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ALLEN B. POND

"It is with deep regret that we record the passing of one of our oldest and most highly esteemed members, Mr. Allen B. Pond. He was a man who worked diligently to raise the standard of architecture, of architectural and building ethics and for the general benefit of the civic community.

"Mr. Allen B. Pond died Sunday, March 17, 1929. Your Board of Directors met and attended the funeral services at Mr. Pond's residence, 679 North Michigan Avenue, 10 A. M., Wednesday, March 20, 1929.

"WHEREAS, in the passing of Allen B. Pond, The Illinois Society and the Profession have lost a vital force for good.

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the Illinois Society of Architects do hereby express their deep sorrow in his passing and beg to convey to his brother, Irving K. Pond, relatives and close friends, their sincere, heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, with the hope that the grief will be measurably assuaged by these resolutions and in the memory of his devoted life to them as a brother, relative and friend."

Minutes of Monthly Meeting of Society held March 26, 1929.

EXTRA—EXTRA

The Bulletin has just been advised that at the May Meeting a general discussion will be held on the Subject of "Educating the Public???"

OPINION RE CORPORATE AND OTHER IMPROPER NOMENCLATURE AND PRACTICES

Messrs. Emery S. Hall, F. E. Davidson, Harry B. Wheelock, Special Committee for the Illinois Society of Architects. Gentlemen:

Following a careful examination of the data which you have submitted to the writer, including statutory provisions from States throughout the Union, and our several conferences in the matter, as well as a careful survey of the Illinois Statutes and decisions which indicate the policy of the laws of Illinois on the subject, I am prepared to submit the following opinion.

Attention should first be directed to the following language from Section 3 of the Illinois Architectural Act:

"No corporation shall be licensed to practice architecture in this State or be granted a certificate of registration under this Act, . . ."

Here is a definite and clear statement of legislative policy, and wholly in accord with highest architectural standards.

It is true that Section 3 recognizes the right of a corporation under restricted conditions to prepare plans for buildings, which are to be constructed by, or such construction supervised by the same corporation under proper supervision, all as specifically set forth; but the law nevertheless prohibits the **licensing** (or **registration**) of such a corporation to engage in the practice of architecture in its general and ordinary sense.

The law does **not** permit any architect or group of architects **as a corporation** to engage in architectural **practice**. No corporation can under any conditions be held out as being entitled to practice architecture. Section 1 of the Illinois Architectural Act provides as follows: :

"It shall be unlawful for any **person** to practice architecture or advertise to put out any **sign** or **card** or **other device** which might indicate to the public that he or she is entitled to practice as an architect, without a certificate of registration as a registered architect, duly issued by the Department of Registration and Education under this Act, and as provided for in the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois."

It is submitted that the word "person" as used in the foregoing Section applies to all legal entities and includes not only individuals but also partnerships or corporations. The writer feels that in view of the obvious purpose of this legislation and the hundreds of Federal and State decisions construing the word "person" in other similar legislative enactments, that no authority need be cited on this point.

It is therefore submitted that under this Section 1 it would be improper and unlawful for any name to be presented to the public in such a manner as likely to or calculated to mislead the layman into thinking that the person or group of persons so named might lawfully render architectural services (or supervise the rendering of services within the meaning of Section 3 of the Illinois Architectural Act) when such was not the case. General principles of equity should govern the variety of particular cases submitted. The letterheads, signs, cards and other devices must contain, in addition to the title of the firm, such other qualifying language as will remove any possibility whatever of misapprehension as above mentioned. The right to the outstanding title or name is conditioned wholly upon the public duty that it shall be used, when used in connection with the practice of architecture, in such a manner as to avoid any suggestion that any one may be entitled to practice architecture who is in fact **not** licensed pursuant to the requirements of the Illinois Architectural Act.

Reference is also here made to Section 16 (a) of the Illinois Architectural Act, which provides,

"16. Each of the following Acts constitutes a misdemeanor punishable upon conviction by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200) for each offense:

(a) The practice of architecture by any person or the advertising by any person or putting out of any sign or card or other device which might indicate to the public that he or she is entitled to practice as an architect, without a certificate of registration as a registered architect issued by the Department of Registration and Education of this State."

and Section 13 (c) of the Illinois Architectural Act, equally pertinent, which provides:

"13. The Department of Registration and Education may refuse to renew, or may suspend, or may revoke, any certificate of registration for any one or any combination of the following causes:

(c) Dishonest practice."

Your committee has submitted certain specific examples of nomenclature for legal opinion.

(1) "**Associates of John Smith, Incorporated, Architects.**" There can be no question that "Associates of John Smith, Incorporated, Architects" is not a person who may be lawfully licensed to practice architecture under the provisions of the Illinois Architectural Act hereinbefore quoted; also that the title holds out and represents to the public an opposite idea absolutely; and also the representation that individuals **not specifically named** are rightfully entitled to practice architecture for this firm in dealing with clients. It is my opinion that this Act of holding out constitutes a violation of the Illinois Architectural Act.

(2) The same opinion applies in the foregoing case whether John Smith himself is alive or dead, and regardless of whether or not he is or was licensed.

(3) The use of the title "**John Smith & Company, Architects,**" involves the same violation of law, in the writer's opinion, as do the following titles, to-wit:

(4) "John Smith, Inc." Architects

(5) "Smith, Jones & Co." and Architects

(6) "Smith & Jones, Inc., Architects."

