The legacy of Karl Giehl

Hamilton Village — Montreal

Northwestern Planning Report

wisconsin architect



reinforced concrete columns

a.i.a. file: 4-a

In the preliminary design of multistory concrete buildings it is helpful if column size can be quickly approximated for a specific column spacing.

This can be accomplished by use of the formula and the chart shown load is resisted by shear walls, only the axial load of columns need below. Both are based on the Working Stress Design method (ACI 318-63). In structures such as 575 Technology Square, where wind be considered.

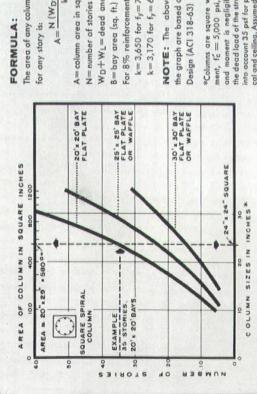
Now coming into wider use is another design method the architect may want to consider. Known as Ultimate Strength Design, it assures sistent with structural behavior, but provides a more uniform factor the most efficient column size. This approach is not only more conof safety throughout the building.

For more details, write for free literature. (U.S. and Canada only.)

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An organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete



FORMULA:

The area of any column in square inches for any story is:

WD+WL= dead and live loads (psf) N (WD+1/2 WL) B A = column area in square inches N=number of stories above

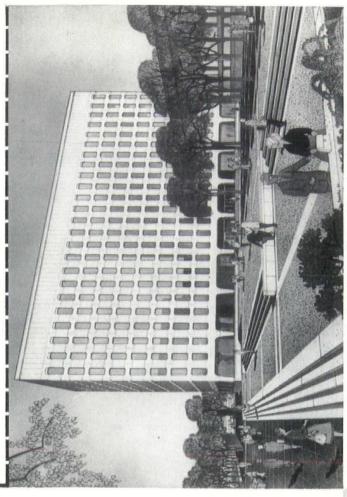
For 8% reinforcement+fc=5,000 psi: k=3,170 for fy=60,000 psi. k= 3,650 for fy= 75,000 psi.

NOTE: The above equation and the graph are based on Working Stress Design (ACI 318-63)

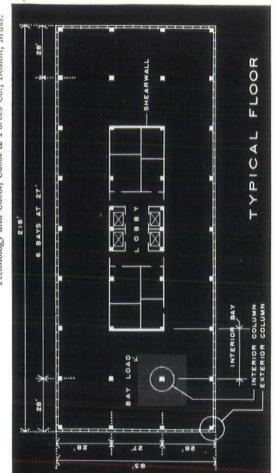
ment, fc = 5,000 psi, fy = 75,000 psi and moment is negligible. In addition to the dead load of the structure, graph takes into account 35 psf for partitions, mechanical and ceiling. Assumed live load is 60 psf. *Columns are square with 8% reinforce-

Prepared as a service to architects by Portland Cement Association

Clip along dotted line



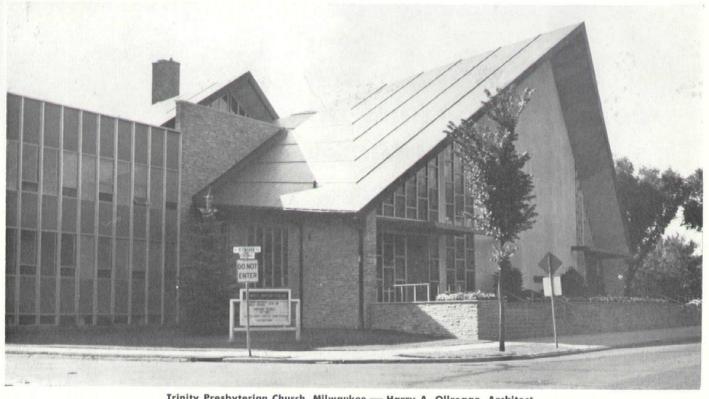
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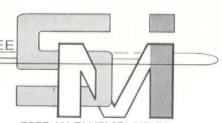
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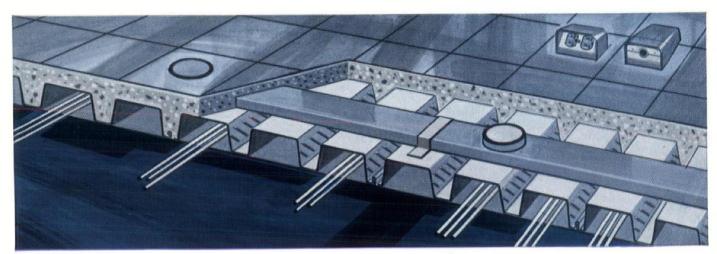
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wisconsin architect may, 1966



Volume 34, No. 5

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notes of the month

A School Planning Workshop, sponsored by the Department of Public Instruction, will be held at the Park Motor Inn, Madison, Wisconsin, on June 21 and 22, 1966. National experts in the field of school planning will participate. The general theme of the conference will evolve from the three main topics: educational planning, architectural planning, and school planning codes. Further information for members, interested in attending, may be obtained after May 15 by writing to the Department of Public Instruction — Field Service Division, Att.: Karen Rozinski.

