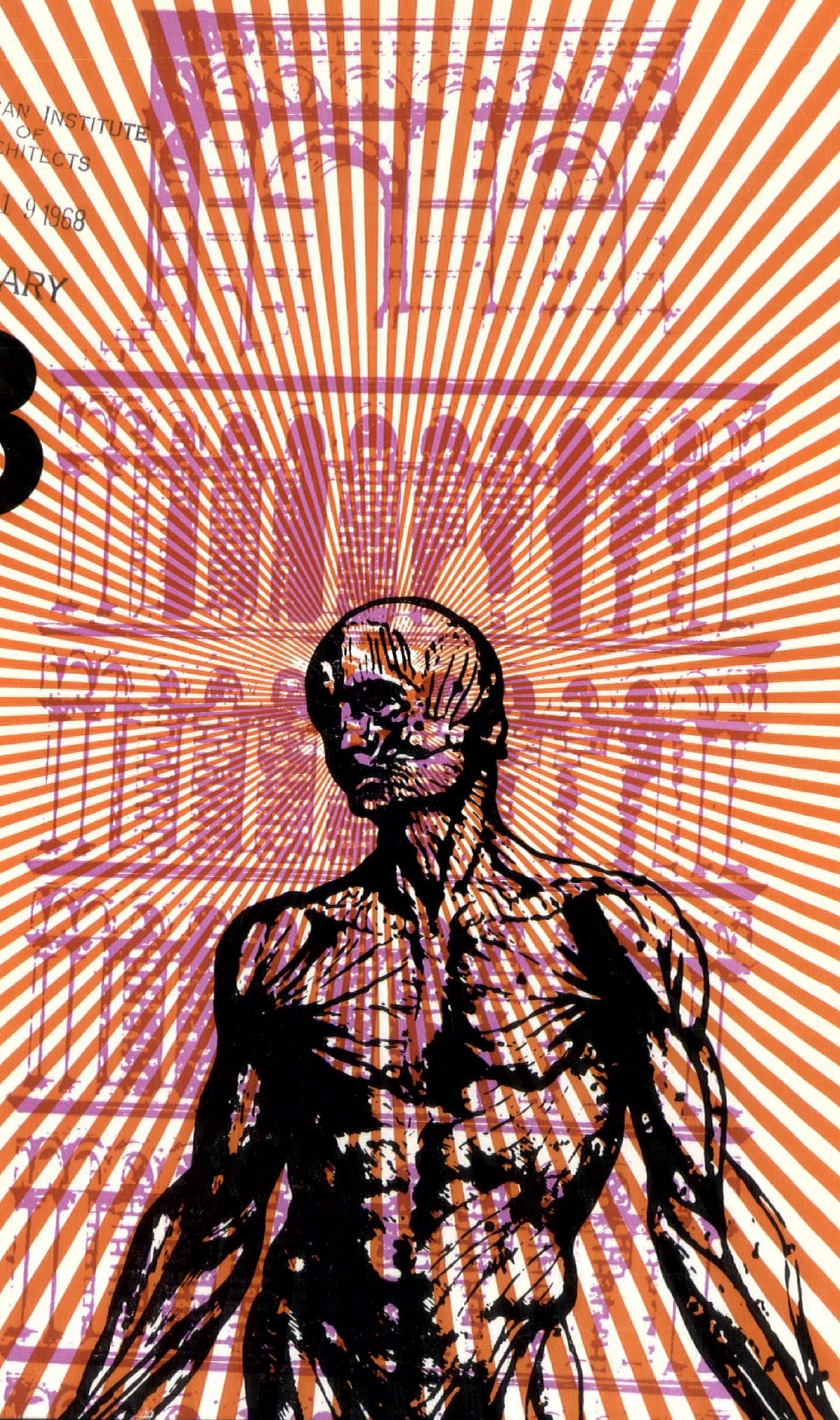


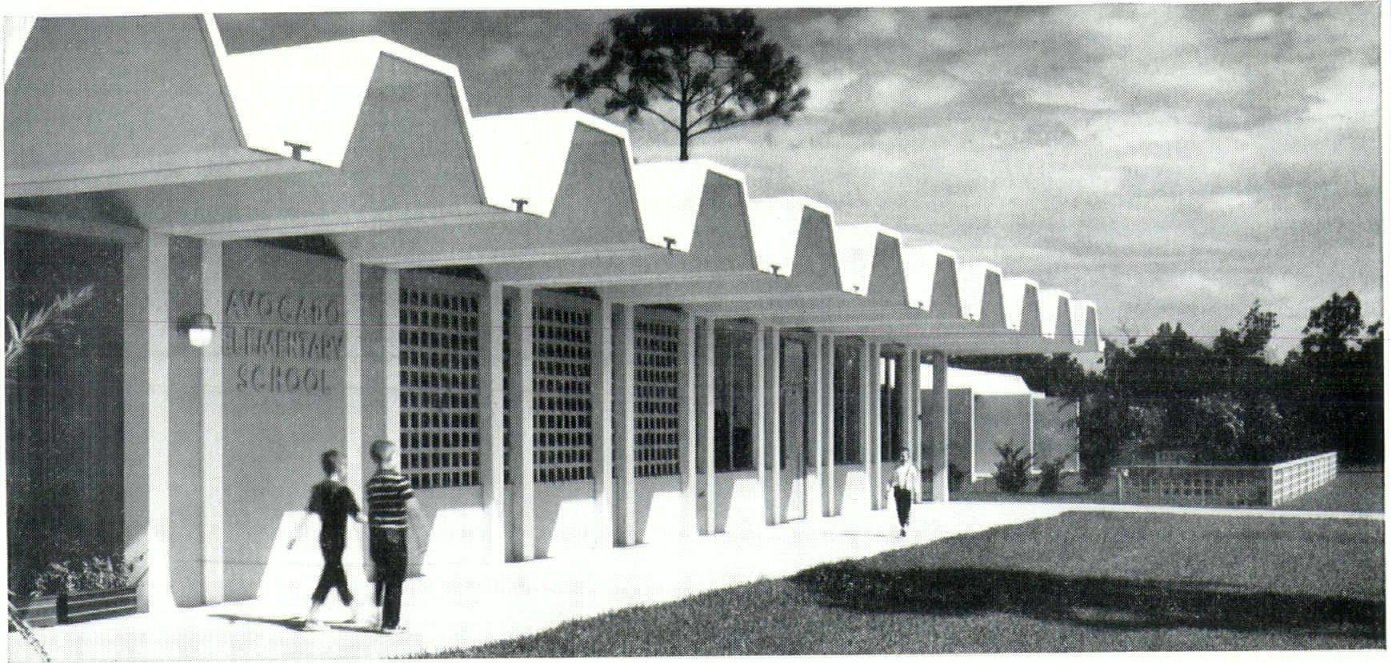
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Beauty and the budget get together in this all-concrete school

The Avocado Elementary School in Homestead, Florida, demonstrates again the advantages of concrete in even a small size plant.

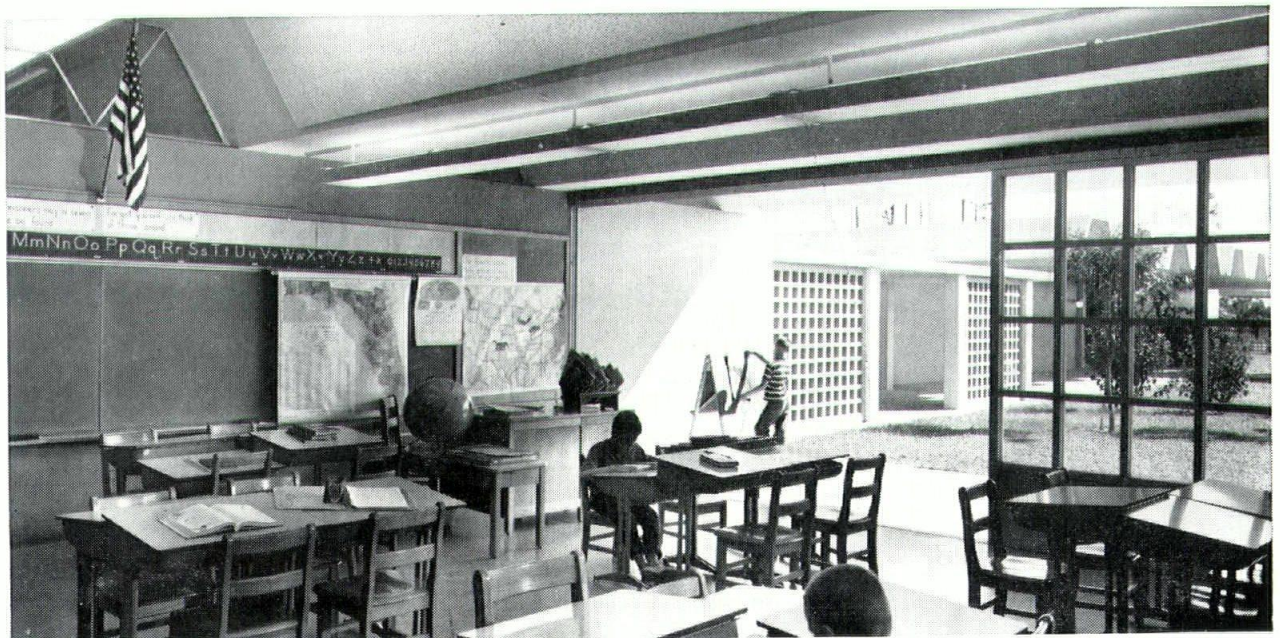
The structure is striking, yet tastefully modern . . . with 22 classrooms, cafetorium, library and administrative spaces. For 35,210 square feet, the bid price was \$398,390, or \$11.32 per square foot.

The precast concrete folded plate roof, supported on prestressed columns of concrete, provided not only an outstanding design feature, but brought important economy. Walls are concrete masonry, stuccoed on the exterior, plastered inside for decorative effect. And included in the modest cost is the elegance of terrazzo floors in the cafetorium.

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Typical classroom, Avocado Elementary School with adjacent "patio" class space. Architect: Robert B. Browne, Miami; George F. Reed, Associate, Miami. Structural Engineer: Walter C. Harry & Associates, Fort Lauderdale. Contractor: Stobbs Brothers Construction Company, Miami. Owner: Dade County Board of Public Instruction.

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notes of the month

Building Code Review

*by: Charles A. Hagberg, Administrator
Industrial Safety and Buildings Division
Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations*

The Building Code Review Board met on July 16, 1968, at the Hill Farms State Office Building, Madison, Wisconsin, to discuss proposed changes to the code.

One item of discussion was a proposed requirement to provide a diagram indicating bracing and stability of the structure and components in rigid frame and other open-type structures. The main problem relating to this proposal is that many designers do not understand the structural behavior of open precast building systems or rigid frame steel buildings. An example of this type of construction is the gymnasium or the multiple bay factory building.

The designer is using a safe design method only when he can trace the path of the forces on the building through safe connections of the components down to the ground. When this line of thinking is used one often finds that diagonal bracing or shear connections are needed that would not have been included in the design.

Another item of discussion was the completion statement in our building code under Section Ind 52.001(2) which is presently stated as follows:

"On completion of the construction, the supervising architect or engineer shall file a written statement with the department of industry, labor and human relations certifying that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the construction has been performed in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the department."

(Continued on page 34)

ARCHITECTURE: Goals and Goal Setting

by John W. Wade, Dean

School of Architecture, UWM



Introduction

It has often been observed that man is biologically unspecialized, that his success in surviving has depended on changing the environment to his uses rather than changing himself organically to the uses that the environment requires. To accept this statement, however, is to examine its frame of reference, for every organism is a specialist in surviving, and by changing the environment, man changes himself; not always in his gross organic structure, but always in his mental structure and its organic correlate. Every living organism is, after a fashion, a hypothesis about the present and future condition of its environment, and man, more so than most organisms. If we are to accept the word "unspecialized" about man, we must let it imply, the ability to specialize quickly as changing need requires. Man, as hypothesis, sees himself as incomplete. As change promulgates other change in ever-quickenning cycles, his desire to complete himself must walk hand-in-hand with his need to remain incomplete poised thereby to adjust himself, to revise himself to new events which his wider knowledge encompasses. There is a parallel that can be fruitfully drawn between adaptation in species and learning in the individual; the bi-sexual mechanism that produces new individuals, tries out each time different combination of characteristics. This new combination is more or less successful, the individual better or more poorly adapted, to his environment. So with learning, new combinations and ideas are fitted to the circumstances of the environment. Over-learning, like over-adaptation is as dangerous to the organism as under-learning; a thing learned so well that it is never thereafter questioned, reduces consideration of other possibilities about that learned event. A reaction learned too well produces more ignorance than it does knowledge.

A Human Society in its entirety avoids at one level the danger in over-specialization, by the distribution of specializations among its members. Effectiveness is gained by the greater knowledge in the specialty and the continuity of society is protected by the dependence of each specialist on other specialists and the social process of interchange.

At another level, society deals with over-specialization hardly at all; societies don't exist isolated from other societies and from physical change so that it is possible for an entire society to over-specialize its purposes, unaware of changes in itself or external to it, that make its behavior maladaptive.

If we existed at one social level as one society containing all of human-kind, and if the physical environment were comparatively inconsequential, and if we didn't believe in our own perfectibility, there would not

be the need to consider the course of society in summation. Interchange between specializations would suffice; each person could tend his own special garden. Unfortunately, not one of these conditions prevails, so that non-specialized views of the entire social interaction process are essential. Generalists are required to note where society has been, where it is now, and where it might well go. There must be those who know a great deal of what and why, along with knowing many small pieces of *how*.

Robert Furneaux Jordan suggests that only three professions remain that are generalist in their orientations: the philosopher, the law-maker, and the architect*. We would not insist on this limitation because in many professions there are persons with generalist orientations. It is interesting to note, however, that each one of the three, studies from a generalist viewpoint, one of the conditions we noted requiring a generalist view: the perfectibility of man, interactions within and between societies, and the condition of the physical environment.

This is a complex and difficult subject and we have, in rushing hurriedly over it, done it very small justice. Many professions consider themselves each to have a generalist or universalist orientation. We have in discussing as we shall such an orientation in architecture, no wish to scant or scoff at such claims; the greater the degree to which any special view can make itself general, the greater will be the possibility for bridging the chasms between specializations. By what happy accident architecture happened to think of itself as such a bridge we shall not know. We know only that it has so thought, (more often as ideal than as attained reality) from the time of Vitruvius when he combined *firmitas*, *utilitas*, and *venustas* as the elements and aims of architecture.

* Architect, city planner, landscape architect, or any person concerned with environment from a holistic point of view.

Universality

We should have noted in our discussion above that generality and speciality are relative concepts. What is special for one man may be general for another; for example, the mechanical engineer is a specialist for us, but a generalist for the person in hydraulic engineering. In turn, the hydraulics engineer is a specialist for the mechanical engineer, but a generalist for him who has specialized in the design of oil-pumping equipment, and so it goes. We must say more clearly what we mean by universality.

By universality, we mean that kind of viewpoint

which attempts to unite knowledge, from special fields of interest, into a holistic view that is based in human purpose conceived in its widest sense. Where a specialist view conceives of its activity as problem solving, a generalist view conceives that its activity is goal setting. For generalist, or universalist purposes, to know a thing from a single point of view only, is not to know it at all.

The architect for example needs to view the building at least as shelter, structure, function, symbol, and gathering place; to adequately do this, he requires some knowledge of structural design, mechanical design, psychology, anthropology, sociology, economics, technology and so forth. He must be jack-of-all-trades, master of none, but master of himself and of a knowledge of human purposes.

The Difficulty in Goal Setting

As we become aware of the complexity of social forces in contemporary society, we become afraid to grapple with what we can sense only vaguely as purpose, without being able to know directly any quantity of its manifestations. We fear, and rightly, that individual purposes are not additive. We have learned that individuals do not for the most part know what they would like, apart from what they have. We are committed to a contradiction between a belief in individual determination and a positive social control of the environment. In the face of such complexities and contradictions there is a strong temptation to resort to amenity, (that which no person dislikes) as a criterion. To do so is to resign the game before it is played. *This is defeat by substitution of negative goals.* Another strong temptation is to substitute the simpler problem with easily attainable solutions for the more complex problem, the simple goal for the complex goal. This is defeat by substitution of partial goals. If partial goals are not sufficient and amenity not a goal at all, how can we determine goals?

