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Wisconsin architect/march, 1969
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1969 Honor Awards

The Milwaukee School of Engineering Building
Fitzhugh Scott, Architect, Milwaukee

The University of Wisconsin Memorial Library
Weiler, Strang and McMullin, Architects, Madison

1969 Merit Awards

Whitefish Bay High School Addition
Fitzhugh Scott, Architect, Milwaukee

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Library
Fitzhugh Scott, Architect, Milwaukee

Fire Station in Madison
Sample & Mullins, Architects, Madison

YMCA in Madison
Peters & Martinsons, Architects, Madison

Six awards from fifty-seven entries in the 1969 Honor Awards Program — sponsored yearly by the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., for its members — were selected by the jury of three architects: William Kessler of William Kessler and Associates, Grosse Pointe, Mich.; James E. Stageberg, Professor of Architecture, University of Minnesota and member of The Hodne/Stageberg Partners, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., and Jack H. Swing, Chairman, Department of Architecture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

The 1969 Honor Awards Committee — Richard Gustafson, chairman, and Richard Griese, both of the firm of John E. Somerville, Ronald Hansche of Irion & Reinke and Carl Boettcher of Carl Boettcher and Ginnov — is to be commended for a very well organized program and a smoothly unfolding day of jurying, Tuesday, February 11, at the Pioneer Inn in Oshkosh. For the first time in the Honor Awards Program, the taping of the jury comments could be attended and a press conference with jurors was arranged.

Observations of the jurors, naturally based on this year's entries, yielded some interesting observations during the press conference. The jurors found the quality of the entries comparable to those in other states, neither better nor worse, maybe somewhat less prolific. They were astounded about the number of entries of large scale work and the complete lack of small scale projects, which in their estimate makes the fabric of our communities and should not be disregarded. The jury was concerned to point out that the selection of this year's winners — all more or less large scale projects — just happen to be the better buildings and that scale was not a point of consideration. They went so far as to suggest, that an extra effort to encourage younger architects who usually make their start with smaller scale work — and often their mark in the process — ought to be encouraged to participate in these honor awards programs and be assured that quality that meets high standards alone is the criterion.

In the jurors’ estimate, the few small projects that were submitted (two houses and several small churches) did not meet with expected quality standards.

The large number of school, college and university facilities entered, amazed the jurors and they found submissions of houses, commercial apartments, industrial and medical facilities completely lacking.

On photography the jury had some helpful hints for the preparation of future submissions. In some instances, a great number of questions arose about buildings, because they were not fully shown. In other instances, the photography did not document what was interesting on the drawings and the jurors wondered why. Although the quality of the photographs did not influence the jury, there were instances, where a building was shown in bad light or in plain bad photography. The general consensus about photography was, that do-it-yourself approaches should be avoided because if a building is a good building, it deserves showing and it ought to be completely and well photographed including interiors which in many of the submissions had been omitted altogether. This procedure also would give the jurors a chance to judge the project fairly.

On color photography it was felt, that the color prints have a tendency to distort, so that the building is not represented as it looks in reality.

Mr. Swing suggested consideration of using color slides. Instead of 8 or 10 black and white or color prints, maybe 20 color slides could be submitted. From the standpoint of cost and putting the material together he felt, this was a lot less painful procedure than as-
sembling black and white or color prints. He indicated that it also was a very good way of judging buildings according to his experience with other honor award juryings done with color slides.

The jury also remarked on the lack of indication as to the relationship of the individual submissions to their immediate surroundings and the total environment. With the ever increasing awareness of the importance of the total environment rather than individual buildings, it was suggested that future submissions include such indications as campus plans, etc.

While we have to postpone the in-depth coverage of the 1969 Honor Award Winners to the May issue of Wisconsin Architect because of conflicting publication dates, we are pleased to report on the jury's impressions and observations.

It is always interesting to find the quality in the award winners that a jury composed of three architects is looking for. This year's jurors searched according to their choices, for buildings without great complications in design, for buildings without extraneous fussy detail, as they worded it.

