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COVER:
This major space, created at the Menomonee River Elevation of the New Milwaukee Post Office, is essentially defined by the columns and the waffle slab ceiling. The waffle slab is a structural expression serving the truck maneuvering area above.

Photos of the New Milwaukee Post Office are by Bill Engdahl, HEDRICH-BLESSING of Chicago.

CORRECTION
Inadvertently credit was given for two sketches in the July/August issue, page 16, sketch a and page 17, sketch c, to John W. Wade, Dean, School of Architecture, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. They should have been credited to Frederick Grieger, Professor of Architecture at the University of Tennessee. Ed.
During the past six weeks three conferences, all devoted to different aspects in the architectural profession and the dynamic changes that are taking place on the national as well as the local level, were held in Wisconsin.

The 5th National Architectural Researchers Conference, sponsored by The American Institute of Architects and hosted by the Wisconsin Chapter, AIA, explored ways to achieve better buildings in better cities during a two day meeting in the Wisconsin Dells. Arrangements for this exciting conference were headed by Byron C. Bloomfield, Director of the Environmental Design Center at the University of Wisconsin. The program was developed by the AIA Committee on Research for Architecture with Bill N. Lacy, Chairman, and James L. Haecker from AIA headquarters in Washington, D.C.

HUD Assistant Secretary H. Ralph Taylor and 25 other speakers spoke about means of achieving better housing and the urgent need for intensive architectural research.

Three main areas came in for considerable discussion. The first concerned more economical means for producing good quality housing, using pre-fabricating techniques preceded by thorough investigation of user needs and technical feasibility. Stress was placed on involving potential low cost housing dwellers in the actual house erection process, thereby lowering the cost to themselves as well as easing a severe shortage of construction labor.

Design of urban environments was the second area covered during the conference. How highway construction affects urban and park environments was discussed, as was a project for an experimental city in Minnesota, and a plan to establish a Foundation for Environmental Planning by the office of Victor Gruen, a prominent architect and planner.

Computers and how they help the architect provide a better service was a third topic of discussion. This subject must be considered vital to architects since it will determine their ability to make rational decisions from rapidly increasing quantities of technical and design data. The big question that bothers the average practitioner, namely how he can prepare himself in his small office for the accelerating changes and in which manner he can participate in this process, remained largely unanswered. One small hope of help in the use of computers for this group, was reported by Arthur Cogswell, AIA, of the North Carolina Research Group, Inc. who last year was contracted by The American Institute of Architects for a survey of computer usage by architects. Exactly one year ago his group published a questionnaire that was mailed to 20,000 architects in more than 900 firms. Of these only 91 responded indicating 184 different usages of the computer. Large firms usually wrote their own programs “in-house,” the small firms used ‘service bureaus’ and relied on programs written outside their offices. 7% of the firms with programs were willing to release them for general use, but 57% considered making them available for a fair price.

Mr. Cogswell reported that his group is presently working on an AIA Handbook for computer usages which will be available to the general practitioner as an aid. His group further suggested a major new activity of AIA Headquarters:

“The development of a coordinated package of programs which could be made available to member firms by the Institute would be a relatively economical enterprise, per capita, if the costs as well as the benefits were shared by user-firms. Indeed it is the opinion of the survey staff that no firm in the country, regardless of the level of expertise on hand, would fail to benefit substantially from the information exchange which the further development of these ideas would represent.”

New methods of building high rise structures using steel plates; how good (and bad) lighting influences health; and the problems of combining light, heating, air conditioning and acoustical treatment in architectural interiors were also discussed. Nearly 100 architects, architect-researchers and planners attended.

The annual Wisconsin Chapter Fall Workshop was held also in the Wisconsin Dells on October 11 of this year. President Lawrence E. Bray welcomed nearly 100 members attending and announced the recently elected officers who will head the Wisconsin Chapter AIA for the term of 1969—Robert L. Yarbro, President, Thomas L. Eschweiler, Vice-President and Sheldon Segel Secretary-Treasurer.