Before examining this question, we must discuss briefly some properties that goals have. We shall arrange our discussion under several headings: constraints, self-image, situational hierarchy, and goal mixture.

Constraints

Except for very general goals like self-perfectibility, a choice in goals is limited not only by what is most desirable, but also by what is possible and probable of achievement. Furthermore, where no choice in a matter exists, where only one objective exists that will supply

a need, no problem exists in choosing. If an impulse is urgent enough, faith in the possibility and probability of accomplishment can run ahead of actual possibility or probability. Here, too, limitations exist; what can be imagined is limited by what can be conceptualized within the existing language framework. This is to say that the setting of goals is not an unlimited process. What can exist as a goal is sharply bound by desirability, possibility and probability of achievement or by the limits of faith, and our conceptual frame work.

Self Image

Desirability is defined both by interest and by the individual's self-image, so that possible goals will be adopted and pursued with a vigour that corresponds to the degree with which a person can imagine himself in the condition of the achieved goal. A goal is selected by what the individual thinks he ought to have; not by what he needs.

We should like at this point to discuss in some detail the formulation of the person's self-image but time does not permit this. We must be content with naming some of the forces that help to shape the person's idea of himself;

1. Psychological needs: new experience, security, interpersonal responsiveness, recognition, and the need for thought and expression.
2. Cultural context: the individual will for the most part share his culture's ideals. If his culture places high value on thrift, progress, and tolerance, the individual is likely to think of himself as thrifty, progressive, and tolerant whether he is or not.
3. Social context: Within the social structure each individual fills a group of specialized roles. His ideal of himself is to a large degree shaped by his conception of these roles as he idealizes them. The physician, for example, thinks of himself as a humanitarian, serving his fellow man.

Situational Hierarchy

The entire set of values within a culture has contradiction within it. For example, we can at the same time value tradition and a break with tradition. The operation of a value is thus dependent on the situation in which it is evoked. Goals, of course, dependent as they are on values, share this same characteristic. Mutually contradictory goals can be desired; choice between them must depend upon the

situation at the time of choice. For this reason, it is not possible to establish an abstract ranking of goals except in the most general way. The goal of individual freedom is usually valued over social control of the individual, but in wartime, or during other emergency, freedom can willingly be subordinated to control for the individual's own good.

Goal Mixture

The goal mixture is in this way more important than any individual goal. The ends of any social action could be said to be the achievement of an appropriate goal mixture rather than the individual goals themselves. Conditions interact so that what is desired in one context is not desired in another. Therefore, any research that is undertaken to discover what individuals like and want, must be undertaken with this limitation in mind. Goals change, purposes change, and the course of the individual life is from one mixture of goals to the next in sequence, according to the situation and the way that the individual has been changed by prior situations.

Determination of Goals

Although we can operate within the rational constraints of what is possible and probable of achievement, although we can discover the collection of self-images for which we must design and the situation which will shape an hierarchy of goals, the mixture of goals cannot be determined by rational methods. A cost-benefit analysis cannot aid in selection; it can only show the range of choices by making explicit the advantages and disadvantages of a course of action.

Choice is aided by the widest understanding of what is possible and what is desirable; by the universalist view that we spoke of earlier; but choice itself of a goal-mix is not rational, perhaps on the very edge of reason—but not within it. Where reason and analysis fail after setting the limits of choice, choice must still be made, action must be taken without the aid of reason. As Bergson says, "You must take things by storm; you must thrust intelligence outside itself by an act of will."

Design as a Goal Setting Process

We have noted that discovering constraints upon goals and discerning the nature of the collection of individual self-images, although both be rational processes, neither is a goal-setting process. It is inaccurate to speak of discovering goals. If we were able to understand the entire collection of individual goals, they would not be the goal-mixture that we are after. *Goals cannot be discovered, they must be proposed.* The act of design must always be thought of as a goal-setting or goal-proposing process—not simply as problem solving. The approach to goal-setting must serve self-images and be bound by constraints, but the goal-mix cannot be derived from them. It must be something new-born, not fashioned from reason.

Design Reveals the Implications of Choice

We have been speaking of architectural design, but there is no reason to so limit our argument. We can think of design as any process that makes the implica-

tions of a goal choice explicit by demonstrating its effect upon those persons whose every day lives it will affect. Most of us are not adept at translating general principles into particular events. The design process must do this for us. It seems likely that a general statement of goals is worse than no statement at all—far better to derive the general principle from the particular proposal.

It will be apparent from this description of design that the design proposal cannot rest at showing the proposed physical facilities; it must also describe how such physical facilities will affect and shape social processes. When the architect acts in a goal proposing function, he has the obligation to make these effects of his proposal explicit.

Common Problems and Uncommon Goals

In any environmental situation that can evoke goal proposals, it will be possible to discover what problems are recognized as serious by all persons who are concerned with the situation. The architect generalist should be able to bring new insights that allow him to discover other problems as well: His first obligation is to discover solutions to the common problems (not in a temporal sense, but in an hierarchical sense); then he must search within his knowledge of the problem, of possibilities, of the self-image of his client for a proposal that will unite solution of those common problems with something else unexpected that can capture the imagination of the self-images. This is what we might call the *criterion of the added advantage*. Only by going beyond his stated problem can the architect act in setting goals.

Design as an Heuristic Process

By making specific proposals to the client, whether he is an individual, a company, a community, or a nation, the client can understand whether the architect has judged aright the desires within his self-image. If he has judged wrongly, it is easier to discover why a proposal is disliked than to have discovered in the beginning what is liked because the client has not individual goals to describe but an entire goal-mix to which he can respond. This is the sense in which we suggested that the goal-mix is the proper end of social action rather than the goals themselves. With such criticism, the architect has a sound basis for revising his proposal to correspond with the reality of social goals. Each repetition of the process should bring him closer to a proposal that corresponds with the aspirations of his clients.

The Development of Means of Communication

Although we have removed the process of communication about goals from a comparatively amorphous to a comparatively explicit level, communication is still far from easy. We have neglected this problem in architecture in a disgraceful fashion. Each kind of drawing has its particular logic of symbolism that might not be understood by the client. If we succeed in indicating qualities, we may not succeed in indicating size. Ordinarily a drawing needs to be accompanied by a verbal presentation to describe qualities or effects upon action that no drawing can communicate. I have remembered

for many years a response to the cliché that says a picture is worth a thousand words and I have remembered it as attributed to H. L. Mencken; the response: "A picture may be worth a thousand words, but it can't say, 'but on the other hand . . .'" The architect must be able to say, "but on the other hand . . ." about his drawings and say it well. It may be that we shall develop better means of verbal and graphic communication; it is certain that we need to. Here is a subject that demands a great deal of study in its own right, for we have "barely scratched the surface."

Self Knowledge

We must turn now to consider the goal setting process of design from a different viewpoint. Design as a process is effective because the architect for the time identifies his interests with those of his clients. The clients' goals are modified, integrated and brought into a union by being filtered through the mind of a single individual. But it is apparent that no single individual, with the best will in the world can be generalist enough to subsume a multiplicity of social goals within his own goal structure. His proposal will, therefore, have some degree of personal bias, at times advantageous, at other times damaging to the quality of his proposal. Only by self-knowledge can the architect be aware of the bias in his proposals. In order to discount personal bias, (perhaps we should say accommodate since this form of bias is not necessarily evil in its effect) the architect needs to be aware of its nature and its extent. But since such awareness is difficult to come by, let us suggest that he at least be on guard and on watch. Language and the senses are so "transparent" as they aid in the achievement of meaning, that we cannot readily distinguish mind from reality. In fact, what we call reality is to some degree a pretense that we can stop outside the subjective framework of mind. The architect must, at least, be aware that this difficulty exists. One of the principal accomplishments of a universalist viewpoint is the knowledge that individual perceptions, values, self-images, and goals, all differ, our own no less than any other. The architect cannot afford to hold likes and dislikes about things, only about relations between things. (We will exclude from this, things that are poor imitations of other things, but logically we should not. We can only admit this as a weakness?)

Human Caring

To the contrary, the architect must be passionately concerned with achievement of the goal mix, and a care for his materials, and his client's convenience in every part of the work. Herein lies a major part of art. In order for the client to be sensitive to values within the building, he must be made to know that the architect cared intensely about how well the work was done. Indirectly the client himself was the object of this. Only by such caring can the client come to know that the architect himself believes without reservation in the goals that he proposes.

Obligation to State Values Bias

If the architect is to serve in a goal setting function, he must undertake to make explicit any bias in his work of which he is aware. It is very easy to retire

behind the professional facade and thereby avoid explanation. All very well if the professional is engaged for an explicit service with its limits carefully prescribed; but where the professional undertakes to propose goals, he undertakes a responsibility which he alone cannot support. He must explain reasons and personal motives.

Finally, we should consider more particularly the place of attitudes of the architect toward his work. Legends to the contrary, for the architect, joy in the work is not sufficient in the face of lack of understanding by the client. The rejection of work, even when the reasons for its rejection are understood and are admitted to be just, is not always easy to bear. What attitudes best support the practitioner through his career?

The Avoidance of Arrogance

If he has approached his profession as a generalist, the architect will have learned to misdoubt sureness and the kind of egotism that displays itself in arrogance. Universalism, in the midst of its knowledge is a universalism of doubt. One cannot be right without also being in some way wrong. It is almost as the country saying would have it, that: "You can't win, for losing!" And yet—and yet there is a place for honest pride, even for an assumed confidence in the face of doubt, a belief that this work is the best that could be done, is good and worth the trying. The human caring that we spoke of earlier is not just a diffidently spoken, "I like this and hope that you will like it too." Instead, it is beneath the surface a passionate hoping for some other single soul to share in the joy of creation.

How else could it be? The architect must bear a schizoid separation of self; an intense caring while he makes his dearest child; a not caring when that child suffers a stillborn. But this is true in all the arts and for all artists, good or bad—thus can we extend small sympathy, but instead must suspiciously watch, for the artist can lose his soul in either way: by not caring enough in the making, or by caring too much at the stillbirth.

Arrogance is too easy a defense in the face of rejection, and altogether indefensible in the face of success. One suspects that "honest arrogance" is neither honest nor arrogant. We are tempted to excuse arrogance by believing that for the creative act some degree of courage is needed to propose goals where the bolstering support of reason fails. Perhaps—but we know that courage if it be required is also coupled with compulsion, not in the romantic sense that the "true artist has to express himself," for we should suffer a severe setback in the quality of art if we defined "true artist" after that fashion, but in the sense that there is a desire, a controllable need, and a pleasure in venturing beyond reason. It has a great deal of the "I" in it, apparently necessary, and forgivable when it is couched about with questioning.

Belief must exist, questioning must exist, but when and in what proportion? The generalist, only—knows when to plant his heart on the sleeve of belief, or to sink it within the bosom of his doubt. As was true in our prescription for social ends, so with the proportion between belief and questioning; the mix is more important than the separate ingredients.

Richland Campus, Wisconsin State University-Platteville

Architects:

John J. Flad & Associates of Madison

Principal:

Thomas H. Flad

Partner in Charge of Design:

Thomas K. Nisbet

Project Architect:

Wendell H. Adell

Landscape Architect:

Dega-Stluka Associates of Madison

Owner:

Richland County

General Contractor:

Kraemer Brothers, Inc., Plain, Wisconsin

Photo Credit:

William Wollin Studios, Madison

Program Statement

The first two-year institution in the Wisconsin state university system. It will provide a two-year program of college level education. Enrollment will be initially 350 students, subsequently 500, with a maximum of 750 in the predictable future. Consideration should be given to future expansion. The campus is to provide low cost education of high quality for students who can only afford to attend college by living at home and working parttime. Campus activities will contribute to community welfare and culture through adult education, providing educational services and serving as a cultural center.

To provide courses of study appropriate for the first

two years of a four-year program in arts and sciences, elementary and secondary education, engineering, or pre-professional programs.

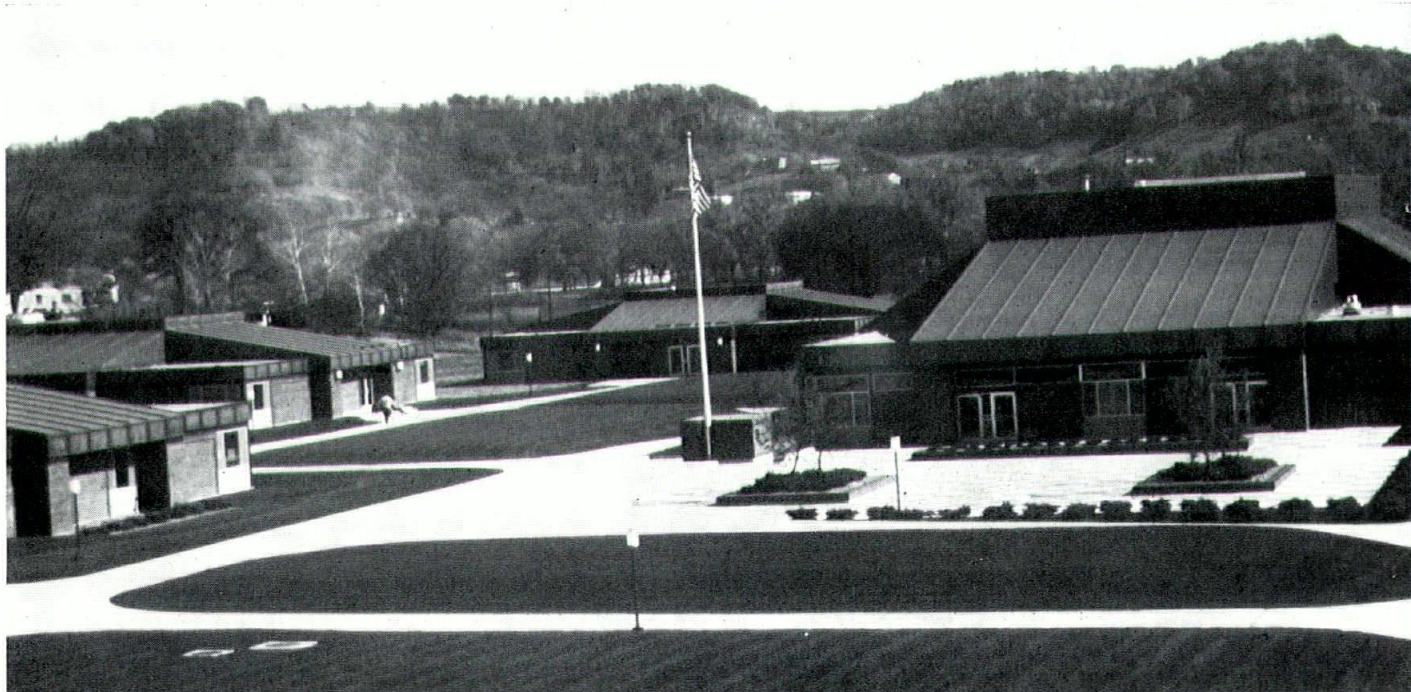
To develop a sense of unity and a feeling of pride in belonging to the campus community among the faculty and the students.

To satisfy the above basic statements the scheme was developed as a campus plan allowing expansion of classroom and science by module units, the library student service building and administration building by additions. It was felt the campus plan allowed students to identify with a higher educational institution rather than one of a secondary level.

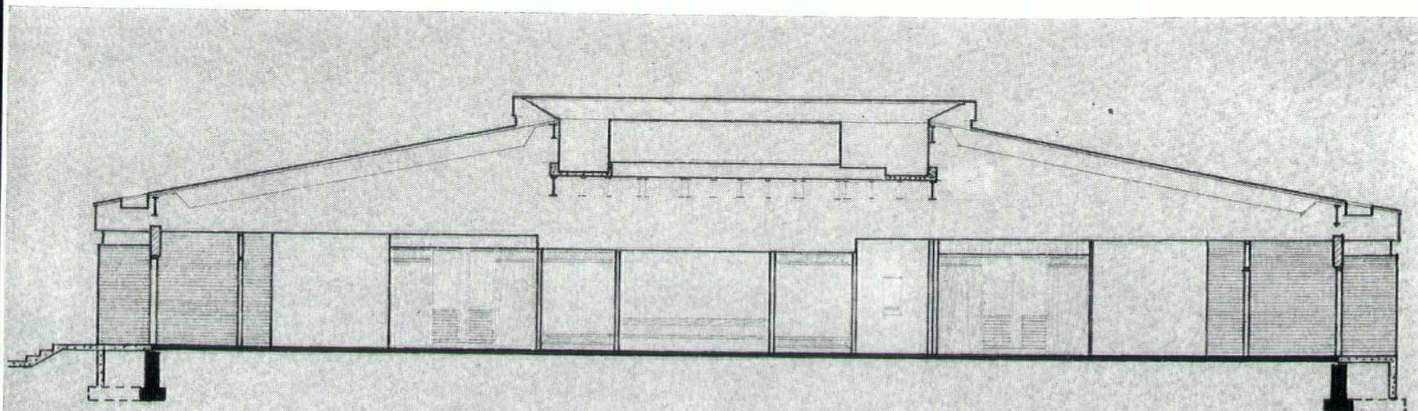
The site was developed to compliment the basin of the valley in which the campus was located, approximately 50 acres have been developed for present usage. Seventy-five acres remain, approximately half of which can be utilized for building development.

