

Building boom in the Northeast

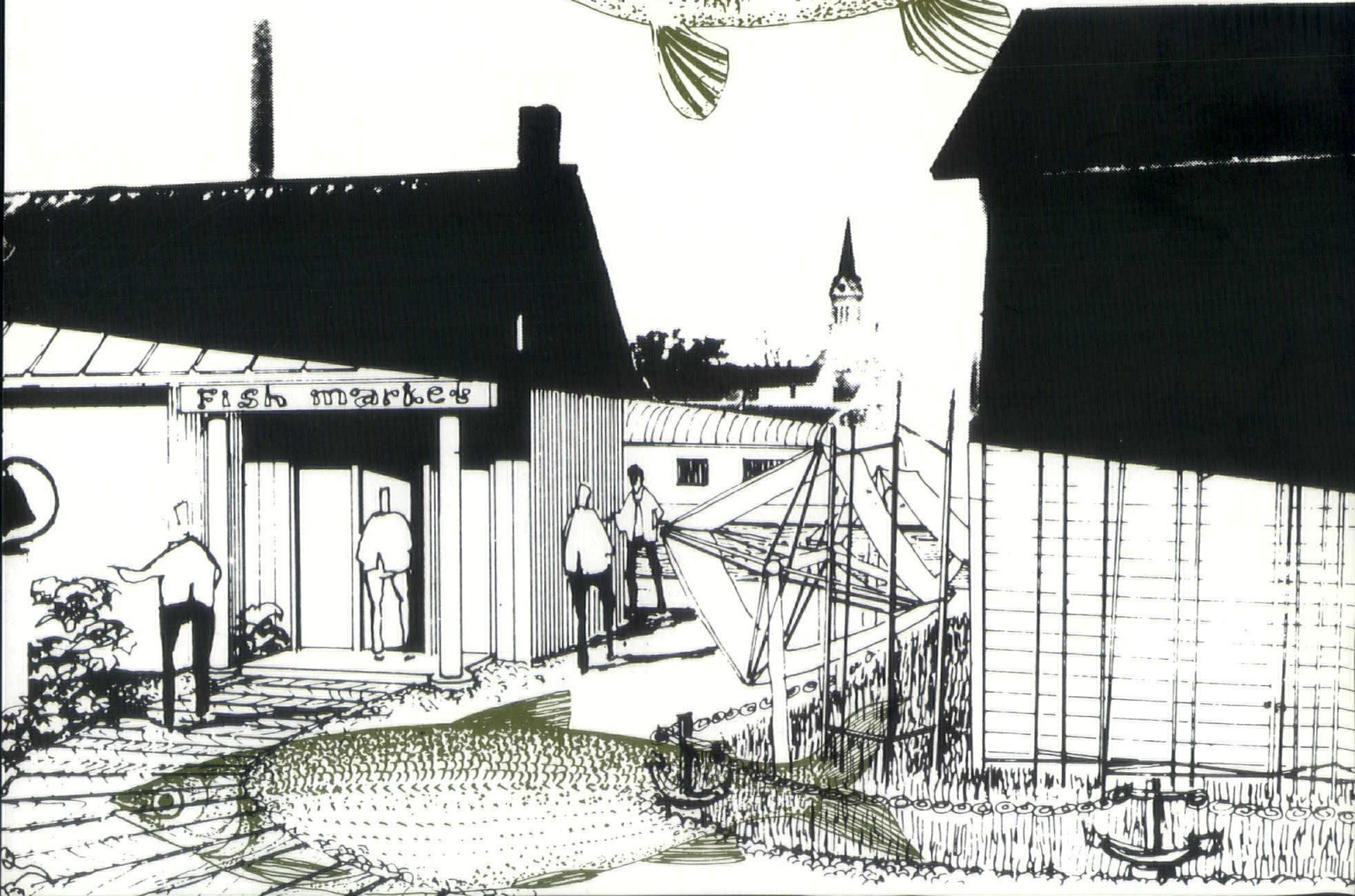
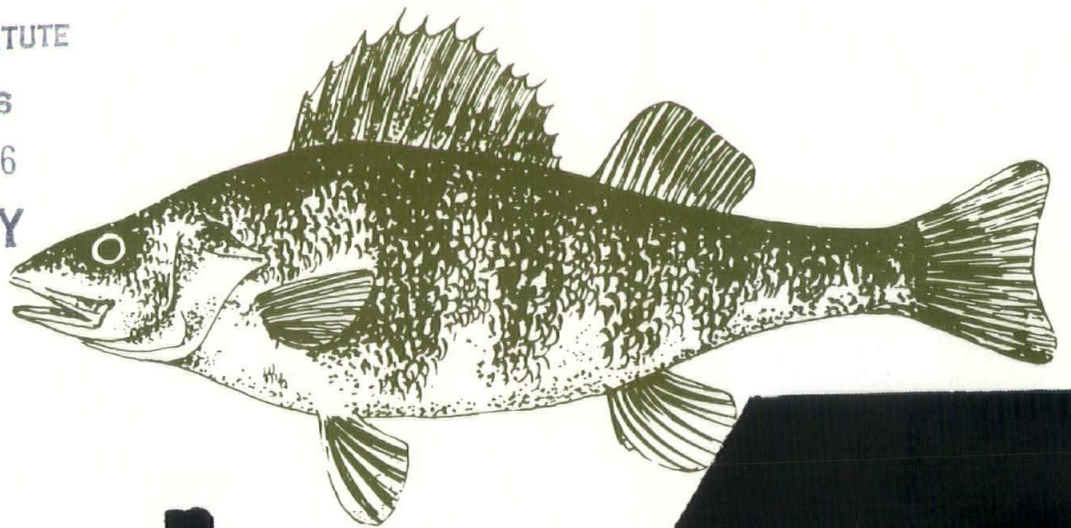
Nothing more than an organized, orderly, democratic revolt . . .

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wisconsin architect

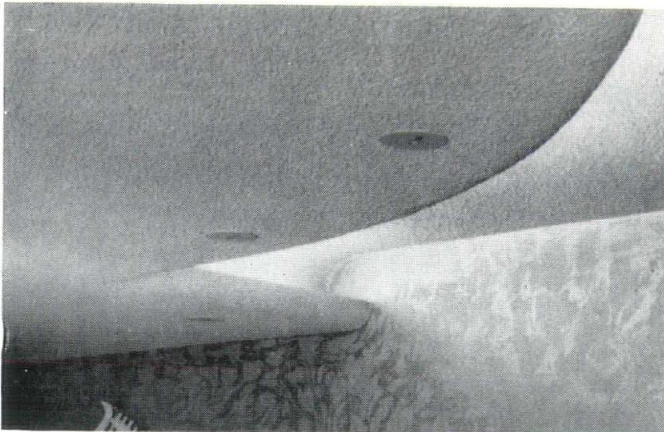
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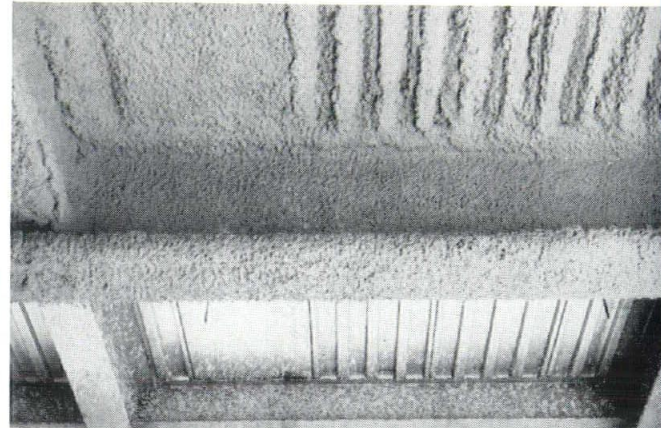
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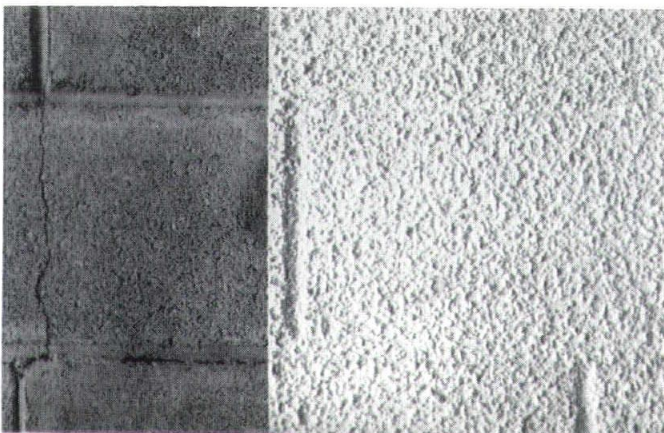
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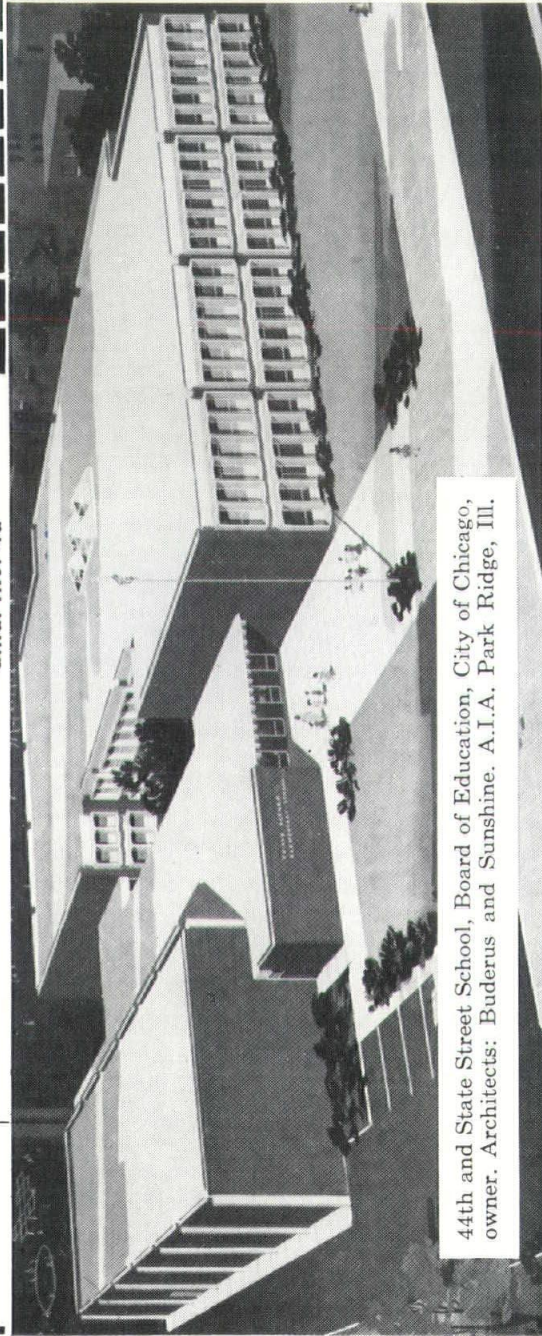
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44th and State Street School, Board of Education, City of Chicago, owner. Architects: Buderus and Sunshine. A.I.A. Park Ridge, Ill.

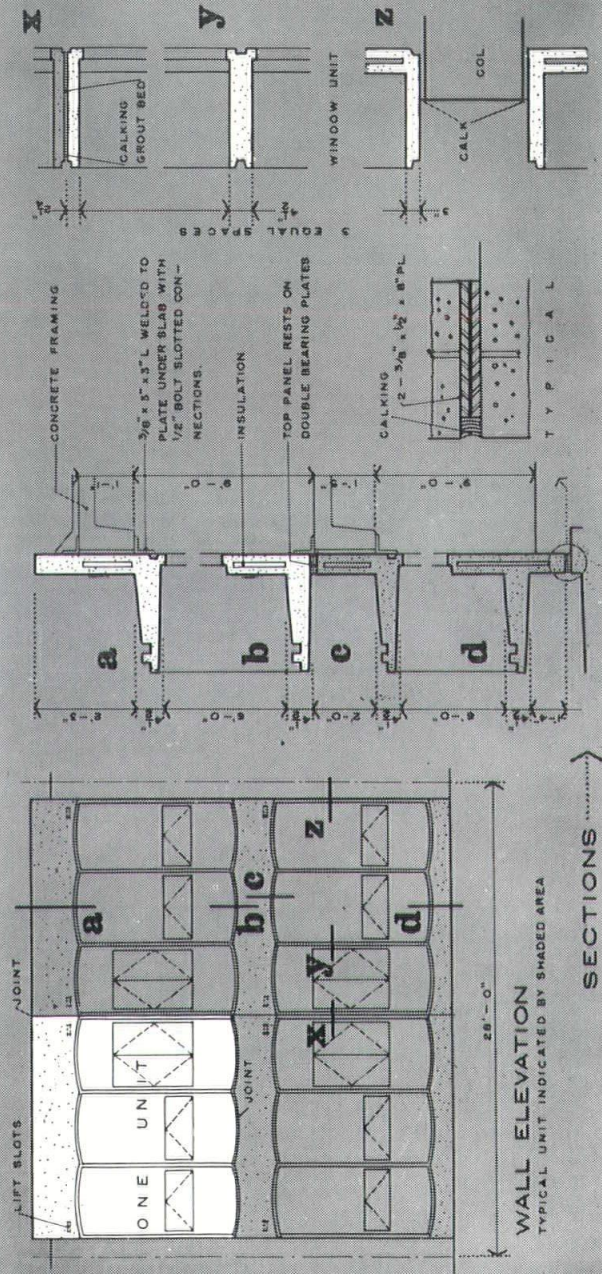
If concrete were free to deform, normal volume changes would be of little consequence, but since concrete is usually restrained by foundations, spandrels, reinforcement or connectors, significant stresses may develop. This is particularly true when tension is developed; thus restrained contractions causing tensile stresses in concrete are usually more important than restrained expansions which cause compressive stresses.

