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The happy privilege of introducing a new Editorial Board member is ours this month of October as we present to Symposia readers Mr. Donald W. Decker of Denver. Don, since 1946, has been president of the General Contracting firm of Blackinton and Decker, Inc., and has served the Industry in many capacities including presidency of the Associated Building Contractors of Colorado (AGC) in 1965. Don's impressive background begins with his education which includes a Bachelor of Fine Arts from the Chicago Art Institute, a B.A. in the Humanities from Chicago University and from 1931 to '33 he studied Architectural Design at the University of Michigan. His post-graduate work includes Business Administration at the University of Denver and the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers.

From 1946-1953, he was Chairman and Associate Professor at the College of Business Administration at Denver University. All of which eminently qualifies him for his work with the AGC's National Committee on Education and the College Curriculum Sub-Committee.

He is presently a Colonel in the Transportation Corps of the U. S. Army Reserve and has served as Director and Instructor of the Transportation Department of the USAR School (1954-'62). During World War II he was on active duty in the U. S. and the Southwest Pacific.

Mr. D. has long been an active member of his community with many years of devoted service to his Church, the Denver Chamber of Commerce, the United Fund, Denver Children's Home, and he is a Past Director of Denver Kiwanis and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Denver Kiwanis Foundation.

We must further add to Mr. D's Board qualifications ... three years with the Rand McNally Publishing Company, and a further stint from 1939-'42 as Sales Manager of the Ziff-Davis Publishing firm.

His succinct summary of his philosophy ... "To think creatively; to build constructively; to act frankly; to serve objectively and to worship with humility." is but one of many reasons why we feel so fortunate in his joining our Advisory Group. Mr. Decker—the red carpet is out!
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Helena, Montana is about to embark upon an ambitious Urban Renewal Program—consultant for this endeavor, Floyd Tanaka, AIF, Denver. Floyd is one of the participants in the Annual Fall A.I.A. meeting on September 27-28. The meeting theme is "Community Planning," and in addition to architects, mayors and city-county planners were included. The meeting was held in Helena.

Aside: The ABC Construction Management Course (an Annual evening course sponsored by ABC and the Construction Advancement Program) began on September 10th in Denver. Instructors are Max Saul, AIA/CSI and William A. Baillie, AGC. Many of the 25 enrolled are women... Women in Construction... that is. We're wondering if last year's AIA instructor, R. James Noone has heard about this... want your job back, Jim?

The Board of the Albuquerque Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute has regretfully accepted the resignation of Bill Carroll. A year earlier than anticipated. Bill becomes head man for the Contracting Plasterers and Lathers International Association and his new assignment will preclude his continuation as an active member of the CSI Board. We join the Albuquerque Chapter in wishing Bill the best during his term as President of CPLIA.
Stan Borthwick, President of the New Mexico Building Branch of the AGC, and VERY active member of the Albuquerque CSI, has been appointed to serve on the CSI/Region 10 Screening Committee.

The Utah firm of Consulting Engineers—Caldwell, Richards, and Sorenson—hosted a luncheon for municipal officers and community leaders on September 13th at the company’s offices in Salt Lake City. About 200 attended this yearly affair which C.R.&S. sponsors in conjunction with the Municipal League’s Annual Convention.

Tom Gilmore of the Associated Building Contractors of Colorado nominates the abandoned gasoline station next door to the Engineer's Club for the 1968 "God’s Own Junkyard" Award. A delightful, un-fenced soil pollution project seems to be underway on South Santa Fe... and it appears nobody is throwing away anything beautiful!
INSTALLED... the new officers of the Denver Metropolitan Chapter of Women in Construction were installed at a very "posh" dinner at the Petroleum Club on September 14th. They are President: Marion Golden; First V.P.: Roberta Leeper; Second V.P.: Donna Branson; Corresponding Secretary: Karen Burkhart; Recording Secretary: Marlene Turner; Treasurer: Myrtle Filipi and Board Members: Starr Deveneau, Rita Hageman, Cynthia Ann Kixmiller and Marguerite Ruff.

At the recent joint meeting of the AGC/AIA in Utah, one of the topics under discussion was the licensing and bonding of contractors and subs. The two groups also reviewed the problem of getting plans cleared and eliminating delays with Salt Lake County. (And where have we heard that before?)

From Carl Koeppen's "CSI Annual Picnic Document" to the last chord from John Schafer and his "singing strings" — the annual outing of the Denver Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute was a "wowser." Picnic chairman Phil Smith is being cited far and wide for his outstanding job, and similar medals are being passed around to Carl Karle, Don Mains, Bob Carlson, Dick Miller, Ralph Bacheldor, Diz Dillon, Carl Edwards... etc., etc. Just for laughs, we pass along this comment from our moppet department (College Division) ... after hearing about the CSI outing, she sighed, "Well, why didn't you say so — you're going on a "woodsy". And if you don't think this is funny — you're either too young or too old.

The many friends of Olga Jackson — and they are legion in the architecture/construction community — will be happy to know of her new position as Director of Public Relations for Temple Buell College here in Denver. The best, Olga!
A traditional discovery date—October 12—has been chosen by members of the Colorado Chapter of the American Institute of Architects as the date to exhibit "architecturally designed space." In Denver, in the foothills west of the city and in Greeley, architecturally designed homes will be open from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on this date providing the public, members of associated professions and architects themselves with a discovery opportunity. Prime purpose of the Home Tour is, of course, to underline the importance of professional architectural design in the residential field. Proceeds will be used to continue the educational aims and communications goals of the Institute. Members of the Women's Architectural League and the Architectural Secretaries Association will serve as hostesses.

Tickets will be priced at $2.50 for adults; $1.00 for students and children. They are available in Denver at the AIA office, 1426 Larimer Square, at El Galeon and Heddlecraft Shops in the Square; in Greeley at Williams and Johnson, 2540 11th Avenue or telephone Neal Carpenter at 353-4023 and in Boulder from either Hobart Wagener, 900 28th Street or William Heinzman at 586 Mohawk Drive.

Itinerary of the Denver Area tour is as follows—

1. Residence of Architect Langdon E. Morris, AIA. (Mr. Morris, incidentally, was the winner of a major Honor Award at the 17th Western Mountain Regional Conference in September, for Larimer Square in Denver.)
3. Residence of Architect Alan G. Gass, AIA, 602 South Harrison Lane.
4. Residence of Alex Glassman (Dick Quinn/Architect), 5417 South Oneida.
5. Residence of Vern Kornelsen (Lacy/Kalstrom, Architects) 5671 Blue Sage.
6. Residence of George Ashen (Pat Weishapel/Architect) 6301 Greenbriar

AWARD OF MERIT—HONOR AWARD PROGRAM, 1968
WESTERN MOUNTAIN REGION/AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
John D. Anderson Residence—Jefferson County, Colorado

Architects: Anderson-Barker-Rinker (John Anderson, Partner in Charge)
Mechanical & Electrical Engineers: Swanson-Rink and Associates
Structural Engineers: Jorgensen and Hendrickson
Contractor: Shaw Construction Company
Drive in Cherry Hills.
The AIA Mountain Tour will include the following residences and a map is available with the purchase of tickets...

1. Residence of John C. Zimmerman in Hiwan Hills/Evergreen (Ed DeVilbiss/Architect)


3. Residence of Peter Lipman, Columbine Glen/Lookout Mountain. (Architect/Jim Ream)


As an added attraction:
Rancho Tranquilo—built originally in 1932 for Mrs. Harry H. Tammen and designed by the eminent Colorado architect, Mr. Burnham Hoyt, FAIA; donated by Mrs. Arthur Rippey in 1960 to Temple Buell College has graciously opened for the Colorado Chapter of the AIA on this occasion by the College. (Rancho Tranquilo will be open from 1:00-5:00 p.m. only).

Tour Homes selected in the Greeley area are:


All tickets sold are interchangeable, and persons obtaining tickets in Greeley can attend the Denver portion of the tour... (and vice versa).

The Rocky Mountain Chapter of the Producers’ Council has provided door prizes as an extra added attraction and all those purchasing tickets (excepting AIA and ASA members) will be eligible, winners to be notified the Monday following the tour.

Homes selected for these tours include both large and small residences in a wide price range. All of them demonstrate a sensitive attention to detail, to economy and to the value of aesthetics. All of the houses selected by the Chapter indicate the very real values to be accrued from the use of a professional architect in the design and construction of the private residence.

Set aside Columbus Day this 1968—
and spend October 12th in the delightful discovery of architecturally designed space—the Home Tour of the Colorado Chapter of the AIA!

A.C.S.A. TO MEET IN COLORADO

The College of Architecture at the University of Colorado in Boulder will assume the role of “mine host” on November 7-9 when the Western Region of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture meets. Host Chapter Chairman is Professor Cal Briggs of C. U., and he will be aided and abetted in his program planning by David Paulson (Fisher Traveling Scholarship winner, recently returned from Japan) and John Prosser.

