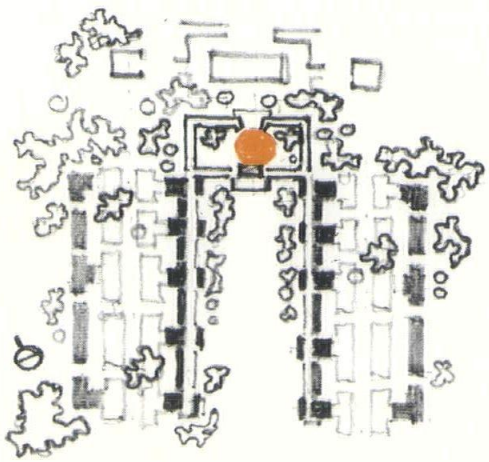
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and of happiness within themselves.

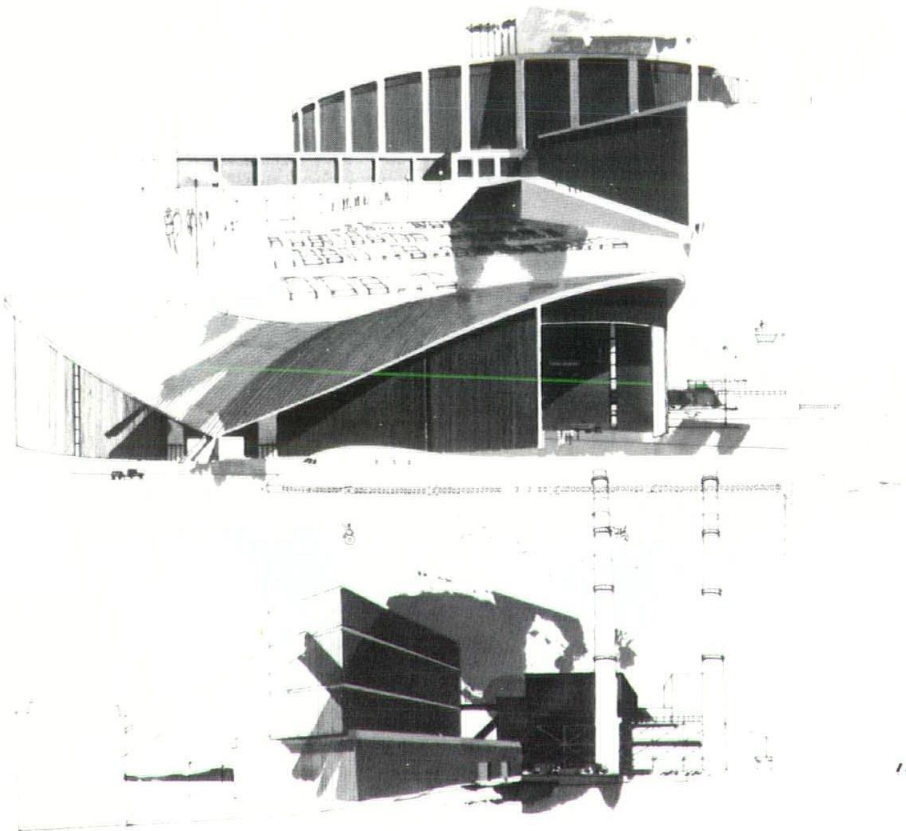
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architecture - education - as seen by others

As an introduction to this issue dealing with both the education of architects and the environment which we as architects are creating for the education of others, the thoughts of two men are here presented.

At the inception of public education in the United States, Thomas Jefferson answered those who declaimed the place and value of public education to American society as follows:

"As well might it be urged that the wild and uncultivated tree, hitherto yielding sour and bitter fruit only, can never be made to yield better, yet we know that the grafting art implants a new tree on the savage stock, producing what is most estimable both in kind and degree. Education in like manner, engrafts a new man on the native stock, and improves what in his nature was vicious and perverse into qualities of virtue and social worth."

Two hundred years later, Dr. Harold Gores, president of Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc., wrote the following, which we reprint by his kind permission:

"In the beginning there was the single-purpose schoolhouse for children only; then there was the 'Community' school, still designed for children only, but into which adults were stuffed at odd hours, and, just now emerging is the Community Center, designed to serve children well when they are there, but designed as well for persons of all ages when it is sensible that they be there. In short, a school for people, not just for children. To paraphrase G. B. Shaw, 'What a shame to waste the schoolhouse on the young'."

