Two Big Ones for December

Annual DBA Ceremony

This year the DBA ceremonies and reception will be combined with our annual Chapter holiday celebration, so you have a double good reason to set aside the evening of December 7.

This is your opportunity to see all of the entries to the Distinguished Building Awards on the big screen in the Art Institute's Rubloff Auditorium, preview the exhibition of winners, and raise wine glasses in a toast to them and the change Trading Room.

This is the Chapter's most prestigious event, when great buildings, outstanding young architects, talented stu-

Ethics Symposium

Harry Cobb, David Watkin, Charles Jencks, John Whiteman, Carl Verkmeister - all in Chicago for the Chicago Chapter's Ethics Symposium, held December 9 and 10 at the Graham Foundation, 4 W. Burton Pl.

Cobb presents the keynote address at 6:30 p.m., Friday, December 9. (Please note this is a new time. Cobb's address was previously announced as beginning at 5:45 p.m.) Immediately following, a reception will be held in honor of the symposium participants at the recently opened Charnley House, 1365 N. Astor.

On Saturday morning, December 10, Stanley Tigerman, who has organized the Ethics Symposium with John Whiteman, Director of the Skidmore, Owings & Merrill Foundation, will moderate two debates between distinguished professionals: the first, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, between David Watkin, RIBA, and Dr. John Whiteman; and then from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. the debate between Charles Jencks, RIBA, and Carl Verkmeister, distinguished professor of art history at Northwestern University.

While there is no fee to attend the Ethics Seminar, reservations are essential and must be phoned in to the Chapter office, 663-4111.

Cover: The Chicago Tribune in a day when its holiday splendor included a magnificent tree. The Chicago AIA responds to partial landmark designation of the building. See story on page 9. (Photo: Mary Beth Carroll.)
Alternative Visions: Chicago

Eligibility
The exhibition is open to all young architects under 35 years of age on March 31, 1989, who live or work in Illinois within 40 miles of Chicago.

Requirements
Two-dimensional pieces: 20" X 30" boards.

Three-dimensional pieces: 29" base X 29" max. height and/or width.

Medium and subject matter are limited only by entrant's imagination. ONE submittal per person will be accepted.

Registration Fee
$25, payable to the Chicago Chapter AIA.

Registration Deadline
Your registration application and fee must be postmarked no later than January 31, 1989 or received in person at the Chicago Chapter AIA, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 350, Chicago 60604 by 5:00 p.m. on that date.

Submission Deadline
Submissions must be received between noon and 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday, March 1, 1989 at the exhibition's remote facility located at 1255 S. Wabash.

Sponsors
Young Architects Committee
Chicago Chapter AIA

Architecture in the Law Committee
Young Lawyers Section
Chicago Bar Association

The Chicago Office of Fine Arts,
Department of Cultural Affairs

The Chicago Public Library

Illinois Arts Council, National Endowment for the Arts

Note: Be watching for the exhibition poster coming soon to a bulletin board near you!!
For Young Architects

For December the Young Architects Committee offers NO seminars, forums, or workshops. Rather, we give you a chance to PARTY. Regular Canoe Club gatherings continue on the first and third Tuesday, December 6 and 20. The 20th will be the First Annual Young Architects Holiday Party, featuring the post-punk sound of the Head Lice. They have been described by the local music press as a great two-car garage band and offer as much power as you can get from a single outlet with several extension cords. (Now there's a trick reminiscent of architecture school)

December will also see the release of posters announcing the ALTERNATIVE VISIONS: CHICAGO exhibition. The exhibition is open to all young architects who will be under 35 years of age on March 31, 1989, and who live or work in Illinois within forty miles of Chicago. The exhibition will be held in the Randolph Street Gallery of the Chicago Public Library Cultural Center. This will be the first architecture show at the Cultural Center since last year's Public Library Competition. Further details are available elsewhere in this Focus and on forthcoming posters.

If you're planning on taking next year's Architectural Registration Exam, you've probably already started worrying. The Young Architects suggest you stop worrying for the holidays and then come commiserate with us at our Licensing Seminar. Check following story for details.

Happy Holidays and be sure to join us live and in person on December 20.

Edward Keegan
Mike Bordenaro

ARE Spotted on Horizon

Young Architects to Help You Wrestle it to the Ground

The Young Architects Committee is sponsoring its annual Licensing Seminar for all potential candidates for the 1989 Architectural Registration Exam (ARE).

The seminar is set for Tuesday, January 10 and will answer basic questions on the registration process in Illinois. Topics will include who is qualified to take the exam, the Intern Development Program (IDP), necessary degrees and professional experience, exam dates and deadlines, what information sources are available, and methods of preparation.

The seminar will start at 6:00 p.m. at the Merchandise Mart's Second Floor Conference Center. Admission is free to CCAIA members, $12 for non-members, and $5 for current students who are non-members. Space is limited and you are urged to make reservations early. Please RSVP at the Chapter, 663-4111.

Marc Poskin
Program Coordinator

Computer Committee Wraps Up Fall Series

This month the Computer Committee will sponsor the final program of its fall series of presentations/demonstrations at various Chicago offices. The program will be presented by Eric Fishaut at Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, 33 W. Monroe, on Thursday, December 15 at 5:30 p.m.

The topic will be "The Integration of Computer Generated Rendering with the Design Process." At SOM, the Basic Architectural CADD system and the 3D rendering system are used together as tools in the design process. This approach allows numerous options to be explored in both the conceptual and design development stages of design. The presentation will show how this process works on a newly implemented software/workstation system developed by SOM for IBM. As always the program will include a period of lively open discussion.

Space is limited, so please RSVP to the Chapter office at 663-4111.

David A. Urschel, AIA

Pumpkin Carvers Draw WBBM-TV

The CCAIA has long tried to bring favorable publicity to its views through use of the media. Ever mindful that flash always seems to win out over substance, the Young Architects Committee drew television coverage for its pumpkin carving contest at the Canoe Club on October 18.

Judged by an all-star cast - Karen Johnson, Ken Schroeder, and Tom Welch - stone carver Walter Arnold's depiction of Michael Dukakis as a large orange vegetable won him dinner for two at the Canoe Club. Unfortunately, Walter's description of carving techniques, as well as Tom Welch's eloquent jury statement were left on the cutting room floor, as WBBM showed only visuals of the event.

Mike Bordenaro, who had organized the event, saw that the pumpkins had a life beyond the ten o'clock news. The children of La Rabida Children's Hospital were the recipients of the Young Architect's carving efforts, and their joy and appreciation of the pumpkin creatures was expressed to the Chapter in a letter from Child Life Specialist Kathy Dickson, sent with a photo of some of the children, pumpkins in tow, plus a Halloween card created by Diamond, age 9, who expressed, "Happy Halloween, Thank you for the pumpkins, from all the children at La Rabida."

Edward Keegan

Stone carver Walter Arnold shares pumpkin carving techniques with young architects who gathered at the Canoe Club to give new shape and meaning to the large orange object.
Return of an Old Friend - The Chapter Meeting

Once upon a time the Chicago Chapter had monthly Chapter Meetings, a favorite event at which members had an opportunity to attend a program and interact with fellow architects over dinner. A great many members have contacted the Chapter over the past few years to find out “Whatever happened to Chapter meetings?” and to express their interest in restoring the dinner/meeting form, and so the Chapter will revive what use to be a staple among its events.

Werner Sabo, Chapter Meetings coordinator, is putting the finishing touches on the first program of 1989, which will be held Tuesday, January 17 at 5:30 p.m. at the M & M Club (free parking is a plus there). Speakers will debate the issue of “Licensing for Interior Designers.”

