



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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CONTENTS

Conclusion of Minutes of the Sixteenth Annual Convention

THE DEPARTMENT OF
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JAN 31 9 44 AM '49

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VERBATUM REPORT OF BUSINESS SESSION 16TH ANNUAL CONVENTION THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS

(The Minutes of the Business Session, Nov. 20, 1948 of the State Association's Sixteenth Annual Convention are of vital importance to the members and should be carefully read. The Verbatim report continued from the November issue, is concluded in this issue of the WISCONSIN ARCHITECT.)

PART III

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

NOVEMBER 20, 1948

(Continued from December Issue)

MR. BERNERS: The difference that there may be in this thing, between what we discussed this morning and what we now are talking about, is the matter of — so when you get down to the practical effect of it — whether or not you want to go all the way and become a Corporate member.

Now, this matter of an Associate member not being able to hold office would be a matter of choice with the individual members. In other words, if he qualifies to be an Associate member of the Association, he has the necessary qualifications to become a Corporate member, and the only thing that stands in his way of being a Corporate member is his own choice, whether or not he wishes to pay the dues and the fees to the national Association. Basically, I see no difference between what we did this morning and what we are talking about now.

However, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest, in light of the possible difference in interpretation, if there should be further discussion on our action this morning, that you again open the floor for discussion on it so we can all go from here entirely satisfied with whatever action we take.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: I would like to preface this discussion with this: I don't believe, Mr. Chairman, there will be any sort of percentage of members that are convened here today, or any place in the state, who will not be corporate members of the new or-

ganization in the near future. I doubt whether the question of Associate members is going to have very much bearing on whether or not they hold office or don't. In my humble opinion, the great majority of men at this convention will ultimately be Corporate members. However, as the Chairman said, if you want to open this again for discussion, because of that technicality that may prevail, it is your privilege to do so. You can do with it what you wish.

BRANSON V. GAMBER: May I say a word on this? I was anxious to hear from Mr. Ditchy, just as you all were, but I might say that this same question has arisen in the case of the New York State Association, which is the largest in the country. They have about 2800 members, and the State Association is now made up of eleven Chapters of the American Institute, and five Societies, Rochester, Bronx, and a number of other ones. A fair percentage of the membership of the New York State Association are not Corporate members of the Institute. Of course, they have that same hope that eventually most, if not all, will become Corporate members. This question is, of course, of some importance and it is to be taken directly to the Board of Directors at their meeting in early December. I think if there is any question on the part of any of the members here that might tend to cause them to rescind their action of this morning, it might be well to find out just how far the Board of the Institute may go in determining this question as to whether Associate members have the right to hold office in a state organization of the American Institute.

Inasmuch as you are withholding final action until your By-laws are prepared, which I understand is to be some time in January, this information will be available to you at least a month in advance of that meeting.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: Thank you, Mr. Gamber.

MR. GAMBER: I might say — pardon me; if I may get up again — that in Massachusetts they had the same problem. The Massachusetts Society has entered into an agreement with the new Massachusetts Chapter which has been recently formed — that is an outgrowth of the old Boston Chapter, the oldest one in the Institute — whereby both organizations agree to have the officers as Corporate members of the Institute. That is just another answer to that same question.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: Is there anyone else who wishes to discuss the situation?

FRANK F. DROLSHAGEN: I think that is bad news, personally. It doesn't make any difference to me, because I am a Corporate member, but I think it is going right back again to where you started at the time you started the State Association. These boys are all going to be on the outside looking in. That is not doing it in a liberal way. Of course, I can't talk for them, but I just have a feeling for them, that they are going to be on the outside all of a sudden.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: I think we can clarify that, Mr. Drolshagen. There are 62 members now, aren't there?

MR. BERNERS: There are 62 men in the state who are not members of the Institute. All of those 62 men

can qualify for Corporate membership in the Institute. It is a matter of their own choice. They can remain Associate members of this organization. They are not on the outside, necessarily. They can be part and parcel of everything that is done on the state-wide level. The only limitation on their membership is that they could not participate in any votes on matters pertaining to Institute affairs. After all, that is the story right now. They do vote on Institute affairs indirectly through this State Association, in that the State Association at a convention, up until January 1st, had one vote, or two votes if the membership was high enough, at a national convention. That, however, is taken out of our hands. After January 1st, or the next convention, we would lose that in any event. So that we come right back to the same position, that these men will lose nothing that they would not lose in any other case, anyway, but they still are members of the Association.

