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## COVER PHOTO

Japan opened its new National Theater November 1, 1966 near the Imperial Palace in Tokyo. The unusual structure in which ancient architectural concepts are wedded with 20th Century technology resembles the 8th Century Shosoin Treasure Hall in Mara. The spacious lobby shown features benches and scarlet circular seats (at extreme end) and exhibits paintings on the second floor. Brilliant chandeliers have been designed after traditional incense holders.



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## President's Letter

Dear MARA Member:

We had a wrap-up meeting of the State Ad Hoc Legislative Committee on September 9 to perform the post-mortem on our 1967 legislative program. A report on legislation is included elsewhere in this issue. Of course, all were disappointed in the results of our efforts, but these men are optimists. It was decided to make this a continuing committee and to begin groundwork for the introduction of these bills in the 1969 General Assembly. It is felt that we have a good chance to get both bills (SB60 and SB215) passed the next session. It still seems that more could have been done on the local level in contacting legislators.

Our Executive Director, Wendell Locke, represents three other organizations as well as ours. In comparing notes with him, it appears that the architects are the strongest by numbers or membership, but are the weakest of the groups when it comes to legislation or funds with which to operate. Much to our loss, architects must be too much "individuals"—we can't even agree on fees. The new fee schedule has not as yet been worked out to the point of being acceptable to all the groups interested. We have certainly got to do better than this if we ever expect to have any sort of successful legislative program.

We had an interesting meeting on the evening of September 12 in St. Louis. The Producers' Council invited us to participate in a panel program, speaking on the subject "How Producers' Council Can Serve Us Best". Also on the panel were Jack Sorkin, President of

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**BOARD MEETS JULY 21.** From left, clockwise, are President Roy J. Pallardy, former Executive Director Paul N. Doll, Vice President James T. Darrough, Kenneth Coombs, Louis H. Geis, Edward J. Thias, Peter Keleti, Counsel John E. Burruss, Jr., Treasurer Donald D. Buller, William M. Conrad, Arthur R. Jablonsky, William D. Peckham, Executive Director Wendell Locke, and Hal W. Hawkins.

## BOARD MEETS JULY 21

At its July 21 meeting, the MARA Board recognized a long-time friend, viewed a unique historical item and moved forward on the organization's programs.

Former Executive Director Paul Doll was paid a well deserved tribute for his years of dedicated service to MARA by the presentation of a plaque by President Roy J. Pallardy. Originally scheduled for Architects' Day April 29th of this year, the ceremony had to be postponed due to the inability of the former MARA administrator to be present.

The presentation drew a standing ovation from the Directors.

A 1941 Certificate of Membership in A.I.A., made out to the "Missouri Association of Architects," was displayed by President Pallardy. The certificate is shown on the opposite page.

Association business taken care of at the meeting included a decision to restrict competition in the Student

Award Design program to high school students about to enter a school of architecture. The policy was adopted in view of the conflict caused by eligibility rules that have treated high school and college undergraduates on the same basis. Joe Oshiver, Chairman of the Education and Awards Committee, reported the committee will prepare criteria on the basis of the new policy.

In other action, the Board approved the publication of the Recommended Fee Schedule in the Missouri Architect after brief corrections are made in wording and subsequent unanimity is secured from the A.I.A. chapters on the format. William M. Conrad, chairman of the Insurance and Fees Committee, stated the committee wants the material in the hands of the members as quickly as possible.

The theme, "The Architect and Government," was adopted for Architects' Day 1968 scheduled for April



27th at the Ramada Inn, Jefferson City. A profile of the architect's relationships to the various agencies and functions of government is planned.

Peter Keleti, Chairman of the State School Committee, reported on the progress being made on this project. Currently, the Committee is conducting meetings with The Missouri Commission on Higher Education.

Louis H. Geis, Chairman of the Community Planning Committee, and Edward J. Thias, Chairman of the Natural Beautification Committee, reported on the possibility of combining the two committees in the production of a brochure encompassing the two topics.

Following a recommendation to the Board by Counsel John E. Burruss, Jr., the Directors instructed Counsel

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PLAQUE IN APPRECIATION was presented former Executive Director Paul N. Doll, right, by President Roy J. Pallardy. Speeches, though brief, were moving. Below, 1941 Certificate of Membership in A.I.A. was displayed by Pallardy.



*The American Institute of Architects*  
*Certificate of Membership*

*The Missouri Association of Architects*

*a state wide, non profit association comprising the architects of the State of Missouri —, having duly qualified for membership in The American Institute of Architects and been duly admitted thereto by its Board of Directors, is hereby declared to be a*

*State Association Member*

*The American Institute of Architects*

*entitled, under the conditions prescribed in its by-laws, to exercise all the rights and privileges granted thereunder to such memberships.*

*R. J. Pallardy*  
President  
*Chas. J. Ingman*  
Secretary

*Dated April 15, 1941*



# Legislative Report and Comments

By

Roy J. Pallardy

The 74th General Assembly is now history. Its results or lack thereof will still be news to many of you however. The three bills actively promoted and supported by MARA fared as follows:

Senate Bill 60—Statute of Limitations on Design and Construction. This bill was held up in the House Judiciary Committee too long for final passage. At the last minute (literally) it passed the House but did not have time for the necessary trip back to the Senate for concurrence of House Amendments. The House Committee amended the bill to extend the liability period to ten years (instead of the seven-year limitation as amended by a Senate Committee) and to allow third party lawsuits. The House Judiciary Committee hearing on this bill was held on May 9, 1967, but it was not reported out until June 14 when it went on the House calendar. There would have been ample time for passage if the Committee had not sat on this bill for five weeks.

Senate Bill 215—Revision of Registration Law for Architects and Professional Engineers. This bill received the same treatment in the House Judiciary Committee. It was referred to Committee on April 26, and was heard on the same evening as Senate Bill 60. It also was reported out and placed on the House calendar for final passage June 14. Midnight adjournment arrived right after reading of SB60 and SB215 was next on the calendar. Toward the end of the day, the House began jumping bills ahead of others on the calendar and this deplorable action spelled defeat.

House Bill 224—Architects' Exemption from Municipal Licensing. After quick passage by the House, this bill became hung up in the Senate Judiciary Committee and, despite intensive efforts to dislodge it, four Senators (all lawyers and themselves exempt from municipal licensing) successfully blocked the bill's release from Committee.

Another bill of interest to architects, but not actively supported or opposed by them, was House Bill 311, Design of Public Buildings to Accommodate the Handicapped. During the last day of the session, the Senate passed a substitute removing the design specifications called for by the original bill. The substitute, which was then passed by the House, requires that design of buildings have the handicapped in mind and does not apply to existing buildings or construction under contract at the time the bill becomes law, October 13, 1967.