The Chapter Meeting will occur quarterly, and each meeting consists of four parts: 1) a cash bar, 2) dinner, 3) comments on Chapter happenings by the Chapter president, and 4) the program. Read more about it in the January Focus.

Mastering the A201 and B141

An analysis of the A201 and B141 for the practitioner who has a basic knowledge of these documents will be presented on Tuesday, January 31 at 5:30 p.m. in the Chapter Board Room.

The presentation will feature Werner Sabo, architect and attorney, who has written a book on these two documents, and David Bowie, architect for Argonne National Laboratory. Bowie and Sabo have presented this program at the University of Illinois at Urbana, the University of Notre Dame, and at the Eastern Illinois Chapter. Now Chicago Chapter members will have an opportunity to increase their working knowledge of the two documents through the January 31 program.

Concept Chicago ’89

October 5 and 6

Award presentations, workshops, tours of architects offices, lectures, charrettes, technical presentations, artisan hands-on demonstrations and much more – these are just some of the special events being planned for “Concept Chicago ’89” that will supplement the management education programs and the product and service exhibits.

Who will be masterminding these special activities? An experienced team with lots of vigor, unlimited energy, and creativity. Joslyn Kirkegaard and Gaines Hall, FAIA, of R. Lawrence Kirkegaard & Associates, are the chosen ones. This talented team hops on board the Concept Chicago’89 planning committee with a vast amount of regional, as well as national AIA convention planning experience.

Gaines Hall served as the New Orleans 1983 National AIA Convention chairman, with Joslyn Kirkegaard serving as the special events coordinator. Gaines has also served as chairman of the National AIA Design Commission and the National AIA Education and Professional Development Commission. Joslyn Kirkegaard has served on the CCAIA “Chicago by Design” planning committee for the past two years. She is filled with enthusiasm for the “Concept Chicago ’89” convention and for serving as the convention’s special events committee co-chair.

“Special events are an exciting aspect of the convention and will be geared to all levels of AIA membership. There will be something for everyone, and we look forward to working with Gaines and Joslyn in making the special events an integral part of “Concept Chicago ’89,” said Frank Heitzman, CCAIA President.

Mary Beth Carroll
Earlier Deadline for 1989 Roche Scholarships Announced

In order to give recipients more planning time, the deadline for the Chicago Chapter AIA Foundation Martin Roche Travel Scholarships in Architecture has been set earlier in the year. February 1, 1989, 4:00 p.m., is the new deadline for applications, with notification of winners set for February 8.

Three $500 scholarships for architecture study abroad will be awarded through the scholarships program. Income from a fund set up in 1926 by Martin Roche and administered by the Chicago AIA Foundation makes possible one scholarship to a graduate of the architecture program of either the Illinois Institute of Technology or the University of Illinois at Chicago, one to an undergraduate enrolled in the architecture program at IIT and one to an undergraduate enrolled in the architecture degree program at UIC.

All scholarships must be applied to the costs of an architectural study/tour in a foreign country. The trip must commence on or before September 1, 1989, its duration to be a minimum of three weeks.

An applicant must be a U.S. citizen and recommended by the dean(s) of his/her school; the itinerary submitted with the application for funds.

Upon completion of the trip, or in any event, no less than six months after the departure date, the recipient must submit a report to the Chicago AIA Foundation. The report should consist of a synopsis of the areas visited and impressions of the architecture. Sketches or photographs should accompany the report.

Selection of Roche Scholarship recipients will be made by a committee of the Chicago AIA Foundation and the winners advised no later than February 8. The selection will be made on individual merits as evidenced by the applicant’s academic background, personal and professional achievements, character and integrity, and general indication of future promise in the profession.

Applications must be received in the Chapter office by 4:00 p.m., Wednesday, February 1, 1989.

Chapter’s Design Annual Produced In-House

For the first time, the Chicago Chapter AIA is publishing an annual which records issues and events in the Chicago Architectural community. Chicago has always been a leader in the area of design and planning, and The Annual Committee believes that the work of Chicago Chapter members is of interest to a world-wide audience.

The book will be distributed to bookstores and libraries around the country through the Chicago Review Press. Members will have an opportunity to order the book for $12.00 (including tax and shipping) through their AIA dues invoice. This is a savings of $7.44 over the bookstore cost of $18.00 plus tax. Don’t miss out on this record of Chicago architecture in 1988!

Architecture Chicago: The Divine Detail, Volume 6, (also known as The Annual) will have a four-color cover photo of an award-winning project, calculated to entice prospective book buyers to pick it up, look inside, and be captivated by the 500 great, and bigger-than-ever-before photos of recent work.

The first section of The Annual is "The Divine Detail," which contains 106 photos of 45 projects from firms that represent a broad sampling of the chapter: old firms and brand-new firms, large firms and one-person firms. The premise on which the "Divine Detail" exhibit was based is that "architecture by Chicago Architects has traditionally been distinguished by its attention to and innovations in detail before and since Mies van der Rohe’s institutionalizing quote, ‘God is in the details.’"

Architecture Chicago is the sixth volume in the series of catalogs of the yearly Chicago Chapter Distinguished Building Awards. Also included in the book are the Interior Architecture Awards, Twenty-Five Year Awards, the Chicago Award, the Young Architect Award, and the Distinguished Service Award. Over 125 projects by forty firms are pictured in the catalog, as well as the twenty-six award winning projects, which have a two-page spread. Chicago is the first chapter in the country to publish all of the entries to the two major awards programs, enabling architects, historians, students, and the general public to see a broad range of work for a given year. Last year New York became the "second city" to publish a book displaying all of its entries. They used the Chicago Chapter awards catalog as a prototype.

Although every firm that enters the awards competitions does not receive an award, its entries become part of a permanent photographic record available for all to see. We hope that you will enjoy seeing the work of your fellow professionals, grouped according to project type, in your copy of the catalog. We hope that more of Chicago’s 420 firms will take advantage of this opportunity to put their work on record every year.

In addition, the book contains essays by Chicago historians describing and reviewing Chapter programs:
Robert Bruegmann on Dirk Lohan's Cityfront Center lecture; Kevin Harrington on "Good Old Modern"; Wojciech Lesniewski on "Villa Suburban"; Anders Nereim on the Lakefront Taskforce project; and John Tomassi on the Search for Shelter charrette.

Another breakthrough this year is the method of publication. The entire book was typeset and formatted on the Chicago Chapter's desktop publishing system, which resulted in a great savings in typesetting cost, and a closer control over schedule and revisions.

Editor Catharine Weese, graphic designer Anita Ambriz, and Chicago Chapter Data Processing Coordinator Cynthia Gordon were the project team members.

Catharine Weese is an accomplished writer who recently graduated with honors and a major in humanities from Yale University. She spent three years as her residential college's master printer, using a hand printing press. While it was a shock to move immediately into Desktop Publishing, she was a quick learner. She also pioneered in introducing the AIA to the mysteries of the ISBN bar code, which we are using for the first time to identify the book for library catalogues.

Anita Ambriz is a talented member of the graphics department of Perkins and Will who has been working on the design of this book for the past five years with remarkable dedication. This year was spent relentlessly reminding the design committee of their stated goal for the cover: "it must grab the bookstore browser."

Cynthia Gordon has been a member of the CCAIA staff since May 1986. As Data Processing Coordinator her responsibilities include the member address file, and registrations for programs. This year she worked with Jeanne Breslin to input all of the data for the 1988 Firm Profile book, learning the mysteries of the Ventura desktop publishing software in preparation for formatting The Annual. With Anita and Catharine she spent many late nights and weekends formatting the book.

