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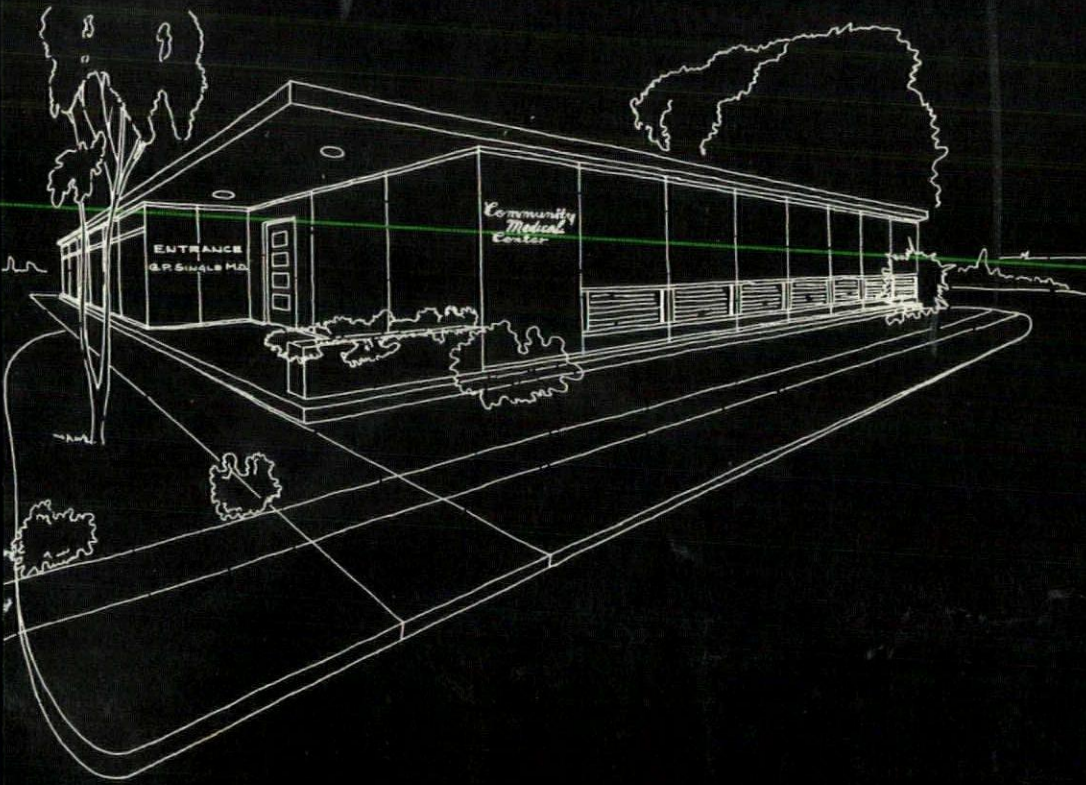
### DESIGN CONTEST!!!

DESIGN AN 8½" x 11" COVER FOR THE MISSOURI ARCHITECT! BEGINNING WITH THE JANUARY 1969 ISSUE THE MISSOURI ARCHITECT GOES TO THIS LARGER FORMAT. THE MARA BOARD WANTS A TWO-COLOR COVER DESIGN TO GIVE THE MAGAZINE A NEW LOOK. THE ARCHITECT SUBMITTING THE WINNING DESIGN WILL BE GIVEN A CREDIT LINE IN THE PUBLICATION. ORIGINALITY AND CREATIVITY ARE THE KEYS. DESIGNS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE MARA OFFICE, P.O. BOX 401, JEFFERSON CITY, MO. 65101.

### COVER

The line drawing of a single-unit medical center graces the cover of this issue of the Missouri Architect. The center was designed for the Sears-Roebuck Foundation by Don S. Putney, Nashville, Tenn. and is used in MARA's program to continually depict the ability of the architect to communicate his creativity and artistry through drawings.

# MISSOURI ARCHITECT



OCTOBER, 1968



# THE MISSOURI ARCHITECT

Volume 15

September, 1968

Number 4

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- ROY J. PALLARDY  
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Dear Fellow Architect:

This is the fourth year that yours truly has held office in MARA. During this time I have seen programs come and go, some realized, some abandoned. Many of the problems were, and still are, organizational and seem to take up the most time at our board meetings. Sometimes it seems that we spend too much of our time keeping the machine oiled and ready to go and not enough time on the move. When you consider the time spent at board meetings, say four hours per meeting, four times a year, it is not hard to understand why there is little time for anything but organization. And it is unrealistic to expect your officers and board members to spend much more time than this. I figure that it costs each officer and board member about \$100.00 each time he attends a board meeting. Can we really ask them to do much more? Keeping the machine going is about all we can expect.

Under this supposition, how can we really accomplish anything? One answer to this is the committee. We have formed 12 different committees this year to accomplish various goals. These committees are chaired by non-board members in an attempt to split the work load. Every one of them is important, and every one needs support. Are you, as an individual architect, interested in the establishment of a state school of architecture? In clarifying the distinction between architecture and engineering? In straightening out some newly formed state agencies with regard to planning before the pie is cut and we are left without our piece? In tightening the registration law? In getting the public service commission to require utility companies to give credit for overhead electrical service when you use underground service? In establishing common practices and fees for architectural services? In establishing an information exchange system? Or even in reviewing the whole purpose and aims of the organization?

Surely you, dear reader, have some interest in an area covered by one of these committees, and have some little time to devote to it. If not, perhaps we will have to take the AIA path, raise dues to \$75.00 per member, and hire professional promoters to do our work for us.

At least we would get more return for our money than at the national AIA level.

Very truly yours,  
James T. Darrough, A.I.A., President, MARA

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# MARA Board Meets July 26, 1968

At a July 26th meeting, the MARA Board of Directors approved calling a Special Meeting of the Association to consider amending the By-laws, selected legislative goals, and approved changing the format of the Missouri Architect.

The Board also heard committee reports.

The Special Meeting was deemed necessary in order to schedule MARA's 1969 convention at Stouffer's Riverfront Inn, St. Louis. Now under construction, it was feared any postponement of its February completion date might at the last minute compel MARA to move elsewhere for its meeting. Stouffer's had been the unanimous selection for the convention hotel by the Annual Meeting Committee, chaired by Edward J. Thias. Article X, Section 1 of the By-laws states that the Association "shall meet in regular annual session on such date in April as the Board of Directors may by resolution determine."

A Special Meeting, therefore, was called for by the Board in order to ask approval of an amendment to the By-laws to permit scheduling the Convention in a month other than April. The dates of May 16-18 were selected by the Architect's Day Committee as being far enough past the anticipated completion date to be safe.

The Special Meeting for considering the proposed By-Laws amendment has been set for October 25th at the Flaming Pit Restaurant, Columbia. Notices of the meeting have been sent all members who also have been given the option of voting by proxy, in accordance with By-Laws provisions.

Legislation drew a great deal of

discussion. Legislative Committee Chairman Maxwell T. Sandford outlined possible goals for MARA in the next session of the Mo. General Assembly. The passage of two bills will be sought by the Association. First of these is a revision of the state's registration laws. The bill to be introduced will be almost identical with that introduced last session which came within minutes of passing before the legislature adjourned. This bill will be handled for MARA by Jefferson City Judge Cullen Coil, former Commissioner of the Mo. Supreme Court, now in private practice. Judge Coil is retained by the State Ad Hoc Legislative Committee made up of representatives of MARA, MSPE, CEC and PEPP.

The second bill to be pushed by MARA will again seek to exempt architects from municipal licensing. After successfully passing the House last session, this bill became stuck in the Senate Judiciary Committee. In other action, the Board consensus was that the Missouri Architect format should be changed to an 8½"x11" size the first of the year and the mailing list expanded to reach more of the public concerned with architecture and construction. A public relations move, this broadening of the readership is aimed at telling the architects' story to all who now are, or can be expected to be, involved in building.

The Missouri Architect is to be a public relations tool.

In the larger format, features such as the Missouri Architectural Parade can be longer, more readable, and can be better presented.

The next meeting of the Board was set for October 25th, following the Special Meeting of the membership.