Regardless of the outcome, credit must be given to a lot of people who labored long and tirelessly for the passage of this legislation. Cullen Coil, formerly a Commissioner on the Missouri Supreme Court, handled the two Senate bills for the State Ad Hoc Legislative Committee, and MARA Executive Director Wendell Locke carried the ball on House Bill 224. Credit must here also be given to two attorneys, John E. Burruss Jr., of Jefferson City and Jack Murphy of St. Louis, for their assistance in drafting these bills.

Now a short history of the State Ad Hoc Legislative Committee—

The Missouri Society of Professional Engineers retained Judge Coil



to serve as legislative counsel during this General Session, and since MSPE and MARA legislative programs were parallel regarding the two senate bills, it was decided to team up and thus was formed the Ad Hoc Committee. During its year of existence, The writer served on this Ad Hoc Committee representing MARA. Others were A. V. Ferry, MSPE-PEPP, C. H. LeVee, MSPE, P. F. Mattei, MSPE, C. H. Zurheide, CEC, and L. O. Whitworth, MSPE, Chairman. Paul N. Doll was control center as Executive Director of MSPE. The Associated General Contractor groups (of Missouri, St. Louis, Kansas City and Springfield) had representatives in support of Senate Bill 60, to which they also gave considerable financial support.

Some of the architects appearing at Senate and House Committee Hearings on the various bills were David M. Brey, R. Paul Buchmueller, Donald D. Buller, Dave P. Clark, Wm. A. Cornwell, Angelo G. Corrubia, James T. Darrough, A. C. Esterly, Frank V. Grimaldi, George Kassabaum, Roy J. Pallardy, John D. Paulus Jr., Maxwell T. Sandford, Nolan L. Stinson Jr., John D. Sweeney, Edwin C. Waters and Donald F. Wilson Jr. Of course not all of these men attended every hearing, and some names may have been accidentally omitted. Many more architects throughout the state worked hard to promote this legislation, contacting legislators and raising funds for counsel, mailings, printing, etc., which is the major part of getting a bill passed. The names of all who helped, including engineers and contractors, are too numerous to list. The long, persistent efforts of previous years' legislative committees contributes to the drafting and choosing of current legislative programs and, it

## MARA Continues Legislative Action

Although the Missouri General Assembly has adjourned until the Special Session in 1968, legislative items continue to demand the attention of MARA.

One of the most important issues affecting architects is a forthcoming election on a proposed constitutional amendment. SJR 6, passed by the 74th General Assembly, proposes to reduce the bond vote majority requirements to a simple majority for revenue bonds and to 60% for general obligation bonds.

If approved by Missouri voters this can result in substantial increases in the construction of needed public buildings in all categories.

The MARA Board is expected to urge all architects to support this issue when it comes to a vote, probably in the 1968 general election.

On the federal scene, H.R. 100 drew fire from MARA. The proposed legislation would have opened the door to secondary boycotts in the construction industry thereby having a serious detrimental effect on the architectural profession and dealing a severe blow to the state's economic climate.

The MARA office fired off letters to Missouri's entire congressional delegation urging defeat of the bill. And, for this year, the bill appears to be dead. Organized labor is still pushing hard for this legislation and an alert eye must be kept on Congress.

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is hoped, to eventual success. This session's failure was not for lack of trying on the part of many of us and we cannot let it discourage us. We extend sincere thanks and appreciation to all of you who assisted in this work.



## **MARA Member Honored By National C.S.I.**

Kenneth M. Schaefer, a Senior Architect with Sverdrup & Parcel and Associates, Inc., Engineers-Architects, has been elected to receive a citation honoring him as a Fellow of the Construction Specifications Institute. He is cited for his dedicated leadership in the society on both the local and the national scene; for the many papers and articles on specifications which he has presented and for his keen ability in assisting in the organization of new C.S.I. chapters in various parts of the Midwest.

Formal presentation of the award was made on May 31 at the C.S.I. Annual Meeting in Miami, Florida. In this nation-wide organization with 87 chapters and over 8500 members, there are only 47 who are Fellows. Mr. Schaefer is the first member of the St. Louis Chapter to be so honored. The Construction Specifications Institute is a national organization established in 1948 for the purpose of improving specifications used in building construction work. Its membership is composed of architects, engineers, specification writers, building contractors, and material suppliers.

Mr. Schaefer has been with Sverdrup & Parcel for nine years and is in charge of the preparation of architectural design plans and contract documents for numerous large projects including commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings, laboratories, test facilities, and stadia.

He was instrumental in organizing the St. Louis Section, C.S.I. and served as its first president and was four-state regional director for six years.

He received a bachelor of architecture degree from Washington University in 1940 and a master of archi-

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## **Fee Schedule Sent All MARA Members**

A comprehensive and attractive brochure presenting recommended compensation for architectural services has been distributed to all 1967 MARA members.

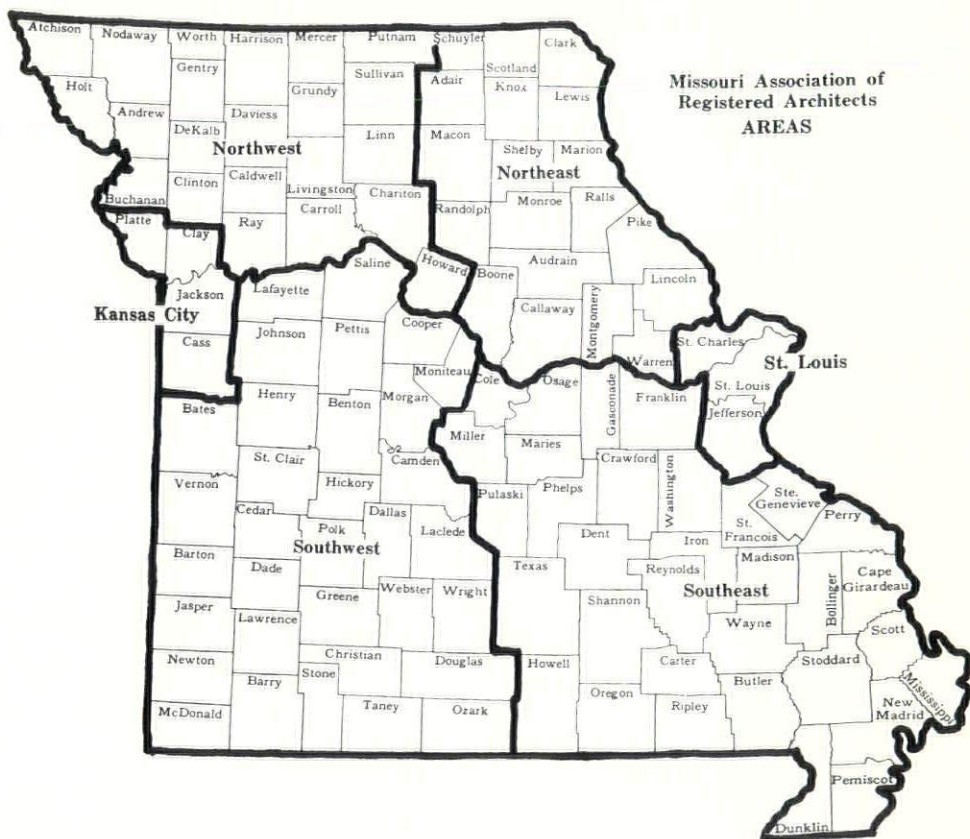
Prepared under the direction of William Conrad and his Insurance and Fees Committee, in cooperation with the Kansas City and St. Louis AIA Chapters, the brochure describes the practice of the architect, sets forth his educational requirements and code of ethics, and details the services of the architect.

