

JUL 16 1946

THE

WISCONSIN ARCHITECT

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN
ARCHITECTS — THE WISCONSIN CHAPTER A.I.A. AND THE PRODUCERS
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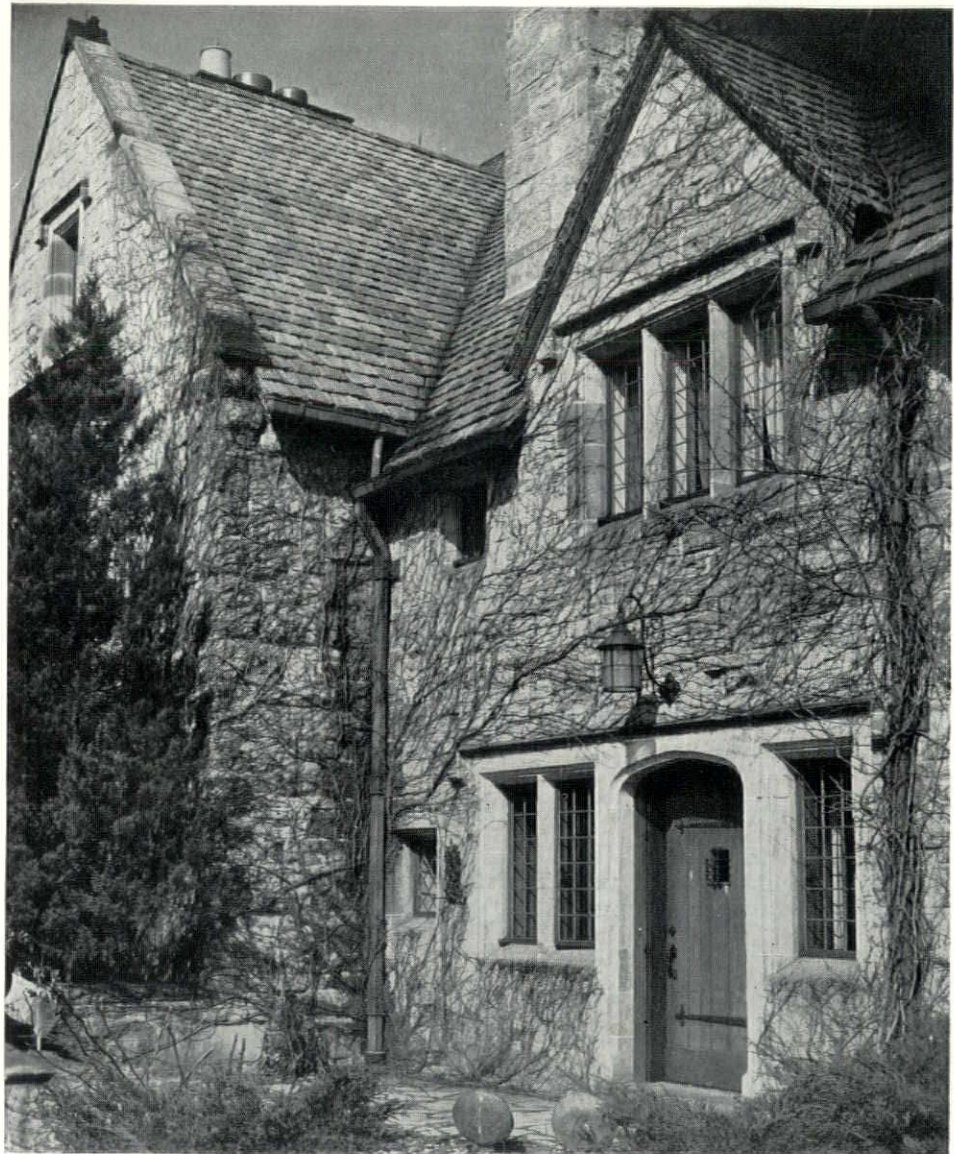


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ARCHITECT

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1946

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING WISCONSIN CHAPTER, A.I.A.

Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting of the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., held at the Plankinton Hotel Tuesday noon, June '1, 1946, prior to the Annual Membership meeting.

Those present were: Messrs. Ralph H. Kloppenburg, Guy E. Wiley, A. L. Seidenschwartz, Francis S. Gurda, John Brust, Fred A. Lubert.

Those absent were: Messrs. T. L. Eschweiler, Elmer A. Johnson.

The principal business before the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Upon motion by Mr. Seidenschwartz, seconded by Mr. Gurda, and unanimously carried, Mr. Kloppenburg was nominated to serve as president, nominations were closed, and the secretary was directed to cast a unanimous ballot for the election of Mr. Kloppenburg to serve as president. The secretary announced that the ballot had been cast.

Upon motion made by Mr. Kloppenburg, seconded by Mr. Wiley, and unanimously carried, F. A. Lubert was nominated to serve as secretary-treasurer, nominations were closed, and the secretary directed to cast a unanimous ballot for the election of F. A. Lubert to serve as secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year. The secretary announced that the ballot had been cast.

