

The Common Factor



When I was offered the nomination to the presidency of ACI I went through the usual soul searching important occasions in life impose on us: Would I have the time to do it? Would I have the support of my family and my associates? Above all, was I qualified for the job? Family and associates were generous enough to give me their unqualified support immediately. The question of qualifications remained.

I became a student member of ACI in 1949, while studying civil engineering at the University of Havana, Cuba. Therefore, I have been a member of the Institute for 35 years. I have written papers that have been published in ACI periodicals, presented papers at technical sessions, served and chaired technical and administrative committees, and served on the Board of Direction, and the Technical Activities Committee. As Vice President of ACI, I wrote a column in Spanish for our Spanish speaking members. As a continuation of this effort, the President's Memo will also be published in Spanish. All this has been an excellent training that most ACI presidents go through.

As human beings have the privilege to record history, I decided to review the history of ACI. Who were the presidents of the Institute in the 80 years of its life? Names of persons that I had not known personally, but that were familiar to me, started to appear.

In considering only some of the ACI awards, the names of past presidents Wason (1915-16), Turner (1920-21), Lindau (1924-25), Kennedy (1953), and Kelly (1960) appear. Names like Abrams (1930-31), Hollister (1932-33), Lord (1934), McMillan (1936), and Richart (1939) should sound familiar to assiduous readers of technical literature.

The background of past presidents is quite varied: practicing engineers, professors, researchers, and material producers. I cannot mention all of them in the President's Memo, but I will use some of them to illustrate different features found in these persons.

Three practicing engineers: Whitney (1955), Reese (1962), and Cohen (1972) are examples of engineers with a solid theoretical background who could sit in

technical committee meetings, and discuss the most recent research at the same level as university professors.

Academicians have served ACI well. I had the privilege to serve with Ferguson (1959) on a technical committee, and on the Board of Direction under Siess (1974), my professor of reinforced concrete at the University of Illinois.

I remember the vehemence of Corbetta (1963), and the sight of eighty-year old Davis (1942) walking to his office in the University of California at Berkeley. I have known the serenity of Arthur R. Anderson (1966) and Philleo (1973), the great administrative skills that McLaughlin (1979) contributed to the Institute, and the long range planning of Fling (1976).

As characteristics of my immediate predecessors, I can mention the directness of Pankow (1980), the international projection of Chastain (1981), the wit of Smith (1982), and the drive of Scott (1983).

After completing this review of past presidents, I found that they were all so different! What do they have in common? I found the answer in two words: dedication and loyalty to ACI. That is exemplified by Mather (1964) and Mielenz (1977), always willing to serve in any position where the Institute needs them.

But I also found that the common factor of dedication and loyalty to ACI is applicable not only to the past presidents, but to the members of ACI as well. My faith in the dedication and loyalty of ACI members made me accept the nomination to the presidency of the Institute, and as President of the Institute I pledge to serve the membership with the same dedication and loyalty that my predecessors have shown. Without the membership's assistance I cannot succeed, but with its support I cannot fail.

(A Spanish translation of this memo appears on page 68)

El memorando del Presidente

por Ignacio Martín

El Factor Común

Cuando se me ofreció la presidencia del ACI pasé por el examen de conciencia usual que las ocasiones importantes de la vida nos imponen: ¿Dispondría del tiempo para hacerlo? ¿tendría el apoyo de mi familia y de mis socios?, y sobre todo, ¿tenía las cualidades necesarias para el puesto? La familia y los socios tuvieron la generosidad de darme su respaldo incondicional inmediatamente. La cuestión de las cualidades necesarias para el puesto persistía.

Me convertí en socio estudiantil del ACI en 1949, cuando estudiaba ingeniería civil en la Habana, Cuba. Por lo tanto, he sido un socio del Instituto durante 35 años. He escrito artículos que han visto la luz en publicaciones del ACI, he presentado trabajos en sesiones técnicas, he servido y presidido comités técnicos y administrativos, y he servido en la Junta de Dirección y en el Comité de Actividades Técnicas. Como Vicepresidente del ACI escribí una columna en español para los socios de habla española. Como una continuación de ese esfuerzo, el Memorando del presidente se publicará también en español. Todo esto ha sido un entrenamiento excelente por el cual pasa la mayoría de los presidentes del ACI.

Como seres humanos tenemos el privilegio de registrar eventos históricos, por lo que decidí revisar la historia del ACI. ¿Quiénes fueron los presidentes del ACI en sus 80 años de vida? Los nombres de personas que no había conocido personalmente empezaron a aparecer.

Si solamente consideramos algunos de los premios del ACI, aparecen los nombres de los pasados presidentes Wason (1915-16), Turner (1920-21), Lindau (1924-25), Kennedy (1953), y Kelly (1960). Nombres como Abrams (1930-31), McMillan (1936), y Richard (1939) deben sonar muy familiares a los lectores asiduos a la literatura técnica.

Los antecedentes de los pasados presidentes son muy variados: ingenieros en el ejercicio profesional, profesores, investigadores, y productores de materiales. No puedo mencionarlos a todos en el Memorando del Presidente, pero usaré a algunos de ellos para ilustrar algunas de las diferentes características que se pueden encontrar en estas personas.

Tres ingenieros en el ejercicio profesional: Whitney (1955), Reese (1960), y Cohen (1972) son ejemplos de ingenieros con una sólida educación teórica, quienes se podían sentar en comités técnicos y discutir las investigaciones más recientes al mismo nivel de profesores universitarios.

Los profesores académicos han servido bien al ACI. Tuve el privilegio de servir con Ferguson (1959) en un comité técnico, y en la Junta de Dirección bajo Siess (1974), mi profesor de hormigón armado en la Universidad de Illinois.

Recuerdo la vehemencia de Corbetta (1963), y ver al octogenario Davis (1942)

caminando hacia su oficina en la Universidad de California en Berkeley. He conocido la serenidad de Arthur R. Anderson (1966) y de Philleo (1973), las habilidades administrativas que McLaughlin (1979) contribuyera al Instituto, y el planeamiento a largo plazo de Fling (1976).

Como características de mis predecesores inmediatos, puedo mencionar la franqueza de Pankow (1980), la proyección internacional de Chastain (1982), el ingenio de Smith (1982) y el empuje de Scott (1983).

Después de completar esta revisión de los pasados presidentes encuentro que todos ellos son tan distintos! ¿Qué tienen en común? Encontré la respuesta en dos palabras: dedicación y lealtad al ACI. Esto lo ejemplifican Mather (1964) y Mielenz (1977), siempre dispuestos a servir en cualquier posición en que el Instituto los necesitara.

Pero encontré también que el factor común de dedicación y lealtad al ACI se aplica no sólo a los pasados presidentes, sino también a los socios del ACI. Mi fe en la dedicación y lealtad de los socios del ACI me llevó a aceptar la presidencia del Instituto, y como Presidente del mismo me comprometí a servir a la membresía con la misma dedicación y lealtad que mis predecesores han mostrado. Sin la ayuda de la membresía no puedo tener éxito, pero con su apoyo no puedo fracasar.

(This is a Spanish translation of the President's Memo that appears on page 5)



All about concrete in sea water

SP-65 Performance of Concrete in Marine Environment. 1980, 640 pp., \$43.95 (\$35.25 to ACI Members)

This volume reports on the symposium sponsored by the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET) of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, in association with the American Concrete Institute, University of New Brunswick, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Structural Division of the Canadian Society for Civil Engineering, and the ACI Eastern Ontario, Quebec Region, and Atlantic Chapters.

Topics covered by the 33 papers published in this volume include: a review of the durability of concrete in sea water; permeability and physicochemical studies of cement pastes, mortars and concretes exposed to sea water; durability studies being performed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; the mechanism of corrosion of reinforcing steel; case histories of performance of concrete exposed to sea water; accelerated tests for determining durability; repairs to concrete structures; research and development on concrete in marine construction; lightweight concrete in sea water; and the use of corrosion inhibitors.

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The Perception of Concrete



On February 23, 1983, Yehudi Menuhin played in San Juan with the Puerto Rico Symphony Orchestra. At that time, my wife, Elena, was president of the Association Pro Puerto Rico Symphony Orchestra and, after the concert, we drove Mr. Menuhin from the "Centro de Bellas Artes," the modern performing arts center of San Juan designed by the Puerto Rican architect Rodolfo Fernández, to a private home for a post-concert dinner.

