

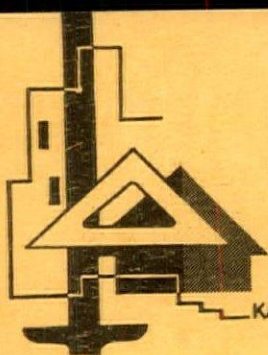
Skylines



march

kansas city missouri 3-53





KANSAS CITY CHAPTER

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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Skylines

Volume 3
Number 3
March, 1953

NEXT CHAPTER MEETING

tuesday march 17

at the Wishbone Restaurant
4455 Main Street

Business session 5:30

Cocktails 6:15

Dinner 6:45

Program 7:30

The speaker on this program will be
Dr. Scott E. Bedford
lecturer on
"The Beauties of Modern Cities."

Dr. Bedford has been described as knowing more about the social aspects of modern cities than any other American sociologist. His talk will be illustrated with slides in color.

Phone reservations to the
office of the program chairman

Louis Geis

LOgan 7566

Please call in if you intend to attend in order that proper arrangements can be made with the restaurant.

GUESTS OF THE CHAPTER AT THIS MEETING WILL BE THIS YEAR'S MEDAL AWARDS JURY -- JOHN BROOKS OF DES MOINES, HARRIS ARMSTRONG OF ST. LOUIS AND DONALD McCORMICK OF TULSA.

THIS MONTH							NEXT MONTH						
MARCH							APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		

A I A

calendar

Regular chapter monthly meetings

on **THIRD TUESDAYS.**

The jury on Medal Awards this year will be guests of the chapter at the March meeting. They will deliberate on that day. The results, of course, will not be announced until April when presentation of the awards will be made at the chapter meeting.

Saturday, May 9

Missouri State Architects Day

All-day meeting of the State Association

at Jefferson City

J. B. Shaughnessy, chairman of this affair announces the following program:

- Meeting Headquarters - Governor Hotel
- 8 to 9 am - Registration
 - 9 to 10 am - Tour new state office building
 - 10 to 12 - Business Session
 - 12 to 2 pm - Luncheon - speaker probably will be a justice of the Missouri Supreme Court
 - 2 to 4 pm - Seminar on schools.
 - 6 pm - Social hour and dinner with wives.

Committees:

Program - Bob Elkington of St. Louis
Bob Everitt of Kansas City

Reservations and

Hotel Arrangements - Dave Clark of Columbia

Exhibits - Louis Geis of Kansas City

PLAN NOW TO ATTEND THIS FIRST ANNUAL

architects day

WATCH FOR FURTHER DETAILS ON THE PROGRAM.

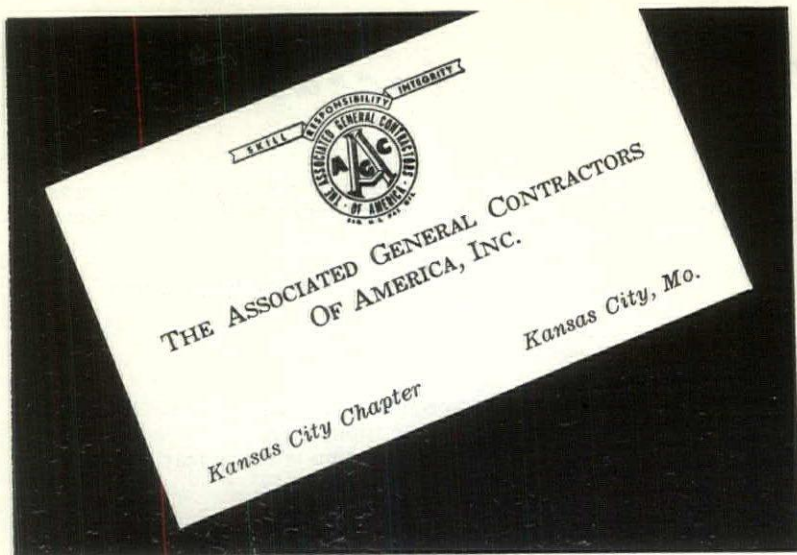
1953 Medal Awards Program

After careful consideration of the Medal Awards activity of recent years, Program Chairman Frank Slezak and Committeemen Ed Bower and Homer Neville set up the following program for this year:

- *** A jury of architects from outside our chapter territory:
 - Harris Armstrong, AIA, St. Louis
 - J. Woolson Brooks, FAIA, Des Moines
 - Donald McCormick, AIA, Tulsa
- *** There will be no categories or classifications. This eliminates the "competition" element. More than one building of a particular classification could receive medals.
- *** No "Mention" awards to be made. That is, no second best recognition.
- *** "Special Award" will be given for a detail or part of a building deserving recognition.
- *** Nominations are due March 11.
c/o Voskamp and Slezak
18 East 11th Gr. 0321
- *** Awards will be made at the Chapter Meeting of April 21.

