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By the way, lest you've wondered, we are still selling elevators. We just want you to know that we think very highly of our lines of lift equipment — so highly that, in our minds, they take on the proportions of "classic."

We've selected nobody but the best manufacturers to represent. People with good reputations and years of skill and experience to back them up. For that matter we're not exactly infants in the business — and we pride ourselves on the fact that we're known to pay great attention to detail. After all, isn't that what an architect likes best in a supplier?

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The roof is composed of 50 reinforced concrete hyperbolic paraboloids. Each of these umbrella-shaped shells is supported by a 24-inch diameter concrete column. Through the efficient re-use of only 5 sets of forms, sizable savings in both time and labor were effected. All 50 shells, each $47^{1/2}$ ft. square and $2^{1/2}$ inches thick, were completed within 6 weeks.

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Condensed Live-Load Table (PSF)

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Quarried in New Mexico from recently discovered deposits, LAVA is estimated to be thousands of years newer than other deposits and therefore much cleaner and burdened with far less impurities.

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WHAT MAKES A GOOD SCHOOL BUILDING TODAY?

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY CENTER, GREEN BAY

IOWA-GRANT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

GLENN W. STEPHENS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

A TEACHER SPEAKS OUT

W.A.F. REPORT

NEWS NOTES

CHAPTER NOTE

WELCOME ABOARD

BIENNIAL DRAFTING COMPETITION

AIA: MODIFY LAND PLANNERS RULE

SCHOOL BUILDING COMMITTEE REPORT

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WHAT MAKES A GOOD SCHOOL

WHAT ADMINISTRATORS AND "BUYERS" OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN FIVE WISCONSIN CITIES EXPECT OF WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS.

Fred A. Wegner, AIA, Chief of the Construction Division of the Milwaukee School Board and formerly City Architect, gives a brass-tacks, steel-beams outline of general school requirements. "Practicality is our first consideration," he says. "But we want the best materials money can buy in our schools. This saves us money in the long run.

"In Milwaukee, we like what you might call 'staid' school architecture. We try to eliminate fanciness and dramatic layouts, and sometimes we're criticized for it. There are some who want to make 'em round, then make 'em square, then hang 'em on sky hooks... We haven't got that kind of money. And in this climate, the sensational design is usually not best for low maintenance. Temperatures here range from 15 below to 100 above; alternate thawing and freezing causes expansion and contraction that dramatic structures just can't take. No matter how beautiful it is, what good is it if the roof leaks? We believe that with good massing, scale and composition, you can achieve quite a bit, designwise.

"We are concerned that the relationship of rooms in a school be right," he says, "so that the boiler room doesn't turn up next to the auditorium. And washrooms and bubblers - we try to see that their location and quantity is right. As for structure, that depends a lot on the school's budget, as well as on the availability of materials when bids are being taken. If there's a steel shortage, we use wood."

Wegner is the member of the Five Year Planning Commission who recommends architects for Milwaukee schoolbuilding jobs, then gives them the requirements of the School Housing Research Division, which relate mostly to size and site, and the educational requirements submitted by the Curriculum Department.

"There have been no basic changes in curriculum requirements within the last ten years," he says. "Within the last three years or so, however, new schools have been set up for television teaching. Cafeterias, auditoriums, study halls and classrooms are being equipped to handle the large audiences that will watch these programs. Milwaukee is a leader in TV education; we've been very successful here. Some of the new schools will have language labs, too: insulated rooms with sound-proof booths containing amplifiers and earphones and a control desk from which teachers can play the tapes. Some of them will have screens and projectors, so that students can watch movies in the language they are studying. And we have driver training programs, now, in five high schools around the city. These require no special areas within school buildings, though."

Wegner doubts whether practice driving equipment (dummy "cars" with all the controls) will ever be installed.

"We are just beginning to think about air-conditioning," he says. "There is a school in the sketch stage right now with provisions built in for air-conditioning in the future. There is more school in the summer months, now. Last year we had the largest summer school attendance ever — 12,000 students on the high school level alone. As far as heating goes, we're no longer committed to a coal burning system. Within the last two years or so we have begun to use a combination of gas and oil which enables us to eliminate high smoke stacks, which are both unsightly and dirty — they get coal soot all over the neighborhood. And we've been using fluorescent lights for about ten years. They give a natural, even light. This means we can reduce the height of windows to about 3½ feet in the new schools. And this means we save on heating and glass breakage. And we wash windows less often.

