Chapter Sponsors Exhibit of Student Work

An exhibition of student work, sponsored by the CCAIA and the Chicago Athenaeum: The Center for Architecture, Art, and Urban Studies, opens at the Athenaeum, 333 Wacker Drive, on the evening of February 5. A 5-7 p.m. reception celebrates the opening of "en Charette," which features studio work from the architecture departments at IIT, UIUC, and the Interior Architecture Department at The School of the Art Institute. Future exhibitions will include other regional architecture schools.

John DeSalvo, Student Affairs Committee Chair, is curating "en Charette," on view February 5 through February 10. Volunteers are needed to help organize the event. Sponsors willing to make a donation will be greatly appreciated, as well as any suggestions for this first endeavor.

You may call DeSalvo at 332-1363 if you will be able to assist.

The Architect as Developer Explored

Architects who are interested in getting into the development game, as well as architects who have development experience will find attending the Saturday, March 3, symposium, Architects as Developers, to be to their advantage. An exciting list of speakers for the full-day symposium, sponsored by the CCAIA Real Estate Committee, continues to grow. It includes Sherwin Braun, principal, Braun Skiba Ltd.; Howard Conant, president, Urban Innovations, Ltd.; David Glickstein, managing partner, Greenberger, Krauss & Jacobs, Chtd.; Paul Hansen, vice president, Booth/Hansen & Associates, Ltd.; Thomas E. Lyons, principal, Inter-group Financial; Grant McCullagh, CEO, McClier Corporation; Edward J. Munin, first vice president, JMB Realty Corporation; Robert Smietana, executive vice president of development, Fifield Companies Limited; Steven Stein, managing partner, Greenberger, Krauss & Jacobs, Chtd.; Eugene P. Tunney, vice president, American National Bank; Ed Woodbury, director of construction, BCE Development Properties, Inc.

Real Estate Committee Chair Susanne Roubik, of SOM, and Committee Program Coordinator Josh Leavitt, of Greenberger, Krauss & Jacobs, Chtd. have planned a well-rounded program. In the morning, case studies will be presented by architects who have engaged in development work, with projects ranging from small residential to large commercial developments. Legal, financial, and other advisors who assisted in the project are an important aspect of the presentation.

In the afternoon, three panel discussions will be presented simultaneously in "break out" rooms. Panel one will address market analysis concerns, such as the kinds of deals that apparently work best, how the market may be changing in the near future, and the geographic areas where certain kinds of developments are doing well. Panel two covers financing topics, including raising cash as seed money, equity requirements, financing alternatives, how to work effectively with a lender, and selling and owning investment property. And panel three covers legal requirements for obtaining debt and equity financing, including securities implications, how lawyers can help guide developers through the entire development process, and how agreements with contractors have to be carefully drawn and negotiated.

You should look for the special brochure for Architects as Developers, containing registration information and all of the details on the symposium.
NEW MEMBERS

AIA

Lawrence A. Farrenkopf, Architects
127 + Associates, Inc.; Robert P. Cooke, Perkins & Will; Prafulla V. Dunung, The Austin Company;
Timothy Gaumond, Lucien Lagrange & Associates; Geoffrey Goldberg, Bertrand Goldberg Associates, Inc.;
Thomas J. Kane, Solomon Cordwell Buenz & Associates; Leslie F. Rice, The Architects Group; Anthony J. Szafra,
David Zeuner & Associates; John Vasilion, SOM; Carol Salvador, O'Donnell Wicklund Pigozzi and Peters-
son Architects.

Associates

Richard Seges, Xerox Corporation;
Kevin K. Pierce, SOM; Margaret J. Cervantes, Lucian Lagrange & Associates.

Reinstated AIA

Barry D. Yatt, Yatt Architecture, Ltd.;
Christine B. Larson, ISD Incorporated.

Reinstated Associate

John A. Fried, Ross Barney + Jankowski Inc.

Upgrade

Congratulations to Frederick H. Wilson, Johnson and Wilson, Architects
who has received his license to practice architecture and has upgraded his mem-
bership to AIA.

Transfers

From St. Louis, Steven J. Stock, AIA,
Carson Pirie Scott & Co.; from the Dis-
trict of Columbia, James G. Woods,
AIA, Perkins & Will.

IMMEDIATE RELEASES

Chapter Vocal at
Hearing on
Licensing Changes

On November 3, 1989, the Illinois
Department of Professional Regula-
tion conducted a hearing on the proposed
changes to the requirements for licens-
ing an architect in the State of Illinois.
Chapter President Steve Weiss, AIA, was
there to read the following state-
ment.

"Speaking for the Board of Direc-
tors of the Chicago Chapter of the
American Institute of Architects, we
are appreciative of this opportunity
to address the Department of Profes-
sional Regulation on the issue of proposed
changes to the requirements for licens-
ing as an architect in the State of Illinois.

"I speak as president of an AIA
chapter which counts approximately
one third of the registered architects in
Illinois as its members. Further, we are
the third largest chapter of the AIA in
the country, representing approxi-
mately three percent of all AIA members
nationwide. Clearly, we have a large
stake in the rules governing our chosen
profession, and hope that our com-
ments today are considered within that
context.

"The CCAIA has actively
monitored the national movement
towards formalized architectural in-
ternship for approximately the last
seven years. There have been three
separate task forces assigned to this
issue, and each has presented its find-
ings to the Chapter Board of Directors.
On each of these occasions, the Chapter
Board has rejected a formal internship
program. We stand today strongly op-
posed to any proposal which would in-
corporate mandatory diversified train-
ing requirements as a prerequisite to
qualification for admittance to the
registration examination.

"The sole purpose of regulating
professions is to protect the public
health, safety and welfare. Based upon
our discussions with the Architects Ex-
amining Committee over the past few
years, there does not appear to be any
indication that these proposed rules
changes are a response to either a failure
on the part of the architectural profes-
sion in Illinois to safeguard the public
health or safety, nor to any changing
conditions that pose some new threat.
Absent those reasons, the only discern-
ible impetus for these changes is to keep
up with a program of the National
Council of Architectural Registration
Boards which is neither mandated from
within the profession nor reflective of
the realities of professional practice.

"Should the requirements for diver-
sified training be made mandatory, the
profession will be required to provide
opportunities for apprentice architects
that simply do not exist in many prac-
tices. Consequently, these entry level
professionals will compete for those few
jobs available in traditional, and
benevolent, firms. Many practices
which do not provide traditional ser-
sives will be left without the ability to
hire the 'best and the brightest.' This
flies in the face of the clear direction
within our profession over the last
several decades, which is to continually
narrow the scope of our practices to
that in which we are most expert. In-
deed, this de facto reshaping of the
profession, from market driven
specialization to regulation driven
generalization could easily be construed
as being counter to the public benefit.

"In addition, the natural desire of
the individual architects to craft their
own course of entry into the profession
will be lost. There is no evidence that
the proposed rules will make better ar-
chitects; only that they will make the
candidates better prepared to take the
registration examination. This being
the case, and assuming that the examina-
tion is the only true indicator of mini-
mal professional competence, mandated
better preparation should not be al-
lowed to overcome individual initiative.
The apprentice architects are not being
better served by these proposed rules.
Formal entry should only be recognized
by successful passage of the examination.

"On the subject of enforceability,
consistent application and administra-
tion of these rules, it is our position that
it will be virtually impossible to create
a system which will be any more effec-
tive than that which is currently in ef-
fct. There is simply no way that an ar-
chitectural firm in Effingham will be
able to provide the same level of ex-
perience as a firm in Chicago in each of
the diversified training categories, and
vice versa. Again, ours is a market
driven service profession. Perhaps in a
stringently governed profession such as
medicine it is possible for medical in-
terns to obtain approximately the same
experience in different locales; in ar-
chitecture it is simply naive to assume
that this parity can exist. It is equally
naive to assume that the same level of
experience can exist from one firm to
Viewpoint

By Edward Keegan

It has been some ten years since I began my formal education as an architect - six years of University education and almost four years of practical experience (or "training," as you would call it). I have not yet sat for the Architectural Registration Examination, although statistics tell me that when I do, and in spite of all my training, I have little chance of successfully completing it on my first attempt.

I have never really thought of myself as an "intern"; I have always suspected that this term is used principally to give people in my position the illusion of prestige accorded to doctors-in-the-making - although it certainly doesn't include the financial rewards. No, I am not an "intern," rather I am an apprentice. I have carefully chosen those for whom I have worked because of their ability to provide me with a nurturing environment to learn the art we call architecture.

I fully support the diversified training of architects, but to be a good architect requires the knowledge of many things - an understanding of proportion, scale, and color, and the history of culture in general, for example, which do not directly impact the public safety and welfare. It is time for us all to admit that the licensing of an "architect" to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the general populace does not mean that an individual can validly lay claim to that term in its broadest cultural sense.

It is not the place of the state to define the cultural place of architecture as an art. As I prepare to enter my chosen profession, I ask that the state continue to refine its regulation of public safety matters as they pertain to architecture, recognizing that this task is essentially narrow. In its efforts to prescribe "diversified training," the state has overstepped these bounds, ultimately stifling the art spirit that raises architecture above mere commodity.

the next if they are located within fifty feet of each other on Dearborn Street in downtown Chicago.