In each of the foregoing cases the legal right to practice architecture is attributed by the use of the title in question to a legal body or person which could not possibly—in that title or style—be licensed to practice architecture in Illinois. The right to practice architecture in Illinois is a **personal** right and has been so held. Section 1, Section 3; Section 16 (a), Illinois Architectural Act.

It is submitted further that the Illinois Architectural Act is violated in other somewhat similar cases wherein an association of architects is presented to the public in forms other than the corporate form; as, for example:

(7) "Associates of John Smith, Architects."

(8) "John Smith & Associates, Architects."

Also that the use of a title by a licensed architect and a licensed engineer associated as partners, **but which fails to specifically identify the individual who is in fact licensed to practice architecture** (thus clearly negating the implication that his partner, though a licensed engineer, has the legal right to practice architecture), constitutes a violation of the Illinois Architectural Act, as for instance:

(9) "Jones & Smith, Architect and Engineer."

(10) "Jones & Associates, Architects and Engineers."

(11) "Jones, Smith & Green, Architects and Engineers."

Your committee has raised the question as to the right of a corporation to make plans (by licensed architects in its employ) for sale to the general public without provision for supervision of the building by the same corporation as specifically conditioned in Section 3 of the Illinois Architectural Act. The writer is of the opinion that such practice constitutes a clear violation of the law.

Your committee has also requested an opinion as to the use of the architect's seal. The statute clearly contemplates that the act of affixing the architect's seal shall be a **personal** one in the full sense of the word. It cannot be delegated. It imports a discharge of the architect's highest obligation as a member of his profession in its duty to and in protection of the general public.

Section 11 of the Illinois Architectural Act (second paragraph) provides:

"Every registered architect shall have a seal, the impression of which shall contain the name of the architect and the words, 'Registered Architect, State of Illinois.' He shall stamp with this seal all working drawings and specifications prepared by him or under his supervision. Any seal heretofore authorized under the laws of this State shall serve the same purpose as the seal provided for by this Act."

Section 16 (c) of the same Act provides:

"16. Each of the following acts constitutes a misdemeanor punishable upon conviction by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200) for each offense:

"(c) The affixing of a registered architect's seal to any plans, specifications or drawings which have not been prepared by him or under his immediate personal supervision."

The first section quoted (Section 11) enforces this prohibition upon the owner of the seal; the second section quoted (Section 16 c) enforces the same prohibition not only upon the owner of the seal but also upon any one who undertakes to affix another's seal to **any set of plans**, unless they have been prepared by the owner of the seal or under his **immediate** personal supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

By Alexander Marshall,

Attorney for Public Action Committee

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON MR. MARSHALL'S OPINION

To epitomize—Mr. Marshall's "Opinion," Architectural Registration in contra-distinction from Architectural Licensure is designed to establish high educational standards for the practice of the profession of architecture as distinguished from the trade or business of building.

Architectural registration rightly insists on high educational and ethical standards for all those individuals having the right to use the title "Architect," or any other name, implication, or other device intended to convey or actually conveying to the public the idea that they are legally qualified to practice the profession of Architecture.

Corporations may engage in all sorts of business, including the sale of the individual services of an architect or a collection of architects. This is not the practice of architecture as a profession as defined in Section 2 of the Act.

The latter part of Section 3 of the Illinois Architectural Act gives a corporation the right to merchandise the personal professional services, in connection with building, of its managing director, provided he is a regularly qualified architect, and further provides that the incidental drawings, plans and specifications are made under his, the said architect managing director's "**personal direction**" and, also further, that the supervision of such buildings and structures shall be under his "**personal supervision**." This is not the professional practice of architecture by a corporation and should not be so construed.

Corporations are definitely and particularly prohibited by law from being registered as architects. They are likewise prohibited from the practice of architecture as a profession or using any name or device tending to create, in the mind of the public, the idea that they are architects or have the right to practice architecture.

This prohibition is not peculiar to the profession of Architecture. It applies with equal force to all professions requiring individual talent, skill, and special training—qualities not inherent in an impersonal corporation. Corporations cannot be, or practice as attorneys, doctors of medicine, or any other learned or skilled profession.

MINUTES OF THE ILLINOIS SOCIETY MEETING MARCH 26, 1929

Regular monthly meeting of the Illinois Society of Architects was held Tuesday evening, March 26, 1929, at the Architects' Club of Chicago.

Vice President Robert S. DeGolyer presiding. Minutes of the February meeting were read and approved.

Letter from the Architects League of Hollywood, calling attention to the summary of their questionnaire which is to be published in the "Pencil Points" starting with the May issue. The article will be entitled, "The Architect's Production Costs and Profit." The secretary was instructed to write the Hollywood League, also to have the letter published in the Bulletin.

Invitation from The Architects Club inviting the members of The Illinois Society of Architects to attend a special club meeting April 5th, at which Professor J. Roosval, Professor of Architecture, University of Stockholm, was to speak on "Scandinavian Architecture." It was moved by Mr. Davidson, seconded by Mr. Jillson and passed: That the Financial Secretary be authorized to notify all members regarding the above invitation.

Committee Reports:

Mr. E. S. Hall for the Publication Committee reported that circulars are being prepared for architects to send to clients or prospective clients which will spread a better knowledge of architects work and architects' services.

Mr. T. J. Ferrenz for the Materials and Methods Committee reported that he had attended the Spring Meeting, Society for Testing Materials, and a study is being made of various clay products and building stones.

Mr. F. E. Davidson made mention that the R. W. Hunt Company had enlarged their services to make test borings and give the safe soil bearing capacity on any building site.

