MONTHLY ILLINOIS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS BULLETIN

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Annual Statewide I. S. A. Meeting - Chicago

It's always fair weather when good architects get together . . . and the I.S.A. Annual Statewide Meeting in Chicago, Saturday, October 11, 1947, was the rule that defies exception. But the Illinois Society of Architects left the beautiful fall weather outside to shift for itself, for the atmosphere in the Lincoln Room of the LaSalle Hotel had a much stronger attraction and a more lasting result.

President G. Harold Smith opened the meeting at 2 P.M. with words of welcome to architects from Moline, Rockford, Joliet, Peoria, Kankakee, Urbana, St. Louis, Mo., as well as from Chicago and the suburbs. That left a few Illinois cities unrepresented, but late reports reveal that the missing architects plan to attend next year even if it means dropping themselves in a green mail box for general delivery via the U.S. Post Office!

President Smith asked William Paul Fox, Chicago, to give a resumé of the Society's legislative activities with special stress on the effort to amend the Illinois Architectural Act. Mr. Fox reviewed the passage of the amendment by the House and its untimely death in the Senate Committee during the last days of the session. He reported that the amendments were vigorously opposed by Loebl, as secretary of the Illinois Architects Examining Committee, and Faulkner, as secretary of the Chicago Chapter, A. I.A., and a few architects who practice in corporate form, under the protection of the present act.

President Smith then introduced Leo Lowitz, attorney for the Department of Registration and Education for the State of Illinois. Mr. Lowitz, a fluent speaker, discussed the Illinois Architectual Act in detail with special stress on weaker points. As an example he reviewed a recent case brought before the Department. A firm offering architectual service in connection with building and contracting employed as a member of its staff, a registered architect, but the firm operated without any mention of his name. After the hearing, the Department decided that the architect's name would have to be mentioned in documents, on the door to the firm's office and on the organization's business stationery. This particular situation typifies one of the points in the law which the Society attempted to amend by prohibiting architects from lending their names and assistance to non-architects and engineers who pose as architects.

The discussion of the Illinois Architectural Act was especially timely in view of the recent legislative activity of the Society. Since Mr. Lowitz was well informed on the Act, he presented an extensive discussion, followed by an open forum in which many of the visiting architects and members took part. The consensus was that the Society should again enter legislation to amend the Illinois Architectual Act with sharp teeth for enforcement and added provisions to define clearly the responsibilities of the architect.

Lowitz explained that the Department of Registration and Education co-operated with the Society in its recent attempt to amend the Act. Carrying this further he volunteered to assist when the Society proceeds with similar action again next year.

The discussion, which continued into late afternoon, brought out the reasons for inroads into the profession, as well as reasons for the public's misunderstanding of the services of the architect. It was also brought out that the architect's seal is in some way comparable to a notary's seal . . . a dangerous development for the profession and the general building public. The members agreed that conditions such as these must be cleared up and legislation seems to be the only logical means.

The matter of a State Building Code was presented by William Paul Fox, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Society. Mr. Fox explained the progress made since the Statewide meeting last year in Peoria. He has a committee of ten architects, selected geographically from the state and five architects from Chicago and suburbs. It was generally agreed that a basic performance code would be the most workable and especially valuable to the public in sections of the state which do not have local building regulations. It was accepted that the Society should take the initiative in preparing a code of this type.

Mr. Beckstrom, of Moline, who is working on a section code in his district, spoke, followed by remarks from Sam Wilkins of Kankakee, Thomas Imbs of Belleville, Martin Fishman of St. Louis, Bassin, Orrell, Woltersdorf, Schmidt and Palmer, all of Chicago. Enthusiastic participation throughout the sessions more than fulfilled the purpose of the statewide meeting.

The Society's first statewide meeting, in 1914, at the Hotel LaSalle, was opened as a State Convention when the demand for membership began to reach well over the state. At that first meeting, the Society decided to plan annual statewide meetings to give an opportunity to architects throughout Illinois to gather each year for a general discussion of architectural problems. Two wars and a severe business recession interrupted the annual program; but with the end of World War II the Society resumed the statewide meeting program.

Early Saturday evening the architects and their ladies met for cocktails before dinner in the Chicago Room. More than 250 guests attended the dinner. President Smith presented several guests from the Midwest including; M. R. Beckstrom and William F. Bernbrock of Moline, Harold S. Bradley of Rockford, Martin M. Fishman of St. Louis, Mo., Thomas F. Imbs of Belleville, Granville Keith of Urbana, Miss E. A. Martini of South Haven, Mich., Robert N. Sheley of Alton, Herbert Spieler of Aurora, Armour H. Titus of Rockford, and Sam W. Wilkins of Kankakee.

Then guest speaker Dean Rexford Newcomb, of the University of Illinois College of Fine and Applied Arts, took the floor. With his discussion of "Architecture in the Midwest", he showed his collection of slides on many historic Illinois buildings. In his speech he presented an interesting survey of the architecture of this particular section of the country.

