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Each year the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., sponsors an Honor Awards Program for its approximately 500 members intending to encourage excellence in architecture in the State. Through this Honor Awards Program the A.I.A. seeks not to single out distinguished design, but to bring to the public’s attention the variety, scope and value of architectural services. Because architecture is an all embracing art, unique in that it serves practical necessity, yet more than any other of the arts embodies the spirit of society, and can come about only by team work and construction, it should be pointed out strongly that the individual projects are not judged in competition with the other entries but on the basis of the excellence of solution of the problem presented in each single project.

It should further be pointed out that the jury, usually composed of three architects of national reknown, is obliged to give careful consideration to excellence in function, economy and environmental harmony, excellence in the distinguished solution of a complex program; and excellence in the creative aspects of an esthetic or structural statement.

This year’s jurors, Peter van Dijk, Curtis H. Green and Stanley Tigerman (see Wis. Arch. March, 1968, issue) found great variety in scope and types of architectural projects among the fifty-one entries. Of these, fifteen projects were considered unanimously as “first rate,” a surprisingly high proportion of the total number of submissions, resulting in the comment: “It may be a great harvest year, a great vintage year in Wisconsin.”

In an effort to substantiate and explain its selection of submissions, the jury defined architecture as “a whole that is more than the sum of its parts.” Esoteric as this may sound to some, it may be safely assumed that the jurors, according to their comments, based their judgment on simplicity, discreet execution, simple, clear straightforward expression, consistency of material, attention to detail, and then looked for “that extra special thing that made them architecture.”

The jury criticized instances where “there were nice plans, nice sections, and the interior was bad.” They concluded that “a building could not get an award if the interior also wasn’t well done — even the furnishings.” This year’s jury comments compared to those of years prior are less formal and more elaborate. In many instances comments are made in cross-reference to one or two of the other award winning projects, in an effort to describe the differences in the three categories the jury established as First Honor Award, Honorable Mention and Mention as three distinct categories.

It is, therefore, recommended to read all of the jury comments for the six projects published in the following pages, in order to get all pertinent remarks and to find the differences in the various categories. The jury selected six projects: Two First Honor Awards, one Honorable Mention and three Mentions. On the following two pages you will find the biographies and candidis of the jurors. We thought to catch a glimpse of them during their “hard labor” and share some of their expressions with you.
The 1968 Honor Awards Jury was composed of:

Peter van Dijk, Partner in Architectural firm, Schafer, Flynn and van Dijk of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. van Dijk received his Master of Architecture Degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1956 and was a Designer with Eero Saarinen and Associates, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, from 1956 to 1961. Before he joined his present firm, from 1961 to 1963, he was Chief Designer with Cleveland Federal Building Architects. Born in Indonesia in 1929, Mr. van Dijk lived ten years in Venezuela before coming to the United States during World War II.

Curtis H. Green: Of St. Paul, earned his Bachelor of Architecture Degree at the University of Minnesota and Master of Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His firm, Hammel, Green and Abrahamson of St. Paul and New York City, designed the national A.I.A. Award Project, St. Bede’s Priory at Eau Claire, Wisconsin. The work of Mr. Green’s firm, employing 70 people, has received 10 Minnesota Society of Architects awards. Current work includes 3 Fine Arts Centers, a Chemistry Building for the University of Minnesota and other commercial, educational and religious buildings.
Has served on Honor Awards Juries in Iowa, Minnesota, and Universities Fontainebleau Scholarship. Born in 1930 in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Tigerman now engages in private practice in that city. He is recipient of many national and international Awards and Fellowships including USIA Exhibit, Budapest, Hungary, Instant City, Everett Victor Meeks Fellowship, and Alumni Fellowship at Yale University. He received his Bachelor of Architecture from Yale, and has experience in the Chicago Architectural offices of Fred Keck & William Keck, Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, and Harry M. Weese. From 1959 to 1961 Mr. Tigerman was with Paul M. Rudolph in New Haven, Connecticut.
Milwaukee School of Engineering Dormitory

Architect: Fitzhugh Scott, Architect, Milwaukee
Project Designer: David Kahler
Owner: Milwaukee School of Engineering
General Contractor: C. G. Schmidt, Inc., Milwaukee

Photography: Harr, Hedrich-Blessing, Chicago

Program:
To provide housing for 430 male students on a relatively small urban lot on the Milwaukee School of Engineering campus. The orientation of the building was determined by the master plan which recommended that a multi-story building of this type would act as a focus for continuous four-story dormitory units arranged around the perimeter of the entire city block.

A four-story bridge building is planned south of and between the new dormitory and an existing dormitory which contains dining facilities adequate for both buildings.

The form and building materials were intended to complement other new buildings which have been built and are being planned for the campus.

Construction and Mechanical Systems
The structure consists of poured in place, reinforced concrete flat plate construction which is enclosed with a 4" brick veneer over an 8" concrete block backing. Precast concrete sunshades are included on the south elevation.

The mechanical system for general public use areas is air conditioning and the dormitory rooms contain perimeter radiation with fresh air ventilation mechanically provided through the corridors.

Jury Comments
The first thing of concern about the Dormitory is the deviation on the south facade of the fourth, fifth and sixth floors where the concrete sun shade is promiscuously adjusted. The north facade was perhaps more of a success than the south. The angular reveals perhaps should have been carried to a greater extent so that the feeling of extension of space would have been a bit stronger than the rather small windows. There are a lot of problems in the building that the jury really focused on, such as the high sill and the garbage chute which might have been in an otherwise huge core instead of one of the student's rooms. Despite all of the criticisms, it is an incredible building. It is of a simple straight-forward, clear statement. The way the architect handled the street grade change with these cambered concrete buttress forms is quite beautiful. The building is one of the simplest and is clear. It is the best building I have seen in Milwaukee.