The adjoining details illustrate an excellent jointing method which allows for movement after the units are placed. The double bearing plates at the floor line and the 2-way slotted connectors at the spandrels insure free movement.

Thermal expansion and contraction of concrete vary with factors such as aggregate type, richness of mix, water-cement ratio, temperature range, concrete age and relative humidity. Write for additional free information. (U.S. and Canada only.)

Some helpful criteria to reduce volume changes

1. Limit the water content of concrete to the minimum required for proper placement.
2. Avoid conditions that increase the water demand of concrete such as high slumps and high concrete temperatures.
3. Use the largest total amount of aggregate in the mix that is practical.
4. Use the largest maximum size coarse aggregate to fit the job conditions.
5. Use fine and coarse aggregates that exhibit low shrinkage characteristics when used in concrete.
6. Avoid use of aggregates that contain an excessive amount of clay.
7. Use steam curing when applicable.





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notes of the month

Fifty-two submissions were received for this year's Honor Awards Program sponsored by the Wisconsin Chapter, AIA. Among these, the jurors did not find a project worthy of an Honor Award. Five Merit Awards were received as listed below:

Classification of cost — less than \$100,000.00

Bowen and Kanazawa, Architects of Madison, for the Foster Residence.

Classification of cost — \$100,000.00 to \$500,000.00

Irion and Reinke, Architects of Oshkosh, for the Allen Residence Center, Food Service Building, Wisconsin State University, Stevens Point.

Classification of cost — \$500,000.00 to \$1,000,000.00

Knodle and Rose, Architects of Beloit, for the Albert H. Neese YMCA, Beloit.

Classification — over \$1,000,000.00

Donald L. Grieb and Associates, Architects of Milwaukee, for The Mitchell Park Horticultural Conservatory, Milwaukee.

Lawrence Monberg, Architect of Kenosha, for the Classroom and Administration Building, Carthage College, Kenosha.

Jurors of the 1966 Honor Awards Program



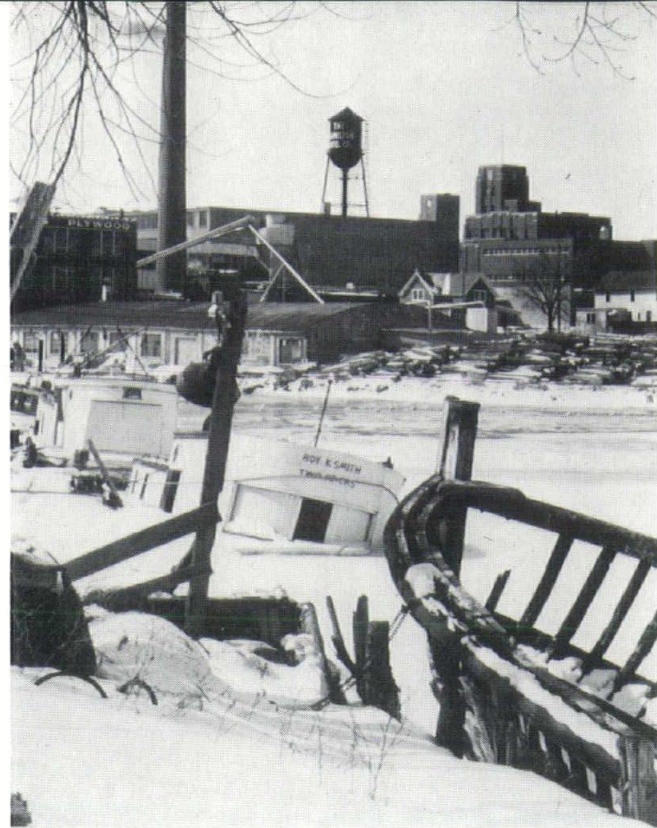
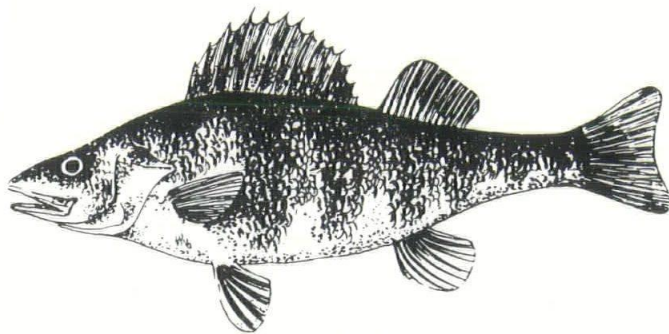
Harold T. Spitznagel, F.A.I.A., of Harold Spitznagel and Associates, Architects, Sioux Falls, S. D.



Milo H. Thompson, Chief Designer, The Cerny Associates, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minnesota.



Charles M. Sappenfield, A.I.A., Dean, College of Architecture and Planning, Ball State University.



Nothing more than an organized, orderly, democratic revolt . . .

When Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, addressed the AIA Convention in June of last year with these words: . . . *"The war on ugliness will not be won by the building of a few structures. It will be won if hundreds of local skirmishes where beauty is at stake are won. When one sees community after community across the land winning most of the fights to put highways in the right place, to save historic buildings, to create new public open space, the tide will begin to turn,"* little did we think that we were finding ourselves rooting for the Rogers Street Area Renewal project in Two Rivers.

Michael R. Kazar, Assistant Professor of Art and Art Education at the University of Wisconsin, Manitowoc County Center, teaching a second semester Art Survey course, dealing with a survey of modern architecture, observed that his class was stimulated by reading Peter Blake's *"God's Own Junkyard"* as well as other more recent pronouncements in connection with the problems of our cities, their unplanned sprawl and their blight. Encouraged, Professor Kazar asked that his students suggest possible sites within the Manitowoc County area that possessed inherent possibilities for worthy renewal and preservation.

The most attractive suggestion came in the selection of an area within the core of the city of Two Rivers, a site extremely picturesque and one which is slowly deteriorating, thus prompting a sense of urgency in terms of its rehabilitation.

"Even more noteworthy," according to Professor Kazar, "was the discovery that the site under consideration had tremendous historic value. It proved to be, upon some careful research, the historic site of the commercial fishing industry on Lake Michigan. The

site is the historic Rogers Street fishing village, located right in the heart of Two Rivers."

Two Rivers is an industrial city of about 12,000 population on the shore of Lake Michigan, 85 miles north of Milwaukee. Today it looks like many other centers of manufacturing except for its waterfront area. That Two Rivers has been the historic center for the Lake Michigan fishing industry for more than a century gives it a uniqueness that distinguishes it from other communities in the region. The basin where the West Twin and the East Twin join forms a natural basin at the entrance to Lake Michigan. The basin is of sufficient depth to handle medium size lake vessels. In 1837 the first fishery was established, and the haul was so encouraging that others were soon attracted to the area. Later that year a Detroit firm established a fishery there which soon employed 20 men and produced 400,000 pounds of fish annually. Whitefish was the main catch until 1870. It is assumed that due to the large catches made in the first 30 years, the supply dwindled. After the turn of the century trout began to increase in numbers, soon becoming the chief source of income. During World War II the trout catch reached a high level and the average annual trout catch for Lake Michigan was 2.7 million pounds. Trout began to disappear rapidly after 1945, due to the lamprey eel. Two Rivers has been hurt by the decline in the fishing industry. As late as 1953 it was estimated that 400 people there depended upon the fishing industry for their livelihood. Affected were not only the fishermen and their families, but a company making marine diesels, a net company and a boat repair yard. Only the larger fishing operations can catch sufficient quantities of low-value fish to remain in business. In



1950 the Two Rivers fleet numbered 17 diesel tugs; now only eleven boats are active and some are only in use on a part time basis. The botulism scare in late 1963 is likely to further reduce this number.

The principal base of operations for the fishing boats working out of the Two Rivers harbor is on the east bank of the East Twin River between the bridges at 17th Street and 22nd Street, one-half of a mile from the harbor entrance. The 22nd Street bridge carries Highway 42 across the East Twin River on the way to Sturgeon Bay and Door County. Thousands of tourists cross this bridge in the summer, rarely getting more than a quick glimpse of the most picturesque area of Two Rivers. From the bridge one can see a line of weathered fishing tugs tied up to the piers and wharves on the east shore. On the bank behind them are the wooden fishing shanties, surrounded by x-shaped rectangular racks for drying the nets. Tourists driving by get but a superficial view of the area. Those with more of a curiosity can turn off the highway and drive south on Jackson Street. At 21st Street, one block south, one can turn towards the waterfront and drive down Rogers Street into the heart of the fishing district. This short gravel street, only two blocks in length, services the rear of the fishing shanties. Small trucks park there to load fresh fish and a few cars stop to buy fish retail. Several of the shanties have been abandoned; their gray siding has begun to peel and broken window panes are left unrepaired. The x-shaped drying racks near them are unused. The shanties that are still in use are in better condition; some are painted a bright red.

Rogers Street has most of the boats, but a few more dock at the end of 18th Street, one block to the south. On the east the district is bounded by Jackson Street, a quiet residential street lined with small, well-kept homes. Rogers Street runs behind these homes, exposing their backyards and garages.





Structural deterioration is not a serious problem at the moment in the fishing district, although examples may be found. Yards surrounding the structures are untidy, scattered debris and old, unused boat hulls and broken equipment are common. In the shallow, unimproved frontage between 18th and 19th Streets the shore is cluttered with old tires, cans, wooden boxes, and other junk partly submerged. In addition to the rotting hull of a fishing tug, there are several rotting rowboats.

Much of the interest in the area comes from the activity that surrounds the fishing shanties. The fishing boats go out very early in the morning, usually about 5 a.m., and return in mid-morning. Few tourists visit the area now. There are no signs or markers to direct visitors. The fishermen are friendly to visitors, and when they are not busy, they are glad to talk about the details of their craft. There is little doubt that Great Lakes fishing is a declining industry. Many Two Rivers people are gloomy about the future of fishing.

Not so Professor Kazar, inspired by Secretary Udall's words: "*Creativity that produces the rich civilization that we desire cannot be limited strictly to the fine arts. The arts that need encouragement extend beyond art galleries, theaters, and symphony orchestras. In short, America must seek to stimulate any creative process that adds beauty and livability to our society,*" he set out to find cooperation for the conservation of Rogers Street Fishery. He researched the history of the area with the help of the Wisconsin Department of Resource Development and Waterways Rehabilitation. One local group, the Lions Club, lent wholehearted support to the project. Out of all these efforts, an initial demonstration grant, administered by the Urban Administration, Housing, Home and Finance Agency, under Provisions of Sec. 314 of the Housing Act, 1954, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Resource Development was given. It now has become a section of larger study concerned with problems and potentialities of waterfront development in Wisconsin. Many Two Rivers businessmen have been made aware of the idea. There are many, of course, who feel that the artistic future of America

does not lie in communities such as Two Rivers but rather in the larger metropolitan centers. With those Professor Kazar arguments: "I feel, as Josiah Royce, that meticulous New England philosopher who once said: '*The highest aspect of provincialism is that it develops community living to its utmost.*'"

Professor Kazar feels that too often manageably sized communities such as Two Rivers overlook this advantage. He feels that to accomplish what has been done needed nothing more "*than an organized, orderly, democratic revolt; people who wanted to change the face of Two Rivers.*" There is a current regrettable stalemate due to lack of finances hovering over the project. Professor Kazar is determined to keep the project alive: "*We are continuing our efforts to achieve an organized community effort on behalf of this rehabilitation program which can be achieved by applying the self-governing principle whose backbone is the much maligned committee system.*"

It can only be hoped that the city fathers of Two Rivers will not be too conservative to realize the potential of the three suggested avenues of approach, and that the businessmen of Two Rivers are enlightened enough to sense the possibility at hand to actively support what President Johnson calls "new conservation." We also feel it necessary to remind the architects in the northeast section of our State of Secretary Udall's urgent advice: "*Let every architect do his part by being in his own community, a public-spirited man of vision dedicated to the noblest ideals of his profession. The disciplined skills of the architect and his great versatility are needed at all levels.*" Certainly the Rogers Street project deserves your support.