Here are some of the general comments: "All the award winning buildings share a consistency in their simplicity, even though they dealt with masses maybe a little bit more than detail. This could be caused by the need to come up with simpler and more straightforward buildings these days. There were many submissions that did have some detail to them that, to be sure, spoiled everything, while they may have been good in other respects. There was no questions as to the award winners, they were very, very evident in the amenities they possessed. The remainder of the work has to fall into the category of all kinds of work that doesn't get awards. There were several good submissions. There was a great little bridge, for example, in some plush country club, that was by all normal standards as neat and clean a little job as one could ever find. But it did not enter the area of a real meaningful piece of architecture. It was a fine little example in itself but it could not be termed as anything significant or any contribution to any particular thing.

"There were a couple of additions, notably a church addition, which was very appealing. Additions are a very hard, hard problem. So are remodelings. This submission was a very interesting solution to an almost untenable kind of situation."

We are pleased to present in this issue, as we did in March of last year, several projects by the jurors. We requested that the jurors supply us with information about themselves as well as several projects of their choice. Requesting this material, we kept in mind the importance of a jury, the choice of awards and last but not least, we kept the non-winning entries in mind.

It is always exhilarating and rewarding to be among the few award recipients but it can almost be assumed with certainty that the architects who submitted and whose projects were not selected, must be wondering why. As architecture is complex with practical and artistic needs, so are jurors complex with thoughts, convictions and philosophies. It is for this reason that we thank the jurors for giving us the opportunity of acquainting all members of the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., with their design philosophy documented in their architecture.

Ello Brink
William Kessler of William Kessler and Associates, Inc., Architects, Grosse Pointe, Michigan, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, received a Bachelor of Arts in Architecture degree from the Institute of Design in Chicago, Illinois, and in 1950, a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the Harvard University School of Design. He served as Instructor in Design at Harvard.

In 1955 he formed the office of Meathe, Kessler and Associates with Philip J. Meathe. In 1969 the firm was restructured and reorganized as William Kessler and Associates. Currently Mr. Kessler is registered to practice architecture in Michigan, Ohio, Virginia, Massachusetts and New York and is also registered by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

Mr. Kessler is a member of The American Institute of Architects and the Michigan Society of Architects. In 1965 Mr. Kessler conducted the Mid-West Design Seminars on Public Housing. In 1961, 1964 and 1966 he served on the Better Living Awards Jury; 1964 he was a member of the Jury for the PHA Honor Awards Program for Design Excellence, and a member of the National A.I.A. Design Jury for 1967 Reynolds Aluminum Award. Mr. Kessler served as a design consultant to the Public Housing Administration. He is a member of the National A.I.A. Committee on Housing; Professional advisor to the School of Architecture of Washington University in St. Louis, Mo. He is a member of the Founders Society of the Detroit Institute of Arts, Urban America; Vice-President of the Grosse Pointe Human Relations Council; former councilman and planning commissioner for the City of Grosse Pointe Park.


Harvard School of Public Health

The accompanying photographs illustrate an architectural solution providing additional physical space for the Harvard School of Public Health. The space requirements were outlined in an educational facilities program written by the architects in collaboration with the administration during the spring of last year. As with the design of any building, the two inseparable forces of great influence are the site on which this proposed building will be constructed and the activities to be conducted in the facility.

Paramount in the program for this building were space needs for a wide variety of teaching and learning situations, as well as areas to house a comprehensive center comprising audio-visual resource and production facilities, a computer center, an assembly-dining area, work spaces for teaching personnel and advanced students, teaching laboratories for courses in Tropical Public Health, areas for the departments of Biostatistics and Epidemiology and office space for School administrative personnel. These basic needs, considered with the limited area of available site, made it apparent that a multi-story building would be required. Several other criteria were established which would (1) consolidate the maximum amount of building volume at the lower floors in order to reduce the impact of a high building mass on the surrounding spaces and structures, (2) place major large teaching spaces as close to the ground levels as possible in order to maintain student circulation at a minimum, (3) locate teaching laboratories on a fifth level in order to bridge across to closely related activities on the fifth floor of the adjacent research building, (4) provide easy pedestrian access from the Countway Library plaza, from Huntington Avenue and from existing buildings of the Harvard School of Public Health, (5) develop a structure compatible with its immediate neighbors, and its general environment.