Upon motion made by Mr. Francis S. Gurda, seconded by John Brust, and unanimously carried, A. L. Seidenschwartz was nominated to serve as vice-president, nominations were closed, and the secretary directed to cast a unanimous ballot for the election of Mr. Seidenschwartz to serve as vice-president for the ensuing year. The secretary announced that the ballot had been cast.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 12:15 P.M. to permit the members to attend the Membership meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Fred A. Lubert, Secretary

* * * * *

Copies of the New Schedule of Proper Minimum Charges And Professional Practice may be obtained through the Secretary of the State Association. 3¢ a copy.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING WISCONSIN CHAPTER, A.I.A.

JUNE 11, 1946

A noon luncheon meeting of the membership of the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., was held in the Lotus Room at the Plankinton Hotel on Tuesday, June 11, 1946.

Those present were: Messrs. A. L. Seidenschwartz, Richard Philipp, Peter Brust, Carl Lloyd Ames, Al J. Seitz, John Brust, E. O. Kuenzli, G. E. Wiley, M. C. Herrmann & guest, Walter M. Trapp, F. A. Lubert, A. C. Eschweiler, Jr., Ralph E. Schaefer, Richard W. E. Perrin, William P. Kramer & guest, S. J. Sutherland, Francis S. Gurda, G. J. deGelleke, Ralph H. Kloppenburg, Leigh Hunt, Edgar H. Berners, and Lt. Com. Shaffer, guest speaker.

President Kloppenburg called the meeting to order and reported on the results of the recent election of directors, stating that a total number of 61 legal ballots were cast and that Ralph H. Kloppenburg, A. L. Seidenschwartz, and Francis S. Gurda, having received the largest number of votes, were duly elected.

The president announced that a directors meeting was held immediately prior to the membership meeting and that the new Board of Directors elected Ralph H. Kloppenburg as president, A. L. Seidenschwartz as vice-president, and F. A. Lubert as secretary-treasurer, to serve for the ensuing year.

The president then delivered his address in which he pointed out the high lights of the activities of the Chapter during the past year, paid tribute to Alexander Hamilton Bauer, who passed away during the last year, and extended his thanks and appreciation to the officers, directors, and members for their help and cooperation. The president remarked that we are all conscious of the pent-up demands for buildings of all types and indicated that the architects are confronted with a challenge to meet such demands. Unfortunately, many of the architects are overtaxed and must turn down commissions offered them.

The report of the secretary-treasurer was submitted by F. A. Lubert. Mr. Lubert gave a brief resume of all of the activities of the Chapter during the past year and pointed out some of the more important activities and subjects discussed at various meetings. He stated that 7 membership meetings and 14 directors meetings were held during the year. He reported that the Chapter had lost two members through death during the past year, namely, Mr. Alexander H. Bauer and Mr. Hugh Guthrie, and paid tribute to their memory. He reported that the present membership consists of 77 Corporate, 4 Associate, 1 Junior Associate, 2 Emeritus and 6 Honorary Associate members, and that the younger draftsmen and architects are being encouraged to become Junior Associate members.

The secretary-treasurer thanked the members of the Chapter for their cooperation and assistance during the past year, and assured them of his full cooperation during the coming year.

The reports submitted by the president and secretary-treasurer were accepted and ordered placed on file.

Leigh Hunt presented a complete and concise report on The Institute Convention at Miami Beach held May 8 to 10 inclusive. This report clearly indicated that Mr. Hunt had taken a very active part in the con-

vention work and that both Messrs. Edgar H. Berners and Leigh Hunt had thoroughly covered the convention activities. Mr. Hunt pointed out some of the high lights of the various matters discussed at the convention and reported on the action taken. Mr. Hunt's remarks were supplemented by Mr. Berners relative to the various problems confronting The Institute.

President Kloppenburg then introduced Lt. Com. Marshall Shaffer, Chief Architect of the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., and Chairman of the A.I.A. Committee on Hospitalization and Health. Mr. Shaffer stated that he desired to appear before the Chapter as a member of the A. I. A. to briefly discuss the proposed U. S. Hospital Construction Program. Mr. Shaffer emphasized the importance of the proposed hospital construction, pointing out that this is one of the largest construction programs ever undertaken by the government and that it will tax the ability of the architectural profession to complete the designs within the period allotted. He suggested that the Chapter generally, and the individual members of the Chapter, give this subject their prompt consideration to determine whether or not they are in a position to handle the work and to develop and maintain a personnel sufficiently large to complete the work within the specified time. Lt. Com. Shaffer's explanation of this problem was very interesting and no doubt of considerable help to many of the members present.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

F. A. Lubert, Secretary

* * * * *

CHAPTER DELEGATES REPORT 1946 A.I.A. CONVENTION

The total number of registrations, including guests, delegates, and members, was 539, of which 235 were accredited delegates, representing 64 of 73 Chapters, 11 State Association Members, and 3 State Organizations.

Before the Convention was convened, we were aware of the extreme number of younger men in attendance and convention proceedings indicated that this situation produced a vitality which speaks well for the future of The Institute.

All sessions were attended by a large majority of the delegates and on the last day, lunch was postponed until 3 o'clock in the afternoon in order to complete the business on the agenda.

President James R. Edmonds, Jr. opened the Convention and addresses of welcome were offered by the Florida Association of Architects and the Florida North, Central and South Chapters. The President read a statement which included references to the reports of the Board and the Treasurer.

