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By the time this issue of WISCONSIN ARCHITECT reaches you, the critical and vital question whether or not the new and first school of Architecture in this State is to open in September of 1969 at UWM — shall most likely have been answered.

It is with a sense of shock and disbelief that we have to report in the May issue that the School of Architecture, at the time of this writing, may be in serious jeopardy. It is all the more frustrating when we consider that we only in April published the curriculum, very recently approved by the Faculty and the Board of Regents.

The crisis arose through a general recommendation by the Joint Finance Committee of the Wisconsin Legislature, that — if adopted — would impose prohibitive restrictions on most expenditures for institutions of higher education in this State; it would, although apparently unintentionally, prevent the new School of Architecture from opening.

The School of Architecture had been promised for quite some time. In 1967, after long study, the Coordinating Council for Higher Education recognized the profound need for this school and its intrinsic benefits to the State of Wisconsin. The School was to have formally accepted professional architectural students in the fall of this year.

The recommendation of the Joint Finance Committee could seriously stifle or irreparably damage the architectural program at UWM.

Pending formal opening of the School of Architecture, 315 students are enrolled in pre-architecture studies in institutions of higher education in Wisconsin. The effect upon these students might be a violation of Wisconsin's commitment to their academic future.

These students have a right to expect the State and the University to fulfill their educational needs, especially those needs to which the State and the University have already committed themselves.

But perhaps more important and pertinent to the actual economy of the State would be the transmission of $157,500.00 — annually of $500.00 per student non-residential tuition differential — the State is obliged to pay according to a current statute that has been in effect since 1966/67.

Under this statute the State has spent a total of $238,129.00 during the past three years. Adding the amount of $91,980.00, currently expended for 1968/69 to the $157,500.00, the State shall have to pay for the 315 students awaiting opening of the Architectural School at UWM, an erratic fiscal inequity is reflected when this amount is balanced against the initial proposed budget for the School of Architecture.

How can these expenditures be justified when in the past only 10% of the students forced to study out-of-State chose to return to their home state to practice their profession?

During the past year, while only Dean John W. Wade, represented the new School of Architecture, the architectural profession, members of the construction industry and private citizens, recognizing the importance of having the school for the State of Wisconsin, expressed their interest through pledge of monetary support. What is going to happen to all this enthusiasm, good will and support?

Contributory as all these considerations may be, the most important fact remains, that Wisconsin has its chance — at a time when the whole nation is involved in the re-evaluation of architectural education, to have a School of Architecture which could quickly achieve national leadership in architectural education, as has already become clear in the past year.

Can we afford to lose this unique opportunity? Can the University of Wisconsin afford to let this chance pass by?

A budget holding action of the kind proposed by the Joint Finance Committee would not simply delay the School of Architecture, sought for some 20 years. If the school cannot open this fall as scheduled, planned and announced, then how can we hope to make plans in subsequent years?

How could we expect Dean Wade and the five faculty members, already recruited, to wait until the fiscal disturbances of this biennium are past? How could we possibly expect faith and trust from future faculty and students alike?

"Clearly, time does not stand still for faculty or students," observed Dean Wade, "interest once lost, cannot be re-found, enthusiasm, once subdued, cannot be re-aroused. Impetus, once stopped, cannot be regained. All are replaced by doubt."

Disturbing as the situation is presently, the School of Architecture must open in Fall of '69 for the advantage of its residents and its contribution to the growth and potential of Wisconsin. It should not be rejected because of an acute, but not chronic financial problem.

We fervently hope that the crisis is resolved and that the Joint Finance Committee and the Wisconsin Legislature shall restore the budget as promised.
Photos taken during the 1969 Honor Awards Jurying

William Kessler of William Kessler and Associates, Inc., Architects of 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 1959 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. He is is also registered by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

Jack J. Swing

Professor Jack J. Swing, an alumnus who joined the Faculty in 1959, now chairman of the Department the University of Illinois. He 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 in Chicago from 1951-1952, the Chicago Park District from 1952-1955, and was a partner in the firm of McPherson Swing and Associates, Homewood, Illinois, from 1955-1961. Professor Swing has served as a consultant on Public Housing and campus planning projects. His designs have been recognized and awarded by the Municipal League of Chicago, the Ford Foundation, the American Institute of Architects, and in national competitions.
James E. Stageberg

