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With this issue of the Wisconsin Architect another step forward has been made in the development of this magazine. First, in total pages of editorial matter this is the largest issue in the magazine's 29 year history. Second, we begin the presentation of Honor Award selections in a new manner, with statements by the winners themselves, plus four continuous pages illustrating just one project. The old method showed all winning projects in one issue, with usually one, at most two, photos of each. Third, we have been startled by the paucity of authentic history of this Chapter. Therefore, your publisher is beginning with this issue "depth" recording of current chapter history for archive use of future generations. A start is found in the copious personal history of our latest A.I.A. Fellow, page 11. Finally, talented young artist Leon Travanty is experimenting with textured papers— you can look forward to some interesting surprises.
A PLEA FOR SANITY
(Not Sanitation)

Very soon legislation will be debated and voted on in the state legislature which will vitally affect the future of public building in Wisconsin. The bills are 103-S and 104-S relating to architects and professional engineers. It is the opinion of this magazine that this legislation must be passed as a safeguard to life, health and property in Wisconsin.

The background of the proposed legislation is this. In 1917, in furtherance of the public welfare and the safeguarding of life, health or property where the design and construction of public or private buildings is concerned, the legislature passed a law recognizing the profession of architecture and prohibited anyone to engage in that profession unless he passed a suitable examination showing his skill and ability.

This statute was passed to protect the public and such reference is made several times in the present statute.

In 1935 the engineering profession wanted to be covered by this section and the law was amended giving all engineers a title of "professional engineer," but limited the scope of their practice as outlined by the proposed bill 103-S. Under that amendment engineers were permitted to construct "utilities structures, bridges and industrial plants and structural members of other than industrial buildings." It was interpreted that they could not design any buildings of aesthetic nature such as churches, schools, hospitals, apartment buildings, etc.

This situation continued until 1955 when, at the instance of the professional engineers, that statute was again amended, removing the restriction confining them to industrial buildings. The result is that now, without proving the qualifications by examination, qualifications are conferred by statute, and they are permitted to design and construct all types of buildings. It is qualification by legislative fiat.

Although there are many kinds of engineers, such as civil, electrical, sanitary, chemical, mining, mechanical, etc., they are all classified under the statute in just one grouping, "professional engineer." Under the statute they are given the same privilege as architects in construction, whether they are sanitary engineers or chemical engineers or other with little or no background of building design or construction. They are found to be competent by statute—similar to being made a "gentleman" by act of Congress—without requisite qualifications of education, experience and preparation examination, all of which are required of architects.

In January 1960, for example, 29 applicants for "professional engineer" were registered in Wisconsin. Of these there were 8 structural engineers, 6 civil highway engineers, 4 municipal engineers, 6 mechanical engineers, 2 chemical engineers, one of whom was registered without either experience or by reciprocity with another state, and 3 electrical engineers. Of these 29, only 9 had had any structural engineering experience. Twenty of them had no structural engineering experience whatever, which is, however required of arch...
The American Institute of Architects announced recently that it will advance 46 members to the rank of Fellow when the society holds its annual convention in Philadelphia, April 24-28. Among those receiving the honor is Richard W. E. Perrin, of the Wisconsin Chapter, AIA.

The names of the newly-elected Fellows were announced by AIA President Philip Will, Jr., FAIA. Selection was made by the Jury of Fellows comprised of George Bain Cummings, FAIA, chairman, of Binghamton, N.Y.; Nelson Smith, FAIA, Birmingham, Ala.; J. Woolson Brooks, FAIA, Des Moines; Richard M. Bennett, FAIA, Chicago; George Allison, FAIA, Los Angeles; and R. Max Brooks, FAIA, Austin, Texas.

Perrin’s appointment marks the first time in ten years that a Wisconsin chapter member has been made a Fellow. A biography of Perrin and the history of Fellows in the chapter follows.

Richard W. E. Perrin was born in Milwaukee on March 14, 1909.

Education:
1937-1939 Private Instruction
1934-1935 Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, Atelier Eschweiler, Milwaukee
1929-1931 Layton School of Art, Milwaukee
1927-1929 University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee

Registration:
1939 Architect, Wisconsin, No. A-1576

Work History:
1946- Present Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee Executive Director and Secretary
1944-1946 Planning Director and Assistant Executive Director
1943-1944 United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service, Milwaukee—Cartographic Engineer on special mapping assignments for Army Mapping Service
1942-1943 Milwaukee Field Office of Smith, Hinchman and Grylls, Architects, Detroit—Design and Construction of Ordnance Plants
1934-1942 Elliott B. Mason, AIA, Architect, Milwaukee General Practice of Architecture
1927-1934 Richard Philipp, FAIA, Architect, Milwaukee Apprenticeship in Architecture

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(Continued on Page 22)
the New Queen Anne and its’

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Architect Norman Minster of Sheboygan was one of the participants in the Berg Science Seminar set up by the Sheboygan school system to give opportunities for studies to gifted high school science students.

