



private dining #1 private dining #2
dishwashing room
serving
snack bar dining
storage gift storage closet
up
waiting
closet private dining
m w
elevator lobby
telephone lobby
elev 4 elev 3 elev 2 elev 1
sta
telephone equip room
admissions #1 admissions #2
equipment storage car wash
service alcove
dumb waiter alcove
linen trash chute chute
secretary office
office
corridor
housekeeping rm
trash collection
pharmacy
soiled linen drop room
soiled linen storage
receiving room
alcohol vault
mens lockers
floor scale

MISSOURI ARCHITECT

AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF ARCHITECTS
JAN 15 1968
LIBRARY

IN THIS ISSUE

MISSOURI ARCHITECTURAL PARADE

JANUARY, 1968

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COVER

The creativity of the architect is translated into buildings and communities that meet the business, cultural, religious and social needs of people via drawings. Each line of the architect's design has a meaning . . . a purpose essential to the function and setting of the completed structure. The lines on the cover are symbolic of the language of the architect. A special feature beginning on page 11 of this issue of the MISSOURI ARCHITECT reflects the end result, and impact, of the creativity of Missouri's architects.

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President's Letter

Dear Members:

I am writing this in the midst of Christmas's hectic prelude and it will probably be obvious. By the time you see this letter nothing will remain but the bills and a few brown and battered Christmas trees, and I want to extend my best wishes to all for a satisfying and prosperous 1968.

I would like to call your attention to the "Missouri Architectural Parade" section in this issue of **MISSOURI ARCHITECT**. Wendell Locke had the happy inspiration to launch this as a regular feature and the response to his letter has been quite gratifying. Not all could be included in this issue so we already have material for future issues. Our magazine is seen by many who are not architects, and I think the examples we show will prove that MARA members are as imaginative and creative as any architects anywhere. It is ridiculous that people should think they have to go elsewhere to get good architecture with all this talent right at home. To those of you who haven't responded, I urge you to do so — all of us have a pet project somewhere. Let's get it in print.

Another feature worthy of attention is the printing of the laws of registration and practice in Texas. Since we have been trying to revise and improve our own registration law, comparisons with others are timely and interesting. Laws of other states will be printed in future issues of the **MISSOURI ARCHITECT**. This material will be of use to architects who anticipate practice in states in which they hold no registration at present.

Finally, we remind you to mark your calendars for the annual meeting to be held in Jefferson City on April 26-27. It has been many years since the meeting was held here, and if you haven't been to Jefferson City since the last meeting you will find many changes. The central location should make it easier for many of you to attend and we look for a record crowd. A full description of events will be carried in the next issue.

Sincerely,
 Roy J. Pallardy
 President

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Board Meets October 13; MARA Programs Move Ahead

At the October 13 meeting in Jefferson City the MARA Board of Directors heard reports on the progress being made in Association programs, discussed Architect's Day 1968 and voted that a refund due MARA from the ad hoc legislative committee be retained by the committee for work ahead in the next regular General Assembly.

Reports from committee chairmen indicated MARA is moving forward in its programs. Peter Keleti, Chairman of the State School of Architecture Committee, reported on the presentation made October 3rd to the Mo. Commission on Higher Education which met in Rolla. Chairman Keleti, President Roy Pallardy and Executive Director Wendell Locke appeared before the Commission requesting sponsorship of a study of the need for a state school of architecture.

At a subsequent meeting with Dr. Morton, the Commission's Executive Secretary, Chairman Keleti continued his efforts to obtain approval for the study with the financial aid Commission endorsement would make possible. Currently, the Commission is faced with a great deal of pressure from other groups, Chairman Keleti stated, and he was unable to assess the prospects of securing the survey at this time.

Insurance and Fees Chairman, William M. Conrad, reported that the recently produced Recommended Schedule of Fees was enjoying a good reception. Individual copies were being sold by the New Blue Print Co. of Kansas City for fifty cents each, he reported, but that it would be desirable for MARA mem-

bers to be able to order the copies through the Association office. The Board approved this idea and, beginning with this issue of the MISSOURI ARCHITECT, order forms for extra copies through the MARA office will be included in the magazine. The MARA office will forward the orders to the Kansas City Chapter of the A.I.A. as a member service.

A draft of the text of a brochure being prepared for general public consumption was read by Louis H. Geis, Chairman of the Community Planning Committee which is working with the Natural Beautification Committee chaired by Edward J. Thias.

William M. Conrad reported for Education and Awards Chairman, Joe Oshiver, announcing that criteria was being developed for high school competition only, as approved at a prior Board meeting, with the forthcoming design problem to be a vacation type cottage.

It was learned that MARA was due a \$77.00 refund from the Ad Hoc Legislative Committee which was urging all contributing organizations to forego taking their refunds. The Board unanimously voted that the committee retain this amount since it is the intent to continue intensive legislative activities in the next regular session of the Mo. Legislature.

Plans for Architect's Day 1968 were reported by Chairman C. Wynn Brady. With the theme, "The Architect and Government," the annual event promises to be an outstanding meeting and the Board urges every MARA member to mark his calendar on the April 27 date.

Fee Schedule Distributed to State Agencies

MARA has placed the Recommended Schedule of Minimum Fees into the hands of the president of each of Missouri's state schools and the directors of a number of state agencies.

The schedules were distributed following a suggestion by Richard P. Stahl.

President Roy Pallardy transmitted the fee schedules with the following letter:

Enclosed find a copy of the newly adopted recommended minimum schedule of fees for architectural services.

We strongly urge you to consider adhering to this schedule of fees for any future construction you may plan. It has been our experience that when an architect has to work for a fee below normal recommended minimums, the service he can offer quite often falls short of that desired. This condition is harmful to the client and hurts the image of the architectural profession as well.

We have heard that in some cases architects do not properly protect the client's interest during the course of construction and, on investigation, we find that in most of these instances the architect has been in a profit-overhead squeeze by having to accept a fee less than the recommended minimum. We feel that usually an architect would prefer to give more time and attention to his projects. This results in a satisfied client and a structure that the architect can be proud of. We want a satisfied client because this in turn can result in repeat commissions and favorable references for future projects. The average architect will work hard to achieve this if he can do so without being penalized financially.

Many, many hours of study have gone into the development of this new schedule of fees. We respectfully hope that you will accept and use it as a realistic and helpful tool.

Sincerely,
Roy J. Pallardy, President

ORDER FORM FOR EXTRA COPIES OF RECOMMENDED MINIMUM FEE SCHEDULE

Send me copies of "Recommended Compensation for Architectural Services @ 50 cents per copy.

Check enclosed in the amount of \$.....

Bill Me.....

.....
Name

.....
Address

Mail to Wendell Locke, Executive Director MARA, P.O. Box 401, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101.

Missouri Architect and His Education

by
Edward J. Thias

The principal activity of the architect is the practice of architecture, and our goal in the education of the architect should be for the independent practice of architecture and positions of architects in business, education, and government as a base of development. The following are some of the things we already know about the education of the architect.

Most discussion on the education of the architect is about academic education or formal education. The education of the architect is to be considered basically in three parts to make up the "whole architect":

University education: Formal; undergraduate; graduate; refresher.

Apprentice education: Work for architects; registration.

Self-development education: Self educated.

The major problem is with university education. Missouri has the largest population of any state west of the Mississippi River, some 4,500,000 people, without a state school of architecture.

The number of students seeking an architectural education is continually increasing. Missouri University now has 37,000 students and by 1970 will have 55,000 students, there will be 75,000 by the year 1975.

A survey has proven that a high percentage of architects who have become registered remain in the field of architecture. There are very few registered architects who leave the profession of architecture.

Construction activity is greatly increasing and the need for architects is greater than ever. The construction industry is the largest industry

in the United States. There is a whole problem area of integrating the role of the architect in society.

The only school of architecture in Missouri, at Washington University, is steadily decreasing the number of openings for Missouri residents. In 1965 the tuition at Washington University was \$1,700, \$1,800 in 1966 and the tuition is now \$1,900 per year. The University of Pennsylvania's tuition in 1965 was \$1,530; at Harvard it was \$1,700 and at Princeton \$1,770. These were apparently the highest in the United States. Some 300 Missouri residents are enrolled in architectural schools outside of Missouri.

It is becoming more difficult for Missouri residents to enroll in schools in other states because of the demand and preference of State Schools to accept their own residents.

Youths who aspire to become architects are going into other fields.

Educators are lengthening the time of education for degrees. The bachelor of architecture degree at Washington University was four years in 1946, five years in 1956. It is now six years. At the University of Pennsylvania, it is seven years. Educators strive for excellence and quality of students which is based on a captive enrollment where the demand far exceeds the openings. Students in some areas are selected by computers with the measure of creative ability almost non-existent. Many students use the 300 college placement agencies to get them a place in the 50 most popular schools.

University education is becoming more liberal in contrast to greater

technical responsibility of the practicing architect as reflected by liability suits based on legal responsibility.