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 he was a Rotch Traveling Scholar. Mr. Stageberg is Professor of Architecture at the University of Minnesota. Mr. Stageberg's professional accomplishments have 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.
Honor award
Harry Steenbock Memorial Library
Observatory Drive at Babcock, Madison, Wisconsin

Project Designer: Jerry W. Spencer
Owner: State of Wisconsin
General Contractor: J. H. Findorff & Son, Inc., Madison
Consultants: Gilbert S. Feldman, Inc. — Structural
Elwood Anderson Associates — Electrical
Dega & Stluka Associates, Landscape
Photography: William Wollin Studio

Program

This project was to provide a library facility for the Agriculture and Life Science disciplines for a university. The library was to contain two separate facilities — an undergraduate library seating 500 and containing 20,000 volumes and a research library seating 815 students with a collection of 330,000 volumes.

The site, selected by the client, sloped from the intersection of two streets to a lower site containing a recently constructed research tower, the only immediate neighbor building to the new facility. Utilizing the dished site, the architect opened an area below street level for the undergraduate facility. The lower level is accessible at grade from the west, opened on three sides and made accessible at grade from the east by means of large sculptural stairways. Thus the lower level is inviting and not basement-like. The graduate facility was placed at the upper level and is accessible at the street intersection.

Construction and Mechanical Systems

The structural system consists of reinforced concrete. Overhangs were sloped to reflect stresses of the cantilever. Exposed sides of the structure were sandblasted to provide an articulated surface, softening the planar quality of the structure. Exposed underside of the structure were board formed for structural relief. An orange to red face brick was chosen to match the adjacent research building and the general color scheme of the adjacent building. The building was designed with provisions for a future data retrieval system. Large cable shafts were extended through the structure, large segments of the ceiling areas are prepared to receive 10,000# cable loads; a.c. and d.c. raceways provided on walls behind all individual study carrels, study rooms and alcoves were adequately prepared. A data retrieval center was accommodated on the first floor. An integral ceiling system was so designed as to provide...
sibility for rearrangement of stack
ass at troffer intersections. Heating

t ventilating is accommodated by built-

units serving a terminal reheat system.

Fin tube radiation is provided under

window areas; and overhangs are warmed

radiant heat from a wet system. Steam

and chilled water are provided to the

building from a central campus system.

prime approach areas to the building.
electrical snow-melting system is pro-

vided for terrace and steps.

ors commented:

Stageberg: “This is a building of great

grace and refinement, completely taste-

inside out. Handsome interior selec-

tion which we are missing in many en-

tries. In fact, I think most of the en-

tries’ architecture on the enclosure design

are far overshadowed the quality of

interior design, the furnishings and

etc. Whereas the library is very

 done and in this regard had a very

guent interior space. The two-story high

art is very handsome and there is a

t of restrained exuberance that comes

with beautiful taste. There are other

entries, some of the non-winners, that

are very exuberant that did not have

a restraint and were full of ideas but

bought the careful selection of details.”

wing: “I would certainly support this.

is a comprehensive building in that

totally relates. You can see it in the

photographs, and that is all we have had

judge by, that exteriors and the inter-

nors are one and the same. In many

entries you find there is a discrepancy

between the two. I am not referring to

entries in this particular judging, but

ink it is a common fault of a lot of

architecture that the two are divorced

from the other. The library has

unuity and it is tastefully done. The

apture of the building is handsome.

seems to be well detailed. I would

mise that the architect was involved

he selection of the furnishings. I don’t

w, but I am sure he influenced it

reflect a lot of the quality in the

architecture. It is well related. It just

consin architect/may, 1969
is totally well conceived. The exter-
spaces, the treatment of steps and wal-
the terracing, again reflects a great de-
of restraint and sensitivity. It is obvi-
that the brick they have used was ap-
ently dictated by the building flank-
it, but it is an attempt to relate to
environment which I think is a good
healthy thing to do."

Kessler: I think one of the things th-
is evident in this, as well as most of
other submissions, was the rather lim-
way to relate the projects to their sur-
roundings. In this case, they would sh-
those dormitories in the photographs, w-
this being a major building. But re-
really don't have an idea how this
lated to the entire campus. I think, j-
as a passing note, maybe in the ne-
year's program it could be a little stron-
as to the environment to which the
buildings belong because you are get-
sso many college buildings and you re-
ought to insist that a master plan of
 campus be shown. There are some in
particular I can remember—we just did
know how they fitted in. In terms
the immediate surroundings, this re-
is quite handsome.