The morning session was devoted to the presentation of the revised Schedule of Compensation for Wisconsin, preliminary copies of which had been mailed prior to this meeting to members registering. Joseph G. Durrant, chairman of the Chapter Compensation (Fee) Committee read the revised schedule which consisted of two parts. Part one was a comprehensive review of the process and considerations the Compensation Committee exercised in preparing a new brochure entitled “The Architect” together with an insert containing the “Recommended Minimum Compensation as a Percentage of Contract Cost.” Part two consisted of the proposed draft for the brochure “The Architect” which is to supersede the present one “Why, Where, When, How You Retain An Architect.” The committee recommended a folder type brochure with loose leaf inserts which would provide the individual architect a certain flexibility of choice in his selection for a presentation.

The Compensation Committee members, John Findlay, Edwin Wagner, James Plunkett, Robert Paynter, Leonard Schober, Douglas Smith and William Funk plus its chairman, Joseph G. Durrant, did a thorough job of investigation and research of other brochures recently published by other States, such as Iowa, Michigan, Illinois and Minnesota. It was concluded that the “Multiple of Direct Personnel Expense” seemed the most equitable method of compensation, compared to “percentage of contract cost,” “per diem or hourly rate” and “fixed sum” methods.

As was to be expected due to the variety of archi-
tectural services, the differences in architectural prac-
tices (large and small offices) the difference and com-
plexity in the scope and type of various projects (large
and small) would cause intense debate from members
who were encouraged to come forward with their
thoughts, agreements or disagreements and suggestions.
The session was recorded and will be taken for review
and further action by the Executive Committee to their
next monthly meeting. The membership of the Wis-
consin Chapter is certainly indebted to the members of
their Compensation Committee and its chairman for a
tremendously large job they undertook in preparing the
revised compensation schedule.

In the afternoon a panel seminar investigated "new
directions in Turnkey" a program developed by the
Department of Housing and Urban Development for
application to public housing, designed to solve the
most critical problem of scarcity of decent housing at
low rents.

Mr. P. J. Papadopulos, Director of Technical Ser-
tices Division of HUD in Chicago described how "Turn-
key" works. A developer who has an appropriate site,
or structures in need of rehabilitation, makes a proposal
to the Local Housing Authority for the area to build or
rehabilitate some housing in accordance with his
own plans and specifications. If the proposal is accept-
able, the parties enter into a Letter of Intent followed
by a contract of scale under which the Local Housing
Agency agrees to purchase the completed housing. The
Letter of Intent and contract of sale are backed up by
the financial commitment by the Department of Hous-
ing and Urban Development to the Local Housing
Agency and to the developer. This commitment as-
sures the availability of the purchase money upon
completion and assures the developer that if the Local
Housing Agency should fail to carry out its contract,
HUD will take over the rights and obligations of the
LHA and carry out its contract. With this LHA-HUD
commitment, the developer obtains his financing
through normal private lending channels. Construction
and inspection standards and practices under "turnkey"
conform in general to private commercial practices.

According to Mr. Papadopulos, the "turnkey"
method has shown advantages over traditional govern-
ment construction. It offers new business opportunities
to members of local building and financing enterprises,
it saves time in getting low-rent housing by as much as
2 or three years (no land acquisition, no bidding pro-
cedures) it provides flexibility in the design types, con-
struction techniques and types of entrepreneurs taking
part in it.

Mr. Richard W. E. Perrin, FAIA, Director of City
Development in Milwaukee then presented the local
housing authority view point on "turnkey."

He described the "turnkey" method as satisfactory
and found projects produced with it as essentially of
the same quality and cost as the ones produced under
the conventional method. He found that "turnkey"
streamlines the allover procedure and that it eliminates
certain laborious involvements on the part of the Local
Authority such as land-acquisition, owner-architect
agreement, bidding procedures, just to mention a few
examples. Mr. Perrin considered the quality of the
developer of great importance, the architect that had
been selected by the developer and the contractor, all
of whom ought to have an excellent record of past per-
formance. Mr. Nathan J. Raketa, attorney and de-
veloper of Milwaukee informed the members of the
attractions and risks involved on the developers part.
Sheldon Segel, AIA, architect of Milwaukee who has
cooperated with Mr. Raketa in "turnkey" projects out-
lined the involvement on the architect's part.

