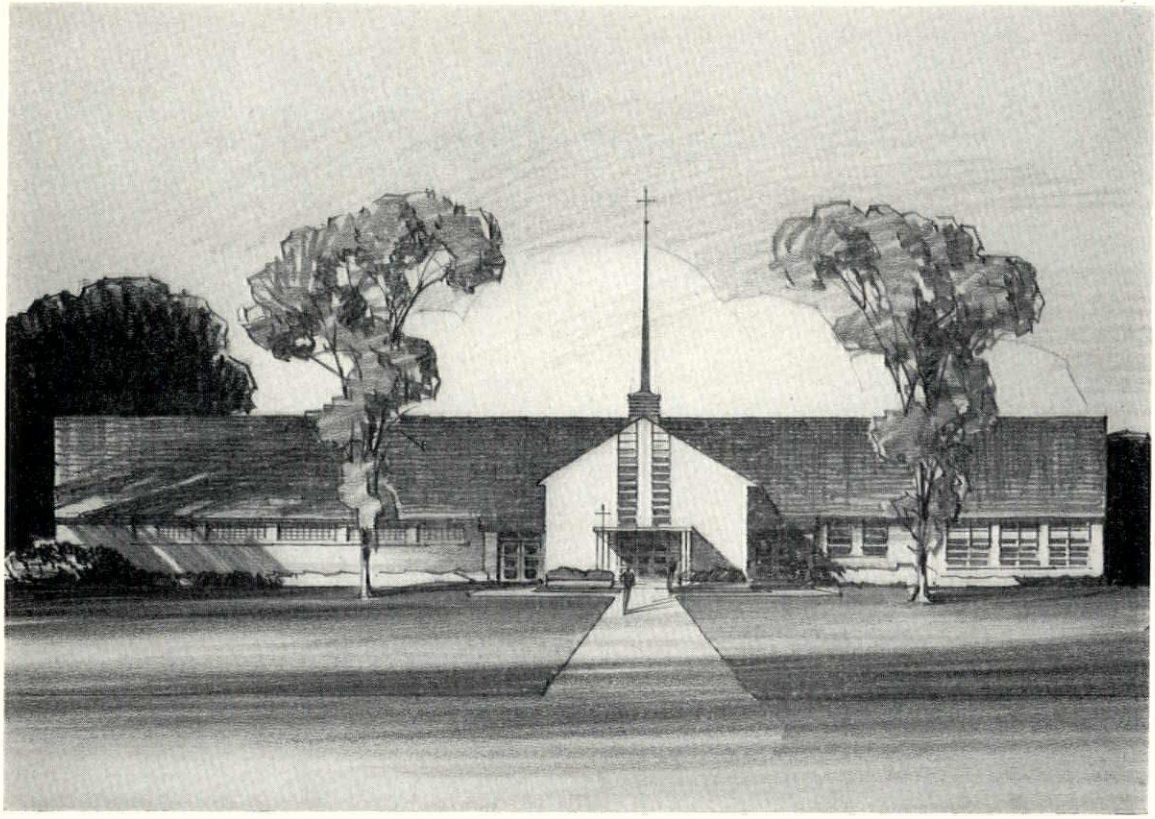
THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION —
A CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS



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THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT
Official Publication
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A CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN
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A.I.A. DIRECTORS GUESTS AT WISCONSIN CONVENTION

Two most welcome guests at the Second Annual Convention of the Wisconsin Architects Association were Edumund R. Purves, F.A.I.A., Executive Director of The American Institute of Architects, Washington, and Clair W. Ditchy, F.A.I.A., of Detroit, Secretary of The American Institute of Architects.

"Never has The American Institute of Architects been better able to serve you than it is at the present time," said Mr. Purves, in addressing the Convention at the Annual Dinner, Friday evening, Feb. 16.

He explained how the Octagon is in continual conference with various governmental departments in Washington and endeavoring to keep agencies at an even keel.

"Since last August," he said, "representatives of the A.I.A. have been called to "the hill" and have taken an active part in influencing policies. Thanks to the A.I.A. the ruling was made that commercial projects started prior to Jan. 15 could proceed. The first order, distinctly drastic, would have halted all so-called commercial building, but by dint of 22 days of argument on the part of the A.I.A., this order was changed, effecting economy not only for the building industry but the country at large.

"The Civil Defense Administration has called us in asking for our advice and also asked us to write some of the pamphlets. The department is most appreciative of what we can do.

"The complexion of the profession will change," he continued, "but we are assured that the construction program in the United States will more than offset the curtailment of private work.

"It will be well for architectural firms to adjust themselves. They should endeavor to change the nature of their practices or associate with firms that will be in line for government work.

"What we need, more than ever, is solidarity of the profession. Not all casualties are on the fighting front. Some are in our architectural profession. But, rest assured, if we work together, we will come through in fairly good shape."