AA

The Awards Committee deserves much credit for setting up a good program this year and securing a fine jury. Assuming their tenure extends beyond April 14th to January, 1954, we would suggest the real meaning of the "Medal Awards" be restored, and further suggest some effort towards the design of a suitable and appropriate medal or trophy for presentation to the architects and owners of buildings winning the KC CHAPTER MEDAL AWARD recognition.



At the annual meeting of the K. C. Chapter A. G. C., our chapter, represented by Angus McCallum and Mark Sharp, participated in seminars on "Insurance Aspects in Contracts" and "Separate Contracts". These discussions were enlightening to all and the feeling has been expressed that more of this should take place. That night at the annual banquet National AGC President Arthur S. Horner forecast good business for the construction industry.

Horner said the public in general is aware of the shortage of schoolrooms, hospitals beds, adequate highways and other construction, but not so much of the need for utilities which are so important a part of all construction developments.

"Water supply and sewage disposal especially are tremendous problems in an ever-increasing number of localities," he said. "The development of many subdivisions and their shopping centers is being retarded because of the lack of utilities."

He said commercial construction has been virtually at a standstill for two years, but now there is evidence of a very substantial volume of work in that line to be available soon.

Know U. S. Will Prosper.

"Contrary to the views of some, that industrial expansion would decline in the near future, a recent nation-wide survey has revealed that industry has definite plans for still greater expansion, which is an ex-

pression of faith in the continued prosperity of the country," Horner said.

"We of the A. G. C. are of the opinion that all levels of government should be in a position to step in with a program of needed public works construction to fill the gap created by the tapering off of defense expenditures," Horner said.

"Such a program will probably necessitate a continuation of high taxes, but it appears that the transition from a war-time to a peace-time economy will not be easy to achieve under any circumstances.

As Aid to Economy.

"We have spent billions for defense which has accomplished no tangible results. Surely the country will be receptive to a program which will provide many of the things that we have needed for so long, and can see, and make beneficial use of, especially if it is pointed out that the carrying out of such a program would help to stabilize our economy."

..... in the news

NEW BUILDING COMMISSIONER

FOR KANSAS CITY MISSOURI is George Davidson, A. I. A. He succeeds Frank L. Lang, A. I. A., who passed away recently after serving in this post for 12 years.

George Davidson is an excellent choice for this important public building office. He has been an active architect in this area since 1928. For two years he was K. C. Chapter AIA secretary and vice-president for one year. He studied at Carnegie Tech and received his architectural degree from Kansas State College; he has served for two years as president of that school's alumni association in this city.

A native of Kansas City, George served as principal architect for the city for two years until he received the mayor's appointment as Building Commissioner.

KC CHAPTER OF PRODUCERS' COUNCIL

MATERIALS CLINIC SCHEDULED TO START THIS MONTH offers a fine program covering practically every phase of building. The Producers are asking our chapter members to participate in the meetings tentatively set up for the 4th Wednesday of each month to be held at Devoe's of Kansas City, 200 Southwest Boulevard, 7:00 P. M.

Fourteen meetings are scheduled thru June, 1954:

This Year: tile and floors in March, windows in April, acoustics in May, heating & air conditioning in June, structural framing in September, paint in October, doors and hardware in November, insulation in December.

Next Year: cabinets and interior trim in January, roofing in February, metal products in March, plumbing in April, elevators in May and store fronts and glass in June.

IN EUROPE TO SEE

SCULPTOR CARL MILLES is Edward Buehler Delk, co-architect with Edward W. Tanner for the Volker Memorial Fountain. Mr. Milles is doing the figures for the fountain and Mr. Delk will consult with him on this project.

Before leaving he told us he hoped to do a few water colors in Morocco trying to out-do Winston Churchill in the town of Marakech. He will visit Spain and France, as well as Italy, where he will see Milles.