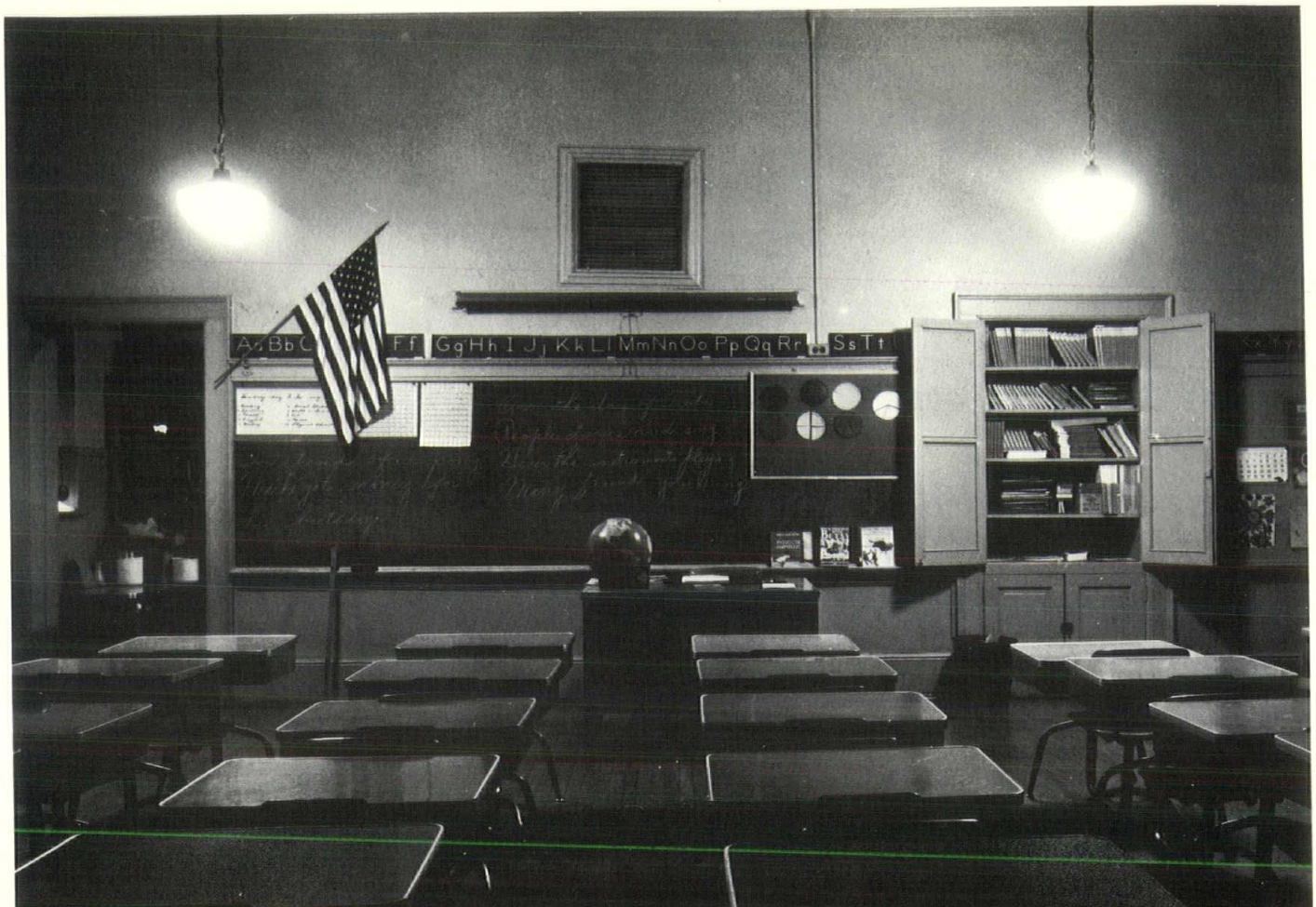
Education's symbol has always been the lamp of knowledge. Education has always been very good at shedding light in the dark recesses of the unknown. But alienated students are calling less for light than for warmth.

Goethe's dying words were 'Light! Light! Give me more light!' But a Spanish philosopher said he should have called for warmth. 'It is not the dark of the night that kills; it is the frost!' Schools and colleges are chilly places, made up for the most part of vitreous enamel, cement block, slippery plastic, waxed tile, fluorescent lighting and other indestructible materials.

Psychologist G. Stanley Hall observed early in this century that 'Intellect is but a speck on the sea of emotion.' School design has focused almost exclusively on intellect (and maintenance) to the neglect of emotion. Education's symbol should still be the lamp of knowledge, but it should be displayed on the mantle of a fireplace."

How well we as a profession are meeting these challenges, we leave each of you to judge.

T. J. Wofford, Editor: St. Louis



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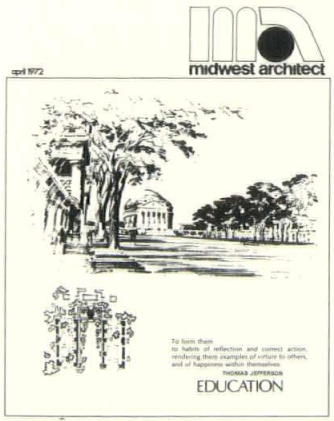
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Midwest Architect is the official publication of the Missouri Council of Architects, Inc., a state organization of the American Institute of Architects. It is published in February, April, June, August, October and December by Fan Publications, Inc., 912 Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo., 64105. Telephone 816-474-4440. Subscriptions for A.I.A. members are included with A.I.A. memberships. Subscriptions for non-members, $3.00 per year; $8.00 for three years. Single copies 75¢. Opinions expressed herein are those of the publisher and contributing editors and the appearance of products or services, names or pictures in either advertising or editorial copy does not necessarily constitute endorsement of the product by the Missouri Council of Architects. Advertising in Midwest Architect is subject to the approval of the Editorial Committee, Missouri Council of Architects, Inc.