J. Marshall Mayes, Building Materials Division, National Production Authority, was the prinicpal speaker at the luncheon meeting on Friday. This issue contains his entire address.

The Seminars which were held on Friday and Saturday were of an exceptionally constructive nature. Copies of talks by the various moderators will be published in following issues of the Wisconsin Architect.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION

The Executive Board of the Wisconsin Architects Association held its post-convention meeting Saturday, March 10, at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee.

The meeting was called to order by President Edgar H. Berners. Those present were Edgar H. Berners, Alvin E. Grellinger, Emiel F. Klingler, Arthur O. Reddemann, Lewis A. Siberz, Maurey Lee Allen and Perc Brandt.

The first order of business was the election of officers for the year 1951-52. Fred A. Luber was elected president, and Leigh Hunt was elected secretary-treasurer.

Elected to Associate Membership were Norman Hintz, Milwaukee, and Gilbert Green, Eau Claire. Those elected to Junior Associateship, were Joseph Tarillion, Donald Davis, and A. Tannenbaum, Milwaukee.

Following a discussion on the SCHEDULE of PROPER MINIMUM CHARGES and PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE, it was voted that new Schedules should be printed to conform to the A.I.A. Contract Forms.

* * *

1951 MEETING SCHEDULE MILWAUKEE DIVISION

A joint meeting of the Milwaukee Division of The Wisconsin Architects Association and the Producers' Council, Wisconsin Chapter, was held Tuesday evening, March 13, at Stender's Cafe. The Producers' Council entertained at cocktails preceding the dinner.

The program included "It's What's Inside that Counts" — a color and sound film by the Speakman Company, showing step-by-step operations in manufacture of Speakman products, and "Quiet, Please" — a color and sound film by the Celotex Corporation covering the physics of sound and the proper use of acoustical materials.

On Thursday evening, April 19, there will be a business meeting of the Milwaukee Division, followed by an illustrated talk by Tony Wuchterl. Cards indicating the exact time and place will be mailed to the members.

Meetings are open to all divisions and guests from these will be welcome.

In announcing the forthcoming meetings, Arthur O. Reddemann, Chairman of the Milwaukee Division Program Committee, suggests that the members check the dates on their calendars to insure free evenings for the meetings.

SCHEDULE

April 19th — Thursday evening
May 17th — Thursday evening
June 7th — Thursday evening
August 16th — Thursday all day and evening
September 20th — Thursday evening
October 18th — Thursday evening
November 15th — Thursday evening
December 5th — Thursday evening
December 20th — Thursday evening

ADDRESS OF J. MARSHALL MAYES BUILDING MATERIALS DIVISION NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY

Assuming that you are all familiar with successive steps in the development of the National Production Authority and the speed with which it was put together and into operation, I will pass lightly over the formative period and highspot some of the developments which bear directly on your operations and interests. As you know, the National Production Act of 1950 was signed on September 8. On the following day, an Executive Order was issued delegating to the Department of Commerce certain responsibilities and authority with respect to priorities and allocations in connection with materials and facilities. On September 11, the NPA was established as a primary unit of the Department of Commerce and on the same day, General William H. Harrison was sworn in as Administrator. Fifteen divisions of the Office of Industry and Commerce were transferred to the NPA to form the nucleus of operating personnel around which the new agency could grow. General Harrison's industrial and service background is too well known to be repeated here.

By Executive Order on January 3, 1951, General Harrison was moved up to head the Defense Production Administration and his successor as NPA Administrator is Manly Fleischmann, an attorney who has an extensive Government experience. Originally consisting of two bureaus, a third has been added to the NPA organization. They are the Program Bureau, the Industry Operations Bureau, and the Facilities and Construction Bureau. The last named comprises five Divisions — Building Materials, Construction Controls, Tax Amortization, Loan, and Industry Expansion. The Building Materials Division with which I am connected, is responsible for production and distribution of those building products over which it has jurisdiction. It will formulate and administer any necessary limitation orders to be issued in connection with electrical, metallic, non-metallic building materials and plumbing and heating equipment. The Construction Controls Division is presently concerned largely with the administration of M-4, the construction order which will be touched upon further along.

Before proceeding to brief descriptions of those orders which are of most interest to you, let me point out certain fundamental considerations that govern NPA policy in establishing controls. These considerations appear as a recurring theme in all orders and regulations.

(a) Defense needs have first call on the economy.

(b) The remaining supplies, after military requirements are provided for, shall be equitably divided among civilian contenders.

(c) Industry, wherever feasible, shall be consulted in advance of an order affecting its operations.

(d) Small business shall be encouraged to make its greatest contribution and shall be represented on Advisory Committees.

(e) Inventories shall be held to a practicable working minimum.

(f) The right to appeal.

Regulation 1 — The first of NPA orders is known as the inventory control order and its purpose is to prevent the accummulation of excessive inventories of materials in short supply. Originally issued September 18, it has subsequently been revised to add additional items to the list of those which may not be accummulated in quantities in excess of actual requirements.

