they have managed to multiply to almost 130 thousand in one hundred years . . . illness, hardships and scarcity notwithstanding.

The Tribe is also planning a new $800,000.00 facility for Fairchild Semiconductor, a subsidiary of Fairchild Camera, at Shiprock. When completed, this will employ several hundred Navajo in the production of numerous electronic component assemblies for TV Sets, Business Machines, etc.

Also in the planning stage (have been to Memphis twice on this) a new Motel for Window Rock.

Weaver Takes Leave of Absence
On leave of absence from his duties as Editorial Board member for Symposia, Frederick P. Weaver, FAIA, of Phoenix, Arizona. Mr. Weaver has been ill, and it is our sincere hope that we will have him back with us very soon. A multitude of friends throughout the WMR wish him a most speedy recovery.

Tucson to Host 1969 Forum
The Tucson Chapter of the National Association of Women in Construction has approved a motion to host WICS at their 1969 Region 8 Forum. We are certain Tucson will have a long and earnest chat with the Weatherman before setting a date . . . Denver was singularly unsuccessful in this regard when the 1968 Forum held at the Brown Palace produced rain, snow, and assorted breezes. Delegates from Tucson, incidentally, certainly heightened the Saturday business session on that cold morning when they appeared in bright red blazers complete with WIC insignia.

colorado
Symbol Design Contest
The Consulting Engineers Council and the American Institute of Architects of Colorado are presently preparing a “Use Colorado Architect-Engineers” brochure and other promotional material. To visually identify the campaign . . . a Symbol Design Contest was announced, all entries to be at either the AIA or CEC offices by noon of May 15. As we go to press, judging is going forward. More on this in July!

(We wonder if the somewhat psychedelic design of the “mailer” advertising this contest is a forerunner of what is to come.)

AGC and Cement Masons Sign MDTA Agreement
The Associated Building Contractors of Colorado, Inc., and Local No. 577 of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association have signed a Manpower Development and Training Program agreement for improving the opportunities of employment for a number of hard-core unemployed and the disadvantaged, especially among minority groups. At the same time, the program will help to meet the urgent and growing need for more skilled craftsmen in the building construction industry.

Speaking for the state’s building chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. (AGC), Robert O. Howell of the James R. Howell & Co., Inc., and Chairman of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee, said: “This joint effort on the part of management, labor and government, and assisted by the Construction Advancement Program, provides training for the unemployed and disadvantaged. This cooperative plan will bring rewarding employment to many who, only a short time ago, would be unable to qualify for apprenticeship training in one of the building construction trades.”

Present plans are to train 12 young men in this immediate area to the
point where they can become bona fide registered apprentices in the program already in operation. The training began May 15 and will run for 26 weeks.

**AIA/Southeastern Section**

The May 8th meeting of the Southeastern Section of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Stockyards Steak House in Colorado Springs. The program presentation which included slides and a tape-recording was presented by Gordon and Elizabeth Wright Ingraham . . . the topic, “A Sit-In on Frank Lloyd Wright—His Life and Works.”

**From “Esquisse”**

The Southeastern Section’s newsletter, “Esquisse” reports that President John Ten Eyck and F. Lamar Kelsey, FAIA spoke in April at the El Paso Contractors Association meeting . . . topic: “How Can We Work Better Together?” Esquisse reports these five specific requests made by the Contractors:

1. Pre-bid conference would be desirable.
2. Issue more plans for bidding. Mechanical and Electrical bidders should be allowed to “rent” sets.
3. Architects should review current bidding schedule and try to avoid conflicting dates.
4. Early announcement of pending construction projects would allow Contractors to adjust their workload in anticipation of future potential work.
5. Submission of list of sub-contractors 24 hours after Bid Opening is the fairest system. Last minute bid compilation leaves no time to properly assemble sub list.

Comments Esquisse: “These suggestions are aimed at providing better construction costs for our clients through improved bidding procedures. They are not an infringement on the Architect’s right to do them his way.

