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SKYLINES

THE OFFICIAL MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE KANSAS CITY CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

> 306 DAVIDSON BUILDING KANSAS CITY 8, MO. TELEPHONE VICTOR 2-9737

Vol. 12
No. 2
FEBRUARY, 1962
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EDITOR

Gerre Jones

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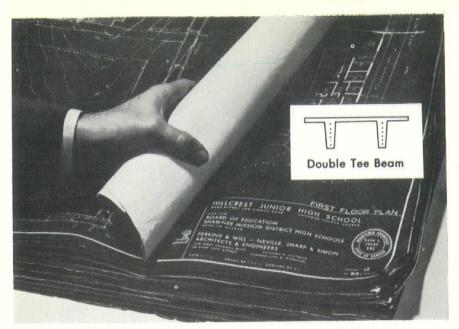
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Subscription: one year \$3.00, three years \$8.00, single issue 50 cents. Special roster issue \$1.50. Copyright 1962 by the Kansas City Chapter, A.I.A.



Pfuhl & Stevson, Engr. - Massman Constr. Co., Contr.

Prestressed Haydite Concrete Slabs Selected for Hillcrest Junior High School

Approximately 85,000 square feet of precast, prestressed Haydite concrete double tee slabs were used in the floor of this modern school building.

Installed over a crawl space, the precast slabs proved an economical method of providing a durable and maintenance free floor which will be unaffected by ground level humidity.

The elimination of jobsite forming and concrete work is another reason why more and more plans are calling for precast prestressed Haydite concrete structural members.



DOWN - AND

This story about Kansas City was recently distributed by a national editorial service to more than 100 newspapers, general magazines and trade publications. Since the article deals with current trends in K.C. architecture, among other things, we believe SKYLINES readers may find it of interest.

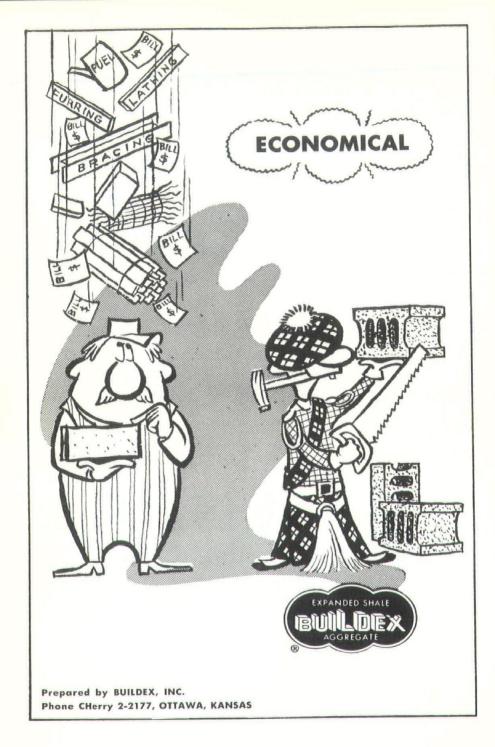
True to the predictions of Ugwalt, an early caveman historian who scratched memoranda on the walls of his underground office, Kansas Citians are turning to cave quarters, as abandoned quarries in the underlying rock have become popular sites for industry.

In other areas where the trend is catching on, underground space is used mainly for storage, or to house defense installations, but in Kansas City they're moving whole factories into the cool stone recesses.

Why caves? A big reason is temperature, which varies between 56°F to 60°F, requiring only a small air conditioner to dehumidify incoming summer air and an even smaller heating system to bring the temperature up to the desired level. And, over the years the walls of a cave store up heat from machines and bodies, cutting heating costs as much as 30 per cent compared to topside factories

Too, certain types of business thrive on the rigid environmental controls which cave dwelling permits. For a toolmaker in Kansas City, tighter temperature and humidity control reduces expansion and contraction extremes in measuring tools and fixtures. For another toolmaker, the rigid structure of the cave itself is a big advantage. At its old location in downtown Kansas City, the heavy rumble of traffic upset the machining and testing of delicate, close-tolerance instruments. This precision tool manufacturer paid \$2.85 per \$100 value for fire protection at its downtown quarters. Now the rate is less than 20 cents per \$100.

