PRESIDENT’S LETTER

TO ALL MEMBERS:

It is indeed a pleasure to be granted the honor of being your President for the coming year. MARA is becoming a more vital organization each year and we must credit a good portion of its success to the excellent leadership these past few years. I will make a sincere effort to continue this leadership to the best of my ability, and with your full cooperation we should be able to move forward and accomplish greater things for the architects of Missouri.

In order for MARA to function as one body, I feel we need to have a closer association among all of our members, and a better understanding of the goals we are striving to achieve. This can be done if each architect will assess in his own mind just what he can best do for MARA, and what he feels would improve the organization. I would be pleased to hear from you and your requests and suggestions will be given every consideration.

As you know, Architect’s Day 1964 will be held in Springfield, Missouri. We are beginning now to make this the greatest Architect’s Day Missouri has seen. We intend to have an unusual program, activities for everyone to enjoy and we sincerely want everyone to be a part of it. Let’s push our organization to the front!

Sincerely yours,

Richard P. Stahl,
President
MISSOURI ARCHITECTS' DAY

1963

MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS
KANSAS CITY
MISSOURI
APRIL 27
HONORABLE MILTON CARPENTER, MISSOURI STATE TREASURER, WAS LUNCHEON SPEAKER, ARCHITECTS' DAY. SEATED AT THE HEAD TABLE FROM LEFT: JOSEPH R. PASSONNEAU, DEAN OF ARCHITECTURE, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS; BRUCE GOFF, ARCHITECT, ARTIST, LECTURER, TULSA, OKLAHOMA; RICHARD P. STAHL, NEW PRESIDENT, M.A.R.A., SPRINGFIELD; MR. CARPENTER; DAVID M. BREY IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT, M.A.R.A., KANSAS CITY; HON. ILUS DAVIS, MAYOR OF KANSAS CITY; AND LOUIS H. GEIS, DIRECTOR OF M.A.R.A. AND PRESIDENT, A.I.A., KANSAS CITY.

ARCHITECTS' DAY, 1963, HOTEL MUEHLEBACH, KANSAS CITY, WAS WELL ATTENDED BY MEMBERS OF M.A.R.A. AND THEIR GUESTS. MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL FAMILY, ED THIAS, VICE PRESIDENT, GENE ENGLEHART TREASURER AND K.O. BROWN DIRECTOR, MINGLE WITH PROMINENT GUESTS DURING ANNUAL LUNCHEON.

AUGUST, 1963
1963 - 1964 OFFICERS OF M.A.R.A.

ED WATERS OF SPRINGFIELD - SECRETARY, DICK STAHL OF SPRINGFIELD - PRESIDENT, ED THIAS OF ST. LOUIS - VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENE ENGLEHART OF JEFFERSON CITY - TREASURER.
BRUCE GOFF, TULSA, AND WILLIAM WESLEY PETERS, SCOTSDALE, ARIZONA, WORLD FAMOUS ARCHITECTS, SALUTE ONE ANOTHER FOLLOWING PRESENTATION OF M.A.R.A. CERTIFICATES TO EACH OF THEM BY DAVID M. BREY, PRESIDENT, M.A.R.A.

A PLEASANT INTERLUDE ON THE ARCHITECTS' DAY AGENDA WAS THE NOON LUNCHEON AT THE HOTEL MUEHLEBACH. OFFICERS AND KEY MEN OF M.A.R.A. ARE GROUPED AT TABLE DURING THIS ENJOYABLE AFFAIR.

HONORABLE ILUS DAVIS, MAYOR OF KANSAS CITY, OFFICIALLY GREETED ALL PERSONS ATTENDING 1963 ARCHITECTS' DAY, HOTEL MUEHLEBACH, KANSAS CITY. SHOWN WITH MAYOR DAVIS ARE: HON. MILTON CARPENTER, MISSOURI STATE TREASURER, AND DAVID M. BREY, PRESIDENT, M.A.R.A.

AUGUST, 1963
LOU GEIS MEMBER OF THE BOARD AND DAVE PEARCE AT ONE OF THE M.A.R.A. MEETINGS.

PAUL N. DOLL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AND LOUIS H. GEIS, DIRECTOR, MARA, WITH DR. ELMER E. ELLIS, PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, DURING A RECENT CONFERENCE IN KANSAS CITY.

