The New Firm

While most of you were enjoying your holidays last month, I was busy scheming in my spare and not-so-spare time with two other CCAIA members in an attempt to get our new firm off the ground. There were a multitude of problems that I think everyone who goes through this process has to face, but which perhaps should be described so that others following our footsteps may benefit from our mistakes.

Although this was my third foray at creating a new firm, I did not seem to learn from my past experience. Somehow each situation brings its own challenges. It is certainly not the kind of activity that you want to get involved with when you are facing multiple deadlines on projects or the end of the semester, as we were. But now that we are over the hump, so to speak, we can look back and muse over how flat that hump was compared to how we imagined it.

I must recommend that if you are going to do such an adventurous thing as start a new practice, you find the most amiable people to do it with, as there will be plenty of opportunity for miscommunication and misunderstandings of intentions. My two partners, Susan Rakstang and Durwin Ursery, deserve a tremendous amount of credit for keeping up my spirits and their own with their good humor, through our many difficult discussions.

According to our CCAIA records, about 150 new AIA firms were formed in Chicago within the last two years. Our new firm will actually be reducing the number of firms in the CCAIA by two, since each of the partners had already established his own firm about four years ago.

In looking back at my past experience, I feel that one of the most important considerations in choosing who you enter an equal business relationship with is finding partners with similar financial needs to yours. If there is some skew in this need, there will be an imbalance of "perception" about how important financial success is, whether or not it becomes a reality. For instance, if your would-be partner is independently wealthy and you are not, he would not be likely to become concerned if a client is a little late in paying. He may be more inclined to relax in the marketing of your firm than you.

So point number one is that you all have to be equally hungry. A corollary to that rule is that you all also have to be equally financially secure to be able to take some inevitable blows. In helping to prepare myself for this ex-
If you are going to do such an adventurous thing as start a new practice:

All partners should be equally hungry and financially secure:

Communicate!

Do not take anything for granted or think anything is too small to discuss

new opportunities as they occur. This diversity will be especially important during the coming and long-predicted slowdown of construction activity.

There were several issues that needed to be hashed out over a period of months, since we could not come up with pat answers. One revolved around transfer of our former firms’ equipment and assets to the new firm and how that would get evaluated and compensated, since we were not all equal in this respect. We ultimately decided to sell our assets to the new company, valuing them at a depreciated amount of their original cost, and receiving payment over five years.

Another difficult decision was selecting a name for the company. The vast majority of firms are named after their owners, which makes sense since it is a personal service that is being offered. We came to the slow conclusion, however, that if we followed this tradition, it would be difficult, for example, to spell and remember, and a no-name would allow us to add new partners in the future.

Finally, at the good advice of our business consultant, we made some lists. We first made a long list of all the tasks that needed to be done in our offices and divided up the primary responsibilities for doing them. We understood that everything will be and is being done by all partners, but this process created a methodology for assuring that all bases are covered and nothing is left to flounder.

We also made a list of expenses that we knew had to be paid every month so that we could agree on the importance and completeness of each item. I have always had a somewhat free hand with my own business expenditures, over which my conservative partners will now have some restraint - to my wife’s delight. That is the one issue with which I will have difficulty adjusting.

In addition to adopting the standard Corporate Bylaws, we did take the somewhat unnecessary step of preparing a written agreement, which spells out all of our responsibilities and rights within the firm. This provided us with a stimulation for discussion, which I am sure led to a better understanding of each other’s expectations.

Point number two is Communicate! Do not take anything for granted or think anything is too small to discuss. I have a funny story about a clock, which I could share sometime to illustrate the pitfalls of not communicating effectively with your partners.

There do not seem to be any good guides on creation of architectural firms beyond information on legal issues. It appears, however, that the necessity for putting together group practices in architecture will increase in the future, given the nature of our profession and the fact that the capitalization requirements are higher due to CADD technology. The recently published AIA Handbook section on “The Firm” has several chapters filled with excellent background information and the pros and cons of the choices available for the various business arrangements. Also, The Architect’s Handbook, a book by David Ballast published in 1984, is a good source for firm-planning strategies. Based on my own recent experience, I have prepared the following firm-creation checklist, which you may find useful:

1. Make the decision to form a group practice. Choose a partnership or corporation form of business with advice of your accountant and attorney. Either, apparently, can work well.
2. Choose your partner(s) carefully, considering similar financial ability and needs but differing experience backgrounds. Make all partners equal.
3. Without getting too detailed, decide on broad business goals for the firm, such as, type of work, type of client, how much work, how big you want to be, and how much profit is desired.
4. Choose a name for the firm.
5. Choose a location for the business. Decide who will have primary responsibility for the design of the office, including selection of paint. If done early enough, this can be your first test of compatibility.
6. Make a list of projects that will start off the firm, including potential
fees. Transfer all existing projects (if contractually possible) to the new firm.
7. Make a list of assets you will contribute, value them by some acceptable method, and agree to sell them at that value to the new firm. Do not create hoards of personal equipment.
8. Make a comprehensive list of tasks and divide up, by agreement, primary responsibility for each task.
9. Make a list of expenses you all agree to pay, including rent, utilities, salaries, business consultants, dues, health insurance, key-man insurance, general liability insurance, office insurance, taxes, worker’s compensation, social security, professional liability insurance, equipment, equipment maintenance, photography, automobile and other perks.
10. Create a formal written agreement that provides a simple and clear way of terminating the company or allowing an owner to leave.
11. Prepare a firm portfolio or brochure that will be used by all partners in pursuing work. This includes the inevitable and costly expense of designing your logotype.
12. Begin pursuing new work together.
13. Begin working on jobs together.
14. Agree to participate in a peer review within a year so that you can get an outside opinion of how you are doing.