We all immediately picked this one as real architecture, and what I like about it is that it solves everyday problems very conventionally and economically. Fenestration is the same way it is in every other dorm. The answer is there, but you have made it into architecture just by a few beautiful details, on the south facade by having the sun shade projection, and on the north facade by the reveal, by in-setting the in-filled bricks in each little module. Rather than just punching the window itself, he punches the whole room in and takes the window with it. Plus, of course, the stairway ends in that display which makes a very strong and beautiful job. This building and the little Girl Scout Camp transcend the things that they are made of, and that is why maybe they were selected as first honor awards. The others are well put together, simple, constructive statements, but they do not in the end transcend, but these two are really Architecture at two different scales. Both of them, interestingly enough, are very simple. They are almost the essence of what they are, but they do transcend for all their little problems and, quite frankly, their little mistakes. They do not rely on fancy materials for plan. The other thing I feel about the dorm is that it is very much a boys' dormitory. Engineering boys' dormitory. It is tough, rugged and masculine. Suppose the same program was for a girls' dorm, same height of building and same number. How would it be different from that? It is great as a boys' dorm, and it is great plain rugged Architecture, just leaving it exposed brick, concrete, wood and concrete block. What would they do if they had a girls' dorm? Even the strong exterior suggests a men's dorm.
Ground floor plan.

Left: Twelfth floor plan with photo below.
**awards**

**Honor award**

**Girl Scout Troop House**

**Architects:**
Bowen & Kanazawa, AIA, Madison

**Owner:**
Girl Scout Council of Northwest Cook County,
Des Plaines, Illinois

**Consultants:**
W. C. Dries and Associates, Madison

**General Contractor:**
May Builders, Inc., Richmond, Illinois

**Scope:**
Develop the first of several similar buildings and its support facilities to house thirty-two active Scouts and four leaders for purposes of eating, sleeping and a wide range of recreational activities related to the Girl Scout program.

**Program:**
The council felt it mandatory that the girls be able to penetrate the space from the four points of the compass, the sleeping function suggest a feeling of privacy and the remainder of the spaces for storage, kitchen, washing, etc., be subservient to the activity space. The activity space was to have an identity of its own, be used for a variety of functions, be easily converted without the usual clutter of the preceding activity and have immediate access to the exterior. The exterior latrine and washstand facilities for summer tenting were to relate in some way to the troop house.

**Solution:**
It was felt that the square satisfied all activity functions and further gave a non-directional space scaled by the structural supports. A higher roof over the activity space was gained by shedding the roof down over the service areas. Sliding panels at the decks closed the entry and egress openings for sleeping privacy and battened down the building during the off season. The free standing storage element and fireplace within the main space allowed immediate storage at the point of use and provided a natural backdrop for various activities. The center clear plastic skylight reinforced the square space, introduced a feeling of being under the stars and flooded the center of the plan with light during the day.

**Materials:**
Concrete block crawl space. Wood pole columns. Framing lumber exposed and unpainted supporting an insulated roof deck left natural. Wood cedar siding walls interior and exterior and fir T&G deck floors all stained natural. Asphalt shingles. Forced warm air furnace and primitive pit type toilets.

**Cost:**
$43,000 not including utility extension and site development.

**Completion:**
November, 1967.

**Jury Comments**
There is no derogatory comment or constructive criticism on this building at all. It is an eloquent statement of very simple fact — and just let it go at that. The only thing one could really add is that the building, that little (girl Scout Building, demonstrates a kind of modesty that normally Architects do not indulge in. It is a little genre Girl Scout Camp, somewhere in the woods in Wisconsin, and it does not portend to be anything more. There it is, just handled by a man who knows how to make buildings very well. Even the little trail things fit. It is incredible. Incidentally, it was the jury's absolute consensus of opinion from the first go around, frankly and independently, that these two clearly were unanimously superior to anything else, at their different scales.

The terrifying thing about architecture, not just in Wisconsin, but everywhere, is that the architects seem to feel architecture must be some sort of an epitome. The nice thing about the Girl Scout Camp and the Men's Dormitory is that nobody tried to make anything more out of them than what they really were, budgetwise, programwise, and sitewise. This comes out of all the conditions that are set.
Site Plan
a) Troop house
b) Wash stand
c) Latrine
d) Tents
e) Camp road
f) Woods
g) Trail

Wisconsin Architect/April, 1968
Honorable Mention

Public Safety Building, Whitewater

Architects:
Sample/Mullins, Inc., Madison

Consultants:
Yates and Associates, Inc.

Landscape Architects:
Dega and Stluka, Associates, Madison

Owner:
City of Whitewater, Wisconsin

General Contractor:
Magill and Welkos, Inc., Elkhorn

Program:
Program called for combined Fire and Police Station with provisions for future addition of a City Hall. Fire Department is at present volunteer but may become full-time in the future, hence Dormitory. Area under Police Department will become future city offices. Tower is for hose drying, fire siren and radio antenna.

Construction and Mechanical Systems
Light steel frame, precast concrete floor and roof in office and jail areas, bar joists and metal deck in apparatus room. Clear span in apparatus room accomplished by two steel trusses above roof deck.

Heating is by gas fired hot water, ventilating and air conditioning standard with multi-zone controls.