"We make changes continually. Lately in the grade schools we've been putting the coat hooks in the corridors besides being economical these help to ventilate the coats better. We are using movable desks now, so that teachers can arrange them in small work groups. We put bubblers on two levels in the lower schools — some for older children, some for younger. Sometimes we use black chalkboards, sometimes green, depending on what is preferred. But we do keep abreast of the times, all the time, without going too far to the right or the left."


Robert Hull and Clifford Hawley, Administrative Assistants in Long Range Planning and in Building to the Madison Superintendent of Schools, collaborate to present their views on the economics of school building.

"It is unfortunate, but none the less true, that school building planning generally begins with a relatively fixed amount of money which in many cases is insufficient. Money available is determined by the school district's borrowing capacity, by 'X' dollars per pupil or per classroom, by the best judgement of Board Members, staff, architect, or outside survey experts, but the dollar is usually the common denominator.

"No school building worthy of the name can afford to be the result of some pressures being met and others ignored. How to see that the school dollar gets spent wisely? How to distribute it with equity among all the elements competing for it? Hull and Hawley describe Madison's budgeting system. "It is based on an allowance of $100 per pupil for elementary schools, $1600 for junior high schools and $2200 for senior high schools. Instructional areas must amount to at least 50% of the total area, administration not over 16½%, stairs and corridors not over 21½%, walls and partitions not over 11½%, floors and ducts not over 1½% and accessories not over 1½%. Madison has found that total cost of a building can be determined by adding bids for the four basic contracts (general, electrical, heating and ventilating, plumbing) to 20% of the base cost.
BUILDING TODAY?

Staff Utilization.

Wisconsin Architect — February, 1962

determined budget, and come up with an outstanding are in our newest buildings. Many relatively new secondary suggests vinyl fabric as a more durable wall surface for such as on wall areas underneath blackboards, on walls adjacent to drinking fountains, or around light switches. "He sug­gests vinyl fabric as a more durable wall surface for such areas; it is just as nice in color as plaster, he says, but more durable. "The interior use of painted concrete block and certain types of porous brick create similar maintenance problems, some of which can be solved by covering them with some of the newly developed paints.

Second, Prasch wonders if today's schools can accommodate the educational advances coming tomorrow. "Pre-Civil War buildings are often equally as adaptable as some of the very recent vintage. The storage, movement and maintenance of electronic and audio-visual aids, for example, are often no more difficult in our oldest than they are in our newest buildings. Many relatively new secondary school buildings are unable to provide the kind of schedul­ing flexibility suggested by the Lloyd Trump Studies of Staff Utilization."

Prasch asks, finally, for more creativity — more "imaginative use of available materials which best fit the instructional task at hand" — on the part of architects. "It seems to me, for example, that too little attention has been given to the furniture which goes into school buildings, and yet the amount and type of furniture used, I realize, is directly related to the amount and type specified in the building plans. I realize that the school architect designs and plans according to the specifications provided him by the school administrator. The kind of 'creativity' I advocate lies in the area of the architect's ability to con­vince school administrators and boards of education that there are better than the traditional ways of designing buildings. Perhaps he should spend more time exploring the advantages and disadvantages of a given design or material with his clients, helping them to make sound decisions."

To Russell S. Way, Superintendent of Green Bay Schools, the elements that "make a good school building today" are, in order of importance: "function, the facilities a building provides to support quality education; little need for future maintenance; safety; cost; and attractiveness."

Way suggests that perhaps the present concept of a school building has grown stale, that "perhaps a rapidly changing society requires a changing program of education and, subsequently, changes in building design and pur­pose." He asks, "Does hot water, for example, present a means of heating that can be adapted to cooling as well? What is the fundamental purpose of windows in any building? Would answers to these questions present a basis for change in design?"

Harold R. Maurer, Superintendent of Kenosha Schools, stresses the importance of cooperation among architect, educator and school board. "Since those charged with the initial planning of the facilities (educators and board) have little, if any, knowledge of the construction costs involved, much dependence must be placed on the crea­tive approach of the architect, on his interpretation of the requirements, and upon his suggestions to eliminate du­plication of facilities and wasteful construction, as well as upon his suggestions for innovations that will make for low maintenance costs. . . .

"After a new building is occupied, a systematic evalu­ation is made of the facilities provided and the degree to which they have accomplished the purposes for which they were designed. It is needless to point out that . . . every new building thus becomes a series of lessons. But by pooling and sharing experiences and insights, it is possible to reinforce individual creativeness and to compensate for each other's shortcomings."

