

MONTHLY ILLINOIS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS BULLETIN

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nois U Library LEGISLATION-SPRINGFIELD

For the benefit of our members and all of the architects of Illinois the Board of Directors believes a short resume of the recent legislative efforts to amend The Illinois Architectural Act would be of interest to the profession.

During the 66th General Assembly of the Illinois Legislature a letter was sent to the architects of Illinois setting forth a comparison of the two bills that had been entered and some slight duplication will have to be endured herein.

A background for the full and honest appraisal of the efforts to amend The Illinois Architectural Act should be the consideration of the fact that the original Act was sponsored by the Chicago Architects Business Association, which was the name under which the Illinois Society of Architects was organized. The Illinois Architectural Act was first passed in 1897 and became effective July 1 of that year. It was the first such Act in the United States and gave the architectural profession its first legal recognition as a profession.

The Chicago Architects Business Association was organized because the Chicago Chapter, A.I.A. would not be concerned with the conditions that prevailed and it was through the persistent efforts of a small group, mostly members of the Chicago Chapter, that the Chicago Architects Business Association was organized for the purpose of correcting some of the evils which surrounded the practice of architecture and to handle the business and legislative activities of the profession. Their first legislative efforts resulted in the passage of The Illinois Architectural Act which became the pattern for architectural acts throughout the states. The objective of the Act was to protect the public by state examination and registration of architects, and it was not until over twenty years later after more than twenty states had registration laws that the A.I.A., not too enthusiastically, accepted state registration of architects.

With this background of activity and the intervening years of enforcement experience it was felt that the Society, as an independent state organization, with only the best interest of all the architects consistent with public welfare as its objective, was well qualified to continue on with the legislation they introduced 52 years ago.

However, two bills were introduced in the 66th Session of the Illinois Legislature — Senate Bill 47 by the A.I.A. group and House Bill 150 which was later incorporated as House Bill 851 on request of the legislators, and with two bills entered by two groups of architects the legislation was immediately classified as controversial.

The Society in House Bill 851 proposed to prevent the practice of architecture by corporations, to continue the partnership provisions with structural engineers as stated in the present act, to provide for a longer period of experience, to eliminate the grandfathers' clause now used as senior examination, to provide new reciprocity provisions and other minor changes.

The A.I.A. group in Senate Bill 47 provided especially for architects to incorporate, permitted architects to form partnerships with professional engineers, to change the \$7500 exemption to a 1500 square foot basis for farm buildings or single family residence, exclusive of basement, uninhabited attic or attached garage, which at current prices would have greatly increased the exemption, and change the educational requirements as well as the period of experience and other minor changes.

The regular January meeting of the Society was held January 25, 1949 and as scheduled was devoted to the discussion of amending The Illinois Architectural Act to afford the members an opportunity to express their opinions before our bill was introduced. Several who opposed the Society's amendments came and used the entire evening to urge the Society not to introduce the amendments until the full membership had been polled to decide the point they were mainly concerned with, whether or not architects should be permitted to practice in corporate form. It was agreed to carry out a poll and a special meeting of the board of directors was called for Thursday afternoon of the same week to prepare and authorize the data for a ballot. On the day of the special board meeting, January 27, a wire from Springfield advised that the A.I.A. group had introduced a bill in the Senate on the afternoon of January 25 which was before our regular meeting, and it appeared the objectors to the Society's legislation were trying to stall the Society to favor Senate Bill 47.

With this information in hand the board of directors decided the best public and professional interests would be served by proceeding with the legislation as planned as under the circumstances a poll of the members would avail nothing but delay.

The February meeting of the Society also was largely given over to legislative discussion and two other members made further efforts to have the Illinois Society of Architects withhold its bill and

conduct a poll, although there had been no conferences or any mention of offer to withdraw the A.I.A. group bill until the results of a poll by the Society could be obtained, but the members of the Society on being informed of the tactics employed by the A.I.A. group overwhelmingly defeated this second attempt to delay the Society.

Considerable stress has been attached to the postal card poll conducted by the A.I.A. group and from the figures they mentioned fewer than one quarter of the architects of the state responded and not all of them voted in favor of architects incorporating. Right here it might be said that the reason for the first architectural act was to place proper architectural responsibility. In all the discussion about their poll no word was said about that part of their bill that would throw the architectural profession open to partnership with professional engineers.

Senate Bill 47 was vigorously opposed by the Society because it was their considered opinion that it would destroy The Illinois Architectural Act in principle as well as in fact.

