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Guidelines

Preservation and remodeling work is continuing to be of greater importance to all of us. During the 50s, 60s and 70s, “build new and tear down the old” seemed to be a theme widely accepted by our society and our profession.

Today, as building technology continues to rapidly evolve and personal work tools such as fax machines, portable telephones and computers have become an essential part of all our daily activities, we have recognized the benefits of retaining that which is of significance from the past.

Increased interest in preservation may be a reaction to our human need to maintain cultural and personal ties with the past. However, I believe the architects’ interest and commitment to preservation is an intelligent recognition that designing new work to complement what was built in previous decades truly enriches the environment and our daily lives. Building design will never be static. “Styles” are really a reflection of the culture, technology and craftsmanship inherent during the time when a building is designed and constructed.

As architects, we must continue to lead within our communities and to educate our clients about the design process, urban planning and respect for the natural and built environment. Wisconsin has a great ethnic, commercial, institutional and industrial heritage. We can use that history as a catalyst to celebrate our heritage while working to meet the needs of future years.

Richard W. Eschner, AIA
After worshiping in a gymnasium for 33 years, the St. Bernadette congregation of Appleton, celebrated its first mass in its new church in February 1995. The predominant design criteria requested was to design a building that looked and felt like a church.

To achieve this, a great deal of emphasis was put on liturgical art, small details and high quality workmanship. Serving as architect and construction manager, was the firm of Birschbach and Associates, Ltd., Appleton.

The main materials used are masonry and wood. The masons had a large role to play with the brick exterior and particularly with the interior stonework and decorative brick bands. They took great pride in their work and expressed both pleasure and satisfaction when, finally, the scaffolding came down and they could stand back and look at the finished product. Miller Masonry, Inc., Little Chute, provided this important service.

Fr. Mark Joseph Costello, CAP of Mt. Calvary, Wisconsin, acted as liturgical consultant and artist. He designed all chancel furnishings, processional cross, candle-holders and the baptismal font, including the marble mosaic design. As a consultant, he was also involved with a planning committee in the theme developed for the stained glass windows.

The theme chosen was St. Bernadette and her devotion to the rosary. The church has three large rose windows, each twelve feet in diameter reflecting on sorrow, joy and glory. Each window is designed in accordance with the quality of light coming through the glass. The north window provides a more somber coloration, the east a vision of bright glory and the warmer southern infused light a feeling of joy. Connecting these large windows is a band of three foot square windows whose repeated pattern change in color as they work their way around the entire church, encircling the congregation. This repeated form suggests movement and meditation relating to the struc-
Ture of the rosary. These smaller windows are grouped in fives to represent the five decades of the rosary. Fleur d'lis represent St. Bernadette's country of France. In the cupola, the four windows include the four elements—earth, wind, fire and water. Artist and designer for all these windows was Rich Buswell of Lynchburg, Virginia.

The architect designed an open web laminated wood truss system to give the massive roof structure a "lighter" feeling. Trusses were created by Wood-Lam Supply, Inc., Pewaukee.

Mike and Julie Jagielo of The Wood Plane in Almond, Wisconsin, were the furniture makers for all chancel and liturgical furnishings.

Photography: Eric Oxendorf
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In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1995, the Wisconsin Architects Foundation (WAF) received income from all sources totaling $32,284. Total expenditures for scholarships, grants, public outreach, membership and administration amounted to $20,401. The resulting net income of $11,883 was added to the WAF endowment, increasing the endowment to $278,711 as of June 30, 1995.

The WAF received a total of $9,648 in contributions, including $6,608 in regular contributions, $1,220 in “Campaign 300” gifts and $1,820 in memorial contributions. Investment and rental income accounted for the balance of WAF revenue.

The WAF awarded $12,300 in scholarships and educational grants in 1994-95. These WAF funds supported tuition scholarships, student chapter programs and memorial scholarships awarded to students in memory of architect Elmer Johnson and construction industry leader Richard Hunzinger.

The accompanying list recognizes WAF contributors in 1994-95. The strong and consistent support from the architectural profession and allied construction industry and business leaders enables the WAF to build a better Wisconsin through architectural education.

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Building for a solid future.
This series of four articles on “Networking the Architectural Office” was prepared by the AIA Wisconsin Electronic Media & Technology Committee, chaired by Lawrence L. Barton, AIA, with Strang, Inc. The primary author of the articles is Grant D. Reginato, AIA, with Plunkett Raysich Architects.

Many architectural firms have computers, but are unsure why networking these computers can make the office more productive. The long-term advantage of a computer network is greatly enhanced computer productivity, which eliminates much of the waiting and lost time characteristic of non-networked offices.

Integration of tasks through work groups and sharing of data is an increasingly popular trend. These work groups split tasks among team members and recompile the parts to produce the finished product. Networked environments support the work group concept by making it easy to share data and work concurrently on the same files.

E-Mail, available only in networked environments, augments the activities of work groups by enabling communication without leaving your workstation.

Since every computer user needs to print or plot files and with the proliferation of CD ROM and modems, providing a link to these networked devices will minimize the number of peripheral devices that must be purchased. Printer and plotter spooling is another advantage of networking, allowing many users to use these devices without waiting until they become available.

In offices with many computers, it’s a lengthy process to upgrade workstation software. The same work can be accomplished quickly by using software designed to install applications remotely from the network file server.

Increased productivity, better communication and enhanced office automation comes with a price. The initial hardware cost of a new network can range from $1,500 for a low-end network with five seats to $30,000 for a high-end network with a file server and many seats. The cost of one laser printer, plotter, CD ROM drive and modem runs from $8,000 to $12,000. Eliminating the need for multiple devices can make the cost of a network more attractive.

Networks do require minor, but frequent, maintenance such as changing backup tapes, archiving older files off line, training on network use, creating new users, retrieving accidentally deleted files and providing security to key files. Annual cost for network maintenance can range from roughly $1,000 to $15,000 for five to 30 seats, respectively. Managing several non-networked computers can equal or exceed that of a networked environment.

Complicated configuration and installation should not be attempted by the novice but should be performed by an experienced network administrator or outsourced technician.

Though the up-front costs may seem high, in the long term, a well-tuned network will pay back in greater staff efficiency, increased integration of the office and higher productivity.

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12 Wisconsin Architect November/December 1995
Networking the Architectural Office II

Planning a Network

Before spending a lot of money on a network for your office, we suggest conducting a week-long survey of how much time is required putting up with daily inefficiencies.

Ask if your office is constantly waiting for floppy disks to copy, redrawing or recomposing files because they are lost or remotely located, moving files to the plotter by foot or leaving your workstation for any other computer related function. Don’t ignore staff stress and management frustration with having to wait longer than expected for documents.

Annualize this nonproductive time to determine the cost of these inefficiencies. The result will be a gross approximation of the cost to the office and establish a loose budget for acquiring a network. In extreme cases, the initial cost of the network may be less than the annual cost of dealing with inefficient computer tasks.

Management should consider assigning one person to begin planning the network. This person should have a strong background in both computers and architecture and have the desire to learn by reading the manuals and related publications.

There are many valuable publications which offer professional solutions to various computer and networking issues: Network Computing, LAN Times, Information Week, AutoCAD Tech Journal, AEC Solutions, Cadence, Cadalyst, PC World, PCWeek, MacWorld and MacWeek. Reading these publications will keep you abreast of the rapidly changing technology and actual case study solutions.