A chartered bus Sunday, October 12, took guests on a short tour of Chicago and thence to the northern suburbs and the world famous Baha'i Temple in Wilmette. Temple guides explained the unusual aspects of the edifice . . . the cast stone construction made of specially ground quartz and cement, the symetry of the building, the symbolism used. The Society architects have a particular interest in the Temple because Louis Bourgeois, the Temple architect, was an ISA member. Several years ago he presented the original finished drawings at a Society meeting. The 1947 statewide meeting guests saw the finished example of the vision Bourgeois saw in his dream many years ago.

The drafting which was mostly done by Bourgeois was superb and the long sheets very closely resembled lace. The story of how the vision of the temple came to him in his sleep and how he arose to get the sketch on paper is well remembered. He worked long and untiringly to get the work started and had the pleasure of seeing it well on the way to completion before he passed on. All who have visited the Baha'i will agree that it is an architectural gem and all who knew Louis Bourgeois will remember him and his pride in this work.

The Baha'i Temple in its unique splendor was a fitting finalé to a successful Illinois Society statewide meeting. And now . . . on to 1948!

—William Paul Fox, I.S.A., Chicago

School Architecture - Today and Tomorrow

By Jay C. Orrell, I.S.A.-Architectural Staff, Chicago Board of Education

"There is a mysterious cycle in Human events. To some generations much is given, of others much is expected. This generation of Americans has a rendezvous with Destiny".

Only by the might of Providence and the maximum development of education in our land can we hope to effectuate this rendezvous.

The wording of the topic of discussion pre-supposes that present day school architecture has not reached perfection but that there is an ideal which we shall attain in the not to distant future.

Those of us who have followed this branch of architecture for any appreciable length of time, while realizing that progress has been made in the past few decades, have visions of better practices and better facilities in the days to come.

Public education has advanced to the crosswords where it finds itself on a broader highway of educational expansion from the narrow road of the three "R's" to a road of broader understanding of the true purpose of education, which is to fit the coming generation to lead a fuller life in harmony with ones fellow human beings throughout the world.

The progressive school architect finds himself swept into the new conception of education and is lending his talents to implement, with improved facilities, the educational trend of the times.

The first step in the acquisition of an adequate school building is a well located site. Unfortunately this all important activity is often delegated to inept, prejudice or politically minded officials who are easily bent by neighborhood, political or commercial pressure or influenced by considerations of personal advantage.

The result has often been manifested in the location of over priced school sites on arterial highways, street car lines, along railroad tracks and in factory districts. Over-building is found in some neighborhoods and lack of schools in other districts.

It is hoped that the elementary school of the future will be located by scientific study conducted in conjunction with activities of the city planning board, by agencies which cannot be reached by the politician or the real estate speculator. Such a school will be geographically centered with respect to arterial highways, street car lines and railroads. Such sites will be so located that one half mile will be the maximum distance that a child will have to travel from his home to his school. Upon completion of the building such a site will be improved with beautiful spacious lawns and artistically arranged shrubbery and flower beds and with adequate play grounds.

Junior high schools will be so located that the pupil will not have to travel over one and one half miles and will be located on a site of not less than ten acres. Senior high schools will be located so that no student will have to travel over three miles to reach his school and will be located on a site between fifteen and twenty acres in extent and yard improvements of both will include landscaping and athletic fields.

In planning, the ideal orientation of all educational institutions is north and south for the longest dimen-

1947-48 I.S.A. Committees With Chairmen

Membership.....Herman L. Palmer
Legislative.....William Paul Fox
Public Action.....Jay C. Orrell
Entertainment.....Felix M. Bernham
Credentials.....Nathan Koenigsberg
Publicity.....R. Harold Zook
Legal Service.....Board of Directors

Officers and Directors are the Entertainment Com.

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ion of a moderate size building with class rooms rranged on both sides of the central corridor. For lementary schools the ideal height is one story but n large cities in conjested neighborhoods it will ften be found necessary to construct two story ele- nentary schools and two and three story junior and enior high schools.

This basic orientation may be amplified to a flat- ened "H" shape where it is desirable to add an ssembly hall and a gymnasium at the extreme ends f the building, both of which should be located on he ground floor. All plans for new buildings should e laid out for future additions, which preferably, hould extend north and south from the original tructure if space will permit, otherwise any re- uirement for additional rooms or other facilities vhich cannot be met in this way should find solution n the construction of a separate building on a sep- rate site. The common practice of today of con- tructing "L" shaped or "U" shaped wings having orth rooms into which the sun never shines will ot be found in the well planned school of the future. Every well informed school architect is cognizant f the advantages of natural germicidal effect of un light into classrooms.

A popular type of junior high and high schools f today has a "U" shaped plan with the assembly all in the first and second story and the cafeteria n the 3rd story of one flange of a deep "U" and he natatorium, locker and shower rooms on the first loor and the gymnasium on the 2nd through 3rd floor of the other flange of the "U". The high or junior high school of tomorrow will have assembly rooms, cafeteria and gymnasium all located on the ground floor.

Careful planning of such schools will include consideration of neighborhood activities with isolation of assembly hall or gymnasium in order that these sections of the building may function as community centers without heating or supervising the entire building.

Arrangement of rooms should be planned on a departmental basis with related class rooms adjacent to each department center to avoid unnecessary confusion during the "passing" period. Shops should be located in isolated areas where mechanical activities will not disturb other sections of the building. A highly advantageous solution has developed in connection with this problem by the construction of adequate factory type one story buildings on the same site but remote from the main school. Such buildings have separate toilets and other facilities but the related subjects are handled in the main building.