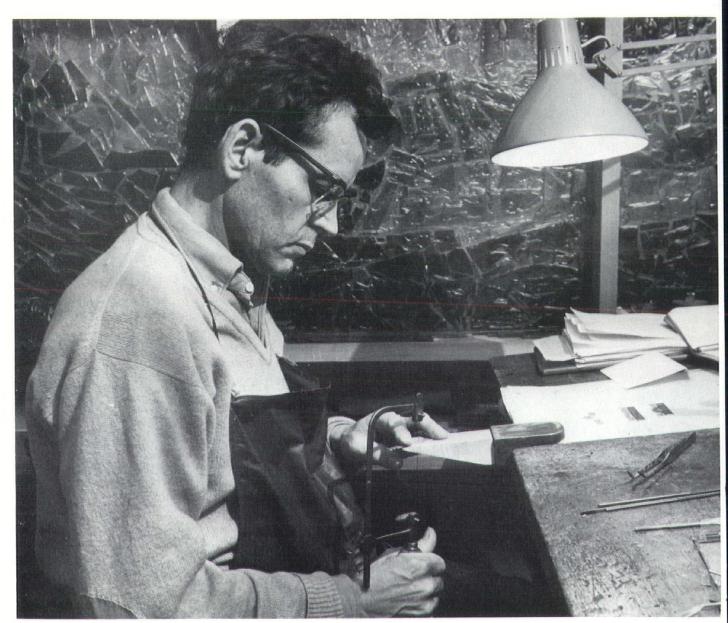
Wayne State University is sponsoring a Polymer Conference Series: Flammability Characteristics of Polymeric Material, June 13-17, 1966; Use of Plastics in Building Construction, June 20-24, 1966. Registration by mail is required and should, if at all possible, be completed at least six weeks in advance. Registration fee for the course is \$175.00. For more specific information about prerequisites, and technical or operational nature of the Polymer Conference Series, please write or phone I. N. Einhorn, adjunct professor of chemical engineering, Conference Chairman, Wayne State University, 701 W. Warren, Detroit, Michigan 48303 — Tel.: 832-2188, area code 313.

A public lecture on "Islamic Carpets" will be given Tuesday evening, May 17, 1966, by Mr. McMullan in conjunction with the exhibition of fifty of the world's finest antique Oriental rugs, part of the Joseph V. McMullen collection, New York, starting May 13 through June 12. The rug collection is exhibited under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. During its two year traveling, the Paine Art Center, Oshkosh, is the smallest museum selected for showing. Lecture and exhibition are open without charge to everyone over 13 years of age.

Photo credits: page 6, Karl Giehl, photo by John W. Alhauser; page 7, Zion Evangelical Church, Big Cedar Studios, West Bend; Nicholl house, Big Cedar Studios, West Bend; page 8, Pulpit, Robert A. Dorn, Milwaukee, First Congregational Church, Big Cedar Studios, West Bend; page 9, St. John's United Church of Christ, Lawrence S. Williams, Upper Darby, Penn., St. John's interior, Robert A. Dorn, Milwaukee; pages 10, 11, 12, Wisconsin Department of Resource Development.

THE LEGACY OF KARL GIEHL

by Margaret Fish



Karl Giehl in his studio.

Karl Giehl, artist-craftsman who died during the Easter season, left a body of liturgical art that breathes the unifying ecumenical spirit of our times.

Altars, pulpits, baptismal fonts, chalices, wedding rings, crosses, tabernacles, sculptures, friezes, screens, chancel appointments of every kind used in worship—all these came from his mind, heart and hand. His designs were without exception forceful and forthright and his materials unequivocably used. In an inter-

view published a few weeks before he died of cancer, he defined his approach to art:

All art is purely a religion of life and beauty. Religious art must be that, and at the same time also be the expression of sound theology and in a personal idiom. Christian art must be adequate to the mystery depicted, and it must promote also authentic spiritual development.

Wedding bands, each with individualized symbols to express the aspirations of the couples who ordered them.



His last works, completed literally with his dying strength, were prophetically monumental and intensely numinous and primordial. They were furniture and appointments for the chancel of St. John's United Church of Christ, Random Lake, a building designed by William P. Wenzler, the architect with whom he collaborated most and with whom he shared a view of life entirely in a Christian context, although Giehl was a Catholic and Wenzler is a Protestant.

St. John's is a farm parish and the terrain is rock studded, so it seemed appropriate to Wenzler that the curving main wall of the small church should be of native field stone, gathered by the members from their own fields. Giehl asked for three immense boulders and worked with his sculptor's tools at refining their shapes, without obliterating their rockiness, so that they might serve as pulpit, base for the altar table and baptismal font.

To him the stones were an offering to God, from the farmers and from himself, of the fruits of the land and of their combined labors. He prepared a prospectus for the congregation expressing verbally the concepts from which Wenzler's and his designs came. He quoted T. S. Eliot:

The soul of Man must quicken to creation.

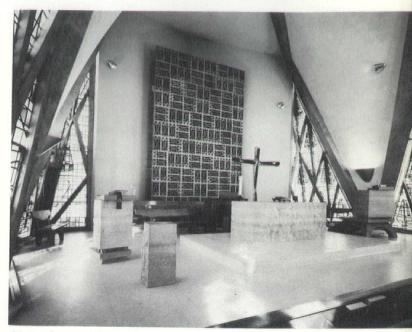
Out of the formless stone, when the artist unites himself with stone,

Spring always new forms of life, from the soul of man that is joined to the soul of stone. . . .