The goal for your network is to automate and integrate your office functions. Computers and networks force the office to become more organized. Non-automated offices that are run efficiently may be more productive than a networked office. This depends on implementation, standard procedures and staff training. Your network plan must address automating computer functions office-wide, using a marriage of software and hardware solutions designed specifically for your office.

The most important rule in planning the network is to plan for growth. Meeting your current needs is great if your office doesn’t change. However, every network will need more: more RAM, more hard disk space, more users, more workstations, more speed, more functions, more file servers, etc. Network hardware and software with less room for growth may cost less initially, but will require upgrading sooner than you think.
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Networking Options

There are many choices in network hardware, software and functions that dictate the optimum configuration for your office.

For smaller number of workstations (2-6), a peer-to-peer network may be the easiest to set up and the least expensive, but may slow down as traffic increases and the number of seats increases. A peer-to-peer network can be designed to expand into a client-server based network as your computing tasks become more complex and the number of workstations increases.

Peer-to-peer networks use one or many workstations as non-dedicated file servers, allowing the server to be used as a workstation while other workstations can access files and peripheral devices connected to the server.

Client-server based networks have a dedicated file server with a sophisticated network operating system. It can provide basic central file and print services and can be expanded in modules to include automated backups, virus protection, e-mail and data base servers. These networks are fast, provide advanced security, can have as few as five or more than 200 workstations with multiple protocols, can have multiple print servers, integrate multiple hardware platforms, link remote offices through modems, provide advanced management of data and allow plenty room for growth. Novell 3.12 or 4.1, Windows NT Server, OS/2 and Banyan Vines are the most popular client-server network operating systems (NOS) that offer stability and expandability.

Bandwidth describes the speed of data transmission per second over the network and is determined by the network interface cards, hubs or concentrators, and the cabling. There are several bandwidth options to choose from. The newest and fastest is 100BaseT/100VGAnyLan at 100 MB/sec. (minimum for video), FDDI at 100 MB/sec. (fiber optic cable), 10BaseT at 10 MB/sec. (current business ethernet standard), Token Ring at 4 or 16 MB/sec. (current government standard), ArcNet at 2.5 MB/sec., ISDN (used in mainframe networked environments) and LocalTalk at 230 KB/sec. (used mainly for low-end Macintosh networks). Manufacturers continuously increase network transmission speed. In six months, speeds of 155 MB/sec. may be available.

Cabling should be matched with the bandwidth and network typology. Low speed network bandwidth, under 10 MB/sec., could use inexpensive telephone wiring or high-grade cabling which would allow for faster...
Networking Options (continued)

speeds and room for growth. Usually, the telephone wiring in modern offices have unused conductors which may be used for low speed networks.

If new cabling is required, consider the minimum of four pair shielded twisted pair (category 5), which is rated for 155 MB/sec. The cost difference between category 5 cable and category 3 (four pair unshielded twisted pair), rated at only 16 MB/sec, using two pairs, is negligible and provides plenty of room for growth. It is now possible to achieve 100 MB/sec. on category 3 cabling using all four pairs of cable. Other cabling options include: thin coaxial cable (10Base2), coaxial cable (10Base5) and fiber optic cable.

Networks can be connected with cable in various configurations. The daisy chain configuration uses a short cable to link each workstation and the server in a linear fashion. The backbone configuration uses an unbroken, exposed or concealed cable from end to end with junction boxes for each workstation and the server in a linear fashion.

The star configuration uses a communications outlet at each workstation cabled within the wall to a communications closet. Within the closet the workstation cables can terminate at a patch panel, which is similar to telephone wiring boards. Another cable connects the workstation terminal at the patch panel to the hub. This method allows activation and deactivation of a workstation to the network. The workstation may also terminate directly into the hub.

Cabling should be coordinated with the network typology and the cabling configuration and allow for growth. Local computer vendors may be very helpful in determining which network is best for your office environment.

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LOCAL COMPUTER VENDORS MAY BE VERY HELPFUL IN DETERMINING WHICH NETWORK IS BEST FOR YOUR OFFICE ENVIRONMENT.

Consider advice from several vendors to offset any bias. Present a plan that your office has been developing and ask for their input. Eventually, your networking plan will become your network specification that can be used to solicit proposals.

When your firm is ready, send out RFQs for references, staff expertise, backup personnel, emergency response time and service contracts offered. When it comes time to bid the network, send RFPs along with the network specification to the most qualified vendors.

A network specification may also be written by a vendor for a nominal cost which may apply to the purchase price. The specifications should include all required hardware for the basic configuration and specific issues to result in a fully functional networked environment. Cabling is usually bid separately, but could become a subcontract to the network purchase.

Management of a peer-to-peer network is simple and is a decentralized process compared to the client-server network. Since peer-to-peer networks are limited in size and complexity, management is limited to sharing and backing up the hard disk of each workstation. Management on a client-server network, which has more seats, more peripheral devices, more users and a more complex NOS, is more involved. Changing network security, creating new users, adding printers and print servers, adding new workstations, tracking down bad connections, archiving old project files, network distribution of software to the workstations, mounting and dismounting removable media, and backing up and retrieving from the tape backup are some of the most common in-house management tasks and require additional training.

It is wise to have a savvy staff member trained to administrator the network part-time. Larger firms may require a full-time administrator. Sometimes the experts must be called in to resolve problems beyond the administrator’s expertise. Another option is to completely outsource network management to a service provider. Outsourcing mission critical service comes with the cost of waiting for service to arrive while your staff waits to get to work.

Network security should be addressed both internally and externally. Internally, certain confidential files should reside on the network for backing up. However, in order to remain confidential, passwords are introduced that make them accessible by only those authorized. Similarly, external security on networks with modems must be maintained with passwords or hardware to prevent unauthorized access to the network. The NOS must be capable of managing network security internally and externally.

Fire walls are hacker-proof hardware add ons that are a must for internet web sites which allow for down loading data, but prevent access beyond the fire wall from a dial-in user.

Most applications today can either read data created on a different platform if it was saved in the same application or applications can “Save As” formats which can be read in various applications otherwise not compatible. Translator programs enhance the compatibility of proprietary formats, allowing a Macintosh running MacWrite to save a document that can be read by a PC running MS Word, or vice versa, while keeping the original formatting intact.

It’s important to document the network configuration so that when upgrades are necessary in the future all hardware and software versions are accessible in one place. Many times, over a two to three year period, workstation hardware and software are upgraded. When the network is upgraded, compatibility with existing software and various drivers need to be verified. Much time will be saved knowing what needs upgrading instead of tracking down frequent lock ups or workstations that can’t access the network. There are numerous utilities available which automatically gather hardware configuration and software and driver versions on each networked workstation.

Backing up the mission critical files daily has become standard practice. Though hard disk technology is quite reliable, these disks have been known to fail, causing the network to go down and rendering the data unusable.

Using floppy disks to backup the network is a full-time job. DAT drives and backup software can be configured to backup entire systems automatically or manually and can maintain versions of the same files as they are updated.

Alternatives to tape backups are mirrored dual hard disks or RAID (Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks) systems where the same data is stored on two disks simultaneously. If one disk fails the other takes over without any interruption to network operations. Users may never know there’s a problem. For additional protection against loss of data, a set of backup tapes should be stored off site and rotated weekly so that only a maximum of one week of data would be lost.