The major orientation of this proposed building is inward to surrounding buildings. The fan shaped building stepbacks reconcile the angle of the street to the grid system of existing
buildings. These steps are transposed to the opposite facade and reveal the major teaching and student spaces and terminate at the soffit line of the adjacent library roof overhang. The projection of the top most floors not only accommodate a larger floor area but also serves to visually tie this building closer to its neighbors.

Harvard University School of Public Health will be constructed of structural steel with Indiana limestone or precast concrete veneer facing. Due to the use of wall trusses in certain areas and the speed of construction, a steel frame building was judged the most satisfactory system. The existing buildings are constructed of marble and limestone, so the choice of limestone was an early decision. The existing library plaza is of a hard brown brick which will be extended into the proposed new building at ground level. This results in an extra strong tie to the surrounding spaces and buildings and in a sense justifies to a larger extent the existence of the plaza.

Loutit Hall of Science, Grand Valley State College

Loutit Hall is a general science building for a four year liberal arts college, containing 40,000 square feet of science laboratories and faculty offices. The building serves a school population of about 3000 students. Located close to the core of the campus plan, the structure is a major pivot point in linking academic buildings across a deep ravine.

The architects felt, since the nature of science is precise, crisp and exacting, that the design of the building should
reflect this attitude. The site for this building is natural and rural in quality requiring special recognition in terms of design and materials.

With these criteria, and through the development of a functional building plan, it became obvious that the use of limited corrosion steel would best exemplify precision and that its ultimate color would benefit the natural site.

The lower floor of the three-story building is expressed in concrete for its compatibility with ground forms and for its semi-independence of function, including the greenhouse. In order not to upset the internal heating and air conditioning systems, exhausts of science lab fume hoods were treated independently on the exterior of the building. This system permits adding, subtracting or moving fume hoods at will. Fan housings and ducts were designed of stainless steel for purposes of corrosion and design considerations.

Contained within the elements of limited corrosion steel are units of bronze glass and deep brown fiberblass reinforced plastic panels. Both of these are retained by zippered gaskets fastened to stainless steel bar spacers. The colors of these units were chosen to be sympathetic with the ultimate color of the limited corrosion steel.

College Commons, Grand Valley State College

This collegiate commons building is situated on a state owned college campus and serves as the first structure containing food and lounge facilities for a current enrollment of 2,200 students. Sited close to a wooded ravine edge, the two story south facade opens to a paved lower level terrace while the one story north elevation opens to an upper level landscaped court. Essential to the design of this building was a close relationship to the natural landscape as well as a recognition of a nearby science building. To satisfy these elements, this building was designed as an organic entity. The forms follow logical structure and function and repeat some characteristics of the science building. The use of sand blasted concrete and of limited corrosion steel was also intended to produce harmony with the site and neighboring building. Building servicing and the pedestrian walk system are both part of the total campus design criteria.
Professor Jack H. Swing, 41, an alumnus who joined the faculty in 1959, is now Chairman of the Department of Architecture. Jack was born in McCoysburg, Indiana, and attended Rockhurst College. He received a B.A. degree in 1949 (landscape architecture) and a B.S. degree in 1951 (architecture), both from the University of Illinois. He was with Perkins and Will, Chicago, 1951-52, the Chicago Park District 1952-55, and was a partner in the firm of McPherson, Swing and Associates, Homewood, Illinois, 1955-61. Professor Swing has served as a consultant on PHA Housing and campus planning projects. His designs have been recognized and awarded by the Municipal Art League of Chicago, the Ford Foundation, the American Institute of Architects, and in national competitions.