While we walked to the underground parking garage of the "Centro de Bellas Artes," Mr. Menuhin, who at the time did not know that I was a structural engineer, commented: "This is quite a span for a concrete slab; it must be supported from the top." I answered that the concrete slab did have supports on the top, but I was surprised to realize that this great artist had an intuitive perception of how concrete works.

About twenty years ago, Rolando López-Dirube, a well-known Latin American sculptor, asked me to design the reinforcement for a free-form concrete sculpture he had designed. I ran the structural computations in a computer and I found to my surprise that the center of the weight of the free form volume was only one inch off the center of the pedestal.

Concrete is a material that allows the designer — whether architect or engineer — almost total freedom of form. The Picasso/Nesjar concrete sculptures are probably the best known expressions of art in concrete. However, the artistic use of concrete is not limited to sculptures; it can be applied to bridges and buildings as well.

The concrete bridges designed by Maillart, Sáenz, Leonhart, and Lin are excellent examples of beauty attained through the use of the freedom of form that

concrete allows while responding to the mechanical behavior of the material.

Among buildings I would just like to mention are Saarinen's TWA Terminal at Kennedy Airport, the Toronto Civic Center, the Sydney Opera, Le Corbusier's Ronchamp, Nervi's Sport Palace in Rome, and Félix Candela's shells, as fine examples of the use of the free form in concrete structures. The concrete block tiles in Frank Lloyd Wright's homes are another esthetic use of concrete that cannot be overlooked. Many other examples can be found in the handsome issue of *Concrete International*, January, 1984, Vol. 6, No. 1, on architectural concrete.

On the other hand, there is another perception of concrete, "the concrete jungle," a connotation which has been unfairly applied in some cases but, unfortunately, has been well deserved in others.

I would like ACI to have a technical, or perhaps an artistic committee, on Concrete Esthetics with a membership composed of architects, engineers and, why not, artists, just as our forefathers of the National Association of Cement Users had a committee on Art and Architecture.

Every architect and engineer working with concrete has an obligation to develop a fine perception of this noble material. This requires not only the learning of the properties and behavior of the material, but also the development and esthetic skills in design. What an opportunity and challenge ACI members have!

Aguacero Martín

(A Spanish translation of this memo appears on page 82)

Responsible Ownership



The construction industry has been affected in the recent past by a series of failures, some of which have been widely publicized and have become well known to the public. Since the concrete industry has had its share in these failures, we must consider this subject.

Construction has changed: projects are getting larger, buildings are getting taller, time of design and construction is being reduced, more sophisticated construction methods are being used, more projects are built under the design-build system, fast-tracking is a common word in the industry, indicating that the project is rushed by the starting of construction even before the design is completed, and construction management has brought to the industry multiple bidding and a multiple tier system of contractors and subcontractors responding to the construction manager. In response to these changes, the traditional roles of the owner, designer, contractor, subcontractor, supplier, and inspector must be redefined.

But failures have a sobering effect on this redefinition of the roles of the participants in construction. When the obligations and responsibilities of the different parties involved in construction are discussed as the result of failures, the following issues should be addressed: who should have authority in construction, who establishes priorities, who determines the quality and the schedule of construction, whether bonuses and penalties should be incorporated in construction contracts, who is responsible for change orders, construction claims, and product liability? As these obligations and responsibilities are discussed, more participants are added to the construction team, such as the insurance companies, equipment manufacturers, building officials, and lawyers.

In recent meetings held to discuss failures, the matter of authority in construction has been a main

subject. The owner is the party that can delegate authority and, in today's complex world, cannot assume the passive position of an innocent bystander. The owner is a participant in the construction industry and must assume responsibility for selecting qualified designers and contractors, for establishing reasonable schedules, and for delegating authority to the proper parties in the construction process. In accepting below-standard construction for the sake of maintaining a schedule, an owner is taking responsibility for construction.

In the case of corporate owners, the corporation has the responsibility of appointing qualified managers to administer construction, a task which implies not only management skills but technical skills as well.

As the construction industry continues to become more complex, and to incorporate more participants, owners must become more active in the construction process. Corporate construction managers should join technical committees because they have a legitimate interest in the outcome of the deliberations of such committees.

As we try to prevent construction failures by redefining the obligations of the participants in construction, and by determining who should have authority in a construction project, the need for responsible ownership will become more evident.

(A Spanish translation of this memo appears on page 53)

El memorando del Presidente

por Ignacio Martín

El Dominio Responsable de los Bienes Raíces

La industria de la construcción se ha visto afectada en el pasado reciente por una serie de fallos, algunos de los cuales han recibido amplia publicidad y han llegado a ser bien conocidos del público. Como la industria del hormigón ha tenido su participación en estos fallos, debemos considerar este asunto.

La construcción ha cambiado: los proyectos están siendo mayores, los edificios más altos, el tiempo para el proyecto y construcción se está reduciendo, se usan métodos de construcción más elaborados, más proyectos se construyen bajo el sistema de diseño-construcción, "vía rápida" es un término común en la industria para indicar que el proyecto se acelera comenzando la construcción aun cuando el proyecto no esté completo y la gerencia de construcción ha traído a la industria subastas múltiples y un sistema de niveles múltiples de contratistas y subcontratistas respondiendo al gerente de construcción. Para reaccionar a estos cambios es necesario re-

definir las funciones tradicionales del propietario, proyectista, contratista, subcontratista, suplidor e inspector.

Pero los fallos traen sobriedad a la redefinición de las funciones de los participantes en la construcción. Cuando se discuten las obligaciones y responsabilidades de las diferentes partes envueltas en la construcción, las siguientes cuestiones tienen que discutirse: quién debe tener autoridad en la construcción, quién establece las prioridades, deben incorporarse bonos y multas a los contratos de construcción, quién es responsable por las órdenes de cambio, las reclamaciones de construcción, y la garantía sobre productos. A medida que se consideran estas obligaciones y responsabilidades, más participantes se añaden al equipo de la construcción, tales como, compañías de seguros, fabricantes de equipos, funcionarios oficiales de construcción, y abogados.

En recientes conferencias que se han tenido para discutir fallos, el tema de la autoridad en la construcción ha sido el asunto principal. El propietario es quien puede delegar la autoridad y, en el complejo mundo de hoy, no puede asumir la posición pasiva de un espectador inocente. El propietario es un participante en la industria de la construcción y debe asumir la responsabilidad por la selección de proyectistas y contratistas calificados, por establecer itinerarios de construcción razonables, y por delegar au-

toridad a los participantes debidos en el proceso de construcción. Cuando un propietario acepta construcción por debajo de las normas en aras de mantener un itinerario, está aceptando responsabilidad por la construcción.

En el caso de propietarios corporativos, la corporación tiene la responsabilidad de nombrar gerentes calificados para administrar la construcción, una tarea que implica tener no solamente destrezas gerenciales, sino también destrezas técnicas.

A medida que la industria de la construcción continúa haciéndose más compleja, e incorpora más participantes, los propietarios tienen que hacerse más activos en el proceso de la construcción. Los gerentes de construcción corporativos deben servir en los comités técnicos porque tienen un interés legítimo en el resultado de las deliberaciones de estos comités.

Al tratar de evitar los fallos de construcción mediante la redefinición de las obligaciones de los participantes en la construcción y la determinación de quién debe tener autoridad en una construcción, la necesidad de tener un dominio responsable de los bienes raíces se hará más evidente.

(This is a Spanish translation of the President's Memo that appears on page 5)



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Ignorance is Sin



"Ignorance is not innocence, but sin."

—Robert Browning

The participants in construction — design engineers, contractors, subcontractors, construction managers, suppliers, inspectors and building officials — have the obligation of protecting the interest of the public by possessing and using adequate technical skills to discharge their duties. Legally, they are required to exercise ordinary skills, in accordance with the present knowledge, at the location where they practice. How do these concepts apply to the concrete industry?

Concrete is used throughout the world by many persons of different backgrounds; therefore, concrete technology is not limited to a selected group of experts dealing with a sophisticated technology in developed countries. How much should a person in the concrete industry know to be up to date with the present knowledge? If the use of concrete is widespread throughout the world, what can society expect a participant in the industry to know?

Let us examine what ACI has to offer to the participants in the concrete industry. ACI's publication "Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete (ACI 318-83)" is adopted as part of local building codes throughout the United States and many other countries, and it includes the experience of many years of construction practice and research. This document is well known and readily available; therefore, compliance with its design and construction requirements can be considered present knowledge in any place in the world where it is used.

