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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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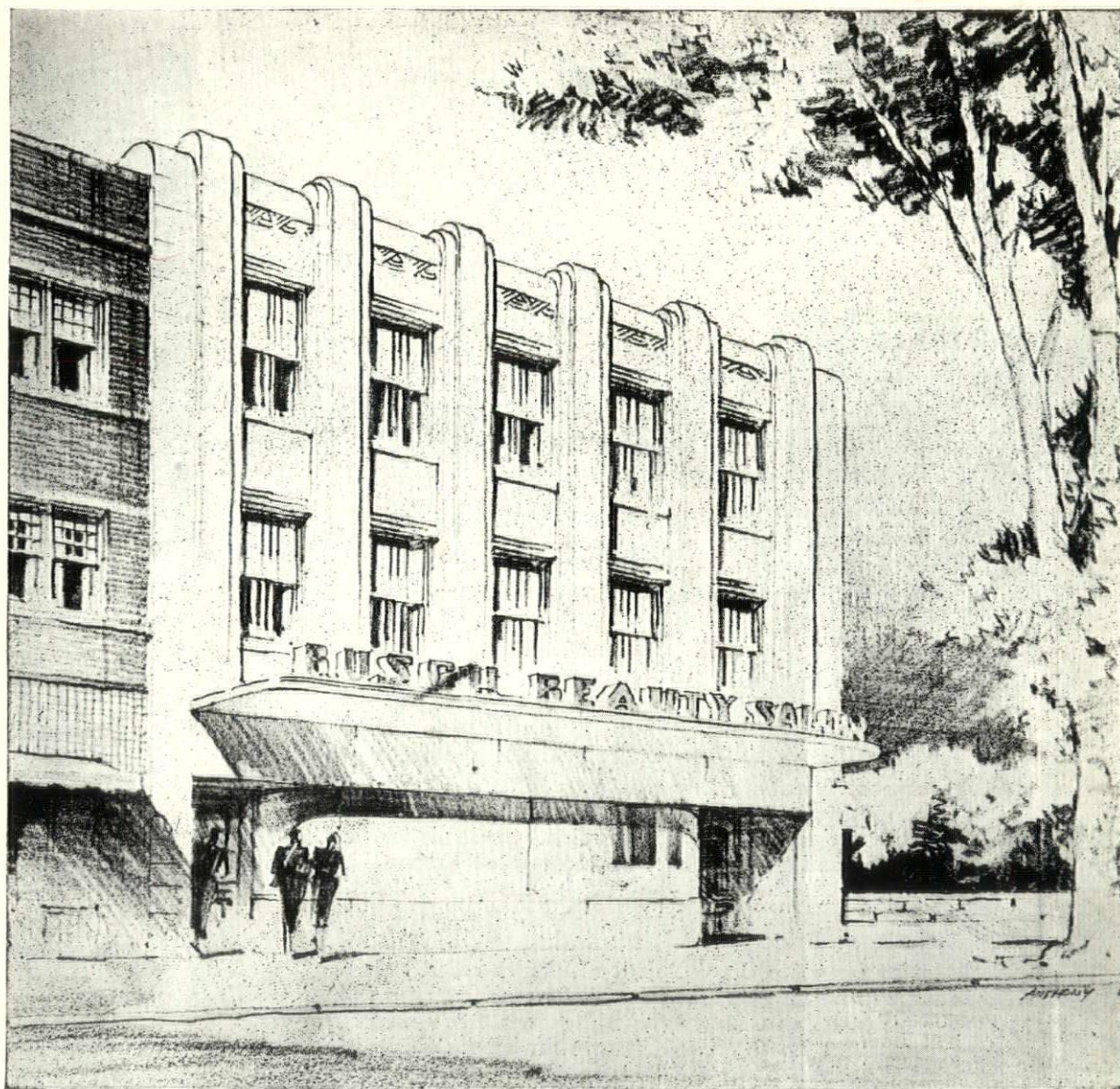
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J U L Y
1947

VOL. 15 NO. 7



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MADISON, WIS.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT

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JULY BOARD MEETING OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS

A special meeting of the Executive Board of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects was held Saturday, July 19, 1947, at 10:30 a.m. in the Colonial Room of the Plankinton House.

Present: A. J. Seitz, Perc Brandt, William V. Kaeser, Allen J. Strang, and Leigh Hunt.

By Proxy: Frederick W. Raeuber, Paul Brust, Edgar H. Berners, Gage M. Taylor, Mark F. Pfaller, Arthur L. Seidenschwartz, George E. Foster, and Emiel F. Klingler.

Absent: Robert S. Chase.

The meeting was called to order with the Secretary in the Chair.

Minutes of the June Executive Board meeting were read and approved as published in the Wisconsin Architect.

There were no committee reports.