ADD TO THE LONG LIST OF

KC ARCHITECTS WHO HAVE TOURED MEXICO, Edmund L. Bower of the firm of Shaughnessy and Bower.

Ed and Mrs. Bower left by car for Mexico City on February 27. He had his fully loaded Exacta V slung over his shoulder the day he left, and is expected back about the middle of March with the best of Mexico's modern architecture captured on Kodachrome slides.

THE OCTAGON WILL PLEASE NOTE

that Jackson County, Missouri, as well as the city of Mosul, Iraq, has an Architect-Mayor.



The value of the Architect

THE present-day architect is much more than the designer of modern buildings.

Today the architect's concept of his job has so broadened that designing a good-looking building is but one phase of his responsibility. Real estate and construction problems, the increasing importance of air conditioning and lighting, selection of materials, the desirability of choosing the *right* sort of community—these and other similar considerations are important to him.

The modern architect has kept pace with all these developments, is the ideal "captain" to recruit and head a team of engineers and specialists who will spare you the trouble of expensive afterthoughts.

So, the next time you're thinking of building or remodeling, call in an architect at the earliest planning stage. And keep him with you until the job is completed.

It's a good move that saves you money.

The Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company is publishing this advertisement in the interest of the architects of America. Because they, like Honeywell, are continuing to help America live better, work better.

Honeywell contributes to this effort by producing the very finest automatic controls for heating, ventilating and air conditioning homes and commercial buildings; for industrial processing; for ships, planes, trains and buses.

Above is part of an unusual advertisement which appeared in recent architectural magazines and in the Feb. 23rd. issue of TIME.

Better Planning

PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS TO REPRINT THE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS FROM THEIR EXCELLENT PAMPHLET ON SCHOOL PLANNING. CONSIDERATION IS BEING GIVEN BY THE KC CHAPTER TO THE PUBLICATION OF MATERIAL SUCH AS THIS IN AN EFFORT TO FAMILIARIZE SCHOOL BOARDS, PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC WITH THE VALUE OF THE ARCHITECT AND CRITERIA IN SELECTING AN ARCHITECT.

EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

The full effect of planning upon a school building is seldom realized until the building is complete and being used.

If the building is useful, sound and attractive, the care used in its planning is soon forgotten, but the building itself will continue to serve its purpose down through the years.

The poorly planned building is just another case of "too little, too late." In such regrettable cases placing the blame will not bring back the misspent dollars nor correct the faults. There is a time in any school building program when most of the errors can be corrected with an eraser.

The purpose of this article is to discuss the services involved in the design of our public school buildings with the objective of providing a greater measure of quality in those yet to be constructed.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNER

Before any preliminary plans are drawn for a building, the agreed schedule of requirements should be formulated.

There is an obligation on the part of the Board of Public Instruction as owner to furnish certain governing data to guide the architect in his planning. Most important, of course, is the educational specification which should clearly outline the educational requirements to be provided for. The schedule should include the number of classrooms and special service rooms and an outline of the space requirements for these rooms. It should also include an outline of requirements for all other facilities in the building, such as seating capacity and stage requirements for the auditorium and cafeteria, total pupil load to be accommodated in the school, requirements concerning administrative offices, storage space, custodial working space and any special features desired.

The owner should be expected to furnish specific information concerning the financial limitations under which the project will have to be constructed and equipped. Before any preliminary estimates of cost are made, the architect should be furnished with complete information concerning the site so that the estimates will include not only the cost of the building proper but will also make provision for costs that are sometimes incidental to unusual conditions of drainage, sewage disposal, electric service, water supply or grading and paving.

Better Schools Make

Makes Better Schools

THE SELECTION OF THE ARCHITECT

Once the educational and community needs of the school building have been established by the owner, the architect becomes a key figure in the project.

For that reason his employment should begin with the inception of the project.

1. The architect is the one charged with the responsibility of translating the building needs into a useful and attractive design.
2. His judgment will influence the adjustment of the building to the site.
3. It is on his judgment that estimates will be based.
4. On his attention to detail will depend the accuracy and completeness of drawings and specifications which constitute the pattern by which the building is constructed.

A school board is entitled to the best service the architect has to offer and such service, when skillfully and conscientiously rendered, constitutes far more than the draftsmanship involved in the preparation of drawings.

By definition the word architect is held to mean "master builder" and from time immemorial the architect has been considered as holding the leading role in the construction of buildings. Where departures have been made from accepted procedures in planning and construction, the results have in no way demonstrated a more successful or economical way of handling public building than through the employment of a competent architect to plan and supervise the construction.

