NEW!! wood double-hung windows with pivot action for easy washing.

These windows may be seen upon completion in late summer of BAY VIEW TERRACE Apartments. Architects: Rasche, Schroeder, Spransy & Assoc.

COMMERICAL • INSTITUTIONAL • RESIDENTIAL

Qualities of easy maintenance and weather-tightness make the Pella Double-Hung ideal for use in commercial and institutional buildings. They can be washed from the inside, painted from the inside, and sash can be removed from the inside. Aluminum full or half screens complete the picture.

NO-DRAFT VENTILATION — A Pella extra — at no extra cost. Just raise the lower sash a few inches, rotate it until it touches the screen (as at left), and push down until it touches the sill. Breeze blows up and over sensitive backs. Drapes don’t get soggy from wind-blown rain.

WHAT TAKES THE PLACE OF THE OUTSIDE STORM? Good question. Pella's storm panel fits tight into the sash, shown at right, stays there winter and summer to shut out cold and noise and help cut air-conditioning costs. This is a Pella exclusive on double-hungs.
Perhaps it's our native Wisconsin pride, but we're deeply gratified that the people responsible for so many buildings on Wisconsin college campuses selected Duwe Roof Decks. Their choice is justified by the multiple advantages of this decking. DuLite, for example, has several significant advantages. It is strong and permanent, yet lightweight, as it is precast of concrete plus special DuCrete aggregate. Add to these — insulating and acoustical values; resistance to moisture and deterioration; the important UNDERWRITERS' RATING — and there is weighty reason for specifying DuLite.

REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF SCHOOLS — Each Wisconsin State College; University of Wisconsin, Madison and Milwaukee; St. Norberts; Lawrence; Ripon; Carroll; Milwaukee Downer; Lakeland; Mount Mary; St. Johns Military Academy.

DUWE ROOF SYSTEM NOW RATED AT TWO HOURS BY UNDERWRITERS'
DuLite Roof Slabs laid over Prestressed Joist have the TWO-HOUR UNDERWRITERS' LABEL . . . added significance for selection. In college buildings — and most any other project — you build for the future with a Duwe System.
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS

DETENTION and PROTECTION SCREENS

EXTRUDED ALUMINUM
STEEL

SMITH & SMITH, Inc.

Box 207 • Hales Corners, Wis.
Milwaukee Phone GA 5-4520
STONE

BY HALQUIST

BUCKINGHAM SLATE SPANDRELS — No other material face has the interesting texture and natural beauty of natural cleft Buckingham Slate. And no other material can equally withstand the ravages of the elements — protection from the elements for the life of the building! Impervious to moisture, Buckingham Slate is also guaranteed non-fading and non-disintegrating.

HALQUIST LANNON STONE CO.  •  SUSSEX, WISCONSIN  •  HO 6-6480 or SUSSEX 246-3520
NEW WOOD HANDRAILS with an aluminum core substructure are furnished as a complete unit by Blumcraft. The solid walnut wood, with a natural hand-rubbed oil finish, is bonded to the aluminum at Blumcraft's factory. This new railing concept combining wood and metal is trademarked RAILWOOD®.
Mrs. Nathaniel W. Sample, President of Western Section W. A. L., presents guests of honor Frederick J. Schweitzer and Dorothy Schweitzer with a check for the Wisconsin Architects Foundation, on February 8 in Madison. Mrs. Lawrence Aaron, Chairman of the Projects Committee, Western Section, W. A. L., watches with delight. See page 19.

SPEAKERS AT THE 1964 CONVENTION
NEW COMMITTEE STRUCTURE
1963 MERIT AWARD
WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS FOUNDATION
CHAPTER NOTES, WELCOME ABOARD

THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT
MARCH, 1964

Cover Photo: Big Cedar Studio
Carl W. Condit, Professor, History of Science, Northwestern University, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. He received his education at Purdue University, University of Cincinnati and the University of Wisconsin. He is a member of the founding group of Society for the History of Technology, co-editor of Technology and Culture, the journal of that society. He is a contributor to Encyclopedia Britannica and Harper Encyclopedia of Science. Mr. Condit is the author of: The Rise of the Skyscraper; American Building Art: The 19th Century; American Building Art: The 20th Century and The Architecture of the Chicago School.

