

AIA CHICAGO, A CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

F O C U S

September 1993



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Set aside

Friday evening, November 5, 1993
for that annual gala affair,
the Design Excellence Awards
reception and presentation.

COVER: ANYONE YOU KNOW HERE? AIA COLLEGE OF FELLOWS DINNER HELD JUNE 20, 1993, IN THE GRAND BALLROOM OF THE CONRAD HILTON HOTEL, DURING THE AIA CONVENTION. THIS IMAGE REPRESENTS ABOUT 1/3 OF THE ENTIRE ORIGINAL PHOTO BY THOMAS G. YANUL. TO SEE IT AND/OR ORDER, CONTACT YANUL AT 312/434-1802.

FOCUS

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The Reality of It All

The excitement of the convention is over. It's like planning a vacation for months and then having the two weeks slip by in what seems like minutes. But we had been planning the 1993 convention for years, and the actual event was only four days long. Pledges to all who were involved, especially to Steve Weiss, Linda Searl, and Bob Clough. Under their leadership, not only did we show the world that Chicago is one of the most spectacular venues to highlight our profession, but we did so with a profit. All of those involved and the entire chapter can be proud of our great success!!

My own recollections of the business meetings and program sessions are lured by having been caught up in the frenzied activity at the Host Chapter booth and the execution of a sudden shift in location of the Host Chapter party. Even though this contingency had been planned (just in case), it absorbed a great deal of time originally intended for increasing my awareness of the issues surrounding responsibility for a sustainable future.

The Sunday panel discussion on the architect's role in affecting environmentally responsible change, which I did attend, was resolved through debate between William McDonough, AIA, and Helmut Jahn, FAIA. My heart was with McDonough, but Jahn's pragmatic response centered on the role of the architect in the overall process, which is a much smaller role than we would ideally wish it to be. I left perplexed at the dichotomy between our idealistic aspirations and our pragmatic problem-solving skills and relationships with our clients, which I suspect many of us feel most of the time. The fusion of these and other realities with which the practice of architecture is constantly confronted, creates the sometimes confusing situation in which we all practice. The convention sessions were enlightening, but the issues of our role were not fully resolved, nor may they ever be.

Addressing the issues of our role and the value of our services will be the

goal of AIA Chicago over the next year. Our chapter is going through a restructuring mandated by our strategic plan and bylaws amendments. The objectives of the Board will be focused on issues that affect our professional relevance. Within the ability of our resources we hope to become involved with the issues that will produce a positive net effect for the profession.

Our new agenda format permits most board meetings to be issues oriented. We began with presentations on the WBE and MBE system and the Central Area Circulator project. The latter resulted in the creation of a peer review task force, which is meeting periodically with the project design team to critique the preliminary designs. The August Board meeting, which follows this writing, will have two presentations. The first is by the Lake Front Coalition, which includes many professional and special interest groups such as Friends of the Parks and the Metropolitan Planning Council. One of their objectives is to insure that the massive rebuilding of the lake shore, which has become necessary from years of erosion, will be done in a fashion that provides maximum aesthetic and recreational benefits to the parks. This will be followed by a discussion with Harold Olin, AIA, of the Building Department. We will be looking for ways that the Chapter might assist in streamlining or otherwise improving the permitting process.

The September Board meeting will focus on education issues. Both local universities have had a change in administration this past year. Jack Hartray, FAIA, of IIT, and Ken Schroeder, FAIA, of UIC, both acting department heads, will, along with others, discuss the current state of architectural education. Whether we train problem solvers, creative abstract thinkers, or those with the technical skills required to start in the average office has long been an issue of debate. With fewer graduates finding positions in traditional practice and more

graduates and young professionals finding themselves working for developers, corporations and government agencies, should our students be prepared for additional responsibilities or disciplines?

We have several long-term programs on the agenda. In late winter or early spring of 1994 we plan to sponsor an event where members will learn more about government agencies and their policies for awarding architectural contracts. Representatives from these agencies will be invited to brief us on the types of projects they disperse and the process they use in selecting professional services. This is probably the largest current client group, and we feel that it will be a service to all our members to facilitate an introduction to these potential clients. This concept was originally put forward by Chicago Chapter Vice President Tom Samuels, AIA. I have asked the Government Affairs Committee to develop the format for the event.

Next year will be the 125th anniversary year for AIA Chicago, and we are planning a special series of lectures to celebrate the event.

Now for my refrain. In order to improve our ability to empower our profession both politically and creatively, the AIA needs your support. Maintaining and increasing membership is crucial. Participation by those who are able benefits both the organization and the individual. We have several urban issues for which the Chapter has been asked to provide volunteers. One involves open space within the city, and the other is a long-range interdisciplinary neighborhood redevelopment plan. If you are interested, I would like to hear from you. Also, our Housing Committee has become inactive. I am surprised at the lack of committee activity in this important area of practice. I find it hard to believe that among our 1,500 members, there are not five or ten who would be interested in rekindling our efforts on this front. We look forward to hearing from you soon!

JOHN H. NELSON, AIA

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Facilities Management: Changing Perspectives

Tues., Sept. 14, 5:30 p.m.
AIA Chicago Board Room,
1049 Merchandise Mart
Sponsor: Corporate
Architects Committee

This is an opportunity to meet with several local decision makers who will share their views on the changing role required of corporate architects and facilities professionals.

With dynamic changes occurring in corporations nationwide, how do the mission, culture and needs of these different enterprises affect the operating philosophies that are being used by their real estate/facilities organizations as they face restructuring and changing business needs.

Some current approaches include "profit centers," outsourcing, and contracting temporary facilities professionals. Are these approaches working, and if so, how successfully?

Join us and our speakers Laurie Giller, facilities manager, Material Service Corporation, and Linda LaBarge, vice president, occupancy planning, First National Bank of Chicago.

Hank Pohl, AIA

Sustainable Neighboring Neighborhood

Tues., Sept. 21, 5:30 p.m.
AIA Chicago Board Room,
1049 Merchandise Mart
Sponsor: Committee on the Environment

Perry Bigelow, a nationally recognized expert on energy efficient housing and a Chicagoland homebuilder for 15 years, will discuss the planning process for his development of a sustainable community at Round Lake as well as his other extensive work in

building energy-efficient homes.

Mr. Bigelow, active in many associations and councils, has been named Energy Builder of the Year for the last eight consecutive years by the *Chicago Sun-Times*, and in 1990 he was named their Builder of the Year. He is perhaps best known for guaranteeing heating bills on his homes throughout Chicagoland at \$200 per year. Mr. Bigelow is deeply involved in housing and economic development initiatives in inner city communities and has formed a joint venture with 20 churches on Chicago's West Side to design and build an Affordable Housing Demonstration Program for the City of Chicago to demonstrate the archaic building code requirement on housing costs.

Helen Kessler, AIA

Sears Tower Interiors Tour

Thurs., Sept. 23, 5:30 p.m.
Meet in the Wacker Dr. Lobby
Sponsor: Interior Architecture Committee
\$5

This tour features recently completed projects at Sears Tower. Although specific projects have not been confirmed as of press time, the tour will be similar to the recent tour at 77 West Wacker.

A mere \$5 will enable you to meet your friends, colleagues, and potential future employers, and to mercilessly critique or copy the latest in design excellence. What a deal!

Space is limited, so be sure to make your reservation now to the Chapter office (fax 312/670-2422) or to Peter Erdelyi (phone 312/263-2995 or fax 312/263-1236).

Peter Erdelyi, AIA
Kevin Sherman, AIA

Senior Roundtable Series

Individual dates below
Noon, Chicago Bar Association
321 S. Plymouth

\$7.50 (includes full luncheon buffet. Please register on site. Pick up lunch tickets in the 1st floor Membership Office of the Chicago Bar Association Building - before proceeding to the designated meeting room.)

Sponsor: Technical Committee

These monthly educational and informational programs are focused at senior technical personnel within architectural and consulting engineering firms and related industry associations. They are an excellent way to gain specialized knowledge on important technical topics and issues within our profession, and offer the added benefit of networking with senior staff from all levels of AIA membership.

Sept. 30 - *The Behavior of Fire in Buildings.* Join Ed Prendergast, chief fire prevention engineer for the City of Chicago, for a discussion on the characteristics and nature of fire as a design force, similar to wind and seismic forces. This program will parallel that which Mr. Prendergast teaches at the National Fire Academy.

Oct. 28 - *Silicone Sealants: The Controversies Explained.* Larry Carbary, technical services specialist with Dow Corning, will address topics such as silicone staining, dirt pick-up, reversion in sealants, high temperature applications, and movement in materials during sealant curing.

Nov. 18 - *Dissimilar Metals in Contact: The Facts and the Fallacies.* Dr. John Slater, with Invetech Inc., corrosion consultants from Houston, will talk on the metals

used in architectural practice and their corrosive effect on one another in a galvanic environment.

Dec. 16 - *Understanding Building Tolerances.* Robert Kudder, S.E./PhD, principal with Raths, Raths, and Johnson, will address building and material tolerances in construction with particular emphasis on their integration within exterior facade systems.

For more information, or if you would like your name placed on the committee mailing list, please contact Richard Fencel at Lohan Associates, 312/938-4455.