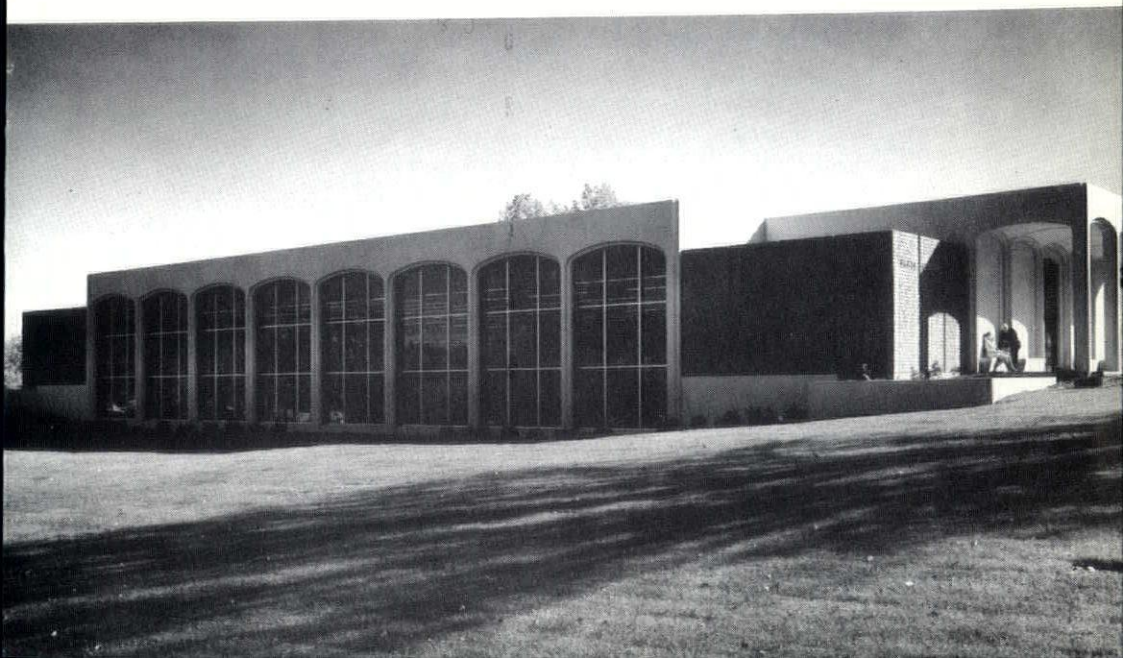


# Missouri Architectural Parade

## PART II

This is the second in a series of features to display the creativity and artistry of Missouri's architects, and to demonstrate their abilities to solve both the normal and complex problems posed by each project. It is hoped this will be a continuing panorama in all future issues of the *Missouri Architect*.

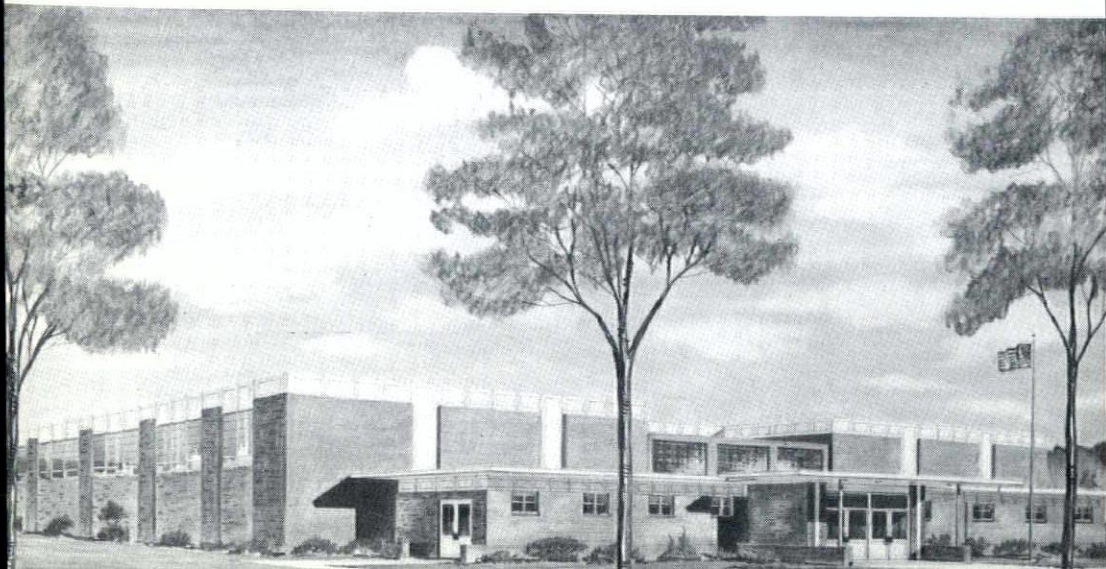
At left, Central Assembly of God Church, Raytown, designed by Logan O. McKibbin, seats 600, has "U" shaped educational section attached with foyer to elongated hexagonal auditorium section. Building's 13,210 sq. ft. are all on one floor. Below, Kansas City Plaza Library was designed by Gordon C. Jarchow of Tanner-Linscott & Associates, shows contemporary look while giving monumental appearance sought by owner.





The 18 floors of Heritage House, St. Louis, provide 251 comfortably sized efficiency, one and two bedroom apartments. Designed by Pearce and Pearce with Laurance P. Berri the project architect, the building includes restaurant, stores, shops, hobby and craft room, assembly room, auditorium, library, infirmary, garden-patio, and parking areas.

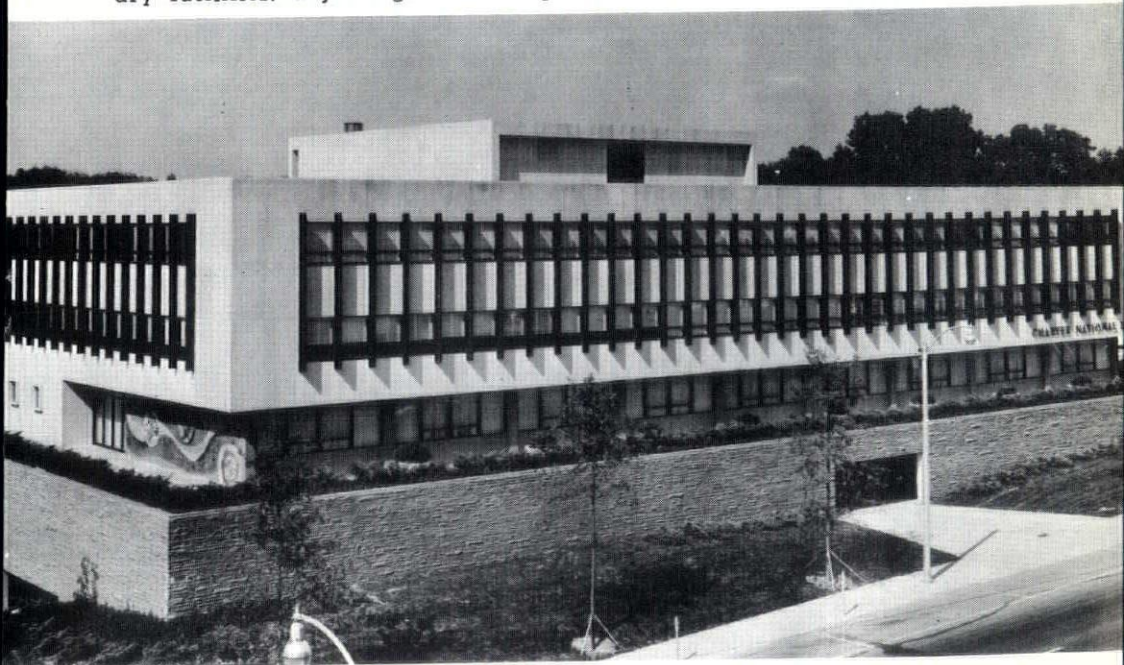
Cherokee Recreation Center, St. Louis, was designed by Robert G. McMahon, serves community with gymnasium, natatorium, boxing rooms and meeting rooms. Special feature is gymnasium which can also be used for roller skating.