A motion was made by Mr. Strang, seconded by Mr. Kaeser, and unanimously carried, that Mark F. Pfaller be made vice-chairman of the Sentinel Book Project committee. He is to report at the next meeting.

A request from the Wisconsin Industrial Commission for nominations for the selection of an architect to fill the vacancy left by the expired term of Edgar H. Berners, resulted in the nominating of Edgar H. Berners of Green Bay and Edward J. Law of Madison. The motion was made by Mr. Strang, seconded by Mr. Brandt, and unanimously carried.

A letter from the State Board of Health asking that three names be submitted to them of persons of recognized ability in the field of architecture from which selection might be made of a member of the Board's Hospital Council. A motion was made by Mr. Brandt, seconded by Mr. Strang, and unanimously carried, that A. J. Seitz, William V. Kaeser, and Leigh Hunt be nominated for selection by the State Board of Health.

A motion was made by Mr. Brandt, seconded by Mr. Seitz, and unanimously carried that Mr. Kaeser and Mr. Strang be appointed to a special committee in behalf of the State Association on the matter of a State Military Architect.

Bills for transportation of out of town directors and for Sixth and Seventh Districts expenses were ordered paid by resolution made by Mr. Strang, seconded by Mr. Seitz, and unanimously carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

LEIGH HUNT, *Secretary*
State Association

* * *

DATE SET FOR ANNUAL STATE ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects will be held Friday and Saturday, October 17 and 18, at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee.

* * *

ROSTER TO BE PUBLISHED

The Roster of Members of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects will appear shortly in The Wisconsin Architect. If you are in arrears will you please mail your check to the Treasurer of the State Association, as we should like your name to be included in the 1946-47 membership list.

* * *

G. J. DEGELLEKE CELEBRATES 50th YEAR IN PRACTICE

When the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., held its annual meeting at the Plankinton House, Tuesday evening, June 10, on the speaker's table was a huge cake bearing fifty lighted candles. Seated immediately back of the huge cake was Gerrit J. deGelleke who was being honored by the Chapter in celebration of his fiftieth anniversary as a practicing architect. Not alone has he been in business for these consecutive fifty years, but during the entire period his office has been maintained in the City of Milwaukee.

In his reminiscences Mr. deGelleke paid tribute to those fellow architects now gone, many of whom had traveled most of the distance with him.

Mr. deGelleke is a past president of the Wisconsin Chapter, a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects, a former member of the Board of The Institute and for many years has been Chairman of The Institute's Investment and Property Committee. He is a charter member of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects and Chairman of the Architects' Division of the Wisconsin Registration Board of Architects and Professional Engineers.

* * *

Copies of the New Schedule of Proper Minimum Charges and Professional Practice may be obtained through the Secretary of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects, 3800 N. Humboldt Ave., Milwaukee 12, Wis., at 3c a copy, plus cost of mailing.

* * *

ON ADVISORY COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Urban F. Peacock, the State Association's representative on the Mayor's Advisory Council, is serving on the Housing Committee and the Long Term Planning Committee of the Advisory Council.

ARCHITECTS READ AND WRITE

REWARD FOR CARL KOCH

BY EDGAR I. WILLIAMS, F.A.I.A., New York

From Journal of the A. I. A.

I have just reread Carl Koch's article in the June Journal. It leaves me smarting, just as the presentation of the paper did at Grand Rapids. There is a type of unfairness about it that cannot fail to stir resentment in the heart of any Institute member who has labored to make The Institute an instrument of good for the profession. Just when a man stops being young and becomes old is not necessarily a matter of years. In my opinion it is where he leaves the big jobs to others and wonders why something is not done to solve them in a manner to please him. Carl Koch's article indicates a bit of that spirit. He speaks of The A.I.A.'s "negative attitude toward the younger or more progressive members of the profession," he suggests that The A.I.A. is "obstructing government policy," that "the Institute governmental relations policy is operating as any other private pressure group, on a basis of self-interest only."

There are many of us perhaps less brilliant than Carl Koch but who believe they see more clearly.

Some will admit that the world belongs to the young — but only when they by character, spirit and magnanimity find they have assumed responsibility for it.

About eleven years ago a group of younger (?) Institute members got together and called themselves the "National Competitions Committee." The object was to stimulate the use of competitions for the selection of architects. It is interesting to recall that among the group were Henry Churchill and Richard Hudnut. We had other ideas. We did not like the old Octagon, and we wanted a publication that would print the ideas of professional men young and old.

We wanted The Institute to be a democratic society, not a select society most of whose members were "stuffed shirts." (It is too easy to fall into such an erroneous state of mind as that!) There were some other ideas also.

The Board did look at us with some suspicion, but we had a hearing. I remember that we made Pierre Blouke our spokesman at the Convention in Williamsburg. The argument did not shake the rafters nor did all the old men go out and jump off a dock.