MRS. EERO SAARINEN RECEIVES AN OFFICIAL MARA CERTIFICATE FROM DAVE M. BREY, PAST PRESIDENT, MRS. SAARINEN IS THE WIDOW OF THE ARCHITECT WHO DESIGNED THE "SAARINEN ARCH", GATEWAY TO THE WEST, ST. LOUIS. PRESENTATION WAS MADE DURING THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MISSOURI SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, MAY 4, AT WHICH MRS. SAARINEN WAS GUEST OF HONOR.
New York Attorney Tomson was guest speaker at Architects Day in Kansas City, April 1961.

Statutes regulating the practice of architecture, professional engineering, land surveying, and building construction are in the interest of the public health, safety, and welfare, and are therefore upheld as a valid exercise of the state police power!

Considerations of public health, safety, and welfare have impelled all but a negligible number of states to enact legislation controlling those who engage in occupations dealing with the planning and construction of buildings and other structures. Regulatory legislation has been enacted in recognition of the need to protect the public against persons who are not qualified by training and experience to render successfully and efficiently the services they offer to perform for compensation.

Broadly speaking, the statutes require that those intending to engage in the named pursuits secure from the proper authority a license or certificate to practice. These enactments create a board, commission, or other authority given the task of certifying those candidates who meet the standards of qualifications set up by the legislature. The boards in many instances have broad powers to prescribe their own rules and regulations within these standards. They are likewise authorized to revoke existing licenses on any of the grounds specified in the statutes. To insure enforceability, state laws generally make violations of the act misdemeanors and prescribe attending penalties.

It is well settled that the state may, in the exercise of its police power, regulate the conduct of such occupations; the registrations laws of many states specify that the purpose of their enactment is "to safeguard life, health and property, and to promote the public welfare."

While the courts almost universally justify them on the grounds of public welfare, these laws are also necessary to protect the qualified professional individual from unethical competition by unskilled and incompetent practitioners. It is important that professional societies recognize the unfortunate consequences of such competition and it is largely owing to their efforts that such protective legislation has been enacted.
A reliable body of practitioners qualified to cope with present-day construction needs can exist only when good licensing statutes with adequate governmental enforcement is coordinated with the activities of professional groups alert to the importance of the problem.

Judicial concern with the statutes has addressed itself mainly to the questions of interpretation. The problem of defining the limits of each profession is made difficult by reason of the close interrelation of pursuits in the building field. Nevertheless, the legislators and the courts have treated them independently since each regulates a separate and distinct profession.

ARCHITECTS ORDERED REGISTERED BY THE STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

FEBRUARY 11, 1963

Allen, George J. A-1813 291 Dogwood Street, Park Forest, Ill.
Bills, John M. L. A-1759 108 ½ W. Jackson, Iola, Kansas
Cooler, Harry E. A-1822-R 4845 N. College Ave., Indianapolis 5, Indiana
Goodman, Charles Morton A-1816-R 814 Eighteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Halleck, Gerald R. A-1814 2727 Second Ave., Detroit 1, Mich.
Hardy, Richard A. A-1805 2618 Somerset Drive, Prairie Village 15, Kansas
Jester, Jan E. A-1774 % Don E. Miller, 2716 Larkspur Lane, Hazelcrest, Ill.
Kristmann, Conrad Steven A-1824-R 3 South Prospect, Park Ridge, Ill.
McMullen, Maurice D. A-1819 7302 Edgewood Blvd., Shawnee Mission Kansas
Michaelides, Constantine E. A-1811 Box 79, Washington University, St. Louis 5, Missouri
Porter, Thomas C. A-1820 253 Franklin Ave., Des Moines 14, Iowa
Robertson, Ralph M., Jr. A-1804 100 W. Pine St., Warrensburg, Mo.
Taylor, Ralph H., Jr. A-1825 8465 Grand Ave., Omaha 34, Nebr.
Williams, Charles Frederick A-1818 119 E. Morse Blvd., Winter Park, Fla.
MARA AWARDS WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY STUDENT $200.00 TOWARD SCHOOL TUITION

MARA annually awards a person $200.00 to be used only as tuition in a school of architecture located in the State of Missouri. The recipient must reside in Missouri.