Music and band rooms should be isolated, sound proofed, acoustically treated and provided with double doors and separate ventilating system to prevent transmission of sound.

Libraries planned for 3000 books and seating for 24 pupils are adequate for average elementary schools but must be enlarged for the larger schools; for junior high and senior high schools the book shelf space should provide for not less than 10,000 volumes and for not less than 100 pupils. Sound absorbing floors and acoustically treated walls and ceilings are imperative. Control desk, book storage and book repair rooms are a must. A separate entrance from the outside should make such libraries available after regular school hours.

A gymnasium 40'x60' is adequate for elementary and 60'x96' is desirable for high schools. Ceiling should be not less than 20' in height. Walls should be faced all around with brick, floors should be preferably, of 2½"x13/16" maple with pine under flooring laid diagonal. Proper storage space must be provided for all gymnasium equipment.

Swimming pools 24'x60' should be lined with tile or glazed brick with scum gutter and overflows, floors of non slip tile and walls lined with glazed brick and ceilings plastered with painted cement plaster will afford maximum sanitary conditions. Ante rooms should include separate boys' and girls' lockers, toilets and shower rooms. Separate exhaust ducts may conduct heavily moisture laden air directly to the outside to prevent damage to other rooms from condensation.

Acoustically treated assembly halls may have seating for 200 in elementary and 800 in junior and senior high schools. Floors of such rooms should be pitched toward stage and balconies provided where space would otherwise be wasted in the rear of the Hall.

Stages in the larger assembly halls are provided

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Illinois Society November Meeting

The Illinois Society of Architects held its November dinner and meeting in the clubroom of the Art Institute of Chicago November 25, with an attendance of 76. President Smith, in calling the meeting to order, followed this by Secretary Koenigsberg's reading of the minutes of the October meeting, which was the annual state-wide meeting, held this time in Chicago at the Hotel LaSalle on October 11 and 12. Among the attendants November 25 were seven of the newly elected members: these the President introduced one after the other publicly to the assembly. They were Albert R. Hauser, Rinaldo L. Ignelzi, Laurence P. Johnston, Wallace Miles, William Nicolai, Raymond A. Rosene and Roy M. Schoenbrod.

The special business of the evening was a critical review of Chicago's proposed new building code, which has been submitted to the Common Council's Subcommittee on Code. They are beginning with the holding of public hearings. The particular subjects discussed at this meeting were: 1. Steel construction—2. Cement concrete construction—3. Wood construction. On these three subdivisions special engineers spoke authoritatively.

1. Henry Penn, District Manager of the American Institute of Steel Construction for 19 years, spoke on steel. He dwelt on the code's proposed character, calling it functional or performance code, that it was not complete and in its first effort used 39 chapters as of old. He felt economy was lost in the shuffle; unit stresses were raised in part; the three variables in engineering design; welding; rigid, semi-rigid and simple connections; Iron and Steel Institute code accepted; controlled steel alloys; and finally, no fireproofing spoken of in this part of the code.

2. W. H. Sommerschield, Structural Representative of the Portland Cement Association. Mr. Sommerschield prefaced his technical remarks by saying that more than 20 years ago he sat as a student at Armour Institute of Technology listening to Henry Penn on scientific discourses on steel construction, and listening to Dr. Henry T. Heald, then lecturing to students on concrete and reinforced concrete construction, who has now become president of the Institute under its new name, The Illinois Institute of Technology. Mr. Sommerschield pronounced the code embryonic and speaking of its brevity stated that the 1941 code was used in the 1947 draft. He spoke of load tests, discussed slab supports, hook bars, column bending. He thought concrete masonry well covered in the proposed code, though changes will be made. He found merit in standard codes and specifications.

3. Larry P. Keith, Manager, Chicago office of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, rose with grace, was apparently somewhat amused by the code, and resorted to good-natured sarcasm. He said the code was called a liberalized code. He referred to the code drafted in 1866 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. He next took up wood joists and floors and wondered why working stresses were included if opportunities for use in construction were prohibited. Dwelling upon character and quality of lumber, he spoke of small knots and no knots permitted, and suggested the need of new tables of stresses for ordinary material.

With the set speechs completed, President Smith asked for questions from the floor to be answered by the speakers. These questions revolved largely around steel construction and brought Henry Penn to his feet, though all three speakers made their contributions. Mr. Penn in his l'envoi stated that the new steel handbook of the American Institute of Steel Construction has specifications to conform to the proposed code.

President Smith, before adjourning the meeting, extended Alderman Cullerton's invitation to all interested architects to come to the code committee's hearings on the subject of the new code, which are announced and will continue to be announced as they progress. The meeting adjourned at 9:45 P.M.

First contracts have been awarded for construction of a $2,000,000 library at Eastern Illinois State College at Charleston, Illinois.

Report of the President

The Board of Directors has decided to sponsor prize awards for students in the School of Architecture at Navy Pier. The form of the prizes and for what classes and problems is being discussed with the instructors at the school.

The late Samuel Lilienthal, whose obituary appears elsewhere, made a bequest in his will of $100.00 to the Society This mark of his regard for the Society and its principals was greatly appreciated by the Board and officers.