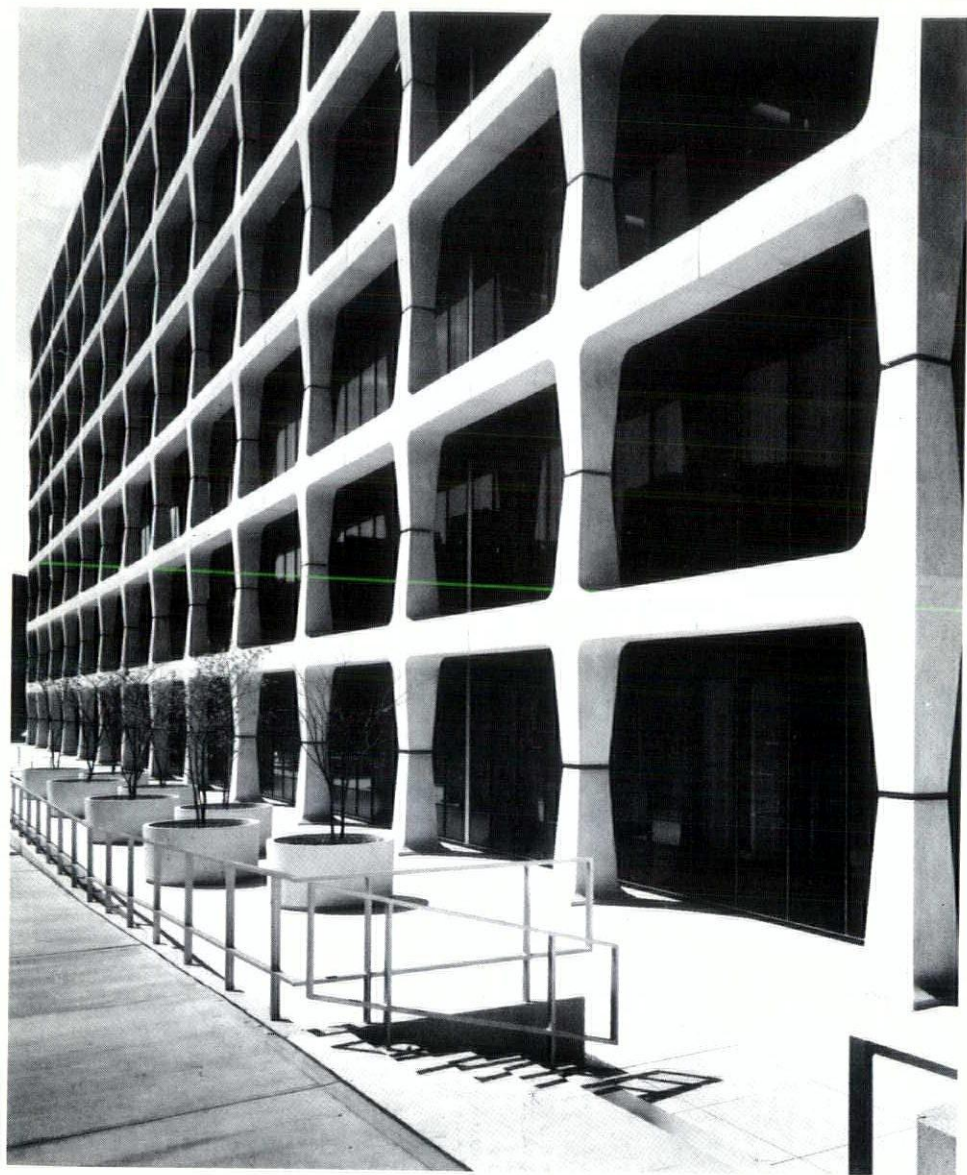




Twin tower high-rise, Poplar Bluff, was designed by Butler and Associates for elderly, low rent occupancy, will house 264 families. Special features include private kitchen facilities, convenient laundry facilities, adjoining community center and recreation areas.

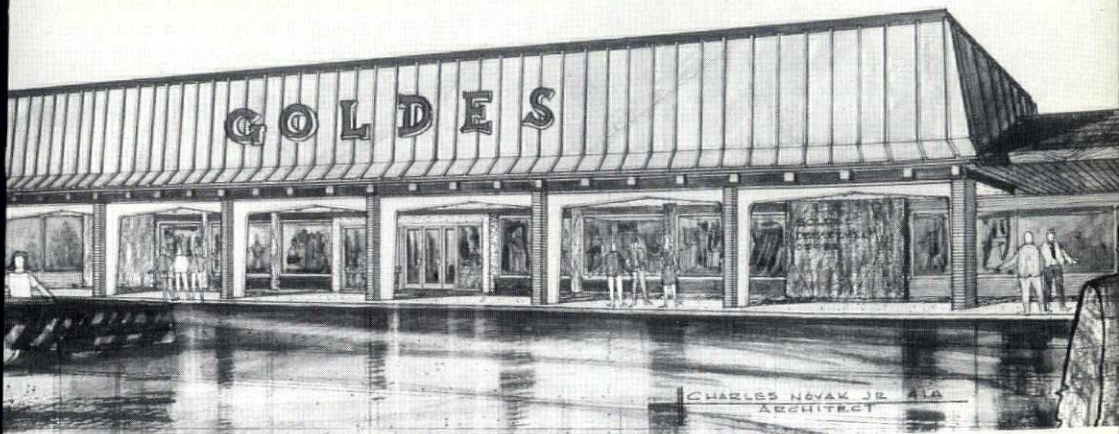


Meyer Loomstein designed this Charter National Life Building, Clayton. Photo shows west mural. Underground parking extends below street to adjoining parent company home office.



William S. Brown, of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, was Partner-in-Charge of Kansas City John Hancock Building project. Associate Architects were Tanner, Linscott & Associates. Building has frame of precast, free-standing concrete, and separate glass walls enclosing interior spaces, taking advantage both of sculptural potential of concrete and the technology of mass production.



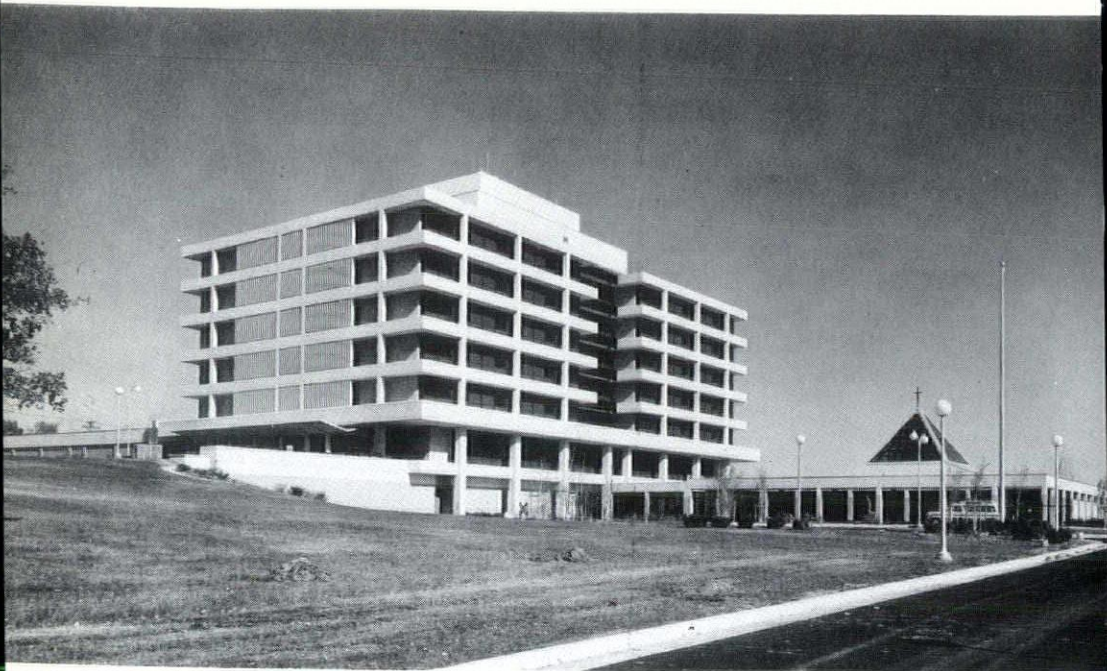


Goldes Department Store for the Warson Woods Shopping Center, in St. Louis County, was designed by Charles Novak, Jr.