Regulation 2 establishes the priority system and explains the rules for its operation. It states what kind of orders are rated orders, how to place them and the preferential status of such orders. A single rating band is authorized known as the "DO" or defense order. Authority to apply DO ratings has been delegated only to specifically designated Government agencies and their exercises of this authority is limited to direct Government contracts and purchase orders to meet authorized procurement and construction programs.

M-4, issued October 27, is the construction order. It prohibits construction of certain types of buildings and structures which neither further the defense effort nor increase the national productive capacity. Initially it prohibited construction of all projects designed primarily to provide for recreation, amusement or entertainment. Amended January 13 to broaden its coverage, M-4 now includes in the list of prohibited constructions stores, offices and loft buildings, etc. — structures commonly classified as commercial construction. It does not halt construction of projects under way on the date of issuance but provides that subsequent to February 15 new construction of such projects may be commenced only with specific authorization of the NPA. A form for such authorization has been developed, known as NPAF-24. It is obtainable at all field offices. As you can readily imagine, the volume of such applications will be very sizeable and arrangements have been made for processing by NPA representatives in the various field offices of the Department of Commerce. There are now 84 such offices and doubtless you are familiar with the facilities of our Milwaukee office but, if not, you should drop in and get acquainted. The address is 700 Federal Building, 517 E. Wisconsin Avenue. Representatives in that office will assist in the preparation of any of the necessary forms and in informal interpretations of NPA regulations as they relate to your individual operations.

There are at present limitation orders on tin, lead, zinc, and some of the rare metals but the two orders on non-ferrous metals which will be most likely to affect your operations are the aluminum order and the copper order.

M-7 restricts the non-defense use of aluminum to a percentage of the monthly quantity used in the base period January 1 to June 30, 1950. Amended on February 1, 1951, M-7 contains a list of products in the manufacture of which aluminum may not be used after April 1, 1951. In the field of building materials, the principal prohibitions are against the use of aluminum in storm and screen doors, door frames, gutters and downspouts, roofing, siding and cabinets.

The copper order, M-12, follows the pattern of the aluminum order insofar as it restricts the non-defense use of copper to a percentage of the base period. Likewise, it lists items for which copper may not be used after April 30, 1951. Typical examples are certain items of builders hardware, gutters and downspouts, weatherstripping, etc. The restriction which will hit hardest is the prohibition on the use of copper in pipe and tubing for interior hot and cold water supply. This prohibition applies to housing, commercial construction and institutional construction such as hospitals, schools, etc. Consideration is being given to some modification respecting the use of tubing for interior systems and it may be that a blanket exemption will be given to permit the use of lighter weights of tubing, types L and M. No definite conclusion has been reached on this point.

THE DEMAND FOR DO ORDERS

Suppliers in many lines make a practice of informing would be purchasers that, without a rating, no delivery date can be promised. They do not always say categorically that they cannot or will not ship without a rating, but this is definitely intimated. In most instances, suppliers are well aware of the limitations put upon the availability and use of DO's but insistence on a rating creates the impression that priorities are to be had for the asking. This leads to widespread misapprehension in that it tends to magnify the volume of DO orders outstanding and correspondingly exaggerates procurement difficulties without a rating.

There are several reasons why manufacturers want ratings, among which are the following. First, DO's can be extended by the manufacturer to increase his supply of raw or semi-finished materials and thereby enable him to maintain a high production rate. Deliveries from his established sources of supply are frequently curtailed to conform to some historical purchase pattern. Therefore, each DO received by the supplier has the effect of increasing his quota of raw materials.

Secondly, DO's serve the suppliers convenience. The full impact of defense procurement has not yet been felt nor can its potential be accurately measured at this time. Hence, we find suppliers over-estimating the extent of the set aside required for filling anticipated rated orders. We also find suppliers using the

abence of DO's as an excuse for declining orders from a new or untried customer. Rated orders must be accepted in the order of receipt or according to specified delivery dates which makes scheduling of such orders comparatively easy. On the other hand, if firm deliveries are promised on unrated orders, the receipt of each subsequent DO "fouls up" the shipping schedule involving numerous revisions and much correspondence. In this respect primarily, DO's serve the convenience of the supplier.

The third and perhaps most prevalent reason for the demand for ratings is ignorance on the part of the supplier as to the preferential position of his customer. Aware of the desirability of ratings, the supplier overlooks no opportunity to secure the rating if his customer is privileged to extend it.

I hope you will not take it amiss if I suggest that, as architects, you carefully scrutinize designs, particularly with respect to use of metals. All are in tight supply and in all probability will become scarcer as the situation develops. A careful study of the provisions of the copper and aluminum orders before putting a design on paper will pay dividends. In industrial buildings, the selection of reinforced concrete as a medium will show substantial savings of steel as compared with the use of structural steel. Cement promises to be in easy supply and reinforcing bars will probably be more readily available than structural shapes.