The Rogers Street area is worthy of preservation as a living reminder of a part it played in the early development of the Great Lakes. It is a compact area, since almost all of the fishing shanties are located in a five block area. Tourists, according to a traffic survey made in fall of 1960, cross 22nd Street bridge with an average of 6,825 cars. It safely can be assumed that one-fifth of this number continues traveling on Highway 42 north of the city.

The fishing district, rehabilitated, could easily draw from the substantial population of nearby cities for

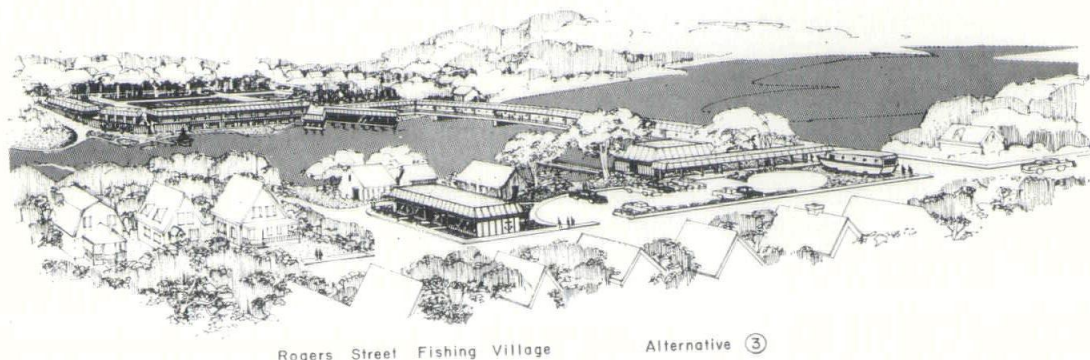
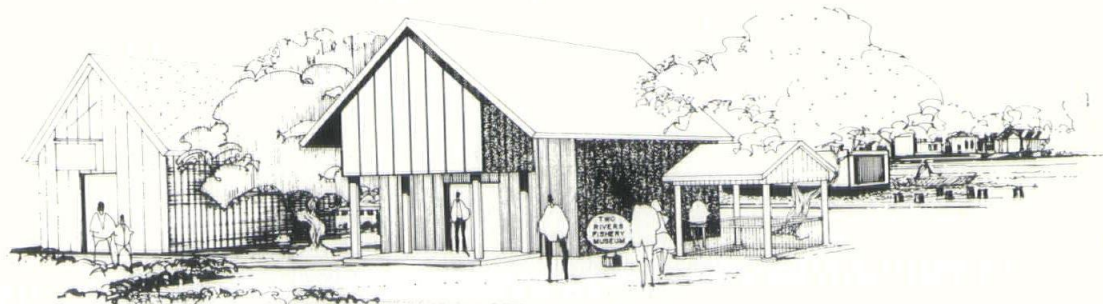
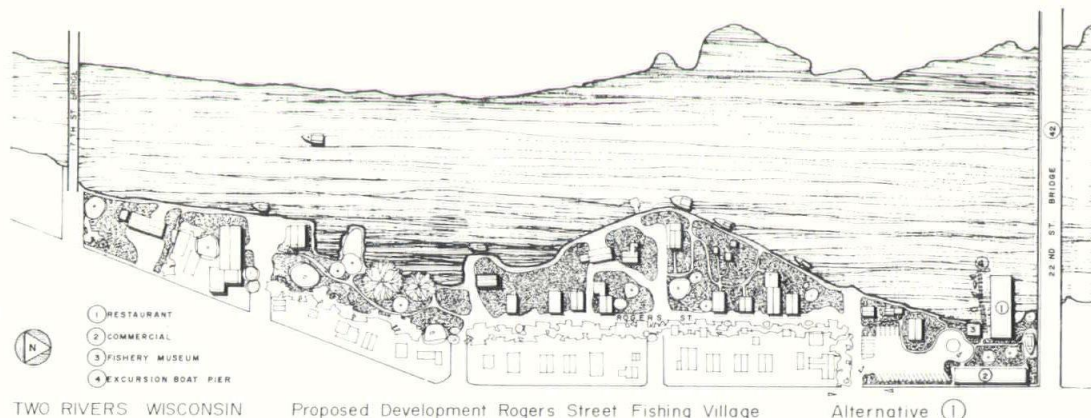
daytime and weekend visitors, as the report of Professor Kazar and his group points out. First, however, the fishing district must be kept alive as an active sector of the community's economy. Certain steps are being taken by state and federal agencies and the fishermen themselves to increase demand for the fishermen's catch.

Professor Kazar points out that a large part of the attraction of Rogers Street area is the fishing activity. It would lose much of its color and interest if it were to become a mere museum. An effort should be made to avoid commercialism that would destroy the genuine flavor of a true fishing settlement. The two block Rogers Street itself should be changed as little as possible and the new development should be limited to the fringes of the existing district. This is a part in the report we are most intrigued with, remembering thousands of American tourists flocking every year to

Europe just to see and enjoy the very thing, Professor Kazar advocates for Two Rivers.

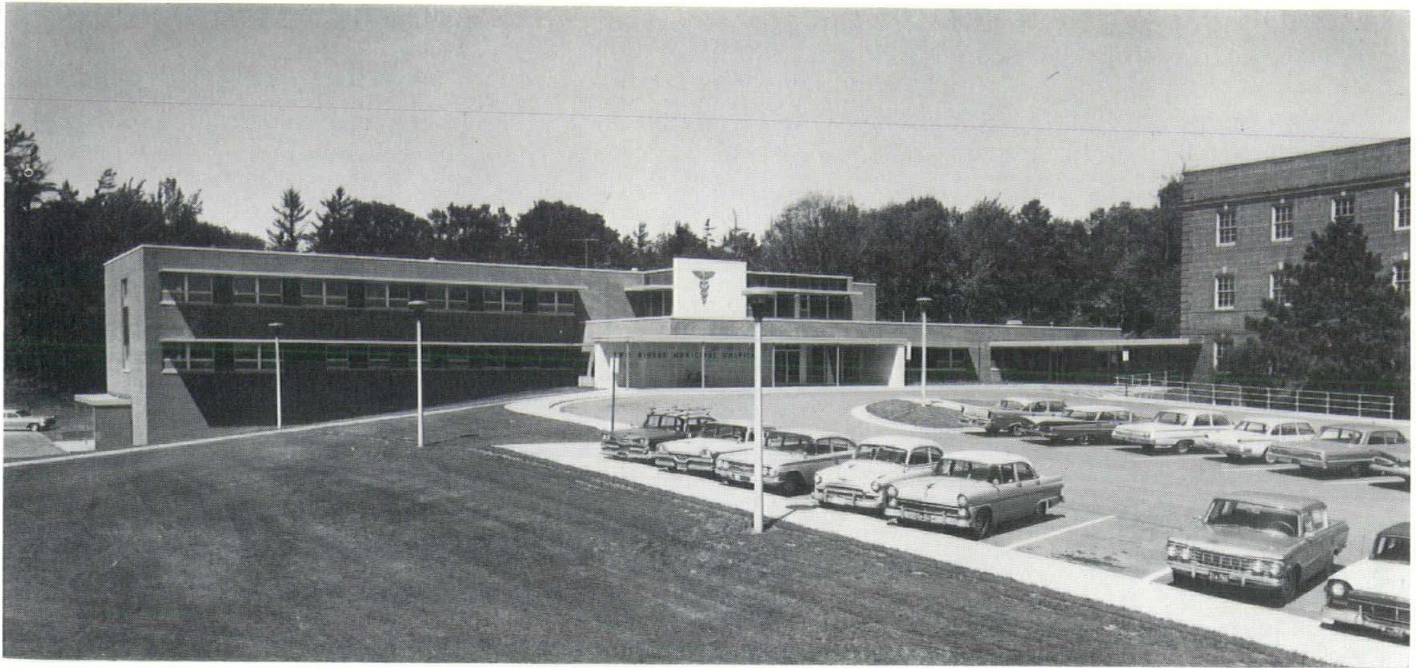
Professor Kazar and his enlightened group prepared three development Plans: Alternative One contains two types of improvement — restoration of the fishing shanties and construction of new tourist-oriented structures. Alternative Two is essentially a "trimming down" of the Alternative One. Alternative Three encompasses the east side of the East Twin bounded by 7th, 22nd and Jackson Streets, and the west side of the East Twin bounded by 20th, 22nd and East River Streets.

Action for the Rogers Street rehabilitation certainly could well prove to businessmen and politicians alike that people will support, be part of, and pay for projects like this and others which add new dimensions to their environment.



Two Rivers Municipal Hospital

John E. Somerville Associates, Architects of Green Bay



The program of requirements was established by a comprehensive study and analysis of present and projected needs with respect to area population trends and with consideration of other medical facilities in the area. The continued utilization of the existing hospital was included to provide the most complete medical care program possible for the City of Two Rivers.

A completely new 55-bed general hospital facility was planned adjacent to and connected with the existing hospital, which becomes a long-term care or nursing home facility. The architects explained that this proximity permits combining and sharing of certain services and facilities required by both buildings. The boiler and laundry rooms of the existing building were enlarged and provided with new equipment to serve both buildings, and the dietary facility in the new building was designed to provide all food service required in both.

The administrative suite, as control center of the two units, is located nearest the existing building but still central to the new general hospital. Those adjunct diagnostic areas, which are to be utilized by the long-term care unit as well as the new hospital, such as laboratory and x-ray, are located for convenience to both.

The location of the new hospital takes full advantage of the sloping terrain of the site. A grade-level main entrance without steps is on the south side at the first floor, with a grade-level service entrance at the basement floor at the west end.

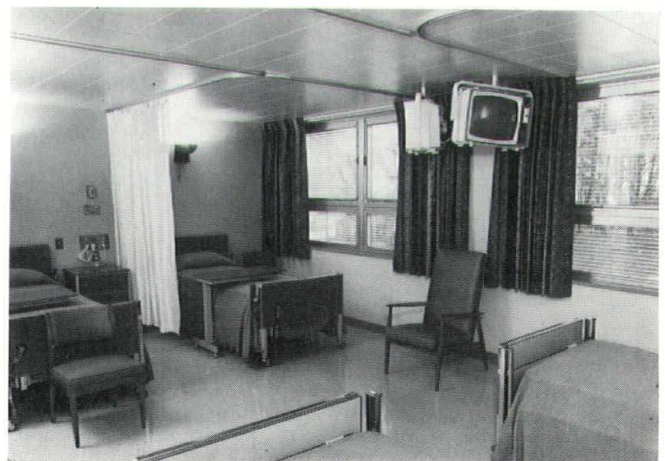
The ambulance entrance and access to the emergency suite is near the front entrance where it is easily visible from the main approach-way. It is near the control center of the hospital, under observation of the main

reception desk, and permitting close supervision from the office of director of nursing.

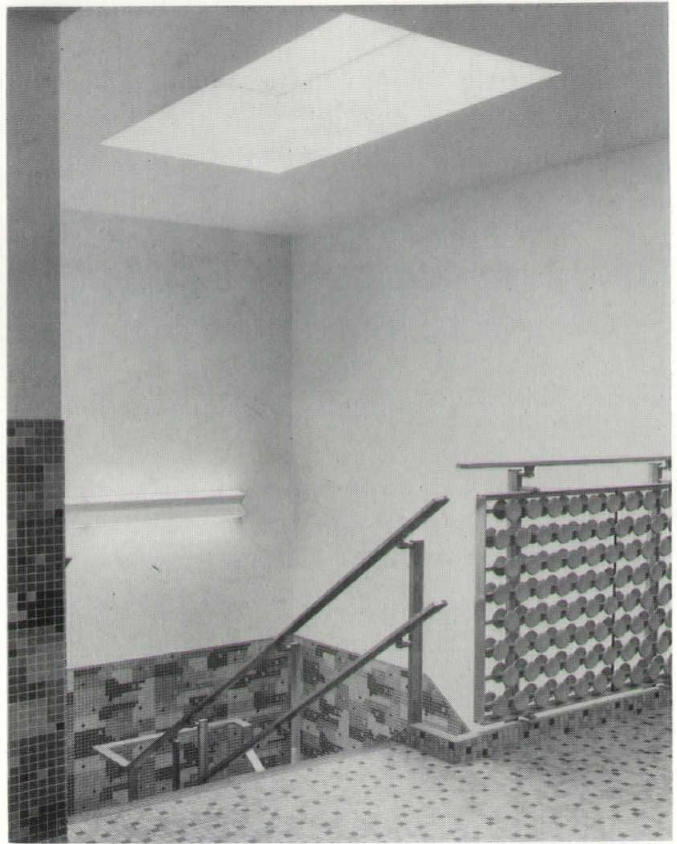
The building plan and structure lend themselves to flexibility of future growth. The north, east, and west wings of the building can all be added to in order to provide additional patient rooms, increased surgical facilities, expanded x-ray and laboratory services. The architect designed the structure of the building to support a future third floor to make possible a complete additional nursing unit.

The elevators are of the oil hydraulic type for future extension to a third floor, with space provision for an additional third elevator.