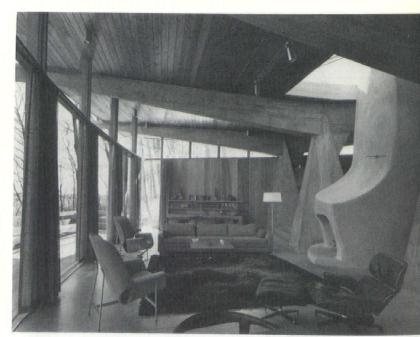
Then he wrote a rather poetic interpretation of his own, abridged here:

Out of the earth comes the story of our being . . . ages of ages, father to son, son to son, season to season, the story is alive passing on into each age, bringing to each all that has been before. . . . These rocks are formed into altar, pulpit and font with consciousness of their life as stone and their new man-given form. . . . Out of the toils of the rocks symbolized in the organic matter of the wood we have the fruit of our works. In the cross we have the relation that exists or should exist between God's work (redemption) and man's work (redemption of creation).

The wood of which he speaks is redwood, in altar table, lectern surface and cross. The cross is free-standing, with one arm longer than the other, stretched protectingly toward the altar, and the carving in it is pierced, of vine design that symbolizes Christ, the Life-Giver. In contrast to the natural forms of the rock, the wooden surfaces are precisely squared and smoothly finished. They have a block quality, but their proportions and finish are refined. Likewise, the cast bronze candleholders are weighty, to relate to the



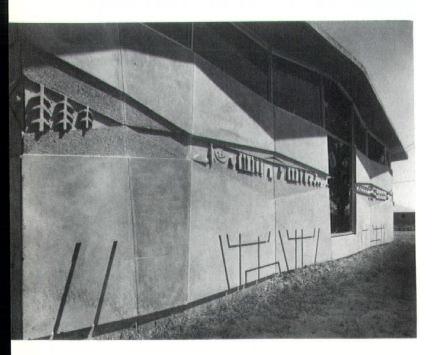
Chancel area of Zion Evangelical and Reformed Church, Milwaukee, showing altar, pulpit, lectern, all of hewn stone, the cross of lignum vitae, and a free-standing screen of pre-cast concrete blocks by Giehl.



Sculptured fireplace by Giehl in the Gerald H. Nickoll residence, Fox Point, made of welded steel and spray concrete. On the other sides, facing the kitchen area, are openings for a barbecue pit and ovens.



A huge boulder was split and reshaped by Giehl for the pulpit of St. John's United Church of Christ, Random Lake.



Left: Exterior concrete panels by Giehl for the First Congregational Church, Mukwonago, Wis. Motif at the base around the sanctuary and the fellowship portion of the building represent people in positions of prayer. The parables of Christ are themes in the relief designs above.

Hand forged chalices by Giehl. Like all Giehl's work, these are monumental in concept and design, and their sacred character is unmistakable.







whole massive ensemble, but in proportion and contour they are as strongly fine as those of ancient Chinese utensils.

Other projects on which he worked with Wenzler and the items he created for them include: St. Edmund's Episcopal Church, Elm Grove—crucifix and three-dimensional stained glass window; Zion Evangelical and Reformed Church, Milwaukee—cross, chancel screen, pulpit, lectern, altar font; First Congregational Church, Mukwonago—exterior wall panels; Gerald H. Nicoll residence, Fox Point—sculptured fireplace. Working in bed shortly before he died, Giehl completed a fountain design, on the theme of becoming "fishers of men," for the Lutheran Social Science Building which Wenzler is doing and scheduled to be completed within a year.

Giehl designed two identical fountains, for either side of the elevator core in the Atrium Building, Milwaukee, designed by Miller & Waltz. These are abstract constructions, architectonic and *urban* in feeling, of pre-cast especially designed concrete forms, standard masonry units and bricks.

Aesthetic wall treatments Giehl devised in recent years have been widely praised. For Fritsche Junior High School, on Milwaukee's south side, designed by Grellinger-Rose Associates, he created a series of incised concrete spandrel beam panels that were enthusiastically received by teenagers and faculty alike.

An out-of-state project, a vast interior-exterior chancel wall (the design exactly the same on both sides and done twice to accomplish this) in brick, for St. John's United Church of Christ, Chambersburg, Pa. (John Hull, architect, with Wenzler as consultant), won Giehl the 1965 award given by the Mason Contractors Association of America. The theme is the parable of the wheat field, and it is carried out in an interplay of textures and forms that is splendid and rich as a tapestry. Giehl spoke often of the *splendor* of forms in which each part is integral and radiantly harmonious within a whole.

Although Giehl was a deeply committed Roman Catholic, in the forefront for liturgical reform and return to charity as the modus vivendi in achieving unity among men, he received very little work from pastors of his own denomination for their churches. However, for many priests he made chalices, every one *vital* in design and unmistakably *sacred* in character. He hand forged his chalices, usually of silver, but a few in gold, spending hundreds of hours on each, and created individual motifs for the bases, relating them in specific ways to their prospective priest-owners. He also loved to forge wedding bands and to complete them with symbolic appliques expressing the aspirations of the couples who would wear them.

His wife, Joan, a graduate of Mount Mary College and student of Sister Thomasita, is completing ring commissions he was unable to fulfill. She will accept new work — wedding bands, vestments, banners. The Giehls worked closely together in shaping unity in their married life as well as in their art. Their four children range in ages from eight years to five months.