**Continuing Professional Education**

Colorado’s AIA, under the chairmanship of Victor Hornheim, FAIA, brand new Fellow and brand new CSI member, is planning a series of educational meetings two evenings each month, beginning in September. Design and affiliated professions are invited to participate. The meetings cover a wide range of topics . . . Ecology, Sociology, Group Psychology, Political-Economy, New Technologies and Transportation and Communication. The committee members include: Professor Gale Vetter (U. of C.), architects Don Roark, Lamar Kelsey, John Ten Eyck, Jim Noone, Cab Childress and Don Nauman. Reviewing these topics, Symposia must certainly agree with CSI’s Prize-winning Scope Editor, Jim Barr . . .

“IT’s obvious the AIA sees the scope of the architect extending far beyond blueprints and specifications.”

**National Committee Appointments**

Five members of the Associated Building Contractors of Colorado, Inc. (AGC) have been appointed to serve on national committees in 1968. They are B. H. Baker, Colorado Springs to the Labor and Legislative Committees, W. D. Ritchie, Colorado Springs to the Corps of Engineers Task Unit, Contractors from the Denver area are Keppel Brierly appointed to the Membership Development Committee; Donald W. Decker to the Construction Education and Associate Schools of Construction-AGC Joint Cooperative Committees; and E. B. Jones, Sr. to the Building (Public and Private) Task Unit, Industry Advancement Fund Committee, and to the American Institute of Architects-AGC Commission as an Alternate Member.

**Montana**

**Great Newsletter!**

Through the kind offices of A. Calvin Hollard of Great Falls, Symposia is the happy recipient of the AIA Newsletter from the great and sovereign State of Montana. It arrived on a “Blue” Monday which was almost instantaneously no longer “Blue.” Edited by Mr. H., it is a merry mixture of news, views and quips . . . some of which we will pass along to our Regional Readers from time to time, with proper credits, naturally.

**Licensing Exams**

Montana’s State Board of Architectural Examiners will hold the written examinations for licensing to practice architecture in Montana . . . June 10-14 at the School of Architecture, Montana State University in Bozeman.

James Elmore, F.A.I.A., left, dean of the College of Architecture at Arizona State University, is given a check from the Women’s Architectural League by Mrs. Dick Arnold. The money, which is for the ASU Architecture Foundation, will be used for a program of public education involving architecture and related fields.

**Nevada**

**Protests Cutback**

Robert L. Helms, President of the Nevada Chapter of the AGC has termed the 1968 cut-back in Nevada Highway Construction Funds a serious threat to Nevada’s Highway Construction Industry. While national construction expenditures will rise . . . Nevada’s proposed budget of $32 million has been cut to less than $20 million. Mr. Helms has stated . . . “In an effort to continue some sort of balanced program, the Nevada Highway Department scheduled its 1967-68 projects so that the construction industry could plan on an orderly award of work. This would keep prices competitive and result in lower highway construction costs for the highway user. The Federal cut back penalizes hardest those states who had a planned program similar to that of Nevada’s Highway Department.” Mr. Helms has appealed to Nevada’s representatives in Washington for immediate relief on the Federal cut back.

**New Mexico**

**Safety Display**

The Construction Industry Advancement Program had a fine Safety Exhibit at the Governor’s Safety Conference held May 8-9 in Albuquerque. The exhibit was developed by the national AGC and was shipped at the request of the New Mexico Building Branch especially for the Conference. It featured construction safety tools, protective clothing and equipment worn by construction workers. Also on display were safety publications, awards and information made available to today’s contractors and workmen by the national Association.
ti'aining. All texts, materials and tools for the training program are supplied under the provisions of the grant.