In the summer of 1965 he traveled through Japan studying architecture, landscape architecture and city planning. During the spring semester of 1966 he took a leave of absence to serve as Advisor on Campus Planning and Development to the J. Nehru Agricultural University in India under a contract with the U.S. Agency for International Development through the International Programs Office at the University.

Professor Swing has served as a pilot in the Air Force before coming to the U of I and is the father of two children.

Three Projects by Jack H. Swing

Flossmore, Illinois, Library

Rich Township High School

Located in Olympia Fields, Illinois, was designed by Caudill, Rowlett and Scott of Houston, Texas, and McPhearson, Swing and Associates of Homewood, Illinois, associated architects. Rich Township High School, built in 1961, was nationally publicized because of the departure in design concept approach from the conventional method in school building. The Nation's Schools magazine in July of 1960, headlined a feature story dealing with this project: An image of the Future. The Ford Foundation paid for a special report on Rich Township High School.

Chicago's Grant Park

Jack H. Swing prepared a study of Chicago's Grant Park lakefront development for the Chicago Central Area Committee which won two awards for 1960 by the Municipal Art League for a major contribution to the development of the City of Chicago.
James E. Stageberg, received a Bachelor of Arts and a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Minnesota, a Master in Architecture from Harvard University. In 1956 Mr. Stageberg was a Rotch Traveling Scholar. He is a Professor of Architecture at the University of Minnesota. Mr. Stageberg's professional output has been characterized by a number of design awards and publications, especially in the field of housing. At present, The Hodne/Stageberg firm is working on several major commissions, both in planning and architecture, including the East River Urban Renewal Housing project in New York City, a long range planning study for the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, and a large housing complex in St. Paul.

Five Projects by The Hodne/Stageberg Partners, Inc. Architects of Minneapolis, Minnesota

Maplewood Housing Project, St. Paul

It contains 900 units of middle and upper middle income rental units. The section allows for parking, garden apartments, and slab apartments all to be inclosed in one structure.
Haywa Residence, Edina, Minnesota

East River Urban Renewal Project

It contains a middle income housing group for 1200 families, plus related community facilities.

Dakota Midland Hospital

Presently under construction in Aberdeen, South Dakota.

National Football Hall of Fame Competition

This project received an Honor Award from the Minnesota Society of Architects and was a Record Home of 1968.

This design was the second prize winner.
Meeting a Most Warm-Hearted Genius

Dr. Richard Buckminster Fuller

It was a very special and splendid day for the members of the Southeast Section, Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., attending a reception for Dr. Richard Buckminster Fuller, arranged by program chairman John F. Funck for Saturday, January 25, at the Wisconsin Club.

"Bucky" Fuller was in Milwaukee to receive an honorary doctoral degree form the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, upon recommendation of its Fine Arts Department.

Over 100 architects and wives came to honor the world acclaimed genius, architect, engineer, inventor-designer, cartographer and mathematician; holder of 16 patents, discoverer of 13 inventions; subject of some 5000 unique and separate world-around magazine and newspaper articles (in 1967 articles were appearing somewhere around the world at a rate of eight per day), holder of 18 honorary doctoral degrees, recipient of 15 national and international awards (the latest, The Royal Gold Medal for Architecture in 1968, awarded by Her Majesty, The Queen of England, upon recommendation of the Royal Institute of British Architects), author of many books, contributor to many magazines such as Time (Dr. Fuller was a cover subject of Time himself), Saturday Review and Newsweek, to mention but a few.

To any mortal pondering a visit with a genius, it must have been a most rewarding surprise to be introduced to the 74 year old Buckminster Fuller. He tirelessly shook hands with obvious sincerity and a special sensitivity for each individual in a most simple and endearing manner, not always associated with genius.