HARRIS ARMSTRONG
BRICK SEMINAR

Harris Armstrong, 64, born Edwardsville, Illinois, attended Washington University and Ohio State, and trained in the office of Louis LaBeaume, F.A.I.A. and the late Raymond Hood, where he worked on Radio City.

Armstrong has acted as visiting critic from Yale to Texas and has frequently served across the country on juries of award including the 1960 American Institute of Architects National Honor Award Competition. He was advanced to fellowship in the A.I.A. in 1955 and has attended the last thirteen national conventions, served on committees at the national level and has originated resolutions which have become part of the A.I.A. code. These national interests have resulted in close professional friendships throughout the nation and an awareness of many of the problems of the institute at large.

W. E. DUNLAP
STEEL SEMINAR

William E. Dunlap joined the firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill in 1951 and became a General Partner in 1961. He has been responsible for such projects as the 60" Solar Telescope for the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy on Kitt Peak, Tucson, Arizona; the Kalamazoo Institute of Arts, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Container Corporation of America Office Building and Plant, Carol Stream, Illinois; Kimberly-Clark Corporation General Office Building, Neenah, Wisconsin; Kimberly-Clark Mills in Fullerton, California and New Milford, Connecticut.

VICTOR A. LUNDY
CONCRETE SEMINAR

Victor A. Lundy received his Master of Architecture degree from Harvard University in 1948. In 1957 Mr. Lundy was appointed as visiting critic in advanced design by Harvard University. His appointments as visiting lecturer include the University of Florida, California and Columbia University. In his own practice Mr. Lundy's work is of vast variety. It has been published nationally and internationally in nearly all major architectural magazines.
Under the newly adopted Committee Structure for the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., the Vice-President is in charge of all Committee activities. Four Commissions have been created, comprised of a Director Advisor, a member of the Executive Committee, and a Chairman for each related Committee which may be active during the year. (A Chairman is only appointed by the Executive Committee if activity within a Committee is anticipated.) Appointments are made for alternating two year terms to assure continued activity. A Service Panel made up of members who volunteered to serve in a specific area of interest within the realm of activities of each commission was created. A roster of these members is kept at the Chapter Office, available to all committee members who will select their committee members to serve for specific tasks.

The commission members shall meet periodically to coordinate activities and to work out new assignments. Copies of all reports and correspondence of the committee chairmen shall be sent to the Director Advisor. The Director Advisor is responsible to the Executive Committee for all committee activities related to his Commission through the Vice-President. A committee chairman or members of committees can directly contact the Executive Committee if they so desire.

All committees shall function within the bounds set forth by the By-Laws and the Executive Committee. They shall study the assigned matter and make recommendations to the Executive Committee. Clear cut directives should be secured through the Director Advisor. A committee is composed of the chairman only until the time that a specific task has to be accomplished. He then selects his committee members from the roster. When the task is accomplished his committee members return to the Service Panel and become inactive until their next appointment.

A committee chairman may choose to reappoint an entirely different group if he so desires. Several groups may be working at the same time under a committee chairman. Recommendations of committees should go back to the Executive Committee via the Commission. This procedure is recommended but not mandatory. A written annual report shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Chapter not less than six weeks before the annual meeting.
"Lacking the visual severity usually found in buildings of this nature, considered a constructive and fresh architectural innovation. The very difficult planning problem and large complex has managed to retain a small, friendly scale despite the fact that the structure is composed of two masses differing in shape and relationship," commented the jurors of the 1963 Honor Awards Program.

To design the Milwaukee County Children's Court Center the architects, Grellinger-Rose Associates, Inc., faced a very complex planning program. It called for a structure which would house and correlate three functions: The Court (child disposition), the Probation Department (child study and social casework) and Detention facilities (child detention, if required, until disposition.)

These three functions were to be under one roof. The architects were to provide ready access between the three departments which were to function as one unit, yet a separation between detention facilities and the Court and Probation units had to be provided. Each unit in itself was to afford ease of circulation and traffic, and was to operate as a separate department, yet work closely together with the others as one agency. The building was to appear as non-institutional as possible, was to be void of penal-like features, was to be of maximum security in nature, and was to afford control of both public and detained youth separately.

The architects were also involved in the site selection which was chosen on the basis of location with respect to residential areas, other institutional buildings, and transportation facilities. The site provided proper orientation, a possible bi-level design which seemed plausible, proper drainage facilities, and available mechanical facilities. It also supplied privacy from neighboring structures with resulting supervisory control.