The limitation on their membership is that they cannot vote or participate or hold office on matters that would pertain to the Institute at the national level. Now, by their own free choice they can change their membership from Associate membership to Corporate membership. The penalty, of course, is that they pay the additional dues.

MR. DROLSHAGEN: Those members can never hold office.

MR. BERNERS: They can change their membership from Associate to Corporate any day they wish.

MR. DROLSHAGEN: I understand that, but as long as they don't desire to do it, they can't hold office in their local Districts.

MR. BERNERS: Oh, sure. Not any one of your local Districts, for example, would deal with the national body.

MR. DROLSHAGEN: Who does?

MR. BERNERS: This Association we are going to organize would deal with the national body. All of your District Chapters would deal through the Executive Board of this Association. The only contact with the national body is through the Executive Board and the officers of the state-wide organization.

MR. DROLSHAGEN: Those fellows cannot be a member of the Executive Board.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: Not until they change their membership.

MR. DROLSHAGEN: I understand that. Suppose they never come in, they can never be on an Executive Board. You are confining it to a certain membership, and I call it discrimination.

MR. BERNERS: I wouldn't say it is discrimination, Frank. I would say of their own free choice they remain Associate members. They can change their position there any time, of their own free will.

NOEL ROSS SAFFORD: We have 25 members now in our District who are registered architects. Nineteen of them are members of our State Association. The other six still have that opportunity. They can't hold office in our State Association at the moment, but they can join if they wish. By the same token, the other men could become Corporate members.

KAREL YASKO: It is probably sacrilegious to men-

tion engineers here, but the American Society of Civil Engineers has the same setup, in which Associate members can hold all Chapter offices and even be on the Executive Board, but only a Corporate member can be a national officer, which is what we are doing here.

MR. BERNERS: Practically so, excepting that an Associate member could not be a state officer.

MR. YASKO: In the A.S.C.E. he can, because most of them are Associate members.

MR. BERNERS: In this instance, we are speaking here that an Associate member could not be president, for example, of the State Association.

MR. YASKO: He said he could participate in all activities on the state level.

MR. BERNERS: But you cannot hold office unless you are a Corporate member.

T. L. ESCHWEILER: I think where the confusion comes in is this: Any Associate member can hold any office within his District. But why should an Associate member, who does not choose to take on the obligation of the national organization and pay the extra dues of \$25 a year, have a right to go to Washington and have a voice in the matter? That is all there is to it. Whenever he is willing to take on these obligations and pay the \$25 extra per year, then he has that privilege. That is all that is being taken from him. Until he pays the taxes he can't have any representation, that is all. I don't see where that is being unfair.

MR. DROLSHAGEN: You are back where you started way, way back, where you had the A.I.A. on the other side and you had the other fellows out on the outside, and then the State Association was formed to get them on the inside. You have them on the inside, and now you are putting them on the outside again.

SECRETARY-TREASURER HUNT: Can you settle this thing by putting it to a vote?

A. C. ESCHWEILER, JR.: Before you carry this to a vote, in addition to Associate members you have your Student Associates, the younger men. Now, as I understand, they would not be eligible to hold office. They can't do any thing about it; they are too young. They haven't had enough experience, and for that reason are considered ineligible to hold office in the Chapter. Perhaps that is proper.

All these other people, though, have complete control over it themselves. If they want to hold office they can do so, but they can't do it and stay on the outside of their own free will at the same time. I think as long as it is entirely a matter of their own choice as to whether they become Corporate members or not, I don't see why we should shed any tears over the fact that they can't hold office.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: Mr. Drolshagen, I would like to clear this up. I was probably one of the toughest guys on this reconciliation deal in this room. However, the situation has now developed that we are trying to bring everybody into a happy family here, one family. Now, we had the State Association and we had State Association members that thought the Institute was just so-and-so, and they had a lot of

names for it. But you aren't going to have that now. Now, they are all going to be Institute members, in a measure. You have got one organization, and there is going to be an entirely different feeling, in my mind, because of having only one institution in the State of Wisconsin. The fellow that isn't a Corporate member now will certainly want to affiliate himself to the same level that the other fellows are in right now. I don't think there is going to be any question about that at all, Frank. They are still members of our group; they are in the same group, and it is only a question of letting those fellows know that if they want to be in there with the regular rank and file of the profession they should just join the national body. I don't think we are going to have any trouble there at all. I think they will come in of their own volition.

GERRIT J. deGELLEKE: I think we are mixing up the issue to a great extent. This movement is to unify the architects of the State of Wisconsin. Instead of having us in two divisions, we will be in one group, unified.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: That is right.