The architect takes essentially the same initial risk
in his area of responsibility as does the developer for
no compensation is paid prior to the Letter of Intent
by the Local Housing Authority. Pointing out that low
rent housing need not be low cost housing, Sheldon
Segel stressed the importance of close financial estima-
tion at a very early stage of the program.

On October 22, the Southeast Section of the Wiscon-
sin Chapter, AIA presented the first of a three part
program, concerned with public relations and promo-
tion for the profession. Gary V. Zimmerman, State
Public Relations Committee Chairman, prepared this
program and all members of the Wisconsin Chapter
were and still are welcome to participate. Three ex-
erts in Public Relations, George Shiras, Account
Executive with Bakin-Herman & Associates of Mil-
waukee presented the ways and means open for good
public relation efforts.

Walter J. Fellows, Advertising Art President of De-
signhaus, Inc., spoke of the total graphic image (letter-
heads, brochures, etc.) used in the architectural profes-
sion. Owen King, Account Executive with Fromstein,
Associates, presented three interviews he conducted with
what he termed "average citizens," testing their knowl-
dge about architects and what they do, and one taped
interview with Journalist Oliver Witte of the Milwau-
kee Journal.

The speakers had prepared their subject matter well;
all had researched their areas of interest concerning
architects and architecture, coming to the general con-
clusion that the profession needed a program of public
relations rather urgently, either on a personal basis
(offices) or on the part of the Wisconsin Chapter, AIA
itself.

David Link, Editor of the Modern Living Section
of the Milwaukee Sentinel spoke — as he has done so
often in the past — about the lack of communication
and submission of either news items or projects by
architects to the daily papers, a situation only the
architects themselves can change. He so eloquently
described ways and procedures for consistent lines of
communication for the architect with the newspapers,
that one can only hope his points were well taken and
some action from the architects would be sparked.
David Link certainly has proven over and over again
his sincere interest of bringing architecture before the
public, serving it and the profession equally well.

Although this portion of the three-part program was
concerned with the very basics of public relation, it
provided observations and suggestions designed to
stimulate further thinking on the part of over 100 mem-
bers from all parts of the State attending it. The next
two seminars are scheduled for November 21 and
December 12.
The New Post Office Building - Milwaukee

Architects:  
Jordan Miller & George Waltz, AIA

Engineers:  
Amman & Whitney, Inc. — A Joint Venture

Consultants:  
Heating, Ventilating and Air-Conditioning:  
Holland-Beseke & Kurtz

Plumbing:  
Lubenau & Gobster, Inc.

Landscape Architect:  
Genesio Simotti and Associates

General Contractor:  
McCloskey - Leavell

Electrical Contractor:  
Staff Electric Co.

Mechanical Contractor:  
P. J. Grunau, Co.

Sub-Contractors for Exterior Materials:  
Reinke & Schomann, Inc., Weathering Steel  
Halquist Lannon Stone Co., Lannon Stone  
Hufschmidt Engineering Co., Precast Concrete

Owner:  
O. Knudsen & Associates

Lessee:  
U.S. Post Office Department

On October 26 of this year, the new United States Post Office Building of Milwaukee, located on a 9.9 acre site, bordering St. Paul Ave., Plankinton Ave., the Menomonee River and 6th Street in downtown Milwaukee, was officially dedicated after approximately two years of construction.

The new building, a prominent element by scope and quality of design in the cityscape of Milwaukee, is privately owned by Olaf Knudsen & Associates of Milwaukee and leased at an annual rate of $1,673,000 to the Federal Government for a basic period of 30 years with renewal options covering an additional 40 years. The new building will combine under one roof mail handling operations previously conducted in the old downtown Federal Building Post Office and several other leased facilities.