Jeanne Breslin, AIA associate member and principal of her own computer consulting firm, Constructive Solutions, acted as computer consultant, teacher and trouble shooter for the editorial team.

The Annual Committee consisted of co-chairs Linda Searl, and Peter Landon (who with his brother designed and edited the first catalog), Anita Ambriz, Jon Barnes, David Hansen, Wallace Bowling, Bill Bradford, Pao-Chi Chang, Jacqueline Clawson, Tannys Langdon, Jay Larson, Andrew Metter, Joe Valerio, Fred Wilson, and Scott O'Brien. The committee worked with the editor to develop the concept for the book and cover, write introductory material, select essays and subject matter, proofread copy, and double check photos to make sure they were matched correctly with captions.

Funding for the catalog is possible through a $2,500 donation from the Sheet Metal Contractors' Association, Chicago Cook and Lake Counties Chapter of SMACNA, through Design awards entry fees, and sales of the book. The Annual will be available on December 7, the day of the Distinguished Building Awards program.

Jane Lucas
Executive Director

AIA Women in Architecture Sets Three Primary Goals

In 1974 the National AIA Women in Architecture Committee was formed to help achieve the full integration of women in the profession, a goal that has been aggressively pursued by the committee since its organization. To mainstream women into the profession, the committee, which convened recently in San Francisco, has identified three specific goals:

► To increase the number and participation of women in the AIA and the profession. Currently 8% of AIA members are women; over half are associate members.

► To increase public awareness of the contributions of women to architecture.

► To advance the role of women in architecture and to achieve pay and promotion equity. The latest salary survey indicated women make 68 cents for every dollar a man makes in a similar position with the same years of experience.

Attending the October 23 national committee meeting in San Francisco was Chapter member Carol Ross Barney, AIA, principal, Ross Barney/Jankowski Architects, who, for the past several years, has been one of six appointed committee members. Also attending were six committee liaisons representing AIA regions in the western United States, including Chapter member Sheila Fogel Cahnman, AIA, associate at Hansen Lind Meyer Inc., who is the Illinois liaison.

The fall meeting agenda included reviewing the past year's accomplishments, such as, "That Exceptional One: Women in American Architecture, 1888-1988," an exhibit celebrating one hundred years of women's participation in the AIA. The exhibition opened at the AIA convention in New York City and will be touring the U.S. for the next three years. It is tentatively scheduled for Chicago in 1989. Exciting videotapes highlighting the exhibit and promoting women to join the profession were previewed.

Chicago Women in Architecture (CWA) will be using the Focus for discussion of issues that face women architects. Articles on such subjects as parental leave, advancement of women into upper management, and the progress of the Chicago AIA

1988 Annual production staff, from left: Anita Ambriz, designer; Catharine Weese, editor; Cynthia Gordon, data processing coordinator.
Women’s Task Force will appear under the “Women in Architecture” flag. I welcome your ideas and will be happy to talk to those who may want to write on the subjects that affect women as professionals.

Sheila Fogel Cahnman, AIA

CWA Officers and Committees

Officers
President, Bonnie Humphrey; vice president, Kay Janis; treasurer, Robin Coffey; secretary, Colleen Pardee.

Committees
Archives, Gunduz Dagdelen and Susan van der Muelen; Education, Roberta Feldman; Illinois Women’s Agenda, Susan van der Muelen and Sally Güregian; job placement, Dot Probst; membership, Carol Schmidt; newsletter, Allison Maxwell; programs, Beth Scanlan; Women’s Business Enterprise, Carol Ross Barney.

Task Forces
Public relations, Sheila Cahnman; new logo design, Dot Probst.

Paul Gapp Scolds City for Sluggish Planning

On October 27, 1988, at the Graham Foundation, Paul Gapp made one of his rare and delightful appearances to lecture about “Plazas, Pigeons, and Pinkerton Men.” I had the good fortune of introducing Paul Gapp as a Chicago institution, our conscience, and our legitimizing connection to the lay public.

In his talk, Mr. Gapp reviewed the progress of city planning in Chicago since the 1909 Burnham Plan. He noted that every decade since the 1950s has had some major planning effort that was not really very influential. The message we seem to get from Chicago is that theorizing is OK but implementation of the theoretical plans is not to be done. He stated that zoning in Chicago is a joke. Furthermore, the City of Chicago has taken too literally Burnham’s admonishment to make “no little plans.” Proposals for small-scaled but important amenities tend to be ignored. Among other local planning oversights, Mr. Gapp lamented the lack of any special treatment of the lakefronts as a planning and recreational instrument.

Mr. Gapp pointed out that most civic plazas of the 1960s and 1970s in Chicago were created not out of a desire for the public good but out of owner greed created by the zoning bonus process. He listed the best of the city: the Sun-Times Plaza, the Civic Center Plaza, the Equitable Plaza, First National Bank Plaza, Hancock Center Plaza, Amoco Building Plaza, and the Federal Center Plaza. The Chicago Committee on High Rise Buildings recently carried out a major survey in which hundreds of individuals were asked to state their most favorite and least favorite plazas. Sears Plaza, and the Civic Center (Daley) Plaza were the least preferred. First National Bank, Amoco Plaza, and Pioneer Court were the most liked.

The rise of the great American public interior space (e.g. atria) were discussed historically, beginning with the Ford Foundation in New York, through the Hyatt House in Atlanta, and the IDS Center in Minneapolis. Mr. Gapp stated later that his own personal favorite public spaces were anything designed by Holabird and Root in the Thirties, and in particular the demolished Diana Court Building on North Michigan Avenue. He noted that the recent underground pedways and above grade enclosed walkways in various cities are the most recent urban “answer” to the homelessness and crime dilemma, in that these spaces can be well protected from the eccentrics and misfits of our society. Odd behavior is acceptable on a public street but not within an atrium or tunnel enclosure. Hence the use of “Pinkerton Men” to help police our modern public spaces.

In general, Mr. Gapp felt that there is a lack of attention to many design concerns in our city. He feels that this is due largely to a lack of leadership in city hall. He challenged the AIA and other allied organizations to encourage more action at the city hall level. A former city architect, Paul Gerhardt, was mentioned as being one of the leaders of the recent past who expressed his concerns about the appearance of the urban fabric and its details.

In response to this challenge, I suggested that the AIA, IBD, ASID, ASLA, and other related design professional organizations form a coalition group to pool resources, talents, and influence to make the city respond appropriately to urban design.

The Gapp lecture was conceived by Bill Quinlan, a CCAIA Professional Affiliate member, to bring together all of the design professions toward a common cause. The lecture was very well attended by interior designers and landscape architects. Also serving on the committee were Tim Griffin, AIA; Kathy Kleiva, president of IBD; and Elizabeth Sesemann, president of ASLA.

Frank E. Heitzman, AIA

NEW MEMBERS

AIA

Tim Morgan, Otis Associates; Leo Steinbrenner, Jensen & Halstead Ltd.; Bradley McLaurin, Larson Associates.

Associates

Marcia Tropinski, Austin Company; Reginald Shropshire, YMCA of the USA; Matthias Royal-Hedinger, SOM; Ken Collander, Kent Marthaer Architect; Patricia Fahey, Perkins & Will; Romain Cluet, Braun/Skiba.

Professional Affiliates

Barbara Lee Smith, Smithworks; Nancy Fredrickson Clark, Nancy Clark; Helen Kosowski, Marshall Bennett Enterprises; Jennie Mirkovic; Jenz Designs; Michael Sobel, Julius Moll & Sons Inc.