Attending the November meeting will be Administrative and Instructional personnel from the sixteen schools of Architecture in Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Montana, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

Also scheduled to be on hand is John Ellison, who serves in the dual capacity of Director of Educational Programs for the American Institute of Architects and Executive Secretary of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. 1968 President of the ACSA is Professor R. L. Bliss, head of the Department of Architecture at the University of Utah.

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The overwhelming and pompous bulk of the "Political Platform" negates assimilation by the intellectual gut. However, before you push away from the table and reach for the "bicarb"—read the small print under the heading "National Labor Relations Act Review" promulgated by the Democratic Party in Chicago, 1968.

"We will thoroughly review and update the National Labor Relations Act to assure an effective opportunity to all workers to exercise the right to organize and to bargain collectively, including such amendments as:
—Removal of unreasonable restrictions upon the right of peaceful picketing, including situs picketing."

Well, there it is—in not such small print, it's readable and it's lethal. The Old Common-Situs Wolf hasn't even bothered to put on Grandma's nightcap for his appearance in the Democratic Platform.

For eleven years, the Construction Industry has fought, in committee, and on the floor of the United States Congress, the bludgeon of common-situs picketing. Every major organization within the architecture/construction/engineering community—the A.G.C., the A.I.A., the C.E.C.—and innumerable others have literally poured hours and dollars into defeating, year after year, this MOST unfair of all labor practices.

Yet, in the face of the long and avowed and bitter opposition of those people who must be charged with the responsibility of building America—this common-situs labor plank has been blithely and defiantly nailed into place in Chicago.

We do not presume a partisan political position—yet, our concern for the Industry would be poorly served, we feel, if we did not alert our readers to "the small print." We do believe the Democratic Party to be insensitive to the needs of the Construction Community. We believe they have relinquished the loyalty and the support of that Industry in November.
In late August, most school buildings across the nation stand quietly deserted. Not so the two-room Cottage School at 26th and Quail in Colorado’s sprawling Jefferson County’s R-1 District. Here on Monday, August 26th, the architects have landed! Here, two On-Site Design teams from two architectural firms in Denver will spend the next four days (and nights) creating the schematics for two individual elementary school projects. They have brought with them the accoutrements of their profession, and each team has been duly presented with three documents: a topographical site plan, an 18-page summary of the functional requirements/architectural program for the Elementary School, and 2 pages on the specific Building Program for Normandy and Kendrick Lakes Elementary Schools.

The architects are not alone. Equally involved in the sessions during the ensuing ninety-six hours are representatives of the R-1 District; Elementary Level Directors, Dr. Monroe Carter and Dr. A. J. Michel, and with a shirt pocket well supplied with cigars, Ed Eads who is Director of Planning and New Construction. Acting in the capacity of coordinator for the R-1 School District since the passage of the $19.5 million bond issue in May of 1966 has been the architectural firm of Rogers/Nagel/Langhart of Denver. The Kendrick Lakes K/6 school is their assignment—the team headed by Victor Langhart and including Milan Hart, who will be the project’s supervising architect, Gary Meredith, Arley Reinhart and Bill Abney. Working with them will be Dr. A. J. (Jake) Michel. No stranger to the On-Site Design Concept is Team 2 assigned to the Normandy Elementary School from the firm of Anderson/Barker/Rinker with three R-1 schools to their credit. John Anderson heads the team composed of Donald E. Barker, Dana C. Rickli and Theodor A. Grossman. Working with them is coordinating architect, John Rogers and Level Director, Dr. Monroe Carter. Also present in the role of “mouse in the corner” — is Symposia — looking over shoulders, listening and watching as ideas are translated into rough sketches — from rough sketches to scale drawings — and finally a set of schematics on colored slides ready for presentation to Citizen's Committee and School Board.

The two K/6 schools under consideration are to be designed and built to the ultimate capacity of 756 students with a total net area of 33,264 square feet. Since the academic criteria calls for completely flexible student spaces, the 22 equivalent classrooms and the Informational Materials Center occupies the largest single area... over 21,000 square feet. This open space is augmented by the semi-open areas of the seminar spaces of 1,000 square feet which are adjacent and flexibly open to the large academic and IMC sector. Enclosed areas include vocal and instrumental music rooms, the physical education (gym) department, administrative suite, toilet facilities, custodial areas and the kitchen.

It is well to delineate, at this point, we believe, the dual-use concept of the cafeteria which has been incorporated into many of the elementary schools built since 1966. Because morning kindergarten pupils leave for home before the lunch period, and afternoon kindergarteners do not appear until afterwards — the cafeteria is used as the large play-area for the two kindergarten groups at each session, with close knit activities with the teacher assigned to smaller alcove spaces immediately contiguous to the cafeteria area.

Architects and R-1 Educators alike have found that this total all-day use of the 2,000 square feet of cafeteria has made possible a reduction of kindergarten space to 1,000 square feet, and a dollar saving of significant value. The dollar savings, however, would be less than worthwhile if this new kindergarten program itself had not been proved so successful. Both toddler and teacher alike have found a new and meaningful relationship possible. The carpeted alcoves, flexibly screened from the cafeteria, are warm, child-scaled and suitable for the intimate accord of the very-young-pupil/teacher relationship. The larger space of the cafeteria provides “release” for running, jumping, marching and games. We will note however, the much bolder innovative concept advocated by Dr. Michel and implemented in the plan for the Kendrick Lakes Elementary School by Vic Langhart’s Design Team.
Symposia wishes to express appreciation to all those most cooperative people who have made this "on site" design study possible, and most particularly to Mr. John Rogers, AIA, and Mr. Victor Langhart, AIA, of the firm of Rogers/ Nagel/Langhart — to Mr. John Anderson, AIA, of Anderson/Barker/Rinker, to all the "team" members and to Dr. Del Walker, and the many others involved from the Jefferson County R-1 School District. Of necessity, this report can cover only the "high spots" of the many ramifications of the O.S.D.S.

Let us quote, by way of introduction, from the Elementary School Criteria for the Jefferson County R-1 system as it affects the environment to be provided by the designer. "It is not intended to inhibit research but rather as a spring board for creative architect/engineer whereby delightful and functional educational space may be provided in such a way as to allow the creative educator a maximum flexibility. In other words, the building is a stage for the educational activities and must not get in the way."

Certainly the best illustration of the creativity of an On-Site Design team working in a vis-a-vis situation with the Educator-Owner is to be found in the divergent solutions by the two Teams who worked in late August in the Cottage School on Quall Street.

The Space Considerations/Normandy

Nearly an acre of space under roof, housing the many faceted activities of a 1/6 program, presented a child-scale problem to John Anderson's Normandy Team. Engineering consultation on stress problems enabled the architects to decide upon a "space-frame" roof structure with only four load-bearing brick columns. Visual interest is then provided on both sides of the academic space by a split-level seminar space relieving the totality of openness. Two seminar spaces have been created on the half story or balcony level on opposite sides of the academic/IMC area. Movable partitions within the balcony area itself produce the possibility for smaller or larger rooms, at hand, for many academic uses — seminars, lectures, teacher team-teaching sessions, small remedial groups. Beneath the seminar area, and on a level one half story below level, is what John Anderson's team called the "kiva" space. Here, the architects created an ideal medium for audio-visual teaching which is increasingly used on every educational level. Carpentry stairs provide bleacher type seating — the wall itself becomes the screen. It is not necessary to try to darken a small area of the academic space on the median or main level — the audio visual requirements are fulfilled without disturbance to any other students or teachers. Work spaces with water facilities, etc., at kiva level are provided for demonstrations and other purposes.

Facility for Performance

An auditorium for the "school program" has become in these latter years of explosive school populations and "tight" budgets — a luxury which few, if any, schools can afford. The "big zero" square feet is accorded facilities for performance in most elementary school programs today. Normandy and Kendrick Lakes are no exception to the rule. Each team provided an answer, for at no level of a child's school-going years is the "performance" more important than to parents of grade-school children.

At Normandy, given the advantage of a gently sloping site, and the architectural imagination of the Anderson team, the performance facility is provided by two different yet essential parts of the structure. By lowering the level of the gymnasium three feet — and providing the connecting corridor wall and adjacent cafeteria area with movable partitions ... a fine performance facility is provided. Audience is seated in the gymnasium area, and the stage can be expanded to include not only the corridor but a portion of the cafeteria for a program involving many small performers.

Other Outstanding Normandy Features

In the site-arrangement of the Normandy school, the Anderson Team has also presented its best-face forward. The grassed front areas are augmented by the turfed soccer-field to show to the passer-by a green-scaped school site. Across the bordering drainage ditch, a developing recreational area will be connected to the school site to take full advantage of all outdoor facilities, and the architect has further suggested the development of an outdoor "Nature-Study" park to the rear of the site in a low-lying swale which could provide "on the spot" study of frogs, insects, plants and other assorted fauna and flora.