Mr. E. S. Hall spoke of the fact that the Tacoma Building, the first complete skeleton building ever built, was to be wrecked, beginning May 1st and therefore moved that the Materials and Methods Committee be authorized to make a study of the materials removed from the Tacoma Building, recording the condition of such materials, motion seconded by Mr. Davidson and carried.

Mr. Davidson moved that the Society recommend to the Board of Directors that sufficient money be appropriated to carry tests and observations of the Tacoma Building materials to completion and that reports be so arranged that they may be published in the Bulletin, motion seconded by Mr. Jillson and carried.

Report of Mr. Thomas E. Tallmadge regarding Municipal Arts Committee referred to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Davidson predicted a general increase in the cost of labor on the 1st of May.

Mr. Julius Huber who was elected to Honorary Membership at the last meeting stated that he was very much pleased and wished to thank the Society for the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. DeGolyer introduced as one of the speakers of the evening, Mr. Albert Leo Weixel, Consulting Engineer, who made some very humorous remarks regarding the building industry and also read some poetry eulogizing the building worker.

After Mr. Weixel's talk, Mr. John J. Aeberly, C. E. Chief of Division Ventilation and Industrial Sanitation of Chicago, was introduced and gave a very fine talk on the problems of the Ventilating Division of the Health Department stating the general standards and what the department hoped to accomplish. He also invited any architect who had particular problems in ventilation in regard to health standards to consult the Ventilating Division regarding the best known method of handling such particular cases.

It was moved by Mr. Jillson, seconded by Mr. Ferrenz and passed: That a rising vote of thanks be given Mr. Weixel and Mr. Aeberly for their entertainment and instruction. Everyone rose in response to the motion and the meeting was adjourned.

Walter A. McDougall,
Secretary.

THE SECRETARY'S COLUMN

Our members who do not attend the regular monthly meetings are missing something of great value. The business portion of the March meeting was interesting and lively.

Mr. Albert Leo Weixel furnished plenty of entertainment. Mr. Weixel in addition to being a Consulting Engineer, is a versatile writer and brilliant talker. From his own writings, he read the "Fable of the Other Guy's Price By the Guy Who Met It" and "The Parable of the Prodigal C. F. M.," gave us new versions of specifications and repeated a wonderfully fine piece of poetry entitled, "Verse of the Architect." From the specifications read, he proved that, "There Ain't No Justice." The Fable, the Parable and the Verse of the Architect will appear shortly in the Areologist, over the signature of Leo, the Tinker, some of which we may be able to give our readers in the near future.

It was also a great treat to listen to Mr. John J. Aeberly, Chief of Division Ventilation and Industrial Sanitation, City of Chicago. We sometimes wonder what on earth the Ventilating Division expects. Mr. Aeberly very ably told us that and very kindly stated: "We cannot, of course, do the engineering work for the architect, engineer or other individuals or associations connected with the building industry, but if our experience and advice will serve a useful purpose we are willing to give of it freely."

Walter A. McDougall.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS APRIL 9, 1929

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors was held Tuesday, April 9, 1929, at 12:30 P. M., at the University Club.

Those present were: Vice President DeGolyer, Messrs. Davidson, Granger, Hall, Jillson, Stanhope, Wheelock, Ostergren and McDougall.

Minutes of the March meeting were read and approved.

Correspondence:

Announcement of the Ninth Annual Convention of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards read.

It was moved by Mr. F. E. Davidson, seconded by Mr. A. Granger and passed: That Mr. E. S. Hall be elected delegate to represent the Illinois Society of Architects in the Ninth Annual Convention of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards to be held in Washington, D. C., April 22, 1929.

A card from Mr. Irving K. Pond was read as follows:

"Irving K. Pond acknowledges and holds in deep appreciation the expressions of love and admiration for his brother, the late Allen B. Pond."

It was moved by Mr. Davidson, second by Mr. Granger and passed: That the secretary be instructed to write the Western Society of Engineers and the Underwriters Laboratories suggesting that they cooperate with the Materials and Methods Committee of the Illinois Society of Architects in their investigation of the material taken from the Tacoma Building during its demolition.

Letter from Mr. Thomas Tallmadge reporting on the work of the Municipal Arts Committee, including the statement that Governor Emmerson has invited the members of the Joint Committee to go to Springfield and confer with him in the matter of the personnel of the Board of Art Advisors. This invitation has been accepted.

It was moved by Mr. Davidson, seconded by Mr. Stanhope and passed: That Mr. Tallmadge be requested to tender the services of the committee to the officials of the state in an advisory way, not only in the selection of members of the Board of Art Advisors, but also the Board of Park and Buildings Advisors.

It was moved by Mr. Davidson, second by Mr. Granger and passed: That the Board of Directors approve the opinion of Alexander Marshall entitled, "Opinion Re Corporate and Other Improper Nomenclature and Practices," and that the Board of Directors transmit the opinion to the Public Action Committee, that the Public Action Committee be governed thereby and that a copy be sent to the Publication Committee for publication.

Walter A. McDougall,
Secretary.

VENTILATION AS IT IS UNDERSTOOD BY THE CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

An Address Before the March Meeting by John J. Aeberly,
Chief of Division, Ventilation and Industrial
Sanitation, City of Chicago

The old practice in business "skin the other fellow or he will skin you," is no longer good form. More and more the business man appreciates honorable and upright treatment in the promotion of his interests even though they be economic, and this same change is apparent in the relations of the public to the public officer. The old idea that you are dealing with a crook or a scoundrel when such dealing is with a public officer is being tempered with a little judgment and mercy for the man who is charged with the responsibility of law enforcement. Yet, in this particular relationship the feeling of tolerance toward the other fellow is not always as sincere as one may wish.