Taking the long view, many quarry operators in Kansas City have altered their mining methods in the hope of finding a buyer once their mine is worked out. In earlier, haphazard days, the pillars that keep the roof from tumbling in often were randomly placed, handicapping companies with long assembly lines or equipment systems requiring a lot of open space. Now the quarrier makes his columns more rectangular, lining them up and spacing them out equally.





The Kansas City offices and laboratory of soil and foundation consultants Woodward-Clyde-Sherard & Associates is one of the many specialized businesses that has joined the underground movement. The cave's roughhewn walls and ceiling are visible in this general view of the laboratory, 65 feet below ground level. The accurate temperature and humidity control possible in such locations is highly desirable for precision testing and manufacturing processes, as well as storage of certain perishable goods.

But even more far-sighted is the manufacturer who quarries his own cave, planning the space exactly the way he wants it. One such practical firm paid for two-thirds of its plant cost, exclusive of land, by selling limestone quarried from the new site. Over-all, the company figures the plant cost about \$6 a square foot compared to a \$12 figure topside.

Another example of the movement underground is that of the 62-million square feet of warehouse space in metropolitan Kansas City, almost half of it is located sub-surface.

This latest claim to fame of the city that began as a trading post and river landing almost 150 years ago has made no great impression locally. Kansas Citians are inclined to point to the more visible evidences of the new office. and commercial buildings now under construction. These structures alone will add more than three million square feet of office space.

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Further anchoring its downtown strength, Kansas City is ringing the central business district with new expressways and development projects which caused Look magazine to dub it an "international showcase for urban renewal."

A pleasing combination of commerce, culture and gracious home living has always been the goal in the Heart of America. Situated just 115 miles east of the geographical center of the country and about 300 miles west of the nation's population center, as determined by the last census, Kansas Citians feel that they have the strongest claim to the "Heart" title.

Caves, incidentally, are not the only chiseling that nature has done in Kansas City's favor. Geography made it a runway. As the transportation hub of a 24-state trade territory, K.C. takes justifiable pride in the fact that its railroad and airline terminals are both less than a five-minute drive from the center of the downtown district. A further tie to the air age is provided by TWA's headquarters location in Kansas City.

Architectural rendering of the new Federal Office Building in Kansas City. Located on a two-block site in the Civic Center development, the building should be completed in late 1964. The 40-million dollar structure was designed by Associated Architects & Engineers of Kansas City for the General Services Administration, and is one of more than a dozen major new buildings under construction in the city.





Above-ground growth is equally important in Kansas City. Miles of new trafficways, circumferential routes and inter-state highways have been built there since World War II. This view is from almost directly above the city's convenient airport, and shows the Sixth Street Trafficway in the foreground, some of the apartment development on Quality Hill and the Kansas City skyline in the background. The Sixth Street Trafficway links major Missouri highways with the Kansas Tumpike.

While booming in all other respects population has grown more than 25% since 1950. Kansas City enjoys a cost of living up to 12 per cent lower than the 19 largest U.S. cities! It costs a salaried homeowner in Chicago, for example, an average of \$39 a month more than his counterpart in Kansas City; in Los Angeles, the same family pays \$59 a month more for basic living costs than they would in Kansas City.

Because of the diversification apparent on every hand, it's difficult for the casual visitor to settle on any one outstanding feature.

Sylvia' Porter, noted syndicated financial columnist, after a visit to K.C., wrote: "Even a widely-traveled American visiting Kansas City for the first time finds most of his preconceived notions about the region were wrong. The very name of Kansas City brings up a vision of a prairie-type community, mountainous piles of wheat, an economy over-whelmingly agricultural. But, on top of agriculture, the Kansas City region has built a highly diversified industrial structure. There is no major specialization in manufacturing that accounts for the giant share of factory jobs. There is no single outstanding trade or commercial activity. With its vision fixed on the horizon, knowing full well that its importance in America has not nearly reached its potential, the Kansas City area faces the future with confidence – confidence born of success, the logical result of planning and doing."

"Oh Ugwalt, you should be living at this hour!"



NEW MEMBERS



HAYLETT



LOTH



MORRIS

Five new CORPORATE members and one JUNIOR ASSOCIATE make the membership news this month. Several other new members approved at the December, 1961 and January, 1962 Executive Committee meetings will be featured in future issues of SKYLINES.