Missouri architects have too many proposals and too much divided opinion. A brochure on the proposed state school published in 1965 presents a program that would cost about \$100,000 per year for some 50 students. The school at Washington University operates on more than \$500,000 budget for some 210 students.

A building site in Poplar Bluff has been offered for the school. A Kansas City architect proposed \$50,000 as an operating budget to start the school. Much time and ineffectual effort has been spent on the study of the cost of the school, location of a school and the curriculum.

MARA must devote its efforts to establish a State School of Architecture by:

1. Strong MARA committee representing the Profession.
2. Missouri State University approval of proper authority.
3. Offering students paid tuition by MARA.

Let's accept the challenge realistically by starting small much the same as many architects have opened an office to practice architecture. The location is not so important because of the various factors. It can be done with a small start if we are not too concerned with all the complications, both real and imagined. Missouri must overcome the ultra conservatives that are against the progress of MARA leadership and accomplish the goal with enthusiasm and determination.

The school should have a close relationship with the profession and the faculty must have a balance with men who have held positions as architects in a free enterprise system.

CONRAD ELECTED PREXY K.C. CHAPTER A.I.A.

William M. Conrad has been elected 1968 president of the Kansas City Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Conrad, a director of MARA, lives at 6120 West 69th Street, Overland Park, Kansas.

Conrad holds degrees in architecture and business administration from the University of Kansas. In 1959, Conrad won a Fulbright award for research in architecture in Finland and served part of the year as visiting professor at the University of Helsinki. Conrad has served as director and secretary of the Kansas City A.I.A. Chapter in recent years.

Conrad is a member of the National A.I.A. on collegiate education, the American-Scandinavian Foundation, Tau Beta Pi honorary fraternity in engineering and Tau Sigma Delta honorary fraternity in architecture and allied arts. The firm which he heads has won several honor awards for design in the church and school fields.



From time to time the MISSOURI ARCHITECT publishes reference material for the information and use of the reader. For the benefit of those who may wish to know the laws and regulations governing the practice of architecture in other states, those of the State of Texas are published here. Regulations of other neighboring states will be published in future issues.

TEXAS
BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINERS

Rules and Regulations

These Rules and Regulations prepared pursuant to the Provisions of Section 5 of Article 249a, Vernon's Civil Statutes, and approved by the Attorney General March 15, 1966.

I. OBLIGATIONS OF GOOD PRACTICE: "The profession of architecture calls for men of the highest integrity, judgment, business capacity and artistic and technical ability. An architect's honesty of purpose must be above suspicion; he acts as professional adviser to his client and his advice must be unprejudiced; he is charged with the exercise of judicial functions as between client and contractors and must act with entire impartiality; he has moral responsibilities to his professional associates and subordinates; he is engaged in a profession which carries with it grave responsibility to the public. These duties and responsibilities cannot be properly discharged unless his motives, conduct and ability are such as to command respect and confidence."^{*}

II. MANDATORY STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE: The Board may suspend for a period or revoke any certificate of admission to practice, and forbid practice by any architect on grounds of dishonest practice, unprofessional conduct or incompetence, through suit in District Court.

A. Dishonest Practice Defined: The following practices, among others, may be deemed to be "dishonest practice" and to be cause for denial, suspension or revocation of Certificate of Registration to practice architecture.

1. It shall be deemed dishonest practice to make untrue or deceitful statements in an application for examination or in any application for license without an examination, or in any statements or representation to the Board.

2.a It shall be deemed dishonest practice for any Architect to stamp the drawings of another, or to stamp any drawings other than those made at his own office or under his personal supervision.

^{*}Code of Ethics, A.I.A.

2.b All plans must be signed and/or sealed by the author or authors thereof and no other persons shall sign them as authors or otherwise assume authorship thereof. "Authors" is defined as those in responsible charge of the preparation of plans which are made by them personally or under their immediate supervision.

3. An Architect shall be deemed guilty of dishonest practice if he attempts to bribe any person or persons who may influence the selection of any architect.

4. It shall be deemed dishonest practice to willfully mislead or defraud any person or persons employing him as an architect.

5. It shall be deemed dishonest practice to willfully violate the laws of Texas or of any other State relating to the practice of Architecture, or to willfully violate any Rule or Regulation of this Board made in pursuance to law.

6. It shall be deemed dishonest practice to use or attempt to use or practice under a license that has been revoked or which has not been renewed as required by law and under these Rules.

B. Unprofessional Conduct Defined: Any violation of or failure to observe one or more of the following Mandatory Standards of Professional Practice may be deemed to be "unprofessional conduct" and to be cause for denial, suspension or revocation of Certificate of Registration to practice architecture.

1. An Architect shall not accept any compensation for his architectural services other than from his client or employer.

2. An Architect shall not compete with another Architect by using donation as a device for obtaining competitive advantage.

3. An Architect shall not offer his service in a competition except in accord with recognized standards of the profession.

4. An Architect who has been retained as a professional advisor in a competition shall not accept employment as an Architect for that project.

5. An Architect shall not engage in building contracting.

6. Should an Architect maintain an office, or offices, in more than one locality, each office must be staffed with a registered Architect in charge, except where a project office is established for on-site supervision and/or inspection.

7. An Architect shall not knowingly injure falsely or maliciously the professional reputation, prospects or practice of another Architect.

8. An Architect shall not attempt to supplant another Architect after definite steps have been taken by a client toward the latter's employment.

9. An Architect shall not undertake a commission for which he knows another Architect has been employed until he has conclusively determined that the original employment has been terminated.

10. An Architect shall not use paid advertising nor use self-laudatory, exaggerated or misleading publicity. Factual materials, verbal or visual, which dignify the profession or advance public knowledge of the Architect's function in society may be presented through public communication media.

11. An Architect shall not solicit, nor permit others to solicit in his name, advertisements or other support toward the cost of any publication presenting his work.

C. Incompetence Defined: The following acts or omissions, among others, may be deemed to be "incompetence" and to be cause for denial, suspension or revocation of Certificate of Registration to practice Architecture.

1. Failure to use due diligence in planning or observation, resulting in a building or structure being improperly constructed.

2. Failure to use due diligence in preparing contracts or other documents for the protection of a client in construction of a building.

3. When it is proved to the satisfaction of the said Board that the holder of the Certificate is mentally incompetent, or habitually addicted to alcohol or drugs.

III. UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE:

A. The principal purpose of Title 10A, Articles 249a and 249b of Vernon's Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas is "to safeguard life, health and property." Such protection is afforded to the public only if buildings used by the public are designed by professionals who have met the minimum qualification standards and registration requirements of the State law. The Board recognizes its responsibility to uphold and enforce the provisions of these Articles which prohibit unauthorized practice and provide penalties therefor.

B. The Board shall upon information or request or upon its own motion, investigate all cases of alleged unauthorized practice of architecture in Texas by persons not registered and qualified as "Architects." Following such investigation, the Board shall take legal action by way of criminal prosecution or such other action as it deems necessary to prevent such unauthorized practice.

C. Exception: Any person or firm who prepares plans and specifications for the erection or alteration of a building, or supervises the erection or alteration of a building by or for other persons than himself, or themselves, but does not in any manner represent himself, herself, or themselves to be an architect, architectural designer, or other title of profession or business using some form of the word "Architect."

IV. USE OF THE TITLE "ARCHITECT": Registration is of individuals only. No corporation, association or partnership may be registered as such. The word "Architect" may be used to apply only to the names of individuals registered under the provisions of the Texas Architects Registration Law.

V. EXAMINATION PROCEDURE: It shall be the duty of the Texas Board of Architectural Examiners to hold meetings at least twice yearly at such times and places as the Board may in its discretion determine for the purpose of transacting its business and to examine all applicants for license to practice architecture in this State. All persons desiring to apply for registration, or wishing information in regard to the examination, should communicate direct with the Executive Secretary of the Board. Application forms furnished by the Board must be filled in by all applicants and duly notarized and returned to the Executive Secretary of the Board.

VI. EXAMINATION:

A. Eligibility: Applicants to the Written Examination must meet the following requirements:

1. U. S. Citizenship.
2. Be at least 21 years of age.
3. Be of good character.

The following acts are sufficient individually to prevent an applicant from being considered to be

of "good character." If not committed recently, evidence of reform may be considered.

(a) Practicing architecture without registration in any state, territory, district, or zone in violation of the registration law governing such practice. Determination of such violation rests with the Registration Board involved.

(b) Conviction of a felony.

(c) Misstatement or misrepresentation of fact in the application or supplementary information submitted to the Board.

4. Graduation from a school of architecture accredited by this Board.

Other educational qualifications and/or practical training may be substituted for this requirement in accordance with the provisions of Table 1, in which event a total allowable credit of 5 years for education is required.

5. At least three years diversified practical training in the offices of registered architects who during the period of the candidates training were practicing as principals.

Other practical training may be substituted for this requirement in accordance with the provisions of Table 2 and Table 3, in which event a total allowable credit of 3 years is required.