Construction and Mechanical Systems

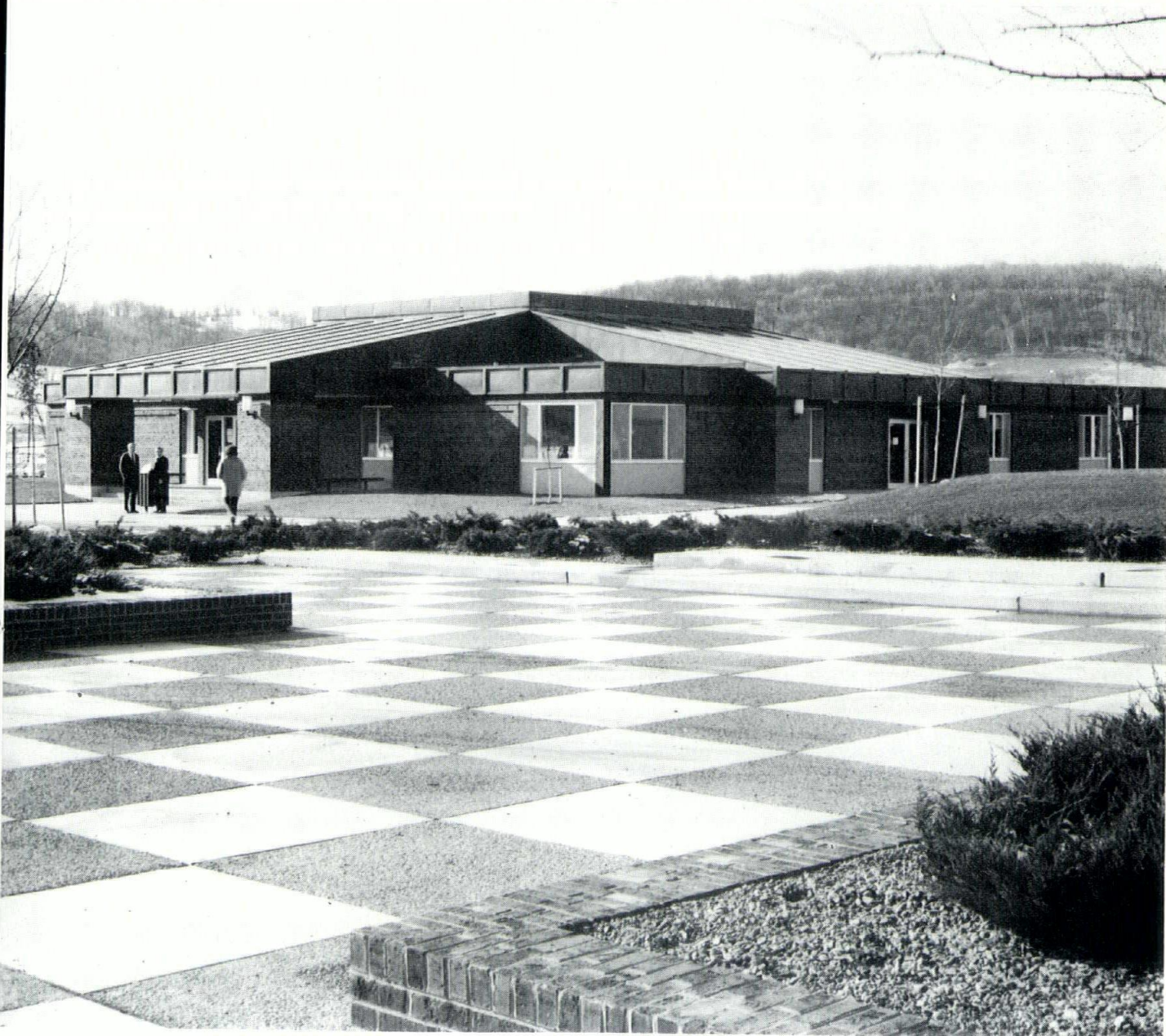
The elevated roofs of copper, house rooftop mounted heating and cooling units, the entire campus is designed for future air conditioning (an option already elected on the smaller modules). The exterior materials are copper, batten roof and facias, brick, asbestos sheet spandrels and stucco subfacias. Interior finishes are generally painted concrete block, acoustical tile ceilings and wood paneling, vinyl fabric wall covering was used in selected areas for service as well as aesthetics. Carpet was used in selected offices, library, and demonstration classroom for acoustic and aesthetic purposes. The entire project is light steel skeletal construction. The project was to function as a teaching facility within 18 months of design inception, this has been accomplished. The entire project was completed by December, 1967.

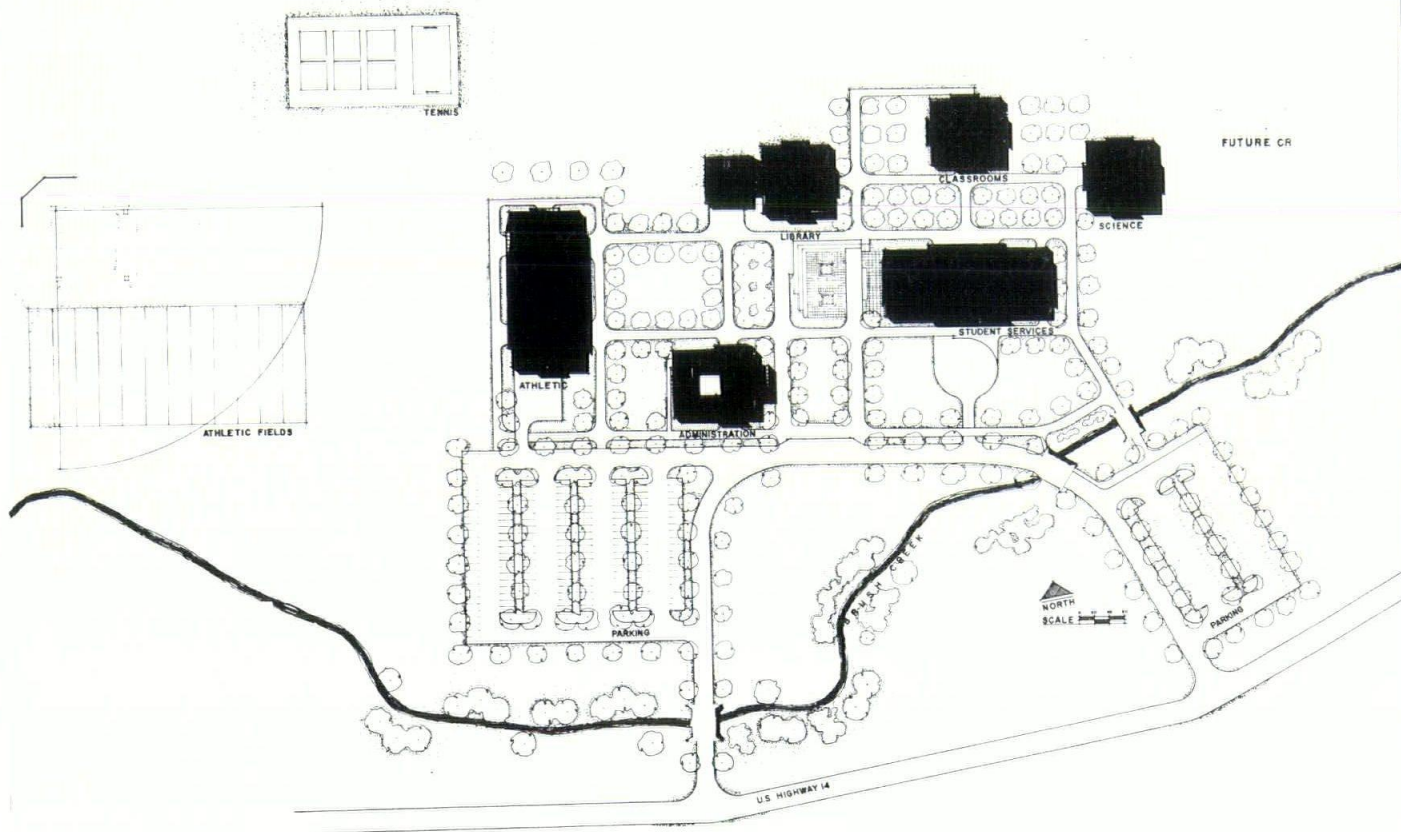


Library — left, classroom buildings — middle distance, student services building — right Administration building

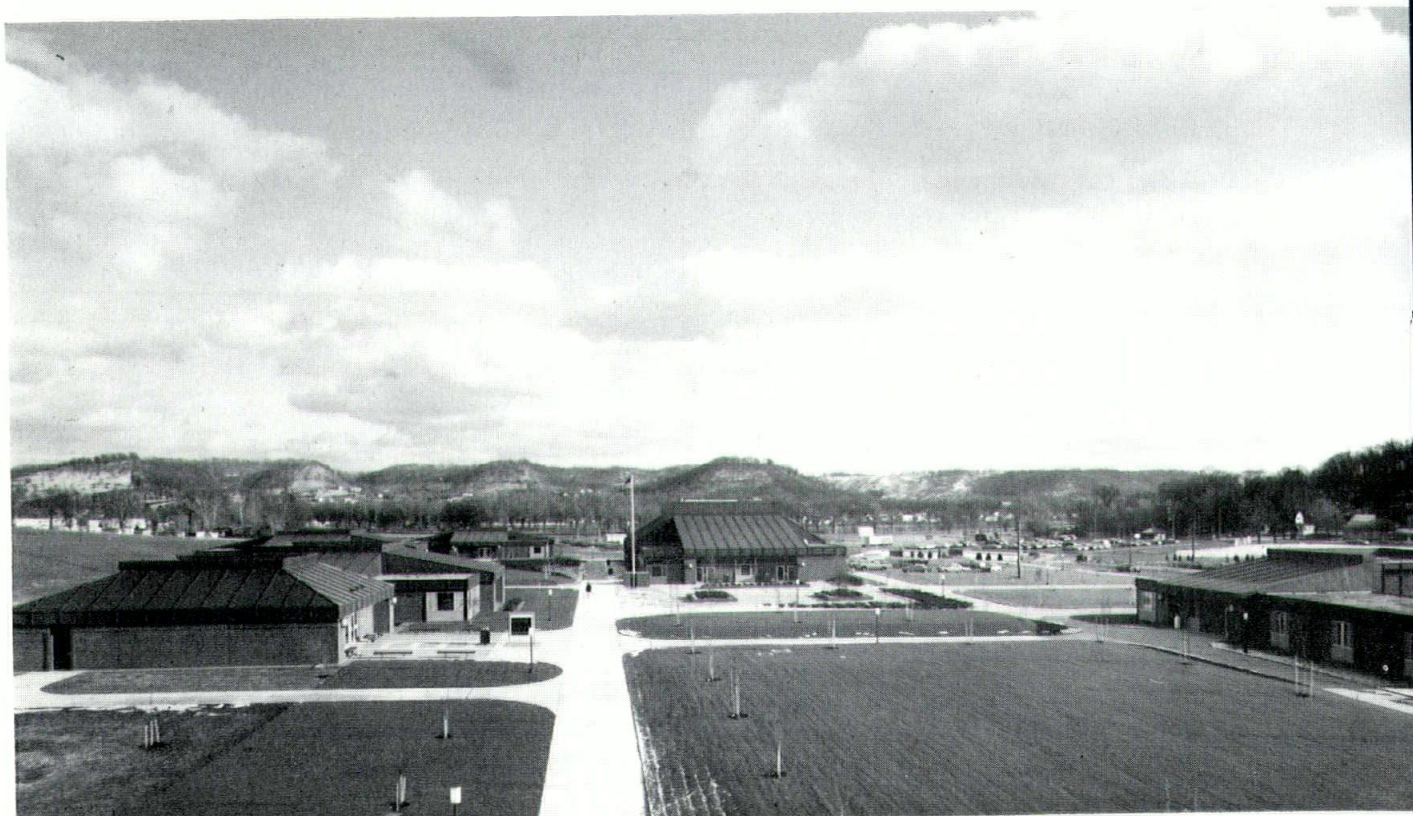


SECTION AT CORRIDOR THRU CLASSROOM BUILDING

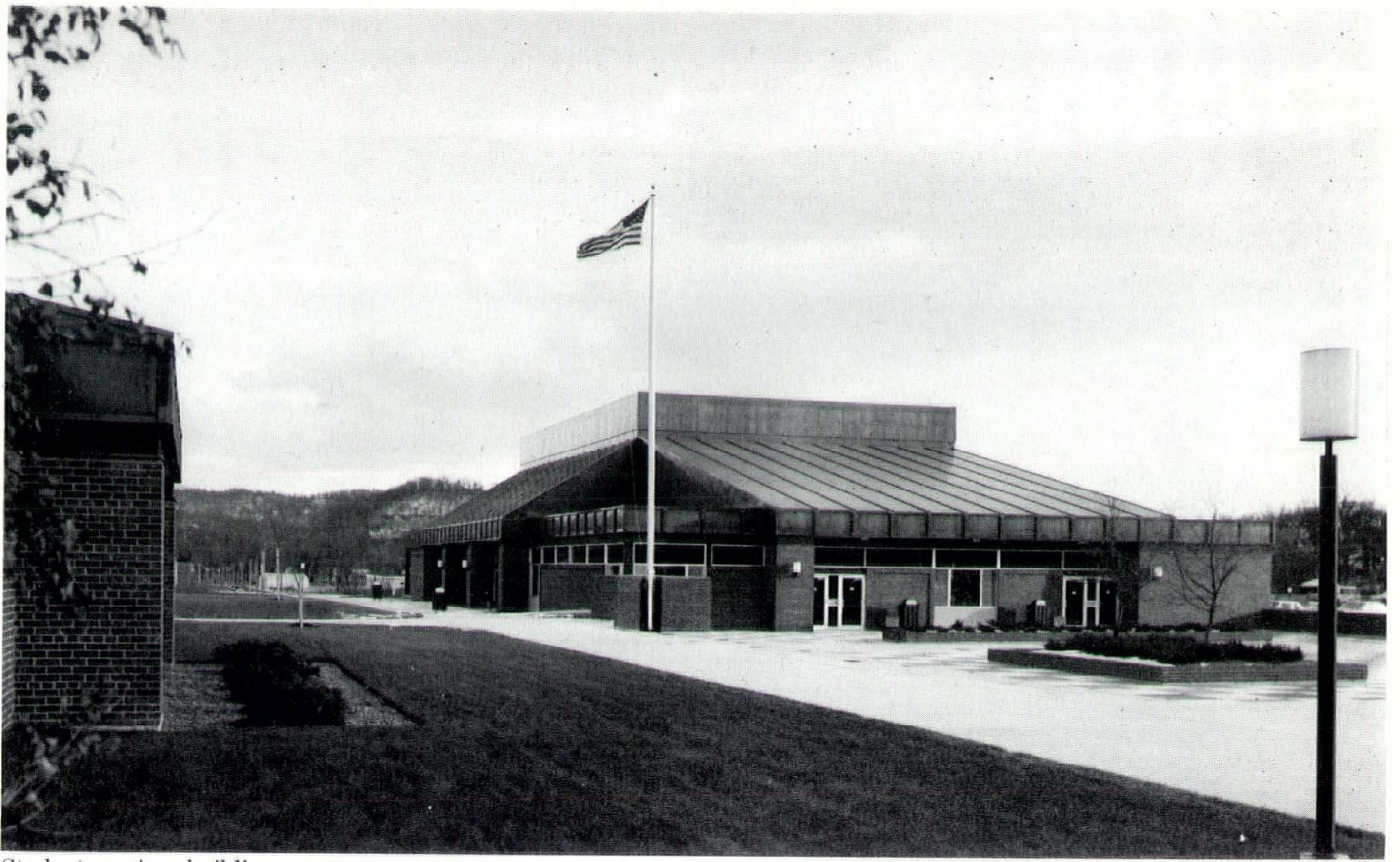




Site



Library — left, Student service building — middle distance.