Richard Fencel, AIA

ADA Case Studies Under Consideration by City

Thurs., Oct. 14 (rescheduled from original Sept. 9 date)
4-6 p.m., Harold Washington Library
Sponsors: Government Affairs Committee with BOMA, and the Chicago Development Council

This program is third in a group developed with the City of Chicago Department of Buildings. There is no cost to attend, but there may be a small charge for printed materials distributed by the City.

Your reservation should be made one week in advance to the Builders Association of Greater Chicago (FAX 708/409-0977). To give as many interested persons as possible a chance to attend, please limit reservations to two persons per firm.

Robert Robicsek, AIA

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How Are You Producing Project Manuals?

LICENSED PRINTERS CAN COPY AIA DOCUMENTS

Architects may now find it a lot more convenient - and legal - to use a reprographic firm that is participating in the AIA Documents Licensed Printer Program to produce their project manuals. The program allows licensed printers to reproduce 30 copyrighted AIA documents for inclusion in project manuals only. There are now three licensed printer locations in the Chicago area:

Cushing & Company, 325 W. Huron, 312/266-8228; **Huey Reprographics, Inc.**, 19 S. Wabash, 312/782-2226, and **Riteway Reproductions, Inc.**, 22 W. Monroe, 312/726-0346.

In the coming months, additional companies are expected to be licensed to serve Chicago and the surrounding area. Copying AIA documents without a license is a violation of the Federal copyright laws. Under no circumstances are printers allowed to print and sell AIA documents.

Architects find that some of the Documents Licensed Printer program benefits include:

Convenience - Only one original of each page in the project manual has to be supplied to the printer; licensed printers are required to stock two current copies of each of the 30 documents and supply them for project manuals if needed by a customer;

Speed - Documents can be mechanically inserted in the project manual, saving time and resulting in a faster turnaround time;

Cost - The royalty fee is less than the retail cost of an original document;

Choice - The expanded network of licensed printers allows an architect to select the most convenient firm;

Legality - The program allows the legal reproduction of documents for project manuals. It's a solid safeguard for the architect, client, the printer, the AIA, and the profession.

For additional details, contact the documents licensed printers listed

above or the Institute's Documents Licensed Printer Program Manager, Tim Gorman, The Gorman Group, Inc., 202/737-3356.

Zing Put in Chapter Board Meetings

WBE/MBE SYSTEM AND CENTRAL AREA CIRCULATOR FIRST UP IN ISSUES-ORIENTED MEETINGS

The May Chapter Board meeting was the first to convene with the mission of discussing current issues of importance to architects and the profession of architecture. Vice President Tom Samuels, AIA, explained this important goal of the Board of Directors and introduced Carol Ross Barney, FAIA; Wendell Campbell, FAIA; Christopher Lee, AIA; Gigi McCabe-Miele, AIA; and Mary Beth Carroll (representing Diane Legge Kemp, FAIA), who were present to discuss the WBE and MBE system.

Lee stated firmly that the system as it is now is demeaning and does nothing to develop a firm. WBE and MBE firms are "fighting over crumbs," receiving only a percentage of a contract. Campbell affirmed this view: "We get the job based on a quota, not on our ability." McCabe remarked that the process is "a mystery." Barney agreed saying, "I've been in business 13 years, and I have no idea of how the selection process works." "In the RFP, there should be a requirement that the team be identified before the contract is awarded," Campbell commented. "We need to take architecture out of politics." We need to challenge the system! was the consensus.

General concern over the process was expressed, and it is hoped this discussion will be the impetus for an exchange with Fay Manker, deputy commissioner of the General Services Administration.

At the June meeting, Stephen E. Schlickman, executive director of the Central Area Circulator Project, along with six others, presented a wealth of information on the circulator project. Joining Schlickman were Martha

Lampkin, project urban designer; Cher Rapowitz of Sasaki Associates; Tom Warneke, circulator project, Russ Salzman, executive director of the Greater North Michigan Avenue Association, and Harold Hirsch, CTA transportation planner, formed the impressive group.

The Board was presented with the project goals: to meet Chicago area transportation needs by providing a better link with neighborhoods and regional transportation lines; protect and enhance physical and social environment; support and stimulate economic development in the central area. The complete package of considerations in planning the project were explained in depth, and Martha Lampkin offered the urban design proposals through a slide presentation. The project's overall costs and funding arrangements and schedule were also explained.

New Members

AIA

Lieselotte E. Anke, Hyatt International Technical Services; **Susanne Auerbach**, Wheeler Kearns Architects; **Richard J. Basten Jr.**, VOA Associates; **John R. Baumann**, Torchia Associates; **Elizabeth K. Beckman**; **Clifford W. Bedar**, Wight & Company; **Thomas H. Black**, The Habitat Company; **Gregory J. Brehm**, Hussey Brehm Architects, Ltd.; **Wayne D. Brzoza**, Dubin, Dubin and Moutoussamy; **X. Shosha Chen**; **Helen K. Cohen**, Archideas, Inc.; William G. Cummings, UIC; **Julie Breg Deprey**, Nagle, Hartray and Associates; **George I. Dickie**, McClier Corp.; **Daniel K. Duffy**, Perkins & Will; **Timothy A. Gajewski**, Matthei & Colin Associates; **Matthew S. Greiner**, Rodie Scherrer, Inc.; **Walter Scott Hallen**; **Arthur L. Holloway**, Chicago Housing Authority; **John P. Howard**, Golub & Company; **Jacob Kiferbaum**, McShane Builders, Inc.; **Richard R. Knorr**, VOA Associates Inc.; **Ronald M. Kollar**; **Larry M. Lasky**, Walker C. Johnson, Architects; **Frank Christopher Lee**,

IN MEMORIAM

*WILLIAM R.
SURMAN, AIA*



William Surman, chairman and past president of Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, died late last spring. He was 67. After a period in private practice, he joined Graham, Anderson, Probst & White as Chief Architect in 1965. He was named president and chairman of the Board in 1970, retiring from the firm earlier this year.

Notable projects of Mr. Surman's are the CNA Financial Building, Motorola World Headquarters, Loyola University Law School, Loyola University's Administrative Office Building, and most recently, the Illinois State Library in Springfield.

Mr. Surman, a graduate of both Rice Institute and Northwestern University, was recently appointed to the Illinois Architecture Licensing Board and the National Council of Architectural Licensing Boards. He was past chairman of Glencoe's Plan Commission and the Sacred Heart Church Renovation Committee. He was also very active with Loyola University Chicago, serving on the Board of Trustees from 1981-90. In 1992, Mr. Surman and his wife, Joan, received an Honorary Alumni Award in recognition and appreciation of their community service and outstanding achievements and activities on behalf of Loyola.

Those closest to him know his most cherished fortune was his family. He is survived by his wife, Joan; his children William Jr., Robert, Julie, Mary, and Thomas; his granddaughter, Hanna; his sisters Evelyn and Marion; his brother, Charles.

Gorimar; Jean G. Kaiser, KGP Inc.; Sandra L. Moon, Eastlake Studio Inc.; Rebecca L. Quas; Linda Rohn, Anthony Belluschi Architects, Ltd.; Carol McLaughlin Schlensker, Douglas Farr & Associates; Edward J. Shannon III, Dahlquist & Lutzow Architects, Ltd.

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STUDENT AFFILIATES

From IIT, Imrana Alikhan, Eric Evangelista, Abedelmajid Hadmi, and Riki Hirai.

Johnson & Lee, Ltd.; Frank Christopher Lee, Johnson & Lee, Ltd.; John D. Lewis Jr.; Sergio Lopez, McDonald's Corporation; Alan A. Madison, Alan A. Madison Architect; Michele E. Meregaglia, ISI; Jeffrey T. Nance, Stowell Cook Frolichstein Inc.; Susan M. Nelson, ACSI, Inc.; Frank A. Pettinati, SOM; Ronald R. Piekarz, R. Piekarz & Co.; Michael Perciali, Abbott Laboratories Corp. Laura L. Raimondi, Laura Raimondi, Architect, Ltd.; G. Gregory Reid; Richard W. Rowells, Tylin/Bascor; Louis J. San II, Weese Langley Weese; Alan E. Schachtman, Schal Bovis, Inc.; Michael Schneider, Harry Weese Associates; David A. Schulz, Hasbrouck, Peterson, Zimoch, Siriratamong; Charles Todd Smith, Lohan Associates; Mohan Srinivasan, Dubin, Dubin and Moutousamy; David B. Stelter, HSW, Ltd.; Warren G. Stetson, Knauer Inc.; Robert E. Surman, Graham Anderson Probst & White; Scott W. Timcoe, SOM; Jerry R. Walleck, Nagle, Hartray and Associates; Mark R. Weber, Wheeler Kearns Architects; Mark A. Wilcer, Jeffrey Brown Associates; Michael S. Yoshimura, DWP&P.

UPGRADED TO AIA

Madeline T. Lee, SOM; Edward Keegan, VOA Associates.

INTERN AIA

Christopher O. Adegboro; Elizabeth A. Atkins, Ross Barney Jankowski; Monique T. Barwicki, Chicago Dept. of Transportation; Kelly A. Bradach, Ellerbe Becket; Kevin S. Hall, The Environments Group; Chudi Kristoffer Obiaya, Eastlake Studio Inc.; Roger T. McCarron, H+GCL; John McMillan, Popowych Associates, Ltd.; Raymond K. Rikimaru, Nagle, Hartray and Associates; Leah A. Ray, Sutherland Architectural; Shannon E. Sanders, A. M. Kinney; Robert D. Zank, American Hospital Association.

