

KANSAS CITY CHAPTER

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KANSAS CITY CHAPTER
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

1951
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Skylines

KANSAS CITY CHAPTER · AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

October 1951

OCTOBER MEETING PROGRAM

The speaker for the October Chapter meeting will be Mr. Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, A. I. A., head of the Department of Architecture at Iowa State College, at Ames, Iowa. Mr. Fitzpatrick is also the Chairman of the Association of Architectural School Administrators. He is listed among the group of outstanding speakers at the forthcoming District Conference to be held in Tulsa, October 18th to 20th. His subject for our meeting will be "What is doing in the field of Collegiate Architectural Education." His message should be stimulating and those of us who met him at the recent National Convention can recommend him as a fine fellow in every sense of the word.

CONFERENCE TRAVEL TALK

Are you going to the Regional Conference at Tulsa? How are you planning to travel? Your Board has been negotiating with the Mid-Continent Airlines for a Charter Service Plane that can carry 21 passengers. Here is the picture. The regular airline roundtrip fare to Tulsa is \$31.86, and of course seating is based on reservation limitations. The Charter Service cost would figure \$27.04 each, and the flight time could be arranged to suit, for instance, a flight could be arranged to leave 7:00 A. M. Friday, October 19, for Tulsa and the return to Kansas City the following evening at 7:00 P. M. The above schedule would mean a one night hotel stay in Tulsa and little loss of time from business hours. Think it over--its a fine Conference--full of meaning to our profession.

WE MUST FILL THE PLANE TO MAKE THE ABOVE RATES POSSIBLE.

Call the office of the Secretary, HE 0849 if you are interested. (SOON)

CAPTIAL CITY COPY. . . John Schaper, A. I. A., chairman of the Architectural Division of the State Board of Registration, reports that six men from Kansas City appeared in Jefferson City to take the 4-day written examination and five men reported for the 2-day examination during the first week of August. Those who pass the 4-day exam become registered and those successful in the 2-day exam become "architects-in-training." . . . Mr. Schaper is doing an excellent job as the SKYLINES Jeff City correspondent, having sent us the picture of the governor for the September issue and the write-up of the Registration law revision which appears in this issue.

NEW ROSTER. . . For the November issue, SKYLINES has a tentative plan to publish an up-to-date roster of all members in the K. C. Chapter. If your mail is currently improperly addressed, let us know so we can get you listed correctly.

New Faces

To our new members introduced below, congratulations and we hope to see you at the next meeting.

Herman Alexander Scharbag -- Junior Associate -- Got his start in life in Cincinnati, Ohio, received his Technical Education at Missouri School of Mines, Central Academy of Art in Cincinnati and The Kansas City Art Institute. Herman has been for several years a designer in the Firm of Kivett and Myers. His activity in the Chapter has preceded his membership by several months; he is part of the art staff on the SKYLINES, having designed our very attractive Cover and first page heading.

George Peter Keleti -- Junior Associate -- George will give us that "International" atmosphere. A native of Budapest, Hungary, received his Architectural Education at the Royal Hungarian Tech. and more recently, additional work at M. I. T. You will recognize George at meetings as being the shy backward chap with few words (not over a five or ten minute discourse on his views of Modern Architecture) occasionally. He now works with the organization of Everitt, Bleistein and Associates.

SLIGHT CORRECTION. . . In checking with the Octagon we find that the suggestion to "assure uniformity and the proper display of the A. I. A. seal" on signs on jobs under construction needs amending. Individual members of the A. I. A. are not permitted to use the seal on signs, stationery, etc. We insist, however, that the idea of uniformity is a darn good one. Only Chapters are permitted to use the seal (e. g. , see our back cover).

The notable participation of our chapter members in civic and professional groups of Kansas City is evidenced by the presence of three representatives at the Club Presidents' Roundtable.

M. Dwight Brown represents the Co-Operative Club at the luncheon meetings and during the third quarter of this year he served as president of the Roundtable.