There being no opposition to the officer candidates that had been nominated and the three Regional Directors, as announced by the Secretary, they were elected by acclamation.

Our new officers are: James R. Edmonds, Jr., President; Samuel E. Lunden, Vice President; Alexander C. Robinson III, Secretary; Charles F. Cellarius, Treasurer.

The following directors were elected for three years: Paul Gerhardt, Jr., Chicago, representing the Illinois-

Wisconsin District; William G. Kaelber of Rochester, N. Y., representing the New York District; and Joseph D. Leland of Boston, representing the New England District.

The opening morning session was adjourned for a 12:30 o'clock luncheon. A luncheon, which had been arranged for chapter officers, was attended by over 100 delegates. At the meeting which followed, Claire Ditchey of Detroit acted as temporary chairman and John Bowles, San Francisco, temporary secretary.

In opening the meeting, the temporary chairman stated that the purpose of calling together the officers of the chapters, was to discuss problems facing the profession, and which should be discussed with Chapters of The Institute prior to the Convention so that such matters could be brought before the Board and the Convention for action. To this statement, the newly elected director from the Illinois-Wisconsin District, Paul Gerhardt, Jr., expressed the opinion that these matters could be best taken up by the chapters with their regional directors through regional conferences provided by the By-Laws. The discussion which followed indicated that Chapter Representatives felt that an interchange of ideas between one another was the function of the chapters themselves and that much could be gained by this procedure. Then followed a discussion on the possibilities of a permanent organization of chapter officers, and finally it was resolved that the meeting of the Chapter representatives should precede the annual convention, and that the period between conventions should be used to exchange ideas which could be discussed at a time and place to be decided by the Chapters.

Nominations were then offered for the officers, and Claire Ditchey was unanimously elected chairman, Charles Matcham, Los Angeles, vice chairman, and John Boles, San Francisco, secretary.

The meeting was adjourned until Thursday noon.

The afternoon session on Wednesday, the eighth, was devoted to four round table discussions.

Edgar H. Berners attended the meeting on Hospitals of which Marshall Shaffer of Washington, D. C., was chairman.

Leigh Hunt attended the round table on Housing with Louis Justement of Washington, D. C., as chairman, and Henry S. Churchill of New York, as vice chairman.

The Round Table was very interesting because of the views, expressed by the delegates who were from the various distant parts of our country and indicated that two general thoughts were in the minds of the speakers. The first, was the great need for well designed small houses and some method which could make it possible for the architect to render architectural service on the small house and make a little money. Several suggestions were made as to how this might be accomplished but in general, they all embraced about the same general idea that the equivalent of stock plans should be prepared that could be used several times, and that the supervision of the erection should be a part of the service.

The second concerned houses for veterans and might have led to critical resolutions if good judgment of the chairman had not been exercised.

Matthew Del Gaudio of New York expressed the need for interest free money being provided veterans wishing to build, equal to the money which was being pro-

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vided for veterans' education. This idea of Mr. Del Gaudio's was offered as a resolution later in the convention, and was passed.

The round table on Schools, with Charles T. Cellarius as chairman, we had no opportunity of discussing with any of those attending. However, we did discuss with those who attended the round table meeting on Design of which Ralph Walker of New York was chairman, and heard comments which were very favorable.

There were many objections to having four round tables occurring simultaneously on one afternoon, for with the exceptions of very few of the Chapters, four delegates were not on hand, and it was suggested that three of the round tables, hereafter, be held during the breakfast hour in the mornings so that all could attend these discussions.

There was no evening meeting scheduled for Wednesday night, but the Board was holding an open meeting at 8:30. It was unusually well attended and the idea so well received that the Board was requested to hold one open session at each convention in the future.

THURSDAY, MAY 9

President Edmunds in the chair.

The meeting came to order promptly at 9 o'clock and Secretary Robinson read the report of the Board omitting the report of the Committee on Urban Planning and the Committee on The Structure of The Institute, which, he stated, would be read when these matters were called for on the program.

Following the reading of the Board's report, the Credentials Committee reported that there were 235 qualified delegates who could vote 554.53 votes.

Then followed what was promised to be the most important item on the program: REBUILDING AMERICA, the Chairman of the Committee on Urban Planning, Sumner Spaulding, presiding. Mr. Spaulding read a report of the committee which created much sectional objection. Then the Vice Chairman, Henry Churchill, read a simplified report, and after a long discussion, the report of Mr. Churchill was adopted.

The speakers were Jerrold Loebel of Chicago, "The Social Significance of Urban Planning,"; Henry Churchill, of New York, "Urban Planning from the Viewpoint of the Architect" and Louis Justement, of Washington, "Urban Planning under the Democratic System."

Following Mr. Justement's talk, the meeting was adjourned until after lunch.

Another Chapter Officers luncheon meeting was attended by your delegates. Most of the discussion was on the subject of what the chapters are doing to increase attendance at meetings and promote the interests of the profession in their districts. It was a very interesting and enlightening discussion and was sectional in character. The ideas which were advanced are to be put in writing and at a later date will be presented to the various chapters for their use.

The afternoon session of the "Rebuilding America" Program, reconvened at 2:30 o'clock.