The brochure also informs the general public of the procedures of selecting an architect and outlines his services to the client. In addition, the client's responsibilities are delineated as a guideline toward a satisfactory architect-client relationship. A detailed schedule of minimum recommended compensation when based on percent of construction cost provides a guide to both architect and client.

The introduction to the brochure, "The Practice of Architecture," excellently defines the work and goals of the professional Registered Architect . . . "An Architect shapes man's environment by designing buildings and the related spaces within, around, and among them. The complexion of our towns and cities results from his activities. His planning gives direction to how people work, study, play, eat, sleep, travel and worship. His objective is to bring order to this environment to cause it to function properly within structures that are safe, economically sound, and healthful. His further goal is to mold environment with a beauty and distinction that is appropriate to our immediate and future times.

"Today's revolution in building de-  
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Architects' Day 1967, April 29th, saw the MARA By-Laws amended substantially to make them conform with present-day programs and activities of the organization. The By-Laws as amended are reprinted on the following pages for your information and reference.



# MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

121 East High

Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

## B Y - L A W S

Originally formulated and approved October 10, 1952.

Revised several times by the membership, the most recent being

April 29, 1967

In lieu of the adoption of a formal Constitution such as is ordinarily adopted by voluntary, incorporated associations, the MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS hereby adopts as its organic law Chapter 352, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1959, entitled "Religious and Charitable Associations," under the provisions of which Chapter the Association is organized and has its corporate existence, and pursuant to the requirements of Section 352.110 of said Chapter, the Association does hereby adopt for its government and support and the management of its property, By-Laws as follows:

### ARTICLE I

#### Name

**Section 1. Name.**—The name of this Association shall be the MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS.

### ARTICLE II

#### Principal Office

**Section 1. Principal Office.**—The legal domicile of the Association, and the location of its principal office, shall be in Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri, but such branch offices as may be deemed necessary in furtherance of the purposes of the Association may be established elsewhere by the Board of Directors.

### ARTICLE III

#### Duration

**Section 1. Duration.**—The duration of the Association shall be perpetual.

### ARTICLE IV

#### Purposes

**Section 1. Purposes.**—As set forth in its Charter, as the same appears of record in the Office of the Secretary of State of Missouri, the MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS is formed for the following purposes.

(1) To improve the relations between members of the architectural profession and the general public through a program of education and cooperation.

(2) To encourage the active participation of architects in civic affairs generally, to the end that the general public may become better acquainted with and more fully appreciate the contributions of the architectural profession toward the peace, health, culture and security of society, and to the end that all Missouri architects may become more keenly conscious of their obligations to the public, and their duty as members of the profession, and as citizens, to contribute their full share toward the preservation of the peace, health and safety of the citizens of this State.

(3) To encourage its members, by both precept and example, to obey



the laws of the State of Missouri, requiring and providing for the registration of architects, and to assemble and disseminate such information through the State of Missouri, as will tend to induce the public generally to obey said laws.

## **ARTICLE V**

### **Membership**

**Section 1. Membership.**—Persons registered as Architects under the laws of the State of Missouri and in good standing on the records of the State Board of Registration for Architects and Professional Engineers shall be eligible for membership in the Association.

**Section 2. Affiliate Membership.**—Persons registered as Architects-in-training under the laws of the State of Missouri and in good standing on the records of the State Board of Registration for Architects and Professional Engineers shall be eligible for membership in the Association.

Affiliate members will be entitled to all privileges of full membership, except for voting in the election of the Board of Directors or holding elective office. Upon architectural registration, the privilege of membership will expire at the end of that calendar year and full membership will be required in subsequent years.

**Section 3. Membership may be Terminated, when.**—If any member of this Association shall be found guilty, on final judgment of any court, of any criminal offense, and a certified copy of such judgment filed with the Secretary of the Association, or if any member of this Association shall cease to be in good standing on the records of the State Board of Registration for Architects and Professional Engineers and notice to such effect is received from the Secretary of the Board, the name of such a member shall be dropped from its membership roll, and his membership in the Association terminated without further action.

**Section 4. Dismissal after Hearing.**—Any member who shall defraud the Association, or who shall libel or slander any member thereof, shall, upon conviction by a majority vote of the members of the Association, after a hearing, be dismissed from membership in the Association.

**Section 5. Notice of Charges Against Member.**—Before any member of the Association shall be expelled as provided in the preceding section of this article, he shall be served with a copy of the charges upon which he is to be tried, the name of the complaining witness, and all other witnesses against him, and not less than ten days' notice of the time and place of the annual meeting at which such charges shall be heard.

## **ARTICLE VI**

### **Officers of The Association**

**Section 1. Officers — Election and Term of Office.**—The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, who shall be elected by the Board of Directors in regular annual session, and who shall serve for one year next following date of their election and until their successors are elected and installed.

**Section 2. Qualifications.**—Each elective officer of the Association, and each member of its Board of Directors, shall be a member in good standing of the Association and shall reside and be a qualified elector in the State of Missouri, or, shall have his principal office and place of business in the State of Missouri.



**Section 3. Certain Members Ineligible as Officers or Members of Board of Directors.**—The President shall not be a member of the Board of Directors. The Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, may or may not be members of the Board of Directors. Provided that if the Vice President, if a director, shall succeed to presidency a vacancy shall be created on the Board of Directors and a new director shall be nominated by the President and approved by a majority of the Board of Directors. The newly elected Director shall serve only until the next meeting of the Association at which meeting a Director shall be elected to serve out the unexpired term.

**Section 4. President—Presiding Officer.**—The President of the Association shall preside and preserve order at all meetings of the Association, and at all meetings of its Board of Directors, and sign all documents requiring the signature of the President.

**Section 5. President—Member of all Committees.**—The President shall, by virtue of his office, be a member, without vote, of all committees at large of the Association, and of all committees of its Board of Directors.

**Section 6. President—May Vote as Director.**—The President may vote only in case of a tie vote of the directors voting.

**Section 7. Vice President—To Act, When.**—In the event of the absence, or inability of the President to perform his official duties, the Vice President shall, during the period of such absence or inability, perform the duties of the President.

**Section 8. Secretary.**—The Secretary of the Association shall attend all its meetings, and keep a fair record of all its proceedings.