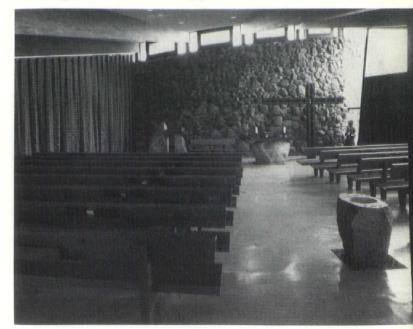
Karl Giehl left his eyes and body for medical uses, and so there was no funeral. But friends, Protestant and Catholic, participated in the dialog of a memorial mass for him at Good Shepherd Catholic Church, Menomonee Falls, built by Herbst, Jacoby & Herbst, Inc., where he had designed the baptistry, altar, pulpit, sedelia and vestments. The latter four were significantly in use for his service, and at offertory time 13 priests stepped forward and placed their chalices, every one created by the artist, together on a table. Instead of the traditional remembrance cards, friends received scrolls, silk screened on one side with symbols of Christ's parables which had been made into a design by the artist himself, to be used as a frieze, and imprinted on the other side with lines from Christopher Fry's "A Sleep of Prisoners," ending with these lines:

Thank God our time is now when wrong Comes up to face us everywhere,
Never to leave us till we take
The longest stride of soul men ever took.
Affairs are now soul size.
The enterprise
Is exploration into God . . .



Exterior side of the brick wall designed by Giehl for the chancel area of St. John's United Church of Christ, Chambersburg, Pa.

Bottom: View toward the chancel of St. John's United Church of Christ, Random Lake. Pulpit, altar, missal stand, candlesticks and font by Karl Giehl made from boulders gathered in surrounding fields.



Some Ideas for

MONTREAL, WISCONSIN



Company mining towns generally had the reputation, and correctly, of being dismal places. In many parts of the country they were downright squalid. The Oglebay Norton Co. of Cleveland, operator of the Montreal iron mine at Montreal, Wisconsin, built a mining town, beginning before the first World War, that was a model in many respects. The houses in "Hamilton Village," now a part of the city of Montreal, were well built; they sat on spacious lots. In the early 20's a nationally known landscape architect was engaged. Elms and pines were planted along the streets.

When in 1963 the Oglebay Norton Co. closed the mine, Montreal lost its single industry and its townspeople were seeking jobs elsewhere. The houses of "Hamilton Village," some 130 dwellings, located in the northwest part of Montreal, were sold to private owners.

Three different types of owners purchased the homes. One group is composed of older persons: former

employees of the mining company and others who have purchased them for retirement homes. A second group, composed primarily of non-residents, will use them for summer cottages or weekend ski cottages. The third group includes investors who have purchased the homes for conversion into rental units or for resale. Obviously the interests of these groups differ.

The rapid change in ownership poses possible dangers to the present character of the village. Houses which are empty part of the year, or possibly for several years, may become blighted. Another danger is that the dwellings might be converted to commercial uses which would be inappropriate to the village's character. Both dangers could adversely affect the values of all parcels in the village, as well as threatening to block more desirable developments.

At present Hamilton Village has a distinct and unique flavor. It is a picturesque wooded setting on a hill, surrounded by trees and other natural boundaries. There are also a few larger homes that had been built for executive-level personnel and some two-story duplexes. The houses were built in different periods, but the fact they were all built as company homes gives them a great degree of architectural harmony.

The only commercial developments to date are two ski lodges, one converted from the former change house for the miners. Both are close together and somewhat removed from the village proper. Most of the stores in the area are in the neighboring city of Hurley. Preserving Hamilton Village as it is, as an old company town, would appear to be the most feasible proposal. This would only require the use of legal controls to maintain the architectural and historical integrity of all the structures. Costs could be kept to a minimum and the present uniqueness of the village would be preserved. This would be especially desirable if the area is designated as an historical site and a mining museum is developed nearby. In conjunction with a mining museum, one or two of the houses could

Former machine shop for the now closed Montreal Mine, located in "Hamilton Village" district of Montreal.



be opened to the public and furnished as they appeared at the turn of the century.

A number of immediate steps could be taken to enhance the appearance of the village. The first would be the removal of dilapidated garages and outbuildings. The yards of the homes could be improved by the use of gardens, foundation plantings, and flower boxes. The boundaries of the yards would be marked by picket fences or low hedges. The present heavy foliage often blocks views of the surrounding hills. Selective trimming could be used to open up these views.

To create a unified scheme of improvement two principles should be followed. First, any controls or limitations which might be adopted should be applied to the whole of Hamilton Village. Secondly, such restrictions should seek to preserve the area's uniqueness, in particular, the homogeneity and well-maintained appearance. The application of these restrictions would require the establishment of an architectural control board.

Three approaches could be used to effectuate these control measures. One would be the creation of a voluntary association of homeowners. Another would be the utilization of the zoning powers of the City of Montreal. A third approach would involve authorization (by the state legislature) to make historical sites subject to architectural control.

A third avenue of approach would be the adoption by the state legislature of an historic site bill which would pertain to areas of unique historical significance or architectural merit. Such a bill would give specific powers to the local municipality having jurisdiction over the area. These powers would permit a municipality to designate an area as having "unique historic significance or architectural merit or otherwise unique and attractive flavor." It would allow for the establishment of the designated area as a special zoning district, providing a majority of the voters of the area agreed.