Edward W. Tanner sits in for the Mercury Club, and J. B. Shaughnessy, of course, represents the K. C. Chapter A. I. A. Mr. Shaughnessy is currently vice-president of the Roundtable and serves also as a member of the membership committee.



CLUB PRESIDENTS' ROUNDTABLE

Co-operation for
the Welfare of Kansas City

CITY PLAN

COMMISSION

KANSAS CITY'S NEW ZONING ORDINANCE

This Story on the new zoning ordinance is the first in a series of columns SKYLINES is making available to the Kansas City Plan Commission to familiarize us with the work of the Commission and its planning program.

On September 20, a new period in the zoning history of Kansas City, Missouri, was inaugurated, for on that date the revised zoning ordinance became effective. It is designed to rejuvenate and bring up to date the zoning regulations of the City.

The new ordinance will be much easier to use. The height and area regulations have been incorporated in the "use" classifications and the business and industrial uses have been tabulated alphabetically. This is the second and most extensive revision of the zoning ordinance since the original ordinance was passed on June 4, 1923. The first major revision was made on July 14, 1941.

MAPS. The former ordinance contained three sets of maps; one showing use districts by type, one indicating height district boundaries and one showing district boundaries regulating the lot area per family. It had been found that the boundaries on the three maps bore no relationship to one another. There were sixty-four (64) combinations of use, height and area districts, there being eleven (11) combinations in the apartment districts alone. Manifestly this was illogical and permitted unreasonable height and area restrictions for certain types of use.

The new ordinance requires one set of maps only because the height and area provisions are incorporated in the use classification. For example, for an R-1 District (one-family dwelling), anywhere in the city, it is known, from the text of the ordinance, that the maximum allowable height is thirty-five (35) feet and the lot area per family is 6,000 square feet.

The one set of maps reduces the opportunity for error which existed when it was necessary to look at three different sets of maps in order to obtain complete information concerning the zoning of a piece of property.

DISTRICTS. The designations of the districts in the new ordinance are as follows:

R-1 - One-family dwelling; R-2 - Two-family dwelling; R-3 - Three and four-family dwelling; R-4 - Low Apartment; R-5 - High Apartment.

C-1 - Neighborhood retail business; C-2 - Local Retail business; C-3 - Intermediate retail business; C-4 - Central business.

M-1 - Light Industrial; M-2 - Heavy Industrial; M-3 - Heavy Industrial (residual uses.)

Architects can be of great assistance to their clients and to the City by becoming familiar with the regulations and their intent. Some features, which often cause trouble or inconvenience, when not considered, are mentioned here. In future issues of SKYLINES, certain provisions of the new ordinance will be presented and points to which architects should give special consideration will be discussed.

(Continued Next Page)

PERMITTED USE. Of primary importance is the beforehand investigation of the zoning to determine if the proposed use or type of building is permitted on the property in question. This would eliminate the possibility of having plans rejected by the Commissioner of Buildings and Inspections.

HEIGHT AND YARD REGULATIONS. Of equal importance to the proposed use is a determination of whether the building under consideration would meet the height restrictions and the required yard spaces for the district in which the property is located.

Residential structures must meet certain yard regulations even though in a business or industrial district, which may require no yard space for a business or industrial building.

DENSITY. Of great importance is the regulation of lot area per family. This governs the density of population in each district. The required lot area is based on the type of structure proposed to be erected. For example, in an R-4, Low Apartment District, 4,000 square feet of lot area is required for each single family home, 2,000 square feet is required for each family in a duplex, 1,500 square feet is required for each family in a three or four-family dwelling and 1,000 square feet is required for each family in a low apartment. These area requirements for residential structures apply also in business and industrial districts.

PARKING. Off-street parking regulations have been expanded in the new ordinance to include specific requirements for various types of places of public assembly; for hotels, hospitals, convalescent homes, churches and institutions; for group housing and community unit projects; for office, professional, commercial and industrial buildings. The parking requirements for apartment buildings have been increased.