"On the subject of economic impact on the profession, the proposed changes to the rules will, in fact, cause some lessening of the very tenuous economic position of architectural interns. Firms will be required to devote some resources to providing the diversified training opportunities required by the rules. These resources are measured in only one way in architecture firms: the salaries of the principals and staff.

When apprentice architects are generally paid low starting salaries after five or six years of college, any reapportionment of resources to provide them with more training opportunities will, we fear, necessarily reflect on their salaries. As a result of market forces, it is likely they will simply either be paid less in the future or less of them will be hired. This is a bad omen for the profession; architecture will continue to attract less of the best and most creative students.

"Finally, on the subject of the requirement for a professional degree as a prerequisite to entry to the profession, this is a very misguided requirement. There is no compelling reason for professional education in architecture. Many fine and competent architects have entered the profession through the route of work experience. Again, if the registration examination is the method of determining minimum competence, a professional degree should not be required. This requirement only serves to boost our egos while actively discriminating against those not fortunate enough to afford a university education.

The only schools in our state which offer a professional degree in architecture are all very exclusive in their admittance policies and very expensive to attend. In a democracy, this kind of exclusivity doesn't have any rational place in the profession of architecture.

"In closing, we urge the Department to reconsider its support of these rule changes. They will not do anything to ensure further protection of the public health, safety or welfare. They will only serve to place an unwarranted impact on the existing profession and to make it unnecessarily more exclusive.

"Thank you."

Did You Know That...

In addition to architects, there are a number of very interesting professions regulated by the Illinois Department of Professional Regulations?

Architects
Athletic Trainers
Audiologists
Barbers/Barber Schools
Collection Agencies
Cosmetologists/Cosmetology Schools
Dentists/Dental Hygienists
Detection of Deception
Detectives/Private Security Contractors/Private Alarm Contractors
Embalmers
Estheticians/Esthetics Schools
Funeral Directors
Land Sales
Land Surveyors
Medical Doctors/Osteopaths/Chiropractors
Nurses
Nursing Home Administrators
Occupational Therapists

Physical Therapists
Physician's Assistants
Podiatrists
Professional Boxers and Wrestlers
Professional Engineers
Professional Service Corporations
Psychologists
Public Accountants
Real Estate Brokers and Salespersons
Roofing Contractors
Shorthand Reporters
Social Workers
Speech-Language Pathologists
Structural Engineers
Veterinarians/Veterinary Technicians

Frank Heitzman, AIA, who submitted this list to the Focus wonders what kind of exam Hulk Hogen had to pass - body slams?
Chapter President Steve Weiss, AIA, has received a letter from City of Chicago Commissioner of Planning David R. Mosena, along with a copy of the Department of Planning’s proposed amendment to the Chicago Zoning Ordinance, which provides for a “sunset” period applicable to all future planned developments. The Chapter Board of Directors has authorized President Weiss to direct a letter of support for this proposed amendment to Mosena.

In the letter, Mosena explains that "this ordinance was introduced into the City Council by the Mayor on November 15, 1989, and has been referred to the Committee on Zoning for hearings. "The ordinance would require that substantial construction commence on all planned developments within two years following adoption. Two one-year extensions could be granted by the Commissioner of Planning if good cause is established and the Commissioner determines that the extension will not adversely affect the public health, safety or welfare. Failure to commence construction within the required time would result in the termination of the planned development ordinance. All approved planned developments would be required to proceed with reasonable diligence following the commencements of construction.

"The sunset amendment’s time limitation is sought in order to help assure that, when actually constructed, planned developments remain consistent with the protection of public health, safety and welfare. At the time of planned development approval, an assessment is made of the proposed development’s impact with regard to such factors as the projected compatibility with surrounding zoning and land uses, the existing and projected traffic capacities of the surrounding road network, the existing and projected utility and transportation infrastructure capacities and numerous other factors relevant to the impact of the development. These factors may, however, change substantially with the passage of time. Such change may, in some cases, result in the revised assessment that the previously approved development is no longer appropriate. By imposing a reasonable limitation upon the time period within which a planned development remains valid if construction has not yet commenced, the Department believes that the City will be assured that approved planned developments (when actually constructed) will also be appropriate planned developments."

Mr. Mosena believes "there is widespread support for this concept," based on conversations he has had with business and civic interests. He is anxious to work closely with the Chapter "on the review of this important ordinance amendment."

**Proposed "Sunset" Amendment**

"(Insert the following as new subsection "d" in Section 11.11-3 of Zoning Ordinance)

"(d) Every planned development ordinance shall terminate unless substantial construction in accordance therewith has commenced within two years following the date of the ordinance adoption. (If, however, a planned development ordinance amends a previously existing planned development ordinance and the Commissioner of the Department of Planning determines that the amendment is not substantial in nature, then the time period applicable to the previously existing ordinance, within which termination will occur if substantial construction has not commenced, shall control.) The two year period may be extended if, prior to its expiration, the Commissioner determines that good cause for such extension has been established and that the planned development ordinance remains consistent with the protection of public health, safety and welfare. The Commissioner shall consider the guidelines contained in Section 11.11-2(a) through (m) in making the determination to grant an extension. A maximum of two one-year extensions may be granted."

"Following the commencement of substantial construction, the development contemplated by every planned development ordinance shall proceed with reasonable diligence. If a planned development ordinance contemplates a multi-phase development and contains specific conditions upon the time period within which the development of phases (which are subsequent to the initial phase) must commence, then the development of property which complies with such specific conditions shall be deemed to be proceeding with reasonable diligence."

"Upon termination of a planned development ordinance, the ordinance shall be null and void. The property subject to the ordinance shall thereafter revert to the zoning district classification applicable immediately prior to the adoption of the ordinance. (In the case of a planned development ordinance, however, the property shall after termination revert to the zoning district classification applicable immediately prior to the adoption of any planned development ordinance.) The Department of Planning shall send the owner or owners of the property written notice of the zoning district reclassification within five days thereof."
Concensus on Lake Shore Drive
Reached at Panel Discussion

By Joel V. Stauber, AIA

The northbound lanes of Lake Shore Drive, which now cut between the Field Museum of Natural History and Lake Michigan, should be relocated, on-grade, next to the southbound lanes west of the Field Museum. Now is also a very good time for taking the initiative to make it happen.

This consensus was reached at a panel discussion on the topic of Lake Shore Drive relocation. The discussion was sponsored by the CCAIA Planning and Urban Affairs Committee and was held at the Cliff Dwellers Club on November 21, 1989. Panelists included Willard Boyd, Field Museum; John LaPlante, Department of Public Works; Erma Tranter, Friends of the Parks; and Ed Uhlir, Chicago Park District. I acted as moderator. Others in attendance included Dennis Harder, Fogelson Properties, and Walter Netsch, Chicago Park District.

The idea of relocating Lake Shore Drive west of the Field Museum has been considered for many years. It was pointed out that the northbound roadway was originally constructed as the main pedestrian concourse for the 1933 World's Fair. The 1992 World's Fair proposal included relocation of Lake Shore Drive with grade-separated intersections. It was intended to be built to expressway standards and was estimated to cost $55 to $60 million.

In a more recent study by Lohan Associates, the northbound lanes have been more specifically identified as a major barrier for pedestrian access in the Museum areas between the Shedd Aquarium, Adler Planetarium, and the Field Museum. In addition, existing Lake Shore Drive, from 12th Street to McFetridge Drive, has 12 access points from roadways, turnouts, and parking lots, creating serious traffic safety problems. There have been an average of over 250 accidents per year in this area.

The Lohan Museum Campus Plan recommended that the northbound lanes be relocated to the west, and that an urban parkway, rather than an expressway, be created. Such a design would be similar to the drive through the rest of Grant Park. It would greatly improve traffic safety as well as provide adequate access west to the city. It would also tie into development plans currently proposed by Fogelson Properties for the Illinois Central railroad tracks directly west of the Field Museum called Central Station. (See article on the Central Station Development Guidelines this section.)

However, it appears that at this time the relocation is not part of the Central Station Plan (Development Guidelines Draft, at this writing), which recommends that Roosevelt Road be connected to the Drive. The panel raised the issue that if Roosevelt Road is connected to Lake Shore Drive, as it currently exists, future east-west traffic flows will turn the Field Museum into a traffic island, further isolating it from the lakefront and other museums. Relocation of the Drive would keep traffic to the west of the Museum, which would permanently solve this problem.

A Tax Increment Finance district is being proposed to help fund infrastructure improvements for development of Central Station. Given the importance of the Roosevelt Road connection to Lake Shore Drive, it would seem that financing of the estimated $10 - $20 million for relocating the Drive as an urban parkway should be considered an integral part of an overall South Loop infrastructure improvement plan.

With the public release of the city's development guidelines for Central Station, it appears that now is the time for professional and civic groups to actively lobby for relocation of Lake Shore Drive.

The Planning and Urban Affairs Committee has reviewed the Central Station Development Guidelines Draft and sent its written evaluation to the Chicago Department of Planning. The Committee also plans to review the revised Central Station Guidelines when they are released in January.

Joel Stauber, who is with Lohan Associates, is a member of the CCAIA Planning and Urban Affairs Committee.

"The idea of relocating Lake Shore Drive west of the Field Museum has been considered for many years...the northbound roadway was originally constructed as the main pedestrian concourse for the 1933 World's Fair."
City Releases Central Station Guidelines

On October 30, the Department of Planning released its draft Central Station Development Guidelines report, intended to guide the future planning and development of the 72-acre near south side site just to the west and south of Soldier Field. Public officials view the site - currently used primarily as active tracks and maintenance facilities by METRA - as one of the key parcels to unlocking the enormous development potential of the entire Near South Side.