CONSTRUCTION

It is obvious that we shall not be able to carry the same volume of construction in 1951 as we did in 1950. In order to better understand the probable direction of construction activity this year, let us review briefly the accomplishments of 1950. We estimate that the total value of new construction put in place in 1950 amounted to about $27¾ billion. That was roughly 10% of the gross national product. On top of the record volume of new construction there was in the neighborhood of $8 billion worth of maintenance and repair work done.

When record dollar expenditures for 1950 are converted to constant dollars, we estimate that the physical volume of new construction last year was about 10% above the previous peak in 1927. It was about 17% above the wartime peak of 1942.

The housing boom was largely responsible for the 1950 record. Approximately 1,400,000 nonfarm dwellings were placed under construction exceeding the 1949 record by nearly 400,000 units. The value of residential building constituted about 45% of the total value of all types of new construction.

The credit regulations issued last fall and the unavailability of many metallic building products can be expected to reduce the housing program considerably in 1951. The Housing and Home Finance Agency has set a goal of 850,000 new dwelling units to be started this year. As a consequence, housing will play a much less important part in construction activity in 1951.

Contract awards for nonresidential building rose substantially in the closing months of 1950. Industrial plant expansion in particular has become very marked. Contract awards for new industrial construction in December 1950 were 83% above the level of a year

earlier. Expansion of steel and aluminum plants, chemical and synthetic fiber plants and many other types of manufacturing facilities is being undertaken at a very rapid rate.

Commercial building, likewise, began to climb rapidly late in 1950. The freeze imposed recently on commercial building will reduce the 1951 volume somewhat, though there is a large amount of warehouse and office building construction already under way which will go on to completion during the year.

School and hospital construction are expected to continue at about 1950 rate provided actions taken to conserve materials in other fields will permit adequate supplies of materials to flow to these two essential programs. School facility needs are still far from being met. Many problems of obtaining required metallic building materials for school construction have been reported from all around the country and there is evidence that some school authorities have been discouraged from undertaking needed expansion of school plant because of anticipated difficulties in obtaining the requisite materials.

A large part of the military construction program as we know it at present consists of rehabilitation of existing installations and the construction of new defense plants. We are in a better situation today than we were in 1941 because of the large supply of existing facilities, a large number of which can be used for training the new armed forces with only rehabilitation required. For this reason, it is not anticipated that the volume of construction of so-called command facilities will come anywhere near reaching 1942 proportions.

BUILDING MATERIALS

We found during World War II that requirements for most other building materials were limited by the availability of steel, copper and aluminum. There is every indication that the same situation will prevail during the present period of defense preparation. Until military and defense supporting requirements for these basic materials are fully determined, it is not possible to estimate the amounts of iron, steel, copper and aluminum shapes and products that will be available for use in construction. Because of present emphasis on nonresidential building, requirements in 1951 for steel, copper and aluminum per million dollars of construction will be higher than they were in 1950 when housing was a dominant factor in the construction program. We used approximately 12½ million tons of steel and steel products in construction in 1950. If present trends continue through the year, we will be attempting to obtain one million tons more steel than were used last year. Restrictions already placed on the use of copper and aluminum in construction will reduce consumption of those metals substantially in building materials in 1951.

To some extent at least there are no satisfactory substitutes for the basic metals for construction uses. This means, of course, that where metallic materials are not available, construction will be retarded and consumption of non-metallic building materials will be reduced. There is no reason to expect, for example, that there will be any shortage of brick or tile in 1951. The supply situation for some of the other important non-metallic building materials is about as follows:

LUMBER

Mill stocks of lumber rose slightly in December 1950 to about 6¾ billion board feet as production of 3 billion feet exceeded shipments. New orders received in December were somewhat above production, however, and preliminary reports indicate that the order volume continued to outstrip production in January. The sustained demand undoubtedly accounts for the recent firmness of lumber prices.

An all-time peak in wholesale prices of lumber was reached last September when they were at almost four times the 1939 level. Prices broke sharply in October and November, levelled off in December, and began to climb again in January. For example, No. 2 common yellow pine boards delivered to contractors in Nassau County, New York, were $124.40 per MBF on September 15, 1950. They had dropped to $102.25 by December 15, but were back to $106.15 on January 15.

We estimate that the use of lumber in non-military construction will drop about 3 billion feet in 1951 from the 27 billion feet used in 1950, primarily as a result of the reduced volume of housing. Probably most of this saving will be used up in military construction and military stockpiling so that the total construction demand for lumber will continue to be high.

SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD

Non-military use of plywood in construction also will be lower this year than in 1950. While we do not have definite information on military requirements, it is safe to assume that they will be large, especially for exterior type plywood. The price trend for plywood has been steadily upward, indicating a firm market.