There are also off-street loading regulations applying to most business and industrial buildings.

FOOTNOTES. It must be stressed that the regulations and restrictions imposed by the zoning ordinance are minimum requirements and it is desirable to provide greater open spaces than prescribed.

An hour of additional study of the requirements of the zoning ordinance may mean a month's saving in time in the issuance of the building permit.

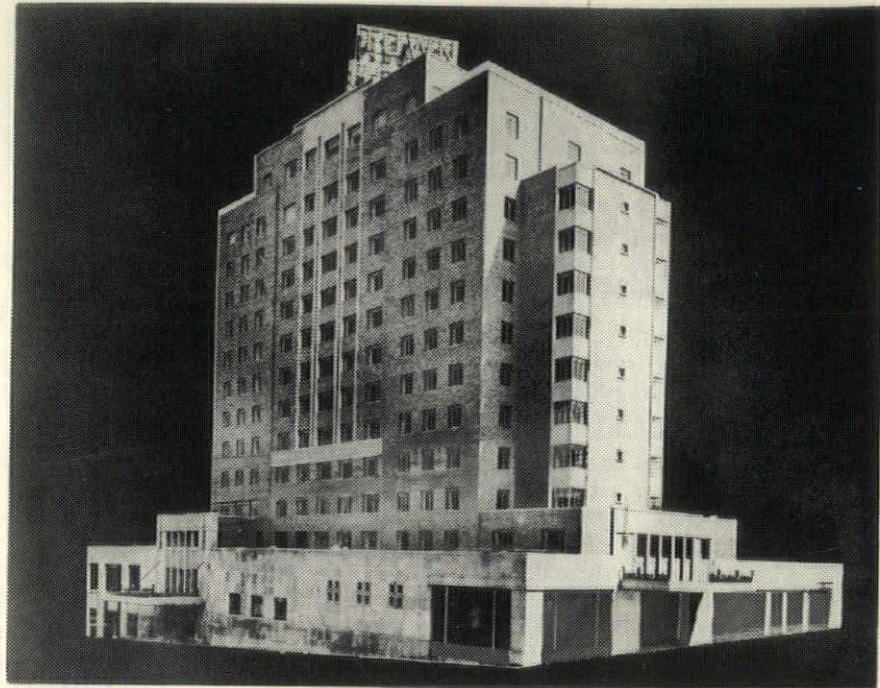
A limited supply of the full text of the new ordinance is available at the City Plan office in the City Hall. In about three months it will be available in regular printed pamphlet form. It is urged that zoning restrictions for individual properties be checked with the official maps of the City Plan Commission.

Registration Law Improved and Strengthened

Missouri's Registration Law for Architects and Professional Engineers will be improved and strengthened when Senate Bills Nos. 165 and 173, passed by the 66th General Assembly, and signed by Governor Smith on August 21, 1951, become law on October 9, 1951. That date, co-incidentally, will be ten years (less one day) from the date the original Registration Law became effective.

Although some changes in the law had been made previously giving certain rights to members in the armed forces, these acts represent the first major revisions enacted since the law was adopted. The principal changes contained

(Continued Page 7)



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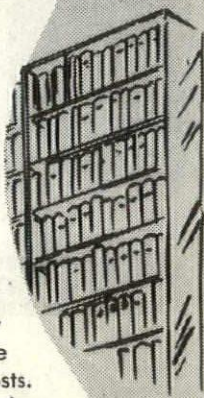
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Registration Law- continued

in these two acts are the outgrowth of the experience of the Registration Board in its ten years of administering the law. Board regulations, adopted from time to time to meet changing needs, have served practical purposes. Enrollment of architects-in-training and engineers-in-training was accomplished by regulation, but will be provided for by law on October 9.

Rights of architects and engineers in the armed forces with respect to registration are defined by S.B. No. 165. No distinction is made as to which war or what period of active duty the veteran must have had service to be eligible for special consideration under the law.