Can the work of nearly a hundred technical committees of ACI be ignored? Most of the work of these committees is included in the *ACI Manual of Concrete Practice*, published every year in five volumes, to make sure that the latest standards and committee reports are available in a single publication. A participant in the construction industry cannot ignore this publication and assume that, just by being an every day practitioner, his or her skills will be up to date with the present knowledge.

ACI offers conventions where the discussions of technical committees and the technical sessions are open to the public. It also offers many educational seminars in different locations to bring them closer to the participants of the construction industry.

Two magazines and a periodical consisting of abstracts of technical papers are also published by ACI to bring readers the latest developments in the field of concrete.

The public expects the participants in the construction industry to know and practitioners in turn have a professional, moral, and legal obligation to learn.

Considering the widespread use of concrete, it seems to me that more people should be actively involved in the activities of ACI and that the technical information available through ACI should be more widely used. A practitioner today, without regard to the location where he or she practices, cannot allege ignorance to justify lack of skills when so much technical information is available. Ignorance is not innocence, but sin!

(A Spanish translation of this memo appears on page 48)

Technology Transfer: A Two-Way Street



Two weeks after becoming president of ACI, I conducted a goodwill tour throughout Latin America, together with T. Z. Chastain, past president of ACI and chairman of the Chapter Activities Committee, and William R. Tolley, ACI Director of Administrative Services.

Eight countries were visited: Dominican Republic, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Perú, Ecuador, Colombia, and Mexico. ACI Seminars were conducted in San Juan, Puerto Rico; Santo Domingo, Asunción, Quito, Bogotá, Guadalajara, and Monterrey. Lectures were given in Sao Paulo and Buenos Aires. Chapter organization meetings were held in Asunción and Lima. The ACI delegation traveled about 16,000 miles, and I delivered 16 lectures in 24 days to about 900 people.

The reception given to the ACI delegation was extremely warm in all the countries visited, and there was a keen interest in the new Building Code, ACI 318-83, and in ACI publications and activities.

While visiting these countries, I was impressed by the extent and the quality of design of concrete buildings and bridges, and I confirmed my view that in the field of concrete, technology transfer is a two-way street, a view I had previously expressed in one of my Spanish language Vice President columns (*Concrete International*, October 1983, page 61). I think this topic is of interest to the ACI membership as a whole.

When we speak about technology transfer we usually think of a transfer flowing from developed and large countries to developing and small countries. In the field of concrete, this premise is not entirely correct. Although it is true that the technical level and research in the field of concrete has attained high levels in developed countries, it is no less true that in developing countries, where an intensive use of concrete is made, impressive progress has been attained.

First, it is necessary to consider the use of concrete in small and developing countries, where one or several cement plants exist and where aggregates are also produced. Since most countries either produce reinforcing steel in their own plants or can easily import it, most or all of the materials that form part of reinforced concrete are native, and, therefore, concrete is economically competitive in the local market.

Second, the almost universal use of concrete in developing countries makes its technology well known not only at the architectural and engineering professional level, but also at the construction level involving superintendents, skilled and unskilled labor, and material suppliers.

The need to work with limited economic resources has resulted in creative designs and construction methods in the use of concrete. This is something from which developed countries can learn. The economic limitations have caused extrapolations in the use of concrete in developing countries in situations in which developed countries use other materials in addition to concrete. Outstanding examples are the use of concrete in bridges, tall buildings, and in industrial buildings.

Even in the field of research there are great opportunities for developing or small countries. The case of New Zealand, a country with three million inhabitants and highly developed concrete research, should serve as a model.

To attain a greater participation of developing countries in the advancement of concrete technology, it is essential to keep open the channels of communication among professionals at an international level. The exchange of ideas that goes on in conventions and seminars allows engineers to learn what is being done, what is currently being investigated, and what needs to be explored in the future. This is the two-way street from which developed, as well as underdeveloped countries, can benefit so much!

(A Spanish translation of this memo appears on page 55)



ACI WANTS YOU (LOCALLY)

You already know the benefits of ACI national membership. But have you considered the benefits of belonging to your local ACI chapter? The local chapters function as distribution centers for the latest information and ideas. And you'll find a group of colleagues with ready answers for local concrete problems—problems you encounter every day.

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El memorando del Presidente

por Ignacio Martin

La Transferencia de Tecnología: Una Avenida de dos Vías

Dos semanas después de convertirme en el presidente del ACI, llevé a cabo una gira a través de la América Latina, conjuntamente con T. Z. Chastain, pasado presidente del ACI y presidente del Comité de las Actividades de los Capítulos, y William R. Tolley, director de Actividades Administrativas del ACI.

Se visitaron ocho países: la República Dominicana, Brasil, Argentina, Paraguay, Perú, Ecuador, Colombia, y México. Se llevaron a cabo Seminarios del ACI en San Juan, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, Asunción, Quito, Bogotá, Guadalajara, y Monterrey. Se dictaron conferencias en Sao Paulo y Buenos Aires. Se celebraron reuniones de organización de capítulos en Asunción y Lima. La delegación del ACI viajó unos 25,000 kilómetros, y dicté 16 conferencias en 24 días a cerca de 900 personas.

La recepción dada a la delegación del ACI fue extremadamente cálida en todos los países visitados, y había un alto interés en el nuevo Reglamento de las Construcciones, ACI 318-83, y en las publicaciones y actividades del ACI.

Mientras visitaba estos países, quedé impresionado por la extensión y calidad en el proyecto de los edificios y puentes de hormigón, y confirmé mis ideas de que en el campo del hormigón la transferencia de tecnología es una avenida de dos vías; una idea que había expresado anteriormente en mi Columna del Vice Presidente, que se publicara en español. (*Concrete International*, octubre 1983, Página 61.) Creo que este tópico es de interés a la membresía del ACI en general.

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Cuando hablamos de transferencia de tecnología usualmente pensamos en una transferencia que fluye de los países desarrollados y grandes a los países en desarrollo y pequeños. En el campo del hormigón, esta premisa no es enteramente correcta. Si bien es cierto que el nivel técnico y la investigación en el campo del hormigón ha alcanzado altos niveles en países desarrollados, no es menos cierto que en los países en desarrollo, donde se hace un uso intenso del hormigón, se ha logrado un progreso impresionante.

Primero, es necesario considerar el uso del hormigón en los países pequeños y en desarrollo, donde existen una o varias fábricas de cemento y donde se producen también los agregados. Toda vez que la mayor parte de los países producen acero de refuerzo en sus propias fábricas o lo pueden importar fácilmente, la mayor parte o todos los materiales que componen el hormigón armado son nativos y, por lo tanto, el hormigón es económicamente competitivo en el mercado local.

Segundo, el uso casi universal del hormigón en los países en desarrollo hace que su tecnología sea bien conocida tanto en el nivel profesional de la arquitectura e ingeniería, como en el nivel de la construcción, lo que incluye a los capataces, los obreros diestros y los peones, y los suministradores de materiales.

La necesidad de trabajar con recursos económicos limitados ha resultado en proyectos y métodos de construcción imaginativos en los países en desarrollo. Esto es algo de lo que pueden aprender los países desarrollados. Las limitaciones económicas causan extrapolaciones en el uso del hormigón en los países en desarrollo, en situaciones en las que en los países desarrollados se usan otros materiales además del hormigón. Ejemplos sobresalientes son el uso del hormigón en puentes, en edificios altos, y en edificios industriales en los países en desarrollo.

Aún en el campo de la investigación hay grandes oportunidades para los países en desarrollo o pequeños. El caso de Nueva Zelanda, país de tres millones de habitantes y una investigación de hormigón muy desarrollada, debe servir de modelo.

Para lograr una mayor participación de los países en desarrollo en el avance de la tecnología del hormigón, lo esencial es mantener los canales de comunicación abiertos entre los profesionales a nivel internacional. El intercambio de ideas que se logra en convenciones y seminarios, permite a los ingenieros conocer qué se está haciendo, qué se está investigando en la actualidad, y qué es necesario explorar en el futuro. ¡Esta es la avenida de dos vías de la cual tanto los países desarrollados como aquéllos en desarrollo pueden sacar tanto provecho!

(This is a Spanish translation of the President's Memo that appears on page 5)

Informatics and ACI



Informatics is the science of data processing and computer programming. Since the engineering profession is making such a wide use of computers, it is relevant to examine what ACI is currently doing in this field.