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cover design and sketch by Joseph D. Murphy, FAIA, St. Louis, Mo. University of Virginia Campus 1819-1826. Academic program and campus design by Thomas Jefferson: Statesman, Educator and Architect.

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open space planning-
CONCEPT. . .OR CLICHE?

The Council of Educational Facility Planners' Journal's Special Report #4, September, 1970, a discussion of "New Trends in Education," states:

"The trend toward open space planning is more widely adopted in today's school designs than almost any other concept that will appear in the schoolhouse of the next decade. . .it is also one of the most misunderstood."

Recognizing the truth of this statement, let us investigate the virtues and pitfalls of this planning concept through the experience of the owners and architects of four recently completed and critically well received St. Louis area schools.

What is open space, or as stated in many school programs: "fluid, flexible space"?

To one educator: "Open space is a means of getting the facility out of the way of the educational program. While this may be an oversimplified answer, it adequately summarizes the basic intent of its implementation." To Architect Bill Caudill of Caudill, Rowlett & Scott, it is:

1. **Expansible space — allowing for ordered growth;**
2. **Convertible space — economically adaptable to program change;**
3. **Versatile space — serving many functions;**
4. **Malleable space — changeable at once and at will.**

To the architect with his concern for the profound influence of environment on the attitudes of those who live and work in it, "open space," while not an educational concept (it does not equal good instruction), is nevertheless a large elaborate piece of hardware to go with and reinforce a variety of software programs. To properly provide a sympathetic setting for the achievement of the educator's ideals of a humane atmosphere encouraging social interaction, recognition of the individuality of each student and ultimately the promotion of "learning" as opposed to teaching, this architectural "non-space" must be a more subtle solution to the problems of organization, interrelationship and movement of people as individuals and groups, than required in the traditional "eggcrate" classroom building. In the absence of fixed partitions and corridors, provision must be made for visual orientation of users, effective acoustical separation of activities, and the articulation of space and patterns of movement by form, color, texture, lighting and furnishings.

What are some of the major facts and fallacies which must be faced in the design or evaluation of the open plan concept?

Successful open space is not all open.

It appears that enclosed or otherwise acoustically and visually isolated spaces for large groups (60 to 100), medium size groups (25 to 30) and seminar sized spaces will always be a requirement for activities other than the regular classroom situation. While elementary schools can be more open than secondary schools because of their less specialized educational programs, even they must accommodate certain functions which, if not adequately isolated, form a serious source of distraction from individual study.

For large groups, multi-media presentations, etc., seeing and hearing are critical design considerations and suggest tiered or stepped floors, provision of necessary services, carefully designed acoustical surfaces and special sound reinforcement systems. While acoustical consultants recommend sophisticated sound systems and highly sound absorptive finishes to allow classes to function in close proximity in an open situation, few, if any, school boards can justify this kind of investment in electronics, and the isolation of noisy areas must be achieved by other means.

In the Hanna Woods Elementary (Fig. 1) and in the Fulton Junior High

(future Senior High) (Fig. 2), both of which are one-story structures, the noisy elements such as gymnasium, music facilities, large group instructional spaces, etc. are enclosed and isolated in a linear pattern moving from active loud functions through structured moderately active functions such as project and instructional areas to the quiet passive atmosphere of the resource center with its emphasis on individual study.

The DeMun Elementary (Fig. 3) and Parkway West Junior High (Fig. 4) achieve the same results through vertical organization, separating noisy and messy functions from general instruction and resource center areas by placing them on the lower floors.

The ground floor cafeteria and gymnasium areas of the DeMun (an urban school) serve a variety of community assembly and recreational needs as a useful by-product of this layout. Parkway West places general academic facilities on level 3, specialized instructional spaces (art, music shops, cafeteria-auditorium, etc.) on level 2 and the gymnasium and athletic locker facilities on level 1. This concept takes advantage of the sloping site (Fig. 5).