The structural frame, floors and roof are of reinforced concrete. Exterior walls are of masonry, insulated, interior partitions are generally of metal studs, lath and plaster to facilitate mechanical and electrical services. Finish materials were selected for serviceability, ease of maintenance, and durability.

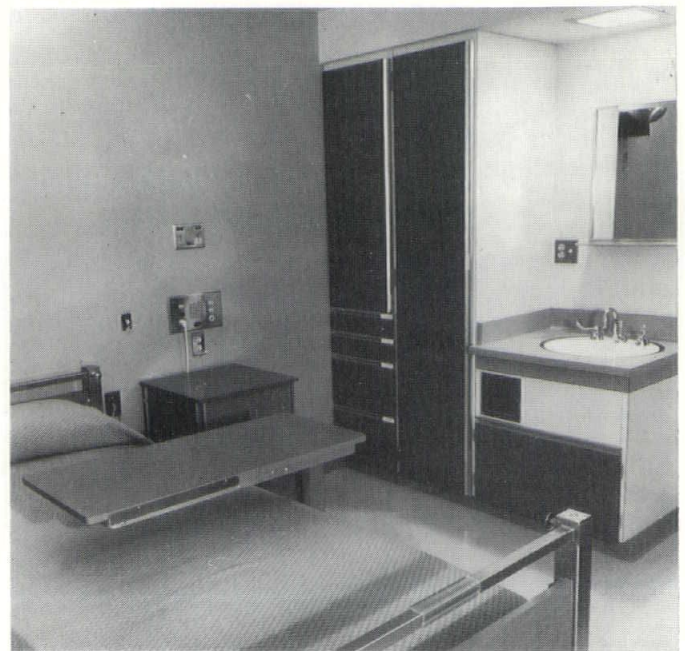
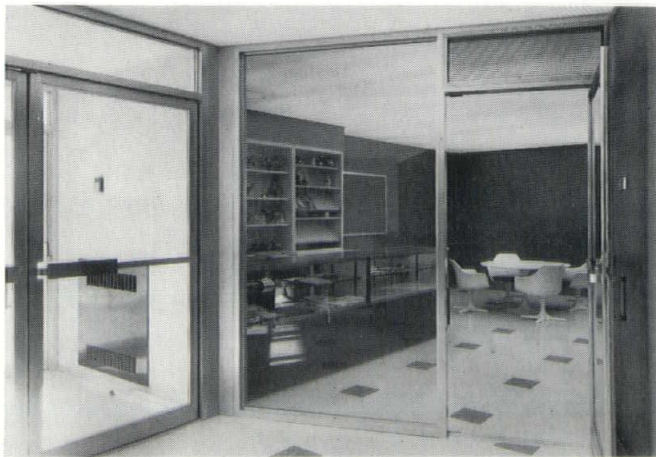


The surgical suite, obstetrical suite, nursery, central sterilizing and supply facilities, emergency room, administrative areas, adjunct diagnostic and treatment facilities, dietary areas, and various other interior spaces are completely air conditioned. The operating rooms and delivery rooms are provided with 100% fresh, filtered air with no recirculation and having high humidity provisors. The nursery has its own separate air conditioning unit with humidity control. The



architects chose a metal pan radiant ceiling heat system. Each room has individual thermostat control. The radiant metal pan ceiling heat system keeps floors and walls free of radiators or convectors, facilitating ease of cleaning and maintenance.

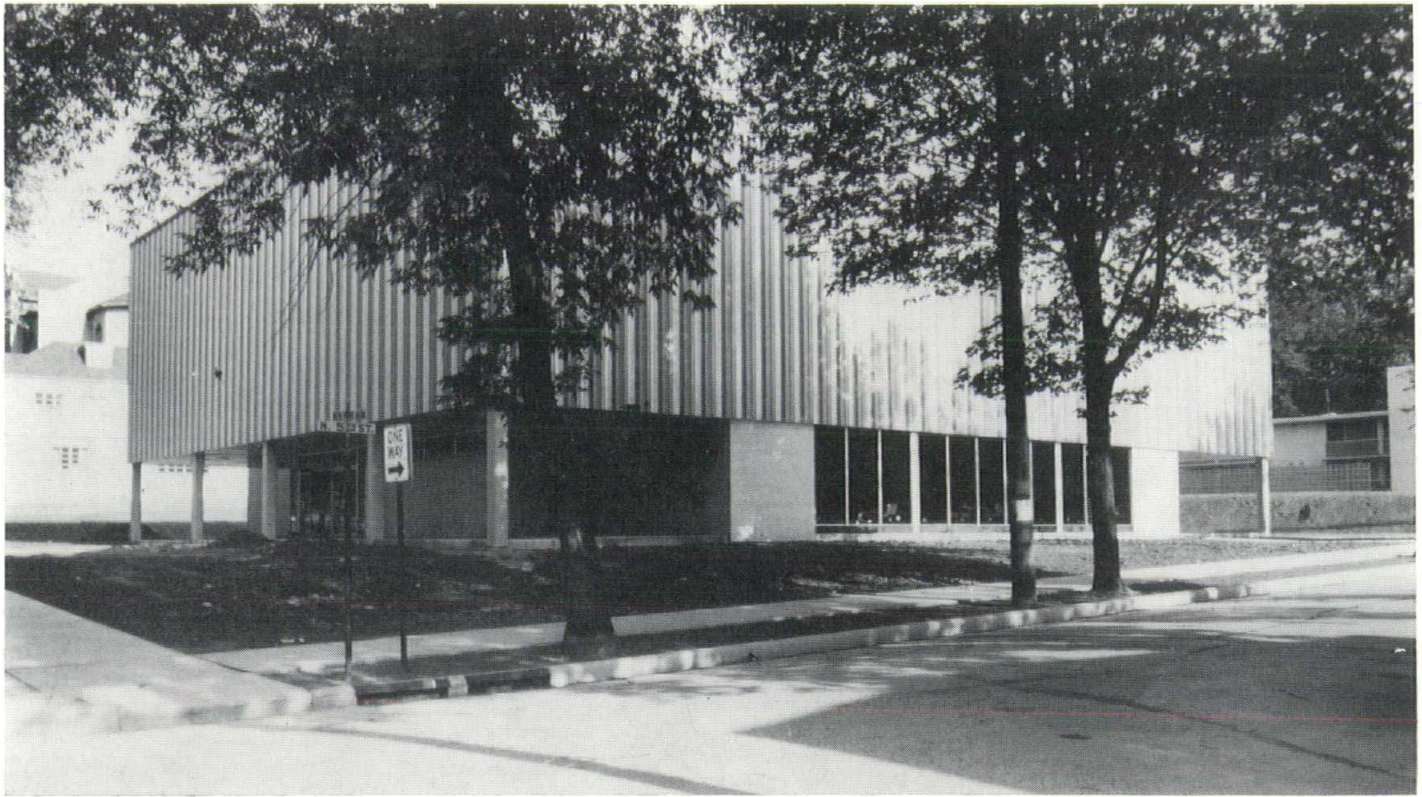
The windows of the Two Rivers Municipal Hospital are the pivoted, double-glazed thermal-break type with enclosed venetian blinds, and horizontal projecting sun control louvers.



Anniversary building program

St. Clement's Parish, Sheboygan, Wisconsin

W. C. Weeks, AIA, Architect



1964 was the Golden Jubilee Anniversary year for St. Clement's Parish in Sheboygan. It was wholly logical that the pastor and his trustees should wish to accomplish the congregation's long range building program by this time.

The church had been built in 1915, designed by architects Parkinson and Dockendorf, of La Crosse. Years later, the church school was constructed in 1950 by Brust and Brust of Milwaukee, followed by a new rectory and church sacristy on the site of the old school in 1953.

Thereafter the gradual process of acquiring the remaining residential properties on the city square began, culminating with ownership by the parish of the entire block by 1963. The remaining needs of the congregation were a convent for the school sisters, and a parish center augmenting the school facility and providing an activity center for the youth and adults.

The site presented a challenge to the architect because, though level at the west street, it sloped sharply to the east and south. Consequently, both buildings were developed as two-story structures.

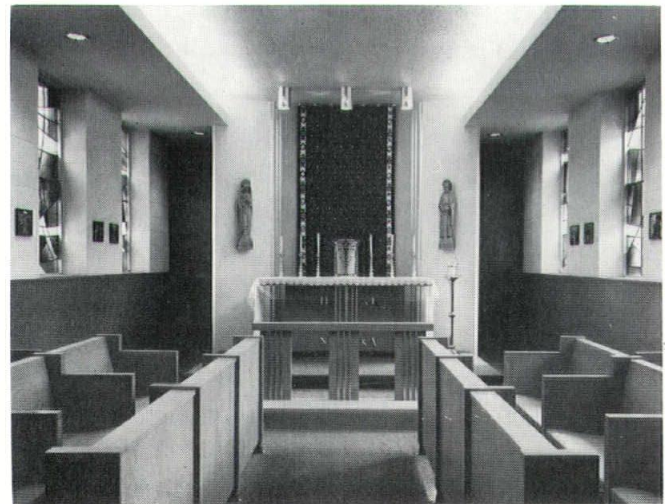
The convent includes eight rooms, and office, music room, reception room, and chapel on the upper level. The lower level contains the refectory, kitchen, game room, community room, guest suite, and utility rooms.

The structure assumed an L shape which forms two sides of a screened garden court. In season, the court permits use by the nuns for meditation, games, and

some outdoor living. A gazebo remains in the plans for future construction.

Exterior materials are brick masonry matching the original church and school, cast stone, glass, and aluminum.

The center contains a gymnasium, stage, kitchen, and storage facilities on the second floor and student and adult lounges, game rooms, lockers and showers on the first floor. The gym utilizes bleacher seating on one side with a flanking stage. The center section of



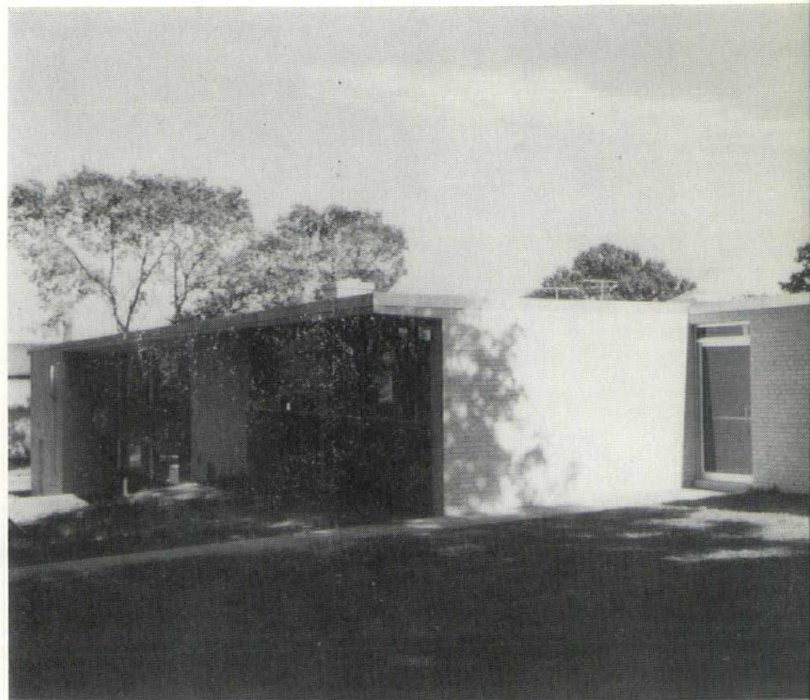


seats moves away to expose the large serving door of the kitchen. The upper story of the building is windowless with top lighting from bubble-type skylights which provide amazingly satisfactory glare-free daylighting for the gym floor. Two separate illumination systems are employed: A high level fluorescent system and a dimmed incandescent system for dining and dancing.


On the first floor the lounges are on opposite sides of the building to eliminate the annoying problem of overriding sounds. The student lounge has a soda bar, card tables, and table tennis for games. The adult lounge has a complete kitchenette and opens via large sliding doors to a garden terrace located between the center and the rectory. Both lounges are air conditioned.

The materials of the center are vari-colored, ribbon-stripped aluminum side walls at the second story with brick masonry, glass, aluminum, and pebbled terraces at the ground. The color scheme of the interior of the gym is off-white and green with accents of orange and charcoal gray.

Statistics for the convent are 8,400 square feet of useable floor area at a cost of \$168,000; for the center, 16,600 square feet at a cost of \$350,000.







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of color and
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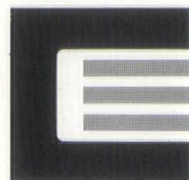
The faces are seamless. The edges are finished. By that, we mean they are not raw, as some doors. Color-style doors have honeycomb cores which give them a low decibel sound.

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The Student Problem

In 1953 Wisconsin Architects Foundation began its interim program of granting tuition aid to Wisconsin students of architecture. Seventy students have been involved with an expenditure of \$30,875. The students have been carefully screened for scholastic excellence and potential, and, equally important, for actual financial need. The Foundation's Directors decided years ago that reimbursement of this aid would not be demanded. They had come to realize that the assistance was a life-line to the students due to increasing expense of architectural training out-of-state and the absence of opportunity for in-state training.