In addition, the bill would provide the municipality with powers to set up an architectural review board. Such a board would "establish and enforce standards for the construction, alteration, and maintenance of all buildings, structures, and objects of natural growth within said special district."

Preservation of the village could be the key to proposed tourist development in the adjacent area. A mining museum could be constructed near the former mine site. It would display examples of miners' gear and mining machinery. The museum would serve as a drawing card for summer tourists. Its proximity to the village could make it possible to create walking tours through the area. Visitors could see both the scene of the former mining operations and the homes of the miners.

It is suggested that a recreational complex be developed in this general area. It would include motels, restaurants, and a number of small specialty shops. A county park has been proposed; it would be located between the village and Gile Flowage.



View of two-story clapboard houses from street showing peeled paint on houses.



Stone-coated former municipal buildings at near right, looking on to main street (Wisconsin Highway 77) through "Hamilton Village" residential district.



Alley and street intersection (looking up alley) with view of garages and two-story Midwestern clapboard houses.

The Northwestern Wisconsin Region

Prepared by: Northwestern Wisconsin Region Planning Commission

Assisted by: Wisconsin Department of Resource Development

Financed in part by: Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency



The staff of the State of Wisconsin Department of Resource Development in cooperation with the Northwestern Regional Planning Commission prepared a technical report outlining in detail the Northwestern Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning Program. In the preface to the report, Walter K. Johnson, Deputy Director of the Division of Planning states: "The report recommends guidelines for directing future development of the region along sound and economical lines. It calls for promotion of economic development, logical land utilization, provision of essential community facilities and services, preservation of a strong continuing planning program to ensure that attention is given to accomplishment of regional goals. We believe that Northwestern Wisconsin has outstanding scenic and natural resources that could provide a basis for year-round recreational areas and potential industrial development."

The report concerns Iron, Bayfield, Ashland, Douglas and Price Counties.

It contains findings about physical conditions, population and economy, land development, transportation, community facilities, General Development (Master) Plan, Economic Development Program, Highway Systems Plan, Lake Superior Ports and Harbors, Recreation and Plan Implementation. We are here reproducing but a few findings of this valuable report, which is available in limited supply from the Department of Resource Development or the Northwestern Regional Planning Commission.

The Great Northern Area of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan has long been noted for its raw wilderness and outstanding scenic resources. Numerous lakes, impressive timber stands, spectacular waterfalls, rushing streams, rugged topography and abundant fish and game make the area highly appealing to its residents and contribute to its growing attraction for tourists, outdoorsmen and vacationers.

Despite the presence of these treasured resources, however, there is a need to:

- Strengthen the region's economy.
- Improve the facilities, municipal services and appearance of the area's communities.

Many people in the north are engaged in efforts to solve these problems since most of the people believe that there is a bright future for the area — that the economy can be restored, that living conditions can be improved and that the area's resources can be properly used with maximum protection from abuses and destruction. This attitude is particularly evident in Northwestern Wisconsin where residents, despite great pressures to permit uncontrolled development for short run economic benefits, have expressed a strong desire to:

- Make the most effective use of the major public and private investments which the area already has.
- Rebuild their communities.
- Protect the area's outstanding resources from poorly conceived, short-sighted development.

It is recognized that overdeveloped shorelines with cottages and resorts lacking adequate sewage disposal systems and other needed services can ruin the region's scenic qualities and that communities which cannot maintain a high level of urban facilities and services will soon be submerged by those that can. However, it is also realized that sound development cannot be achieved without strong leadership and local support and attendant strengthening of the area's economic base — its job opportunities and wage levels.

Awareness of these needs prompted the county boards of Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Iron and Price Counties to form a Regional Planning Commission and direct it to study the region's resources and needs and to provide recommendations concerning solution of economic problems, and means of encouraging sound, orderly development of the region.

One of the principal functions of the Commission is to prepare, adopt and keep current a General Development or Master Plan to be used by local governing bodies in their efforts to guide regional development. Such a plan consists of a series of policies based on:

- Local needs and goals.
- Consideration of the area's resources and its present and anticipated facilities and finances.

The Commission also has major responsibility for establishment of a continuing planning program to facilitate implementation of the plan. Action is taken, needs are satisfied and problems are solved only if planning is undertaken as a continuing process.

CURRENT PLANNING PROGRAM

The regional planning program is financed by federal, state and county funds and is being undertaken with technical assistance from the State Department of Resource Development. This report presents the program. Part one includes an analysis of the region's physical conditions (climate, geology, topography, water, soils and minerals), population, economy, land development, transportation and community facilities. Emphasis is on examining current problems and projecting trends.

