KANSAS CITY CHAPTER

Aug 1951

8-51
KANSAS CITY CHAPTER
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
1951
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The Kansas City Chapter A.I.A. has been invited by Eugene John Stern to a special open house and tour of the new Town House Hotel, to be held late this month. A direct mail letter from the secretary will inform you of the details as soon as plans for the affair can be completed.
There has not been a July Directors meeting, such a meeting having been postponed during the recent disaster. The Officers, Directors and certain other members have been active in various phases as follows: Mr. Shaughnessy sent a letter to "The Flood Disaster" Corporation headed by Mr. Robert Long offering the assistance of the Chapter during the emergency, copies of this went to the mayors of the two cities and the City Managers' office. There was no request for assistance during that period and it is our understanding that the work of that Corporation has now been virtually completed. During this same period Mr. E. M. Robison and Mr. Cecil Cooper of our Chapter were requested to assist the City on certain committees. These men gave generously of their time and the work they did will no doubt clarify our future relations with the Cities in this work.

On Wednesday, July 25, 1951, a meeting was called by Mr. Shaughnessy at the Union Station to discuss the matter of Chapter activity concerning the flood rehabilitation. The Members in attendance were: Robert Everitt, Luther Willis, Herbert Anset, Edw. Voskamp, Ramon Schumacher, Ray Voskamp, E. M. Robison, Jos. Shaughnessy, Carl Jourdan, and Lloyd Roark. At this meeting Mr. Robison reported on his activity on the committee called by the City and the Building Department; he mentioned the fact that they were receiving a great deal of information relating to disaster cleanup and rehabilitation from a group of flood emergency experts sent here from Winnipeg, Canada, Detroit, Michigan, and Minneapolis, Minnesota. The first job of course "cleanup", next, revival of public utilities and public buildings and at the same time action by the Cities on inspection and condemnation of unsafe buildings. According to the Building Department their policy will be to recommend to the owners that they retain the services of Architects and Engineers for the work of repair or rebuilding of private buildings and of course that procedure would follow the normal Owner-Architect relationship.

Mr. Robison was appointed to represent the Chapter in matters where the City might require assistance, with the instruction that he can call on members of the Chapter as needed. It was generally agreed by all in attendance that the period of reconstruction would occur over a considerable length of time and that certain phases of the work would not even start for some time.

PROPOSED A.I.A. LISTING IN TELEPHONE BOOK
The Board of Directors of the K. C. Chapter is considering a proposal to secure a separate listing of A. I. A. corporate members in the yellow pages of the telephone book.

If the Directors vote the proposal, the chapter would buy a one inch space which would carry the Institute seal and a slogan at a cost of $9.25 per month.

The phone company would then contact each member to see if he wants to be listed. Each member is billed individually each month. This applies only to business listings. Cost--$1.00 per month.

If a member does not have a listing under a business phone, he can be included in the A. I. A. listing and also in the alphabetical (white page) index under the firm name, provided the firm approves. Cost--$1.50 per month.

EXAMPLE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total: $5.50 per month</th>
<th>Keene &amp; Simpson</th>
<th>Present Listing--$1.00</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keene, A. S.</td>
<td>Additional Listings,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simpson, L. B.</td>
<td>$1.50 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Murphy, J. T.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If this proposal goes ahead it will not change the present yellow page listing of "Architects."

The listing of the Associated Equipment Distributors on page 105 (yellow) of the present phone book is an example on which the proposed A. I. A. listing would be patterned.
The President Reports on The Kansas City School Program

The following letter was received June 26, 1951:

Dear Mr. Shaughnessy:

Now, since the schools are launching an extensive school building improvement program, I am sure that all of us desire to organize and coordinate the entire program so that it will move with direction and dispatch. I am of the opinion that all school building programs should reflect a high degree of community cooperation and planning.

With this in mind, I am wondering if the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects could not be helpful in offering suggestions as to possible procedures, primarily in the area of selecting the architects.

We would not only be most happy to have any suggestions that this body cares to offer along the line that I mentioned, but any other suggestions that you may care to offer. Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

(s) G. Dewey Smith
Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Buildings and Grounds

In response to this request, your president, together with Leslie Simpson, Albert Fuller, Raymond Voskamp and Clarence Kivett met with Dr. Smith, and as a result of this meeting, a questionnaire was sent to all corporate members who maintain offices in the Greater Kansas City area, asking of each, the names of ten projects, their locations, costs and dates of completion.