RELATIONSHIP WITH STUDENTS

Recent years of closer personal contact with the students gave opportunity to acquaint them with the purposes of the Foundation and the future desirability of their interest and participation. In the majority of instances the participation was volunteered.

The most important issue of personal contact became the Foundation's representatives' opportunity to encourage the return to practice in Wisconsin. The Foundation is aware that less than 10% of students return to Wisconsin because of part-time job opportunities and wider horizons encountered while at school. Just as industry recruits its talent from colleges, the profession of architecture looks for students with high potential. Evidence of this was seen on a bulletin board at an eastern university last May where over two dozen letters from prominent architectural offices were offering jobs.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Those students who have obtained summer employment in Wisconsin offices, and the number of these increases every year, have learned that the practicing architects of Wisconsin are hard pressed for personnel. This insight, and the reiterated encouragement by the Foundation to return to Wisconsin, is paying off. The Wisconsin offices should realize the importance of summer job offers.

To increase the interest of the Wisconsin architects in students, the Foundation displayed the work of their students at the Annual Convention for a number of years. This practice, due to complications of instrumentation, was discontinued last year in favor of publishing a selected design problem of each of the graduating students in **WISCONSIN ARCHITECT**.

Another step the Foundation has taken to keep its students in touch with the architectural profession in their home state is to place them on the mailing list of **WISCONSIN ARCHITECT**.

SECTION ACTION

Being aware of the importance of personal contact with all Wisconsin students, the Directors have encouraged Section get-togethers with students. Only one Section has acted, and not once but twice. This was done in December 1963 at Madison by Nathaniel Sample involving 14 out of the 17 students found in the Foundation's survey as resident in the Western Section.

The Western Section acted again on December 23, 1965, with a member-student luncheon at Madison. With the help of W.A.L., the Foundation's 1963 survey was brought up-to-date for the Section. This time invitations went out to 48 students (note increase of 31), and 17 attended. Robert Dvorak, 1961 graduate of the University of Illinois, and former president of the Student Chapter A.I.A., spoke on his experiences in analyzing building design and construction in Europe, and the Near and Far East.

THE FUTURE

There has been a sudden explosion of interest in architectural education in various parts of Wisconsin. With the exciting prospect of two or more schools in Wisconsin, the Foundation, in its January meeting, introduced for future consideration the concentration of use of its funds, and solicited funds, entirely within the State. The Foundation could then, per its original purpose, aid Wisconsin students directly in many ways, including, finally, an in-state scholarship and awards program.

W.A.L.-Milwaukee

The Directors of the Foundation are most appreciative of the fund-raising efforts of W.A.L.-Milwaukee, and they have acknowledged, gratefully, the contribution of \$1000 received in January. In line with standing agreement, \$500 has been invested for future scholarships in Wisconsin and \$500 used for current Tuition Grants.

Student Graduate February 1966

A selected design problem by Thomas Orłowski — Milwaukee — University of Illinois, will be published. The Foundation is anticipating four students to graduate in June. Samples of their work will appear in the summer issues, including that of the only woman student, Ann Esch.

New Student

Roger G. Kallman—Milwaukee—Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. This student is a senior, ranking third in his class with a g.p.a. of 3.2/4.0. He has had work experience with Grassold, Johnson, Wagner & Isley, Inc., Milwaukee.



AIA 1966 CONVENTION

MON., MAY 9 - THURS., MAY 12, 1966
DELA VAN, WISCONSIN

1966 AIA Convention Speakers:

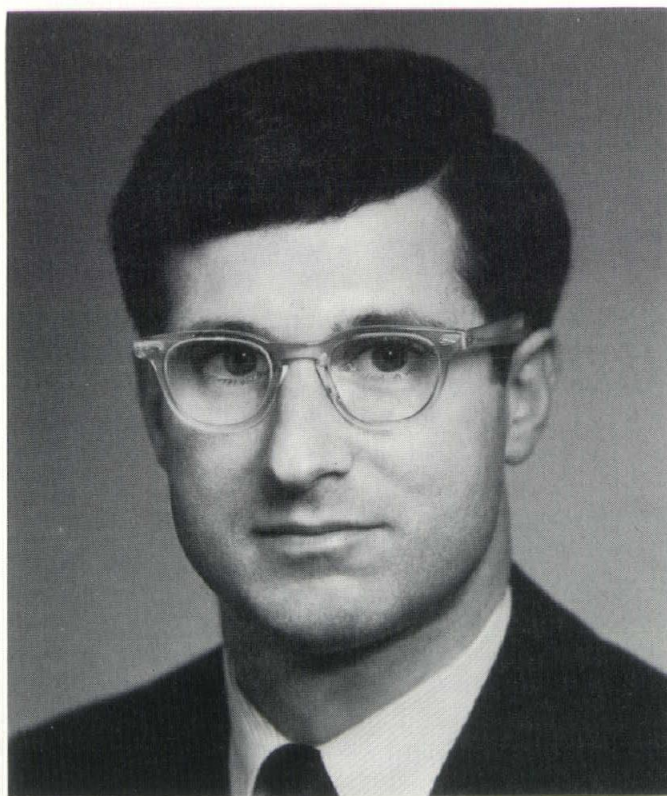
Charles Thomsen is an associate of Caudill, Rowlett, Scott, Architects, Planners, Engineers of Houston, Texas. At present Mr. Thomsen is deeply involved at CRS with research into the application of computers to architecture.

Prior to joining Caudill, Rowlett, Scott, he taught design on the faculty of architecture at Rice University. His undergraduate work was done at the University of Minnesota and at the University of Oklahoma, where he obtained a Bachelor of Architecture degree. In 1961, Mr. Thomsen received his Master degree in Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Charles Thomsen



Stephen A. Kliment



Stephen A. Kliment, Editor of Architectural & Engineering News magazine received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, his Master of Fine Arts in Architecture from Princeton University. From 1957 to 1959 Mr. Kliment was designer with Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, New York. Mr. Kliment is Chairman of New York Chapter, AIA Technical Committee and a member of the National AIA Committee on Research. Mr. Kliment became editor of Architectural & Engineering News in 1961.

University of Wisconsin, Sheboygan County Center

Edgar A. Stubenrauch and Associates, Inc., Architects

"The construction and operation of the University of Wisconsin, Sheboygan County Center, has given a real opportunity to hundreds of boys and girls in the area of Sheboygan County," according to Edgar A. Stubenrauch, architect of Sheboygan. Many preliminary meetings were held between the Directors of the Extension Center in Madison, The Extension Center Architect, the County Board and County Committees to formulate needs and to select the site.

The County of Sheboygan purchased a site covering 72½ acres on the southwest corner of the city of Sheboygan. The site was very hilly with a predominantly sharp, sloping area to the north, overlooking the Sheboygan River Valley. Arrangements had to be made with the City of Sheboygan to make it possible to have city sewer and water and fire connection as well as police protection for this area. The City of Sheboygan generously agreed to extend sewer and water to the property line from which point the County then had to continue the sewer and water to the building on County owned property.

After these matters were settled, serious consideration of the building led to the decision to have a competition among the state architects, following a program set forth by the University of Wisconsin Center Committee.

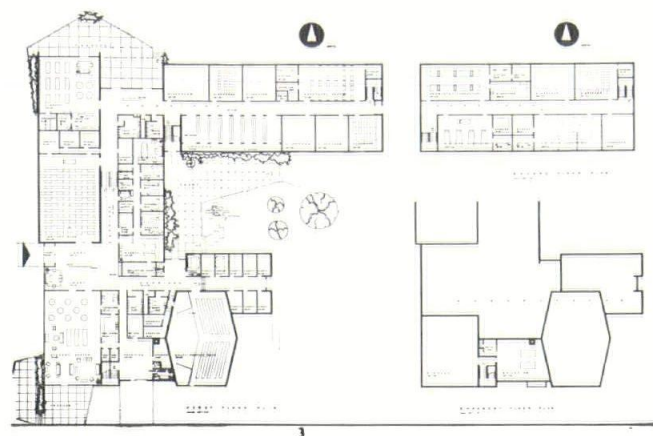
The competition was conducted and Edgar A. Stubenrauch and Associates, Inc., was awarded the final contract.

The total square foot area of the building was to be approximately 48,000 square feet. A study was made of the topographical survey of the entire property in order to locate the building to take best advantage of the site, provide areas for parking spaces for future expansion, road connections to the main highways and easy accessibility to the City.

The building was to be designed to take care of 500-600 students which required parking area to take care of approximately 300 cars.

The program called for nine classrooms. (Three of these classrooms were to seat 50 students each in lecture-type chairs. There were to be six classrooms which were to seat 35 students each. Each classroom was to be standard classroom with provision for audio-visual equipment. Of the above nine classrooms, three were to be approximately 32' x 26' and the six classrooms were to be 24' x 26', with a total of approximately 7,240 square feet). Four laboratories (Chemistry, biology-botany, geography and physics). Twelve faculty offices, administrative office area, two testing rooms, conference room, lecture hall, three lecture preparation rooms, library, student center with dining area and lounge, fine arts room, kitchen, boiler room, maintenance office, two equipment rooms, two stage dressing rooms and a chemistry instrument room.

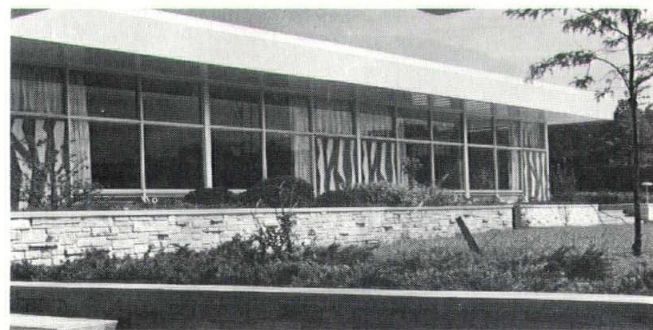
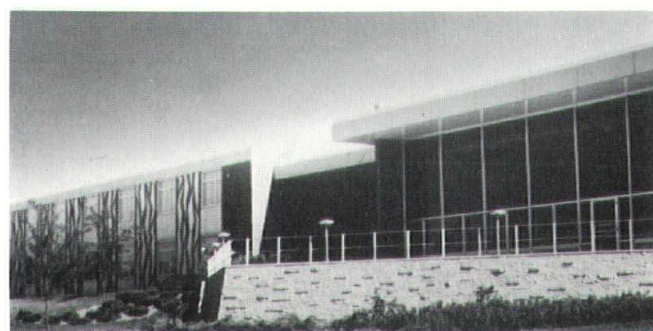
Study of all these items and the topography of the land led to a building on a two-level plane. The

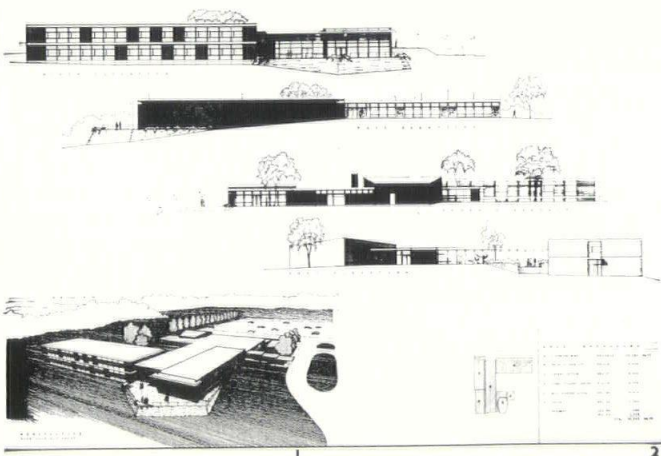


Assembly room and the library were placed at a lower level since they required higher ceilings.

One of the interesting features of the building is a large storage room in the basement which can also serve as a Fall-Out Shelter. Another section of the basement has the hot water heating plant, electric service, etc. The heating is being done with gas.

The exterior of the building is of stone and precast concrete and dark brick. A large terrace is provided adjoining the Library, which permits a beautiful view in all directions, making a very desirable place for outdoor study during warm weather. The building is planned for future expansion. It is entirely acoustically treated, corridors are of terrazzo with walls covered with plastic coated fabric on plastered walls. Good fluorescent lighting is provided. A very fine color





scheme was developed for the various rooms and much thought was given to the main lobby.

A mural "Germination" was designed and produced in a collaborative effort between Michael Kazar, Assistant Professor of Art, Sheboygan Center, and James A. Schineller, Associate Professor of Art, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Extension Division. Mr. Rudolph H. Grob, Shop Instructor at Farnsworth Junior High, Sheboygan, assisted in cutting the wood shapes.

The Sheboygan County Center was built by the County of Sheboygan for approximately \$1,000,000. \$190,000 were provided by The University of Wisconsin through State Funds for equipment and furnishings. Although students at the present time make use of local athletic facilities, there are plans for future athletic facilities. The Center has been in operation for the last two years with an ever growing enrollment.