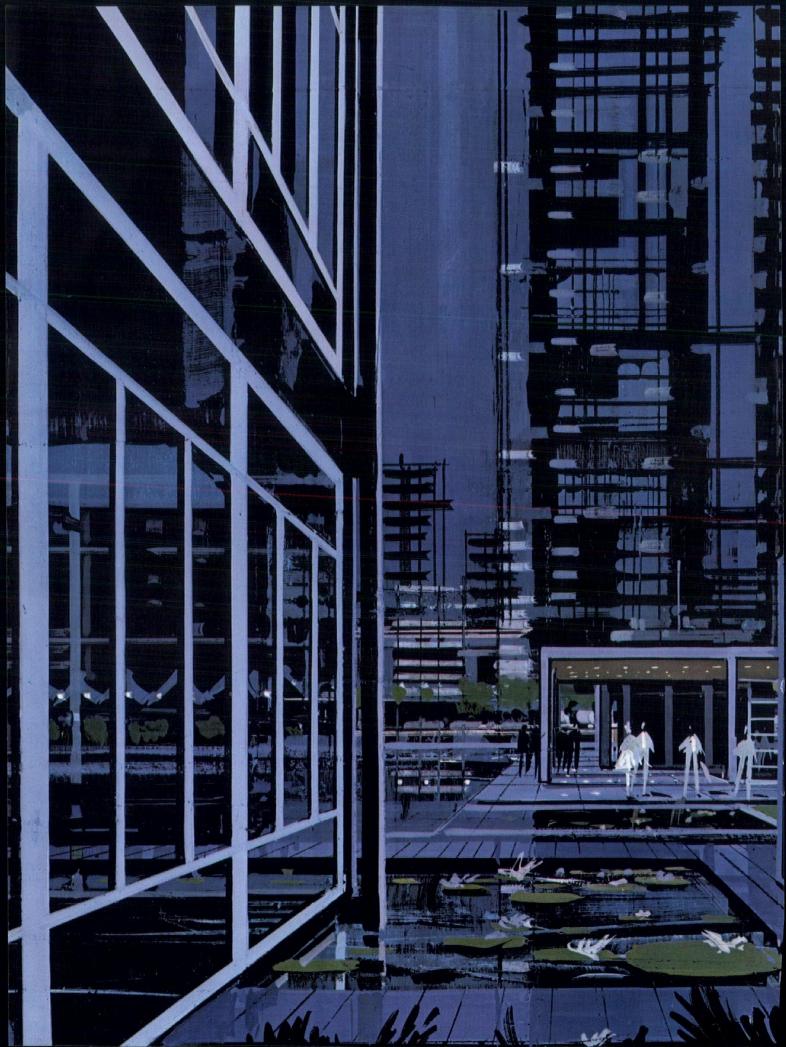
Part two outlines the General Development Plan which includes:

- An economic development program outlining possible means of stimulating the economy.
- A land development, transportation and community facilities plan showing proposed land uses, and needed transportation and community facilities.
- Recreation and small boat harbor plans.

Part three deals with means of implementing the plan.

Proposed zoning, and subdivision ordinances are included in it.

(continued on page 16)





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POPULATION AND ECONOMY

The economic findings in this section were arrived at by using a method of analysis conceived by Professor Richard B. Andrews of the University of Wisconsin. One phase of the analysis involved studying in detail the overall patterns of dominant industries which are significant within the Wisconsin economy. This is called macroeconomic analysis. A second phase of the analysis included conducting personal interviews with firm presidents or other officials of these industries, community leaders, and local government officials. This is called microeconomic analysis. More than 100 interviews were held in the region in connection with this study. This report is a syntheses of these macro-micro economic data and other information and statistics from many secondary data sources. Census data, Department of Labor Statistics, Department of Commerce data, Wisconsin Industrial Commission data, United States Department of Agriculture data, etc.

The underlying assumption in this study is that sound economic and resource development policies for the region can result only from a thorough investigation and understanding of existing and potential population and economic conditions in the area. The intent of this study is to satisfy that need.

SUMMARY

This population and economic analysis of the Northwestern Wisconsin Region answers several questions regarding economic conditions in the area. While all of the findings could not be included in this summary, the following points represent the major conclusions.

- 1. The size of the labor force in the Northwestern Wisconsin Region declined steadily from a 1940 total of 43,689 to a 1960 level of 34,734. The number in the labor force who were employed actually rose between 1940 and 1950, but declined from the 1950 total to 36,724 to a 1960 level of 31,399. Unemployment in the region is approximately ten per cent at present.
- 2. The decline of job opportunities directly contributed to the population decline experienced between 1940 and 1960 (from 113,263 to 96,453).
- 3. Both total income and retail sales have increased in the region during the last decade, but at rates substantially below Wisconsin or United States advances. As a result, per capita income and retail sales have fallen further behind Wisconsin and United States per capita figures.
- 4. The employment categories of agriculture, construction, mining, lumber and wood products, and transportation have all shown significant declines over the last ten years.
- 5. Food and kindred products, paper and allied products, petroleum products, shipbuilding and repair, and professional services have shown employment growth and seem to have potential for further increases.
- 6. Moderate labor force, employment, and population declines can be expected in the future. By 1970 the labor force is expected to number 32,200; employment is expected to reach 29,200; and population is forecasted at 90,900. A slowing down of the decline is seen between 1970 and 1980 with a potential leveling off occurring sometime shortly after 1980. A labor force of 30,600 is seen for 1980; an employment of 28,300 is anticipated; and population at that time is expected to be 87,500 (all figures are approximate).

$\begin{array}{l} HISTORICAL \ SKETCH \ OF \ THE \ REGION'S \\ ECONOMY \end{array}$

The five counties historically represent a wide variety of economic endeavors. Iron and timber resources spawned industries which passed through a peak period but which nonetheless have lasted to this day. The port of Superior by virtue of its unique location early became a vital link in the movement of grains and Mesabi iron ores to United States and world markets. It is the dominant city in the region today. As forested areas were cleared, an agricultural economy developed which leaned heavily towards dairy products. This also remains as a significant sector of the present economy. Trapping, fur trading, and commercial fishing are activities that flourished for a time but have since given way to other economic pursuits.