Student Affiliates


Transfers

From Orange County, Venchito Puatu, Associate Member; from Indianapolis, Janis Saltans, AIA, A. Epstein & Sons; from Houston Atigur Rahman, AIA, ISD Incorporated; from Northern Illinois Chapter, J. Larry LaRoi, AIA.
Speeding Up the Permit Process

CCAIA and Chicago Building Congress Cooperate in Call to Action

The Chicago Building Congress, led by president Bill Barnard, has initiated intensive discussions with Maurice Parrish, Commissioner of Inspectonal Services, to try to simplify and expedite the process of obtaining a building permit in Chicago. The Chicago Chapter AIA has been a participant on the CBC Permit Acquisition Committee, which was begun last year. Don Hackl, FAIA, is a vice-president of the organization. Other architects serving on the committee are Gene Cook, FAIA; Gerald L. Johnson, AIA; Steve Glenn, AIA; and Frank Heitzman, AIA.

The Committee has surveyed other cities to find out their permit methods and difficulties. Chicago is one of the worst in the nation. It was reported by various committee members who are contractors that they are experiencing an average of five months time to obtain a permit in Chicago. Los Angeles and New York City are also cities where it is notoriously difficult to get a building permit.

This delay directly affects the economy of Chicago and, particularly, the owner, contractor, and architect involved in a delayed project. It appears to be commonplace at this time for many owners to agree to begin work prior to the permit having been issued. This poses potentially serious difficulties for the architect if work has to be corrected due to the city's possible later interpretation that the plans do not conform with the code. One of the suggestions made at the most recent meeting was to legitimize what already is taking place, that is, allowing construction to proceed "on the blue card" (after zoning approval). This would provide a legal cost savings to an owner where time is of the essence, while allowing the architect to officially caution the owner that there may be changes required due to the plan examiners' interpretation of the code.

Another somewhat radical suggestion was to eliminate a full review for major projects, in a similar way as is currently being done for the very small projects. There would be a formalized preliminary review during the design phase of the project and a paper work permit transaction just prior to construction to allow the city to receive its fees.

The thought behind this idea was that only the architectural team who was involved in the design of the project would be able to totally understand the complexities of a large building; in all large buildings there is a competent design and documents team.

Yet another possibility is for the city to give some consideration for whether the plans were peer-reviewed by a qualified architectural or engineer peer-reviewer. The reviewer would sign the drawings indicated, showing that he or she reviewed them, but the design architect would still retain the liability. If this were done, a comprehensive and time-consuming city review could potentially be eliminated.

It was felt by all of the committee members that all of these concepts had some validity; however, they would realistically take some time to accomplish. A general discussion was held concerning the possible hiring of a lobbyist to assist in getting an ordinance passed to accomplish one or more of them.

The most immediate need is to compile a list of repetitive plan corrections, which could then be distributed to all architects practicing in Chicago. This could be used as a check list for the architect or contractor to eliminate the common problems.

To this end the CCAIA has pledged to help compile this list. If you have any old yellow correction sheets or copies of them, or just notes, please send to the Chapter office for collection and passing on to the Chicago Building Congress. Also, if you have prepared a standard boilerplate set of general notes that you use for getting a permit in Chicago, please send a copy of this to the Chapter. Deadline is next month this time.

Frank E. Heitzman, AIA

CCAIA Against Partial Landmark Designation of Tribune Tower

Testimony Given Before Landmarks Commission

On Wednesday, November 2, 1988, I testified, as CCAIA President, before the Full Commission on Chicago Landmarks in opposition to the then-proposed agreement to designate only portions of the world famous Tribune Building as a City Landmark. The entire building is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, an honor which the owners of the building are taking advantage of by being allowed to make use of a 25% preservation tax credit for remodeling the building.

The agreement, which was worked out between a sub-committee of the Landmarks Commission and the attorneys for the Tribune Company also included severe restrictions on review by the Commission of possible future alterations to the building. It created a unique and unprecedented approach to landmark designation in Chicago.

Despite the strong and well-reasoned opposition testimony of the CCAIA and the Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois, the agreement passed on a 4 to 3 vote. Those voting in favor of the agreement were Irv Markin, Marian Despres, John Baird, and Thomas Gray. Peter Bynoe also voiced his support for the "smoke-filled room" style agreement by saying that it was either this or none at all. The action of the commission will now go to the city council who will either affirm or deny the recommendation.

The CCAIA believes that it may in fact be better to have no designation than one which compromises the future strength of the ordinance. The Board of Directors will take up this subject at its November Board meeting. If you have any input or feelings in this regard please let us know prior to November 12.

The following is the letter read to the Commission at the meeting:

Frank E. Heitzman, AIA
Mr. Peter C. B. Bynoe, Chairman
Commission on Chicago Landmarks
320 North Clark Street, Room 516
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Re: The Tribune Building Landmarks Designation

Dear Mr. Bynoe:

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (CCAIA) strongly opposes the proposed agreement between the Tribune Company and the Commission on Chicago Landmarks for the designation of the Tribune Building.

The Landmark designation of the Tribune Building, which has been in process for a number of years, has been supported by the Board of Directors of the CCAIA. The building is internationally recognized as a landmark structure, and is one of Chicago's most important historic structures.

The Board of Directors of the CCAIA opposes the proposed agreement for the following reasons:

1. For the Commission to agree that the landmark building owner may dictate the terms by which he will consent to designation sets a very dangerous precedent. Since the Commission is empowered to designate landmark structures with or without owner approval, the Commission should have no reason to enter into such agreement.

2. The proposed agreement confuses the designation process and the design review process by seeking to exclude areas of the building from the design review powers and duties of the Commission. The Landmarks Ordinance defines specific criteria for the designation of an historic property, based on an evaluation of its historical and architectural significance. Further modifications or additions to the building should not be considered in the designation process. The process of design review has been developed to evaluate these later changes. By entering into the proposed agreement, the Commission will negotiate away its responsibilities as set forth in the Landmarks Ordinance.

3. The concept of "critical features" was developed to alleviate the problem of partial designation of landmark buildings, a practice we have vigorously opposed. The purpose of the Commission's identification of the "critical features" was to guide the design review function of future Commissions when assessing the impact of any proposed additions and modifications to a Chicago landmark. The purpose of identifying critical features was not to limit the Commission's design review responsibility only to those critical features. Modifications to non-critical features may often have a severe impact on the critical features. By accepting the proposed Tribune agreement, the Commission will be encouraging the practice of partial designations, which we strongly oppose.

4. The proposed Tribune agreement also identifies certain types of work on the building and its critical features, which the Commission specifically may not review. This work includes exterior and interior cleaning, replacement of windows and doors, installation of mechanical and electrical systems, installation of signs, etc. By agreeing to these provisions, the Commission will essentially negotiate away its authority to review the impact of these modifications on the critical features. It is precisely for the review of such modifications that the design review process was developed.

The Tribune Company is currently engaged in a "Certified Rehabilitation" as defined in the 1986 Tax Act. This entitles the Tribune Company to a 25% tax credit on every dollar spent on the rehabilitation. The certified rehabilitation project at the Tribune will reportedly cost approximately 24 million dollars. This will entitle the Tribune Company to about 6 million dollars in public subsidy through tax credits! The provisions of the Tax Act require that any other modifications to the building shall meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation for a period of 5 years after the certified rehabilitation is completed. It is these same standards which provide the guidelines for the Landmarks Commission's review process. By accepting the generous public subsidy for its rehabilitation project, the Tribune Company has made a commitment to the provisions of the Standards and the Landmarks Commission review process. The proposed Tribune agreement, in effect, negates that commitment.