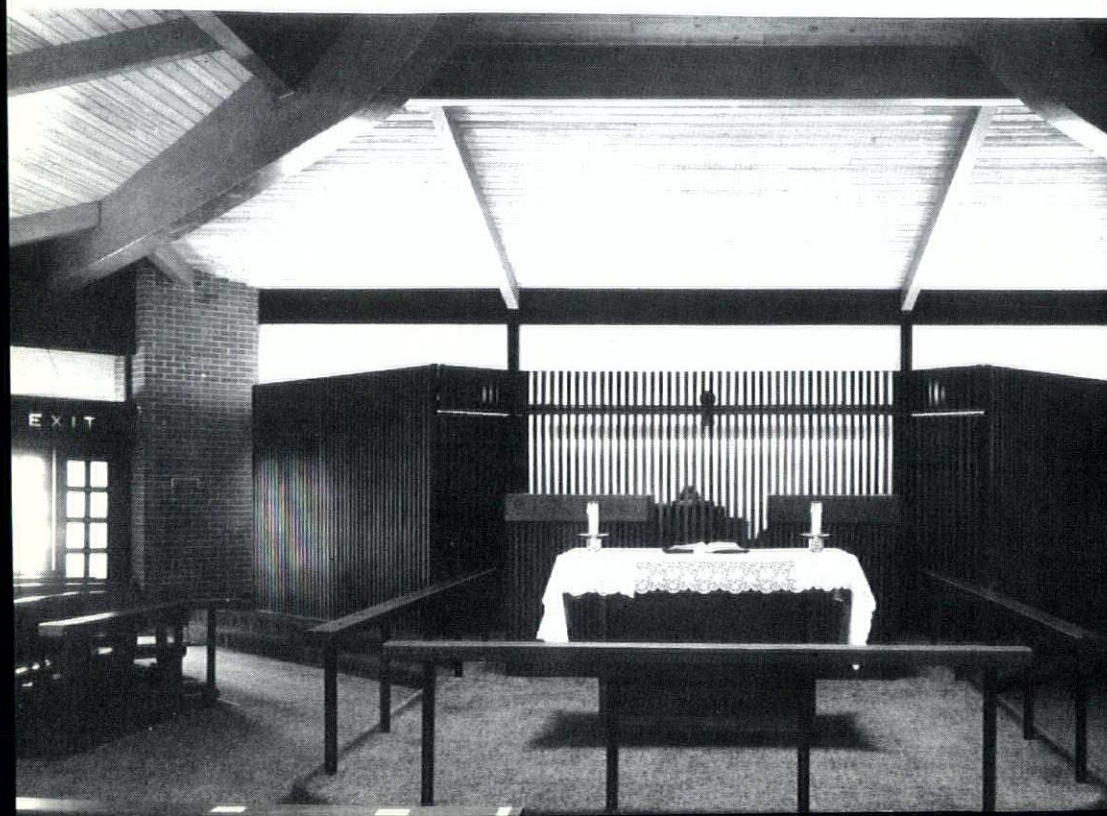


Design of St. Clair County, Illinois jail by Weisenstein, Rogers & Hausmann includes Administration Bldg. for general offices, offices for public defender and assistant states attorney, plus radio dispatch room and deputy sheriff squad room. Second floor contains family residences for sheriff and jailer, along with employee rooms and exercise rooms. Wings provide cell blocks, dormitories, kitchens, laundry, infirmary and storage facilities.





Seven-story St. Johns Hospital, Joplin, was designed by Leo A. Daly and accommodates 213 bed patients with single rooms for 59. This architectural concept brought each patient within 36 feet of nursing station. Provision was made for addition of 2 more floors.

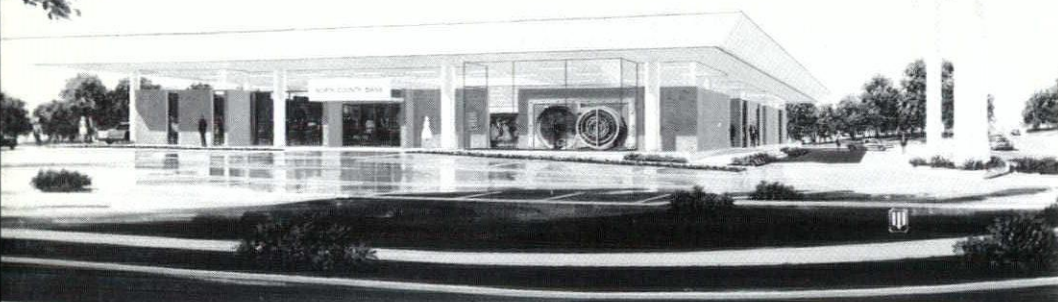




Two story Safety Federal Savings & Loan Bldg., Springfield, was designed by Jack Hood to stand out among existing buildings on the street. Lobby is two-story area with overlooking balcony. Upstairs houses Board room and employees' lounge, and building is designed for future expansion.



Inter-faith chapel for Scott Air Force Base, which drew a design award in the annual National Corps of Engineers Competition, was design of firm of Fields Goldman Magee. Problem was to provide for services taking place in quick succession with focus on ingress and egress needs. Doors at four locations allowing people to funnel in and out, using pattern of hooks on corridor walls for hats and coats eliminated bottlenecks. Building, sited in grove of trees, seats 300, maintains wood character in design.



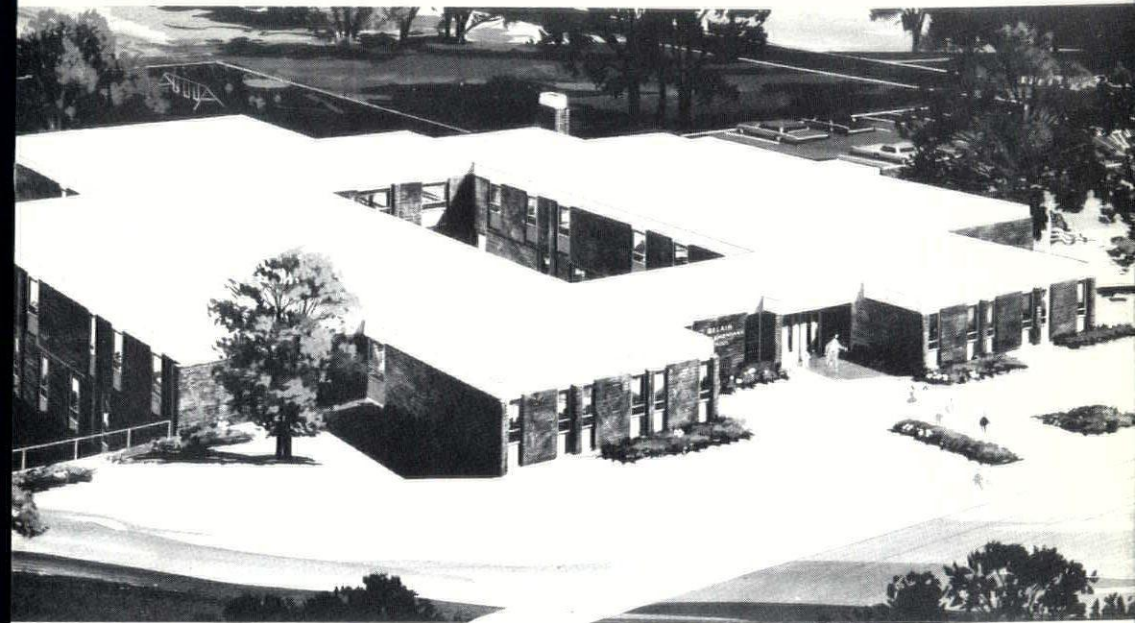
The problem of exposure of a free-standing building to sunlight was overcome by architect Bernard Bloom in the design of the North County Bank, Jennings, by the large 14' overhang and undulating slit type fenestration with the top 4 feet of glass.



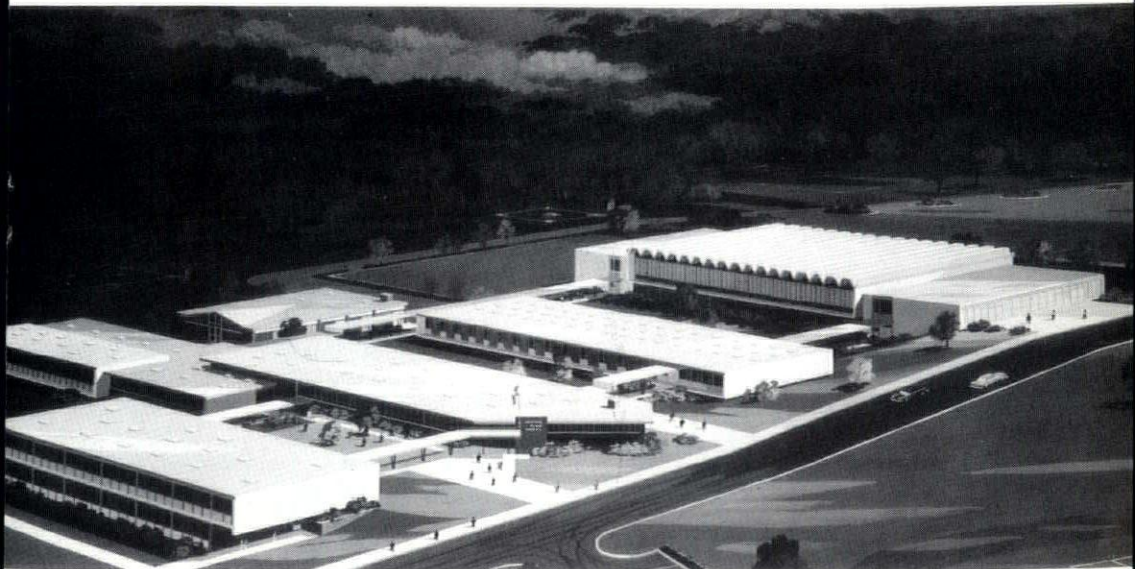
Western Textile Products Company building, St. Louis above, was masterplanned for expansion and maximum use of site by Harris Armstrong. Below, Florissant Valley Community College was design of Thomas M. Tebbetts for enrollment of 4,500 with provision for future floors.







Belair Elementary School, Jefferson City, designed by Marshall & Brown, uses classroom blocks around central court to create academic zone. Library and administration suites form another zone and third zone was created by centering activity areas (stage, gymnasium, lunch room, kitchen) at opposite end.



Poplar Bluff High School, a design of Arthur R. Jablonsky, gained flexibility by independent structural system allowing future moving of all interior partitions. All wings were planned for future expansion and contain conduit throughout for future education television.