Now here we are in 1947 with all of what we — shall I use Carl Koch's words — "younger or more progressive members of the profession" wanted except more competitions. The Institute's mission of the future is *always* in the hands of those who will think and toil. For those who snarl and pout because the world isn't just the way they like it, let me retell the story of the careless Spartan doughboy in Robert Emmett Sherwood's "The Road to Rome," which, briefly paraphrased, runs about as follows:

One doughboy says to another, "Careful, Buddy — watch it; if his Nibs catches you you're likely to be doin' a turn wid de elephants."

"Not me, I'm de Boss' favorite. But so what; what will dat do to me?"

"Listen, Son! Once I was wid de elephants. We was quartered on de Rhone. There was some funny business among de elephants and a lady elephant got in trouble. She was delicate; a expectant mother. Dey couldn't hold up de army to wait for her."

"Well — was dat so bad?"

"Bad! Say! do you know how long it takes a elephant to come across? — seven years!"

Lookout, Carl! They may put you with the elephants, but come on in, we want you.

* * *

FLORIDA SOUTH CHAPTER, A.I.A. PUBLICATION, NOTEWORTHY

The Florida South Chapter of The American Institute of Architects should be commended for its very excellent 1947 issue of *FLORIDA ARCHITECTURE* and *ALLIED ARTS*. It is splendidly assembled and edited, and the Florida architects may well be proud of the reproductions of their works. Here is shown in photographs and renderings a diversity of periods in design, and the absence of woodshed architecture is gratefully noted. The book is \$1.50 per copy and the publication address, 605 Lincoln Road Building, Miami Beach, Florida.

* * *

BUILDING PRODUCTS INSTITUTE FINDS PRICES LEVELLING

The trend in building materials prices has been downward since early in May, Douglas Whitlock, chairman of the Building Products Institute, stated recently.

"Analysis of the weekly wholesale price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the upward movement in materials prices ended in mid-March of this year and has been levelling off since then with slight variations," Whitlock said.

"The peak was reached in the week ending May 10 when the index stood at 178.6 per cent of the 1926 average. In the week ending July 12, the index was 175.4, a decline of about two per cent from the peak.

"The building materials price index has shown a decline in six out of the last nine weeks.

"The index of average hourly wages paid in plants manufacturing building materials equipment currently is about 220 per cent of the 1926 average."

* * *

HOUSING AND CITIZENSHIP A Study of Low-Cost Housing

By MAJOR GEORGE HERBERT GRAY, F.A.I.A., A.I.A.
Consultant in Architecture and City Planning

Based on the thesis that healthy and responsible citizenship is dependent on adequate living accommodations for the masses, this new book presents a sound, well-coordinated plan for low-cost housing development in the United States. The author attacks the problem of rents in an intelligent, vigorous manner, and discusses all the sociological implications of the "ill-housed third" of our population. It offers a thorough and comprehensive analysis of the factors involved in a well-balanced plan for our future urban and rural development.

OFFICE ORGANIZATION AN INFORMAL LECTURE DISCUSSION AT THE R.I.B.A.

(Continued from June)

If you have the prospect of more work you have to start paying expenses immediately and have to wait for a return, but that is where our old friend the budget comes in. By having a proper budget you should be able to go forward with greater confidence on any programme of expansion necessitating extra staff, etc., than if you were merely speculating. Although I think it is not perhaps within my province, it is true to say that it would be false economy not to take on extra staff even if it meant a little financial strain provided one could see in due course that it was going to be remunerative. Clearly the more time one has free oneself to develop ideas and make contacts the better, and if one is not going to be ultimately out of pocket by employing somebody else, I think it is the right thing to do.

DISCUSSIONS

A Speaker: Regarding the question of records, I have come across two or three different systems. One is to keep a diary in which entries are made every day and posted in various accounts at the end of the week. A second method is to issue sheets with the jobs noted thereon so that the number of hours spent on a particular job can be inserted, and a third method is to have one sheet with all the jobs on together with everyone's name and the time spent. I should like Mr. Boys to tell us if there is any particular merit in any of these systems.

Mr. Boys: In my opinion the diary system is almost certainly the best and most convenient. It is of great advantage if every assistant and principal keeps a diary in which the time occupied during the course of the day on a particular job is noted together with some brief particulars of the work actually done. At the end of the month that is extracted on to a summary showing the name of the job on the left hand side and the dates across the top. In that way if one has done work for one particular client for half a dozen days you get the total for the month which is extended into the right hand column. If one then adds up the total of each thirty-one days — assuming you have worked all through the time and have not taken any time off — you will get the total hours chargeable for the month day by day which should compare with the total hours charged to each client. One then debits each of those clients in a ledger account kept for him with the amount of hours spent that particular month, and credit the clerks' time with the total hours spent by each individual for the month. We should classify it in principal's time, manager's time, senior clerk's time, junior typists' time, and so on.