ASSOCIATE AIA

Maged Y. Abdel-Massieh, Perkins & Will; Gail L. Barenie, Design Organization, Inc.; Steven D. Foutch, The Environments Group; Jimmy Framorze

Vision and Hope for the Future

By HELEN J. KESSLER, AIA

The 1993 World Congress of Architects was an AIA convention unlike any other! Sustainability - meeting the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs - was its powerful theme. Each day after the plenary sessions, convention participants took part in breakout and policy sessions. This portion of the convention was called Architecture 2020: Strategies for Sustainable Design. These sessions on energy and resources, healthy buildings and materials, and sustainable communities encouraged the participatory process and provided a rewarding challenge.

Do you have a sense of what the future might be? Can you describe it as if the year 2020 were right this moment? Looking back to the past, at 1993, how did we get to the year 2020? What is your world like, in the year 2020? What is the role of architects? Does this "preferred future" make you happy? Peter Ellyard, U. N. special advisor for the Rio Earth Summit and Architecture 2020 facilitator, led us into a new way of thinking: the "preferred future," as differentiated from the "probable future." The probable future is what we all think will probably happen. But that is certainly not what we necessarily want to have happen. To get what we really want, we need to first imagine it and then figure out how to get there. If we do not imagine a preferred future, the likelihood of us getting there is slim indeed.

For most of us, the task was unlike anything we tried before, but with the help of group conveners and facilitators, many of whom were members of the Chicago Chapter Committee on the Environment, we were able to develop concepts illustrating preferred and sustainable futures on a global, regional, and individual building scale. We were encouraged to follow a holistic, vision-making process and not let reality get in the way. I personally felt that it was a

powerful tool, not only a tool to envision an architectural future, but a tool to envision my own future.

Some of the Architecture 2020 concepts that came out of the breakout sessions included the following:

- Centralized, depersonalized systems were replaced by decentralized, humanized processes;
- Instead of working against nature, people came to recognize the interdependence of all forms of life.
- A respect for spiritual connections filled the void once created by materialism;
- All people now take full responsibility for the consequences of their actions;
- The concept of waste was completely eliminated from our vocabulary. Objects and systems now develop according to the philosophy of long-term

values rather than short-term consumerism;

- Quality of life has replaced standard of living as a means of assessing our worth;
- Architects, as both visionaries and masters of technology, have led the sustainable development of our planet.

In addition to the theme breakout sessions, there were many professional development seminars, on both traditional AIA topics, such as design and project management, and on environmental issues. The AIA's environmental professional development seminars were all introduced by members of the Chicago Chapter Committee on the Environment.

One of the most unusual and enjoyable aspects of the convention were our guests from 50 countries. The international participants were particularly in-



THE 1993 WORLD CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS IN CHICAGO OFFERED UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXCHANGING IDEAS AND EXAMINING ALTERNATIVES FOR CREATING A VISION FOR THE FUTURE. 50 COUNTRIES WERE REPRESENTED. PHOTO: OSCAR & ASSOCIATES, INC.



Oscar Associates, Inc.

volved with the sustainability theme, and many of them provided inspirational discussions during the breakout sessions. As architects from developing countries interacted with architects from the developed countries, it became obvious that many viewpoints were totally different. This provided an incredible richness to the dialogue and new perspectives on architecture and problem solving.

After the final plenary session, AIA President Susan Maxman and UIA President Olfumi Majekodunmi, Hon. FAIA, signed the Declaration of Interdependence for a Sustainable Future. A symbolic banner was in the lobby of the Auditorium Theatre that last morning for all delegates to sign.

In addition, for me it was a wonderful opportunity to reconnect with old friends, not just from the United States but from around the world.

-Helen Kessler is co-chair of the Chicago Chapter Committee on the Environment and a member of the Energy Task Group of the National COTE. She is an architect and executive vice president of Sieben Energy Associates, Ltd.

Diary of a Tour Booth Operator

Thurs., June 17: *It was steamy, there was no a/c, exhibit booth construction noise echoed throughout the McCormick Place convention floor, and by 9 a.m. a sea of early-arriving conventioners inched their way to sign up for viewing Chicago's special architecture. Many volunteers to the rescue including President Linda Searl and President-elect John Nelson. Ticket crew customer service was exemplary.*

Fri., June 18 - A/C on, carpet down. *Expo93 in full swing, and ticket sales for events still hot item. Under Crossroads banner, WAL oasis offers pleasant respite between seminars and exhibit viewing. AIA Guide to Chicago Architecture refuses to stay behind counter. Word leaks out that book's editor, Alice Sinkevitch, is working the booth. There is a rush by autograph seekers and photo opportunists.*

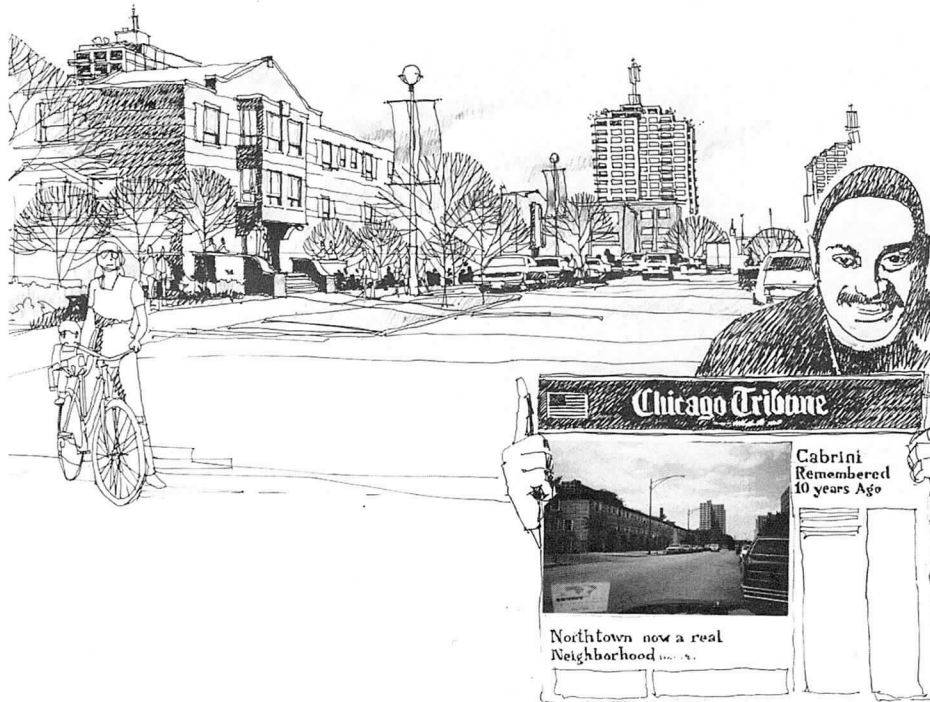
Sat., June 19: *Walk from parking lot to Conrad Hilton finds city alive with international visitors; many former tour booth patrons - old friends now - who offer wave and hello. Shuttle bus ride from Hilton to McCormick Place provides great opportunity to eavesdrop on riders engaged in discussing the content and success of seminars, recapping and reminiscing architectural tours, and displaying excited an-*

icipation of Host Chapter Party. All tickets sold! Evening skies opened up with downpour as Fellows Investiture comes to close, but clearing occurs just in time for big party (moved to Mart lobby this a.m., for the storm had been predicted). About 1,500 people are party guests - they really do love the food and know how to dance to the music. Fantastic display of fire works choreographed to music elicits oooos and aaahs. Specially written architectural flourishes, dedicated to former Chapter President Norman DeHaan, FAIA, resound off lobby walls.

Sun., June 20: *Break from tour desk offers chance to peruse magnificent display of Institute's offerings to members and participate in electronic questionnaire on AIA public relations. Carolyn Garrett, Chicago Chapter office convention coordinator, is still standing up - and smiling. Lights turned out about 4:30.*

Mon., June 21: *A moving, closing session at Auditorium Theatre this a.m. when many join President Maxman in promising to make changes for our earth. The culmination of the morning, indeed the convention, was the signing of the Declaration of Interdependence. I was inspired! Others too; it was in their eyes and their thunderous applause. -A.K.*

A Social Consciousness



THE O'DONNELL WICKLUND PIGOZZI AND PETERSON EMBLEMATIC IMAGE, 1993 CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPETITION FOR PUBLIC HOUSING.

The June 20, 1993 "Arts" section of the Chicago Tribune carried extensive coverage on the results of the newspaper's architecture competition for public housing, which drew 301 entries. Only one of the three winners in this "ideas competition" was a Chicago area firm - O'Donnell Wicklund, Pigozzi and Peterson in Deerfield. The jury did select 27 other designs for honorable mentions and among those are Chicago Chapter members Charles Bassett, AIA, Emilee Eide, Eastlake Studio, Florian-Wierzbowski, Thomas Hickey, AIA, and Hanno Webber & Associates.

Blair Kamin called the OWP&P solution, which envisioned what Cabrini-Green would look like in the year 2003, the "most practical approach" to rehabilitating Cabrini-Green.