It is the declared purpose of the law to protect the public from incompetent or unlawful architectural or professional engineering practice. To indicate the intent of the legislature, simplified definitions of architecture, engineering, lawful practices, and other pertinent terms are given. The definitions are those that have been made by court decisions.

For example, architecture is defined as: The art and science of architecture as defined, outlined, and treated in architectural textbooks and as included and taught in the architectural curricula of schools and colleges of architecture, and as applied to designing, planning and writing specifications for buildings and structures commonly designed and planned by architects, and built according to architectural specifications and, usually under the supervision of architects.

Requirements for registration by written examination and registration without examination are set forth in the acts. These requirements are similar to those requirements for registration that have been previously designated by Board regulations.

The revised law clarifies the work which architects and engineers may do in their respective fields. It also permits incidental and necessary work by members of one profession in the field of the other when such work is necessary to the completion of any work lawfully undertaken. Thus, the sometimes controversial problems as to the extent of work which may be done by members of one profession in the field of the other is more clearly defined.

Administrative procedures are set forth in the law, thereby lending strength and authority to the Board and to both of its divisions. Each division is authorized to act within its jurisdiction independently of the other division. These procedures, however, had been adopted by the Board in the first years of its existence. Only matters concerning both professions can be acted upon without first being considered by the appropriate division.

Changes in expiration dates of registration renewals are provided. Registration would not expire until one year after failure to renew, instead of expiring on the last day of the current year as now provided. This change protects architects and engineers against the possibility of having their contracts voided if entered into between January 1 and the date of renewal registration. Renewal fees will continue to be \$5.00 if paid prior to April 1, but will be \$10.00 if paid after April 1. If renewal is not made before December 31 in any year, registration expires. The initial registration fee remains the same but must be made at the time of filing instead of in two payments as heretofore.

Registration is available to all qualified citizens of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Registration of aliens depends upon the treaty relations between the United States and the country from which the alien comes. In all instances, aliens must have the minimum qualifications as citizens before any treaty can operate in their favor.

Registration Board officials feel that the new law is on a par with that of any state and represents substantial progress in the field of professional registration for architects and professional engineers.

The American Institute of Architects



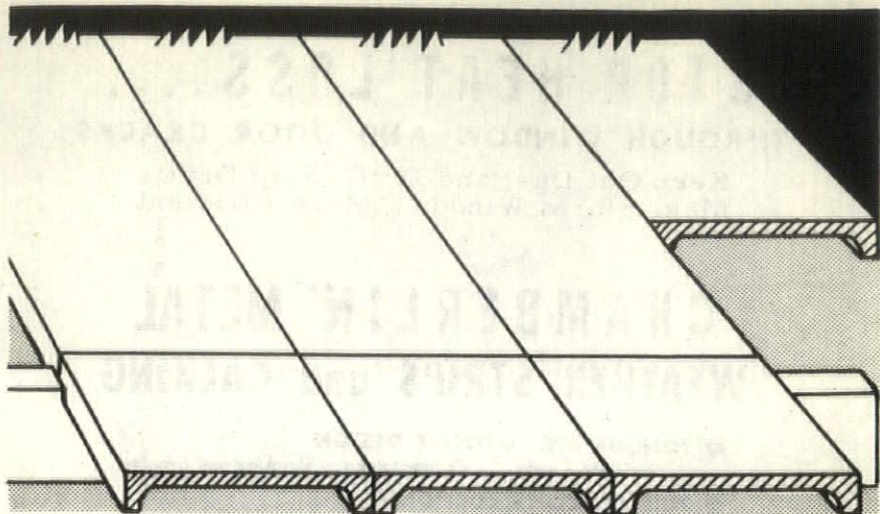
and Its Reason for Being

IN OUR NATIONAL HISTORY an element about which very little has been written is the formation, growth and activities of the professional societies. The doctors were the first to organize for the sake of self-improvement and the betterment of their service to the public. The American Medical Association was formed in 1847—just a few years more than a century ago. The civil engineers were next, in 1852, and their first organization included the architects; it was known as the American Society of Civil Engineers and Architects. Five years later the architects formed the nucleus of what soon became their national professional body, The American Institute of Architects. Curiously enough, the lawyers, so plentiful in the early days of the republic and so active in its government, did not organize the American Bar Association until 1878.