The speakers were Tyler S. Rogers—First Vice President of The Producers Council, "Rebuilding American Enterprise; Carlos Contreras, Town Planner, of Mexico City, "Rebuilding in Other Countries" and Howard K. Menhinck, Director, Department of Regional Studies, T.V.A.

Following the afternoon session, there was a reception at 6:30 o'clock in the garden of the Roney Plaza Hotel by the Florida Chapters and the Florida Association of Architects.

The Annual Dinner was held at 7:30 in the Terrace Restaurant with Roger Allen of Grand Rapids, who "wired for sound", acted as toastmaster.

Following the Conferring of Fellowships, President Edmunds announced that he had a surprise for the members of The Institute and their friends. It was the conferring of an honorary membership on the Executive Secretary of The American Institute of Architects, Edward Crawford Kemper. Mr. Kemper was asked to respond, which he did, in a manner all his own, by stating that this was the first time that the Board had taken an action without his knowing about it in advance.

A posthumous award of Gold Medal to Louis Henry Sullivan, followed with the response by Paul Gerhardt, Jr., President of the Chicago Chapter. The speaker of the evening was Philip M. Klutznick, Commissioner, Federal Public Housing Authority.

MORNING SESSION May 10

Douglas William Orr, Chairman on Structure, presiding.

The report of the Committee on Structure of The Institute, published in the January number of the A.I.A. Bulletin was submitted to the Convention by Mr. Orr, who stated the suggestions had been prepared by his committee. The resolution was unanimously carried accepting the recommendations in accordance with the proposed Organizational Chart of the Committee.

Following Mr. Orr's report: Lieut. Col. William E. Jeffrey of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, Veterans' Administration Construction Program which he explained as follows: hospitals containing approximately 48000 beds are to be erected by July, 1948, the plans to be prepared by architects. The fee will be regulated by local representatives only, and on a lump sum agreement, the architectural work to be done in two stages, one for Plans and Specifications, and two, for supervision, and with the exception of some additions to existing hospitals, steps one and two will be done by architects.

The Veterans Administration is very desirous of having private architects, producing original solutions based upon certain standards for rooms, and sizes, and juxtaposition of certain units. Otherwise all planning is left to the individual architect. Although architects will be selected by area districts, they may also be employed in other districts.

Col. Jeffrey's remarks were received with hearty applause and a resolution of commendation was offered by the Convention. This program is one of great importance and much depends on the outcome.

SENATE BILL 191 A HOSPITAL SURVEY

There was a convention resolution endorsing this bill and a second resolution calling on all chapters, state association members as well as individual members of The Institute, to cooperate actively in endorsing the passing of this bill.

VETERANS JOB TRAINING PUBLIC LAW 346

This Program was endorsed by a resolution, which

directed first, that all Chapters study the provisions of the law; second, to encourage the members of the A.I.A. to participate in the program, and third, that the various veterans' organizations be sent copies of these resolutions.

PAST PRESIDENT R. H. SHREVE

It was resolved, That on behalf of a membership of more than six thousand architects, the 78th Convention of The Institute send its affection and respects to Past President R. H. Shreve, who as captain of the ship steered The Institute through its roughest waters.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BYLAWS

With the exception of Chapter 5, Article 1, Section 1, Paragraph (b), requiring each chapter to pay The Institute annual dues for associates, junior associates, and student associates, which was withdrawn by the Board, the Amendments were passed.

PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

The reading of this resolution brought forth the only roll call required at the Convention. When a resolution was offered directing the Board of Directors to withdraw any approval, understood or implied, for appointment of an examining board for the American Hospital Association, accredited list of architects, the roll call vote was 379.05 against the board's action, and 175.48 for the resolution. All Architects in the A.I.A. are equal, says the majority.

UNIFICATION

The Unification program which would require all state associations to cease to exist on January 1, 1947, was amended to read January 1, 1949.

WAGNER - ELLENDER - TAFT BILL

The Board's resolution was passed modifying the present draft of the bill as published.

The following sections of the Board's report were approved by the Convention without change:

Veterans' Administration Construction Program; Finances; The Architect and Governmental Relations; Committee on Fees; Ethical Qualifications for Institute Membership Growth; War Memorials; Proposed Additions to the Whitehouse Offices; United Nations Center.

Although there was no afternoon session scheduled for the third day, the amount of unfinished business and resolutions was so great that the Chairman asked whether the Convention wished to adjourn or complete the session without stopping for lunch. It was decided to finish the business. As a consequence, the final session of the last day was not adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Wisconsin Chapter Delegates, Leigh Hunt

Edgar H. Berners

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING STATE ASSOCIATION

There will be a meeting of the Executive Board of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects Saturday at 10:30 a.m. July 13, at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee.

At this meeting President Edgar H. Berners will make his report as delegate to the Pre-Convention meeting of State Associations at Miami, Fla.

HOW CURTAILMENT OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY EFFECTS VETERANS, IS TOLD GENERAL CONTRACTORS GROUP

At a meeting of the Milwaukee Chapter of the Associated General Contractors, the following talks were given by John H. Dahlman of the Dahlman Construction Company, and Arthur A. Ornst, a member of the Association and president of the Building Trades Employers Association of Milwaukee.