However, the public officer is hopeful of the future; he feels that by carrying his viewpoint to the groups with whom he has to transact business he will eventually be able to convince them of his earnestness of purpose and his sense of responsibility to duty.

The Department of Health of Chicago is at all times willing and ready to cooperate with those agencies with which it has to deal and to substitute for any policy of bureaucratic practice one of cooperation, when such a thing is feasible, so we wish to extend our gratefulness to this organization tonight for the opportunity to carry to you the viewpoint of the Department of Health on ventilation and its problems.

We admit that our organization and its development show the same fallacies that exist in other organizations, and that in common with all individuals we have the same characteristics, which are to frequently underestimate the importance of the other fellow's task and overestimate the significance of our own. We are prone to overstress the things of which we have an intimate knowledge and overlook the more important matters because of lack of knowledge.

Ventilation—Defined

In discussing this problem it is our aim to make statements that will bear investigation and that upon investigation will be found not to be overdrawn. We can simplify the treatment of our subject by considering the operations of the Department of Health in connection with ventilation and those policies and views that have developed as a result of experience.

The word "ventilation," as we understand it, deals with the problem in its broadest sense; it means the ventilation of enclosed spaces and the correction of all forms of pollution both in enclosed spaces and outside of buildings.

Ventilation as It Relates to Public Health

It is not difficult for us to discuss ventilation in its relation to public health if the activities of a department of health are divided into two groups, the curative and the preventive.

In the field of preventive practice, the basic purpose of all health work; namely, to increase the expectancy of life and to assure all human beings the maximum amount of health during that period, we must among other things provide at least three major conditions, a proper air supply, a proper food supply and a proper amount of exercise.

Ventilation to be Considered in Design of Building

When an architect designs a building for his client his first consideration should be the use which is to be made of the building. At least 80 per cent of the buildings erected are for the purpose of housing human beings. It is true that a large number of these structures are designed for manufacturing processes and other activities but the success of these activities depends upon the human being, not always intimately but directly.

It is necessary for the architect to take that viewpoint if he wishes to include in his design in their relative importance those conditions which will ultimately be required by the owner of a building.

Health Problems Sacrificed for Esthetic Effects

Too often do we find that the health problems connected with the erection of a building are sacrificed for esthetic

effect; when these designs are developed it is admitted that the reaction of the occupant of the building is pleasing, that the effect is stimulating, but after a time he appreciates that there is something lacking when the architect fails to adequately consider the health problem in the design.

If it is true that 80 per cent of the buildings erected are intimately interlocked with the human being then it is equally true that the welfare of the individual is intimately interlocked with the design of a building and the things that promote health should be at least one of the predominating factors.

Ventilation and Science—Standard, Synthetic Air Chart

Ventilation is not an exact science. Modern scientific study has considerably narrowed down the gap between absolute practice and general good practice, yet there are a number of points which must be investigated before it can be said that it is comparable with the more exact scientific studies, such as mathematics or structural design, and before the standard of ventilation is equally well established.

From time to time the engineers in the Chicago Department of Health have been working on this question of an adequate standard of ventilation in order to bring the students of this problem together on a common understanding, and as a result they have developed the Synthetic Air Chart, which chart is now the standard of ventilation throughout the country.

In this standard there is included as the predominating factor the relationship of air motion, dry bulb temperature and moisture content, expressed in a common unit and known as effective temperature. This factor is commonly understood to represent the condition in atmospheric environment which best promotes the comfort, poise and health of the individual, and results from a balance between the heat loss from the body and the heat produced by the body.

This balance should be of such a nature that we are not ordinarily conscious of our environment; in other words we should not feel uncomfortably warm or uncomfortably cold and the heat regulating mechanism should not be unduly exercised. There are other factors, dust, bacteria, odors, other injurious substances and distribution which are included in this chart and which deal with the known factors that have to do with proper ventilation.

Applying Synthetic Air Chart Standard in Design of Buildings

In designing a building to be occupied by human beings and in considering the ventilating conditions according to the standard of ventilation, the synthetic air chart, it is best to bear in mind the health hazards; those which are produced by contamination or pollution from human beings, and those which result from processing or other conditions apart from the human being and which affect the physical state of the air, whether the change in the state of the air results from toxic substances, excessive temperatures, odors or other similar sources.

Average Outdoor Air Conditions in Chicago—Good

It is our opinion that the average condition out of doors in Chicago is conducive to health promotion when the air is properly tempered. There may be certain restricted areas where this is not the case, as for instance on the boulevards in the midst of automobile traffic, or in places of close proximity to smoke stacks, and at times for esthetic reasons this air may not be satisfactory, but on the whole for all practical purposes the architect may consider that the air out of doors in Chicago under the conditions outlined above will promote health.

Ventilation of Buildings—Natural and Mechanical

In places occupied by human beings and where there is no other source of contamination the usual 10 per cent of floor area for windows, one-half of which are made to open, and where the floor space per occupant is liberal, as for example in office buildings, and there is installed reasonable equipment for heating, the air conditions that result from judicious use of the means of ventilation are reasonable and practical.

In buildings where it is necessary to install mechanical ventilation, as in public places of assembly and other occupied spaces that are without windows, 25 cubic feet of air per person from outside, properly tempered, will suffice if the means for heating this quantity of air and the system is such that it is well distributed under the conditions of velocity that do not create a draft.