The following letter was written by the 1963 award winner:

9916 Juniper Ct.
Affton 23, Mo.
May 4, 1963

Mr. Richard Stahl
President, Missouri Association
of Registered Architects
1465 S. Glenstone
Springfield, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

It is difficult for me to choose the words that would be meaningful enough to express my pride and gratitude in accepting the scholarship your organization has awarded me. I hope I can fulfill the responsibilities it entails.

Mr. Bockhorst has told me this is the second year the MARA has offered this award to a Washington University student. I hope that many more students may benefit from similar awards in the future. I understand also that you have been active in attempting to found an architecture school at Missouri University. I think this is a fine goal. Too many students who would perhaps for want of the financial means be unable to attend one of the area’s private schools such as Washington. For myself, I know that I probably could not have studied architecture had it not been for scholarship aid. Many students do not discover their full capabilities until they have finished high school. If they can somehow go on to a university they often prove to be the more successful student.

I trust you will not regret making this award available.

Sincerely,

Dennis Kilper

AUGUST, 1963
“All architects in Russia work for the government,” according to Paul N. Doll, executive director of M.A.R.A. Mr. Doll returned recently from a 17,000 mile tour of Eastern Europe and Russia. He was a member of a 22-man group, the first U.S. Agricultural Engineers’ People-to-People Goodwill Tour to that area.

“There are seven outstanding tall buildings in Moscow,” Doll said.

“Each is exactly the same height and are identical in exterior appearance”. One is the principal building of the great University of Moscow, another houses the Ukraine Hotel where the U. S. group stayed while in that city, two are apartment buildings and three are government buildings. An eighth identical structure is located in Warsaw, Poland, a gift from the Soviets to Poles. It houses administration including the Academy of Science.

The Group gave special attention to three phases of Soviet life: Engineering education, manufacture of agricultural machinery, and collective farming. Inside U.S.S.R. the tour was conducted rigidly by a Russian government guide. General observations were made as follows:

“Big farms, big machinery and big goals don’t always add up to big crops”, the group reported. “We had at least two kinds of bread and potatoes at every meal”, said Doll. “But there is a shortage of fruits and vegetables by our standards. The Russian government has concentrated on mass production methods in farming and on building huge machines for such farming. In effect, concentration has been on grains and potatoes, rather than on commercial truck farming and small fruits. However, each farmer has a garden plot, so we had our best meals on farms.”

“We did not see a man under 40 on a Russian farm”, Doll said. “When we asked where all the young men were, we were told they were attending college. This is not as impressive as it sounds. Our group found no distinction made...”
between students enrolled in vocational and technical studies and those enrolled in professional courses. A man studying the operation and maintenance of tractors is classified as an engineer.

"The only plant we saw that had high production and working standards utilized incentive payments to stimulate the workers. It created a great esprit de corps," said Doll. This lack of incentive is also noticeable on the farms. The farmer has his garden plot to raise his standard of living. There is no great desire to produce more. Much inefficiency and waste results from this lack of incentive. The average American farm produces considerably more per acre than the average Russian farm. Russian life struck me as being a committee operation.

"We had very little opportunity to talk with Russian citizens; however, we were impressed with Russia's achievements in education and by the demeanor of the ordinary citizens at the opera and the ballet."

"The satellite countries enjoy much more freedom than their counterparts in Russia," Doll said. This is most noticeable in church attendance which is comparatively high in Poland and Hungary. Also, there is substantial private ownership of property in the satellite areas. "The difference between a flourishing western Europe and Russian-dominated area is most noticeable in Berlin."

"Crossing Checkpoint Charley is like going from one world to another," said Doll. "West Berliners have rebuilt 90 percent of their area, as have the Polish people in Warsaw, but 90 percent of East Berlin still is in ruins from the war."

"We were given an interview by an official of the European Common Market," said Doll. "All Western Europe seems to be prospering under this plan and quite pleased with its future - despite some regret about England not yet being a member." State controlled production of raw materials, manufacturing, sales, farming and consumption may add up to statistics indicative of great achievements, Doll said, but such achievements are made despite inefficiency and at the cost of personal freedom."

"A balanced farm program doesn't always result in a balanced meal," he said. The trip, under the direction of Dr. Harold D. White, professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Georgia, included stops in England, Belgium, Russia, Poland, Hungary and Germany.