Of the forty-five firms receiving this questionnaire, twenty-nine replied by the July 5 deadline. A gratifying response. This information was placed in the hands of the School Board at a meeting on July 6, and is now undergoing consideration by the members, who intend to visit the projects listed, with an eye to the selection of architects for the work to be done under the 18 million dollar program.

Your committee working with the School Board will keep you informed of developments.

-- Joseph B. Shaughnessy

Denis Murphy, 87, father of John T. Murphy, A.I.A., vice president of the K. C. Chapter, died last month here in Kansas City. He was also the father of Joseph D. Murphy, A.I.A., who is president of the St. Louis chapter and head of the Department of Architecture at Washington University in St. Louis. Mr. Murphy was a haberdasher for many years and was well known in downtown Kansas City. The Chapter extends its deepest sympathy.
The letter reproduced below was prepared in conjunction with Bob Everitt's Fees Committee and a copy was sent to Edmund R. Purves, National Executive Director of the A.I.A., together with the following remarks: "A committee from our Chapter met with Mr. J. M. Newman, Plant Engineer of the General Motors B.O.P. Assembly Division in Kansas City. He disagreed with this method of selecting an architect but said he was required to distribute these forms by Col. Joseph Schoenberg, Jr., who is contracting officer at the plant for the Air Material Command. In view of the rapid increase in construction work for national defense, we presume that you have received complaints from other chapters of similar abuses to the architectural profession by the government. We would appreciate your pursuing this matter through the proper channels in Washington, and informing us if such a method of securing architectural services is to be tolerated."

July 9, 1951

Kansas City Plant
Buick-Oldsmobile-Pontiac Assembly Division
General Motors Corporation
Kansas City, Kansas

Attention: Mr. J. M. Newman, Plant Engineer

Gentlemen:

Several of our members have received a "request for a quotation" form from your firm which The American Institute of Architects deems is a procedure distinctly inimical to the profession because: (a) It is forcing the Architect to offer his services on a basis other than that of competence and experience; (b) It is forcing Architects to compete with each other under conditions contrary to the best interests of the public, the profession, or of any of those directly concerned, all of which is contrary to their written code of ethics (A.I.A. Document No. 300 entitled "STANDARDS OF PRACTICE of The American Institute of Architects").

May we offer a suggestion made in the aforementioned document: "The Architect's relationship with his client will be satisfactory only if it is based on mutual trust, respect, and integrity. The simplest and quickest way of engaging an Architect is by direct selection. Thereunder the prospective client engages his Architect directly in a written agreement for an agreed fee as soon as he is satisfied as to the Architect's good standing in his profession and community, his ability in design and competence in construction, and his practical efficiency, business capacity and good judgment."

We are enclosing several extra copies of this letter so that you may distribute them to the various Army, Navy or Government officials that should be advised of the Profession's stand in this matter and we are taking the liberty to send a copy to each of our members so that they may be advised also.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Shaughnessy, President
Kansas City Chapter
American Institute of Architects
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A new building method of considerable novelty and of unusual interest to architects and all other members of the building industry is currently being employed in the construction of a garment manufacturing plant and office building for the Stern-Slegman-Prins Co. at 3122 Gillham Plaza. This building, designed by Kivett and Myers with Pfuhl and Shideler, engineers, and W. L. Cassell, mechanical enginee, is the first local application and the largest use to date anywhere of the Youtz-Slick system of lift slab construction. The Long Construction Co. is the licensee in this area of the patented equipment which was developed concurrently by New York architect Philip Youtz and oilman Tom Slick's Southwest Research Institute at San Antonio, Texas.

The news in the method is the way in which concrete slabs poured on the ground are lifted vertically into place as either roof or intermediate floor slabs by hydraulic jacks set on top of each steel pipe column in the area being raised. The main advantages of the system over conventional construction are at once apparent: the elimination of almost all the formwork usually required, plus the convenience and safety and the resultant speed with which workmen can place reinforcing steel and concrete at ground level. A steel collar around each column is cast into the slab to provide a point of attachment for the two lifting rods which extend up to the hydraulic jack at the top of the column and are threaded for their entire length. The jack lifts in repeated strokes of 2 in., the gain being held each time by motor driven nuts which tighten down on the threaded rods. All six or eight jacks in use at one time are connected by rubber hoses to an instrument console from which the lift can be controlled to a sixteenth of an inch, and hydraulic pressure is maintained in the entire system by a 10 h.p. electric motor.