The A.I.A. group proposed in their bill to permit architects to incorporate with some special arrangements to make it necessary for at least the name of one architect to appear in the corporate name with no regulations regarding the balance of the name. Under such a provision the public would not know who were architects and who were not. It also provided that the officers of the corporation should be architects but nothing was said about who should be the stock holders. The Society has maintained from the time they first succeeded in registering architects by state examination that the practice of architecture was a profession and therefore a personal service. To permit incorporation would eliminate personal responsibility which was the basic reason for the original act. In all the legal opinions we gathered, professional service was declared a personal service, and regardless of how it appeared Senate Bill 47 added up to the same thing, permitting the practice of architecture by corporations. The argument advanced in favor of this part of their bill was a long way from what you would expect from professional men. If this had become a part of the Act it would allow others than architects to practice through this corporate escape clause.

The Society, in House Bill 851, endeavored to clarify the Act regarding corporations as that part in the present Act is misunderstood by some. With this part eliminated from the Act the status of the architect would in no way be changed; neither would the status of the corporation maintaining an architectural department for their own work be changed. To strike this part from the present Act would simply eliminate misunderstanding. The architect is in the same position as the doctor employed by a corporation to take charge of a medical department. He must be registered and the corporation must confine the effort to their own concern.

The other change the A.I.A. group proposed was also a matter of deep concern and would change the provisions regarding partnerships. They proposed to strike out the word "structural" and substitute the

word "registered" before engineer. Such a change would open the architectural profession to the professional engineers, most of whom are registered under the grandfathers' law and are untrained in the building field. There was no mention of this change in the discussion of their poll and when the Society informed the profession of the A.I.A. group's intention, action was spontaneous all over the State and the legislators were made well acquainted with the fact that Senate Bill 47 was not in the best interest of the public or the profession.

To admit professional engineers as partners of architects is a serious matter. In partnerships all partners are equally responsible, and should have equal dignity before the law and it would be impossible for professional engineers with their limitations in the building field to meet this responsibility. What the A.I.A. group intended to do through such a change in the Act calls for explanation, and if this is a national policy of the A.I.A. the architectural profession should be informed.

The other changes could very easily have been adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned, but there were no conferences of any kind and it looked like they were intent on a program of rule or ruin and had they been successful it would have been a program of ruin.

Among the objectors was Prof. Harold Babbitt of the University of Illinois who is also Secretary of the Illinois Society of Professional Engineers.

The students and faculty of the Architectural Department of the University of Illinois were represented by a student. They objected to the change in the experience requirement.

The Illinois Bell Telephone Company through several of their representatives was most persistent in their efforts to include an amendment to specifically permit an architect in their employ to practice for them, although there is nothing in the present Act or in either of the proposed amendments to the Act which would have changed his status. However, they insisted the clause be included and it was accepted in its entirety and included in the A.I.A. group bill but was rejected by the Society.

President of the Illinois Engineering Council, Wayne Wallace of the Portland Cement Association, objected to House Bill 150 which later was incorporated in House Bill 851 but did not formally withdraw the objections when the part he objected to was changed.

The Western Society of Engineers was also on record with objections but later withdrew their objections.

Certain retail lumber interests opposed our Bill.

There were other objectors including manufacturers, utilities and contractors.

At the first meeting of the legislative committee hearing the Society's bill the A.I.A. group was represented by the Chicago Chapter, Central Illinois Chapter and the Southern Illinois Chapter, A.I.A., and the Society was represented by their financial secretary. All were heard. With two bills entered

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to amend The Architectural Act the legislators suggested that efforts be made to adjust the differences. Time passed without any conferences and at a meeting of the Senate legislative committee a member of the Chicago Chapter, who is well versed in politics, arose and stated that everyone was in agreement and as bad as it made the profession look it was necessary to refute his statement as it was not truthful.

At this and all following meetings the professional engineers were always represented and they were constantly trying to do several things; to allow themselves to become partners of architects, and to write into the architectural act a specific clause stating professional engineering could be done by professional engineers. We vigorously opposed inclusion of this clause as there is no more reason to have such a clause in The Architectural Act than for the professional engineers to put the same clause in the medical, dental or other regulatory acts. In the opinion of some to include such a clause would have voided our entire act.