Utah Architect to Octagon
James E. Ellison II has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture according to National AIA Headquarters at the Octagon in Washington, D.C. Mr. Ellison is a 1961 graduate from Stanford University in Pre-Architecture, and received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Utah in 1966. He served in the Navy from 1961-63, and worked with the Alan E. Brockbank Organization from 1958-1960 and 1964-65. Also in 1964, he and a partner established the Plumtree Gallery, one of the first successful, privately operated art galleries in the Salt Lake City area, and he spent two years in the Department of Planning and Construction at the University of Utah. Before joining the AIA staff, he was an architect-in-training with the firm of Edwards and Daniels and Associates in Salt Lake City. At AIA, Mr. Ellison will represent the ACSA and AIA with external educational groups and institutions and professional organizations, and carry out activities to implement the objectives of both groups in architectural education at the pre-college, college, and continuing educational levels.

UTAH EXCELLENCE AWARDS
In complete agreement with the Chinese proverb — Symposium rather than taking those thousand words . . . hereby presents pictures of the Consulting Engineers Council of Utah’s top awards for Engineering Excellence, 1968. Judging was done by the University of Utah and Utah State University. The Awards were made at the annual Banquet in Salt Lake City.

UNIFORM BUILDING CODE
A final public hearing is scheduled for June 7 on a Uniform Building Code for New Mexico. If all matters are resolved by this time, it appears the Code will be adopted . . . the first any State has had in effect governing all building construction administered by one central agency.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES
During the Job Fair, May 11 and 12, in Albuquerque, the Construction Industry Advancement Program distributed “Careers in Construction,” a brochure describing the educational and apprenticeship programs of the Industry. Neil Widner, the Program’s education and training director, was also on hand to answer career seeker’s questions.

MANPOWER PROGRAM INITIATED
A federal grant awarded to the Operative Plasterers and Cement Mason International Association and the Portland Cement Association will train 36 candidates eligible for selection to the existing apprenticeship program in New Mexico. Starting May 20th, the program will run 26 weeks with 320 hours of classroom instruction and 800 hours of on-the-job training. Alva Coats, Manager of the Building Branch, AGC, adds—“This new program is only the beginning. Recruiting will soon begin for similar programs to train 12 plasterers, 12 additional cement masons, 30 laborers and 30 hod carriers.” Trainees receive subsistence allowances during the six week classroom course and apprentice pay from contractor-employers during on-the-job training. All texts, materials and tools for the training program are supplied under the provisions of the grant.

WESTERNERS GET TOGETHER AT ANNUAL CEC/USA CONVENTION

Donald Paxton, National Director, New Mexico; Art Maxwell of Utah, President Elect of CEC/USA and Ken Wright, Consulting Engineer from Colorado.
FIRST PLACE: ENGINEERING EXCELLENCE—CEC/UTAH
Clinker Storage and Cooling Facility/Portland Cement Company of Utah
Designed by: CURTIS ENGINEERING COMPANY

SECOND PLACE: ENGINEERING EXCELLENCE
Parley's Canyon Water Purification Plant
Designed by: TEMPLETON, LINKE AND ALSUP

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Critique

(Symposia means a free interchange of ideas—we want you to express your ideas, thoughts and opinions on any and all architectural and building subjects. Simply address: Symposia, 4070 Estes Street, Wheat Ridge, Colo. 80033.)

Gentlemen:

Your article on Page 31 of the April, 1968, Symposia identifies the Templeton, Linke and Alsup design for the Salt Lake Water Conservancy District as the largest unsupported dome in the west. Not so! The ice rink in Provo done by our office contains 31,416 square feet, and has an average diameter of 200 feet. This is a 3½ inch thick shell concrete structure. Both structures are unsupported—both in Utah.