More than one person should be trained on network administration. Documentation of procedures and setups helps smooth staff transitions. Sharing network administration with another person prevents catastrophes if the only help is out of the office. It also spreads out the workload.
Among pipes, ducts and former cobwebs, a high tech student lounge has been created from an institutional laundry space.

This basement space features windows on three sides, adequate ceiling height and a good location. It is close to a cafeteria, a grill and bookstores.

Requirements included a gameroom and coffeehouse, with limited food service, and a small stage for entertainment.

The game room is a distinct space visually linked to the rest through gridded black wooden windows that match the slender profiles of the building’s original steel casements. A magenta wall angles through a row of columns from the fixed door location and draws visitors inward to the lounge and rotated stage. A “floating ceiling” plane defines a more intimate scale for booths and serving areas.

A sophisticated color palette of magenta, blue, black and natural wood is further supported by materials such as a polished black granite countertop. Flexible lighting highlights design elements as well as artwork from Mount Mary's highly-regarded art department.

Photography: Howard Kaplan
The Brown County Senior Center was an adaptive reuse project built originally as a downtown grocery store in 1951. In the 1980s it was purchased by the county and remodeled to serve the Department of Social Services. Later, while the courthouse was being renovated, it provided temporary courtrooms. The architects were given a two-fold program—converting the space to four courtrooms and associated offices in 1989 and, a few years later, converting the courtrooms into the present day senior center with its wide variety of services.

The storefront facade was removed and replaced with hooded windows in a pattern of sizes to fit offices as well as large meeting rooms. The flat roof was opened in the center to install a 19 x 36 foot gable roof skylight. This atrium area is the focal point of the building and the social gathering place. All major areas of the center receive borrowed light from this atrium, creating a bright and constantly changing interior.

Photography: Eric Oxendorf
For the past 48 years, Neighborhood House of Milwaukee has offered programs to motivate the development of skills to upgrade its community. The new addition serves as a catalyst to double the number of participants by 1998, providing a safe oasis in a troubled community. One goal is the building of strong responsible families. A second goal is to establish a great sense of pride in their own community.

A new lobby was created between the old and new buildings, including a new elevator which makes the basement level accessible to all. The exterior blends in with the streetscape of three-story walk-up duplexes and apartment housing.

The top floor is a multi-purpose room for community assemblies and moderate intensity recreation. It compliments an existing large gym, which provides rainy day alternatives for large or small groups of children easily monitored by two staff members. Extensive built-ins and service fixtures, including a modern kitchen, are built of durable materials.

New outdoor play areas incorporate both hard and soft surfaces. The monumental wrought iron fence symbolizes safety and mimics other fences in this historic district.

The project used a combination of minority and disadvantaged consultant firms and contractors, showing how one large firm can serve as mentor in the architectural community.
To make a 1950 Methodist church serve a 1995 mission, the congregation cooperated with the architects on a radical change in the use of their old church building, of which they were very proud. They put on a large addition which now houses their worship center, a sanctuary for 250 people. Its fan shape seating circling around the chancel makes each person feel close to the worship center, as requested by the congregation. A large stained glass window is the focal point here. Its nontraditional style is the work of designer Jane Collins of Willet Stained Glass, Inc.

The nave of the original church now serves well as a dining and fellowship hall. Other spaces in the old building are now kitchen, storage, lounge, administration, library, choir practice room and pastor's office. An elevator makes all levels accessible to all members.

A covered drop-off entrance plus a new main entrance from the street add to the convenience of the new sanctuary. The traditional gable with its cross and tower identifies the worship space.

*Photography: Roger Grant*
As it happens in so many churches, the congregation of First Presbyterian Church of Lodi outgrew their space. In 1991 they began struggling with various ideas for expansion, finally deciding that they needed new space nearly equal in size to the original church.

Built in the late 1800s, their church was constructed of molded concrete blocks fabricated near the site using local sand. The addition uses split-face block and custom precast elements that match closely.

Layout of the original worship space placed the altar in one corner. This unusual feature facilitated the location of a "connector" to the new wing. The connector takes the form of a new entry hall off the parking lot and contains a new elevator and sloped walkways. These link floors at five different levels, making all accessible.

To reduce its bulk, the addition is placed a half-story below grade with roof pitch lower than that of the church. The new space includes eight classrooms for adults and children, two offices, restrooms, a large fellowship hall and a spacious kitchen.
1995 EXCELLENCE IN MASONRY
EXCELLENCE AWARD
MENOMONEE FALLS
FIRE STATION NO. 4
MENOMONEE FALLS, WI

MASONRY INSIGHTS
FOURTH QUARTER 1995

EXCELLENCE IN MASONRY
WISCONSIN CONCRETE MASONRY ASSOCIATION
FROM THE PRESIDENT

The MULTIFAMILY CONSTRUCTION CODE for Uniform Multifamily Dwellings (Chapter ILHR 66), signed into law April 1, 1995, will have a significant impact on the construction industry. Simply stated, the law now requires that multifamily dwellings of 16,000 square feet or 20+ units have 2-hour separations both horizontally and vertically. The alternative is sprinklers which are expensive to install and maintain.

The MULTIFAMILY CONSTRUCTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF WISCONSIN has been established. This organization is comprised of representatives from concrete block, ready-mix, pre-cast/pre-stressed and brick manufacturers. This unique coalition’s goal is to educate architectural, builder, governmental and tenant communities regarding the new Code and to promote the inherent, life saving construction benefits concrete and masonry offers. MCAC OF WISCONSIN representatives are scheduling appointments with firms involved with multifamily construction throughout Wisconsin. Please welcome them and be sure to ask for a copy of their 3-ring binder featuring multifamily designs incorporating the Code’s changes as well as supportive literature.

If you wish to become a part of the MCAC team, please contact Dave Jenkyns, MCAC OF WISCONSIN Coordinator at (414) 783-7844 or a WCMA concrete block manufacturer.

Bob Goldman
President,
Wisconsin Concrete Masonry Association

COUNSELOR’S CORNER
What are a subcontractor’s rights under the Wisconsin lien laws?

Chapter 779 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that laborers, materialmen and subcontractors on most private construction contracts may have a lien against the land or improvement to secure payment of their claims.

Lien rights are generally provided to those who do work or who deliver materials directly to the project site. They are generally not available to suppliers who make deliveries to general inventory or to dealers, or that are otherwise not earmarked for the specific project.

The amount of the lien is normally the contract or subcontract price. A recent Wisconsin Court of Appeals decision held that interest cannot be included, even though the general contractor may be personally liable for it.

Lien rights are valid only for a limited period of time, and then only when proper notices are given. On so-called “small” projects, i.e. residential projects involving four units or less or non-residential projects involving less than 10,000 square feet of space, it is necessary to provide notice within 60 days of commencing work, though a late notice may secure lien rights for goods and services provided after the date of the notice.

On all projects, a Notice of Intent to File Lien must be filed within five months of completion of the lien claimant’s work, and the lien itself must be filed within six months.

Lien forms designed to satisfy statutory requirements are available from the Wisconsin State Bar and various publishing houses. Attorneys practicing construction law would have ready access to them.

There are no lien rights on government jobs where the general contractor is usually required to post a payment bond which should provide an alternative source of security for payment.