Jury Comments
This was a real sleeper. It really didn't hit us as hard as the others, but the more we looked at it, the more we discovered it was beautifully done. It is very understated, but very nicely detailed. It is really an excellent building. The steel structure, especially the garage portion of it, is well done. The separation of the garage area and the office functions is good, and a tower like that in the building is very appropriate. The comment was made this morning that the building is now out of fashion. This is not the métier that is the big camp mod scene right now. It shows again, like the little Girl Scout Summer Camp and the International style of Mies, that the thing always comes out 'f
it is done well at whatever scale in any métier. Ninety-nine percent of this building is tough to follow. A lot of other Architects work in exposed concrete with all their high forms lined up, but instead, this architect went back to steel and brick and did a beautiful job of it. He has very interesting elevations. The most successful thing in this building is the simplicity in the third dimensional aspects, especially the elevation of ground with the big girders on the outside. It is a very impressive building. The interior does not knock you over, but it is very appropriate for a public municipal building.
Mention

Food Service Facility, Platteville

Architects:
Cashin-Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Madison

Consultants:
Arnold & O'Sheridan, Madison

Owner:
Wisconsin State College Building Corp., Madison

General Contractor:
V & E Construction Company, Galena, Illinois

Program:
The problem was to provide a food service facility and dining room for 1,000 students in a building with an ultimate serving capacity of 1,850. Snack bar and study facilities were also among the requirements.

The sloping site suggested a multi-level scheme with an upper dining room to serve 1,000 students and an unfinished space on the lower level, which would become a dining room and snack bar for 850. The decision to complete the lower level was made before construction began.

The multi-level plan proved to be an asset in developing orderly circulation patterns within the building.

Construction and Mechanical Systems
Reinforced concrete frame with poured-in-place floors and precast roof tees.

Forced air supplied at the building perimeter supplemented on the lower level by a heated floor cavity providing radiant heat in the dining areas. Provision was made for future air conditioning. Lower dining level is provided with 3-stage lighting to accommodate studying, dining and recreation activities.

Jury Comments
This building is a three-sided success. The west, east and north elevations are much more successful than the south. The south elevation became a problem of fenestration, and relating it to the total Architecture of the other three sides. The circulation pattern within the building and the ramps offered the most significant spacial experience within the building and seemed to come off quite successfully. Very formal and beautiful plan, circulation and servicing. In the judging, it seemed a bit of a sleeper in that it came on stronger the more we looked at it. Obviously, much attention was given to every detail, including lighting and materials. The main qualm was the south elevation — the arbitrary projection of the balconies which disturbed that elevation, plus the mullion fenestration.

The honor award winner, the dormitory, makes an attempt, with south elevations, to make a distinction between the particular sun solstice problem and the rest of the building. But, where the Dormitory does very similarly to its north elevation and very modestly by the addition of these things and in combination with the in-filled set back of the brick on the north elevation of the Dormitory, it somehow is unified. This building is so distinctly different on the south elevation from what it is on the other side. In fact, both buildings have a very orderly structure. Both buildings are equally well detailed, but the one building really unifies a pre-conceived dichotomy and tries to accommodate a southern exposure differently. This one breaks it completely. The reason why shows up in the site plan in the submission where the building sits on a site which is marvelous. Like Scarborough College, it generates a light pre-conception. He got in a little almost Miesian free hand sketch, and the rest of it came beautifully. He retained that pre-conception. The problem was he used the siting as a rationalization of southern exposure, and there it is. The other facades are much better.

This building is even better detailed than the Dormitory prize winner. This is interesting, because, here again in the Dormitory, it is so strong and so good, you don't worry about the detailing. This building has everything. Notice the lights. It is exquisitely done, but still not so strong as the other building.

On the Dormitory, these people worked in an urban context, on a simple problem like the change in elevation on the street, and they solved it simply and with the most economic solution and yet eloquently with an incredibly simple structure.
La Crosse Public Library

Architects:
Hackner, Schroeder and Associates, Inc., La Crosse

Consultants:
Jacus and Amble, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota

Landscape Architects:
Dega and Stluka, Associates, Madison

Owner:
City of La Crosse

General Contractor:
Nels Johnson Construction Company, Winona, Minnesota

Program:
Create: For a reasonably substantial, moderately growing, historically conservative, mid-western community of approximately 50,000 persons, a public library building to perpetuate and enhance a tradition of exceptional public service.

Provide: The space, the comfort and the convenience for the library function, both local and as an area extension service.

Surround: The user, the employee and the observer with an attractive, friendly and relaxed environment.

Solution:
Express: The enthusiasm, the public spirit and the quality of the community and its library function, through siting, building forms and materials.

Construct: A building with structural, environmental and building use systems suitable to programmed uses and future rearrangements.

Select: The textures, colors and furnishings appropriate to the intended human effect and project design.

Construction and Mechanical Systems

Jury Comments
Were most taken by that one elevation of it — the west. Very thorough total attention was given to everything, well carried through. One thing that intrigues us about the La Crosse Library was the consistency of the materials carrying the break from the outside to the inside. The interiors are quite successful. A strong point is the West elevation. The one thing that concerns is the setting of that building. Of concern is the scale of it, set close to two houses on the edge of a residential area. There is a serious problem with the building. Like the Dormitory, you have the expression of the building being cellular. The Girl Scout troop house, in its own natural setting, is a very clear statement. The Municipal Building gave vent to the pro-
Photos by: Clark Dean
Image Incorporated, Minneapolis
Mention

Lifesaving Station

Architects: 
Potter, Lawson, Findlay & Pawlowsky, successors to 
Law, Law, Potter & Nystrom, Madison

Consultants: 
Arnold and O'Sheridan, Inc., Madison

Owner: 
University of Wisconsin, Madison

General Contractor: 
Vogel Bros. Building Company, Madison

Photography: William Wollin Studio, Madison

Program:
The problem was to create a Lifesaving Station including a lookout tower, boat slip, workshop and boat storage. The site was on the face of a steep hill at the lake’s edge. An existing sea wall was to remain due to the very tight budget. The tower was to be as high as possible for maximum view and was to be air conditioned. Due to the limited site, parking was to be on the roof.