The Board spent a great deal of time in making arrangements for the October State-wide meeting and in settling for it. While rather expensive, everyone there seemed to thoroughly enjoy himself. The Board considers the meeting a very successful one and well worth while.

The following have been elected to membership in the Society; from the metropolitan district, Rinaldo Leonard Ignelzi, Roy M. Schoenbrod, Raymond Allen Rosene, William Nicolai, Herbert E. Downton, Edo Jeasualdo Belli and Laurence P. Johnston; from over the state, Theodore W. Rust of Pekin, William J. Laz of Geneva and Armour H. Titus of Rockford.

—G. Harold Smith, President, I.S.A.

Art Institute Exhibits City Planning

"Two Cities: Planning in North and South America" is an exhibit of charts, architects' models, scale drawings and photographic murals shown in the Chicago Art Institute October 15 through November 28.

The exhibit was assembled by the Museum of Modern Art of New York and treats 1, Clearance and redevelopment of a seven mile slum area on Chicago's south side, sponsored by Ill. Institute of Technology, Metropolitan Housing Council, Chicago Housing Authority, Michael Reese Hospital and the South Side Planning Board, with Pace Associates, planners.

2, Development of Cidade dos Motores, a new city near Rio de Janeiro. The new city adjoins an airplane engine factory and envisions a population of 25,000. Planners for this project are Paul Lester Wiener and Jose Luis Sert.

Pan American Congress

An official delegation of five members of The American Institute of Architects designated by President Truman represented the United States at the Sixth Pan American Congress of Architects October 15 to 25 in Lima, Peru.

Julian Clarence Levi, of New York City was chairman of the delegation. Other members: Samuel I. Cooper of Atlanta; Ralph Walker of New York City; Lewis P. Hobart of San Francisco; Marshall Shaffer of Washington, D.C. Mr. Shaffer, Chief of office of Technical Services, U. S. Public Health Service, represented federal government agencies.

The agenda of the Congress included discussions on the influence of American architecture, characteristics and functions of satellite community units, modern tendencies in teaching architecture a factor in social welfare, the problem of low-cost housing.

This Pan American Congress of Architects was the first held since 1940.

The Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, announces four lectures to be given in James Henry Breasted Lecture Hall, Oriental Institute, that should prove of much interest to students of architectural history.

They are: 1—"The Spirit of Greek Art" by Professor Otto Brendel, November 17, 1947.

2—"Corinth, City of Aphrodite," by Prof. Charles H. Morgan, February 18, 1948.

3—"Isfahan is Half the World" by Dr. Myron B. Smith, March 5, 1948. It treats on the architecture and planning of the medieval capital of Persia.

4—"The Ancient World from the Air" by Prof. Jotham Johnson, April 8, 1948.

Chicago Chapter A. I. A. October Meeting

'he Chicago Chapter, American Institute of Architects, ;ting was held October 7, at the Builders Club with din- followed by the meeting. Eighty-four attended, which uded guests. Thirty-three new members had been taken luring the past Chapter year, 28 of whom were present introduced. John Cromelin, the new President, pre- d. Secretary Faulkner, when called on for the minutes he June meeting, selected certain items from his record ch he reported on.

resident Cromelin asked for the names of certain Con- ssmen. Hearings of the Joint Congressional Committee Housing held in Chicago November 6 and 7 were an- nced.

he President next reported on housing and land purchase made reference to New York, Baltimore, St. Louis and cago. He then introduced John Merrill, a past President he Chapter, who now is active as a leader in the formula- of a new building code for Chicago. Mr. Merrill hoped ave this ready for submission to the Chicago Common ncil by November 1st. Elmer Jensen was likewise in- luced. Then followed the introduction of Thomas E. k, Chairman of the Program Committee, upon whom de- ed the introduction of the special speaker of the evening. announced speaker in notices of the meeting sent to all nbers gave Serge Chermayeff as the special speaker, but rmayeff failed the Chapter in that he had accepted a- ner engagement for the same time to speak before the aissance Society at the University of Chicago in the ental Institute on the subject of Art in Society. So it up to Cook to produce another speaker, which he did, this speaker was none other than Meyric R. Rogers, ator of Decorative and Industrial Arts, Art Institute of cago.

Ir. Rogers is a graduate in architecture from the Archi- ural School, Harvard University. He spoke extempor- ously and very interestingly indeed, dwelling upon archi- ure of today. He did not believe that architecture could produced like a flash of lightning out of the sky. He eved architecture to be evolutionary. Effort to express modern day in architecture was not new. It was a con- ious process since 1850 and writers on this subject one dred years before had given voice to their ideas on this ject. After the First World War came Walter Gropius the Bauhaus in Germany, soon followed by French rts. To much of what they produced, as in the inter- ional modern style, the speaker gave a low rating. Mr. ers referred to Sir John Soane, architect of the Bank of gland, and said Soane's understanding of how to use litional architecture in modern efforts was much more lligent than that displayed in more recent days by the itect of the Bank of England additions.

nterested as the company was in Mr. Rogers' extempor- ous address, there were practically no questions, and the ting adjourned at 9:30 P.M.