Two years and three months ago, the contract for the design of this complex structure was awarded to the architectural firm of Jordan Miller & George Waltz, AIA, of Milwaukee. This decision represented another welcome reversal of what seemingly had developed into a trend in Wisconsin, namely awarding contracts for larger and more prominent architectural projects to out-of-State architects. (The other: M & I Bank, 11 million dollar project awarded to Grassold, Johnson Wagner & Isley, Inc. of Milwaukee.)

Awarding the contract to a local architectural firm was a commendable decision. The New Milwaukee

Construction phase showing the entire building straddling the railroad right of way. 10' truss shows clearly. Multiple mail handling conveyors pass through the truss. The Milwaukee Post Office building at this particular portion represents a "train shed" for the passengers boarding the trains.
North Elevation at St. Paul Avenue. The architect honestly and directly emphasized the horizontal quality of the building, simultaneously detailing vertical elements with great care, unifying all elements with discretion and subtlety. Visually, the sculptured stair cases blend harmoniously and logically with the focal point of the circular ramp to the east.

Detail of one of the emergency exits, texture and design of the Lannon stone, weathering steel serving as glass frame.

Spiral concrete ramp creating a very pleasant space, landscaped but not designated for any use. How about installing some benches for an outdoor garden?
Spiral concrete ramp.

Post Office as well as the M & I Bank prove that Wisconsin architectural firms are talented, equipped and capable to successfully execute projects of large scope and complexity.

The scope of the Milwaukee Post Office is so enormous that a few pertinent figures define its complexity and the problems the architects had to cope with. It contains 505,000 sq. ft. of net interior space; 98,000 sq. ft. of vehicle maintenance facility; 248,000 sq. ft. of parking and maneuvering area and 24,000 sq. ft. of mailing platform, totaling the square footage well over 800,000. 501 parking spaces for postal employees and 30 parking spaces for patrons were needed. The total cost including site, construction, architect and engineer fees and mechanization comes to nearly $30 million.

When all the facets of the new building are operational a substantial amount of mail will be brought into the new building for processing. According to Postmaster Stanley J. Cibulski, 1 billion 300 million pieces of mail are presently handled yearly. The new Milwaukee Post Office is one of the largest such facilities in the United States.

Interesting as all these facts are, I here necessarily restrict my observations to the architectural aspects of

South elevation at Menomonee River, servicing heavy vehicular traffic. Ramp leading from Plankinton Ave. to maneuvering area.
South elevation illuminated at night.

Patron parking area, a well organized space, with cove-lighting and landscaped areas. An uncommonly pleasant parking facility in comparison to others.

Wisconsin Architect/November, 1968
Post Office Service and Box Lobby. This space generates the feeling of a grand hall. The rich walnut ceiling light fixture was designed by the architects and custom produced for this 220 ft. long area. The exterior stone is carried through inside, the floor is of terrazzo, the counters have woven bronze paneling and are topped with marble. The desks for patron’s use were also designed by the architects.

this huge structure which already belongs to the more noteworthy architecture in Milwaukee.

After a tour of the Post Office and during interviews with Jordan Miller, George Waltz and Richard Die-drich, I found the problems inherent in the functional requirements influencing each and all design decisions that were made.

The architectural program of space requirements was mostly prepared in graphic form by the Post Office Department, Office of Research and Engineering in Washington, D.C., indicating areas of subdivision, required floor plans, the location of the building and other facilities on the site. The architects were also furnished information concerning mechanical mail handling and processing systems which they did not have to provide, for which they had, however, to coordinate plans, considering architectural, structural, mechanical and electrical features, permitting installation, operation and maintenance of this equipment.

With the site given and the dimensions predetermined, the architects devoted a large part of their effort to the buildings function, its techniques and its
Detail showing the weathering steel screen and fireproof truss which becomes a design element carried through on the southeast and west elevations.

View of conveyor tunnel.

Employee parking in landscaped area at the Menomonee River elevation. Entrance ramp leading from Plankinton Ave. to maneuvering area.

aesthetic expression which was not to be of monumental character, according to the Post Office Department's requirements. Considering the dimensions of this structure, monumental in themselves, this was no minor request by any means.