An elevator was required to lift injured people as well as motors, etc. Overhead hoists lift large boats from the slip to the work level.

A breakwater was required to protect boats at the pier. Pedestrian traffic along the waterfront was to be allowed to continue across the front of the building.

Construction and Mechanical Systems
The entire building is poured in place concrete supported by pilings. Heating is limited to late fall and early spring.

Jury Comments
Again, there are certain problems in this building. There is at least a homogeneity of a single material. It is all concrete.

The most successful thing about this building is the driving up on the top. You enter the building by driving on the roof and then you go down. You have a very small radio station or lookout. The stairs down berm to the shore very successfully.

First of all, it is hard to give an expression to a lifeguard building which is a series of mechanical-like facilities over a marina. Maintenance is above it, and it deals with a slope. There are problems with the fenestration and the cambered radio shack. However there is a kind of spirit.

One thing that compelled the Jury toward this project was the fact that it is a very atypical program. It is the sort of job a person would like to work on, but would never get. It is more atypical than a nuclear reactor today. The architect did a good job with it. It is very nice, wholesome, because of the way it is sited and the entry.

It is a very nice little building, and a lesser Architect could have really goofed it. The forms, the basic forms, are quite successful, particularly the way the tie has been developed across the lake side of the building enabling pedestrians to walk in front of the building and continue on, walking along the lake shore.

The weakest point, in terms of form, is the sloped facade of the observation, mechanical projecting tower or radio room. Other than that, it is quite successful.
Thanks to W.A.L.-Milwaukee

Indeed, many thanks to the members of the Women's Architectural League of Milwaukee, Inc., for their conscientious fund-raising for Wisconsin Architects Foundation. They have contributed annually over the past several years, to a total of $5,750. In an agreement made with representatives of W.A.L. in 1961, one-half of each $1000 contributed has been invested for use when the future School of Architecture was established, the remainder used by the Foundation for its program of Tuition Grants. W.A.L.'s farsighted optimism that a School would be established was most encouraging to the Foundation, and it has finally come true that there will be a School of Architecture at UW-M beginning in September of this year.

As for the all-important choice of a Dean for the new School, "an appointment is imminent" was bruited through the curtain of UW-M administration secrecy early in March.

Foundation Directors

Last November the Foundation accepted the resignation of Mr. Donn Hougen, Wisconsin Rapids, and in January that of Mr. Byron C. Bloomfield, Madison. According to the By-Laws, the remaining Directors have the power to make replacement. Accordingly, they voted to invite Messrs. Grant J. Paul, Eau Claire, and Fitzhugh Scott, Milwaukee, to serve the unexpired terms of the aforementioned.

Messrs. Allen J. Strang, Madison, and Harry Bogner, Milwaukee, will have completed 3-year terms as of the Foundation's Annual Meeting this spring, and all Directors being entitled to serve a total of two consecutive 3-year terms, they have been asked to serve again. Currently they are, respectively, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer.

The other Directors, making a total of nine, are Messrs. William P. Wenzler, Milwaukee, President; Maynard W. Meyer, Milwaukee; Julius Sandstedt, Oshkosh; Ralph H. Kloppenburg and E. William Johnson of Milwaukee.

At the last meeting of the Foundation, held on January 26th, it was decided that in view of the importance of the current phase of its history, that of aiding the new School of Architecture at UW-M, it would be prudent to have the former Presidents of the Foundation serve as advisors. These gentlemen have been closely allied in the effort to achieve the establishment of the School of Architecture, and, needless to say, their interest and enthusiasm remain unabated. They are Messrs. J. Francis Rose, Roger M. Herbst, Frederick J. Schweitzer and Sheldon Segel. The Foundation is proud and gratified to have their cooperation and counsel.

Foundation Annual Meeting

The Directors of Wisconsin Architects Foundation will hold their Annual Meeting on Tuesday, April 30, at 4:00 P.M. in the Treaty Room at Lake Lawn Lodge, Delavan, Wisconsin.

Tuition Grants

The following Wisconsin students of architecture, who were approved by the Foundation for $400 Tuition Grants for the academic year 1967-68, received the second half of their grants in February: John Kreishman, Wauwatosa, Washington University; Robert A. Bealmear, Milwaukee, Washington University; Robert E. DeBruin, Appleton, University of Detroit; Louis A. Stippich, Milwaukee, University of Detroit; Tom Jensen, Wauwatosa, Cornell University. Students Kreishman and Bealmear will graduate in June. All the students listed are attending non-public universities, and are therefore not entitled to benefit from the State of Wisconsin's Tuition Reimbursement Program. With the advent of the new School of Architecture at UW-M next September, the Directors of the Foundation decided last fall to continue only these students until their graduation, therefore considering no new students training out-of-state. This is in anticipation of a new Scholarship Program to be confined to students attending the School of Architecture at UW-M.