A Speaker: There have been a number of suggestions as to why architects' expenses at present are very high, and I think there are a number of reasons other than those which have been mentioned. In our own office we have had an arrangement with one particular client which has seemed to be very sensible

from everybody's point of view. It is a large job which will not be built for a considerable number of years, but there is a great deal of work to be done in the meantime in working out schemes, getting approvals from the L.C.C. and so on. In other words, it is a job for which, if payment were made on the ordinary R.I.B.A. scale, no payment would probably be due for a very long time. Our clients understand our position as we do ourselves in this way. They know that if we were being paid on that basis we should in fact have to spend money for many years before we should get any return. Also they know, and we know, that it is much more difficult now to say what are likely to be the costs of the job as compared with what we could have said before the war.

The arrangement we have made with them—which I personally consider to be a good one and I should like Mr. Burnett to advocate it or condemn it — is that they are, in the first place, paying us all the costs of draughtsman's time spent on the job. In the second place that is going to be a permanent payment on their part. Instead of receiving the full R.I.B.A. percentage, we have agreed with them to ask for a lower percentage on the basis that they will ultimately pay for the whole of the draughtsman's time. They are paying us X pounds per year for a stated number of years to be deducted ultimately from the percentage paid on the job. By that means we avoid the very heavy burden of expenses for some years and we also avoid a considerable proportion of the risk of the amount that the draughtsman's time will take. Also if they change their minds and decide that they would like a different version worked out, all the draughtsman's time is their responsibility; and they, being a firm with a large number of responsibilities, realize that they have to pay for it and therefore avoid unnecessary work of that kind. Does Mr. Burnett consider that to be borrowing from a client in the bad sense?

Mr. Burnett: I think the real reply to the question is covered by the R.I.B.A. scale of fees itself. I should like to draw attention in particular to an alteration which was made in the scale in 1945. I have not the scale before me but I know it fairly well. I think you will find if you read the scale carefully that in 1945 an alteration was made in the method of payment which did provide for an architect drawing installments of fees as the working drawings were prepared. The arrangement to which the speaker refers is not by any means borrowing from clients. Borrowing from clients does not mean making an agreement with a client to pay in some different way to the R.I.B.A. scale. You are entitled to make any agreement you like with your clients as long as you do not lower the scale.

By borrowing from a client I mean where a young architect has no special agreement with a client and the client has simply been handed a printed scale. The architect, as he goes along, finds he is a good bit out of pocket and thinks to himself: "Well, old so-and-so is a decent sort of chap, I am sure if I explain matters to him he will not mind but will let me have something on account," and he goes along to so-and-so who lets him have something on account. That is all very nice, but old so-and-so is probably a business man and immediately loses a certain amount of confidence in that architect.

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The speaker has also raised two other points of importance to architects. The first one is whether or not it is wise for practicing architects to let their clients know exactly what their production costs are. The second point was in connection with the question of regular salary. A good deal of that has been going on in the last year or two and there is a certain reason — one which Mr. Boys will know much more about — for clients wanting to pay these retaining fees before the job is done rather than waiting until the work is completed. I think that reason may be summed up in the three letters — E.P.T.

A Speaker: I would strongly agree with Mr. Chitty rather than with Mr. Burnett with regard to the probable cost of architects' work. I found that from the time I had one assistant until now my expenses have never been less than 60 per cent of the gross fees, and during certain periods when the practice was expanding they did go over 70 per cent. I think that is extremely important because it also ties up with Mr. Chitty's other point that clients must get value for money. It has become more and more important in recent years that architects should give service which means, in effect, that two-thirds of his fees go in expenses.

The question of making arrangements, other than the R.I.B.A. scale, is one which almost everybody has to follow to-day. If you go to your clients they realize very fully the difficulties created by present building contracts, and they are perfectly satisfied if you give specific periods on which you will expect to draw fees. In no case have I found any difficulty in this connection.

A Speaker: Can Mr. Boys tell us whether it is more usual to reckon overhead costs on gross profits or on actual labor costs? That means the assistants' time including the time spent by the principal.

Mr. Boys: I think one is entitled to give a Joadian answer there and say it depends upon what is meant by "overheads." In an architect's office I think that the whole of the expenses are, in a sense, overheads, and all the percentages that have been quoted this evening have been percentages of turnover. I think that in a professional office that is probably the way in which overheads are recorded.

I should say that all salaries are part of one's overhead expenses. One can also say that rent is a fixed amount which goes on irrespective of whether one has two or three people in a room which will hold three or four; and if those people are productively employed they are direct expenses — overhead expenses varying with the number of people occupying that room.

There are two sorts of overheads. In a manufacturing business you have direct costs and on-cost, and the professional man also has direct costs and on-cost.