**Section 9. Treasurer.**—The Treasurer of the Association shall receive, be responsible for, and disburse all funds of the Association coming to his hands as its Treasurer, as authorized and directed by its Board of Directors.

**Section 10. Executive Director.**—An Executive Director, who may, or may not, be an architect or a registered architect, may be employed by the Directors, and he shall serve for such a period of time as may be agreed upon. He shall attend all meetings of the Board of Directors of the Association, and keep a fair record of the proceedings of said meetings, and perform such other duties as may be required of him under the terms of his appointment or employment.

**Section 11. Removal from Office.**—Any officer of the Association may be removed from office if found guilty by 2/3 vote of the membership present at any regular or special meeting of any offense which affects the interest or good government of the Association, or of any offense which is indictable under the laws of the land.

## ARTICLE VII

### Board of Directors of The Association

**Section 1. Board of Directors—Authority of.**—The business and affairs of the Association shall be under the control and management of a Board of Directors; provided, the Board of Directors shall not convey, or authorize the conveyance of real estate belonging to the Association, dispose of any permanent funds, or any trust funds, of the Association, or take any steps for its corporate dissolution, without first being so directed by a majority vote of its members.

**Section 2. Directors—Election.**—There shall be a Board of Directors consisting of nine members, one of whom shall be the immediate Past Presi-



dent and eight of whom shall be elected by the members of the Association in regular annual session, and who shall, respectively, serve for the terms provided in Section 3 of this Article, running from the date of their election and thereafter until their successors are elected and installed.

Two of said Directors shall be elected from the metropolitan area of St. Louis; two of said directors shall be elected from the metropolitan area of Kansas City; one of said Directors shall be elected from Northeast Missouri; one of said Directors shall be elected from Northwest Missouri; one of said Directors shall be elected from Southeast Missouri; and one of said Directors shall be elected from Southwest Missouri. The metropolitan areas of St. Louis and Kansas City and the Northeast, Northwest, Southeast and Southwest zones are hereby identified as follows: The St. Louis metropolitan area shall include the City of St. Louis and the counties of St. Charles, St. Louis and Jefferson. The metropolitan area of Kansas City shall include the counties of Jackson, Cass, Clay and Platte. The Northeast zone shall include the counties of Boone, Randolph, Macon, Adair and Schuyler, and all counties East thereof lying North of the Missouri River except the County of St. Charles. The Northwest zone shall include the counties of Howard, Chariton, Linn, Sullivan and Putnam, and all counties West thereof and North of the Missouri River, except the counties of Clay and Platte. The Southeast zone shall include the counties of Cole, Miller, Pulaski, Texas and Howell, and all counties East thereof and South of the Missouri River, except the counties of St. Louis and Jefferson. The Southwest zone or area shall include the counties of Moniteau, Morgan, Camden, Laclede, Wright, Douglas and Ozark, and all counties West thereof and South of the Missouri River except the counties of Jackson and Cass. Each director shall reside in the area or zone from which he is elected for the duration of his term of office. If he ceases to reside in his area or zone, his office shall be considered vacant and a director to complete his term shall be elected by the membership at the next annual meeting.

**Section 3. Directors—Terms of Office.**—Each Director shall serve for a term of four years and until his successor is elected and installed; provided, the term of office of each of the Directors elected March 17, 1951, shall be as follows: Two of said Directors shall serve for a term of one year and until their successors are elected and installed; two of said Directors shall serve for a term of two years and until their successors are elected and installed; two of said Directors shall serve for a term of three years and until their successors are elected and installed; and two of said Directors shall serve for four years and until their successors are elected and installed.

Should a Director resign before the expiration of his term of office, a new Director shall be nominated by the President and approved by a majority vote of the Board of Directors. The newly elected Director shall serve only until the next meeting of the Association at which meeting a Director shall be elected to serve out the unexpired term.

**Section 4. Voting Rights.**—No Director of the Association shall cast more than one vote upon any question or matter pending before its Board of Directors.

**Section 5. Annual Report.**—The Board of Directors shall file a written report of its proceedings, with the Secretary, at each annual meeting of the Association. Said annual report shall have attached thereto the report



of each committee at large previously filed with said Board of Directors, with such recommendations with respect to such reports as the Directors may deem proper.

**Section 6. Removal from Office.**—Any Director of the Association may be removed from office if found guilty by a  $\frac{2}{3}$  vote of the membership of any offense which affects the interest or good government of the Association, or of any offense which is indictable under the laws of the land.

If a Director should be absent from three successive regular or specially called Board of Directors meetings, other than for illness or other reasonable cause so reported to the President, then the Board of Directors may determine there is a vacancy on the Board of Directors and a new Director shall be nominated by the President and approved by a majority vote of the Board of Directors. The newly elected Director shall serve only until the next meeting of the Association at which meeting a Director shall be elected to serve out the unexpired term.

## ARTICLE VIII

### Committees of Board of Directors of The Association

**Section 1. How appointed—Duties.**—The President, in his capacity as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Association, shall appoint such standing and special committees of said Board as it may by resolution authorize. Each committee so appointed shall have such powers and perform such duties as may be authorized by said resolution.

**Section 2. To Consist of Directors Only.**—Committees of the Board of Directors shall consist exclusively of members of said Board.

**Section 3. Confirmation of Appointments.**—All appointments of members of committees of the Board of Directors of the Association, made by the President, shall be subject to confirmation by its Board of Directors, and no member of any such committee shall enter upon the performance of his duties as such until so confirmed.

**Section 4. Reports.**—Each committee of said Board shall report direct to the Board. No committee of the Board of Directors shall be required to report to any other committee of said Board.

## ARTICLE IX

### Committees at Large of The Association

**Section 1. How Appointed.**—The President shall appoint such committees at large, standing and special, as the Association may by resolution authorize.

**Section 2. Duties and Reports.**—Each committee at large shall perform such duties as may be required by the resolution authorizing its appointment, and report its proceedings in writing to the Board of Directors. No committee at large shall be required to report to any other committee of the Association.

**Section 3. Composition.**—Committees at large shall be composed of members of the Association, exclusive of its directors and officers, except the President, who shall, by virtue of his office, be a member, without vote, of all such committees.

**Section 4. Confirmation of Appointments.**—All appointments of members of committees at large of the Association made by its President, shall



be subject to confirmation by its Board of Directors, and no member of any such committee shall enter upon the performance of his duties as such until so confirmed.

## **ARTICLE X**

### **Meetings and Quorum of The Association**

**Section 1. Meetings.**—The Association shall meet in regular annual session on such date in April as the Board of Directors may by resolution determine. Special meetings of the Association may be called by the President, with the approval in writing of a majority of the Directors, or on petition of not less than twenty voting members of the Association.

**Section 2. Notice.**—Thirty days' notice in writing shall be given of the time and place of each annual meeting, and of the time, place and purpose of each special meeting of the Association.