Minster, who is an associate member of the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, gave one of the lectures in the recent seminar series on the mathematics of science. Minster’s subject was “the mathematics of architecture”.

The Sheboygan architect pointed out that an architect has a continuous battle with numbers, giving as examples such familiar architectural problems as figuring stresses, cost comparisons, the force of wind on the side of a building or the weight of snow on a roof.

In addition, Minster’s talk included a short architectural history from the Greeks to modern times.

Thirty-four professional men from community firms make up the faculty of the Berg science seminar, reputedly the first of its kind in Wisconsin. The faculty which has been devoting one night a week to the seminar for the past two years is paid a silver dollar a year. Even that is not in a spendable condition since woodworking students frame the dollar before it is presented to the public spirited teachers.

The carefully selected students consist of 30 boys and girls who have half of their marks A’s and the other half B’s. As one of the faculty members put it: “These are the boys and girls who read science fiction and get a distorted idea of work in the scientific fields. They see what is really involved and often find out that their cup of tea may be in another branch of science.”

Another professional man felt one of the important benefits is that the students find out what they don’t like before making important college-level decisions on future occupations which don’t pan out.

Each of the students carries on a special project and one or two of the faculty members aid in the work.
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BY WILLIAM P. WENZLER

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The circular shape of the school's plan is repeated in the roof structure. Each classroom is roofed by three identical conoid precast concrete shells, 57 feet long, 12 feet wide at one end and about five feet wide at the other. The bearing point of the roof shells remains as a horizontal line throughout the structure with all spaces above this line filled with clear glass.

The roof shells are supported on precast concrete piers, finished in exposed aggregate contrasting with the smooth surface of the shells and precast sculptured art panels located between the piers below the windows. The panels were designed by Peter Recker, a Milwaukee artist, to represent the unknown and man's search for its secrets. Large windows of fixed plate glass and operating vents are installed between the piers above the sculptured panels.

The interior spaces are made comfortable for our climate by a forced warm air central heating and ventilating system.

(Photographs on Next Page)
On the preceding page, Honor Award architect William P. Wenzler, A.I.A., tells the story behind the design of the Goldendale Elementary School. Here are photos of this arresting building in the Town of Germantown, Washington County. The artist's sketch on the preceding page, as well as the photo below, gives an idea of the vintage of the school this circular design replaces.

Future issues will feature other 1961 A.I.A. Honor Award winners.
The roof shells (above) of the Goldendale Elementary School are supported on precast concrete piers (left).
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when preparing your hardware specs for U/L labeled doors and frames. We frequently find that hardware has not been co-ordinated with U/L requirements, and cannot be used with U/L labeled construction doors or frames.

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Oversize images of the page are not processed.
Citations and Awards:
1953 — Participant America Exchange Program of Federal Republic of Germany. European Study Tour for Housing, City Planning, and Reconstruction.
1957 — Special Award — City of Duesseldorf, Germany, for contributions to the advancement of planning and housing, by compiling redevelopment and housing legislation in America.
1960 — Citation of Merit of the Wisconsin Chapter, American Institute of Architects, for contributions to historic American buildings preservation.
1960 — Election, Honorary Curator of History, Milwaukee Public Museum, for contributions to the work of the museum.
1961 — Fellowship, and Membership in the College of Fellows, American Institute of Architects, for contributions in Education and Public Service.

Published Writings:
“Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment in Milwaukee” (co-author) City of Milwaukee, Special Publication 1947.
“Slum Clearance Primer — Questions and Answers Concerning Title I of the Housing Act of 1949 at Related to Blight Elimination in the City of Milwaukee.” Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee, Special Publication December 10, 1949.
“A Report to the Banking & Currency Committee of the U.S. Senate.” Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee, Special Publication February 15, 1951.
“General Report No. 1, Concerning an Urban Renewal Program for the City of Milwaukee.” Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee, Special Publication February 5, 1957.
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(Continued on Page 28)
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Northeast Division meeting on March 6, 1961, held at the Hotel Chilton at Chilton, had A. L. Buechner, Supervisor of School Building Service, as guest speaker.