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The percentage relationship which the direct and indirect bear to each other must vary, I think, from office to office according to whether the staff one has available is fully employed or not. From the professional man's point of view, he would regard the whole of his expenses as overheads.

A Speaker: I should like to ask Mr. Boys if he would just touch upon income-tax, not in detail but rather in principle as it effects the young man starting out. I have had one or two surprises and I think some of us could be forewarned. I refer particularly to the attitude which the income-tax inspector adopts toward the young man in his first few years. I gather there are various ways of tackling the problem and that it is possible to benefit to some extent by a "carry-over" for a period of three years.

There is the question also of whether you have accounts dealt with on the basis of cash receipts and expenses or whether they are dealt with on the basis of estimated fees. I would like Mr. Boys to tell us something about what happens at the end of the year when, having assessed your income-tax on what you anticipated earning, you find that the income-tax inspector asks you about the work in hand.

Again there is the small point as to when you should finish your financial year. Is it wise to finish on 30 April so as to line up?

Mr. Boys: It is true to say that, generally speaking, in the early years of any new business the taxpayer is in a fairly favorable position. He starts off with the advantage that his first accounts will normally form the basis for three years tax assessments. I am speaking rather broadly but I must do so in this case. The reason for that is that one is assessed on one's actual earnings for the first fiscal year which ends on 5 April. One is assessed in the next year on the profits of one's first completed year, and one is assessed in the third year on the profits shown on the accounts made up to a date in the year preceding the year of assessment.

If one starts in practice on 1 May 1946 and makes up the accounts for a complete year until the following 30 April, one's first income-tax liability is in the year 1946-47, that is, the year ended on 5 April. Then one takes the proportion for eleven months and five days of the profit agreed with the revenue authorities for that first year. The next year you take the whole of the profit for the year ending 30 April 1947 and for the year 1948-49 you take the profit to 30 April 1947, because they were the last accounts made up to a date in the year preceding the year of assessment which began on 6 April 1948. If you have done as well as you expected, quite clearly the profit in your second and third years will be substantially more than the profit in your first year. If for any reason it has not

worked out in that way you have the right in your first three years of assessment to go back to actual profit.

For example, if you make 1,000 pounds in the first year, 500 pounds in the second and 750 pounds in the third, on the normal basis of assessment you would pay tax on 1,000 pounds three times; but if that is not borne out by results, you would pay tax on 1,000 pounds in the first year, on 500 pounds in the second and on the 750 pounds which you actually earned in the third. That is a very valuable option which is applicable in the first years.

On the question of date of accounts, if you are an optimist and you think the practice is going to expand, I would say make the date for the completion of your accounts in each year as soon after 5 April as you can. In that way you will always be paying tax on a figure less than your actual profits if they are going upwards. There is an adjustment in the final years.

With regard to receipts and payments, it is a difficult question. You can, by agreement with the inspector take either basis, but in the first years the inspector will almost certainly insist that some value should be placed on uncompleted work. Quite clearly, one may have been working the whole of the year on some big job and made no arrangement whereby something is obtained on account. You might have earned absolutely nothing but, on the other hand, you might have paid out a lot of money so your accounts will show a loss. That loss is quite true, but in terms of real income you have created a potential asset which will be realized in the next year and which it would not, therefore, be fair to ignore entirely. Some value, therefore, should be placed on that incomplete work. What value should be put upon it is a question of negotiation and, generally speaking, an inspector of taxes is more experienced in that kind of job than the architect. Therefore, the architect would be at

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some disadvantage if he approached the inspector unaided.

A Speaker: A very vexed question is that of entertainment allowance. We are having a bit of an argument with our accountants at the moment over this matter. We find that clients come up to see us and take us out to lunch or stand us a drink, and naturally in return one wants to do the same thing and we actually do a certain amount. It is all friendly and simple. Our accountants' view is that according to the terms of the Institute's Charter we are not allowed to solicit for work and that entertaining of that sort might be termed soliciting. Therefore, they could not see that we were justified in claiming any allowance for that.

Mr. Boys: In point of fact there is a legal decision of the Courts* against any allowance for professional men for purposes of entertainment, but in practice I think that an allowance of some kind can in fact be obtained in nearly every case. I do not think it will ever be so generous for the professional as for the commercial or industrial man.

It is difficult to deal with the particular case mentioned, because the question of professional etiquette might arise. If, however, the client is already an established connection I should have thought myself that to buy him a drink or possibly give him a meal in not unpleasant surroundings would be much more like lubrication than solicitation. I have not studied your Charter, but I am a little surprised that the accountant should have brought the Charter up in evidence against his client. I think that most accountants

would probably have waited for the income-tax inspector to do that.

A Speaker: Does Mr. Boys consider that the time spent by a principal should be included when reckoning the cost of the job against the fees received, or should the principal just reckon his profit as being the fees received less the wages of his assistants plus the overheads?