These guidelines are presented as a draft for citizen review and comment. Upon review and comment, the Chicago Plan Commission is expected to consider and adopt revised guidelines in January. As of this writing the Chicago AIA Planning and Urban Affairs Committee has reviewed the draft and sent its written evaluation to the Chicago Department of Planning to meet the December 15 deadline for incorporation into the revised draft. The Committee also plans to review the revised Central Station Guidelines upon their release in early January.

The guidelines call for the Central Station development project to be the mechanism for achieving those public benefits essential for the design and function of an improved near south side area. Key elements called for in the guidelines, for example, are extending Roosevelt Road east to Lake Shore Drive, linking South Michigan Avenue with the city's south side boulevard system, connecting 14th Street with MfFeteridge Drive east of Lake Shore Drive, completing the southern edge of Grant Park at Roosevelt Road, and reconfiguring Columbus Drive to create two public parks along the east side of the project.

In addition to setting policy guidelines for the public's benefit, the report specifies policies regarding the project's land-use, transportation network, infrastructure requirements, and open space and design goals. The guidelines recognize the need to phase the project's public and private investments over the expected 30-year life of the development's build-out.

The guidelines encourage a mixture of land use and densities, providing a transition from the higher densities of the Loop to the lower densities of the Near South Side. Transportation and infrastructure improvements need to encourage a high use of public transportation, and connect the project's internal street system with external north-south and east-west roadways that are currently blocked at the site's borders.

Also called for are buildings of design and scale that present dramatic edges to surrounding elements, especially towards Grant Park, Lake Shore Drive, Michigan Avenue, and the Museum complexes of Burnham Park.

Said Chicago Planning Commissioner David R. Mosena, "The Central Station site holds one of the keys to the future of the city's near south side. How this property is developed - the roads, the open space, the quality of the urban design - will set the tone for this part of the city and help to turn the near south side around."

The Chicago Plan Commission will hold a public hearing tentatively schedule for January 18, on the revised development guidelines. To verify date and other details, or obtain a copy of the revised Central Station Development Guidelines, call Marcel Acosta, director of Central Area Planning, at 744-4142, or Fred Deters, at 744-9238.

Top Photo: Shedd Aquarium, Field Museum, and Soldier Field, with Central Station in background. Bottom Photo: View, looking southwest, of conceptual streetwall along Roosevelt Rd. and Columbus Dr. Photos: courtesy Chicago Department of Planning.
As AIA members, we are aware of Chicago's place in history as a center of architectural design, and particularly the development and expression of highrise technology toward the end of the nineteenth century. The "Chicago School" produced an abundance of functional, beautiful urban buildings creating a unified and vital environment.

A trend that has developed in recent years is the destruction of many of these buildings, despite efforts by the architectural and preservation communities to convince politicians and developers that the price of losing landmark structures cannot be equated in dollars. The city will soon lose the Unity, McCarthy, Western Methodist Book Concern, and Springer Block Buildings on Block 37. Will the Chicago Building be next?

The Chicago Building, located prominently on the southwest corner of State and Madison, was designed by Holabird and Roche, and built in 1904-1905. The firm was responsible for creating a portion of the best early Chicago work, and this is an excellent example of the commercial style of the period. Incorporating a three-part division of its form, the facade hints of classical origins in the terra cotta detailing. The primary expression is that of the underlying steel frame, using the language of solid masonry. The Chicago window, projecting bay and cornice are integrated into the overall form, displaying the characteristic scale, materials, and proportions of buildings of its time.

The relationship of the Chicago Building to other nearby buildings of the period reinforces the scale of State Street and contributes to the texture of the Loop. The Carson Pirie Scott Building across the street, along with the former Wiedelh's Building, the soon-to-be renovated Goldblatt's Building, and the Second Leiter (Sears) Building, combine to establish the commercial character of the area. The solidity of the Chicago Building contrasts with the lighter expression of the glass curtain walled Reliance Building one block to the north, which is similar in scale and was built ten years earlier.

Even though the Chicago Building suffers from years of neglect, the entrance and some interiors are intact. Marble wainscoting, original stairs and railings, and original hardware still remain. The building has the potential to be renovated into a stellar example of the accomplishments of Chicago's early architects. However, the present owner, the Chicago Board of Education, does not seem to be aware of its historical value and educational possibilities as a cultural asset. The Board obtained the building after the land trust lease on the property, given to the Board years ago by the city's founders, expired.

The Chicago Building has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1975 and is also on the Illinois Register. Though the building was recommended for Chicago Landmark status by the Commission on Chicago Landmarks in 1983, four years later the City Council accepted a statement from the Board of Education indicating that designation would impose a financial hardship.

Board officials say that an inability to raze the building in the future will reduce the selling price of the underlying land. However, by not maintaining the structure, the cost of renovation increases yearly to inhibit its sale. While it is quietly deteriorating, efforts at demolition are being attempted by outside forces.

New York-based Citicorp Savings has offered $15 million for the Chicago Building and the five buildings to the south along State Street. Not surprisingly, the offer is contingent on Citicorp's ability to raze all structures on the site to make room for their new development. This must seem attractive to the Board of Education, since it would
Chapter Board Issues Statement on Behalf of Chicago Building

The Board of Directors of the CCAIA strongly opposes demoli-

tion of the Chicago Building and urges its owners, the Chicago Board of Edu-
cation, to consider all options for rehabilitation and reuse of this national

landmark.

"Designed by the prominent ar-
chitectural firm of Holabird and Roche and constructed in 1905, the Chicago

Building exemplifies Holabird and Roche's approach to the design of high

rise office buildings. Together with Louis Sullivan's Carson Pirie Scott

Building across State Street, the Chicago Building epitomizes the Chicago School

of Architecture developed by William LeBaron Jenney, Adler and Sullivan, Burnham

and Root, and Holabird and Roche, among others. With its exterior

facades and marble-clad public lobby still intact, it is a rarity among surviving

examples of the Chicago School.

"In its evaluation of this structure, the staff of the Commission on Chicago

Landmarks noted that 'The Chicago Building typifies the achievement of

Holabird and Roche as definers of an approach to a new type of construction

which required a new style that would fulfill and express the function of the

structure without exceptional cost or expressions of individuality by its

creator.' The Chicago Building has

been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1975. On May 20,

1983, the Commission submitted its

recommendation that the Chicago Build-

ing be designated a Chicago Landmark. In 1987, the City Council accepted a

statement from the Board of Education that designation would impose a

hardship on the finances of the school

system.

"It is with great concern that the

Board of Directors of the CCAIA

learned that the Board of Education is

considering the demolition of this his-

toric structure.

"As a public agency responsible for

maintaining the public trust, the Board

of Education has an obligation to ex-

plore the options for the reuse of this

historic structure through an open

public process, and to make sure that all

issues are being considered. The Board

of Education has in the past made some

effort to find a purchaser who would

reuse the Chicago Building and adjacent

property which is also owned by the

Board. However, the outcome of this ef-

fort has not been made known to the

public.

"The Board of Directors of the

CCAIA strongly urges the Board of

Education to re-examine the potential

for redevelopment of the Chicago Build-
ingen and adjacent properties. Factors in-

cluding tax credits for rehabilitation, preser-

vation easement donations, and charita-

tble contribution deductions all

support this conclusion that the prop-

erty can be successfully redeveloped in a

financially remunerative manner. A re-

stored or rehabilitated Chicago Building

will add prestige and uniqueness to

State Street and to any new develop-

ment of this property."

LPCI Resolution Endorsed

The following resolution was presented

to the CCAIA Board of Directors at

their December 12, 1989, meeting. The

Board unanimously agreed to support

the resolution as stated.

WHERAS, the Chicago Building

at 7 West Madison Street in Chicago is

listed on the National Register of His-
toric Places and the Illinois Register of

Historic Places, and

WHERAS, the Chicago Building

is one of the most intact and repre-

sentative examples of the Chicago

School of Architecture, one of

Chicago's unique contributions to

world culture, and

WHERAS, the Chicago Building

occupies a prominent location at the

center of Chicago's downtown, where

its design, structural expression and
detailing can be appreciated by millions

of residents and tourists, and

WHERAS, Citicorp Savings of Il-

linois has offered to buy a parcel of land

that includes the Chicago Building and

is owned by the Chicago Board of

Education, and that offer is contingent

on demolition of the Chicago Building,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED

by the Board of Directors of the

Chicago Chapter that all reasonable ef-

forts be undertaken to provide for the

preservation and continued use of the

Chicago Building.

Frank Michalski, who is with Wiss, Jann-
ey, Elstner Associates, is a member of the

CCAIA Historic Resources Committee.
THE PLANNERS
For over a year, co-chairs Lee Benish (left, photo 1), Frank Heitzman, AIA (right, photo 2), CCAIA President Steve Weiss, AIA, (left photo 2), pictured with Heitzman at the Past Awards Luncheon, greased the wheels for the Chicago Chapter's first regional conference and tradeshow, "the best opportunity to date to further professional development." Ex-CCAIA Program Director, Mary Beth Carroll, (photo 3) takes time to pose with Miss Concept Chicago '89 T-shirt.