6. However, the Board may accept for examination, an applicant, although not a graduate as above required, who possesses all of the other qualifications and furnishes evidence acceptable to the Board of his having completed not less than eight years satisfactory experience in architecture in the office or offices of one or more legally practicing architects in the United States of America, or any combination of architectural schooling and experience totaling eight years.

B. Passing and Procedure for Retaking Defined:

1. Candidates taking the written examination must receive an average of 75 per cent in each subject before a license will be issued.

2. A conditional pass will be granted if a candidate passes four (4) or more of the seven (7) written examinations, provided that:

(a) Only two retake examinations are necessary in any individual subject.

(b) All retake examinations are passed within three years of the original examination.

Failing to complete the examination after the original and two retakes, or within three years, the

candidate must retake all of the examination and pay a new examination fee.

Education and Training Equivalents:

Other educational qualifications and/or practical training may be substituted for the requirements set forth under Section VI, as follows:

1. **Education Equivalents.** Other qualifications may be substituted for Requirement A-4 under Section VI as set forth in Table 1, subject to the following conditions:

(a) College or university credits must be from an institution which is accredited by this Board.

(b) For the purpose of Table 1, 32 semester credit hours, or 48 quarter hours, with a passing grade is considered to be one year. Fractions greater than one-half year will be counted as one-half year and smaller fractions will be disregarded.

(c) When credits are submitted from more than one college or university, they will be evaluated on the same basis as by the school last attended.

(d) Periods of practical training will be measured in calendar years.

TABLE 1—EDUCATION EQUIVALENTS:

Item	Description	Percentage Credit allowed for each year completed		Maximum credit allowable (years)
		First 2 years	Succeeding years	
1-1	Architectural School Accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board	100	100	5
1-2	Non accredited	100	67	4
1-3	Architectural Engineering School Accredited by the Engineer's Council for Professional Development	100	67	4
1-4	Non Accredited	100	50	3½
1-5	Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering School Accredited by the Engineer's Council for Professional Development	100	50	2½
1-6	Non Accredited	100	40	2
1-7	College or university work credited toward an AB or BS degree	75	0	1½

2. **Practical Training Prior to Graduation:** Practical training in the offices of registered architects who are practicing as principals, when had prior

Continued Page 25

Missouri Architectural Parade

Part 1

Cities, after long neglect, are at last beginning to be revitalized. This changing landscape — the rebirth of the city and the planning and developing of suburban areas — is the work of the architect. Only through the architect will our cities be reborn, will business districts be revitalized. will slums be replaced by beauty.

Across the breadth of Missouri, new buildings — new concepts are taking shape. This MISSOURI ARCHITECTURAL PARADE demonstrates the creativity of the Missouri Architect — depicts his critical role in rebuilding . . . Only through the architect will beauty displace ugliness, function supplant inefficiency, growth succeed stagnation.

Shown is frontal view of one of a complex of six buildings designed by Shaughnessy, Bower and Grimaldi, Kansas City, for the Savior of the World Catholic Seminary, Kansas City, Kansas. The facilities, providing for the complete growth of the young man through four years of high school, dramatically portray the use of architectural design to create mood, tone and personality of an institution.



The new Great Ape House at the Swope Park Zoo in Kansas City, Missouri designed by Linscott, Haylett and Associates Kansas City, serves as a visual focal point in the master plan and a catalyst for future development at the Zoo.

The program called for the housing of four types of apes — orangutans, chimpanzees, gibbons and gorillas — and required opportunities for both interior and exterior viewing. The cages are grouped about a circular tower space enclosing tropical trees and a rare bird sanctuary. From here the apes may be viewed either through bars or a series of glazed sculptural openings in the ends of the cages.

The separation between animals and public is a dry moat and a low periphery retaining wall rising in a flowing curve to form the cage walls and support the central glass tower.

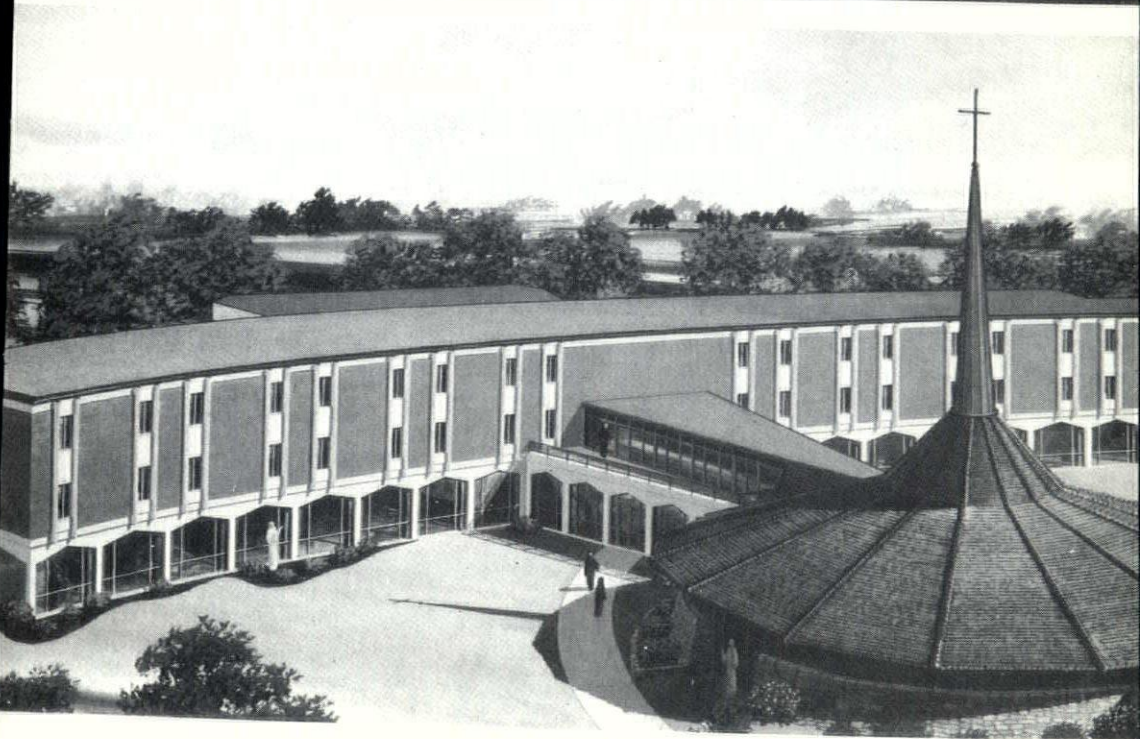
The entire building, from its glaze-coated concrete to its aluminum cage and door systems, is designed to be maintenance free and allows hose-down cleaning operations. Specially designed ventilating and heating systems eliminate animal odors and provide comfort for both viewer and viewed.

In accord with the new thinking of the Catholic Church in the United States toward a less cloistered existence for religious orders, this mother-house convent for the Pallottine Sisters was designed by Manske and Dieckmann, St. Louis, with a dual purpose in mind.

The main function of the structure is to serve as a home for those women selecting the permanent religious life in dedication to nursing or teaching in various locations in this country. The second function of the building is to serve as a community focal point for women attending retreats or recreational involvement. Therefore, the project takes on an overall planned community within itself.

A chapel in the round, seating 250 persons, serves as the hub of the design concept with all other uses expanding therefrom. A four-story, fire-proofed dormitory structure serves as the background facade of the chapel. In this portion are located lecture rooms, dining, study areas and other classroom needs required by the young novices. Connecting the chapel with this dormitory wing is the administrative portion.

Toward the rear are the recreational facilities which include a large multi-purpose room and enclosed swimming pool.





Headquarters Building for Central Electric Power Cooperative, Jefferson City, takes full advantage of rolling topography of the area on a site overlooking the Capitol City to the north. Columbia architect Hurst John designed a low, broken silhouette for the hilltop site by individual treatment of the three main func-

tions of the nerve center of the power co-op, administration, accounting and service. The plan called for a communications center for the organization's short wave radio control room, and provided for both indoor and outdoor storage of supplies and equipment.