The stories on the winning teams themselves were brief, and so the FOCUS seemed the perfect place to delve a little into the brewing of the OWP&P scheme and some of the specifics of their winning proposal. Thus, we invited OWP&P Director of Planning Joel Stauber, AIA, AICP to an interview, representing the firm's team - Keith Brown; Ed Deam; Robert Hunter, AIA; David Kuffner, AIA; Len Peterson, AIA; Ron Reed, AIA; Dave Rodemann and Stauber. It was an enriching one and one-quarter hours.

AIA Chicago Executive Director Alice Sinkewitch was competition advisor to the Tribune, and two Chapter members were on the competition jury: Christopher Lee, AIA, partner, Johnson & Lee, and Cynthia Weese, FALA, partner, Weese Langley Weese, jury chair.

An Interview with Joel Stauber, AIA, AICP

FOCUS: Why do you think there were 300 entries to the *Chicago Tribune* Cabrini-Green competition? No monetary awards would be given nor would the winning entry be built.

STAUBER: There are probably several reasons: one is the amount of potential publicity - the original *Tribune* Competition of 1922 had extensive publicity and long range impact on architecture. I also believe that as Corbusier essentially provided the model that would be used for the 1960s prototypes for public housing, today's architects might have hoped to be providing ideas for a new grand prototype design.

FOCUS: About design...the competition called for "redesign of the Cabrini-Green public housing development...", and "design" or "redesign" appeared approximately eight times in the February 21 announcement. But it appears the majority of entrants addressed the social issues first rather than design concerns in improving the projects. Is that true, and why do you think that is?

STAUBER: Low income housing is a very complicated problem for us today. Through many different methods - design of the original projects, our entitlement programs at the federal level, and various forms of indirect discrimination - we have created low-income housing enclaves. To undo that requires addressing not just the buildings but all those physical and non-physical barriers that prevent those people from mainstreaming into the rest of society. People recognize the extent of the problem is much more than face dressing.

FOCUS: O.K. But why now?

STAUBER: I think we have come a full cycle. In the 1960s there was a tremendous amount of money available for addressing problems like low-income housing, but for the last 20-30 years we have sort of ignored it. Now much of that housing is in very poor

condition, and we're trying to assess what do we do from here.

FOCUS: So, where did that consciousness come from?

STAUBER: I think consciousness is partly driven by what happens at the federal level; now there is more of a chance for significant funding. The CHA hopes to acquire some \$300 million in funding this year, \$500 million next year and so on over a number of years to rebuild their projects, and when that money becomes available, architects are interested.

FOCUS: Makes sense. What about architects responding to what one of the entries called the Human Aesthetic? Is there more of that these days?

STAUBER: I think architects realize that a more Humanist approach to design is going to produce some better results for the neighborhood and for the people who live there. I think that there's always been interest in humanist concerns by architects.

FOCUS: Why then is it "news?"

STAUBER: Architecture is subject to the whimsey of style, and style changes. There are many different human needs. If you define humanism in terms of direct environmental comfort that is one kind of humanism, but there are other concerns: concerns of the spirit and those address a broader need, a sense of making places, a sense of how things appear. Buildings are in many ways like a set of clothes...

FOCUS: Architecture creates a mood.

STAUBER: Absolutely! So when you talk about humanist design, humanist architecture I think you have to be aware that concerns of people change - or go in cycles. That's a human need as well.

FOCUS: Let's get specific about the OWP&P team's solution. Your process chart showed first the social, economic and political issues that needed to be addressed and then the proposed "physical action." Obviously the OWP&P team did not approach the competition as a design problem in itself. As you explained to me, the process diagram "combines empowering individuals and improving the environment." Tell us about the team's vision.

STAUBER: We began by addressing what we thought would be the issues. We had to get our hands around the problem in order to find the solutions. At one point, after recognizing so many social problems and postulating so many potential solutions to those problems, we even played around with the idea of submitting nothing but a

process chart. In fact the idea of the social, economic and political versus the physical improvements and trying to interlace those together was our first idea. It really was the basis for what got us going. Then we recognized that there had to be design solutions. While the social, economic, and political are very important, design is what we are specialists at, and we needed to go further. We came up with a number of what we think are good urban design solutions. The architectural solutions we didn't, quite frankly, put as much stress on. When we provided our emblematic image, which was required in the competition, you will note that it is at street level rather than a birdseye view. We felt that one of the original problems in the design for this community was that there were so many birdseye views done that people didn't understand what was really happening at street level - what is happening at the human scale.

Once we had the framework, the social framework, we placed safety right at the top of the list. People need a place where they can feel safe, not only inside their buildings but in the neighborhood. Some of the solutions we suggested were management solutions: a security force developed, perhaps, with people who live in these buildings; perhaps, too, they could manage their own buildings. Urban design solutions include having buildings face onto the streets and to make the open spaces where they occur have some sense of enclosure so that there can be a feeling of privateness or security within each of those spaces. Now [Cabrini-Green] resembles in many ways a desert. It needs to be lush again, where people want to be. Security comes with physical comfort.

Another issue we thought very important was clean and decent housing. The maintenance on these buildings has been atrocious. The initial funding dried up in the 60s, and there is little money for maintaining the buildings. If the maintenance programs are there, providing clean and decent housing, not only will low income residents live there but middle-income residents who are looking for inexpensive housing are potential candidates for moving into this neighborhood. The next step in my opinion would be to start a process incorporating the residents into further planning efforts, not only in Cabrini-Green, but in surrounding neighborhoods as well.

The next fundamental issue to consider was jobs. In order for these

people to get out of where they are they must have some employment opportunities. We provided improved access; for instance, additional stops for the el train, even the Metra train that goes to Lake Forest, so that these people might have access to jobs in other places. We also strongly encouraged entitlement programs and other programs that help provide jobs in local daycare centers, health centers, and industry. Along with that is education. Training for jobs is fundamental, as well as better education facilities, better programs for kids who live in the neighborhood. We looked at economic incentives, how to make this not just a public effort for making changes but a public-private effort as well. There are many adjacent parcels in the adjoining neighborhood that are ready for development, and we need to capture some of that pressure for development, encourage up to 25% low-income housing.

FOCUS: How did you arrive at 25%?

STAUBER: We thought that the major problem with Cabrini-Green's enclave is not the density of the people or the height of the buildings or the buildings themselves; it is the concentration of low-income people who, frankly, have no dignity and no hope.

FOCUS: Nor inspiration.

STAUBER: Exactly! The successful people in this neighborhood move away. Therein lies a fundamental problem. If this neighborhood is ever going to be successful the residents have to be able to see better role models within the neighborhood, stay in the neighborhood, as well as keep the existing social framework.

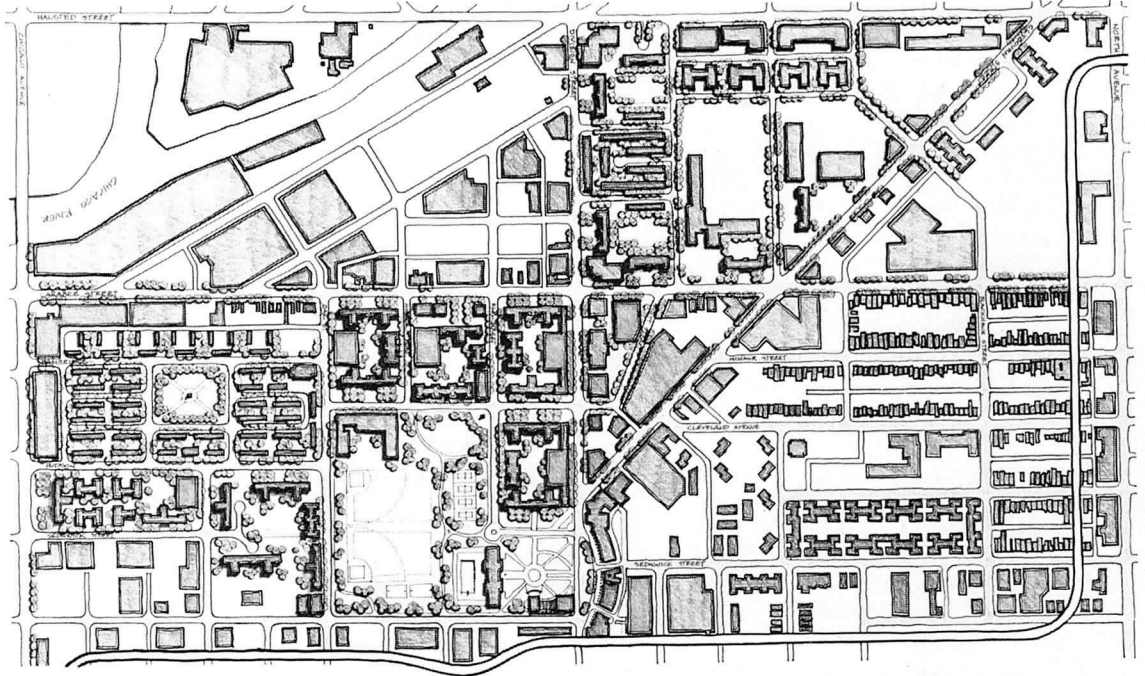
FOCUS: Models for achievement, and some continuity.

STAUBER: Right. One of the greatest values this neighborhood has is its existing social network. There is a whole series of connections, of people within this place that are far more important than the buildings. These people know what they want. You have to ask them and then give them choices about where they live. Instead of building housing with public money for poor people, we should be providing vouchers for poor people, so that they have more choice to live wherever they want. The vouchers can help them pay the rent, so that we aren't building housing that is purposely, "low-income housing." We need to make this neighborhood the same as other neighborhoods.