All this will take two to three months of discussions and a lot of soul-searching, but it is extremely rewarding professionally and, hopefully, financially. If you have gone through a similar experience and want to add to the check list, please let us know. We will publish your comments if you think it is appropriate.

Frank E. Heitman

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**THE CHAPTER CIRCUIT**

**PROGRAMS AND EVENTS**

**Interior Design Licensing Informational Forum**

**Wednesday, February 15**

**6:00 p.m.**

**Merchandise Mart Conference Center**

Sponsored by the CCAIA Interior Design Licensing Task Force

Interior design licensing has become an important issue within the design community in the past four years. Interior designers and their professional associations, including IBD and ASID, have made this topic their top legislative issue.

In New York, Florida, District of Columbia, and Iowa, to name a few states, the issue of licensing for interior designers has been a hotly contested issue at the state legislative level. Proposals vary from state to state, but their intent is to restrict those who can practice interior design and use the title “interior designer” to those who are licensed. Architects may not necessarily be exempt from such legislation: architects now providing interior design services may be prohibited from doing so in the future unless they meet stipulations of proposed legislative changes.

The CCAIA has been monitoring national, state, and local developments on this subject. In July, 1988, the CCAIA Interior Design Licensing Task Force was formed to assist the Chapter with researching this subject, monitoring new developments, and formulating Chicago Chapter policy on this issue. The task force is comprised of six CCAIA members with varied professional and practice backgrounds.

Several task force members have been involved with the interior design licensing issue for several years on a national level as well as being involved with the State of Illinois Architectural Practice Act rewrite and Sunset renewal. The task force has been meeting regularly and gathering information, following closely developments at the state and national levels within the past six months. Very recently there have been two major developments: a local group of interior designers, called the Illinois Interior Design Coalition, comprised of members of IBD, ASID, and Chicago Interior Design Organization, has proposed changes to the language of the Illinois Architectural Act and stated its intention to pursue licensing of interior designers in the State of Illinois; the National AIA Board of Directors is considering making major changes to its policy regarding interior design licensing and practice act regulation.

National AIA President Benjamin Brewer, Jr., FAIA, and members of the Institute’s Board of Directors have been in communication with national representatives of ASID and IBD on the topic of title registration. The result of these collaborative efforts was a joint statement issued December 8, 1988, outlining the basis of the discussion and listing several principles that must be resolved by the parties involved to pave the way for interior design title protection. This latest development is a departure from previous National AIA policy, which stood in opposition to licensing or title protection for any discipline outside of architecture and engineering.

The prospect of licensing or title protection for interior designers is an emotional issue to architects and interior designers, with strident arguments often made by both sides. There have been accusations of trade restriction and “turf protectionism.” Valid issues have also been raised regarding grandfathering of unqualified practitioners; lack of uniformity in educational requirements and professional internships; dilution of responsibility for public health, safety, and welfare; and the definition of interior design services and practice. Now Illinois architects are being confronted with this issue, requiring our profession to take unified action to develop policy based on well-researched information.

With this in mind, the CCAIA Interior Design Task Force has planned an Informational Forum on the topic of interior design licensing. It will be
Legal Basics for Architects

For three evenings, February 21, 23, and 28, the CCAIA will present a seminar series designed to give architects a basic understanding of construction and business law. Starting at 5:30 p.m. in the CCAIA Board Room, participants will meet with construction attorneys and learn how to set up a business, the basics of arbitration and litigation, the architect's legal responsibilities, documents, and how to collect fees.

Speakers include Werner Sabo, AIA, architect and attorney, and author of A Legal Guide to AIA Documents, who has lectured at colleges and AIA Chapters; Steven Stein, attorney at Greenberger, Krauss & Jacobs, and editor of a four-volume treatise on construction law, who has lectured extensively on the construction process.

Topics at the February 21 session include:
- Basic understanding of the legal system
- Courts vs. arbitration
- Business forms
  - Corporations
  - Partnerships
  - Proprietorships

Topics for February 23 include:
- The architect's basic responsibilities
  - To the client
  - To the public
  - To the contractor
- Contract types
  - Oral vs. written

The Roots of Midwestern Planning

The Design Committee will sponsor a panel discussion of the planning generators of Chicago and the Midwest, including Daniel Burnham, Frank Lloyd Wright, Jens Jensen, and Walter Burley Griffin. It will take place on Monday, February 13, at 6:00 p.m., at the Archi-Center.

Program panelists include Sally Chappell, professor of art history at De-Paul University; Christopher Vernon, University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana; Don Kals, professor of interior architecture at The School of the Art Institute of Chicago, and in private practice, restoration work; and Mary Deck-er, director of the Metropolitan Planning Council. Call 663-4111 to RSVP.

Leasing and Property Management: What the Architect Should Know

On Tuesday, February 7, the Real Estate Committee will kick off its 1989 series of panel discussions with "Leasing and Property Management: What the Architect Should Know." This program will include panelists involved in leasing and managing commercial, retail, and residential real estate. Topics such as space planning, building maintenance and materials, marketing trends, and how architects can improve their services to leasing and marketing professionals will be discussed.

The panelists are Mike Szkatulski, senior vice president of development, Stein and Company; Jack Berger, president, Jack Berger & Associates; and Tom Prescott, vice president, The Charles H. Shaw Company.

The program will be held from 5:00 to 7:30 p.m. in the Merchandise Mart second floor Conference Room (near the M & M Club). The cost to attend is $5 for AIA members; $7, non-members and includes light snacks and a cash bar. To RSVP, please call the CCAIA office, 663-4111, by Friday, February 3, 5:00 p.m.

Real Estate Committee programs are always open to all interested parties, and new members are welcome to join the Steering Committee, which is in the process of planning 1989 programs. The Committee's major goal is to provide valuable continuing education for professionals at all levels of experience.
Last year’s quarterly programs on real estate development addressed a variety of subjects, such as financing and acquisitions, zoning and land use, and real estate trends. The purpose of these programs is to address real estate issues impacting architects and other design professionals.