MR. deGELLEKE: Working as one unit; more effective in our affairs than when you have two units perhaps not working in harmony, and confusing the public with whom you deal.

Now, the status of the members is not changed. Those that are not Corporate members cannot hold office in connection with A.I.A. affairs. In connection with state affairs, the little local Chapter Divisions, or whatever you wish to call them, those members will be enabled to hold office, but they will have nothing to do with national affairs. Now, it doesn't change the situation any from what we are at the present time. Those of you who are not corporate members at the present time have nothing to do with A.I.A. affairs. Similarly, in the future you can't expect, if you are not a Corporate member, to deal in national affairs. So that position is not changed.

But you are presenting a united front to the public in all your relations with the public. Therefore, you have gained strength and you are more effective. And in dealing with officials of counties, cities, states, whatever it may be, you will present a united front and, therefore, you are stronger. You lose nothing in your contact with the public by this division between Associate and Corporate members, but you do gain strength, and I can't see any reason why that should affect it at all. You don't change the nature of the man. If he doesn't belong to the A.I.A., he doesn't belong. You can't expect him to vote on matters in connection with that, or exercise authority.

That is the thing in a nutshell. What we are striving for is to unify the two groups so that they will be stronger in all our relations with the public. That must be kept strongly in mind, and little details of this nature can't be changed just because we change our method for the public.

MR. STRANG: Mr. President, I wonder if the people here feel that it would be desirable for Associate members to hold state office and to vote at the state level; and if we do feel that that is desirable, I wonder what harm would be done if we were to petition the Institute Directors that we be permitted to operate

on that basis. After all, we don't know definitely, do we, what the ruling may be? If there is a chance that they may permit that sort of relationship, why isn't it desirable?

MR. BERNERS: In answer to your question, Allen, as I stated, Clair Ditchy did not state definitely that that was the case. He said he was quite sure it would be the case, however, and as Secretary of the Institute I surmise he has a fairly good understanding of what the rules may be in that particular instance.

Now, in the event it should prove that that is the only way this thing could be organized — I don't think it need be that way because, as I say, it is still the free choice of the individuals to do what they wish to do about it. The only difference that stands in the way is the additional fee. Certainly, we should think enough of the profession to pay the additional money if we have the desire to participate in those affairs.

MR. ALLEN J. STRANG: It is all very well to say that, but right now the same 60 men have the privilege of joining the Institute and they haven't done it. They have that same choice now, but they haven't done it, have they?

MR. BERNERS: In answer to that, two years ago we had 36 men fewer in the Institute than we have today, and it was because of the fact that a number of men who were on the State Association Board went around the state beating the bushes that some of these men felt they finally were invited to come into the Institute. They were men who felt, for some reason or other, they had to have an invitation to come; they couldn't make the move on their own part.

Your membership has increased. I think a goodly number of the 60 that are now not Corporate members of the Institute need that kind little invitation to come in, and at least 50 per cent of them are going to be in. I don't think there is any question about that, Allen.

The alternative to the whole thing is to complicate your structure of organization, and that would be to organize a Chapter in Milwaukee where you have the strength of this organization, organize another Chapter in Madison, organize a third Chapter up our way, and have three or four Chapters of the Institute all dealing directly with the national body as Chapters, and have these various Chapters form a state organization to deal on the state organizational level, and that state organization could have Affiliate or Associate members, and they could deal and vote, and all the other things. But, as I see it, you are going to have three organizations out of it instead of the one we are aiming at.

SECRETARY-TREASURER HUNT: I remember several Boards of the State Association that had four Corporate members of the Institute in it. We haven't had a Board for several years that hasn't been all Corporate members, through no choice, no seeking them out; they have just been Corporate members. There are so many more to choose from than there used to be that they get into office. So I think, just as Mr. deGelleke says, the most important thing is to form the nucleus of the organization and then go out and tell the fellows to come in, and we will be solving the problem in a practical way. I know in our Board

we invariably worked on the members who were not members of the American Institute of Architects, and we generally finished the year by having them in. I think the same thing could apply in any case.

MR. BRANDT: I don't wish to confound these deliberations too much, but it was said any member of the State Association can become a Corporate member. I don't think that is so. I happen to know of a member who is a licensed architect and a member of our State Association, and he is not eligible for membership in the A.I.A. I have been told that several times, although Paul Gerhardt says he is.

MR. deGELLEKE: Why isn't he?