Long after the A.I.A. group exhausted their efforts the professional engineers continued and used every trick known to politicians to impede and obstruct. To the officers of the society who were kept busy spending their time appearing at these meetings in Springfield, it appeared that there was some possible collusion between some of our opponents. While Prof. Harold Babbitt of the University of Illinois, who also is the secretary of the Illinois Society of Professional Engineers, finally withdrew his objections, still this Springfield group, the Capitol Chapter, continued their opposition all the way. Speaking for this group but always writing as an individual or as a member of a firm was one Carter Jenkins, active in Springfield, and according to his own statements was doing considerable work for the State of Illinois. He used much time boastfully telling of his many achievements, one of which was the air-conditioning system in the Capitol Building to which he called

special attention and about which the press carried much humorous comment when in the final days of the session with the mercury soaring his air-conditioning system failed and the legislators were treated to a free turkish bath by the air-conditioning system he was so proud of. This man Jenkins who appeared to know all the answers and all the politicians even went so far as to tell what the experience period should be for candidates for architectural examination without college education, what the college education should be and what allowance should be made for college work. He assumed to reserve unto himself the final O. K. We were successful in combating all of his amendments and the committee rejected them but he did accomplish delay. Many of us formed our own opinions as to where at least some of this man's violent objections emanated from, and far be it from your officers to do anyone connected with the legislative effort an injustice but it seemed strange, to say the least, that the Capitol Chapter of the Illinois Society of Professional Engineers continued their opposition after Prof. Harold Babbitt of the University of Illinois withdrew his objections. Jenkins was continually calling attention to Senate Bill 47 and it appeared he was representing those who advocated that Bill.

At one committee meeting the question was put to Jenkins by a legislator "Does the Professional Engineering Act take in the entire building?" Without any hesitation his answer was "Yes sir." In addition to the above at a conference between the head of the Capitol Chapter of the Illinois Society of Professional Engineers, who is a Springfield city engineer, he stated he was of the opinion professional engineers were an indispensable part of architectural practice and should be allowed full partnerships with architects involving full responsibility and then, no doubt, the privilege to seal plans; also that it was within the scope of their Act to design buildings when parts of same were works they claim in their Act.

Disposing of the professional engineering activities it can be stated that the House Committee on License and Miscellany tabled all the Jenkins' amendments which included the objectional parts of Senate Bill 47 which, although passed by the Senate Committee on License and Miscellany, had been stricken from the calendar by the unanimous consent of the Senate when it was found to be a bad bill for both the public and the profession. Had it not been that Rep. Carrigan, who presented the Jenkins' data as an amendment, called for a count of the committee to determine if a quorum remained, as some had left for a picnic, House Bill 851 would have been out of the committee but for lack of a quorum for the final vote the bill had to go over for another committee meeting. The following day, June 16th, it was ruled that all bills not out of committee were tabled and our bill was one among many hundreds. However, the Society was successful in eliminating all the opposition and were it not for Rep. Carrigan calling for a point of order it would have been voted out of committee.

The Society was very gratified that it was able to preserve The Illinois Architectural Act in the present form. To have allowed Senate Bill 47 to pass would have emasculated the Act and made it worth-

less to both the public and the profession. The very active support of many of our members was most helpful and encouraging. When they were advised of what was taking place they lent every effort and the results were rewarding. President F. M. Bernham and William Paul Fox, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, and Gerald L. Palmer, who attended every meeting of the House and Senate Committees on License and Miscellany, all gave unsparingly of their time in the interest of all the profession. A debt of gratitude is due for their untiring efforts in preserving The Illinois Architectural Act in its present form, even though we are strongly of the opinion it should be amended, and we hope by the next General Assembly of the Illinois Legislature some of the viciousness will have been eliminated from the profession and our legislation will not be classified as controversial, as it was this time, because two bills had been entered.

The Illinois Society of Architects is sorry to inform the architects of the State of Illinois of these conditions.

It should be of interest to the profession to know the matter of affiliation was proposed by several of the members of our board of directors who were members of the A.I.A. The Society voted to affiliate as a state member for one year. The Chicago Chapter voted NO on the affiliation. This vote did not agree with what the institute politicians in Washington and Illinois wanted so a second ballot was taken and sufficient pressure was exerted to make the measure pass and the Chicago Chapter deign to accept the Society as a state affiliate. The year ended and with the approach of the national emergency the

Society endeavored to cooperate in every way and remained a state affiliate member during the War but later when it was a matter of giving up state autonomy it was decided that the best interest of the profession in Illinois would be served by preserving the independence of the Illinois Society of Architects.

The Society was not satisfied with the conduct of the national group and could never see any reason for the continual subordination of the architectural profession.

Word came to the Society that if they did not capitulate the A.I.A. would form a new state society. They did form a new state society with a name very similar to that of the Illinois Society of Architects which they had to change because of the objections of the Society to the Secretary of State due to the similarity of the names but their second name is equally similar with a seeming aim of causing confusion and the desire to hide the fact that it is A.I.A. and not a state organization in the strict sense of the word.

You, as a registered architect in the State of Illinois, may well judge from the report on the legislative activities of the Society and the opposition encountered whether the best interests and general welfare of the large majority of the architects of our Great State of Illinois, instead of the special interests of a few, are best served by the Illinois Society of Architects as an independent state organization.

