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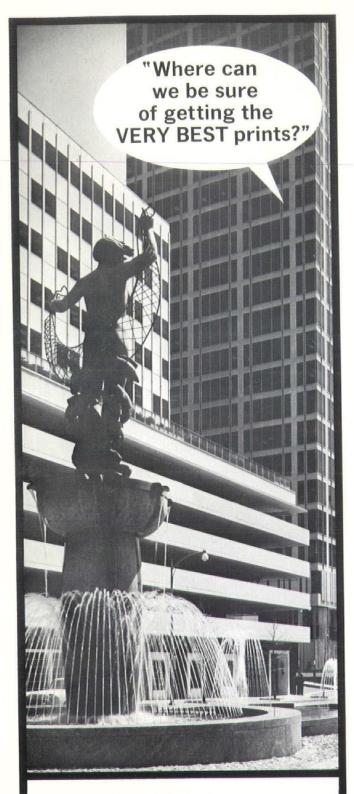
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Gene E. Lefebvre, Kansas City Chapter President; Angus McCallum, A.I.A. Central States Regional Director; Charles M. Nes, Jr., F.A.I.A., President-Elect, American Institute of Architects; and Louis H. Geis, former chapter President and Architecture '75 General Chairman viewing KC-80.

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A gem of a building — the Oklahoma Bar Center in Oklahoma City, designed by the talented architectural firm of Parr and Watkins.

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The form of this building is classic, simple, and elegant. The architects have used the contrast and patterns of the two marbles as the building's one superb decoration.

Here is a beautiful example of the part that the skillful matching of marble slabs can play in architectural design.

These marble slabs are diamond matched. They were fabricated by Carthage Marble, installed by the Oklahoma Tile Company of Oklahoma City.

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NOTES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Gene E. Lefebvre President Kansas City Chapter American Institute of Architects Early in 1964, a Chapter Committee was appointed to study and re-evaluate our Awards Program . . . and present a report on their findings . . . particularly, the purpose of the Awards Program, the results of previous Awards Programs and recommendations to accomplish desired results of future programs. After several weeks of intensive study and research, the Committee's Report was conclusive on several avenues of approach.

They concluded that the Chapter's best efforts should be mustered to project to the public an exhibit indicating the contributions of our profession to our community. Furthermore, the program should create a better image of Architects and Architecture in the eyes of the public and extend recognition to artists of exceptional talents, skillful craftsmen and individuals who have demonstrated dynamic civic leadership.

Our recent ARCHITECTURE '75 program not only encompassed the Committees' recommendations, but has offered a stepping stone in planning future programs of a parallel nature.

Throughout this program, we tried to make the public more aware of good design and the objects of The American Institute of Architects to organize and unite in fellowship the Architects; to combine their efforts, so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession; to coordinate the building industry and the profession of Architecture . . . to insure the advancement of the living standards of our people through their improved environment; and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society.

If success of the ARCHITECTURE '75 program can be measured by the many favorable comments that the Chapter has received from the public, then we all can most certainly conclude that this ambitious program was worth the effort.





1965 is the 75th anniversary of the formation of the Kansas City Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and was commemorated by the chapter with a special program and exhibition entitled Architecture '75 in the Ward Parkway Center, September 13 through 23.

The program began with a preview and champagne party Sunday, September 12 and reached a high point with a special awards program honoring craftsmanship, allied arts and public service Friday evening, September 17. The photographs on these three pages were taken at these programs.

The awards program jury consisted of George E. Kassabaum, St. Louis, National A.I.A. Vice President; J. E. Dunn, Jr., Treasurer of the Associated General Contractors group; and James Scearce, President of the Builders Association of Kansas City—all for craftsmanship—and George Ehrlich, U.M.K.C. Department of Art; Dale Eldred, Kansas City Art Institute Sculpture Department; and John E. Jameson, architect—all for allied arts. The awards were presented by Mayor Ilus Davis of Kansas City, Missouri; and Louis H. Geis, General Chairman, served as master of ceremonies.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REVIEVV: architecture' 75



Mr. Charles M. Nes, Jr., F.A.I.A., President Elect of the A.I.A. addressing the group at the preview of Architecture '75.