GYPSUM BOARD AND LATH

Supplies of gypsum board and lath should be adequate in 1951. Production of nearly 6 billion square feet in 1950 failed to keep up with demand, but with fewer houses being built this year shortages should disappear.

PORTLAND CEMENT

There is a possibility that we may see some tightness in the cement supply situation again in 1951. Production amounted to 226 million barrels in 1950. Shipments were about 2 million barrels higher and stocks dropped to less than 6 million barrels in October. With the seasonal curtailment of highway and reclamation work, stocks were built up to 13 million barrels by the end of December. That was about 2 million barrels less than we had at the end of December 1949.

New cement plants are scheduled to come into production this year which will add between 10 million and 15 million barrels of annual productive capacity. Additional plants already planned for completion in 1952 will boost capacity by another 5 million to 10 million barrels annually.

ADVANCE REGISTRATION FOR A.I.A. CONVENTION CREATES HOTEL PROBLEM

Unprecedented advance registration for the Eighty-third Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects has created an acute housing problem for those planning to attend. The convention is scheduled at Chicago's Edgewater Beach Hotel May 8 to 11 inclusive.

Only reservations still available at the convention headquarters hotel will be from cancellations of those already made. The committee urges that all planning to attend register as soon as possible so that hotel rooms may be found for them convenient to convention sessions. Registrations received now are being referred to other hotels by the Edgewater Beach, but delegates may make their own arrangements directly if they so desire.

The Chicago Chapter is preparing a list of hotels in the vicinity of convention headquarters or convenient to transportation to the sessions. The list will be available shortly.

* * *

NEW INLAND STEEL CATALOGUE AVAILABLE

Inland Steel Products Company, steel building products manufacturer of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has announced the publishing of its new 44-page Catalog No. 404, "Milcor Standardized Furnace Pipe, Gravity and Forced Air Fittings, Stove Pipe and Elbows."

Available to the trade upon request, the No. 404 contains product specifications, applications, prices, shipping and packaging data on a number of product lines, including: galvanized wall stack and accessories; galvanized furnace pipe and accessories; registers, grills and regulators; stove pipe and accessories; revolving, spinner and louver-type ventilators; Airtite wood burning heaters and Milcor portable bake ovens. It is profusely illustrated with some 200 photos and drawings, and is completely indexed for ready reference.

The catalog's spiral binding permits the book to lie flat for easy, convenient use, and its attractive cover is laminated to make it durable for long hard usage.

INVISIBLE DOORMAN STAR OF PRODUCERS' COUNCIL DISPLAY AT ARCHITECTS' CONVENTION

The PITTCOMATIC, an invisible doorman that will open and close heavy glass doors in an almost magic manner, stole the show at the Producers' Council display in connection with the Wisconsin Architects Association, February 15, 16 and 17, at the Plankinton House.

W. T. Dortsch, Manager of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in Milwaukee, and E. A. Witzel, Manager, Glass Sales, were there to explain this Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company development — the first double-acting automatic power hinge ever manufactured.

A small electric-hydraulic apparatus, the Pittcomatic controls 250-pound doors with a feather-like touch, and can accommodate a steady flow of in-and-out traffic in an efficient manner and will require less maintenance than a home refrigerator.

Completely revolutionary in design and operation, the invisible doorman will not require huge space, major structural changes for installation, or air compressors for operation. Unlike electric-eye openers the unit can be entirely self-contained in a Pittco checking floor hinge unit no larger than a shoe box or it may be operated by remote control with an already existing Pittco checking floor hinge from a unit just six-inches square.

The invisible doorman's magic-like operation is controlled by a hidden micro-switch so sensitive that the moment the door handle is touched, even lightly, the door starts to open by hydraulic action. The opening operation may be actuated with either a slight push or pull on the handle. A one-third horsepower motor completely mechanizes the whole process.

The opening force, a smooth, hydraulic action, insures against the door being opened violently. Because of the hydraulic control there is no danger to the public in the invisible doorman's gentle, silent operation.

TO BEGIN PRODUCTION

Present plans call for the Company to begin production of the Pittcomatic unit at an early date. Cost will be only a fraction as much as electric-eye openers to install and power requirements to operate will be no more than for a small home refrigerator.

WIDE RANGE OF ADJUSTMENTS

A simple adjustment permits setting the door so that it will open ahead of the pedestrian, without further touching the handle, or it can be adjusted so that a slight pressure is necessary continuously on the handle.

The control panel, no larger than a home fuse box, provides fingertip control for speed and an almost unlimited range or operational variations to meet specific needs of individual installations. For installations in banks and similar institutions the door may be remotely controlled from the panel.

Any desired amount of pressure can be maintained by the Pittcomatic doorman. For example, a 250-pound Herculite door can be set so that it has the same feel as a light screen door or it can be so sensitive that it will open without any pressure at all on the push bar.

The Pittcomatic closes the door on a normal cycle. If the door is only partially closed before the next pedestrian starts through, it begins to open again just as soon as the push bar is touched. In the event of a power failure the door can be hand controlled the same as an ordinary door.