Mr. Boys: I am a little doubtful as to whether that is a question for me, but I should have said the odd percentage which we have been talking about is really the remuneration of the principal. It represents the value of his time and also represents some reward for the capital employed in the practice. I do not think it forms part of the overhead expenses however. Clearly, though, it is a factor which must be taken into consideration in arriving at whether the job has proved profitable or not. If a principal has spent one hundred hours on a 120-guinea job, generally speaking, I should have said that that job was run at a loss. I am speaking, of course, of a case where the principal is at the head of a firm in which there is some organization. If one is starting up on one's account, one might consider that not bad remuneration. The principle has been established that no general entertaining expenses are granted, but if expenses are incurred in connection with a job, I should imagine they were expenses of the job. If one goes to Edinburgh to look at a job there I suppose circumstances might arise in which the expenses incurred were chargeable to a client or not, and if one in the course of that visit to

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Edinburgh has lunch which one presumably would have — one would be entitled to include that in the total outgoings.

*Mr. Boys has written to say "I can, in fact, find no reported decision of the Court — I told the questioner that my reply was based on hearsay. Decisions of the Special Commissioners on appeal have been based on the principle that expenses incurred in actual business negotiations are allowable, but not expenses incurred in creating the kind of atmosphere from which business may arise.

* * *

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS DROP

At the close of the first half of this year, construction volume as measured by contracts awarded was 11 per cent below that reported for the corresponding six months of last year in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains, it is reported by F. W. Dodge Corporation, a fact-finding organization for the building industry.

Gains in the first two months of this year were offset by a decline beginning in March. The sharpest drop was in nonresidential contracts, which were down 23 per cent at the close of June 30. Residential building volume fell off 10 per cent while public works and utilities construction showed a 9 per cent gain over the first six months of last year.

During the first half of this year, contract valuations totaled \$3,492,645,000 against \$3,937,736,000 reported by the Dodge corporation in the thirty-seven states in the first six months of 1946.

Residential volume totalled \$1,468,902,000 against \$1,633,473,000 in the first six months of last year. This year's residential contracts called for the building of 187,019 dwelling units against 234,315 in the corresponding period of last year.

Nonresidential building contracts declined from \$1,517,262,000 in the first six months of last year to \$1,165,631,000 in the first half of the current year.

While the declines were general in most areas of the country, they fluctuated from an over-all drop of 32 per cent in the Upstate New York and northern and eastern Ohio areas to gains of 70 per cent in the states of Louisiana and Mississippi combined, the Dodge corporation reported.

Publicly owned projects figured more prominently in the volume reported for the first half of this year than in the first six months of last year. Contracts for projects classified as publicly owned represented 30 per cent of the first half year's total as compared to 20 per cent in the first half of last year.

Publicly owned residential projects for which contracts were let in the first six months had a valuation of \$121,990,000 against \$55,362,000 in the corresponding period of last year. Publicly owned nonresidential awards totalled \$224,690,000 this year up to the end of June and \$105,242,000 in the first half of last year.

A Building Materials Installation School has been established by the Building Materials Division of the Armstrong Cork Company to be used for the training of salesmen and the development of trained installation mechanics.

The first sessions of the school got under way in July and are concerned with the training of mechanics in the installation of Armstrong's Veos Tile, a porcelain-on-steel material. The training course has been planned as a service to Veos tile contractors, and no charge is made for instruction, use of tools, or material. At the outset, six men are accepted into the school each week, with District Offices of the Company handling applications and designating the men to be accepted for training. Facilities for handling a greater number of men each week are being planned.

Chief instructor for the new school is Marvin E. Trettin who has had several years experience in the instruction of Veos tile mechanics. The one-week course, given at the Company's home office at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has been planned to provide the mechanic with complete knowledge of the best way to install Veos tile and sundry materials. Instruction units, embodying the many problems of installation, and classroom space for conference and demonstrations have been established for the school.

The Building Materials School follows the highly successful program inaugurated by Armstrong more than 20 years ago for the training of linoleum mechanics. At this school, called the Armstrong Laying School for Linoleum Mechanics, Armstrong instructors train hundreds of men each year in the latest methods of installing linoleum.

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

Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting of Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., held at the Plankinton Hotel at 10:00 A. M. Tuesday, July 8, 1947.

Those present were: T. L. Eschweiler, Ralph Kloppeburg, Francis S. Gurda, William G. Herbst, Edward J. Law, Guy E. Wiley and Fred A. Lubert.

Absent: A. L. Seidenschwartz,

The meeting was called to order by President T. L. Eschweiler.

The president pointed out that the Chapter should consider the sponsoring of a good training program each year for junior architectural draftsmen and that a movement be started to establish a fund to be used to defray the expenses connected with such a training program. Mr. Eschweiler suggested that in place of sending flowers in the event of the death of a member or other person who is closely associated with the building industry, as is usually done, that such donors be requested to contribute toward the educational fund of the Chapter, and that the family of the deceased be advised accordingly that such a contribution is being made in memory of the deceased. The Board of Directors unanimously concurred in the recommendations of the president and favored a suitable publicity program.