MR. BRANDT: Because he is an officer of a contracting company. You have several such, I think.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: We have qualifications here.

MR. BERNERS: A man probably has to make up his mind what he wants to be, an architect or a contractor.

On membership, and in answer further to your question, Perc, the qualifications for Corporate membership: "Prerequisite to his admission to Corporate membership, every applicant therefor must satisfy the Board of Examiners of the Institute that he has the professional qualifications required by the Board for admission to Corporate membership," which the Board has ruled is registration in states where registration laws exist; "an honorable standing in the profession and in his community, and is able to undertake the pecuniary obligations of membership" — period.

SECRETARY-TREASURER HUNT: That has been for several years.

MR. BERNERS: Here is the declaration part of the applicant: "Prerequisite to his admission to Corporate membership, the applicant in his application must declare that he will comply with the By-laws of the Institute and its standards of practice, and the rules and regulations supplementary thereto, and that he understands the rights and privileges granted to, and the duties, responsibilities, obligations, and liabilities undertaken by a Corporate member."

In other words, putting it in very short words, if you are a registered architect, if you are in good standing in your own community and are willing to practice your profession ethically, there is no reason why an architect should be barred from membership in the Institute.

MR. REYNOLDS: Doesn't the Code of Ethics of the present State organization draw pretty close lines on having financial interest in building material firms and contracting firms?

MR. BERNERS: Your Code of Ethics of the State Association, as I recall them — and I haven't reviewed them recently — practically parallel the Code of Ethics of the Institute.

MR. REYNOLDS: Would that bar an officer in a contracting company from being an architect?

MR. BERNERS: I believe the Board has ruled — and I wish to be corrected on this if I will state it wrong — that an officer of a contracting company, there is a question there as to whether he is eligible for membership.

MR. deGELLEKE: It depends what his major interest is.

MR. BRANDT: I have been told here he is not, and I have been told by Paul Gerhardt that he is.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: I was at the A.I.A. meeting here the other night at Milwaukee, and the traveling representative from the national Board of the A.I.A. suggested that we take them in. When there is an infraction of the rules, kick them out. In that way you can take everybody in, if that is the law. Then if there is a fellow who isn't practicing as he should, the time is there then, and ripe, to call him in and say, "Either yes or no, one way or the other." Then he has dug his own grave. I think the way to strengthen your organization is to take them all in, and if there are some no-good fellows in there who violate the laws, kick them out. I think you will find a lot of good men that will stay right in there.

MR. DROLSHAGEN: They will behave themselves. They will get in line when they see how it works. There is something wrong in the A.I.A. with their rules and regulations. They had better get busy and liberalize if they want to get strong and solid.

MR. deGELLEKE: That is rather an offhand opinion, isn't it, Frank?

MR. DROLSHAGEN: Sure.

T. L. ESCHWEILER: It seems to me there is quite a question on procedure here. I would like to move that we take a vote and find out how many members present feel that because of that possibility, or even if we want to assume it is a fact that Associate members cannot hold state office, that we should not proceed with this merger. In other words, I want to know how many men here feel we shouldn't proceed because of that.

MR. DROLSHAGEN: What does that mean, mandatory, or simply a feeling?

MR. deGELLEKE: He wants to get the sentiment of the group.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: That is not a motion then, is it?

MR. T. L. ESCHWEILER: Yes.

SECRETARY-TREASURER HUNT: Sense of the meeting.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: Is there a second to that motion?

FRANCIS S. GURDA: I will second it.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: Motion has been made and seconded that we take a vote to determine how many men in the assembly here feel that, because of the existing supposed ruling that Associate members cannot hold office in the State organization, they are opposed to unification. Is that right?

MR. deGELLEKE: I think you might change that, Mr. Chairman. How many feel that Associate members should hold positions in connection with the State organization which deals with the American Institute of Architects?

PRESIDENT PFALLER: All right. We will change it to, how many feel that the Associate membership should hold office in the State Association dealing with the national A.I.A. setup. Right?

MR. deGELLEKE: Yes, that is the point.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: We want to know what the members' feeling is about that.

MR. YASKO: It seems to differentiate between two

types of office that they can hold. One deals with the A.I.A. on the national level, and the other —

PRESIDENT PFALLER: That is it.

MR. STRANG: Why mention the Institute in that connection? What we really want to know is whether they can hold state office.