The computer facilities at ACI headquarters have been substantially upgraded to meet the demands of the increase in membership, in the number of technical committees, and in the production of technical documents. The benefits of having computerized operations at the ACI headquarters are beginning to show: better membership records and faster processing of publication orders resulting in improved membership service.

The ACI Technical Activities Committee, in addition to fulfilling its duties as a reviewer and overseer of the ACI technical document production, also acts as a "think tank" in technical matters. Its chairman, T. E. Northup, published a paper on "Automated ACI Document Preparation and Communication" (*Concrete International*, May 1984, pages 59-61), exploring the possibilities of electronic communication, with an example of software to transmit information to the ACI computer. Reading this paper is like opening a window to the future!

Data processing opens multiple possibilities of uses to ACI members, such as bibliographic searches, directories, cost data, and professional information programs similar to the "Lexis" service, now available to the legal profession. I remember one of Professor Thomas C. Shedd's classes at the graduate school of engineering at the University of Illinois. He confronted the students with the problem of designing a long continuous bridge and asked each of them what he would do first to design that bridge. The answers ranged from "loading," to "influence lines," to "reactions." Finally, Professor Shedd said: "I would not do any of these things. I would look for similar

designs in the technical literature!" An excellent use for data processing.

Today, most structural engineers have access to computers, either the large main frame or the personal type, a fact which is bringing about a dramatic change in their professional practice. A computer program, an algorithm, or a flow chart are becoming a more effective design aid than a table or a graph. Computer aided design/drafting (CADD) is becoming a common household word in engineering and architectural offices.

Engineers are among the professionals most willing to share their knowledge, and I am sure that they are also willing to share their knowledge in computers. ACI wants to provide a service in listing computer programs and has published a "Call for Computer Programs." The uses of computer programs are not limited to structural analysis and design, but also include cost estimating, construction planning, inventory, mix design, etc. Evidence of the membership's interest in computers is the fact that the modest ACI publication COM-1(83), "Design of Structural Concrete," containing seven short computer programs, has become a best seller. A new design seminar on micro-mini computers will be offered by ACI in early 1985.

Informatics provides new opportunities to ACI and to its membership, and these opportunities may be of particular interest to the younger ACI members, who have been trained and educated in computer technology. ACI needs the active participation of its younger members to advance the knowledge in this new field. This participation should not be limited to service on Committee 118, Use of Computers, but should also include involvement with other ACI technical committees, and the sharing of knowledge by presenting papers at convention sessions and publishing them in our technical magazines.

Young engineers, ACI needs you!

(A Spanish translation of this memo appears on page 61)



ACI WANTS YOU (LOCALLY)

You already know the benefits of ACI national membership. But have you considered the benefits of belonging to your local ACI chapter? The local chapters function as distribution centers for the latest information and ideas. And you'll find a group of colleagues with ready answers for local concrete problems—problems you encounter every day.

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Send me all the facts on ACI chapter membership.

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AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE
Box 19150, Detroit, MI 48219

El memorando del Presidente

por Ignacio Martín

Informática y el ACI

Informática es la ciencia de procesar datos y programar computadoras. Toda vez que la profesión de la ingeniería está haciendo un uso tan amplio de las computadoras, es pertinente examinar qué está haciendo el ACI en la actualidad en ese campo.

Las facilidades de computadoras del ACI han sido substancialmente mejoradas para satisfacer las demandas del aumento en membresía, en el número de comités técnicos, y en la producción de documentos técnicos. Los beneficios de tener operaciones computarizadas en las oficinas centrales del ACI ya se empiezan a ver: mejores expedientes de la membresía y un procesamiento más rápido de las órdenes de publicaciones que resultan en un mejor servicio a la membresía.

El Comité de Actividades Técnicas del ACI, en adición a cumplir con sus deberes como revisor y fiscalizador de la producción de los documentos técnicos del ACI, también actúa como un "depósito de pensamiento" en cuestiones técnicas. Su presidente, T. E. Northup, publicó un artículo: "Preparación y Comunicación Automatizada de Documentos del ACI" (*Concrete International*, mayo 1984, Páginas 59-61), en el cual explora las posibilidades de la comunicación electrónica, con un ejemplo de programación para transmitir información a la computadora del ACI. ¡Leer este artículo es como abrir una ventana al futuro!

El procesamiento de datos abre múltiples posibilidades de uso a los socios del ACI, tales como búsquedas bibliográficas, directorios, información de costos y programa-

ción de información profesional similar al servicio "Lexis," ahora disponible a la profesión legal.

Recuerdo una de las clases del profesor Thomas C. Shedd en la escuela graduada de ingeniería de la Universidad de Illinois. Confrontó a los estudiantes con el problema de proyectar un largo puente continuo y le preguntó a cada uno de ellos qué haría primero para proyectar el puente. Las respuestas variaron desde "cargas" a "líneas de influencia" a "reacciones." Finalmente, el profesor Shedd dijo: "Yo no haría ninguna de esas cosas. ¡Buscaría proyectos similares en la literatura técnica!" Un uso excelente para el procesamiento de datos.

Hoy, la mayoría de los ingenieros estructurales tienen acceso a computadoras, bien sean grandes o del tipo personal, un hecho que está causando un cambio dramático en la práctica profesional. Un programa de computadora, un algoritmo o una gráfica de flujo se están convirtiendo en mejores ayudas para proyectar que una tabla o una gráfica. El proyecto y dibujo por medio de computadoras (en inglés conocido por la sigla CADD) está convirtiéndose en una palabra común en las oficinas de ingeniería y arquitectura.

Los ingenieros se encuentran entre los profesionales más deseosos de compartir su conocimiento, y estoy seguro que también están dispuestos a compartir su conocimiento en las computadoras. El ACI desea ofrecer un servicio de listado de programas de computadora y ha publicado un Llamado de Programas de Computadoras. Los usos de los programas de computadoras no se limitan al análisis estructural, pero incluyen también estimados de costo, planeamiento de construcción, inventarios, proyectos de mezclas, etc. Una evidencia del interés de la membresía en las computadoras es el hecho de que la modesta publicación del ACI COM-1(83), "Proyecto de Hormigón Estructural," conteniendo siete cortos programas de computadora, se ha convertido en un éxito de librería. El ACI ofrecerá un nuevo seminario sobre micro-mini computadoras a principios de 1985.

La informática ofrece nuevas oportunidades al ACI y a su membresía, pero estas oportunidades pueden ser de particular interés para los socios jóvenes del ACI, quienes han sido formados y educados en la tecnología de las computadoras. El ACI necesita la participación de sus socios jóvenes para hacer avanzar el conocimiento en este nuevo campo. Esta participación no debe limitarse a servir en el Comité 118, sobre Uso de Computadoras, sino que debe incluir el involucramiento con otros comités técnicos del ACI y compartir los conocimientos presentando artículos en las sesiones de las convenciones y publicándolos en las revistas técnicas.

¡Jóvenes ingenieros, el ACI los necesita!

(This is a Spanish translation of the President's Memo that appears on page 5)

ACI MEMBERS PLEASE NOTE

In our continuing effort to improve our service and speed communications to our Members, the Publications Department requests that the membership number be noted on orders for publications.

Where is that elusive number located?

On your JOURNAL or CONCRETE INTERNATIONAL mailing label.



MEMBER
NUMBER

President's memo

The Concrete Materials Research Council



When examining the budget at an ACI Board of Direction meeting in 1982, Board member Jacob Grossman, a consulting engineer from New York, asked a question: "Why does not the ACI have a budget allocation for research?" This simple question set the wheels in motion and a policy that has been in effect for fifty years was reversed.

In its early years, ACI was involved in funding research. As a student of history, I cannot refrain from quoting from the abstracts of the Minutes of the meeting of the Board of Direction of Chicago, Illinois, on February 18, 1920:

"It was voted to set aside an appropriation of \$100 for the use of the Committee on Concrete Products as the nucleus of a fund to secure fire tests of concrete building units, the appropriation to become available when the Committee submits a plan for raising further funds and an outline of the tests to be made, both to meet the approval of the Board of Direction."

To put things in perspective, let me add that at that time the annual member dues were \$10. Since today's annual member dues are \$90, the research appropriation made was comparable to \$900 of today's money.