A member of the Kansas City STAR staff discussing the exhibition with Mr. Nes; Kansas City President, Gene E. Lefebvre; and Mr. McCallum.



Angus McCallum, A.I.A. Central States Regional Director, introducing A.I.A. President Elect Charles M. Nes, Jr., F.A.I.A.



Clarence Kivett, A.I.A., discussing the exhibits with Roger Reed, A.I.A., and his wife, Mrs. Reed.



The audience listening to Mr. Nes' address at the Special Architecture '75 preview on September 12.



Fred Fitzsimmons of the KANSAS CITY STAR looking at the exhibits with the wife of the Architecture '75 Chairman, Mrs. Louis H. Geis.

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Gale Mauk pointing out a feature of one of the exhibits to C. James Balderson, A.I.A., fellow Exhibition Committee member.



The symbol of Architecture '75 suspended above the newly revised, updated version of KC-80.



Hallmark facility scale model being examined by Peter Keleti, A.I.A., Charles E. Steele, Jr., A.I.A., Mrs. Keleti and Mrs. Steele at the preview party.



SKYLINES chairman, Richard E. Gyllenborg, A.I.A. (center) with Paul S. Staats, A.I.A., Mrs. Staats, and Mrs. Gyllenborg at the preview party.



A group, including Chamber of Commerce President, John Latshaw, at the special preview champagne party held in conjunction with Architecture '75.

George Eib receiving the award for Frank Vaydik, Superintendent of the Park Department, for "spearheading the aesthetic restoration of the Kansas City park and boulevard system."



Angus McCallum, A.I.A., being presented his award for "advancing the image of the architect and architecture in the eyes of the public."



Joseph H. McDowell, Mayor of Kansas City, Kansas, being presented his award for "guidance and leadership in his city's urban renewal and Gateway programs."





Nathan Stark, Vice President of Hallmark Cards, being presented his award for "extensive work on the General Hospital Boards development of the Hospital Hill project and outstanding civic leadership in general."



Frank Slezak, F.A.I.A., being recognized for his advancement to A.I.A. Fellowship this year. The award is being presented by I. Lloyd Roark, F.A.I.A.



Vernon L. Mooney being presented his craftsmanship award for excellence in finished carpentry, particularly for his work on the Colom residence, 4002 West 56th Street.



G. Lyle Herman being presented his craftsmanship award for ceramic tile work at the Richardson Elementary School, 3515 Park Avenue.



G. Gail Stanfield being presented his craftsmanship award for an electrical installation at the East Antioch Elementary School, 74th and Lowell.



Edward W. Dodson being presented his special award for excellence and pride of maintenance in the mechanical equipment areas of the Bruce Dodson Insurance Building, 92nd and State Line.



Paul McNeeley being presented his allied arts award for the design of the baptistery windows in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Leavenworth, Kansas.



Leo Gordon being presented his allied arts award for landscape design at the Kenilworth Apartments, 95th and Mission Road.



George Ehrlich, U.M.K.C. Department of Art faculty member, one of the allied arts awards jury, discussing the awards prior to their presentation.

David Brey, A.I.A., discussing the craftsmanship awards prior to their presentation. (Kansas City Chapter President, Gene Lefebvre, in the foreground.)



J. David Miller, A.I.A., Kansas City Chapter Vice President addressing the awards group.





Design a complete city from scratch . . . include both permanent and temporary housing . . . and provide for all the facilities needed for city of 10,000 persons. This was the problem that faced a group of architects under the direction of Edward W. Tanner in the "lean years" of 1933-34.

Working with the Missouri River Division of the U.S. Engineers, Mr. Tanner and many other prominent Kansas City architects did the job... and in a year's time! The city of Fort Peck was built expressly to house 10,000 workers during the construction stage of the Fort Peck Dam on the Missouri River in Montana ... and then accommodate permanent personnel after the job was completed.

The city included everything from a city hall to

Kansas City Arc



a jail and took from six to seven years to construct. Still in existence, Fort Peck is now shown as a town of 1214 on the large Fort Peck Reservoir. Many of the several hundred temporary buildings have been removed according to Mr. Tanner, who revisited the town a number of years ago. However, the permanent buildings are still being utilized by dam personnel residing in the town.