Sincerely,

Lee C. Knell, AIA
Lee Knell Associates, Provo, Utah

(Our info on the TLA design came to us from a normally, most unimpeachable source . . . sorry we did not know of your “Triaxial ellipsoid” at Provo. Symposia readers will be interested, we think, in these facts concerning Mr. Knell’s Winter Garden Ice Skating and Sports Arena. This unusual concrete shell is double-curved and was formed over a man-made mound containing 40,000 cubic yards of earth. Because of the steep slope, specifications called for concrete to be gunned on pneumatically. After the shell had cured, front-end loaders readily removed the dirt through the entrances. Cost of the 160’x240’ arena including the footings was $70,000 or about $2.32 per square foot. Engineers on the project were Harry Hodson and Arnold Wilson, both of Provo, Utah.)

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Utah University’s Alpha Rho Chi Medal was awarded to Gerald R. Nichols and John M. Hammond received the AIA School Medal and Certificate of Merit. An AIA Book Award and Certificate of Merit went to Timothy F. Thomas and an additional AIA Book Award was given Richard M. Gardner. The Lorenzo S. Young Sketch Problem Prize of $100.00 was awarded to Salt Lake student, Dennis W. Butler. Tony Yamada was the successful winner of the Portland Cement Association Competition which entitles him to a summer of study at Fontainebleau.

John P. Mason was selected as the ACSA Exchange Student for a summer’s work and travel in Europe. Mr. Mason was also the recipient of a $5,000.00 Research Grant from the American Iron and Steel Institute.

May 17th was a very popular date for Architecture Awards Banquets in our Region. The Alumni and Friends of the Department of Architecture (Thomas R. Vreeland, Jr., Chairman) at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque gathered at the Alvarado Hotel on this evening. The AFDA was formed just last year for the purpose of promoting excellence in Architectural Education through communication, interaction and harmonious relationship between the University and its alumni, practicing architects and members of the construction industry. All members of the Executive Committee are members of AIA and about half are UNM alumni. Symposia’s Man in Albuquerque, Joe Bohneing, AIA, reports that the Albuquerque Chapter Award Winner had not been selected at deadline.

A. Thomas Torres of Santa Fe was winner of the AIA Waid Scholarship. Mr. Torres, who will receive his Bachelor of Architecture this month, will attend the University of California at Berkeley where he plans to work toward a Master’s degree in Environmental Design. Speaker at the AFDA Awards Dinner was Louis Sauer, Philadelphia, former Professor at the University of Pennsylvania and Winner of many honor awards.

Bozeman, Montana was the site of the Awards banquet held on May 17th by the Montana Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and Montana State University (James D. Gough, Jr., Director). The Desco International Association Award of $400.00 was presented to Laurel J. Hanson of Pierre, South Dakota.

In line with our regional report on Schools of Architecture, Symposia is most happy to have a report from Doran Boston, President of the AIA Student Chapter at the University of Wyoming in Laramie. They do not have an Awards Banquet, but instead a joint Spring meeting with active AIA architects in Wyoming.

Mr. Boston writes . . . “The meeting was of great benefit to the students and the architects in attendance seemed to enjoy it. The high point of the meeting for the students was the Critique of Student Designs by the professionals. In this critical analysis, the students gain much insight into the problems of designing functional structures. During the morning section of the Spring meeting, James Boyle, Head of the Art Department at Wyoming University, gave an interesting lecture on "Art in Architecture." At our banquet that evening, another member of the University faculty, Marshall Jones, delivered a thought-provoking speech concerning the sociologist’s view of our architecture. We are optimistic that future joint meetings will be well attended by both architects and students.”

Just in closing, Symposia would extend to all Award winning Architecture Students in our region—most sincere congratulations on their achievements, and we would welcome to the architecture/construction community all those graduating seniors who will soon be specializing in what a former AIA Chapter President has so cheerfully termed . . . “Survival.”
Region 8 Forum
Women in Construction

Women in Construction from eleven Rocky Mountain cities received a warm welcome in Denver on April 27th from everyone except the Weather Man. Meeting for the Annual Region 8 Forum, women actively engaged in the construction industry received bright red tote bags as well as red carpet treatment as they registered at Denver’s historic hostelry, the Brown Palace Hotel.