# Interprofessional Principles of Practice for Architects and Engineers

## 1. Preamble:

Architecture and engineering are learned professions legally recognized in each state to promote the public welfare and safeguard life, health, and property.

It is a matter of public interest that these professions discharge their professional responsibilities with such fidelity to their clients and the public as to warrant the utmost confidence.

Furthermore, it is incumbent upon these professions to prevent confusion in the layman's mind in these similar or overlapping fields of professional practice.

## 2. The Practice of Architecture and Engineering:

An architect or engineer may ethically accept commissions for projects embracing both architectural and engineering work, provided he is competent to do the type of work involved, or provided he will employ other registered architects or engineers who are competent in those phases of the projects in which he lacks proficiency.

The client's interests normally are served best when the principal retained is proficient in the predominant work involved in the project. Recognition for their responsibility shall be granted to the architects or engineers executing separate phases of the project as associates of the principal.

## 3. Mutual Relations:

Architects and engineers shall undertake to design only those phases of a project in which they are proficient and shall retain professional associates for those parts in which they lack proficiency.

The professions shall maintain effective and dignified cooperation in their public statements, exchange

of information, and assistance to students of the professions.

Joint Committees of Architects and Engineers shall be encouraged at state and local levels to promote greater understanding and cooperation on the many common problems for the mutual benefit of both professions and in the welfare of the public.

## 4. Public Responsibility:

Both professions shall interest themselves in public improvements and shall utilize their special talents (in bringing them about). They shall, however, require that professional services for public improvements be obtained at equitable fees.

## 5. Relations With Manufacturers:

The professions may freely use the specialized services of manufacturers for integration into their designs, but shall oppose general architectural or engineering design by manufacturers or their sales representatives as being inherently biased and, therefore, not in the best interest of the client.

## 6. Individual Obligations of the Architect and Engineer:

Professional service, performed singly or in collaboration, entails exhaustive study and research in preparation for the solution of the problem, the careful application of talent to sound planning and design and the highest integrity in guarding the client's interest. By its very nature the rendering of professional services by the Design Professions must be on a highly ethical and professional basis. It is presupposed that the collaborators will perform their services in a cooperative manner with competence and efficiency and in full compliance with the "Code of Ethics" of the various professions.

*Approved 1962: Missouri Association of Registered Architects*

*Approved 1962: Missouri Society of Professional Engineers*





COMMUNITY AND  
NATURAL BEAUTY



## FOREWORD

This brochure was developed by the Natural Beautification Committee of the MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS. MARA is an association of some 600 architects whose purpose it is to improve the relations between members of the architectural profession and the general public through programs of education and cooperation.

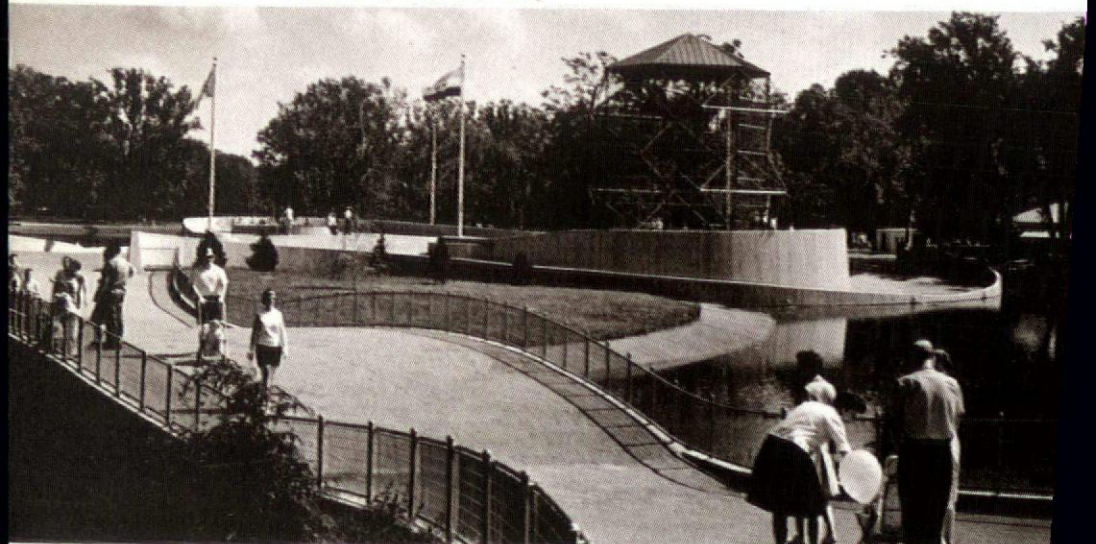
In recent years MARA has shown a significant interest in conservation of Missouri's natural beauty, relation of the architecture with other arts and sciences. We are also much interested in community planning.

The members of the Association's Beautification Committee recognize the importance of the creation of a beautiful physical environment along with the preservation of the natural beauty of the state of Missouri. This brochure shows examples, selected by committee members, of both natural beauty and man-made beauty in Missouri. There is a realization that the open space and natural assets of the state are being reduced by the increase in population and activity of its people and machines.

A BEAUTIFUL ENVIRONMENT can be achieved only by education, legislation, cooperation and the participation of the citizens to develop a pride in their surroundings. It will take increased knowledge, hard work and an awareness of the value of being genuinely concerned with the condition of our surroundings.

### NATURAL BEAUTIFICATION COMMITTEE 1967-1968

- Mr. Edward J. Thias, St. Louis — Chairman
- Mr. Kenneth Coombs, Kansas City — Vice Chairman
- Mr. Donald Buller, Sedalia
- Mr. William A. Cornwell, Joplin
- Mr. Fred E. Dormeyer, Jr., Cape Girardeau
- Mr. Louis H. Geis, Kansas City
- Mr. King Graf, St. Louis
- Mr. Paul Rich, Springfield
- Mr. Dan R. Sandford, Kansas City



Curved Forms of the Beautiful Forest Park, St. Louis, Missouri



## MISSOURI NATURAL AND MAN-MADE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Missouri is one of the most beautiful states in our country. Its rolling hills, abundant plant life and its many lakes and streams make it abounding in natural beauty. It is a state of two large cities, St. Louis and Kansas City, and many smaller communities that have character indigenous to their settings. Located in the center of our great country, it has a prominent location in the country.

THE MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS is greatly concerned with the preservation of the natural beauty of these elements and with the harmonizing of the new and ever increasing man-made physical forms with this wealth of nature.

Architects must be in step, or preferably, leaders in the creation, planning and control of the changes taking place in today's landscape. Our state is on the threshold of a continuing growth that could create a beautiful environment. It ranks 13th in population in the United States. It has a pleasing climate of four seasons. It is one of the most important agricultural states in the nation. Two great rivers, the Mississippi and the Missouri, flow through the state.

Concern for beautification is not limited to the urban areas, but includes the entire landscape, which is our living area. This concern must become an effort by all citizens as an appreciation of the functional and aesthetic considerations that can give us desirable surroundings. Development of recreational areas is taking place throughout the state. Missouri now has some thirty state parks scattered throughout the state.

Everyone should concern himself with our highways and their use. Highway rights-of-way, outdoor advertising, junkyards, overhead power lines and vandalism can create unsightliness if not dealt with properly. The existence and lack of control is a real and increasing problem. Compartmentalization of some of the use of our land should be evaluated.

Public officials, architects and all citizens must work together so that we will retain our legacy of natural beauty. Future citizens should be educated in the principles of good design in order that they will be able to make effective decisions concerning the condition of their environment. They must be encouraged to

**The Automobile Graveyard Is the Enemy of Beautiful Surroundings.**





The Great Arch and Busch Stadium in An Old Setting.

realize the importance of long range planning, building codes, zoning and effective use of land. We are in a period of accelerated physical growth throughout the land. Land area is becoming more valuable and subject to a greater variety of uses and ownership.

Air pollution and water pollution are factors that certainly have an unfavorable effect upon our well-being. The control of these factors is lagging behind their existence. Junkyards and billboards add to distractions of the scenes.

The utility companies are faced with the tremendous task of coordinating their utility systems, while also being concerned with the unsightly appearance of these systems. Lines of communication services are increasing.

Our rurscape must be protected for the preservation of wildlife and the landmarks that are of natural interest. Streams and lakes rank among Missouri's most valuable assets, while our changing seasons paint a fantastic picture to behold.

OUR NATURAL BEAUTY should be appreciated and much effort must be engendered to keep it from becoming as extinct as the passenger pigeon.