It is upon his integrity that the owner must depend for seeing to it that construction and materials comply with the requirements of the drawings and specifications. As the author of such drawings and specifications, he is their best interpreter and both the contractor and the owner have a right to expect fairness and impartiality from him in his decisions concerning the execution of the work covered by the contract.

The success or failure of the school building to adequately serve the educational program may well be related to the care and judgment exercised in selecting the man upon whose training, competence and integrity so much depends. It is the ability behind the drawings that will show up in the completed building.

As a means of determining competence and integrity, it is suggested that you visit various school buildings erected in recent years and ask questions such as these concerning the architect and the building:

Is the building satisfactory?

What faults have been found?

How did final costs compare with original estimates?

Did the architect show willingness to consider suggestions and did he follow adopted suggestions successfully?

Better

Communities

Does the structure allow for efficient and economical operation and maintenance?

Was the architect professional, ethical and businesslike in his relations with the school board, administrators, contractors and material men?

Does he have the qualities of leadership and personality required for getting things done satisfactorily and on time?

Does he have the organization available to efficiently carry out the project under consideration?

An architect with little or no experience in school building planning must be judged by his record and reputation in other fields of architectural planning. If he has proved himself to be competent, resourceful and imaginative in these fields, if he is willing and eager to learn, and if he will cooperate closely with the local and state school officials, he should not be ruled out solely because of his lack of experience in planning schools.

THE PEOPLE WHO WILL USE THE SCHOOL

If plans were being prepared for a mercantile building or a factory for some private owner, the architect would expect to receive the owner's advice concerning the arrangements and details that suited his particular needs. Such an owner would most likely call in his department heads and other employees for their suggestions so that his new building could benefit by their experience. So it is with a school.

The principal and teachers are the ones who have to depend upon the building to aid them in doing a good job of educating the children. Taken together these people represent years of educational experience, and this experience is valuable to the new building. It is not only helpful in avoiding errors of the past but often results in the introduction of new and worthy ideas which might otherwise be overlooked.

PRELIMINARY PLANNING

The greatest value to your school is probably represented in preliminary planning. It is during this phase that the basic relationships are established which will later determine the degree with which unrestricted development of detailed requirements may be made.

The importance of a complete statement of the building needs as furnished by the owner has been mentioned heretofore. It is this statement of building needs around which the architect must develop his preliminary plans.

It may be seen that if the architect is to present a preliminary plan that will be a successful solution to any given school building problem, there must be a skillful coordination of all of the contributing factors:

- The building must fit the site.

- The plan must provide the space required.

- The arrangement of the different parts must provide convenience in the use of the building.

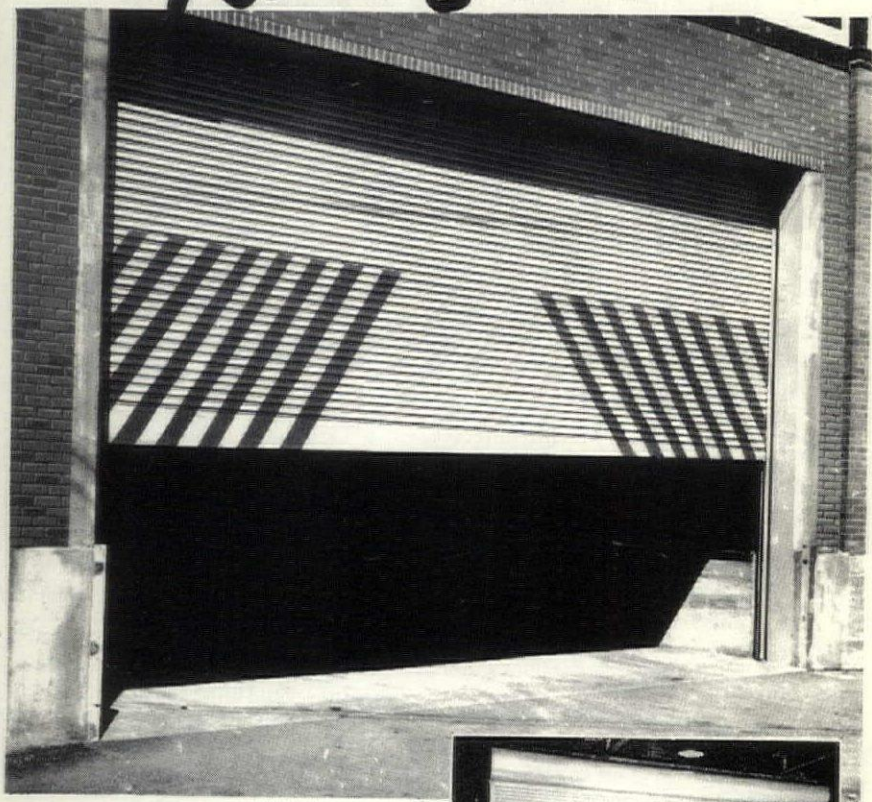
- The masses, color, textures, and window and door arrangement must be such as to produce a building attractive in appearance.