University of Wisconsin, Manitowoc County Center

Perc Brandt, AIA, Architect of Manitowoc

The Manitowoc County Extension Center was originally completed and occupied in 1962. Fire of incendiary origin destroyed the library and cafeteria on March 10, 1965. Construction of additions and repair are being made and will be completed in September of this year.

The site of the Manitowoc County Center is 40 acres in area, bounded on the north by the city limits of Manitowoc, on the east by Lake Michigan and on the south by a wooded city park of 78 acres. This site (donated by the city) was chosen because the park could provide additional area as the University Extension Centers grows, and in the meantime is also available for recreational activity.

Site improvement, utility services and landscaping were provided by the city.

The original building consisted of a one story wing containing administration and faculty offices, and student lounge-cafeteria room with kitchen; and a two story wing containing four laboratories, six classrooms, a lecture room, library and a "fine arts" auditorium with complete stage facilities. The additions now under construction will contain a large art studio-classroom, kiln room, greenhouse, animal room, additional faculty offices, storage area, enlargement of the cafeteria and kitchen, and a doubling of the library area.

The completed building will have the largest library and cafeteria of any of the University Extension

Centers. The entire library area will be carpeted. The student lounge cafeteria has an outdoor stone paved terrace with a beautiful view of Lake Michigan, a conservancy area forming a fringe at either end of the open vista to the water.

Although the site overlooks Lake Michigan and is usually enjoying cooler temperatures than inland areas during the summer, it was decided to air-condition the entire building. All windows are glazed with insulating glass.

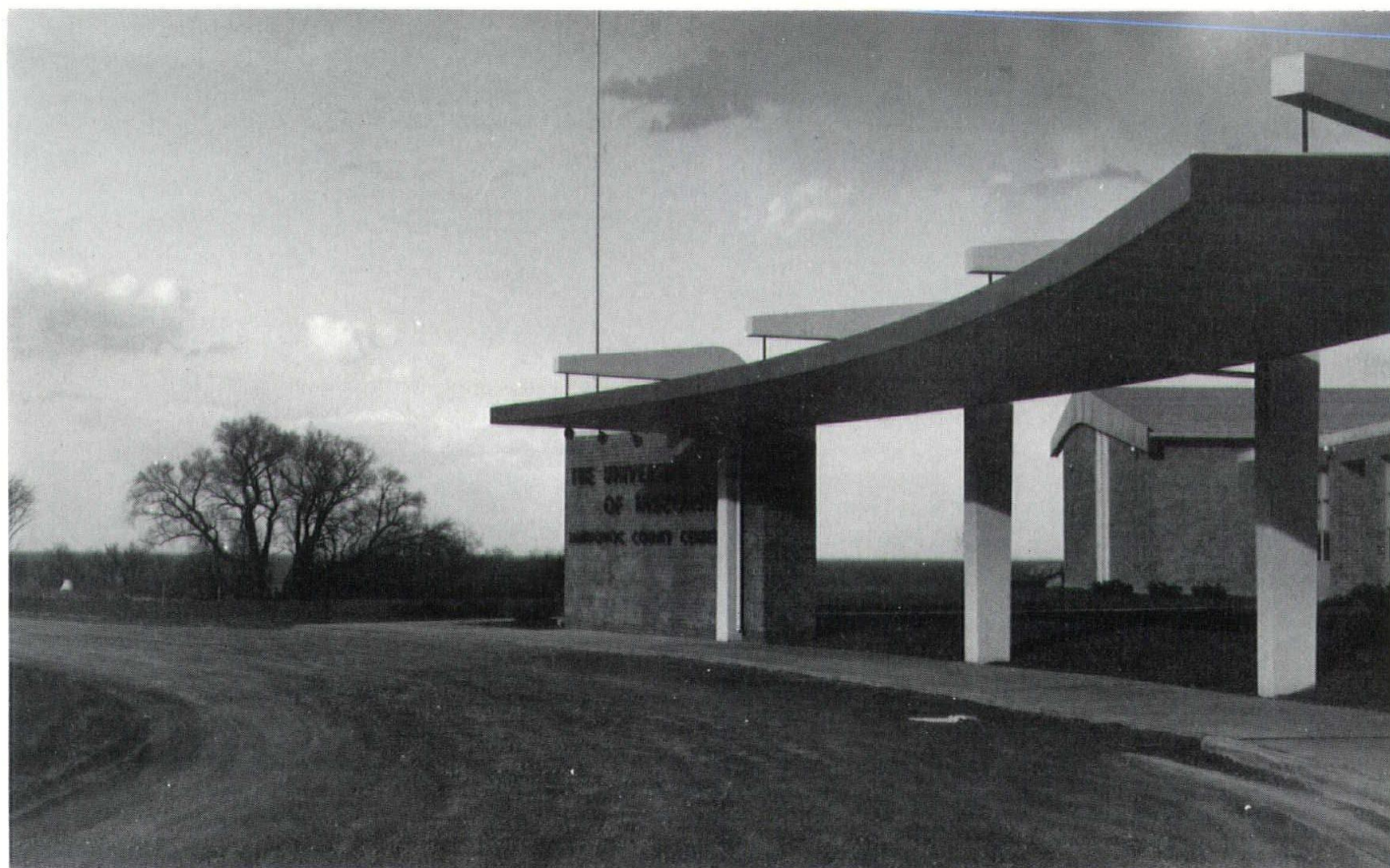
Perc Brandt planned staggered walls for the auditorium to provide light to the stage without distraction to the audience. The entrance canopy to the Manitowoc County Center is suspended from reinforced concrete columns, inverted "L" in shape, and overhangs the circular drive approach.

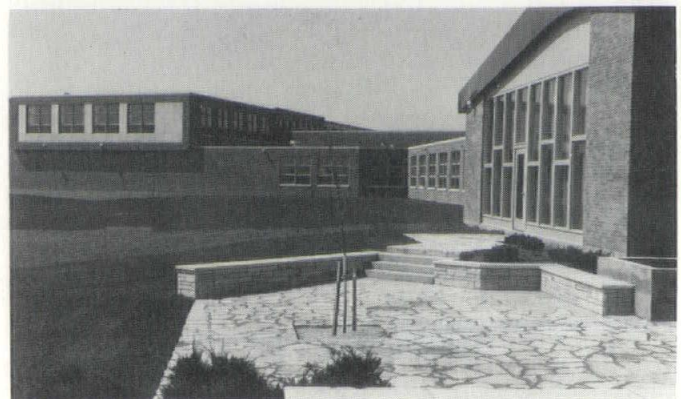
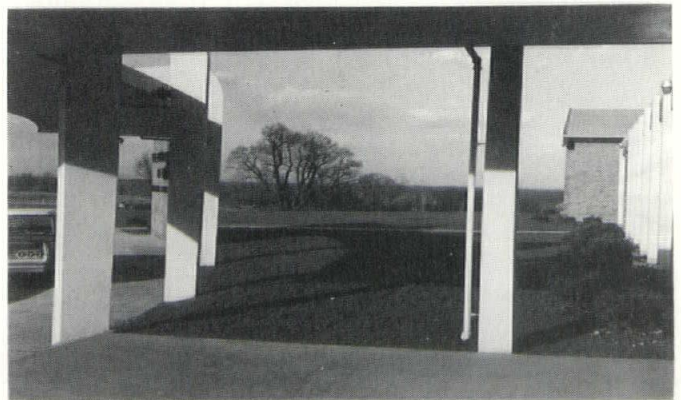
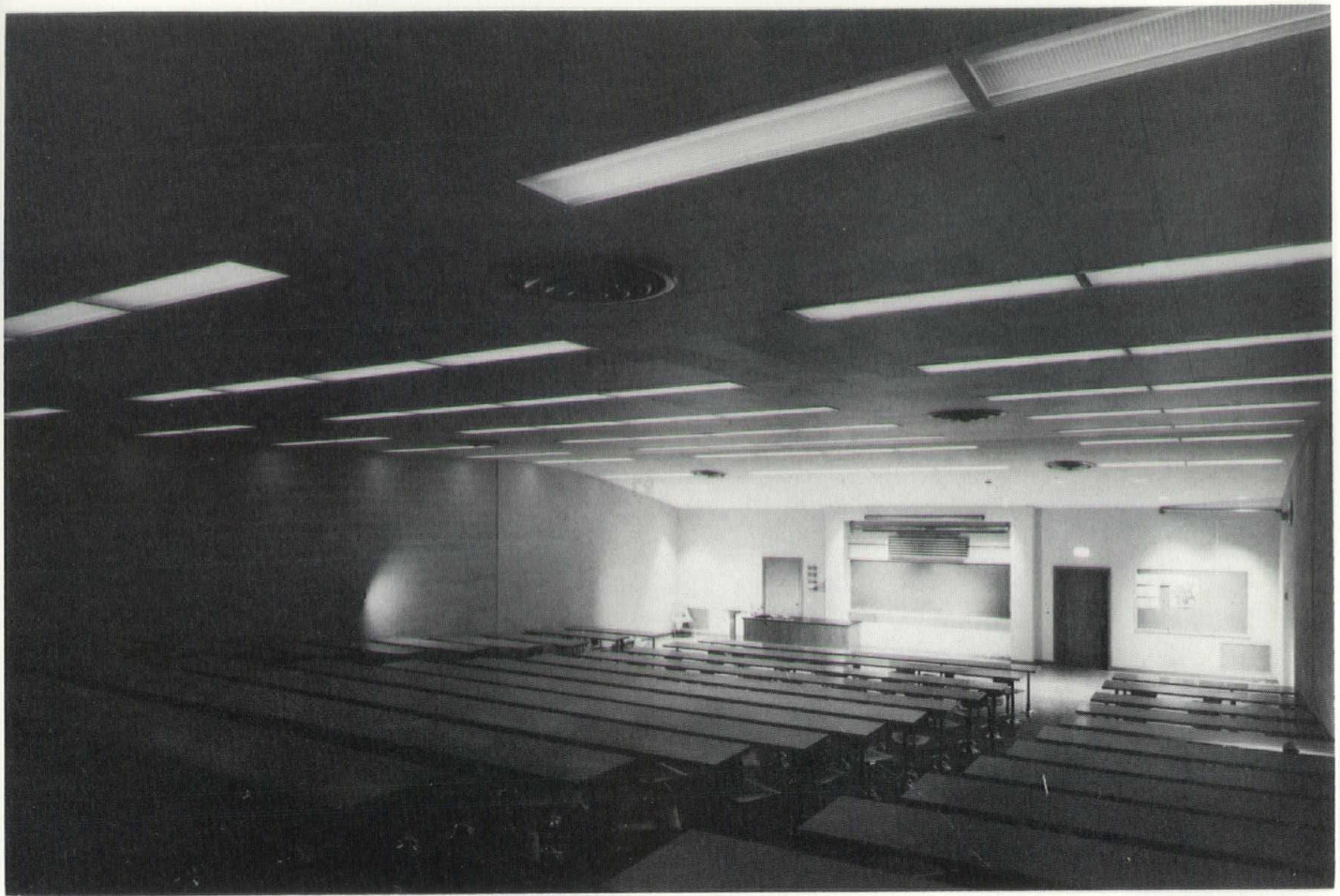
Construction is of face brick and porcelain enamel walls with light weight aggregate block, plastered walls and acoustical ceilings. The building has vinyl asbestos floors, with the exception of ceramic tile floors in the lobby, toilet rooms, stairs and vestibules.

An elevator serving the basement and two floors was installed for paraplegic students.

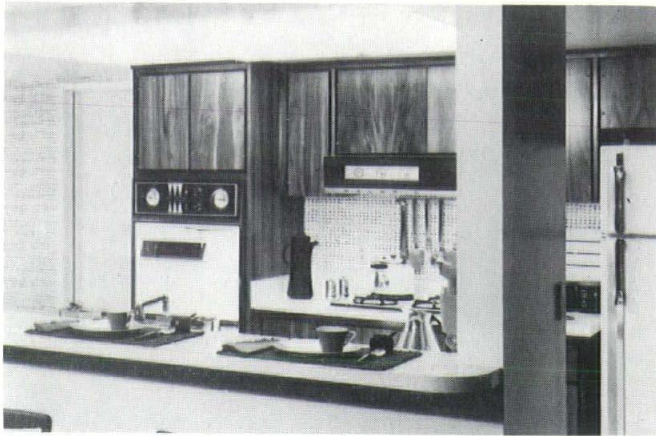
Total construction cost amounted to \$761,400.00.

As future expansion of the Manitowoc County Center is expected, the architect made provisions for separate additional buildings that will gradually develop the Center into a campus.





It . . . Sits on . . . Fits in . . . Hangs up . . . Builds in . . .



Caloric range installation

Today's gas range is as different from the old gas stove as the latter was from its wood-fired predecessor. Dramatic improvements in cooking performance, convenience in cleaning ability and styling have made it as up-to-date as the computer is in the business world.

The architect has three basic new choices of built-in gas ranges: the conventional built-in, a slip-in or a wall-hung.