LEGISLATION-CHICAGO

Of interest to all architects—not only those practicing in Chicago

Even before our experiences in the 66th General Assembly of the Illinois Legislature the pattern was made and we knew what to expect and how and where it would develop.

In April, 1947 the Western Society of Engineers through their President Titus LeClair of the Commonwealth Edison Company, sent a communication to the City Council advocating that in certain cases professional engineers be permitted to take out Building Permits. This was referred to the Finance Committee who sent it back to the Council with the recommendation it be sent to the Committee on Building and Zoning.

The proposed amendment was eventually sent to a sub-committee under the Chairmanship of Alderman Lancaster. A hearing was held at which various utility representatives, engineers, contracting associations, manufacturers and Mr. Bennett of the Chicago Chapter, A.I.A. and about one hundred members of the Illinois Society of Architects all appeared and many were heard.

The entire group with the exception of our membership favored the passage of the amendment including Mr. Bennett of the Chicago Chapter, A.I.A., who not alone favored the amendment but admitted having aided in writing it. The committee after a long hearing tabled the proposed amendment. In

July, 1948 the amendment was brought up again and was again tabled.

After over two years the Western Society of Engineers through a Mr. Halperin also of the Commonwealth Edison Company sent another request to the City Council and the amendment while slightly changed and without notice to the Illinois Society of Architects was passed by the Council on the recommendation of the sub-committee.

Through the intervention of several aldermen led by Alderman Merriam and Alderman Merryman this was referred back to the sub-committee. On leaving the Council Chambers after this meeting the Society's Financial Secretary was upbraided by several officers of contractors' organizations for "not going along the same as the Chicago Chapter." When told that this was just an initial step, a foot in the door by professional engineers to practice architecture, this was disclaimed but after the testimony in Springfield there is no doubt but what professional engineers will claim everything or anything they can get.

The sub-committee then held another public hearing and warned by a quickly printed postal notice nearly a hundred members of the Society attended. President Bernham and Chairman of the Legislative Committee, William Paul Fox, spoke for the Illinois

Society of Architects in opposition to the proposed amendment. Among the major proponents was Mr. Halperin of the Commonwealth Edison Company and the Western Society of Engineers. Mr. John S. Cromelin was introduced as representing the Chicago Chapter, A.I.A. Mr. W. Lindsey Suter spoke in behalf of the professional engineers' amendment and one time in his speech he said he represented the Chicago Chapter, A.I.A. and later the American Institute of Architects. After a full afternoon hearing the sub-committee reported the ordinance back to the Council and it was passed. It reads as follows: Re-referred July 8, 1949, page 4551, do pass:

Be it Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Section 45-2 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is amended by striking out the period at the end of said section and adding thereto the following:

"or by a registered professional engineer licensed to practice professional engineering as provided by The Illinois Professional Engineering Act, provided, however, that the person who signs and seals such plans shall be permitted to do so within the limitations of the particular act under which he is licensed to practice, and, provided further, that plans for installations which involve the design of or changes in the supporting structure or which materially affect the structural loadings must be signed and sealed by an architect or structural engineer duly licensed as aforesaid."

SECTION 2. Section 45-3 of said code is amended by inserting the words "or professional engineer" after the word "engineer" as the same appears in the first and eighth lines of said section, as printed.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall become effective upon its passage and due publication.

On motion of Alderman Cullerton the committee's recommendation was concurred in and said proposed ordinance was passed.

Back of this effort we have in addition to the Western Society of Engineers and other engineering groups, several associations of contractors, utilities and some manufacturers. All of these either in one phase or another of their professional or commercial life doing business with architects and bidding in their offices. It now appears they are going into competition with him. This is a phase your Society will be pleased to hear about if and when such cases develop. What a snap it was to become a professional engineer through the grandfathers' clause and now they desire to write the entire seventeen thousand into the practice of architecture.

We understand the motives of some of the contractors backing this amendment but cannot understand a utility or some of the manufacturers who with one of their departments are making efforts to work with the architect and with others are about to cut his throat.

According to very reliable information we have received, very few plans have been brought in by professional engineers for work that is exclusively professional engineering. Many plans were brought

in that involved architectural and structural work which professional engineers attempted to include in their plans but were not allowed.

This shows that the need for allowing professional engineers to take out permits was not as great as claimed by Commonwealth Edison's Mr. Halperin and the other proponents. It lends strength to our belief that the real effort is for the professional engineer to eventually be able to stamp plans for all building work. In furtherance of our belief we have recently had news of a professional engineer, in a Chicago suburb, trying to take out permits for a building on the basis of being a registered professional engineer.