Answer prepared by:
Ron Wallenfang
Coordinator of Quaries & Brady’s Construction Law Group
MENOMONEE FALLS FIRE STATION NO. 4
MENOMONEE FALLS, WI

ARCHITECT: Fischer-Fischer-Theis, Inc.
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: A.J. Heinen, Inc.
MASON CONTRACTOR: Lloyd Hamm, Inc.
CMU PRODUCER: Best Block Company
SIZE: (SQ. FT.) 8,400

Four inch veneer 16” x 16” split faced Optimum Series CMU’S and 8” x 8” Spectra Glaze units produce outstanding details on this project. The exterior walls are cavity walls with 8” back-up, 3” of rigid polystyrene insulation and a 4” veneer of either 16” x 16” decorative gray split face CMU’S or 16” x 8” red and black Spectra Glaze masonry units with a single, vertical score to effect an 8” x 8” pattern. Concrete masonry was chosen for the exterior veneer and load bearing walls for their beauty, performance, economy and energy efficiency. The building’s partitioned interior incorporates CMU’S for durability and economy.

Judges’ Comments:

“The 16” x 16” CMU’S offer a distinguished, solid and pleasing appearance to this municipal building.”

“The use of red and gray masonry to symbolize ‘fire’ and ‘smoke’ works very well on this building.”

NCMA RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM 2000

The National Concrete Masonry Association, in conjunction with State Concrete Masonry Associations, is embarking on a very comprehensive residential promotion program, with the overall goal of a complete masonry built home. There are four specific markets it) be targeted as part of the marketing plan:

1. The Foundation - Basement Market
2. The Above-Grade Market
3. The Paver Market
   a. Driveways
   b. Patios
4. The Retaining Wall Market

This aggressive program is comprised of eighteen separate and distinct areas of promotion to achieve these targeted markets. Some of the ones of special interest to design professionals in this three year program are a book and CADD disk on concrete masonry details, a book on CM landscape construction details, local demonstration homes, a book of ten concrete masonry homes including floor plans and details and a plan conversion service that would convert frame home plans to concrete masonry. The inherent fire resistive and energy efficient characteristics of concrete masonry will be key ingredients in this program.

The Wisconsin Concrete Masonry Association will be taking an active role in this program and we will continue to keep you apprised of the latest developments. Masonry homes are built extensively in other countries and with the reduced availability and rising costs of lumber, the time is right to increase the use of masonry in residential construction in Wisconsin.

Dick Waller
Executive Technical Director
I have a project requiring a single vertical scored C.M.U. Should I specify a 'raked' or a 'tooled' score for the best overall results?

Ron Foran, AIA
Howard, Needles, Tammen & Bergendoff

Answer...

Tooled. No,... raked. No,... tooled. Ah... er... it doesn’t really matter. Just pick either one.

Ron, thank you for your question. At face value, this seems like an inconsequential issue and that it doesn’t really matter what type of score is selected. However, this is a very prudent question; especially if you are concerned with the limitations of the materials that you are working with. The decision as to what type of score to utilize should be based on the application and type of C.M.U.- painted, integrally colored, or ground-faced.

Visually, because of the depth of the joint, the 8” X 8” pattern of a raked score will read better from a distance than the tooled score. However, up-close, the raked score will reveal normal imperfections that will impact the overall visual appearance of the finished wall. Handling of the C.M.U.s during the manufacturing, shipping, job-site movement, and placement results in chips on the corners and edges of the units. ASTM C90-94 states: “minor chipping resulting from customary methods of handling and shipment and delivery are not grounds for rejection...Five percent of a shipment may contain slight cracks and small chips, not larger than 1 inch in any dimension.” When the mason ‘rakes’ back the mortar to create a recessed raked joint, the chips become accentuated. Painting of the units will allow for patching, however, if the block are integrally colored or ground-faced, there is no logical means of repairing or patching these chips. Ground-faced C.M.U.s also may experience aggregate pulls that occur on the edges of the C.M.U. during the grinding process. However small these are, they do distract from a sharp, clean edge. Keep in mind that the product you are utilizing is a concrete block and that...continued
... Q&A With Kerry

there are going to be unavoidable imperfections. If an 'absolute perfect' look is desired, a provision in the specifications must be made calling for patching these units above the ASTM C90 norm.

The exposed chips associated with a raked joint are not as evident with tooled joints because of the self-healing nature of tooling a mortar joint. The mortar is pushed into and naturally fills small imperfections and is then finished. Patching of larger chips may also be readily accomplished, if the units are going to be painted. On integrally colored and ground-faced C.M.U.s, tooling of the joints is not the perfect cure-all. Concerns have been raised that the machined score produced during manufacturing does not match the field mortar joints exactly (see photos); both the mortar coloring and the concave depth of the the mason's field joints differ from the manufactured joints. Overall the wall reads, to the discriminating eye, as a 8" x 16" pattern with a 'fake' center joint.

Because of the potential visual problems associated with the aforementioned joints, I have found the following treatment utilized with success on projects rendering the best overall treatment of single scored, ground-faced or integrally colored units:

Provide (ground-faced or integrally colored) architectural masonry units as designated on the drawings or indicated in the schedule of finishes. Units shall have a 3/8" x 3/8" machine-made, raked, vertical, center score creating an 8" x 8" face pattern. Raked score shall be field tuck pointed and then tool joints to match the surrounding tooled mortar joints.

Kerry L. Von Dross
Certified Consultant of Concrete Masonry

NOTE: We invite your questions/concerns regarding masonry materials, utilizations, and construction. Please send your inquiry to “Q&A With Kerry” c/o WCMA, 1123 N. Water St. Milwaukee, WI 53202, or fax it to (414) 276-7704.
AIA Board of Dir. Meeting
Dec. 5, 1995
Madison

CSI Board Meeting
Dec. 14, 1995
Milwaukee Engineering Center

CSI Deadline-CCS, CCPR
& CCCA Registration
Dec. 15, 1995

Wisconsin Architects
Foundation, Board of
Directors Meeting
Jan. 11, 1996
Madison

CSI Deadline-CDT
Registration
Jan. 15, 1996

CSI Board Meeting
Jan. 18, 1996
Milwaukee Engineering Center

CSI Chapter Meeting
Topic: TQM
Jan. 22, 1996
Midway Motor Lodge, Milw.

NCMA Masonry Expo
Jan. 25-30, 1996
New Orleans, LA

CSI Chairperson’s Council
Feb. 14, 1996
Milwaukee Engineering Center

WCMA Annual Convention
Feb. 18-20, 1996
Paper Valley Hotel
Appleton, WI

CSI Board Meeting
Feb. 22, 1996
Milwaukee Engineering Center

CSI Chapter Meeting
Topic: Bldg. Systems
Feb. 26, 1996
Midway Motor Lodge, Milw.

CSI Special Meeting-AWL,
Topic: New AWI Standards
March 14, 1996
T.J. Hale AIA-W,ASID, CSI

CSI Board Meeting
March 21, 1996
Milwaukee Engineering Center

CSI Chapter Meeting
March 25, 1996
Midway Motor Lodge, Milw.

AIA - Wisconsin
Convention
May 21-22, 1996
Madison

WCMA:
Dick Walter
Executive Technical Dir.
Wisconsin Concrete
Masonry Assoc.
9501 South Shore Dr.
Valders, WI 54245
800-722-4248
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Administrative Offices:
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Masonry Association
1123 N. Water St.
Milwaukee, WI 53202
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(414) 276-0667
Fax (414) 276-7704
It was a brave decision, especially for older members, to decide on razing their longtime place of worship and build anew. Upon completion, a significant ritual, marking transition from old to new, included a procession of the congregation from the old church to the new place of worship.