The two honor award winners are ve-
nice projects, both of these. We all a-
witout any question at all. Really qu-
handsome."
Honor award
Fred Loock Engineering Center
1025 N. Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Architect: Office of Fitzhugh Scott-Architects, Inc.,
Milwaukee

Project Designer: Gordon Pierce

Owner: Milwaukee School of Engineering

General Contractor: Selzer-Ornst Company, Milwaukee


Photography: Harr, Hedrich-Blessing

Program
The first objective was to design a single building which could satisfy the specific requirements for each of the seven radically different technical schools: Heat Power Lab, Fluid Power Lab, Internal Combustion Engine Test Cells, Non-destructive testing labs, Betatron and related Physics Lab, Chemistry lab, Foundry and Welding labs, Chassis lab, Electrical Engineering labs and Industrial Machine lab, and a centralized Maintenance Department for the entire campus.

In addition two important problems had to be solved. The new building had to be integrated with an existing facility and the total building planned for future expansion to the east and north. (The existing structure is to be re-faced at the time of future expansion.)

Construction and Mechanical Systems
The structure is of reinforced concrete and two way joist floors. The building has masonry exterior walls, the trim is of exposed aggregate precast concrete. The facility is completely air-conditioned using high pressure variable volume boxes distributed through plenum ceiling. Radiation is supplied at exterior walls.

Jurors commented:
Sweig: The Engineering Building is very powerful building. It does express a boldness and directness in its form. And I have no doubt it does function as it expresses itself in the photographs and drawings. I have seen this building, I have been in Milwaukee, I have not been inside but I have been around it, and I think it relates very well to the environment. In other words, I gather a lot of this has been cleared - an area that has been redeveloped, and still a lot of clearing may change more in the future as a result of the redevelopment in this area. The use of materials is basically brick, a small amount of reinforced concrete it's exposed, I think the use of a single material and ve
Sculptural form to my way of thinking is very handsome. I feel that the forms do press very much the activities, though have not been inside, the activity of the plan. Detailing appears very well handled. Those are my general comments.

Kessler: I don't know if I can add any more to that. I think that it was a spontaneous kind of thing with me— at this was a very, very forceful strong building because it sort of reveals exactly what goes on inside. When you look back at the plan, you can see that the expression that it gives on the outside is precisely what happens on the inside. It looks like a building of science and engineering. And I think you know it was ded on to another building in a way that makes it a very tough problem to begin with. The clarity of the batatron and auditorium with a roof and the other elements that happen are all brought to the exterior which makes it a very interesting building.

stageberg: The decision that this is the strongest entry in the field— was unanimous.
Program

The program requirements described itself as "a blueprint for opportunity in a straight-jacket of preconceived ideas." The concept is on open stack, modular use of space instead of the old method of separate stacks and reading rooms. All areas are planned for flexibility; a stack area may become a reading area, lounge, or work space. The program required the library to be a live, vital place, constantly changing as needs dictate. The library further was to have a special quality that would distinguish it from classroom buildings and would clearly establish that it was the academic heart of this campus. The interior court with its sculpture was to provide a respite from study and campus congregating place.

Construction and Mechanical System

The structure is flat-slab reinforced concrete with brick masonry and glass walls, trim and soffits are exposed aggregate precast concrete. Floors are carpeted, ceilings are plaster and luminous glass. Lighting and air-conditioning are provided through integrated fixtures and luminous ceilings.

Jurors commented:

Swing: I felt again, that this was a particularly handsome building from the outside. The break-up of spaces, the play of lights and darks is very bold and strong. The use of materials, primarily brick, certainly gives a unified overall appearance. The interiors are less successful. There are some questions about some of the forms but I think, in fairness, it would be a little difficult to get involved in this sort of thing unless a person actually could get in and see some of these spaces and experience them first hand. We noticed on the section that there was a rather large mass...
of the building, and nowhere in any of the photographs or any of the drawings was there reference made to that. We were a little puzzled as to just what it was. I think if the shots had been taken back a little further it might have given a little different appearance than the one we see here. Probably would not have added anything to the handsomeness of the building. That may be why it was not shown. Interiors, in terms of what appears to be the use of space, and the furnishings, I would say are tastefully handled.