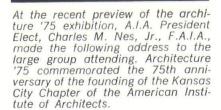
The architectural group involved are shown in the "roof top" picture below furnished by Ernest O. Brostrom, former Kansas City architect, now residing in Bridgeville, Pennsylvania. Also included in the photographs are engineers and civil service employees who worked on the project.

itects Vintage 1934



CHARLES M. NES, JR. ADDRESSES

architecture '75 GROUP!



It is an honor and a pleasure to have been asked to represent the American Institute of Architects on this anniversary, your 75th as a chapter of the A.I.A. Anniversaries are noteworthy occasions, particularly when they represent so long a period of continuity, growth, and responsibility within a profession. They can also be a time to pause and look at the past, to take stock of the present, to plan for the future. Gazing back over the past years to 1890 can be a nostalgic exercise. But it can also be a time for justifiable pride and satisfaction—not only in the accomplishments and growth of our profession—but in the vast developments of our country.

Our A.I.A. was founded in 1857 by a small group of New York architects. Its division into chapters did not occur until after the Civil War. New York formed its own chapter, to be followed soon after by Philadelphia and Chicago. By 1890 there were fewer than 500 members in the A.I.A. Your chapter became the twelfth in the nation.

You obviously had active and prominent members in your chapter, for nine years later one of your leading architects, Mr. Henry Van Brunt, F.A.I.A., became president of the Institute.

At that time, architecture in the East was still largely influenced by the classicism and electicism of architects such as Hunt and Upjohn and the new firms of McKim, Mead & White and Carrere & Hastings.

However, a new and fresh influence appeared in Chicago. Adler & Sullivan struck a welcome note of originality and started a new indigenous American style. Sullivan's design appealed particularly to the younger architects and the response to it was immediate, especially throughout the Middle West. Sullivan and his pupil, Frank Lloyd Wright, became the most powerful original force in American architecture. Their influence is still felt in all contemporary architecture today.

I don't want to dwell solely on architecture and the past with you tonight although the history of both the A.I.A. and American architecture during these 75 years is a fascinating one.

In 1890 this country was ready to leap into the most amazing and significant expansion that the world has ever seen. The physical frontiers had been conquered. Railroads linked the country from the Atlantic to Pacific. Great new cities had risen throughout the Middle West and along the Pacific coast. Technology was changing agriculture and industry. The enormous tide of immigration was to continue without interruption for another 30 years. Many of these immigrants—Irish, German and Scandinavian—found their way to the Middle West. With their energy, hope, and thrift, they helped to build and mold the cities, towns, and farms and to influence the culture and philosophy of this region.

The industrial revolution, begun a century before in England, was peculiarly adapted to the energy, ingenuity, and enterprise of the American citizen. As a consequence, in this brief 75 years, this country has become the leading nation of the world, the envy of all in its production and technology. This scientific, industrial, and technological revolution has enabled us to produce enough food to feed the world with half as many farmers and on half as much land as was needed even 30 years ago. In this period, population has more than tripled. Most of this increase has occurred in our urban areas.

Instead of being an agricultural nation with most of our population living on farms or in small towns, we find ourselves today thrust suddenly and with little preparation into a vast urban civilization. As a nation we are strong and rich. We have a remarkable technology and an equally remarkable system of mass production.

In addition to this economic growth, our governments, city, state, and national, are deeply involved in the health, security, and education of our people.

The arts have flourished too. Fine museums can be found throughout the country in hundreds of cities and they are increasingly visited by millions of Americans. Symphony orchestras are a part of many urban areas, and the theater once again is becoming a vital cultural force. Enormous attention is paid to the design of our automobiles, our clothes, our packaged products, and sometimes even to our individual buildings.

Therefore, from a purely material standpoint, we lead the world; and the great American dream of prosperity and security and freedom for all is now or can be largely fulfilled. It would appear that President Johnson's "Great Society" is not only realizable but close to accomplishment.