"Do architects, generally speaking, understand the procedures outlined and appreciate the guidance and direc­tion given them by educators in proceeding with the de­sign of building? Having had the opportunity and privi­lege of working with many fine school architects over a period of years, I am of the opinion that the answer is definitely and positively in the affirmative."

Wisconsin Architect — February, 1962
The new University of Wisconsin Green Bay Center, begun in November of 1960, is occupied now and will probably be dedicated in March of this year. It is a school building designed for 800 college freshmen and sophomores according to space needs stipulated by the University of Wisconsin.

Erected on four acres of a fifteen-acre park site donated by the City of Green Bay, it is a building conforming to, and worthy of, its fine setting. The park is bounded on the west by the East River and bisected by Ellis Creek which runs east to west. The four-acre building site is just south of this creek, with a steep, six-foot slope through its east-west centerline. As can be seen in this aerial view of the Center while still under construction last spring, Tilleman Associates took pains to remove only trees in the immediate building area.

The ground floor conforms closely to the existing grade of the site. A central court, terraced in stone and measuring 120 by 90', is enclosed on the south by a one-story entrance and office wing, on the east and west by two-story classroom and laboratory wings, and on the north by a one-story, split-level wing. Thirteen tall oak trees are left standing inside the court, which is accessible from general office, library and student lounge areas. This lounge area, as well as a music-drama room and arena-type lecture hall, is air-conditioned. Other major units in the building are: classrooms, laboratories, faculty offices, food and service kitchen, book store, health and first aid rooms, storage and utility rooms, and gymnasium with shower and locker rooms. The gymnasium roof is an unusual one; it is made of thirteen precast, prestressed concrete "T's" each measuring 8' x 82' x 3'.

The University required parking space for 350 automobiles. One lot just west of the building on Deckner Avenue accommodates 100 cars; another 250 can be parked north of Ellis Creek, accessible by a foot bridge. The athletic field is also north of the creek.

Major materials were: precast concrete columns, beams and slabs; precast concrete, exposed aggregate spandrels; cinnamon-colored glazed face brick; aluminum windows. Floors are asphalt tile and terrazzo. Walls are plaster on metal studs. The aluminum pan acoustical ceiling is an integral part of the hot water radiant heating system. Ventilating air comes to the rooms through the ceiling plenum and the acoustical tile. Total building area is 89,000 feet and Tilleman estimates construction cost at $1,190,000, or $13.40 per square foot. The building was financed by Brown County, Wisconsin. Educational equipment was furnished by the University of Wisconsin. Consulting engineers were: Loft and Fredericksen, heating; John K. Primm, electricity; Robert E. Lee, plumbing.

John C. Tilleman, AIA, is a native of Green Bay, a veteran of World War II, North Africa, and Bachelor of Architecture with Distinction, University of Minnesota. After practicing with private firms in Minneapolis and with the Army and National Park Service in Washington, D.C., he returned to his home town. There he worked for Poeller, Schober, Berners, Safford and John, AIA, before starting individual practice in March, 1956.
The following is an excerpt from a letter written to Lawrence Monberg and Associates by Phillip Helgesen, Superintendent of Iowa-Grant Schools.

... However, the most amazing part of our building is the mall area. It is possible to view activity and movement from any given point in the mall. When classes pass, the fact that students can disperse in all directions has not only cut down congestion but has shortened the time needed between class periods.

... Because this area is out in the open, I believe students have a tendency to conduct themselves better...

The new Iowa-Grant Senior High School in Cobb, Wisconsin seems to have fulfilled its purpose: "to provide the sociability of a student commons and the openness of the campus-type plan within a compact unit — on a minimal budget." Classrooms and offices are arranged around a central, multi-level court in this $780,820 project, the joint undertaking of Iowa and Grant counties. By combining resources to build the school, and providing busses for the students, some of whom travel fifty miles a day to Cobb, the two counties find that together they can offer educational advantages not possible on their own.

Monberg and Associates find that using a central mall reduces corridor space by 50% and lessens distance between classrooms. The mall is also usable teaching area: plenty of space there for travelling displays and special activities. A circular art studio with theatre-arrangement seating faces onto the mall; this doubles as a practice room for dramatic and forensic students. On a lower level, visible from the mall and separated from it by a loose-laid limestone planter wall, is the cafeteria and library study area. This is an unusual combination but a good one, says Superintendent Helgesen. "We have found it to be an extremely quiet area."