T. L. ESCHWEILER: As differentiated from District office.

MR. deGELLEKE: I want to get strongly in their minds this point: In my opinion — and I think this was substantiated by Mr. Gerhardt and Mr. Gamber — in these district offices, which are local and only State, the Associate members can have an office, but that State offices which deal with the A.I.A. and have connection with the A.I.A. — they cannot hold office because they are not Corporate members.

MR. DROLSHAGEN: That is the Executive Board.

MR. T. L. ESCHWEILER: Yes.

SECRETARY-TREASURER HUNT: Question.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: You have heard the motion. Has everybody understood it now?

MR. deGELLEKE: What does "Yes" mean?

PRESIDENT PFALLER: A "Yes" vote will mean that the men in this room are favorable to having only Corporate members hold offices in the State organization that does business with the national setup.

MR. deGELLEKE: That is what we want.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: A vote "No" means that your vote is cast in opposition to a proposed possible ruling that you must be a Corporate member to hold office in the State organization dealing with the national A.I.A. Correct?

All those in favor of this motion signify by raising your hands. (Thirty-three)

All those opposed. (Three)

MR. deGELLEKE: That settles it.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: Motion carried.

MR. deGELLEKE: You have got your sentiment.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: That is just a motion on sentiment, isn't it?

MR. deGELLEKE: I said sentiment.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: There should be a motion now to confirm the action of this morning's session.

MR. deGELLEKE: Why confirm the action of the morning session?

T. L. ESCHWEILER: This does it.

SECRETARY-TREASURER HUNT: This confirms it.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: If you want to consider that as confirmation, it is all right with me.

MR. deGELLEKE: You can't reconsider this morning's vote. Somebody who voted in favor of consolidation, or unification, would have to make the motion; not anybody who was opposed.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: In other words, this motion here today has no bearing on the action of this morning at all, other than to find out what the sentiment was.

MR. deGELLEKE: That is all.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: We will proceed, gentlemen, with the report of the Auditing Committee.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chase and I spent all morning

going over the books, and they seem to be in order.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: Is that as far as you have gone? Have you any balance sheet that you want to determine?

SECRETARY-TREASURER HUNT: There is going to be an audit made and sent to them.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: There will be an audit made of the books, due to the fact that this merger is taking place, by a certified public accounting system, so that the membership will be apprised of that audit.

We would like to hear a motion accepting the report of the Auditing Committee.

MR. BRANDT: I might say that the cash balance is correct as read in the report, twelve hundred-and-some-odd dollars and there is in the safety deposit box \$700 in bonds.

MR. deGELLEKE: That is what we want.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: That is what we wanted.

A. C. ESCHWEILER, JR.: I will make a motion to accept the report of the Auditing Committee.

MR. deGELLEKE: I second it.

PRESIDENT PFALLER: Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of this motion signify by saying "aye"; contrary. So ordered.

We come to Unfinished Business. Report of the Resolutions Committee.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman, the Resolutions Committee wishes to offer the following resolution:

"Whereas, our beloved friend and esteemed fellow architect, William A. Oppenhamer, has passed on to his last reward; and

"Whereas, the State Association of Wisconsin Architects has sustained an inestimable loss in his passing; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That a letter expressing our deepest sympathy be sent to the family of our departed member, and a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes."

PRESIDENT PFALLER: You have heard the resolution. There will be no need for a second, or a motion to accept it. Your request will be granted.

Is there any further Unfinished Business?

SECRETARY-TREASURER HUNT: I have nothing.

MR. deGELLEKE: How about the officers? Have they been announced?

PRESIDENT PFALLER: We do that after the session.

Under New Business, fellows, I think if the January meeting comes through — and we are now almost in unanimous accord that is about what shall happen, and as far as the unification plan we seem to think that should happen — I think it behooves each and every man attending this convention, who considers his profession worth while, to go out and pull every last single good-standing member in the State Association into Corporate membership of the new A.I.A., or the new State Association of the A.I.A. Let's not take this very lightly. Let's make it a business. Let not the dues have any influence on whether or not you are going to join because, gentlemen, I personally know of no other organization in the profession that pays as little dues as the Architects Association in the State of Wisconsin. Your legal profession pays a great deal more than that;

your engineering profession pays more than that, and it seems to me, if we want to become strong and mean something in our state, we should have a little pride in our own business and our own profession. After all, it is our own livelihood we are supporting here. Two dollars a month — a little better than that; maybe three dollars a month to belong to an organization that is your bread and butter, where you are united with the best men in our profession all over the United States of America.