The Space Considerations/Kendrick Lakes

With the schematics for Kendrick Lakes Elementary School, the already innovative, R-1 School System takes yet another step into the open-space concepts already well established in the educational philosophy. Dr. Michel brought to Vic Langhart's Design Team the idea of not only incorporating the semi-enclosed spaces of the Kindergarten into the open academic area, but also adding to it the 2,000 square feet of the cafeteria. Dr. Michel's theory...
of a partially-graded Kindergarten system is not really as visionary as it sounds, since many five year olds can read — and many are on the immediate threshold of this academic achievement. Certainly, many five year olds have an amazing grasp of elementary arithmetic, possess other skills commensurate with higher levels of education. In the modular (ungraded) school, many kindergarteners will be involved in adjacent first and even second grade levels so, reasons Dr. Michel, why not place them within its scope at the beginning of their school experience. Seminar space is given over to kindergarteners for normal kindergarten experiences, and just beyond the seminar spaces . . . outdoor areas are available for active play. However, since the average kindergarten pupil spends such a brief time at school (average of 180 minutes) the by-play and shifting from academic to seminar space should serve the short attention span of these very-young pupils.

The totally open plan for Kendrick . . . dark areas include gymnasium at the top, toilets and administration immediately below and kitchen, toilets and custodial space at the bottom. The seminar spaces in gray are partially enclosed.

Outstanding Kendrick Lakes Features

The Langhart architectural team has used two interesting areas within the large academic/IMC to break up overwhelming space. Called "Life Gardens" by Vic Langhart, they are semi-enclosed areas which are skylighted and utility floored and which will accommodate plants, birds, bugs, fish and even small animals . . . all dear to the hearts of the K/6 child.

To further lessen the impact of the large spaces, the Langhart team through a most interesting roof structure has employed varying ceiling heights, and an interesting irregularity of outside walls with low recessed windows which will create "fun spaces" and child scale within and without the Kendrick structure. Immediately outside the two projecting seminar spaces, plazas are planned for a multiple use program which will include art.

The "open" cafeteria concept proposed for Kendrick is as equally interesting as the incorporation of the kindergarten pupil into the total academic area. Dr. Michel has suggested that it is not inconceivable for children to be allowed to eat when they are hungry or in small class "group" situations. He feels it is unnecessary and perhaps not even good procedure to herd and isolate the total school population into a communal lunchroom, and then "turn them loose" on the playground.

This then is a sampling of the thinking and the original concepts which emerged during the On-Site Design Sessions in Jefferson County's R-1 system in late August. Far from sterile . . . the immediate architectural response to the ideas of the educators produced two widely divergent but equally interesting structures. Both educator and architect came open-minded to the problem of using each square foot to its optimum, and to better the academic situation at one and the same time. During one of the daily critiques, for instance, one educator said . . . "Yes, I know, that's what I said. But this is what I meant." Long before the architect's plan becomes static, the free flow of communications produce a building much more in keeping with the owner's criteria.

The list of buildings produced through the On-Site-Design concept by the Rogers/Nagel/Langhart firm is a long and impressive one. "We began," explains John Rogers, "at Southern Colorado State College on the three buildings we designed there in concert with the Texas firm of Caudill, Rowlett and Scott. So, in a sense, we borrowed the concept from them."

Since that time, Design teams have worked on the Physics/Mathematics Building, the Art/Music Building and the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Building on the same campus. In addition, R/N/L has designed fourteen schools and school additions with five other firms in the Jefferson County School District R-1; the Kisssinger Office Building, the Extractive Metallurgy Lab for the Climax Molybdenum Company, the Center for Financial Planning and the Lab and High Purity Metals Complex Building for the American Smelting and Refining Company and in association with Corbett/Dehnert, the Central Wyoming College at Riverton.

Having pursued the On-Site Design Team concept so enthusiastically it is obvious the Rogers/Nagel/Langhart firm feels it has great merit.

"For one thing," John Rogers explains, "So many clients are inclined to feel, at the very outset of a design, that when an architect draws a line . . . it's an inevitability . . . even when he, the client, knows that the line would be somewhere else. Written criteria are subject to many interpretations, and we have found through on-site design with the close, day-after-day association with the client, that a more realistic architectural answer to the client's needs can be found."
Recognizably the client and his reaction is the answer to the success or failure of the architect's plans. For this, Dr. Del Walker, Superintendent of the Jefferson County R-1 System, must speak.

"The chief advantage of the On-Site-Design concept is certainly to the owner. And, it is very much like a computer. We, as educators with our educational ideas, program the in-put, and the architect then supplies the schematics. Because we can work so intimately during these design sessions, the schools themselves more clearly interpret what we, as teachers, principals, and administrators want for the student."

A progressive educational philosophy translated into structures has been Dr. Walker's goal since he came to the R-1 system three years ago. It has been his assignment to administer the 1966 Bond Issue which was designed to add 13,365 new student spaces to the school system. An addition of $943,229.00 in other capital to the funds provided by the $19.5 million Bond Issue 6 will bring the total building program to $20,443,229.00 and 14,065 student spaces by 1970. With an added student enrollment each year which often equals the total student population in many school systems throughout Colorado, the R-1 building program must meet the challenge.

We asked Dr. Walker his thinking in retaining a single architectural firm to coordinate the design and construction of the R-1 school buildings.

"Part of our decision, I believe, came from my experience in Sacramento where I had worked with one architectural firm rather than many. It seems to obviate many conflicts and duplications, and this results in a saving to the School system. It has been very satisfactory in our administration of the Bond Issue 6 program."

Dr. Walker spoke highly of the interest of Jefferson County citizens in their school system. Citizen Committees in the R-1 System are not just 'rubber stamps'—they have ideas and they express them. A School Board of five knowledgeable men, President Charles O. Moore, Hal Shelton, Lewis Stieghorst, Dr. William S. Twenhofel and Wayne A. Von Arsdale ask challenging and penetrating questions before schematics are approved. Case in point is the "open cafeteria" concept at Kendrick Lakes Elementary School when Dr. Michel delineated his philosophies on the subject at the School Board meeting on September 3rd. After a final, if somewhat tentative, agreement was reached, Dr. Walker asked the Elementary Level Director... "And what if the idea doesn't work in practice, Jake?" Dr. Michel grinned a little wryly, and admitted, "We have an escape-hatch... thirty feet of wall at so much a foot."

And, it is in this way, that the "new," the "innovative" methods of instruction and the buildings which house these concepts are developed in the R-1 system.

"But a building," as Dr. Walker states, "Is not a building until the kids are in it." The ultimate client of a school building is, in the final analysis, the pupil and his teacher. In Jefferson County, teachers after a year in the flexible open spaces of the "new concept" schools say... "Don't box me in!"... and although "cats is cats" and inevitably "kids is kids", they seem to like to go to school in the R-1 system.
syntposia/a continuing study
the construction cost spiral

The Mad Tea Party
or
Industry at the Bargaining Table

(Symposia is not much given to "viewing with alarm"—however we began in the September issue a continuing study of spiraling construction costs in our area. Ken Le Clere (Wyoming A.G.C.) outlined "The Contractor's Predicament," and we mentioned briefly a new organization being formed in Colorado attempting to meet these problems. This article is a further report on costs, and forms an introduction to the "Garvin Plan" which has already chiseled a foothold in a major area in the Industrial East. We sincerely solicit further comment on this vital subject.)

The Mad Hatter and the March Hare would find themselves right at home in the vast wonderland created by craft unions in the past year. View conditions prevailing presently in the construction industry . . . plumbers in Butte, Montana, being chauffeured to the r jobs; carpenters enjoying rate increases of 75% over a two-year period; San Francisco pipefitters luxuriating in $20,000.00 plus incomes; Denver painters soon to be rewarded for their efforts with $8.00 an hour—and annual wage increases for all trades established at approximately $1.00 per hour. This is surely enough to make a master of imaginative fiction such as Lewis Carroll turn green with envy.

As an old advocate of this great society, one might well ask . . . "Shouldn't a poor tin bender or plumber have the right to negotiate decent wages and working conditions the same as everybody else?" Decent wages? Gentlemen, you're putting me on!

In San Francisco and St. Louis, plumbers will soon be making upwards of $80.00 a day! This does not include double time for overtime, 20% extra for high time, etc. General foremen in these areas are now making more than 90% of the company presidents who employ them. This is a subject not to discuss with school teachers, office workers or policemen—it's a little touchy to even talk about with most executives, they might get uppety and demand the same treatment as the help.

Any review of the galloping inflation now rampant in the construction industry does not do justice to the full scope of the problem. $20,000-a-year plumbers might be justified if the contractor were able to estimate even a 50% productivity factor per man. However, in an industry committed to the tradition of coffee breaks, feather-bedding, strikes and a relentless inefficiency—these costs are simply not recoverable! Moreover, there is no effective legal control a contractor can exercise when faced with poor workmanship or insubordination on the part of his employees or unfair labor practices on the part of his local union. With the NLRB, the Federal Mediation Service and even the administration in the pocket of the labor unions, there is little the contractor can do but cry...
a little and swear a lot, and the owner can only curtail his plans for expansion or investment. The cost of construction is the major factor in determining where facilities are to be built and whether, in fact, they will be built at all.