During the first fifty years of our life as a nation, the building needs were fairly simple—dwellings, town halls, courthouses, churches, for the most part, and the master builders of those days improvised very well indeed, relying on their memories of old-world forms and leaning heavily

on books of details that were sent over from England and, later, written and published by a few of our own highly skilled carpenters and wood carvers.

But from about 1850 to 1870, with the rapidly increasing scope of our needs aided by our infatuation with the machine, particularly the scroll saw, our architecture fell to what now seems an all-time low—the Dark Ages of architecture in the United States. Yet it was in this period of dim thinking, when public regard for technical knowledge and orderliness was at such a low ebb, that twelve architects met in New York City to consider how they might improve their individual competence by sharing knowledge and experience, and thus become better able to serve society as it unknowingly deserved to be served. So barren was the field, even in the country's largest metropolis, that the twelve founders were hard put to it to find eighteen others of sufficient competence to share their responsibility in organizing the new technical body. Today, in 1950, there are about 19,000 persons who have been examined and found worthy to be registered by the various states as competent to



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practise architecture.

It is interesting to examine the aims of this little group. One might expect emphasis on how the architects might benefit themselves in a society that seemed rather unsympathetic with, if not actually contemptuous of, this small member of the professions. But no, the emphasis is placed upon how the architect could better serve society. Here are the objects of The Institute as set forth in the forefront of its by-laws:

The objects of The American Institute of Architects shall be to organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America; to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession; to advance the science and art of planning and building by advancing the standards of architectural education, training, and practice; to coordinate the building industry and the profession of architecture to insure the advancement of the living standards of our people through their improved environment; and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society.

An important result of The Institute's activities were the new laws being enacted by the states, based on the police power to protect public safety, health and welfare, requiring evidence of competence before issuing a license to use the title architect. Illinois, California and New Jersey were the pioneers in this movement, which now has been incorporated in the laws of all but two of the 48 states.

What are this profession's functions? What does this man, the architect, do? You might answer: "He makes the drawings by which a building is built," but that is only a small part of his

service. When you consult an architect he might, after study of the problem, advise you against building at all. His first task, when you consult him, is to study the case from many angles—its purpose, its economy, its functioning in detail. If a building is required, what of its location, character, community fitness? If it should do what is intended of it, is it a sound financial venture, is it in line with the latest knowledge of what should be a good hospital, school, hotel, factory, church, or other building? Not a thought as yet, you will see, of drawings or specifications, or contracts, or building laws, or soil-bearing figures, or the comparative capabilities of contractors, or heating systems, or the thousand-and-one matters that must have eventual study and decision.

But all these questions belong to the science of building. If the hearts of men over the ages had been stirred merely by the science of building, architecture would not have enlisted such minds as those of Ictinus, who designed the Parthenon, or Hadrian of Rome, or Michelangelo, or Bramante, or the master masons who gave us the great cathedrals of the Middle Ages. If the science of building well were all there is to architecture, it would not be said to be a history of civilization far more vivid and truthful than the written word. No, it is as a fine art that architecture has found its place in the hearts of men. The architect must be a master builder, able to coordinate the efforts of many men with many skills, but he must be a creative artist if what he produces is to be something more than economical engineering.

Here then, is the high goal to which The American Institute of Architects aspires—the constant betterment of the architects' competence through mutual sharing of knowledge and experience, the constant improvement of the safeguards that law and codes impose, the constant betterment of the education necessary for the practice of architecture, the development of an atmosphere of public taste and social responsibility in which this nation will want, and may finally achieve, great architecture, an architecture worthy of our civilization.