Analysis by Mr. Dahlman

Six months ago I appeared as a guest speaker at your special Christmas dinner meeting. At that time, we were all flushed with the holiday spirit and just prior to that we were all doubly proud and satisfied with ourselves. Hadn't we just finished licking Hitler and Tojo? Sure we had. You read it in the papers, you heard it over the radios, and just about that time, your sons, daughters, brothers, and friends, were coming back to the homeland, and they told you, first hand, that we had won. G. I. Joe told you about the waves of bombers, followed by more waves of bombers that blackened Hitler's skies and showered death and destruction on his fortress Europe. These bombers were all surrounded by hundreds of fighter planes.

You ask, "What has this to do with veterans' housing?" Well, let's go a bit further.

Those thousands of plans were all built here in the U.S.A. Not only those planes, but equally as many, and even larger ones were used to drop regular bombs and a few Atomic Bombs from Tojo's clouded skies. All of those planes were made in factories, factories that cover acres of ground. The Atomic Bombs that were dropped by these planes were made at several factories throughout our land, and the entire project cost over two billion dollars. The thousands of tanks, trucks, and ships all required factories, that had to be built in a hurry. Air fields, hangars, landing strips, army training areas, camps, barracks, depots, warehouses, factories to manufacture small items and prepare foods, all had to be built and built quick.

Who did all this building construction of 50 billions of dollars in government construction in a record-breaking short time and started and completed all of these factories and buildings and structures?

It was a group of Contractors like you and me. Some of them belonged to the A.G.C. In fact, most of them did, and I feel that the A.G.C. aided those builders in getting their organizations the information they needed to bid on these large projects, and get them under way. But, more important than that, the A.G.C. and its services were of utmost importance in aiding the War Department and the Corps of Engineers in organizing the wartime construction program, a program no one or no group of persons had ever thought possible. All of this enormous construction was started and completed long before it was thought possible to complete.

But there was an oversight. Perhaps someone thought about it, but we all know nothing was done about it. This oversight was the construction of housing — private housing, the kind we need so badly now. Perhaps it was not possible to carry on any construction along this line during wartime, but I feel it had a definite part in our wartime construction program and will undoubtedly receive major consideration, should we find it necessary to fight another war.

During this war we had housing casualties only had much of anything to say about his housing prob-

through fire and natural causes. Bombs would have more than doubled that toll.

All that is now history and we are now confronted with the same facts we were six months ago, but during that time the housing program has become worse. There have been more strikes and more governmental controls placed on the building industry.

However, there has been another force just as strong which has delayed the construction of rental units. It is the lack of leadership.

If the A.G.C. can and did perform miracles in constructing wartime commercial, industrial and military projects, why can't they perform the same miracles in the building of homes and housing? It can, and I am confident, it will. I feel that the time is now right. Small homes projects have been attempted but they haven't been successful. It takes a long time to build a house, even a small one. You no doubt have seen some of them under way for more than 10 months. Why struggle along building houses that require more material, labor and time per unit than a multi-family building, when the average G. I. doesn't want a new house anyway? Even if he would want one, he couldn't pay for it. So why build it? I presume it's because N.H.A.—F.H.A.—O.P.A.—and C.P.A. say so. Do you know what all those agencies are? Well, I'll tell you. They are agencies devised by the Government to give all possible encouragement to the construction of rental housing. They are the tools of Wilson W. Wyatt to speed up housing. Up to now, I fail to see where they have done any encouraging. For my money, they have done little more than hinder house construction and when I say my money, I mean my money. I am trying to build a home and I know.

Let us see what Mr. Wyatt now has to say. In a telegram to Thomas Holden, president of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, Mr. Wyatt says, and I quote:

"One of the Vital requirements of the Veterans emergency housing program is housing for rent because countless veterans will not want to buy or be in a position to do so. Therefore, multiple housing dwellings are a most important part of the program and we hope that the industry will do its utmost to produce them. I know that you understand that they must be produced under our program at a price veterans can afford or the whole objective of the program is lost. However, I want to assure you that priorities are issued for the sole purpose of producing homes for veterans and that multiple dwellings have a definite and highly important part in the program."

That is a far cry from the picture first painted in Washington, which showed the war weary G. I. dreaming of a little cottage surrounded with flowers and a white picket fence and he wasn't even sure of a job when he climbed out of his O.D.'s.

Now we are all down to more realistic thinking, from Washington clear down to this room, where Contractors are gathered, Contractors that can build all these rental units Mr. Wyatt wants and needs, and can do it in record breaking time if given the materials. Now is the time to get going and build these rental units. No, we can't start tomorrow, but we can take some steps in the right direction. So far, the Veteran has not

lem. I recommend that this organization, the A.G.C., should lend its facilities and construction experience to Veterans' Organizations, so that joint influence can be brought to Mr. Wyatt and Washington. In that way, the real needs and the way to meet them can be coordinated. And Mr. President, I further recommend that this organization, the A.G.C., should have an active committee to carry on this new activity, to meet with Veteran Committees of recognized Veteran's groups. Here is a chance to do something and whatever we do, if only one apartment is built, the Veteran and we will have gained. I would consider it an honor and privilege to serve on such a committee.