Student services building



Administration building

Classroom Building, Wisconsin State University, Stevens Point

Architects:

State of Wisconsin, Bureau of Engineering

Project Architect:

Frederick Loewen, AIA

Consultants:

Arnold & O'Sheridan, Inc. (Structural Consultants)

Owner:

*State of Wisconsin, Board of Regents of
State Universities*

General Contractor:

The Wergin Company of Wausau

Program Statement

Provide a general purpose Classroom Building for the present and projected (1972) humanities enrollment. Registration requirements call for space groups of 12, 30, 50 and 100 students with one Lecture Room accommodating 300. There shall be two 30 and 50 student classrooms for each 100. Provide some degree of flexibility to insure good space utilization (67%) should the future trend in registration change.

The Architect was asked to symbolize with "Simplicity and Boldness" the Universities pride of its emphasis on "Liberal Arts."

The building is sited on a $\frac{3}{4}$ cleared city block on the edge of the academic core. Land is flat with a high water table. Owner asked to conserve as much land as possible without producing a solution that would rely on elevators.

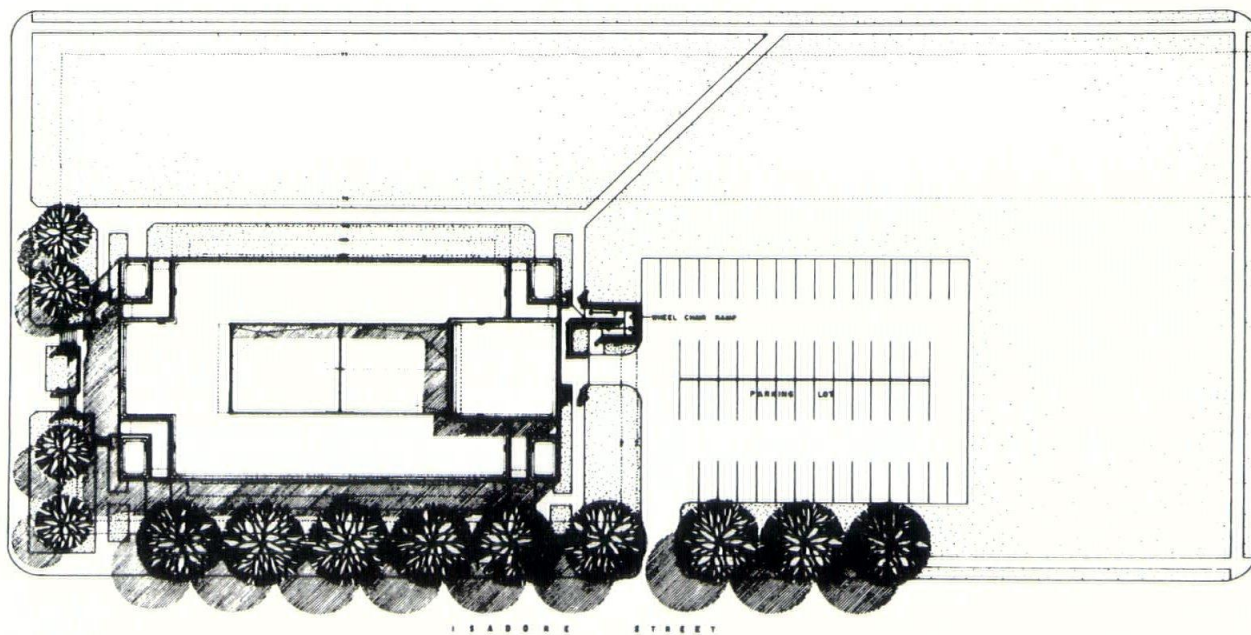
An addition of 98,000 assignable sq. ft. is in progress at this writing.

Construction and Mechanical Systems

The two to one size ratio programmed for classrooms was considered significant enough to determine the fixed structure and circulation framework. All walls within this enclosed space are removable with freedom to subdivide on a three foot module. To implement flexibility the underside of all construction was kept flat. Air conditioning, lighting and TV circuits were designed so they could easily be reconnected from the corridors. Sound absorption and transmission levels were established throughout for extreme conditions.

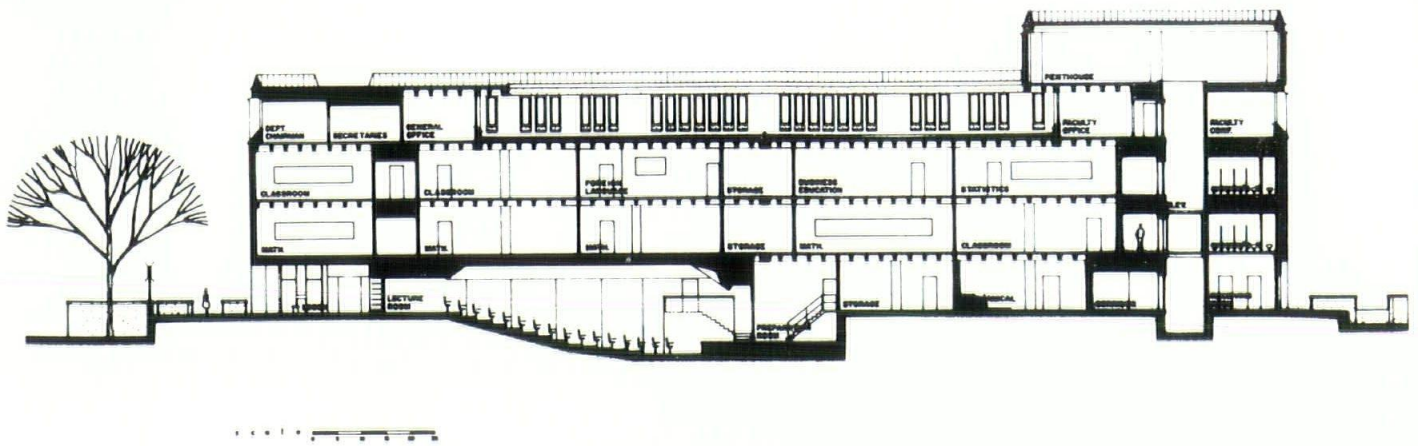
To provide for the large numbers of students hourly entering and leaving the building for all directions, wide stair towers were located at each corner. The ground-floor level with direct egress accommodates the one large lecture room. The 80 faculty offices with the least number of people were located on the top level. Here, the windows programmed play an important part in the visual design.



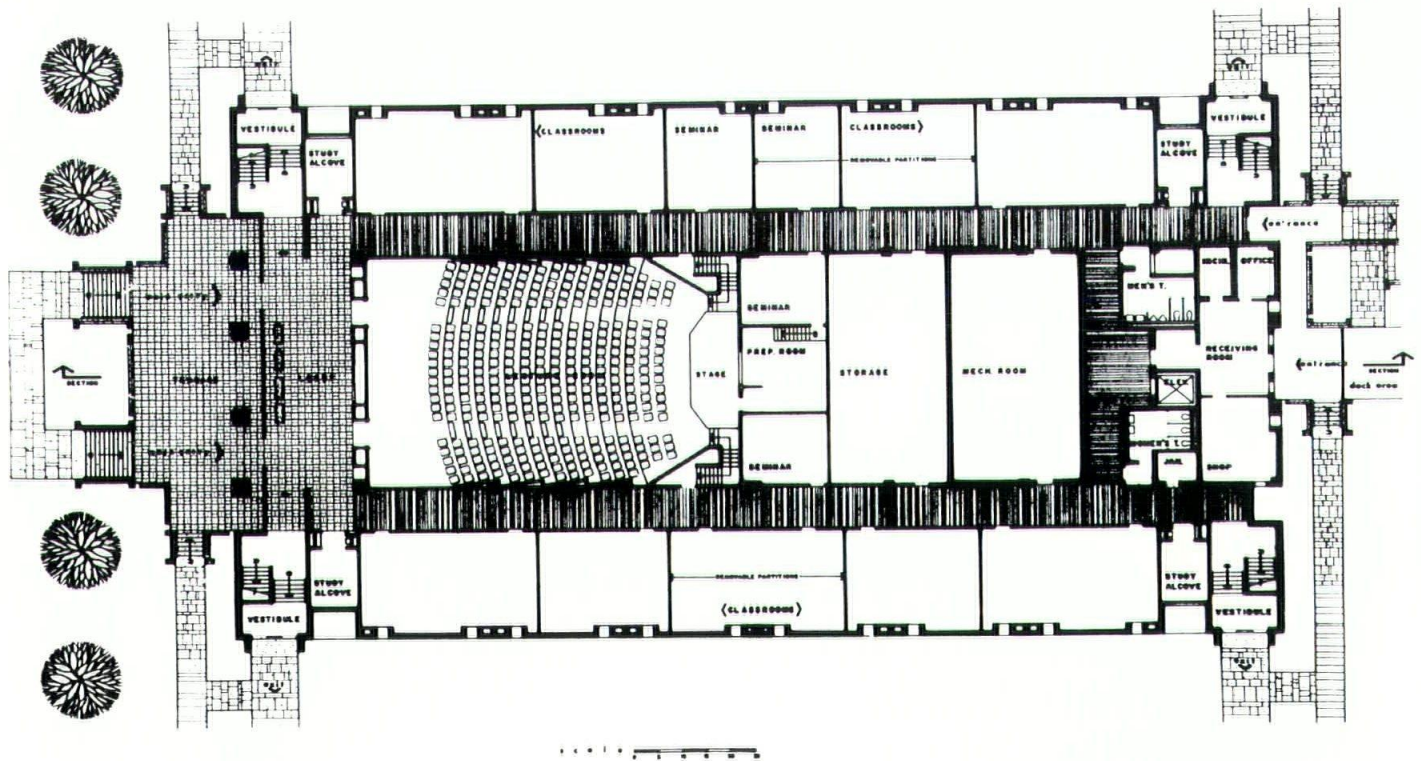


SCALE 1" = 10'

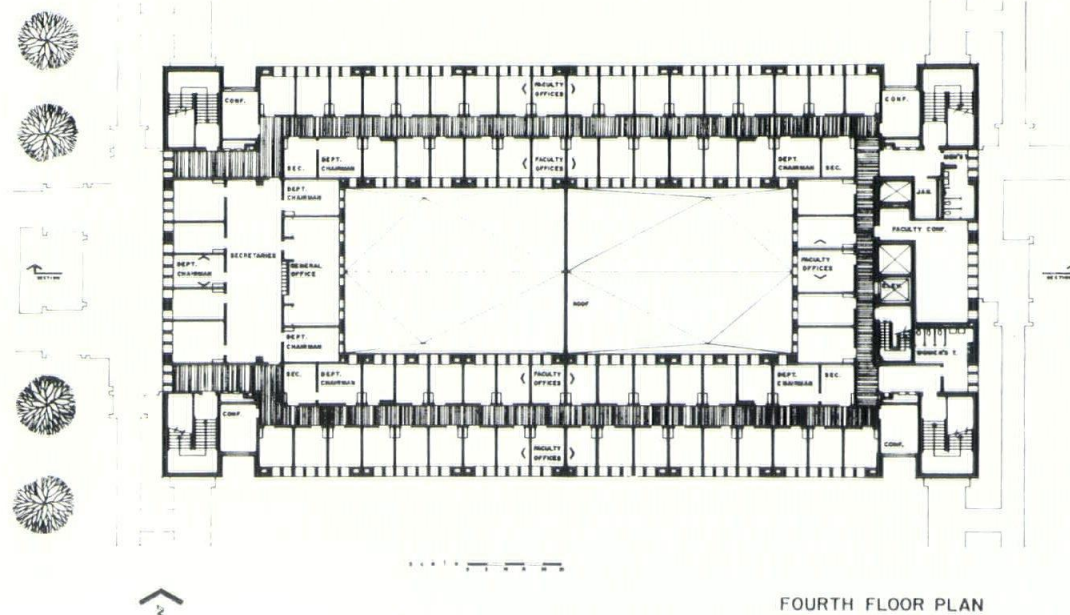
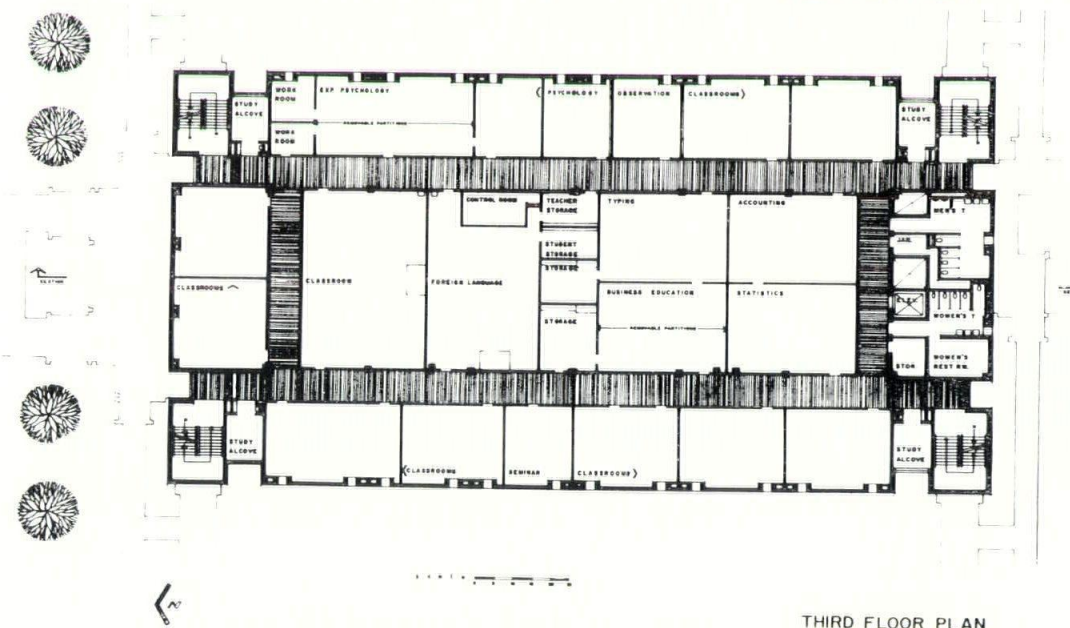
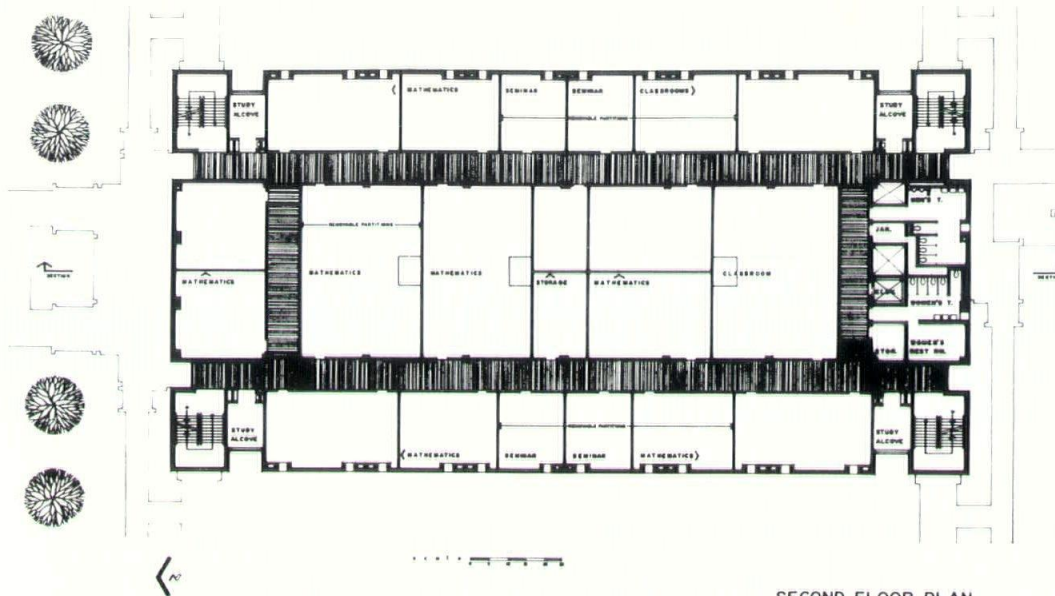
LOT PLAN



BUILDING SECTION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



Construction Liens

by Gerald J. Rice, Attorney

"Remodeling" of the Mechanics Lien Laws relating to improvements on land, perhaps the most extensive in the entire history of the law stretching back more than a century, was accomplished by the 1967 Wisconsin Legislature, effective February 15, 1968. The re-writing of the Lien Laws was done with the aid of a Special Advisory Committee representing prime and sub-contractors, material suppliers, laborers, lenders and the public. The public was represented by the State Bar of Wisconsin and the Committee had as its Reporter, the distinguished Professor Walter B. Rausenbush of the Law School of the University of Wisconsin, which was particularly interested in implementing the Wisconsin Idea, namely the service of the University to the citizens of the State on practical levels. Widespread interest in the new Law was stimulated by the hearings conducted by the Advisory Committee, which were attended by many special-interest groups. It may fairly be said that the resulting revisions represent a reasonable balancing of the adverse interests of owners, lenders, architects and engineers, contractors, laborers, and the public.