Opening the Saturday morning session, President Margaret Miller of the Denver Host Chapter presented Her Honor, Zita Weinschienk, Judge of the County Court, who, acting for Mayor Thomas Currigan, welcomed WICS to Denver. Mrs. Weinschienk, wife of a Denver attorney and the mother of three children, underscored the increasing role of women in business and professional life. Bettye Burks, Region 8 Director, reported on progress made by Women in Construction in the Region during the past year. The National Association was well represented by charming President-Elect, Elizabeth Corder of Little Rock, Arkansas. During the morning session, the Arizona Chapters of the NAWIC presented an uproarious two-act play “Your Office Manners Are Showing.”

At the Luncheon, Denver’s Host Chapter members modeled avant-garde fashions from the Boutique International Ltd. in Larimer Square, and a special gift was presented to Bettye Burks on her retirement as Regional Director. Special Awards were to Colorado Springs as the first Chapter to Register, Odessa, Texas as the Last to Register, and to Phoenix for the largest delegation traveling the most man(?) /woman(?) miles.

The afternoon meeting opened with a “Whiz Quiz” in which Chapter Presidents or their representatives completed answering questions on NAWIC and NAWIC activities. A run-off between Jane Fields of Tucson and Berthamae Mackey of Lubbock resulted in Lubbock being declared the winner. Delegates unanimously elected Jackie Waite of Phoenix, Arizona to the position of Region 8 Director for the year 1968-69. The Women in Construction voted to set permanent Forum dates for future meetings, discuss on a Chapter level the formation of a Regional structure, and to explore the advisability of establishing a National headquarters. The President’s Banquet held on Saturday evening climaxed the 1968 Annual Forum. Winner of the Scrapbook Award was the Tucson Chapter, Denver scored a second and Odessa was third. The Bulletin Awards went to Phoenix, First place; Tucson, second; Denver, third and Lubbock, Texas, fourth place.

The speaker for the evening was Mr. Don Decker, Past President of the Associated Building Contractors of Colorado, Inc. (AGC) Polly Culpepper who served as Host Chapter Chairman of the Forum Committee was presented a special award of appreciation and the stunned Symposia team of Fletcher and Elizabeth Trunk were given a handsome plaque of Recognition and a dozen magnificent long stemmed roses.

In addition to the delegates from Albuquerque, New Mexico; Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona; Denver and Colorado Springs, Colorado; Salt Lake City, Utah and Amarillo, Big Spring, Midland, Lubbock and Odessa, Texas; Liz Chambers of Omaha, National Nominating Committee Chairman; Margaret Borg, Salt Lake City, National Secretary and Past Presidents, Martha Knowles of Dallas and Dorothy O’Connor of Los Angeles were among those in attendance.

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NOTE: If you are not "among those present" in this month's Memo, simply forward your meeting dates to us as near the 10th of the preceding month as possible. We hope Memo helps you to be where you should be... when. The Symposia address: 4070 Estes Street, Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033.

**of regional interest**


**arizona:**

**JUNE 7:** Construction Specifications Institute/Phoenix Chapter Fourth Annual Awards Dinner Dance. Cocktails: 6:30—Dinner: 7:30—Dancing: 9:00 p.m. Saddleback Inn. ($8.00 per couple.)


**colorado:**

**JUNE 4:** Producer's Council/Denver Chapter — Annual Meeting—Luncheon, 12:00 noon at the Diplomat.

**JUNE 4:** Consulting Engineers Council/Colorado—Director's Meeting. Cocktails: 6:00—Dinner: 6:30 p.m.—Denver Press Club. (All members are invited and urged to attend Board Meetings. For reservations: telephone 244-4714 before noon of previous day.)

**JUNE 5:** American Institute of Architects/Southeastern Section—Executive Committee . . . (Reports in writing, please) 5:00 p.m. Office of President John Ten Eyck—Mining Exchange Building, Colorado Springs.