The profession, therefore, should be advised of the discontinuance of Foundation aid to students attending schools out-of-state.
The Fine Line

(ARCHITECT — A PROFESSIONAL?)

By Robert P. Torkelson, AIA, PE

The 1968 Wisconsin Chapter AIA Convention will convene at LAKE LAWN LODGE, 12 noon, on Wednesday, May 1, and will examine professional problems of "THE FINE LINE" through 3 P.M., Friday, May 3.

To set the stage for real "grass roots" self education, can we really place ourselves on "THE FINE LINE" of arbitration, ethics, indemnity, liability, lawsuit, warranty, or professional practice?

As members of a fine profession, what is expected of us? If we are to be professional, what does it take to make us so? How many times have you asked a fellow architect a question only to receive a vague question as an answer? How often have you sought a solution of a problem from an older or more experienced architect only to be confronted with evasive side-stepping of the issue? How do we as architects relate ourselves to "THE FINE LINE" of all others involved in this great endeavor — ARCHITECTURE?

Perhaps it is surmise on my part to believe that architects can develop as a profession by acting the part. We can do much to help to understand the role of all other participants in the "buildings industry."

To make certain all understand what goal is being set for this convention, let me define a few things, then set the stage for action:

TARGET — READY . . . AIM . . . FIRE.

Webster says:

FIRE: Highly satisfactory; very good; trained to highest efficiency; discriminating; admirable; beautiful; keen or sharp.

PROFESSION: 1. An occupation that properly involves a liberal, scientific, or artistic education or its equivalent, and usually mental rather than manual labor. 2. The collective body of those following such occupation.

An extension of these definitions finds real purpose when, as architects, we engage in this endeavor with a great willingness to freely interchange (share) opinion and information for the betterment of the corporate group. With this extension the sharing of information openly should help to make our profession better able to serve our client, the public. It is my opinion we, as architects, do not always do this. For example, we might find an excellent combination of materials and method of construction as a solution to a specific problem. Rather than tell the whole profession our results, we simply keep it to ourselves hoping to use it next time as an "Ace in the hole."

This same basic idea has been very prevalent when discussing full and normal services of an architect as it is related to fee. Therefore, should the opportunity arise to share problems and solutions, many crawl into their shell hoping the other guy doesn't find out we do have common problems. We can do much to help our profession grow. Capture every opportunity to help us help ourselves. We can make sure our role includes assistance in education of both this and the next generation of architects by sharing opinions and ideas about all facets of architectural practice.

To make this 1968 Wisconsin Chapter Convention more meaningful to everyone, our invitation comes as a challenge. We have an excellent staff of people very capable of helping us help ourselves down "The Fine Line" of understanding the position of each in the big picture. All seminars are intended to be "working seminars." This means opinions and ideas must come from both audience and panel. The speaker (panel leader) will introduce his role or position in THE FINE LINE of Architecture. A discussion should follow with free interchange of opinions and ideas positively reaching for better understanding.

TARGET — READY . . . AIM . . . FIRE

GLEN H. ABPLANALP, F.C.S.I., Havens and Emerson, Cleveland, Ohio, Attorney and Professional Engineer, will KEYNOTE the convention, 12 noon, on Wednesday, May 1, with an examination of our goal "TARGET." He will share his ideas and opinions over-viewing all the roles. As a fellow of C.S.I. he should have some good thoughts on the role of specifications for success. The legal obligations of each can be many and varied. Come, hear his challenge and share in the discussion.

A. BARRY BLAY, Vice President KAWNEER, Niles, Michigan, can be expected to present some ideas of how the material supplier and subcontractors look at their position of responsibility. As a salesman details product, how does he relate to the whole industry? What pitfalls do we all face in our mutual problem? Can you think of a way to disseminate material information faster, more efficiently to obtain precisely what you want on your project? If so, come trade the idea! Make materials and products — READY.

Relax Wednesday evening at the "WESTERN RANCHEROO" dinner party. The Annual Membership Meeting will be held Thursday morning, May 2.

JAMES W. CAWDREY, Partner of Cawdrey and Vemo, Inc., Seattle, Washington, past president of Associated General Contractors has much to offer relating the contractors legal position of responsibility. His experience on the AIA-AGC coordinating committee should make his introduction to the contractor's role most interesting. Mr. Cawdrey has suggested our participation in discussion to have a fruitful working seminar. With it, we will get much more out of the convention. Here is an opportunity to pose your thoughts to a top-notch contractor.

(Continued on page 38)
Convention Speakers

James W. Cawdrey

James W. Cawdrey is president of Cawdrey & Vemo, Inc., one of the leading building contracting firms in the Puget Sound area. He was born in Yakima, Washington, and educated in the Yakima primary and secondary schools. He attended the University of Washington, majoring in structural engineering. He was a lieutenant in the Engineer Corps during World War II, serving in the European theater of operations.

His construction career began as an apprentice carpenter and he has worked in many capacities on building jobs. Jim Cawdrey and Bjarne Vemo formed their own firm in 1950 and now operate out of their own office building at 3601 Fremont Avenue North, Seattle, Washington.

Jim Cawdrey has long been active in the Seattle Northwest Chapter of the Associated General Contractors, serving as president in 1948.

In 1959 he was elected National President of the Associated General Contractors and has been active on the National level in the A.G.C. affairs. He has served as chairman of the AIA-AGC National Joint Commission, the National Executive Committee, the Labor Committee and other National committees.

He serves on the National Advisory Board of CSI, the Editorial Advisory Board of Building Construction Magazine and as construction representative for the Building Research Advisory Board of the National Academy of Sciences.