The statutory lien to secure payment for labor and materials incorporated into an improvement on land is only one of many imposed by government upon debtors compared to the voluntary lien given by the debtor as in the case of a real estate mortgage or chattel mortgage. Other governmentally imposed liens include liens for taxes, mining, logging, automobile repairing, animal-breeding, threshing, horseshoeing, laundering, cleaning, hospitalization, etc. As early as 1820 laboring groups began lobbying for governmentally imposed security for payment of their services. Over the years, the lien was broadened to include contractors and material suppliers. A lien is not given automatically, but must be preserved, claimed and enforced as provided by law. The various claimants are distinguished from each other by the different duties imposed with respect to notice to the owner. Lenders have been distinguished from each other on the basis of priority of lien, with state and federal savings and loan associations enjoying certain advantages over banks, insurance companies and individual mortgage lenders. Since 1849, the Wisconsin Legislature has amended the Lien Laws during at least twenty-five different sessions, the current changes being a consensus of opinion at this time. Since the recent changes contain some innovations, and since experience under the new Laws will, undoubtedly, present some unforeseen problems, it is only to be expected that amendments will be presented as early as the next session of the Legislature.

The presently "remodeled" Laws have been carefully analyzed and compared to prior provisions by counsel for several contractors' groups; and at least two handbooks have been prepared for the use of lawyers advising clients as to their new duties and rights. One such handbook has been prepared by the State Bar Association and a more complete handbook, containing sug-

gested forms of notice and claims has been prepared by Professor Rausenbush for the Institute of Continuing Legal Education, a joint activity of Marquette University and the University of Wisconsin. It is not intended by this Article to furnish another "guide" for do-it-yourself use; but, rather, to alert readers as to the features of the new provisions. It is hoped that the apparent complexity of the new provisions will suggest good reason for architects and engineers to refrain from advising clients, and undertaking to act as agents, with respect to the validity of lien notices and claims and waivers thereof. On the other hand, it is important for architects and engineers to know enough to warn owner-clients as to pit-falls created by Lien Laws, to recommend perhaps the substitution of bonds to eliminate liens, which is one of the innovations of the Lien provisions, and particularly to rely upon the skilled knowledge and experience of the escrow department of a title company handling construction funds or an experienced attorney.

The key provision of the newly revised Lien Laws is Sec. 289.01 (3) which reads:

"Every person who performs any work or procures its performance or furnishes any labor or materials or plans or specifications for the improvement of land, and who complies with Sec. 289.02 (relating to required notices) shall have a lien therefor on all interests in the land belonging to its owners. The lien extends to all contiguous land of the owner, but if the improvement is located wholly on one or more platted lots belonging to the owner, the lien applies only to the lots on which the improvement is located."

With respect to notices, as in prior Lien Laws, the laborer or mechanic employed by a contractor is not required to give a notice to the owner, (Sec. 289.02(1) (a)).

In the case of an improvement wholly residential in character and containing 4 or less family living units, or in the case of an improvement partly or wholly non-residential in character and providing 10,000 or less total usable square feet of floor space, the prime contractor entering into a contract with an owner for such work is required to include in any written contract with the owner, a notice in the form set forth in the Statute. And, if there is no written contract, the prime contractor is required to give such notice in the statutory form by registered mail or personal service on the owner or his authorized agent within 10 days after the first labor or materials are furnished for the improvement, by or pursuant to the authority of the prime contractor, (Sec. 289.02(2) (a)). Such 10-day notice is an innovation and obviously intended to help the less sophisticated and informed owner-builder. **No such 10-day notice is required for larger residential or commercial construction, (Sec. 289.02(1) (c)).**

The recent revisions create a new kind of contractor, the "prime contractor," defined as a person other than a laborer, but including an architect, professional engineer or surveyor employed by the owner, who enters

into a contract with an owner of land to improve the land or who takes over from a prime contractor his uncompleted contract. The "prime contractor" may also be the owner himself who acts as his own general contractor, (Sec. 289.01(a)). Since the Statute does not define "general contractor," it is very important where one contractor is not engaged to do the entire improvement, that the owner declare in his contract whether he is simply the owner, or whether he is also acting as the "prime contractor."

If a contractor is in the position of a sub-contractor, then he does not have to give the 10-day notice required of a "prime contractor" in some cases, but is required to give a notice in the form specified in the Statute within 60 days after furnishing the first labor and materials. If the contractor is a "prime contractor," he does not have to give the 60-day notice, (Sec. 289.02 (2) (b)). The 60-day notice must be given in duplicate so that the owner may give his mortgage lender a copy within 10 days after receipt thereof. A new feature in connection with sub-contractors' notices permits a late notice and makes it effective as to labor and materials furnished after the late notice is *actually received* by the owner, (Sec. 289.02(3)).

Still another new notice is required of all persons filing a lien claim. Thirty (30) days before a lien claim is to be filed, the owner must be served, personally or by registered mail with return receipt requested, a written notice of intent to file a lien claim. This notice of intent must be given by all persons filing a claim for lien, whether or not they were required to give a previous notice pursuant to Sec. 289.02. Contrary to the former laws which required sub-contractors to file their claims within 120 days, and principal contractors within 6 months, after furnishing the last labor and materials, all claimants now have six (6) months within which to file a lien claim. But such claim must contain the information required by the Statute and must have attached to it a copy of any notice required of a prime contractor or a sub-contractor under Sec. 289.02, together with a copy of the 30-day pre-filing notice of intent, (Sec. 289.06) .

Whereas, under prior law a lien claim depended upon an express agreement between a contractor and an owner, the new law specifically states that such contract may be *implied* as well as *express*, and that certain persons are presumed to be authorized to act as agent for the owner, such persons including an employee, a spouse and a co-owner as joint tenant or tenant-in-common, Sec. 289.01(3)). Obviously, where an owner is concerned about others acting for him, he will have to take great care to notify the contractors as to the authority, or *lack of authority*, possessed by a wife (or husband), by an employee or by a co-owner.

Since all mechanics or construction liens for improvements to land revert back for effectiveness and priority to the visible commencement in place of the work of improvement, such time is now clarified by defining it as "the beginning of substantial excavation for the foundations, footing or base of the new construction" or "the time of beginning of substantial excavation or . . . substantial preparation of the existing structure to receive the added new construction, whichever

is earlier," Sec. 289.01(4)). Another interesting new provision in the priorities section is the following:

"Lien claimants who perform work or procure its performance or furnish any labor or materials or plans or specifications for an improvement prior to the visible commencement of the work of improvement shall have lien rights, but shall have only the priority accorded to other lien claimants, (Sec. 289.01(4))."

Such new provision, coupled with the key new Section 289.01(3), would appear to be of special significance to architects and engineers since they clearly spell out the right to claim a lien regardless whether an improvement is commenced. Under prior Laws, the Wisconsin Supreme Court has held in two cases than an architect could not claim a lien for plans, specifications and services, if construction was not commenced. (*Fitzgerald v. Walsh*, 107 Wis. 92; *Clark v. Smith*, 234 Wis. 138.)

One entirely new approach to the advance waiver of lien is provided in the newly "remodeled" Lien Law. While the Law now permits an advance waiver (prohibited under the old Law, Sec. 289.03, Stats. 1965), it also offers the alternative of eliminating liens by providing for a payment bond in the contract between the owner and the prime contractor. The payment bond must be issued by a surety duly licensed to do business in Wisconsin, must cover unpaid claims of not less than the contract price for all work done under the original contract and subsequent amendments thereto, and shall not be released by an assignment, change in the contract, or extension of time for completion of the contract, (Sec. 289.035). Claims on the bond are to be made not later than one (1) year after the completion of the contract, and the bond must be submitted by the owner and prime contractor at a reasonable time for inspection by any sub-contractor, materialman, laborer or mechanic.

In addition to the right to sue on the bond, where such bond is provided, any person furnishing labor and materials to the prime contractor or his sub-contractors shall have a lien upon the money or other payment due or to become due such prime contractor or sub-contractor, if before payment is made to the prime contractor or sub-contractor, written notice of claim is given, personally or by registered mail with return receipt requested, to the owner or his authorized agent *and* to any mortgage lender furnishing funds for the construction of the improvement, and to the prime contractor or sub-contractor within 7 days after service of the notice on the owner and lender. If the prime contractor or sub-contractor do not dispute the claim within 30 days, the amount claimed shall be paid to the claimant on demand and charged to the prime contractor or sub-contractor as the case may be. If disputed, an action must be brought within 3 months, or lien rights under this Section are barred. Other provisions relate to pro-rata sharing of the funds remaining if insufficient to pay all claimants, (Sec. 289.036) .

These provisions for posting a bond to eliminate lien claims against the land, are almost identical with the provisions for posting a bond on public work contained in the former Laws and which are set forth in re-

numbered Sections 289.14 and 289.15 of the new Statutes. The new bond procedures should be very useful in connection with large projects and deserve careful consideration by architects and lending institutions as well as owners.

One rather minor change effected in the new Laws may prove to be rather troublesome:

"In any situation where a laborer or mechanic employed by any prime contractor or sub-contractor has wage payments due and has worked on more than one improvement for the employer during the period for which the wages are due, and a payment of less than all wages is made, the payment is deemed to apply to the unpaid work in chronological sequence starting with the earliest unpaid time, unless the laborer agrees in writing that the payment shall be applied in a different way, (Sec. 289.02 (8))."

Under such provision, it is obvious that an owner's funds paid to a contractor may be applied in payment of wages due such contractor's laborers or mechanics on an earlier job. If such contractor cannot meet his obligations, the last owner may find himself paying laborers' or mechanics' claims a second time.

There are additional changes from the old Law which are properly to be discussed in a legal reference work and have importance chiefly for title specialists and attorneys. No good purpose would be served in itemizing them here. In any event, it should be apparent that the complexities of the Lien Law should be dealt with only by those expert in a knowledge thereof. It is particularly important for architects to refrain from giving any advice concerning liens, in as much as their "Errors and Omissions" Insurance Carriers continue to narrow the professional service covered, having already eliminated coverage for evaluation of soil tests and advice as to insurance to be carried by contractors. Most likely, any effort deemed to be giving legal advice, such as drafting contracts and evaluating lien claims and waivers, would probably be deemed to be beyond professional architectural service and not insured. It would not be a violation, however, to alert a client-owner as to lien claims or the advisability of requiring a bond to eliminate liens.

A series of time schedules for the giving of notices and filing of lien claims follow:

Steps to Secure a Construction Lien

I. For a contractor who contracts directly with a private owner, who acknowledges that the contractor is a "Prime Contractor."

A. Where the improvement is wholly residential and provides no more than 4 family living units or where the improvement is partly or wholly non-residential and provides no more than 10,000 usable square feet of floor space:

1. Include in any written contract with the owner the *statutory notice* set forth in Sec. 289.02(2) (a) Stats.
2. If there is *no* written contract with the owner, serve such notice *in duplicate*, by personal service or registered mail, return

receipt requested, within 10 days after the *first* labor or materials are furnished pursuant to authority of the prime contractor. (The statutory form reads: "As required by the Wisconsin construction lien law, builder hereby notifies owner that persons or companies furnishing labor or materials for the construction on owner's land may have lien rights on owner's land and buildings if not paid. Those entitled to lien rights, in addition to the undersigned builder, are those who contract directly with the owner or those who give the owner notice within 60 days after they first furnish labor or materials for the construction. Accordingly, owner probably will receive notices from those who furnish labor or materials for the construction, and should give a copy of each notice to his mortgage lender, if any. Builder agrees to cooperate with the owner and his lender, if any, to see that all potential lien claimants are duly paid.")

3. Serve a pre-filing notice of intent to file a lien claim at least 30 days before timely filing of the lien claim.
 4. File a lien claim within 6 months from the date of furnishing the *last* labor or materials. The claim shall contain information specified in Sec. 289.06(3) Stats. and shall have attached the 10-day notice, if one is given, and a copy of the 30-day pre-filing notice.
 5. Commence the action to enforce the lien within 2 years from the date of filing the claim for lien, by bringing action *and filing the summons and complaint*.
- B. Where the improvement is wholly residential and provides more than 4 family living units or where the improvement is wholly or partly non-residential and provides more than 10,000 usable square feet of floor space:*
1. *Omit* the contract provision or 10-day notice above specified.
 2. Serve the 30-day pre-filing notice of intent to file a lien claim above mentioned.
 3. File the claim within 6 months from the date of furnishing the *last* labor or materials with the 30-day pre-filing notice attached.
 4. Commence the action within 2 years from the date of filing the claim for lien as above described.

II. For a contractor or materialman who contracts directly with an owner who acknowledges that the owner is the prime contractor,

1. Neither a 10-day or a 60-day notice is required. (Exceptions per Sec. 289.02(1) (b) Stats.)
2. Serve the 30-day Prefiling Notice of Intent to file a Lien Claim.

3. File the Lien Claim within 6 months from the date of furnishing the last labor or materials with the 30-day Prefiling Notice attached.
4. Commence the action within 2 years from the date of filing the Claim for Lien as above described.

III. For a contractor or materialman who sub-contracts to furnish labor or materials.

1. Serve by personal service or by *registered mail return receipt requested* on the owner or his authorized agent at his last known P.O. address, 2 *signed* copies of a notice in writing in the form specified in Sec. 289.02(2) (b) Stats. within 60 days after furnishing the first labor or materials. (The statutory form reads: "As a part of your construction contract, your contractor or builder has already advised you that those who furnish labor or materials for the work will be notifying you. The undersigned first furnished labor or materials on _____ (give date) for the improvement now under construction on your real estate at _____ (give legal description, street address or other clear description). Please give your mortgage lender the extra copy of this notice within 10 days after you receive this, so your lender, too, will know that the undersigned is included in the job.")
2. The 60-day notice above-described may be served late and the lien shall attach for any labor or materials furnished after the late notice is *actually received* by the owner.
3. Serve a pre-filing notice of intent to file a lien claim at least 30 days before timely filing of the lien claim.
4. File a lien claim within 6 months from the date of furnishing the *last* labor and materials. The claim shall contain information specified in Sec. 289.06(3) Stats. and shall have attached the 10-day notice, if one is given, and a copy of the 30-day pre-filing notice.
5. Commence the action to enforce the lien within 2 years from the date of filing the claim for lien, by bringing action *and filing the summons and complaint*.

IV. For a Laborer.

1. No notice to the owner is required.
2. Serve a pre-filing notice of intent to file a lien claim at least 30 days before timely filing of the lien claim.
3. File a lien claim within 6 months from the date of furnishing the *last* labor. The claim shall contain information specified in Sec. 289.06(3) Stats. and shall have attached a copy of the 30-day pre-filing notice.
4. Commence the action to enforce the lien within 2 years from the date of filing the

claim for lien, by bringing action *and filing the summons and complaint*.

- V. A waiver of lien for a partial payment should specify that lien rights are waived only to the extent of the amount stated on the waiver, reserving lien rights as to unpaid amounts due.