To that end I think it is important to consider increasing the density of this neighborhood. One purpose of this

NORTHTOWN 2003

SITE PLAN FOR
CABRINI-GREEN AND
NEIGHBORHOOD BY
OWP&P TEAM:
KEITH BROWN; ED
DEAM; ROBERT
HUNTER, AIA; DAVID
KUFFNER, AIA; LEN
PETERSON, AIA;
RON REED, AIA;
DAVE RODEMANN;
JOEL STAUBER, AIA.



is that at the current 50 units per acre in Cabrini-Green, which compares to around 250 units an acre at Sandburg Village, you really don't have enough density to provide restaurants, barber shops, delicatessens, the kinds of services a higher density would help to support. Another purpose is that if you're trying to encourage moderate-income people to move in, you can begin to decrease the percentage of low-income people in one place by providing them with additional opportunities for other places to live. Then adding housing makes sense. You can also use the opportunity to take each of the larger block areas and to front buildings on to streets, to take up some of the desert open spaces and create a little oasis for each individual block, for tot lots, playgrounds, victory gardens, block parties, all those kinds of social functions.

FOCUS: Before the Cabrini-Green buildings, there was a neighborhood there that became known as "Little Hell." How will the new neighborhood stand the test of time? Will it survive differently?

STAUBER: I think that if Little Hell had survived, today it probably would be an upscale neighborhood. Neighborhoods go through cycles - decline and rebuilding - but it was never given the opportunity to do that. The continuity with the original neighborhood is lost, all the social framework taken away. A whole new group of

people were put into new buildings, which were allowed to precipitously decline. Building stock should not be trashed out, allowed to deteriorate to the point it has in a 30-year period. Now we're at a point that is as bad or worse than "Little Hell" 30 years ago.

FOCUS: In other words we shouldn't be so quick to demolish, but find new solutions within the existing problems?

STAUBER: It is my belief that this neighborhood can also can be returned to, if not an upscale neighborhood, a respectable neighborhood. Along with the demolition of Little Hell went a whole historical memory, a sense of place. It's important to keep a residual of the existing neighborhood. The highrise structures there can still be successful.

Back for just a moment to entitlement programs. The current programs are such that it encourages the male head of household to leave a family. There is a very small percentage of males actually registered to live in these projects, and that's a direct result of federal entitlement programs. They need to change.

We put a lot of emphasis on recreation. One of the tremendous potential outlets for the energies of residents, particularly the children, is recreation, and judging just from the desert appearance of the open spaces and underutilized equipment, a tremendous possibility ex-

ists for getting the Chicago Park District or other groups involved. Kids can, through organized recreation, learn a great deal about themselves, about teamwork, and all the kinds of things that will help them become successful.

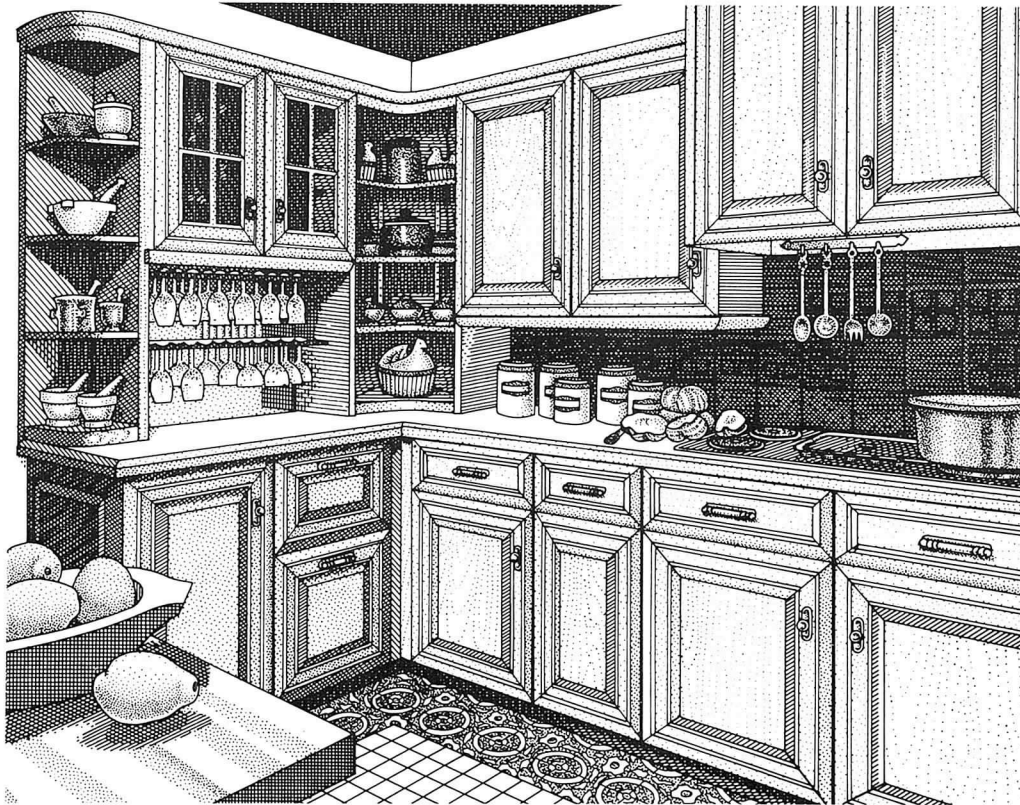
We need to have a lot more services. That begins with issues such as having money available from the bank for low-interest loans to rebuild portions of the housing, to care for the elderly, to have a community newspaper, so residents can talk to each other in a community sense, develop a whole sense of community. Retail services, too, are fundamental to neighborhood success. And libraries - a basic service.

Finally, one of the key issues was access. As part of the original planning there was almost a conscious effort to take streets out, to provide blockages so that access to the adjacent neighborhoods was minimized. We thought it was very important to open up that access again.

FOCUS: So the people there are not set apart.

STAUBER: Right! Without physical barriers you begin to break down that sense of enclave. One other measure that we thought would really help would be to create an attraction within this part of the Northtown neighborhood. For instance, by demolishing three or four of the high-rises one could create a wonderfully ►

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large open park area, which could be used for both active and passive recreation. This would serve the whole neighborhood, not just within the existing Cabrini-Green fabric. I think that pretty well summarizes at least the basic issues and how we addressed some of them.

FOCUS: Blair Kamin said in the June 20 *Tribune* summation of the competition results: "It's not who won, but what won or what ideas won." The OWP&P team impressed the jury with its ideas, ideas which you say are not necessarily new but need to be addressed again. How were the OWP&P ideas generated?

STAUBER: We kicked around a lot of different potential solutions. Many of the ideas are in some ways standard approaches to urban design problems; there's much theory about the ideas of street grid network and open space network. We put in some economic development elements: increasing density but decreasing the concentration of low-income residents.

FOCUS: How was this process different from the usual process you use in tackling design problems?

STAUBER: In a sense it was a bit more verbal. We weren't really addressing design and appearance issues: we were addressing issues of access and the other social problems we discussed, and those required the kinds of solutions that were on a macro scale of opening up the streets or creating this park network, or creating a town center image. We also spent some time trying to actually do some layout and designing of some key places as well, but the fundamental thing was addressing the issues.

FOCUS: What can you bring from this experience to your future design solution think tanks? What suggestions have you for other architects?

STAUBER: Architects need to step back in the beginning of projects and really ask themselves what the problems are; sometimes that goes beyond what a client thinks he or she wants. You really have to look at the bigger issues, not just the smaller, architectural aesthetic kinds of questions. The best architecture comes out of addressing the bigger issues. Place making is fundamental, and this is not just a matter of objects or landscape but places people remember.

FOCUS: The OWP&P team statement said that architects need to "resist the temptation to simply fix the place, the object, the physical environment." Is there anything you would like to

share about resisting those temptation in not only approaching a project such as Cabrini-Green, but other architectural projects as well?

STAUBER: Rarely do architects get the opportunity to develop their own program. This competition is a rare instance where architects were asked, without a lot of you have to do this or do that, What would you do? This goes beyond simply addressing architectural commissions. There's a role for architects in the public realm where they have to be proponents for doing the right things. They have to understand the problems and be willing to state publicly what are the problems and what are the potential solutions. This is one of the important reasons why we entered the competition. We feel that responsibility and wanted to make our views known.

FOCUS: It did not matter then that the Tribune competition did not award prize money?

STAUBER: That's right! We felt it was a golden opportunity as architects to come forward and suggest solutions for what were obviously significant problems. Perhaps this competition will go on to influence the people who do write the RFP's for public housing, and they will take the ideas that came out of this competition into consideration.

FOCUS: Do you believe the ideas generated by this competition will truly be an impetus for change, stimulating preventive rather than reactive measures to low-income housing planning for other existing or new public housing in the U.S.?

STAUBER: Yes, but I'm not sure to what degree.

FOCUS: CHA Chairman Vincer Lane has said he would like to see proposed redevelopment occur by the end of this decade or soon after the year 2000. In your opinion, can we afford to wait six to seven years to begin making changes at Cabrini-Green?