The Board of Directors of the CCAIA urges the Commission on Chicago Landmarks to reject the proposed agreement with the Tribune Company.

Sincerely,

Frank E. Heitzman, AIA
President, Chicago Chapter American Institute of Architects

cc: Commissioners
William McLenahan,

Frank E. Heitzman, AIA

November 2, 1988

In response to heavy media requests to the Chicago Chapter AIA to make a statement concerning the alleged non-licensed practice of architecture by the City Fire Commissioner, Louis T. Galante, I have sent a letter to the Chicago Tribune, Sun Times, and Crain's Chicago Business, explaining the process of becoming licensed, the educational requirements, the experience requirements, the testing procedure, and the law as it applies to the profession.

The Board of Directors felt it was prudent not to get involved in the details of this particular case, tempting though it may be. We do not know all of the facts, nor would we ever be likely to know them all. The State of Illinois Department of Professional Registration has the responsibility for investigating the facts of cases involving the unlicensed practice of architecture.

In this connection, the Illinois Council and Chicago Chapter actively lobbied for enactment of legislation that increased the penalties for unlicensed practice from a fine of $500 and six months in jail to $1,000 and a year in jail, effective January 1, 1989. In addition, the Illinois Council AIA was responsible for legislation that allocated licensing fees to increase enforcement staff for the Department of Professional Registration.

This media event really underscores the desperate need for better education of the public about the value of good design and about what vital services an architect provides. This was one of our top priority items in the CCAIA Long Range Plan. We are already making strides toward this effort through the Chicago Careers for Youth program, in which architects will reach approximately 6,000 students in the Chicago Public Schools. Next year we will have a public relations consultant on board to anticipate and assist with these issues, in addition to the continued government affairs at the state level through the ICAIA.

Frank E. Heitzman, AIA

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Frank E. Heitzman, AIA
**Back-Up System: Masonry or Metal Stud**

By Terrence M. Lallak, AIA

We have all been deluged in the past few years with articles in various trade journals arguing the pros and cons of metal stud exterior wall systems used as back-up for exterior masonry. It is not possible in this limited space to dissect the wall systems and then give reasons for choosing one over the other. Instead, I will highlight the main concerns that should be addressed when selecting the composition of the exterior masonry envelope.

Every experienced architect is aware of the brick/metal stud controversy. Be it masonry or metal stud back-up, we cannot use a defense of "not knowing" or being "unaware" of the correct ways to design and detail these systems. We will be expected to choose a back-up system with an enlightened perspective based on all the published literature. The existing Illinois statute of limitations exposes us to lifetime liability for failure. The wall system is expected to last as long as any other portion of the building, provided the building has been properly maintained by the owner.

**Design:** Design aesthetic should not be a factor in selection because neither system influences the design of the exterior facade. The only design issue affected by selection of one system over the other is the technical issue of weight of the wall on the structural frame. The ability to resolve technical issues should be the only design criteria.

**Cost:** Depending on the time of year, the availability of materials and tradesmen, size, scope and complexity of the design, each system claims that it is cheaper. Both systems are fighting to stay competitive in initial cost to the owner. The selection of one system over the other should not be based strictly on initial cost.

**Detailing:** Since all architects try to meet their "potential for profit" for each phase of a project, simplicity of detailing may play a limited role in selection. The simpler the materials, the fewer the number of pieces, the easier it is to detail.

**Flashings:** The back-up system must be thought of as the secondary defense, stopping any water that may have penetrated the exterior wythe. Weep holes should be placed immediately above the flashings. Flashings must be extended beyond the outside face of the wall and then trimmed, never buried in the mortar joint. Flashings should be thought of as a "three-sided pan," turned up at the ends and side. Any penetration or interruption, e.g., at window openings, must be studied to make sure water flows to the exterior of the wall. Flashings should be over and under all openings.

**Erection:** The greater number of trades involved in the construction of a critical system enhances the chance for errors, shortcuts and mistakes, which ultimately end in finger pointing when the system fails. Since few projects have full-time architectural field representatives, we must rely on the general contractor to enforce compliance with the specifications, technical literature, and drawings while we are not present at the job site.

**Materials:** It is important to make sure that all materials in a system are provided by one manufacturer. Mixing manufacturer materials in a system may void the warranty. The manufacturers of the components will not be willing to assist in resolving the problem and certainly will not participate in any rebuilding or repairs.

**Stability:** The envelope must be capable of withstanding the lateral forces imposed on the structure. A solid masonry wall probably produces the greatest resistance to the lateral forces of wind pressure, followed by masonry cavity wall construction. The key to reducing the amount of movement in the outside wythe of brick is the ability of the back-up system to receive and transfer these loads without allowing excessive bending of the exterior wythe. The stiffness of the wall is of paramount importance. The taller the building, the greater the load. The weight, mass, and tightness of the back-up is critical.

Openings in the wall must be supported by the surrounding materials. The integrity of the wall is weakened by these openings, unless they are reinforced. Frequently these openings are the source of additional loading and can provide a major source for the entry of water that the back-up system must accommodate. Any vapor barriers or protective membranes must be tightly sealed to prevent water penetration. Selection of the appropriate system must also take into account corrosive air, high humidity inside or outside, salty air, and other existing environmental conditions. Protective coatings between connectors and the materials they are joining must remain intact lest they succumb to corrosion and ultimately fail. Multi-story structures are frequently constructed of concrete, which is subjected to creep deformation. Both steel and concrete will deflect, and this deflection needs to be considered since both wall systems must be designed to accommodate these additional movements.

**Insurance:** The owner's insurance company may play a role in selection of the wall system. Just as Factory Mutual has established a minimum level of acceptability for roofs, knowledgeable insurance companies and owners are becoming more involved in the construction of the envelope. The architect may have to defend the choice of a metal wall system that has not been "field" tested in the past hundreds of years applicable to traditional masonry walls.

**Energy:** The use of insulation in the two-inch cavity of a masonry back-up wall reduces the heat or cooling loads on the inside surface of the wall. The entire back-up system of masonry has a uniform temperature. There should be a minimum transfer of heat/cooling loads with the masonry.

**Field Mock-Ups:** The specifications should require a mock-up be constructed at the job site to assure the contractor's understanding of the contract documents, working sequence, field conditions, and to establish a minimum level of acceptability.

The size of the mock-up may vary depending on the magnitude of the project. In order for the mock-up to be meaningful, it should be representative of the field conditions. It should contain the following typical conditions: window openings, head, jamb, sill; a column and beam condition; flashings; corner conditions; floor/beam; weep holes; sealant; and brick expansion joint. Observe the mock-up for sequence of operations and assembly of parts, as well as aesthetic considerations. Unfortunately, most mock-ups are built for the wrong reason: to see what the brick will look like. The choice of brick should have been determined prior to constructing the mock-up. Everyone should know what good brick work looks like, but the real problem of constructing the wall ends up being worked out on the scaffold, at a time after corrective action could have been taken to eliminate the problem. This is especially critical in a wall.
Sketchbook Schedule

- **February** - EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES. Materials due December 14.
- **April** - FANTASY ARCHITECTURE (We hope Spring brings out the notion to share oddly imaginative, curiously extravagant, whimsical, fanciful projects). Materials due February 14.
- **May** - PRESERVATION/RESTORATION/REHAB. Materials due March 14.
- **June** - VACATION HOUSES. Materials due April 17.
- **July/August** - PARKS/PLAYGROUNDS/RECREATIONAL FACILITIES. Materials due May 15.