The sanctuary receives natural light from art-glass clerestory windows above as well as from the specially designed side windows. Significant stained glass figures were chosen and removed from a Gothic arched window in the old church and reset in lead in a manner to fit the contemporary mood of the new design.

A dynamic twenty-five foot high cedar ceiling and exposed grid structural system towers above this space, which is designed to permit a variety of worship and social activities. The architect designed all liturgical and chancel furnishings, using paduk and white oak woods.

Marking the exterior is the freestanding forty-foot bell tower which houses the old bell. Exterior bricks-belt coursing is repeated on inside walls.

Photography: Scott Canfield and Todd Barnett, AIA
As a part of a complex expansion and renovation for this health care facility, a new three-story medical office building was built. Central to the overall design is a courtyard with trees, benches and walkways around which the new building components are placed.

A two-story lobby serves as the heart of the new addition's circulation system. It guides traffic horizontally, connecting ambulatory care to existing services, and provides vertical access to the new medical offices and services above.

Original cream-colored brick and glass were primary materials for the new project. Horizontal bands of brick and glass stretch over the structure, layering back to reveal vertical corners held together visually by horizontal limestone "clips."

Photography: Hedrich-Blessing
One unusual aspect of the design for the Chestnut Professional Center, a new orthodontic office, was to separate adult from adolescent services via circular traffic pattern. For the privacy of the young and energetic, a waiting area separated by a wing-wall height storage unit is equipped with a television, VCR and earphones. Stairway and toilet facilities are located between this area and the adult waiting area adjacent to the main entry.

The building is actually two squares joined corner-to-corner by an inviting entry way. The second wing is rental space.

High ground water on the site caused the building to be elevated about four feet. This, however, allowed a sunfilled lower level at the southwest corner of the clinic, due to a slightly sloping lot. An employee lounge and laboratory are located on the lower level overlooking the parking lot. At street level, all primary areas receive natural light from windows, which maximize the view of a wooded area, and an eight foot square skylight. Creative landscaping and major re-contouring help camouflage exposed foundation walls.

Photography: Daniel J. Helwig, AIA
The addition to 43-year-old St. Joseph Hospital was put up on columns, with parking for outpatients and the new emergency entrance underneath the building.

A valet parking service was also implemented.

The first floor houses outpatient services with comfortable waiting areas, offices and recovery rooms. Second floor is for surgery and intensive care for inpatients.

Exterior brick and precast concrete trim were used to make the addition fit in with other hospital buildings. The shape and rhythm of exterior colonnades and projecting oriel columns and porches found on neighborhood rowhouses.

*Photography: Lawrence S. Williams*
Increased growth and ongoing changes provided the impetus for the creation of a second, multifunctional auditorium to meet the needs of Lutheran Hospital—La Crosse, for both in-house and public service use. The new Overholt Auditorium accommodates approximately 134 fixed-position seats, a projection booth and speaker’s stage. Ceiling angles and light "shelves" were designed to provide optimum acoustics for the lecture setting. Direct and indirect lighting are programmed for push button control of multiple "scenes."

A new expanded lobby and food serving area, also a part of the total project and all positioned in a very tight space adjacent to the existing Rasmus Center project, provided added capability both for the Overholt Auditorium and the adjacent Rasmus Center. The architect also provided the furnishings.

Photography: James Taylor
This century old veterans' home on the shores of Rainbow Lake combines a mixed architectural heritage. The original campus consisted of a multitude of residential-scale cottages and buildings arrayed along tree lined streets to serve veterans and their wives and children after the Civil War.

In the 1960s several stark multistory buildings were erected. An underground tunnel system connects these facilities and is used by the wheelchair residents, about 50 per cent.

The new building, Ainsworth Hall, provides 204 beds and is placed at the edge of the cottage setting with access to the tunnel.

To avoid disturbing the resort-like scale, this building is designed to look like clusters of small buildings which step up and form a transition to a four-story tower at the heart of the building. The tower is set back from the cottages so as not to be overpowering.

Photography: Shin Koyama
This new structure houses the Milwaukee Heart Institute and is the first step in a rebirth of a medical campus anticipated for Sinai Samaritan Medical Center. The free-standing building is connected to a major medical center and designed for patient and physician convenience.

The building's strategic location along I-94 highway makes the north facade highly visible and was an important consideration in the exterior design.

The palette chosen was warm white brick, blue/green glass and creme colored Vetter limestone accented with green slate. The distinctive geometry of the glass bays serves as the signature of MHI. From the inside, the glass bays provide a spectacular view of downtown. Interior materials include maple columns, wainscoting and green slate floors with purple accents. The warm, non-clinical atmosphere was chosen to give a feeling of reassurance for recovery of health.

*Photography: Jess Smith*
Building Public Facilities

When a new Senate Committee on Government Effectiveness held its first hearing in October, it marked the first time all the parties in state-funded construction projects sat at the same table and attempted to define a blueprint for doing the business of building facilities in the most effective manner.

The attendees included representatives involved in the building procurement process: the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and the Wisconsin Technical College System Board. There were also private-sector representatives from architecture, land development and construction management firms.

The primary purpose of the hearing was to identify barriers to effective building procurement and renovation. The committee examined several construction schemes, including traditional design-bid-build, construction management and design/build.

The Committee established a different format for such a public hearing. Rather than submit testimony under oath, the participants engaged in a lively give-and-take discussion which met the need to develop a more energetic communications process.

The interest in improving communications in the construction process is great because the potential public expenditures are enormous in the coming years. As the "customer" panelists explained, the physical plant at UW-Madison is aging, the need for additional prison space is increasing dramatically and technical colleges are expanding to fill an increasingly broad and important role in shaping our work force.

If state government addresses these challenges as we traditionally have, we will spend a great deal of money on a great deal of construction.

Finding more effective and efficient ways to build, or perhaps finding creative alternatives to building, is imperative. We must focus on potential process improvements and avoid further appeals to Wisconsin taxpayers.

The original scope of discussion centered on the timeline from the beginning of the design process until construction and delivery. However, as so often happens when the actual principals (rather than the legislators) are allowed to shape the scope of discussion, it quickly expanded to the much longer timeline from the beginning of the legislative process up to the beginning of the design: an area one architect called the "red tape" portion.

The opening of that previously unexplored portion of the process precipitated a great deal of discussion which challenged traditional notions of constructing and managing state buildings. Many issues and concerns were raised, giving all parties an appreciation for the total picture. If there was a specific conclusion this early in the process, it was that there is no one format which is the universal answer to efficient construction and renovation of state-owned facilities. Instead, the process is best served by examining the widest possible range of solutions and communicating with all the participants as early in the process as possible.

As a result, a work group was established to draw up a series of recommended changes or initiatives which can increase the effectiveness of the building procurement process. This promises to create time and cost savings from customer initiation through approval, funding and implementation to delivery. If so, it will streamline a function that promises potential savings, and it will go a long way toward making government as cost-effective and timely as Wisconsin taxpayers deserve.
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Self-Directed Learning Competencies

In 1991, the AIA Continuing Education System (AIA/CES) surveyed AIA members to learn their opinions about continuing education. The members indicated they already regularly engage in self-directed learning activities to improve their practice. The architects viewed self-directed learning activities acquired as part of the daily practice of architecture equally important to formal continuing education programs, such as classes, seminars, etc. Also, the surveyed members indicated that a continuing education program should allow credit for various forms of self-directed learning.