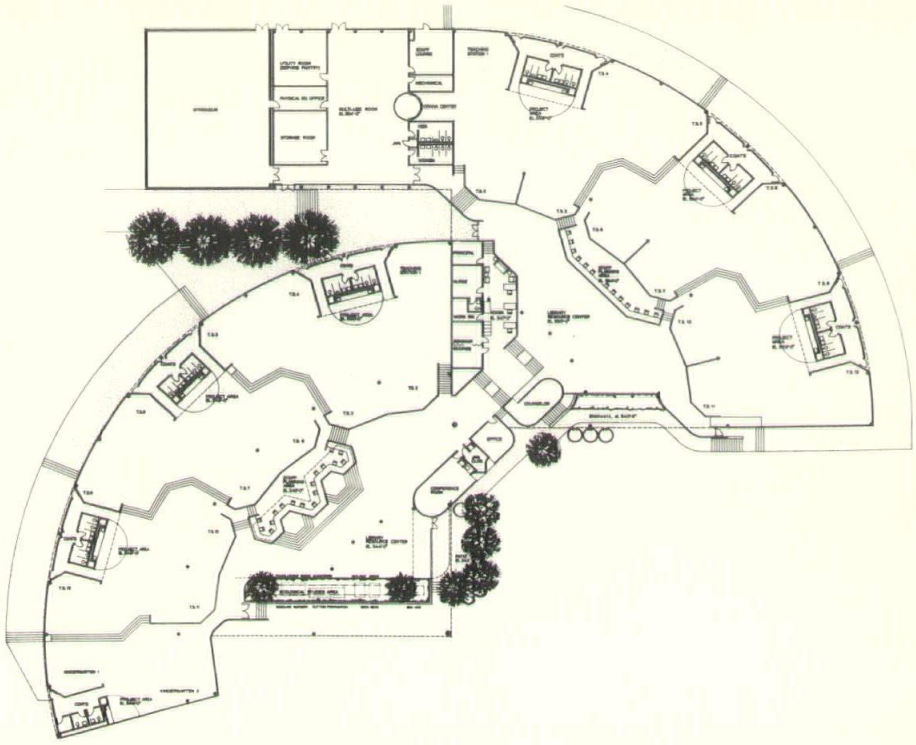


Fig. 1
Plan: Hanna Woods Elementary School Parkway School District
Environmental Design Associates, Architect

Open space is not necessarily "flexible."

It appears that pure loft space is not sufficient. This space should be articulated and modulated for interest and variety. Each of the example schools attempt to subdivide the large area without losing the sense of openness and spatial flow. Typical ways of reducing the space to humanly scaled increments and providing intimate retreats for study are the use of angular or curving forms for the basic building envelope and changes of floor level (Fig. 6). Broad steps form interesting transitions and potential seating areas but do present some difficulties in moving caster mounted equipment components, and somewhat limit flexibility. The design also features varied ceiling and lighting forms, movable teaching walls or storage units, the judicious placement of core elements to screen functions and, in the case of multi-story solutions, to facilitate vertical movement of groups with minimum distraction to adjacent students, and cluster-classroom organization such as the Fulton "Pod." The "Pod" concept grew out of the Fulton school district's unusual program requirement that the school expand within a few years from a junior high to a senior high school serving an enlarged student population, and provides a simple and organic method of growth.

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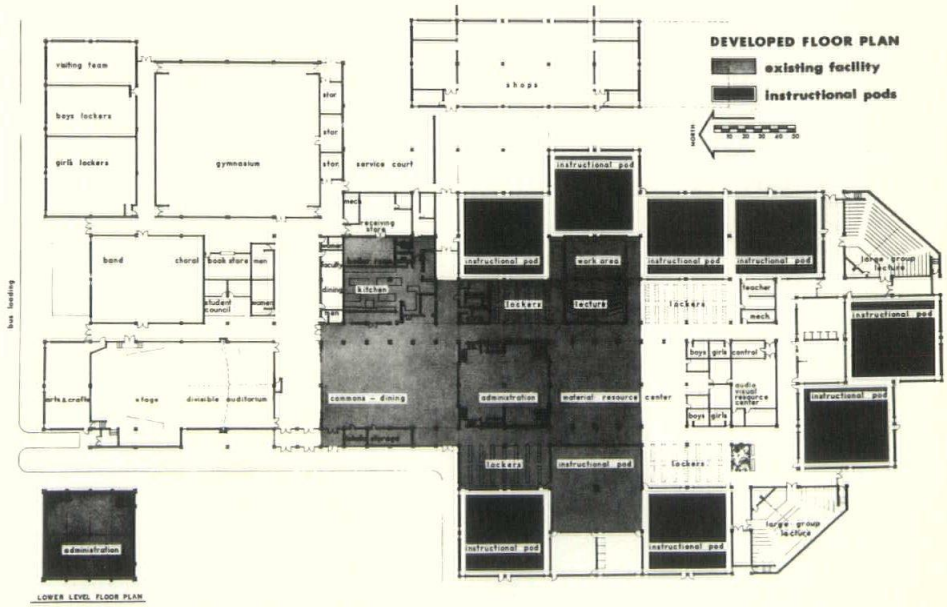