The next committee meeting is Tuesday, January 10 at the law offices of Greenberger, Krauss & Jacobs, 180 N. LaSalle, Suite 2700, 5:30 to 6:30 p.m.

Howard A. Kagan
Program Coordinator
Susan Dee
Committee Chair

Construction Documents: Less is Not More

The Practice Management Committee kicks off its Practice Pointers Series with "Construction Documents: Less is Not More," a presentation by Turner SPD. Turner Construction Company’s Special Projects Division presenters, Donald Robideau, Kenneth Reider and Gary Eve, will compare specifications and working drawings that are difficult to understand with those that are easily understood and executed, both during the bidding process and during the construction phase.

The presentation will be made Wednesday, March 15, from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. in the CCAIA Board Room. The cost to attend is $5 for CCAIA members; $7 for non-members. Please RSVP by calling 663-4111.

Boston Experience Strengthens Concept Chicago Plans

Committees are hard at work determining program topics and speakers for the program portion of “Concept Chicago 89.” Survey results have steered us in the right direction to determine the most appropriate and interesting programs. (A survey of various programs was sent to 300 representative members who selected the programs that most interest them.)

Starting in next month’s Focus, program topics and content will be described in detail. We plan on offering over 50 programs in the two-day period, and with the assistance from our co-sponsors (partially listed in last month’s Focus) this goal can be achieved.

We have not taken on such an ambitious undertaking at the CCAIA. We have been researching other chapters that have had the experience of sponsoring an event of this scale, particularly the Boston Chapter.

The Boston Chapter held their regional convention, “Build Boston,” in November. I attended the convention to get a feeling of what we should expect to experience during set-up and the following two days, which were the actual event. I wanted to see just what the attendance was and how many people actually were interested in the exhibits portion of the event.

Everything seemed to flow smoothly from the actual exhibitor set-up to programs, to special events. On the first day, the registration booths were jammed. The reason given was that not everyone pre-registered. Those who pre-registered not only got a substantial price break but did not have to wait in long lines. Keep this in mind when our pre-registration packet is distributed.

The most impressive elements of Build Boston were the variety and content of the programs offered. Of the seven programs I attended, each was very well done in terms of content and speakers. Most programs took the form of a panel, which I found to be an exceptional way to deliver a wide range of information while offering different points of view on the same issue. “Concept Chicago 89” will follow this panel format for most programs.

We are continuing to plan this convention with the needs of our members having top priority. We always welcome the input of our members, and even though the planning phase is well under way, we still welcome new suggestions.

Mary Beth Carroll
At the time that this piece was due on the Focus editor's desk, the Young Architects Committee was still trying to get their act together for a February program. It may happen - then again, it may not. If it is happening, then flyers are sure to be out by the time you read this. All are encouraged to respond accordingly.

The "Alternative Visions: Chicago" deadline for submissions is March 1. If you spent the $25 to enter, then get your entry in on time. Late entries will be disallowed - and frowned upon as well.

Canoe Club nights continue on February 7 and 21. A special bar supplement to the January Chicago magazine made mention of "architects night." Unfortunately, they said there were special deals on beverages. Wrong, quiche eaters! It's free munchies from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m.

The First Annual Young Architects Holiday Party on December 20 was a major success. With somewhere between 150 and 200 people in attendance, it's certain to remain our best attended program of the year. The Head Lice band provided some two hours of high powered rock and roll as the party took over the restaurant as well as the bar at the Canoe Club. Special thanks to Dave Marienthal and the Head Lice for all their help in celebrating the holidays.

Edward Keegan

1989 Mock Exam

Are you prepared for this year's Building Design portion of the Architectural Registration Exam (A.R.E.)? Do you feel confident to sit for 12 hours and solve a design problem that could determine your future as an architect?

The CCAIA Young Architects Committee is sponsoring its 1989 Mock Building Design Exam on Saturday, June 3. This exam has been designed to closely simulate the content and conditions of the Building Design portion of the A.R.E.

Your exam solution will be graded by a licensed architect. On Saturday, June 10, you will have the opportunity to meet with the grader for an individual critique. A formal announcement with all details will be mailed in April. This year don't jeopardize your future. Take the Mock Exam and be prepared for the most important 12 hours of your life.

If you are not presently on the Young Architects mailing list, please contact the CCAIA at 663-4111 so you will not miss this and other forthcoming events.

Marc Poskin
Program Coordinator

New Internal Revenue Code Applies to All Firms

In 1986, Congress passed the Tax Reform Act that added Section 89 to the Internal Revenue Code. This Section will affect every employer (regardless of size) who provides a Life, Accident, Health, or other statutory employee welfare benefit plan. Compliance with the requirements of Section 89 becomes mandatory for plan years beginning after December 31, 1988.

The intent of Section 89 is to encourage employers to offer the same or comparable coverage to all employees (in essence, prohibiting the discrimination of benefits in favor of highly compensated employees) and ensure that employees are able to receive benefits from the plan. A secondary intent is to raise revenues through additional tax income, via penalties for non-compliance.

Section 89 imposes both "qualification testing" and "nondiscrimination testing" requirements on each employer for all employer-provided benefit plans, and there are severe tax penalties for a firm's failure to comply with these requirements. Compliance with Section 89 is strictly the responsibility of each employer.

This information represents the tenets of Section 89 in very simple terms. Because of the complexity of the law, including the absence of final IRS good faith effort to be in compliance with this law.
All You Ever Wanted to Know About The Illinois Council, AIA...

And Weren't Afraid to Ask - or - Who Are "They," What Are "They," and Why Are "They?"