Ventilation—Industrial Hygiene

It has been aptly said that ventilation is the keystone of industrial hygiene. This problem of industrial hygiene should be one of the outstanding considerations of every department of health that intends to contribute to a considerable extent in the reduction of death rates. When we speak of death rates in this sense we refer to the all important problem, increasing the expectancy of life.

It is here that we have the problem of providing an air supply to buildings which will reduce the hazards caused by sources of air pollution and contamination other than from the human being.

There is no universal standard that could be laid down which would adequately set out the viewpoint of the Chicago Department of Health respecting all of the conditions that result in industries and elsewhere to bring about the condition of hazard within tolerable limits as we understand it.

Industrial Hygiene Hazards in Urban Areas as Compared With Those in City

The Chicago Department of Health recognizes the fact that all persons who come within the limits of an urban area are usually confronted with taking on a health hazard as compared with the conditions which would exist in that urban area if the city had not grown up there. The hazard may be nothing more than dustiness resulting from increased traffic in a limited area, but in a city like Chicago this problem is much more complex.

In certain districts the individual may be considered as subject to a tolerance that would not be allowed in any part of a small city or country town. In an industry, especially in certain types of industries, the responsibility of the individual to his need for assuming an increased degree of hazard is surprisingly varied, and so it comes about that in an analysis of what constitutes the minimum requirements at law, we must first of all determine, aside from the minimum conditions set up by law, what additional means are necessary in order to reduce the health hazard within tolerable limits.

Each case should be treated separately; it might be said, however, that the atmospheric environment permitted in a place where the source of contamination of the air supply is other than the human being it must be shown that the practice proposed will develop a condition that does not result in a serious situation over a period of time, as for example a year or more of periodical exposure to those conditions, and that the means for mitigating the hazard is in line with the best practice in the trade and further steps would be practically ruinous.

Consideration of the Economic Problem in Industries, Etc.

There is no attempt at this point to make it appear that the health officer can trade health for economy, but it must be admitted that in any reasonable application of health practice there should be some consideration and oftentimes a major consideration given to the economic problem when we consider at least those border line cases between the conditions that affect the health of the people and those that remotely undermine the health and directly affect the comfort and repose of the people.

This problem is indeed complex. When a public health officer is confronted with a proposition upon which he must make a decision he is required to have a rather intimate or at least a reasonable knowledge of the problems involved in order to render a decision in terms of health.

It takes years of training to effectively administer or apply the standards of ventilation as they are known today, yet with a reasonable amount of knowledge of the purpose for which a building is ultimately to be used, such as is ordinarily obtainable by the architect, designs of

buildings containing minimum health requirements ought to be forthcoming.

How to Handle Industrial Hazards

In order to handle some of the hazards in industrial plants, it is well first to determine the source of all such hazards. There are those processes which emit into the air envelope of the occupant of the building, gases, liquids, or solids and those changing the state of the air, as a furnace producing excessive heat, and devices increasing the moisture content. When you have located the probable source of the nuisance, consideration should be given to preventing the escape of such emissions into the air insofar as is reasonably possible.

Sometimes this requires housing the source with a sheet metal cabinet; sometimes it necessitates building separate rooms, but at no time should the architect fail to provide ceiling partitioning in such spaces where nuisances occur so as to separate them from adjoining spaces where assembly operations or other non-nuisance producing operations are going on. In this way the condition is limited to the few employees who are expected to assume an industrial hazard over that required by their fellow workers.

Industrial Hygiene Problem as It Relates to Ventilation—The Department's Views and Study of the Problem

The industrial hygiene problem is not entirely one of ventilation but because ventilation is such an important part and because it is major consideration in the erection of buildings, I would like to convey to this group the same conception of the problem as held by the Department of Health, because sooner or later every one of you will be confronted with this ventilation problem in designing certain types of buildings; it is becoming the paramount health problem.

In the Chicago Department of Health we have outlined this problem by subdividing it into three distinct groups; first, those conditions that involve preparing a man for the job; second, those conditions that prepares the job for the man, and third, those activities of community interest.

It is not our intention to make a berth for the man in industry. When we say the job for the man we have in mind those operations which are developed in industry from an economic standpoint so as to promote the maximum amount of profit, in which we find that the health aspect of the problem has been entirely overlooked. This results usually from lack of knowledge of the physiological reaction that occurs when the individual is subject to a hazard. With a little care and thought on the part of the manufacturer he can easily improve his processing so that the health hazard is considerably reduced.

When we speak of the problem, the man for the job, we have in mind such processes as the selection of employees for certain occupations and also preparing them to withstand the minimum hazard and the necessary tolerable hazard. For example, it is ridiculous to place a man with heart disease on a task that requires extremely heavy lifting. It is equally ridiculous to place on a job in a lead plant, where there is considerable lead dust suspended in the air, a man who has high idiosyncrasies for lead even though the dust existing in the plant is not excessive.

In our problem with respect to the community's interest, we have in mind such manufacturing plants as are continually emitting dust, gases and fumes from certain processing. It is necessary to prevent the escape of these substances into the public air supply if we are to assure reasonable healthful air conditions in Chicago.

Heretofore Lack of Consideration by Architects in the Problems Presented

We bring these problems to you tonight because it has been our experience that they were not considered by the architects in the design of many of the structures that have been built in recent years. The result is that costly remodeling has been undertaken in order to meet the owner's needs, not simply because of ordinance requirements, but because of absenteeism on account of sickness and because of the requirements of the State, both having made material inroads into the profits of the manufacturer.