DIFFICULT TASK

To stay intellectually alive as one traverses familiar ground year in and year out is not easy...The secret of intellectual vitality in the classroom when a theorem is being derived for the twentieth time...lies in experiencing the situation as a fresh problem in communication rather than one in personal discovery - Sidney Hook

AUGUST, 1963 11
The officers and board of directors developed and endorsed four bills introduced to the 72nd General Assembly in 1963. There was considerable time and effort spent by the M.A.R.A. committee, executive director and legal counsel in creating and supporting these bills.

HOUSE BILL 560. A CONFLICT OF INTEREST act pertaining to planning and zoning in Missouri municipalities passed the House with a unanimous vote.

HOUSE BILL 561 an act that would increase the number of architects eligible for appointment to the Registration Board passed the House with a unanimous vote.

HOUSE BILL 651 act changing the education requirement of university training for registration as an architect did not pass the House.

HOUSE BILL 686 an act which would give Architects lien rights against a building did not get out of committee. Unfortunately there were so many bills in the 72nd General Assembly that all of these changes to the revised statutes were not realized. They shall be reconsidered for the next assembly in 1965.

The officers and board of directors endorsed Senate Bill 108 which is a PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION BILL, passed both the House and Senate and is ready for the Governor's signature. Much time was spent working on the professional corporation situation. The general opinion is that some of the architectural corporations do not belong in the area of professional registration of architects.

Other revisions to the Missouri Revised Statutes that would improve the statute are under study and will be worked on by the Legislation committees.

The M.A.R.A. officers and directors opposed many bills which we believed were not in the public and professional interest.

The existing statutes and proposed improvements are generally to conserve the public welfare and a continual effort must be made by the architects to preserve their freedom to practice architecture.

The M.A.R.A. membership of 610 architects is a relatively small group compared to the activities associated with architecture and the construction industry. There are many bills proposed each Assembly to restrict the architect in his practice, and others which directly affect his livelihood. If the details of some of these activities were better known to the architects of Missouri, I am sure the membership of M.A.R.A. would increase.

CON'T ON PAGE 17
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

AS A MEMBER IS ENTITLED TO THE RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES AND DISTINCTIONS OF THE

MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

THIS RECOGNITION IS PRESENTED BY THE MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS, WHOSE PURPOSE IS TO IMPROVE PUBLIC WELFARE THROUGH ADVANCEMENT OF THE ART AND SCIENCE OF ARCHITECTURE AND WHOSE MEMBERS BELIEVE THAT THE KEYSTONE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT IS INTEGRITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL ARCHITECT.

SECRETARY

PRESIDENT

DATE

WRITE TO PAUL DOLL FOR MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION. DUES ARE ONLY $10.00 PER YEAR.

AUGUST, 1963
PURPOSES OF

As set forth in its Charter, as the same appears of record in the Office of the Secretary of State of Missouri, the MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS is formed for the following purposes.

(1) To improve the relations between members of the architectural profession and the general public through a program of education and cooperation.

(2) To encourage the active participation of architects in civic affairs generally, to the end that the general public may become better acquainted with and more fully appreciate the contributions of the architectural profession toward the peace, health, culture and security of society, and to the end that all Missouri architects may become more keenly conscious of their obligations to the public, and their duty as members of the profession, and as citizens, to contribute their full share toward the preservation of the peace, health and safety of the citizens of this State.

(3) To encourage its members, by both precept and example, to obey the laws of the State of Missouri, requiring and providing for the registration of architects, and to assemble and disseminate such information through the State of Missouri, as will tend to induce the public generally to obey said laws.
ARCHITECTS DAY
MAY 2, 1964
SPRINGFIELD
MARK YOUR CALENDAR NOW

LAKE OZARK
BULL SHOALS

AUGUST, 1963
HOUSE BILL NO. 560
72ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVES SNYDER AND EWING.
Read 1st time March 13, 1963, and 1,000 copies ordered printed.
AGNES MOORE, Chief Clerk.