Functional "Architecture"

he Editor: From a review of Mr. Meyric R. Rogers' ussion of "Continuity of Tradition", referring to the tionship between traditional and modern architecture, the October meeting of the Chicago Chapter A.I.A., it ld seem that he takes a rational view of the modern d toward so-called functional architecture, which in y cases is not architecture at all, but merely construction ineering. While it is true that architecture should serve reflect the purpose or function of a building, that should be its sole aim. A structure cannot be considered as hitecture if its design ignores all principles of beauty as ressed by proportions, mass, scale, line, modeling, decora- , color, etc. Harmony with respect to adjoining or ghboring structures, especially in scale, cannot be ignored cessfully if results are to be pleasing to the eye. There innumerable glaringly ugly examples of such recent ictures including remodeled storefronts. One is led to suspect that possibly the motive may be an effort to be different, or perhaps it may be an effort toward publicity on the part of either the architect or the client, or both. Anything to attract attention whether favorable or not. Or could it be pure inability, laziness, or lack of capable draughtsmanship?

It is evident in most cases that simple economy so far as building costs are concerned is not the sole motive. Some of the functional designs however, certainly cost the architect less in time and draughtsmanship, than more thoughtfully considered designing would do. If architects continue to ignore basic principles of design which in the past have been generally accepted as fundamental to the fine arts, they will ultimately force architecture to become one of the lost arts. Architects will become merely utilitarian planners and constructionsits, in others words, engineers. Engineering is a noble and necessary calling; however, beauty is necessary to the joy of life and should not be ignored for the sake of the purely utilitarian.

As Mr. Rogers suggests, architects have a responsibility if architecture is to survive as a fine-art.

Victor A. Matteson, I.S.A.-F.A.I.A.

Chicago Chapter A. I. A. November Meeting

With an attendance of 56 members and 14 guests, the Chicago Chapter met in the Builders Club on November 4th. After the dinner, John S. Cromelin, President, called the meeting to order. He stated that the Executive Committee had sent an invitation to the Board of Directors of the Institute to hold the 1949 A. I. A. Convention in Chicago. He also announced that Alfred Shaw is the contact man between the Chapter and the Gwinn Committee investigating building restrictions.

Thomas E. Cook, Program Committee Chairman, next introduced Edmund R. Purves, Director, Public and Professional Relations, A. I. A., Washington, D. C. Mr. Purves spoke of the position of the architect's profession in the building industry as one of genuine leadership, brought about through the ceaseless activity of the A. I. A. and by its individual members.

He stated that today there are 120 professional and trade associations in the construction industry, each considering itself a vital element in the industry; this applies to architects with peculiar emphasis. The coordination of these numerous associations and interests is a task defying the efforts of any one single association. The complete industry accounts for 12 to 15 per cent of the total national economy.

He felt that the A. I. A. is in a forceful position since it is being constantly consulted by legislators and others. He mentioned the stand architects have taken regarding the establishment of a nation-wide building code. The Joint Committee of the Senate and House investigating the housing shortage under the chairmanship of Ralph A. Gamble of New York held an all-day conference where the A. I. A. was represented.

Representatives of the A. I. A. urged calling labor people to appear before this Committee and give answers to labor questions, manufacturers to be likewise called to answer production questions. This was an important stabilization gain and with stabilization achieved, further economies might be effected.

As to modular coordination, Mr. Purves stated that while his Committee recommended its use, he felt it would not accomplish the extensive savings promised by some enthusiastic supporters.

He spoke of the Veterans Administration hospital construction program and said the A. I. A. "has worked ceaselessly to sustain the private practitioner in his rightful position." He presumed that housing would be a Labor issue in the next session of Congress and said that requests from congressmen and senators are being received for A. I. A. assistance in drafting housing regulations to be taken up at the next session of Congress.

The Illinois Plan for Hospitals

"The Illinois Plan," says Dr. Herbolsheimer, "contemplates a liason relationship between all hospitals so as to make each a part of a system operated on an entirely voluntary co-operative basis. The small rural or community hospital would not be an isolated institution, but would enjoy the pre-arranged privilege of referring complicated, difficult cases promptly to the nearest district or base hospital or to education and research hospitals, depending on the nature of the case."

According to the Illinois Plan, Base hospitals will be located at Chicago, Joliet, Rockford, Tri-cities (Rock Island, Moline and East Moline), Peoria, Springfield, Decatur, East St. Louis, Alton, and Herrin-Marion-West Frankfort.

Hospitals are sized by the number of beds they contain. Hospital needs are set down in terms of beds required.

Type	Beds Needed	Existing Beds	Deficit
General Hospitals	33,966	24,473	6,493
Nervous and Mental	37,740	22,430	15,310
Chronic and Convalescent	15,096	357	14,739
Tuberculosis	7,708	4,595	3,113
Totals	94,510	51,855	39,656

Transportation in The Chicago Region

This was the subject for discussion at the second post-war program "Chicago Builds" arranged by The Chicago Building Congress and presented in the Builders Club the evening of October 16.

Robert Kingery, Gen. Manager, Chicago Regional Planning Association, presided. He said 1, Commercial Airports for passengers and freight are a new field in transportation challenging the talents of building construction professions. 2, Nearly 70 such airports are contemplated within 50 to 60 miles of Chicago, of which a goodly number have been established or staked out. 3, Military Ports. Airport Plans in Chicago's metropolitan area in Illinois, Wisconsin and Illinois are harmonized.