And so, today we can look back with justifiable pride at the American accomplishments of the past 75 years. However, it is unnecessary to probe very deeply to discover two ugly blotches marring this shining new world. The first is that millions of our people are still without this hope and prosperity. They are without the ability to cope with our present industrial urban society. Most of them are living in urban ghettos in a state of alienation from the rest of society. They are frustrated, restless, and resentful. They grow poorer as we grow richer. The problems of this underprivileged minority must be solved. The basic causes are many, and I shall not attempt to recount them. Certainly, education, better housing, time, and the cooperation of all of our citizens will be needed if we are to solve them.

The second problem is also in sharp focus, and time is running out. It seems ironic and paradoxical that we, with the world's greatest prosperity, with the most advanced technology, with with the best program for mass education, with spectacular advances in medicine, health, and public welfare, with an unbelievable complex plan for space exploration, and with the most stable political system, find ourselves living in a growing sea of ugliness.

We observe deteriorating cities becoming more unlivable. We see disorderly and spreading suburbia to which many of our economically responsible citizens flee for relief. They find only sterility and boredom. We see our beautiful countryside rapidly being ruined by the bulldozer, by superhighways, by unplanned developments, and by polluted streams, rivers, and lakes. In other words, we find ourselves in the Mess That Is Man-Made America.

As we stand today and look at the future, perhaps the great question is: Can we, as a democracy—with all of the built-in, complex safeguards for individual rights—control our own environment? I believe the answer to this great question is and must be Yes. For the first time in history, we, the ordinary citizens, have the responsibility for making qualitative decisions about this environment. For the first time, urban man is on his own. Can we, the people, effectively rebuild our cities, plan decent and livable communities, and retain our countryside so that we can once again enjoy an urban life?

The city has always been the meeting place of communal life, and the cultural requirements of man have been found in urban centers. In 1890, large areas of our cities and our towns were pleasant places in which to live. Many European cities still delight people. Britain, Scandinavia, and Holland seem to be able to control their environment and still retain freedom within a democratic framework.

Until now, the great enemy has been profound public indifference. This apathy can only be dissipated by a concerted and unified campaign of public education which is conducted by the thinking people of this country. Much of the mess around us now is not the result of bad taste, or even of bad decisions, but of no decisions at all. It is perpetuated by people who make ignorant and often unconscious aesthetic decisions in the course of sale, investment, and governmental administration. It is accepted by a public which has trained itself not to see, or seeing, resigns itself to the situation in the belief that nothing can be done about it. It is, above all, perpetuated by plain, greedy, self-interested exploitation.

But a great deal can be done. It is being done. We can see it in the changes being made in dozens of our city centers. We see it in planned satellite towns of Reston, Columbia, and many others. These changes have been usually initiated by a working partnership of architects and engineers, of business and industry, of merchants and professional men, and most important, by the heads of the city government; a partnership of the enlightened leaders in every American community. Your KC-80 Plan for the central business district is a fine example of what such a partnership could do in revitalizing the central business district of Kansas City.

There is a growing realization on the part of our profession that we architects must involve ourselves with the affairs of our community in planning a new and livable America. We should understand that our participation does not end with the design of a single building, however fine. It must include the planning of entire neighborhoods, new com-

muities, great regions. We also realize that our planning must protect the good things in a city. We should and must restore and protect those historically important areas and buildings which exist in every city and which mean so much to its continuity and history. The A.I.A. film, No Time for Ugliness, which you will see tonight, shows far more effectively than I can the problems facing us and some of the ways of solving them.

If architects join together with the leaders of business, industry, and government; if we are aided by a knowledgeable and interested press; if we can awaken the American public, we can literally move mountains. We can do much more than this. We can redevelop our business districts, eliminate our slums, clean up the litter, control the billboards and signs, preserve our historic buildings and green spaces, bring our transportation system under control, and control the disorderly sprawl which is eating into our countryside. We can, we must, once again make the city our friend. We have the design and technical skills to do these things. We have the money and most of the laws. All it takes is our will and our energy.

One of the major objectives of the A.I.A. as written in its constitution is—

"To insure the advancement of the living standards of our people thru their improved environment and to make the profession of ever increasing service to society."