ACI continued to contribute to research, and this contribution culminated in the early thirties in what was known as the ACI column investigation, which was carried out at the University of Illinois and at Lehigh University, and to which individual ACI members made contributions. In this investigation more columns were tested than had been tested before, and this research resulted in the introduction in the Building Code of an inelastic design equation for concentrically loaded columns. After the column investigation, ACI did not contribute funds for research, except for a token annual contribution to the Reinforced Concrete Research Council. This policy lasted until 1984.

In response to Board member Grossman's question, ACI President Smith appointed an ad-hoc committee under the chairmanship of Board member Dr. Neil M. Hawkins to study the possible roles of ACI in research. This committee recommended that ACI should be involved in research and, particularly, in materials research as it was felt that the Reinforced Concrete Research Council covered the needs of structural research well. At its March 6, 1984 meet-

ing the Board of Direction agreed that ACI should foster materials research and I now have the pleasure of reporting that the Concrete Materials Research Council was established by the Institute's Executive Committee at its July 10, 1984 meeting.

The need for materials research in concrete was dramatically expressed by Dr. G. M. Idorn in his 1983 Raymond E. Davis Lecture on "Concrete Energy and Durability" (*Concrete International*, February 1984, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 13-20).

ACI has established that the mission of the Concrete Materials Research Council is to: "Advance the knowledge of concrete materials by soliciting and selecting research proposals, financing them, guiding the research and publishing results, all in coordination with ACI technical committees." The Council may solicit and accept contributions of funds for the support of research in its specified areas of interest.

The Council will have full autonomy and the administrative tasks will be reduced to a bare minimum, following the pattern set by the Reinforced Concrete Research Council that has been so successful.

ACI will contribute funds to the Council, but these contributions will constitute "seed money," or as it was said in 1920 "a nucleus of a fund," to foster the obtainment of additional funds from interested parties.

Since funds for materials research are not in abundance at present, I think that the involvement of ACI in research is a step in the right direction. I am hopeful that ACI's participation in research today will be as fruitful as it was 60 years ago. I am also glad to see ACI reacting rapidly to changing conditions by reexamining policies of the past. Let's welcome the newborn Concrete Materials Research Council to ACI!

(A Spanish translation of this memo appears on page 51)



ACI WANTS YOU (LOCALLY)

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AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE
Box 19150, Detroit, MI 48219

El memorando del Presidente

por Ignacio Martín

El Consejo de Investigación de Materiales del Hormigón

Al examinar el presupuesto durante una reunión de la Junta de Dirección del ACI en 1982, el miembro de la Junta Jacob Grossman, un ingeniero consultor de Nueva York preguntó: ¿Por qué no tiene el ACI una partida en el presupuesto para investigación? Esta simple pregunta puso las ruedas en movimiento y se cambió una política que ha estado en efecto por cincuenta años.

En sus años iniciales el ACI estuvo envuelto en subvencionar investigaciones. Como estudio de la historia, no puedo evitar citar el resumen de las Minutas de la reunión de la Junta de Dirección en Chicago, Illinois, del 18 de febrero de 1920:

"Se votó reservar una apropiación de \$100 para el uso del Comité sobre Productos de Hormigón, como el núcleo de un fondo para llevar a cabo ensayos de fuego de unidades de construcción de hormigón y la apropiación estará disponible cuando el Comité someta un plan para recaudar fondos adicionales, así como un bosquejo de las pruebas a llevarse a cabo, siempre que ambas cosas reciban la aprobación de la Junta de Dirección."

Para poner las cosas en perspectiva, permítame añadir que en aquel tiempo la cuota anual de un miembro era de \$10. Toda vez que la cuota anual de un miembro es hoy de \$90, la apropiación para investigación que se hizo es comparable a \$900 en dinero de hoy.

El ACI continuó contribuyendo a la investigación y esta contribución culminó al principio de los años treinta, en lo que se conoció como la investigación de columnas del ACI, que se llevara a cabo en las Universidades de Illinois y Lehigh, a la cual los miembros individuales del ACI contribuyeron. En esta investigación se ensayaron más columnas que se hubiesen ensayado con anterioridad y esta investigación resultó en la introducción en el Reglamento

de Construcción de una fórmula inelástica para el proyecto de columnas cargadas concéntricamente. Después de la investigación de columnas, el ACI no ha contribuido con fondos para investigación, excepto por una contribución anual nominal al Consejo de Investigación de Hormigón Armado. Esta política duró hasta 1984.

Para responder a la pregunta del miembro de la Junta Grossman, el Presidente del ACI Smith nombró un comité ad-hoc presidido por el miembro de la Junta Dr. Neil M. Hawkins para estudiar la posible función del ACI en investigación. Este comité recomendó que el ACI debe involucrarse en investigación y, en particular, en investigación de materiales, ya que las necesidades de la investigación estructural están bien cubiertas por el Consejo de Investigación de Hormigón Armado. En su reunión del 6 de marzo de 1984, la Junta de Dirección llegó al acuerdo de que el ACI debe patrocinar la investigación de materiales y ahora tengo el placer de informar que el Comité Ejecutivo del ACI en su reunión del 10 de julio de 1984 estableció el Consejo de Investigación de Materiales de Hormigón.

La necesidad de investigación de materiales de hormigón fue dramáticamente expresada por el Dr. G. M. Idorn en su Conferencia Raymond E. Davis de 1983 sobre "Energía y Durabilidad del Hormigón" (*Concrete International*, febrero 1984, Vol. 6, No. 2, Páginas 13-20).

El ACI ha establecido que la misión del Consejo de Investigación de Materiales de Hormigón sea: "Hacer progresar el conocimiento de los materiales de hormigón solicitando y seleccionando propuestas de investigación, financiándolas, estableciendo pautas para las investigaciones y publicando sus resultados, todo en coordinación con los comités técnicos del ACI." El Consejo puede solicitar y aceptar contribuciones de fondos para financiar la investigación en sus áreas específicas de interés.

El Consejo tendrá total autonomía y las tareas administrativas se reducirán al mínimo indispensable, siguiendo el patrón establecido por el Consejo de Investigación de Hormigón Armado que ha sido tan exitoso.

El ACI contribuirá con fondos al Consejo, pero estas contribuciones constituirán "dinero de simiente", o como se decía en 1920, "un núcleo de un fondo", para fomentar la obtención de fondos adicionales de partes interesadas.

Toda vez que los fondos para investigación no abundan en el presente, pienso que el involucramiento del ACI en investigación es un paso en la dirección correcta. Espero que la participación del ACI en investigación sea tan fructífera hoy como lo fuera hace 60 años. Me satisface también ver al ACI reaccionar rápidamente a las condiciones cambiantes reexaminando las políticas del pasado. ¡Demos la bienvenida al ACI del recién nacido Consejo de Investigación de Materiales de Ingeniería!

(This is a Spanish translation of the President's Memo that appears on page 5)

CAP AND TIE

Just 2 of several practical ways to signal your ACI professional involvement



Handsome golf hat, dark blue with ACI logo. One size fits all. Just \$5.95



Quality necktie, dark blue embroidered with ACI logo. Compliments blue, brown jackets. Just \$6.00

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ACI American Concrete Institute
P.O. Box 19150, Detroit, MI 48219

Unity in Fragmentation



The concrete industry is a fragmented industry. It includes cement manufacturers, aggregate quarries and producers, ready-mixed concrete suppliers, reinforcing steel manufacturers and fabricators, pre-stressed and precast concrete manufacturers, equipment suppliers, additive manufacturers, form material suppliers, design architects and engineers, contractors, subcontractors, skilled labor, construction managers, inspectors, material testing laboratories, etc. The industry is also fragmented in another sense, as it is spread throughout each country in the world.

The American Concrete Institute serves the concrete industry and, therefore, is also fragmented to reflect the composition of the industry. It has about a hundred technical committees, and the documents produced by these committees are arranged into five groups in the *ACI Manual of Concrete Practice*: research and administration, materials and properties of concrete, design and construction practices, structural analysis, and special products and processes.

ACI acts as a "clearing house" to bind together the different fragments that compose the industry in order to better serve all the participants in the industry. This means that ACI, while concentrating on the narrow field of concrete, has to cover a wide spectrum of different technologies, a fact which imposes a heavy burden on the volunteer and staff members that serve ACI.

ACI must keep constant communication not only with sister societies and trade associations in the United States, but with other international associations as well. ACI has several joint technical committees with the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. ACI is officially represented in several technical committees of the American Society for Testing and Materials and the American National Standards Institute, as well as organizations such as the National Institute of Building Sciences, the Building Seismic Safety Council, the Reinforced Concrete Research Council, the American Water Works Association, the

Concrete Industry Board of New York, and the Construction Specifications Institute.