By Les Larsen, AIA
President, IC/AIA

Annually, and not surprisingly at dues payment time, the above questions are asked by many members throughout the state. They are fair questions and hopefully, should you elect to pursue the issue by reading further, the issue will be "put to rest," at least for this year.

The bylaws of the IC/AIA will be used herein to get at some of the answers. They (the bylaws) contain a lot of "verbage" on the subject that will be either omitted for the sake of brevity, paraphrased for clarity, or quoted for accuracy (my decision). To begin with, as with most organizations that contain the word "American" in their title, the IC/AIA is for good and against evil. Now, with that out of the way, on to more serious matters:

"The Council shall represent and act for the Institute and the Chapters on statewide matters only, within the State of Illinois."

In a nutshell, this means that it is the IC/AIA's responsibility to ensure that AIA positions (ours, yours, and mine) on legislative and regulatory issues are communicated to legislature, agencies, and the Governor's Office, as well as appropriate state officials. The Illinois Council is the central collection and distribution point for legislation, regulations, studies, and testimony. To give you an idea of the magnitude of this task, over 6,000 bills with an untold number of amendments were introduced in the 8th General Assembly (1987-1988).

Executive Vice President Shirley Norvell, Honorary AIA, "quarterbacks" the IC/AIA operation in Springfield, where the legislative "action" in our state takes place. She is our lobbyist and there is none better in the state. So, you say, if she's so great, how come we still have such onerous laws on the books as the Scaffold Act and laws that carry disproportionate penalties for architects? The answer is: The IC/AIA represents ALL of the architects in this state, and only half of them (49%) are dues-paying AIA members, leaving us (IC/AIA) woefully short of the necessary funds to do the job in its entirety properly.

What is meant by this is that we do fall short in such areas as communications with you - the AIA member, our ability to assist local governments on certain issues, our ability to develop "in depth" reports and studies on all the salient issues (we do this on selected issues), and, of course, all of this plays into the necessity for a strong statewide PAC, which is administered by the IC/AIA. We are continually trying to improve our Annual Awards Program each November in Springfield, as well as give you a statewide directory on an annual basis. (Hopefully, your answer to this problem is to help get the other 51% aboard to help shake the load.)

Incidentally, Chicago, because of its size, has proportionately and properly more delegates on the IC/AIA than any other chapter in the state. Rest assured, your voice is being heard - but only in direct proportion to your making it heard through your chapter.

Perhaps I should digress just long enough to remind you - if you do not already know - the AIA is a three (3)-tiered organization, i.e., National (AIA), State (IC/AIA), and Local, in your case, CCAIA. You cannot belong to one without belonging and paying dues to them all. Sorry, but that's the way it is.

So much - at least for now - about the IC/AIA on the state level, and back to the bylaws for a look at what happens at the National level.

"The State of Illinois is the Illinois Region of the American Institute of Architects, and the Board of Directors of the Council shall function as the Illinois Regional Council."

As the Illinois Regional Council, the Board elects two regional directors, through whom we make our wants and wishes known at the national level. The Illinois Regional Directors, Richard Cook, FAIA, of Chicago, and Professor Walt Lewis, AIA, of Champaign, are directors-at-large of the IC/AIA and attend our Board meetings, report to the Board on national matters, and receive direction from the IC/AIA Board on national matters. They do not have voting privileges on the IC/AIA.

So much for this "two-dollar course" on the IC/AIA. I hope it makes the $95 you are spending toward the Illinois Council more palatable. You are, of course, invited to attend any of our Board meetings. All we ask is for some advance notice - our space and furniture are limited (we might have to borrow extra chairs from the undertaker). Please feel free to call on me at any time with comments or questions. Hopefully, I'm a step ahead of you on state issues; if not, I know where to get the answers.

Thank you and Happy New Year (belated)!

Arnold "Les" Larsen became president of the Illinois Council, American Institute of Architects effective January 1, 1989. He has been an AIA member since 1961, when he joined the Chicago Chapter and subsequently became a Charter Member of the Northeast Illinois Chapter, serving as president of that chapter in 1985. Activities on the Council include serving as treasurer and secretary. A practicing architect since 1955, he is founder and principal of Larsen-Wulff & Associates, Inc. in LaGrange.
Investigating Historic Slate Roofs

By Richard S. Koziol, AIA
Senior Architect
Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.

Slate shingles are probably the most lasting roof material known. They are attractive, extremely durable, fireproof, and require relatively little maintenance.

When leaks develop in a slate roof, it is often quite difficult to determine the source of leakage. If the building is tall and the slope of the roof steep, identifying the leakage problem(s) becomes particularly difficult. Water frequently enters the roof and travels many feet along the roof deck and rafters before showing up on the walls or ceilings inside the building.

Normally, inspecting the roof from the ground with binoculars is a good first step to gain an overall impression of conditions. If the building has towers or dormers, the inspector can use these elements to get closer to the desired area. Sometimes this limited type of inspection is sufficient to identify the area where the problem is occurring. When this type of inspection is not successful, the roof must be inspected from scaffolding or from special ladders that are suspended from the ridge. Because slates are very brittle and easily broken, care must be exercised in getting to the trouble spot. Only experienced persons should attempt inspections of slate roofs. Breakage may result if the roof is not properly rigged.

It is a good idea to make a few carefully selected inspection openings to observe existing conditions. This will enable an assessment of the underlayment felt, nails, flashings, and wood subframing. Knowing the as-built construction and size of existing slates will permit proper repair and/or replacement.

Usually, the inspection openings can be made at wall flashings or near some other vertical penetration where removal and repair of slates is least difficult. A special tool called a "slate ripper" can be used to cut the nails without damaging the slates. Repair techniques involving mechanically-attached copper tabs and sealant are required to reinstall the slate properly.