Recognition of sculpture and things which go beyond just the building itself have been recognized and incorporated into the overall planning which I think is encouraging. There was some question in terms of the structure. It seemed like there was a duplication of the structural elements, particularly near the outside grade, and it might have been that if a section (I don’t believe there was a section anywhere in the drawings), a little more detail which might have indicated how it was intended to work or how it was to work, it may have been a little more helpful. But there was a question raised about this and it might have been if that particular aspect had been clearer understood, the Jury might have reacted more positively toward the building. Basically my feeling is that it is a handsome building from the exterior and somewhat questionable as to some of its functions on the interior.

Kessler: One other thing you might recall — libraries are generally conceded to be better if they are windowless because of the books, etc. But when the architect did this he put an entrance court in here which is a hole right in a big solid chunk, and the hole is what constitutes most of the glass area. Takes for an extremely interesting entrance as you walk in to find the cavity the building is all glass. It could have been infinitely more simplified than the way he finally did it but I would think it was his theory. Gets a little bit confusing and busy in that entrance court. The concept is a very good one.
Merit Award
Fieldhouse and Swimming Pool
Whitefish Bay High School
1200 East Fairmount Ave., Whitefish Bay

Architect: Office of Fitzhugh Scott — Architects, Inc. Milwaukee

Project Designer: Thomas H. Briner

Owner: School District No. 1, Village of Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin

General Contractor: Joseph P. Jansen Company, Milwaukee

Lubenow & Gobster, Inc., Plumbing
Lofte & Fredericksen, Inc. H.V.A.C.
Leedy & Petzold, Inc. — Electrical

Photography: Hans Keerl

Program
The building program required the elements — fieldhouse, pool and 10 classrooms with ancillary facilities, physically connected to the existing school building for student access. The site is very limited so the classrooms were located over a portion of the Main Lobby and Physical Education Bleacher areas not requiring great height. The pool and fieldhouse function as recreation for the Village in addition to normal high school use, thus the glass reducing glass walls with sliding doors to access to the outdoor pool terrace.

Construction and Mechanical
The entire project is supported on pilings. The structure is concrete up to ground level and steel above. The Fieldhouse and Pool roof structures are trusses spanning 134' and 105' respectively. Mechanical and Electrical services are coordinated and integrated with the structure. This structure is expressed throughout as a design element reaching over long spans. Exterior walls are the brick masonry of the existing school buildings and lightweight metal panels. Classrooms have carpet floors and exposed cedar roof decks and steel beams.

Jurors commented:
Swing: Again, speaking pretty much on my own, I felt that it was one of the better problems we have looked at. The one tends to be a little bit more individualistic and I think for that reason I was particularly attracted to it. There were some questions relating to light in the gym which we felt might not be particularly good for someone who was participating with a bright streak running horizontally across the gymnasium. It
rather simple and straightforward. I think there is a lot to be said for a building of this type. Where there have been opportunities to be expressive, they have taken advantage of them rather selectively. Something that I don't think any member of the Jury was able to determine, at least from a functional standpoint, why on the one side of the gym at the end of the roof, it apparently popped into the center. The only thing I can respond to in connection with this as a matter of just trying to vary the mass to sculpture the building in such a way that it was a little bit more compatible. I secretly felt that I would like have been able to see where this had contributed some kind of structural necessity within the building. More honest expression, but it may have meaning which was not obvious, at least to me. I think some of the spaces are rather interesting, particularly the one in the corridor where there is a two story open space with classrooms looking into the corridor areas. And it appears to be — don't know what the budget is on this — it seems to be pretty practically annealed and tasteful within, I would imagine, rather limited resources. That about all.

Kessler: The only thing I might add that I think again this is a case of an addition to a building that came out pretty uniquely and that is a rather rare thing to find. Sometimes these add-on problems are so difficult they will never sell very well. But this is a good one. It contains a simplicity, almost to the degree of being a stark kind of building where the reliance is on its basic form and use of materials. I think there is hardly any question about it being probably superior to the building it is attached to.
Merit Award

West Branch YMCA
5515 Medical Circle, Madison

Architect: Peters and Martinsons, Architects, AIA Madison
Owner: Madison YMCA
General Contractor: John Dahl Construction Company, Madison
Consultants: Arnold & O'Sheridan — Structural
Mechanical Design, Inc. — Mechanical
Dega & Stluka — Landscape
Photography: Hedrich-Blessing

Program

On a limited site (9.1 acres) sloping site, to provide recreational facilities for family membership (men, women, boys, and girls). The facility was to include a natatorium, gymnasium, handball-paddleball courts with supporting facilities, Social activity and administration areas. To provide means of observing activities in progress without having to enter respective facilities. To consider future expansion of men's and boys' locker rooms and social activity areas. To provide on site parking.