LEARNING
Individuals and panels of speakers offered professional development opportunities to a room full of people, shared experiences with small groups (photo 4), and interacted one-on-one. Some Design-In leaders are pictured in action (photos right): Larry Kirkegaard, (photo 5), Greg Landahl, AIA (photo 6), and Walter Sobel, FAIA, (photo 7). Architectural Design in Perspective panel members pictured (photo 8) are (from left) Rael Slutzky, ASAP President, Rael D. Slutzky & Associates; Martin Wolf, AIA, Murphy/Jahn; Joe Gonzalez, AIA, SOM; Ralph Johnson, AIA, Perkins & Will; Larry Booth, AIA, Booth/Hansen.  (Photo 9): Bill Brubaker, FAIA, (left) Perkins & Will; Larry Booth, AIA, (ctr.) Booth/Hansen; and Mary Decker, (right) executive director, Metropolitan Planning Council of Chicago express their views of A Futuristic Look at Design in Chicago.

Some views expressed: "The delight of being in a city must be maintained." "We’ve lost public involvement and excitement." "Style' will be replaced by more specific concern for places, locations, encompassing ideals and values of the user."

In other seminars we learned that "involvement of principals is essential with client success," that "pride in [firm] age is more self serving than client serving" (How to Anticipate Your Clients' Expectations). Public Relations: More Than Getting Published told us that in building a media list "become a resource for the press, respect deadlines, don’t feed inappropriate information." In How to Understand and Use Architectural Criticism Paul Gapp shared that he does not write just for the architect or architecture buffs; he likes to "surprise" his readers; certain things simply demand attention - exhibits, awards, preservation activity, structural engineering, design trends, urban design and city planning in the broadest sense. His goal is to "sustain [readers'] level of interest in architecture."
How I Succeeded in Architecture and Managed to Have a Personal Life

Gigi McCabe-Miele, AIA, who is a partner at Riverside Architects, and is an Illinois Council delegate for the CCAIA, as well as a wife and mother, shares the outcome of the seminar "How I Succeeded in Architecture and Managed to Have a Personal Life"

By Gigi McCabe-Miele, AIA

Women have typically formed groups to discuss personal issues. Professional women are no different, and so, formally and informally, we've met to ponder the successful mixing of careers and personal lives. Under steam after such a session, I agreed to chair a discussion about these issues at Concept Chicago '89.

As plans unfolded, it became obvious that our male colleagues would have plenty to contribute. As so, Leigh Breslau, Howard Decker, and Gerry Horn joined Diane Legge, Julie Marz, Carol Phelan and me for a discussion.

Our "audience" of approximately 20 was largely composed of males. Our group led an intense and lively discussion drawing occasional comments from the audience. The dialogue that took place was remarkable.

We shared some of the sacrifices each of us has made to have time for families and friends, teaching obligations, recreational activities, running an office, and being an architect.

Every one of us could recall stories detailing conflicts between personal and professional life. Obviously, there were times when, with some difficulty or regret, one part prevailed over the other. We were sure, however, that if decisions were made with some awareness of consequences and with an aim toward balance, a very rich life could emerge.

Since architecture touches so many of life's corners - in our practices we need to be artists, and technicians, and business people, to be sure, but also psychologists, environmentalists, arbitrators, and more - it's clear that our professional life can contribute to our personal life. And certainly our personal adventures, interests, friends, and conflicts make us more complete, intuitive, multi-dimensional, and inspired architects.

Having resolved that a grand effort to lead a rich and balanced life is essential for success, conversation came back again and again to what makes the difference for those of us who want to try it all - what pulls it all together.

The conclusions were that awareness of one's choices seems to be the most important difference; to keep from becoming stale, one must keep looking around and listening to the voices inside. Then, a person must be willing to make choices and sacrifices, and take chances. This takes confidence! And it must be done in a way that is fun.

In the end we all shrugged our shoulders and laughed at how impossible the effort sounds. However, the most gratifying part of the discussion was to find that when everyone joined in they were anxious to affirm what the panel had said. They all had experienced the urge to make changes and choices: the frustrations of needing to do too much - to be a great architect, friend, parent, lover, and human being. The last comment was, "Why don't people talk about this more?"
EXHIBIT FLOOR MEETING
PLACES
The Women's Architectural League offered great hospitality on the exhibit floor (photo 1) where a comfortable, luxurious leather sofa and hot coffee welcomed Concept Chicago '89 attendees. Sale of conference t-shirts, the latest design Annual and Interiors books were available at the Chicago Chapter, AIA booth (photo 2). Books and gifts were in abundance at the ArchiCenter kiosk, designed by Environ. Architects and designers were offered a wealth of distinctively displayed products and services by helpful, friendly, exhibitors (photo 3). There was more to look at in two exhibitions: a taste of drawings from the American Society of Architectural Perspectiveists who mounted a major exhibition at the Art Institute; and a display of artistic works by architects who had captured recognition in the "Art by Architects" juried exhibition.

LEGOS' STUDENT COMPETITION
This on-the-exhibit-floor activity caused much excitement and energy. Teams of students from IIT, Triton, UIC, and University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign were challenged to create Chicago's tallest building from hundreds of tiny Legos donated by LEGO Systems, Inc. of Enfield, Connecticut. The students' enthusiasm and originality was infectious. Looking at photo 5 you have to appreciate sorting out and getting started. The jury team (photo 4), David Mosena, commissioner of Planning for the City of Chicago (left), Robert Wislow, chairman of the Board of U.S. Equities (ctr.), and Jared Shlaes, director of Special Real Estate Services for Arthur Andersen & Co.
(right) declare University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana project #1 for "getting the most out of a lego then could be imagined." They were presented with a cash award of $250. Second Place IIT (photo 6) was "well thought through and most buildable...it really works." UIC's endeavor had a "touch of humor," and the jury admired the creative energies that went into the building. Triton College's tallest building for Chicago was admired for its "spirit" and "flight of fancy."

DISTINGUISHED BUILDINGS
AWARDS GALA
The Concept Chicago '89 opening day culminated in an evening of awards presentations in the Grand Ballroom of the Hyatt Regency Hotel and a reception at the Terra Museum. (photo 10): Chapter President Steve Weiss (far left) and Master of Ceremonies Ray Ov-resat (to Weiss' right) wait their turn at the microphone as Howard Decker (ctr.) and Kevin Kemp (right) team up to present the entries to the 1989 DBA program. (Photo 8): John Nelson receives a Divine Detail Certificate of Merit for the firm's Just Wonderful Stuff retail project. Pre-awards ceremony KTs are enjoyed by (photo 9) Walter Netsch and Sherwin Braun; (photo 11) John Macsai (an Art by Architects award winner) and WAL Director Sue Whitaker; (photo 7) Distinguished Service Award winner Leon Despres, right, and his wife Marian, ctr. Following the star studded award presentations, members of the design community enjoy the art, ambiance, cheese and wine at the Terra Museum (photo 12).

All photos this section: Lucy Kennedy
Shelter Design

Architecture for Life on the Fringe

By John Tomassi, AIA

Estimates of the homeless population range from a high of over 3 million to a low of around 600,000 nationwide. Though any census is a marginal enterprise, by the end of the century, some prophesy, 18 million persons will fill the ranks of this diverse group of disenfranchized persons, through the combined lack of affordable housing for low and moderate income families and continued deterioration of public housing. Whatever the number and wherever they may be found, the homeless are a distinct breed of architectural client, needless to say.

Traditionally, shelter for the indigent was a function of the church or very often a local social service organization known as the settlement house. There were a few such facilities in the Chicago area from around the 1880s to the 1930s like Jane Addams Hull House and Christopher House, for example. The 1980s has brought a renewed interest in these models, though with some explicit variation. Prior to 1985, the city had no separate classification of building known as "shelter" in its code. Typically, emergency housing was disguised as lodging home, men's cubicle hotel, or other such form of multi-family residence. But a preponderance of media attention in the last decade gave rise to a heightened public interest in the homelessness tragedy. Albeit social consciousness was raised by the efforts of many legitimate service providers as well as by the words of a few very zealous spokesmen; the bureaucracy responded with rules and regulations.

Thus we know of two official brands of shelter uses and at least three or four offshoot building classifications suitable for the housing of society's less stable citizens. Never mind that these local definitions vary from federal descriptions of homeless shelters; in the end it is not important. What emerges is the compilation of basic human needs reduced to a set of lowest common denominators, begetting not so much prescriptively the prototypical shelter versions permitted when combined with a few frequently used existing building types. Vestal clients, minimal budgets, and community opposition add to the drama of the process but do little to enhance these rudimentary design parameters.

For emergency housing there is the temporary overnight shelter, where stay is limited to 12 hours within any 24-hour period. This translates into a dormitory open at 7 p.m. and closed by 7 a.m., in which one bed is allowed for every 50 square feet of floor space. Showers are usually included but not mandatory, and meals are sometimes but not always a part of the program. Church basements and other assembly halls or large spaces are commonly used. Community opposition is typically high. A variation on this theme is the "warming site," where 12-hour rest is permitted only when outdoor temperatures fall below freezing. A further variation is the drop-in center, a storefront or other space, which is open during the day providing a place to keep warm while the overnight shelter is closed.

Transitional shelters, on the other hand, offer individual sleeping rooms and, usually, communal living areas for dining and leisure. Stay is limited to

Viewpoint

Incubating the Homeless

By Yves Jeanty, AIA

Now that it is January and the cold winter weather is upon us, one of the most crucial problems facing urban America today is all too evident. The problem is homelessness. But once Spring arrives, promising balmy days and nights, and when the summer thermometer hikes up close to 100 degrees, much of the plight of the homeless will be forgotten or simply put to the back burner.