We are blessed right now with a great deal of business. There isn't a man in this room who, conscientiously, could not afford to join the A.I.A. If it would be a task, or even if it would be hard for many to do it, look at the fellowship you could have. Look where you can go when you need assistance even in your own business. You belong to an organization, and you are a part of it, and I am sure it will create much better fellowship if we all get behind this thing and push. You haven't got two more organizations to deal with. You haven't got two or three meetings a month to attend this way. When we unite and unify we are going to get in there and have one meeting a month in our Districts, and report them to the State once a year, and the State organization will take care of our business from a national standpoint.

There is a lot of public work coming along. We know it isn't going to be killed. You live out there, and I live down here, and when you are affiliated with a national body you can expect you should have some assistance, as far as this work is con-

cerned. When it comes to being doled out to the profession, they certainly will not go to a man who belongs to no organization and turn the business over to him; it certainly will go to some recognized body of that profession in the State, which will be your new Association.

I want to take this opportunity, again, to thank the membership for the confidence imposed upon me, and also the Directors who have worked very diligently in the last year; and we hope that when we reconvene here next year every one of you will be back here as a Corporate member and get back of this thing bigger and better than you ever have.

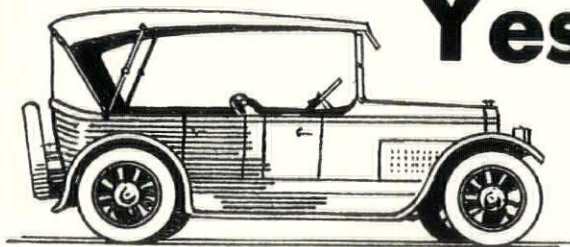
The meeting adjourned at three-thirty o'clock.

PREDICTS LARGE VOLUME OF ECONOMIC HOUSING

Great progress has been made during 1948 in the development and adoption of plans and techniques designed to save time and materials in building homes and other buildings, James M. Ashley, president of the Producers' Council, says.

"Modular coordination has come into actual use, building code modernization has made unprecedented headway, the first industry engineered housing has been built in scores of communities, and a large amount of economy housing has been started in many localities," Mr. Ashley said.

"In addition, building and materials dealers have



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adopted numerous time-saving techniques on a broad scale as part of the industry-wide campaign to lower housing costs. With the aid of progressive distributors, smaller builders have been able to use cost-reducing methods heretofore utilized only by the largest builders.

"Modular coordination, which makes it possible to assemble materials at the building site with a minimum of costly cutting, fitting, and patching, is now being used in the construction of hospitals, factories and commercial buildings, as well as homes. When generally adopted in the industry, modular coordination will cut millions of dollars a year from the nation's total building bill.

"Industry engineered housing, which applies the principles of modular coordination to residential construction and coordinates the dimensions of the dwellings to those of the materials, has been built in 43 of the 48 states. Requests for plans indicate that a large volume of this economical housing will be built again during the coming year."

PRODUCERS IMPORTANT PART IN ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

Because of the importance of placing before every member of the State Association a verbatim report of the entire business sessions of the Sixteenth Annual Convention, there has been no available space, until this issue, for an account of the part played by the Producers' Council, Wisconsin Chapter, in making the Convention the success that it was.

There were the exhibits, thirty in all, showing the latest developments in building products and displayed on the mezzanine. The canny Lorenz Meyer,

President of the Wisconsin Chapter of the Producers, presented to each architect visiting his booth (The W. H. Pipkorn Co.) a booklet of Sight Savers, probably calculating that with clear, sparkling spectacles, the better for him — the architect — to see.

There was the cocktail party at which this same group was host to the architects. And there were the attendance prizes donated by the Producers Council members and won by thirty fortunate architects. There could have been no finer assortment of prizes—beautiful large mirrors, a Milcor pick-up truck, a picnic set with basket, utensils and blanket, a terrace chair, fishing rods, large boxes of assorted cheese, gift certificates, and what not.

The winners and donors were Walter A. Domann,

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REGIONAL MEETING IN CHICAGO FOR A.I.A. CORPORATE MEMBERS

A Regional meeting of the North Central States District of The American Institute of Architects will be held in Chicago on February 1, at the La Salle Hotel.

The morning session will be devoted to discussion of "Professional Problems, Institute Policies, and A Convention Prelude." Afternoon seminars will be on the subject of "Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning," with a discussion of "The Comparative Values of Various Types of Heating." Speakers will include a mechanical engineering consultant as well as development engineering technicians. An experienced public relations counsel will be the speaker at the evening dinner meeting which is to have as its theme, "The Architect and Public Relations."