The most striking innovation is the eye-level oven, usually featured with the slip-in style. Its convenient height eliminates bending. With a second oven below the cook-top, you can roast a turkey and bake a cake simultaneously. With the trend to the slimmer 30-inch range, it adds up to greater cooking capacity in less space than ever before.

Slip-ins are designed to be mounted flush with cabinets, giving some of the look of the regular built-in without the cost of custom carpentry. This new style recently came into demand in new homes and for remodeling existing kitchens.

The trend in the last few years, of course, has been to the regular built-in ranges which allow maximum flexibility in kitchen planning. The cook-top and oven can be placed at whatever location and height are most convenient.

The wall-hung unit can be of several types including the eye-level oven and counter-top burners, the eye-level oven by itself placed in a different kitchen location or the oven with a pull-out, working or cutting board counter.

But style is only half of the built-in gas range story. In fact, one of the biggest advances has been in automation. Programmed cooking has made the absentee cook a reality.

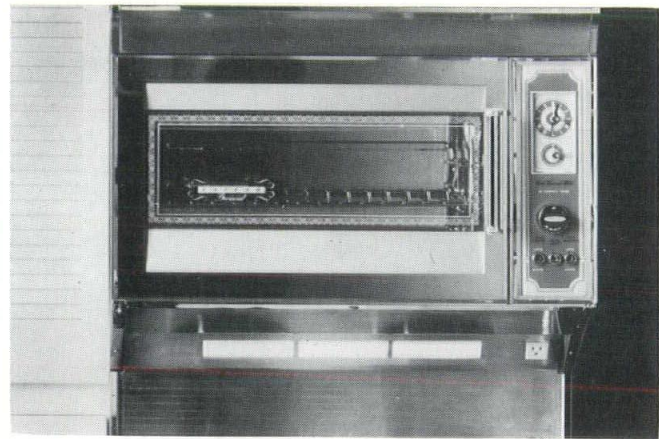
Today, the housewife can even put the food in the oven, set the controls in the morning, and find it waiting for her, ready to eat, in the evening. The controls turn on the oven at a pre-set time, cook the food for the length of time selected and then reduce the temperature to a keep-warm level, just hot enough for serving at a later time but not so hot as to continue cooking.

One of the more exciting developments in gas cook-

ing is infra-red broiling. The intense heat sears the meat quickly, sealing in juices for better flavor, less shrinkage and reduced spatter.

Changes have been made in cook-tops, too. The most dramatic in recent years was the introduction of the "Burner-with-the-Brain." Making contact with the bottom of the pan, this burner modulates the flame to produce the desired cooking temperature.

Cook-tops are easier to keep clean than ever before. Burner units lift out for easy cleaning in the sink; and on some ranges, the entire top swings up for easier access.

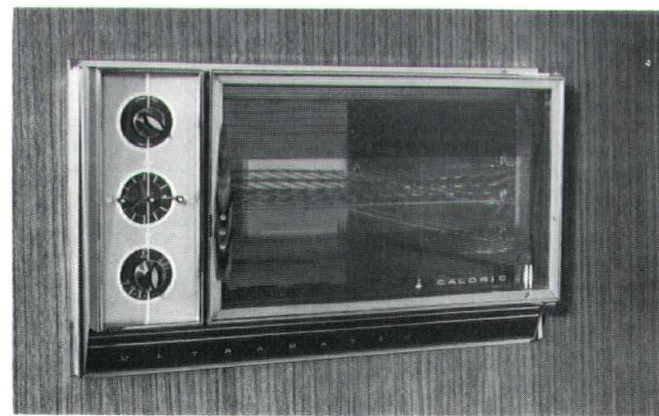


Tappan oven with Provincial motif

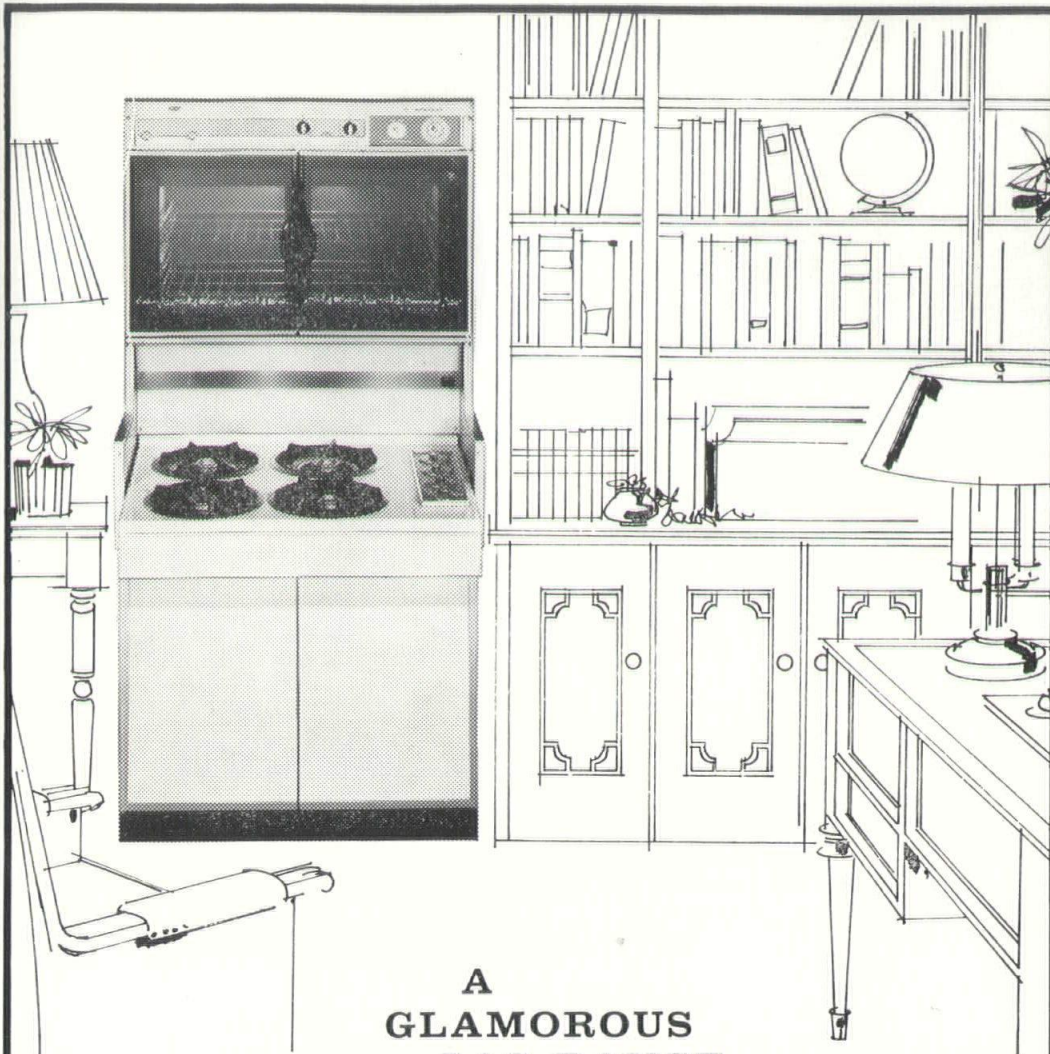
It's the same story with ovens and broilers . . . removeable doors, glideout liners, rounded corners and easier-to-clean finishes are among the many improvements.

Finally, wide oven windows, streamlined control panels and wide choices of colors add glamour to today's kitchens. Every bit as dependable and economical as the old gas stoves still serving many families, today's built-in models are the result of spectacular advances in performance, convenience and modern styling.

It's no wonder that the glamorous new gas ranges have become the focal point in the design and decor of the modern kitchen.



Eye level Caloric oven



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of modern
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before you
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kitchen . . .
if you haven't
looked lately,
you're in for
some pleasant
surprises!*

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This kitchen features the G-E "Foodcenter 21," a convenient side-by-side refrigerator-freezer with 12.7 cu. ft. of fresh food storage and a 275 lb. freezer. Also shown, a G-E Double Built-in P-7 oven (both ovens clean themselves electrically), a G-E dishwasher, surface plate, exhaust hood and radio/intercom.



This kitchen features the G-E Mark 27 range. It fits into 27 inches of space between cabinets, has an integral control backsplash, a recessed cooktop and the amazing P-7 self cleaning oven. Also shown, the G-E "No Frost 16" Refrigerator-Freezer, a G-E dishwasher, exhaust hood and radio/intercom.



This kitchen shows one way General Electric appliances can help you make the most of limited space. It features a G-E Spacemaker refrigerator-freezer, G-E Mark 27 range with an exhaust hood, a G-E dishwasher and radio/intercom.



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General Contractor: John G. Miller,
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Mechanical Engineer: Harold E. Rucks
Structural Engineers: Peterson and Appell

Inland Steel Products



Popular Mark 27 Drop-In Range Now Has Self-Cleaning Oven

The compact, streamlined Mark 27 drop-in range by General Electric, a great favorite with builders and individuals planning to remodel their kitchens, now has the most desirable feature of all, a Self-Cleaning oven. It is one of the 13 ranges in the 1966 line-up of models with P*7 Self-Cleaning ovens. With the addition of the Mark 27, a homemaker has a choice of a Self-Cleaning oven range in every type, style and price range.

With this revolutionary feature, master-minded and first introduced by General Electric in 1964 on three free-standing models, the Mark 27 will be more popular than ever. Cleaning an oven the P*7 way is all done electrically so no cleaning materials are required and the drudgery of cleaning by hand is eliminated forever. Most homemakers consider this one of the most disagreeable of household chores.

The Mark 27 with its smart custom design has a new integral backsplash designed to give the built-in look. The range slides in easily between two counter-tops. The new backsplash saves 26" of costly counter-top that would have to be cut out. The control panel includes pushbutton controls, a kitchen clock, automatic oven timer, minute timer and convenience outlet.

It has other famous G-E features, too, such as an automatic rotisserie in the oven, and self-cleaning Calrod surface units. The recessed cooktop gives a decorator design appearance much preferred by homemakers because spill-overs are easily cleaned and don't drip between the range and adjacent cabinets. It also provides just the right height for easy cooking. You have all of these wonderful conveniences in just 27 inches of space.

It was a great day for the homemaker when General Electric introduced in 1964 this revolutionary development in electric ranges — the Self-Cleaning oven.

Research indicated that a self-cleaning oven was the most desired of all features. And hundreds of letters from owners of Ranges with P*7 ovens have expressed astonishing satisfaction with the results. So, two years and hundreds of satisfied customers later, General Electric for 1966 has 13 models with Self-Cleaning ovens in virtually every type, style and price range.

If your present range is beginning to show its age so that you can't boast of your perfect soufflé or feathery cake, this may be your year for a change. You're in luck. 1966 models have new styling and an array of features that will not only appear to first-time buyers but will make homemakers with outmoded equipment long for new models.

With the Self-Cleaning oven, you are no longer a slave to the range. You'll never have to worry again about oven splatters, spill-overs, drippings. They will

all be cleaned off electrically. You don't have to use any chemicals or scrub by hand. As soon as the door is latched, control and timer set, G-E's Self-Cleaning oven goes to work, cleaning every corner and ridge, as well as the oven racks. The cost? Approximately 7¢ worth of electricity. And consider the time saved! About 20 hours a year — precious for any homemaker.

The line-up of ranges with the P*7 Self-Cleaning feature include:

The luxurious 30-inch American free-standing oven range with upper and lower ovens (J796). The Self-Cleaning feature is in the lower master oven. It has a rotisserie and meat thermometer in the Self-Cleaning oven, a single unit grill, chrome reflector pans, convenient appliance outlets. A two-way exhaust system removes vapor and cooking odors from the kitchen. A new tilt-out brushed chrome hood operates with the touch of a finger.

There are three 30-inch single oven ranges. The de luxe model (J756) has all the convenience features of the Americana, such as Rotisserie, Meat Thermometer; Model J348 in the medium-price category has new backsplash in dark charcoal brown and control panel with pushbutton surface unit controls and has a Sensi-Temp unit. Model J338 is in the lower price category for Self-Cleaning oven range.

Three 40-inch ranges match the 30-inch models in features. The de luxe model (J486) has a companion oven for broiling, baking, and warming. The master oven is the one with the P*7 Self-Cleaning feature, rotisserie, meat thermometer, double unit grill and chrome reflector pans. Model J448 and J348 have ample storage space at the left of the Self-Cleaning oven. Both are in the medium-price category.

In addition to the ranges there are now four built-in ovens with the Self-Cleaning feature. To fit into 24-inch enclosures and two 27-inch enclosures. Models JK18 and JR18 are equipped with automatic rotisserie and meat thermometer.

In Spring of 1966 there will also be double ovens (JK28) with P*7 Self-Cleaning features in both ovens.

There is a wide selection of cooktops and hoods, both vented and non-vented, in 30 and 36-inch models, to coordinate with the built-in ovens.