Architecture in Missouri has flourished greatly during the last decade. There are many outstanding examples of contempo-





### Natural and Man-made Beauty Belongs With Youth.

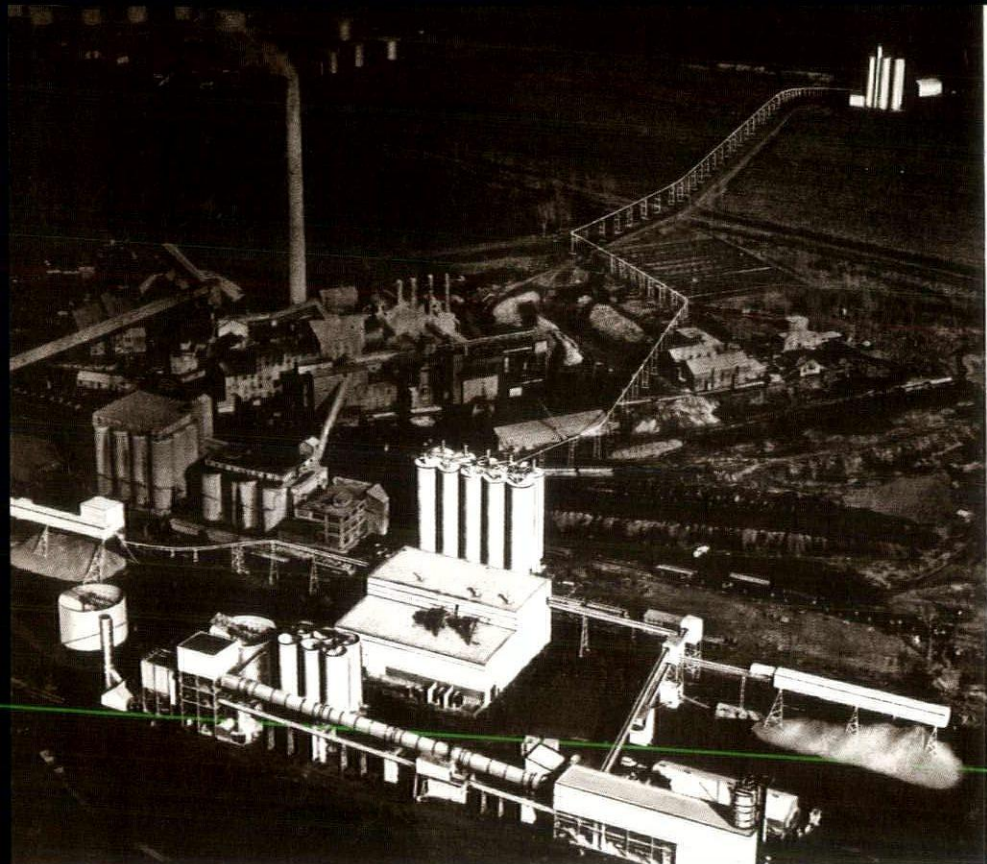
rary architecture now standing throughout the state.

The planning of man's physical environment is the adopted responsibility of the architectural design profession. The challenge to create structures and arrange space that continually satisfies the aesthetic and practical requisites is becoming a greater stimulus. There is much to be accomplished and continued in the efforts of constructing architecture that will stand as real contributions to our way of life.

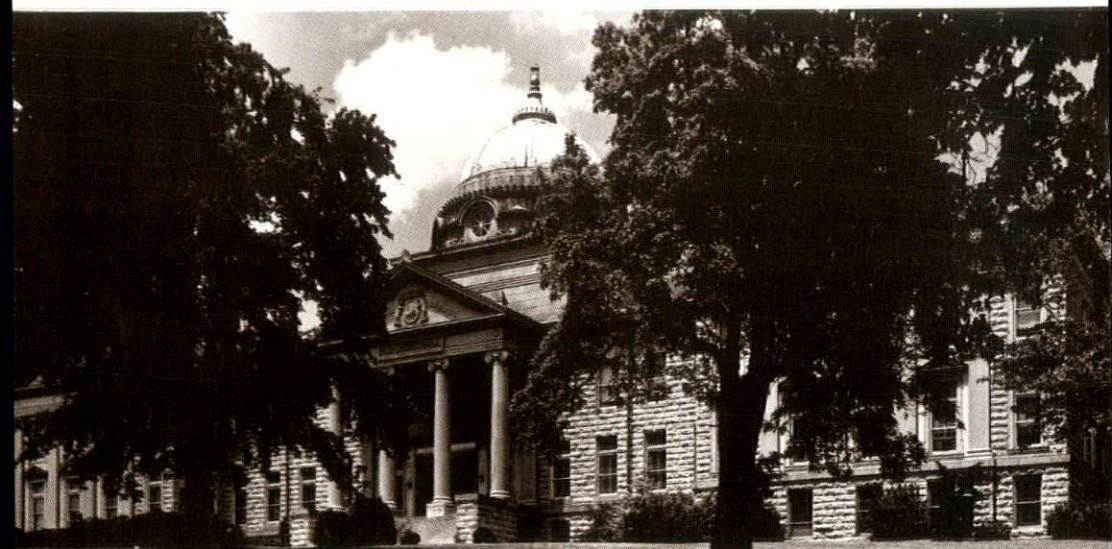
The realization of large projects such as the Saarinen Arch, St. Louis Stadium, downtown skyscrapers and modern highways has moved forward the scale of development of our urban areas. Missouri is an area of greater potential in the realization of a variety of building types. The arch as a symbol of the gateway to the West should inspire quality of architecture of unsurpassed potential.

The economic and population growth in Missouri is in balance with the diversified manufacturing and recreational industries in our area. Missouri is certainly one of the most beautiful areas in the United States. The architects of MARA pledge continued effort and imagination to influence the physical environment of Missouri.





Industrial Complex Marquette Cement Plant and Bulk Storage Terminals for River Traffic. Cape Girardeau, Missouri.



Academic Hall, Southeast Missouri State College — An Outstanding Institution — Cape Girardeau, Missouri.





Downtown Park in Joplin

## ... Award Winner, Now Gone

The famous old Board of Trade building, shown on the next two pages, was the international, award winning masterpiece of John Wellborn Root. A parking lot now occupies the site where this artistic landmark of Kansas City once stood. It was the first large office building in Kansas City, and a significant building in the career of John Wellborn Root (1850-1891), a designing partner of the firm of Burnham & Root, pre-eminent for office building designs in Chicago during the 1880s. In plan, the building is an early example of arrangement of office around a court, in this instance a skylighted court behind the main entrance arch. That is, it pre-dates the New York Life Insurance buildings of Kansas City and Omaha, which H. R. Hitchcock thought to be pioneers in office planning by McKim, Mead and White that avoided a slab-type block.

In Root's oeuvre this building represents fruition of an H-plan he had offered in the competition for the Chicago Board of Trade, late in 1881; that competition was won by W. W. Boyington. The Kansas City Board of Trade sponsored its own competition in 1886, under rules approved by the Western Association of Architects. There were 53 entries, including those of firms in New York, Boston and Chicago. Burnham and Root won. The Board of Trade moved in on June 20, 1888.

The exterior of the building is notable for its proportions — two office wings separated by the entrance court and united at the rear by corridors and elevator shafts, with this central connection being emphasized by a massive tower topped by intersecting semi-conical roofs and tourettes at the angles; also, the west wing expresses with great clarity the presence of the exchange hall at the fourth floor level. Interior features include the court and mezzanine corridors and office, with skylight supported with castiron framing. The exchange hall is an unobstructed space approximately 58' x 115' with arched and coffered ceiling suspended from roof trusses. The top of the elevator tower features unusual steel-beam internal windbracing. Exterior materials are rich-red pressed brick enlivened with original terra cotta ornament of same color.

Elevator tower, Kansas City Board  
of Trade building.







In photo at right the Board of Trade Building Interior Lobby and, below, the south facade of the building.







This rocky stream bed, above, site of Watts Mill destroyed about 1940, is to be preserved in its natural state as a new park. Location is at 103rd and State Line in Kansas City near Interstate highway 435. The fishing scene below is in Kansas City's Loose Park, an area of natural beauty preserved for public enjoyment.



Architects should be as associated with beauty as they are with construction. Perhaps they are being superseded by others in the concern and movement for beauty in our physical environment in America. Architects have long aspired to the beautiful in their profession. They know this by instinct to be longstanding. Perhaps the public does not know enough of the architects acquirements. Perhaps the architect is too close to his desire to create beauty for his influence to transmit more communicatively to the public. He must stand mainly on his own creations. He should not be a spectator wanting for the recognition and the influence of his architecture. The unnatural enemies of beauty are moving too fast. The activity molding our physical environment is too great for pacification or appeasement. The trial and error experience is already known. Beauty cannot stand shining and new or old and graceful without some attack. That which is beautiful needs constant concern or it must be hidden. Not concern turned off and on, but with continuous prodding because other forces are activated and have their demands for numerous reasons, profits and causes.

