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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vice President's Page 5
"The Chicago School of Architecture": A Review 6
R. S. Reynolds Award Jury Selected 10
Regional Conference Snapshots 12
New Members & Membership Changes 15
Fallout Shelter Analysis Course 20
Henry Wright to K State 22

Cover Design: Section of SPUNGLO, one of two new decorator tiles introduced by Allied Chemical’s Barrett Division. The design is a random tracery of golden threads on a white background.

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Advertising in SKYLINES is subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the Kansas City Chapter, A.I.A.

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Our Chapter owes a debt of gratitude to the members who served on the Advisory and Design Committees for the efforts in developing the “Civic Center Design”. Their forceful report and imaginative preliminary studies were presented to the Municipal Art Commission of Kansas City, Missouri on November 9, 1964.

The Advisory Committee, composed of Lloyd Roark, John Murphy and Angus McCallum, formed a Design Team of representatives from a number of architectural firms who are currently providing professional services on various building projects in the Center area. The Committees were charged with the task of preparing preliminary studies and recommendations which would offer direction to the Art Commission and suggest both a short, as well as a long range program. The area, or Civic Center, encompassed by the report and drawings is bounded by Eleventh Street on the north, McGee Street on the west, the Expressways on the south and east. The committee also studied and recommended to the Art Commission, a comprehensive approach to developments that are, and will occur, at the periphery of the “Civic Center” boundaries.

The Municipal Art Commission has accepted and unanimously approved the Advisory Committee’s presentations. They, too, have expressed their gratitude for the committee’s interest and substantial contributions. The theme of the development is a formal approach of walks, plantings and walls which will give the entire Civic Center a dignified character. An early realization to the maximum efforts expended by the committees will be very rewarding.

Further action, of course, will be determined by the Mayor and his designated Council Committees. If the report and studies are accepted, then a professionally prepared set of final designs and specifications must be prepared.
The best Chicago School Building in St. Louis is Louis Sullivan’s well-known Wainwright Building. This detail of the Southeast corner shows the excellent brickwork and richly ornamented sprandrels and attic story, in dull red terra cotta.
For some years, Carl Condit’s little book “The Rise of the Skyscraper” has been regrettably out-of-print. While students were hunting for copies, he was revising and enlarging it into “The Chicago School of Architecture” (University of Chicago Press, 1964, $8.50). Now we have an excellent handbook to a glorious but tragic epoch in architectural history.

A professor at Northwestern University, Condit offers an extraordinary amount of information in the 220 pages, dealing with what he calls the “most prolific of all indigenous movements in American architecture.” He also has provided 196 illustrations, in themselves worth the price of the book.

Condit observes that the tenets of organic and functional theory—adapting a building to its site, using nature as a source for architectural forms, expressing a building’s functions, and leaving materials in their rough and natural state—were expressed by such thinkers as Andrew Jackson Downing, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Horatio Greenough and John Burroughs before the Chicago School grew to pre-eminence.

He shows that Chicago in the middle of the 19th century was not the wild, brawling frontier town usually depicted by historians. “At the time of the fire [1871], Chicago had thirty-five years of a well-developed cultural life behind it,” he writes.

In the middle 1880s Chicago began to lead the world in metal-frame skyscraper construction. These exciting years, Condit writes, saw “the most radical transformation in the structural art since the development of the Gothic system of construction in the twelfth century...” The Chicago architects were not merely builders. They were men of intellect. They wrote essays, formed societies, and debated the architectural issues of the day.

Condit deals at length with the thinking of John Wellborn Root, an architect often mentioned in histories, but whose work and ideas have not been intensively surveyed since 1896. He is at his best when writing about Louis H. Sullivan. “When we see a building of Sullivan’s,” he writes, “we see not only structure and material form but also the creator’s own inner world of emotions and dreams. We are compelled to share them.”

In expanding his earlier book, Condit has sketched the work of the lesser known architects of the second phase of the Chicago School, often called the Prairie School. He clearly differentiates the two phases.

“The new generation of architects that began to flourish after 1900,” he writes, “were imbued with a different spirit. Their aesthetic mentor was Sullivan, and like him they were more concerned with ornamental variety and originality and
One of the great monuments of the Chicago School of steel-frame skyscraper construction is the Schlesinger & Mayer Department Store, now known as the Carson, Pirie, Scott Store. Here Louis Sullivan clearly expressed the framing on the upper floors and embellished the two-story base with cast iron ornament of almost incredible richness.
with the plastic possibilities of building design than with functionalist theories.”