STAUBER: It's not a question of when the buildings will be built. As funding becomes available, I think it's important to begin, as our written position said, grain by grain; that we begin little at a time changing building by building. For each building, we're going to have to have a whole plan for how the residents can continue to live there or be relocated and still keep the whole social fabric together. One of the failures of the original project was that a whole new city sprung up overnight. It's important to take it piece by piece, build and rebuild, and reintegrate

th the rest of the neighborhood.

FOCUS: What do you think it is about the OWP&P team plan and the other two winning projects that they won the jury?

STAUBER: I think what really won the jury and what was common to all three winning plans was how they addressed the social and economic issues. When we put right on top of the list access to jobs and dispersion of low-income residential, those were pretty fundamental concerns and goals. Our team also included removal of the CHA over time, so that the CHA would no longer become the managing organization. In an ideal world these buildings would be managed like any other neighborhood. They would have owners, and people who hire maintenance and do all the things to make these buildings successful - the way other buildings are successful. I think the jury looked at that and said that that was a basic requirement. Beyond that were other design things: the first choice team had connections to the Chicago River. We actually considered a similar solution, but there were Commonwealth Edison transformer yards, a major power station, as well as a Montgomery Ward's factory building along the river's edge, and we chose to save those because we felt some of the industrial areas could be incubator spaces for new jobs. It's not that riverfrontage wouldn't be a nice thing to have, but rather, it's a trade-off. One of the other schemes had an irregular walkway with a roadway that went through the development, connecting it together. It was attractive in that sense. I think that was one of the things the jury liked, too. There were other solutions that were perhaps more aesthetically challenging or aesthetically interesting. Our solution was very conservative; we kept a lot of the existing buildings. We had a relatively low profile, no dramatic gestures, but the jury was looking for things that were doable.

FOCUS: What one last thing would you like to say about this experience?

STAUBER: Changing times require new approaches to old problems. We must all take an active role in understanding today's issues and in advocating appropriate solutions.

FOCUS: Thank you for taking the time to talk to us today. Congratulations to the OWP&P team and to those seeking to make changes in our cities by having entered this competition. It's exciting to see people helping people to live better lives. □

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Peter Cook: Six Conversations.
Architectural Monographs No. 28.
 Academy Editions, London, 1993. 144
 pages. \$50 H.C.; \$35 Paper.

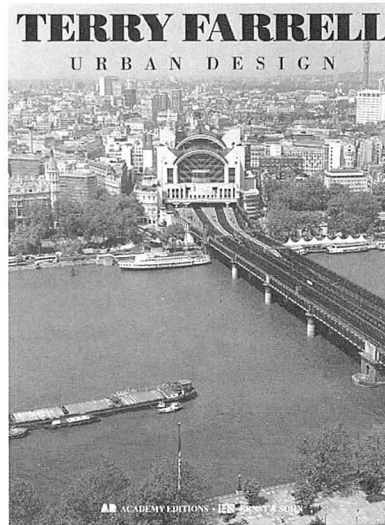
Terry Farrell: Urban Design.
 Academy Editions, London, 1993. 300
 pages. \$79.50 H.C.

Reviewed by PETER EXLEY, AIA.

British architecture has spent much of the past decade reeling from the comments of a man whom the general public takes far more seriously as an architectural critic than as their future monarch. This has spurred not only a nostalgia for all things historic, which runs the risk of blurring the boundaries between the real "old" and the "old-look," but more positively, has spread architectural debate to a wider audience. While architects in Britain might have been reluctant to hear many of Prince Charles' criticisms, there is no denying the catalytic effect of his discourse in extending the debate about what architecture was, what architecture means in the present, and what it ought to become - beyond the halls of architectural schools and offices.

Though it is unlikely that *Peter Cook: Six Conversations* or *Terry Farrell: Urban Design* will have much impact on this public debate, both are timely monographs on distinguished, but to date, only slightly documented careers. Both books are part of the current blitz of publications by Academy Editions of London, seemingly in the midst of an admirable attempt to document the major players on the architectural scene today. It would be unrealistic to suppose that Cook and Farrell are wholly representative of British practice. Both are, however, at the forefront of their respective specialties of theory and urban design. As such, together the two books make for an interesting balance of ideas and practice at the forefront of British architecture.

Peter Cook's conversations (a curious misnomer, as he appears to be



the only one doing the talking) are anecdotal thoughts interspersed with many reminiscences of Archigram (the visionary 1960s architectural group and magazine, responsible for the Plug-In and Walking City projects). The book's format is similar to that of a slide presentation: relatively brief text overlaid on full bleed graphics. On the one hand this is very successful; ideas are succinct and imagery prolific. Rather like a slide show, poor reproduction and cropping of images frequently left me feeling that something had been missed by moving to the next image too quickly. In the quest for graphic consistency, the eloquence of Cook's written theory is jeopardized by this layout, which was not a fault of earlier Archigram publications, in spite of their more "amateur" feel. The frequent Archigram references alongside more current work illustrates Cook's career-long ideas and theoretical pursuits. The idea of transformation and metamorphosis is traced from the 1964 "Plug-in City" project right through to "Way Out West" in Berlin (1988), an intricate pun of the American West "layered" (a favorite Cook phrase) into the fabric of a bourgeois suburb of (then) West Berlin.

It is no revelation that this visionary sequence of projects begins with fantasies of themes evolved from the ideas

of Buckminster Fuller and Louis Kahn (in his Richards Medical Center and planning projects in Philadelphia). The weakest aspect of Cook's entertaining dialogue is his defense of his built work (only three such projects are illustrated). For a public housing project, Cook concentrates on the efficiencies of British local authority housing and intricacies of the plan, criticizing architects who are "facade-driven." Again the illustrations let the argument down by omitting the plan and dwarfing the thumbnail interior photographs with full-page shots of the completed building's elevations. Ironically, the real value of this volume is to be found without illustrations, in the collection of essays relegated to the rear of the book. Here the strength and conviction of Cook's theory and influences through teaching is not distracted by fantastic imagery.

The Archigram Effect is not quite what His Royal Highness has in mind for the future of British architecture; Charles is obviously immune to Cook's self-proclaimed influence on such icons as Piano and Rogers' Beaubourg. More in line with the Royal sensibilities is the work of Terry Farrell. Not that this is a deliberate ploy, rather a reflection of Farrell's expertise and the resultant quantity of work, particularly in the field of urban design. Judging from the voluminous number of projects illustrated in this book, which were executed in the past ten years, particularly in London, it is clear that he has mastered (or is at least in tune with) the myriad of political processes essential for the execution of projects in London.

By coincidence, in parallel with Cook, Farrell's beginnings are under the Kahn umbrella at Penn in the early 60s. The too brief but thoughtful introduction by Ken Powell to *Urban Projects* traces Farrell's career from his beginnings and influences to the present day. Powell makes flattering comparisons with the work of John Nash and praises Farrell's "strong belief in

Continued on page 17

Insider or Outsider?

Leon Krier: Architecture & Urban Design, 1967-1992. *Academy Editions, New York.* 299 pages, illustrations. \$79.50 H.C.

Reviewed by MARK HINCHMAN.

This is an attractive book, to date the most comprehensive on Leon Krier's projects and principles. It spews forth a cornucopia of postmodern design elements - potted palms, gondoliers, niches, arcades, and olive groves. But while perusing *Leon Krier: Architecture & Urban Design, 1967-1992*, one asks, Isn't this an odd time for a book on one of the founders of postmodernism? Aren't these the trappings of an out-dated fashion? Or is there something universal in the work of Leon Krier work? The answer is not just a critique of Krier but of postmodernism in general, for in Leon Krier one finds the essence of postmodernism.

Postmodernism developed largely because modernism at the urban scale disenchanting the public. If Mrs. Farnsworth wanted to live in a glass box that was her business, but when towering public housing replaced blocks of rowhouses, complete with scrubby plazas and high-rise crime, the public cried out.

Urban policy befuddled many people, but not Leon Krier. When asked what do we do about our cities, Krier unflinchingly responded: Divide cities into quarters of 10,000 people, on 50 hectares; limit all buildings to five floors; stores are on the first floor; golf courses are on the perimeter of the city; at least one side of the street must have parking; no gardens on street corners; 80% of a block must be built to the property line, etc. At first glance, these ideas are amusing. This man can't be serious!

He is dead serious, as he indefatigably explains in essay after essay. Krier does not make these suggestions lightly. They are the result of decades of careful study. In the world of Leon Krier, even seemingly ludicrous ideas, like banning all skyscrapers, are logical. Skyscrapers

are not monumental he writes. Their monumentality falls apart when one looks at the size of the rooms within them. What skyscraper interior rivals the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral, a one-story building?

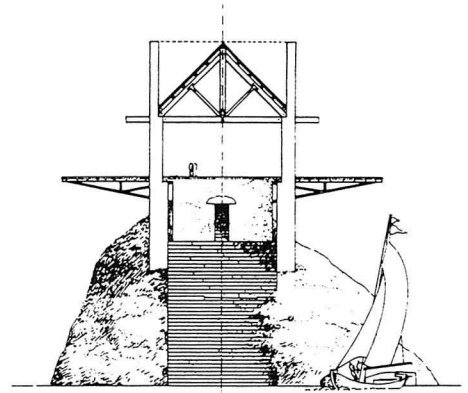
When the man who wants to redesign the world's cities writes, he is critical to the point of being vitriolic. He claims that high-tech design is responsible for a decline in craftsmanship, as though a metal worker is less a craftsman than a plasterer. Krier rashly dismisses all modernists, and advocates a "nostalgic restoration" of modern buildings, that is, turning them into classical buildings.