Edward J. Thias



## **THIAS OUTLINES CONVENTION ATTRACTIONS**

The Annual Meeting of the Missouri Association of Registered Architects will be held at the Stouffer's Riverfront Inn in St. Louis, May 16, 17 and 18, 1969, as announced by Edward J. Thias, Chairman of the Convention.

The hotel is located directly south of the great Gateway Arch and Interstate highways 55 and 70 on the Mississippi River with the Jefferson National Expansion for its front yard. It is three blocks from the center of downtown St. Louis and in walking distance of some of St. Louis' major landmarks: Busch Stadium, The Old Courthouse and Museum, Mansion House Center, Spanish Pavilion, Downtown Mall and major department stores. Visitors will be amazed at the contemporary construction on the Riverfront. A major structure for the Pet Milk Company is directly to the south of the Inn. The city has also revived boat excursions on the mighty Mississippi. The Inn, now under construction, features a revolving Rooftop Restaurant 30 floors high providing a view of the entire Metropolitan St. Louis Area. The exterior portion of the top floor makes a complete revolution in about one hour.

The main banquet room is oval. The entire site is planned with curved forms in a setting directly across from the Arch.

Chairman Thias held a committee meeting in St. Louis on June 17th to determine the location and time of the Convention. It was determined that the new downtown St. Louis Riverfront Area would be an exciting place for the 1969 events. A tour of the Inn construction was conducted by Architect Bob Hope of New York. President Darrough expressed enthusiasm about the 25-mile view from the top of the Tower.

Mark your calendar now and plan to attend!

## **ARCHITECTS OPEN NEW FIRM**

Roy J. Pallardy and Seth T. Evans have joined in a partnership to form a new design firm in Jefferson City. The new firm will practice under the name of Pallardy-Evans and Associates, Architects and Planners.

Pallardy is a 1949 graduate of Washington University in St. Louis with a Bachelor of Architecture degree. He is director and past president of MARA and a member of the St. Louis chapter of AIA.

He came to Jefferson City in 1949 and has had his own practice since 1955.

Evans received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from Kansas State University in 1964, and acquired Missouri registration in 1967. Prior to the partnership, he was employed as a designer with architectural firms in Carbondale, Ill. and Jefferson City. He is also a member of MARA.

The firm's office is located at 210 E. Dunklin St.

## **HISTORIC PRESERVATION MEETING PLANNED**

In order to review the preservation problems in the State of Missouri and to find areas for mutual assistance, the historic building committees of three chapters of the AIA, Kansas City, Springfield and St. Louis, have scheduled a joint meeting Saturday, November 16 with the Missouri members of the Society of Architectural Historians. All those interested in formulating and working on plans for historic preservation in Missouri are most welcome at this meeting in Columbia. Professors Homer L. Thomas and Osmund Overby at the University of Missouri will be hosts. W. Phillip Cotton, Jr., St. Louis, is St. Louis co-chairman for AIA and SAH; he will have counterparts from Kansas City and Springfield. Program details will be announced later.



## SUGGESTIONS RE WAGE DETERMINATIONS ON PUBLIC CONTRACTS UNDER MISSOURI PREVAILING WAGE LAW AND FROM UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

John H. Hendren, Hendren & Andrae, Jefferson City

Plans and specifications for public work must contain a prevailing wage determination from the Missouri Industrial Commission on all proposals for public buildings in the State of Missouri. Similar prevailing wage determinations must be obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor if federal funds are involved.

Our counsel advises that the Missouri Industrial Commission and the U. S. Department of Labor ordinarily base the prevailing wage determinations on rates of wages contained in collective bargaining agreements furnished to the Industrial Commission and the Department of Labor by labor unions. Many labor unions in the construction trades claim jurisdiction for work in many rural counties in the State of Missouri but union wages are seldom paid on construction work in most rural counties. Collective bargaining agreements, covering the construction trades, negotiated between unions and contractors in the larger cities in Missouri not only provide for hourly wages but provide for fixed amounts to be paid by the contractors into health and welfare funds. These amounts range from approximately \$3.00 per hour under contracts with the pipefitters to as low as twenty-five cents per hour for other crafts.

Counsel advises us that in most instances where unions claim jurisdiction over work in rural counties, that the unions have few members in the counties and the construction project is manned by local workmen who are issued and charged for work permits by the labor unions to work on publicly financed projects. These local workmen do not qualify, in most instances, for health and welfare benefits under the union contracts because they are temporary

employees of the union, which results in exorbitant wage rates being paid on rural public works projects.

Counsel advises that in many instances they have been consulted by rural school boards and officers of other public bodies with references to prevailing wage determinations made by the Industrial Commission and the Department of Labor. Counsel states that in most instances persons preparing plans and specifications for public work have not provided the Industrial Commission or the Department of Labor information as to prevailing wages being actually paid on construction projects in rural counties at the time requests are made for prevailing wage determinations.

Under the Missouri Prevailing Wage Law (Chapter 290 Missouri Statutes) the Industrial Commission is required to consider wage rates and health and welfare benefit payments under collective bargaining agreements and are also required, under the law, to consider wages being generally paid on similar construction projects in the locality where the public works are being constructed. The law specifically provides that objections to prevailing wage determinations made by the Industrial Commission must be filed within 30 days after the prevailing wage determination is made and if objections are filed the Industrial Commission must grant a hearing to the objectors. Counsel states that in most instances the local authorities in charge of public works do not object to the prevailing wage determinations until after the 30 day period has expired, thus causing exorbitant wage rates to be included in plans and specifications for the public work. Counsel states that in many



instances if the public body requesting the wage determinations had furnished to the Industrial Commission or the Department of Labor realistic detailed data as to the wages being actually paid for construction work in the communities, that the Industrial Commission and the Department of Labor could have been forced to use wages being paid in the communities, as prevailing wages, rather than the exorbitant amounts provided by collective bargaining agreements.

Counsel suggests that before any architect, engineer or public authority requests a prevailing wage determination from either the Missouri Industrial Commission or the Department of Labor, that a survey be made within the community where the public works are to be constructed to determine the actual wages being paid on construction projects and that this information be furnished to both the Industrial Commission and the Department of Labor.

To assist public authorities in making the survey there is attached hereto a form used by the Department of Labor in obtaining detailed wage information. It is suggested that these forms be duplicated, eliminating therefrom the caption "U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor" and insert thereon the name of the public body requesting the information and that completed forms be obtained from several contractors within the locality showing the actual wages being paid to the various classifications of workmen needed to construct the public works in the community. If the Industrial Commission or the Department of Labor disregard this information furnished by the public body and make a prevailing wage determination solely on rates of wages and health and welfare benefit provisions contained in collective bargaining agreements, objections should be filed with the In-

dustrial Commission and the Department of Labor within the 30 day period and a hearing should be demanded.

Counsel advises that care should be taken in assembling the detailed information suggested above. The information should be obtained from reputable contractors employing workmen similar to the classification of workmen required to construct the public work to be performed and the information be taken from actual wage records maintained by the contractors. Also counsel advises that the contractors must be available to testify at the hearing as to the wages being currently paid as the forms will not be admitted in evidence at the public hearing without the testimony of the contractors employing the workmen.

It will perhaps be necessary to employ counsel to represent the public body at the hearing before the Industrial Commission or the Department of Labor. If realistic prevailing wage determinations are made, the public body should save substantial amounts of money in the construction of public work. It has been called to our attention that in some instances, after bids are received, where the specifications and plans called for exorbitant union wages to be paid on public work in rural counties, that the bids received are in excess of available funds and it has been necessary to reduce the size of the projects in order to keep the costs within available funds.

It is urged that all architects and engineers familiarize themselves with the provisions of the Missouri Prevailing Wage Law and the Federal Law relative to determining prevailing wage rates on public work in order that they may procure realistic wage determinations to be used in the plans and specifications for public work constructed in the State of Missouri.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR**

Instructions: Fill in the number employed and the basic rate and fringe payments paid for each classification.