How Slates Work

Slates can be thought of as loosely-attached shingles laid in courses side by side. Each shingle has its side joints open, and adjacent tiles do not overlap. Double coverage is required in all parts of the roof; therefore, each course overlaps the next one below. Without the double coverage, water would run through the exposed vertical joint and enter the roof.

Roofs with steep pitch shed water much quicker than ones with shallow pitch, and they frequently leak less. When water does enter a roof, a marginal secondary line of defense is provided by the underlayment felt below. The underlayment felt is not intended to serve as a back-up roof: consider that every nail used to fasten the slate or tile is driven through it. The main purpose of the felt is to serve as a temporary roof during construction, to serve as an insulator, and to provide a cushion for the slate.

The ability of a slate roof to resist moisture infiltration is related to two basic factors: head lap and method of coursing, i.e., relationship of adjacent joints between slates. Because slates are laid side by side with a slight space between, water can enter at the gaps and run under the shingles. This water tends to creep outward in a fan pattern due to capillary action between slates (see Fig.1). Therefore, to prevent leakage, the nail holes in the slates must lie outside this area. The relative position of the slate shingles must avoid locating the nail holes within the area of capillary spread.

Slates are "hung" in place with nails. Each slate contains two prepunched holes. The nails are driven so that the slate is set firmly in place. The most importance is the size and type of nail used. A nail that is too short may split the wood or the slate itself. Copper and lead-coated copper nails are best because they offer superior resistance to corrosion. A lesser quality steel or galvanized nail may deteriorate sooner than the slate itself, requiring premature repair of an otherwise sound roof.
Causes of Leaks

Leakage through slate roofs can occur for many reasons. As mentioned earlier, slate is a long-lasting but easily broken material. Often, breakage occurs due to falling ice, snow or tree branches. Icicles falling from the walls or gutters of towers, dormers and higher roof areas can cause breakage at lower roof areas. Some slates contain minor hairline cracks as a result of quarrying activities or stress from shipping. When cracks develop, spalling will frequently follow from freeze/thaw deterioration. The soundness of an individual slate can be evaluated by "sounding" with a slate hammer. Slates with cracks give off a distinctive ring, and are, therefore, easily identified by an experienced inspector.

Water sometimes finds its way under the covered parts of the side joints between adjacent slates. This type of leak is usually due to the side lap being less than the minimum necessary for the length of slate used for the particular roof pitch. The size of slates selected for a given roof is in part a function of the roof pitch.

The most common location for leakage is where the slate join other structural features of flashings - at ridges, hips, valleys, abutments, gutters, and eaves. The change in geometry of the roof at ridges and hips requires special attention in detailing. The tile or metal copings normally used to cap the top courses and protect the uppermost row of nails from water are particularly susceptible to lifting action from wind. Wind wears on attachments and frequently causes the cap detail to become loose.

Valleys and rake wall flashings are the most vulnerable parts of a roof system. Copper or lead-coated copper are the most common types of sheet metal used for these flashings. Despite the durability of these materials, continued wearing action from concentrated water runoff eventually erodes the surface. Experience has shown that 16-ounce copper flashing will often corrode in 55 to 65 years. The beginning of an impending corrosion problem can usually be detected by the development of small brown pits and pin holes in the copper. When corrosion has progressed to this point, there is usually little that can be done short of taking off the slate to expose the flashings and installing new sheet metal.

Probably the most frequent cause of leakage at terminations is simply deterioration of the sheet metal from weathering. Flashings may break or open up if differential movements between different building elements are not taken into account. Broken solder joints in these types of flashings also cause leaks.

Eaves are subject to ice-damming problems when ice and snow back up along gutters. The worst problem gutters experience is damage from freezing.

The weight of water and ice can weaken the gutter hangers. The gutters themselves may become deformed, causing the hangers to fail. Water penetration at the eaves can corrode the nails that secure the gutter hangers. On some older structures, gutter design did not incorporate expansion joints. Straight lengths of gutter exceeding 40 feet move a great deal due to thermal expansion. A 10-foot length of 16-ounce copper will expand almost 1/8 inch when subjected to a temperature increase of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. If expansion joints are not provided, the gutter seams will split and try to act like expansion joints. The open seams may allow water to enter the eaves. Excessive leakage from severely deteriorated gutters can also cause erosion and deterioration of masonry walls.

There is usually no easy corrective solution when leaks develop in slate roofs. A first-class roof system should employ first-class repair in order to maintain the existing architectural features. A methodical inspection of distress, flashing details, and the original design concept is necessary in order to develop a workable solution that will function properly and appear aesthetically appropriate.
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Sketchbook Schedule

- 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.

- September - INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS. Materials due June 14.

- October - FACILITIES FOR AGING
  (Housing, senior centers, residential care, continuing care retirement communities.) Materials due August 15.

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

Fisk Hall
School of Journalism
Northwestern University

Fisk Hall, designed by Daniel Burnham in 1899, is being renovated to restore its original character, while meeting the changing needs of the University's School of Journalism. The project will include extensive interior rehabilitation of the lobby, corridors, classrooms, toilets, stair, flooring, lighting, HVAC, and a new elevator. The lobby will have a marble floor and moldings in a classic design from the building's turn-of-the-century era, illuminated by brass pendant lights. The challenge has been to enhance Burnham's architecture while providing office and classroom spaces suitable for new uses.

Criezis Architects
Criezis Architects is an 11-person architecture and interior design firm established in 1986 by Demetrios A. Criezis, AIA and Susan Schneider-Criezis. The firm is involved in a broad range of projects, including health care, research and educational facilities, elderly housing, bookstores, industrial buildings, office interiors, and residential design.
Glenbrook South High School
Fieldhouse
This 45,000 square foot fieldhouse is part of a campus expansion, which will include additions to academic and performing arts facilities. The fieldhouse will be connected to the existing gymnasium by means of a new lobby. The structure clears spans 165 feet and is 240 feet in length. The trusses will bear on exposed steel spandrel beams, which are supported by paired round columns. The steel columns and their associated masonry piers are proportioned on the classical doric order. The building will house a 160 meter six-lane running track used for competition indoor track and field. Four teaching stations and a wrestling room will be used for physical education and interscholastic athletic competition. Project team members are Ray Pigozzi, FAIA; Andy Mendelson, AIA; Bob Bunda; Matt Wylie; Stu Brodsky; Janet Saewert, AIA; Craig Wyatt; Mary Ford Cavanaugh.