Superintendent Helgesen also has high praise for the greenery divider. "The square footage we have devoted to our planter is hard to evaluate in terms of education. However, the fact that students have not molested the plants has led us to believe that they have great value in teaching citizenship."

Angular ramps lead over the mall to a 400-seat, semi-circular auditorium whose stage can also be viewed from the gymnasium. Teachers at Iowa-Grant report that they are using the auditorium much more than they had anticipated. They also are pleased with three new science rooms which lend themselves well to small groups and special projects.

Iowa-Grant has a capacity of 600 students and 24 teacher's stations. It has an area of 68,000 square feet, and 114.3 square feet of space per pupil. Square foot cost: $11.43. Volume, 1,076,378 cubic feet; cubic foot cost, $.725.
Completed August 1, 1961, the new Glenn W. Stephens School in Madison is an example of compactness and economy. This elementary school with a nice look of dignity about it contains thirteen classrooms and two kindergartens; teachers, guidance and office rooms; a large all-purpose room to the north; and boys and girls locker rooms. Graven estimates the cost at $12.72 per square foot and $9.99 per cubic foot.

The length of the school runs north and south on an 11 acre, comparatively level site. A serpentine fieldstone wall accents the main entrance on the east; the rest of the exterior walls are face brick. Doors and sliding windows are aluminum. Interior walls are of concrete block, face brick and prefinished silver-gray plywood; there are ceramic tile walls in the lavatories. Ceilings are acoustical tile with some wood panels in the corridors, and floors are asphalt tile in the classrooms, ceramic tile in the lavatories.

Graven, Kenney and Iverson used reinforced concrete foundation walls, masonry bearing and steel columns, a built-up roof, and wood laminated beams, joists and deck. There are 1½” of rigid insulation throughout.

Other school projects the Madison firm is working on at this time are: a high school for Edgerton to be bid in March, 1962; the Village of Monona Elementary and Junior High School to be bid in April, 1962; a Fall River High School Addition to be bid in April, 1962; Buckeye Road Elementary School in Madison, to contain thirteen classrooms, two kindergartens; and an addition of two classrooms and a multi-purpose room for Maple Grove Rural School.
A TEACHER SPEAKS OUT

For an on-the-job, behind-the-desk report on our school buildings we contacted young (and very pretty) Miss Sue Schroeder, elementary teacher in the Milwaukee School System. Miss Schroeder conferred with her principal and her mother and sister, also teachers, to compile this list of school building conveniences which they are enjoying now or feel need consideration.

In the classroom:

1. Chalkboards with open ends for easier cleaning.
2. Sufficient electrical outlets. "You never have enough, it seems, when you want to show a movie or rearrange your room."
3. As much bulletin board space as possible. "We can't use tape or tacks on painted walls."
4. Chalkboards without glare. "Most boards, even the green ones, only can be read head-on, never from an angle. I prefer the washable kind, too. There are some you're only supposed to wash once a month or so, simply dusting them off in the meantime, but they get too chalky and illegible."
5. Something to prevent the afternoon sun from shining in on the children's backs. "I was in a school recently with windows tinted at the bottom; this seemed to help. Or perhaps outside awnings would do it, even individual window shades. The new black-out curtains can't be used for spot darkening."
6. More stable chairs. "Mine are always falling. Perhaps they could be attached to the desks?"
7. A sink in each classroom, or at least in kindergartens. "This would eliminate trips to the bubbler for water to mix paints, take care of quick clean-ups, water plants, etc."
8. Small offices off kindergartens. "This is almost a necessity for private parent conferences, guidance sessions, etc. Separate play areas for kindergarteners on the playground are almost necessary, too."

For the school as a whole:

9. Individual lockers for coats outside each classroom. "Or perhaps the children could share them. Hooks in the hall, we find, are often too close together and too small to hold coat, hat, snow-pants, scarf. Boots lying loose on the floor get mixed up and lost and make corridors disorderly. I would prefer recessed lockers; little children have poor balance, bump into things. If lockers could be better ventilated, somehow, they would be ideal."
10. Convenient latches for outside doors. "Elementary children can't reach the ones on top of doors."
11. Sufficient lavatories for all the children. "They waste a lot of time waiting in line for their turn."
12. Adequate teachers rooms with lavatory space for both men and women. "There are more men teaching in the grades, now. Also, a teachers' smoker would be ideal."
13. Air conditioning where climate requires it.
14. As many exits as possible. "This would lessen the amount of 'lining up' in the hallways that we do."
15. Windows. "There is talk, now, of designing windowless schools. I taught in a gymnasium for a while, where windows were too high for us to see out. A view, seeing the seasons change, is really good for the morale."