**JUNE 7:** Association of Remodeling Contractors — Board of Directors. Dinner: 6:30 p.m. Four Winds Motor Hotel.

**JUNE 10:** Architectural Secretaries Association. Executive Board: 6:00 p.m.—General Meeting: 6:30 p.m.—Continental Denver.

**JUNE 11:** Colorado Association of Mason Contractors—Membership Meeting. 6:00 p.m.—Engineers Club, Denver.

**JUNE 13:** Mechanical Contractors Association—Luncheon Meeting—12:00 noon—New Plumbing Showcase—2727 West 6th Avenue.

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Symposia/June—1968 Page 33

JUNE 13: Colorado Pipe Trades Industry Program/Board of Trustees. 4:00 p.m.—New Plumbing Showcase.


JUNE 24: Associated Building Contractors of Colorado (AGC) Executive Board—Luncheon—12:00 noon, Engineers Club, Denver.


JUNE 26: Mountain States Bureau for Lathing and Plastering/Board of Governors—10:00 a.m.—221 Santa Fe Drive, Denver.

NEW MEXICO:


JUNE 11: Construction Specifications Institute/Albuquerque Chapter. Cocktails: 5:30 — Dinner: 6:30 — Meeting 7:30 p.m. Sundowner Motel. (Any CSI Members in Albuquerque on this date, are cordially invited to join “the group.”)


JUNE 19: American Institute of Architects/Albuquerque Chapter. Regular monthly meeting—7:30 p.m.—Department of Architecture, University of New Mexico.

JUNE 26: Consulting Engineers Council—New Mexico. Board of Directors: 11:30 a.m.—General Membership: 12:00 noon, Eby’s Restaurant, 6804 Menaul Boulevard, N. E. (Across from Coronado Shopping Center) Albuquerque.

UTAH:

JUNE 4: Consulting Engineers Council/Utah—Executive Board—Noon—Ambassador Club.

JUNE 12: Construction Specifications Institute/Salt Lake Chapter. Regular Membership Meeting. Social Hour: 6:30—Dinner: 7:00—Meeting: 8:00 p.m. New World Motel, 1900 South State Street, Salt Lake City.

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Index to Advertising

CSI
Specification Division

6 Alpine Lumber Company.................................................... 30
7 Colorado Paint Company.................................................. 32
15 Colorado Pipe Trades Industry Program.......................... Inside Back Cover
8 W. Ray Crabbe, Inc........................................................ 8
3 Dow Chemical Company.................................................. Inside Front Cover
6 Economy Building Specialties......................................... 10
5 General Building Service and Supply Company................ 12
6 Georgia-Pacific Corporation........................................... 33
Graham Industries, Inc.................................................... 6
10 Edward Hanley and Company....................................... 10
3 Idealite............................................................................. 5
6 Imperial Dry Wall Company........................................... 12
7 K. C. Construction Supply Company................................. 8, 34
3 Mack Precast Products Company.................................... 9
9 Mountain States Bureau for Lathing and Plastering.......... 29
1 Nelson Distributing Company.......................................... 31
1 Public Service Company of Colorado.............................. 34
2 Richlawn Turf Farms..................................................... 10
10 Plastcrafts, Inc........................................................... 11
11 Nelson Distributing Company.......................................... 34
13 Riebe and Bowman....................................................... 3
12 Seal Furniture, Inc........................................................ 3
15 Shaker Air Conditioning Company.................................. 29
G. A. Talbert, Inc............................................................ 6
5 Trus-Joist Corporation................................................... 12
10 Unistrut Western, Inc.................................................... 33
6 Woodside Lumber Company.......................................... 11
5 William G. Zimmerman Architectural Metals, Inc........... 32
4 Zonolite Division, W. R. Grace Company........................ Inside Back Cover

Page 34  Symposia/June—1968
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