EFFECTIVE AGAINST WINDS

One of the invisible doorman's major attributes is its ability to cope with heavy winds. With the automatic opener, the spring tension can be set stiff enough to hold against the heaviest winds and yet efficiently control the opening and closing of the door with a smooth, easy action.

It can be used on an entrance having a single door because it operates in both directions and functions slowly and smoothly. Present automatic door openers of the electric-eye type must have two doors inasmuch as they can operate in one direction only.

The new Pittcomatic power hinge unit is the first automatic door opener that may be used on storefronts where doors are set flush with the sidewalk. There are no posts or electric-eye traffic channels involved in its operation.

The device has been tested for a number of months in several locations, according to Pittsburgh Plate officials. Test installations have required no servicing whatsover, it was stated.

Developed primarily for use with the tempered all-glass Herculite doors that are now lining the main streets of America, the Pittcomatic doorman is adaptable to a wide variety of installations and may be utilized to open doors of all types and weights.

* * *

A.I.A. NEWS

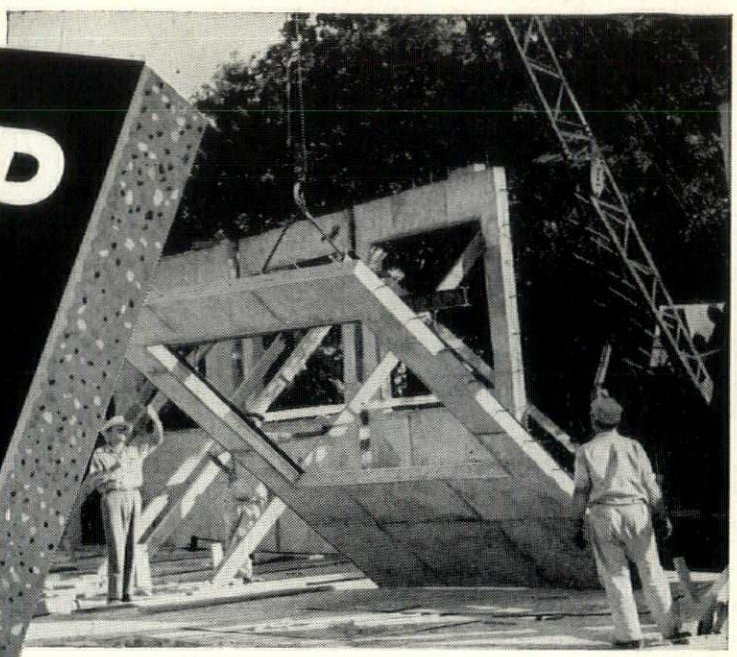
Washington—Edmund R. Purves, executive director of the American Institute of Architects, in a letter to architectural organizations throughout the nation, expressed the view that while shortages of certain building materials would tax the ingenuity of building designers to the utmost, they were also a challenge to architectural ability.

"We must learn to improvise with available materials," Mr. Purves said, "and work out methods of construction and simplifications of planning that will enable all needed building to proceed under difficult and trying circumstances.

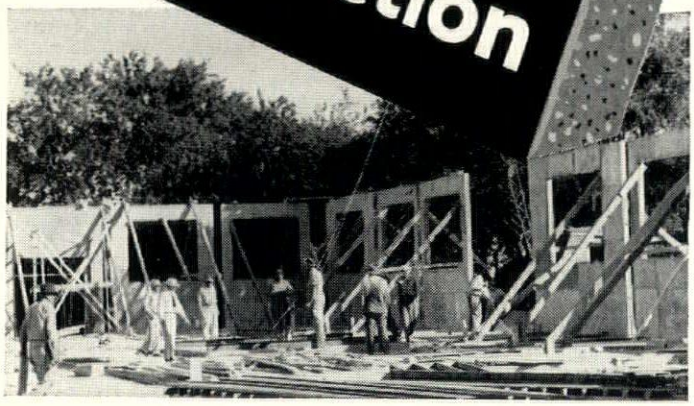
"Cooperation of the profession with governmental regulations and policies must be achieved if the profession is to play its role in the crucial days through which we are passing. Such cooperation may even be a factor in the survival of the profession."

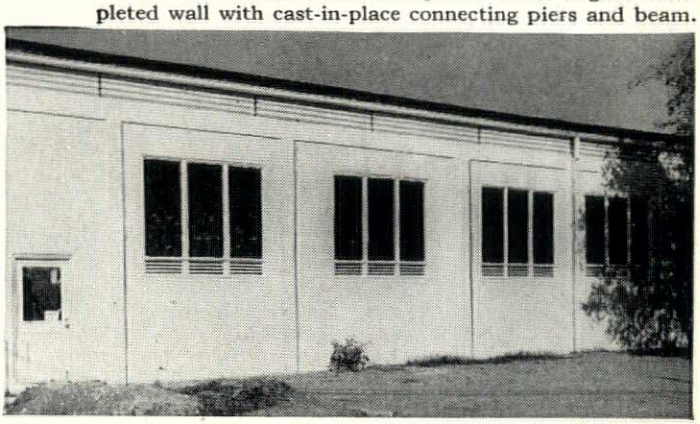
Mr. Purves said the warning was issued as the result of conferences with National Production Authority chief William H. Harrison. Ralph Walker, A.I.A. president, and Glenn Stanton, vice-president, are members of the construction advisory committee of N.P.A.