"My principal maintains that the new, flowing, one-story buildings take up land that could be used for play area, athletic fields, parking areas," says Miss Schroeder. "He says they cost more to heat. And I wonder: should the new schools be equipped with shelter areas?"

REPORT ON GENEROSITY TO W.A.F.
Miss Dorothy Schweitzer, Executive Secretary

Wisconsin Architects Foundation received a gratifying response to its appeal for contributions to the Christmas Fund for the purpose of granting Tuition Aid to Wisconsin students for the second semester of the academic year 1961-62.

Friends of the profession were contacted by letter offering to send holiday greeting cards in their name to the corporate members of the State A.I.A. indicating that a contribution had been made to the Foundation. The companies who participated were pleased with the idea, and others agreed to go along next year with more advanced notice. The Foundation is most grateful for the generous contributions made by the following:

W. H. Pipkorn Company
Siesel Construction Company
Lurie Glass Company
D. G. Beyer, Inc. (outright donation, no cards)

As the result of the appeal to architects made in the December issue of WISCONSIN ARCHITECT in which an envelope was inserted for convenience, contributions made by the following have been acknowledged with thanks and appreciation:

Segel Family Foundation Inc., Milwaukee
Kloppenburg & Kloppenburg, Milwaukee
John Messmer, Milwaukee
Frederick J. Schweitzer, Milwaukee
Karel Yasko, Madison
Willis & Lillian Leenhouts, Milwaukee
Theodore H. Irion & Leonhard H. Reineke, Oshkosh
Donn Hougen, Wisconsin Rapids
Grelinger & Rose Associates Inc., Milwaukee
Julius Sandstedt, Oshkosh
Durrant & Bergquist, Boscobel & Dubuque
Sauter-Seaborn Architects, Appleton

Next year there will be made available to the architects and friends of the Foundation holiday greeting cards in any number desired, with space provided for the insertion of name, at a set price per card. Along with the customary greeting, the card will show that contribution has been made to the Foundation's fund for aid to education. The availability of these cards will be publicized well in advance of Christmas.

The additional financing these firms and individuals have thoughtfully provided has enabled the Foundation to afford tuition aid to the six Wisconsin students who have previously received aid plus one additional student for the Spring term.

A future issue of WISCONSIN ARCHITECT will carry interesting information concerning these seven young men.

The cost of collegiate training has risen proportionately to the expense of modern day living, and, consequently, tuition aid to these deserving students from Wisconsin means a great deal. As example, $600 is the total for annual tuition and fees for non-resident students at Iowa State University, and at the University of Michigan it amounts to $750. Add to that what a student must pay for transportation, and the estimated average for room and board is about $825 a year.

Did you read the December issue of WISCONSIN ARCHITECT? If not, there is a good chance that the envelope inserted for your convenience is still in perfect condition, ready for mailing.
Wives of the Northeast Division formed a Women's Architectural League at the Division's monthly meeting January 8. Lyndoris Bray, wife of Division President Lawrence Bray, was elected president of the ladies' group. Ethel Yarbro (Mrs. Robert) is Secretary-Treasurer. Chairmen for three Northeast areas were chosen: Mrs. Gordon Peterson, Oshkosh; Mrs. Leonard Schober, Green Bay; Mrs. William Weeks, Sheboygan.

Members of the Northeast Division braved four-degree weather and, some of them, 60 to 70-mile drives to meet in Neenah at the Valley Inn on January 8. There were 45 in attendance, including wives and guests. After dinner the ladies adjourned to another room to discuss plans for a Northeast W.A.L. group and the men listened to speaker for the evening, Mr. Gene Franchett, city planner with Harland-Bartholomew and Associates of New Mexico.

"There are 29 colleges giving City Planning degrees in the U.S. today," Franchett began, "and planning agencies even in small towns — whereas 50 years ago there were none." Only recognized since the 1920's, this comparatively new profession works with architects, engineers, landscape architects and lawyers to "incorporate living beauty into our cities."

Like the architect, the city planner works from a statement of the client's requirements, an approximate budget and a knowledge of the terrain, but unlike him, the planner usually finds that the building has been done before he gets there. In only one of every 10,000 cases is he asked to construct a city from the ground up. It is his job rather to "preserve, adapt and develop to new conditions what is already there."