Having certain reservations myself about interviewing people with overwhelming intellectual powers, let alone minds of genius, instead of asking Dr. Fuller about his grand plan for a world-town, a community, designed to raise the living standard by getting the best performance possible out of all resources; or to question him about his scheme of a floating city, I found myself content observing the guest of honor.

He was in his element and he certainly generated excitement among his visitors who crowded around him reluctant to leave. Mr. Fuller has been described as a maverick with a genius for seeing the world as something more than the sum of its isolated parts. Temperamentally and intellectually a nonconformist, he has been traditionally against the impracticality of shortsighted, "practical" tradition. His friend of over two decades, Robert W. Marks, observes Buckminster Fuller: "Bucky has never been easy to understand. The reason is both psychological and semantic. He overloads the channels of communication. He is ever ready to give too much of himself too spontaneously, too richly, and too quickly. The simplest question evokes a torrent of insight."

Dr. Fuller's ever ready spontaneity could not have been too much nor could it have been more appreciated. We all thank him for a memorable evening.
Left: Lawrence Rathsak, chairman of the Fine Arts Department of UWM. The department recommended the honorary degree for Dr. R. Buckminster Fuller.

Right: Willis Leenhouts, Mrs. Leenhouts, Dean Wade and Dr. Fuller.

Below: John F. (Jack) Funck, Thomas L. Eschweiler, Dean Wade with Dr. Fuller; President Robert L. Yarbro in conversation with Mrs. Eschweiler.

Whatever evoked this warm smile in conversation with Mrs. and Mr. Drake?
Tribute to Foundation Contributors

The Women's Architectural League of Milwaukee, Inc., celebrated its 10th anniversary with a dinner-dance at the Wisconsin Club on January 18th, a most successful and memorable occasion.

President William P. Wenzler of Wisconsin Architects Foundation was afforded the opportunity to extend to the members of WAL the appreciation and gratitude of the Foundation for their years of fund-raising which had profited the Foundation. Of the $6,200 total, $3,000 has been invested for WAL's future determination of a gift to the new School of Architecture at UW-M, the remainder having gone to the Foundation's program of Tuition Grants.

By prearrangement Mr. Wenzler also introduced Mr. Paul Bronson, President of Best Block Company, the Foundation's largest annual contributor among organizations associated with the profession. Mr. Bronson presented two Best Block Company checks made out to the Foundation, one for $500, the other for $952.25. The latter represented royalties from TSA Random scored block designed by Architect John Barron Shepherd. The arrangement with Best Block Company directing these royalties to the benefit of the Foundation was made by Shepherd Associates in 1967.

The TSA Random royalties have totaled $2,508 in the past two years. Best Block Company's annual contributions have reached $4,500.

Incidentally, Mr. Shepherd was introduced as being one of the first students (in 1954) to receive a Tuition Grant from the Foundation.

In addition to the Bronsons and Shepherds, Dean and Mrs. John W. Wade were guests of the Foundation.

To the Encouragement of Dean Wade

At the Foundation's meeting of January 14th, the Directors voted the appropriation of $1000 to Dean John W. Wade as a contingency fund to support in part his search for a faculty at the new School of Architecture.

Brochure

As the result of long and careful planning with the professional services of UNICOM, an advertising firm in Milwaukee, the Foundation's Brochure went to press in early February. This handsome Brochure will be an important aid in securing sizable contributions throughout Wisconsin for the new School of Architecture, from industry, organizations associated with the profession, foundations, and individuals, the latter including the Wisconsin Architects.

Paul Yank's Fountain of Plenty

The industrious and talented Sculptor Paul Yank went far beyond any expectation by sculpturing a molded plastic gilt-covered recirculating fountain for WAL's anniversary as a gesture of friendliness to WAL and the architectural profession. This welding of art and architecture spontaneously served as a reservoir for coins tossed by the guests to benefit the Foundation.

Continued Excellence

When in 1967, due to the advent of the new School of Architecture at UW-M, the decision was made by the Foundation's Directors to discontinue its Tuition Grant program in deference to future Scholarships, five students were recognized as worthy to be carried to graduation.