I have often looked at the seal of the A.G.C., and just yesterday I studied it. You've looked at it many times I know, but did you see it? No doubt the designer of that symbol had definite ideas when he put down the big A on the red background, but to me it means A, the letter A, the first one in the alphabet, the leader of all the rest. Then below that we see the three words,—SKILL—RESPONSIBILITY—INTEGRITY. Those are noble words, but do they fill the bill this time? I say no — and I would like to add another word in that noble group and that word should be "LEADERSHIP".

We of the A.G.C. in Milwaukee have the where-with-all to make it possible to place that word leadership right there with the other three, skill, responsibility, and integrity. We can do it by leading the way in aiding the returned Veteran in finding a place to live in a manner in which he wants to and can afford to live.

We can lead him to a job, a construction job, and

teach him a trade so he can rent a home or a apartment.

We can do it by leading the Government to more sound planning and lead it to the facts of what a veteran wants and can afford; lead it to the realization of this plan by showing them, and by them I mean the N.H.A. — F.H.A. — O.P.A. — and C.P.A., that we did a lot of construction just a few years ago, and we are ready to do it again, we can do it, and we will do it.

Let Leadership be our goal on this and every issue. Ours is a responsibility as serious as it was to win the war. We are a part of that government I just referred to. Are you willing to accept the job as a leader, a leader of a veteran, who fought for you?

A veteran hates to be shoved around. For that matter, all of us do, but we like to be lead. Let all of us, therefore, help lead veterans to their homes. They'll thank you, I know, and you'll be proud of your job, and in so doing, you'll have won the emblem of "Leadership".

Gentlemen, this thing is serious. It takes serious thinking, planning and building to solve it. You are all serious minded, sound thinking men, and have coped with problems just as grave, just as big, just as serious. Wouldn't you as builders just as leave build an apartment or a rental unit of some kind as well as any other structure? I know, your answer is yes with a capital Y. BUT with it comes the challenge. Are you willing to accept that challenge? You are, I'm sure, and will.

Analysis by Mr. Ornst

The construction industry has rightfully been considered as an industry that will be subject to substan-

report on the Small House and this report was reprinted in the February 1945 issue of the Wisconsin Architect. From the article it is quite evident

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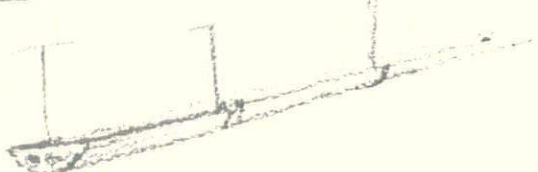
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report on the Small House and this report was reprinted in the February 1945 issue of the Wisconsin Architect. From the article it is quite evident
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DOERS



Note: The American Institute of Architects made a recess was called at 12 o'clock noon for luncheon in the Sky Room.

tial growth during the postwar period and will provide employment for a great number of people engaged in a variety of work. People generally do not appreciate the great diversification of the industry, the different types of skilled mechanics involved, and the various classes of materials required, the nature of the establishments providing the numerous items required in the several types of structures, and the manner in which the industry is tied together. The number of persons engaged in the various trades varies greatly, and at the present time, is sharply depleted by reason of the depression years and the war effort. Because of the shutting down of industrial and commercial work, it is now difficult to place G.I.'s in apprenticeships. It will continue to grow worse under the present curtailment of construction work. The average age of carpenters and bricklayers today is over 50 years.

And what does stoppage of industrial and commercial work mean to the G. I., the City, State and Nation? It means the slowing down of industry. It means retarding the opportunities in apprenticeship for the G.I. in the construction industry and other citizens for apprenticeship training in a great number of other industries. It means retarding further development of the professions, such as architectural, engineering and other important branches. It means, briefly, the shutting down of work opportunities of the G.I., and very materially, creating an unemployment situation.

Joshua Barney, a member of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, gave his conclusions from statistics made several months before Mr. Wyatt announced his Housing Program, and before Gen. Omar Bradley announced his Hospital Program:

"My picture is that, the country over, if we have anything like the construction program that we are anticipating, will have a shortage of anywhere from 200,000 to 300,000 skilled mechanics".

In our own community, between 200 and 300 G.I.'s are on the waiting list at the present time for apprenticeship in carpentry.

Two hundred fifty to 300 are likewise seeking apprenticeship in bricklaying and cannot be placed because of the shutdown of industrial and commercial work.

It is a sad commentary when confusion and selfish motives are fostered upon the intelligence of the American people. Apprenticeship training and work opportunities are being destroyed to the great detriment of the G.I. and the entire public. An excess of 30 skilled trade classifications are involved, as well as

a large number of so-called semi-skilled and unskilled help. The essential and basic trades which are normally employed on industrial and commercial work are craftsmen, such as carpenters, bricklayers, heating men, plumbers, stone setters, marble and granite workers, ironworkers, fabricators and erectors on structural and ornamental iron, welders, reinforcing steel rod setters, the engineers who operate the several types of equipment such as hoists, winches, concrete pumps, concrete mixers, steam shovels, draglines, compressors, tile and terrazzo mechanics, electricians, cement finishers, and others. These groups, unfortunately, cannot be advanced thru apprenticeship training and the result is that the G.I. is being denied his right to learn these trades because of industrial and commercial and other essential heavy type of construction being shut down through government orders.