Please submit a stat of sketches and/or hardline drawing (preliminary sketches are of particular interest) along with a black and white photo and a description of the project, up to 100 words, and of the firm, up to 60 words.

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**Dahlgren Chapel Renovation**

**Georgetown University**

**Washington, D.C.**

Dahlgren Chapel is the principal worship space for Georgetown University. Built in the late nineteenth century in the gothic revival style, it was remodeled during the 1970s in a modernist mode, which was at odds with the original building. As part of a year-long celebration of the university's bicentennial, the altar, tabernacle, stations of the cross, and ambo are being replaced with new pieces that are sympathetic to their environment. The arrangement of these pieces reinforces traditional worship patterns that were hindered by the previous renovation.

**John Syvertsen Architect**

The firm was established one year ago this month in a 450 square foot space in the Fine Arts Building. Built projects include a Sukkah at North Shore Congregation Israel in Glenco and a dormer addition in Hyde Park. Current work includes residences in Wisconsin, Maryland, and Mexico City; a townhouse renovation in Chicago; and a new church for Saint Raphael's Parish in Naperville.
Westminster Church  
Peoria, Illinois  
In designing the new Westminster Church, the task was to embody through its architecture the broad spiritual aspirations of the congregation. Disposition of the building elements followed the natural desire to symbolize this edifice as a church - tower, facade, and porches standing forth on Moss Avenue, while its interior spaces are shielded from external distraction opening only to a cloistered focus on the south. The overall setting harmonizes with its neighbors and the wider landmark district.

Weese Hickey Weese  
Founded in 1977, the firm maintains a stable staff size of twelve, concentrating on inner-city housing, space planning, and institutional work for small colleges.

Doing Architecture

By Ben Weese, FAIA

Architecture to me is an intuitive process of visualizing three dimensional space in one's head. This process is the starting point. It takes precedence and demonstrates the essential inadequacy of words or graphics. The conception of an object or a work of architecture should ideally take place in the inner imagination - that is with one's eyes closed and preferably lying down and meditating on it.

In so far as one can "walk through" in the mind's eye, sequentially visualizing space, light, surface and texture, the priority has been set. By this means, one experiences the primacy of the internalized image and develops and exercises the intuitive process. Words, graphics, and models are a "secondary source" and a means to facilitate the concrete realization of the internal image as a final object or building.
**Doing Architecture**

*Continued*

Given this process and the primacy of the internally visualized image, words and graphic representations cannot be considered as primary sources or ends in themselves but only as means or tools. Confusion in the architecture profession continues regarding both words and graphic representations, giving them a primacy and authority they cannot have and do not deserve in the field of architecture. They are at best a surrogate for the more fundamental experience of the object itself.

If we can accept the idea that the "internal eye" conceptualizes objects and architectural space, additional confusion arises over defining the sources or origins of these images or visions, at least when the architect as the initiator also ventures to explain them. Is it really useful for the same person who synthesizes images to be asked to adroitly turn around and analyze them? Other mind sets, other disciplines, and other persons are needed at this point.

Ideally, the architect must synthesize and the historian, psychologist, or sociologist will analyze. Thus, we can avoid the well known and continuing unreliability of architects when they attempt to describe their sources and influences. Not to evade the question, but the origins of an internalized image are really a complex neurological issue. How do image linkages occur? The total memory bank of images from childhood on is stored somewhere in the brain. This vast stockpile in the subconscious is brought selectively to consciousness by a means we must admit we really cannot explain.

With a fundamental understanding of and respect for the source of images and an appreciation of the difficulty in defining their origins, we must fall back on the basic resource, intuition itself and the careful development and deliberate appreciation of our intuitive skills. I hope this halting explanation of these matters to others will also somehow in turn be pondered and understood by them.

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**Apostolic Faith Church**

The design incorporates 20,000 sq. ft. sanctuary seating over 1,500 people. The one level space is free of columns, thereby affording an unobstructed view of the entire auditorium. The interior treatment combines color and material to create an attractive, yet inspiring environment. The interior spaces are dramatically treated with generous expanses of skylights and clerestory windows to create a bright environment full of color and light. The administrative area incorporates the business offices, a dining area for 350 people and a full service kitchen, library, and classrooms. The overall building design reflects a careful consideration of the site limitations and the use of materials in developing a contemporary religious building within an urban setting.

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**The Amistad Group, Inc.**

The firm provides a full range of professional services in architecture, space planning, interior design, urban design and planning. Since its formation in 1980, Amistad has acquired a broad cross-section of project experiences. Their work includes office buildings, commercial and institutional facilities, educational buildings, transit stations, airport-related facilities, space planning and interior design of commercial and corporate offices, multi-family housing, urban design, and urban planning studies. Amistad's principal officer is Vernon A. Williams, AIA.
The Baha'i House of Worship
India
The design priority was to establish a feeling of serenity and simplicity, with formal strength and architectural distinction. The project attempts to establish a new geometrical and spatial order with nine sides. The nine chambers are unified by the central space, acting as entrances, meditation rooms, and as supports for the chandelier-like space truss over the main space symbolizing unity of mankind and universal peace. The roof creates complex patterns of light and shadow against the simple planes of the chamber columns. The translucent outer shell above an inner space truss allows daylight into the interior. At night the translucent roof creates a glow in the darkness. The reflecting pool, outside the main entrance, will contribute to the cooling.

Cengiz Yetkin Associates
The Oak Park firm was established in 1986 in partnership with Carol Yetken, landscape architect, and is involved in feasibility and conceptual design studies, providing architectural and landscape architectural services to corporate, institutional, and residential clients, as well as other architectural and planning offices.

Broadway United Methodist Church
After suffering a devastating fire, this urban congregation elected to rebuild in the busy East Lakeview area. Built upon the foundations of the old church, the new structure provides opportunity for growth while evoking a sense of tradition. The soaring bell tower transforms a narrow corner lot where sequestered garden courtyards invite entry. Stained glass from the original building harmonizes with a clearly modern worship space where light is a symbolic and phenomenal presence, focused on polished woods and textural subtleties of masonry walls.

Cone & Kalb, P.C.
Established in 1951 as Cone & Dornbusch, this full-service firm has been responsible for a wide variety of projects, in recent years an increasing portion of the practice dedicated to religious facilities. Representative projects include building option studies, remodeling and additions for worship, fellowship and classroom expansion, as well as totally new construction. Richard Carl Kalb, AIA, is a board member and regional coordinator of the international organization, Interfaith Forum of Religion, Art and Architecture (IFRAA).

Masonry detail for south elevation
Competition Entry for a Religious Institution

This competition entry for a proposed 220,000 square foot religious campus is to be fabricated from industrial building components to evoke modern imagery and optimize the project budget. A central spine allows for circulation and control between the varied physical spaces, which include a 30-classroom school, library, gymnasiums, several fellowship halls and small chapels, as well as an office building. A 3,500-seat worship space is phased to ultimately accommodate 5,000. An additional 10,000 seat temple is included in the final phase. The 120-acre master site plan includes project phasing, future expansion, and careful attention to vehicular circulation.