In the spring of 1968, two of these students graduated with honors from Washington University, St. Louis, namely John Kreishman and Robert A. Bealmear. These young men are now working in architectural offices in St. Louis and Milwaukee respectively.

Of the three remaining students, two are attending the University of Detroit, Louis A. Stippich, Milwaukee, will graduate this May at the head of his class. Robert DeBruin, Appleton, ranks second in his class of 1970 with his current gpa of 3.20. Tom Jensen, Wauwatosa, who is attending Cornell University, is expected to graduate in spring 1970. His cumulative average of 3.15 ranks him among the first in his class.
Wisconsin Architect Among Finalists for 1968 Best Component Publication Citation

Nearly 30 editors of official magazines and newsletters published by chapters and state associations of the AIA were in Washington, D.C., for a conference on “The Profession: Inside Out.” Among the highlights of the meeting was the establishment of a liaison group of three editors who will coordinate their work with AIA’s Public Relations Committee and staff. Members are: John P. Conron, AIA, editor of New Mexico Architecture; Ello Brink, editor of the WISCONSIN ARCHITECT, and David Dibner, AIA, chairman of the Editorial Board of Architecture New Jersey.

The citation for the best 1968 component publication was won by Utah Architect, edited by David R. Hayes, AIA. Other finalists were Architecture Memphis, Arizona Architect, North Carolina Architect, Utah Architect, and WISCONSIN ARCHITECT. Serving on the jury were: A. Bailey Ryan, AIA, member of the Public Relations Committee and Director of the East Central States, chairman; Donald Canty, editor of City magazine, and Paul Grotz, graphic designer and managing editor of Architectural Forum and winner of AIA’s 1968 Industrial Arts medal.

Ralph Schwarz of Ford Foundation to head AIA Urban Affairs Center

Ralph Grayson Schwarz, a leading executive of the Ford Foundation for the past six years, has been appointed head of the new Urban Affairs Center being established by The American Institute of Architects. Schwarz takes over his new position on Feb. 1, and will be located in the Institute’s headquarters in Washington D.C.

For the past year, Schwarz has been president of the Fund for Area Planning & Development, Inc., a non-profit organization supported by the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Brothers’ Fund, and has represented the Secretary General of the United Nations, the U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., and the mayor of New York City in the direction of planning activities concerned with expanding U.N. Headquarters and related facilities in Manhattan. Earlier, he directed the design and construction of the new Ford Foundation Headquarters in New York City, and was Director of Operation and Director of Building, Planning and Construction for the Ford Foundation.

President Kassabaum said that as head of the AIA Urban Affairs Center, Schwarz will “lead in the investigation and development of a ‘humane environment’—an environment that will be compassionate and sympathetic to man—and in the development of the new architecture for that environment which will be concerned with the human and social consequences of physical design.”

Schwarz said the Center “will address itself immediately to the most urgent problem of today’s environment—the crisis of the inner city, and particularly that of the Negro ghetto.” But he added that in the long-run, the Center will be concerned “with the total problem of achieving the ‘humane environment,’ whether urban or rural, suburban or inner city.”

The AIA is establishing the Center to assist the architectural profession in meeting new urban design demands, and to “guide our society in dealing with environmental problems.” The Center will “attempt to reunite in this nation’s thoughts and actions our physical environment and social improvement, demonstrating that they are, as we once knew them to be, inseparable.”

The Center would be “action oriented,” and was being established by the Institute, and supported by a large financial commitment in relation to AIA’s resources, because of AIA’s conviction of the importance of the physical environment in urban life, and because no other group or organization was ready or able to take on the responsibilities that have been assigned to the Center.

Schwarz said the first tasks of the Center, which will draw on all resources of AIA but will operate independently of the Institute, will put strong emphasis on the finding of ways to involve the architectural profession in model solutions for connecting the many disciplines concerned with the urgent problems of cities.