The goal must have seemed far away to that little band of founders in 1857. Nevertheless, the professional body they organized has come of age. It now consists of 97 chapters and 9 state organizations, serving the whole of the United States and its possessions. The schools look to The Institute and its individual members for guidance in the improvement of their methods and curricula. Architects outside its membership look to The Institute to frame and to maintain a plane of ethics in keeping with the importance of architecture in our social fabric. The courts have long recognized the basic principles of practice for which The Institute stands.

Perhaps the architect's own appreciation of his responsibility is best expressed by Mr. George

Bain Cummings, F.A.I.A., in a parallel to the doctors' Hippocratic Oath.

Humbly and proudly I profess my competence under the discipline of architecture.

Upon my most shining personal honor I promise unending devotion to the task of continually studying, learning, seeking, experimenting, that I may become ever better educated and trained for my work.

Upon my most shining personal honor I promise to my community undeviating adherence to the ideal of service to my fellow men as the goal of my effort, that I may honestly and fully earn my living—my right to live among them.

Upon my most shining personal honor I promise to maintain that integrity in practice which will insure to each client the finest possible stewardship of his interest.

Upon my most shining personal honor I promise in the execution of every commission to strive to create beauty as well as order, character as well as safety, spiritual value as well as convenience.

Upon my most shining personal honor I promise to join with my fellow architects to make our profession of greatest possible usefulness and benefit to our society, to share and disseminate all valuable professional knowledge, and to pass on to the succeeding generation the full and fine discipline of our profession, enriched because of my dedication.

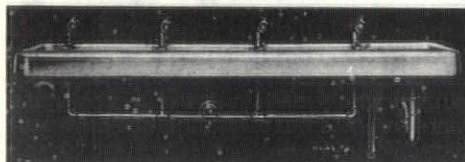
"The American Institute of Architects and It's Reason For Being" was written by Henry H. Saylor, F. A. I. A., to provide an answer for the layman who knows little or nothing about the institute. SKYLINES presents the condensation above not only for our lay readers but also for the enlightenment of some of our own chapter members. The Octagon is making this story available in attractive 3-1/4" x 6" size booklet form to all chapters. In quantities of 500, they can be secured for \$45.00 with an imprint of local interest on the last page. A sound plan for circulating this booklet is being sought and suggestions are most welcome.

Haws Drinking Fountains

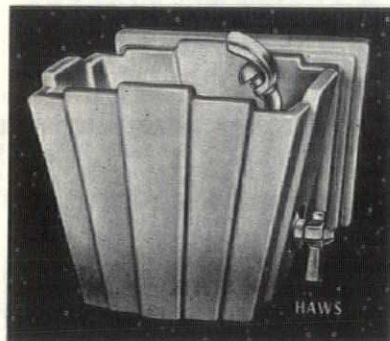
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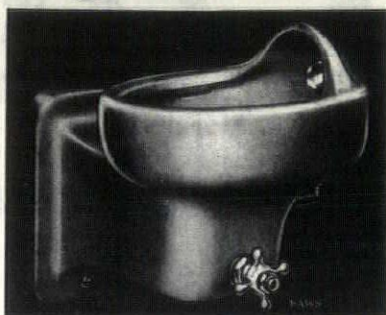
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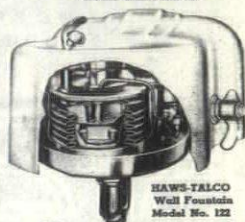
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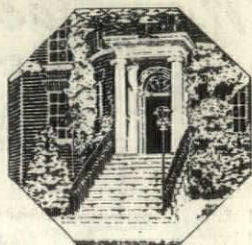
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REPORT FROM

The OCTAGON



Status of The Institute

Nineteen hundred and fifty was the most successful year in the history of The American Institute of Architects, not only in membership and financial condition, but also in the number and value of the activities engaged in and the interest and enthusiasm of the members. Regional meetings are more frequent, better organized and better attended than ever before. Chapters have been added and their programs enthusiastically supported. Every eligible architect should be a member of the A.I.A., and The Institute is to be recognized for what it is—the national organization of a great profession.