But when Krier draws, he is the epitome of civility. His drawings and watercolors, many done by Rita Wolff, present a never-ending array of dreamy towns. From Berlin to Seaside, Calabria to Cornwall, we see sculpture gardens, citrus trees, reflecting pools, and tea pavilions. Krier's work is seductive, particularly his models for Pliny's Villa and a new town on the island of Tenerife. Krier's architecture is nothing but attractive; this book looks like a travel brochure put out by the Tourism Board of the Roman Empire.

After having read the rigid planning rules with which the book starts, one is unprepared for Krier's charming architecture. He frequently sets up a brutally rigid symmetry, which he then capriciously ignores. A theater is balanced by a tall column to the left and a short pyramid to the right. His work exhibits neither free-wheeling interpretation nor the strict recreation that characterizes much of postmodern architecture.

This monograph of Krier documents his early modernist work, but the bulk of it is his impressive collection of urban designs. It also contains all of Krier's built projects: his own house, three podiums for his brother's sculptures, two exhibitons, and some nice tables and chairs. How has this prolific and influential man built so little?

Krier writes about traditionalists



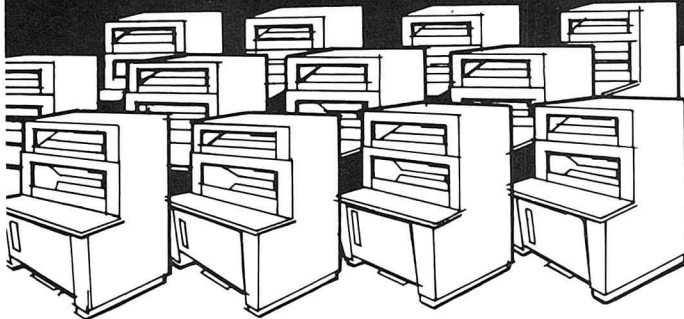
versus modernists (he does not call himself a postmodernist), as though they were two vehemently opposed political parties. But Krier is not the compromising type: he is the unyielding activist who forces the world his way. Because of his intractability, he alienated people and lost competitions. He made Philip Johnson and Charles Moore look mainstream; they received commissions that Krier did not.

Krier confronted those who one would expect to be his comrades; he thought he'd enjoy the company of archaeologists, but sadly found little in common with them. A notable friend is the Prince of Wales, who like Krier, is an insider and outsider at the same time. Together they just may build a town in Cornwall.

The beauty of Krier's oeuvre is that his writings and drawings dovetail. He can write the complicated building codes necessary to realize an entire town, like Poundbury in Cornwall, yet his philosophy, as any one of his drawings can prove, can be reduced to a simple idea: follow European precedences, and keep everything as small as possible. A possibly arcane subject, no less than a recipe for the reconstruction of our cities, in the hands of Krier speaks simply and eloquently to a wide audience. One's grandmother can pick up Krier's book, understand the pictures, and find solace. She knows this world. It's her family's village in Tuscany, the small town she grew up in, or a boulevard she remembers from a high school trip to Paris. Krier may be familiar, even sentimental, but he is not superficial. He articulately addresses urbanism, society, and civility in his writings and in his architecture. There is much to learn from Krier, and it would

Continued on page 19

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Insider/Outsider

Continued from page 17

be a mistake to dismiss him. This book, with its exacting look at the problems and solutions of the world's cities never loses sight of the big picture. Throughout it demonstrates a seriousness postmodern books often lack. Krier's desire to return architecture to the human scale, and not his slavish attitude to classicism is what is good about him. Leon Krier has infinite respect for the public realm, which is what architecture is supposed to be all about.

-Mark Hinchman is an architect with The Environments Group.

Hope and Glory

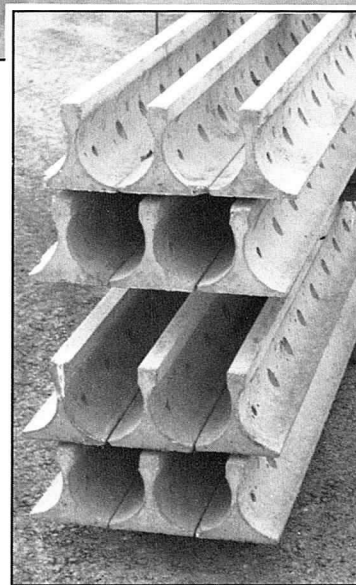
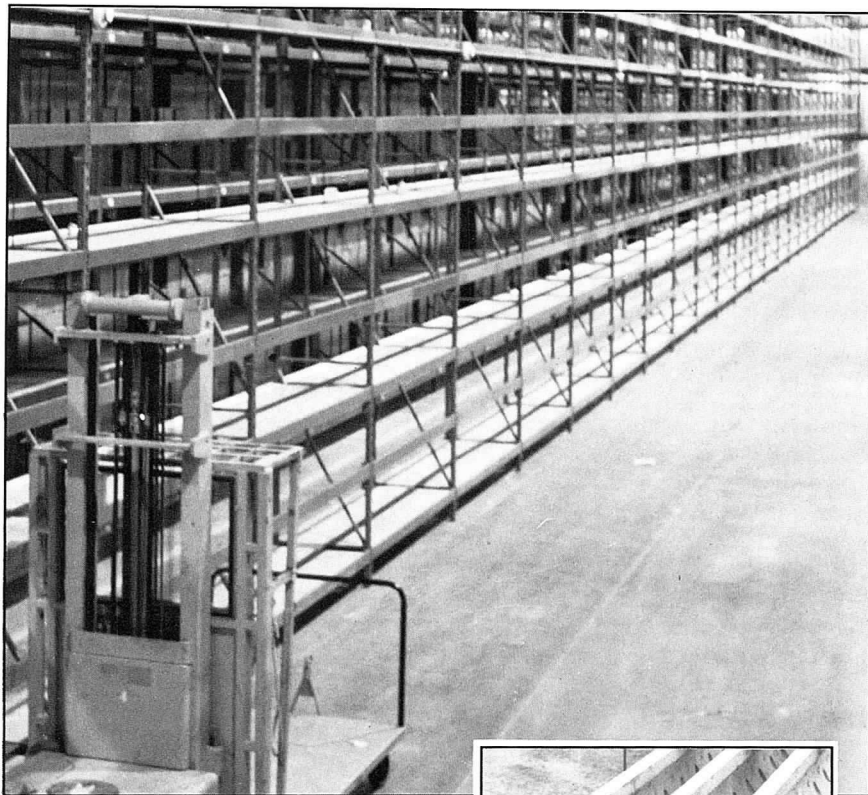
Continued from page 16

the ad hoc and pragmatic [to] achieve a particular kind of harmony." It is the depth of his work and this realization that set Farrell's work apart from the more narrowly focused work of the vogue traditionalists such as Leon Krier or of Quinlan Terry. In this sense Farrell and Cook are quite alike despite their contrasting aesthetics.

The mass of work presented in this volume prohibits an in-depth analysis here. Particularly useful in understanding the essence and intelligence of Farrell's work are the numerous master plan drawings presented, which are meticulously rendered and eloquently noted to explain the intricacies of the urban spaces they depict. If the book has a major flaw it is that it is not in Farrell's hand. Though allegedly based upon his notes, the book is only adequately transcribed and lacking in personal anecdotes and passion required to convey the theory within. No doubt this is a reflection of a busy practitioner whose objective is not to preach but to improve our experience of the city. This is a goal at which Farrell seems to be succeeding.

These two gloriously illustrated books may not be set texts at the Prince of Wales' School of Architecture. For the broad-minded, however, as in-progress retrospectives of the current state of British architecture, they are a welcome addition to works on Foster, Rogers, and Stirling, which have monopolized our shelves in recent years.

-Peter Exley is an architect with Meisel Associates, Ltd.



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PEOPLE

▼
The U.S. General Services Administration, Region 5, has presented **Dubin, Dubin and Moutoussamy** with the Partnership in Administration Award for Outstanding Service to the Government. **John Moutoussamy, FAIA**, and **Peter Dubin, AIA**, accepted the award for the firm at the May Awards Banquet in Milwaukee. The award recognized the firm's achievements in renovating the U.S. Custom House on Canal St., which will include administrative facilities for the U.S. Customs Service and the Department of Defense.

▼
Chapter firms who participated in the Newhouse Architecture Foundation summer internship program this year are **Lohan Associates** and **Ware Associates**. These firms, along with other construction industry firms, provided support and encouragement to our intercity youth by offering paid summer internships to high school juniors and seniors who have won top awards in the 1993 Newhouse Architecture Competition.

▼
Sherwin Braun, AIA, and **James E. Freiberg** have announced the formation of **Prairie Shore Partners, Ltd.**, offering construction management, general contracting, and design/build services. They are located at 540 Frontage Rd., Suite 3235, Northfield, IL 60093; phone, 708/501-5700; fax, 708/501-5724.

▼
Linda Searl, AIA, was featured in the *Today's Chicago Woman* July, 1993, story "Building a Place for Women Architects."