CONTRACTOR'S NAME \_\_\_\_\_

CONTRACTOR'S ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
(Street) (City) (State)

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION OF PROJECT \_\_\_\_\_  
(City) (County) (State)

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION:  Building  Heavy  Highway  
(Please Check)

APPROXIMATE COST \_\_\_\_\_ DATE CONSTRUCTION BEGAN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF COMPLETION \_\_\_\_\_ OR PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETION \_\_\_\_\_

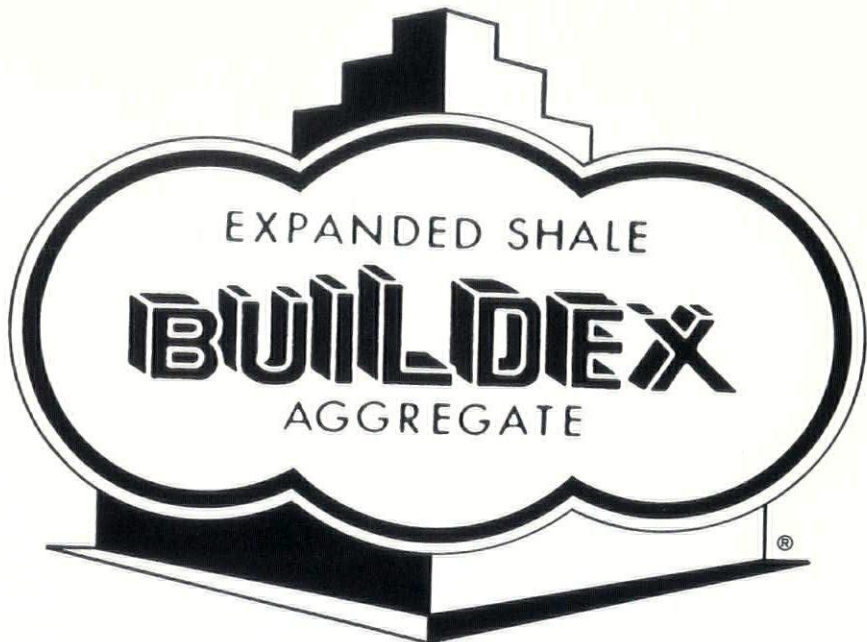
CLASSIFICATIONS	NUMBER EMPLOYED	BASIC HOURLY RATES	FRINGE BENEFIT PAYMENTS			
			H & W	PENSION	VACATION	APP. T.

REMARKS:

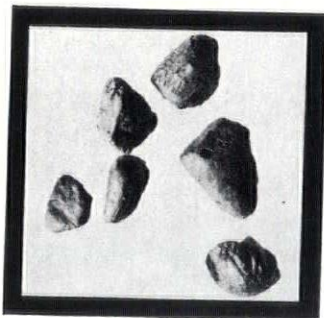
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(Signature of Contractor)

Date \_\_\_\_\_





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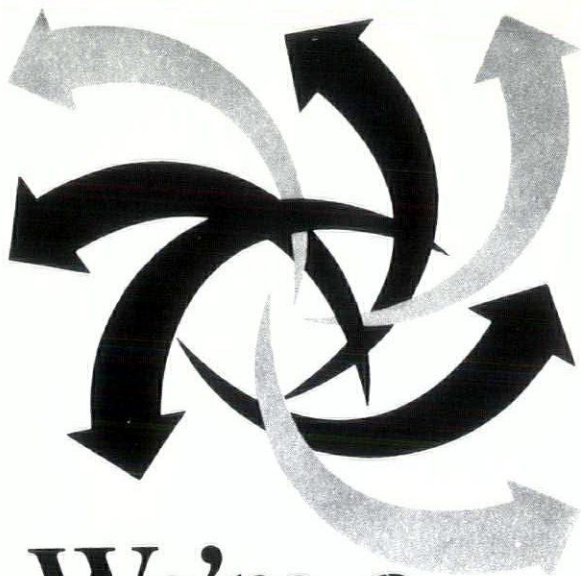
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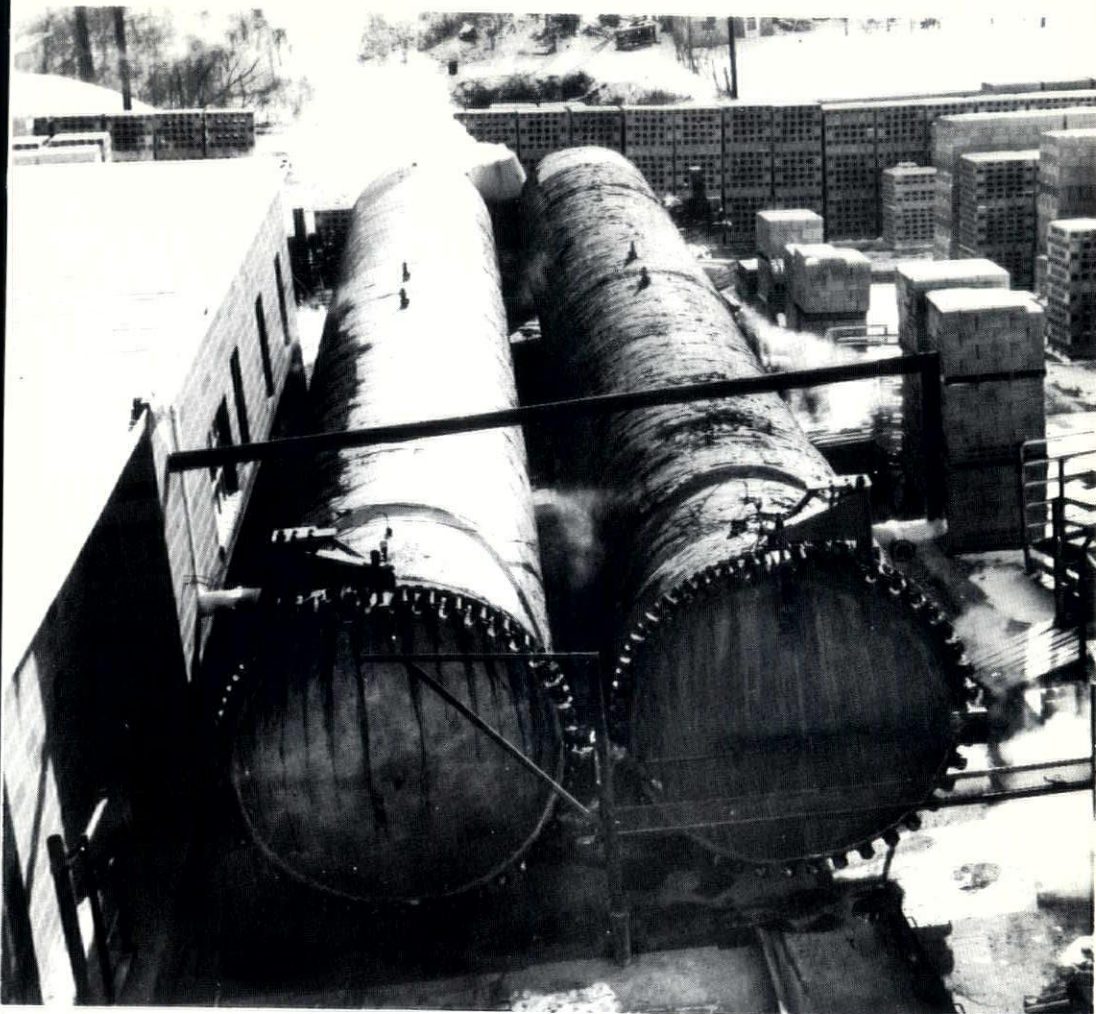
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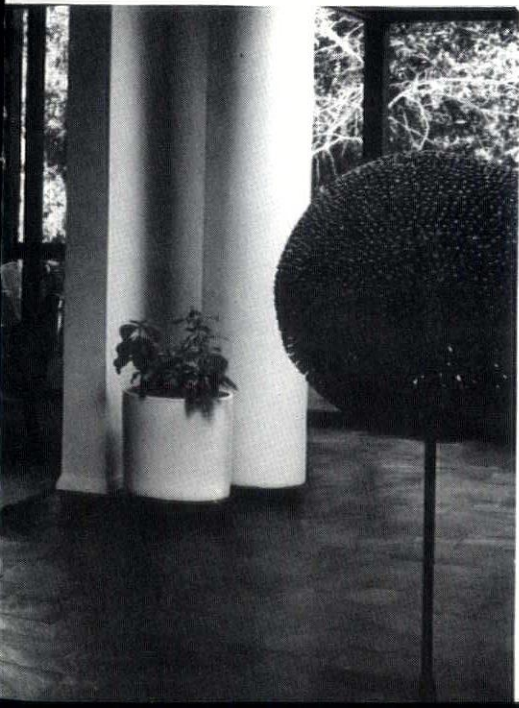
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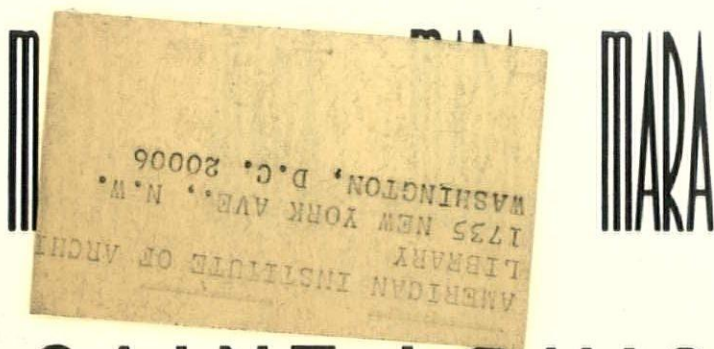
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