ROYER

SHEPARD

WARD H. HAYLETT, JR., Corporate, a partner in the firm of Linscott, Kiene & Haylett, is a graduate of Kansas State University (1949) and has been a Chapter member since 1950. Active in the development stages of KC/80, Ward is registered in Missouri and Kansas. WILLIAM S. LOTH, Corporate, practices under his own name and is registered in Missouri and Kansas. Bill is a native Kansas Citian and has been in the practice of architecture since 1935. MANUEL MORRIS, Corporate, with Bob Sixta, Associate, has his office at 231 Ward Parkway since some recent demolition in the Plaza. Mannie is a K.S.U. alumnus and was active in organizing the Student AIA Chapter there in 1939. He is also registered in Missouri and Kansas. MORRIS SCHECHTER, Corporate, practices under his own name and has been a Chapter member since 1951. Another K.S.U. grad, Morris earned his B.S. in Arch. in 1949. He, likewise, is registered in Missouri and Kansas. ROBERT W. ROYER, Corporate, a partner in Hewitt & Royer, breaks the K.S.U. monopoly this month, as his B.S. in Arch. is from the University of Kansas. A native of St. Joseph, Mo., Bob is licensed in Missouri, Kansas and Iowa. JIM BOB SHEPARD, Junior Associate, takes us back to Manhattan, where he earned a B.S. in 1959. Jim is an architect for the Gas Service Co. and associated with Maurice D. McMullen, architect.

MID-WEST CONCRETE INDUSTRY BOARD

By Frank Beets

To the Mid-West Concrete Industry Board, Inc. the improvement of quality in concrete and reinforced concrete construction is the watchword. It is the Board's avowed aim to provide the public with a quality product by developing and implementing desirable standards of practice in the concrete construction industry.



"Organized for Quality Concrete"

The organization was initiated in the summer of 1960. It was originally sponsored by the Kansas City Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Kansas City Chapter of The American Institute of Architects.

Architects have been seeking this type of organization for years. This is the first organ-

ization of its kind in this area in which all facets of the concrete construction industry, from the owner to the laborer, have an opportunity to voice their convictions and assume their responsibilities in the mutual effort of obtaining quality in construction.

This is the day and age of specialists and with constant changing methods of operation and wide scopes of design, it is normal to expect that in the broad field of concrete only a specialist can keep abreast of its complete background. The Mid-West Concrete Industry Board proposes to assist all of those in the concrete construction industry in producing quality concrete.

The advantages to architects and builders in assisting and becoming a part of the Mid-West Concrete Industry Board are immeasurable. The benefits to be realized by preparation and incorporation of standard and specifications are alone one of the greatest improvements to the backbone of the concrete construction industry.

In order to properly and completely serve the purpose for which the organization was formed, the support and membership of the architects is a must. By being able to incorporate by reference the concrete specifications prepared by the Mid-West Concrete Industry Board, the architect will be able to effect substantial savings in his specification writing. Through uniformity in specifications, all architects will be able to expect and demand uniformity of interpretation by builders and a resultant uniformity in quality of concrete construction The organization is composed of 24 directors representing the following facets of the industry:

The American Institute of Architects - Kansas City Chapter American Society of Civil Engineers - two directors (representing Consulting Engineers & Governmental Agencies) Construction Specifications Institute Ready Mixed Concrete Manufacturers **Builders** Association Associated General Contractors Heavy Constructors Association Concrete Basement Contractors Assn. Cement Finishers Union (Local #518) Sub-Contractors of Flat Work Aggregate Producers Association **Testing Laboratories** Home Builders Association Cement Manufacturers Structural Engineers of Greater Kansas City Portland Cement Association Lightweight Aggregate Manufacturers Concrete Products Industry Building & Construction Trades Council - two directors (representing Iron Workers & Laborers) Component Material Suppliers Prestressed & Precast Concrete Manufacturers Reinforcing Suppliers & Manufacturers

The Technical Standards Committee, headed by Leo Boswell of the Engineering Firm of Burns & McDonnell, is the basic committee for the development of standards of practice and specifications. This committee is composed of the chairman of five sub-committees which are as follows:

Design & Specifications Committee

Edward W. Tanner, Tanner-Linscott & Associates, Chairman. Materials Committee

L. G. Feil, Corps of Engineers, Chairman.

Testing & Inspections Committee

C. A. Lashbrook, Associated Laboratories, Chairman.

Ready Mix Concrete Committee

Sam J. Callahan, S. J. Callahan & Company, Chairman.