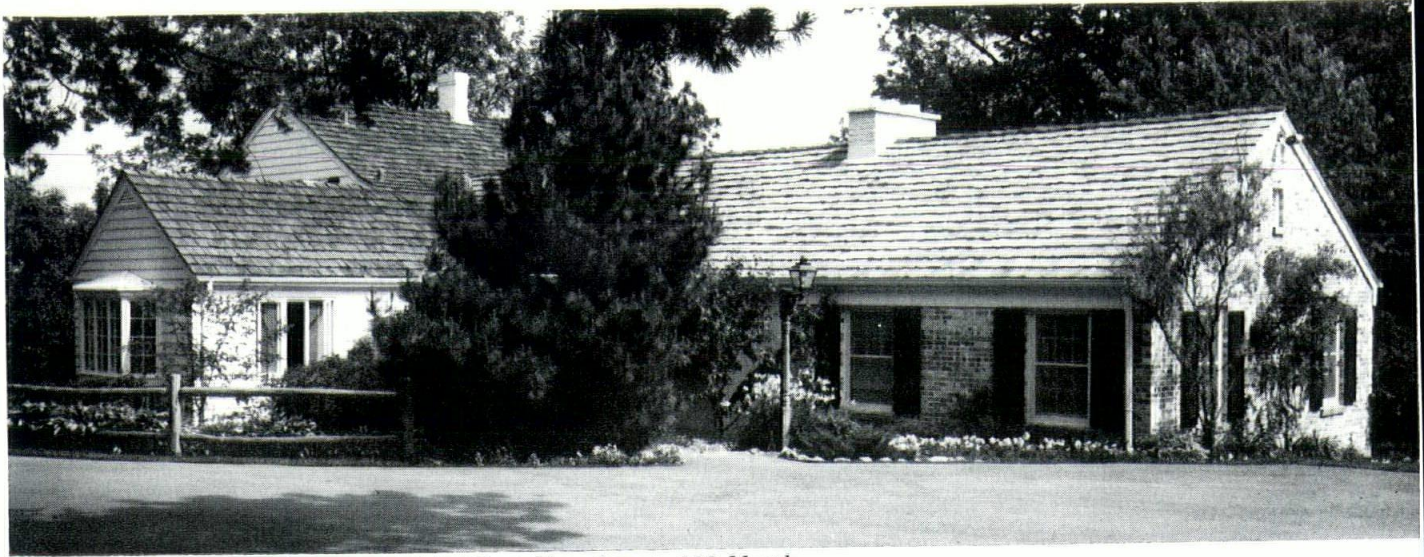
- VI. For public improvements for the State of Wisconsin involving \$2,500 or more and for all other public bodies involving \$500 or more, where the prime contractor has furnished a performance and payment bond, anyone furnishing labor and materials may maintain an action against the prime contractor and the bond surety not later than one year after the completion of work under the contract between the prime contractor and the state or other public bodies.

- VII. For any person furnishing labor or materials to a prime contractor for public improvements or public works, except in cities of the first class, the following remedy in addition to and prior to the action on the bond is provided.

1. A written notice of claim shall be given by *registered mail, return receipt requested*, to the clerk of any municipality or to the department or commission of the State having jurisdiction over State work, with a copy thereof to be served concurrently by registered mail upon the prime contractor.
2. If any funds remain unpaid to the prime contractor, an amount sufficient to pay the claim shall be set aside and paid to the claimant within 30 days, provided the prime contractor does not dispute the claim. In the event of a dispute, an action must be brought within three months of the time of the notice to settle this dispute; and if not brought, the lien rights as to any unpaid funds due the contractor are barred.

- VIII. Where a surety bond has been posted to eliminate liens pursuant to a contract between an owner and the prime contractor, those persons furnishing labor and materials may proceed against unpaid funds due the prime contractor or may bring an action on the surety bond in substantially the same manner as provided above for public improvements.

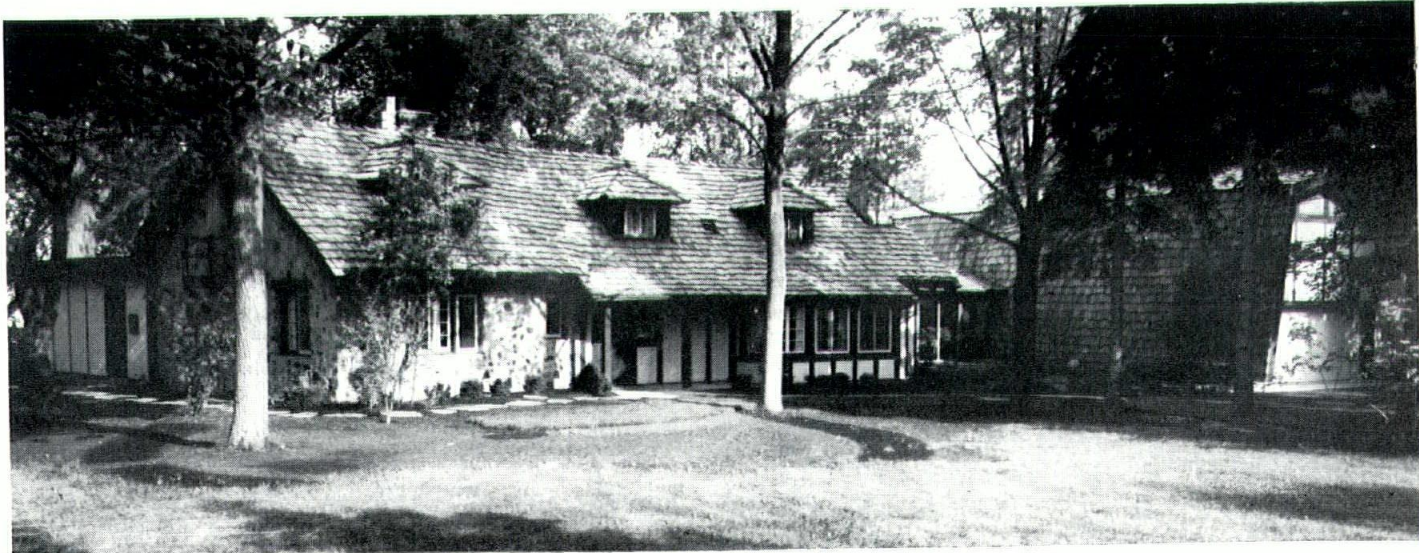
Architects at home



The Kloppenburg Residence at 7749 West Hawthorne, 132 North.



The Slater Residence, located at 4914 West Parkview Drive, 116 North.



The Mochon Residence at 7828 North Beach Drive Road in Fox Point.

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Write for Catalog

The Women's Architectural League of Milwaukee held its annual "Architects at Home" tour on June 9th, 1968. The tour is sponsored as a benefit for the Wisconsin Architects Foundation to provide tuition aid for Wisconsin residents pursuing architectural degrees. This year's tour was especially successful considering that 171 persons participated and enabled W.A.L., Milwaukee, to contribute \$450.00 to the funds of Wisconsin Architects Foundation.

The Kloppenburg Residence

"Twenty beautiful acres of country atmosphere with remodeled farmhouse which had to be undone, added to and covered inside and out. One time mill, cemetery, nursery and farm, now is a home for six, a never ending project for anyone so inclined."

l. to r. Mr. and Mrs. Gary Zimmerman co-hosts conversing with Mr. Inman, Mrs. Inman, President of W.A.L., Milwaukee, with Mr. and Mrs. Kloppenburg.



The Robert F. Slater Residence

"Purposely separated, yet related children's and adult entertainment and living areas, each planned to make the most of indoor-outdoor living. A great view of the Milwaukee River and pool area from almost every room. . . . Contemporary rustic design with several interesting site planning, landscaping, storage and decorating ideas made this home worthwhile seeing."

Mr. and Mrs. Slater and co-hosts, Miss Dorothy Schweitzer, Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Architects Foundation and her brother Frederick Schweitzer, well known Milwaukee Architect.



The Mochon Residence

"Our home consists of an old English Cottage with recent additions and remodeling. It was designed originally by and for Cornelius Leenhouts, Architect, in 1916. (Cornelius was the father of Willis Leenhouts.) It is a pleasant combination of traditional and contemporary design. The interior provides a feeling of warmth for home living and the two acre site is heavily landscaped, providing privacy."

Co-hosts, Willis and Lillian Leenhouts, both architects and Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Mochon in the recently completed addition to their house.



Ellison

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Since the Balanced Door was developed by the Ellison Bronze Company more than 30 years ago, it has been specified in thousands of installations by architects desiring an uninterrupted flow of traffic where winds and suction problems exist.

When the Balanced Door begins to open (see sketch 2 at bottom of page) the hinge stile swings inward. This movement instantly neutralizes any effect of exterior wind pressure or interior suction.

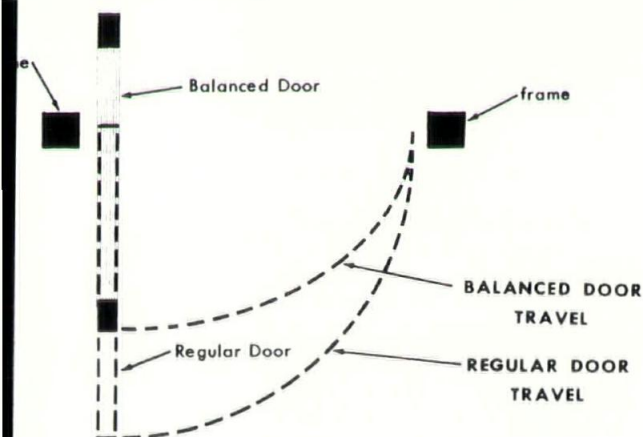
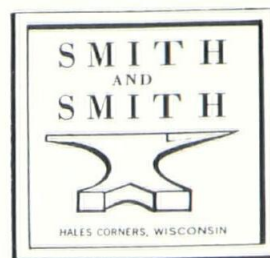
. . . . that Saves Space

As the door continues toward a fully opened position, the latch stile travels in an elliptical arc. (See sketch 3 at bottom of page.) The shorter arc which the Balanced Door must travel permits faster opening and closing action and reduces the outward projection of the door when fully opened. This space-saving feature has long been recognized by leading architects in the selection of the Ellison Balanced Door as a means of saving lobby space or reducing sidewalk obstruction.

. . . . that is easy to open

The force required to open a door operating on the "balanced" principle against external wind or internal suction load is but a fraction of that needed to open a conventional door under the same condition. Ease of operation also permits the use of "jumbo" size doors. Ellison engineers welcome the opportunity to assist architects in the design of doors up to 4' wide by 10' high.

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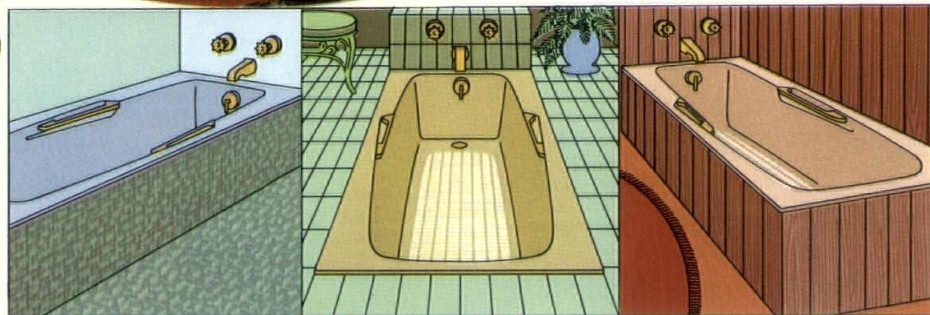
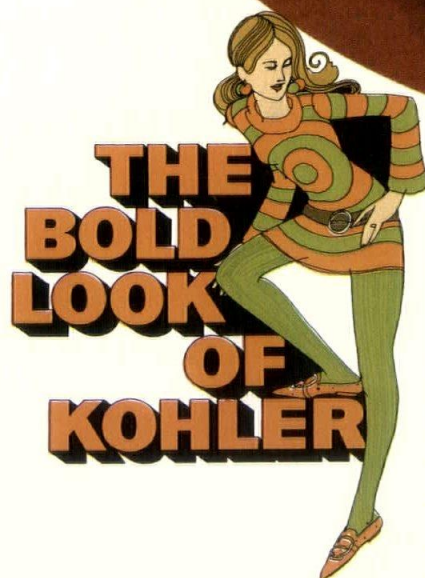
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**Wisconsin
Architects
Foundation Report**

Concerning the Underprivileged

by Dorothy Schweitzer, Executive Secretary

To motivate an awareness of the great need of participation by the profession in the effort to integrate the minority, William P. Wenzler, President of Wisconsin Architects Foundation, made an eloquent plea, at the State Convention in May, for each architectural office to begin by providing employment during the summer.

It was gratifying to find that the Chapter has formed committees to further study the problem. Hopefully too, efforts will be made to bring to the attention of local legislatures the fact that the architectural profession is competent and willing to provide educated consultation, planning and execution in urban planning and development. In their own way, a number of more civic-minded architects have contributed

graphically to the betterment of the community, but their efforts have been filed away with little consideration toward practical application.

Thought of all this has led to a realization that the advent of the new School of Architecture at UWM will do much to bring an awareness to this urban community, and hopefully the State, of what Architecture actually means.

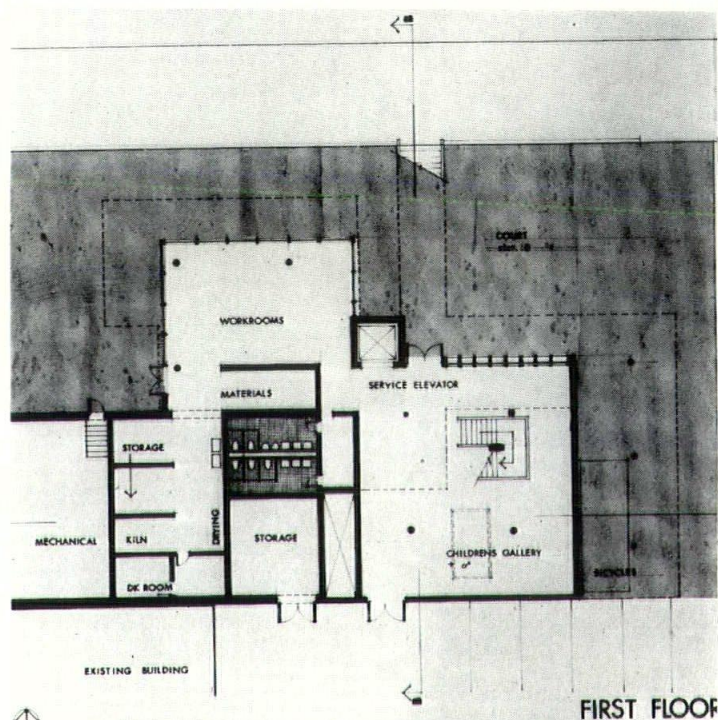
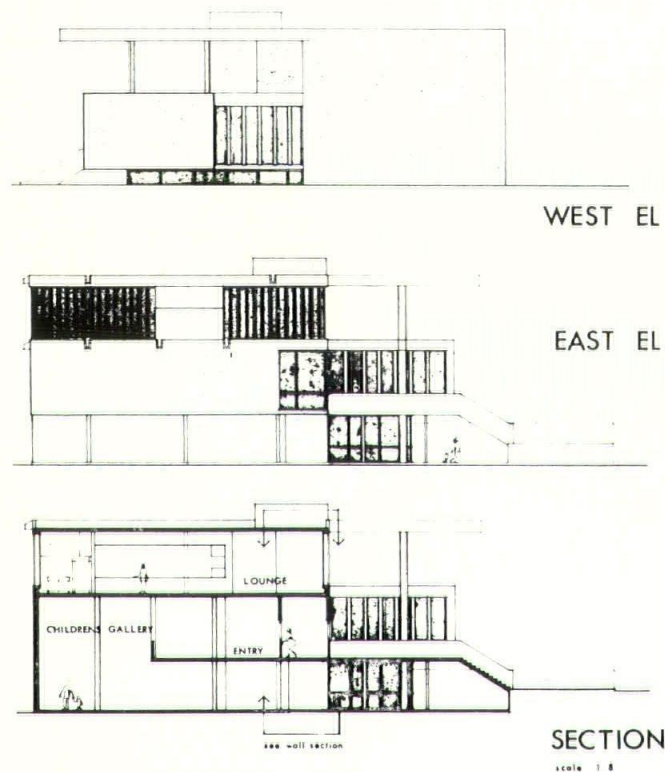
Thought too encompasses what the Foundation can do in its new student aid program. Consideration should be given to offering scholarships not only to the student with high potential, but aid to the underprivileged as well. Education in lesser degree by way of vocational training associated with architecture could be encouraged through the well-informed high school counselor. This idea, with broad success, was started by the New York Chapter AIA as far back as 1959.