At the national level your Officers, Directors and staff have been heavily engaged in furthering the objectives of The Institute, in carrying out the many activities you call upon us to render, and in maintaining the prestige of the profession. It is a moment at which we can review our position and accomplishments. To that end the following statement has been prepared:

The Institute advances the welfare of the architect in private practice, enlarges the scope of his professional activity, strengthens him professionally, makes others better acquainted with the services he renders and the conditions he requires to be of maximum service. In this sphere it opposes the growth of public architectural bureaus and similar measures of Federal, state and local governments which experience has repeatedly shown to be a more expensive as well as a less satisfactory way of securing architectural services.

It is in continual contact with the other elements of the construction industry and works with them on problems of mutual interest.

It represents the architectural profession in relations with general contractors, home builders, and other construction-industry groups; national associations concerned with hospitals, schoolhouses, housing and other building types; and other professional bodies, holding membership on several joint committees in these fields.

It prepares exhibitions to be shown in this country and abroad; secures the participation of representatives of the architectural profession in conferences and meetings of many kinds; responds in an authoritative and representative fashion to information requests of all sorts made by editors, legislators, the general public, educators, and many others.

It maintains a national professional society, organizing and directing the annual Convention, the establishment and guidance of some forty national committees, and all routine business and transactions necessary to the operation and functioning of an organization of 8,700 members.

It regulates, advises, and directs the holding of competitions for the selection of architects.

It is active in the field of education and has been and still is instrumental in the advancement of architectural education in this country. It administers scholarships and fellowships.

It recognizes and encourages meritorious accomplishment in architectural design by the Program of Honor Awards for Current Work. It recognizes by Medal Awards superior work in related Fine Arts and Craftsmanship.

It continually furnishes up-to-date information and technical data of considerable value, cooperating with The Producers' Council, to improve the quality of product literature and manufactured products, and with the Associated General Contractors of America and the National Association of Home Builders in the study and solution of problems of mutual interest.

The Institute is engaged in a Survey of Education and Registration. This is a unique effort never before attempted by this profession. The Survey Commission is making a thorough study of the profession—what it is, what it does, and how it is governed in the various states. The results of this Survey will uncover many interesting facts about the profession and its operations.

The rapidly growing Student Chapter program insures early contact with and understanding of the profession and The Institute, and encourages the steady flow of young men into Institute membership.

It conducts public information programs to inform both the general public and specialized segments of it, concerning the activities of architects and The Institute. This activity includes the issuing of news releases to press, periodicals, radio and other news channels and speaking engagements by officers and staff.

The American Institute of Architects will continue to pursue its objectives and to carry out its responsibilities and activities. It is confident that it will be supported by the profession. If there ever was a time in which the solidarity of the profession was essential, that time is now. Never in its history has The American Institute of Architects been better able to serve the profession.

Membership Growth

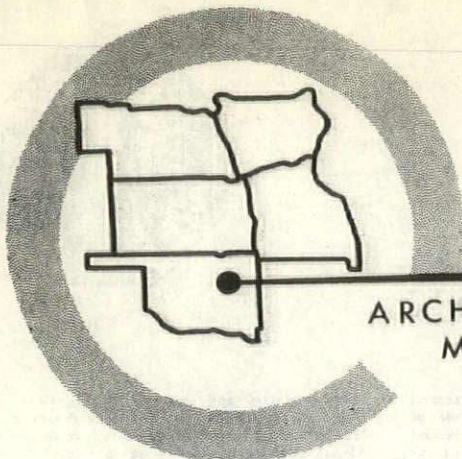
Corporate membership of The Institute on January 1, 1949 was 7,800; on January 1, 1950 it was 8,329; and on January 1, 1951 it was 8,689. On April 15, 1951 the membership stood at 8,728.