The palaver at the Sub-Committee of the Chicago City Council about the needs of the professional engineer to stamp plans and the talk of the unscrupulous architects charging for plan stamping was just that, palaver.

The Society's stand and claim that this is merely an attempt to secure to the professional engineer a foot in the door or maybe an attempt to secure the privilege of stamping plans for architectural work seems to have been substantiated, otherwise there should have been a large number of applications for strictly engineering work. Here is an opportunity for every architect to protect himself and his profession and the public by refusing to stamp plans for those who have been vilifying the architectural profession on the floor of the council and elsewhere.

In their September Bulletin the Chicago Chapter, A.I.A. they tell of meeting with the Professional Engineers in an effort to revise the Chicago Building Code to allow professional engineers to stamp certain plans.

The Illinois Society of Architects has no entangling local or national commitments. Our only aim and obligation is the promotion of the Architectural Profession as consistent with the best public interests.

Letter regarding Amendment of the Chicago Building Code permitting professional engineers to seal plans.

July 7, 1949

Honorable Ludwig Schreiber,
City Clerk, City of Chicago,
City Hall,
Chicago 2, Ill.

Dear Mr. Schreiber:

The Illinois Society of Architects requests that you read this communication at the July 8, 1949 meeting of the City Council and request that the City Council reconsider its proposed amendment 45-2 & 3 of the Municipal Code of Chicago.

We oppose this amendment for several reasons. The amendment is indefinite in its wording and we do not believe that men licensed under the Professional Engineering Act as chemical engineers, aircraft engineers, engine and motors engineers, metallurgical engineers as set forth in the act are capable to make changes or plans for architectural or structural engineering work, which to a limited extent is permitted by the proposed amendment and would be detrimental to the public safety, health and welfare.

We were not notified of the hearing on this amendment and believe that the best interests of the public would be served by a full and open hearing and request that this amendment be referred back to the committee.

Yours truly,
Illinois Society of Architects
F. M. Bernham, President

Recorded in the Journal — City Council — Chicago, September 19, 1949 as placed on file.

Letter regarding Proposed Amendments
to the Chicago Building Code.

October 18, 1949

Hon. P. J. Cullerton, Chairman and
Hon. Lancaster, Pacini, Wagner, Members of the
Building and Zoning Committee, City Council of Chicago,
City Hall, Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

The Legislative Committee of the Illinois Society of Architects was led to believe from the articles in the press and statements made by John O. Merrill that the proposed building code is a performance code. The copy we received from you about two weeks ago is definitely a specification code. We believe this is a step backward and not an improvement on the present code. We do not see any reason for rewriting the present code if it is done in this manner. It would have been much easier and better for the code committee to have recommended amendments to the present code to allow safe materials now forbidden in the present code to be used.

A new classification has been added in the proposed code under the name Non-Combustible Construction. To us this is a misnomer because much of the material allowed in the classification is combustible.

In the proposed code some of the sections seem to us to belong in a comprehensive zoning code or in sections of the fire prevention code. In portions of the proposed code fire resistance has been reduced to zero for particular materials and structures.

Our committee has requested fifty copies of the proposed code so that a thorough study of it could be made by members of the architectural profession. To date we have received a single copy and this has been returned on request for correction.

We are informed that it required three hours for two architects to determine the thickness of a wall for a single family residence of brick construction going through the references, which are a part of the proposed code, which would indicate poor organization.

Many of the references are practically impossible to obtain, some of which are out of print and others are out of date and all of which depend upon an outside organization to interpret, as these are in the most part specifications for some definite material.

If this proposed building code must be passed in its present form, one of our members has made the attached changes merely for clarification.

We do not recommend the passage of the proposed building code in its present form.

Legislative Committee,
Illinois Society of Architects

Auguste Perret

The leading French architect, Auguste Perret, was honored at a reception and preview of his exhibit at the University of Illinois' Navy Pier division on Thursday, October 27, to which the architects in Chicago and vicinity were invited.

The exhibit of 37 large photographs covers a half century of the 75-year-old architect's work. His pioneering in the use of reinforced concrete is illustrated in photographs of the first reinforced concrete building in Paris in 1903. His best known buildings, the Theatre des Champs-Elysees, the Notre Dame church at Raincy, the Grenoble Tower, and the Museum of Public Works, were included in the display.

Nearly one fourth of the exhibit was devoted to his current project for the reconstruction of the port and city of Le Havre.

Earlier on Thursday Perret told a meeting of architectural students that the aim of the architects should be to create from modern materials buildings that seem to have existed always. "The ultimate aim of art is not to astonish or to stir passing emotions but to lead to lasting admiration and satisfaction," he said. He warned students that it is very easy to adopt innovations which seem to be new today but which grow old very quickly.