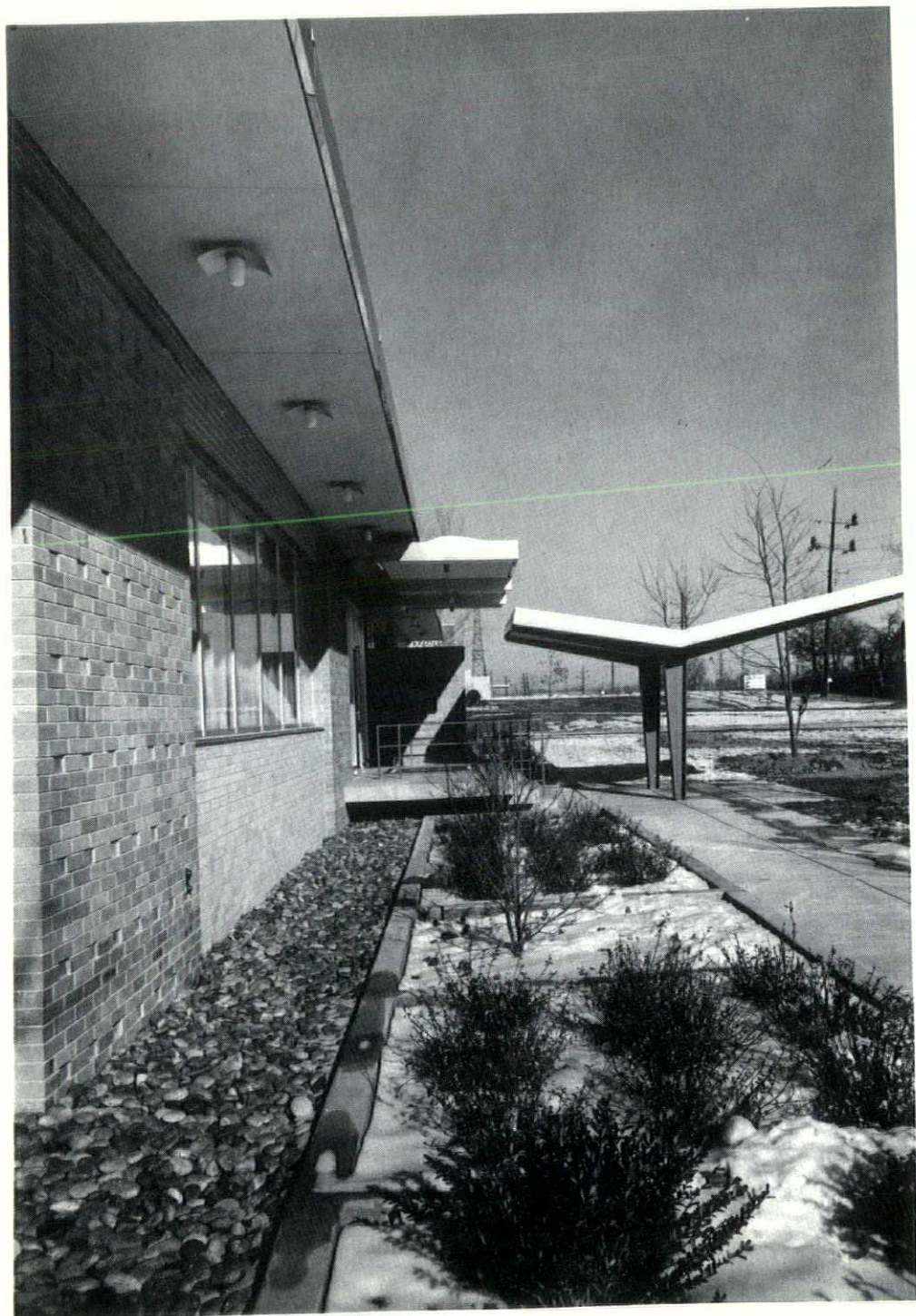


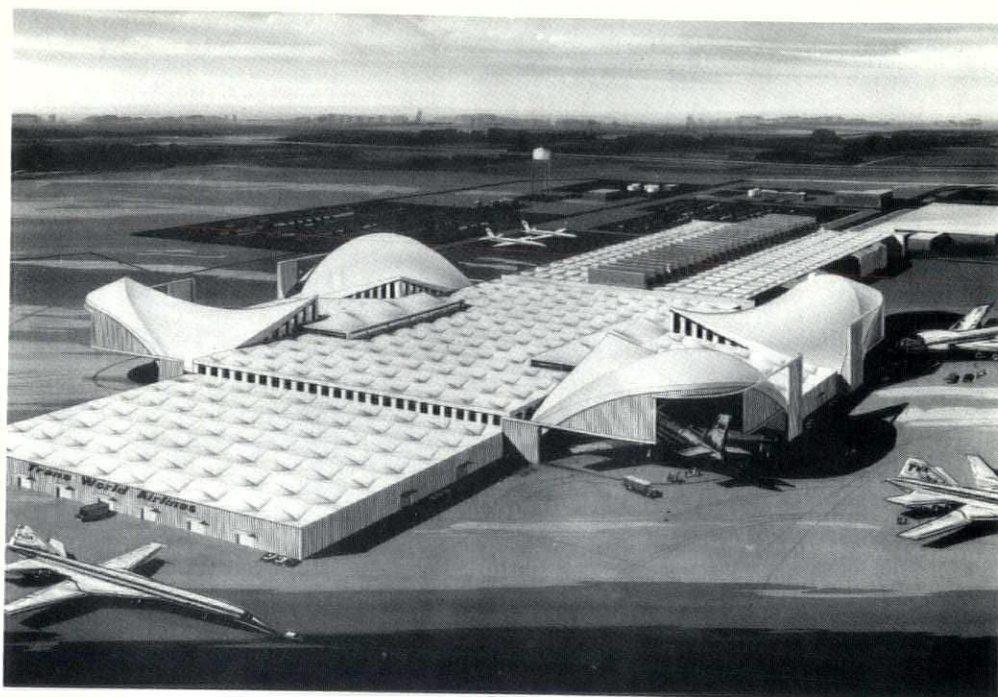
Vista del Rio is a high-rise, twenty story exposed reinforced concrete and glass structure designed by John Lawrence Daw and Associates, Kansas City. Located on a rugged, sloping site, it contains 249 dwelling units with an infirmary, dining room, grocery store, library, arts and crafts room, penthouse lounge, laundry on each floor, and an enclosed 144 car underground parking garage. The rough concrete textured exterior surface is complemented by floor-to-ceiling gray thermo-insulated windows and glass, and captures for the occupants a sweeping view of the Missouri River.



Interior scene of Fontbonne College Library, a project of Pistrui & Conrad, Architects, St. Louis, illustrates the concept of enclosed space for specially designated areas where privacy is desired, but which are conveniently located to larger, open spaces. Reference Room shown comfortably seats 75 persons and is one of three individual rooms which may

be closed off for additional privacy. Interior columns and beams are sand-blasted. The ceiling is accoustical plaster; the walls, smooth plaster painted off-white. Windows are bronze anodized aluminum frames with bronze tinted glass. Seating capacity for the entire library is about 575.