Grellinger-Rose decided to design the structure as essentially two masses. The two buildings are connected by a narrow section or "neck" area which contains detention offices and admissions. This "neck" is the control point of the structure as to interdepartmental traffic. It is also the control point for the four "wings" to the rear which include the individual rooms, medical facilities, and psychiatric offices of detention.

The court, including hearing rooms, chambers and business offices, and the probation department offices, are housed in a "do-nut" shaped plan with a fan-shaped concrete folded-plate roof. Solar glass is used for the walls here. The circular plan, over 200 feet in diameter, is employed to facilitate and expedite inter-office and inter-department traffic.
In addition to structural and economic benefits, the folded-plate roof was chosen to create a diversionary and light feeling.

Detention facilities, rectangular in mass, are designed as maximum security quarters without evidence of penal-like features. This section is separated from the others. Rehabilitation and normal living conditions are considered prime motives of detention. The detention area therefore contains individual rooms, classrooms, craftrooms, recreation and gymnasium facilities. The gymnasium can be divided for simultaneous use by both boys and girls. It is also designed to accommodate Chapel Services.

Outdoor play areas are provided in conjunction with gym facilities.

The large, gently sloping site called for a bi-level type of design. Entrance into the one-story circular section flows into the second story of the detention unit. Classrooms and gym facilities are then on the ground floor with additional living rooms on the third level of the detention unit. The basement of the circular section can be used for expansion of office and file space, storage, and fallout shelter.

The program also called for separate facilities for boys and girls. Each have their own lockers, showers and play facilities. The kitchen serves both boys' and girls' dining rooms. The gym has a motor-operated folding door to divide the gym for simultaneous usage.

The Milwaukee County Children's Court Center is of reinforced concrete construction throughout. Thin-shell plate construction was used over the circular section and over the gymnasium as well. The general floor design in the four individual wings is of pan joist construction to provide clear span. The column in the circular area above the first floor (under the plate roof) are designed with hinged connections at their base to allow for contraction, expansion and movement. The floor of the circular section is beam and slab. The building is separated into seven sections by expansion joints. The detention wing is designed to accommodate four additional wings of individual rooms for expansion of facilities.

"Materials, in addition to being colorful and gay, were selected to provide impervious and damage-resistive surfaces," says Paul J. Klumb, AIA, architect in charge of the Milwaukee County Children's Court Center.

Ceramic tile, terrazzo and concrete block with glazed surfaces are prevalent. Pierced masonry screen walls, set on cantilevered balconies to control sun, sight and the passing of contraband, were decided on. Tempered glass was used in the detention areas for impact resistance and supervisory sight control.

The structure receives all power and services from a central plant in the area. A sub-station and standby generator are installed. A complete inter-com system was installed in the detention area with control at the "neck" or detention control center. Inter-communication between the court-probation and detention sections is handled by the telephone system. All mechanical devices were concealed where possible and located for tamper-proof results. Air-conditioning is provided for the circular section and for the core area of detention facilities only, but including youth recreation rooms.

Each individual room in the wings has a water closet and lavatory. The water supply is controlled outside of the rooms by valves located behind locked doors.
Today fuel oil is employed in many revolutionary ways. There's the new Bergan High School in Peoria, Ill., with its oil-fueled on-site power system for heating and power generating, which produces its own electricity at a substantial saving. There are entire subdivisions which draw fuel oil from a central storage area, apartment buildings with central oil-heating systems with new-type individual unit controls, oil-powered turbine installations that convert the waste heat into space heating or air conditioning. These are just a few of the many new fuel oil developments.

They chose electric heat for this new church

The building committee of this modern new church and the architectural firm of Richard Scheife and Associates, considered the matter from every angle and then chose clean, safe, flameless electric heating. Decisive factors in their choice were low installation, maintenance and operating costs; completely automatic control and flexibility — heat where and when wanted; saving of space: convenience, cleanliness, comfort and safety.

The wisdom of this choice has been confirmed by months of satisfactory operation.

Inquiries about electric heating are invited

WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY
The following is a statement received by President Roger M. Herbst from Dr. R. L. Clodius of the University of Wisconsin:

"In response to Wisconsin Architects Foundation's request to initiate a curriculum in architecture at the University of Wisconsin, Dr. R. L. Clodius, Vice President for Academic Affairs, has appointed a faculty committee to look into the matter.