The program has been arranged so that out of town members might leave their homes Monday evening and return Tuesday night so as to lose only one business day from their offices, according to Paul Garhardt, Jr., Director, North Central State District, A.I.A.

With the passing of Edwin O. Kuenzli, the State Association of Wisconsin Architects lost one of its most sincere members who joined at its inception in 1932.

Mr. Kuenzli, who had signified his intention of attending the State Association's annual banquet opening the Sixteenth Annual Convention, November 19, was suddenly stricken and died four days later at the Milwaukee Hospital, on Tuesday, November 23, 1948, at the age of 74.

Among those who acted as honorary pallbearers, were Architects William G. Herbst, his former partner; John P. Jacoby, and Leigh Hunt.

Mr. Kuenzli was born in Milwaukee and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He was a member for 20 years of the architectural firm of Charlton & Kuenzli with offices in Milwaukee and Marquette, Mich., and for 23 years was active in the Milwaukee firm of Herbst & Kuenzli.

In addition to the State Association, he was a member of the Wisconsin Chapter, The American Institute of Architects; the Wauwatosa Congregational Church, the City Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Kiwanis Club. He was a 32nd degree Mason.

Surviving are his wife, Ida; two sons, Walter A. of Evansville, Ind. and Daniel H. of LaCrosse, Wis., and two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford of Clarkdale, Ariz., and Mrs. Helen Weidenkopf, Wauwatosa; a sister, Miss Clara A. Kuenzli, Wauwatosa, and a brother, Arthur W., San Juan, Puerto Rico.

WORKING STRESSES FOR STRUCTURAL GRADES OF LUMBER

The following talk was given by Lyman W. Wood, Engineer, following the Saturday luncheon in connection with the State Association of Wisconsin Architects Sixteenth Annual Convention at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee, November 20. Mr. Wood is connected with the Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Laboratory is maintained at Madison, Wis., in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin.

STRUCTURAL FORMS OF WOOD

Working stresses for structural timbers have been a subject of study at the Forest Products Laboratory for many years. During the past 2 or 3 years there has been intensive work, leading to the recent publication of revised recommendations. Without going into burdensome detail, it will be of interest to give some of the highlights of the recent working stress analysis and the conclusions reached from it. First, however, it may be worth while to look briefly at the whole picture of structural uses of wood.

The recently published recommendations deal with working stresses for use in structural design with the larger sawed timbers of solid wood, such as beams and stringers, joists and planks, and posts and timbers. These are not the only forms in which wood is used structurally and in which its strength properties are important. For example, many of the smaller sawed timbers are used as studs, rafters, or joists in dwellings; although loads are sustained by such members, their sizes are often determined by custom rather than by strict engineering analysis.

Glued laminated timbers are assuming an increasing importance as our stock of old-growth trees becomes depleted, and timbers of large size and high grade are increasingly hard to find. Recognizing this condition, the Forest Products Laboratory is carrying on active research into the design and fabrication of glued laminated timbers. A comprehensive manual on the subject is being prepared for publication.

Plywood is another form of wood for structural use. Structural design of plywood is described in Forest Laboratory Report No. R1630 "Approximate Methods of Calculating the Strength of Plywood." Modified woods, such as compreg, staypak, etc., have structural uses, but these are generally too specialized to warrant discussion here. The growing tendency to use wood fiberboards in places where definite loads must be carried has stimulated interest in the strength properties of this class of materials.

STRESS GRADING TO DATE

Returning now to the larger sawed timbers, principles of selection for stress were the outgrowth of structural timber tests at the Forest Products Laboratory and elsewhere over a period of many years. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 185 "Guide to the Grading of Structural Timbers and the Determination of Working Stress" issued in 1934, set forth these principles in detail and showed their application. A later supplement extended the system to the lower grades of lumber. Adoption of the system into "American Lumber Standards" of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce set the stage for its present almost universal acceptance by the lumber industry and its incorporation into their grading rule books. More recently, the extensive wartime experience with wood buildings led to a review of the whole working stress question, and resulted in publication at the Forest Products Laboratory of "Recommendations for Basic Stresses," the 1948 supplement to Miscellaneous Publication No. 185.

FACTORS CONSIDERED IN WORKING STRESSES

Working stresses must take into consideration a large number of factors, related not only to the strength of the material but also to the conditions under which it is used. Since variability is inherent in both strength factors and use factors, the statistical approach has been necessary in many instances.