Contributions for the New School of Architecture

Reimar F. Frank, AIA — Magazines

W. A. L., Milwaukee — \$450.00

Joan Saltzstein — \$100.00



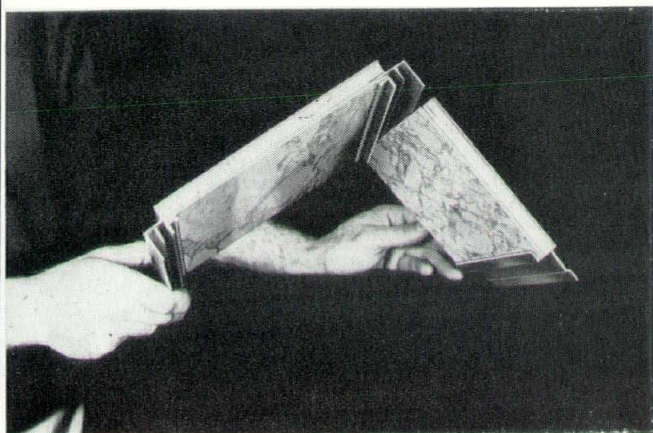
Student Design Problem

Robert Bealmear, Milwaukee, graduated from Washington University, St. Louis, in June. During the summer he had temporary employment with a Milwaukee architectural firm while making plans for the future. He stated he wanted to get into urban planning, possibly in HUD; however, his desire eventually was to become a teacher in architectural education.

His thesis "Urban School System Prototype" was a joint project with fellow graduate John Kreishman on whom the Foundation reported in the July issue. He

spent the summer of 1967 studying the New York District of Harlem in preparation therefore.

Pictured here are three phases of one of Mr. Bealmear's design problems completed in 1967. The program called for a combination art and community center cornering a typical suburban business district. The solution attempted to combine a sense of community participation with the functional requirements of internal areas. The structure is prefab concrete, the duct work from the vertical mechanical space is exposed, utilizing the building's basic services as a kind of sculpture.



The triple barrier water tight wall connection depicted in this photograph shows how the factory attached extruded aluminum channels on back wall receive slotted side wall panels. Sandwich type wall construction consists of Formica brand laminate bonded to both sides of a water impervious foam core.

Today, new technologies and new products offer more comfort and convenience in the bath than ever before. Often missing, however, is compatibility of design and a warmth of decor apparent in the rest of the home.

A new shower unit recently introduced by Fiat Products, American Cyanamid Co., offers a solution to this problem. The new unit, *Trintessa*, combines the lightweight but rugged one-piece *Cascade* shower floor with Formica decorator walls and a sliding glass enclosure specially tempered for added strength and safety. Installed cost figures less than that of ceramic showers.

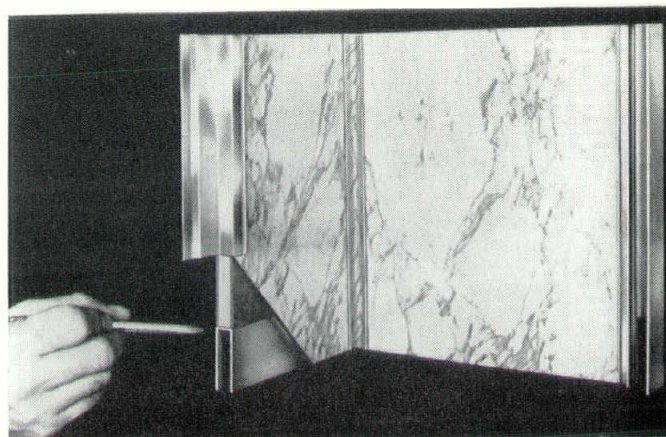
Trintessa is a complete shower package and can be used for new building, for remodeling existing bath facilities or for adding that extra bath in any area of the home with space to spare. Low installed price means one can afford to add an extra bath to your building plans or "tuck" one in while remodeling one's present bathroom — seldom used closet or corner. Real estate appraisers state that an extra bathroom normally adds a minimum of twice its cost to the valuation of a home.

It is a special boon to remodeling because installation is completely dry — there's no water, no mortar, no mess. Floor installation is completed in one easy step. Walls virtually snap into place.

While speed and simplicity of installation are the keys to this shower's economy, *Trintessa's* decorator walls unlock new doors to decorating possibilities. *Trintessa* offers a choice of eight popular Formica pattern walls and eight coordinated color Molded-Stone shower floors. This permits an exciting wide range of color schemes which can be chosen to enhance existing bathroom decor, or, used as a basic scheme around which to plan a new bathroom.

One of the most important features offered by the *Trintessa* shower is the ability to withstand rugged use and provide a lifetime of service.

The walls are a rigid sandwich type that provide



Cutaway illustration shows the factory attached, aluminum channel which is concealed within the shower wall panel to mate perfectly with the shower floor's tiling-in flange. Also depicted is the extruded aluminum front molding which facilitates integrating shower and room wall. Inside, matching pattern Formica corner moldings snap-in to complete neat installation.

silence and durability. The Formica pattern sheets are permanently bonded to a water impervious foam core and backed-up by an un-patterned Formica sheet. Lorners are made smooth and watertight with matching pattern Formica strips.

To facilitate complete integration of this unit with the room, extruded aluminum moldings are an integral part of both side wall panels and protrude to the point where the finished wall surface is to join with the front of shower. Similar moldings are furnished which slip over top edge of back and side wall panels to make it easy to maintain an uninterrupted flow from top of shower to ceiling. Peel off the green protective strips on these "connection" moldings and underneath is a self-adhesive band to accept the spackling tape for easy dry-wall application.

The *Cascade* shower floor is made of Molded-Stone a material stronger than natural stone that won't crack, chip or discolor. This floor features a warm, slip-proof surface and a leakproof, one-piece factory attached drain.

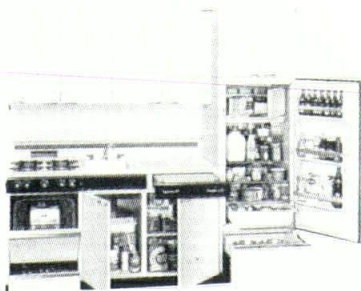
A beautiful, sliding enclosure finishes off this deluxe unit. Featuring a special tempered glass for added strength and safety, the *Trintessa* enclosure requires no edge moldings. The obscure patterned glass panels glide open and shut on nylon slides encased in anodized aluminum channels.

Trintessa was designed to please the busy homemaker. She can clean the complete shower in minutes with a damp cloth. The smooth, sanitary interior has no joints, seams or cracks to collect moisture or permit mildew and fungus to form. The entire unit is completely stain-resistant and nonabsorbent; will never rust or corrode; is unaffected by normal household chemicals.

The *Trintessa* is available in two sizes: 36" x 36" and 48" x 32" — both models are 76" high.

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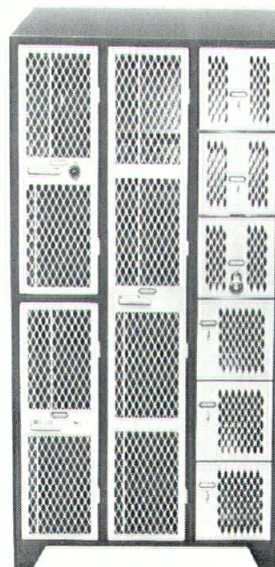
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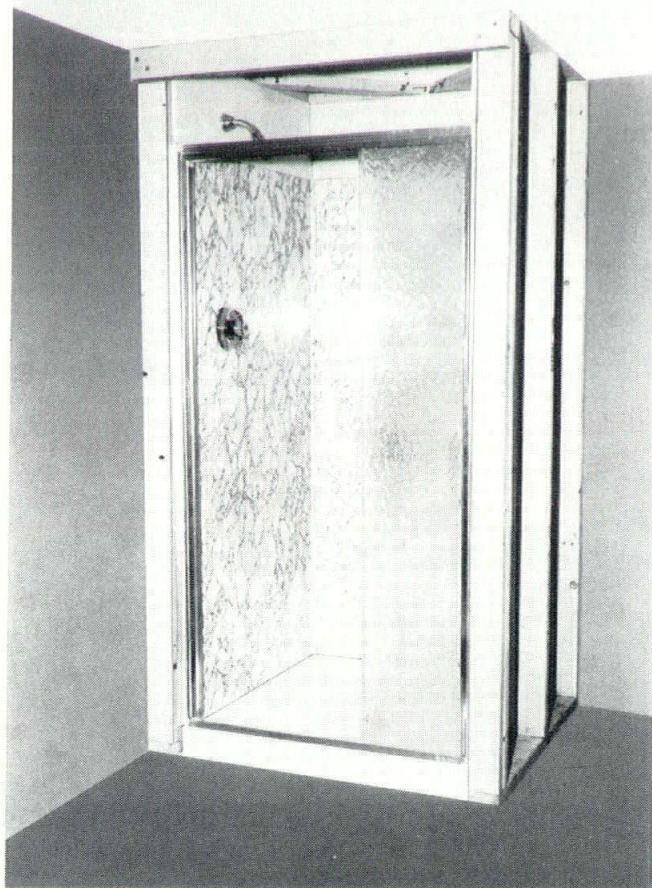
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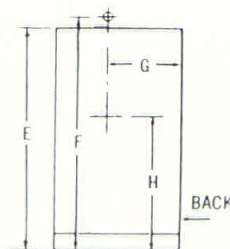
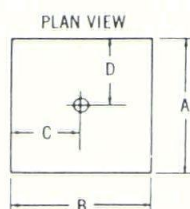
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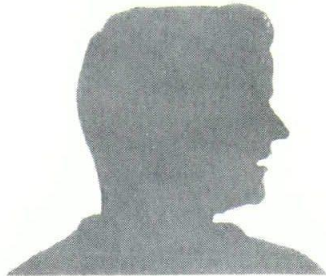


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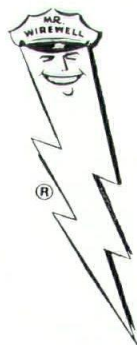
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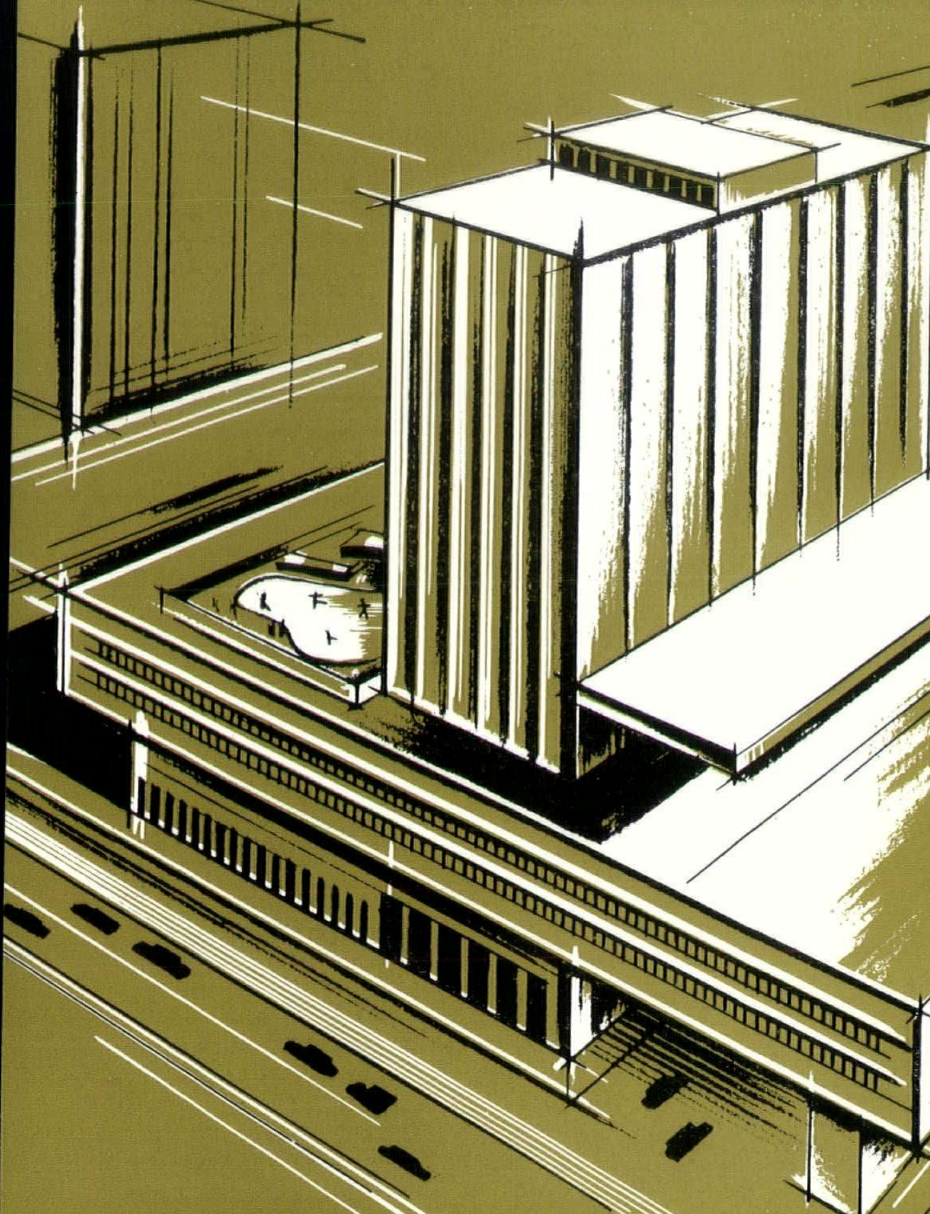
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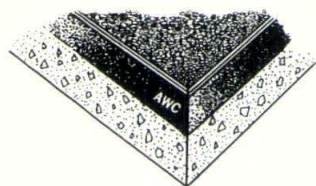
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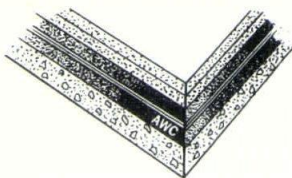
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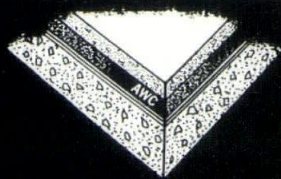
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NEWS NOTES OF THE MONTH
Continued from page 5

Because of the present wording, we in Industrial Safety and Buildings are sometimes asked to rule on items that have not been done in accordance with the approved plans but also are not under the jurisdiction of the code. We had one problem recently where the owner was not satisfied with the color that a room had been painted and in-

deed the paint was not the same as had been specified on the approved plans. The color of paint, however, had no connection with code requirements and we had to tell the disputants that they would have to settle the problem without our help.

One suggestion was to insert the words "code provisions of the" between the words "the" and "plans" in the last line of the com-

pletion statement thus limiting the completion statement to code requirements.

This discussion, however, developed into a broader discussion of the entire idea of why a completion statement is required and whether it is correct in its present concept. Your suggestions on this subject would be appreciated if we could have them before the next meeting which is scheduled for October 8, 1968.

Several other items of interest were discussed and perhaps I could continue this next time. We who work for the state are appreciative of the fine work done and the many hours put in by the members of the Building Code Review Board. I think we should all remember that these men are your spokesmen in the development of just and reasonable codes.

★ ★ ★

The annual AIA Architect-Researcher's Conference will be held this year in Wisconsin Dells, Wis., September 25-26, with the School of Environmental Design at the University of Wisconsin as host. Byron Bloomfield, AIA, who heads the program at the University in Madison, will be the conference program coordinator for the AIA Committee on Research for Architecture, according to Bill N. Lacy, AIA, Dean of the New School of Architecture at the University of Tennessee and chairman of the national AIA Research for Architecture Committee.