ACI also maintains close liaison with two international sister societies: the Comité Euro-Internationale du Béton (CEB) and the Instituto Brasileiro do Concreto (IBRACON). It participates in an exchange of members with technical committees of these institutions. ACI also has a working relationship with the Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures (RILEM).

In order to respond to the regional fragmentation of the concrete industry, ACI has chapters which allow the Institute to reach the individuals who are using concrete. The chapters provide the mechanism by which common problems of the concrete industry pertinent to a region can be explored and fed back to ACI for discussion at a wider level. Local chapters are the backbone that provide unity to the geographically fragmented concrete users; therefore, the importance of the chapter activities must be emphasized.

ACI has a total of 61 chapters, 43 of which are in the continental United States; one in Puerto Rico; five in Canada; three in Mexico; three in South America; four in Asia; one in the Dominican Republic; and one in Israel. Since the chapters respond to the local needs of the geographically fragmented ACI membership, they vary in membership from a few dozen to over two hundred members and they range in coverage from a few counties to entire countries. The opportunity to participate and to share is brought by ACI to the members' doorsteps!

Every person involved with concrete, regardless of one's place in the wide spectrum of the concrete industry, or in what remote place one practices, looks to ACI for guidance and develops a sense of confidence and a feeling of togetherness by being a member of ACI. ACI is the binder that agglutinates the fragmented concrete industry creating unity, and in unity there is strength. This strength can only be achieved by the active participation of members, no matter where they are, in ACI affairs.

(A Spanish translation of this memo appears on page 70)

Fiber Reinforced Concrete

The idea of fiber reinforcement of building materials has been around for a long time—straw in bricks, horsehair in plaster, asbestos fiber in portland cement. Studies of this concept as it relates to concrete are contained in SP-44, **Fiber Reinforced Concrete**, to which six countries have contributed their findings.

Wire, glass, polypropylene, steel and carbon fibers were tested in various concretes, cements and mortar for mechanics in cement matrices, rheological properties, fracture toughness, rupture, compressive and high early strength, deformation and bearing capacity. Application situations include handling and placing fiberglass surface bonding, pavement, bridge deck overlays and composite concrete and block construction, pipe and beams.

If we are to move ahead, the technology learned today must be utilized tomorrow. SP-44 is available now. It can help.

Catalog No. SP-44

Published 1974
570 pages

ACI Members \$25.25
Nonmembers \$32.25



NEW UPDATED PUBLICATIONS CATALOG

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Detroit, Mich. 48219

El memorando del Presidente

por Ignacio Martín

Unidad en la Fragmentación

La industria del hormigón es una industria fragmentada. Ella incluye fábricas de cemento, canteras y productores de agregados, suministradores de hormigón elaborado, fábricas de armaduras de refuerzo e instaladores de las mismas, plantas de hormigón pretensado y prefabricado, suministradores de equipos, fabricantes de aditivos, suministradores de materiales para formaletas, arquitectos e ingenieros proyectistas, contratistas, subcontratistas, obreros diestros, gerentes de construcción, inspectores, laboratorios de ensayo de materiales, etc. La industria está fragmentada también en otro sentido, ya que está esparcida a través de cada país del mundo.

El American Concrete Institute sirve a la industria del hormigón y, por lo tanto, está también fragmentado para reflejar la composición de la industria. Tiene cerca de cien comités técnicos, y los documentos que estos comités producen se agrupan en el *Manual de Práctica del Hormigón* del ACI en cinco grupos: investigación y administración, materiales y propiedades del hormigón, prácticas de proyecto y construcción, análisis estructural y productos y procesos especiales.

El ACI actúa como una "cámara de compensación" para aglutinar los distintos fragmentos que componen la industria para poder servir mejor a los participantes de la misma. Esto significa que el ACI, concentrándose en el estrecho campo del hormigón, tiene que cubrir un amplio espectro de distintas tecnologías, un hecho que impone una pesada carga sobre los voluntarios y los empleados que sirven al ACI.

El ACI tiene que mantener una comunicación constante no solamente con las sociedades hermanas y las asociaciones comerciales en los Estados Unidos sino con otras asociaciones internacionales también. El ACI tiene varios comités técnicos conjuntos con la American Society of Civil Engineers y la American Society of Mechanical

Engineers. El ACI está oficialmente representado en varios comités técnicos de la American Society for Testing and Materials y el American National Standards Institute en el Instituto Nacional de las Ciencias de la Construcción, el Consejo de Seguridad Sísmica de la Construcción, el Consejo de Investigación de Hormigón Armado, la American Water Works Association, la Junta de la Industria del Hormigón en Nueva York, y el Construction Specifications Institute.

El ACI mantiene también un estrecho enlace con dos sociedades hermanas internacionales: el Comité Euro-Internacional du Béton (CEB) y el Instituto Brasileiro do Concreto (IBRACON). Participa en un intercambio de miembros con los comités técnicos de estas instituciones. El ACI tiene también una relación de trabajo con la Unión de Laboratorios de Ensayo e Investigación de Materiales y Estructuras ("RI-LEM").

Para responder a la fragmentación de la industria del hormigón el ACI tiene capítulos, lo que le permite llegar a los individuos que están usando el hormigón. El capítulo provee el mecanismo mediante el cual los problemas comunes de la industria del hormigón pertinentes a una región pueden ser explorados y remitidos al ACI para ser discutidos en un nivel más amplio. Los capítulos locales son la espina dorsal que da unidad a los usuarios del hormigón que están fragmentados geográficamente, por lo tanto, debe enfatizarse la importancia de las actividades de los capítulos.

El ACI tiene 61 capítulos, 43 de los cuales están en los Estados Unidos continentales; uno en Puerto Rico; cinco en Canadá; tres en México; tres en Sudamérica; cuatro en Asia; uno en la República Dominicana; y uno en Israel. Toda vez que los capítulos responden a las necesidades locales de la geográficamente fragmentada membresía del ACI, ellos varían en membresía desde algunas docenas a más de doscientos socios y cubren desde unos pocos municipios hasta países completos. ¡La oportunidad de participar y compartir la lleva el ACI hasta el umbral de cada socio!

Toda persona involucrada con el hormigón, no importa en qué extremo del espectro de la industria de la construcción se encuentre, o en qué lugar remoto practica sus destrezas, mira al ACI como guía y desarrolla un sentimiento de confianza y de comunidad por ser socio del ACI. El ACI es el cemento que aglutina la fragmentada industria del hormigón creando unidad, y en la unidad está la fuerza. Esta fuerza solamente se puede lograr mediante la participación activa de los socios, no importa dónde se encuentren, en los asuntos del ACI.

(This is a Spanish translation of the President's Memo that appears on page 7)

DRESS UP YOUR OFFICE

with these ACI Professional Accessories

Be proud of your professional status as an ACI member. Display these attractive mementos:



ACI desk pen set. Walnut base. ACI symbol engraved in concrete. Gold-tone ballpoint pen. \$21.95



ACI MEMBER or FELLOW wall plaque. Walnut, with ACI symbol engraved in concrete; your name engraved on bronze plate \$26.00 (specify FELLOW or MEMBER.)



Member certificate, with gold leaf suitable for framing \$4.65.

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American Concrete Institute
P.O. Box 19150, Detroit, MI 48219

President's memo

Who, me? C'mon! I'm a Contractor!



The title phrase appears in prominent letters on the front page of the package that ACI distributes among contractors who are prospective ACI members, and it accurately reflects the attitude many contractors have toward becoming active members of ACI.

ACI past president Charles J. Pankow, a distinguished contractor himself, reported in one of his President's Memos (*Concrete International*, November 1980, page 5) that at one of the first conventions of the National Association of Cement Users, the original name of ACI, a member deplored the lack of contractors in their midst. In his Memo, President Pankow said: "ACI does need the contractor. But we must make certain that the contractor needs the Institute." How right he was!

ACI produces many documents that directly or indirectly affect the daily work of contractors. The Institute has a select group of members who are contractors and who are actively participating in the deliberations of committees, but I have the impression that these loyal members are doing twice as much voluntary work as they should be doing because of lack of enough contractors active in committee work.