"The Committee is currently updating an earlier feasibility study made in 1960 and is taking a fresh look at the prospects of establishing a program which will meet the educational needs of architecture in the State of Wisconsin."

TUITION GRANTS

Early in February checks in the amount of $200 each were mailed to universities for tuition aid for nine Wisconsin students of architecture for the second semester of the academic year 1963-64. The students are:

Victor Auffemperbe, Berlin University of Nebraska
William B. Bauhs, S. Milwaukee University of Illinois
Ann C. Esch, La Crosse University of Washington
Richard J. Jarvis, Sheboygan Illinois Institute of Technology
Patrick K. Jadin, Green Bay University of Oklahoma
Richard Koshalek, La Crosse University of Minnesota
Richard H. Kuehl, Sheboygan Rhode Island School of Design
John M. Rakocy, Milwaukee University of Illinois
Charles Tichy, La Crosse Iowa State University

The two students starred will graduate in June. It is gratifying to note that, according to mid-semester grade information, each student had passed his grade point average, when in all instances he stands high in his class; one student, Jarvis, is close to being straight-A. As is usual, the Foundation is receiving letters of thanks and appreciation from the students as well as the faculty. While the Foundation's aid amounts to only $400.00 a year, it is almost invariable that this assistance helps to tip the scale in favor of the student continuing his training.

The Foundation has to turn down applicants every year, usually because their grades do not measure up, or because investigation shows that there is not actual need. Another situation has appeared, where a student has become a resident of the state in which he is attending college to become eligible for resident tuition. Such a student must be turned down because the purpose of the tuition aid is defeated. The basic purpose of a tuition grant is to offset the added tuition cost to a Wisconsin resident student attending an out-of-state university.

W.A.L. WESTERN SECTION

February 8th was a singular day in the experience of the Foundation's Executive Secretary when she and her brother, Frederick J. Schweitzer, one of the nine Directors, were the honored guests at a luncheon meeting of W.A.L. Western Section, at "The Embers" in Madison. Mr. Schweitzer, as speaker on "Wisconsin Architects Foundation: Its Past, Present and Future," covered the subject fully having been one of the three original founders. Presiding at the meeting was the President, Mrs. Nathaniel W. Sample, and Mrs. W. S. Kinne Jr., Program Chairman, introduced the speaker. Highlight of the occasion, which was attended by a majority of the membership, was the presentation by the President of W.A.L.'s check for $400.00 to Miss Schweitzer, representing the Foundation's share of the Section's 1963 fund-raising from a theater party. One half of the contribution is intended for tuition grants, the remainder for the Special Account for the future school of architecture. (Mrs. S. L. Nerdrum's enlistment of sponsors helped to swell the fund.) The Foundation salutes the members of W.A.L. for their noteworthy assistance.

INNOVATION

In lieu of a remembrance at Christmas to the principals of Grassold-Johnson-Wagner & Isley Inc., the members of the firm made a collection among themselves and presented the Foundation with a contribution of $100.00. Impressed by this thoughtful gesture, the principals matched the $100.00 with a check of their own and presented it to the Foundation. This innovation might well be emulated by other firms in the State. The Foundation board is most pleased.

SUSTAINING CONTRIBUTIONS

At moment of writing the Foundation finds that of the State A.I.A. members who have paid their 1964 Chapter dues, the number who made sustaining contributions to the Foundation amounted to 10%. WHY ONLY 10%? The particular generosity of Frank C. Shattuck, Julius Sandstedt, and Herbst, Jacoby and Herbst has offset some of the indifference of other State members.

TO THE OLD-TIMERS

(as they call themselves)

Those who claim to have made it the hard-way and are admittedly reluctant

(Continued on Page 14)
Wisconsin
Bureau of Engineering
Department of Administration

Opportunities for Registered Architects
Professional Environment
Excellent Promotional Potential
Family Protection Program
Retirement Benefits

Challenging work in State's $300,000,-000 building program. Depending on length and quality of experience beginning annual salaries start at $12,900 for Architect VII to $9330 for Architect IV.