Rev. A. Reuben Gornitzka

Rev. Dr. A. Reuben Gornitzka was born on November 12, 1917, in Seattle, Washington. He attended grade and high schools in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota. He graduated from St. Olaf College in 1939. His seminary training was taken at Luther Theological Seminary in St. Paul, where he graduated in 1943. He was ordained in June of that year. He served as senior pastor of Our Savior’s Lutheran Church in Milwaukee. Three years later he began a radio ministry which continued through the next ten years of his ministry. In 1955 he became senior pastor of Central Lutheran Church in Minneapolis, and he was installed as pastor of this congregation in 1956. In 1959, Capitol University of Columbus, Ohio, conferred upon him the honorary Doctor of Divinity degree. His radio ministry of more than 1000 broadcasts also included a five-night-a-week series, entitled “It’s Your Life.” In 1963 Dr. Gornitzka resigned his position to become a Minister on Extended Services of the American Lutheran Church with a special ministry to business, industry and the entertainment world. In 1963 a non-profit corporation was established as a tool for this special ministry called DIRECTION, INCORPORATED. Dr. Gornitzka serves as its president. Dr. Gornitzka is the author of the following books: “Seriously Now” (1956), “It’s Your Life” (1957), “Who Cares” (1965). He has addressed numerous conventions here and abroad and is confidential counselor for top executives, professionals, and men and women in the movie and television industries. He makes his home in Palm Desert, California.
A. B. (BARRY) BLAY, DIRECTOR OF MARKETING

Kawneer's Director of Marketing, A. B. Blay, joined the company in 1953, following four years as Sales Engineer with Richard-Wilcox Canada Co., Ltd. He served as Assistant Sales Manager and Sales Manager for Kawneer Company Canada, Ltd., prior to becoming Vice President, Sales and Marketing in 1964. In 1965, he was named Assistant to the Group Vice President of Kawneer Company, Inc., and then Director of Marketing. A native of London, Ontario, Canada, Blay was a 1949 graduate of the University of Toronto, earning the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science, Mechanical Engineering.

Glen H. Abplanalp is a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1936, with a degree of Civil Engineer; and a graduate of Fordham Law School, 1943, with an LL.B. degree. He is a partner in the firm of Havens and Emerson, Consulting Engineers, Cleveland, Ohio, and New York City. He is a fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a member of the National Society of Professional Engineers, a Diplomate of the American Academy of Sanitary Engineers, and a member of the American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation. Mr. Abplanalp is a Licensed Professional Engineer in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Georgia, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Florida. He is admitted to the practice of law in New York. He served for two terms as President of the Metropolitan New York Chapter, two years as National Director and is a former National President of the Construction Specification Institute. He has served as a member of the C.S.I. Technical Review Board, Chairman of the Advisory Board, Voting Representative of C.S.I. to the Joint Industry Conference on Uniform Indexing, Chairman of the Jury of Fellows, and Legal Editor of the Specifier. Born in Youngsville, New York, November 9, 1914, he presently resides in Ridgewood, New Jersey, with his wife, the former Marion Clark of New York City.

Robert F. Hastings, F.A.I.A., P.E., President of the Detroit architectural and engineering firm of Smith, Hinchman & Gryllis Associates, Inc., was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, December 20, 1914. He attended the Universities of Wisconsin and Illinois and in 1937 was graduated with high honors from the University of Illinois with the degree of Bachelor of Science in architectural engineering. He is a registered architect and/or registered professional engineer in Michigan and various other states. In 1961, he was elected to Fellowship in the A.I.A. In 1965 Mr. Hastings received the M.S.A. Gold Medal for his devoted service to education, the profession and the Institute. In 1967 he was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Architecture by Lawrence Institute of Technology. Mr. Hastings is Vice-President, chairman of the Council of Commissioners, member of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, and former treasurer of the American Institute of Architects. He has participated in various conferences and seminars and has spoken on numerous occasions on behalf of the promotion of major changes in architectural and engineering education, registration and expanded architectural services concepts. Mr. Hastings has served on numerous A.I.A. Committees and the A.I.A. Three-Man Commission on Education. He is married and has two daughters and resides at 1723 Edgewood Boulevard, Berkley, Michigan, a suburb of Detroit.
The Fine Line

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1
8:30 to 5:00  Ballroom No. 46
REGISTRATION

9:00 to 12:00  Outpost Room No. 36
Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A.
Executive Committee Meeting

10:00 to 12:00  Big Top Lounge No. 38
WOMEN’S HOSPITALITY LOUNGE

11:00 to 11:45  Big Top No. 34
Pre-Convention Exhibitors Meeting

12:30 to 2:00  Lake and Lawn Rooms No. 18 and 20
KEYNOTER LUNCHEON
GLEN H. ABPLANALP, FCSI
Engineer and Attorney
TARGET
Overview of the building industry and specification for success

2:00 to 4:00  Big Top Lounge No. 38
WOMEN’S HOSPITALITY LOUNGE

2:00 to 4:00  Ballroom No. 46
VIEWING OF EXHIBITS

4:00 to 5:30  Big Pow Wow Room No. 19
SEMINAR I
A. BARRY BLAY
Vice-President, Kawneer Co., Inc.
READY
A building materials supplier looks at his position of responsibility

5:30  South Ring No. 31, Big Top No. 34
WESTERN RANCHEROO
Cocktails, entertainment, dinner and dancing — informal and western garb

THURSDAY, MAY 2
8:00 to 5:00  Ballroom No. 46
REGISTRATION DESK OPEN

8:30 to 11:00  Big Pow Wow Room No. 19
Annual Membership Meeting
Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A.