He said the Center’s investigation of the ‘humane environment’ will include the “definitions of the goals and procedures of public and private programs dealing with both the physical and non-physical environment,” and to accomplish this it is necessary that public and private agencies “possess a broader understanding of the capabilities of the design professions, and that the professions be better equipped to understand human needs. Thus a logical program for the Center will be research to translate human understanding into terms meaningful to the physical designer, and the definition of design criteria in terms of human needs.”

Schwarz joined the Ford Foundation in 1961 as a Program Associate to coordinate overseas development in West Africa. Prior to that time he was assistant vice president of the New York Herald Tribune, and was with the Bethlehem Steel Co. He is a graduate of Lehigh University, holds a master’s degree in history from that institution, and has done post-graduate work at Union Theological Seminary, Columbia University, and several European universities.

His work for the Fund for Area Planning and Development, on behalf of the United Nations and the City of New York, has resulted in implementation of a plan to develop a two-block International Center by New York City, acceptance by the U.N. General Assembly of a proposal for expansion of the U.N. Secretariat, and adoption of a proposal to build the U.N. International School and an apartment complex in air rights above a Consolidated Edison substation.
A "significant step" in establishing better architect-contractor relations has occurred with the formation of an American Institute of Architects—Associated General Contractors State Liaison Committee and the development of a "Recommended Practices" manual for use in the State of Wisconsin.

The architects' and contractors' mutual problem of construction contract provisions and specifications are being studied on a continuing basis and "recommended solutions" to many of these problems are offered in the manual recently distributed throughout the state.

Better architect-contractor understanding can be achieved by following the "blueprint" prepared by the AIA-AGC State Liaison Committee, according to Co-chairman Les Seubert, Architect, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Since 1957, when a Joint Cooperative Committee was established by the Southeast Section of the Wisconsin Chapter of the AIA and the AGC of Greater Milwaukee, many men have contributed their time and effort toward building better understanding between architects and contractors and developing better service for private and public clients of the construction industry.

In 1968, as an outgrowth of this cooperative spirit, the State Liaison Committee was formed.

The eight man State Liaison Committee is comprised of Architects representing each of the four geographical sections of the Wisconsin Chapter AIA and two contractor representatives from each of the two AGC Chapters in the State. The AIA representatives are: Lester G. Seubert, Southeast Section; Jack W. Klund, Western Section; John Haefner, Northeast Section and Stephen M. Playter, Northern Section. Contractor members representing the State Chapter and the Milwaukee AGC Chapter are: Remo E. Camosy, Camosy Construction Co., Inc. (Kenosha); George F. Hutter, Jr., Hutter Construction Co., (Fond du Lac); Osborne Johnson, C. G. Schmidt, Inc. (Milwaukee) and W. C. Whitten, Sr., Permanent Construction Co. (Milwaukee).

The Committee has chalked up a notable accomplishment in its few months of existence—namely the development and distribution of the "Recommended Practices" manual.

The manual covers some 22 "problem areas" in the architect-contractor relationship. In each case the best interests of the owner, public or private, have been kept paramount. In the case of public work, it is suggested that the architects closely check statutes and/or ordinances which may impose requirements which differ from "Recommended Practices" manual.

A brief resume of the recommendations on mutual areas of difficulty include: (Consult manual for full text of recommendation).

**Public Opening**

It is recommended that all bids be publicly opened.

**Bidding Period**

A suggested minimum estimating time from 10 to 32 calendar days depending on dollar value and type of project.

**Due Dates**

Bids should be closed only during the afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday and should not be called for on Monday or the day following a holiday.

**Method of Award**

If at the time the bids are received, the lowest base bid submitted by a responsible bidder does not exceed the amount of funds then estimated by the owner as available to finance the contract, the contract will be awarded on the base bid only. If such bids exceed the available funds, the owner may reject all bids, or may award the contract on the base bid, combined with such deductible alternates, applied in numerical order in which they are listed in the Bid Form, as produces a net amount which is within the available funds.