Construction Practices Committee

O. K. Lantz, Fox Construction Company, Inc., Chairman.

These committees will develop standard specifications and standard recommendations of practice which will be incorporated into a set of standards. Five interim standards covering various phases of the total specification have been approved by the Board of Directors. Copies of these standards may be obtained from the Secretary, Frank Beets, 811 Home Savings Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Among the eight other committees serving the internal structure of the organization is the Education Committee. This Committee's basic function will be to see that proper distribution of recommended standards and practices is made. In addition, it will conduct educational programs for all personnel interested in and connected with the concrete construction industry.

The 1961-62 elected officers are: President, Stanley C. Palmer, City Engineers, Kansas City, Missouri; Vice-President, J. E. Dunn, Jr., J. E. Dunn Construction Company; Secretary, Frank A. Beets, Portland Cement Association; Treasurer, L. G. Feil, Corps of Engineers.

The officers and members of the Mid-West Concrete Industry Board, Inc. feel that all architects can more effectively serve their profession and their client, the owners, by becoming active, supporting members.

Membership in the organization is composed of Company, Professional, Participating and Associate Memberships.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, KANSAS CITY CHAPTER, A.I.A.

We believe that securing corrective measures in the concrete industry requires the coordinated effort of all persons connected with the industry. That is the basic purpose of the Concrete Industry Board. Certainly the work of the CIB is in the best interests of the architectural profession. Inasmuch as Chapter members were among the principal organizers, it would seem fitting that they should continue as one of the principal participants in the continuing efforts of the Concrete Industry Board.

K. C. CHAPTER OFFICERS FOR 1962

The men on these two pages make up the 1962 Executive Committee of the Kansas City Chapter, A.I.A. They were formally installed at the January Chapter meeting at the University Club. Frank Grimaldi, below left, a partner in the firm of Shaughnessy, Bower & Grimaldi, takes over the presidency from John M. Hewitt of Hewitt & Royer.



Conrad J. Curtis, below, of Curtis & Cowling, moves from director to Chapter vice-president. He previously served two years as treasurer. Curtis succeeded Grimaldi. Gene E. Lefebvre, top left on facing page, partner in Monroe & Lefebvre, moved from treasurer to secretary, replacing William M. Conrad. Elected to the office of treasurer was John E. Jameson, middle picture left column on facing page, partner in Voskamp & Slezak.

New directors are Mark Sharp, lower left on facing page, of Neville, Sharp & Simon, named to a three-year term, and Clarence Kivett, lower right on facing page, of Kivett & Myers. Kivett fills Curtis' unexpired term. Both Sharp and Kivett are long-time active Chapter members, having served on and headed many important committees.









Louis H. Geis, of Geis-Hunter-Ramos, is the holdover director. The new president, Grimaldi, served as the first editor of SKYLINES, from 1951 to 1955.







The dramatic Space Needle, a steel tower rising 600 feet above the Century 21 International Exposition in Seattle, Washington, symbolizes the Space Age. An observation platform and a revolving restaurant at the top are supported by three sets of tapering legs formed from three 36-inch deep steel beams. Architect: John Graham & Co. General Contractor: Howard S. Wright Construction. Steel Fabricator and Erector: Pacific Car & Foundry Co. From time to time laymen, and architects too, write the Institute asking about the proper use of the initials A.I.A., or complain about the improper use an architect is making of them. Since the initials are a symbol of membership in The American Institute of Architects, the use of them is guarded zealously by the Institute. When the mis-use of them is reported, steps are taken immediately to correct the situation.

The By-Laws of the Institute are explicit in stating who may use the initials and in what manner they may be used. It seems appropriate, however, to review their use from time to time.

A <u>student associate</u> member may not use the initials or the name The American Institute of Architects at any time after his name.

A junior associate member, after his name, is legally entitled to write ''Junior Associate' of the Kansas City Chapter of The American Institute of Architects.'' Note that the initials A.I.A. cannot be used and the name of the Institute must be spelled out in full.

An associate member is entitled to write "Associate Member of the Kansas City Chapter of The American Institute of Archtects." Once again the initials may not be used and the name of the Institute must be spelled out in full.

An honorary associate is entitled to write "Honorary Associate of the Kansas City Chapter of The American Institute of Architects". The use of initials is not permitted.

A <u>corporate member</u> of the Institute is the only membership category in which the use of the initials A.I.A. is permitted.