It is hardly reasonable to expect the architect to have an intimate knowledge of the methods and the practice necessary to solve these problems. The Chicago Department of Health has anticipated this situation and for a number of years has gradually developed a service which it renders to the man who desires advice on problems of this sort.

The Department's Willingness to Assist in Solving These Problems

We are not always successful in outlining the most economical method for solving specific problems, as we are not always familiar with the intimate details of the processing which the manufacturer undertakes, and furthermore he is sometimes driven by a close margin of profit to a program which has the bare minimum requirements, but as was stated we are ready to cooperate with groups and individuals and serve as one of their advisers on matters pertaining to the public health.

We cannot, of course, do the engineering work for the architect, engineer or other individuals or associations connected with the building industry, but if our experience and advice will serve a useful purpose we are willing to give of it freely.

THE PASSING OF THE TACOMA BUILDING

The Tacoma Building at the northeast corner of Madison and LaSalle Streets is to be torn down to make way for a more modern structure, wrecking to start approximately May 1st. The Tacoma Building was the first skeleton constructed building ever built. This does not pretend to contradict the priority of the Home Insurance Building, the difference between the two buildings being principally that—in the Home Insurance Building the street walls were more or less of masonry construction, while in the Tacoma Building the street walls were of complete skeleton construction. The fact that the Tacoma Building is to be torn down makes possible the gathering of accurate data concerning the condition and life of various materials under such building conditions.

The Board of Directors has instructed the Committee of Materials and Methods to proceed with such investigation and to arrange the results of its findings in such manner that they may be published. The Board of Directors has also issued invitations to the Underwriters Laboratories and the Western Society of Engineers to cooperate with our Materials and Methods Committee in the hope that the investigation will be of mutual interest and benefit.

THE BIRTH OF AN ARCHITECT

The troubles of an architect are manifold. Yea, his birth pains are terrible and beyond belief, while his growing pains are many times worse. When he is born he passes through three days of grueling, examinatory pain, yea, even sometimes six, and if by reason of early educational neglect his knowledge is very incomplete, it may be even nine. Following birth comes a series of periods of development.

First—The sad days of waiting when clients come not nigh but pass by on the other side.

Second—There comes the period of active job hunting which brings forth a crop of piker clients, clients who tell their neighbors that "I have designed this house—I have only called on an architect to draw it up in order that I might secure a building permit"—clients that insist on plan requirements for a ten thousand dollar house when they can only spend five thousand—clients that even declare that it does not cost anything to run an architect's office—clients that seem to believe that the great privilege of serving them should be considered ample pay for all services rendered.

Third—Following the period of frantic solicitation, there appears the speculative builder client, the wonder man who buys his plans for fifteen dollars per flat, and then uses them to build fifteen flat buildings, not one of which follows the plan. Why should he employ an architect to

supervise his building? It is surely easier to depart from the plans without an architect than with one.

Fourth—In the wake of the speculative builder stag comes the period of high finance. This period when the subtle-promoter appears on the scene. So-and-so has heard that he can acquire certain valuable lots by persuading the owner thereof to pass him title to same and accepting third mortgage bonds as security therefore. All that is required is that an architect shall prepare plans, estimates, and numerous, gaudy, impossible water color sketches for a thirteen story apartment building, secure a loan sufficient to build it, pay for the lot on which it is to stand, fee the promoter, etc. In consideration of this service on the part of the architect, subtle-promoter will use his great influence to secure the employment of the architect at the regular recommended minimum Institute rates for architectural services only, otherwise, all obligations do become null and void and subtle-promoter will never have known the architect, except as a poor unfortunate for whom the promoter hath done many favors.

After the period of high finance the architect enters the period of sophistication and he becomes either a pessimist or a salesman. No one can do business with a sour, discouraged architect and the crab is reduced to starving condition—an untimely grave with funeral flowers is the end of the budding genius of an architect who can not sell his wares. The architect who has learned how to sell a good thing for what it is worth, is a successful architect. E. S. H.

SALESMANSHIP

Training in salesmanship is the one essential thing which is so often omitted from the education of an architect. Inadequacy in this line accounts for the frequent victimizing of members of this profession by the various agencies of fraud that seem to operate in every community. Why are architects often defrauded of their just dues?

First—Because they have something worth while to give. If architects did not have something worth while to give they would not ever be the victims of the smooth promoter or unscrupulous builder. Whoever heard of a farmer less hick being the victim of con-men. If he were not a good farmer, he would not be a farm owner. If he were not a farm owner, he would constitute no temptation to the fraudulent schemer.

Second—Because architects as well as farmers have been too greatly specialized, either too much design and too little construction, or too much construction and too little design, plenty of technique in both design and construction, no general business. How many architects know the real meaning of overhead expense, or how much it actually costs to get out a job? Else why should there be so many architects offering to render service for less than it actually costs to produce that service.

Third—No adequate advocate. The public has so long assumed, that anything worth having is adequately presented, that it believes that everything is adequately presented. The public rates things as they are presented, not as they are. There is no use crying about it or denying the fact. It is so and must be made the best of. The public can no longer seek out that which it has need for and find it because the public has lost, outside of its own specialized line, the art of research. The incompetent architect gets the business, not because he is technically incompetent, but because he employs competent sales skill, sales skill which if applied to the sale of real competent honest-to-goodness service would get much larger returns for efforts expended.