Murray L. P. Kinnich spoke at Career Day at Winneconne High School on March 23.

Kenneth Kurtz spoke at North Division High School on March 22, 1961 to 117 Career Day students.

Harry Patterson showed the film, "Designing a Better Tomorrow" and spoke to 38 Career Day students at Pulaski High School on March 29, 1961.

Erwin Dembeck appeared at Don Bosco High School on March 10, 1961. He spoke to a Career Day group of 30 students.

Murray L. P. Kinnich spoke to 24 students at Washington High School on March 17. The film "Designing a Better Tomorrow" was shown.

Madison Division meeting on February 28, 1961 invited members to "cuss and discuss various matters affecting the Madison Division".

Word has been received from Harold Spitznagel, present Director of the North Central States Region, that JULIUS SANDSTEDT, AIA, of Oshkosh, has received the nomination for Regional Director for this area for the next term. Regional Directors will be elected at the AIA National Convention in Philadelphia, April 24-28.

BOARD MEETING: The Board of Directors met at the Cudahy Tower Hotel in Milwaukee at 10 a.m. on March 17, with the following members present: John Brust, John Jacoby, Julius Sandstedt, Nathaniel Sample, Mark Purcell, Francis Rose, William Kaeser, Clinton Mochon, Frank Shattuck, Wallace Lee, Karel Yasko, Frederick Schweitzer.

GUESTS PRESENT: Roger Herbst, Robert Sauter, Ben Seaborn, Frederick Schmidt and Al J. Seitz. The Board gave approval to sustaining membership in the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

Roger Herbst requested the recommendation of the Board of Directors in filling the positions of three of the retiring officers of the Wisconsin Architects’ Foundation.

Frederick G. Schmidt, publisher of the Wisconsin Architect, reviewed the progress made in the magazine in the last nine months. The Board made some suggestions about material for future issues.

Al. J. Seitz of Racine presented to the Board some of the problems relative to his area which he felt did not particularly affect the Milwaukee Division. After discussing the matter, the Board moved that the Milwaukee Division will be

(Continued on Page 32)
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service to the Institute, or by public service. The first mention of “Fellows” as an indication of distinction and honor occurs in the proceedings of the Institute for the year 1867, which was the same year the concept of local chapters was advanced. It was not until 1922, however, that present day standards and procedures governing the selection of Fellows were firmly established.

The Wisconsin Chapter came into being in 1911, with a bakers’ dozen members and two [pre-jury system] Fellows. All of them had been members-at-large without local chapter affiliation until that time. The two Fellows were George B. Ferry and Alfred C. Clas, principals of the well-known firm Ferry and Clas, which was responsible for much of the finest work done in Milwaukee during the last quarter of the 19th and the first decade of the 20th century.

Since its establishment in 1911, the Wisconsin Chapter witnessed the elevation of eleven of its members to Fellowship, nine of whom were advanced since 1922 and under present procedures and standards of the Jury of Fellows.

At the present time the Wisconsin Chapter consists of 415 members of which two are Fellows, namely Edgar H. Berners of Green Bay and the newly elected Fellow, Richard W. E. Perrin of Milwaukee.

Fellows who have been affiliated with the Wisconsin Chapter during the 50 years of its existence are the following: 1911—George B. Ferry; Alfred C. Clas; 1915—William H. Schuchardt; 1917—D. F. Charlton (Transferred from Michigan); 1918—A. C. Eschweiler; 1923—Peter Brust; 1925—Richard Philipp; 1926—Gerrit J. de Gelleke; 1932—Arthur Peabody; 1934—Thomas L. Rose; 1942—Leigh Hunt; 1948—Fitzhugh Scott; 1951—Edgar Berners; 1961—Richard W. E. Perrin.