O'Donnell Wicklund Pigozzi and Peterson Architects, Inc.
The firm offers its client comprehensive design and planning services for new construction, renovation and interiors, as well as graphic design. Representative clients include Allstate, First Chicago Corporation, DePaul University, Northwestern Memorial Hospital, Arthur Andersen & Co. Center for Professional Services, and numerous education and suburban municipal projects.
**Blackhawk Baptist Church**

The problem was to design a 2,100-seat sanctuary, Sunday School classrooms, and related facilities for a large evangelical church utilizing a pre-engineered framing system. The fan-shaped design creates a feeling of affinity to the pulpit and to the 150-person choir section. All main floor and balcony seats are within 75 feet of the platform. Because of the radial seating plan, every worshipper can see faces of others regardless of where they sit, thus drawing the congregation together. The L-shaped educational wing and the sanctuary define an outdoor room, which complements the foyer for social gathering. Masonry exterior walls consist of brick, ground face and split face concrete masonry units, and Indiana limestone trim.

**Harding Associates**

The firm was established in 1985 and specializes in the design of facilities for religious, educational, life care, and residential clients. Two of the firm’s projects were selected for the 1987 “New Voices - New Visions” exhibit sponsored by the CCAIA and the Chapter Foundation.
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Rob Krier has always been best known as the brother of noted architectural pensive Leon Krier. But while Leon has been trotting the globe discussing his self-proclaimed heroic refusal to participate in the act of building, Rob Krier has quietly maintained a practice in Vienna, taught at the Technical Institute in the same city, and conducted a patient and methodical search for architectural principles. This search resulted in the 1979 volume Urban Space and now the more ambitious tome Architectural Composition.

This is one of those rare volumes that will prove essential to any architectural library. Lavishly illustrated with both drawings and photographs, it provides a compendium of plan types, architectural details, and proportional systems.

Just how will the practicing professional use Architectural Composition? Some will no doubt miss its true lessons and use it as a catalogue for spurious design motifs to clothe North Side speculative townhouses. More perceptive readers will read the book for its systematic approach to architectural issues. They will appen their own visual observations to those of Krier. Combining one’s own images with his will enrich both. In doing so, Krier’s theories will be put to a tough personal test. I suspect that they will stand up quite well.

Robert Venturi once publicly acknowledged that his Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture was really just a collection of his favorite things that he had made a theory about. In many ways, Architectural Composition is a similar book. It too is a very personal book but offers, by way of example, a disciplined way of approaching architecture. It makes a compelling argument for a way to make architecture.

Rob Krier is not as messianic in his approach as his brother Leon. Thus his views will appeal to a more mainstream audience of practicing professionals. He notes that architecture’s role in the world has limitations and that architects need to be more precise about what they do and to be ethical and moral as well.

Edward Keegan


Ruumplan Versus Plan Libre is the English-language publication of the catalogue, from the exhibition of the same name, at the Delft University of Technology (Holland) in 1987. It presents the work of Adolf Loos and Le Corbusier from 1919 to 1930, primarily the houses, in relation to their overlapping, at times contrasting, spatial and compositional strategies.

The catalogue contains five essays, including one by the editor and one by Stanislaus von Moos, documentation of sixteen of Loos’ and Le Corbusier’s houses, a closer look at the Moller and Stein-de Monzie houses, and republication of four essays by the two architects.

The grouping of the work, and its critical evaluation, seems inevitable once presented. This should have happened long ago. Mr. Risselada is to be congratulated for producing such a fascinating and useful volume. This catalogue will make a valuable reference for both designers and teachers. In well-organized, extensively-illustrated form, it presents two interrelated views of how to make architecture, with the house as their vehicle. The essays take the theoretical and historical angles as far as one could wish, and yet the texts do not overshadow the work.

The historical investigations center around the relationship of Adolf Loos and Le Corbusier (their awareness of each other and the development and dissemination of their theories and work in this period. Le Corbusier became aware of Loos around 1913, and

the comparative chronology in the front of this book introduces us to the complexity and the evolving nature of their interrelationship, ending with Loos’ “Das Letzte Haus” (The Last House). This volume presents us with a dialogue that would have been far more central to our architectural education had Loos not died in 1933.

The theoretical discussion revolves around a discussion of their spatial theories, the “Raum Plan” and “Plan Libre” concepts. Raum Plan refers to Loos’ design strategy, which manipulates the sectional proportions of rooms independent of traditional floor divisions. Corbusier’s Plan Libre is analyzed in relation to Loos’ slightly earlier concept. The editor points out that his exhibition was based heavily upon large, disassemble-able models. The models, photographs of which appear in the documentation of the houses, are especially useful in presenting Loos’ work, since Le Corbusier’s is more widely known and generally more familiar to us. This points out the editor’s bias in his presentation, placing Loos before Corbusier, which this reviewer finds defendable. Loos has only recently been elevated for consideration along with his colleague, but still needs help to overcome our tendency to view Corbusier as “heroic”; Loos has often been presented as one who portends the latter work of the heroes. Loos was the first, chronologically, to produce work at the level of this discussion.

The one glaring flaw that this admittedly midwestern reviewer finds is the near absence of discussion of Frank Lloyd Wright in relation to their two oeuvres. Johan van de Beek, for example, only mentions in passing the contrast between the expanding nature of Wright’s Prairie Houses and Loos’ compact forms. Theoretical consideration of the evolution of European Modernism (especially in terms of its spatial motivations) without addressing the impact of Wright seems ill-founded. Regardless of the importance a critic places on the importance of the Wasmuth portfolio, the argument should at least be refuted.

Nevertheless, this book is well worth the money: in clear, well-organized fashion, it sets out for us work that already merits consideration and does so in a fascinating juxtaposition. Look for it to appear on the Prairie Avenue Bookshop’s “Building a Student Library” list, under “essentials.”

Eric Emmett Davis
December

1  ▼ Excellence in Masonry Competition
Intent to Enter due. Submission of materials due Jan. 18. Information: (city) call 694-2737, (suburbs) 297-6704

6  ▼ CCAIA Executive Committee Meeting
8 a.m., CCAIA Board Room

CCAIA Young Architects Retreat Night
Canoe Club conversations, 2843 N. Halsted. 6 p.m.

7  ▼ DBA Ceremony/Reception
At the Art Institute. Exhibit, 5:30-6:15 p.m.; awards presentation, 6:15-7:30 p.m., Rubloff Auditorium; reception, 7:30-8:45 p.m., Stock Exchange Trading Room.

8  ▼ Lawrence Institute Lecture

National AIA Exhibit
In Washington, D.C. Art After Architecture (paintings & sculpture) through Jan. 29 at AIA headquarters.

9  ▼ Ethics Symposium
Through 12/10 at the Graham Foundation's Madlener House, 4 W. Burton. Today: Harry Cobb presents the keynote address, 6:30 p.m. No registration fee; RSVP, 663-4111.

Photography Exhibit
Work of Paul D'Amato through Jan. 12. Opening reception, 5:30-7:30 p.m. Come early to CCAIA Ethics Symposium's Harry Cobb address and see this exhibit.

10 ▼ Ethics Symposium
Stanley Tigerman moderates two debates. 10 a.m. to Noon, David Watin, RIBA and Dr. John Whiteman; 1-3 p.m., Charles Jencks, RIBA and Carl Verkmeister. No registration fee; RSVP, 663-4111.

13 ▼ CCAIA Board Meeting
Noon, CCAIA Board Room.

CWA Holiday Party
Information: Beth Scanlon, 869-3850.

14 ▼ CSI/AIA Breakfast Seminar
HVAC & Retrofit. Speaker: Elliot Gage, P.E., Elliot Gage Consulting Engineer. 8-9:30 a.m. 29 S. LaSalle St. (Chicago Bar Assn.) 11th fl. $8 if not registered for series. Registration: 663-4111.

15 ▼ Computer Committee Program
The Integration of Computer Generated Rendering with the Design Process. At SOM, 33 W. Monroe. 5:30 p.m. RSVP, 663-4111.