Grand Rapids Junior College
Applied Technology & Training Center
Grand Rapids, Michigan
The five-story facility will serve as a training center for students entering Western Michigan’s technical industries, and includes classrooms, laboratories, offices for faculty and professional societies, an economic development center to accommodate training seminars, and parking for 140 cars. The structure is located on a steeply sloped site and progresses in layers along the hill’s slope, permitting residents of the adjacent neighborhood of landmark Victorian mansions to retain unobstructed views of the landscape. The Associate Architect for the project is WBDC Group, Grand Rapids. P&W’s design principal is David A. Hansen, AIA; the project’s managing principal is C. William Brubaker, FAIA; design principal for interiors, Neil P. Frankel, AIA.

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The firm offers its client comprehensive design and planning services for new construction, renovation, and interiors, as well as graphic design. Educational clients include over 40 local school districts and 15 institutions of higher education.

Perkins & Will
Perkins & Will Group, Inc. is a 53-year-old architecture/engineering/interior architecture/planning firm with offices in Chicago, New York, and Washington, D.C. The firm serves a broad range of national and international clients in the planning and design of large-scale public, commercial, transit, education, medical, and research and development facilities.
Copyrights for Architects: The Basics

By Steven M. Sharafian Esq.

A copyright is a right granted by federal law to the creator of an original work of authorship. The owner of a copyright has the exclusive right to copy, prepare derivative works based upon the copyrighted work, or distribute the copyrighted work to the public by sale or other transfer of ownership. Under current law, an architect's plans and drawings are copyrightable if they are both original and fixed in a form of expression (i.e., drawn or entered onto a computer storage system) that can be perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated either by the human eye or other mechanical means. The 1987 version of the American Institute of Architects B141 Owner/Architect Agreement provides that the architect owns the drawings, specifications, and other documents produced under the terms of the agreement, as well as the copyrights embodied in them.

While a copyright would prevent another from making an actual copy of a copyrighted work, a copyright does not protect the ideas expressed in a work. Ideas cannot be protected under federal copyright law. For example, if an architect produces a set of plans for a house, a copyright would protect against unauthorized copying of the plans. Under current law, a copyright would not prohibit another architect from designing a similar house if the other architect did not actually copy the original architect's plans. Nor would a copyright prohibit an architect from sketching another architect's facade and incorporating certain elements into his or her set of plans. Although the above statements are general in nature, and cases would turn on individual facts, it is sufficient to note that copyright protects expressions and not ideas.

Copyright registration is generally not considered to be mandatory for a work to be legally protected. There are many advantages, however, to registering a work with the Copyright Office. Registration with the Copyright Office serves as a public record of the copyright claim, creates the right to file an infringement suit, creates a presumption of a valid copyright, and makes available a broader range of remedies in copyright infringement suits. These remedies include the right to an election of statutory damages and costs of the suit and reasonable attorney's fees.

Fortunately, registering a work with the Copyright Office is simple and inexpensive. Three items must be sent to the Register of Copyrights at the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20559:
1. A properly completed VA application form, which can be obtained from the Copyright Office, Publications Section, LM-455, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20559;
2. A non-refundable fee of $10 to cover the filing costs of each application. Each registration can consist of any number of drawings, but the work must be related to a specific project or theme; and
3. A copy of the work being registered. The type of copy that has to be filed with the Register depends upon the past published history of the work itself. For unpublished design drawings, one complete copy of each print needs to be sent.

It may take as long as 90 days for the Register's office to process an application. The copyright registration, however, becomes effective on the date the copyright office receives all three required items in acceptable form, regardless of the time that it may take the Register to process the application and send the registration certificate.

If a copyrighted work has been published (i.e., there has been a distribution of copies of a work to the public by sale or other transfer of ownership, or rental, lease or lending), registration must be made within three months after the first publication of the work.

Reviewed by Eric Emmett Davis

Once in a while, a book will come along, the importance of which surpasses its size and its subject matter. Madlener House: Tradition and Innovation in Architecture is a small, brief, elegantly-crafted monograph on an equally elegant house, but it is far more significant to us because it is an excellent example of a genre that we see far too little of. It’s the right size, it’s well laid-out, it has a few truly beautiful photographs (proving once again Hedrich-Blessing’s prescience in the field), and in concise terms, tells the story of a great house. While many of the outstanding buildings in Chicago have some form of publication history, none have been displayed in a jewel, like this little book.

Madlener House is familiar to Chicago architects largely because it is the home of the Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in the Fine Arts. We go there for meetings or lectures, and while we appreciate the quality environment and the plaque out front, few of us are aware of the place that Madlener House serves in Chicago’s cultural history, or know much about its architects. Mr. Manny’s brief but dense text outlines for us the roles of all the principal players in the life of the building to date (with the characteristically modest exception of the major philanthropic foundation, which he himself directs).

The house was built in 1901-2 for Albert and Elsa Madlener by a relative of theirs, Richard Schmidt, and his associate, Hugh Garden, during one of the waves of social reform that swept through Chicago around the turn of the century. Schmidt’s father, Ernst, worked with Clarence Darrow to defend the men indicted after the Haymarket Riots, and the Madlener family was similarly involved in progressive causes.