Continuing education has become an important issue for architects and the profession of architecture. Iowa was the first state to require continuing education for architects in 1979. Recently, Alabama and Florida have adopted mandatory continuing education requirements. The American Institute of Architects will require 36 Learning Units (LUs) for membership beginning in 1998. These LUs may be obtained by (1) participation in structured programs and (2) self-directed learning activities. The former may be offered by chapters, firms, and other registered providers. The latter activities are the architect's self-directed study which includes identification of the learning need, objective(s), resources, and strategies for self-directed learning activities to obtain LUs.

An example of self-directed learning is an architect who identifies the need to learn a 3-dimensional modeling component of a CAD software program and decides to use the resources available within the firm. The expected outcome of the self-directed learning is for the architect to become proficient with the 3-dimensional program and use the newly acquired knowledge in the practice of architecture. The architect identifies the software manual, an interactive computer software, a video tape, and a knowledgeable coworker as resources.

The strategy is to divide the material into modules. The co-worker provides assistance and feedback in the form of performance reviews. For the self-directed study, the architect can report the knowledge gained to improve professional skills as continuing education. The number of LUs depends on the quality level and number of hours of learning involved in the self-directed learning activity.

Thus, developing competencies to acquire self-directed learning is an important factor for architects to meet the requirements for LUs. As the competencies develop, the individual further improves his or her ability as a self-directed learner.

Self-Directed Learning Survey
Thirty-two individuals attending the 1995 AIA Wisconsin Convention were surveyed to measure self-directed learning competencies. The nonrandom sample (n=32) consisted of architectural students, interns, registered architects and educators.

Each individual completed a questionnaire, the Self-Directed Learning Competencies Self-Appraisal Form (SDLCSAF), developed in 1982 by Dr. Rosemary Caffarella. Both construct and content validity of this questionnaire have been verified by experts in self-directed learning. The majority of the respondents completed the questionnaire within fifteen minutes.

The questionnaire measures the individual’s perceived competencies for self-directed learning. Using a five point Likert scale, respondents ranked their self-directed learning competencies as Excellent (5), Good (4), Fair (3), Poor (2), or Very Poor (1). The questions elicit information...
about the individual’s perceived ability to:

1. Diagnose learning needs;
2. Translate learning needs into learning objectives;
3. Relate to fellow practitioners, peers and/or educators as facilitators;
4. Identify human and material resources appropriate to the learning objectives;
5. Take the initiative in using resources;
6. Select effective strategies for using learning resources;
7. Execute the learning strategies;
8. Gain knowledge and skill from resources utilized;
9. Relate to practitioners, peers and/or educators as resources for diagnosing, planning and completing learning;
10. Deal and cope with personal blocks to learning;
11. Renew motivation for learning when necessary; and
12. Evaluate their own work and get feedback from others.

**Findings**

Responses to the questions were used to determine the mean for each competency. To calculate the mean, the sum of the responses for each competency was divided by the number of respondents.

The competency with the highest mean score (x=4.38 out of 5.00) was the individual's ability to gain knowledge and skill from the resources utilized.

The next competency (x=4.31) was the ability to take the initiative in using resources. The next two competencies, both with a mean value of 4.25, were 1) the ability to relate to fellow practitioners, peers and or educators as facilitators; and 2) to use them as a resource for diagnosing, planning and completing the individual’s learning.

The competencies with lower mean values were those about motivation for self-directed learning. The ability to deal and cope with personal blocks to learning had the lowest mean (x=3.59). Two competencies had mean values below 3.74: 1) the ability to renew motivation for learning and 2) to take the initiative in making use of resources. The remaining competencies, which related to identifying learning needs and objectives, strategies and self-evaluation had mean values between 3.81 to 4.31.

**Conclusion**

As indicated in the survey by AIA/CES, architects stated they regularly engage in self-directed learning activities while practicing architecture and should receive credit for this type of learning.

During the AIA Wisconsin Convention, 32 attendees completed a questionnaire measuring their self-directed learning competencies. Of the twelve competencies for self-directed learning, the respondents indicated the ability to gain knowledge and skills from resources as the most developed competency. The survey indicated that self-directed competencies using and relating to human and material resources were the next most developed.

The respondents ranked identifying resources and appropriate strategies lower than using the selected resources and strategies. The least developed competency was the ability to deal and cope with personal blocks to learning. This may indicate that architects need further understanding of methods for self-motivation and factors that contribute to the “blocks” to learning.

Since the sample size was small, some considerations for a future study with a larger sample are:

- Would the results be significantly different?
- Would certain competencies of self-directed learning develop with the practice of architecture? If so, which competencies?
- Would the results be the same if architects are compared to another profession?

*Editor: The author chairs AIA Wisconsin’s Continuing Education Committee and is an associate professor in the School of Industry and Technology at UW—Stout.*
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For people or buildings, the alternative to reaching stately old age isn’t particularly appealing.

Want of foresight and a lack of clear thinking may condemn us to repeat many mistakes of the past, but the mistake of demolishing distinctive historic structures is an irrevocable fait accompli. They are simply gone, never to be repeated, along with valuable aesthetic, cultural, economic and social benefits as well.

Historic preservation, as a movement, is committed to preserving the best of our building heritage. We value these buildings and places because of their beauty, because of the people who lived and worked there, and because of their connection to our culture.

The older buildings which make a community unique can and should be rehabilitated for residential and commercial uses to enrich neighborhoods and restore a sense of place. Far from being a frill, historic architectural character is truly an economic and community resource.

With a little effort, historic preservation can be the catalyst for local economic development initiatives. We don’t need to destroy yesterday’s physical heritage to attract tomorrow’s jobs.

As an example, Brady Street residents and business owners have had their historic preservation efforts rewarded by a rejuvenated, bustling business district and an infusion of new businesses. By investing in their neighborhood and restoring the physical strictures, overall quality of life in the area also has improved. It’s a safer, more desirable place to live. Property values have risen and investment continues.

Forum

Historic Preservation & Economic Development

diverse selection of affordable space for commercial, industrial and residential uses.

Well-maintained historic structures project an image of quality, reliability and personal attention. They help ensure a pleasant experience for visitors and residents alike, far superior to the anonymous environs of strip-mall-suburbia.

No person or place can duplicate an area’s historic resources. These assets are absolutely exclusive to that area. They evoke feelings of pride and ownership and can be used by urban areas to compete with suburbs for jobs and residents.

While sometimes more expensive and sometimes less expensive, historic rehabilitation is almost always a cost-competitive alternative to new construction. Historic buildings are definitely not for the get-rich-quick crowd, but they can provide profitable, long-term investment opportunities.

According to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a major commercial rehabilitation project probably will cost from 12% less to 9% more than the cost of comparable new construction, with a typical cost savings of 4%, if no demolition is required. Also, if a new construction project includes the costs of razing an existing building, the cost savings from rehabilitation should range from 3% to 16%.

Moreover, most historic properties do not require total transformation, and even modest improvements can have positive economic impact.

To make preservation projects even more enticing, a tax credit worth up to 25% of the cost of rehabilitation is available for properties listed in the National or State Registers of Historic Places, or those eligible for the listings.

Restoration begets rehabilitation. One or two successful projects can interest and excite others into action, and this incremental, property-by-property reinvestment eventually will lead to more stable neighborhoods and business centers.