Fig. 2
Plan: Fulton Junior High School, Fulton, Missouri
Pearce and Pearce, Inc. Architects

open space planning—

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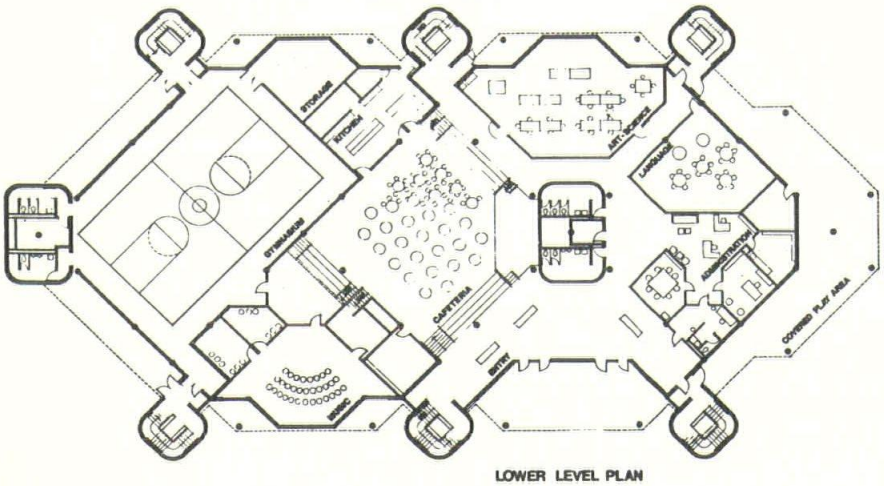


Fig. 3
DeMun Elementary School, Clayton School District Hoffman—Saur Architects

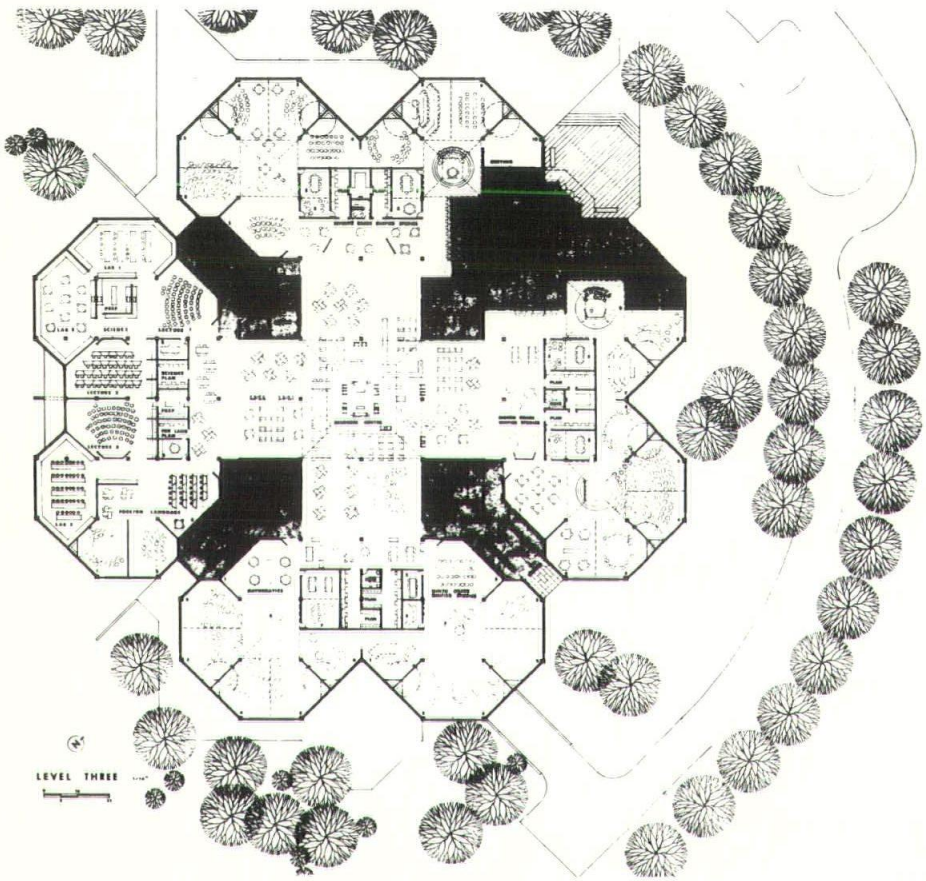


Fig. 4
Parkway West Junior High School Parkway School District
Murphy, Downey, Wofford & Richman/Architects

Two inherent hazards involved in the articulation of large spaces which must be carefully balanced are the visual chaos and monotony developed in large open areas accommodating many simultaneous activities versus the loss of orientation possible in a highly articulated open space. The sensitive use of color and good graphics can assist greatly in resolving the problem of orientation.

Open space is not cheaper than traditional space.

The intent of open planning should not be to save money, but primarily to use space more efficiently and to provide an environment which permits the educational options our mobile and rapidly changing society requires. There is a balancing of items eliminated such as partitions and items required such as carpet, acoustical treatment, etc., and recent experience indicates that slightly more area is required with open space than with conventional layout.

Open space requires non-conventional furnishings.