Virgil E. Gunlock, Commissioner, Chicago's Dept. of Subways and Superhighways said the City, County and State assure construction of three major superhighways in Chicago. These are the West, Northwest and Wacker Drive Superhighways.

Col. W. P. Trower, District Engineer, U.S. Corps of Engineers, dwelt on waterway transportation. He emphasized waterways authorized by Congress or now under study by the Corps of Engineers. The Calumet-Sag Improvement Project was not forgotten.

M. W. Oettershagen, Harbor Engineer for Chicago, said though that place began as a port city, Chicago was not port minded. Midcontinental prestige suffered in the years following the Panama Canal's completion. The war reestablished the prestige and importance of the central states. Unprecedented industrial development has taken place and peace-time expansions nearly equal war-time expansions.

On October 9, 1947, a memorial plaque was dedicated in New York Marble Cemetery to John Lloyd Stephens, first modern explorer to discover monuments left by the Mayan civilization. Stephens' travels in Cental America were followed by the publication of his book on Mayan Monuments in 1841. That book is still a classic in its field. Stephens, born in Shrewsbury, N.J., in 1805 was a lawyer by profession. He was one of the first of America's diplomatic travelers to combine his political mission with the work of a cultural envoy.

"The Bishop of Salisbury in his pajamas was out in the freezing cold early yesterday morning chasing burglars about the cathedral."

London dispatch to N. Y. Times & Chicago Tribune.

Chicago's Proposed Building Code

Leaders of Chicago's building industry heard the city's proposed building code revision praised highly and were themselves challenged to make it work at a dinner meeting of the Chicago Building Congress at the Palmer House on November 20.

Presiding was Prof. Loring H. Provine, head of the Department of Architecture, University of Illinois. He described Chicago's proposed revision as "modern, up-to-date, with a great number of innovations, and altogether of vital interest to every citizen of Chicago." He praised John O. Merrill, who directed the revision and predicted that the wisdom of Merrill's choice would be well known to the future. Professor Provine was introduced by Howard Cheney, chairman of the Congress' program committee, who cited the "great job" the City Council can do for the city in adopting Merrill's revision. Cheney was introduced as a "great architect and warrior" by Charles W. Nicol, president of the Building Congress.

Chicago was credited by Bernard A. Savage of New York for having "again scooped the nation" in proposing a building code of performance standards to replace the outmoded specification type. Mr. Savage, former Commissioner, New York City Board of Standards and Appeals, urged the builders and city officials present to continue Chicago's leadership.

Merrill outlined the purposes of the performance-type code and warned the builders that if they failed to take the additional responsibility placed upon the industry by the code, the city would be forced to return to the cumbersome, rigid, specification type. "The performance code requires that builders be trusted more than in a specification code," he said, adding that nothing in the code would curb profits but that it was not designed for builders who thought only of money-making and not of safety and health of the people.

The City Council was praised by Merrill, who said that his early misgivings about accepting city work where politics might enter proved to be ungrounded; that he had been allowed to pursue his work without interference of any sort. Merrill also accorded recognition to a number of architects and members of national organizations who, he said, had played major parts in the 13-month task of revision.

Other speakers included George N. Thompson, chief of the Division of Codes and Specifications, National Bureau of Standards, and Holman D. Pettibone, president of the Chicago Title and Trust Company and chairman of the Mayor's Committee for Housing Action.

Thompson said that the Chicago code has suffered from neglect with forethought for public safety not stressed. A good code will show evidence of intelligent use of scientific facts and judgment, enabling it to take advantage of the latest discoveries in research and testing. A performance type code lends to the adoption of uniformity of codes.

Pettibone departed from the topic of building codes to describe the new Chicago and Illinois housing program. Pettibone added another challenge to the Congress, saying that the housing and slum clearance program was now under way but that it was up to the builders of the city to make it work just as they would have to make the new building code work.

—William Benn

The Solar House

Published by Simon and Schuster with technical assistance of Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co. is YOUR SOLAR HOUSE, a book of 128 pages 10"x13¼" (bound in boards $3.00, in paper cover $1.00). The editor is Maron J. Simon with Talbot Hamlin of Columbia University architectural consultant.

Chapters 1 and 2 explain the why and wherefore in 25 pages. Then follow plans and perspectives with text of moderate cost (not more than $15,000 by the prewar standards) solar houses in 48 U.S. states and the D.C. by 49 American architects. For Illinois, Architect George Fred Keck's design appears. House locations vary; some are for the countryside, others for the suburb, and still others for the city.

Le Corbusier is quoted as saying that the history of architecture is the story of the struggle for light; that for more than a thousand years men have striven for windows of greatest possible size, against construction methods limitations with building materials and reactionary design influences.

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ith a curtain loft, disappearing foot lights, and ıtomatic steel curtain in addition to drops and ·apes. Windows should be supplied with black out ırtains and not less than class No. 2 fireproof doors ıould protect the assembly hall from adjacent parts the building and separate exits should lead direct- from the stage.