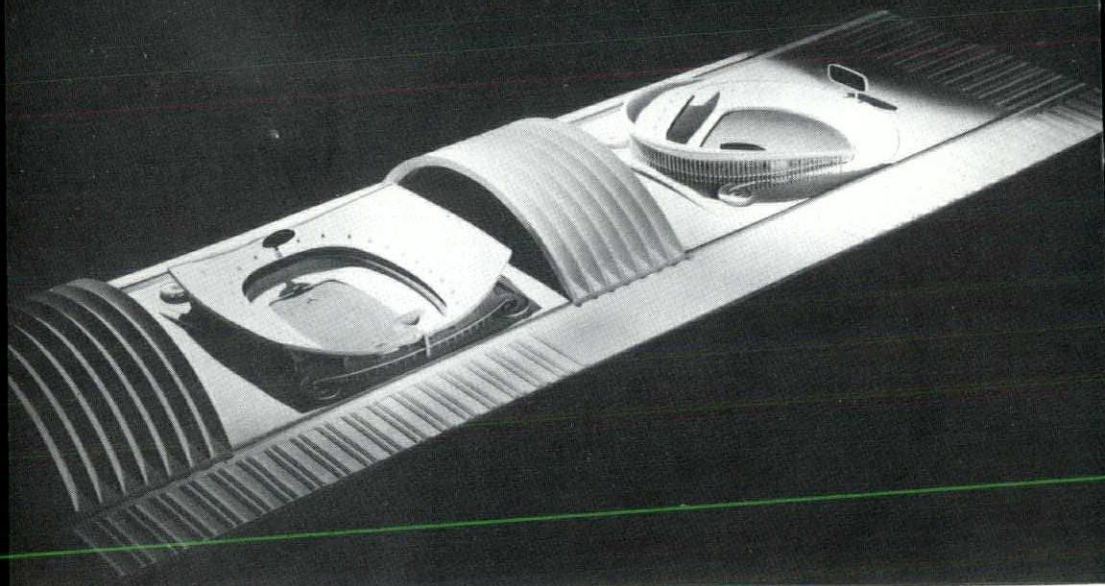




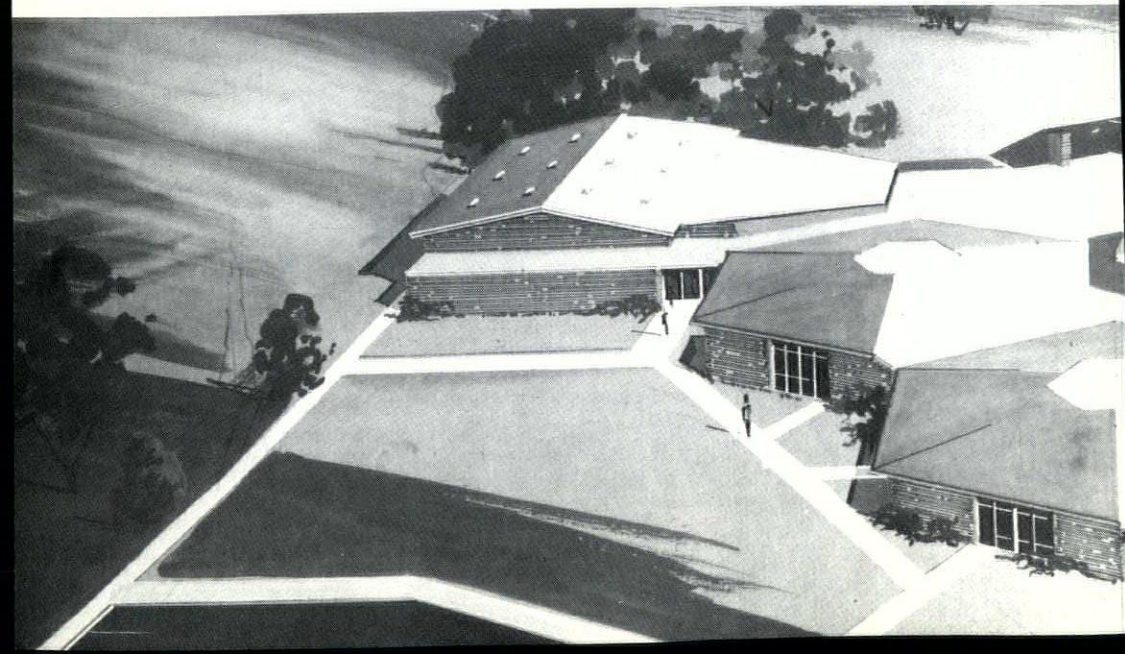
Hyperbolic paraboloid hangar bays for new Trans World Airlines Technical Services Center at the Mid-Continent International Airport, Kansas City, were designed to fit supersonic and subsonic aircraft like a glove, providing height where needed while permitting the roof to be lower

where height was not required. Planes' fuselages fit into lower bay area. This structure, by Aero-Shell Architects and Engineers, Kansas City, resulted in overall reduction in volume and costs, while producing esthetic blend of function and design.

Plant and office of Lambert Tool Specialties Company was designed by Edward J. Thias, St. Louis. Entrances to the 31,000 sq. ft., one story building are kept free of snow and ice by an electric snow melting system. A recreation room overlooks a paved terrace designed on a four-foot module basis of paving and planting. Three colors of brick were used, salmon, gray and brown, which integrate with aqua or a black-blue glazed brick used in accent areas.



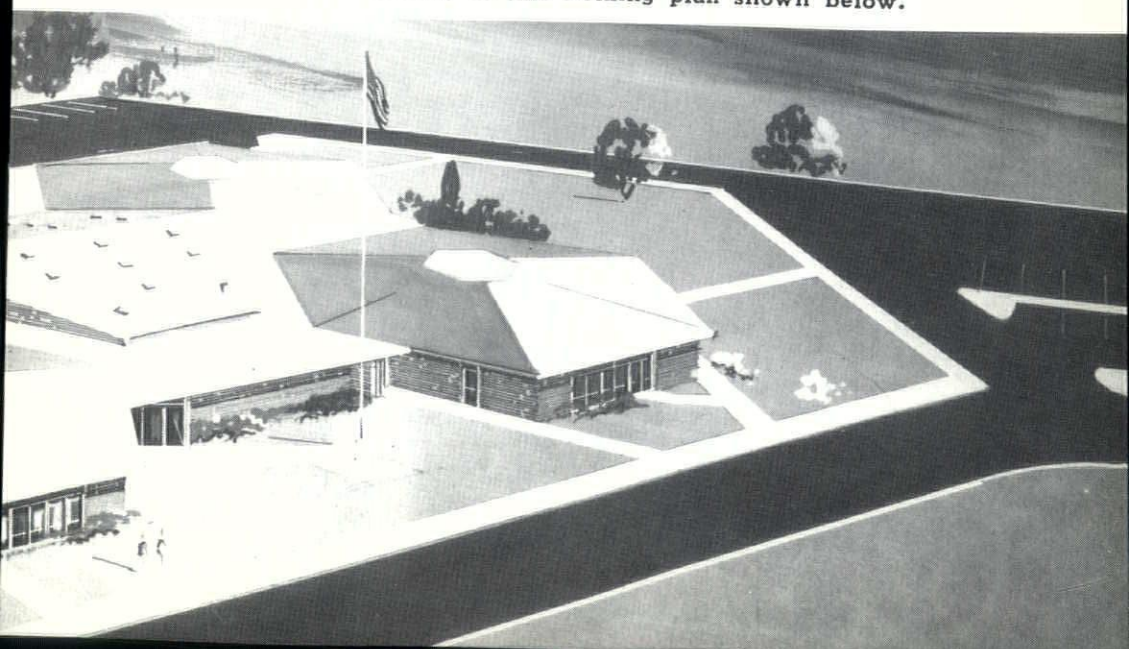
Sports Complex for 210 acres of a 370 acre tract in Jackson County, Mo., is design of project architects Kivett and Myers with Charles Deaton, design associate, Kansas City. The project contemplates the construction of a sports complex containing a 75,000 seat football stadium, a 45,000 seat baseball stadium, a stadium plaza exhibition area and an 800'x750' rolling cover which will serve both stadia and the stadium plaza. On site parking for 18,000 cars and 200 buses, landscaping, outdoor lighting and roads and bridges on and off site are included in the overall project development.

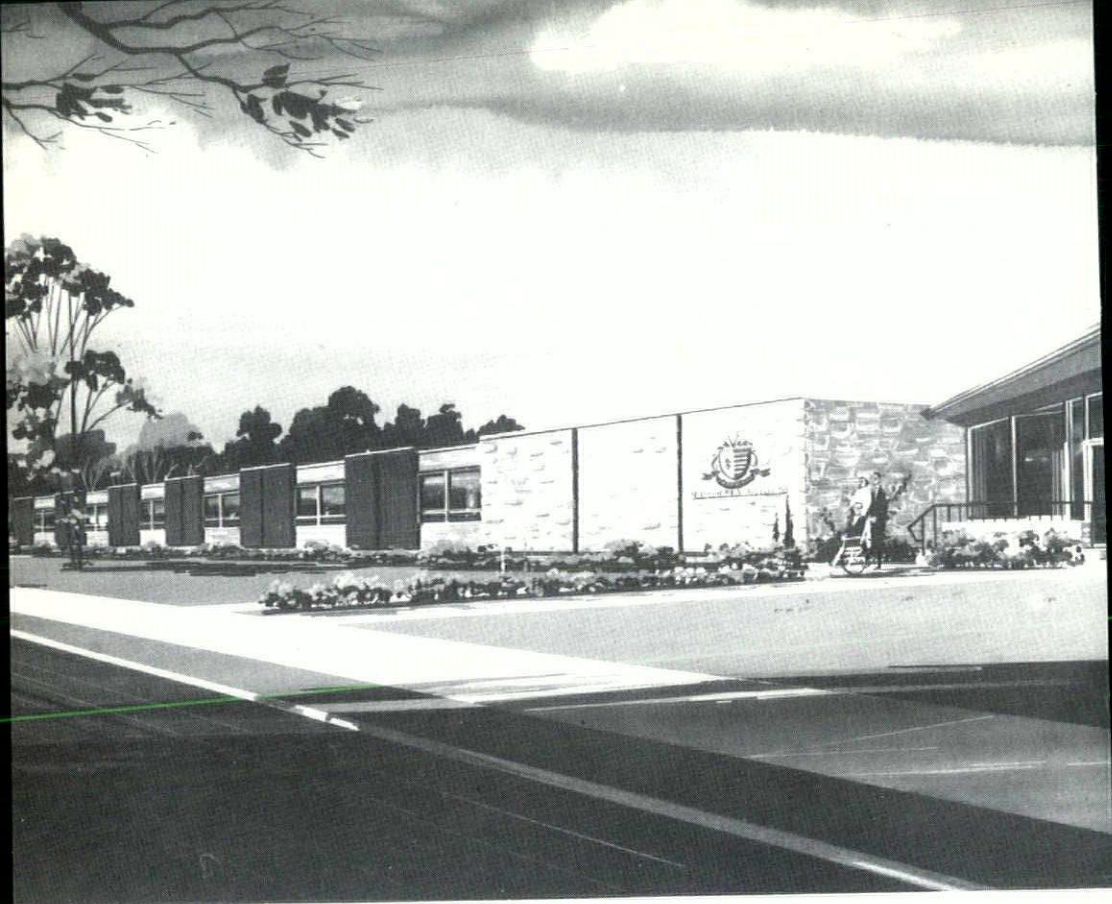


Problems faced by architect H. Curtis Iitner, St. Louis, in the design of a parking facility for the Missouri State Capitol Building were a site on the edge of a sharp fall to the riverbank, the need to provide a tunnel access to the Capitol, and the desirability of a structure harmonious with the 1904 built Capitol Building. The design is a circular ramp implanted in the side of the hill. The circular form of the structure recalls form of dome and fulfills requirement of compatibility with the Capitol.