An honorary member is entitled to write "Honorary Member of The American Institute of Architects." No initials may be used.

<u>Fellows</u> of the Institute, of course, are entitled to use the initials F.A.I.A., but <u>Honorary Fellows</u> must write "Honorary Fellow of The American Institute of Architects." The use of initials is not permitted.

Members are reminded again that the Institute By-Laws are explicit on the use of A.I.A. initials and are referred to the By-Laws for more complete information.

NECROLOGY

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1961.

Leslie B. Simpson.

As an architect in Kansas City for more than 50 years, Leslie B. Simpson, who died last week, had an important hand in the design of many community landmarks. Among them are the Jackson County courthouse, St. Luke's hospital and the World War II Memorial building (the old Scottish Rite Temple).

In his profession, Mr. Simpson was admired as a technician who approached problems in a practical, optimistic manner and whose solutions were evaluations of conditions as they actually existed. He was a leader in the American Institute of Architects and contributed valuable service to various committees that reshaped the city building code.

A quiet, gentle person, Leslie B. Simpson is remembered by many younger architects as a patient, helpful counselor. There was nothing flamboyant in either his work or personality. In his field, he was greatly respected as a conservative designer whose plans became solid structures that withstood the test of time.

While everyone in the architectural profession leaves his individual signature on his and other communities, few leave so extensive a design legacy as Leslie B. Simpson, A.I.A.

Mr. Simpson first became interested in architecture during his high school days in Calhoun, Mo. He was one of the first to enroll in the International Correspondence School's course in architecture – about 1898.

Following his graduation from high school, he came to Kansas City and got a job as an office boy in the office of Selby Kurfiss. He continued his studies at night at the Atelier Cutler,

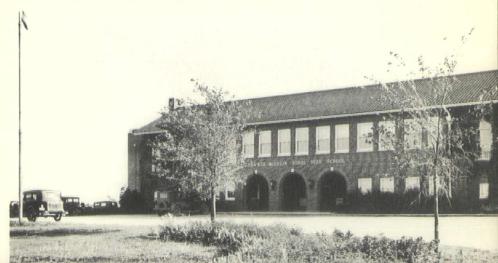


ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL - 1923

where he completed three years of B. A. I. D. projects. During this time he was employed as a draftsman by the firm of Howe, Hoit & Cutler, and it was here in the year 1906 that he met Arthur S. Keene, with whom he was to form a partnership and engage in the private practice of architecture in 1908.

The partnership with Mr. Keene began a long and distinguished professional career. In addition to his professional activities with the Chapter, he was a long-time active member of the Kansas City Art Institute. He

SHAWNEE-MISSION HIGH SCHOOL - 1923





E. J. SWEENEY RESIDENCE - 1923

was a member of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design and he was honored by being called upon to write programs for the Beaux Arts Design problems.

Some of the firm's work is pictured on these pages. So many buildings were designed by the firm that it is impossible to show more than a few representative buildings.

Some of the Medal Award designs from the firm were the Scottish Rite Temple (1932), the Jackson County Court House (1935), the R. J. DeLano School (1939) and the City National Bank & Trust Company (1947). The Missouri State Office Building in Jefferson City brought the firm a special citation from the Governor of Missouri. Trained in the Classical School, Mr. Simpson attained in his designs great proficiency and appreciation, as illustrated in the Scottish Rite Temple. Some of his later work, as shown in the Commerce Garage and in the City National Bank & Trust Company, indicates clearly his advancement to more abstract

LAND BANK BUILDING - 1924





Bathrooms of Parkway Towers Apartments, Country Club Plaza, Kansas City, Missouri. Architect: Herbert E. Duncan, A.I.A.

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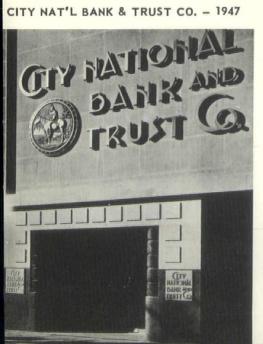




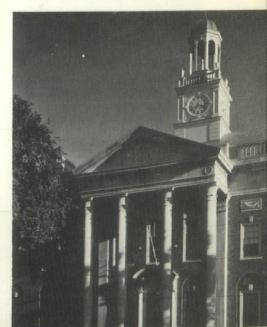
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM CO. OFFICE BUILDING - 1927



INTERIOR PHILTOWER BUILDING - 1928



INDEPENDENCE COURT HOUSE - 1933



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SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE - 1932



R. J. DELANO SCHOOL - 1939

forms and his ability to mold these forms into pleasing and dignified compositions. At one time the Kansas City Chapter commented that "...the design of the Jackson County Court House influenced greatly, and for the better, the design of other public buildings, large and small, throughout this entire territory."