The interior space needed in this building for truck docks, work rooms, mailing processing machinery and other sophisticated equipment, necessitated formidable dimensions, especially huge in relation to the human scale.

Miller & Waltz, searching for a valid solution to the multiple problems of this project, decided to use large masses of concrete, native stone and weathering steel, thus confirming the tremendous scale of this building. These three basic materials used in the various elements of the project, were chosen for their compatibility with each other in the overall design and last but not least because all of them are relatively maintenance-free, an important factor in a project like this.

All three materials are used throughout, coherently defining and visually interrelating the various elements of this complex building. The structure is expressed in concrete. But concrete is also used as a visually unifying element, as for example in the horizontal band that extends over the entire building and the ramps to the east and west. The edge of a horizontal plane that penetrates the entire building, serving as a roof over the office and vehicle storage areas, simultaneously building the base for the truck maneuvering areas, offered the opportunity to be emphasized and thus visually to be translated into a unifying element.

The use of the Lannon stone is remarkable alone because this material has never heretofore been applied in this manner; exposing the bed face of the Lannon stone, using the natural depth of the strata which varies by nature. The color of the stone, grey, beige and rust comfortably relates to the concrete and the weathering steel. Applied over large windowless areas, the architect used the colors, and different sizes of slabs to create a surface of subtlety and interest.

The weathering steel is predominant in the areas that need ventilation where it serves as louvre. But it is
also used as a contrasting design material as for example in the St. Paul Ave. elevation.

Great care of detail is evident in the entire structure, relating to the exterior design expression as well as to the interior spaces created to serve the complex and diverse "hardware" as well as the employees and patrons. This concern and the care of detail in the overall design is documented in the accompanying photographs.

Considering the colossal scale, the multiplicity of facilities (including the entire building straddling the railroad right of way), Miller & Waltz achieved remarkable unity in their conceptualization of the New Milwaukee Post Office which is more of an environment than a building in itself. The Milwaukee Post Office
is direct in its expression, selfassured and sophisticated, in short, the quality it radiates is URBANITY.

Firmitas, utilitas and venustas are the aims of architecture as Vitruvius described them. The Milwaukee Post Office combines these essential elements and is therefore successful architecture.

How refreshing, in an age when everyone believes he has a message of universal importance to give to the world; when everyone is intent on being original; when everyone believes he is cleverer than somebody else and when everyone clamors for attention, to find such wise restraint in a project that by its scope alone could have been a temptation for less discerning considerations.

_Ello Brink_
News Notes

Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
Division of Industrial Safety & Buildings

By Charles A. Hagberg, Administrator

It has been suggested that the status of the plans backlog be included as a part of our notes of the month. It's a good idea, and we include it in our column.

September was another busy month, with records showing a total of 792 plans received. This includes buildings, heating and ventilation, dust, fumes and vapors collection system plans, and gasoline bulk plant installations. This was a greater number of plans than had been received in any previous September in our history.

The State Board on Government Operations—the Legislature's emergency appropriations panel—was presented with the plan backlog problem on Sept. 11. Overtime pay was granted to reduce the present backlog, and three additional plan review engineer positions were granted to keep the plan backlog at a waiting period of approximately two weeks. At present, that goal has been met.

The plan reviewer is given quite a bit of leeway in coming to conclusions on design safety, and at times, the building would not meet the "letter" of the code. The effect on the plan reviewer is that he feels less secure, less defensible and when his judgment is questioned, he can only explain how he felt the intent of the code had been met. Production is slowed down to a degree because of the greater time it takes to make value judgments. Another problem with a staff of 19 engineers and technicians is that the various plan reviewers may not come up with the same answers. The designer, however, is usually much more satisfied because he has been given individual consideration and someone has taken the time to understand his problems.

It is our philosophy that there should be a "mix" between the rigid control system and the decision control method. Our decisions must meet code requirements and be legally defensible, but we must also try to understand the problems of unique buildings and individual designers.