Certainly, it must be very clear to everyone that when industrial and commercial work, dairies, stores, schools, factories of all kinds, foundries, sewage disposal plants, etc., are shut down and stopped through governmental orders, it does not only destroy apprenticeship opportunities in the construction industry, but moreover, it shuts down and stops apprenticeship and work opportunities which should be afforded to the G.I. in the various industrial and commercial businesses, such as machinists, pattern makers, dairies, foundries, etc.

In addition it is equally true that the opportunities which may be afforded to the college graduates in engineering (structural, civil, and mechanical) architecture, estimators and designers, and those with other standards of learning, are having their work opportunities destroyed in their particular field of endeavor, because of the stoppages of industrial and commercial work. His services are very much required in these branches.

The public should know that the construction industry, which executed the 50 billion dollar volume of war construction of the camps necessary for housing and training the armed forces and the war workers,

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the factories for our airplanes, tanks and guns and other factories and institutions which could supply the great amount of necessary supplies with which we equipped our forces and those of our allies, the shipways and naval bases in this country and overseas, in record breaking time, can fill the peacetime demand for housing and other essential construction, more efficiently and more economically, if left alone to work out its own problems than it can when handicapped by governmental regulations.

It is therefore recommended:

That the very best and utmost production be carried out;

That all shackles which are hindering the production of materials and all types, be removed;

That all types of construction are vital to the proper functioning of the nation's economic, educational, health and social life and that interference with many types of construction can seriously abstract and delay the future development of the nation;

That jobs for veterans are equally as important as houses, and that the deferment of many types of construction will delay the completion of facilities which would provide the expanded employment and business opportunities necessary if there is to be a sustained level of employment substantially above prewar levels;

That all selfish motive, and political maneuvering must be completely abandoned;

That there be less government in business and more business in government;

That if the construction industry is to mobilize most effectively, and the needs of housing and other essential construction are to be met, accurate surveys should be undertaken to determine the amount of housing (in the form of rental and purchase) required by the G.I. and others and all other types of construction needed in each community.

To accomplish this, requires a coordinated program, backed by all groups.

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The architectural profession throughout the Nation, as well as throughout Wisconsin, sustained a great loss with the death of our fellow Architect, Peter Brust.

Mr. Brust was an unselfish American who had the courage of his convictions and was greatly respected and admired, both in and out of our profession. He passed away peacefully on June 22, at St. Luke's hospital, Milwaukee, at the age of 76.

Mr. Brust was descended from one of Wisconsin's oldest families, his grandparents having settled west of the County airport, just south of Milwaukee in 1842. When he was a boy, his parents moved to St. Francis. He went to Sacred Heart grade school and had one year of high school at Pio Nono.

From 1886 to 1890 he was a draftsman in various Milwaukee offices, and from 1890 to 1900 he was with the architectural firm of Ferry and Clas. While with this firm, in 1895, he toured England, France, and Italy on bicycle, with a group of his fellow workers.

In 1900, he went with H. C. Koch & Co., for two years, and then for three years was with Herman C. Esser. On January 1, 1906, he formed a partnership with Richard Philipp which lasted for 21 years. During this

time, the firm designed innumerable public and private buildings throughout the middle west.

Since 1937 to the time of his death, he was in business with his sons, Paul and John, who will continue the practice under the name, Brust & Brust, Architects.

Mr. Brust became a member of The American Institute of Architects in 1911 and in 1923 was made a Fellow. He was a Director of The Institute from 1940 to 1943, and served as President of the Wisconsin Chapter for two terms. He was one of the founders of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects and was Contributing Editor of the Wisconsin Architect. His other affiliations included, Art Commission, 10 years; Metropolitan Commission, during its existence, when work was done on the first City Plan; Board of Appeals on Zoning, 20 years; Mayors Advisory Council, 5 years; Wisconsin Building Code Advisory, 29 years and chairman, 16 years; Wisconsin Registration Board of Architects and Professional Engineers, 8 years; the Holy Name Society of St. Michael's Church; Knights of Columbus, since 1904; Charter member of the City Club, February of 1909; City Club Planning Committee, since its organization; City Club Building Laws Committee and chairman 1913-1914. His name is listed in Who's Who in America.

Besides his two sons, Mr. Brust is survived by his wife, Lottie, a daughter, Mrs. Floyd Haboeck of Appleton, and two brothers, the Rev. Nicholas Brust, and Frank Brust.

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APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM FOR VETERANS

The Apprenticeship Program for G. I.s, as it applies to architects, is rapidly taking shape.

A day course on general topics and a night course in architectural design are being prepared for the Veterans, beginning with the fall semester at the Milwaukee Vocational School. These courses will also be available to all state accredited vocational schools so that they may be given throughout Wisconsin.

The need for replacements in the drafting departments of our offices is apparent and we suggest that Architects send their communications to the Wisconsin Architect stating whether they are in a position to indenture a veteran.

The entire program, when available, will be sent to all members of the profession, and it is hoped that this will be done in the next 30 days.