In recent years the paper, petroleum, and food processing industries have become established and are of growing importance to the region's economy. Tourist-oriented activities are also increasing, corresponding with increased demands for recreational outlets by downstate Wisconsin, Illinois and Minneapolis-St. Paul residents.

In all, the area has witnessed the economic rise and subsequent ebb of many industries that relied heavily on the natural resources of the region. In the future economic endeavors will be somewhat more oriented toward manufacturing activities, although lumbering, agriculture, the port of Superior, and the scenic attractiveness of the region (which all depend on the natural resources of the region) will remain important sources of employment.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The historical trend of a population and its characteristics—urban vs. rural, migration, age, sex, household and family size, and educational level—are studied in order to more fully understand the needs and demands of the people within a given area.

Changes in economic conditions may cause changes in population characteristics over a period of time. In addition, population changes may be anticipated before they occur through an analysis of past trends in one or more of the area's population characteristics. Therefore, in order to provide a measure of population change, it is necessary to review past population trends and the economic factors bearing upon population.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

The total population of the region increased 11.4 per cent between 1900 and 1960. Planning Area VI (Planning Area VI includes Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, and Washburn Counties.) of which the region is a part, increased 36 per cent. The State of Wisconsin increased 91 per cent during the same period, the East North Central States (The East North Central States, hereafter referred to as the ENC States, include Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.) increased 127 per cent, and the United States increased 135 per cent.

The region's population increased substantial between 1900 and 1920, but between 1920 and 1960 the population fluctuated in downward direction with an over 11 decrease

of almost 25,000 persons.

Douglas County increased by 8,673 persons, or 23.9 per cent between 1900 and 1960. During this same period, Iron and Price Counties showed smaller population gains of 1,214 and 5,624 persons, respectively. Two counties, Ashland and Bayfield, showed absolute declines in population during the sixty years.

MIGRATION

Out-migration is an important reason for the declining population in recent decades. During the period from 1950 to 1960, there were 21,629 live births in the region and 12,132 deaths; this resulted in a net natural increase of

(Continued on page 25)

on the boards



New additions to the University of Wisconsin Marathon County Center in Wausau. The existing building consists of part of the wing on the right with the furthest right hand section of this wing being new offices and music rooms. The center three-story sec-

tion is the new Science Department. The building to the left is the new Physical Education Plant. Architects: Foster, Shavie & Murray, Architects, Inc., of Wausau.



The M. B. Syverson Lutheran Home, now under construction in Eau Claire. 47,000 sq. ft., \$920,000, reinforced concrete frame, 95 beds—73 single unit

with balcony, 14 doubles, 2 suites, one 4-bed ward. Completion scheduled for May, 1966. Architects: Larson, Playter, Smith, Architects of Eau Claire.



PHASE EIGHT

Statement to President and Coordinating Committee, University of Wisconsin

At a special meeting of the Directors of Wisconsin Architects Foundation and the Members of the Education Committee of the Wisconsin Chapter, AIA, the following statement was composed for presentation to Dr. Fred Harrington, President of the University of Wisconsin, and the University's Coordinating Committee on Higher Education, for approval by the Executive Committee of the State Chapter. The Executive Committee approved the Statement at its March meeting, and it was addressed in letter form to those designated:

"Pursuant to recommendations evolved at the joint meeting of the Directors of Wisconsin Architects Foundation and the Wisconsin Chapter, AIA, Education Committee on March 4, 1966—

"The Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Wisconsin Architects Foundation do hereby recommend and approve the following statements:

"1—That the needs with respect to architectural education in the State of Wisconsin be met by the University of Wisconsin as proposed by the University and approved by its Board of Regents, namely the Environmental Design Program at Madison and the School of Architecture at Milwaukee.

"2 — That consideration be given to a selected Wisconsin State University (or Universities) to offer course work comparable to or compatible with the University of Wisconsin curriculum.

"3 — That the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects together with the Wisconsin Architects Foundation do hereby offer all assistance and cooperation possible in the implementation of the University of Wisconsin's and the Wisconsin State Universities' proposed programs.

Frederick J. Schweitzer President Wisconsin Architects Foundation Joseph G. Durrant President Wisconsin Chapter, AIA"

TUITION GRANT REFUNDS

Two \$200 checks issued in January for Tuition Grants for the second semester, 1965-66, were returned to the Foundation for cancellation for the following reasons:

Michael J. Plautz — Willard, Wis. — U. of Illinois. In order to take advantage of considerably lower instate tuition fees, Mr. Plautz and his wife, also a student at the University, changed their residence to Illinois. The Foundation's grants apply to Wisconsin student residents only, and therefore the cancellation. (The tuition fee for out-of-state students at Illinois was increased from \$620 to \$850 per year last fall; in-state tuition is approximately \$300.)

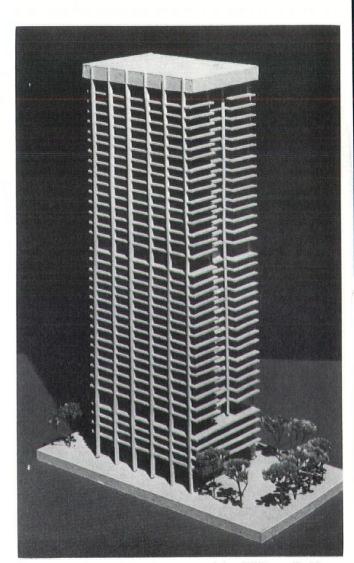
This is another example of financial struggle necessitating such (not uncommon) solution. The Plautzes, we are pleased to be assured, are intending to return to Wisconsin.