Let me discuss one subject that directly affects the work of contractors. Most of the concrete work is produced at the job site, and it is supposed to be done within established tolerances. The subject of tolerances was first dealt with in a systematic manner in 1940, when John R. Nichols, a consulting engineer, published his paper "Tolerances in Building Construction" (*ACI JOURNAL*, Proc. V. 36, April 1940, pp. 493-496). Nichols established tolerances for concrete construction, and today Committee 117 has published the ACI Standard: "Standard Tolerances for Concrete Construction and Materials (ACI 117-81)," which is an outgrowth of Nichols' early work.

As the technology of concrete advances it seems to me that a new assessment is needed in the field of tolerances in concrete construction, an assessment which should include:

(a) The definition of tolerances by means of probabilistic concepts, instead of the traditional deterministic limits, just as concrete strength is defined today.

(b) A comprehensive survey of tolerances in what is considered good practice in concrete construction throughout the country. This survey must be made using a systematic and statistically consistent approach.

(c) Research to ascertain the variations that may be expected in building materials and how they affect tolerances in concrete construction (concrete, steel, forms, chairs, etc.).

(d) An investigation of the effects of tolerances on design assumptions, which would require mathematical modeling to assess the effect of tolerances on design strength. Are more strict tolerances necessary or can tolerances be relaxed without affecting safety?

(e) A study of the impact on construction cost of prescribed tolerances.

The interrelation between design and construction thus becomes apparent. A good designer must have exposure to construction, and a good contractor must know the fundamentals of design. Contractors must find the time to sit down with designers and researchers to improve construction practice and the rules by which it will be judged. This may be vital to the future of the concrete industry. ACI is the proper forum to advance the practice of concrete construction and we must create the necessary environment for this to happen.

ACI must join forces with contractor associations with interest in concrete construction. The development and improvement of craftsmanship is essential to good construction practice and this is the reason why ACI has started a concrete craftsman series of publications. We are making certain that the contractor needs the Institute, as President Pankow said, but we still need more contractors among our rank and file!

(A Spanish translation of this memo appears on page 65)



ACI WANTS YOU (LOCALLY)

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AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE
Box 19150, Detroit, MI 48219

El memorando del Presidente

por Ignacio Martín

¿Quién Yo? ¡Vamos! ¡Soy un Contratista!

Esta frase aparece como título en letras prominentes en la portada de un paquete que el ACI distribuye entre contratistas que son socios potenciales del ACI, la cual refleja acertadamente la actitud que muchos contratistas tienen hacia ser socios activos del ACI.

El pasado presidente del ACI, Charles J. Pankow, un distinguido contratista, informaba en uno de sus Memorandos del Presidente ("Concrete International," noviembre 1980, Página 5) que en una de las primeras convenciones de la Asociación Nacional de Usuarios de Cemento, el nombre original del ACI, un socio deploraba la falta de contratistas en su medio. En su Memorando, el presidente Pankow decía: "El ACI necesita al contratista. Pero debemos asegurarnos de que el contratista necesite al Instituto." ¿Cuánta razón tenía!

El ACI produce muchos documentos que directa o indirectamente afectan el trabajo diario de los contratistas. El Instituto tiene un grupo selecto de socios que son contratistas quienes participan activamente en las deliberaciones de los comités, pero tengo la impresión que esos leales socios están haciendo el doble del trabajo voluntario que les corresponde debido a la falta de suficientes contratistas activos en los trabajos de los comités.

Quisiera discutir un asunto que afecta directamente el trabajo de los contratistas. La mayor parte del trabajo en hormigón se produce en el lugar del proyecto, y se supone que se haga dentro de tolerancias establecidas. El tema de las tolerancias fue tratado por primera vez en una forma sistemática en 1940, cuando John R. Nichols, un ingeniero consultor, publicara su artículo: "Tolerancias en la Construcción de

Edificios" ("ACI Journal", V. 36, abril 1940, Páginas 493-496). Nichols estableció tolerancias para la construcción de hormigón y hoy el Comité 117 ha publicado la Norma ACI: "Tolerancias Normales para la Construcción y Materiales de Hormigón (ACI 117-81)," que es una extensión del trabajo original de Nichols.

Como la tecnología del hormigón avanza me parece que se necesita una nueva evaluación en el campo de las tolerancias en la construcción de hormigón, y esta evaluación debe incluir:

(a) Una definición de tolerancias mediante conceptos probabilísticos, en lugar de los tradicionales límites determinísticos, tal como se define hoy la resistencia del hormigón.

b) Una encuesta abarcadora de las tolerancias en lo que se considera buena práctica a través del país. Esta encuesta debe hacerse usando un enfoque sistemático y estadísticamente consistente.

(c) Investigación para determinar las variaciones que se pueden esperar en los materiales de construcción y cómo pueden afectar las tolerancias en la construcción del hormigón (hormigón, acero, encofrados, soportes del refuerzo, etc.).

(d) Una investigación de los efectos de las tolerancias sobre las suposiciones del proyecto, lo cual requiere un modelaje matemático para determinar el efecto de las tolerancias en la resistencia supuesta en el proyecto. ¿Se necesitan tolerancias más estrictas o se pueden relajar sin afectar el factor de seguridad?

(e) Un estudio del impacto de las tolerancias prescritas en los costos de construcción.

La correlación entre el proyecto y la construcción se hace así aparente. Un buen proyectista debe tener exposición a la construcción, y un buen contratista debe conocer los fundamentos de cómo proyectar. Los contratistas deben encontrar el tiempo para sentarse con proyectistas e investigadores para mejorar la práctica de la construcción y las reglas bajo las cuales la misma será juzgada. Esto puede resultar vital para el futuro de la industria del hormigón. El ACI es el foro apropiado para adelantar la práctica de la construcción y debemos crear el ambiente necesario para que esto ocurra.

El ACI debe unir fuerzas con las asociaciones de contratistas con un interés en la construcción del hormigón. El desarrollo y mejoramiento de la artesanía es esencial a la buena práctica de la construcción y ésta es la razón por la cual el ACI ha comenzado una serie de publicaciones sobre artesanía del hormigón. Estamos asegurando que el contratista necesite al Instituto, como dijera el presidente Pankow, pero, ¿aún necesitamos más contratistas en nuestras filas!

(This is a Spanish translation of the President's Memo that appears on page 7)

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The Second Century of Concrete



The end of the last century marked a revolution in construction: reinforced concrete and structural steel became available in the market and quickly became the dominant construction materials of the twentieth century. Other events occurring at that time also had an extraordinary impact in the construction industry: in 1857, Elisha G. Otis invented the automatic brake for elevators, opening the door to the construction of high rise buildings; in 1879, Thomas A. Edison invented the electric light; and in 1882, the first power station was built in New York City, bringing about a complete change in the design and construction of buildings.

The Romans used concrete made of natural cement, but the art was lost until the beginning of the 19th Century when cement and concrete began to be used in France and England. In the United States, the first cement plant was built in Pennsylvania in 1871. In 1875 the Ward Castle was built in Port Chester, New York, and in 1891 the Leland Stanford Museum designed by Ernest L. Ransome was built at Stanford University. These two buildings were reinforced concrete structures. By the beginning of this century, Thomas A. Edison was building mass produced concrete homes using metal forms.

The fireproofing properties of concrete made it quite popular for use in buildings after tragedies such as the Great Chicago Fire (1871) occurred.

In 1902, Ransome built the Ingalls Building in Cincinnati, a 16-story high concrete building, which started a trend that has continued into our days and has culminated with the construction in 1976 of the Water Tower Place in Chicago, a 74-story high concrete building.

Concrete is also being used in the construction of pavements and bridges, and the introduction of prestressed concrete permitted the construction of long span prestressed concrete bridges.

An ad-hoc Board committee under the chairmanship of Clyde E. Kesler reported to the ACI Board of Direction on "Concrete-Year 2000" (ACI JOURNAL,

Proc. V. 68, August 1971, pp. 581-589), and predicted concrete would be a better and more widely used product by the year 2000. Buildings 2500 feet high and bridges having spans of 1500 feet constructed of concrete that would not crack, would not deteriorate, and would have strengths of 20,000 psi were predicted by the committee.

We are halfway between the committee report and the year 2000. Although some of the predictions of the committee have already become realities, the survival of concrete as a construction material in the second century of its life depends on the concerted effort of all the participants in the concrete construction industry. The challenge to concrete will come from newer construction materials.

Concrete as a material will undergo radical changes through the use of additives. Not only will its compressive strength be increased dramatically, but other properties will be changed, such as volume stability with time and under stress, durability, and resistance to chemical attack. Intensive material research will be required to develop this "new" concrete. The participants in the concrete industry have to join forces to sponsor, fund, and implement the required research.