David Adler

David Adler, who died last week, was, in the true sense of the word, one of the most influential men of his generation in Chicago. He was a residential architect of great distinction whose taste in the decorative arts was unequalled in his time. Many examples of his work are to be found in Chicago's suburbs, particularly along the north shore. In Chicago itself, his outstanding achievement was the row of town houses facing Lincoln park just south of the Elk's memorial. They display his genius for dealing freshly with established styles and conventional forms.

Somebody once said that Adler's houses had the quality of Mozart's music and, indeed, they have a Mozartean spontaneity, grace, and elegance in line and decoration. They are always fresh but never eccentric or startling. It is no tribute to Chicago's respect for good architecture that the community permitted the corner house of the Lincoln park row to be marred with an unsightly iron fire escape when the building was converted into a school a few years ago.

Most of Adler's houses are big ones and they may not survive him long in this era of high taxes and simplified domestic arrangements. Even so, his spirit will live in the Art Institute's collections which include many gifts from him and many more from collectors whose tastes he formed and guided to the great and permanent enrichment of the community.

Editorial, Chicago Tribune

A RESOLUTION

Architectural Blockings

Illinois Commission for Handicapped Children

WHEREAS: There is a large group of handicapped persons, both children and adults, unable to use and enjoy a majority of the public facilities because of the architectural blockings inherent in the design, and

WHEREAS: The barring of these handicapped through the physical blockings in the schools, libraries, museums, art centers, municipal buildings, and such private buildings as theatres, railroad stations, hotels, shops and office buildings cause unnecessary hazards and dependency,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Illinois Commission for Handicapped Children recommends a greater public awareness of the difficulties encountered by handicapped persons in the use of many public and private buildings because of their architectural blockings, and suggest to the persons, organizations, and authorities responsible for the planning and modification of public and private buildings, schools, and institutions that greater consideration be given to this problem and that they adopt, wherever possible, plans for greater utilization of all facilities by the handicapped.

10/20/49

Helen W. Dormitzer, Chairman

Gerard M. Ungaro, Vice Chairman

Jane Bull, Executive Director

Bibliography on Architectural Planning and Construction for the Physically Handicapped
Los Angeles Builds a School for Crippled.

Architectural Record. v. 82, pp. 30-31. Nov. '37.
Orthopedic gymnasium facilities, public schools,
Long Beach, California. C. H. Woodruff. School
Board Journal. p. 28, January, 1948.

Domestic Architecture

Housing Units for Paraplegic Veterans.

Progressive Architecture. February, '47, p. 4.
Standard Units. Standards for wheelchair living.
Homes for Paraplegics. New York Chapter,
A.I.A., New York Chapter, American Red Cross,
1947-8 leaves Architectural drawings 1-7.
In conjunction with the Halloran division,
Paralyzed Veterans Association.

Society Meetings

The *January* meeting was held in the Club Room of the Art Institute on Tuesday evening, January 25.

The discussion of legislative matters occupied the entire meeting and is covered in detail in the article *Legislation*—Springfield, page 1 of this Bulletin.

The offer of the Society to lend its aid in connection with formulation of the proposed new Chicago Building Code was also discussed.

The *February* meeting was also held in the Club Room of the Art Institute of Chicago on Tuesday evening, February 22.

Further discussion of the legislative matters was of so much interest to the members that we were late getting to the Exhibit of the National Association of Home Builders at the Stevens Hotel, to which all members present were invited. However, all present were given tickets so they could attend the next day.

The *March* meeting was held in the Club Room of the Art Institute, Tuesday evening, March 22.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. H. C. Fowler of the American Structural Products Company, pioneers in the manufacture of Glass Block.

Mr. Fowler spoke on the manufacture and installation methods for the use of glass block. His talk was made before, between and after two excellent sound films in color on the subject.

In addition to the above there was lively discussion on legislative matters.

The *April* meeting was held on Tuesday evening in the Club Room of the Art Institute April 26.

Mr. William M. Readey, Sanitary Engineer for the Plumbing Contractors Association and formerly director of the Plumbing Testing Laboratory of the City of Chicago, spoke on the subject of the Architect and the Plumbing Contractor and explained their desire to cooperate.

Progress of the legislative efforts was given the membership.

The *May* meeting was held Tuesday, May 24 in the Club Rooms of the Art Institute. The Society was most fortunate to have Mr. Henry C. Bonfig, Vice President and Director of Sales of the Zenith Corporation. Mr. Bonfig gave us a wonderful informative talk on Television including all the sociological aspects and impacts on family life due to this new medium. He is a marvelous speaker and those present were most enthusiastic over his explanations. An exhibit of machines was shown but due to technological reasons it was impossible to hook up the machines without an outside antenna.