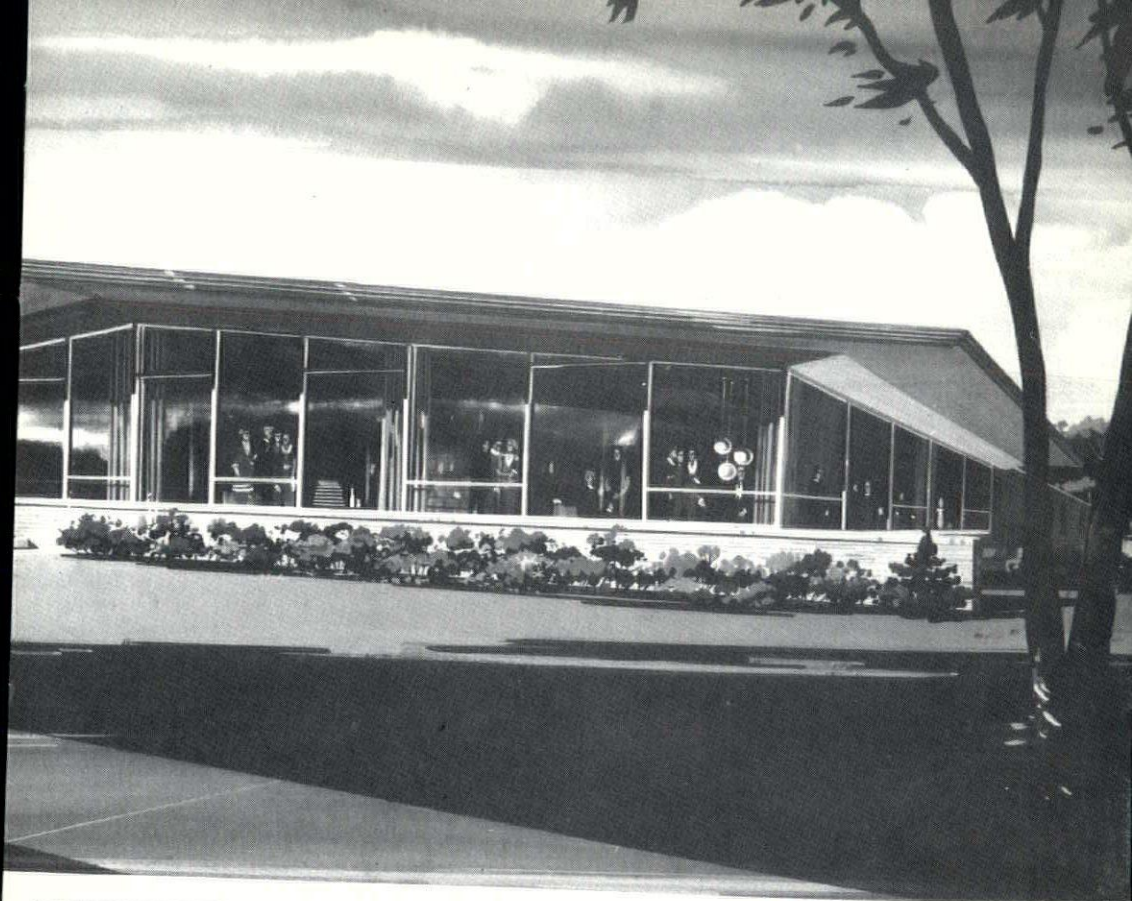
Kansas City architect Max Sandford, of Dan R. Sandford & Sons, designed the 500-student elementary school for the R-VI school district, Warrensburg, in a compact plan using hexagonal "pods" for classroom areas surrounding a central administrative and learning center area. The project contains sixteen regular classrooms, six specialized class areas, a central library and learning center, a multi-purpose room plus teacher and administrative areas. Each pod area contains a center core providing a teachers' work room and reference area. Less land requirements and reduced corridor space contribute to the economy of this striking plan shown below.





Victoria Estates, a convalescent center and nursing home in Kansas City, was specially designed by architect Sam Price of Sam Price and Associates, Kansas City, to establish a new standard in total care. The center is designed with a basic "L"-shape, with the corner structure housing the entrance and lounging areas giving the patients-residents a feeling of openness through floor-to-ceiling windows and extensive overhangs of the low-slope gable roof. Other structural units are designed with built-up flat roofs. Steel joists were used for the cantilevered beam design and for framing throughout the entire fireproof building.

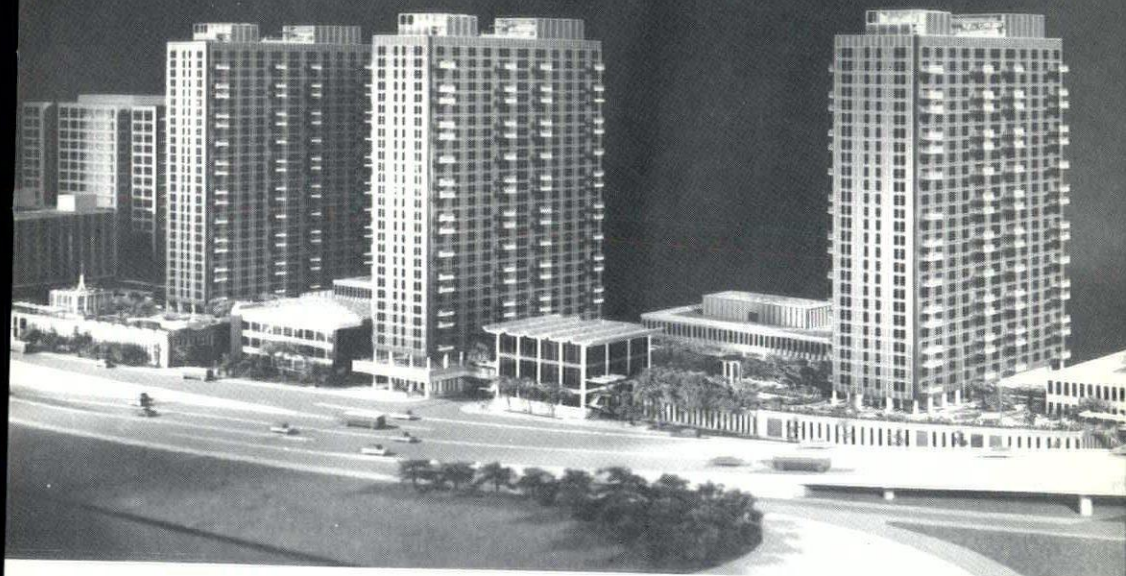
Architect Ralph R. Fournier, St. Louis, utilized period design for this Maryland Avenue four-story apartment project, thus creating a structure in perfect harmony with the community. There are four floor plans for the 128 units consisting of efficiency, studio, one-bedroom and two-bedroom apartments. The lower level contains garage and storage area for the tenants. The building is serviced by two elevators. Other services include air conditioning from a central unit, utility room on each floor equipped with coin-operated washers and dryers, and a swimming pool and patio area to the side of the building.





First Baptist Church, Richmond, Missouri, presents an exterior of dark buff brick and cast stone trim in Georgian Colonial design. The church was a project of Ralph F. Oberlechner, of J. F. Lauck Associates, Kansas City, with Edward L. Yokum project designer. The main auditorium seats 800, Fellowship Hall 250.

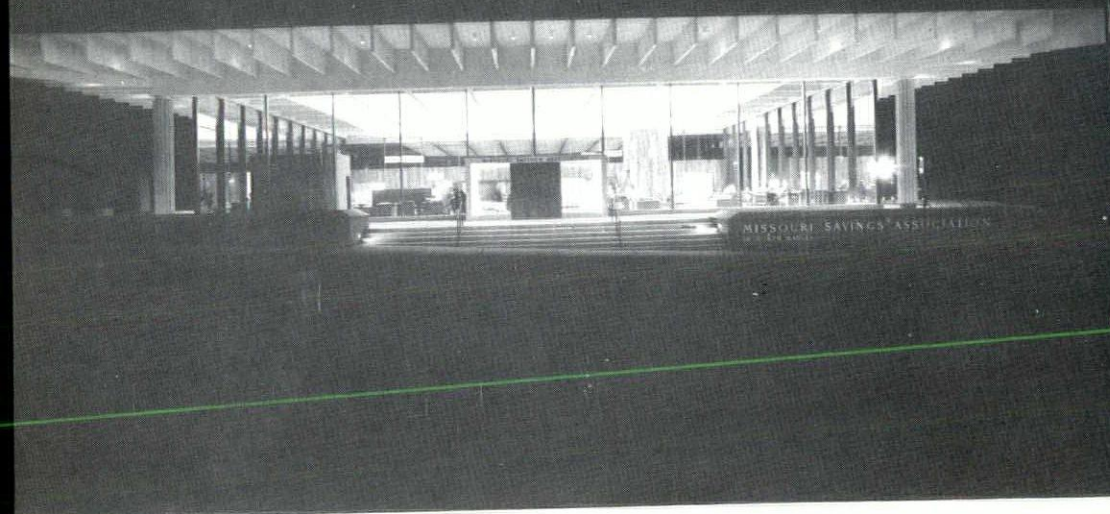




Design of Mansion House Center, a 9.13 acre riverfront urban complex at the extreme edge of downtown St. Louis fronting on the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, the Saarinen Arch, and the river, was by the St. Louis architectural firm of Schwarz and Van Hoefen. The project is a community in itself providing for living, working, shopping, recreation, and the cultural and spiritual needs of its population. Major elements consist of three 28-story apartment towers with a total of 1,248 living units emerging from a low basic structure encompassing most of the site and providing for the parking of 1,650 cars. Project is an excellent example of architecture to serve today's metropolis.