**Section 3. Quorum.**—Twenty members of the Association, including those represented by proxy, present at any meeting of the Association, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A quorum being present, a majority vote of those present in person and by proxy shall be sufficient to decide any question or matter legally coming before such meeting.

## **ARTICLE XI**

### **Meetings and Quorum of Board of Directors of The Association**

**Section 1. Meetings.**—There shall be not fewer than two regular semi-annual meetings of the Board of Directors of the Association each year, and such special meetings of said Board as the President may call, with the approval in writing of not less than three Directors of the Association. The regular semi-annual meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held in April and October. The time and place of the next regular semi-annual meeting shall be fixed by resolution adopted at each regular semi-annual meeting of said Board.

**Section. 2 Notice.**—Ten days' notice in writing shall be given of the time and place of each regular semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Association, and of the time, place and purpose of each special meeting of said Board.

**Section 3. Quorum.**—A majority of the members of the Board of Directors of the Association shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of said Board. A quorum being present, a majority vote of the Directors present shall be sufficient to decide any question legally coming before said Board at any regular or special meeting thereof.

## **ARTICLE XII**

### **Proxies**

**Section 1. Proxies.**—Members of the Association unable to be present in person may be represented by proxy at any meeting of the Association, but each member of the Association being entitled to the unbiased judgment of each of its Directors in the government and support of the Association and the management of its property, no member of the Board of Directors shall be represented by proxy.

## **ARTICLE XIII**

### **Voting Rights of Members**

**Section 1. Voting Rights of Members.**—Each member of the Associa-



tion shall be entitled to cast one vote for the election of its directors . . . No person shall be elected a director of the Association without the affirmative vote of a majority of its voting members.

## **ARTICLE XIV**

### **Dues**

**Section 1. Annual Dues.**—The annual dues of the members of this Association shall be fifteen dollars (\$15.00) payable annually on or before the first day of April. All architects registered by the State of Missouri who are 75 years of age or older shall be exempt from payment of annual dues under the designation of "Member Emeritus." The dues of the Affiliate Members shall be one-half that of the Regular Member.

**Section 2. Suspension for Non-payment of.**—Any member who shall fail to pay his dues for the full calendar year on or before the first day of July of the year in which he became delinquent, shall stand suspended without further action on the part of the Association. During the period of his suspension, no member of the Association shall have either voice or vote in any meeting of the Association, or any meeting of its Board of Directors.

**Section 3. Reinstatement.**—Any member of the Association, suspended for non-payment of dues, may be reinstated on or before the first day of April of the year next following date of his suspension, upon payment in full of dues for the year in which he was suspended and annual dues for the year in which reinstatement is requested.

**Section 4. Rights of Membership Forfeited, When.**—The membership of any suspended member of the Association not reinstated as herein provided shall terminate and all of his rights and benefits as such member shall stand forfeited, without further action on the part of the Association, on the first day of April in the year next following date of his suspension, and he may not thereafter become a member of the Association except upon application made and acted upon as if he had never before been a member.

**Section 5. Collection.**—All dues shall be collected by the Secretary, or by some person authorized as his agent, and by the Secretary paid over to the Treasurer of the Association on or before the 10th day of each calendar month next following date of collection thereof.

**Section 6. Liability of Members.**—The dues of members of the Association and any donations or subscriptions to which they may voluntarily obligate themselves, may be collected as any other debt; but, over and above such dues or subscriptions, in no case may any member of the Association be individually liable to the Association, or on any other account, by reason of his membership in the Association.

## **ARTICLE XV**

### **Good Standing**

**Section 1. What Constitutes.**—No member shall be in good standing in the Association while under suspension for non-payment of dues, or for any other cause.

## **ARTICLE XVI**

### **Fiscal Year**

**Section 1. Co-extensive with Calendar Year.**—The fiscal year of the



Association shall begin with the first day of January, annually, and end with the thirty-first day of December next following.

## **ARTICLE XVII**

### **Deposit and Disbursement of Association Funds**

**Section 1. Deposits.**—The Treasurer shall be responsible for depositing all money belonging to the Association in such bank or trust company as the Board of Directors may designate.

**Section 2. Disbursements, How Made.**—The Treasurer shall pay out Association funds by Treasurer's check drawn against said funds signed by the Executive Director and countersigned by the Treasurer, in such amounts and for such purposes as the Board of Directors may authorize.

**Section 3. Operating Expenses, Payment of.**—The Board of Directors may, by single resolution, authorize payment of operating expenses of the Association, but no funds shall be disbursed for any other purpose without specific authorization by said Board.

## **ARTICLE XVIII**

### **Records**

**Section 1. Records—Inspection.**—A fair record of all the proceedings of this Association shall be kept, which record shall be open, at all reasonable hours, to the inspection of all its members.

## **ARTICLE XIX**

### **Code of Ethics**

**Section 1. May Adopt.**—The Association may adopt, and from time to time alter or amend, a Code of Ethics to be followed by its members.

## **ARTICLE XX**

### **Existing Contracts and Obligations**

**Section 1. Validity Unimpaired.**—No obligation existing or contract in force prior to the effective date of these By-Laws shall be adversely affected by their adoption.

## **ARTICLE XXI**

### **Saving Clause**

**Section 1. Directors — Power Unlimited.**—No provision of these By-Laws shall ever be construed as a limitation upon the power and authority of the Board of Directors of the Association to take any action not contrary to the Constitution and laws of the State of Missouri, the Charter of the Association, and these By-Laws, which, in the judgment of said Board, will be in furtherance of, and tend to give effect to, the corporate purposes of the Association as set forth in its Charter.

## **ARTICLE XXII**

### **Amendments**

**Section 1. How Made.**—These By-Laws may be amended by majority vote of the members of the Association present at any annual meeting, each proposed amendment having been filed in the office of the Secretary of the Association at least thirty days prior to the date of such meeting, and a copy thereof mailed by the Secretary, under first-class postage, to each member of the Association, at least fifteen days prior to the date of said meeting.



# Professor Eugene George

## Views The Architect and His Education

Today, and in the future, architects will be facing broad new challenges brought about by technology, urbanization, and an increasing awareness of the architect's responsibility to make the world, and especially the city, not only a bearable, but an inspiring place to live. In his speech at the annual Architect's Day banquet, April 29, in Springfield, Professor Eugene George, Jr., of the University of Kansas, discussed these challenges and their effects on architectural education. Professor George is chairman of the University of Kansas Department of Architecture, holding degrees from the University of Texas, and the Harvard University Graduate School of Design.

"One task of the current generation," Professor George said, "will be to duplicate within the next thirty to forty years every structure now standing in this country . . . We will, so we are told, be an urban society; and one shudders with the thought of what our living environment will be if we continue the directions we seem to be travelling. The implications are clear; if disordered growth continues its present paths, the city of the future will not be habitable space for man."