Last year, the president of United States Steel put the problem into focus. He stated, “Last year, US Steel alone spent in excess of $440,000,000.00 for modernization and expansion of its production facilities. At the end of the year, USS had authorized additional spending of $950,000,000.00. All of the projects started and pending are vital to keeping U. S. Steel’s plants competitive with foreign competition, and thus insuring the jobs of its nearly 200,000 employees. Our experience in this regard is true for all of industry, and therefore it is alarming to note increasing evidence of the curtailment of capital investment programs by many American manufacturers, due almost entirely to mounting construction costs.”

“This curtailment and deferral of industrial expansion plans can be traced almost entirely to one thing—the continually increasing wage demands by building trades unions which are siphoning off a larger and larger proportion of capital investment funds. The steel industry, upon which many areas of our country heavily depend, is already hit hard by foreign competition. One of the ways in which we attempt to bridge that competitive disadvantage is to maintain, modernize and expand our facilities to the best of our capital ability. More and more often, however, we and other manufacturers are finding that the money saved or borrowed to put into modernization will not buy the facilities which we had planned. Instead, an even larger share must go to pay the workmen employed by our building contractors. It would be tragic if soaring building trade wage costs prevented the steel industry and other American industries from growing and expanding to provide the jobs and products on which our national prosperity depends.”

The Chairman went on to cite construction projects cancelled by U.S. Steel in the past year due to rising construction costs.

What would it take in this strife-torn season to bring about lasting labor peace? Legislation is needed to create a more equitable balance between the power of labor and management at the bargaining table. There is, practically speaking, no such thing as collective bargaining anymore. Exortion and strike are old techniques but never have they been used with less regard for industry or public welfare. No longer can union negotiators make a deal with management and rely upon acceptance by their own rank and file.

After a summer-long strike, asbestos workers are, at this writing, still holding out for increases over and above those recommended by their own union. How can they do this? No problem! They are all working. They have “no-strike agreements” with certain national contractors so they are now working at Rocky Flats. Others are working in Denver with non-association members who have signed interim agreements to make a “quick killing” while competition is on strike. Others are working in Greeley, Colorado Springs and Boulder. Some have left the state on travel cards and the remaining few have taken their campers to the lakes for a well-deserved vacation. In the meantime, contractors must bear the burden of loss of income coupled with continuing overhead costs during the term of the strike. And when it’s all finally settled, these same contractors must bear the brunt of increased construction costs beyond any estimator’s wildest dream. They are apt to find themselves walled in by other builders, who by virtue of their contracts and the laws against lockouts must continue their work while the strike is in progress. The aftermath of the strike must invariably lead to economic ruin for many contractors.

For the journeyman, however, everything is coming up roses! Although he is now making more than the average attorney, he can look forward to several weeks or months of overtime (double-time pay) while contractors are playing “Catch-Up.”

This has been a bloody summer for the construction trades in Colorado. Millions of dollars worth of construction has been stopped—owners have cancelled projects or elected to build elsewhere. Engineers are advising designs eliminating the use of insulated pipe and journeyman’s wages have been established at the $8.00 level.

In spite of it all . . . there are glimmers of sanity and hope which have culminated in an industry-wide meeting held in September to hear noted labor consultant, John Garvin explain his plan for industry survival. Basically, Mr. Garvin proposed that management in the Construction Industry band together in a national Federation of Construction Management Associations subdivided into 12 Regional Congresses corresponding to the 12 Federal Reserve districts. Under the Garvin plan—construction associations, as well as individual contractors, would assign bargaining rights to the Congress . . . contractors would then no longer negotiate individually or through small industry associations. A strike against one would be a strike against all—and all construction in the Federal Reserve district would (or could) be shut down. A strike would become a true economic sanction—journeymen as well as contractors would be out of work. Interim agreements would become a thing of the past. One trade would not be forced to work around or over the uncompleted work of another trade, and official, as well as public attention, would be focused on the union demands.

Contractors in the Denver area have responded to the Garvin plan by organizing, as the first step—a group called the Construction Industry Management Council, which will be the nucleus around which mutual aid and support in labor negotiations will be built. The Council is presently charged with investigation of the Garvin Plan in detail, and making concrete proposals to construction associations regarding its implementation in the Rocky Mountain area.

The Council’s work has been greatly simplified in the past few weeks by the formation of the First Regional Congress in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and West Virginia. This section of the country has been among the hardest hit during the past year, and has apparently been sufficiently shocked to take this first giant step in achieving the equalization of power at the bargaining table. With the Garvin Plan now a reality in four of the largest industrial states in America—certainly other areas including the Rocky Mountain West, may be expected to take up the challenge. Certainly, John Garvin has come upon the roiled waters with a message of hope—men’s wages have been established at the $8.00 level.

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a symposia series
introducing: architecture/construction leaders

TAKE ME TO YOUR LEADER

ARIZONA

Jacqueline B. Waite
Director of Region 8
National Association of Women in Construction

"Jackie" is a first in this feature, being the initial representative of the gentle gender. With the 13th Annual Convention of the National Association of Women in Construction last month, she assumed the responsibilities of Director for Region 8 which includes Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and five WIC Chapters in Texas. A charter member of the Phoenix WICs, Mrs. Waite has served as Parliamentarian, Treasurer, Assistant Forum Coordinator and President. In 1967, she represented Region 8 on the NAWIC Scholarship Committee. During her WIC career, Jackie writes, "I've missed three meetings, and one was when I was in Dallas selling dictionaries at the AGC National Convention."

The "dictionary" is a complete glossary of construction terms now in its second edition, and Jackie has been the "Noah Webster" behind it all... a very real accomplishment since the Construction Dictionary has won Industry-wide recognition throughout the country. Her editorial chores have also included a year as assistant editor of NAWIC Image.

A native of Tulsa, Jackie moved to Phoenix during her college years, and the fact that the Admissions Dean at Tulsa University refused to let her enroll in Geology courses frustrated her youthful ambition to become an archaeologist. Since 1958, she has been employed in Construction, and it is difficult to imagine Jackie who "enjoys being a girl" right down to her three inch heels writing payroll in the field on a piece of plywood with a compressor running her adding machine. She is presently Comptroller and office manager for the firm of A. E. Ferguson & Associates, architects, engineers and planners in Phoenix. She lives in Tempe with her 16-year-old daughter, and an assorted menagerie of two dachshunds, a Siamese and a tiger striped alley cat named "Thomas."

Certainly WIC's Region 8 is looking forward to a most impressive year of accomplishment under Mrs. Waite's enthusiastic leadership.

George O. Petty,
President/Arizona Chapter Producers' Council

Right at the outset, we should add that the newly elected proxy of the Arizona Chapter of Producers' Council is also the Western Section Director of the Construction Specifications Institute... which should doubly qualify him for this Leader's page—maybe we should just give him twice as much space. Actually, George needs very little introduction to the architecture/construction community in the Rocky Mountain West. As Western Section Director, he is one of six Industry Members on the Institute's Board of Directors, and is to be seen frequently at CSI gatherings throughout his 13 state region. He's on hand at many AIA regional and local meetings, and is equally well known among those representatives of quality building products... the Producers' Council.

George Petty is an Arizona native, and has been in the ceramic tile business since World War, the Twice. Based in Phoenix, he has been the Monarch Tile Manufacturing, Inc. representative in cactus-land since 1960. His "pet" project is most certainly the scholarship program for young students of architecture at both Arizona University in Tucson and Arizona State at Tempe... and he has been instrumental in securing annual scholarships sponsored by Monarch Tile at both these Universities. He is the first non-professional to be elected to the Board of Directors of the Architecture Scholarship Foundation at Arizona State University.

You can spot George Petty at one of those many meetings he attends by his wide and genial grin and by his warm handshake. And, if any crystal-gazing is wanted (or needed) we can only predict that the Producers' Council in Arizona has a top notch, 1968-'69 leader in George O. Petty of Phoenix.
HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM—1968
WESTERN MOUNTAIN REGION

THE JURY
WILLIAM J. GEDDIS, AIA, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
GORDON HECK, AIA, TUCSON, ARIZONA
STEPHEN A. KLIMENT, AIA, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Eighty-seven boards were on display on the mezzanine of the Hotel Utah in Salt Lake City in September. Projects ranged widely in size and complexity, but the Panel of Jurors found the overall quality of the presentations unusually fine. Straightforward architectural answers and a strong simplicity were most often stressed in their citations for the three Honor Awards and for the ten Awards of Merit. Five of these awards are presented in this issue from "around the region"—our editorial feeling being that page after page of these projects would lessen their significance. (The John D. Anderson Residence is seen on Page 17.) We have used those projects immediately available to us—implying no favoritism in selection. The First Honor Award to Mr. Langdon Morris (Rogers/Nagel/Langhart) for Larimer Square in Denver will be featured on our November cover. All award winning projects reiterate the splendid quality of architectural work being done presently in the Western Mountain Region.