This cycle undermines the homeless' need to satisfy some basic human necessities regardless of seasons or temperature extremes. It also shows that we are far from understanding homelessness, a problem that deserves our immediate attention.

Before we can alleviate the plight of the homeless, we must first realize that homelessness itself, is a permanent societal predicament. Permanent, because all the factors that directly or indirectly contribute or lead to homelessness have been and will always be present in any modern society: loss of jobs, cuts in social programs, reduction in government assistance, substance abuse, mental and physical disabilities, increasing disparity between fixed income and escalating cost of living.

These factors underscore the fact that there is no cure for homelessness. Instead, there is the need to establish proper means by which to ameliorate the condition of the homeless.

While some private and non-profit organizations provide a much needed relief to the homeless, such a relief is temporary and satisfies only symptoms of a greater ill. Those organizations do not have the necessary resources for establishing a comprehensive program that leads to proper referral or rehabilitation. A solution of this magnitude is clearly the responsibility of the government.

The city, state, and federal governments, in a concerted effort, should assemble the required resources and have a planned approach to the problem in its entirety. Inherent in such an approach must be the means of extracting from the homeless population individuals whose care is the responsibility of already established and appropriately funded agencies. This would better define the homeless, as well as clarify the scope of the task at hand. Finally, this approach should include specific objectives, as well as identifiable means of measuring the success of any applied solutions or measures.

One approach that might prove viable in helping the homeless is that of an "incubator." It would consist of permanent facilities that are appropriately staffed. There, a homeless person or family would be temporarily accommodated to follow an individually tailored rehabilitation program. Such a program would include necessary care, as well as remedial job training.

When deemed ready, during the course of the program, an individual would be encouraged to begin working and gradually reduce dependency on the incubator staff. And once positively evaluated for mainstreaming, the person would leave the incubator, making room for someone else. This could be followed by one or two post program staff visits as required.

Whether or not this approach is used, I would urge the appropriate government officials to start searching for remedies to the plight of the homeless now. We need to insure the homeless a permanent means of rehabilitation that leads to mainstreaming and shelter for all seasons. -Yves Jeanty is president of The Architects Enterprise, Ltd. and is a CCAIA Director.
Shelter Projects by the Chicago Architectural Assistance Center

The Chicago Architectural Assistance Center is a nonprofit community design center staffed with architects, architectural school graduates, and co-op students. Its purpose is to provide architectural and planning services to community-based organizations and nonprofit groups lacking in experiential and financial resources. The Center is supported by the Chicago Chapter AIA, United Way of Chicago, McCormick Trust, Amoco Foundation, and others.

San Jose Obrero Mission

Run by a local priest, this shelter trains residents to function as custodial, kitchen and other support staff for area businesses. The second floor sleeping area is arranged in dormitory fashion and includes separate toilets and showers on each side. The ground floor houses a full service meal program, and offices and sleeping rooms for the facility's residential staff. The shelter was in operation before the remodeling, which was made necessary in part by ordinance and in part by its expansion into the adjoining building. Both are composed of ordinary construction. A two-story link between the buildings connects each floor.
Olive Branch Mission

This is the oldest operating mission in the Chicago area, having been founded over 100 years ago. Its primary function is daytime services, including meals and hygiene, which occupy the basement and first floor. A clothing distribution center is also located in the basement. The upper two floors contain conventional apartments used by families of permanent staff and by a limited residential treatment program. The two buildings were previously joined, but a complete new interior, including two stair towers, was necessary to achieve compliance with current building code requirements.
Unity House Transitional Living Center

The existing greystone facade covers two separate structures each operated by Hazotte Ministries of Wisconsin. The south half of the structure remained abandoned for several years until the religious order obtained funding to convert the seven one-bedroom apartments into a residence for young women and their children. The program combines independent living with structured support activities aimed at self-sufficiency. A complete new interior was designed to accommodate families with up to three small children on the second and third floors. Offices for support staff and a community room are located on the first floor while the basement contains a playroom, laundry, and storage.

Willie Mae Johnson Temporary Overnight Shelter (pictured pg. 14)

Conceived as an emergency shelter for homeless men and women, the Willie Mae Johnson facility incorporates dormitory style sleeping areas with separate areas for hygiene and storage of personal belongings. An emphasis on security controls access to the facility from the outside and separates the men's and women's areas from each other. Access to the dining room, which serves other social programs, is limited. The shelter occupies the basement of a two story concrete framed office and sheltered workshop structure.

Sketchbook Schedule


Please submit a PMT of sketches and/or hardline drawings in an 8 1/2 x 11 format. Conceptual/preliminary sketches are of particular interest. Drawings that do not require the making of a half-tone are preferred. You should send a description of your firm, up to 60 words, and keep the description of the project to 100 words so that space can be devoted to drawings.


**Working in the City - from the Suburban Point of View**

By Mark Perlman

As an architect, do you review a contractor’s bid in the same way for both city and suburban projects? Are there, in fact, different things to look for in the bids documents from a contractor bidding on city work?

Efficient rubbish removal, safe storage of materials, permit processing, adequate parking, and even toilet facilities are just a few of the logistical issues that, as suburban general contractors, we found altered both our schedule and bid on urban projects.

When working with a suburban-based general contracting firm on city projects, you as the architect, should be aware of these issues to ensure that the bid is accurate and that the job proceeds efficiently and on schedule. While construction work in the city entails the same basic problem-solving techniques as those found in suburban locations, space constraints demand that general conditions be more precise and carefully thought out long before the first shovel of dirt is thrown.

While doing a build-out in a high-rise recently, we found that in order to keep our job site neat, rubbish had to be accumulated daily in one small corner of the work area and carted off site to our dump truck about every third day. Not only must the contractor have thought about where to accumulate the rubbish so as not to intrude on or block a tradesmen’s work space, but in addition, the waiting time for elevators must be considered and adequate parking space for the dump truck must be secured.

Rubbish removal is still a problem, even on jobs not done high off street level. On a recent new retail building in Lincoln Park, we had no space to place even the smallest dumpster on the 35-foot lot. In this case, we obtained a permit to barricade the street (a busy thoroughfare) in front of the building, brought in a 20-yard roll-off and a bobcat and removed the accumulated debris in a matter of hours. This technique helped keep the space clean and allowed tradesmen to work with minimum disruption. Happily, we anticipated this problem before the job began, and we were able to address and solve it without incurring undue costs.

The same job had such critical space problems that when the mason had his mixer, sand pile, and some brick and block on the job we didn’t even have enough room for a temporary toilet. We tried to put one in the building, but the frame openings would not allow it. Fortunately, the problem only lasted a couple of weeks, and during that time, a sympathetic store owner next door came to our aid. I am unable to recall a single instance where putting the temporary toilet on a suburban job was a problem.

Staging materials and supplies and scheduling their timely delivery to a tight job in the city will try the patience of the best superintendent. Get the bar joists and decking too early and you will have the mason cursing you. Wait too long to have reinforcing delivered and the concrete contractor would like to wrap a number four bar around your neck. The reality, however, is that when there is very little room on a job where 95% of the site is taken up by the building, it is essential to have a capable and alert peron in charge of scheduling. Too early delivery and you will be moving material two or three times. Obviously, this is not only costly, but the potential for damage and loss is increased. (I hate to admit how many extra hollow metal frames we’ve purchased because they were dented or bent from being moved too frequently.)

Even such mundane problems as parking can surface on city jobs. We encourage our workmen to select a mutually agreeable meeting place and to drive to the job site together. This not only reduces the parking problem, but if tools are removed from the job site each night, allows tools to be dropped off at the site by the passengers while the driver parks his vehicle.

Similarly, many hours of valuable time can be lost when a tradesman, working on the 71st floor, suddenly remembers a critical tool he needs is in the trunk of his car. It is not out of the realm of possibility to lose an hour (or more) of his time while he waits for the elevator, goes to his vehicle to retrieve the needed tool, and again waits for the elevator to take him back up to the workplace. The wise contractor will throw some extra hours in his general conditions on high rise projects to allow for this all too often occurrence. In fact, the percentage of general conditions to the total job for city work should always be higher than that for a suburban job.

Finally, we can’t forget permits. The permit approval process in the city of Chicago is legendary, and not without reason. It stands as an extreme contrast to the 30 or so municipalities in which we have worked.

On the first job we ever did in the city, the owner asked if we processed the permit. Of course we did. What a mistake!

For contractors not familiar with the permit process in the city of Chicago, it can consume untold hours (or days) of valuable time. Now, we always make certain that we have a mutual agreement with the owner as to who will secure the permits before we sign the contract; and if we are to obtain them, we hire and budget for expediter to handle the job. While occasional permit problems do surface in the suburbs, the time and energy expended to satisfy their requirements is, in my experience, always less.

As an architect, these are just some of the logistical issues of which you should be aware when reviewing a bid from a contractor on city work. And once you’ve selected your contractor, having a handle on these potential problems before a job begins not only translates into a more sound bottom line but will ease tensions and make critical scheduling decisions more precise.