As one might expect in a book filled with so many details, there are a few errors. Condit cannot be right when he says the Manhattan Building was completed in 1891 and when four stories were added “a few years after completion” it became the first sixteen-story building in the world; for in 1891 both Monadnock (sixteen stories) and the Masonic Temple Building (twenty stories) by Burnham & Root were under construction. Likewise, he is wrong when he says the Masonic Temple was originally known as the Capitol Building. The reverse is true.

Condit sometimes uses secondary sources, a habit hard to excuse when one considers that he lives in the Chicago area. Thus he repeats a common error in stating that Adler & Sullivan’s Stock Exchange Building of 1893-1894 “rests on the first caisson foundations for buildings.” There are times, too, when his aesthetic judgment can be questioned. He devotes entirely too much space to tiresome description of a series of humdrum skyscrapers by Holabird & Roche, and when he comes to their really singular McClurg Building—a structure so lean and finely proportioned that it makes one think of Mies van der Rohe’s work—he dismisses it with one paragraph.

But, in sum, this is a book no serious architect should be without. It poses a haunting question. “Indeed,” he writes, “the sudden death and virtual oblivion of the midwestern architectural movement, which was so prolific up to 1915, continues to be one of the unexplained phenomena of American cultural history ...Wright’s departure for Japan in 1916 marked the beginning of the end. Sullivan barely survived, unwanted in the city that once asked for the best that he had...The great question, still largely unanswered by the historians, is why this brilliant and vigorous development should have contracted very nearly to the unpredictable talents of a single man [Wright]...”

***

MARBLE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA APPOINTS TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

Donald Hagerich has been appointed Technical Director of the Marble Institute of America, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. In making this announcement, John E. Shackelford, Managing Director of the MIA stated, “Mr. Hagerich will serve as technical advisor to architects and builders, as well as continue and expand the Institute’s successful educational program with architectural schools throughout the country. He will also be responsible for the preparation, editing and revision of MIA’s technical publications which are designed to assist architects and builders in specifying, installing, and maintaining marble.”

Mr. Hagerich was one of the founders of Guiliani & Associates, a Washington, D.C. architectural firm. A specialist in the design and planning of airline terminal facilities, Mr. Hagerich participated in the design and construction of facilities at such well known air terminals as O’Hare in Chicago; LaGuardia in New York; Dulles in Washington, and airports in Miami and Memphis.

A resident of Broad Run Farms, Virginia, he attended Pennsylvania State College and John Hopkins University, and received his architectural apprenticeship training in Silver Springs, Maryland.
R. S. REYNOLDS MEMORIAL AWARD
JURY SELECTED FOR 1965

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 13 – Selection of a jury of five prominent architects for the 1965 ninth annual R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award was announced today by The American Institute of Architects.

The Reynolds Award, largest in architecture, confers an honorarium of $25,000 and a sculptured symbol each year on an architect for distinguished design achievement with significant use of aluminum.

Jury members named by the AIA are:

Walter A. Netsch, Jr., AIA, partner in the Chicago office of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. He was in charge of design of the U. S. Air Force Academy Chapel, which brought the 1964 Reynolds Award to his firm.

William Stephen Allen, FAIA, partner in the firm of Anshen and Allen, San Francisco, whose principal works include design of the Chapel of the Holy Cross, Sedona, Arizona; and the Visitors Center, Dinosaur National Monument.

Marcel Breuer, FAIA, of New York and Paris, the American architect for the UNESCO headquarters in Paris, well known also for his design of a Benedictine monastery and abbey in Minnesota, schools in Connecticut, and houses in Kansas City, Duluth and Princeton. He lectures at Harvard.

Vernon DeMars, FAIA, a Berkeley, California, architect and lecturer at the University of California, known for design of apartments and special types of multi-family housing.

Mario Pani, Honorary Fellow of The American Institute of Architects, a prominent Mexico City architect whose works include hospitals, schools and public buildings. He is a director of the magazine "Arquitectura."