HONOR AWARD: MULTI-USE BUILDING, ALTA CANYON, UTAH

ARCHITECT: BRIXEN AND CHRISTOPHER, AIA, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANTS: BLISS AND CAMPBELL; JOHN R. SMITH
OWNER: SNOWBIRD CORPORATION

PHOTOGRAPHY: PATRICK KING
AWARD OF MERIT
A CITY RESIDENCE — DENVER, COLORADO

architect: Donald R. Roark, Denver, Colorado
owners: Mr. and Mrs. Donald R. Roark
structural consultant: Robert Vailand
contractor: J. C. Construction Company
AWARD OF MERIT

THE AMERICAN SNOWBLAST CORPORATION
DENVER, COLORADO

architect: Donald R. Roark and Associates, Denver, Colorado
owner: Walter O. Lampl
structural consultant: Robert Voiland
electrical consultant: Rice-Marek
project manager: Jack N. Bell
contractor: Dougan Construction Company

AWARD OF MERIT

DOVE OF PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH — TUCSON, ARIZONA

architect: William Kirby Lockard—Tucson, Arizona
structural engineer: Leeland L. Lawrence
mechanical engineer: Donald C. Ewald
contractor: Lawrence Hickey and Son

Symposia/October—1968 

"A" indubitably stands for the "Architect in Action"—but the other significant letter of the alphabet in connection with the 17th Regional Conference must surely be "H" meaning "Hospitality." From registration to closing moments in the "wee small" of Sunday morning, every member of the Utah Chapter of the AIA, every member of the Intermountain Chapter of the Producers' Council, and their wives were graciousness itself. Laurels, of course, are due General Chairman Fred Montmorency and his co-chairman, William Richardson, to Ralph Edwards, Utah Chapter President, and to Executive Secretary Nelson Aldrich—but the laurels are legion because each and every Utahan should have a crown of his own. To them—from the Western Mountain Region AIA—and from Symposia—sincere thanks for a memorable and happy 17th. Vital statistics for the Conference: Registered from Utah—64 corporates, 14 associates, 9 students and 3 guests; from Colorado: 13 corporates, 1 associate and 4 guests; from Arizona: 10 corporates, 1 associate; from Wyoming: 3 corporates; from New Mexico: 5 corporates, and from Nevada: 5 corporates. The Producers' Council registered 41 members, 23 associates and 7 guests.

1. Know your editor. If possible get to know him personally.
2. Who Are You Reaching? Put yourself in the editor's shoes...who is he trying to reach.
3. Aim at 8th Grade Level. This is the rule with most daily newspapers—this may not always be true, and it is not the case with magazines and the professional press. Check the Editor.
4. Not All Is Newsworthy. Not all new buildings have news value and may acquire publicity only through some other means.
5. Use a Different Approach. Play up the most appealing features...an exciting piece of sculpture or a garden park area. Use the dramatic! "It's not a leaky roof, but a stream of water cascading from the ceiling."
6. Interesting Conversation. Tell your story in a conversational way—describe your building as you would to a beautiful girl.
7. Sharp Illustrations. Use only black and white pictures...glossies and 8x10. If you are using a rendering—make certain the contrasts are good.
8. No Portraits. A personal photo is important only if you are making a speech. Because of size reduction send only a 5x7 glossy. Large portraits do not reduce well.
9. Radio Programs. Here is a fertile field particularly for the AIA Chapter. Titles for programs suggested—"How to Select an Architect," "What Does an Architect Do," "Architecture Explained." Radio effectiveness depends on content, voice and presentation. Practice is helpful!
10. TV Presentation. Use all you know of other media and add motion. Point up all visual segments of your project. Try to be natural and have fun. Mr. Lundberg's final words summarized his presentation...he stressed having something to demonstrate—ample material from which to choose—a willingness to change—and brevity in the final presentation. "Now, putting all your dimes to..."
Telephone etiquette.

writing in all presentations and (e) Newspapers (c) Photographic Slides (d) High graphic quality and good Publication (b) Local and Regional of communications for the Architect. His premise dealt with the practitioner’s development of a public image not only for himself and his firm but the profession in general. “In essence,” Mr. Geddis said, “Public Relations for Architects is the management function which evaluates your own assets with public attitudes, identifies the services and procedures of either an individual or organization with the public needs and interest, and executes through communication a program of action to earn public understanding and acceptance.” He recommended first an evaluation . . . an inventory of what kinds of service the firm offers. Secondly he stressed use of the evaluation process to determine what you have to say in the design world . . . “Your work, your approach, your philosophy can all be converted into graphic material.” He mentioned specifically the office brochure which must be up to date and flexible; the office letterhead and envelope, and finally, business cards. Mr. Geddis outlined five basic means of communications for the Architectural firm . . . (a) the Architectural Publication (b) Local and Regional Newspapers (c) Photographic Slides (d) High graphic quality and good writing in all presentations and (e) Telephone etiquette.

“Architects are judged,” he stated, “by the buildings and spaces we design and build and the impression we, our staff and our consultants leave upon the people with whom we come in contact.” He emphasized that this means everybody . . . “Dissatisfaction over a minor heating problem by a janitor can shatter your reputation when the problem is passed on to a visiting building committee.” A portion of the Geddis presentation was given over to slides not only of the office, and graphics used by TAC, but also to the many projects of this very large and esteemed architectural firm. Embassies, foreign universities, $40 million medical centers, notwithstanding—Symposia preferred the “little job no one else would take”—the design of a gasoline station used by a small chain in New England. The TAC filling station is a delight to the eye—simple and uncluttered—it could represent the greatest step toward improving our environment since man’s emergence from the cave. Mr. Geddis urged architects in small offices to expand their horizons . . . to update intelligence gathering regarding all types of projects. He suggested associations and joint ventures with larger firms with experience in larger projects, and service with a national professional association or on local planning boards, advisory committees, etc.

In conclusion, Mr. Geddis said . . . “I am optimistic about the future of Architecture which will have a place for the large organization, the small individual firm and teams of specialists. Expanded areas of competence and specialization even by non-architects will be demanded. The Gentleman Architect in his Ivory Tower will be passe as vast technological changes make it impossible for a single individual to have everything in his head. Teamwork is one way. Associations and Joint Ventures are others, in any case, we must develop new skills and widen our scope and method of work, incorporating the new disciplines with the old, so that we can tackle the main problem, and that is: The Design of the Total Environment.”

Luncheon on Thursday was a “in the flesh” demonstration of the “Architect in His Community.” Western Mountain Region architects met in company with the Salt Lake Kiwanis Club, the Chamber of Commerce, County and State officials, City Fathers, and leaders of other groups within the architecture/engineering/construction community. The distinguished speaker was Stephen A. Kliment, AIA, Editor of Architectural and Engineering News. Despite his somewhat labored and uncertain delivery, Mr. Kliment made several telling points. Citing several construction projects within the decade, symbolic of the architect’s frustration, he concluded “the average citizen doesn’t really care!” . . . Charging that America’s citizenry is the “best informed ever” in many aesthetic fields yet they suffer from “visual atrophy.” There is, Mr. Kliment went on, a built-in obsolescence with most material things today . . . It is true with toasters, true with automobiles—but a very dangerous thing to do with buildings.

The image perpetrated in many media of the Architect in an Ivory Tower employed only by the very rich is unfortunate. The man on the street who votes on bond issues, makes vital decisions on improvements and decides on whether or not there will be visual education in the public schools should know the architect is a perfectly ordinary citizen trying to get along on 6% of the building cost when all other costs are rising. The architect must be the “visual conscience of his community.” . . . fighting three important battles. One:
the battle of the Street-scape improving signs, street furniture and doing away with clutter. Planting rose bushes is not enough...it is dangerous—it lulls a community into a false sense of security. Two: the Battle of Zoning. Zoning can produce many types of ghettos above and beyond residential ones. Heterogeneous planning often produces an exciting "place where the action is." Finally, there is the Battle of preserving the Unique Heritage which each community has. It is a sensitive problem—the challenge is not to destroy too much or save too much but to maintain a sense of historic continuity.

Tagged a "Post Mortem"—the Thursday afternoon Design session was a new concept of this ever-popular critique feature of the Regional Conference. It provided a unique opportunity for re-examination of projects in operation for some time, with the addition of valuable comments from both owner and occupant. It proved, contrary to title, the two projects presented were far from ready for the "white marble slab." The format included a definitive summary by the architect on his architectural solution to the criteria followed by a discussion of that criteria and the success of the solution by owner and occupant.

Boulder, Colorado architect, Hobart Wagener presented the first project—the Williams Housing Project for students at the University of Colorado. Located off-campus, Williams will ultimately house over 5,000 students. Presently completed are two handsome high-rise structures, and under construction, the Student Center designed to serve the entire Williams student population when completed. The interesting exterior facades of the Williams towers have a constantly changing pattern of light and shadow achieved through the texture of the brick structure and recessing of windows. The buildings themselves on elevated platforms dominate the site, and the extensive parking areas are visually minimized. Single, double and a few triple rooms are augmented by suites accommodating four students. Small kitchens are located in suite areas.