The secretary indicated that John Brust who is assisting in instructing the class on architectural design at the Layton School of Art, reports that the class is coming along very nicely but suggests that various architects in the Chapter interest themselves in the course and make it a point to visit the various classes from time to time to comment on the work done by the students and to give the students the advantage of any suggestions they may have to offer. Mr. Brust felt that this would tend to keep up the interest in the work and would indicate to the students that the architects as a group are interested in their work.

It was concluded that the secretary would send a letter to all the corporate and associate members of the Chapter suggesting that they contact the members of the special committee to develop an educational program for architectural draftsmen, consisting of Messrs. Carl Eschweiler, Chairman, Elliott Mason, and Fitzhugh Scott, Jr., and make appointments with them to visit the class in design. It was felt that we should emphasize the importance of having the members of the Chapter visit the class and not only be of help to the students but also to familiarize themselves with the work now being sponsored by the Chapter.

The secretary submitted a tabulation of the replies to the questionnaires sent out to all of the members having them indicate their preferences for assignments to the various standing committees. A total of 49 replies have been received, and it was thought that more will reply within the next week or ten days. It was therefore agreed that the president and secretary would meet within the next few weeks to analyze the replies and to make a tentative selection of the personnel for the various committees. This selection would then be submitted to the Board at its next meeting, August 4th, for final approval.

A questionnaire was presented from the Department of Education and Research, Walter A. Taylor,

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Director, of the American Institute of Architects, with reference to student associates. The secretary was directed to return this questionnaire with the notation that we do not have student associates but that we have a considerable number of junior associate members of the Chapter, mostly made up of draftsmen working in the various architectural offices, and that the Chapter is sponsoring a class in architectural design which carries the approval of the Veterans Administration and which the government is financing as a part of their G. I. training program.

The secretary reported that Roy Papenthien inquired as to whether the Chapter intended to take any action with reference to contributing toward the repairs on the St. John's Cathedral tower. This matter was discussed and it was concluded that the Chapter had no funds for such contributions and felt that just a small contribution would, if anything, be somewhat embarrassing in view of the importance and magnitude of the project. The Board members were delighted to hear that the tower is being preserved and upon motion made by Mr. Herbst, seconded by Mr. Kloppenburg, and unanimously carried, the Chapter went on record recommending that architects and lovers of art contribute to St. John's Cathedral on the basis that this is an outstanding architectural gem in the City and should be preserved. It was also suggested that the local newspapers, including the "Journal", "Sentinel", "Nowiny Polskie Daily", and "Kuryer Polskie", be advised of the Board action.

Mr. Herbst suggested that the secretary send out an agenda of the program for the Board of Directors meeting to permit the directors to familiarize themselves with the various subjects to be discussed and to come prepared for discussion at the board meetings. The secretary was requested to follow this suggestion and to send out such an agenda when practicable.

The president recommended that the Chapter Board adopt a program of sending out weekly news bulletins to the membership in order to keep the membership advised of the actions taken by the Board of Directors and of the various problems which confront the Chapter. The secretary was directed to prepare such a bulletin and to use the class in architectural design at the Layton School of Art as the first subject.

A letter from the National Service Fund of the Disabled American Veterans was presented requesting contributions toward a fund to assist in the rehabilitation of war disabled veterans. The secretary was directed to inform the Wisconsin Committee of the above organization that the Chapter has no funds available for this purpose but that they are now engaged in sponsoring an educational program on architectural design at the Layton School of Art and plan to continue educational programs of this type in the future.

The president also suggested that consideration should be given to the holding of Board meetings in the evening starting with a dinner at 6 P.M., during the summer months. This matter will be given further consideration.

The secretary presented a letter received from Dudley C. Carter, with reference to photographs and

movies of axe-hewn sculptures in the Pacific Northwest. The secretary was directed to write Mr. Carter inquiring as to whether the newsreel scheduled to be shown in various theaters will be available for a private showing at one of the Chapter meetings.

The secretary presented a letter from Frederick Von Grossmann dated June 19, 1947 with reference to the City Building Code. It was pointed out that the original copy of this letter was sent to the Milwaukee Building Code Committee and would be given proper consideration.

The secretary reported that he had not as yet had an opportunity to tabulate the schedules of fees adopted by the various chapters, state associations, and state organizations of the Institute, which were sent to the Chapter by Mr. E. R. Purves, with his letter of April 15, 1947.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED A. LUBER, Secretary
Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A.