Concrete construction will have to be industrialized in the sense of improving quality assurance, tolerances, finishes, the use of equipment, and methods of construction. Full use of electronic communication will have to be made in the construction process. Contractors and construction methods will have to change so that concrete construction can become a true industry. If concrete is to remain competitive, simply passing through increased costs to the users will not work.

ACI will have to provide the spark to initiate this change. An exciting and difficult task lies ahead of the Institute and its members, as we enter the second century of concrete.

(A Spanish translation of this memo appears on page 64)

Short-Term/Long-Term



Since my tenure as president of the American Concrete Institute is coming to an end, this will be my last President's Memo. It is a good time to recapitulate and to think about the future.

I have been fortunate in having presided over a healthy Institute: membership has grown to almost 18,000 members, the largest increase in 20 years and the largest membership ACI has had; publication sales, helped by the appearance of a new Building Code, had a record breaking year; impressive advances have been made in the craftsman and certification technician programs; seminars held in 1984 also broke an ACI record in terms of frequency and attendance; a new Concrete Materials Research Council was created in ACI; and the Institute is in an excellent financial situation.

Since the president of ACI holds office for only one year, he or she may only directly influence the attainment of short-term goals and preside over the continued pursuit of long-term goals. In his book "Megatrends," John Naisbitt said: "Long-range plans must replace short-term profit or our decline will be steeper still." Fortunately, the ACI Planning Committee has developed a long-range plan which establishes guidelines for the president in conducting the affairs of the Institute.

At the beginning of my term I set four short-term goals, which I would like to examine now. First, I wanted to increase ACI involvement in computers, and I am happy to report that upgrading of the computer operations at ACI has been successfully completed. A second publication on computer programs applied to concrete will be ready at the ACI convention in Denver. Furthermore, a policy on computers recommended by the Technical Activities Committee has been adopted by the Board of Direction and both the Technical Activities Committee and the Educational Activities Committee are planning future activities in this field.

The second short-term goal was to vigorously continue the development of the technician certification program. More than 2000 technicians have been cer-

tified, a second Concrete Craftsman Series publication on cast-in-place walls is available, and the program has progressed well beyond our expectations.

The third short-term goal was to shorten the Institute's reaction time to make it more responsive to changes in the concrete industry. The formation of the Concrete Materials Research Council and the search for "hot topic sessions" at conventions are examples of the dynamism ACI is developing.

The fourth short-term goal was to increase membership. The results of the membership drive sparked by the Membership Committee are beginning to show; the Institute had a dramatic (almost a 10 percent) increase in membership during 1984.

Profit is a measure of success in private enterprise, but how do you measure the success of a service organization like ACI? Or, if I may paraphrase the title of the classic paper on concrete by Edward A. Abdun-Nur: "How good is good enough?" In making this assessment, we must look beyond the Institute's short-term successes.

The success of ACI depends on its ability to adapt to the changes in the concrete industry, and to stay current of the new developments occurring every day. The achievement of these goals will translate into a better served ACI membership. The Institute's Planning Committee is already looking into the updating of ACI's long-range plan. If the Institute continues the pursuit of long-term goals with a quick reaction to changes in the concrete industry and a sound fiscal policy, it will continue to progress.

As this President's Memo comes to a close I want to thank the ACI Executive Vice President, who despite the difficulties inherent in dealing with a new president each year and a different personality, is not only patient and understanding, but also eager to implement new ideas during each year's tenure. I would like to thank an active Board of Direction, a hard working staff and, above all, the dedicated membership of ACI throughout the world, a group always so willing to freely share its knowledge.

(A Spanish translation of this memo appears on page 75)

El memorando del Presidente

por Ignacio Martín

Corto Plazo/Largo Plazo

Toda vez que mi término en la presidencia del American Concrete Institute toca a su fin, éste será mi último Memorando del Presidente. Es un buen momento para recapitular y pensar en el futuro.

He tenido la fortuna de presidir un Instituto saludable: la membresía ha crecido hasta casi 18,000 socios, el mayor aumento en membresía en 20 años y la mayor membresía que el ACI haya tenido; la venta de publicaciones, gracias a la aparición de un nuevo reglamento de construcción, ha tenido un año en que se batió el récord de ventas; se han hecho avances impresionantes en los programas de certificación de técnicos y artesanos; en términos de frecuencia y concurrencia también se batió el récord con los seminarios llevados a cabo en 1984; se creó en el ACI un nuevo Consejo de Investigación de Materiales del Hormigón; y el Instituto se encuentra en una excelente situación financiera.

Como el presidente del ACI ejerce su cargo por solamente un año, sólo puede influenciar directamente la consecución de metas a corto plazo y presidir sobre la prosecución continuada de metas a largo plazo. En su libro "Megatendencias," John Naisbitt dice: "los planes a largo plazo deben reemplazar las utilidades a corto plazo o nuestra declinación será aún más marcada". Afortunadamente, el ACI tiene un Comité de Planificación que ha desarrollado un plan a largo plazo, el cual establece unas guías para que el presidente dirija los asuntos del Instituto.

Al principio de mi período establecí cuatro metas a corto plazo, las cuales quisiera ahora examinar. Primero, quería aumentar el involucramiento del ACI en computadoras, y me es grato informar que se ha completado exitosamente en el ACI el mejoramiento de las operaciones por computadora. Una segunda publicación de programas de computadora aplicados al hormigón estará lista para la Convención del ACI en Denver. Además, bajo la recomendación del Comité de Actividades Técnicas, la Junta de Dirección ha adoptado una política sobre computadoras, y tanto el Comité de Actividades Técnicas como el Comité de Actividades Educativas están planeando futuras actividades en este campo.

La segunda meta a corto plazo fue continuar vigorosamente el programa de certificación de técnicos. Se han certificado más de 2000 técnicos; ya está disponible una segunda publicación de la serie de artesanía del hormigón sobre paredes fundidas en el lugar y el programa ha progresando más allá nuestras expectativas.

La tercera meta a corto plazo fue acortar el tiempo de reacción del Instituto para que sea más sensible a los cambios de la industria del hormigón. La formación del Consejo de Investigación de Materiales del Hormigón y la búsqueda de sesiones sobre "temas candentes" en las convenciones son ejemplos del dinamismo que el ACI está desarrollando.

La cuarta meta a corto plazo fue aumentar la membresía. Los resultados de la campaña del Comité de Membresía se em-

piezan a ver; el Instituto tuvo un aumento dramático de socios (casi el diez por ciento) en 1984.

Las utilidades son la medida del éxito en la empresa privada, pero, ¿cómo se mide el éxito en una organización de servicio como el ACI? o si puedo parafrasear el título de un artículo clásico sobre hormigón de Edward A. Abdun-Nur: "¿Cuán bueno es suficientemente bueno?" Al hacer esta evaluación debemos mirar más allá los éxitos del Instituto a corto plazo.

El éxito del ACI depende de su habilidad para adaptarse a los cambios en la industria del hormigón y mantenerse al día en los nuevos desarrollos que ocurran. El logro de estas metas se transformará en una membresía del ACI mejor servida. El Comité de Planificación del Instituto ya está revisando su plan a largo plazo del ACI. Si el Instituto continúa la consecución de sus metas a largo plazo con una rápida reacción a los cambios en la industria del hormigón y una sana política fiscal, su progreso continuará.

Al llegar a su fin este Memorando del Presidente quiero darle las gracias al Vice Presidente Ejecutivo del ACI, quien a pesar de las dificultades inherentes a tratar con un nuevo presidente cada año, con una personalidad distinta, no solamente es paciente y comprensivo sino también se muestra deseoso de implementar nuevas ideas durante la incumbencia del presidente cada año. Quisiera también dar las gracias a la activa Junta de Dirección, al

trabajador personal del ACI y, sobre todo, a la dedicada membresía del ACI en todo el Mundo, un grupo siempre deseoso de compartir libremente sus conocimientos.

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Fatigue of Concrete Structures

Publication No. SP-75, 408 pp, 1982. \$48.25.
(\$36.25 to ACI members)

The eighteen papers included in this volume report on international research into the fatigue of concrete structures. Among the topics are fatigue in structures subject to cyclic loading in off-shore and Arctic environments; hydraulic fracturing effects of water; marine corrosion and fatigue strength; the validity of Miner's hypothesis; and methods of predicting crack widths and fatigue loading.



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