Today the American Institute of Architects is engaged with all its skills and energy in the "War Against Ugliness." Perhaps a better title might be "The Fight for a More Beautiful America." As a profession we are uniquely trained to solve problems of design on every scale. As a profession, we have not always been alert to our responsibilities. We are alert now, and we are ready to serve our communities. Let us help you—the business and government and civic leaders of our nation—in the remaking of our urban life. All we ask is that you request and use our help in the planning and building of more beautiful and, thus, a more livable physical environment.



Charles M. Nes, Jr., F.A.I.A.

NEW A.I.A. **MEMBERS** AND MEMBERSHIP CHANGES



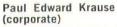
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Phillip W. Logan (associate)

Arkansas City High School, Arkansas City, Kansas 1950. Arkansas City Junior College, Arkansas City, Kansas 1953. Hollis & Miller.





Kansas City Junior College, Kansas City, Missouri. Kansas University, Lawrence, Kansas 1956. Registered in Kansas 1957. John R. Horner, Architect (partner).



Leon Maslan (corporate)

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No time for ugliness



Mayor McDowell requests power lines for new Gateway Urban Renewal Area be placed underground



Immediately after seeing the A.I.A. movie, "No Time For Ugliness," at the Architecture '75 preview, Mayor McDowell made a dramatic contribution to the improvement of our local scene by requesting that the utility lines in the Gateway area be taken off their huge poles and placed underground. This includes both the utilities for the new H. D. Lee Company facility between 3rd and 4th north of Washington Boulevard and ones adjacent to the Gateway Plaza Homes development between 3rd and 5th. Mayor McDowell is to be commended for proceeding with this move against community ugliness.

New community betterment movie now available for special group showings.

The new A.I.A. color movie, "No Time for Ugliness," recently previewed at Architecture '75 is now available from the Chapter Office for school, civic and other group showings. 20 minutes in length and complete with folders for audience take-home study, the film may be reserved by calling the Assistant Executive Secretary, Miss Barbara Vaught, at Plaza 3-8567. There has been a great deal of interest in the film so it is strongly recommended that reservation requests be made as far in advance as possible.



Producers Council notes

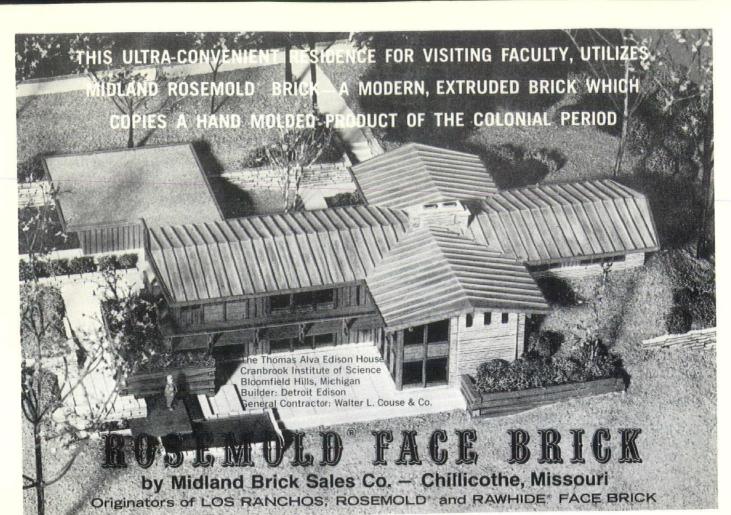


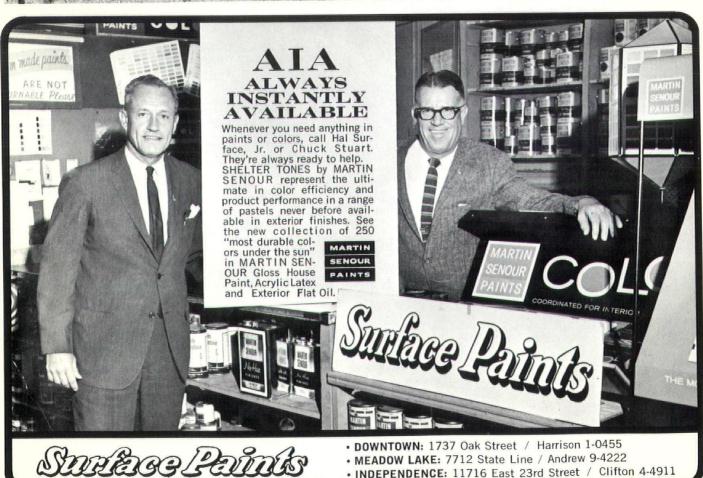
Harold Vince, President, Producers Council, Inc.