Clifford Yoder, Director of Student Housing for the University, represented the owner, and Kenneth Maxwell, who is, quite by chance, an architectural student, represented the occupant. Both Mr. Yoder and Mr. Maxwell expressed satisfaction in the function of the structures. The off-campus site has become an asset rather than a liability, and costs have been held to a satisfactory minimum without sacrifice of architectural distinction. Students approve the interior design with a maximum of wall space, and flexibility for re-arrangement of furniture.

The second project discussed was the Tooele District's East Elementary School designed by Scott, Louie and Browning, the architectural and engineering firm in Salt Lake City.

Appearing on the panel with William Browning, the Architect, were Dr. Curtis Van Alpin of the School District, Joseph Stevens, Principal of East Elementary and Dr. Leon Christiansen of the Utah State Department of Education.

Built at a cost of approximately $13.00 per square foot (which is an interesting figure in a round building), the East Elementary School represented the initial exploration into the modular (or ungraded) system of educational curriculum and the building in which such a system is to be housed. The round building centers upon an open courtyard, and is partially partitioned from the outer wall opening to the "open space" IMC which is wrapped around the courtyard.

The Educators were in accord on the success of the project indicating only that teachers and principal have had to learn how to use such an educational concept and the building. Dr. Christiansen, during his rather lengthy speech, indicated that architects today were leading educators rather than the other way around.

Friday, September 20

Friday morning at the Western Mountain Regional Conference was spent in endeavoring to equate the formula — man + machine = architecture. Moderated by Dr. Robert Wehrli, AIA, it was in the nature of a report on the latest developments in computer technique presently under study by a most capable research team at the University of Utah. This team combines the talents of experienced architects, educators and computer experts with the brilliant capabilities of young computer scientists and mathematicians. The panel members included Professor Stephen L. MacDonald, William Newman, Max Smith, Ted Smith, Stanley Crawford, Jay Schadel and Stephen Carr. Being undertaken at the University is computer graphics research concerned with the manipulation of space and materials on a three dimensional design system. Illustrated were examples of quasi-three-dimensional forms produced mathematically, modular design systems on a flat surface, and the use of the architectural drafting machine for the purpose of producing such items as topographical maps, etc.

Getting down to the "nitty-gritty" of the matter, it seems obvious that "design by computer" is not yet—around the corner to be sure—but not yet in feasible and workable form. The present use of scanner, stylus and screen in connection with typewritten "orders" to the computer will require a whole new set of curricula in the architectural school, and the "old dogs" in the profession are going to have to learn a whole lexicon of "new tricks." Collating this information with the astronomically high cost of the "big brain," it will be some time before computer-designed buildings will be available to the client in our WMR. Storage, retrieval and the writing of specifications is not only a possibility—it is in actual operation in some major architectural firms such as Skidmore, Owings and Merril and Caudill, Rowlett, Scott. The actual graphic design of a structure done through a computer is on the horizon, but it is still, at this writing, beyond the grasp of man and machine.

This was a most interesting morning, but we are sure, most architects in attendance felt the same sort of unreality about it which might accompany a three hour visit to the moon. We, in the WMR, are, of course, most fortunate in having such a vital research project, in process, within our "home country," but the practical usage of graphic computer technique can still be described in terms of tomorrow.
The study of the economics of the architectural profession recently completed by the firm of Case and Company has been given considerable exposure throughout the A.I.A. It was discussed at length at the National Convention in Seattle and in Hawaii—it has been the subject of many Chapter meetings. It still represented the most significant segment of the 17th Regional Conference for the practitioner. Our summary, of course, just that—however the complete taped speech delivered by Dr. Charles Marsh on Saturday morning is available to all AIA Chapters who might wish to use it in conjunction with the graphics provided in the two books available through the Octagon—"The Economics of Architectural Practice" and "Profit Planning in Architectural Practice." If Chapter Presidents will contact Symposia, we will be most happy to put Dr. Marsh’s taped speech at your disposal.

Dr. Charles J. Marsh is both senior consultant and vice president of Case and Company, San Francisco—he is also, as mentioned elsewhere, a good dancer. He said he felt rather like the minister scolding his congregation for poor attendance . . . the people he should have been scolding were not there. He then compared himself to the physician who hoped within two hours to diagnose and prescribe for the architect.

The average American architect, said Dr. Marsh, earns less than his brethren in the associated design profession of engineering, less than medical specialists, and considerably less than the orthodontist, who incidentally is the most highly recompensed of all professional specialists. In a word, architects are poorly paid! How poorly?

The Case Study found that the average American architect, said Dr. Marsh, earns less than his brethren in the associated design profession of engineering, less than medical specialists, and considerably less than the orthodontist, who incidentally is the most highly recompensed of all professional specialists. In a word, architects are poorly paid! How poorly?

To further point up the disparity of costs and profit, Dr. Marsh pointed out that while building costs have risen 13%—drafting and designing costs have gone up 25%. This is why, the 8.3% of profit before taxes has occurred. Yet, Dr. Marsh charged—virtually nothing is being done by architectural firms who feel that profit is something just "left over" after a project's completion or at the end of the year.

Most architectural firms receive a financial statement at the end of the year—a much smaller number receive them semi-annually, but very few call for this type of evaluation in shorter periods of time. Some architects rarely study them at all.

The "big" firms, of course, do the best job—manpower makes it possible for them to maintain cost control on not only total operation but upon individual projects. There is, indeed, a fallacy in the 6% of construction cost figure, time-worn in the profession. An architect may rightly say, "If I do an excellent job, by skill or by luck, of holding construction costs to a minimum—my own fee of 6% is thereby reduced." Which, of course, places any architect in the position in an "overcost" situation of defending his integrity.

Case consultants asked, "Why the 6% figure?" The answers: "My clients understand it"—"The school board demands it"—"It's traditional"—"I understand how it works."

This, says Dr. Marsh, is not enough. These reasons are not valid. If pursued to the inevitable end the architect is indeed the "vanishing American."

The Case Study found that the average American architect spends 70% of his time running the office and only 30% doing professional work. Dr. Marsh said, "We see architects doing a fine job of improving man's environment and a poor job of running the office."

As a first step toward solvency, architects were advised to take a long, hard and realistic view of the problems. Specifically Dr. Marsh pointed to the new threat of unionization in the architectural office—and of the increasing competition for the client's dollar. The package dealer who
does it all and turns the building over to the owner is an organization geared to profit where costs are really controlled. Dr. Marsh then made some specific suggestions, termed "therapy," to solve the problems of the architect.

1. Take a realistic attitude toward the job of running the office . . . plan the job! Perhaps you can save valuable time by hiring an inexpensive clerk to get the numbers up for you.

2. Recognize the obligation to make a profit. It's not something lucky that happens at the end of the year or the end of a project. There is nothing unprofessional about making money . . . profit is not a dirty word.

3. Institute policies in favor of profit . . . sloppy office work can cost you money. Collect the money due you.

4. Plan specifically for profit . . . it doesn't "just happen." A plan gives you a check point enabling you to make decisions before rather than after the fact. Even a modest plan is better than no plan at all.

5. Your financial plan must incorporate controls . . . a monthly evaluation will let you know how you're getting along.

6. Never compromise your professional integrity for the sake of a dollar.

Case and Company has developed a relatively simple plan for profitable architecture . . . it incorporates the elements of direct costs, indirect expenses and gross income . . . and it begins when a firm's principal or principals begin to make judgements about the future activities of the firm in those terms. Plan for at least a year using your past financial records, refer to sources available to you . . . and learn to keep records. Remember, all costs must be paid before you make a single penny.

Eight steps were outlined for the profit plan:

1. Decide on your personal compensation.

2. Agree on the best plan for the division of your time between direct and indirect services.

3. Estimate the number of direct employees you will need during the year and what you are going to pay them.

4. Forecast what you will probably have to spend for consulting services.

5. Estimate the probable dollar volume of your unreimbursed expenses . . . specifications, models and so forth.

6. Review each element of indirect expenses . . . in other words, your overhead.

7. Estimate a reasonable overall profit target for the year.

8. Now, with these figures compiled calculate the amount of business you will have to do to meet these goals.

Using the several models from "Profit Planning in Architectural Practice," Dr. Marsh graphically illustrated how architects can not only plan profits for the firm, but profits on individual projects. He stressed the importance of keeping records . . . including a personal time card.

Dr. Marsh concluded his presentation with the hope that architects would take advantage of the relief provided by the therapy recommended, and leave the convention with the determination that the profession . . . "should not and must not vanish."

women were privileged to hear from Elisabeth Kendall Thompson, FAIA, as she challenged them as wives of architects to take up the cause of a more viable environment. It is, she said, a plain fact that American cities are ugly . . . deservedly because decisions are left to those who do not care. Values are a woman's stock in trade and yet women fail to make use of these values and of the democratic process. Mrs. Thompson pointed to the accomplishments of the many women who have concerned themselves with the environment . . . Hawaii, for instance, where there are no billboards, the creation of the California Roadside Council by a woman, the improvement of Los Angeles and the Rapid Transit plan in that city sparked by the League of Women Voters.