Construction and Mechanical Systems

Structural framework for this multi-level facility is poured in place — concrete, exposed, with pre-stressed concrete roof system over natatorium and gymnasium areas. Flat slab and waffle slab floors and roofs elsewhere. Exposed fabric, interior and exterior walls. Selection of other interior materials was based on compatibility with design concept, durability and low maintenance factors. Forced-air system was selected for versatility to meet both heating-ventilating and air-conditioning demands. The entire facility is air-conditioned with the exception of the natatorium.

Jurors commented:

Stageberg: I think I could probably sum up the reaction in one word: this is really a physical entity. I would think it described the exuberance of youth and it uses this kind of entity. It is a very exuberant building — a very active building, in fact. I think it probably would have desired fewer parts if possible — slightly less complex system of massing but it is a building that introduces light beautifully inside, and this light which comes from above, I am certain if you can judge from these photos, creates a very lively and changing interior. I feel that this building functions very well.

The plan is a very direct plan and the function probably works in a superi
It is a well detailed building, both in terms of use of materials and in the coming together of materials. A lot of attention to landscape in the court, which comes off very well also. It would be a great building to be in. We are certain it and this, of course, is the final test. A good building to walk by. A great building to be in.
Merit Award

City of Madison Fire Station No. 1 and Headquarters Building, 325 West Johnson Street, Madison

Architect: Sample/Mullins, Inc., Madison

Project Architect: Ross T. Potter, AIA

Owner: City of Madison

General Contractor: J. H. Findorff & Son, Inc. Madison

Consultants: R. A. Yates and Associates, Mechanical Consultants

Photography: William Wollin Studios

Program

The City of Madison Fire Department required a new central station house as a headquarters building for their office and emergency operations center. The buildings were designed as "work buildings" to support the complex system and equipment of the department. The station building is designed around an apparatus room approximately 85 feet square. This room is a clear span, single space to accommodate eight fire-fighting vehicles and their working space requirements. All other areas of this building, the dormitory, shop, dining room, office, etc., are directly related to this space, either horizontally or vertically, with service poles. The headquarters building, with the exception of the emergency operations center, is typically an office building housing administrative offices, meeting rooms and the like. The emergency operations center is sheltered below the lower level of the building and is complete with its own support facilities.

Construction and Mechanical Systems

The structure of the station building is a steel frame. Two deep trusses span the large apparatus room and also form the walls of the dormitory space above. The headquarters building is a composite design of steel and concrete, with provisions for six more future floors. All of the fascia panels are steel plating. Stiffeners visually indicate the location of the structural members. All window mullions are rolled steel shapes. Glazing is done with neoprene gaskets. Steel corners and dividers were used to relate the brick to the steel forming a "visually composite" system of brick and steel. Both buildings are heated, ventilated and air conditioned by a single central system. These buildings were designed to be "quiet", hard working, "machine like" structures housing a municipal service.

Continued
Jurors commented:

Swing: The Madison Fire Station has much of the quality that the others that we reviewed had. The use of materials is rather restrained and, to my way of thinking, this is a healthy situation. They have utilized the structure in a very interesting way in that they have, apparently, in the fire house itself, by means of large steel trusses, spanned the fire house area. Then in connection with this they have developed additional facilities on the second floor which relate to the function of the house and also take advantage of the structure. There is very little in the way of interiors. It is primarily an exterior building. I think we only have one interior shot. That might be an unfortunate note. It may also be an indication that the interiors are not as satisfactory as the exterior views of the building. But again, it’s quite handsomely put together. I know the Jury had some question about the court. There are some photographs here that might have been added to show some spaces that we had some question about.