Professor George quoted a description of New York City by an author who was not an architect. " 'Within it, living had become a palindrome . . . Six hundred and ninety three thousand dogs soiled its avenues, which were scarred with the debris of seventy million death inducing cigarettes each half-day and nine million two hundred forty-seven thousand wads of chewing gum. Tens of thousands of tall buildings were

arranged in attitudes of rigid suspicion. They stared from five million sightless eyes at either side of the endless streets, incapable of forgetting what they could not see . . . Men had thrown up their hands and abandoned any thought of relaxing . . . Their faces seemed to understand clearly, the way very poor children know there will be no Christmas, that somebody must be getting what was promised on every page of the big, slick magazines, but it wasn't them . . . ' "

"Through the sciences," Professor George continued, "qualities of life are being changed . . . Walter Gropius, who once founded a school based on a concern for technology, warns us against what we must surely understand: The tools of civilization have outgrown us and their multiplicity has exerted a dominance of problems . . . have been more evident than the benefits. Yet these are the tools which must be brought to use by the architect if we are to have ordered vitality in the life of the cities of the future. Though the renaissance architect was the technical leader during a particularly fruitful period of history, our profession has generally ignored the technical revolutions of the last hundred years. The industrial revolution was heralded by accomplishments such as the Crystal Palace and the iron-fronted St. Louis warehouses, but we quickly retreated from this potential into the plaster dreams inspired by the Columbian Exposition of 1893. At the moment, we are involved with an electronic revolution, which has little meaning to us other than billboard flashers, better hi-fi reception, and some super elevator



panels. However, there is another revolution taking place, and our profession must become involved with it.

"This thing, which hangs like fate above us," Professor George continued, "is called the 'knowledge explosion.' It concerns itself primarily with the physical and social sciences, and it is based on a computer technology to isolate and to handle information with amazing rapidity . . . A building or a city must have a concept, and that concept must be reasonable in terms of some carefully established parameters by as many specialists as are significant to the problem. Programming, feasibility studies, and long range economics must be included as part of the normal analysis pattern . . . In this, the architect must realize that as an individual he cannot touch with the necessary depth all forms of specialization possible, but as a versatile person who can think rationally and logically who understands his own limits, he can give creative guidance to the forces which are to shape our environmental destinies . . . If the architect of the recent past was an individual who organized a mob of craftsmen, the architect of the future will be an individual who can integrate a mob of computerized specialists into an architectural accomplishment."

Professor George sees the forces of technology and mass production as largely the key to rebuilding the cities in the next generation.

"How will we build the great quantity of necessary structures during the next three or four decades?" he asked. "Probably the best answer will be resolved by the development of building systems, flexible components developed by industry with architectural assistance which can serve a variety of spatial purposes. Mass production of these components could

bring feasible solutions into being much more quickly than they are at the present time. Performance criteria, design life, and aesthetics would be important considerations. Industry should utilize the architect in developing such systems, since he can embrace the whole picture, and architectural concerns such as scale and proportion will be important to success."

Professor George added that certainly not every building should be constructed with these mass produced systems. The design life of buildings, he said, should vary; and some of the best ones should survive the ages.

### **Architectural Education**

Professor George also detailed key elements in the education of an architect to meet the challenges of the age, and the increasing challenges of the years to come. He expressed confidence today's young people were not only able, but willing, as well, to face up to the problems, and solve them.

To meet the challenges and responsibilities successfully, Professor George said, the architectural student should have a broad education.

"The student," he said, "should establish intellectual breadth in his earliest stages toward professional and technical depth . . . The student must learn to think in intangibles important to the very essence of man. In this, he involves himself personally with items that have reached several generations."

The student, he said, should study history.

"It is in history that the student realizes that he is part of a cultural continuum, that his architectural accomplishments and ambitions may extend beyond himself. Though he may analyze historic structures in terms

(Continued on page 20)



of how design principles have been applied, he understands that often in them are additional qualities worth studying which have made an impact on generations of human life. He begins to understand that historic buildings are symbolic with the stability of institutions which are important to his very existence.

"Buildings are among our most tangible cultural symbols. Historic structures are monuments to the progress of mankind."

Professor George cited the systematic destruction of Polish monuments during the Nazi occupation of that country. Quoting Adolf Ciborowski, he added, "The deliberate policy adopted by the Nazi occupant in our country during the last war aimed at destroying the Polish people, at creating an empty area fit for Nazi expansion. This task was carried out with equal effect in the gas chambers of concentration camps, where millions of Polish citizens perished, and by a systematic destruction of the monuments of our country's past, in an attempt to wipe out its history."

But students should not study history in the classroom and library. Professor George insisted that a first hand study, where possible, was of great benefit to the architectural student.

"It is important that the student travel beyond his university armed with camera and sketchbook. The Grand Tour is a necessary part of his academic education."

Professor George added that students should also be taught to communicate clearly with persons lacking architectural backgrounds. "When an author writes with a misty profundity," he quoted, "he is talking nonsense."

Turning from the student to the professor, Professor George emphasized the need for faculty members

to remain in touch with the profession they teach.

"It is mandatory," he said, "that the teacher involve himself continually with some phase of his profession—whether the involvement be buildings accomplished, archaeological understanding, or new relationships realized within the library."

Going beyond the teacher and student level, he placed the school of architecture, and the university itself, at the center of an ever continuing conversation between researchers and architects in private practice. "In architecture, we must forever measure old principles in the light of a changing new society and technology. At the same time, we must search for new principles which have validity for contemporary application . . . A university by its makeup must continually challenge and test knowledge in a way which will be useful to man and to man's future."

"This is a time for some practical dreaming by both the schools and the profession. Hopefully, some ambitions can be faced and some objectives can be resolved . . . The development of inspired living environment is a responsibility that the architect must prepare himself to handle, and he must assume the leadership necessary to accomplish the task . . . There is hope for an environment which will guarantee a real and wholesome life, an environment containing spiritual qualities which encourage the pursuit of happiness. Bertrand Russell once said that, 'I find men in . . . our age . . . who grow angry when hopes are suggested to them . . . I cannot agree with these men. To preserve hope in our world calls upon intelligence and our energy. In those who despair, it is frequently the energy that is lacking.'"



## **PRESIDENT'S LETTER —**

(from page 3)

St. Louis Chapter CSI, Angelo Corrubia, President St. Louis Chapter AIA, Henry Gabriel, President Southern Illinois Chapter AIA, and Brice Smith, Jr., President St. Louis Consulting Engineers Council. It was somewhat surprising that we all had pretty much the same thing to say. Most discussed were problems of getting really useful information and product literature, and a sales representative having the ability to answer technical questions about his product, a man who truly "knows his product". Consideration of an architect's time was another item much mentioned, and the business of keeping catalogs and product literature up-to-date so that we don't get in trouble specifying discontinued or changed products. They also had a few points about the difficulties of providing a useful service to architects. How can they get needed information to us if we are too busy to see them? The major problem they have is getting the architect to be cooperative in accepting the information and service they offer. The program provided a fine opportunity for airing both sides of the many gripes and problems we all have.