There is something, she said, for everybody — working within government, within the social organization or within education. Serve on committees and boards, alert the community to its visual needs, attend meetings and hearings and be prepared to give an informed opinion as a citizen. Women represent a great untapped reservoir who can literally open the eyes of the world. Her concluding challenge was . . . don't underestimate yourself as a woman, a citizen and a voter. Use your power for the good of your community!
On Saturday afternoon, Dean Sidney Little, Director of the Western Mountain Region, certainly broke his own record for dealing with regional affairs with speed and dispatch. The four resolutions proposed by the Committee were briefly, as follows: 1: A memorial resolution honoring the late Frederick Weaver, FAIA, of Phoenix, Arizona. 2: A commendation on the high level of design disciplines exemplified by the Honor Awards Exhibit. 3: Recognition of the national need for the development of competent architecture and encouraging the endowment of architectural scholarships. 4: A Resolution of gratitude to the Salt Lake City Host Committee and most particularly Fred Montmorency, Conference Chairman and Ralph Edwards, President of the Utah Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. All architects have heard of “cluster housing”—Dean Little, master of brevity, presented a new innovation for Regional meetings—the “cluster vote on resolutions.” All resolutions were passed at one time and without dissent.

Robert Durham, FAIA, of Seattle, Washington delivered the closing address at the Awards Banquet of the 17th Regional Conference of the Western Mountain Region in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Durham had many kind words for the Conference and for its theme stating that the Institute “shares with you and your conference the deep concern for making the architect a man of action. And,” he said, “I would challenge you to go away from this conference with a new dedication for extending yourself beyond your own personal problems into action in your own community.” He made four quite specific recommendations to WMR architects which include, first, the need to “make your regional strength effective because you have more regional strength than you believe you have.” He cited the impact on education possible in the WMR since three most influential men are included in the region—the President of the ACSA, the Vice President of the NCARB and a Director of the Region. Secondly, President Durham said, “I think you can team up for some practical political leadership.” He urged architects and their wives to talk to candidates for office regarding their stand on subjects of importance to the profession and the community. He recommended interaction between architects throughout the county to exert influence which they do not realize they have. His fourth and final point was to reiterate the very real importance of a realistic approach to profits in the architectural profession, and of meeting the technological challenges of the future.

One of the architects’ chief responsibilities, Durham stated, is to bring about a change in the attitude of “the man in the street” so that he will care about his environment. Hopefully, in the future . . . architects will be selected not because they can build a cheaper building . . . but a better one . . . particularly in the field of school construction. The influence of fine architecture on the school child will be reflected when he grows up to become a tax-paying citizen so that he will recognize that what he sees has something to do with his life.

Concluded Mr. Durham . . . “I believe that ‘A is for Action’ could be copied and taken to heart by every Region of the country and I recommend you and your wives to civic and professional action . . . next Monday morning.”
The annual WMR "terpsichore award" which was won hands down in 1967 in Colorado Springs by Samuel Hornsey, FAIA, in 1968 must surely go to Dr. Charles Marsh of Case and Company. His swingaig dance floor technique certainly belies those gray locks.

pick a bale of cotton
A combination of youthful enthusiasm, electronics and acoustics created a small ear-drump problem for some of those at the apres-gondola festivities at the Summit House in Park City. Kitty Little, Chloe Toohey, Bill Schropfer and others shared Ye Ed's air-lift, cotton supply. Unfortunately, it was limited!

apres-apres gondola
As Park City's Summit House settled down to a dark, quiet night in the snow, the more venturesome WMR architects went on to view the charms of the lady named Shirley. A fine resolution praising her endowments (architectural) was offered at the Awards Banquet, but surely Mr. R. Durham, FAIA, must be credited with the "funny-bone." He recounted how Dorothy Snedaker requested his company on the ride "down the mountain"—with Dorothy at the wheel and Mrs. D. beside her, the eminent past president was tucked into the back seat and told . . . "Go to sleep now, Bob." "What I didn't realize until the next morning," said Mr. D., "Was that everybody else went to see Shirley!"

the flowers that bloom
The bright-colored, ten-inch-in-diameter paper flowers so skillfully made by the Utah architect's ladies and presented to guests at the Ladies Luncheon made for a brilliant gathering at the Salt Lake City Airport on Sunday morning. Some masculine murmurs were evident among husbands, but we think Salt Lake's ladies should know that the flowers were much admired by United Airline's stewardesses.

quick trip
John Anderson and the Morrices (Ellen and Langdon) flew in from Denver to receive their well-deserved awards at the Saturday banquet. Ellen Morris has several tips on "how not to take a trip" which she has promised to reveal to Symposia readers. We anticipate this article with great pleasure.

baby, it's cold outside!
Utah earned more stars for its crown on Friday evening as the weather-man double crossed everybody and snow fell on Park City. The coats and ski parkas passed around to the chilly attendees did even more than the cash bar in the prevention of "rigor mortis." Muchos gracias!

the real and the rugged.
Although formal competition was cancelled due to inclement conditions—two foresomes ventured out upon the Park City Golf course on Friday afternoon. Playing mid the clouds (rain?) were such he-men as John Reed of Albuquerque, Harris Sharp of Las Vegas, Hobie Wagener of Boulder and Hugh Lyman of Salt Lake. The open fireplace at the Silver King lodge was nothing if not a welcome sight as they checked in at the 19th hole.

too far!
As the gondolas bearing WMR architects crept along the two and one-half miles of cable to the Park City Summit House, a safety device halted progress. The not-so-gently swaying gondola in a swirl of snow carrying the Symposia team hung suspended over a deep and rocky chasm (there is a point of contention between Publisher Trunk and Mrs. Toohey of Worland, Wyoming as to who was stopped over the deepest place). Peering between snow flakes, Publisher T. fretted and finally delivered himself of the profound judgment . . . "Now! the architects have gone too far!"
The Penrose Public Library is a gift of the El Pomar Foundation to the Regional District Library of the Colorado Springs area. The recently completed building contains approximately 65,000 square feet of library space and is connected at the Northwest corner to the old library building being renovated under the same grant which will be principally used to house the Colorado Collection and for meeting and seminar rooms.

The open space concept of library planning in the interior has a principally carpeted floor and vinyl covered wall surfaces. The exterior is largely cast stone with relatively small areas of glass into the structure with the exception of the main lobby. The sculpture in the charming entrance court "Orpheus" is the work of Edgar Britton. The photography is by Rush McCoy.
The new Del Norte Secondary School will house grades 10-12, but is designed for expansion to K-12. The building includes teaching stations for: Vocational Education, Music, Home Economics, Social Studies, Mathematics, Business, English, Science and a Language Lab. In addition, there will be a 450 seat auditorium, large instructional materials center, teacher planning centers for team teaching efforts, guidance and counselling rooms, administrative facility for the secondary school, and administrative facilities for the Superintendent of the District. Construction of the facility was started in August, and completion scheduled for the Fall of 1969. Estimated cost of the project: $450,000.00.

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Come One! Come All!
On September 6, the Phoenix Chapter of the AIA held forth in South Mountain Park with their Annual Steak Fry. The handsome brochure replete with delightful illustrations which was sent out prior to this event promised multitudinous “goodies” including sirloin steak, music by the Ray Johnson Quartet, and an ever-flowing fountain of beer. AIA, CSI and PC members and wives, friends and all members of the office staffs were included in the “invite,” and you might say the whole affair sounded like a “blast.” Boy, were we sorry to miss this one!

New Officers/Producers’ Council
The Arizona Chapter of the Producers’ Council has elected new officers to serve in 1968-’69. The new prexy is your friend and our friend, George O. Petty (See “Take Me to Your Leader”) and he will be more than ably assisted by Vice President Browning Baymiller (The Flintkote Company), Second Vice President C. R. (Bob) Coppersmith (Aluminum Company of America), Secretary J. F. (Jerry) Bandura (The Stanley Works) and Treasurer A. Phil Stone (Dwyer Products Corporation). Programming a great year for the Arizona Chapter, the first meeting was held in September and tagged “Introductory Day.” All members and alternates were given a standing introduction and the guest speaker was Richard Arnold, President of the Central Arizona Chapter/AIA . . . his topic: “What Producers’ Council means to the Practicing Architect.”

Two events are scheduled for October: an Informational meeting sponsored by Kentile Floors, Inc., and the Annual P. C./A.I.A. Golf Party. All ready signed on the dotted line for other Informational meetings throughout the year are Summitville Tile, Inc., Johns-Manville Corporation, Georgia-Pacific, the Zonolite Division of W. R. Grace Company and the Armstrong Cork Company. Plans are being laid for satellite meetings in Albuquerque, El Paso and Tucson, and the Spring of ’69 will see the annual Producers’ Council Luau with a golf tournament preceding this big yearly event.