AIA Public Relations

In response to the urban crisis, the first national advertising campaign in its 111-year history is now being planned by The American Institute of Architects, official professional organization of 22,200 of the nation's architects. In making the announcement, AIA President George E. Kassabaum, FAIA, said that Doremus & Company, of New York City, has been selected to handle the advertising account.

Doremus & Company, has long been a leader in planning advertising for national associations. "We are very excited about working with AIA," said Frank Schaffer, Doremus President. "We were especially pleased to be selected because of the reputation and prestige which The American Institute of Architects enjoys throughout the country. All of us at Doremus are personally dedicated to the objectives which AIA has outlined, and this will make our work particularly rewarding."

Kassabaum pointed out that the AIA advertising campaign is an indication of the serious concern of architects about the nation's urban and suburban problems. "Increasingly," he said, "member architects have asked The Institute to take positions, speak out, offer solutions and become more involved in helping solve the urban crisis." The ad campaign, as currently being planned, will focus on environmental ills facing the country and will spell out specific steps for improvement to be taken by citizens, organizations, and government at local, state and national levels. As a professional organization, the AIA is not planning to develop ads based on the hard-sell approach of "hire an architect," it was pointed out.

The campaign will begin in early 1969. It will be directed by AIA Public Relations Chairman Philip J. Meathe, AIA, principal in the Detroit firm, Meathe, Kessler & Associates, and Frank Schaffer, President of Doremus & Company. The AIA account will be administered from the agency's home office in New York City.

For the first time in its history, The American Institute of Architects is launching a nationwide television and radio public-service campaign to combat urban and suburban blight. The announcement was made by George E. Kassabaum, FAIA, president of AIA.

Every television station in the U.S. has been given two 60-second, color-film spot announcements. AIA Chapters are being provided live radio spots for distribution to local outlets. The public service spots are a key part of AIA's plans to increasingly speak out on public issues and make a contribution in helping solve the urban crisis. The nation's Public Service Directors have been urged to use the statements as a part of the broadcasting industry's efforts to combat community ugliness and create improved metropolitan areas.

One of the spot announcements concerns itself with highway planning and points out that highways do not have to destroy neighborhoods, create ugliness, and take land off the tax rolls. It then offers solutions to the problem. The other spot zeroes in on suburban sprawl and offers suggestions for improvement.

The television material was produced for AIA by Henry J. Kaufman & Associates, Washington,
AIA Produces Films on Urban Problems

Three new motion pictures which feature what is wrong with most American metropolitan areas and what can be done to improve them have been produced by The American Institute of Architects.

The films, produced for television and use of groups, are all 16mm, color, sound productions of approximately 14 minutes each in length and feature highway planning, suburban and outdoor graphics and sign controls. The films are an integral part of a coordinated effort being launched by AIA to increasingly speak out on public issues and make a contribution in helping to solve the urban crisis.

"Right of Way" shows how highways can ruin cities and how through good design and relation to other elements in the urban fabric, highways can be employed to improve urban areas. The 13½ minute film makes a strong plea for balanced transportation systems and planning by design concept teams composed of architects, engineers, sociologists, government leaders and others concerned with the environment.

"The Best We Can Do," which runs 14½ minutes, zeroes in on the large housing developments which have created wastelands of ugliness around most major cities. The viewer is then shown what good design can do to create new towns and villages, and a process for accomplishing this is outlined.

"The Noisy Landscape" enlightens viewers about the jungle of signs obliterating everything around them at the approaches to cities and in most business districts. The 13½ minute film shows how signs and well-planned graphics can add to the beauty and uniqueness of the community, illustrates the difference between good and bad graphics, and describes a sensible process for sign control.

Local AIA Chapters have exclusive rights to loan distribution of the films until April 1, 1969. At that time, loan prints will also be made available through a national distributor. Organizations, AIA Chapters and others interested in purchasing prints may do so through the AIA Library, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, which is now accepting orders. Color prints are $40 each; and all three films are $110, including handling and postage. Check or money order should accompany each purchase request.