TILT-UP ....for fast, economical CONCRETE construction



Above: Wall section being tilted into position. Lower Left: Wall sections braced in place. Lower Right: Completed wall with cast-in-place connecting piers and beam.





TILT-UP is a tested and proven method of concrete construction adaptable to standard or individually designed buildings. It saves time, money and materials in erecting freight and passenger stations, warehouses, machine shops and other service and maintenance units. It is practical for multi-story as well as one-story structures.

Tilt-up construction is easy and simple. Wall panels are cast flat—usually right on the concrete floor—and then tilted up into position with your own power equipment. This eliminates many form-building and form-handling problems. Panel lengths and heights can be readily adjusted to meet a wide variety of requirements.

Structures built by the ***tilt-up*** method have all the desirable properties of any concrete building. They are firesafe, decay-proof, trim and neat in appearance. Their first cost is moderate, they last a lifetime and cost little to maintain. They are truly ***low-annual-cost*** construction.

Learn more about this time-saving, economical method of construction. Write today for free technical bulletins, containing design and construction details. Distributed only in the United States and Canada.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

735 N. WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE 2, WISCONSIN

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete . . . through scientific research and engineering field work

JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE DESIGN PROFESSIONS

Washington — Better designed housing projects, airfields, hospitals and other large-scale projects, where the collaboration of several professions is involved was aimed at in an important report issued here by representatives of architectural, engineering, and planning societies. By writing a new set of rules for governing relations among construction designers the group hopes to free creative energies now wasted when the right specialist doesn't get into the job at the proper time to make his full contribution, or when empty controversy disturbs good working relations.

The report on inter-professional collaboration is the work of a joint committee of the American Institute of Architects, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Institute of Planners, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Landscape Architects and American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The committee was established last summer, with Roy F. Larson, Philadelphia architect, as chairman of its executive group.

The document comprises a general statement of the principles of collaboration among the design professions, and a series of outlines spelling out who does what on building projects of various types. The report now goes to the individual professional societies for further consideration and endorsement. Then it will be printed and made generally available.

"Making things easier for clients who have complex building jobs demanding multiple design services was the objective of the working group which prepared the statement," Mr. Larson explained. "We have tried to set out clearly, for the first time, who does what on different sorts of building jobs."

With him on the report drafting group were the late A. D. Taylor, Cleveland, American Society of Landscape Architects; S. Logan Kerr, Philadelphia, American Society of Mechanical Engineers; and Joseph H. Ehlers, Washington representative of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Others composing the Joint Committee include Frederick P. Clark, New York, American Institute of Planners, and A. F. Brinckerhoff, New York, American Society of Landscape Architects.

One of the things the drafting group discovered was that putting together the work of several designers was a job all by itself. They pointed out that "the center of gravity" on a complex building design job would usually determine which of several design professions had the coordinating responsibility, but advised that clients would sometimes get better results if this task were given the designer most experienced in coordination, even if his share in a particular undertaking was not the largest.

Collaboration among specialists within such professions as architecture and engineering has been for years in need of clarification, but this is the first authoritative attempt to organize comprehensively work upon which several professions may be engaged. It has been found that when collaboration has worked well in the past, it has benefitted the client. The committee traced the problem to bigger and more complex building jobs, and to educational specialization.

To succeed fully, all designers who collaborate must work together from the beginning, and their working relations should be close and continuous, the report advises. A productive weaving together of interests that will be expressed in the final design demands mutual understandings and agreements that can only be made by principals. Consequently, the responsibility for collaboration cannot be handled by subordinate employees.

Specialized statements on collaboration have been drafted covering work in housing projects, airfields, institutions, government buildings and industries. Other types of construction projects may be added later, Mr. Larson said.

* * *

Henry Auler, a member of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Architects Association, passed away at his home in Oshkosh on Saturday, January 6, at the age of 66.

Mr. Auler had been affiliated with both the State Association of Wisconsin Architects and the Wisconsin Chapter of The American Institute of Architects and had served on the board of the two organizations. He participated in the merging of the two organizations which became the Wisconsin Architects Association.

Edward A. Wettengel, 66, architect and engineer in Appleton for 45 years, passed away on Sunday, March 11, of a heart ailment. Mr. Wettengel served for several terms as a director of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects.