18 ▼ Exhibit Last Day

National Glass Association Competition
Award for most innovative design use of glass as a building material. Entries due today. Information: 703/442-4890.

16 ▼ Graham Foundation Lecture
Neil Levine, chairman of Dept. of Fine Arts at Harvard, on Frank Lloyd Wright, Michelangelo, Aladdin, Taliesin and God. 8 p.m., 4 W. Burton Pl.

18 ▼ Exhibit Last Day

20 ▼ CCAIA Young Architects Holiday Party
Canoe Club, 2843 N. Halsted. 6 p.m. Featuring post-punk sound of Head Lice.

26 ▼ Chapter Office Closed

Jan. 2 ▼ Chapter Office Closed
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Back-Up System

Continued from page 11
system comprised of multiple pieces and several trades.

Resources: Every manufacturer or association should be eager to accommodate the architect’s concerns. We should specify systems that are backed up by good technical support, particularly when an uninformed choice may wind up in court. Ultimately, the manufacturer has the most to gain from our selection of a system. The manufacturer should be willing to spend the dollars to provide in-depth technical assistance; if not, we should seek out manufacturers that will assist the architect with more than just a sales force.

Read the most recent literature and make sure it’s current. Read all the fine print. For larger or complicated projects, request a written review by the manufacturer or association. While they will not "sign-off" on a system, your action will be much easier to defend to the owner, and if it is serious and ends in litigation, to your insurance carrier and to the jury. It is, as a minimum, what the prudent architect should do.

Retrofit: Occasionally buildings are modified. A window, storefront, or door may be added or closed up. Once disturbed these changes can damage the back-up system and frequently are virtually impossible to seal tight. The simpler the back-up the better the chances that future changes will not compromise the system.

Every wall system has its limitations. Before selecting a system, analyze how the wall is expected to accommodate the following: dynamic movement, lateral forces; water penetration and elimination, compressive loading, shrinkage, deflection, thermal expansion/contraction; corrosion (humidity, corrosive air, salty air); long-term maintenance, energy conservation, field erection, field changes, retrofit.

The architect will be expected to select the most appropriate system that solves the owner’s problems. The owner should be encouraged to participate in this very important decision, and the architect should develop the information the owner needs to make an informed choice.

Terry Lalake is a vice president at VOA Associates. He has been a member of the AIA and CSI for 20 years; has served on the CSI Board of Directors and AIA committee for the new Architectural Graphic Standards.
Chicago's O'Hare Transit Line was one of three projects among 10 winners selected from 68 Federal Design Achievement Awards given by the National Endowment for the Arts and presented in a White House ceremony on November 10. More than 500 entries were submitted from 64 federal departments and agencies for the two-stage Presidential Design Awards program. The Awards were established by President Reagan in 1983 to honor exemplary federal design achievements in the fields of architecture; engineering design; graphic design; interior design; landscape architecture; product/industrial design; and urban design, historic preservation, and planning. The Department of Transportation's O'Hare Transit Line, the 7.6 mile extension of Chicago's rapid transit system linking the Loop with O'Hare, was designed for DOT's Urban Mass Transportation Administration office in Chicago and Chicago's Public Works Department by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill; Metz, Train, Youngren; Murphy/Jahn; and Perkins & Will. The jury commented, "This superb facility shows how well the public can be served when skillful and imaginative design is joined with enlightened transportation planning..." The Department of Interior's Delaware Aqueduct Renovation and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington were also recipients of the 1988 Presidential Awards for Design Excellence in architecture.

Otis Associates, Northbrook and Chicago, has won Gold, Silver, and Bronze Key Awards from the Home Builders Association of Greater Chicago. Gold and Bronze Keys were awarded for Single Family Detached housing at the Highland Park Club, Highland Park, and a Silver Key was awarded for Multi-Family Housing at Crystal Tree, Orland Park. This brings the total number of Key Awards Otis Associates has won over the last eight years to 32.
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President, CADD Midwest Corp.
The Chicago Section of the Illuminating Engineering Society (IESNA) announces that entry forms are now available for the International Illumination Design Awards (IIDA) Program, which encourages, recognizes, and publicizes outstanding lighting designs in the Chicago area. You are not required to be an IESNA member to enter. Submissions, which are due by February 1, 1989, call for a written description (maximum 250 words) and 35mm slides (maximum 10) of the design. There will be a presentation of the projects and an announcement of the award winners at the March 9 Chicago Section meeting. All qualifying entries will then be forwarded for possible regional and national recognition by the IESNA. For more information and the entry form, contact Bob Sagula, 885-3138, between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m.

The Chicago Building Congress 33rd annual Merit Award nominations will be accepted until noon, Friday, January 14, 1989. Awards Committee Chair is CCAIA member, Harry F. Anderson, FAIA. One project in the metropolitan Chicago area is selected each year on the basis of distinctive design and excellent construction quality. Consideration is also given to new trends and to the impact of the project on its surrounding area. First occupancy of a nominated project must have occurred within the 24-month period prior to December 31, 1988. Rehabilitation projects will be judged by the same criteria for a separate award. Nominations may be made by CBC members or by any firm participating in the project; there is no entry fee. Forms may be obtained by calling 726-9829 or writing to CBC, Suite 2200, 203 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 60601.

Excellence in Masonry ’88 registration forms have been mailed to all architects and mason contractors in Metropolitan Chicago and Northwest Indiana. Any registered architect or contributory mason contractor may enter projects constructed and completed during the period of January 1, 1985 and September 1, 1988 that are predominately of masonry, including stone, which is exposed to view. There is no entry fee and two complimentary tickets to the awards banquet on May 6 at the Hamilton Hotel in Itasca will...
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be allotted to each architectural firm with an entry. For submission information call 694-2737 (Chicago) and 297-6704 (suburbs).

The Northern Illinois Chapter, Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) will present the 6th Annual Construction Specifications Course on 12 consecutive Wednesday evenings, January 4 - March 22, at the Holiday Inn, 860 W. Irving Park Rd., Itasca. The course will focus on a thorough study of CSI's Manual of Practice, and selected documents published by the AIA and EJCDC, with special emphasis on A201 General Conditions. Deadline for registration is December 23. For further information, contact Ed Janis, 325-6160.

"The Well-Built Elephant" exhibition at the Museum of Science and Industry continues through January 2. The exhibit focuses on American pop architecture through the photographs of J. J. C. Andrews.

"Frank Lloyd Wright and the Johnson Wax Buildings: Creating a Corporate Cathedral" exhibition continues in the Benedict Green-Field Gallery at the Chicago Historical Society through January 31. It centers on the collaboration between FLW and Herbert Johnson, president of the Johnson Wax Company in Racine, and explores the importance of the Johnson Wax project to Wright's work, examining the corporate image that architect and client created through these buildings.

Christmas shopping for and by architects can be a very pleasant experience by visiting the sleek, snappy Chiasso shop in the 303 W. Madison building (corner of Franklin and Madison). There's a wide selection of unique and distinctive gifts at all price points - vividly patterned ties designed by Architectonica, beautiful desk top items from Italy, Acme jewelry, a wide range of watches and pens, cookie cutters in shapes of famous buildings - Stop in between 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. Monday-Friday, or let Dennis Krause, corporate sales, do your choosing for you by calling 419-1121. Another Christmas idea: the musical version of FLW's life by The Wright Street Band, lyrics and music by former FLW Home and Studio docent Larry Jakus. You can rock, twist, reggae and two-step around the Christmas tree by stopping by the ArchiCenter to purchase the tape "Prairie House."
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