The Stern-Slegman-Prins building will cover an area of 67,900 sq. ft. with an additional 13,250 sq. ft. of floor area on a mezzanine. The roof over this entire area and the mezzanine floor slab will be divided into 26 lift slabs each comprising either two or three 24'-6" square bays, the majority with 8'-6" overhangs on three or four sides. All the slabs will be 8" thick, and the largest will weigh about 376,000 lbs. Each jack alone is capable of lifting 100,000 lbs., the rate of lift being about 4 ft. per hour.

Lateral stability is provided by imbedding the 8" steel pipe columns 2 ft. into concrete footings which were poured without formwork into holes dug by a power earth auger. The first floor slab was poured on grade, machine finished with a final hand troweling, and then sprayed with a curing compound to prevent bond with the lift slabs which are poured on top of it. On the slabs lifted to date this method has produced a remarkably smooth soffit free from even the irregularities which wrinkles in a layer of paper between the slabs might produce. A maximum difference in elevation of 1/4" between any two points on the soffits of the first two slabs lifted has been measured, a figure considerably smaller than the anticipated deflection alone.

When the roof slabs have been raised to the desired level, approximately one inch below the tops of the columns, they are permanently supported by steel seat blocks welded to the columns. When two or more slabs occur over one another, as at the mezzanine and the various changes in roof level, the uppermost slab will be poured first and raised, with the lower slabs following in order of height. This will necessitate recessing the steel collars for the
ABOVE: CAST STEEL COLLAR WITH REINFORCING WELDED TO IT.

BELOW: JACKS ARE SHOWN ATOP THE COLUMNS, AND THE OPERATOR AND CONTROL CONSOLE RIDE UP ON THE SLAB. NOTE ELECTRICALLY POWERED COMPRESSOR AT LEFT.
ABOVE: GROUND FLOOR SLAB HAS BEEN SPRAYED WITH CURING COMPOUND TO PREVENT BOND, AND REINFORCING STEEL IS SET IN PLACE.

BELOW: TWO SLABS ARE SHOWN IN FULLY RAISED POSITION; NOTE POUR STRIP BETWEEN SLABS AND THREADED LIFTING RODS ABOVE SLABS.
lower slabs (in no case more than two) in pits below the first floor slab until they are needed, a procedure which was finally adopted in favor of splitting the collars and welding the two halves together about the columns. Each lift slab is separated from the others by 7'-6" pour strips. These are very simply formed and poured after the slabs have been raised and provide an opportunity to adjust slight differences in the thickness of adjacent slabs.

An all-over pattern of slotted inserts on 4'-0" centers is being cast into the lower face of the slabs to provide a flexible means of hanging light fixtures, sprinkler lines, electric power buss ducts, heating and process steam lines, and conveyor equipment. The inserts are quite simply positioned during pouring by welding them at 4'-0" intervals along reinforcing bars. Unistrut channels will be used to span between inserts where necessary and to form hangers.

Since it was desired to carry 2" of water over the main portion of the roof in the summer for cooling purposes, the architects have designed a precast concrete fascia, L-shaped in section, which will form a curb around the roof and extend down over the edge of the slab to insure a good finish on this important architectural feature. The fascia will be cast of haydite concrete in 10 ft. sections and will incorporate a metal reglet to receive the roof flashing. Haydite will also be the material of the 2" thick precast column fireproofing to be made in half round sections 4'-0" long.

The exterior walls in general will be 8 in. solid common brick with integral stiffener angles at normal pilaster spacing. Most of these walls will be separated from the roof slab by bands of steel sash. However, on portions of the south and east sides of the building where large glass areas are desired in the employees' cafeteria and a retail shop, it is planned to use light curtain walls consisting of a floor to ceiling framework of aluminum glazing bars into which fixed glass, ventilating sash, and insulated bulkhead panels will be set.

It is hoped that the completed building will be a forthright expression of this essentially beautiful structural system in which the forms and functions of columns and slab are so cleanly differentiated. Progressive architects and builders cannot fail to find stimulation in the possibilities for economy and structural beauty promised by the lift slab method of construction.