- There must be some reasonable assurance that the building can be constructed within the money available.

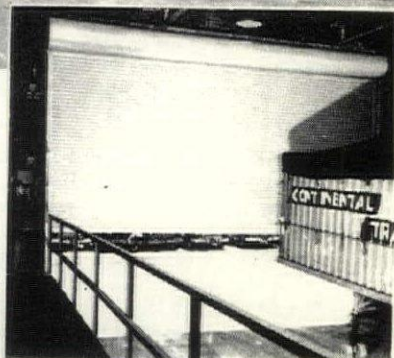
It is highly important that the architect carefully consider the cost during the preliminary planning stage. If the cost appears to be running beyond the

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budget, it is his responsibility to tell the owner then and there and not wait until he is obligated for a high percentage of the architect's fee. Reasonable alternates should be considered at this stage to provide for bids within budget limitations.

One of the most difficult matters an architect has to cope with is a preliminary estimate of cost. A responsible architect cannot and will not guarantee the accuracy of an estimate as compared to bids. This is understandable when considered in the light of the following points:

1. The architect has no control over the judgment of the bidders.
2. The architect has no control over market fluctuation.

The architect can only base his estimate on his best judgment and evaluation of conditions at the time the estimate is made. The quality of that judgment is usually related to the care used in selecting the architect.

WORKING DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Complete working drawings and specifications serve two purposes:

1. They are the only means by which the cost of a building can be accurately determined prior to construction. This is usually accomplished by the taking of bids from contractors. If the drawings and specifications are not clear and complete, contractors bidding upon the work will find it difficult to accurately compute the cost of materials and labor involved. This results in guessing and it is understandable that the contractor is not likely to guess against his own interest.
2. The drawings and specifications constitute the pattern from which the building is constructed and if the pattern is not complete, we can hardly expect the building to be completed without argument and sometimes considerable added expense. The contractor agrees in his bid to build according to the plans and specifications and he cannot be asked to furnish materials and labor that are not reasonably implied from the information on which he bases his proposal.

There is considerably more to a good set of working drawings and specifications than is commonly associated with the term blueprints. There are intricate calculations which never show up on the drawings but which are necessary prerequisites to their development. Such calculations have to do with the foundations and the size and detail of all structural members, the size and detail of all plumbing and heating piping and equipment. Even the size of electrical wires have to be calculated to carry the amount of current demanded by the fixture or outlet load.

At some time in the process of the preparation of working drawings everything that makes up a part of the building must be designed, selected or passed upon and all of the information must be set down on the drawings and in the specifications before a nail is driven or a brick is laid. Correlation and attention to detail is of equal importance with a knowledge of sound construction.

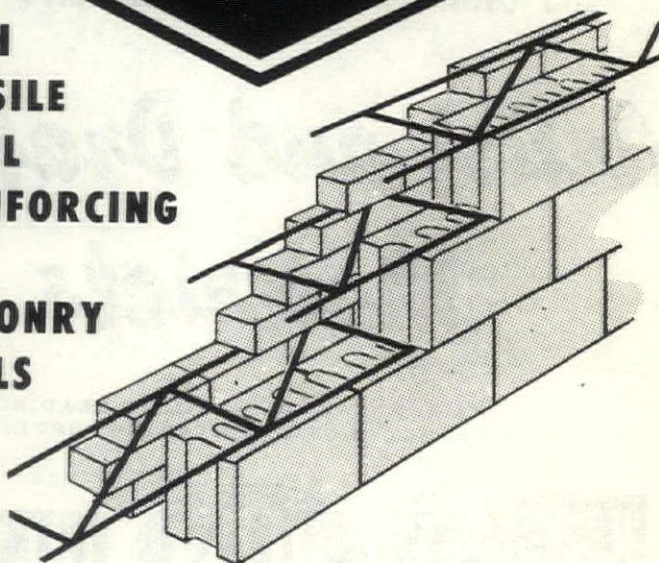
The specifications govern the quality of material shown or called for on the drawings and the quality and type of workmanship involved in their installation. Where the drawings must be clear in showing the dimensions and forms of the various parts of the building, the specifications must be just as clear in describing their composition and quality and installation.