Write
Bureau of Personnel,
1 West Wilson, Madison

Wis. architects foundation

Continued from Page 13
to help young Wisconsin students of architecture, might be interested in the following figures showing how times have changed. This is 1963-64 information from the Association of Accredited Schools of Architecture's Estimate of Student Expenses. We have chosen universities in neighboring states and have added three eastern universities which have been attended by a number of Corporate members:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Tuition</th>
<th>Fees &amp; Supplies</th>
<th>Room &amp; Board</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Minnesota</td>
<td>$ 675</td>
<td>$ 160</td>
<td>$ 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Illinois</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Institute of Technology</td>
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<td>900</td>
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<td>University of Notre Dame</td>
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<td>280</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1400</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale University</td>
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<td>2375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>3145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INQUIRY

The Foundation is receiving national recognition as evidenced by inquiries received from other Chapters concerning the Foundation's setup and purpose. The most recent one came from the Pennsylvania Society of Architects intending to establish a similar entity.

Wisconsin Architects Foundation
4885 N. Wilshire Road
Milwaukee 11, Wis., Woodruff 2-5844

chapter notes

The Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A. met on Friday, February 14, 1964, at the Holiday Inn, Milwaukee with the following members present: Leonard Reinke, Mark A. Pfaffer, Emil W. Korenic, Allen Strang, Lawrence Bray, Roger Herbst, Paul Graven, Maynard Meyer, Al. J. Seltz, Norman Sommers, A. A. Tannenbaum and William P. Wenzler.

The Sectional Director reported from each of the four sections. Three applications for membership were considered and acted upon.

The new classifications of membership were discussed. The changes are expected to be ratified at the annual membership meeting during the convention. The effective date for the new membership classifications will be January 1, 1965.

The new Northern Section bylaws were considered. This matter will be referred to the Chapter Affairs Committee for clarification.

The final convention program was apprised. With one exception, the program was approved as presented by the 1964 Chapter and Exhibitors Convention Committees. The registration fee for non-exhibitor product representatives was established.

The 1964 Chapter Budget was presented and discussed. It was basically accepted as presented.

At the request of the Wisconsin Registration Board for Architects and Professional Engineers, a special committee for Communications with the Legislature was appointed.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:15 p.m.

welcome aboard

ASSOCIATES

GENNARO T. LA MURO
BORN—August 7, 1926, Brooklyn, N.Y.
RESIDES—422 W. Cramer Street, Fort Atkinson
FIRM—Waterman, Fuge & Assoc., Fort Atkinson
DEGREE—B.A., University of North Dakota
New Member.

EDWARD A. SOLNER
BORN—August 20, 1934, Chicago, Illinois
RESIDES—6634 Columbus Drive, Middleton
FIRM—Klund & Associates, Madison
DEGREE—B.A., University of Illinois
Advanced from Junior Associate.

CORPORATES

EUGENE I. GJERSTAD
BORN—September 25, 1923, Shelly, Minnesota
RESIDES—105 Washington Avenue, Oshkosh
FIRM—Gjerdst & Associates, Oshkosh
Formerly with Minnesota and Michigan Firms. Came to Wisconsin in 1960, New Member.

BRIAN FOIX LARSON
BORN—July 6, 1935, Eau Claire
RESIDES—419 South Barstow Street, Eau Claire
FIRM—Larson, Playier, Smith & Architects
DEGREE—B.A., University of Illinois
New Member.
Concrete shells and lattices bring striking beauty to the Village Mall

Beauty is good business at the Village Mall, the new all-concrete shopping center in Cleveland, Tennessee. Twenty-nine shops and stores are thriving, more are getting ready to move in. Of 186,000 square feet of space, more than 120,000 are roofed by the graceful curves of concrete barrel shells. Adding to the architectural interest are the massive concrete beams that overhang the arcade on either side. The arcade itself is provided a dramatic play of light and shadow by the open concrete lattice work above.

Everywhere, today, architects and builders are finding the versatility of modern concrete offers opportunity to combine dramatic beauty with solid practicality. Concrete is fire resistant. No special fireproofing is required. Upkeep is low. Concrete needs no constant painting to keep it looking fresh and attractive. For both economy and freedom of expression, the choice for structures of all types is modern concrete.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
735 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53202
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete
Fenestra cellular steel Folded Plate introduced a new era of shell structures in steel. The lightweight long clear spans offer unlimited design possibilities for truly distinctive structures while retaining the economy associated with light gage steel panel construction. For the latest developments in this new trend, call your Fenestra Representative or write Fenestra Incorporated, 220 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14202.