On account of the personal nature of architectural service, the individual practitioner is often embarrassed in a personal presentation of the merits of architectural service since he may find it difficult, if not impossible, to separate the personal from the abstract. It is hardly to be expected that those technically expert architecturally, should be likewise technically expert salesmen. In fact the natural assumption would be that mental and temperamental qualities peculiarly adopting the individual for real success in architectural production could not be ex-

ected to be common with those natural qualities that would make a successful salesman. Let the facts be faced as they are, what is the solution? There are several solutions from which to choose, the following suggest themselves. The profession must choose and proceed.

First—Architectural organizations could be formed consisting of specialists in architectural design, construction, specification writing, business, supervision and salesmanship. Experience shows that combinations of this kind which do now exist are generally unable to produce as high a type, from an artistic standpoint, of architectural production as separate practitioners. Probably this is due to a universal tendency for the salesman-member of the firm to assume that because he brings in the business he ought to dominate production, a function, which by the very nature of things, he is incompetent to perform.

Second—Individual architects or firms might employ salesmen to dispose of their product in just the same way as merchandise is sold. These salesmen to have nothing to do with the professional work of the firm and no control over its production. In such cases they would be required to sell on merit of past performance, education and experience of personnel. This might be a practical method, but from the present viewpoint, it would no doubt be viewed as unethical. Laying aside all preconceived notions and looking at the matter purely from the standpoint of actual known fact, this second possible solution is not any more open to question than the first, both are now practiced to a limited extent.

Third—Architects might combine in a professional association and sell the architectural profession to the public in the same manner as is now done by the various manufacturing and material trade associations. If this method were used means would have to be found to finance this association on the same broad scale as that on which the great trade associations that now push the sale of the product of the dominant building material interests. For illustration, such organizations as the Cement Associations, the Terra Cotta Society, the Face Brick Association, the Cut Stone Association, etc. Procedure in this way would mean large flat membership dues or a small percentage of receipts from all business handled. The contractors now do this boldly and charge it up to their customers as an item of building cost. When the contractor gets a commission, as a fee for service, it is always larger than the commission fee paid the architect for a much greater service and it is a net fee, while the architect's fee is a gross fee out of which he must pay all of his operating expenses.

The Architect's Problem

The architect's real problem at this time is fundamentally a problem of sales. It should be faced squarely and discussed frankly. If the problem of uniform sales of professional service can be solved sanely and without jeopardy of the high professional ideals that have distinguished this calling from all other, the profession can drive on to yet greater and greater attainment. If the problem cannot be solved so as to keep the control of architecture in the hands of those who are actuated by high professional ideals, then the future of art in architecture is not promising.

At the meeting to be held May 28 we will endeavor to solve the problem.

E. S. H.

RECOGNITION OF CRAFTSMANSHIP HOW IT IS PUT INTO EFFECT

By Wm. O. Ludlow

The remarkable popularity of this "Recognition of Good Craftsmanship" seems to be further indicated by the recent organization of committees to conduct this work in a number of large cities of the country. These committees have been formed generally by the chapters of the American Institute of Architects. In many more places other chapters have such a program under consideration, and it even seems quite possible that the Royal Institute of British Architects will set up in Great Britain work of similar character. The reasons for this popularity are not far to seek, but it may be well to review them.

First, and most important in my estimation, is the fact that there is an underlying consciousness in every man that there is really something more of interest in his life than merely getting the "almighty dollar." I know this is not always recognized, even by the man himself, but a careful examination of the real motives that actuate most of us discloses the fact that such sentiments as loyalty, good will and friendship are really the moving factors in what we do. Now this approval of the recognition of merit is primarily brought about by a sense of fair play, friendly feeling and an appreciation of the value of good work. Lincoln once said he tried to base every decision of his life on "what is right," and when he had accomplished that, he had invariably made the right decision. The recognition of a man's worth and the worth of fine accomplishment is inherently "what is right."

There are, of course, other elements which enter into the cause of the popularity of this movement. Nearly everybody wants good work, and this is surely an incentive to giving good work. Everybody in the building trades desires work done with the least possible friction and with the best possible understanding among those who produce the work. Recognition of Craftsmanship helps to this end by providing for the workmen an incentive beyond merely the pay envelope. Another reason for the popularity of the Recognition of Craftsmanship is rather more sordid, but a reason yet to be recognized. It is the feeling of the owner that he not only gets a better building, but that he gets considerable advertising out of the fact that his building is constructed by men who are publicly recognized for superior workmanship.

Of course, the architect is glad to have his building recognized in this way, and perhaps too, if we may dare say it, he is glad of a certain amount of acclaim which will come to him as the architect of the building. But further than that he is the one, more than any other, who is interested and insistent on the good quality of the workmanship that goes into his building. Then, too, the contractor of the better class likes this method of recognition of good work, very much for the same reasons as have been accredited to the owner and architect, but he is particularly anxious that it shall be known that he is a builder of well built and notable structures.

As to the men themselves, little need be said as to why they appreciate this recognition. One simply has to imagine oneself in the place of one of these men to know how he is likely to feel when, in the presence of his fellow workmen, he is called to the platform to receive from the hands of the representative of an impartial body a handsomely framed certificate and gold button and told that he has "made good."

The question is often asked, "How do you start such a program?" I venture these suggestions:

1. The whole plan should be placed before the Congress or chapter in such a way that the members will not only see its advantages but shall really become enthused. A committee should then be appointed to take charge of the work, and I should like to make emphatic at this point that the success of the work will depend on whether or not the head of the committee has outstanding ability and a real enthusiasm for the cause.