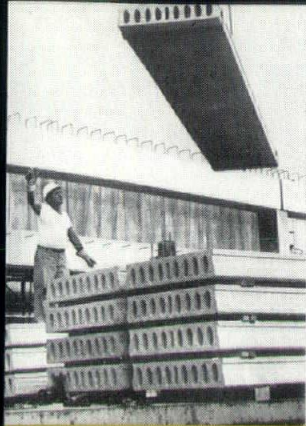
The 1968 conference will consist of the presentation of scientific and research papers by architects and others concerning new concepts and research in the architectural field. Some 27 papers will be presented with considerable time allowed for discussion and analysis. One of the featured speakers will be Mr. H. Ralph Taylor, Assistant Secretary for Demonstrations and Intergovernmental Relations of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington, D. C. Other featured speakers will be legislators and prominent professionals commenting on architectural development.

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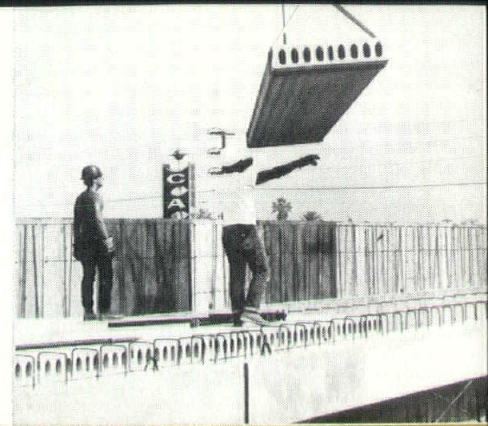
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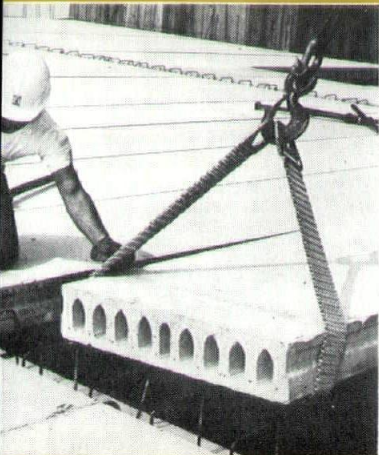
Tuesday A.M.



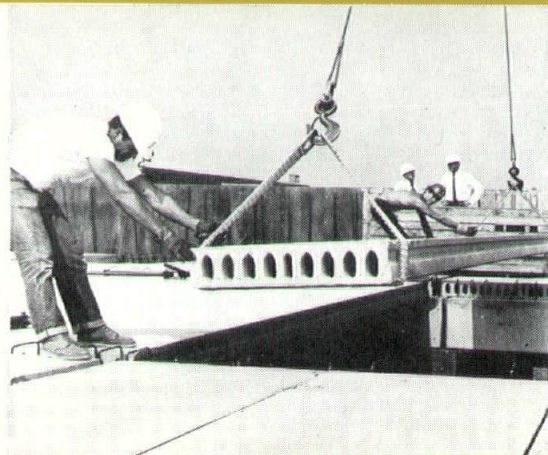
Tuesday P.M.



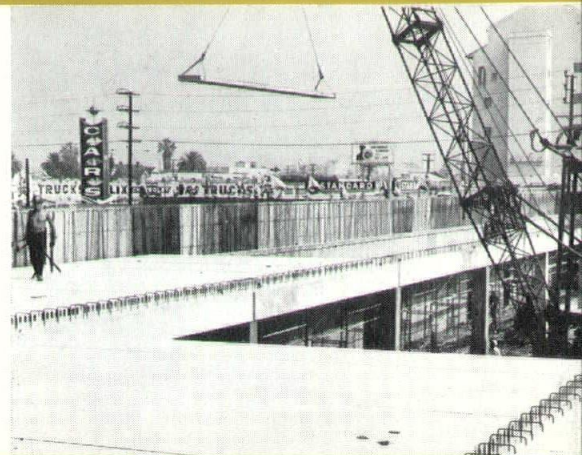
Wednesday A.M.



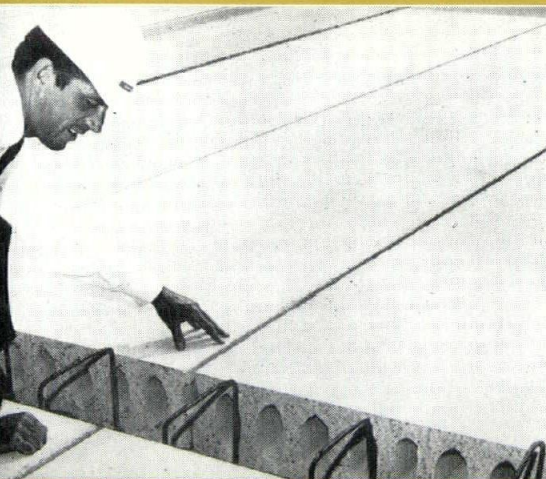
Wednesday P.M.



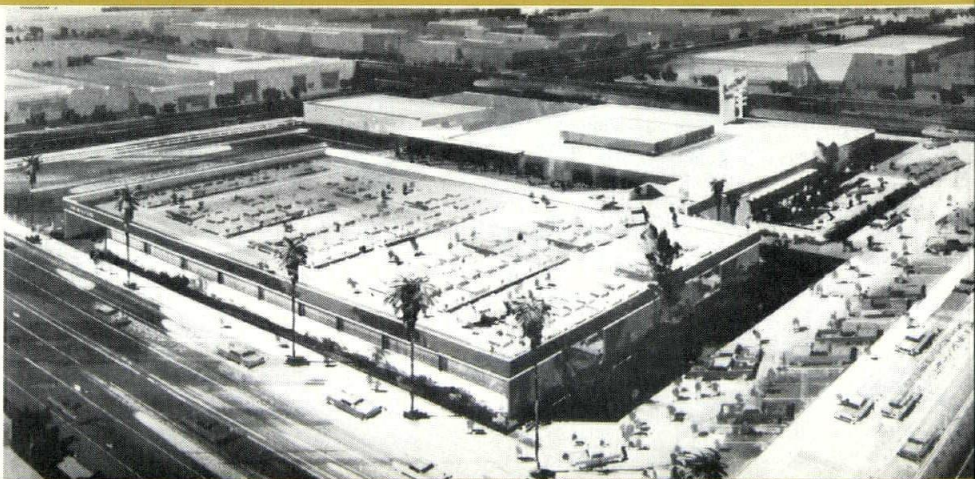
Thursday Noon



Thursday P.M.



Friday P.M.



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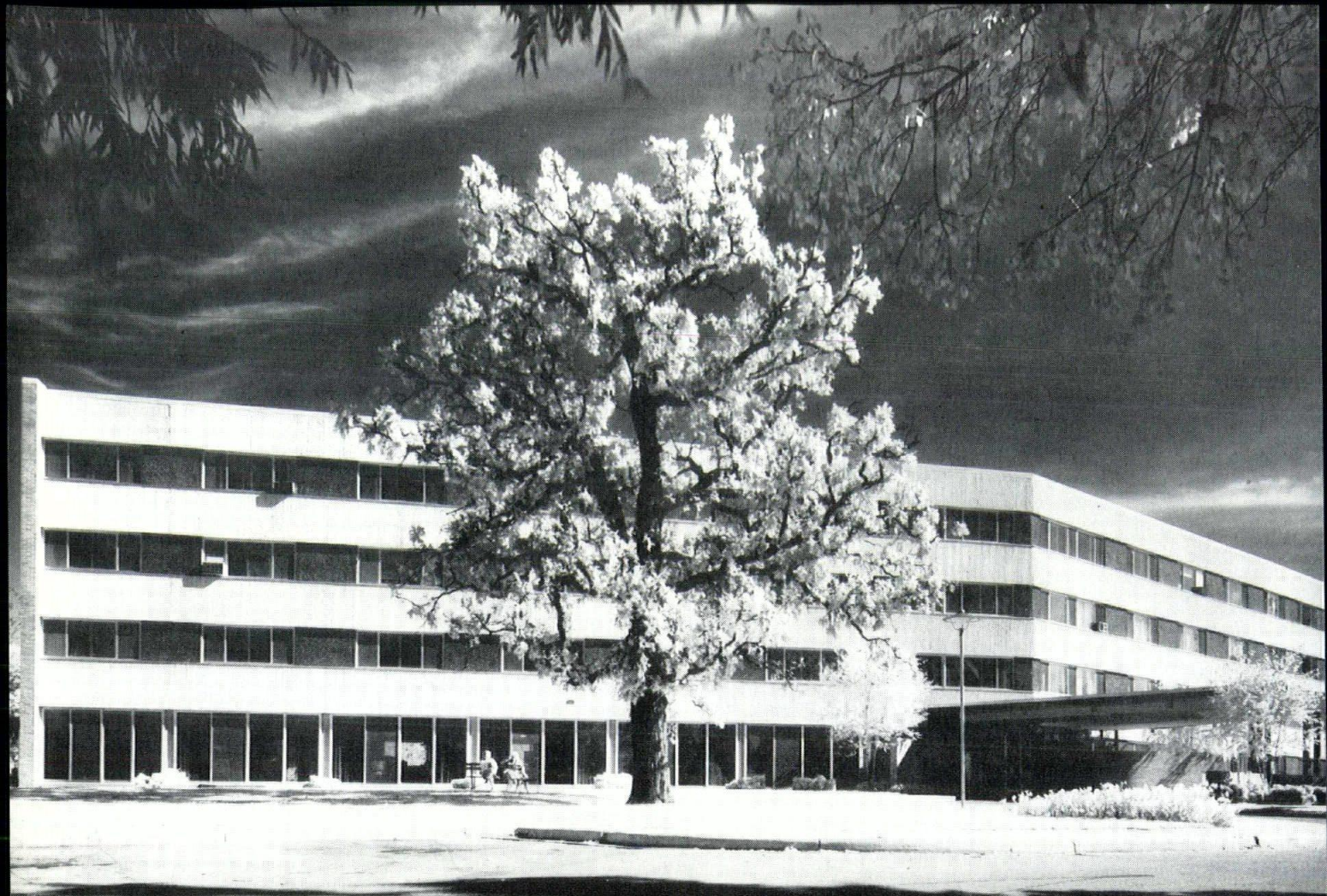
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RESIDES: Appleton, Wisconsin

FIRM: Zwack & Peeples, Ltd., Architects, Appleton

DEGREE: University of Illinois — B.S. Arch.

NEW MEMBER

JOSEPH C. GIBSON

BORN: August 19, 1919

RESIDES: Milwaukee, Wisconsin

FIRM: Brust and Brust, Architects, Milwaukee

NEW MEMBER

ASSOCIATE

R. ARTHUR WAGNER

BORN: January 26, 1931

RESIDES: Brookfield, Wisconsin

FIRM: Brust and Brust, Architects, Milwaukee

DEGREE: Elmhurst College — BSBA; Eden Theo. Seminary — B.D.; Northwestern University — MSHA.

THADDEUS JOHN KUCHARSKI

BORN: December 26, 1935

RESIDES: Milwaukee, Wisconsin

EMPLOYED: City of Milwaukee (Bldg. Insp.)

NEW MEMBER

DAVID G. SHAW

BORN: January 22, 1937

RESIDES: West Allis, Wisconsin

FIRM: The Shepherd Associates, Milwaukee

NEW MEMBER

FRANK PETER

BORN: June 3, 1925

RESIDES: Milwaukee, Wisconsin

EMPLOYED: City of Milwaukee (Bldg. Insp.)

NEW MEMBER

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COURTNEY NYSTUEN, AIA

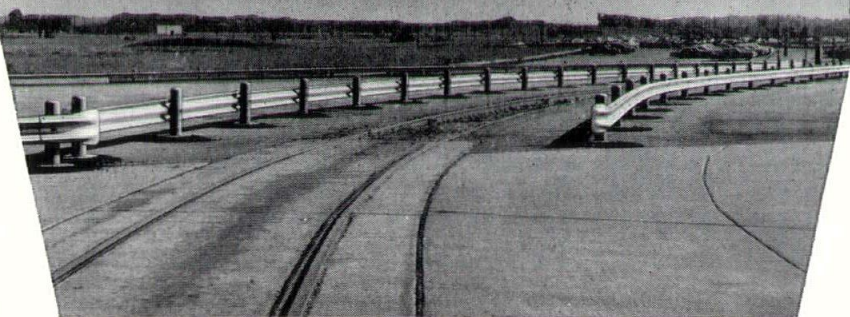
RESIDES: Menomonie, Wisconsin

Transferred to Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., from Minneapolis Chapter, AIA, Minnesota Society of Architects, AIA

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E & R Construction Co.	28
Electric Contractors Assoc.	30
Gym-Play Equipment	28
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Lappin Electric	24
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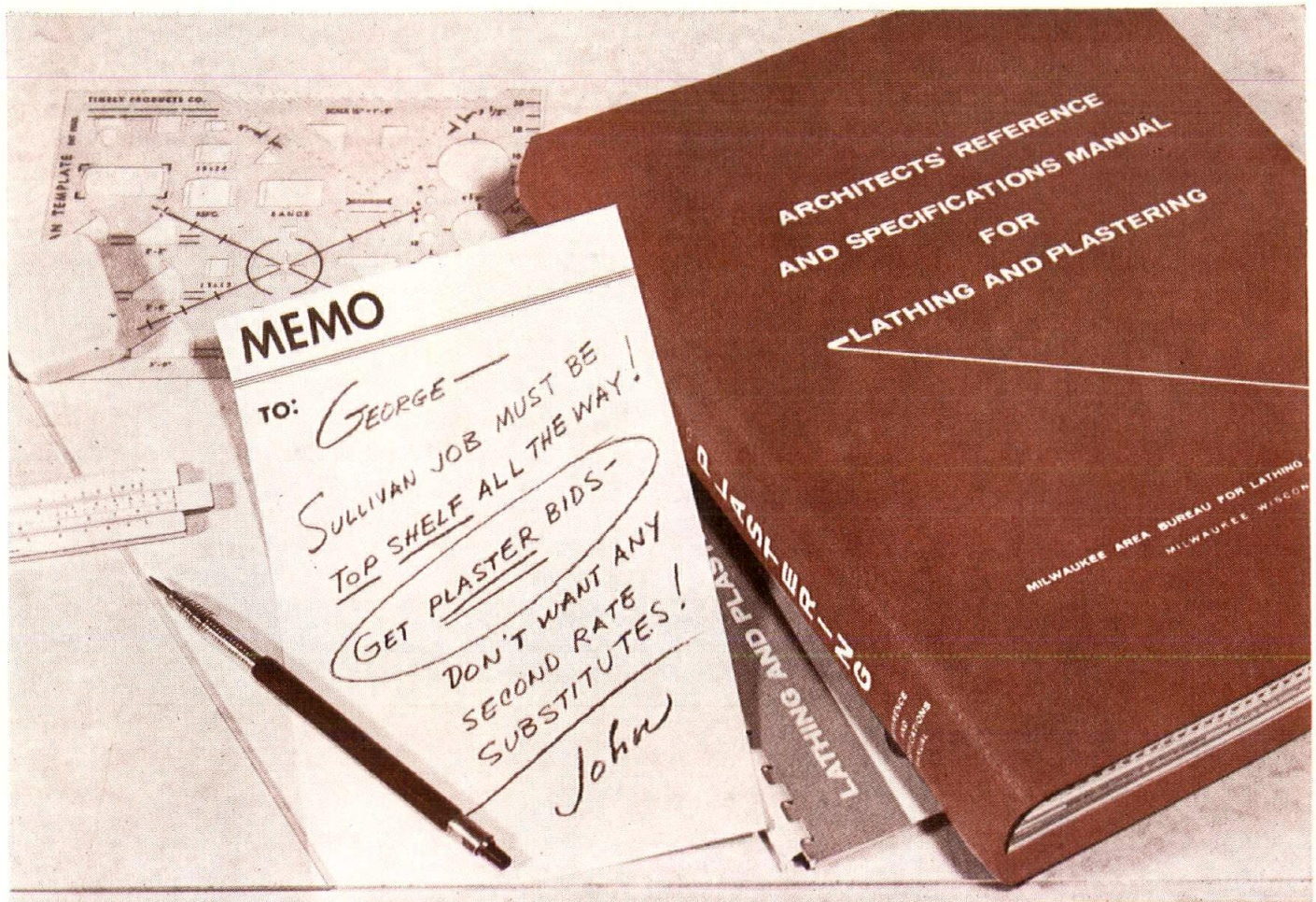


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