I wonder how many of you are aware what your directors and officers are doing through the year. It seems that there should be more interest from the membership. Complaints or criticism at the annual meeting often comes too late to be of much help. Comments or suggestions from members would be much appreciated so that the directors can be assured that they are directing in the right direction. The addresses of officers and directors, and of our home office, are carried in the front of this magazine. Please use them and let us hear from you when you

have a thought or two so that you can truly get the representation you ought to have.

Sincerely  
Roy J. Pallardy  
President

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## **BOARD MEETING—**

(from page 5)

Burruss to proceed with the filing of an application with the Internal Revenue Service for tax-exempt status for MARA.

President Pallardy also requested Counsel Burruss to review the statutes with reference to laws governing the use of architects on public buildings. Following through on this request, Counsel Burruss reported on August 9th that he has reviewed the Missouri laws and could find no laws pertaining specifically to that subject.

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## **Committee Draws Plans For Architects' Day 1968**

"The Architect and Government" was selected by the MARA Board as theme of Architects' Day 1968. Committee members Jim Darrough, Don Buller, and Chairman Wynn Brady met with President Roy Pallardy and Wendell Locke in Jefferson City recently for a preliminary planning session.

Architects' Day will be April 26-27 at the Ramada Inn in Jefferson City. Speakers already confirmed for the event include: Eugene G. Bushmann, Commissioner, Administrative Hearing Commission; Hon. James C. Kirkpatrick, Secretary of State; John Paulus, Director, Division of Planning and Construction; and Representative Carl H. Niewoehner, Columbia. Secretary Robert C. Weaver, Department of Housing and Urban Development, has agreed to send a representative from his Department to bring members up-to-date on news from the Washington scene.



## MARA MEETS WITH EDUCATION COMMISSION

Peter Keleti, Roy J. Pallardy and Wendell Locke met Tuesday, October 3rd, with the Missouri Commission on Higher Education. The meeting was held at the Student Union Building on the Rolla campus of the University of Missouri.

The meeting with the Commission was another step in the long chain of actions toward the goal of a state school of architecture in Missouri.

This is a project of several years and has been carried on with a State School Committee, currently chairmaned by Peter Keleti.

The approach through the Commission on Higher Education was predicated by a suggestion of the MARA office early in May that U. S. Senator Edward V. Long be contacted to ascertain if there were Federal funds available to finance a survey of the demand for a Missouri School of Architecture . . . an essential tool in presenting the need to the Legislature and educators. Senator Long, after consultation with the U.S. Office of Education, advised the MARA office that contact should be made with the Missouri Commission, on Higher Education.

Following through on this information, President Pallardy, Chairman Keleti, and Executive Director Locke met with Dr. Ben Morton, the Commission's Executive Secretary. Dr. Morton relayed MARA's request to the Commission and an invitation was extended to the group to appear at the October 3rd meeting.

An affirmative decision by the Commission to finance a survey will be of ultimate benefit to the State of Missouri and our educational system. A great deal of hard work and effort has been expended toward the goal of a State School and MARA members can be assured that Chairman Keleti will pursue vigorously our aim of securing the school.

## IMPERIAL HOTEL TO BE RAZED

Appeals have been made to save the Frank Lloyd Wright wing of Tokyo's Imperial Hotel.

The three-story structure will be demolished in November because its owners find its operation uneconomical. It apparently is to be replaced by a 26-story hotel.

This Frank Lloyd Wright building is one of the world's famed hotels, partly because it withstood an earthquake that leveled large areas of Tokyo and Yokohama, on September 1, 1923, a day after the hotel was completed.

News of the planned demolition touched off an outburst of protests, the loudest coming from the Architectural Institute of Japan. The institute argues that the building is an architectural masterpiece by an architectural genius and should be preserved.

Architects are urged to voice their opinion that this landmark be saved.

Edward J. Thias, Chairman  
Natural Beautification  
Committee

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**MARA MEMBER** from page 8  
tecture from Washington University in 1941. He is a registered architect and a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Missouri Association of Registered Architects and the Construction Specifications Institute.

Mr. Schaefer, his wife and daughter Susan (a student at Kansas University) live at 1775 Dougherty Ferry in Kirkwood. Their daughter Sally is married.

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**FEE SCHEDULE** from page 8  
sign is producing bold new concepts in aesthetics and utility. New materials, new structural systems and new methods of heating, cooling and lighting make the art of building design more complex than ever before. The intricate weaving of these components into a structure requires the skill and imagination of an architect."



## American Bar Association Journal Publishes Informative Article on Architects' Liability

Writing in the July, 1967 issue of the American Bar Association Journal, Waldo G. Rothenberg of the Florida Bar and prominent Miami attorney, has traced the evolution of law pertaining to an architect's liability for defective plans that provide the basis for a greater understanding of the law.

In his article, Mr. Rothenberg points out that the laws governing liability to an injured third party began back in 1916 with a decision favoring a Mr. MacPherson (MacPherson v. Buick Motor Company) when a wheel collapsed injuring MacPherson. Under earlier decision privity of contract had to exist between the manufacture of an article and the injured party for there to be any recovery. Mr. Rothenberg points out that after 1916 the new test was foreseeability. He describes the foreseeability test as follows: "when the manufacture put his product on the market, he knew purchasers would use it." The product therefore had to be safe for them to use. A breach of this duty to furnish a safe product, whether or not personally known to the manufacturer, gave rise to liability. Until 1957, Mr. Rothenberg states that the courts were generally reluctant to go along with this decision as applied to construction for various reasons, a pertinent one being that the contractor ceased to exercise control over the situation after the new owner took possession. A case decided by the New York Court of Appeals applied the MacPherson rule to those who "plan and put up structures on real property." In subsequent years there has been a growing body of cases which apply the principle of MacPherson v. Buick Motor Company to architects, the author states.

The article points out there are five criteria that the courts have noted in finding architects liable for injuries resulting from faulty plans, and when these criteria are present, liability has been imposed;

1. The plans must be defective, and the defect must consist of more than minor errors, something in the nature of a violation of professional standards;
2. The plans must be used in the construction;
3. The situation created must be inherently dangerous and hidden;
4. The doctrine of *res ipsa loquitur* is used sparingly;
5. Courts are far more prone to find liability when the architect supervised the construction in addition to preparing the plans.

Mr. Rothenberg points out that the application of the MacPherson rule to architects has produced problems in that cases in different jurisdictions show little consistency in their reasoning. But in general it would appear that unless the architect prepared the defective plans which were followed without material deviation and unless that defect was the proximate cause of the third party's injury, the architect should not be held liable. He states that while this reasoning seems logical, the courts have not always so held but in the absence of such a rule architects would be placed in an untenable position.