The vestibule for such assembly halls should be mmodious, have separate toilets and the main exit ıould lead directly to the outside at street level.

Cafeterias should be located on the ground floor referably in a separate wing or isolated from the ain building, should have all modern facilities for e sanitary preparation and serving of food; which ill include ranges, bakeovens, vegetable peelers, ough mixers, steam pressure cookers, steam serv- g tables, ice cream and soft drink dispensers, walk refrigerators and automatic dishwashers to men- n only the most outstanding equipment. Acous- al ceilings, glazed brick walls and asphalt tile floors ıould be found in the dining room and glassbrick alls, cement plaster ceilings and terrazzo floors in e kitchen, skullery and dishwashing rooms. Gar- ge disposal should be by special incinerator which ıould produce hot water or steam for summer use.

The Heating plant of the well planned school will found in a separate wing to house boilers, coal orage and ash disposal. Engine and tank rooms ay properly be located in the basement of the main ilding. Automatic hot air, low pressure steam, high pressure steam with central fans, can each used economically depending upon the heating quirements. Such heating plant should contain lequate space for central switch board providing ctric service for power, light, fire alarms, inter- m. telephones, program bells, electric clocks, audio- sual systems and radios.

Many subjects for possible discussion are neces- rily omitted from this paper owing to limitations space but a short statement of outline of the hool of the future is in order:

1. The school of tomorrow will be a part of the city plan. It will be a part of its neighborhood or community and will function not only as a center of learning for children but will encompass the intellectual, social and cultural requirements of the adult citizens of the district.
2. The architecture of tomorrows school will depart sharply from conservative lines, will be functional and express ideals of dignity, beauty and universal culture.
3. Practical and utilitarian considerations will dictate the use of movable partitions, and flexible arrangements of ventilation, plumbing and electric installations to facilitate alterations without unreasonable expense.
4. Fenestration of class room or study room will make the greatest advance. Exterior walls with the tops of awning type windows not over 6 foot above the floor and with the intervening wall space up to the ceiling enclosed with light refracting glass brick will diffuse daylight in a more uniform manner to the opposite wall of the room. Venetian blinds at the windows will also refract light to the far side of the room. Further refraction of natural light will be attained by the use of soft, light decorations, light woodwork and the use of ground glass in place of slate blackboards.
5. Further development of the use of daylight may be expected by the use of clearstories to allow sunlight to reach the back wall of the room.
6. Tomorrow's school will dispense, for the most part, with wood floors with their unsightly and insanitary joints. Greater use will be made of composition, rubber, and asphalt tile. Wood trim will be replaced with flush metal door bucks, flush metal cove base, flush plaster window jambs, brick or quarry tile window sills, metal cases and metal black board trim.
7. Tomorrow's elementary school class rooms will be not larger than 20'x28' and will accommodate not to exceed 35 pupils, Junior high schools not over 30 pupils and senior high schools 25 pupils. Today we are cramming 48 pupils into a single elementary class room and expect the average student to absorb maximum knowledge from a single teacher.
8. Artificial lighting of our future schools will be accomplished by the use of fluorescent lighting, egg crate type, to avoid cross lighting. Lighting will be controlled by photo-electric cell and relays, which will automatically switch on the lights as soon as the foot candle intensity of light drops below a predetermined level.
9. The present day central heating and ventilating system will be replaced in the future school with automatic panel heating supplement by exhaust ventilation only, excepting in assembly halls, gymnasium, cafeterias etc., which will be heated and ventilated from a central fan system.

Finally tomorrow's school will be simple as to construction, flexible in function, economical to maintain, and meet fully the advanced educational standards of the day.

The Parish House and Church

The Weekly Bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects in its issues of November 11 and November 18 presents the views on the modern parish house and church of the Reverend Harold Towne of St. James Episcopal Church, Birmingham, Mich. The I.S.A. Bulletin extracts from Reverend Towne's address essentials to the building of such structures today. The November 11 issue devotes itself to the church, the November 18 issue to the parish house.

The Church

"Christianity is a 'way of life.' It has roots in the past and receives encouragement from the past to solve its problems in the present. It is logical to assume that a church structure should be as much a part of the 20th century as a public building or institution. Great strides forward have

been made in the institutional and manufacturing areas where honest materials and modern construction methods have been used. Today we have steel and concrete and plastics!"

Pastor Towne enters the controversial question of architectural style: "The church itself ought not be stylized Gothic or Colonial or Georgian, etc., remembering that the Christian Church has always been keenly aware of its place in the times in which it lived. Pure Gothic style went out with the middle ages and the dispositon of Georgian and Colonial has been the same in their eras.

"Beginning with the sanctuary, simplicity should be preserved. The altar should be elevated so that no matter where one stood the cross would reach above the head of the clergy. The sanctuary itself should have no wall ornamentation like credence tables or furniture like bishop's and clergy stalls. All of these can be recessed into the wall, thus preserving the spaciousness of the area. The altar ought to be away from the wall far enough to allow the altar guild to get in behind to place vases, office lights and the like on a retable which is secured to the wall.

"The dossal curtain with riddle posts may be erected and a baldacchino or canopy over the altar. If a mural were possible, that could be added in place of the dossal curtain. The chancel should be elevated but not as high as the altar and sanctuary. Good lighting also must be provided. The organ console ought to be planned so that the organist has a full view of the choir for direction.