Furniture and equipment is called upon to serve many functions beside its basic use. Each item of furniture actually is a piece of sculpture viewed in the round and must be considered an integral element of the architecture. Too much of today's furniture, while well designed individually, by complexity of form or garishness of color creates a sense of visual clutter when used in quantity in a large open space. It becomes another source of distraction to the users.

The question arises whether any open space schools to date have been furnished in a totally satisfactory way. Inasmuch as this equipment should be conceived as a part related to the whole of the space, an articulator and definer of that space, and yet a mobile and constantly changing element, the architect should be involved with the owner in the design, form, color and selection of this equipment. Office type landscaping is not enough nor is the use of boxcar-like rolling components.

However, much is to be learned from the best of current landscape office design and fine furniture companies who are spending large sums of money in office furniture research.

continued to page 10

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open space planning—

continued from page 9

They should be encouraged to investigate the related educational equipment field. Most open spaces give the impression of being over-furnished and the often unrestrained use of color (the students clothing alone provides color) dilutes the effectiveness of graphics and other visual efforts to orient the user.

Another important consideration is the age and size of the student. A 42" high bookcase is a wall to a kindergartener. Sufficient budget should be set aside at the outset of a project to assure that the investment in building and educational aims are not nullified by inadequate or unsuitable furniture and equipment. If the structure or its furnishings impede the educational program, false economies are realized.

To be truly of long range value as an educational tool, the open plan school must relate sensitively to the student as a human being of worth, affording him facilities for the pursuit of many educational options, and serve the educational program. Concurrently it should permit that program to evolve and change (all flexibility cannot be architectural) and respond positively to its site and community. It should screen the student from unwanted audio and visual distractions while allowing controllable and desirable views and inviting community use. Important is skillful organization and restrained use of color, textures and materials providing an environment conducive to the development of self discipline, genuine learning habits, respect for the needs of others, and discernment which will stay with the student through his lifetime, enriching him and his society.

A good building utilizing the most positive values of the open space concept and recognizing and incorporating those qualities in the traditional type of school facility, can afford unique educational options and response if it is viewed in its proper perspective as an environment and tool to be used by an equally imaginative and dedicated administration and teaching staff. No structure can mechanically educate, but hopefully it can be a worthy participant in the process. ●

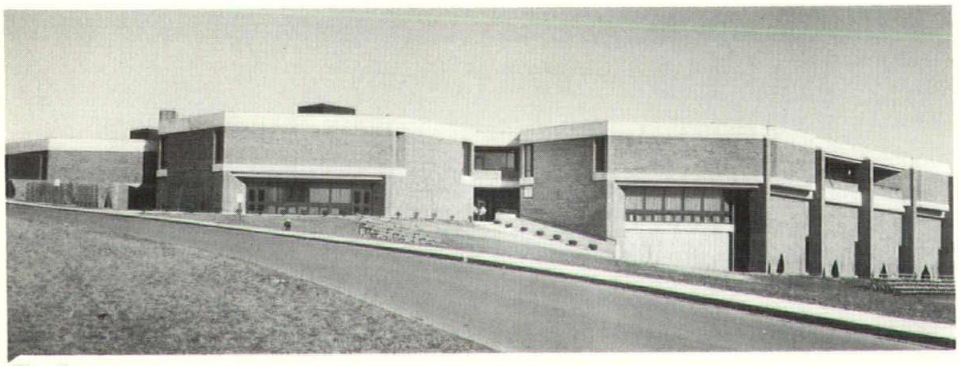


Fig. 5
Exterior—Parkway West Junior High School

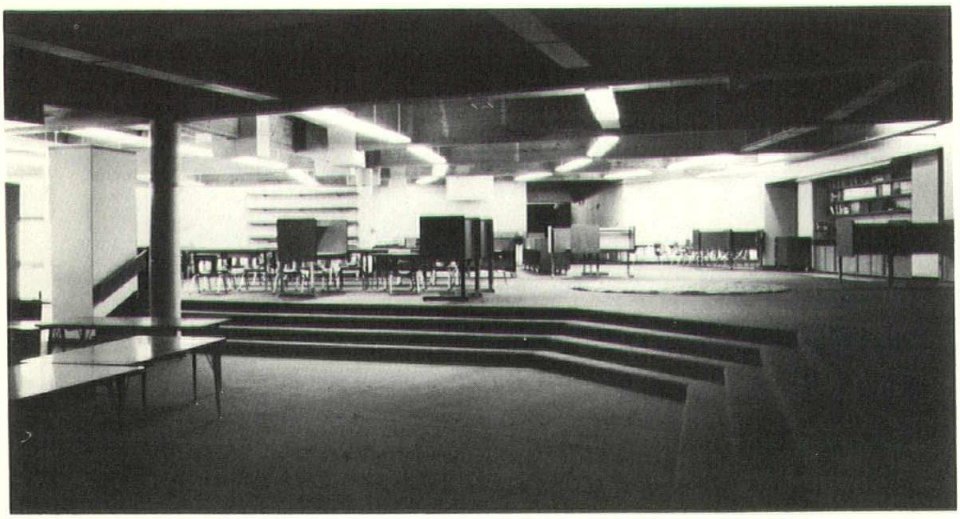


Fig. 6,
Interior—Hanna Woods Elementary School

contributors:

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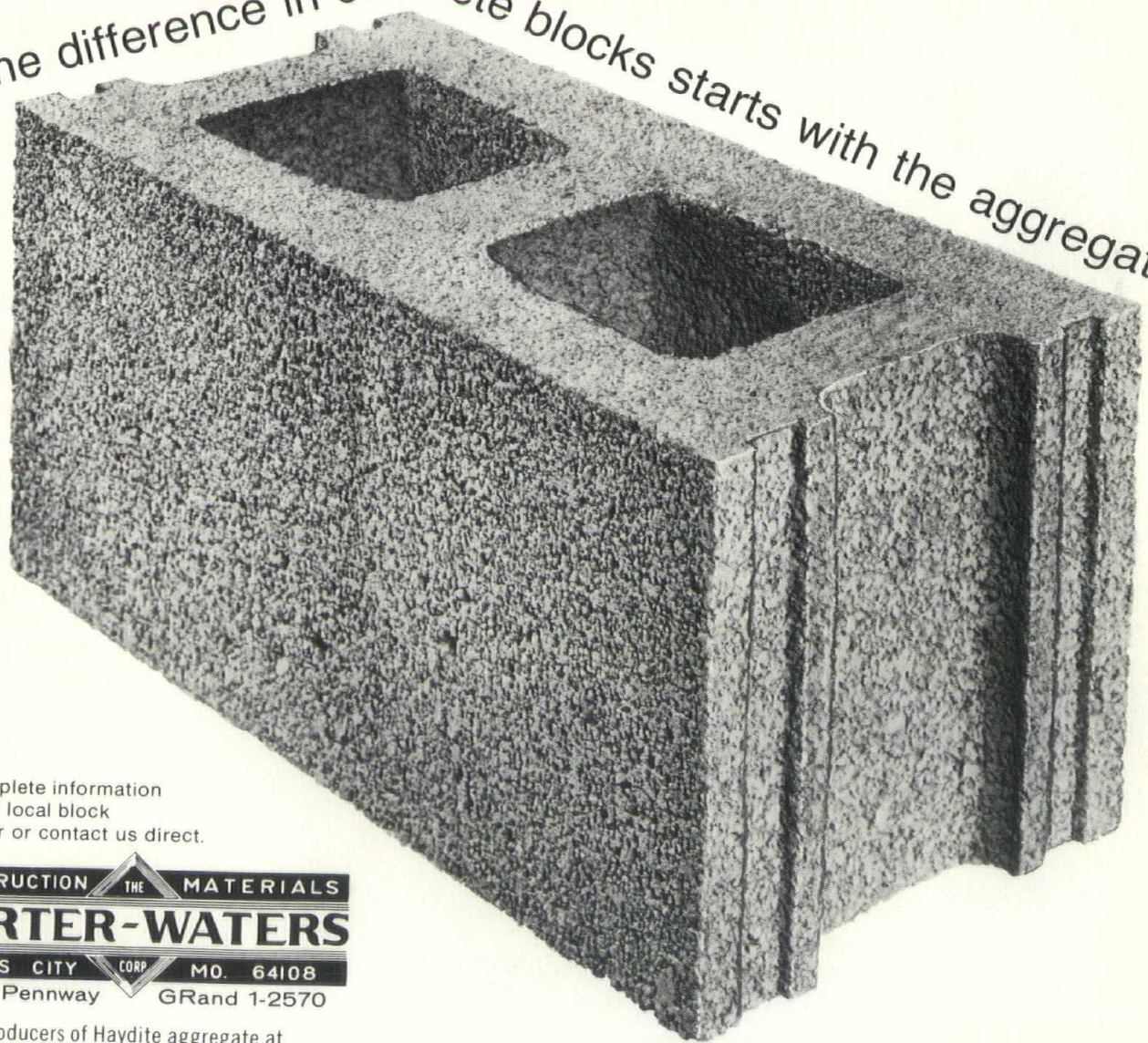
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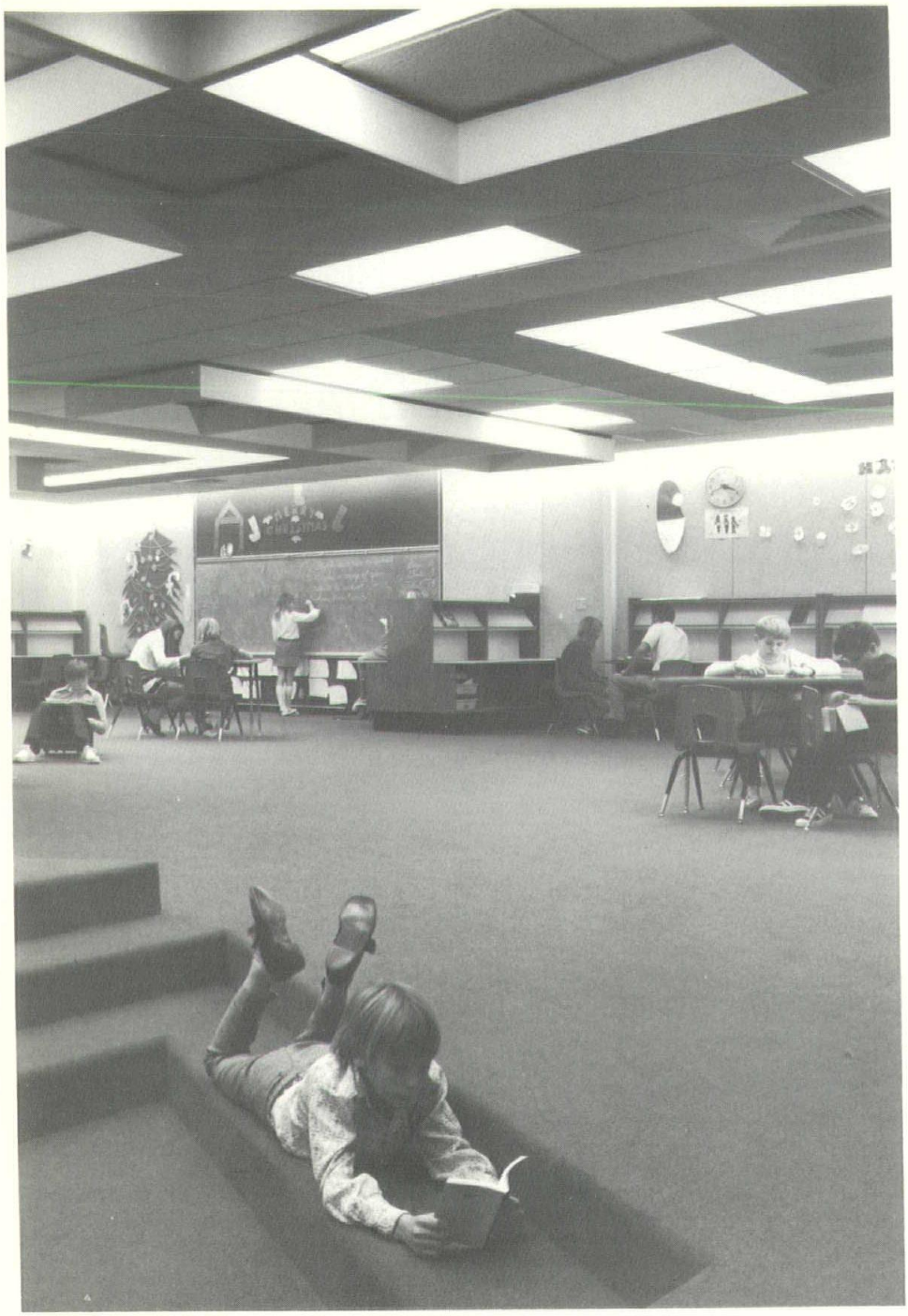