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Highlight of the 1964 Central States Region last month was the annual banquet. The congenial and attentive crowd who heard Hu the architect’s responsibility to his communi

Kansas City Chapter president, Louis H. Geis makes clear a point to some of the distinguished speakers to the Conference. Left to right: Geis, Paul D. Spreiregen, Robert N. Allsopp, John C. Morley, Charles A. Blessing and Archibald C. Rogers.
conference held in Kansas City at the end of
om of the Hotel Muehlebach was filled with a
bins, Jr., FAIA, of Cambridge, Mass. tell of

The unusual "Grotto Party" held in the original "People
Place" — a cave — provided those gathered together for the
Conference with a gala evening of feast, fun and music.
Table-hopping was the rule at the "Grotto Party". Conference chairman, Dave Miller chats with National A.I.A. Secretary, "Oz" Thorson and his wife (center) as other conferees look on.

A grotesque mask worn at the "Grotto Party" is examined by some of the guests. Left to right: Mr. Forrest Jones, Mrs. Gummerson, Dow Gummerson, president of the Oklahoma Chapter, and Mrs. Jones.
New Members and Membership Changes

CORPORATE

CLARENCE IVAN FRIEZE, JR.
Shawnee Mission High - 1947
U. of K. - 1953 - BS
A.I.A. Associate - 1961
Partnership - Eidson, Franklin & Frieze 1963 to January 1964
New office: Franklin-Frieze - January, 1964
Registered Missouri 1960 - Kansas 1954

JACK E. LAKEY
Neodesha High, Neodesha, Ks. - 1944
U. of Ks. at Lawrence, Ks. - 1952 - BS in architecture
Architect for Marshall & Brown since 1954
Registered in Missouri 1960

MAURICE DEAN McMULLEN
Wyandotte High, K.C., Ks. - 3 yrs. to 1948
K.C. Univ. at K. C., Mo. - 3 mos.
K.C. Ks. Junior College - 6 mos.
K State U., Manhattan, Ks. - 3 yrs. - 1958 B of Arch.
Principal architect - McMullen & Shepard since 1961
Registered Missouri 1963 - Kansas 1959

MORTON PAYNE
Westport High, K.C., Mo. - 1 yr.
Country Day School - 2 yrs.
Lawrenceville, N. J. - 1 yr. in 1926
Princeton U. in N. J. - 4 yrs - 1930 BA Arch. Major
Practicing architect since 1933 and as Morton Payne, Architect since 1945
Registered Missouri 1942 - Kansas 1949
NORBERT J. SIDOROWICZ
East High, Buffalo, N.Y. - 4 yrs - 1942
Albright Art School, Buffalo - 6 mos.
Univ. of Buffalo - 6 mos.
Kans. State U., Manhattan - 3½ yrs. - 1949 BS in Arch. and Engineering
Registered in Kansas 1951
McLain & Sidorowicz since 1955

ASSOCIATES

JAMES DAVIES MARSHALL, JR.
Southwest High, K.C., Mo. - 1957 class
U. of Ks. at Lawrence - 3 yrs.
Ks. State U. Manhattan - 3 yrs, g 1963 B Architecture
Draftsman since 1963
Presently Draftsman for Hollis & Miller

JOHN HENRY MISCHLICH
North K.C. High - 1950
K.C. Mo. Jr. College 2 yrs. to 1952
Kansas Univ. at Lawrence 4½ yrs. to 1961
AIA Ks. Student Chapter - '57 to '61 B. Arch.
Assistant architect Burns & McConnell
Engineering Co. since Feb. 1962

Continued on Page 24
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Zonolite Division, W. R. Grace & Co., is marketing a full new line of polystyrene insulating products for building material wholesalers and dealers in 1965, it was announced today by R. W. Sterrett, Mgr., Building Products Division.

Recent acquisitions of the foam polystyrene assets of the Dyfoam Corporation of New Castle, Pa., and the Dura-Tech Corporation of Boca Raton, Florida have provided Zonolite its initial plant capacity. Installation of processing equipment in other major market centers is well along, and extensive warehousing facilities in over 20 Zonolite plants will insure good service in most areas, according to Sterrett.

Prime uses for Zonolite's polystyrene board include perimeter and masonry wall insulation, and insulating plaster base. Special laminates including foil, kraft, or decorative patterns, can be added at the plant. The material has been tested for sound-deadening properties in various wall constructions with excellent results.

"With the addition of polystyrene, Zonolite's line of insulations is complete enough to satisfy any requirement," Sterrett said. "It combines with our vermiculite attic fill, glass fiber, and water-repellent masonry insulation to give our dealers more reason than ever to deal with us."