**Bid Bond**

Bids shall be accompanied by a bid bond or a certified check in the amount of not less than 10% of the Contractor's maximum bid.

**Unit Price Clause**

It is suggested that unit price requests be held to a minimum or eliminated entirely. If used, however, unit prices should follow the classifications used in the "Recommended Practices" manual.

**Guide to Bidding Procedure**

The Suggested Guide to Bidding Procedure on Building Construction approved by the Boards of Directors of AGC of America and by the American Institute of Architects should be used as a guide in taking bids on building construction projects.

**Furnishing Contract Documents**

Two complete sets of drawings and project manuals (specifications) should be made available to each prime bidder.

**Payments by Prime Contractor to Subcontractor**

The Prime Contractor shall pay the subcontractor so that at all times his total payments shall be as large in proportion to the value of the work done by him as the total amount certified to the Prime Contractor is to the value of the work done by him.

**Or Equal**

Or Equal clause should be avoided. Manufacturers' or Agents' names should be given wherever new or infrequently used materials are specified. Except where design is based on the special characteristics of a particular product, two or more specific trade names of materials or products shall be named as acceptable, the choice being left to the contractor. If the contractor wishes to use a product other than those named, the product should be listed under substitute material with indicated price change.

**Sales and Use Tax**

Each bid shall include all taxes in effect at the time the bid is submitted. If the tax laws are changed during
the life of the contract, the contract will be adjusted to reflect the net change.

Guarantee Period
The Contractor shall guarantee work for a period of one year from the date of substantial completion. Substantial completion is defined in the September 1967 edition of the AIA Document A-201, Section 8.1.3.

Monthly Payments
There shall be retained 10% of each payment to the Contractor until such time as 50% of the work covered by the Contract has been completed. Upon determination by the Architect that satisfactory progress has been made on the work, remaining partial payments, without further retainage, shall be made to the Contractor.

Payment at Substantial Completion
Upon determination by the Architect that satisfactory progress has been made, payments authorized at the time of substantial completion shall be for the total retainage on the Contract, except that an amount equal to twice the estimated cost to complete or correct items on a tentative list of uncompleted items shall be retained until final completion.

Payment at Final Completion
When project is completed in accordance with the terms of the Contract, the final payment shall be due and payable to the Contractor.

Insurance
This Section deals with Certificate of Insurance, Comprehensive General Liability and Property Damage Insurance, Owner's Protective Bodily Injury and Property Damage Liability Insurance, Comprehensive General Liability and Property Damage Insurance, Comprehensive Automobile Bodily Injury Liability and Property Damage Insurance, Fire Insurance, and Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

Performance Bond and Labor and Material Payment Bond
When required by Owner, Performance Bond and/or Labor and Material Payment Bonds in the amount of 100% of the contract price shall be filed simultaneously with the Owner and the Architect at the signing of the contract.

Listing Subcontractors
The successful bidder shall submit a list of the names and addresses of proposed subcontractors within 5 to 24 days after submission of his bid. The exact number of days is determined by a table indicating size by dollar volume and type of building.

In addition to these subjects, the “Recommended Practices” manual covers the following areas of mutual concern: Indemnification, Subcontractor Bonds, Preparation of Project Manual (Specifications), Cold Weather Protection, and Temporary Electrical Work.

The “blueprint” for architect-contractor harmony has (Continued on page 25)
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AIA-AGC from page 21

been "drawn." If you have not received a copy of the AIA-AGC "Recommended Practices" manual, you may request one from: Associated General Contractors of Greater Milwaukee, 2733 West Wisconsin Avenue, P. O. Box 3308, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53208.

Architects and Contractors are invited to bring before the AIA-AGC State Liaison Committee any problems of mutual interest or concern by sending them to the Associated General Contractors of Greater Milwaukee (address above) or the Wisconsin Chapter, AGC of America, 1219 Regent Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53715.

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