Schmidt and Garden’s design came out of the ferment in Chicago that we call the Prairie School. Mr. Manny discusses their involvement with Wright and others of the movement. He discusses the house’s aesthetic genealogy with reference to Schinkel and other German neoclassical architects, to Garden’s obvious decorative connection with Sullivan, and to Wright, specifically the Winslow and Heller houses. This reviewer finds it odd that Mr. Manny did not make the most obvious connection - to the Charnley House two blocks away (done by Wright for Sullivan), currently housing the SOM Foundation. While not as cubic as Madlener, which is the closest thing to a Prairie School palazzo, Charnley is certainly of the same type, since it is firmly set within the city, not Hyde Park or Oak Park. Nevertheless, it is good to see Schmidt and Garden’s work discussed at this level, something we haven’t seen much of since the Pritzker Prize ceased publication.

Also worthy of note is the coverage of both the sculptor, Albert Van Den Berghen, and the renovation architect, Daniel Brenner. Often, books of this type do not acknowledge the full range of contributors to an historic structure. The sculpture is integral to the wonderful interior of the house, and the house would probably not exist today unless it had been converted to a different purpose. (The Graham Foundation bought it in 1963 to save it from demolition.)

Yet, this little monograph would slip into obscurity if it were not of such unique quality, which makes us realize how important it is for there to be many others like it. The aforementioned Charnley House needs a book like this (and it is certain to get one because of its owner), as do a dozen other buildings in this city. There have been pamphlets produced, of the kind one picks up during an ArchiCenter tour, but most of the buildings covered by them need beautiful mini-monographs like this one. Imagine what an invaluable resource such a series would be and you realize the true importance of this book. Chicago’s major landmarks deserve individual, high-quality coverage in a manageable format, such as the Madlener House has received.

Madlener House: Tradition and Innovation in Architecture is available at the ArchiCenter, the Chicago Historical Society, Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio, and the Prairie Avenue Bookstore.
February

1  ▼  IIDA Design Awards
1989 International Illumination Design Awards submissions due today. Contact Bob Sagula, 8:00 a.m.to 9:00 p.m., 885-3138.

Pritzker Prize Deadline
Contact Bill Lacy, FAIA, 212/674-6833

Archicenter Lecture
New Spaces in Old Places: Community Design for the Non-Profit. Speaker: John Tomassi. 12:15-1:00 p.m. Free.

7  ▼  CCAIA Real Estate Committee Program
Leasing & Property Management. 5:00-7:30 p.m. Merchandise Mart 2nd fl Conference Room. $5, AIA members; $7, non-members, includes snacks. RSVP by 2/3, 663-4111.

Young Architects Retreat Night
Canoe Club Conversations. 2843 N. Halsted. 6:00 p.m.

14  ▼  SEAI Program

15  ▼  CCAIA Interior Design Licensing Forum
Sponsored by CCAIA Interior Design Licensing Task Force. Speakers: 6:00-7:30 p.m. Merchandise Mart Conference Center. $3, AIA members; $5 non-members. RSVP by 2/13, 663-4111.

16  ▼  Northern Ill. Chap., CSI Dinner/Program
What's New in Lighting. Speaker: Connie Whiteley, Lighting by Design, Inc. Holiday Inn, 860 W. Irving Park Rd., Itasca. Dinner, 7:00 p.m.; program, 8:00 p.m. $15. Reservations/information: Ed Janis, 325-6160.

Design Committee Program
The Roots of Midwestern Planning. 6:00 p.m. Archicenter RSVP, 663-4111.

Seminar

March

1  ▼  Alternative Visions Deadline
Submissions due between noon & 6:00 p.m., 1255 S. Wabash.

3  ▼  Exhibition
Art by Architects. Showcasing the artistic visions of Chicago architects. Opening receptions: Fri., 3/3, 5:00-9:00; Sat., 3/4, 8:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m. Mars Gallery, 1139 W. Fulton Mkt. Information: 226-7808.
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vices; Orchard Point Office Center, Opus North Corporation. The following projects and designers won Energy Achievement Awards: Chicago Place, Arlington Park Race Track, and 600 N. Lake Shore Drive, by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill; Illinois Masonic Medical Center, Resurrection Hospital, and Thorek Hospital, designed by Johnson Controls, Inc.; Miami Beach Convention Center and Northwestern University Research Laboratory, by A. Epstein & Sons, Inc.; St. Joseph Hospital, by Grumman/Butkus Associates; Northern Trust Bank Canal Center, by Eckenhoff Saunders Architects; Northfield Office Complex, Kraft, Inc., by Perkins & Will; Interstate Brands Bakery, by Perennial Energy; Northern Illinois Gas, by Holabird & Root; Ingersoll Machine Company, by Ballard Engineering Illinois College of Optometry, by Wallace-Migdal Associates. The awards were presented during a special ceremony at the annual Energy Awards Luncheon in December.

Group One Design, a joint-venture between the firms of Perkins & Will, Heard & Associates, Inc., and Consoer Townsend & Associates, Inc., has been retained by the Department of Aviation to provide architecture, engineering, interior architecture, and planning services for Terminal 5, the Permanent Terminal at O'Hare International Airport. Terminal 5 is one of two major projects remaining in the $2-billion, 10-year O'Hare Development Program (ODP).

Design for the 827,000-square-foot-terminal building, which began in early October, will include 18 wide-body aircraft parking gates, passenger concourse areas, and facilities for Federal Inspection Services, individual airliners, and airport support. An Automated Guideway Transit System will provide efficient transportation from the new International Terminal to remote parking facilities, rental car lots, and O'Hare's domestic terminals. Ralph E. Johnson, AIA, of Perkins & Will, who will serve as design principal for the project, was recently selected by Fortune magazine as one of seven premier "Architects for the 1990s" and was featured in Esquire magazine's "Register" for outstanding achievement in the field of architecture. James M. Stevenson, AIA, managing principal for the project and Perkins & Will's director of Aviation Design Services, recently led the supervising consulting effort for the ODP. Other key team members include James Economos, AIA, Group One Design's.
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For the second year in a row, the Women's Architectural League completely sold out their "Season's Greetings" card, and this year there were 2,000 more to sell. The card, which features a detail from a design by Purcel, Feick and Elmslie is available without the holiday greeting, so that it may be used as a general greeting card. You may call Mary Casserly at 445-4726.