SHORTAGE OF SKILLED LABOR THREATENS HOME BUILDING

A shortage of skilled workers in the building trades will delay the construction of veterans' homes as soon as the flow of building materials is stepped up, unless apprentice training is accelerated promptly in most parts of the country, Douglas Whitlock, chairman of the Advisory Board of the Producers' Council, stated in an address before a meeting of the State Apprentice Councils and State Governors of New England.

"Though shortages already have developed in some localities, the situation has not yet become general because the volume of home building and other construction is being held back by the inadequate supply of many building products," Whitlock said.

"However, conditions can change on short notice,

once the flow of materials increases. That flow is being retarded at the present time because of maladjustments in price ceilings and because of raw materials shortages.

"Unfortunately, some communities are not taking the potential shortage very seriously. They look around and see a surplus of skilled workmen right at this time and conclude that shortages aren't going to bother them very soon. They see no point in worrying about apprenticeship training under these conditions.

"Those people fail to realize that these surpluses of trained labor can disappear overnight once construction gets rolling. Whether they need more men on the job today or not, every community will have cause to regret it if they don't plan for the future.

"The labor supply problem exists because we are facing an era of record-breaking construction volume right after a period of nearly two decades in which relatively few young men have entered the mason trade. In fact, the number of apprentices in recent years has been well below the number of older men leaving the trade because of age or disability.

"During the depression, the volume of building fell so low that there was no need for any great number of new workers. Then along came the war and a virtual stoppage of apprentice training.

"The shortage of skilled building trades workers is not a matter of concern to the construction industry alone. It is a matter of grave importance to the country as a whole and to every state and every individual community. That is true because construction accounts for more than 20 per cent of our national income, when you include new building, repair and maintenance, and rents. In other words, this industry accounts for one dollar out of every five in the income produced by this nation. Construction ranks second only to agriculture from an income standpoint.

"We can not have prosperity, or a continuing level of national income, unless the construction industry is operating at full speed. And we can not have the desired volume of construction unless we have enough trained workers to assemble the thousands of individual building products which go into the modern home and school and factory.

"That is why every public official, every civic leader, and every businessman, not to mention our vocational schools and their teachers, has a vital interest in helping us to avert a shortage of skilled workmen in this industry.

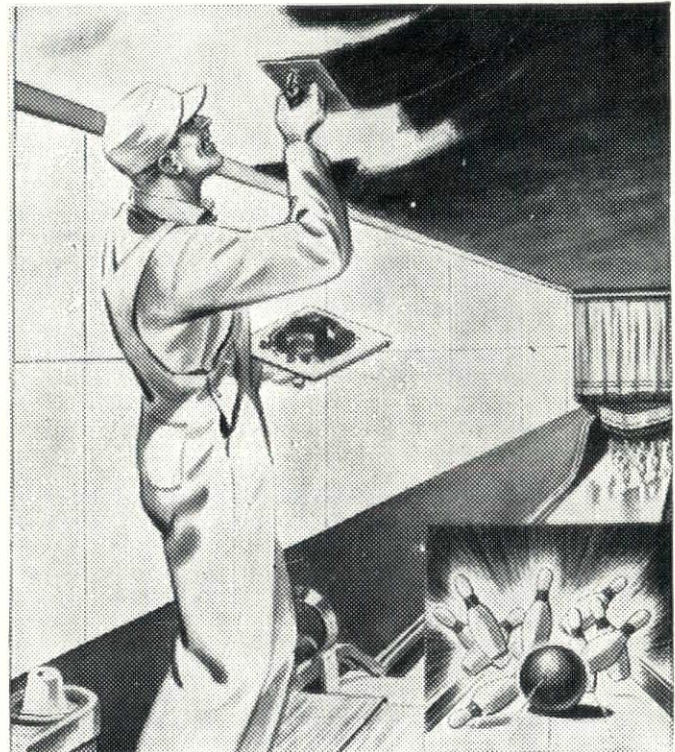
"The Apprenticeship Training Service in Washington, which is doing outstanding work in aiding our efforts to overcome these potential shortages, has estimated that 601,000 skilled workers and foremen will be needed for the housing program by October 1 of this year,

* * * * *

Although the training of apprentices in many building crafts is being rapidly expanded a shortage of skilled labor in certain lines threatens to become the major obstacle in home building as building materials become more plentiful. Furthermore, there is opposition on the part of some crafts to technological changes in construction—such as prefabrication—which might weaken a union's position in the industry.

This is indicated in the recent report issued by the National Committee on Housing, of which Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman is chairman.

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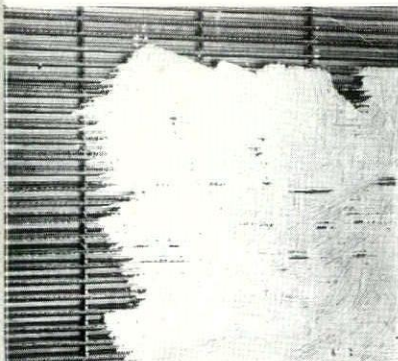
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• Below: Note how the back surface of plaster on Milcor Metal Lath becomes permanently "clamped" to the steel.



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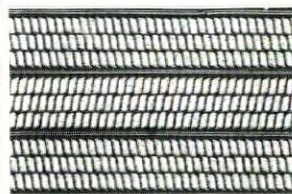
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