Mr. Joseph Spindler of the Zenith Corporation explained the subject of Multiple Antennas. This subject was very interesting and it was explained how one power antenna could eliminate the usual roof-full of individual wires.

Mr. A. A. Belda who is with the B. D. N. Steel Erecting Company told us of many of his experiences in erecting masts for W.G.N., on Tribune Tower, Lincoln Tower, 188 W. Randolph St., Civic Opera Bldg., the Carbide and Carbon Bldg. and others. Among the greatest difficulties he related is that of securing competent workmen who can and will work at such great heights. The reinforcing of the roof sections to be built on was very interesting to our members. This was one of the most informative meetings we have had. The regular business of the society was transacted, including appointing and nominating committees for the selection of candidates for the Annual Election.

52nd Annual Meeting

The 52nd Annual Meeting was held June 28 in the Club Rooms of the Chicago Bar Association. After a reception and cocktail hour which was enjoyed immensely we sat down to an excellent dinner after which we were privileged to hear Mr. Joseph D. Shelly, Vice President, Chicago Title and Trust Company in charge of Public Relations Division.

Mr. Shelly was one of the finest speakers ever to address our Society and spoke on the subject of Public Relations and explained the general field of this subject and then explained how it might be used advantageously by the Architectural Profession and the individual architect. After announcement of the election results and installation of new officers for the year 1949-1950 the meeting adjourned.

All of the meetings were well attended and the interest of the members through the year was spontaneous.

Statewide Meeting

The Statewide Meeting was held in Chicago Saturday, October 15, 1949 in the Art Institute of Chicago. The afternoon meeting was held in the Club Room and was well attended, close to sixty architects from downstate and Chicago were present.

The meeting was called to order by President F. M. Bernham promptly at 2:00 P.M. Nathaniel Koenigsberg, Secretary, recorded the meeting. The first subject for discussion was group insurance, a matter that has been under advisement by the Illinois Society of Architects for some time but has not been presented to the membership because all of the information to determine the best possible policy had not been secured. Mr. Richard E. Schmidt spoke on the subject and told of the insurance his firm contracted for their employees and expressed the opinion that with the efforts being made for socialized medicine, eventually all firms would be interested in some form of employee insurance.

An interesting report was given by a representative of the Department of Registration and Education on the subject of enforcing The Illinois Architectural Act and how the department was working closely with the Illinois Society of Architects in stopping infringers, eliminating names from the classified telephone directories, and generally policing the profession. Not in a very long time have we had better cooperation and the Society is very gratified.

Plans only and what is the architect's responsibility under this arrangement was brought before the meeting and it was pointed out that the architect is fully responsible under the authority of his seal and he can in no way evade his full responsibility to his client, the municipality or the state.

Legislation, both The Illinois Architectural Act, Professional Engineers Act and the Chicago Building Code were fully discussed. The articles appearing on the earlier pages give some idea of these matters. The discussions were long and serious.

The reception at six o'clock was greatly enjoyed by nearly two hundred architects and guests. It was a pleasant hour in the foyer of the Club Room before dinner where champagne punch was served. Everyone had a wonderful time meeting old friends and becoming acquainted with new friends in the profession.

An excellent dinner was served in the Club Room. There was no business at the dinner. President Bernham welcomed the architects and guests, many of whom came from distant cities. There was music during the reception, dinner and previous to the lecture. During the dinner the audience joined in the singing and when our songster, Karl Vitzthum, let forth with his melodious voice the audience stopped for the solo. "Music had its charm" and was enjoyed by all.

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After dinner the diners went up to Fullerton Hall to hear Dr. Isay Balinken, Professor of Experimental Physics at the University of Cincinnati, speak on THE MAGIC OF COLOR. He told of light source and its effect on color. Dr. Balinken is famous for his knowledge of light and color among other things and speaks to his audience in familiar terms. He is a wonderful showman as well as a scientist and brought several trunks full of equipment to illustrate his talk. More than three hundred and fifty attended the lecture which was informative as well as entertaining. This is the second time Dr. Balinken, who is color physicist for Suntile, has talked to the Illinois Society of Architects and we look forward to his next visit.

The Statewide meeting accomplished its purpose of bringing the architects of Illinois together for informal discussion of problems of the architectural profession as well as a friendly and enjoyable dinner and evening.

Any suggestions from the architects of the state for the next annual Statewide Meeting will be appreciated.

Insurance

As decided at the Statewide meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Society of Architects has made further studies of group insurance.

It has been found that there is considerable difference in the policies offered. The board is considering a company which will offer our members, their families and employees a policy which will more nearly meet the needs and conditions under which we live and operate.