John Adams.

PLAN ANOTHER LECTURE SERIES

The Education, Public Information and Civic Design Committee, meeting on July 6 with members of the lecture panel of "TODAY'S HOUSE FOR TODAY'S PEOPLE" and Mr. Webster Richhoff of the Kansas University Extension, agreed that the Chapter would again participate in a public lecture series in 1952.

Dates for these lectures have been tentatively set for six consecutive Thursday evenings beginning February 21 and negotiations are now under way for securing the facilities of the K. C. Art Institute as the meeting place.

The Committee will welcome volunteers for the five lecture posts and also for the position of moderator for the series. -- John T. Murphy, Chairman.

IN THE NEXT ISSUE

The September SKYLINES will feature an article on "Photography in Architecture", an important aspect of our profession too often neglected by the members of the Kansas City Chapter.
TO OUR FRIENDS IN THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION:

Our sincere congratulations to the Kansas City Chapter of AIA for their enterprise in launching the new magazine, "Skylines." We are convinced that your paper will be an effective and constructive influence in promoting the cause of good architecture in Kansas City and the Midwest area generally.

Many years ago, (1916, if you want to be accurate), I started calling on the Kansas City architects and if the younger architects do not know this, I hope that it may be recalled by some of the oldtimers such as Fred Gunn, Arthur Keene, Leelie Simpson, Ernest Brestrom, Albert Fuller, Robert Bollon, Clyde Mack and others.

Now, in 1951 and in years to come, this page in "Skylines" will give my associates and myself an opportunity to maintain our contacts with the architects and to bring to your attention each month some information about Construction Materials which we think will be of special interest to architects.

The 1951 skyline of Kansas City is largely due to the skill and knowledge of the architects who have designed these many structures. May your good work continue toward the building of yet a greater skyline in Kansas City.

Yours truly,

A. R. Waters

THE CARTER-WATERS CORPORATION

PLEASE ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO THE ATTENTION OF THE WRITER
Missouri Association of Architects

On March 17, 1951, the Missouri Association of Architects held its annual meeting. Usually this meeting was held for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year; however, on this occasion, after much preparatory work on the part of the directors and the late A. W. Archer, F. A. I. A., this meeting was devoted to converting this association from affiliate of the American Institute of Architects, to a corporation.

This action was taken in line with decisions already made by the association members at previous meetings. The principal reason for this change was the establishment of a state-wide association of architects permitted to operate under its own bylaws; and as a corporation, enabling it to be a stronger representative group, more able to support and defend in the first instance, the License Law. It enables the architects of the state to stand as a group similar to the Missouri Society of Professional Engineers.

The directors elected were as follows:

- **One Year term** - Robert S. Everitt, Kansas City
  - Dave P. Clark - Rural
- **Two Year term** - R. Paul Buchmueller - Rural
  - Robert Elkington - St. Louis
- **Three Year term** - Bennett J. Applegate - St. Louis
  - Luther O. Willis - Kansas City
- **Four Year term** - Harold A. Casey - Rural
  - Eugene R. Meier - Rural

The officers as elected by the directors in that meeting are:

- **President** - Ewald R. Froese
- **Vice-President** - Raymond L. Voskamp
- **Secretary** - Fred R. Hammond
- **Treasurer** - Austin H. Welch

**An Outstanding Success**

The time: 5:00 p.m. Tuesday July 10, 1951
The place: "The Red Barn" at Bel-Air Picnic Park
The occasion: The first annual Chuck Wagon Dinner, with ninety-five persons in attendance.

The party, managed by Evans Folger, Art Pearson, and the associates of the chapter, gave the architects and members of the Producers Council a chance to forget the rain falling outside.

Inside, Lloyd Roark was giving away prizes right and left as cries of Bingo filled the air, punctuated at frequent intervals by the sound of a dart finding its mark in a balloon. Adding to the merriment was the voice of "barker" Frank Grimaldi, "Step right this way and try your skill." Frank and his wife, Jane, took good care of the shooting gallery. Ed Hartronft and Frank Brandt did yeoman's service behind the bar, as usual. Allens Catering Service are to be congratulated on the excellent barbeque dinner. For the architects and their guests it was all they could eat with all the trimmings. Again we say, excellent!