He does this, first, by making a diagrammatic land-use map. Franchett displayed one of these, showing how it indicates existing topography, density of population, traffic networks and locations of schools, residences, business districts, parks, industry, etc. Next Franchett showed a future land-use map, the second step in the planning process; this one covered an area larger than the present city limits to show changes anticipated in a planning period of 20 to 30 years. Finally he showed a city planner's comprehensive or master plan which accounts for all elements of city design, past and future.

Those who built cities in the past had to cope with the advent of the automobile and the great flux of immigrants into urban areas, said Franchett, but today's planners have problems, too. Downtown areas are threatened by shopping centers. Young families are moving away from school sites. Highways and streets need rerouting. Happily, said Franchett, the public is becoming more aware of the service a planning committee offers. "But basic equipment for a city planner will always be a good supply of optimism."

"First question from the floor was, "How much does it cost?" Franchett answered that city planners usually receive $1.00 per capita based on the city's population. Asked, "What is the city planner's attitude toward the downtown shopping area?" he replied, "We believe, because of the investment in it, we must protect it." He also noted that, to support regional shopping centers as well as an urban center, a city must have a population of 50,000 or more; but to support only neighborhood centers and an urban center, it needs only a 5,000 population. St. Louis, he said, is a city with too many outlying shopping centers. Asked what he thinks is causing people now to move back to the city, he replied, "The monotony of living in a subdivision — and the added convenience."

Final question from the floor was, "You try to coordinate plans for one city with those for other cities in the area?"

"We do not," said Franchett, "but all municipal plans must be approved by the state, which gives them a kind of built-in coordination."

There were 70 in attendance at the January 20 luncheon meeting of the Southeast Division Women's Architectural League at Alioto's on the Bluemound. Abe Tannenbaum, division president, and some twelve members' secretaries were honored guests. Among topics discussed at the business meeting was the W.A.L. Ball which, on the results of a member survey, is being postponed to February of next year. Speaker for the day was James A. Schissel, art educator at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, who was featured in the December Wisconsin Architect. His topic: "Art and Architecture." Table centerpieces carried out this theme.

Stalag 17, a comedy about American soldiers in a German prison camp, will be the production at the Sunset Playhouse, 850 Elm Grove Road, on March 2 when the Southeast W.A.L.'s sponsor a benefit theatre party for the WAF. Dorothy Heider (Mrs. George E.) is chairman of the event. Performance begins at 8 p.m. Tickets are $2.50. Call Esther Seubert (Mrs. Lester G.) for reservations: S24-2544.

Members of the Western Division took a field trip to Chicago on January 23 to visit the Laboratory High School on the campus of the University of Chicago, a school built with a Ford Foundation Grant. Klein-Dickert and Newcastle Products Co. hosted the trip.

Richard Perrin, AIA, Director of Milwaukee's New Department of City Development, addressed an open meeting of the Milwaukee League of Women Voters at the Public Library on January 11. Following his address on "Planning and Action for City Renewal" was a discussion by a three-member panel which included: Lee Templeton, Chairman, Civic Federation for Community Cooperation; George Bockl, realtor and private developer; and Mrs. Jack Ziffer, Member, Citizens Urban Renewal and Planning Committee and League of Women Voters.

William S. Kinne, Jr., AIA, Director of the University Facilities Research Center of the Council of Ten and the University of Chicago, announces that the first of the Council's free publications is ready: "Plumbing Fixture Requirements in University Instructional and Research Buildings." The result of a study of design criteria for university construction, this monograph and succeeding ones are directed primarily toward university administrators and planners, their staff architects and engineers, and private architect and engineer firms engaged in university design. "Building Circulation" and "Parking" are now at press and will be ready soon. Write for them to University Facilities Research Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 6.

Fritz von Grossman of Von Grossman, Burroughs and Van Lanen, 5455 West Burleigh Street, Milwaukee, was a member of the architectural jury which made selections from preliminary entries in the 1962 School Building Architectural Exhibit. The jury met in Washington recently. Other members were Superintendent Herbert W. Schooling, Webster Groves, Missouri; Architect Edwin B. Cromwell, Little Rock, Arkansas; Superintendent Edward J. Anderson, Wayland, Massachusetts; Arnold C. Tjomsland, associate professor of educational administration, Washington State University, Pullman; and Architect Samuel E. Homsey, Wilmington, Delaware.

The Architectural Exhibit is sponsored jointly by the American Association of School Administrators and the American Institute of Architects and will be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey. It includes new buildings from every section of the country.