The films were produced for AIA by Henry J. Kaufman & Associates, of Washington, D.C., and Lawrence Ravitz & Associates of New York City.

Architects Tackle Survival by Radiation Shielding

"It is probable that for an indeterminate period the people of the United States will live under the threat of nuclear attack," according to Robert J. Patton writing in the October issue of the AIA Journal, official magazine of The American Institute of Architects. This is the first in a series of three articles on the subject of radiation shielding and it ties in with a program of nationwide workshops which AIA is arranging under a contract with the Office of Civil Defense.

Patton, an assistant professor in architecture at Washington State University, Pullman, Wash., is a qualified instructor in OCD's nuclear defense design program. In the Journal, he points out, "Rarely has it been necessary for the leaders of a country to have to deal with a matter of such enormous impact and complexity. How well our country could survive such an attack and restore technical, political, and social resources depends heavily on how we prepare to meet this potential danger."

A. Stanley McGaugan, FAIA, of Washington, D.C., who is directing the workshop program for The Institute, said that OCD has been aware for some time that it is difficult for design chiefs of active architectural-engineering firms to attend full training courses offered in shelter analysis and protective construction. Thus, OCD is setting up a series of briefer presentations tailored to the needs of the designing architect, he said.

The workshops will be coordinated with the expanded Architectural and Engineering Advisory Service offered by OCD. Under this program, contracts have been arranged with universities in 29 states to assist architects in connection with building design.

Reynolds Memorial Award

Nominations now are being received for the 1969 thirteenth annual R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for distinguished architecture with use of aluminum, The American Institute of Architects announced today.

The International Reynolds Award, largest in architecture, offers an honorarium of $25,000 and an original sculpture in aluminum to the honored architect or group of architects. The program is sponsored by Reynolds Metals Company in honor of its founder and is administered by the AIA.

Architects or any other interested persons may submit nominations until Feb. 3, 1969, by using a form included with an AIA brochure on the Award, or by writing to the Reynolds Award, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Data binders describing the entries must be received by time of the jury meeting Feb. 26-27, 1969.

Brochures describing criteria for the Award are being mailed to all members of the Institute and to foreign architectural societies.

The 1968 Reynolds Award was won by Dutch architects Walter Eijkelboom and Abraham Middelwoe of Rotterdam, and their associate architect George F. Eber of Montreal, Canada, for design of The Netherlands Pavilion built for Expo 67 in Montreal.

Washington, D. C., High School Subject of School Modernization Study

Western High School in the Georgetown section of Washington, D. C., is the subject of a report just published by The Research Council of the Great Cities Program for School Improvement. The report is

(Continued on page 18)
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FRANCIS J. WILSON
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Resides: Kenosha, Wisconsin
Degree: University of Oklahoma — B. of Arch.
New Member

NOTES OF THE MONTH
Continued from page 17

part of the continuing search by The Research Council for ways to give new life to old schools.

Architects for the feasibility study are McLeod, Ferrara and Ensign of Washington, D. C., with the investigation of the educational program under the direction of Dr. Stanton Leggett, of the firm of Engelhardt, Engelhardt & Leggett, educational consultants. The study was coordinated by Ben E. Graves, school facilities project director on the Research Council staff.

In all, ten architectural schemes were developed and are presented in the 40-page booklet. Many meetings were conducted with the faculty, students, and community groups. The ideas from the study have application to any school district faced with the problem of determining if a proud, older school can continue to serve youth and the community. Western High School was founded in 1890 with first classes in the new school in 1898. Since that time several additions and modifications have been made to meet enrollment and curricula changes.

Single copies of the study, “Challenge: a report suggesting how an older school can continue to serve youth if the educational program is the prime consideration,” are available at no cost from The Great Cities Research Council, 4433 West Touhy Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60646.

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In documentations of need for a School of Architecture presented to the University of Wisconsin in the years of effort to urge the establishment of architectural education in the University system, the estimate of eventual student enrollment was invariably given as 300. It now develops that this estimate was a modest one, and it is possible to predict that there is an even more surprising future student potential for the new School of Architecture as the broad advantages of architectural education become more widely understood.