Following the dinner came more prizes--this time to the Producers Council, Contributors: Carroll and Dean, Joe Shaughnessy, Ken von Achen, Voskamp and Slezak, and Lloyd Roark.

Mrs. John Rhode drew the lucky number that gave Chester Dean the Grand Prize: $60 in artists supplies awarded by the Producers Council.
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The Cascade gives new sparkle to old bathrooms, and a colorful finish to new ones. It is one of the most beautiful, glamorous and practical bath enclosures ever produced. It is practically self cleaning.

The Cascade is not a curtain, but rigid panels of transparent color that slide easily in a metal track cemented on the tub rim. Is easy to install and makes for permanent, shatterproof shower protection. Can be removed and reinstalled if desired, only two wall fastenings necessary.

Plexiglas is transparent and does not tend to make the bathroom feel smaller as would be the case with opaque material. It is the tough material used in the noses and cockpit enclosures of modern aircraft. It withstands heat, resists water and has strength far beyond requirements present in the home bathroom. The Cascade Bath Enclosure can be installed at a price well below the cost of a glass panel enclosure.
architects, home builders and small houses

As city and community planners and organizers, Architects have a responsibility to aid in the planning of smaller communities and building of small houses.

A building project is a joint enterprise, and the Architect should in no wise become a "captive" employee of the Home Builder. There are several types of builders' markets which the Architect can serve—volume builder, individual house-for-sale builder, individual contract house builder, general contractor who bids competitively on complete plans and specifications for an individual owner, and prefabricators.

The Architect can serve the Builder by cutting costs; helping in site planning; writing complete and accurate specifications (including interior and exterior color schemes for the entire project); varying designs and siting; preparing presentation material for sales promotion; doing public relations work with the F.H.A. offices for higher commitments; coordinating land planning, subsurface engineering and architectural design; supervising at a lower unit cost than most fee schedules allow; and giving advisory counsel on marketable houses and the economical factors involved in site purchases.

Control of house work can be achieved to an extent by building appreciation of good design in the minds of financing agencies. The V.A. and F.H.A. have a design-rating factor which can increase commitments, but this factor has been largely overlooked in favor of the Contractors' rating to build a good or poor house. So, it behooves the Architect not to let them take his good design for granted, but to personally present what the problems were and why these specific solutions were arrived at and accepted. Good presentation and good understanding of the program established in the minds of appraisers pay off in higher loans and afford the Home Builder another plus service that the Architect can render that he can not do for himself.

There are several ways of charging for this type of work. (The usual minimum fee schedules are too high, inasmuch as they are based on individual houses, and this market is for repetitive units in group designs.)

(a) Unit fee basis—where the Architect is paid for the original unit at a high rate and has no recourse to the Builder whether there are one or 1,000 built from the original design. This method eliminates worry of keeping track of the actual use of a plan, as when a royalty fee on a per unit basis is used.

(b) Where 20 or 30 houses are to be built at a time, fees vary for the service to be rendered from $100 to $500 a unit, which is feasible because of the possibility of standard detail sheets and revision of some designs throughout the group.

(c) Some require a $1,000 retainer fee and apply against this retainer fee their unit price as houses are produced.

(d) One method is a 7 1/2 percent fee on the original design and a nominal charge on each unit built from that plan. Designs done under this arrangement are not given exclusively to any one builder.
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Kansas City Chapter, A.I.A.
402 Congress Building
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Joe:

Congratulations on your new publication "Skylines". I think you fellows have done a nice job and can be justly proud of your accomplishments.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

President, Nebraska Chapter AIA

Mr. Joseph B. Shaughnessy
440 East 65th Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Joe:

Congratulations to the Kansas City Chapter. Skylines is a real innovation and good reading. Please pass my remarks on to the younger members of the Chapter. I am honored to be included on your mailing list for the July Skylines.

Cordially,

[Signature]

George M. Bell, AIA
Head, Department of Architecture
University of Kansas

Dear Mr. Shaughnessy:

We are indeed grateful to you and the members of the Kansas City Chapter for having been so hospitable to Mr. Kojima, and I know he thoroughly enjoyed his short visit to your part of the country.

I have read your new monthly chapter publication with much interest and am passing it on to Fritz Gutheim. It is excellent.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Edmund R. Purves
Executive Director, A.I.A.
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