That municipal buildings can add to and enhance a city's image is exemplified in the design of the Bridgeton City Hall by Etz and Associates, St. Louis. The building was designed to complement the modern, fast growing and recent voter approved home rule community without becoming monumental in character. The reinforced concrete structure will be accented with copper, precast panels and duranodic finishes. The building will feature three areas of operation: administrative departments on the upper level and 200-seat Council Chamber divided by a common lobby, plus police facilities on the lower level, including a detention area.





The dominant feature of the Missouri Savings Association, designed by Daniel E. Green of Smith-Entzeroth, Inc., St. Louis, is its 127 foot square roof which was cast at grade level and then lifted in a single piece by column jacks to its final position. Supported only by four corner columns, the roof creates a glassed-in pool of space, within which the elevator and offices are free standing elements, leaving the ceiling plane continuous, uninterrupted and without penetration. A grade change of nearly seventeen feet on the corner site is negotiated by a subtly curving brick base, providing visual support for the roof slab and allowing grade access by the public on two levels.

MISSOURI ARCHITECTURAL PARADE

A few of the many examples of the mighty force of great architecture—that of Missouri's architects — has been reflected on these pages. This is Part 1 of a series to illustrate the role MARA members are playing in revitalizing our cities, substituting the functional new for the restrictive obsolete, setting the pace for progress and beauty across the face of the land.

In this and the features to follow in future issues, you will see architecture at its best as it serves every facet of our society and its commerce, culture, recreation and religions. You will see dramatic illustration of the creativity and ingenuity of Missouri's architects as they delightfully blend the new with tradition, adding style and incorporating purpose. For, Missouri's architect works today for tomorrow. He is the dynamic force in society's march of progress.

TEXAS REGISTRATIONS — from page 10

to graduation, may be substituted for requirement A-5 under Section VI as set forth in Table 2, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Training prior to graduation from high school will not be accepted.
- (b) Credits from a foreign college or university will be evaluated by an accredited school of architecture, designated by this Board, on the same basis as they would be evaluated for credit toward graduation by that school.
- (c) For the purpose of Table 2, "employment period" means continuous length of time during which the applicant is employed prior to attending college, or between periods of attending college, whether such employment be in one or more offices.
- (d) For the purpose of Table 2, "3 years college" means three years net after reduction by application of the percentage factors contained in Table 1.
- (e) At least one year of the required practical training shall be attained after termination of academic training.

TABLE 2—PRACTICAL TRAINING PRIOR TO TERMINATION OF ACADEMIC TRAINING

Item	Duration	Percentage credit allowed
2-1	Employment periods of 12 months or greater	100
	Employment period of 3 months to 12 months	
2-2	After completion of 3 years college	75
2-3	Prior to completion of 3 years college	50
2-4	Employment periods of less than 3 months	0

3. Other Acceptable Training:

Other qualifications may be substituted for Requirement A-5 under Section VI as set forth in Table 3, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) At least one year of the required practical training shall be attained in one or more offices of registered architects who are practicing as principals.
- (b) Training in any category listed in Table 3, to be acceptable, shall be for a continuous period of not less than six calendar months.
- (c) For the purpose of Table 3, one year of teaching is considered to be a total teaching load of 20 semester credit hours or 30 quarter credit hours.

TABLE 3—OTHER ACCEPTABLE TRAINING

Item	Description	Percentage credit allowed	Maximum credit allowable (years)
3-1	Teaching 3rd, 4th and 5th year architectural courses in an NAAB accredited school	50	1
3-2	Other teaching	0	0
3-3	Employment by government agencies, engineers or general contractors, when such employment is directly related to construction work	50	1
3-4	Employment by organizations which have employees who perform architectural services in connection with buildings to be used or owned by that organization, when such employment is directly related to architectural work and is performed under the direct supervision of a registered architect	50	2
3-5	Employment by government agencies when such employment is in fact diversified and comparable to employment in the office of a registered architect practicing as a principal and is under the direct personal supervision of a licensed architect	100	unlimited
3-6	Employment or practice in such fields as interior design, city planning and landscape design	50	1

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY:

1. Credit will be prorated between education and training, and between training in multiple categories, when acquired simultaneously, the total not exceeding one week of credit per calendar week.
2. Practical training acquired in offices of firms composed of registered architects and engineers will be classified as architectural experience when it is acquired under the direct supervision of a registered architect who is practicing as a principal.
3. Organizations engaging in both the design and construction of buildings, whether by the same or by affiliated organizations, will be considered to be contractors rather than architects. Architects employed by such firms will not be considered to be practicing as principals. Practicing training received in the employ of such firms will not be considered as training in the office of a registered architect who is practicing as a principal.
4. Architects employed by organizations which perform architectural services in connection with buildings to be used or owned by that organization will not be considered to be practicing as principals. Practical training received while in the employ of such organizations will not be considered as train-

ing in the office of a registered architect who is practicing as a principal.

5. Architects employed by governmental agencies will not be considered to be practicing as principals.

6. A stockholder, director or officer of a corporation which is authorized to engage in the practice of architecture will not merely by reason of such position be considered to be practicing as a principal. On the other hand no employee of the corporation will be considered to be practicing as a principal unless he is a stockholder of the corporation.

7. In the case of firms composed of general partners and limited partners, and/or associates, only the general partners will be considered to be practicing as principals.

The purpose of the required examinations is to permit evaluation of the applicant's ability to apply his theoretical training and practical experience to the actual practice of architecture.

The syllabus of the Written Examination, consisting of 9 parts, is as follows:

EXAMINATION A—Academic and Practical Training.

Value 100 points. Passing 75 points.

The examining body shall evaluate the candidate's academic preparation, employment experience and professional society affiliations.

EXAMINATION B—Personal Audience.

Value 100 points. Passing 75 points.

The candidate shall appear personally before the examining board so that it may have an opportunity to judge his qualifications for the practice of architecture, his integrity and ethical standards, his resourcefulness and initiative, and his general attitude and approach to the practice of architecture. The time for this audience may be set by the examining body.

EXAMINATION C—History and Theory of Architecture.

Time: 3 hours. Value 100 points. Passing 75 points. No reference material permitted.

Subject Matter: Knowledge of the theory and development of architecture as a supplement to the specific design problems of Examinations D and E. The influence of natural factors such as geog-

raphy, climate, material resources, site and orientation. The influence of the man-made factors of social patterns, science, technology, and economics. The influence of allied arts. Significant historical and contemporary examples.

EXAMINATION D—Site Planning.

Time: 5 hours. Value 100 points. Passing 75 points. No reference material permitted.

Subject Matter: A problem in site development. The solution must comply with the requirements of the program, be clearly presented and demonstrate a knowledge of land use, orientation, terrain, pedestrian and vehicular traffic control and suitable relationship of the elements to the site and to each other.

EXAMINATION E—Architectural Design.

Time: 12 hours. Value 200 points. Passing 150 points. No reference material permitted.

Subject Matter: Design of a building such as might be encountered in architectural practice. The solution must comply with the requirements of the program, demonstrate efficient arrangement, logical structural system, compliance with health and safety codes, appropriate economy, satisfying aesthetic qualities, and be clearly presented.

EXAMINATION F—Building Construction.

Time: 3 hours. Value 100 points. Passing 75 points. No reference material permitted.

Subject Matter: Construction materials and methods. Knowledge of modern materials and equipment and their selection and combination for use under various conditions. Aspects of safety, economy, practicality, durability and architectural expression. Construction operations and the supervision of construction; detection and corrections of defects.

EXAMINATION G—Structural Design.

Time: 5 hours. Value 100 points. Passing 75 points. Reference material is permitted.

Subject Matter: Sensitivity to structural forms and sizes in wood, steel, and concrete sufficient for preliminary design and for detection of gross structural deficiencies in the drafting room and on the job site. Nature of forces acting on a struc-

ture, including lateral forces from wind and seismic loading, and the structural forms necessary to properly resist them. Fundamental theory of structural design. The common formulas, computations and other methods used in design. The relationship of structure to appearance, function and economics.