New Position for MacDonald
Mr. F. J. MacDonald who is the Chairman of the Governor’s Commission on Arizona Beauty, and well known to Symposia readers, has been appointed International Executive Secretary of the American Institute of Landscape Architects . . . With his appointment, the central office of the organization has been moved to 2721 North Central Avenue, Phoenix. The A.I.L.A. is the organization of professional landscape architects in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Central America.

Mr. Mac has recently mailed an “Open Letter to Political Candidates” in Arizona—we feel it is most worthwhile and reprint herewith. It just may be you’d like to pass it along to political hopefuls within your own state.

OPEN LETTER TO POLITICAL CANDIDATES
In the year 300 A.D., Emperor Constantine issued the first press release on the need for election campaign advertising. In the words of his chronicler, Eusebius, “In this sign shalt thou conquer.”

In Arizona more than 1600 years later, the lesson is well learned. Campaign posters spring up everywhere: from utility poles, out of the ground, along side the giant stature of “Hobo Joe,” from tree trunks . . . Everywhere we look, this colorful razzmatazz greets the eye.

No election year would be complete without all the fanfare and ballyhoo. But, during all the excitement, we certainly hope you remember the responsibilities that go along with campaigning. We suggest you ask your
campaign workers to observe local ordinances and not damage public and private property when posting signs.

Signs nailed to tree trunks damage the trees.
Posters attached to utility poles give ulcers to the power companies. And any sign left standing longer than it should is guaranteed to give onlookers a touch of biliousness and migraine.

We urge you . . . win, lose or draw to concern yourself with good community appearance by seeing that your posters are promptly removed as soon as your campaign is ended. There's always another election year . . . and maybe you will decide to run again!

**WIC's Scholarship Student**
The Tucson Chapter of the National Association of Women in Construction is doing their bit for an ambitious young architectural student, Peter Renaud, at the University of Arizona. The WIC Grant is for $500.00, payable at $100.00 per year. Writes Jane Fields of the Tucson Chapter . . . "We will try to help him in other ways as much as we can, and we think we're going to be very proud of him. I met with his high school counselor and he had nothing but praise for him. He attended one of our meetings, and seemed quite at ease . . . he explained that since he had six sisters, he was rather well acquainted with the feminine world."

Our Symposia congratulations are in order for this sincere young man and to Tucson's WICS for helping him with his college education.

**Phoenix Firm Cited**
C S. Leech, President of the C.S. Leech Company, of Phoenix has received the Formica Corporation's Gold Seal Award for Maintenance-Free Living. The Award was presented the Leech firm for outstanding design and workmanship with Formica Brand laminated plastic for counter tops, walls and toilet compartments.

**Colorado**

**Dates Set for Region 10**
It must be later than we think . . . the Denver Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute has plans under way for the Region 10 Conference which they will host in Colorado Springs in 1969. The Conference Chairman is "Tony" Murray, and THE date is January 24th with attendant social affairs being scheduled for the evening of January 23, and part of January 25th. Denver CSI members are urged to volunteer to serve on the Committee. Question of the day: shall we volunteer now or wait for the draft?

**Chairs Meeting**

**F. Lamar Kelsey, AIA**

**Senator Speaks**
Colorado's Junior Senator, Peter H. Dominick has recently been the guest speaker at two meetings of members of the architecture/engineering/construction community in the state. On August 30th at the Denver Athletic Club, the Senator spoke to a dinner meeting of the Consulting Engineers Council which included members, wives and key personnel of Colorado engineering firms. On September 11, Senator Dominick was in Colorado Springs where the Southwestern Section of the American Institute of Architects hosted a dinner meeting which not only included members of the Architectural profession, but representatives of the Construction Specifications Institute, Associated Building Contractors of Colorado (AGC), CEC/Colorado, and the National Electrical Contractor's Association.

In Colorado Springs, the Senator urged the creativeness of people be put back to work at every level and that there should be less reliance on "big" government and more on the private sector of American business. He disavowed the "package" concept of the "New Deal," the "Fair Deal," the "New Frontier" and the "Great Society"—and criticized the idea that all expertise must come from Washington, D.C. He further re-emphasized the most fundamental facts of government . . . that Congress is the policy making body and when the Executive branch takes over it is a usurpation of power in the American system.

**F. Lamar Kelsey, FAIA**

**Open Space Conference**
Theme for the Fifth Colorado Open Space Conference held in Estes Park on September 28-29th was "The Front Range—Open Space or Suffocation?" Deeply concerned with the future of the Front Range as cities and industries crowd Colorado's Eastern Slope, the Open Space Conference heard from Michael Frome, conservation author and columnist; Dr. James Lodge, director of air pollution research at the National Center for Atmospheric Research; Herbert Crisler, Walt Disney nature photographer and Mark Hogan, Lieutenant Governor of Colorado. The two day meeting was held at the Stanley Hotel at the edge of Rocky Mountain National Park.
AIA Board Meeting
The New Mexico Society of Architects (AIA) held their Board of Directors meeting in Cloudcroft, New Mexico on September 13th. Writes Editorial Board member, Joe Boehning—"At an elevation of 9,000 feet, Cloudcroft is a beautiful spot to meet for anything—and it was a very good meeting." Two significant actions were taken at the Board meeting, first—the Society voted to invite the National Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects to make Santa Fe their gathering place for the September, 1969 Board meeting, and second, initiated two new statewide awards. An Awards Committee was appointed to administer the "Award of Excellence for New Construction" which will be given to the designers of any man-made structure built in New Mexico which will enhance the environment of man—and an "Award for Excellence in the Field of Historic Preservation" which will recognize valuable efforts in the preservation of significant architecture, artifacts or sites of historical importance.

Joe further reports that Southern Chapter members Frank Standhardt and Loren Mastin were unable to attend because of illness. Mr. Mastin, incidentally, was also among those missing at the WMR. He's had a rough go, butCharles Nolan reports Loren is on the mend, and will soon be back on the job.

Good News
Dick Clark, who is still President of the Santa Fe Chapter spread his bit of sunshine when he reported that the Santa Fe Board of Education has adopted a motion to include the new New Mexico fee schedule for architectural work in their policy manual. A most encouraging experience since negotiations are still going forward on a similar step by the Albuquerque schools. Keep plugging, fellows!

wyoming
Good ...? Bad . . .?
Among those missing from our Symposia Editorial Board Breakfast in Salt Lake City—Gerald Deines of Casper. Business was so good he couldn’t take the time to attend the WMR. It is always great news to hear that an architectural office is busy—but "Gerry" and his delightful frau, Shirley, were sorely missed in Utah. Gerry's golfing buddy, Bill Schrøpfer of Casper and Jack Toohey of Worland were on hand Saturday morning representing Wyoming.

**Colorado**

OCT. 1: American Institute of Architects/Colorado Chapter, Continuing Education Seminar, 7:30 p.m.—Cactus Club, 440 14th Street, Denver ($2.00 per person).

OCT. 1: Consulting Engineers Council/Colorado — Directors’ Meeting, Cocktails: 6:00—Dinner 6:30 p.m.—Denver Press Club.

OCT. 2: Association of Remodeling Contractors/Board of Directors’ Dinner. 6:30 p.m.—Four Winds Motel, Denver.

OCT. 4: Producers’ Council/Rocky Mountain Chapter. Business Meeting, 12:00 Noon—Golden Ox, Denver.

OCT. 7: Architectural Secretaries Association, Regular Membership Meeting. 6:30 p.m.—Continental-Denver.


**Arizona**

OCT. 10 American Institute of Architects/Central Arizona Chapter, Regular Dinner Meeting—ABC Club, Phoenix.

OCT. 14: Construction Specifications Institute /Tucson Chapter Board Meeting. Rallis Restaurant, Tucson.


OCT. 16: American Institute of Architects/Phoenix Chapter, Regular Membership Meeting—ABC Club.


**of regional interest**


**NOTE:** Symposia brings you “Memo” each month as a “string around your finger” to help you remember those important dates in the architecture/engineering/construction community. We appreciate having full details . . . what, where and when, in our office by the 10th of the month preceding publication. Thank you all for your fine cooperation. Address meeting notices to SYMPOSIA, 4070 Estes Street, Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033—to the attention of Florence Morrison.

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OCT. 18: Colorado Association of Engineering Technicians. 7:30 p.m.—Engineers' Club, 1380 South Santa Fe Drive.


OCT. 22: Construction Specifications Institute Denver Chapter Board Meeting.


Symposia/about the cover

October is traditionally the season of falling leaves and "bright blue weather" throughout the greater part of Symposia's region. Our leaves are lifted from our feature story on the "On Site Design Session" with topo map, floor plan and exterior schematics provided by Rogers/Chapman/Anderson/Barker/Rinker—AIA architects in Denver. For the whole story see Page 18 of this issue.

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<td>William G. Zimmerman Architectural Metals, Inc</td>
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There was nothing unusual about any of the buildings featured below. Yet the owners found that on-site power could provide part or all of their power requirements—heating, lighting, air conditioning, hot water, etc.—for less than the cost of conventional utility power.

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