

has been true since the inception of such education.

There is one possible misconception. Oglesby speaks of Nonengineering Programs in Building and Construction, and includes the early M.I.T. program. As set up in 1926 and carried on subsequently, the M.I.T. Course had the same fundamental work in science and mathematics as all other engineering programs; the same work in mechanics, fluid mechanics, heat engineering and elementary electrical engineering; and the same work in structural theory as the Civil Engineering program. When Karl Terzaghi founded his course in Soil Mechanics, that was added. Where the Building program differed was in dropping specialized work in railroad engineering, dams, bridges, highways, harbor works and other heavy engineering in favor of Materials, Building Construction, and aspects of management. The structural design, but not structural theory, courses, were specifically aimed at steel, concrete, and timber for buildings.

One consequence of this emphasis on engineering was that the Department of Building Construction, later Building Engineering and Construction, had no difficulty in being accredited by the then Engineers' Council for Professional Development, which performed the accrediting function at that time.

Later, the small Department was absorbed into Civil Engineering, with greatly expanded emphasis on the Construction Management aspects originally and modestly begun in the Building program.

Closure by Clarkson H. Oglesby,³ Honorary Member, ASCE

Dietz of MIT has been a leader in education for Construction Engineering and Management from its beginning in the 1920s. As a discussor of the original paper he has clarified the important role that MIT has played and is playing in this field. It is unfortunate that the original paper did not make these facts clear, and the writer thanks Dietz for doing so.

OWNER'S GUIDELINES FOR SELECTING SAFE CONTRACTORS^a

Errata

The following correction should be made to the original paper:

Page 620, line 28: Should read "Safety and Health Administration" instead of "Safety and Housing Administration"

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^aDecember, 1982, by Nancy M. Samelson and Raymond E. Levitt (Paper 17592).