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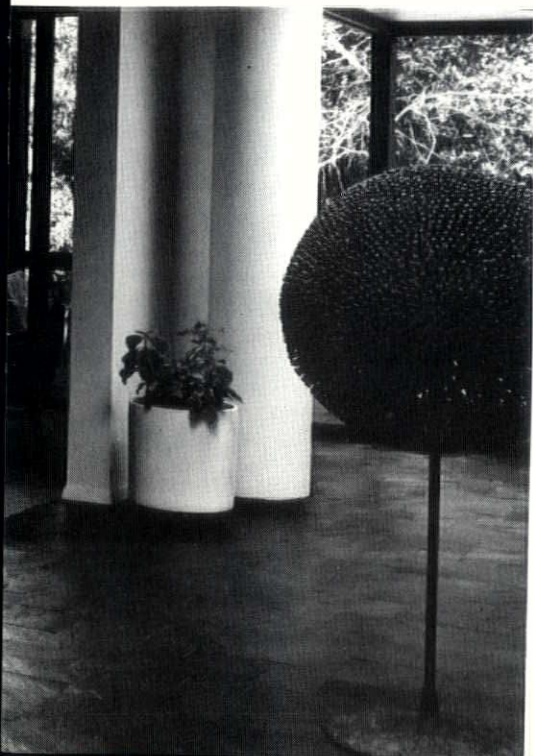
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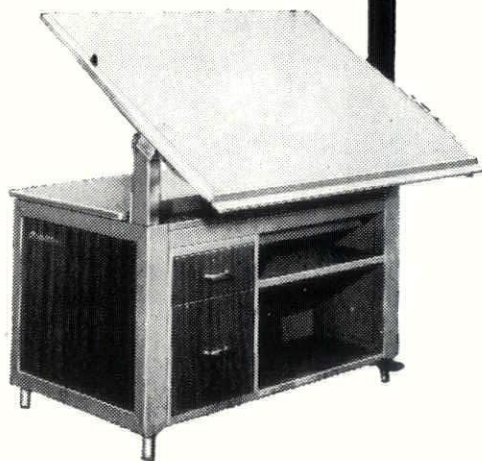
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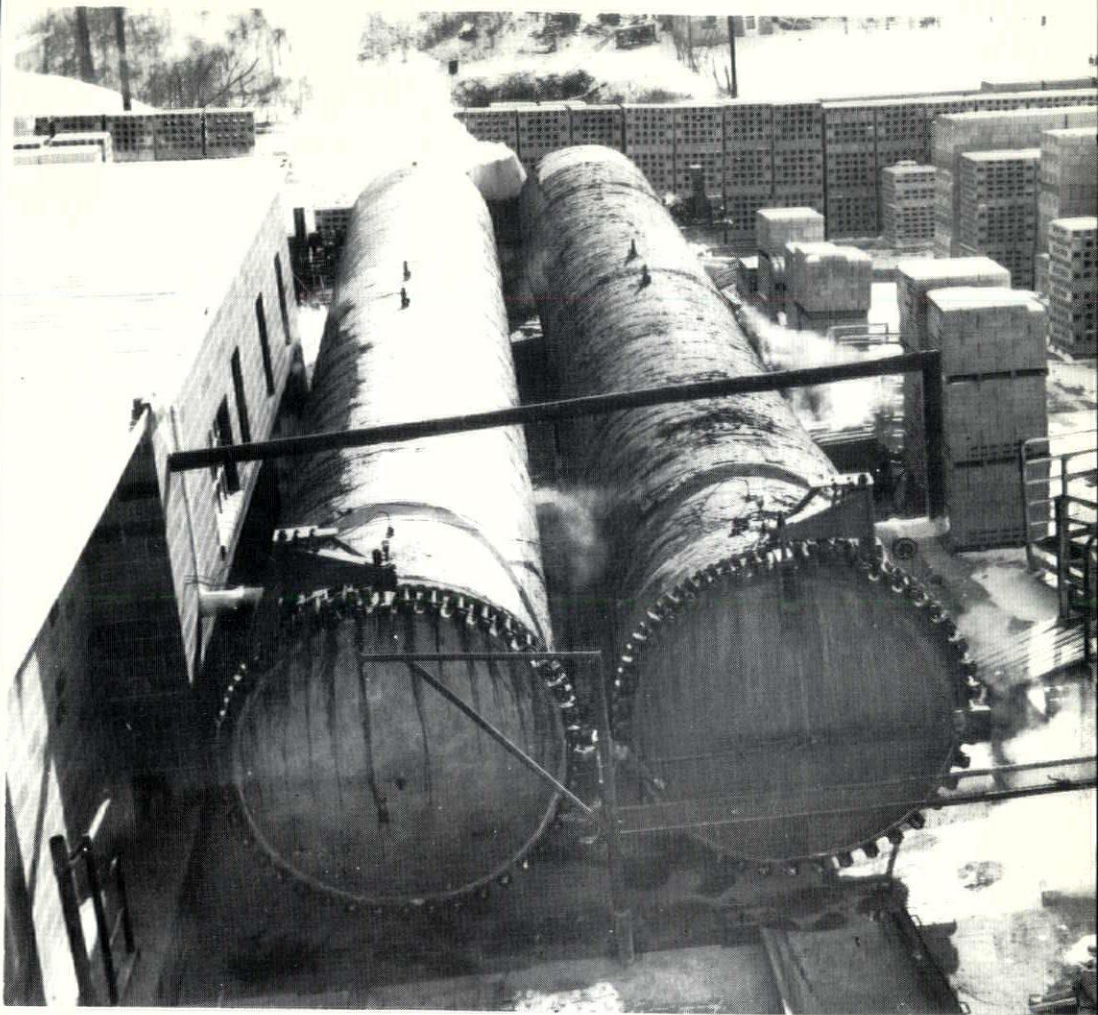
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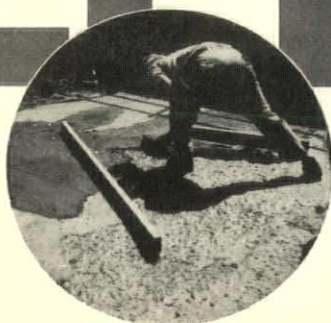
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Since introduced to the construction industry about eight years ago, epoxy resins have established a phenomenal record in a wide variety of applications. Epoxies are capable of producing a practically unbreakable bond between almost any materials. The bond, in nearly all cases, is stronger than the base material. Epoxies are extremely resistant to abrasion, impact, chemicals, and temperature changes.

Whatever your application or requirements, Carter-Waters offers you a complete epoxy resin service. We provide detailed information and field assistance to help you obtain maximum results from this truly remarkable material. Our chemists formulate epoxy compounds designed for your specific application.

**diversified materials service**

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