10:00 to 12:00  Big Top Lounge No. 38
WOMEN’S HOSPITALITY LOUNGE

10:30 to 11:00  Big Top No. 34
Exhibitors Meeting

11:00 to 3:30  Ballroom No. 46
VIEWING OF EXHIBITS

12:00  Ballroom No. 46
WALKING LUNCH

12:00 to 3:00  Lake Room No. 18
WOMEN’S LUNCHEON AND SPEAKER
Joseph Fagan, Chairman
Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

3:30 to 5:30  Big Top No. 34
SEMINAR II
JAMES W. CAWDREY
Past President, A. G. C.
AIM
A contractor looks at his legal position or his position of responsibility

6:00 to 7:00  Hotel Lounge
COCKTAILS

7:00  Dining Rooms No. 18, 20 and 21
REV. A. REUBEN GORNITZKA
President, Direction, Inc.
THE FINE LINE

FRIDAY, MAY 3
8:00 to 12:00  Ballroom No. 46
REGISTRATION DESK OPEN

8:30 to 10:30  Lake Room No. 18
SEMINAR III
BREAKFAST
ROBERT F. HASTINGS, FAIA
President, Smith, Hinchman & Grylls

FIRE
The Architect looks at his legal position as master builder
Summary of convention

10:30 to 12:00  Ballroom No. 46
VIEWING OF EXHIBITS

10:00 to 12:00  Big Top Lounge No. 38
WOMEN’S HOSPITALITY LOUNGE

12:00 to 1:30  Lake Room No. 18
AWARDS LUNCHEON
Presentation for: Honor Awards, Citations and Awards of Merit and Draftsmen’s Competition

12:00  Ballroom No. 46
Dismantle Exhibits

1:30  Lake Room
ADJOURNMENT
SOIL CONSERVATION . . .
(Continued from March issue)

For a concrete structure on a farm or watershed, careful onsite investigation with deep borings may be needed. But a general soil map may suffice for making broad land use decisions in a county or a multicounty area.

One of the first inventories should be to determine what facts already are available, such as older soil surveys, and then determine what further resource information is needed. SCS can help here. At this point, planners must decide how to obtain any needed surveys or studies — and set up a schedule, manpower, and funds to do them.

Inventories are not a plan. When completed, they become a basis for the total plan.

Analyse, interpret, inform

In this step the inventory comes alive. We find out what the resource data mean in terms of both today's and tomorrow's needs and potentials. And analysis and interpretation call for study and thinking. The thinker and computer are no longer regarded as "ivory tower"; they are indispensable in finding out how two of us are going to exist on the same space as one in 33 years.

The inventory findings about soil and water limitations and potentials must then be communicated to the cooperator in terms he can grasp and relate to his objectives. This frequently means colored maps, pictures, and drawings, publications, and even field trips. Soil interpretations, water-impoundment sites, potential recreation areas, or good and bad building sites which are commonplace to technicians will never become real to a citizen until he obtains a visual picture of them.

One planning commission official remarked that a soil survey map looked like a picture of earthworm tracks in the mud until it was colored to show limitations of various soil types for septic tank filter systems.

Consider alternatives

How can resources best be developed to meet immediate and long-range goals and potentials of the individual, the group, and the larger community? How can the physical, social, economic, environmental, health, and welfare needs of people best be met?

These questions can be answered only as the cooperator and the technicians work diligently together and constantly reflect back on the objectives.

The technician can present facts, mention ideas, and make suggestions. But the solutions or decisions people like best and usually follow best are the ones they are just certain they thought of or helped develop.

A conservation plan made in the office and then “sold” to the landowner is seldom as effective as one developed around the kitchen table where there is a change of ideas, feedback, and trial and error. The same basic principle applies when a neighborhood group or a community is considering the future of an area.

Here, as in step 3, we can help people stretch the imagination and broaden their objectives. The alternatives must consider the multiple-use potentials for the resources, and compatibility of uses. Class I farm land seldom reverts back to producing food once it covered with concrete; and faster runoff brings change in the watershed.

What about beauty of the landscape and the effect of different alternatives on the physical and mental well-being of people? Pleasure driving in the countryside is the most popular form of recreation.

This step must involve the people affected by the decisions, whether the planning area is 1 acre or million. In group or community planning, we must help and encourage the decision-makers to explain the alternatives and potentials to their constituents.

The cooperator decides

This obvious step becomes less tangible as the size of the area or number of persons involved increase. But firm decisions on resource use can be made in large areas or groups through their elected representatives. In any case, the cooperator must make the decision.

The firmness of a planning decision — on one field or three States — depends to a large extent on how thoroughly and effectively steps 1 through 6 have been carried out.

An affirmative vote at a town, community, or watershed association meeting may be the only form of decision possible to adopt a certain course of action to handling the resources. A resolution by the city, village, or county governing body can establish a decision to proceed on certain types or phases of land use or treatment. Allocation of money by an individual or group for a specific conservation project is a firm decision.

(Continued Next Month)
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See Sweets Catalog Section 171/3

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256-0034 or 257-5833
THE FINE LINE . .  from page 31

REVEREND A. REUBEN GORNITZKA, President, Directions, Inc., Burbank, California, returns to familiar ground. He formerly served his ministry in Madison, Milwaukee and Minneapolis. Be prepared to hear an outstanding review of what it takes to attempt “THE FINE LINE.” You can be sure he will relate what it takes to clearly define personal goals in this professional world. Where the best standards of practice rest on THE FINE LINE of ethics and morality. Treat yourself to some solid food for thought.