It is especially interesting to learn thru UWM that for the 1968-69 academic year 360 students are enrolled in architecture. Of the 360 students, 175 are enrolled at UWM, and 185 at the State Universities, the latter figure being a fair estimate which might turn out to be greater. The State Universities involved are Stevens Point, Eau Claire, Platteville, Oshkosh, and Stout. Wheels seem to grind slowly for the ultimate figures, and this also applies to an effort to obtain a breakdown which would prove interesting, that is how many out-of-state students are enrolled, the number of female students, etc.

UWM is currently providing two years of pre-architecture. The third year, 1969-70, will start architectural coursework under the able direction of the new Dean, John Wade. Students taking pre-architecture at the State Universities will eventually transfer to UWM for the professional degree.

Wisconsin Tuition Reimbursement Program

Beginning with the academic year 1966-67, the State of Wisconsin inaugurated a program of Tuition Reimbursement for Wisconsin students having to receive their architectural education out-of-state. This program, to continue for upperclassmen, allows tuition reimbursement of up to $500 per year for students attending state-supported universities only.

It is most interesting to learn the facts and figures concerning the first two years of Tuition Reimbursement. The State's expenditure in 1966-67 was $64,000, involving 144 students. In 1967-68 it was $82,149 for 177 students.

As far as 1968-69 is concerned, similar figures will not be forthcoming until late spring of 1969, due to two factors: students are privileged to apply for this aid any time during the academic year, and the second semester brings additional applicants. Thus far the students receiving Tuition Reimbursement this year total 135, and the CCHE (Coordinating Committee for Higher Education), under whose auspices the program functions, estimates there might be an additional 50.

Requests for Financial Aid

In Wisconsin Architects Foundation's records, the most voluminous file is labeled "Tuition Turndowns and Student Information." Letters from Wisconsin architectural students matriculating out-of-state and potential students of architecture arrive with great frequency throughout each year, and all demonstrate the need for financial assistance. Uncounted numbers of students were turned down for Tuition Grants due to their inability to qualify. Students involved in graduate work also were declined as the Foundation's program was limited to the undergraduates.

Now that the Tuition Grant program has been terminated in deference to a future Scholarship Program at UWM, many requests for financial aid continue to be received. All replies require an explanation of the Foundation's new policy; referral to the Wisconsin Tuition Reimbursement Program; the availability of government loans, etc. Graduate students are advised to find advantage in aid earmarked for such students elsewhere. This aid, incidentally, is more substantial and diverse than that offered for undergraduates.

Funds

Over and above what the Wisconsin Legislature will provide in financing the new School of Architecture, there is a great need for outside financial assistance to help the School grow. Wisconsin Architects Foundation has pledged to UWM substantial support obtained from the profession, from State organizations allied to the profession, and individuals and organizations interested in the potential of architectural education. A brochure which is being developed professionally will stimulate interest and financial return.

Former Grant Students

Charles R. Tichy, LaCrosse — Iowa State University '65. Immediately after graduation, a 2-year tour of duty in the U.S. Navy, stationed on a ship in Hawaii which cruised the islands of the Pacific and the Orient. Spent the summer of 1967 working for Carl Schubert & Associates, La Crosse. A one-year Fellowship award in 1965 was held up until 1967 — a Cooperstown Graduate Program between New York State University at Oneonta and the New York State Historical Association. Now with Architectural Heritage Inc., Boston, as an architectural consultant for the Old Bethpage Village Restoration, Nassau County, the creation of an historic village of old Long Island buildings.

John H. Williams, Racine — Princeton University '67. IBM Development Laboratory in Kingston, N.Y., working on computer graphics project for two-dimensional design patterns. Naval Officer Candidate School at Newport, R.I., commissioned in April, 1968, and assigned to Naval Ship Engineering Center in Washington, D.C., as computer graphics coordinator for the Navy's Computer-Aided Ship Design.
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