"During the last decade stained-glass artists have become so scarce that good work can no longer be created. Unless things change radically in the next few years, it would not seem feasible to count on this being included in the new church. Good glass treated to give off a pleasant glow would be much more satisfactory in the new building. Acoustics are important."

The Parish House

"The use of the parish house is about four times greater than the church by actual count. An office for a secretary with room for an addressograph, mimeograph and like machines is necessary along with a proper washroom. Two offices ought to be provided for the Rector and Assistant; another for a Religious Education Director; a lounge for larger meetings of the General Guild, Confirmation Classes and Sunday School Staff meetings might well be provided. The staff meeting room could be used for parish teas and receptions. A kitchen big enough to prepare meals for 200-250 people with room for necessary equipment; an auditorium seating 400 people it would be well to include; a stage should be planned for placing an altar organ and choir. On the first floor most of this should be included.

"On the second floor, classrooms and guild rooms should be provided. They should be ample enough for classes of 15 and teacher; blackboards should not be overlooked. A chapel big enough for 100 children is desirable.

"The basement should house the heating plant and give quarters for the Sexton and Assistant if possible. Church and parish house should be connected by a cloister of some sort.

"Our buildings ought to be functionally correct, bright and cheerful, where full vision is enjoyed and where the spoken word can be heard by all and where reasonable comfort can be enjoyed."

At its recent convention, the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor ripped the public ownership plank out of its platform. "Thus the Federation, with 168,000 affiliated union members, moves away from the historic position of the pioneer Wisconsin socialists who dominated it politically and intellectually in its formative years half a century ago."

Notice to Members!! In making dinner reservation for the Society's meetings, the number is forwarded to the caterer by the Society's secretary. The Society is charged for reserved dinners unused by absentees. The secretary will bill the absentee for the unused dinner or dinners.

—I.S.A. Board of Directors

Chester Howe Walcott, Lake Forest, Ill. architect, died there October 25, age 64. The deceased was born in Chicago, graduated from Princeton in 1905 with a B.S. degree and continued his studies in Paris and Italy. He practiced architecture first in 1911 in the firm of Brown & Walcott. From 1919-24 his firm was Clark & Walcott. Since 1924 he practiced without partners and specialized in residences, churches and clubs. He was architect of St. Chrysostoms Church, Chicago; Y.M.C.A. Building, Evanston, Ill.; Lake Forest Academy; Residences in Lake Forest and other North Shore suburbs. Mr. Walcott was an A.I.A. member since 1921.

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Samuel Lilienthal, Chicago architect and engineer, was killed in an airplane crash in Bryce Canyon, Utah, October 24, age 50. With him perished his wife, brother and brother's wife. S. Lilienthal was born in Chicago, attended Crane Technical High School and graduated from University of Illinois in 1919 in Structural Engineering. In 1923 with Samuel Oman he founded the firm Oman & Lilienthal, architects and engineers. Among this firm's executed works may be mentioned St. Clair Hotel, Eastgate Hotel, Marine Drive Apartments, 444 Belmont, 2130 Lincoln Park West, 513 Aldine, all in Chicago, Ill. Mr. Lilienthal joined the Illinois Society of Architects in June 1945. His last will and testament includes a gift to the Society of one hundred dollars.

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James Gamble Rogers, nationally distinguished architect, died in Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York October 1st, age 80. Mr. Rogers was born at Bryant's Station, Kentucky, came to Chicago in his early youth, where he passed through grammar and high schools, then attended Yale University, graduating in 1889 with a B. A. degree. He then returned to Chicago where for five years he was in the employ of Architect W. L. B. Jenney. He practiced after this for a few years in Chicago. During this period he was architect of the north addition to the Ashland Block (the corner building, Randolph and Clark, was by D. H. Burnham & Company. The Burnham structure succeeded the old Ashland Block (which was carefully taken down and re-erected on the southeast corner of Michigan Avenue and Roosevelt Road, where it stands today), residences in Buena Park for the Waller Estate, Francis Parker School building on Webster Ave., an apartment house on Sheridan Road and other structures. Mr. Rogers then left for further study at l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. In 1905 he moved to New York and designed in association with Herbert Hale the Engineers Building on 40th Street facing Bryant Park. From then on Mr. Rogers' office remained in New York. Among the prominent buildings erected from his designs are Harkness Memorial at Yale, the Sterling Memorial Library, Law School and School of Graduate Studies at Yale, the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York, the Post Office at New Haven, Connecticut, and Shelby County Court House in Memphis, Tennessee; the Northwestern University Professional Group, Chicago and the Deering Library and Sorority Quadrangles in Evanston, Ill. among many other edifices throughout the U. S. A. He became architectural adviser for Yale and likewise for Northwestern University.

Mr. Rogers' two sons, James Gamble Rogers II and Francis Day Rogers, are architects. J. G. Rogers II practices in Pensacola, Florida. F. D. Rogers, early in 1947, joined J. Fairchild Butler as the firm of Rogers & Butler, Architects, New York, successors to James Gamble Rogers I. The deceased was made an F. A. I. A. in 1934, though his membership in the A. I. A. dates back to 1918.