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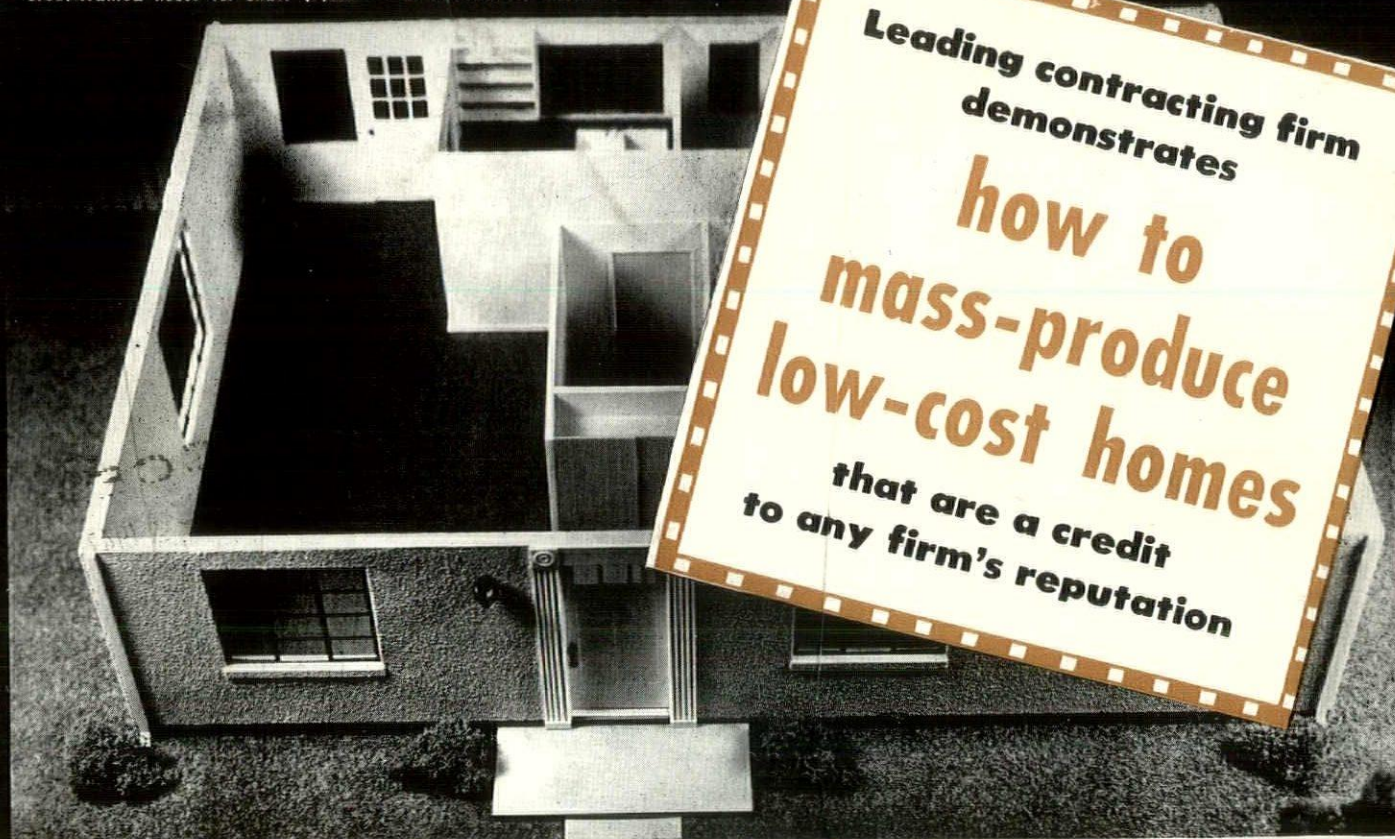
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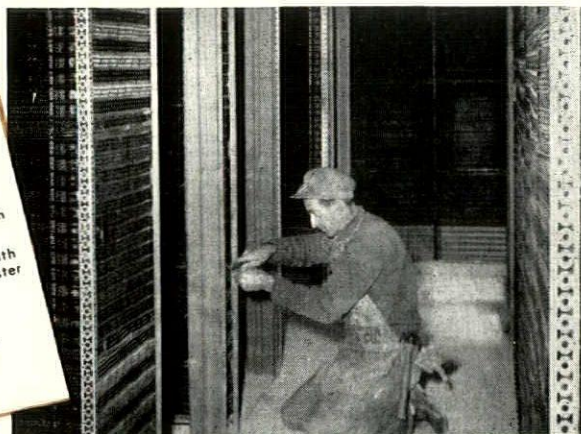
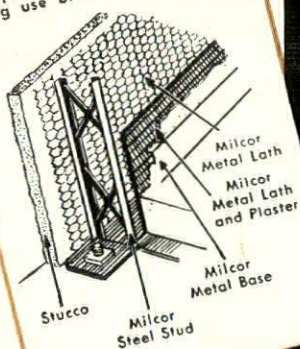
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