There are other important contract documents besides the drawings and specifications. These are the legal forms that are usually required in public work, such as the advertisement or Call for Bids, the Form of Proposal, Bond

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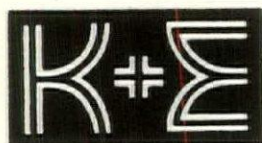
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Forms, Contract Forms, and the General Conditions of the Contract which set forth the various legal rights of the parties concerned. The architect is usually required to prepare such forms but the assistance and guidance of the owner's attorney are indispensable in such matters and the final decision as to the legal adequacy of such documents rests with the attorney.

Regardless of how carefully the form of agreement or contract is drawn, it is no stronger than the drawings and specifications upon which it is based since they are the essence of the contract.

SUPERVISION OF CONSTRUCTION

Good supervision of construction means so much more than simple inspection of materials and workmanship. If this were not true, all that would be required of a supervisor would be experience in construction.

The administration and supervision of public works projects, which include school buildings, involve ability and training far beyond that necessary to read specifications and to recognize good construction. In addition to responsibility for inspecting materials and workmanship, supervision of the work requires administrative ability and judgment to settle the many questions that come up in any construction job.

A few of the typical problems may be briefly outlined as follows:

1. General Administration of the Work:
Modern construction involves the services of many people. In addition to the general contractor there are various sub-contractors and trades whose work and timing must be coordinated so that the construction may proceed in an orderly fashion and whose interests must be considered so that they all may be treated fairly. Someone must see to it that the general contractor and all of his sub-contractors are properly covered by the various forms of insurance necessary to the proper protection of the owner. Most construction projects run over a period of several months and if intermediate payments are to be made, some basis has to be established for the making of such payments. This is usually accomplished with a breakdown of costs prepared by the contractor and checked by the supervising architect. There are many other decisions incidental to general administration that have to be made from time to time and it is the architect who, by virtue of his recognized position, is usually called upon to make such decisions with impartiality and with dispatch so that harmony may prevail and delay be avoided.
2. Substitutions of Materials and Methods:
To prevent monopoly and to serve the best public interest, specifications usually make provision for the admission of substitute materials or equipment where such substitutions may be considered the equal of those specified. The underlying principle for such a provision is sound since it would be eminently unfair in an open market to exclude anyone's product so long as that product met all the requirements imposed by the conditions of the specifications.
3. Change Orders:
Even in the best of planning, modification in the completed plans and specifications is sometimes necessary. After a contract has been awarded these modifications are handled by change orders. Some change orders involve additional cost, some involve credit to the owner and some involve no change in price at all. Changed construction conditions, however, mean changed contract conditions since the original contract was based on the original con-

struction conditions called for on the drawings and in the specifications. For that reason all change orders should be carefully prepared by the architect and approved by the owner before they are issued to the contractor.

4. **Certificates of Payment:**
One of the most important duties of a supervising architect is the keeping of accounts.
5. **Detailed Supervision:**
It has been stated before that the architect, as the author of the plans and specifications, is their best interpreter.

The architect's supervision is not a matter that can be defined by specifying that he shall visit the job at regular periodic intervals. There are times when visitation is necessary every day for several days in a row and there are other times when the work may run for several weeks without the necessity of a visit. Much of the work of supervision takes place inside an architect's office. All of the work described herein requires the preparation of a considerable quantity of written material. The services of the technical staff are further involved in the checking of the shop drawings incident to a large construction project.

CONCLUSION

In recent years there has been much ado about square foot costs on school buildings. In fact, the idea has been bandied about so much as to have almost generated a mania for getting the lowest cost per square foot. A careful analysis of recently constructed buildings, however, will confirm the old saying that "you don't get something for nothing." In every case of extremely low cost per square foot, there is usually corresponding loss in convenience, comfort and lasting quality.