It’s up to all of us to make the best use of existing infrastructure and scarce historical resources. If we are mindful of our past, preservation will spread its benefits throughout the community and help us secure a better future.


EDITOR: State Sen. Brian Burke represents a large section of Milwaukee and the village of West Milwaukee. He is a member of the Public Policy Committee of the Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation. This article originally appeared in The Business Journal.
WAF Officers
The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Architects Foundation (WAF) has elected the following officers for 1995-96; H. James Gabriel, AIA, President; Ronald G. Bowen, FAIA, Vice President; and Richard J. Griese, AIA, DePere, Secretary/Treasurer.

At its October meeting, the WAF Board of Directors also approved a budget for the 1995-96 fiscal year totaling $21,890, including $15,840 in educational scholarships and grants. The budget anticipates $10,000 in contributions from Wisconsin architects and allied design and construction industry leaders.

The WAF Annual Report for fiscal 1994-95 is featured elsewhere in this issue of Wisconsin Architect. It includes a listing of contributors to the WAF during the past year.

The WAF Board of Directors encourages you to contribute generously. WAF contributions are tax deductible to the full extent allowed by law. Please make your check payable to "Wisconsin Architects Foundation" and mail to: WAF, 321 S. Hamilton St., Madison, WI 53703.

Your financial support in 1995-96 will help the WAF continue to build a better Wisconsin through architectural education.

Distinguished Service
The AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors, at its October meeting, voted unanimously to award Robert D. Cooper, AIA, Greenfield, a Citation for Distinguished Service to the profession of architecture.

The award was presented to Cooper in recognition of his significant contributions as chairperson of the AIA Wisconsin Design Awards Committee. Under his many years of dedicated leadership, this annual program to celebrate design excellence and to recognize the contributions of AIA members to the quality of Wisconsin's built environment has grown to greatly enhance the public's awareness and appreciation of architecture.

Long-Range Plan
For the past ten years, the AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors has retreated to a cabin on Mirror Lake for a two-day long-range planning session. It is a healthy annual exercise during which Board members, Chapter officers and Committee chairs take a good hard look at the organization and develop action plans for meeting members' needs and expectations.

This year's long-range planning retreat focused on internal affairs, such as Chapter programs, size of the Board of Directors, membership retention and growth and the annual state Convention, as well as external issues related to public awareness, government affairs and education.

Considerable time and attention was allocated to the Convention and how best to strengthen and improve this annual event. The Convention provides the greatest opportunity for quality continuing education programs for members and plays a major role in the financial health of the organization, so increasing the participation by members and exhibitors is an important goal. Task groups were established to develop recommendations for improving speakers and seminar programs, strengthening exhibitor relations and increasing member participation through reduced registration fees and more effective marketing.

Chapter activities and local programs provide a vital grassroots link with individual members throughout the state. Consistent opportunities for member involvement and participation at the local Chapter level are important to the overall vitality of the state society.
Regarding membership retention and recruitment, AIA Wisconsin must continually work to elevate the profession and provide programs and services of value to the membership, including current and potential members in nontraditional careers. In order for AIA Wisconsin to remain a growing and vibrant professional organization, the Membership Committee was directed to recommend ways to regularly identify and communicate the benefits of membership.

When surveyed, members often indicate that public awareness and government affairs are the two areas in which the AIA can have greatest effect for the benefit of the profession. AIA Wisconsin has been recognized for having an award-winning state government affairs program. Board members discussed ideas for increasing member involvement in the state legislative process as well as encouraging greater local Chapter participation in land use and other local government policy issues. To increase public awareness, a task group will be developing a statewide network of members interested in presenting programs on architecture in the schools to educate future clients.

If you have questions, comments or suggestions about AIA Wisconsin and local Chapter programs and plans, please contact a member of the Board of Directors.

**Plan Stamping**

On occasion, the AIA Wisconsin office hears from member architects who have been approached by owners and asked to place their stamp or seal on plans that have been prepared by someone else. Architects should be aware that they are putting their license in jeopardy by “plan stamping” and/or “aiding and abetting” the unauthorized practice of architecture. (For a more complete discussion of these issues, see “Is Your License in Jeopardy?,” *Wisconsin Architect*, January/February 1992, p.89.)

“Plan stamping” is a violation of Wis. Stats. 443.17 and s.8.10(1) and (3) of Chap. A-E 8 Wis. Admin. Code.

**443.17 Seal or stamp; aiding unauthorized practice.** No person who is registered to practice architecture or professional engineering may impress his or her seal or stamp upon documents which have not been prepared by the person or under his or her direction and control, knowingly permit his or her seal or stamp to be used by any other person or in any other manner knowingly aid or abet the unauthorized practice of either profession by persons not authorized under this chapter.

**A-E 8.10 Plan stamping. (1)** No architect, professional engineer or designer may sign, seal or stamp any plans, drawings, documents, specifications or reports for architectural, engineering or design practice which are not prepared by the registrant or under his or her personal direction and control. . . .

**(3)** No architect, professional engineer, designer or land surveyor shall allow work performed by him or her or under his or her personal direction and control to be signed, sealed or stamped by another except that an architect, professional engineer, designer or land surveyor working under the personal direction and control of another registrant may allow that registrant to sign and seal or stamp the work.

What can be done . . . and what should architects do . . . when an owner asks you to seal or stamp plans that have not been prepared by you or under your personal direction and control?

The first step is to advise the individual that what they are requesting is prohibited by Wisconsin law and administrative rule and that, as a result, you would be jeopardizing your license to practice architecture.

If the individual indicates they intend to find someone else who will stamp or seal the plans, you may want to advise them that as a licensed professional you are obligated to report such violations and assist the Wisconsin Department of Regulation and Licensing in enforcing the laws governing the practice of architecture. When alerted to such situations in time, AIA Wisconsin has notified the Division of Enforcement in the Department of Regulation and Licensing (DORL) and the Safety & Buildings Division in the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations (DILHR) to be on the lookout for plans submitted for a specific project because we have been advised that there is a strong likelihood of plan stamping.

If you are aware of “plan stamping” activity or of unlicensed individuals and companies advertising in the Yellow Pages or otherwise holding themselves out to the public as being able to provide architectural services, you are encouraged to contact the AIA Wisconsin office or bring it to the attention of: Division of Enforcement, Wisconsin Department of Regulation and Licensing, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, WI 53708; phone: (608) 267-8922.

**IDP Advisors**

AIA Wisconsin is seeking IDP Advisors for the Intern Development Program (IDP), an experience geared to help interns achieve comprehensive exposure to architectural practice and now required to become licensed in Wisconsin.

Advisors serve as important mentors for interns, providing advice and offering a supportive forum to discuss their problems and aspirations. This
direct contact makes practitioners essential to IDP's success. Advisors must be licensed architects and should work outside the firm in which the intern is working. IDP requires each participating intern to satisfy the program's training requirements, including meeting regularly with an IDP "Advisor."

Minimum responsibilities include: familiarization with state registration requirements and IDP guidelines, which explain the program's purpose, objectives, organization and procedures; meeting regularly (at least four times a year) with the intern to review and assess progress and to acknowledge (by signature) the intern's training activities; suggesting additional training and supplementary education activities; conferring, if necessary, with the intern's employer; providing guidance to enhance the intern's professional growth; and being a good listener and a constructive motivator and mentor.