Chicago Women in Architecture will feature Adele Naude Santos as guest speaker at CWA's Annual Sunday Brunch, which will be held at 11:00 a.m. at the Hotel Morton, 538 S. Dearborn, in the Burnham Room. The Prairie restaurant will cater the event. Adele Naude Santos is the former chairperson of the Graduate Department of Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, currently principal of her own firm in Philadelphia. In 1988 she won the limited competition for affordable multi-family housing in Hollywood, California. Her work includes low-cost housing in Africa and mass housing projects in Tokyo, Japan. For reservations and more information, contact Beth Alson at 263-6990. CWA has a free job placement service available for use by Chicago area architectural and interior design firms. CWA members available for employment are on file with the service. Employers seeking new employees may contact Dot Probst at 222-1300 for information on available candidates.

The 1989 AIA Architectural Photography Competition is open to all individual AIA members, Associate members of the AIA, Student members of AIAS and Professional Affiliate members of AIA components, in good standing, except professional photographers who are members of the AIA and/or any of its components. $2,500 in cash prizes will be awarded: First Prize, $1,000; Second Prize, $700; Third Prize, $300; Bethune Award (for best image of an architectural subject in the United States), $500. First, second, and third place winners will be published in Architecture and images for the 1991 AIA Engagement Calendar will be selected from the entries. Jurors are E. Fay Jones, FAIA; John Dixon, FAIA, editor, Progressive Architecture; and Nor-
man McGraph, architectural photographer. Entries must be received at the St. Louis Chapter by March 1. For complete information, call SL/AIA, 314/621-3484.

Architectural Record announces its second annual In the Public Interest awards program, aimed at encouraging and recognizing excellence in the design and planning for public architecture. The building type for 1989 is Recreational Buildings, including but not necessarily limited to: park buildings, public playgrounds, community centers, public service organizations, (YMCA, boys and girls clubs), public gymnasiums, public swimming pools, arenas and stadiums. All entries must be new or remodeled construction designed by registered architects and completed since January 1, 1986. Work previously published in other national design publications will be considered. There are no entry fees or forms. All entries must be postmarked no later than May 1. Winning entries will be featured in November 1989 issue of Architectural Record. For additional information, call Paul Sachner at 212/512-3088.

CAF Exhibitions: Continuing at the ArchiCenter through February 25 is "Celebrating Chicago’s Religious Architecture," which features photographs and accompanying essays highlighting the exterior and interior architecture of approximately 25 churches and temples in Chicago. A team of three photographers: Gregory Murphy, Kevin O. Mooney, and Kenneth Burkhart, and two essayists: journalist Sallyann Jacobson and social historian Ellen Skerrett, present a selection of dramatically distinct visual and written perspectives on the heritage of religious buildings in Chicago. "Houses from the Eighties or Another Look at the Little House" will open at the ArchiCenter on March 14 and run through May 26. Growing out of a design competition sponsored by the Des Moines Architects Council, the exhibition provokes commentary on the state of the small American house. It features 20 winners of the Iowa competition plus the work of 30 Chicago designers and architects invited to submit entries. Entrants were asked to design a house for four, (perhaps the Cleavers), which provides adequate space for eating, sleeping, bathing, and any other functions the designer deems desirable in 1,500 square feet or less. Each house is to occupy a flat, 60-foot
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by 100-foot lot bordered on three sides by identical lots. A $500 first prize will be awarded. "Houses from the Eighties" was conceived to acquaint the public with "the art of architecture in its modest and most palpable form, and to provide a framework for designers within the Midwest to grapple with what is probably architecture's most heavily criticized genre," according to Paul Mankins, Project Planner.

The Inter-Society Color Council Annual Meeting will be held at the Ambassador West Hotel April 9 - 12. The CCAIA is co-sponsoring the Tuesday program, "Color in Architecture," with two Chapter members participating. Frank Heitzman, AIA, will discuss color in architecture; John Vinci, AIA, will speak on the use of color in the work of Louis Sullivan and Sullivan's relationship to the Chicago School; William Kessler will speak on the importance of color. John Hutchings is scheduled to talk on "Color in Roman and Early Saxon Artifacts Used in Buildings." For full information contact the Inter-Society Color Council, Studio 321, Box 18, Route 1, Sperryville, Virginia 22740, 703/987-8386.

Guided tours of the Farson-Mills House (Pleasant Home), 217 S. Home Ave. in Oak Park, are available every Saturday and Sunday from 2:00 to 3:30 p.m. This landmark Prairie Style mansion designed by George Maher in 1897 is an outstanding example of early modern rectilinear architecture. Admission is $2 for adults; $1 for seniors and children. As reported in the January Focus, four CCAIA members have been named to the recently formed 15-member task force, which is charged with determining how best to develop the house as a museum. For more information, call the Oak Park Visitors Center, 848-1500.

Boston architect Jean Paul Carlhian, FAIA, a noted educator and principal in one of the country's oldest architecture firms, Shepley Bulfinch Richardson & Abbott, has been named recipient of the 1989 Edward C. Kemper Award, the AIA's highest service award. Carlhian, honored in recognition of more than 20 years service to the AIA and the profession, led the effort to save New York's Grand Central Station. He is responsible for creating the AIA's Twenty-Five Year Award, and the Architectural Critic Medal, which honors and fosters understanding writing by architecture critics.
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