New Chapters

With the chartering of a chapter in the State of Idaho, at this meeting of The Board, a total of six new chapters have been added to The Institute's rolls since the last convention. There now is at least one chapter in each state in the Union, with the exception of North Dakota.

Student Chapters

All members are urged to assist The Institute in its efforts to encourage the expansion of the numbers of Student Chapters and especially to encourage their healthy development, once the students have taken the step of establishing the chapters.



IOWA
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OKLAHOMA
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KANSAS CITY

ARCHITECTURE IN THE MAGIC CIRCLE

Central States Conference AIA

October 18, 19, 20

Tulsa, Oklahoma - Mayo Hotel

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18

9:00 A. M. - Registration

12:00 Noon - Luncheon Meeting -

Donald McCormick, Pres. Okla. Chapter; George H. Stoner, Mayor of Tulsa; Johnston Murray, Governor of Oklahoma; Leonard Bailey, Central States Director; Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, Chief of U.S. Corp of Engineers.

Luncheon for Wives -

At the Southern Hill Country Club,

Mrs. Donald McCormick, Hostess

3:00 P. M. - "Education in the Magic Circle"

Thos. K. Fitzpatrick, Iowa State College; Linus Burr Smith, University of Nebraska; Paul Weigel, Kansas State College; Joseph D. Murphy, Washington University

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19

9:30 A. M. - Lecture: "Architecture and the Law", Bernard Tomson

11:00 A. M. - Lecture: "Public Relations in Architecture", Douglas Haskell

2:30 P. M. - Seminar: Aluminum, Reynolds Metals Company

2:30 P. M. - Seminar: Natural Lighting and Natural Ventilation, William W. Caudill

3:00 P. M. - Field Seminar, Prestressed Concrete

6:00 P. M. - President's Reception

7:00 P. M. - Banquet. Speaker: Glenn Stanton

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20

9:30 A. M. - Report from Executive Committee

Edmund R. Purves

Chapter Affairs

Kenneth E. Wischmeyer; Chester C. Woodburn; R. Robert Hitts; Joseph B. Shaughnessy; Joseph Denis Murphy; Lyle A. Lydick; Donald McCormick.

District Business - Adjournment

(Those planning to take their wives to Tulsa are asked to notify Mr. Shaughnessy, in order that necessary reservations can be made for the Thursday luncheon.)

STANDING COMMITTEES - 1951

Membership and Grievance Committee:	Albert B. Fuller, Chairman, Tel: HA. 1292 Edmund L. Bower Angus McCallum	H. V. Pennington Chester Dean
Practice of Architecture and Relationship with Construction:	Raymond L. Voskamp, Chairman, Tel: GR. 0321 Leslie B. Simpson Albert B. Fuller William H. Simon	Evans Folger Frank Brandt Duane Lintecum
Medal Awards:	Ernest O. Brostrom, Chairman, Tel: WE. 4957 David B. Runnells William Cory	
Public Relations, Education, Public Information, Civic Design:	John T. Murphy, Chairman, Tel: HA. 5142 Ralph E. Myers Edward M. Fuller M. Dwight Brown Luther Orville Willis	Frank Grimaldi Robt. Eugene Earnheart Roger Frangkiser Gene E. Lefebvre
Allied Arts:	David Mackie, Chairman, Tel: HE. 0849 Robert S. Everitt Lewis P. Andrews	Martin Moffitt Donald R. Hollis

CHAPTER COMMITTEES - 1951

Associateship and Junior Associateship:	Evans Folger, Chairman, Tel: GR. 0321 John Bernard Gosman Edward Grand Hartronft Hugh K. Dayton	Harry H. Blaylock Donald H. Flaherty, II George W. Murphy James R. Baker
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Corporate Members Collaborating:		
	John T. Murphy Frank R. Slezak	I. Lloyd Roark