In the first place, knots and other growth characteristics that affect the strength of timbers are recognized. The method employed is to determine a "strength ratio" for each stress grade, based upon the size and position of the permitted knots etc., and representing the ratio of the strength of a timber in that grade to what its strength would be if it were clear wood. All other strength and use factors are brought together in establishing the "basic stress" for clear wood of each species. Basic stress multiplied by the strength ratio gives the working stress for the grade.

Among other factors considered in basic stresses, the duration-of-load factor is of special importance. Wood, like many other structural materials, has both elastic and plastic properties, so that a load safely sustained for a short time may cause failure if left on for an indefinitely long period. A substantial reduction from laboratory test strength values is therefore made in arriving at basic stresses. The effects of seasoning, weathering, or possible decay, are also considered. A factor of safety is applied, with recognition that the true factor of safety is affected by variable conditions, both of strength and of use, so that in some cases it differs considerably from the stated value.

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engineering judgment and experience; it follows that judgment must be exercised in the application of working stresses. The Forest Products Laboratory recommends stress values for certain conditions and defines the platform on which they are based. The designing engineer or architect, however, has final responsibility for their use, and authority to modify them in accordance with the circumstances under which they are applied.

NEW BASIC STRESS RECOMMENDATIONS

"Recommendations for Basic Stresses" (Forest Products Laboratory Report No. R1715) gives a new table of basic stresses to replace the values in Miscellaneous Publication No. 185. The new values in bending strength and horizontal shear are increased by about 10 per cent over the old, while values in the other strength properties remain substantially unchanged. The stresses are for permanent loading, with provision for increases where full load is of less than permanent duration.

Recognizing that full design load may be imposed on most structures for only limited periods, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, in their National Design Specification, revised 1948, has established the concept of "normal loading," for which stresses are at a level 10 per cent higher than for permanent full load. This concept is applied in accordance with the principles of the Laboratory's recommendations. It is applicable to structures in which the continuous or cumulative duration of full design load during the expected life of the structure does not exceed about 3 years.

FURTHER WORK PLANNED

Although much has been done in evaluating safe and economical working stresses for timbers, there is still work to do. Miscellaneous Publication No. 185 has already had two supplements and should be revised and reissued to bring all of the working stress recommendations under one cover. With the continuing exploitation of younger and less desirable trees for lumber, further studies on the extension of stress grading to the lower grades are required. Portions of the existing rules for evaluating strength ratios can be modified in the light of some of the most recent data. Possibilities of other or improved methods of quality selection within the present framework of stress grading are being considered. All these are essential to the most efficient and satisfactory utilization of the structural lumber supply.

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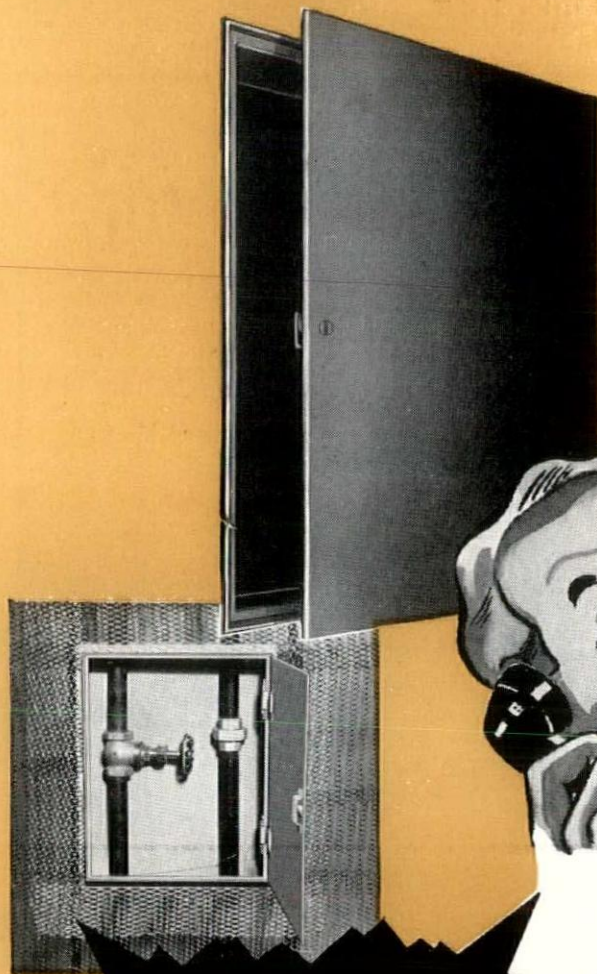
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