▼
Hedrich-Blessing has announced that AIA Chicago professional affiliate **Michael Houlahan** has become president of the firm.

PROJECT SPOTLIGHT

▼
Douglas Madel + Associates is expanding its architectural practice in Russia. The firm is currently involved with a Russian construction company in a joint venture project that will create

new upper-end low-rise housing in Moscow. A portion of the profits generated by the housing development will be used to renovate an 18th century villa used by Russian academicians.

▼
Nearing completion in Pleasant Prairie, Wisconsin is the corporate facility of **MG Scientific Inc.** Architect for the design/build project is **Jeffrey R. Brown Associates**, with **Krusinski Construction Company**.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

▼
Dr. Makoto Watabe, senior managing director for Shimizu Corporation, Tokyo, will be the guest speaker at the SEA/OI September 7 dinner meeting. He will discuss the Shimizu Super High-rise structural system. Dinner is at the Como Inn, 546 N. Milwaukee Ave. at 6 p.m. with the presentation beginning about 7 p.m. The cost: \$25 non-members. Contact Barb Pries, 312/372-4198.

▼
The Women in Architecture Committee, the Minority Resources Committee, and the Expert Panel on Diversity are organizing a major national conference, **Breaking the ICE: Building New Leadership**, to be held August 26-28, 1994, in Washington, D.C. Proposals for presentations - seminars, workshops, exhibits - are being accepted until October 15, 1993. Presentations will be organized around the ICE theme: Inviting Diverse Talents into Design; Cultivating Diverse Leadership; Empowering the Diversity Agenda. Ideas on unique, interactive activities and events, as well as suggestions for social events, networking opportunities, children's activities, media events, audio/visual effects, and exhibits are welcome. For the submission form, contact Jean Barber, 202/626-7453, or fax 202/626-7518.

EXHIBITIONS

▼
Site & Vision: Rethinking Public Housing, an inspiring exhibit of mixed-media artwork in the Kraft General Foods Education Center at the Art Institute, is the culmination of a special project of DuSable H.S. students. Fourteen local architects worked with the group of students to gather ideas for improving buildings, spaces, and landscapes in the neighborhood of the Robert Taylor Homes. Through their mixed-media artwork, it is made clear that safety, space, grass and flowers are high on the wish list of the kids who live there. Chapter member **Kevin Pierce** was one of the architects par-

ticipating in the project. The exhibition runs through September 15.

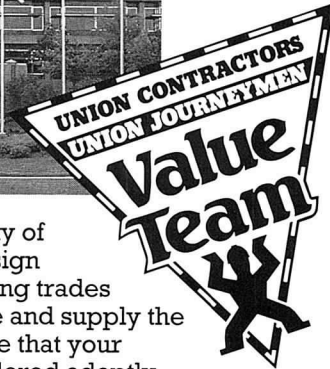
VARIOUS MATTERS

▼
The Eleventh Annual **Career Day in Architecture and Interior Design** will be held Saturday, September 18 in the Stock Exchange Trading Room of the Art Institute. The Chicago Chapter, along with the Chicago Consortium of Architecture and Interior Design Schools, is sponsoring the program, which begins at 8:30 a.m. Representatives of schools of architecture and interior design from all over the U.S. will be available to discuss their school programs. At 9:30 professionals will talk to the students about the broad range of careers available within the construction industry. **Gigi McCabe-Miele, AIA**, and **Walter Lewis, FAIA**, will speak about curriculum options and licensing requirements. High school and college students, parents, teachers, and counselors are invited. The program is free to all. For reservations or further information, please call the Chapter office, 312/670-7770, or Jane Lucas, Oakton Community College, 708/635-1898.

▼
The AIA has updated and enhanced **SPECSYSTEM**, its electronic specification writing system. The SPECSYSTEM 3.1 version includes a totally new installation program, which can be adapted to both stand-alone computers and Local Area Network (LAN) systems. Non-net work users will be able to install SPECSYSTEM to a hard drive for faster access. Special security features were added to prepare the system for inclusion with McGraw-Hill's new Sweet-Source CD-ROM. There are many more features, so for information, call Cindy Flynn, 202/626-7446.

▼
The author of Viking Studio Books' *The Complete Home Office: Planning Your Workspace for Maximum Efficiency*, **Alvin Rosenbaum**, would like to consider **home office projects by designers** from around the country. New homes, additions, and renovations will be featured. A broad range of issues relating to working at home will be addressed, including privacy, entry/approach, parking, lighting and infrastructure, furniture and decorating, equipment, storage and expansion strategies. Professional quality color slides or transparencies of the projects are requested by early Fall. The author will be interviewing the designer. Contact Harriet Baker, 619/793-1515, or fax 619/793-2587.

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THE CALENDAR

September

6 Monday

Labor Day Holiday. Chapter ofc. closed.

7 Tuesday

- SEAIO Dinner/Program. Speaker: Dr. Makoto Watabe, Shimizu Corp. *The Shimizu Super High-rise*. \$25. 6 p.m. Como Inn, 546 N. Milwaukee. 312/372-4198.

8 Wednesday

Graham Foundation Lecture/Exhibition Opening. *Adding to Mies*. Speaker: Peter Gluck. 8 p.m. 4 W. Burton.

9 Thursday

SMPS Luncheon Meeting. *1994-95 Economic Forecast*. Speaker: Mark Hornung, *Chicago Sun-Times* editor. \$30, members/\$50, non-members. 11:30-1:30 p.m. Palmer House, 72 E. Monroe. Fax RSVP to 312/266-8059 by noon 9/7.

10 Friday

Exhibit Opening Reception. Work of UIUC Dept. of Landscape Architecture alumni & Art & Design faculty. 5-7 p.m. I Space, 230 W. Superior. 312/587-9976.

14 Tuesday

- Chapter Executive Committee Meeting. 8 a.m. Board Room.

- Corporate Architects Program. *Facilities Management: Changing Perspectives*. 5:30 p.m. Board Room.

15 Wednesday

- Design Committee Meeting. 5:30 p.m. Board Room.

Exhibition Closing. *Site & Vision: Rethinking Public Housing*. Kraft General Foods Education Center, Art Institute.

16 Thursday

Northern Illinois Chapter, CSI Programs. *Testing of Doors, Frames & Hardware*. 2-5 p.m. \$15, members/\$20, non-members. *Wood Doors, Premachining & Prefinishing*. (Dinner program) 6:30-9 p.m. \$20 members/\$25 non-members. Both are at Holiday Inn, 860 Irving Park Rd., Itasca.

17 Friday

Chicago Chapter, International Facility Management Association Meeting. *Communications Technology* 11:30 a.m. AT&T Bldg. 312/236-0900.

18 Saturday

Career Day in Architecture. 8:30 a.m. Stock Exchange Room, Art Institute. 312/670-7770 or Jane Lucas, 708/635-1898.

19 Sunday

WAL Membership Reception. Program: *Extraordinary Woman: Julia Morgan, Architect*. 2-4 p.m. Home of Sue Whitaker, 1313 Ridge, Evanston. RSVP: Carol Pedersen, 708/865-1442.

21 Tuesday

- Committee on Environment Program. *A Sustainable Neighborly Neighborhood*. 5:30 p.m. Board Room.

22 Wednesday

- Real Estate Steering Committee Meeting. 5:30 p.m. Draper and Kramer, 33 W. Monroe, 19th fl. 312/346-8600, X335.

Graham Foundation Dual Lecture. *Carlo Scarpa's Brion Tomb*. Speakers: Paul Alt and Peter Homans. 8 p.m. 4 W. Burton.

23 Thursday

- Interior Architecture Committee Program. Sears Tower Tour. Meet in Wacker Drive Lobby. 5:30 p.m.

28 Tuesday

- Chapter Board Meeting. Noon. Board Room.

30 Thursday

- Technical Committee Roundtable. *The Behavior of Fire in Buildings*. \$7.50. Noon. Chicago Bar Assn. Bldg., 321 S. Plymouth. Register on site. Pick up lunch ticket in 1st floor membership office.

October

2 Saturday

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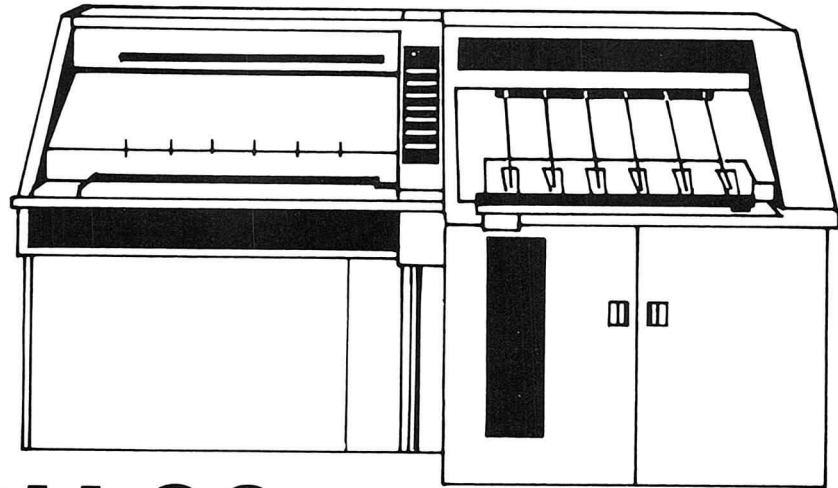
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