NEW OFFICERS. The Country Club Chapter of the Producers Council, Inc. recently selected a new group of officers to guide them through the coming year. Installed as President was Harold Vince of Hillyard Chemical Company who served last year as First Vice President of the organization. Gene Stanley, Barrett Division of Allied

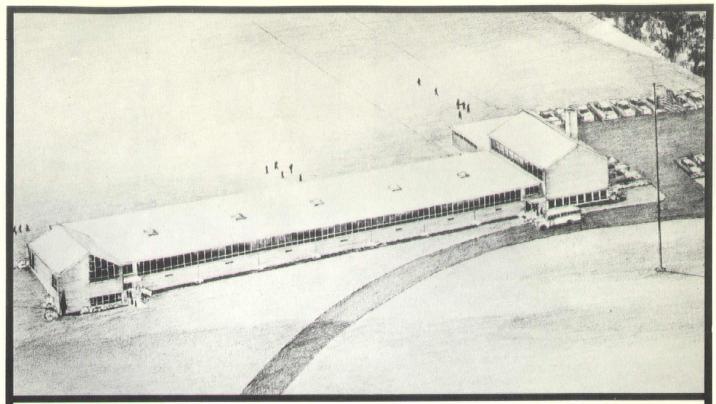
Chemical Corporation, was elected First Vice President; D. P. "Pat" O'Connor, U. S. Plywood Corporation, Second Vice President; James Berg, Sargent & Company, Secretary; R. M. Pleltner, Barber Colman Company, Treasurer; and Robert Koob, Kentile Floors, Inc., 1964-65 President, Chairman of the A.I.A.—P. C. Committee. The Producers Council is the national organization for manufacturers of building materials and equipment, and maintains offices at 13 East 39th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64111. Telephone LOgan 1-9750.

NEW A.I.A.-P.C. AGREEMENT AND COMMISSION. A new agreement which clarifies current common objectives and updates affiliation articles agreed to in 1923 was recently signed by the A.I.A. and Producers Council Inc. The new agreement is designed to meet the need for closer cooperation in matters of mutual concern increased through the growing complexity of modern building and environmental design problems. Collaboration on a national level will be handled through a Liaison Commission of three members from the A.I.A. and three from the P. C. This new national Liaison Commission will in no way affect individual chapter or state A.I.A.-P.C. committees. In the new national agreement, the Institute and Council plan to cooperate in several activities designed to advance knowledge, raise informational standards and secure economics to the construction industry and the public.





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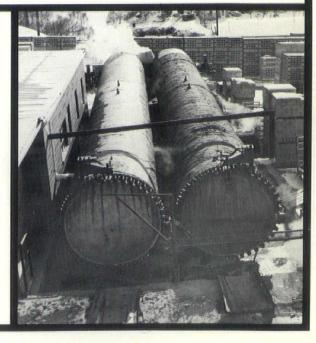
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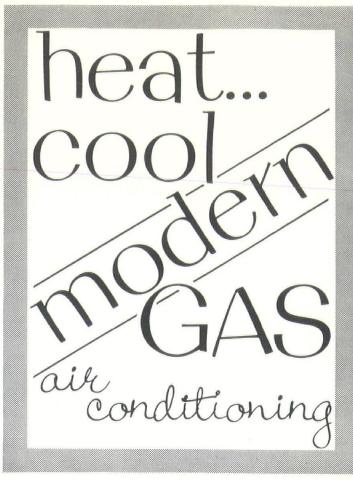
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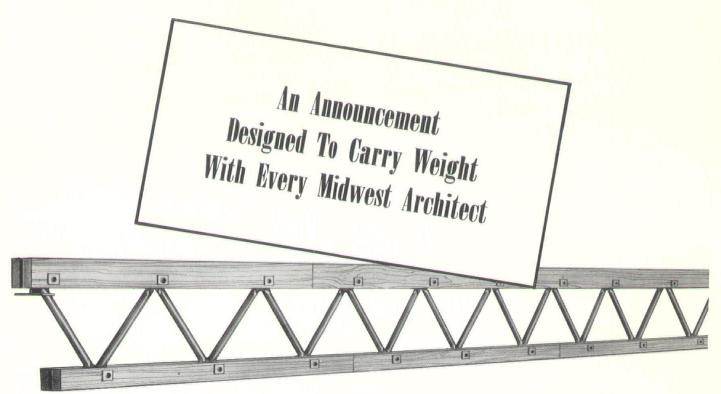
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a.i.a. notes