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A full-scale advertising and promotion program, beginning in January, 1965, will bring the new Zonolite product to the attention of the firm's architect and contractor audience.
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FALLOUT SHELTER ANALYSIS COURSE ANNOUNCED

The Office of Civil Defense, in cooperation with the Army Corps of Engineers will offer 2-week Fallout Shelter Analysis courses at Fort Belvoir, Virginia during the following periods:

Oct. 26, 1964 through Nov. 6, 1964
Nov. 30, 1964 through Dec. 11, 1964
Jan. 11, 1965 through Jan. 22, 1965
Feb. 8, 1965 through Feb. 19, 1965
March 22, 1965 through April 2, 1965
April 12, 1965 through April 23, 1965
May 17, 1965 through May 28, 1965

Participants are required to report at Fort Belvoir on the Sunday preceding the starting date of the course. Classes will be held from Monday through Friday during the 2-week period.

The Fallout Shelter Analysis course covers effects of nuclear weapons, attenuation of nuclear radiation, structural shielding methodology, shelter criteria and environmental engineering, compartmental structures, apertures and entrances, quick approximate methods of determining protection factor, and shelter planning and design.

To attend, an applicant must be a registered architect or engineer, or hold a Bachelor’s degree from a recognized school of architecture or engineering. Those successfully completing a course will be certified as Fallout Shelter Analysts by the Office of Civil Defense and their names listed in National and Regional directories. They will also be kept informed of technical developments in the field of fallout shelter design through mailings and periodic updating workshops.

This course is designed to serve representatives of architectural and engineering firms; industry; Federal, State, county, and municipal government agencies; school boards; and public utilities.

There is no tuition charge for the course, and all test and reference materials are provided free. On-post quarters are available.

Architects and engineers wishing to attend this course should request an application form from the Director, Training and Education, Office of Civil Defense, Region 2, Olney, Maryland 20832.

New York City, N. Y., November 5...
A leading industry spokesman predicted today the number of all-electric schools in the U. S. will more than double in the next two years, bringing the total to over three thousand in 1966.

John H. K. Shannahan, vice president and executive Director of the Electric Heating Association, said, “As of January, 1964, there were 1,437 electrically heated schools in the United States. This is an increase of over 100 per cent since January, 1962. Our latest projections indicate the number of all-electric schools will more than double in the next two years, with a total of over three thousand by 1966. Besides its obvious modernity, electric heating is now accepted as the best way to meet today’s heating requirements and tomorrow’s demands for the utmost in environmental control.”
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Manhattan, Oct. 18 — An international authority on environmental technology, Henry Wright of New York City will join the faculty of the Kansas State University College of Architecture and Design in February. Wright will be a "Regents Distinguished Professor," the second such professor at Kansas State University. The first Regents Professor was Dr. Dudley Williams, a molecular physicist, who came to K-State this fall.

Part of Wright's salary (as Williams') will be paid from a $50,000 appropriation made by the Kansas Legislature directly to the Kansas Board of Regents in an attempt to attract outstanding educators to Kansas institutions.

Wright is noted for developing techniques which produce a better physical environment, whether it be in a home, school, church or industrial building. He frequently is consulted by architects on problems involving integration of natural factors, such as natural light and the heat of the sun, with the interior physical environment, such things as the temperature and movement of interior air, artificial light, color and sound. He is consulted by equipment manufacturers on design of equipment and controls.

Wright worked on the pioneer solar heating studies, invented (with George Nelson) the "storage wall," and invented the "Thru-Vu Vertical Blind" and the "Draft/Stop" system of school ventilation.

Son of Henry Wright, a noted community planner, the younger Wright served apprenticeships in the late 1920's and early 1930's with some of the country's leading architects, including B. G. Goodhue Associates.

Later he spent 18 years as an editor, including six years as managing editor of Architectural Forum, one of the nation's leading magazines for architects. Since 1955 Wright has been teaching, first at Pratt Institute and, since 1960, at Columbia University. This semester he is a visiting lecturer at Cornell University.

At K-State Wright will teach advanced courses in environmental technology and advise and counsel on the academic program in architecture. He also will work closely with the university's Institute for Environmental Research and will continue to serve as a consultant on environmental controls for schools, churches and other buildings.
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Winfield Kansas High — 4 yrs. — 1959
Oklahoma State U. at Stillwater 1 yr.
Southwestern College, Winfield — 2 yrs.
U. of K. at Lawrence, Ks. — student

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Modern Center ..................................................17
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