The in-state program currently being planned by the University of Wisconsin consequently will open the gates of opportunity for architectural training so long overdue to the aspiring talent within our borders.

David C. Adams — Milwaukee — Kansas State U. This student, unfortunately, sustained an injury which necessitated one semester's absence. When he resumes his studies in September, he will be eligible for further Tuition Grants.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Sheet Metal Contractors Industrial Fund — \$50. Numerous Memorial contributions.



Model of a design project executed by William T. Meyer, West Salem, Wisconsin, fourth year architectural student at the University of Minnesota.

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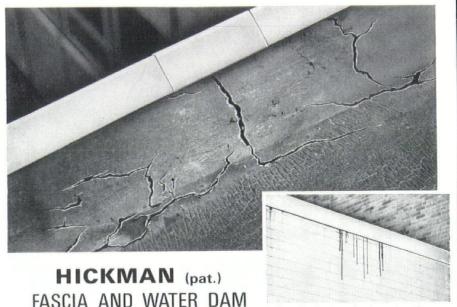
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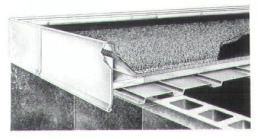
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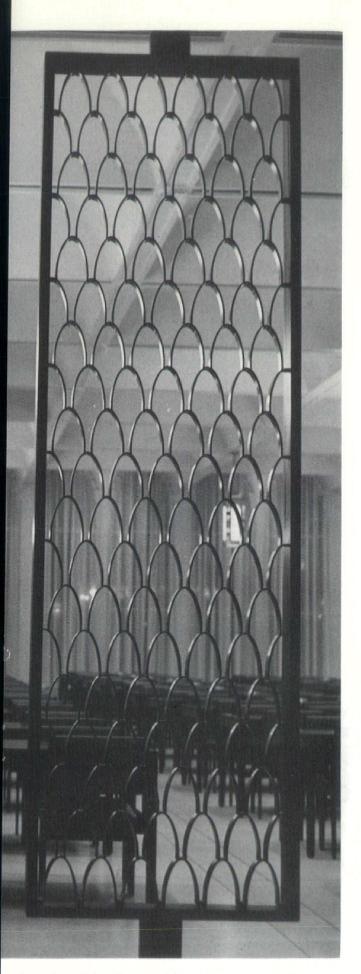
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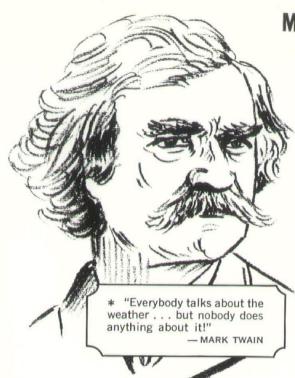
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The Northwestern Wisconsin Region Continued from page 16)

9,497 persons. Had there been no movement of people into or out of the area, population would have grown by this amount (9,497) between 1950 and 1960 and would have totaled 114,491 in 1960. Instead, the 1960 population actually was 96,493, a decrease of 8,501 persons. This means that there was a net out-migration of 17,998 persons during the ten-year period.

One reason for this extensive out-migration is the search by residents of the region for job opportunities outside of the five counties.

Out-migration has occurred largely among the younger more mobile age groups. This may best be seen by tracing the region's 1940 5-9 age group, which numbered 9,097. In 1950, this group, now 15-19 year olds numbered 7,559 persons, a loss of 1,538. By 1960, the original group, now 25-29 year olds, had decreased further to 4,139. Therefore, in twenty years the Northwestern Wisconsin Region lost, through out-migration and death, more than 54 per cent of its 1940 5-9 year olds.

Changes and shifts of this nature have two major results. The first is that the region bears the cost of rearing and educating its children without receiving the full benefits of these expenditures due to the out-migration of young people before their productive years begin. Secondly, the steady loss of young adults over a period of time results in prolonged total population declines. When they leave they take with them a potential for future population growth. An attempt to stem this type of decline must be based upon long-range economic development plans which provide job opportunities for the emerging as well as for the existing working-age population.

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This is convention month and most of us in the Council will be at Lake Lawn to take part in the activities. The way it looks, this will be the biggest and best convention ever.

On Tuesday, May 24, this Chapter will have its annual election of officers dinner at the Rainbow Springs Country Club. Mr. Gene Jurenec, architect with Grellinger & Rose, will be guest speaker. Mr. Jurenec will speak on the role of the job captain in a major architectural firm. The day will be open for golf for those members who wish to play, and prizes will be awarded to the best and worst golfers.

I must tell you more about the big summer picnic. First of all, it's on Sunday, August 7, at Brown Deer Park. Believe me, Bill DeLind and his committee are really going all out on this one. First of all, prizes for the kids, and boy, I mean prizes. Next, besides the Brats and Beer, there will be a huge barbecue — like a steer and some pigs on a spit over an open fire. There will be a large circus size tent, plus two bands for listening and dancing. Of course, the big softball game too. Sounds good, doesn't it? Well, it is all for you so make sure you can be there.

Meanwhile, I'll see you at Lake Lawn and tell you all about it.

Russell Sandhoefner President

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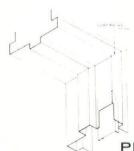
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