Correction: This News Note in last month's issue should have read: Modern Continued on Page 19
Hospital Magazine has selected West Allis Memorial Hospital, Milwaukee, "Modern Hospital of the Month" for December, 1961. Hospital, architects, consultants and Wisconsin State Board of Health all received certificates from Editor Robert M. Cunningham, Jr. praising the structure's "excellence of design, functional planning, economy of cost and operation, and proper provision for the hospital needs of the community as evaluated by members of our committee in a study of the architect's plans." Darby, Bogner and Associates were the architects.

CHAPTER NOTE


Five advancements to Corporate membership received Board recommendation for A.I.A. approval and three Junior Associate members were accepted.

Austin Fraser was named Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A. representative to the Wisconsin Arts Council.

Mr. Alvin Atkinson, representing the Wisconsin Concrete Products Association, was promised assistance from two members of the Building Code Committee in revising the Wisconsin State Industrial Commission concrete and masonry standards.

It was reported to the Board that plans for the 1962 state convention are progressing well.

After having received advice of legal counsel, it must be reported to the Institute that all Architects registered in Wisconsin must recognize and abide by the state statutes governing Architectural supervision. The revised A.I.A. contracts substitute "observe" for the previously used "supervision". Wisconsin statutes state "supervision" and, therefore, supercede the A.I.A. contract documents.

Approval was granted to the Wisconsin Chapter participation in the Church Building Conference to be held in Madison in October, 1962.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:55 p.m.

How old is plastering? As old as history. Primitive man built his home of sticks over which he plastered mud. The great pharaohs of Egypt knew the beauty of plaster — their pyramids, monuments to themselves, contain plaster work and these plaster surfaces exist today — still hard and durable. The Egyptians found plaster to be an excellent surface for picture writing, too, and the fresco painters of the Renaissance found that plaster lent itself to decorative treatment. Versatile plaster was and still is an unparalleled medium for artistic expression in building.

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Wisconsin Architect — February, 1962
WELCOME ABOARD

CORPORATE MEMBERS

JOHN P. HALAMA of 433 Mulberry Lane, Racine, is a new Corporate member. Retained as Staff Architect for the S. C. Johnson and Son, Inc. in Racine since 1943, he was formerly employed by Frank Hoffman of Racine and Giffels and Vallet of Detroit. He is a 1927 graduate of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

MURRAY L. P. KINNICH advanced from Associate membership. He joined Charles H. Harper Associates of Milwaukee in September, 1961. Born in Riverside, California, March 17, 1920, he has been employed in Milwaukee area architecturall firms since 1947.

GORDON L. PETERSON, advanced from Associate membership, resides in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. "Pete" has been associated with Sylvester Stepnoski, A.I.A. since 1951. Their firm is now known as Associate Architects, A.I.A., at 25 E. Merrill Ave., Fond du Lac. He attended Lawrence College in Appleton.

His hobbies are golf, bowling, reading and travel.

JUNIOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

LEHAAN A. LARSON, 1007 Summer Street, Eau Claire. With E. F. Klinger and Associates, Inc. of Eau Claire, he earned his B.S. at Stout State College. Photography and model building are his hobbies. He served two years in the U.S. Army. A native of Sand Creek, Wisconsin, he was born May 14, 1932.

EDWARD P. PAULK, with Frank C. Shattuck and M. F. Siewert and Associates, Inc. of Neenah since February, 1961, was formerly employed by Donald M. Schoepke of Wausau. He traveled in Europe during a military assignment. Born in Neenah, his hobbies are photography, sports and youth work in church.

GEORGE R. MATTHIES, of 196 E. Ninth Street, Fond du Lac, has been with Associate Architects, A.I.A. in Fond du Lac since October, 1961. He lists as his hobbies, designing, woodworking, furniture making and automobiles.
This year as in the past draftsmen are invited to submit entries in the AIA biennial drafting competition. As in the past, financial rewards as well as recognition will go to the winners. But a departure will be in the multiple categories of entries. Contestants will still be limited to one entry in each category but the contestant may enter as many categories as he wishes and entries may be from the same or from different jobs.

It is hoped that many of the contestants will select their submissions from work done in accordance with Modular drafting practices. However, no special emphasis in judging will be given to Modular drawings. As in the past, the stress in judging will be on the exhibit of draftinging skills such as pencil technique, lettering, clarity, organization, completeness, neatness, and reproducibility in blue line and blueprint media. The competition is open to all draftsmen in architects' offices where one or more of the principals of the firm is a member of the AIA, and to draftsmen in structural and mechanical engineers offices who are consultants to firms where one or more principals is a member of the AIA, and the submissions are for a project for that architect.