Mark Perlman is president of Empeco Incorporated, a Northbrook based full-service general contracting firm. Since the firm was founded in 1982, Empeco has completed a wide range of suburban and city projects, including additions to the Whitehall North Nursing Home in Deerfield, a radiology clinic in Highland Park, the flagship McIndoe store in Chicago, and numerous upper bracket residences.

Reviewed by John B. Tittmann

It's been said that Bruce Graham is responsible for more square feet of the built environment than any architect ever. Certainly then, if this is true, we should take the time to know something about this prolific designer.

This book outlines his projects, executed, of course, at Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, which he joined in 1949 at the age of 24, and where he became a design partner at age 35 in 1960. The projects included in this book date from 1956 through the 1990s.

The projects are unquestionably of high quality. The technical forces SOM can muster are clearly evident in the precision work illustrated in these pages. At the helm of these projects sat Bruce Graham, and credit for their success rests on him, the book implies. However, the book doesn't deal with any nitty-gritty questions of authorship. Walter Netsch's name, for example, is not mentioned in the description of the Inland Steel Building of 1958, though Netsch lays claim to its design and has even donated a conceptual model of it to the Art Institute.

Each of the 32 projects is introduced by a short text: first a few words of Graham's and then an editor's just-the-facts-ma'am description of the project.

Through his words, Graham reveals his Modernist stripes by repeatedly trumpeting the beauty of the structure of his designs in a way that would make Gideon chortle with pleasure. Graham uses phrases like "purity of the frame," "honesty of structure," "purely expressed structural elements," and even "structure is the primary articulator of space and the transmitter of ideas."

Beginning with projects built in the 1970s, Graham reveals another side to his thinking: For a bank built in Guatemala City in 1978, he writes, "We used materials particular to Guatemala..." About King Abdul Aziz University in Saudi Arabia, he writes about respecting the cultural traditions of his client. "No attempt was made to create traditions which never existed..."

For a project in Spain in 1986, he writes that they chose "natural materials," to relate to the "ancient chapel" on the site, and that it was "a labor of respect."

For the 1982 National Gallery Extension Design Competition in London, he writes that the project was designed in "sympathy with the buildings of Trafalgar Square," and that "subtle moves of previous architects had to be complemented..." And for the 1988 Canary Wharf project in London, he says that architects must learn "to collaborate not only with one another, but also with Nash, Soane, Wren, and Hawksmoor."

Graham reveals a double standard in his thinking about architecture: On the one hand, for foreign projects, he without exception speaks of respecting indigenous traditions; and on the other hand, for domestic projects, he squelches traditions in favor of "structure." Imagine how different his domestic buildings would look if Graham had felt as strongly about respecting the architectural traditions of the United States and of architects like Burnham, Sullivan, Root, and Holabird, all of whom respected the traditions of their own culture.

*John B. Tittmann is an architect and works with Booth/Hansen & Associates.*


Reviewed by Renee Sprogis Marohn

Perspective is what lends validity to any history and, bearing this in mind, the publication of New York Architecture: 1970-1990 might be perceived as premature. It is difficult to objectively assess the implications or significance of any architectural movement, regardless of the locale, without the buffer of time to temper the judgement. Nonetheless, Heinrich Klotz and Luminita Sabau have produced a handsome and extensive survey that effectively chronicles the past two decades without attempting to label or categorize the architects or their works.

Bolstered by a series of provocative essays by some of the most respected architectural writers of our time, New York Architecture documents over 100 projects by 50 architects. Organizing a book of such ambitious scope is no small undertaking and there are a multitude of ways the projects could have been presented. Instead of utilizing a time-line documentation, the projects are displayed alphabetically by firm, and while this may have been effective at the exhibition, which the book was based upon, it does not necessarily facilitate a clear understanding of the construction boom New York has experienced during the past two decades.

However, what this style of presentation does promote is the work by a type of architect that makes up a large percentage of the New York architectural profession: the small one- or two-person office that proliferates and dots the city with their sensitive and detailed storefront and apartment renovations and proposals.

So, amidst such well-known projects as the Whitney and Guggenheim Museum additions, the Columbus Circle and Times Square Competition entries, and alongside firms such as KPF, Cesar Pelli, and Edward Larrabee Barnes, one can find works by Kolatan/MacDonald Studio, New York Architects, and Steven Holl. It is this diversity, depth, and lack of favoritism toward well-known firms and projects that make New York Architecture a success.
Rx FOR COMFORTABLE TENANTS AND HAPPY OWNERS & DESIGNERS

Better Building Environments

Want to make sure your building works the way it was designed? That your mechanical systems perform right — keeping occupants comfortable and satisfied? You need look no further than a Certified Testing, Balancing and Adjusting team. TBA teams are fielded by over 60 Chicago-area mechanical contractors.

TBA is a three-step program to assure environmentally balanced mechanical systems. Maximum performance at minimum cost.

It starts with the professional testing of central air and hydronic systems, using standard procedures and measures. Next, TBA is the balancing of design flow rates, within recognized tolerances, throughout your mechanical system. Finally, TBA is the adjustment of flow rates to assure continued, optimum performance.

Contractors are certified only when they meet rigorous standards. They include training, use of specified and properly calibrated instruments, and adherence to mandated procedures. Above all, there is “hands-on” recertification every two years.

Why is TBA important to you? Environmentally balanced buildings are clearly better. They assure proper, even temperature distribution. Not too hot, not too cold, not too drafty.

For more information on TBA, including a list of certified firms, contact the CERTIFIED TESTING, BALANCING AND ADJUSTING BUREAU.

Another quality service from the PIPING SYSTEMS COUNCIL
January

3 ▼ Graham Foundation Lecture
Memory and the Architecture of Imagery. The work of contemporary Italian Architect Marisa Grifone. 4 W. Burton Pl. 8 pm.

4 ▼ Technical Committee Meeting
Chicago Bar Association. 29 S. LaSalle St. 11th Floor. Lunch available at the 11th Floor Cafeteria. 12-1:30 pm.

5 ▼ Exhibition Closing

8 ▼ CCAIA Foundation Meeting
Boardroom. Noon.

9 ▼ Executive Committee Meeting
Chapter Boardroom. 8 am.

SEAOI & ACI Dinner Program

10 ▼ CAF Lecture
Frank Lloyd Wright’s Meyer May

11 ▼ Marketing Strategies Luncheon

15 ▼ Examination Closing

16 ▼ CCAIA Chapter Dinner
Daniel Weil, Building commissioner for the city of Chicago will outline his plans for the new building department. Merchandise Mart. Cocktails 5:30, Dinner 6:30 pm. $25. RSVP Chapter Office.

17 ▼ CRSI Earthquake Seminar

17 ▼ CAF Lecture
Chicago’s Reliance Building: The Past, the Present, and Future of an Architectural Landmark. Vincent Michael, LPCI. ArchiCenter Gallery. 330 S. Dearborn St. 12:15 to 1 pm.

19 ▼ Job Fair
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Firms will interview graduating students. 106 Architecture Building. 608 E. Lorado Taft Drive. Info: Michael O’Brien, 217/333-7720.

20 ▼ CAF Tour

21 ▼ Computer Classes
School of the Art Institute’s office of Non-Degree Programs will offer six new computer art and design classes. Through April 22. Info: 899-5130.

23 ▼ Board Meeting
Chapter Boardroom. Noon.

24 ▼ CAF Lecture

25 ▼ Deadline for Submission

27 ▼ CCAIA Lecture
Noted landscape architect, Alfred Caldwell. Graham Foundation. 4 W. Burton Pl. Free. 7 pm.
CAF Annual Ball


CAF Evening Exploration Series

Your House Has A History. Six Lecturers discuss the buildings in which we live and work. $75, Members; $90, Non-Members. ArchiCenter. 330 S. Dearborn. Tuesdays through March 6. 6:30-8:30 pm. Info: 326-1393.

Design Competition Deadline for Registration

A major initiative focusing on the future of Toronto's main streets. See FOCUS Notebook for details.

CAF Lecture


February

Exhibition Opens

En Charrette. Work submitted by leading architectural and design schools. Sponsored by the AIA and the Chicago Athenaeum Gallery. Through February 10. 333 Wacker Dr. Reception 5-7 pm.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER/MANAGER

sought for established NW Indiana firm specializing in custom home design. One hour from Loop. Part ownership option for qualified candidate. Send resume to: 406 Elm Street, Valparaiso, IN 46383

AVA INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.

INSURANCE FOR PROFESSIONALS

One Tower Lane, Suite 1500
Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois 60181
312/236-3571

Insurance Specialists for Architects and Engineers

PORTFOLIO SHOWN BY APPOINTMENT

ARCHITECTURAL SAMUEL FEIN PHOTOGRAPHY

(708) 501-3274

AVA INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.

JOE OPENING FOR PLANNING COORDINATOR

Will be responsible for the design of major urban park plans. Bachelor's degree in Urban Planning, Architecture or Landscape Architecture is minimum requirement, with three years minimum experience. Must be able to demonstrate urban design expertise.

Starting salary, $35,580.

Excellent benefits. Applicants must be resident of the city of Chicago within one month of employment. Detailed job descriptions are available upon request.