EXAMINATION H—Professional Administration.

Time: 3 hours. Value 100 points. Passing 75 points. No reference material permitted.

Subject Matter: Ethical, legal and administrative responsibilities of the architect; relationship between architect, owner and contractor; building codes, licensing laws, lien laws, specifications, contracts, bonds, insurance, certificates and arbitration.

EXAMINATION I—Building Equipment.

Time: 5 hours. Value 100 points. Passing 75 points. No reference material permitted.

Subject Matter: Principles and practices of heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing, electrical work, refrigeration, fire protection, vertical transportation, and the requirements of codes involving public health and safety.

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International Plastics Industry Consultants announces that a plastics materials primer will be added to their booklet outlining courses for the plastics industry.

The primer is a response to requests for a handy reference source covering the many plastics available today. The primer portion of the booklet will analyze over 20 plastics materials. The analysis will cover type, description, price range, volume used, outstanding properties, and limitations.

The booklet also offers outlines of courses in plastics fundamentals, injection molding, extrusion, plastics in construction, plastics in packaging, thermoforming, decorating plastics, blow molding, dielectric engineering, reinforced plastics, and polymer technology.

Single copies of the booklet including the primer are available at no cost from International Plastics Industry Consultants, Inc., P. O. Box 1324, Long Island City, New York 11101.

Catalogue of Library of Harvard Graduate School Of Design Being Published

The Catalogue of the Library of the Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, will be published in 44 volumes by G. K. Hall & Co. of Boston.

The library of the Graduate School of Design is an internationally known source of research in the fields of architecture, landscape architecture, and urban planning.

It excels in its coverage of urban planning which extends back to the early years of the century when the profession itself was developing and the first courses at any university were taught at Harvard. The library has references to all topics within the general field: urban renewal, urban design, city and regional planning, state and national planning, housing, zoning, regional science, developing nations, computer technology, and many other topics.

Landscape architecture is represented by a distinguished and unexcelled collection of both American and European examples. It includes many books on design, plant materials, ecology, and related subjects. Literature on architecture has been acquired since the library was begun in 1893 and has grown steadily to become one of the foremost collections in the country. Special emphasis in recent years has been on contemporary architecture, building, and construction.

The Catalogue will be available at the prepublication price of \$2100.00. After July 31, 1968, the price will be \$2600.00. These prices apply in the United States only; there is an additional charge of 10 percent on orders shipped elsewhere.

Descriptive material on this publication is available on request. Inquiries and orders may be sent to the publisher, G. K. Hall & Co., 70 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02111.

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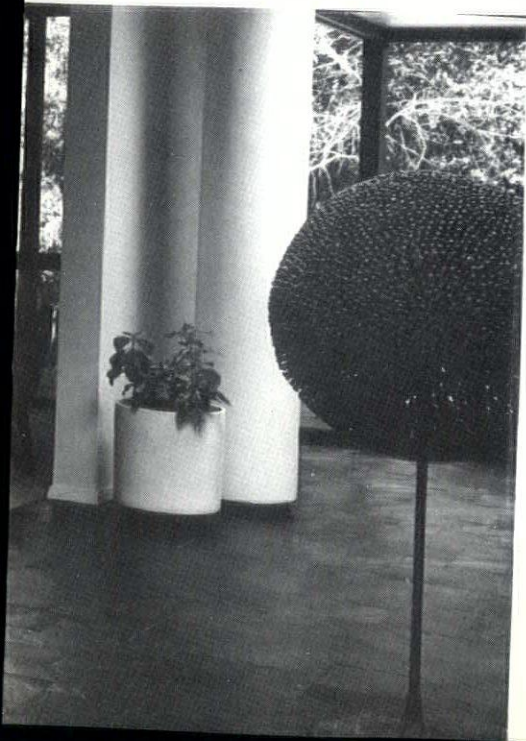
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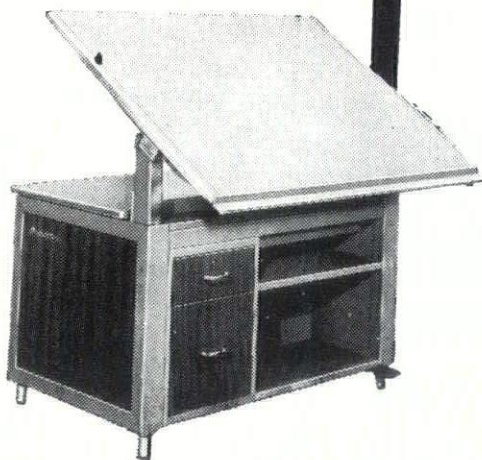
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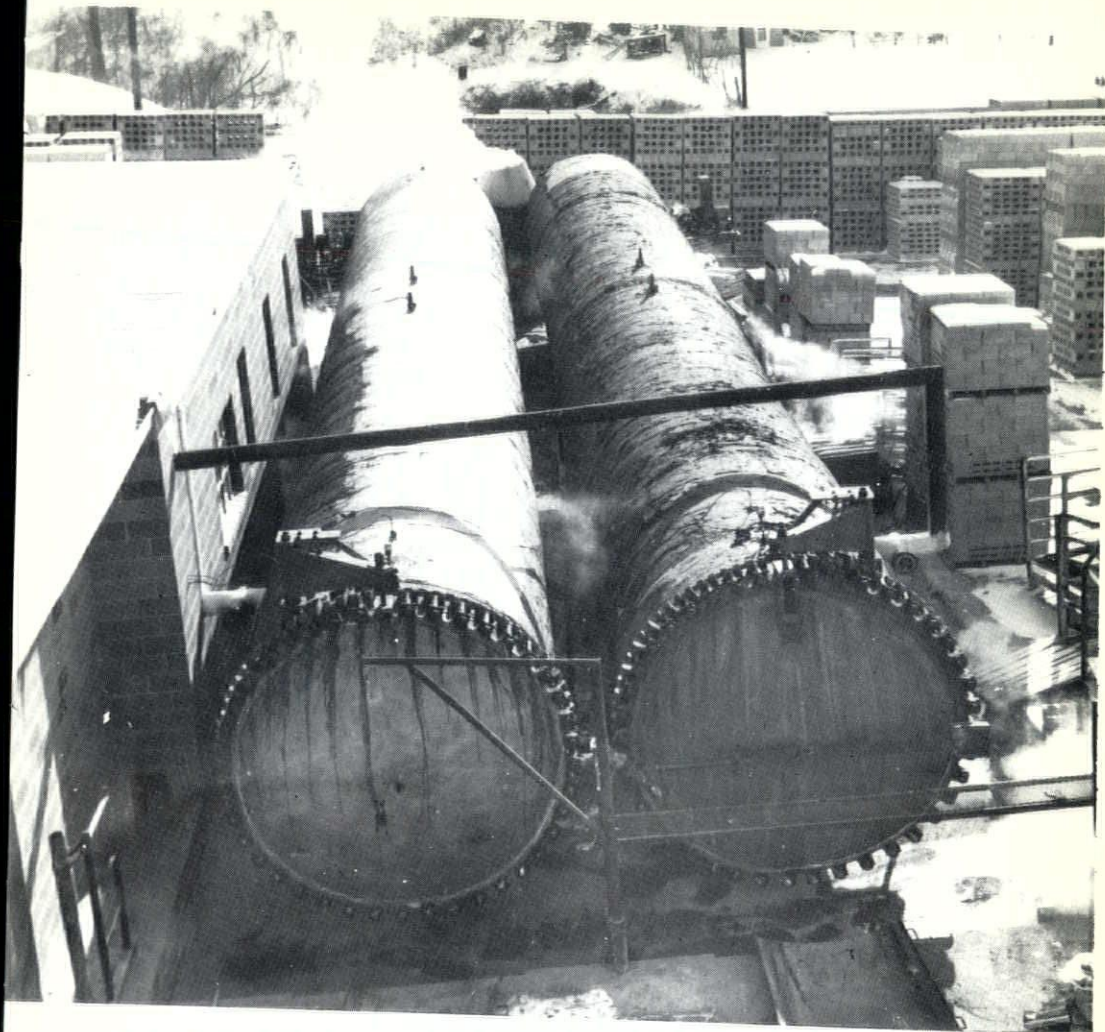
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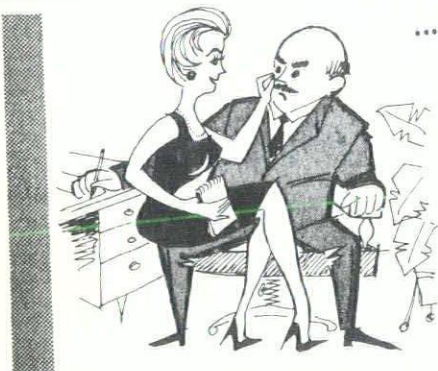
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