Seventh Annual Convention of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects
(See pages 3 and 4)
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Fig. 2100—Single “Condo-Vac” with double automatic control. Duplex units also furnished. “Condo-Vac” Vacuum Pumps are used as return line condensation, vacuum and boiler feed pumps—for vacuum heating systems. Also used for industrial services where condensation and gases are to be handled—or where gases alone are to be handled. For either intermittent or continuous duty.

Fig. 2016—Single pneumatic water system for buildings requiring medium quantities of water. Duplex systems are also furnished.

Fig. 2087 (Right)—Duplex Non-Clog Sewage Ejectors with complete control equipment mounted on basin cover. “Automatic Alternator” transfers operation from one pump to the other.

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PROGRAM
OF THE
SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
of the
STATE ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS
to be held in Milwaukee at the Plankinton House,
September 23rd and 24th, 1938

REGISTRATION — 9:00 A. M. — 2:00 P. M. FRIDAY

Friday, September 23rd:

9:00 A. M.—Pre-Convention joint meeting of the State Executive Board and the Advisory Council.

12:00 M. — Luncheon for members of the Executive Board and the Advisory Council.

2:00 P. M.—OPENING SESSION—Convention called to order by President Leigh Hunt. Address of Welcome by Mayor Daniel W. Hoan. The President's Address to the Seventh Convention. Report of the Board of Directors—By Arthur L. Seidenschwartz, Executive Secretary. Report of the Treasurer—By Gregory L. Lefebvre. Presentation of proposed changes in By-Laws—By Peter Brust.

5:30 P. M.—ADJOURNMENT.

5:30—6:30 P. M.—Exhibits by Producers' Council Club of Wisconsin of new materials and methods—Mezzanine Floor South.

6:30—7:00 P. M.—Cocktails by Producers' Council Club of Wisconsin.

7:00 P. M.—BANQUET—Talk by Carl R. Taylor, Secretary of the Milwaukee Building and Loan League.

9:00 P. M.—Movie showing construction of Golden Gate Bridge—by courtesy of the Bethlehem Steel Co.

ADJOINED UNTIL SATURDAY 9:00 A. M.
PROGRAM (Continued)

Saturday, September 24th:

Morning Session—H. W. Tullgren, Vice-President, Presiding.
9:00 A.M.—Reports of Standing and Special Committees,

New Business.

Election of Directors.

12:00 M.—Luncheon.

“Wood and Its Uses” by Dr. James W. Lawrie, Director of Research, Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co.

2:00 P.M.—Tour of the new Milwaukee Filtration Plant—conducted by Joseph T. Schwada, City Engineer, and Walter W. Judell, architect.

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Mr. Walter Memmler,
President of Seventh District
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In reference to your convention, I wish to advise you that we will extend to your members a thirty-six hour in and out privilege for seventy-five cents. However, the member should tell the attendant at the parking lot that he wishes the architect’s privileges.

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Unification and Our State Association

Our State Society is the outgrowth of the desire to bring into one organization, all of the practicing architects within the boundaries of the State of Wisconsin.

Our Constitution and By-laws state our aims and duties and cover such matters as ethics, competitions, etc., but do not touch on what should be one of the most important functions of our organization—that of influencing legislation, whether it be municipal, county or state, in order to raise the standards of the profession of Architecture, not from selfish motives but for protecting the building public.

Two organizations exist within our state, the older of which is the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and its offspring "The Madison Chapter," and the State Association of Wisconsin Architects with its seven districts.

These two organizations of necessity require separate Boards and Officers and meetings which is obviously duplication of effort. Some means should be devised to remedy this situation.

The State Society of Wisconsin Architects is a State Society member of the American Institute of Architects and is entitled to a Delegate at Annual Conventions of the American Institute of Architects.

The Wisconsin and Madison Chapters of the Institute each send delegates to the Convention.

State problems influence the deliberations of Wisconsin Delegates to the Conventions. Therefore, we are no small factor in the A.I.A. Conventions.

Our State Association last year at the State Convention went on record as being opposed to any National Organization other than the American Institute of Architects.

At the New Orleans Convention in April, 1938, I was selected as State Association Representative on the Board of the Institute. My position carries with it the work of securing from each State Society, their instructions on National affairs for presentation to the Board of the Institute for consideration and action.

Of course, the majority opinions from the states on any subject must be presented to the Board together with minority opinions.

Arthur L. Seidenschwartz, who has taken my place as the Wisconsin member on the Committee on "Unification" of the Institute, will also be in a fine position to express our views to this committee and through them to the A.I.A. Conventions and Board meetings.

LEIGH HUNT.
ANNOUNCEMENT

The Producers' Council Club of Wisconsin, in collaboration with The State Association of Wisconsin Architects, has reserved space in the south promenade of the mezzanine balcony of the Plankinton House for the purpose of displaying new materials and new uses of standard materials.

The purpose of this exhibition is to make a direct contact with the architects of Wisconsin, as it is believed that this type of cooperation leads to a better understanding of the work being done by the members of the Producers' Council Club.
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Registration Laws—(Excerpts from Article)

By THOMAS S. HOLDEN

IT SHOULD be only a matter of a few years before the title and status of architects are recognized and protected by law in all the 48 states of the country. Registration laws now exist in 39 of the states, as well as in the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

Before 1910 only four states had registration laws. By the end of 1919 there were twenty; in the following decade the number grew to twenty-nine; from 1930 to the present time ten more states came into line, the latest being Nebraska and Texas, whose laws have been enacted this year.

The nine states which have not yet established any legal standards for architectural practice are Arkansas, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, Vermont and Wyoming. Five of these nine states (Arkansas, Kansas, Maine, Nevada and Wyoming) already require registration of professional engineers, and four of them (Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri and New Hampshire) are actively engaged in an effort to pass architectural registration laws. The proposed Missouri law, covering registration of architects and professional engineers, is being urgently pushed by the Missouri Construction League, which has made this law one of the principal objectives of its very active development program.

Registration Approved by the Profession

It would appear that members of the profession generally have grown to recognize the advantages of registration laws. While there was some opposition and a considerable amount of indifference in earlier years, practically all recently enacted laws have been initiated or actively supported by the professional societies.

A very considerable preponderance of satisfactory experience with the workings of registration laws is expressed in a set of 32 letters recently received by the writer from officers of American Institute chapters and state registration boards in 21 states.

Letters from 15 of the 21 states say without qualification that general professional standards have been graded up very considerably by reason of registration requirements, and a like number report a continual stiffening of registration requirements. Of the six states reporting no progress in this respect, only three had registration laws before 1920 and the other three have had registration only since 1930. One state law enacted in 1915 is reported as not having been amended since that date, though there is now a movement under way among the architects for strengthening the law.

As to the state registration boards, general satisfaction was expressed in the letters, nearly all stating that the boards are made up of men truly representative of the profession. Several letters expressed the wish that boards might be elected by the profession instead of appointed by the governor of the state, and one stated that the writer's state board was made up of political appointees. Practically all reported that registration fees are moderate and registration is economically administered; some even stated that fees were too low and administration too economical to secure effective enforcement. A number of letters mentioned the desirability of greater reciprocity between state registration boards. The Committee on Registration Laws of the American Institute of Architects and the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards are actively promoting reciprocity arrangements.

We may fairly conclude from this partial survey that the history of state registration laws is one of progressive recognition of the profession, and that their effectiveness has been measured by the extent to which members of the profession and professional societies have taken an active interest in enforcement and improvement of the laws. This appears to be equally true of the registration laws governing professional engineers.
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