Contact: Edward Uhlir, Miriam Gusevich, or Nancy Kaymen for additional information - 312/294-2250.
FLORAL DESIGNS, INC.
Plant sales/rentals    Special occasion flowers
Greenhouses          Parties & weddings
Props & decorations  Business events
Convention services

Order By Phone—Major Credit Cards Accepted
Floral Arrangements Worldwide

Call for More Information and a Free Sample.
312-642-3362 FAX • 312-642-9227

- Computer Imaging (4K)
- Ektachrome® (E-6) Processing
- Duplicate Transparencies
- Delivery
- Modern Access

ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS
Announcing
ELECTROSTATIC PLOTTING SERVICES
COLOR and BLACK AND WHITE
As an added service to the design professional, we have installed electrostatic
CADD plotting equipment at our Wabash Avenue location.
- End plotting bottlenecks — high capacity
- Attractive pricing, quantity discounts
- 400 dots per inch
- AutoCAD, VersaCAD, Intergraph, and most other CADD software

SAVE TIME—SAVE MONEY

CALL FOR MORE INFORMATION
HUEY
MAIN PLANT
19 S. WABASH
782-2226
RIVER NORTH
435 N. LaSALLE
644-2264

PROVIDING REPROGRAPHIC SERVICES TO CHICAGO ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS SINCE 1915

FOCUS NOTEBOOK

PEOPLE
The Mt. Prospect firm, Aumiller Youngquist, P.C., has won the Best of Competition Award in the 6th Annual Design Competition Awards sponsored by Restaurant/Hotel Design International magazine. The Eccentric, at 190 E. Erie, in Chicago, was honored first with an award in the Best Full Service Restaurant category and then with the Best of Competition Award at the Technhotel Conference, the international trade show for the hospitality industry, held in November in Genoa, Italy. Both Bill Aumiller, AIA, and Keith Youngquist, AIA, made the trip to Genoa to receive the award.

Schroeder Murchie Lay Associates’ Burnham Park Plaza in the south Loop was presented with a Merit Award, mixed-use category, in the Builders Choice competition sponsored by Builder magazine.

James E. Zajac, AIA, as been appointed president of Hansen Lind Meyer Inc. Martin J. Meise, AIA (Iowa City) has been named vice president and continues as secretary. T. Edward Thomas, AIA, (Orlando) is treasurer of the firm.

The office of Basil Associates, Inc., Architects/Planners has relocated to larger offices at 181 Waukegan Rd., Suite 101, Northfield, IL 60093. The phone is 708/441-9600. The firm, under the direction of Lawrence P. Basil, AIA, provides services for commercial, retail, institutional, and multi-family development. It will celebrate its tenth anniversary in 1990.

Christopher English, AIA, has formed Christopher English & Associates, Inc., with an office at 4319 Grand, Western Springs, IL, 708/246-3090. The firm specialty is roof consulting, with services including survey and condition reports for existing buildings, design of new or replacement roofing systems, and field quality control inspection. English is a professional member of the Roof Consultants Institute.
Seen in all the best places.

The Finest Architectural & Technical Temps!

Including...
- Architects
- Piping & HVAC Designers
- Electrical Designers
- Architectural Designers
- Architectural Drafters
- Illustrators
- CAD Specialists
- Interior Designers

The BECO Group
Architectural Division
200 S. Prospect
Park Ridge, IL 60068

Suburbs (708) 825-8000
Chicago (312) 693-7000
Fax (708) 825-6480
Hundreds of
ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS & DESIGNERS
Rely on
NEAR NORTH REPRODUCTIONS INC.

FASTEST BLUEPRINTING
IN CHICAGO
944-4234

Fastest growing blueprint company in the world
Over 10,000 blueprints daily
"Fastest blueprinting company in town."
Bob Wallace WBBM-TV Two on Two

The Near North Reproduction Building
206 West Division
(Near Wells and Division)

Free Pickup & Superior Parking Delivery Facilities
August Battaglia, AIA, and Charles E. Anderson, AIA, SE, were recently elected to associate principals of Perkins & Will. Battaglia, who has been with P&W since 1978, has day-to-day responsibility for the architectural staff of the firm’s Chicago office, and Anderson is responsible for the project managers of the firm’s Chicago office. He joined P&W in 1974.

Construction: Principles, Materials and Methods, Fifth Edition, by Harold B. Olin, AIA; John L. Schmidt, AIA; and Walker H. Lewis, AIA, has been acquired by Van Nostrand Reinhold from the United States League of Savings Institutions. The fifth edition of this encyclopedic treatment of residential building construction was the result of a membership education program initiated by the League in 1964. Construction is a standard reference source for professionals, widely adopted as a course text in colleges and universities offering architectural and building technology curricula. This edition is immediately available from Van Nostrand Reinhold, 115 Fifth Ave., NY, NY 10003, 212/254-3232; a revised edition will be published in 1992.

Klaus G. Mueller, AIA, has been named director of the Interiors Group in the Chicago office of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. Mueller, who joined SOM in 1968, and was named associate partner in 1980, is responsible for new business development, administration of the group, and project management.

Betsy Gensburg, AIA, president and founder of Sara E.F. Gensburg, Ltd. in Deerfield has completed a set of drawings of a historic home in Nantucket, Massachusetts for the permanent collection of HABS.

Richard D. Hayes, AIA; Margaret A. Lehto, AIA; and Eric J. Brightfield, director of Graphic Design, have been named associates of Holabird & Root. Jose L. deAvila, PE, has joined the firm as director of Electrical Engineering, and Michael Goff has joined the firm as director of Information Services.

Crandon C. Gustafson, AIA; Drew C. Ranieri, AIA; and Michael J. Sullivan, AIA, have joined Anthony Belluschi Architects, Ltd. Chicago, as project architects. All three architects will be responsible for planning, development of design concepts,
Bookshelf
Continued from page 20

cessful catalogue of projects.

Noticeably absent from the publica-
tion is the firm of Burgee and Johnson
(they declined to take part in the exhibi-
tion) - perhaps made more conspicuous
by the role Philip Johnson played in in-
roducing the New York public to Post-
Modernism with the debatable AT&T
Building and his later abandonment of
the movement in 1988 with the
Deconstrutivist show at MOMA.  Al-
though neither event was seen as an
architecture, each could serve as a distin-
guishable turning point in the city’s
development.

Luminita Sabau describes the
projects in this book as "a positive out-
look for the architecture of the outgo-
ing century" and "underscores" its "over-
view character." Even without these
parameters, New York Architecture: 1970-
1990 is a substantial catalogue of works
that should not be passed up.

Renee Sprogis Marohn is an architect
at Skidmore, Owings & Merrill.

Focus Notebook
Continued from previous page

translating and refining client’s
programs, and coordinating with con-
sultants. Gustafson was formerly a
senior designer at Kevea J. Kekst Ar-
chitects, Costa Mesa, California;
Ranieri previously served as a senior as-
sociate at Architectura, Chicago; and
Sullivan was a senior associate/cor-
porate director at Gauchat Architects,

Chicago’s Paul Gapp, architecture
critic, The Chicago Tribune, and John
Zukowsky, curator, department of ar-
chitecture, The Art Institute of Chicago
are among ten men and women selected
Honorary Members of the AIA in recog-
nition of their outstanding contribu-
tions to the architectural profession
and the allied arts and sciences. The
other recipients are Sen. Strom Thurm-
mond (R-SC); Paul Goldberger, architec-
ture critic, The New York Times; Lloyd
Kaiser, president, WQED Communica-
tions, Pittsburgh; Philip A. Morris, ex-
cutive editor, Southern Living
magazine; Ginny Ward Graves, educa-
tional consultant, Prairie Village, KS;
Carolyn Hewes Toft, director, St. Louis
Landmarks; Rae Jackson Dunke, execu-
tive director, Michigan Society of Ar-
chitects and Detroit Chapter, AIA; and
Martha Miller, executive director,
Central Arizona Chapter, AIA. The
Honorary Memberships will be
presented during the 1990 AIA Nation-
al Convention in Houston, May 19-22.

COMPETITIONS

The City of Toronto Planning
and Development Department is spon-
soring a competition that calls for
design of mixed-use residential/commer-
cial building prototypes on common
street, block and lot types. Architects,
gradients in architecture, students of ar-
chitecture, and architect-led teams are
eligible. This competition is a major ini-
tiative focusing on the future of
Toronto’s main streets. Registration,
which closes January 31, requires obtain-
ing a program package through written
request, including a check. As the com-
petition mailer shows the amount only
in Canadian currency, we suggest con-

EXHIBITS

The Distinguished Buildings
Awards Exhibition at the Chicago His-
torical Society will be on view in the
Pauline Palmer Woods Gallery on the
first floor through January 15. For in-
formation, call 642-4600.

SEMINARS

The 7th annual Construction
Specifications Course presented by the
Northern Illinois Chapter of the Con-
struction Specifications Institute will
commence this month. The course
provides an understanding of the basic
knowledge required for preparing and
using construction specifications in
their projects. Concentration will be
on a thorough study of CSI’s Manual of
Practice and selected documents publish-
ed by AIA and EJCDC, with special em-
phasis on A201 and EJCDC 1910-8.
The course was originally designed for
those taking CSI’s CCS and CDT ex-
aminations, but can be of equal benefit
to anyone who comes in contact with
project manuals for construction
projects. The class meets each Wed-
nesday, January 10 through March 28,
from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at the Itasca
Holiday Inn, 860 Irving Park Rd., Itas-
ca. For registration information call Ed
Janis, 708/325-6160.

