The State Capitol Of Illinois

Illinois Blue Book 1975-1976

edited by
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Secretary of State

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From August, 1974, through October, 1975, sixty (60) professional licenses have been revoked and eighty (80) have been suspended, voluntarily surrendered or the license holders have been reprimanded. This represents a substantial increase in legal action taken against licensees in the interests of consumer rights, safety and protection.

Coupled with more aggressive regulations has been an effort to inform the citizens of Illinois that whenever they have complaints against members of the professions licensed by the Department that they can file them with the Department. In years past, the public had become accustomed to referring complaints against licensed professionals to various trade and professional associations and societies which represent the interests of the professions themselves. The effective protection of the public's interest cannot be obtained thereby. Consequently, the Division continually seeks to educate the public that there is a Department of State government with the nondescriptive name of Registration and Education which can assist the public with grievances against the professions licensed and regulated by this Department.

Surveys Division

Natural History Survey, George Sprugel, Jr., Chief. The Illinois Natural History Survey is a unique State agency which is mainly a research organization providing service to the people of Illinois. Its staff members study the living natural resources of the State and seek ways to provide guidance in the management and sustained use of these resources. The findings, both fundamental and applied, of this research organization are published and made available to scientists, teachers, farmers, sportsmen and the general public.

The Natural History Survey has been in existence 116 years, and its focus continues to be on research which will enable government, business and industry, farmers and all other citizens to manage more intelligently our living natural resources for the maximum benefit of all now and in the future.

Research programs are carried out at nearly a dozen field laboratories and study areas around the State as well as at the Survey's central offices and laboratories in Urbana at the University of Illinois.

Research activities of the Natural History Survey are organized generally under five scientific sections:

1. Aquatic Biology - research dealing with the sport and commercial fishes of the State and with the waters they inhabit.
2. Botany and Plant Pathology - cataloging and classifying plant life of State; research concerning diseases and control of diseases of plants.
3. Economic Entomology - research on use of pesticides; research on potential economic importance of insects.
5. Wildlife Research - a study of wild animals.

Increasing emphasis has been placed on research dealing with problems of ecology and environmental change, they can be used to indicate deterioration in the components of our environment. Studies oriented to the improvement of man's environment are often conducted in cooperation with the University of Illinois and other organizations.
State Geological Survey, Jack Simon, Chief. The State Geological Survey is the agency of State government charged with the responsibilities of studying the rock and mineral resources of the State, mapping its surface and determining the composition of its geologic deposits. It then interprets this information for citizens of the State to apply to all the varied needs of our cities, industries, governmental units and land owners.

The Geological Survey furnishes data essential for construction of dams, reservoirs, and highways; for location of ground-water supplies and mineral deposits; and for development of topographic maps of the State. It is also concerned with the geologic aspects of underground gas storage; and aids in the location of special industrial facilities, drainage systems, and waste disposal by deep wells, sanitary landfills or by other surface facilities.

The Geological Survey plans and conducts investigations that will result in long-range advantages to the State. The success of this effort is demonstrated by the rapidly increasing use of geologic information in formulating waste disposal projects, in city and regional planning and in other areas having environmental implications. The mineral resources of Illinois make a very significant contribution to the economy of the State. Illinois places among the top twelve states in mineral production in the United States, and more than half the tonnage carried by Illinois railroads consists of raw minerals and goods manufactured from minerals.

Demands on the Geological Survey have increased during the past few years as more information is needed for solutions of environmental problems. Because many of the problems of pollution result from the production, use and combustion of mineral materials, research on methods of avoiding or minimizing pollution, while retaining the benefits of ample energy supplies and consumable raw materials, is essential.

An important segment of the Geological Survey’s research is the study of the occurrence and utilization of the State’s mineral resources. These geologic studies help to determine the existence and extent of the State’s minerals. The resulting laboratory research establishes their physical and chemical characteristics and qualities, determining suitability for use and uncovering the potential of new uses for the Illinois mineral products.

The Geological Survey’s basic research program is directed into those areas that will produce the maximum of new, useful information about Illinois.

State Water Survey, William C. Ackermann, Chief. Water in Illinois is generally plentiful, but it is unevenly distributed and constantly changing in time and space. Water is a resource that must be continuously measured and studied if we are to use it wisely and eventually find ways to control and increase the usable supply to meet future needs.

The State Water Survey is responsible for scientifically studying the many aspects of the nature and extent of Illinois water resources and for providing basic, needed information for the development and conservation of water.

Demands for water have increased greatly. As water uses mount, the need for research to overcome distributional problems increases sharply. Much more accurate measures of all water resource elements and greater understanding of nature’s processes are required to assure an adequate supply of clean, safe water for every area of the State.

The scope of the Water Survey activities includes the essential gathering of facts, conducting investigations and research to assess and
evaluate the quantity and quality of the surface and underground water resources of the State. The Water Survey makes related studies of water use and conservation, development of water supplies, water resource planning and management and the meteorologic factors that affect water resources.

In carrying out these activities, the Water Survey often cooperates with the State and Federal agencies concerned with water and the environment and makes special studies to meet the research needs of planning and environmental agencies.

Studies of the many aspects of water resources are conducted by the Water Survey under five technical sections: chemistry, water quality, hydrology, hydraulic systems and atmospheric sciences. Current major research activities reflect the growing need for refined technical information on water and water quality and for ways of increasing usable supplies by storage, reuse or weather modification.

DIVISION OF MUSEUMS
Milton D. Thompson, Director

In Illinois, museum services are provided by State government through the Division of Museums, a division of the Department of Registration and Education. Exhibits, educational services, and outreach programs are provided by the division through three museum locations: the Illinois State Museum in Springfield, the Dickson Mounds Museum near Lewistown, and the Cahokia Mounds Museum west of Collinsville. Citizens are provided services at these institutions and through several outreach programs that serve schools, various citizens groups and organizations. Additionally, special services are provided the visually handicapped, senior citizens, and other special groups.

Illinois State Museum, Springfield. The division’s central museum facility and administrative branch are located in Springfield at the Illinois State Museum. This institution, a museum of art, anthropology, and natural history, is now in its second decade in the museum building at the southwest corner of the Capitol Complex. During a year that saw declining attendances at many public attractions, the Illinois State Museum maintained its attendance level at a figure approaching 300,000 people. The major outreach programs, the audio-visual film loan program for Illinois schools and the Living Museum again reached a combined audience of around two million.

Dickson Mounds Museum, Lewistown is an on-site anthropology museum depicting the history of Indians in Illinois. The only museum of its kind in the Midwest, it is unique in its use of large modern graphics to portray the story of each prehistoric cultural period. Dickson Mounds has two exhibit floors, a famous cemetery wing, and a smaller museum sheltering the remains of three Indian Houses at the nearby Eveland Site.

Over 150,000 people visited Dickson Mounds during 1974, many of these coming on the 1500 school and group tours. Groups are given an orientation in the auditorium before being guided through the exhibits.

The audio-visual equipment used in the Mississippian cemetery allows the story of the Indian’s life to be told, as well as his death.