RAMBUSCH SPEAKER AT OCTOBER MEETING. Robert E. Rambusch of Rambusch Designers, New York City, presented a very exciting program concerning the humanistics experience of faith and the responsibility of the architect in the translation of theology into the three dimensions. He spoke of the medicority of religious architecture of today, both here and abroad which he feels is stimulated by the architect's lack of artistic appreciation, knowledge of the theology of the faiths he serves and understanding of the 20th Century man. He expressed the feeling that to modern man in America, religion is becoming irrelevant, and that this feeling is being encouraged by the religious architecture of today.

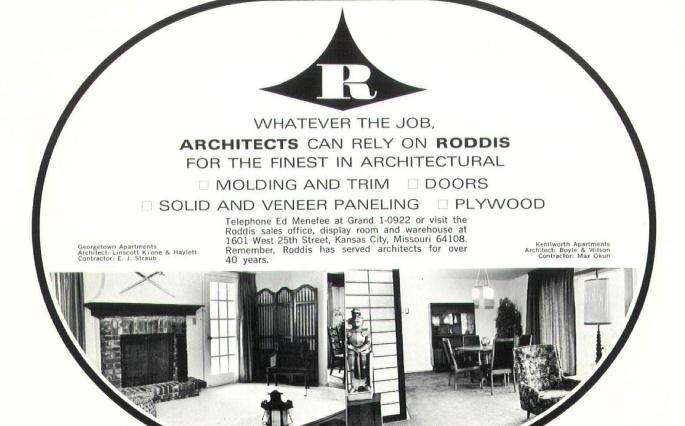
Mr. Rambusch, an artist, is presently the chairman of the Architectural Committee of the Liturgical Conference (Catholic); on the executive committee of the 1965 international congress on architecture, the vasual arts, and religious (Catholic and Protestant); and on the executive committee of the A.I.A. Inter-faith Research Center (Catholic, Jew-

ish and Protestant).

ARC-COLLADES EXHIBITION AT K. U. Lili Rankin, internationally known artist-craftsman, will exhibit a collection of her work in arc-collades (collaboration of architecture and art) in the Student Union of the University of Kansas at Lawrence. The display opens Homecoming Weekend, October 28, 29 and 30 and continues through mid-November. Mrs. Rankin is a special student in the Department of Architecture at the University of Kansas.

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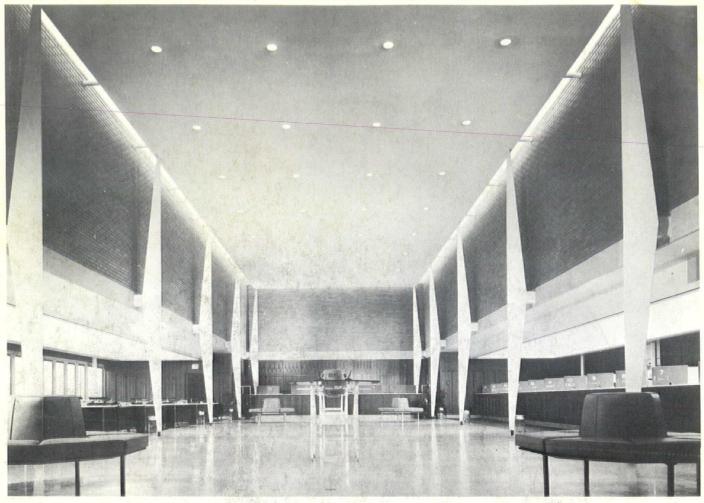
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