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHER

Richard Bills of Big Cedar Studios in West Bend without question the most frequent contributor to the Wisconsin Architect. Some 50 architects in Wisconsin also are among his clients and their works have been shown in these pages via the sensitive eye of Bills’ camera (including pp. 15-18 of this issue). Bills’ career after graduating from the Rochester Institute of Technology in 1935 has included the most technically demanding phases of photography, including microscopy, camera engineering, leg photography (“you had to be technical—you were on the spot in the witness chair in Los Angeles”) and chief camera testing with Argus. But his most exciting—and rewarding—work is with the architect.
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A PLEA FOR SANITY

(Continued from Page 10)

A further problem is the matter of reciprocity. Although Wisconsin has reciprocal registration with other states, an understanding of arrangements with our neighboring states of Illinois and Minnesota show that they work all to the advantage of the other states and to the decided disadvantage of Wisconsin. Section 101.31 (11) Wisconsin statute provides for reciprocity with other states. It provides that on application and the payment of the required fee, the registration board may issue a certificate of registration in any state or territory or possession of the U.S.; and it may issue a certificate of registration as an architect or professional engineer to any person who holds an unrevoked and certificate of national reciprocal registration issued by any state, etc. In the 1960 registration year, 109 engineers from foreign states were registered in Wisconsin through reciprocity.

Illinois registers its engineers under two classifications, one of structural engineer and a general classification in all other engineers. Only structural engineers in design and build buildings in Illinois. However, all Illinois engineers, regardless of classification, can come to Wisconsin, be reciprocally registered, and practice architecture in Wisconsin. If Wisconsin engineers are registered Illinois under reciprocity, they can only practice engineering and cannot do architectural work without passing an Illinois examination.

In Minnesota, engineers are classified in 11 different categories. Engineers can only practice in their designated classification. Wisconsin engineers may be registered in Minnesota by reciprocity if their qualifications fit the standards fixed by the board and by the laws of Minnesota for each of the 11 classifications. Thus, although the Minnesota engineer may only practice engineering in the classification which he is registered, he can register in Wisconsin and legally entitled to practice engineering in any field and course may practice architecture.

Wisconsin is often a state of confusing extremes in legislation. As often as not it is in the vanguard of the most advanced, forward-looking legislation in the country, and followed by other states and actually the stimulus first-time federal legislation. At other times it is "little-ther-confused," dawdling perversely behind and completely out of step, offering only pig-headed obstinacy by way of explanation for its laws.

The present case is one of the more irrational examples the Mr. Hyde phase of our legislative schizophrenia. There is no sense to it, except in terms of mulish, unreasoning shortsighted pressure politics. Do we really want men building churches?
known as the Southeast Division and the Madison Division will be known as the Western Division. Mr. Seitz and Mr. Mochon, president of the Southeast Division, set up a committee composed of members in the Racine-Kenosha area. This committee will be responsible for relaying problems and information from their area to the president of the division.

A report on current legislation was made. Because of the substantial efforts of various members of the chapter, it was felt that the bills would be returned from the committee to the Senate floor sometime during the week of March 30.

Members of the Wisconsin Chapter are encouraged to accept the invitation to the Sixth Congress of the International Union of Architects being held in London from July 3 to 7, 1961. The chapter office has information on reservations and program.

Members of the Wisconsin Chapter Construction Industry Relations Committee will meet with members of the Allied Construction Industry Ass'n. on March 20.

The Board accepted the suggestion that three corporates, who have not served on the Board of Directors, should be invited to each board meeting. This would give members an opportunity to observe the board sessions and generally give a better idea of how the Board functions and what its duties are.

Public relations, an intangible commodity, can elude the vision and thinking of most everyone out of the main stream of our frenetic commercial world. When it does, it can be assumed that all is as it should be and Public Relations (singular) is serving its purpose very effectively. Under these circumstances it is almost a habit to accept the hours of telephoning, the layout work and hours of discussion as fairly routine. As this is written, with the filmstrip almost complete, the audio portion having been taped at dawn the day after a blizzard (Wisconsin chapter public relations man Budde Marino's presence required), the convention well arranged (publicity and various contacts by Marino), Honor Awards Program concluded (TV announcement and newspaper coverage by Marino), all the meeting participation, and an endless miscellaneous list of activities, we must "pull up short" and consider a little.

To other men it may not seem unusual. However, to us of those in the Chapter office who have experienced the amazing and varied facets of a PF agency, this very human practical action is astounding.

Let it not be said that all of this has gone unnoticed or unappreciated.

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**Your Future in Architecture** by Richard Roth, AIA (Richard Rosen Press 159 pgs., $2.95).

A gap has been filled with the publication of this reference-text by Richard Roth (our active and distinguished chapter member). Very little in the way of a handy guide has been available until now. The book is intended to provide high school and college students with a understanding of what the profession of architecture encompasses. Mr. Roth's experience and knowledge have been recorded so that young persons who are thinking of architecture as a career will be assisted by understanding the sort of responsibilities, job opportunities and qualifications an architect needs to meet.

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