The children and the teachers should always be the first consideration and their interest should not be compromised in any contest to determine who can design the sorriest school building. We can all agree as taxpayers that extravagance must be avoided. It, therefore, behooves everyone concerned to carefully study the problem and expend every effort to provide for the reasonable needs at a reasonable cost.



How to Build A House Without An Architect

1. Let it be known that you own a lot and intend to build. The best way is to let your wife tell it at the Club as a secret. This will produce a prodigious crop of advertising matter which you must study night after night. Then get a large trunk to keep this stuff in. Do not destroy it because it contains so much air that you can use it for insulation.

2. Subscribe to a magazine like "Home Handsome" or "House and Yard." Study each issue diligently. Clip out everything which appeals to you. You may not know much about architecture, but you know what you like. Prepare a scrap book of all attractive plans. You should now be well advanced in your education.

3. Select nine or ten of your favorite plans from your scrap book and proceed to combine all the best features of each in a new and original plan. For this work you will need cross-section paper and a 6H pencil which must be kept very sharp.

4. If, in your plan, you find the stair running smack against a chimney, or if a bath room persists in remaining in the very middle of things without a window, or if there is no room for the kitchen sink, do not despair. A good maneuver is to turn your plan upside down and start over. Always remember that the second floor is just above the first, except in Southern California.

5. Do not be disturbed if your plan does not seem to fit your lot. The modern method is to engage a steam shovel to make your lot fit the plan.

6. Prepare a list of the many shortcuts and devices that should save you money — those unconventional ideas which the regulars in the building game never think of, or stubbornly refuse to adopt.

7. The next problem is the blue prints. This is one of the silly fetishes in the building industry. Somebody has to make the blue prints; although your wife took interior decorating in college, her sketches are always apt to be rather vague. Maybe you can get the WPA to put on a blue-print project.

8. Get some bids on your blue-printed designs. You do not need specifications since it is well known that all houses are built of just about the same materials. When you get your bids, don't forget that the even low bid is too high, and should be drastically deflated. Finally, when you are ready to go ahead, do not go to the expense and trouble of a written contract. A good verbal agreement is all that is necessary. There is a lot of nonsense about contracts, lien laws, building codes, and zoning ordinances, which can be ignored as superfluous.

9. As the job proceeds, do not hesitate to make changes and improvements. Your verbal agreement includes all this; anyhow, the builder will never think of charging for extras.

10. When you have your house-warming, secrete some dictaphones about the house. You will then secure fresh off-the-record criticisms of your work from your guests. You can then judge whether you are a success as a builder. Of course, you will not be present at this house warming. You have by this time suffered a nervous breakdown and are on your back muttering. You will soon owe the doctor the money you should have paid the architect, for there is no peace in store for you; every door and window in the house sticks; there is a big crack where one corner has settled; the cellar, like the Great Salt Lake, has many inlets for water but no outlets; the front porch has parted company from the house at the roof line, and the sewer refuses to work because it runs up hill. Furthermore, the contractor has failed and you have nobody to fall back on except the fellow who told you you could do a professional job in your spare time and still live.

FROM THE ARIZONA CHAPTER, A.I.A. BULLETIN

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IS DIRECTED TO

Senate Bill No. 200

Introduced into the 67th General Assembly of the State of Missouri during February, this bill affects construction of new school buildings in Missouri by providing funds thru the Foundation Program proposed to be established.

This Foundation will include and provide for the support of services and facilities considered essential to assure reasonably satisfactory minimum education opportunities, and will be financed on a partnership basis with an equitable proportion of the total amount required to be provided by the local school districts and the remainder to be provided by the state.

Section 35 of this law states: "Funds from state and local sources included in the foundation program for capital outlay shall be used by each district for the purchases of sites, purchases of equipment, planning and construction of buildings, remodeling and alteration of old buildings, or for payment of principal and interest indebtedness for such purposes."

Also under Section 35: "Any unified district which has urgent building needs and in which permanent centers have been located on the basis of an approved survey may issue bonds in the amounts necessary to finance the needed construction and thereafter use the necessary portion of its foundation program capital outlay allotment annually to assist in retiring those bonds.

Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kansas City Chapter American Institute of Architects, held February 10, 1953.