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COMMERCE GARAGE - 1940

It was also noted that the design and planning of the many light and industrial buildings of North Kansas City and Fairfax Industrial Districts helped immeasurably in establishing a precedent and a pattern which caused these areas to develop as models for other such industrial districts throughout the country.

Les Simpson became a corporate member of The Institute in 1921 and over the years was probably one of the most consistently active members of the Chapter. Among the many Chapter offices held by Les Simpson were Chapter Secretary in 1922 and Chapter President in 1939 and 1940. Mr. Simpson was also one of the most active leaders in promoting the legislation which gave the State of Missouri its registration laws for architects and professional engineers.

He always worked closely with the city of Kansas City and as Chairman or member of the Downtown Committee in helping to solve the many

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problems of zoning, parking, traffic and other controls so necessary to the growth of a large community.

An indication of the Chapter's feelings about Mr. Simpson is the following resolution adopted at the Chapter meeting of December 19, 1961:

WHEREAS, the Kansas City Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, assembled at its meeting of December 19, 1961, is sadly aware of the absence of Leslie Butler Simpson, AIA, who died on December 15, 1961; and

WHEREAS, his death has left the profession poorer in the loss of one who was representative of the highest principles of professional and personal ethics, and whose integrity and service was always reflected in his work with clients and the community; and

WHEREAS, in his work he has left a record of his respect for all that was good in tradition, courageously shaped in the materials of our times and fitted to the needs and purposes of our society; and

WHEREAS, in his mentorship of those younger men for whose direction he was responsible, his character and ability are probably best reflected in the many such men who served their apprenticeship under his careful guidance and who are now conducting successful professional practices of their own; and

WHEREAS, since his admittance to The American Institute of Architects in 1921, he has served the Institute and the Kansas City Chapter faithfully and well, as Secretary in 1922, as President in 1939 and 1940, and as Chairman or member of many important Chapter committees.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Kansas City Chapter of The American Institute of Architects that there be spread upon the minutes of its meeting this expression of the respect and esteem in which Leslie Butler Simpson was held by his fellow professionals; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be furnished to his bereaved brothers, Clarence W. Simpson and Bryan E. Simpson, and to his daughter, Mrs. Virginia Marsh.



Great

Western



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FT. SMITH

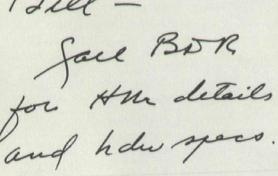
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NEERING CORPORATION



• The new chairman of The Institute's national committee on public relations is our own John Murphy. John has served as a member of the P.R. Committee since 1957.

 Another friend of area architects died recently. Alfred Masterson, structural engineering consultant, worked on many Kansas City landmarks for a number of member firms. Some of these buildings were the Prom Motor Hotel, the new Commerce Trust building (under construction), the Prudential Building, the American Telephone & Telegraph Building, the Main Kansas City library building, Van Horn High School and several of the apartments on the Plaza.

Born in Independence, Al's professional career spanned some 40 years of practice.



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By employing Separate Mechanical Bids, the architect and engineer can consistently provide high quality installations to the owner at a price which is invariably lower, to the owner, than that obtainable when working through a middleman.

When bidding is confined to pre-qualified Mechanical Contractors, you can be sure that less supervision will be required . . . that the firm selected will require less guidance and have a better understanding of the installation. By pre-qualifying mechanical bidders, the possibility of having an entire project delayed by some cut-rate sub-contractor, who has been selected solely on the basis of a cheap price to the middleman, is eliminated.

The pre-qualified "Mechanical" Contractor, working with the architect and engineer, can frequently advise on minor changes which might well preclude future major problems. He is in an excellent position to co-operate in providing a good workable installation for the owner.

• Satisfied clients are long term clients. The architect and engineer who establish a reputation for designing buildings and preparing specifications so that the owner receives greatest value in relation to expenditures, build an enviable client list and reputation.



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