AN ACT
Relating to members of city legislative bodies and zoning commissions, and prohibiting their participation in the determination of changes in regulations, restrictions and boundaries of zoning districts when personally interested in land located in such districts.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. A member of a city legislative body or zoning commission shall not participate in the determination of changes in regulations, restrictions or boundaries of a zoning district if such member owns an interest in land located in the zoning district for which changes are proposed, is employed by a person who owns an interest in such land, or otherwise has any interest in the proposed changes which would conflict with the interests of the public.
AN ACT

To repeal section 327.160, RSMo 1959, relating to the members of the state board of registration for architects and professional engineers and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to the same subject.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Section 327.160, RSMo 1959 is repealed and one new section enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as section 327.160, to read as follows:

327.160 The board shall consist of seven members, a chairman, who may be either a registered architect or a registered professional engineer, three registered architects, who shall constitute the architectural division of the board, and three registered professional engineers, who shall constitute its professional engineering division.

EXPLANATION.—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [brackets] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

H. B. 561

2

7. The chairman of the board and each member of its divisions shall, at the time of his appointment, possess the following qualifications:

1. He shall have been a qualified elector in this state continuously for a period of five years next before the date of his appointment.

2. He shall have been actively engaged in the practice of architecture, or in the practice of professional engineering, or actively engaged in the teaching of architecture or professional engineering as a full-time professor in a recognized, fully accredited school or college of architecture or professional engineering, continuously for a period of at least fifteen years next before the date of his appointment.

3. Each member of the architectural division of the board, including the chairman of the board if he is an architect, shall have been actively engaged in the practice of architecture, or actively engaged in the teaching of architecture as a full-time professor in a recognized, fully accredited school or college of architecture, continuously for a period of at least ten years next before the date of his appointment.

4. Each member of the professional engineering division of the board, and the chairman of the board if he is a professional engineer, shall have been actively engaged in the practice of professional engineering, or actively engaged in the teaching of professional engineering as a full-time professor in a recognized, fully accredited school or college of professional engineering, continuously for a period of at least fifteen years next before the date of his appointment.

The official term of office of the chairman of the board and each member of its divisions shall be six years, subject, however, to the provisions of the constitution, article IV, section 17, and section 106.010, RSMo.
HOUSE BILL NO. 651

72ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVES PHELPS, WOODS AND ROBERTS (St. Francois).

AN ACT

Relating to the qualifications for registration as an architect under the provisions of chapter 327, RSMo, or as may be otherwise provided by law; authorizing registration without proof of graduation in case of applications filed on or prior to June 30, 1970, and requiring proof of graduation, the holding of the degree of Bachelor of Architecture, and three years' architectural experience as a prerequisite to registration in case of applications filed after June 30, 1970.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. Any person who claims in his application for registration as an architect, filed on or prior to the 30th day of June, 1970, and submits proof satisfactory to the architectural division of the state board of registration for architects and professional engineers that he has all the qualifications required by chapter 327, RSMo, or as may otherwise be required by law, and who passes the four-day written examination required by law for registration as an architect, shall be so registered on order of the architectural division of the board. No person may be registered as an architect in Missouri on application filed after June 30, 1970, unless he claims in his application for registration and proves to the satisfaction of the architectural division of the board that he has all of the qualifications for registration required by chapter 327, RSMo, or as may otherwise be required by law, and shall, in addition thereto, submit satisfactory proof that he is a graduate from a five-year course in architecture in a school or college of architecture approved by the division as of satisfactory standing, that he holds the degree of Bachelor of Architecture from the school, that he has had three years' experience in architectural work under the supervision of a registered architect, and shall pass the four-day written examination required by law for registration as an architect in this state.

AUGUST, 1963

19
HOUSE BILL NO. 686
72ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVES PHELPS, WOODS AND ROBERTS (St. Francois).

Read 1st time April 2, 1963, and 1,000 copies ordered printed.

AGNES MOORE, Chief Clerk.

AN ACT
Relating to mechanics' and materialmen's liens.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. An architect, artisan, land surveyor, or other person, who furnishes services for any building, erection or improvements upon land, or for repairing the same, under or by virtue of any contract with the owner or proprietor thereof, or his agent, trustee, contractor or subcontractor, upon complying with the statute provisions may obtain and enforce a mechanic's and materialmen's lien.
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AUGUST, 1963
REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

(Effective April 10, 1961)

1-2-61-a. Proof that any registered architect has engaged, or is engaged, in the practice of engineering without registration as a professional engineer shall be deemed such a violation of the registration law as to authorize revocation of his registration as an architect; proof that any registered architect has engaged, or is engaged, in the practice of land surveying without registration as a land surveyor shall be deemed such a violation of the registration law as to authorize revocation of his registration as an architect.