The January 11 SMPS luncheon
program will feature Robert J. Max-
man, president of Consoer, Townsend
& Associates, who will discuss: 1) creat-
ing a balance between marketing expen-
ditures and billable time, 2) identifying
new markets, and 3) developing long-
term flexible marketing plans. Tickets
are $30 SMPD members, $20 students,
$45 non-members. Reservations may be
made in advance by contacting SMPS,
559-0059, or tickets may be purchased
at the door.

The Concrete Reinforcing Steel In-
stitute, Pioneer Chapter, will present a
free breakfast seminar on "The San Fran-
cisco Bay Area Earthquake. Dr. S. K.
Ghosh, director of Engineered Struc-
tures and Codes, Portland Cement As-
so., Skokie, will base his presenta-
tion on personal observations from
visits to the area immediately after the
October 17, 1989 earthquake. Dr.
Ghosh will focus on structural failures,
soil-liquification problems, and failures
of unreinforced masonry. The seminar
will be held at the Bismarck Hotel, 171
W. Randolph, between LaSalle and
Wells. Breakfast begins at 8 a.m., fol-
lowed by the seminar at 8:30 a.m.,
which will last until 10:15 a.m. To re-
quest a reservation, telephone Charles
Davidson, Unisource Steel, 708/369-
6520.

Designing with High Strength
Concrete is the topic of the joint
SEAOI and ACI dinner program held
January 9, Como Inn, 546 N. Mil-
waukee Ave., Chicago. Dinner starts at
6 p.m. with the presentation following.
Design and construction considerations
for use of high-strength concrete in ap-
lications such as buildings, bridges,
parking garages, offshore platforms, and
other structures will be discussed.
Changes to the upcoming edition of the
ACI Building Code related to high-
strength concrete will be summarized.
The speaker is Anthony Fiorato, vice-
president of Research and Develop-
ment, Portland Cement Association.
Cost to attend is $18 non-SEAOI/ACI
members; $16, members. These dinner
meetings are open to the general public.
Make your reservations by contacting
the SEAOI office at 372-4198. Questions
on the program will be answered
by calling Nancy Gavlin, 644-2295.

Computer art and design classes
will be offered to the general public
When you need 1 or 1,000,000 blue prints, or any other quantity...

NO JOB TOO LARGE
NO JOB TOO SMALL

BLUE LINE, BLACK LINE, BLUE PRINTS AND SEPIA REPRODUCIBLES

Speed, quality and dependability...these characterize Mossner's "blue print" service since 1922.

For more than 60 years, Mossner has provided the latest and fastest state-of-the-art, high-production equipment.

More than 50 messengers plus radio-dispatched pick-up and delivery vehicles assure the fastest possible service, including dependable print distribution to consultants, contractors and clients.

And that goes for any quantity you may require.

Mossner

THE REPRODUCTION PEOPLE • LARGEST IN THE MIDWEST
Mossner Building • 137 North Wabash at Randolph (across from Marshall Field's), Chicago, IL 60602

372-8600

Fast one-source service for all of your reproduction requirements

PHOTOMECHANICAL SERVICES

• STAR-REPRO® Drafting Systems—for pin-bar, overlay and team drafting
• Microfilm—up to 48 in. by 72 in.; enlargements and reduction to 10 times.
• Autopositives
• Scissor drafting
• Photo drafting
• PencilFone® reproducibles
• Xerox 500 enlargements from 35mm microfilm
• Xerox 2080 and 1960 translucent vellum or Mylar intermediates, and paper prints—reduced or enlarged

OFFSET PRINTING

• Specification sheets and booklets
• MAGI-COPY® fast printing service—ideal for architectural and engineering specifications

BLUE PRINTS, WHITE PRINTS, SEPIA INTERMEDIATES ON PAPER OR MYLAR

WE DO IT ALL UNDER ONE ROOF
by the School of the Art Institute during the Spring 1990 semester. Classes, which will be held on weekday evenings and on weekends in the School’s computer lab on the 11th floor of the School’s new building at 37 S. Wabash, start January 21 and run through April 22. Registration continues through the first week of class. Classes may be taken for credit ($465) or non-credit ($285). Scholarships are available and discounts offered to participants ages 62 and over. For more information or to register, call the Office of Non-Degree Programs at 899-5130.

ETCETERA

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign School of Architecture will be holding a job fair in the Spring. Participating firms will display their work, give presentations, and have the opportunity to interview graduating students. If your firm is interested in participating in this one-year event, please contact Michael O’Brien, 217/333-7720 before January 17.

Chicago’s fabulous architecture will get plenty of play this month and should receive fabulous benefits when the LPCI and the CAF hold their annual balls. LPCI’s Preservation Ball is all set for January 20 and proceeds from this event help LPCI with their preservation efforts. The Ball will herald the return of a Chicago jewel, the Cafe Brauer, on the Lincoln Park Lagoon. The once grand dining space had most recently been used as storage space for Chicago Park District equipment. Renovation of Cafe Brauer was first pursued by the Park District in the early 1980s, and the Ball will be the first public event in the restored upper-level dining space of Dwight Heald Perkins’ park refectory building. For information on the event and reservations, call Kandalyn Hahn, LPCI, 922-1742. The CAF Ball, presented to increase awareness, understanding, and appreciation of Chicago’s past, present, and future architecture and the city’s planned environment, will be held Saturday night, January 27. This Ball, “Xanadu,” will officially open the ballroom of the old Medinah Athletic Club, now restored and re-opened as the Hotel Inter-Continental Chicago. Those attending the ball will be surrounded by 37 refurbished or painted murals; overhead is a reproduced Egyptian frieze and renovated crystal chandelier. Information on the gala may be obtained by calling 312/761-3476.
MOSSNER now has more repro-drafting capability than anyone in the Chicago area.

FIRST IN
CHICAGO

Now...50% more capacity to enlarge and reduce drawings

INTRODUCING
THE SHACOH 36 COPIER

• Enlargements to 210%
• Reductions to 45.8%
• Increments of 1/10 of 1%
• Widths to 36”
• Variable Lengths
• Exceptional Reproduction

With the new SHACOH 36 added to our two XEROX 2080 copiers, Mossner has the most modern computer controlled repro-drafting capability in the Chicago area. The SHACOH 36 is the most versatile and the most accurate copier on the market today. And it's first in Chicago at Mossner, the largest reproduction house in the Midwest.

The new SHACOH 36 allows us to deliver exceptional quality copies in a shorter period of time to the exact specifications you require. You benefit with increased productivity and money savings. Compare our services. You'll see we can handle all of your repro-drafting requirements. With the greater capacity afforded by our new SHACOH 36 we have more capability than anyone in the area. Call 372-8600 for a quick pick-up and guaranteed delivery. We'll show you what service in repro-drafting is really all about.

Mossner 372-8600

THE REPRODUCTION PEOPLE • LARGEST IN THE MIDWEST
Mossner Building • 137 North Wabash at Randolph (across from Marshall Field’s), Chicago, IL 60602

Fast one-source service for all of your reproduction requirements

PHOTOMECHANICAL SERVICES
• STAR-REPRO Drafting Systems—for pin-bar, overlay and team drafting
• Precision camera work up to 48 in. by 72 in. enlargements and reduction to 10 times.
• Autopositives
• Scissor drafting
• Photo drafting
• PencilTone reproductions
• Xerox 600 enlargements from 35mm microfilm

OFFSET PRINTING
• Specification sheets and booklets
• MAGI-COPY* fast printing service—ideal for architectural and engineering specifications

BLUE PRINTS,
WHITE PRINTS,
SEPIA INTERMEDIATES
ON PAPER OR MYLAR

WE DO IT ALL UNDER ONE ROOF
Board of Directors

PRESIDENT
Steven F. Weiss, AIA

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
Sherwin Braun, AIA

VICE PRESIDENTS
Werner Sabo, AIA
John Syvertsen, AIA
John Tomassi, AIA

SECRETARY
Leonard A. Peterson, AIA

TREASURER
Thomas R. Samuels, AIA

DIRECTORS - Through May 1990
Harry Hunderman, AIA
Anders Nereim, AIA

DIRECTORS - Through May 1991
John H. Nelson, AIA
Tom Rossiter, AIA

DIRECTORS - Through 1992
Yves Jeanty, AIA
Linda Searl, AIA

PAST PRESIDENT
Frank E. Heitzman, AIA

CCIA FOUNDATION PRESIDENT
John Tomassi, AIA

ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS
Susan Dee
Paul Bodine

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATE
DIRECTOR
Kim Goluska

ILLINOIS COUNCIL DELEGATES
Jeffrey Conroy, FAIA (Through 12/90)
Robert Clough, AIA (Through 12/90)
Kristine Fallon, AIA (Through 12/89)
Lee Weintraub, AIA (Through 12/89)
Robert Robicsek, AIA (Through 12/89)

ILLINOIS COUNCIL ALTERNATES
Michael Youngman, AIA
Jim Zahn, AIA
Gigi McCabe-Miele

STUDENT AFFILIATE
Morgan Fleming, IIT

Chicago Chapter Staff

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Jane Lucas

FOCUS EDITOR/ADVERTISING SALES
Annette Kolasiński

PROGRAM DIRECTOR
Velisa Gogias

BUSINESS MANAGER/MEMBERSHIP DEVELOPMENT
Beverly Meland

MEMBERSHIP SERVICES
DATA PROCESSING COORDINATOR
Cynthia Gordon

PUBLIC INFORMATION
Joyce DeVries

DOCUMENTS SALES
Jessica Lucas
Joyce DeVries