Young architects, seasoned practitioners and Emeritus members are encouraged to volunteer as Advisors. Please contact one of the following IDP coordinators in your area:

- George Owen, AIA, Milwaukee, (414) 771-6222; Arlan Kay, AIA, Madison, (608) 251-7515; Kevin Shumann, AIA, Appleton, (414) 738-3506; Mickey Spencer, AIA, Eau Claire, (715) 232-1176, or Chuck Western, AIA, Milwaukee, (414) 332-9072.

Operating Statistics
Harper and Shuman, a leading provider of project control and financial management software to design firms, has released its annual Operating Statistics Survey for the 1994 fiscal year. The survey results are analyzed according to firm size, firm type and region of the country. According to the survey, the median overhead rate has fallen from a high of 163.7 in 1991 to 147.3 in 1994.

Because all the traditional financial performance indicators (e.g. revenue per technical employee, chargeability and the effective multiplier) declined, the lower overhead rate appears to account for the increase in profitability. Lower lease costs and employees picking up a larger share of increasing medical insurance costs are cited as reasons for lower overhead.

Median profit figures rose slightly to 4.33% for all firms surveyed. For midwest firms, the median pre-tax profit was 4.08% of gross revenue and 4.48% of net revenue in 1994.

Comparing survey results for midwest firms to the median for all firms, the effective multiplier was 2.69 in the midwest and 2.73 nationally, the midwest overhead rate was 151.3 and 147.3 for all firms, and the chargeability rate was 63.0 in the midwest and 62.5 nationwide.

The effective multiplier is a measure of revenue generated for each dollar of labor spent working on projects. The overhead rate looks at total indirect expenses as they relate to total direct labor. The chargeability rate measures time spent working on revenue-producing projects (direct labor) expressed as a percent of total available time.

Harper and Shumann will provide a free copy of this year's Operating Statistics Survey to AIA members. Fax your request to Bettianne Eldridge at (617) 876-2973.

People & Places
Gustav M. Martinsons, AIA, Madison, has been approved for Emeritus membership in The American Institute of Architects. Congratulations! (For information on Emeritus membership, please contact Karen Linley at the AIA Wisconsin office.)

In the news, AIA Southwest Wisconsin President Robert Bouril, AIA, Blue Mounds, was quoted in a front-page story on Madison's new residential zoning class that will allow homes to be built closer together and closer to the street like older city developments. The Southwest Chapter supported the new R2S zoning classification. "We believe that this new zoning district will help slow the rate of urban sprawl and reduce the loss of greenspace while enhancing neighborhood life," Bouril told the Madison Plan Commission.

Recent issues of AIArchitect, the new AIA newsletter, have featured stories on and articles by AIA Wisconsin members. The October issue reported on architecture "trailblazers" Lisa Kennedy, AIA, Whitefish Bay, Patricia Frost, AIA, Shorewood, and Cynthia Gibbs Ethington, AIA, Whitefish Bay, and interviewed E. Mitchell Spencer, AIA, Eau Claire, because he has already accumulated the required 36 learning units (LUs) for AIA/CES. The November newsletter featured an article authored by Robert Greenstreet, Assoc. AIA, Milwaukee, on "Bridging the Practitioner-Educator Divide.” Greenstreet is Dean of the UWM School of Architecture & Urban Planning and president of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture.

Thomas M. (Mac) Slater, AIA, Milwaukee, senior partner and executive vice president of Kahler Slater, has announced the beginning of a transition program in which he has opened the new office of Thomas M. Slater - Architecture. The firm is located at 611 E. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53202; phone: (414) 272-9002. He will focus on high quality residential architecture. The Kahler Slater firm name will remain the same.

Michael P. Everts, AIA, Kenosha, was selected as one of the finalists for this year’s Burnham Fellowship sponsored by the Chicago Architectural Club to honor the highest achievement in architectural design.
Architects in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin are eligible for this award. The Burnham Exhibition showcased the work of all 21 finalists in the I-Space Gallery in Chicago.

Ursula Twombly, AIA, Milwaukee, addressed the Fourth National Alzheimer’s Disease Education Conference held in July at Chicago’s Cityfront Center. Twombly, with Kahler Slater Architects, discussed the design innovations incorporated into the Helen Bader Center, Milwaukee’s award-winning care facility for people living with Alzheimer’s disease.

Marathon Engineers/Architects/Planners, LLC of Appleton is pleased to announce the following promotions: Michael D. Stanislaus, AIA, Menasha, has assumed the position of high tech facilities leader; Miles S. Girouard, Assoc. AIA, Appleton, has been named healthcare facilities leader; and Mark E. Keating, AIA, Neenah, has assumed the position of correctional facilities leader.

Richard R. Johnson, AIA, Stevens Point, is pleased to announce that R. Johnson & Associates has relocated to the Roman/Hurlburt Building, 100 Bremmer Street, Stevens Point, WI 54481; phone (715) 341-1011.

George Julius Edwards, AIA, Milwaukee, reports a change of address for George Julius Edwards Architects, Inc., to 4820 W. Lisbon Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53210; phone (414) 444-8987.

Daniel S. Morgan, AIA, Fox Point, has joined the Zimmerman Design Group as a project architect.

Mary Lawson, AIA, Middleton, with Potter Lawson, has been awarded the 1995 Key Leader Award from the YMCA. She has served as a board member of the YMCA for four years and chaired several committees.

Membership Action
Please welcome the following members to AIA Wisconsin.

AIA
Jay P. Baptista, SW
Robert P. Brown, NW
Pat Conway, SW (Advancement)
Daniel J. Kabara, SE (Advancement)
Brian J. Stoddard, SW
Donald A. Vita, NE
Leonard R. Witek, SW
Heather Wogsland, SE (Advancement)
Associate
Michael E. Berg, SW
Julie W. Gran, SW
Nancy Hove-Graul, SE
Judith C. Hoffman, SW
A. Susanne Metzger, SE
Kimberly S. Spoden, SW
James C. Tibbetts, SW
Professional Affiliate
Tim R.S. Garland, SE

Architect/Project Manager Wanted
- Personable
- Good work ethic
- Enjoys travel
- Flexible
- Disciplined
- Knows construction
- Interested in a piece of the action

Call 414/273-6637

40 Wisconsin Architect November/December 1995
Andersen Corporation, the maker of **Andersen® windows and patio doors**, is testing a new approach to showing its products in actual building applications. The Andersen Commercial Group has developed an award winning interactive CD-ROM that enables architects across the country to tour an actual architect-designed structure from the comfort of their own computers. The featured project is the Blanchard Road Alliance Church in Wheaton, Illinois. Its architect, Walter C. Carlson, FARA, AIA, of Deerfield, Illinois, serves as a tour guide and helps provide technical information about the complex window combinations that have become a signature of the church.

The Alliance Church Interactive CD-ROM was created to be compatible with both IBM and Apple Macintosh hardware as well as all CD hardware. It utilizes photography and dialog to illustrate some of the challenges architect Carlson faced and the solutions he devised when he was hired by the Alliance church congregation to design their new addition.

Carlson’s drawings have been integrated into the presentation along with the Andersen drawing interchange format symbol library (DXF). The DXF symbol library provides architects with electronic access to Andersen product information that can be downloaded for use with Andersen’s computer-aided design software.

The CD-ROM is available free to architects by calling 1-800-426-7691, extension 1251. For the name of your nearest Andersen Window Center Store call 1-800-426-4261.

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