Treasurer Simon gave a financial report which indicated that the Chapter had approximately \$2,500. Therefore, it was felt that these funds, plus the income for 1953 would allow sufficient money to carry on the contemplated programs for the year. Likewise, it was felt that a slight reduction in dues could be made for 1953. Frank Slezak made a motion that dues be reduced as follows:

Corporate Membership	- \$20.00 instead of \$25.00 per year.
Associate Membership	\$15.00 instead of \$17.50 per year.
Junior Membership	\$10.00 instead of \$12.00 per year.

The motion was seconded by John Murphy and approved by vote.

It was decided that membership cards for Junior Associate members would be printed and that cards for out of the city Corporate members would be sent upon payment of dues.

Warren Gibson was approved as a Junior member.

Peter Keleti was approved as an Associate member.

Meeting of the Kansas City Chapter
American Institute of Architects
February 17, 1953

Treasurer Simon gave a brief financial report and told of the reduction of dues. (See Director's meeting report, page 19)

Frank Slezak gave a report concerning Medal Awards competition. He urged every one to submit an entry this year.

Bill Bovard reported on the Missouri Association and stated that the Association now has 387 members. Sixty-three (63) are Corporate members from the Kansas City Chapter and ten (10) Associate members from the Kansas City Chapter.

Professor George Beal of K.U. was introduced and he made an announcement regarding a lecture to be given by Fred Keck on February 19 and 20. All members of the Kansas City Chapter were invited.

Motion was made, seconded and passed that the K.C. Chapter second the nomination of Kenneth Wischmeyer of St. Louis for National President and Howard Eichenbaum for Vice President for 1953.

John Monroe gave a brief report regarding the A.I.A. lecture series "The House For You". He reported that approximately 70 persons were in attendance this year.

Joe Shaughnessy reported on the Associated General Contractors' Conference which was held recently.

Sterling Ronai made an announcement concerning a Producers Council Materials Clinic. All members of the K.C. Chapter were invited to attend.

The program for the evening consisted of a color slide presentation by Ed Tanner who showed color pictures of his recent European trip.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

Fifty-five members were in attendance.

1953 Standing Committees

MEMBERSHIP AND GRIEVANCE

Joseph B. Shaughnessy, Chairman, JE 2248

Membership Section: J. Carl Jourdan, Frank Brandt, William Fullerton, H. C. Swanson.

Grievance Section: Robert S. Everitt, Harold Casey, William Simon, Luther O. Willis.

PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND RELATION WITH CONSTRUCTION

Leslie Simpson, Chairman, HA 5142

Cecil Cooper, Edw. Voskamp, Herbert V. Pennington, Frank Slezak, Deitz Lusk.

CITY AND REGIONAL PLAN

David B. Runnells, Chairman, LO 1411

Henry Krug, Ralph Myers, Edw. Fuller, Robert Weatherford, Donald Hollis.

PUBLIC RELATIONS, EDUCATION AND CIVIC DESIGN

Clarence Kivett, Chairman, VI 8110

E. M. Robinson, Frank Grimaldi, Donald Hollis, Conrad Curtis, John Adams, William Linscott, Martin Moffitt, John Monroe, Jr.

ALLIED ARTS

Edward Buehler Delk, Chairman, JA 6602

David Mackie, Robert S. Everitt, Chester Dean, Robert Cowling, Dan E. Boone, Robert Erwin.

1953 Chapter Committees

ASSOCIATE AND JUNIOR ASSOCIATE

James Mantell, Chairman, HI 7747

Robert Baker, Roger Blessing, Dan E. Boone, Gene E. Lefebvre, Ralph Kiene, Jr., Herman Scharhag.

MEDAL AWARDS

Frank Slezak, Chairman, GR 0321

Edmund L. Bower

Homer Neville

PROGRAM

Louis Geis, Chairman, LO 7566

John Monroe, Alden Krider, John Murphy, John Morley, Evans Folger, Max Sandford, Ethel Sklar.

BY-LAWS

Mark Sharp, Chairman, HA 6804

Joseph B. Shaughnessy, William Simon.

FEES

Ray Voskamp, Chairman, GR 0321

Donald Hollis, Albert Fuller, Ernest Brostrom.

PRODUCERS COUNCIL

John Murphy, Chairman, HA 5142

Angus McCallum, Carlyle Barnhardt, Arthur Pearson, Jr., Wm. Cory, Edw. Hartnoff, Steven Kenny

SKYLINES

Frank Grimaldi, Chairman, JE 2248

Ralph Myers, Frank Slezak, Richard Johnson, Betty Brooker, John Murphy, John Daw, William Conrad, Herman Scharhag.