* * *

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBIT AT CITY CLUB

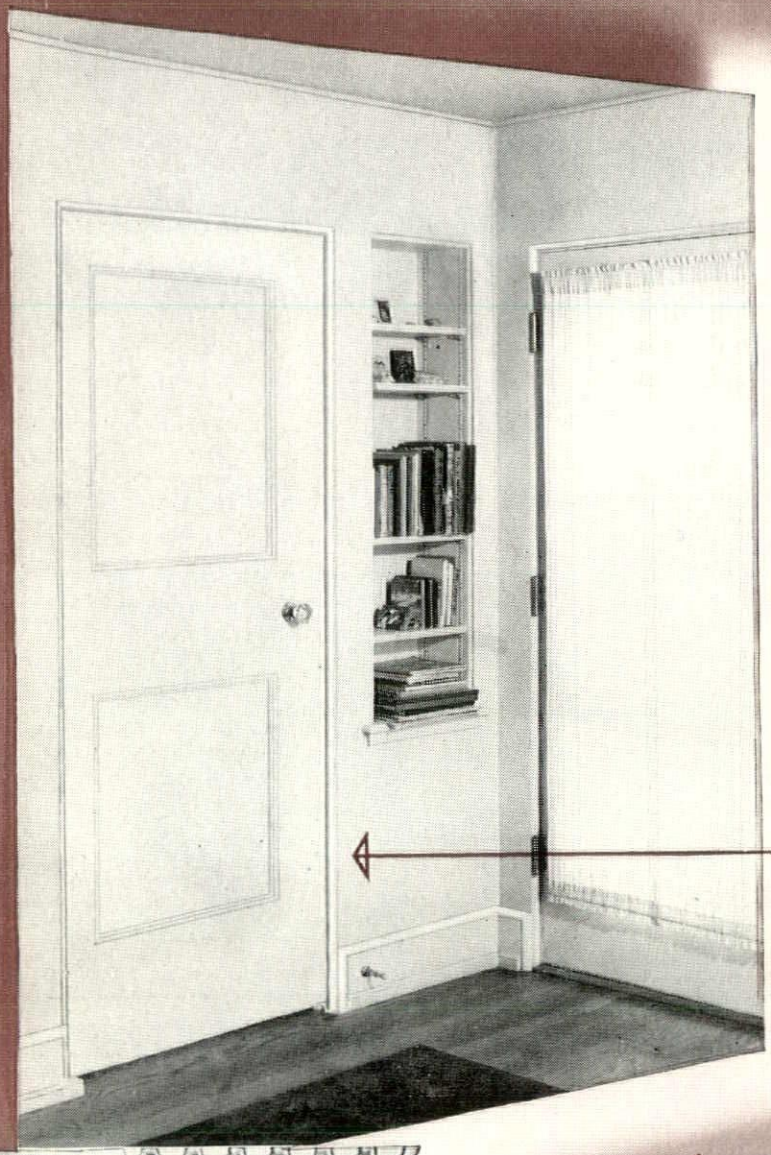
An Architectural Exhibit of the works of Grassold & Johnson, Milwaukee Architects, is being held at the City Club of Milwaukee during the month of March. This is the first in a series of architectural exhibits which the City Club plans to present from time to time.

The current exhibit occupies the main lounge with an over-flow into the lobby and corridor.

This is a diversified show ranging from sketches of the Milwaukee County Municipal Stadium, now under construction, to the picturesque proposed addition to the Charles Allis Art Library Branch of the Milwaukee Public Library.

Several models are also shown, among them being the Whitefish Bay Womens Club building.

Ralph Oberndorfer is Chairman of the City Club Art Committee sponsoring the Architectural Exhibit.



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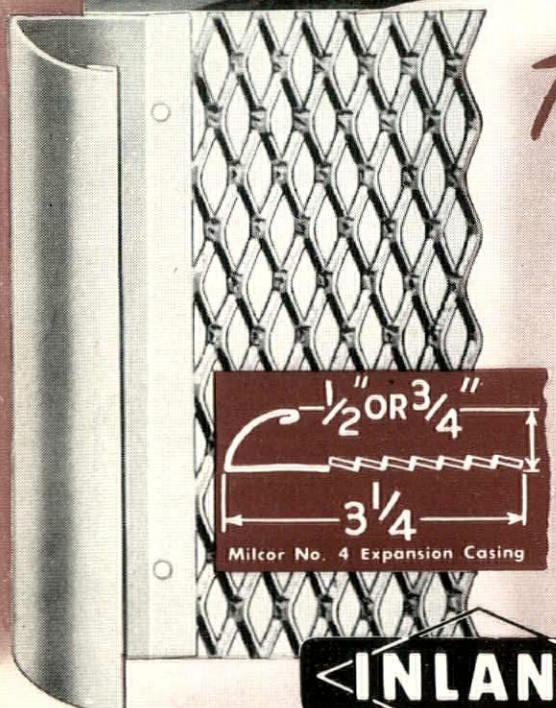

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