1-2-61-pe. Proof that any registered professional engineer has engaged, or is engaged, in the practice of architecture without registration as an architect shall be deemed such a violation of the registration law as to authorize revocation of his registration as a professional engineer; proof that any registered professional engineer has engaged, or is engaged, in the practice of land surveying without registration as a land surveyor shall be deemed such a violation of the registration law as to authorize revocation of his registration as a professional engineer.

1-2-61-LS. Proof that any registered land surveyor has engaged, or is engaged, in the practice of professional engineering without registration as a professional engineer shall be deemed such a violation of the registration law as to authorize revocation of his registration as a land surveyor; proof that any registered land surveyor has engaged, or is engaged, in the practice of architecture without registration as an architect shall be deemed such a violation of the registration law as to authorize revocation of his registration as a land surveyor.

2-2-61-LS. The words "civil engineering" as used in Section 344.040 of the land surveyors' registration law shall be construed to apply to any person holding a degree in a fully accredited course of engineering in any school or college of engineering approved by the Board as of satisfactory standing.

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

BOX 184
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

MISSOURI ARCHITECT
REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AUGUST 1959, EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 10, 1959

10—8—59—a. Proof of experience of architectural graduates. Every graduate from a fully accredited five-year course in architecture in a school or college of architecture approved by the Architectural Division as of satisfactory standing who shall apply for architectural registration on or after October 1, 1962, shall submit with and as a part of his application a weekly record or log of his architectural experience covering a period of not less than 156 weeks within a period of not more than five consecutive years next following date of his graduation. Every such record or log shall be witnessed by the signature of the applicant’s employer or authorized representative, or by the signature of a registered architect having personal knowledge of such experience.

11—8—59—a. Proof of experience on non-graduates. Every non-graduate applying for architectural registration on or after the first day of October, 1963, shall submit with and as a part of his application a weekly record or log of his architectural experience covering a period of not less than 208 weeks within a period of not more than eight years prior to date of filing of such application. Every such record or log shall be witnessed by the signature of the applicant’s employer or authorized representative, or by the signature of a registered architect having personal knowledge of such experience.

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

P.O. Box 184

Jefferson City, Missouri

AUGUST, 1963
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ARCHITECTURAL METALS

FOR REFERENCE SEE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION HANDBOOK
PHONE MO. 4-8000

MISSOURI ARCHITECT
NOTICE

Registrations of all professional engineers, architects and land surveyors not renewed for the year 1963 were suspended by operation of law on the first day of April, 1963.

All such registrations not sooner reinstated expire by operation of law at midnight December 31, 1963.

Reinstatement fee of $10.00, payable to State Collector of Revenue, must accompany each application for reinstatement.

Blanks for preparing application for reinstatement will be furnished on request in writing addressed to the State Board of Registration for Architects and Professional Engineers, P. O. Box 184, Jefferson City, Missouri.

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

BOX 184
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

AUGUST, 1963
Santa Fe Pattern, portrayed strikingly above, is richly textured material selected to a generally flat plane moderately convex or concave. This texture came about as each molten layer slid forward over another already cooled. Color is a dark brown ranging to brown to black, thus giving an assortment of pleasant brownish blacks.

Santa Fe Pattern averages 2½” to 4” in wall thicknesses. Also available in the Socorro Pattern, the "chunky" or "lumpy" version which also features the rich brownish blacks.

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• Lightweight, insulated fireproof decks at lowest cost.

ZONOLITE IS A STABLE MATERIAL

• No mesh or expansion joints required.
• Elimination of condensation on underside of roof deck.
• Four hour ceiling with 65% noise reduction.
• Weight of system—10 lbs/sq. ft. deadload (plus joists).

NOTE: To reduce heat loss by 50% fill cores of blocks with Zonolite Masonry Fill Insulation.

Use Zonolite Insulating Concrete

2" Concrete Slab with Mesh
3" Zonolite Concrete & Moisture Barrier

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St. Louis
Mission 5-8786

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Kansas City
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MISSOURI ARCHITECT

AUGUST 1963