2. The step that the committee should first take is to get the whole-hearted interest of some of the best builders in the city, and also to get the interest of labor, for unless these two elements are brought in "on the ground floor," the processes of "selling" are more difficult. There should be a real feeling of partnership among the architects, builders and labor to obtain whole-hearted co-operation. This partnership is necessary also to prevent the feeling on the part of the workmen that they are being patronized; labor will not be patronized. Moreover, the workmen are likely, at first to be suspicious of some ulterior motive,—suspicious particularly of an attempt to "speed up." Enlisting labor leaders on the partnership basis dispels this.

3. Awards are of two general types. (a) On large buildings, to the best mechanic in each trade, with appropriate ceremonies of presentation held in the buildings while un-

der construction,—one ceremony about the time of enclosure, with awards to the structural trades, and another shortly before completion with awards to the finishing trades. (b) Individual awards, the honor men being selected irrespective of the building where employed. The (b) method is most useful where few large buildings are erected.

4. In type (a) awards, nominations are requested from the architects and contractors in cooperation with the superintendents and foremen.

In type (b) awards it is advisable that nominations be received only on solicitation by the committee from trusted individuals.

5. The awards are made to encourage workmen to better effort and are not made to foremen or to those in executive or supervisory capacities.

6. Nominations are of value only as coming from nominators who have been thoroughly informed as to the real purpose of the awards. In selecting the candidates for awards, favoritism or any appearance of favoritism must be carefully avoided.

7. When a building has been selected for award a special "Committee of Award" should be appointed, this committee to consist of the owner, the architect, the builder, a representative of labor and a representative of the awarding organization.

8. The best means of selecting the men to be honored is to explain the idea very fully to the superintendent and to the foremen on any particular building which is of such character as to merit the awards. The foreman should be instructed to select with great care one or two of the best men working in each of their particular trades. These names are then passed on to the superintendent for approval and then should go to the Committee of Award for final determination. It is highly advisable to have some outstanding labor man on the Committee of Award in order that the names may be vied by labor, and in order that nothing may be inadvertently done which would be unfortunate from the labor angle.

9. Ceremonies of award should be made as impressive and as important as possible. Awards are public; all workmen on the operation, their wives, their friends, and the general public are invited.

10. Photographs of presentation ceremonies, news items, and articles on the value of craftsmanship featured in the public press, and the widest publicity possible for the awards and their purposes are essential.

11. It is quite possible for the entire work to be conducted without any expense to the organization which sponsors it. In New York practically the entire cost is borne by the owners of the buildings. A charge of about \$10 to cover the cost of each certificate, gold button and clerical work is borne by the owner of the building. It has been found that there is no difficulty in persuading owners to do this, as a matter of \$100 or so is a comparatively small item on a building enterprise involving hundreds of thousands of dollars. Moreover, the owners readily recognize the considerable advertising advantage which they get from awards being made on their buildings, even though they may not have a broader vision of the splendid ideals upon which the movement is founded.

In New York we have found it surprisingly easy to enlist the sympathy and cooperation of owners, architects, builders and labor, for all of these elements, if not interested principally from an altruistic motive, see at least a personal advantage of great possibilities. Of course it is most desirable, however, to put the whole matter where it deserves to be placed,—on the high place of great and splendid service not only to the building industry but to every individual concerned,—for the stirring of ambition to do nothing but a high grade of work ennobles a man's whole life, brings him a contentment that he has not known before, makes him a man of finer ideals, and in a word does something to create a better citizenship as well as a far worthier nation.

—The Architectural Forum.



The Sincerest Flattery

They copied all they could follow,
But they couldn't copy our Mind;
And we left them sweating and stealing
A year and a half behind.—Kipling.

Taxation

Taxation is the most important factor in the political life of the people.

It determines the proportion of one's production of wealth he is permitted to retain for his own use.

This being true it is of paramount importance to the individual that all laws governing the levying and collection of taxes should be basically just; as well as be a true and exact measure of the value of service rendered the taxpayer by his government.

Our present tax laws are predicated on the ability of the individual to pay, rather than on the value of the service he receives from the government.

Commerce is not conducted on any such unscientific or unjust basis. The value of service is the price demanded by the seller. Competition compels this.

Yet in our public business we depart from this well established economic law and adopt the dishonest system of levying taxes, that has no bearing on the value of the service supplied.

The direct payers of these unjust taxes seldom protest as another inequality of our unjust tax laws, enables them to pass the burden along to the consumer, in the form of higher prices.

Are we not all fully aware of these facts?

If so, why do we not protest and demand that services rendered and privileges granted by government shall bear the amount of taxes the individual owes?

He always is a busy man;
He's always making some new plan;
Yet everything he plans about
Some other fellow carries out.
A lazy duffer, you suspect?
No—just a famous architect.

—Treads & Risers.

Youth is not a time of life, it is a state of mind. . . . It is a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions. It is a freshness of the deep springs of life. Youth means a predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite of adventure over love of ease. This often exists in a man of fifty more than in a boy of twenty. Nobody grows old by merely living a number of years. People grow old by deserting their ideals. . . .

Whether seventy or sixteen, there is in every being's heart the love of wonder, the amazement at the stars and the starlike things and thoughts, the undaunted challenge of events, the unfailing childlike appetite for what next, and the joy and the game of life. You are as young as your faith, as old as your doubt; as young as your self-confidence, as old as your fear; as young as your hope, as old as your despair. In the central place of your heart there is a wireless station. So long as it receives messages of beauty, hope, cheer, grandeur, courage, and power from the infinite, so long are you young.

Great men are simple in thought and habit. They look through, around and over the complexities which they encounter, keeping their eyes ever upon the goal sought. They never let their jobs submerge them.