First, the plan under consideration pays full benefits when insured is confined in any legally constituted hospital anywhere in the world. Does not require that a contract exist between the insurance company and the hospital. We believe this is a feature as it is not always convenient to have your accident in a city or near a hospital under contract with the insurance company, and in cases where such contracts are required the insured may go to another hospital in an emergency but full benefits for full period of time allowed is not paid as in the contract under consideration.

Full benefits are to be paid in this plan regardless of any other benefits the insured may receive from other sources. In addition, under this policy when hospital service is received by the insured member from governmental agencies, local or state laws, veterans or merchant seamen funds, benefits are paid.

Literature will be sent to members shortly and we ask that you study it carefully. Your board believes this policy gives more for less.

Announcements

Nathan Koenigsberg has moved his office from 155 N. Clark St. to 35 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 3.

Dubin and Dubin announce the removal of their offices to 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 2.

Warren R. Richardson announces change of address from Chicago to 57 E. Washington Blvd., Lombard, Ill.

Herman Frenzel announces change of address from Chicago to 715 Willow Road, Winnetka, Ill.

Raymond Allen Rosene has moved his office from 26 S. State Street to 232 E. Erie St., Chicago 11.

Fred V. Schoy has moved to 3831 N. Fremont Ave., Chicago 13.

Mortimer Hill Hawkins has moved his office from 100 E. Chicago St. to Suite 202 — 17 Douglas Ave., Elgin.

Joseph G. Fisher has moved his office from Chicago to 5332 Mulford St., Skokie, Ill.

M. O. Nathan has moved his office to 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4.

Laurence P. Johnston, has moved from Juneau, Alaska to 4105 Wisconsin Ave., Washington 16, D.C.

W. Kendrick Ball has changed his address from Oak Park to 48 S. Ashland Ave., La Grange, Ill.

Max Joseph Wolfson has moved his office to 1005 W. Belmont Ave., Chicago 13.

Jens J. Jensen has moved his office from 39 S. La Salle St. to 110 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 3.

Irving M. Karlin has moved his office from 9 E. Huron St. to 27 E. Monroe St., Chicago 3.

Don Knodle has joined the firm of Byron H. Jillson and Associates, Beloit, Wisconsin. He is a graduate of the U. of I., taught 1 year at the U. of I., was in the Army overseas for 2 years and in the office of Wolfley in Rockford, Ill.

G. Harold Smith, Chicago, Ill., died March 11 suddenly in his home. He practiced architecture for nearly thirty years and was a member of the firm of Smith, Brubaker and Egan which he helped to found in the early thirties. Their practice was devoted to packing plants. He was president of the Society for three terms and was a member of the board of directors at the time of his death.

R. Harold Zook, April 17 in Hinsdale, Ill., after a short illness. He maintained an office in Chicago and was especially known for his residences. He served the Society as a Director and was a member of the Society for many years.

Henry R. Helmle, Springfield, Ill., April 24, after an illness of some duration. He practiced for many years in partnership with his brother George and after his death carried on the practice. They had a general practice and the Allis-Chalmers plants in Springfield and Milwaukee were among their buildings. He was a member of the Society.

Nelson Strong Spencer, St. Louis, Mo., April 29 in his 91st year. In his earlier years he had been supervising architect for the University of Illinois. During part of his career he was located in Chicago. He designed many churches and schools. He was one of the oldest graduates of the University of Illinois.

Frank D. Dillard, Lombard, Ill., April 29. He practiced architecture in this vicinity for many years and at one time was a member of the firm of Rowe, Dillard and Rowe, Chicago.

Charles A. Kristen, Oak Park, Ill., May 2. He had been ill for some time with a heart ailment. Before opening his own office for architectural practice he was for many years in the office of Marshall and Fox. He was a member of the Society.

Morrison H. Vail, Glendale, California, August 14 at the age of 83 from a heart attack. He was among the early architects to be registered in Illinois and received certificate No. 205. He practiced in Chicago, Dixon, Detroit, Michigan, and Evanston and his later years were spent in Glendale, California. He was a member of the Society for many years.

Wesley Vernon Pipher, Flossmoor, Ill., August 21 in his fiftieth year. He was Building Commissioner of Flossmoor and was well known in that district as an architect. He was also with the firm of Graham, Anderson, Probst and White. He was a member of the Society for many years.

David Adler, Chicago, Ill., September 27 suddenly in his home in Libertyville, Ill. in his 67th year. He was well known as a residential architect and was architect for many well known homes and estates. His work was outstanding and well known. He maintained his office in Chicago and at one time was a member of the firm of Adler and Work, later he practiced under his own name. He was a member of the Society.