The categories for the competition are:
A: A complete set of Architectural drawings (not including structural or mechanical drawings on separate sheets) where the entrant has done at least $5/8$ of the work;
B: An Architectural drawing done at a scale of $1/4''$ or less, such as plans, elevations, sections, etc.;
C: An Architectural drawing done at a scale larger than $1/4''$, such as wall sections, window or door details, room elevations, etc.;
D: A Structural drawing at any scale;
E: A mechanical drawing (plumbing, electrical, heating, ventilating and air conditioning) done at any scale as long as the sheet does not consist primarily of schedules.

Entrance forms and detailed information will be mailed to Architects' offices about March 1st. Acknowledgement of entries will be returned to the AIA office by April 1st. Deadline for submission of entries will be April 16th. All entries must be sponsored by an architect who is a member of the AIA. The contest is sponsored by the Exhibition and Honor Award Committee of the AIA, Daniel Reginato, Chairman.

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The Buy-In-The-West Policy for western building has caused some eastern architects difficulty in specifying products and subcontractors.

Accustomed to dealing with eastern suppliers, these architects frequently have found that western contractors tend to deal with local subcontractors, who in many cases have different standards and nomenclature for products.

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AIA: Modify Land Planners Rule

On January 12 at a public hearing requested by the Wisconsin Chapter, AIA, Chapter President Jack Rose read a letter to representatives of the Department of Resource Development concerning its Proposed Rule R-D 701. By this rule the Department had sought to establish a basis on which to appraise the qualifications of land planning consultants before retaining them for planning projects. Rose, speaking for the Chapter, contended that not the purpose but the content of the rule was faulty and inadequate.

In Section One of the rule are listed these qualifications, necessary for employment as a land planner:

a) A degree in community or regional planning from an institution listed on the American Institute of Planners roster of recognized planning schools.

b) At least five years of professional experience working as a staff member or planning consultant to official municipal, county, regional or state planning agencies.

c) Responsible and professional participation in the preparation of at least three comprehensive community plans.

d) Qualifications equivalent to those required for full or associate membership in the American Institute of Planners.

Rose maintained that these qualifications as well as the "Questionnaire to Planning Consultants" published by the Department of Resource Development establish standards of eligibility only for the individual and ignore the capabilities of groups and organizations — of planning agencies, for example, composed of specialists trained in various fields. Comprehensive land planning requires a combination of skills such as those of lawyers, civil engineers, architects, sanitary engineers, said Rose.

As a remedy he urged the revision of the Department's Qualification Questionnaire. It should be made to indicate also "the numerical distribution of talents and skills within the organization and the source of such other required talents as are not an integral part of the organization. It should further indicate legal and fiscal responsibility." He suggested that it be made similar to the ones used by federal agencies. This type, completed, would provide the Department with a dossier of each firm applying. In closing, Rose offered the services of the AIA to the Department. No action has been taken yet to modify the rule.
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SCHOOL BUILDING
COMMITTEE REPORT

Committee Chairman Larry Bray of Sheboygan reviews recent activities of the Committee and tells of an institute it will help sponsor at Madison next month.

The School Building Committee of the Wisconsin Chapter, AIA, which includes Jack Kloppeburg, Lawrence Monberg, Joseph Durrant, George Deininger, Harvey Kochen, Fred Wegner and Dale Wiars besides myself, has had an active year. We presented our first exhibit to the Annual Meeting of the School Administrators in Madison on September 21 and 22. Twelve recent school projects submitted by Wisconsin AIA members were displayed on the recently designed AIA mobile panels and were well received by the Administrators.

A mobile-sculpture lent by honorary member Sister Thomasita of Cardinal Stritch College in Milwaukee was the focal point for a booth we displayed at the annual School Boards, Administrators and Business Officials State Convention held January 24-26 at the Milwaukee Auditorium. Members of the AIA and WAL greeted the visitors, answering questions. A five minute slide program showing examples of recent Wisconsin school architecture was shown. Our next project is the joint undertaking of a two day institute, "Planning Secondary School Plants," to be held March 29 and 30 at the Wisconsin Center, Madison. It is being sponsored by the UW, State Department of Public Instruction, Wisconsin Association of School Boards, Wisconsin Association of School Administrators, Wisconsin Association of School Business Officials and Wisconsin Chapter, AIA.

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