ROBERT F. HASTINGS, F.A.I.A., P.E., President Smith, Hinchman and Grylls Associates, Inc., Detroit Michigan, also returns to familiar territory. The aims and objectives of A.I.A. are very much a part of this man. Therefore, we have asked Robert Hastings to recapture the ideas and opinions of all that has transpired. This seminar will then outline the relative legal and technical positions of the Architect as Master Builder. His summary should prove a good stimulus setting FIRE to the idea that we can help ourselves make architecture a better profession.

Presentation of Honor Awards Program will be made at the Awards Luncheon, 12 noon, Friday, May 3, 1968.

This convention should stimulate much thought interchange ideas, share opinions and develop the reality of a fine profession through an earnest desire to make of ourselves better architects in service to all mankind.
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Within the past few years, relocatable temporary buildings for school classrooms have become quite popular with many school districts. The impetus for this idea has come with the availability of federal funds for special use temporary buildings. But the idea is not a totally new one because most of us can remember the many such structures which were built around the college campuses after World War II.

Today's relocatable classroom, however, is different from most temporary buildings we are familiar with. Most of them are of pleasing appearance, and are very functional. They come complete with heating, ventilation and often with air-conditioning. Floors are usually vinyl asbestos tile, but some carpeting is being used. Walls are of wood or composition paneling and ceilings are made of a variety of acoustical tile finishes.

The Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations requires that these buildings must meet school code requirements in all respects. While relocatable classrooms may be desirable in certain applications, we cannot let this versatility override the requirement for overall quality of school classrooms.

Under Departmental rules, relocatable classrooms which are separate from all other buildings must have adequate self-contained plumbing facilities and a place to put wraps, boots, books, and the like. The ceiling height may be reduced from the standard nine feet, to eight feet provided, however, that the total volume of space per student is equivalent to a minimum of 23 sq. ft. of floor area times a nine foot ceiling height. This means that if an eight foot ceiling height is used, at least 26 sq. ft. per student would have to be used in figuring capacity. The reason for allowing eight foot ceilings is that higher prefabricated units in transit would have difficulties with bridges and underpasses.

If it is not desirable or possible to provide separate plumbing facilities, the relocatable unit should be connected to the main school building by an enclosed corridor with doors so that students may use existing sanitary facilities or pass from class to class without putting on their wraps. The enclosed corridor may be of wood construction if the school is a single story building, and could be of frame construction.

If the frame relocatable classroom is placed in conjunction with a building of ordinary or fire resistive construction, the enclosed corridor must be of incombustible construction and the temporary classroom placed at least 10 feet from the present building. This reduces the probability of a fire spreading from the main building to the relocatable building and vice-versa.

The designer should be careful in placing the temporary classroom so that it does not block the view of windows required for elementary children. A 20 ft. distance from such windows is required.

Fuel fired heating systems in relocatable classrooms should be enclosed in a two-hour fire resistive enclosure. Electric heating systems are often used with good results. Another method is to use rooftop fuel fired units which require no enclosure. There is a fixed life span on these temporary buildings and they may be used as approved as long as they are maintained in a satisfactory manner. It has been said that there is nothing more permanent than a temporary building. This should not be the case in schools. Use of these buildings can certainly be justified for anticipated surges in student population or for special or experimental classes. However, they should not be used by a school district as a means of sidestepping the responsibility for providing good permanent schools.

Fire Rated Hoistway Doors
On Elevators Hoistways

Elevator, power dumbwaiter, and material handling elevator hoistway doors do not, in all cases, meet the fire rating requirements of the Administrative Building Code.

Where hoistways for such equipment are provided in a building design and require fire rated construction, the openings in the hoistways must be protected with doors having an equivalent fire rating.

Beginning January 1, 1969, all building designs requiring fire rated hoistways shall show that the hoistway doors meet the fire rating specified.

Until January 1, 1969, building designers may accept hoistway doors of 1½ hour “B” label rating which have been accepted in the past or which have been tested by an approved testing agency.

There are some instances where 3 hour “A” label hoistway doors are required. Since “A” label hoistway doors are not available, except in a swing type door, it will be required that designers incorporate a three or four hour fire rated vestibule at the hoistway entrances. “A” label doors may then be used on the entrance to the vestibule and the hoistway door will not require a fire rating. A fire rated vestibule may also be used where one and two hour fire rated hoistways are required in lieu of the fire rated hoistway doors.

Whenever fire rated stairway shafts are required, fire rated hoistways are required. Designers should check with the elevator company for provisions of fire rated hoistway doors.

By January 1, 1969, the hoistway doors must be fire tested and rated by a recognized testing agency using the standards in A.S.T.M. designation E-152.

When new installations or alterations of elevators, dumbwaiters, and material handling elevators are made in existing buildings, the representative of the elevator company shall inform the owner that any changes in the building which affect the structural strength, fire protection, exits or lighting will require an approval by the Division of Industrial Safety and Buildings, Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

Designers and elevator company representatives should refer to the following code sections:

Administrative Elevator Code: Ind 4.001 (37) (n 4), 51.01, 51.01 (8), 54.08, 55.20, 56.06 (3), 57.1 (4), 51.18, 50.01, and 50.02.
We are very pleased that again we will be able to welcome the Wisconsin Chapter, AIA, for its annual convention. We hope that all of you are planning to attend.

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