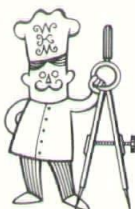
You have a choice of color, too, when selecting both free-standing and built-in ranges. New for 1966 is a pale green "avocado," in addition to coppertone, white and G-E colors.

So, whatever your needs are for a new cooking center in your home, you can find just what you want in the new General Electric line which, over all, includes about 80 individual models.

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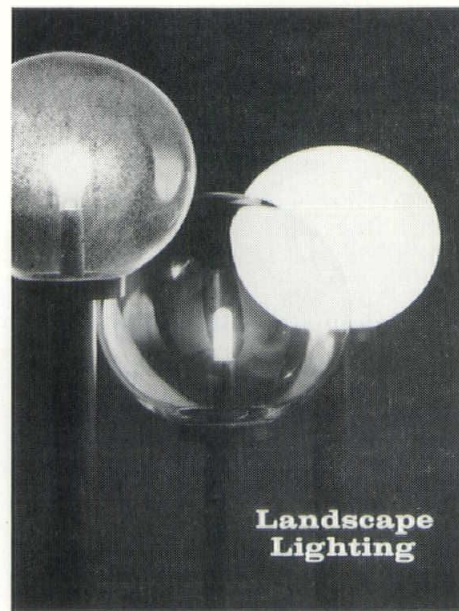
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Booths 20 and 21

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The Producers' Council, Inc.

National Organization of Manufacturers of Building
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DECEASED

JOHN J. WAFERLING, AIA
BORN: April 20, 1911
RESIDED: Wyoming, Ohio
FIRM: *A. M. Kinney, Associates, Cincinnati*
DEGREE: *University of Pennsylvania — B. Arch.*
Post Graduate Study: M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass. — M.S. in C.P.
DIED: November 8, 1965

HERBERT J. GRASSOLD, AIA
BORN: June 21, 1898
RESIDED: Milwaukee
FIRM: *Grassold, Johnson, Wagner & Isley, Inc., Milwaukee*
DIED: November 30, 1965
URBAN F. PEACOCK, AIA,
Emeritus
BORN: May 25, 1891
RESIDED: Milwaukee

FIRM: *Retired in 1956*
DIED: December 14, 1965

DON E. KNOBLAUCH, AIA
BORN: October 11, 1909
RESIDED: Milwaukee
FIRM: *Koerner Associates, Milwaukee*
DEGREE: *University of Illinois — B.S. Advanced from Professional Associate — October 15, 1965*
DIED: December 18, 1965

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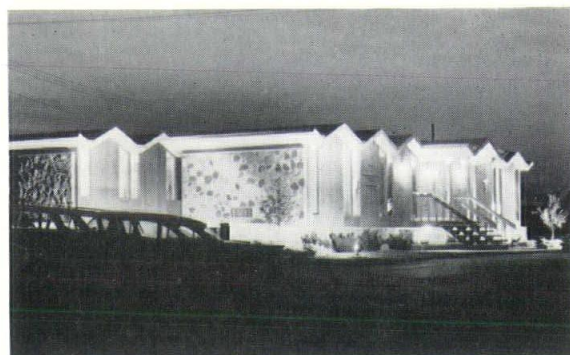
QUIET — As quiet as your electric range or water heater.

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COMFORTABLE — Doesn't dry out indoor air.

EASY MAINTENANCE — No moving parts — nothing to wear out or get out of order.

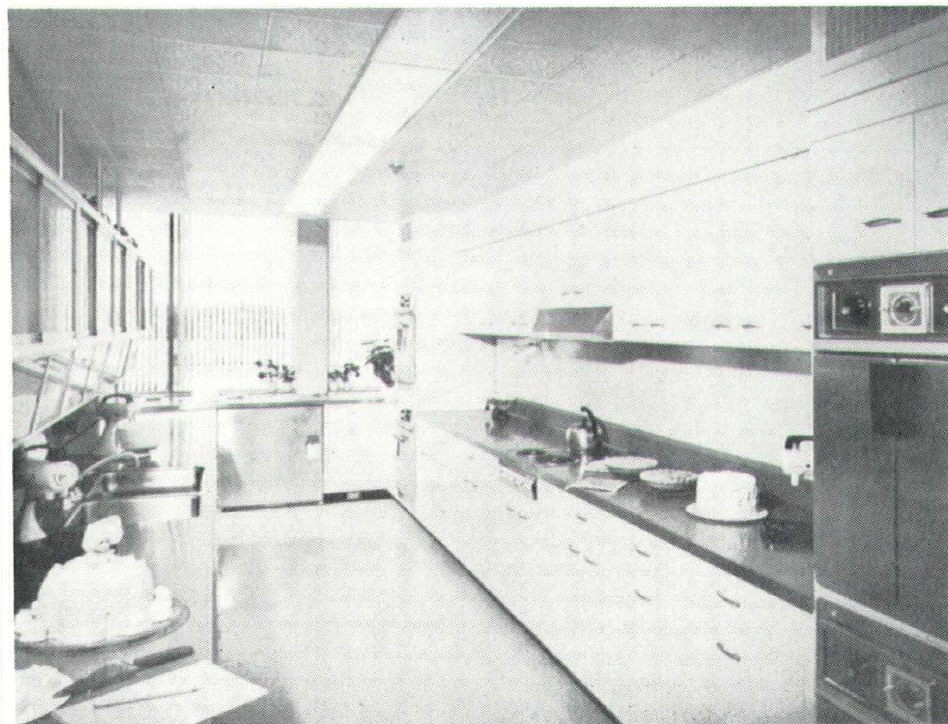


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P/C producers' council

Manufacturers and major businesses are enjoying growth and consequent expansion. Market research people in the business are forecasting a record year in the building industry for 1966, to be even surpassed in 1967. Architects, engineers and product manufacturers will be busier than ever. Manufacturers are spending record budgets on research and development, and this brings me to my point. The time is here for all architects, engineers and product manufacturers to form a closer liaison in planning and using the benefits derived from new and modern products and techniques. Remember the Producers Council members are the key people that you should call when you need information. Make an effort to attend all of the Council social and business activities. They are planned for your benefit. In the *Gemueticlichkeit* program alone you have the opportunity to learn of the newest products and techniques from forty of the largest manufacturers of quality building products in the world. This is all at one session, plus the fact that you can enjoy refreshments and food in a congenial atmosphere.

Watch for the Producers' Council programs, you will indeed benefit and be in a better position to serve your clients.

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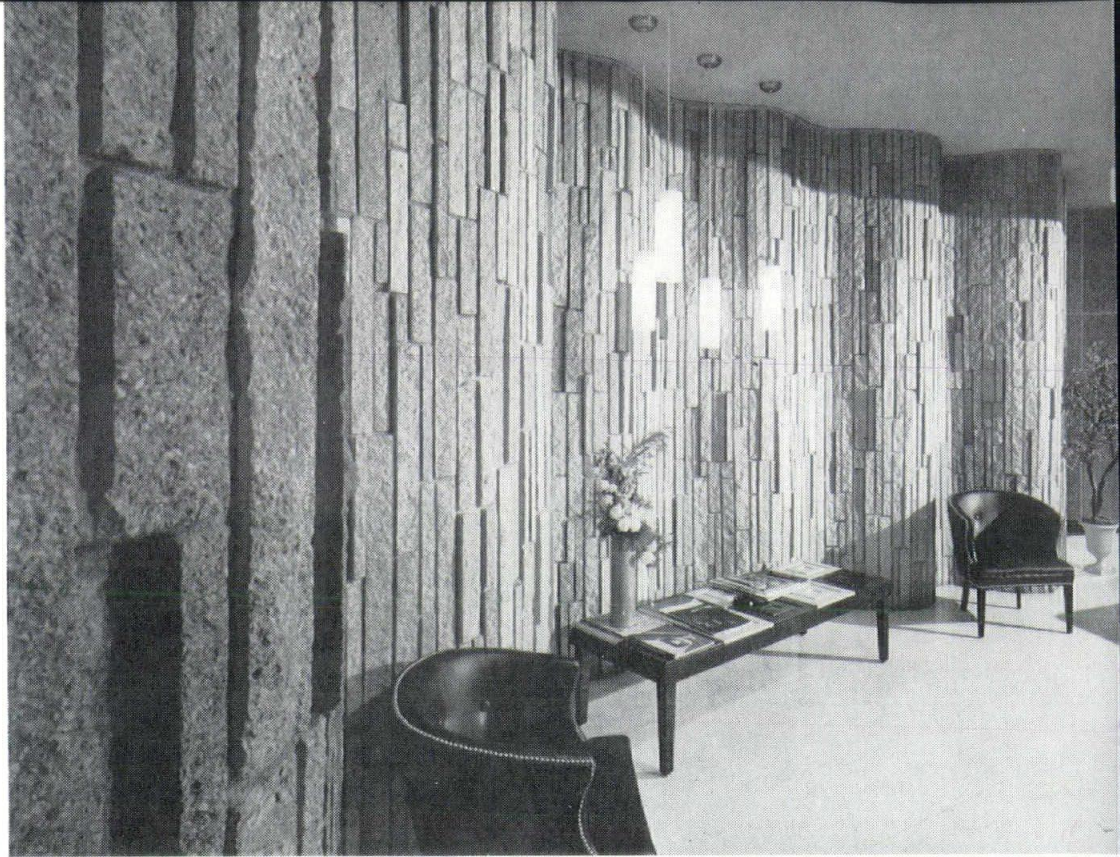
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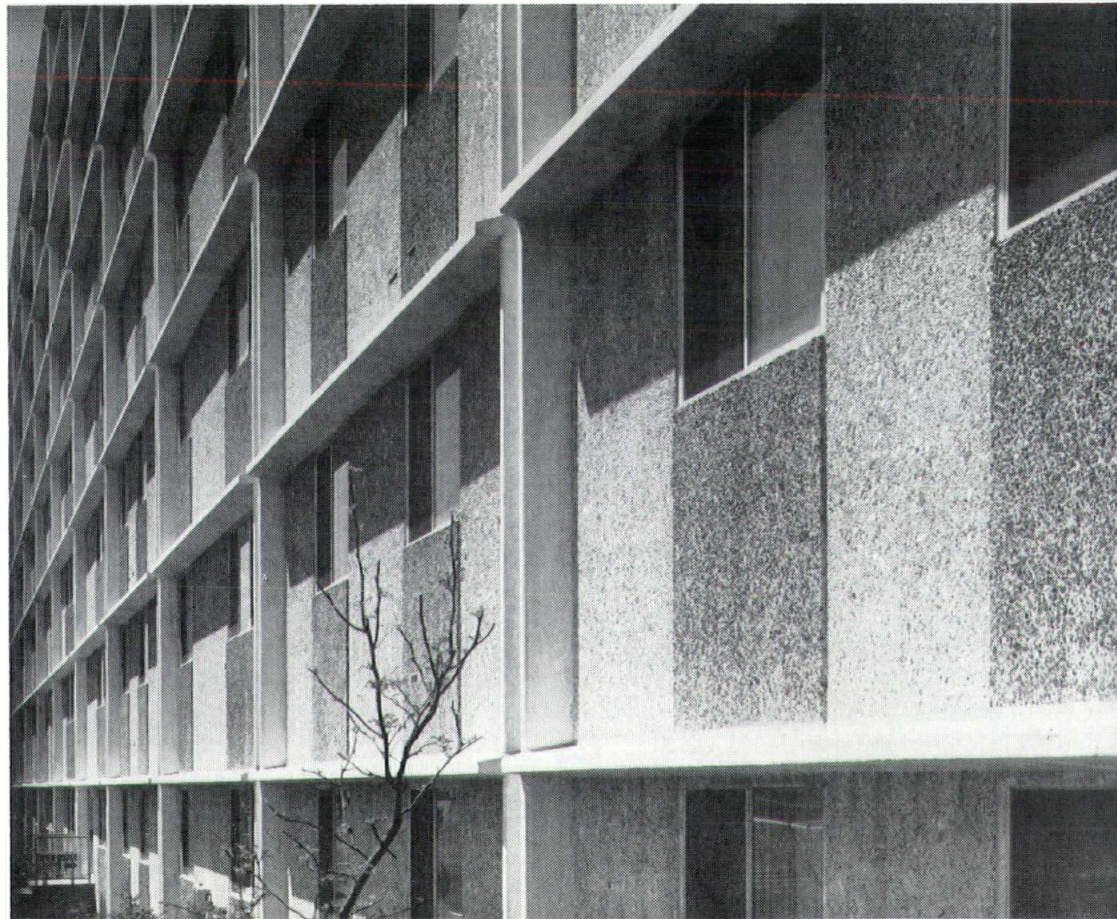
This serpentine wall
was designed with
Split-Rock in
random colors
and sizes in a
striking vertical
pattern.



Hilldale Towers
Apartments
Madison, Wisconsin

Architect:
Donald Allen Davis
General Contractor:
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& Son, Inc.

The 26' x 11'
precast panels
with cast in place
windows contain
varied color
quartz and gravel
aggregates.
The smooth, white
pilasters and
canopy were cast
with the panels.



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