Kessler: Just to demonstrate to you little bit. It is a two element plan with one street here and one here. And the engine house off on this side, and I guess this is an administrative space and employee spaces. Both of the buildings are tied closely together through their form and their materials. Jack is trying to emphasize, I think, the use of large trusses which go over the engine room. Very cleanly expressed. The whole thing is pretty utilitarian type structure, well finned for a civic type building. Fire houses are becoming romantic kinds of buildings, I think, and it is almost a romantic subject now. Everyone is hungry to see a fire house. This is a particularly good one. You could live in it with no problem.

One was in the interior court. We could very well judge that but we suspect certain things about it which may or may not be good. That would have been plus, I think, if they would have given us some idea as to what that was. It looks particularly good in detailing. Use of steel and expression of the structure think are the strongest points.
is with a great deal of satisfaction that all of us in the profession reflect on the fact that there now exists in the state of Wisconsin a School of Architecture. The promise of an outstanding school is evident. We have had an opportunity to experience the coexistence of profoundness and humanness in the person of Dean John W. Wade. It is always refreshing to find a person with conviction and courage and a willingness to seek a goal openly and honestly regardless of risk. We have seen these qualities in Dean Wade as we observed his first months' efforts to transform the Wisconsin scene.

With this accomplished, it is now necessary for all of us to direct our energies to the support of the new School of Architecture. This is now the major emphasis of Wisconsin Architects Foundation. In October 1963 Roger Herbst, the President of the Foundation, presented a letter of intention to President Fred Harrington of University of Wisconsin offering monetary assistance in its funds, the nucleus of an architectural library, scholarships, and the willingness to head up a major fund drive. The time is now to fulfill this pledge. The induction determined that the basic tool of this effort could be a brochure setting forth the history, hopes and needs of the School. This has now been accomplished. It seems very fitting that the author of the 1963 letter be closely involved with the fulfillment of the induction's intentions. Roger Herbst has accepted the assignment of serving as chairman for the fund-raising effort. We anticipate launching the drive this month and will approach each of the members of the profession as well as Wisconsin industries and others related to the profession or interested in the new School.

One of the phrases that is frequently used by Dean Wade is that the School of Architecture shall be "now" oriented. It is apparent that this challenge must stand before us individually as well as collectively in our organizations. Our profession must constantly seek a better understanding of the human problems and pressures of this moment in history and work to better comprehend the challenge of urbanization. We must seek to find our role in the racial revolution. Perhaps it is the responsibility of the Foundation with its dedication to education to suggest ways for the practitioner to renew his commitment and increase his involvement in these areas of basic challenge for life in our day.

This seems to be our task for the many years ahead to support the source of architectural education in our State and to seek to make that education and our application of it meaningful in this changing age in which we find ourselves.

It is with deep regret that Wisconsin Architects Foundation notes the passing of Clarence J. Gruhl, on March 22nd.

Mr. Gruhl, an Architectural Engineer, will be remembered affectionately as the dedicated mentor who eased the way for many young architects through their registration examinations.

For his service to the architectural profession, and in his memory, contributions to Wisconsin Architects Foundation are being received.

WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS FOUNDATION
4685 North Wilshire Road
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

Wisconsin architect/may, 1969
Honored to Be Associated With Award Winner

MADISON FIRE STATION

Architect: Sample / Mullins

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Lathing

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Madison — (608) 256-2388

Roofing

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2165 Rimrock Road
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WEST SIDE BRANCH YMCA

Architect: Peters and Martinsons

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Prestressed Concrete Products Corp.
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Internationally known architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, FAIA, recipient of the 1960 AIA Gold Medal, has been named honorary host chapter chairman of the 1969 joint convention of The American Institute of Architects and The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. The meeting will be held in Chicago, June 22-26, under the theme of FOCUS NOW.

Program plans for this 101st AIA convention and 62nd RAIC meeting include 12 workshops and several seminars, plus an exhibit of Frank Lloyd Wright architecture. In addition to the concurrent 19th Building Products Exhibit, there will be a continuous Film Festival showing area architectural landmarks; the films will be shown at the Art Institute, which is not far from the headquarters hotel, the Palmer House.

The Chicago Chapter, AIA, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary, has rented the Mid America Club and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad station at Harrison and Wells Sts. for a gala party which will feature five bands. The Chapter also plans to engage the newly-opened Auditorium for another local special.

Information on all convention activities is being compiled for special BULLETINS, the first one scheduled to be mailed within the next few days.
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