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a look at...
open space planning



Blumfield School of the Ralston, Neb. school district, designed by Hollis and Miller, architects of Overland Park, Kans. is a case of open-space planning completed within the past year.

The open plan permits the freedom of mobility and access to learning media which characterizes the open plan. Combined use of space is utilized wherever possible; the activity areas being utilized for lunch service and art plus a variety of other uses. The flexibility of the open-space plan permits the teachers and administrators to improve instructional patterns as new methods of instruction or media develop.

David Miller, the architect for Blumfield School, believes the hardest problem facing the open plan, aside from acoustics, is the efficiency of multi-use design. In general, he has found open-space planning takes 40% more floor area and about 30% more cost than conventional "school room" planning, but he concludes the result is well worth the effort. The efficiency of space and overlapping of usage is the difficult key to competitive financing.

Blumfield School has eliminated conventional furniture wherever possible. Carpeted risers give bleacher-like seating without furniture. Carpeted floors permit seating of students on the floor and legless plastic shells are used flat on the floor for added comfort.

The Ralston school district has another school, Wildwood, which also was the work of Hollis and Miller. Like Blumfield, Wildwood is open-space planned. The cost for both of the schools was about $21 per square foot.

The open space planning of the Blumfield School in Ralston, Nebr., is graphically illustrated in this interior scene.

Ravenwood Elementary School of District #74 of Kansas City, Mo. was designed by Kivett and Myers in the open-space plan in 1967 after research by the teaching and administrative personnel indicated such a plan concept would provide the best potentials for individual instruction.

The school is divided into three "pods", each of which contain six teaching stations. Two of the pods were originally constructed and the third added in 1971. The three "pods" provide a total of 18 equivalent classrooms to serve 600 pupils. Each "pod" contains a small group instructional and special activity area, an enclosed teacher's planning area, and color-coded baffles.

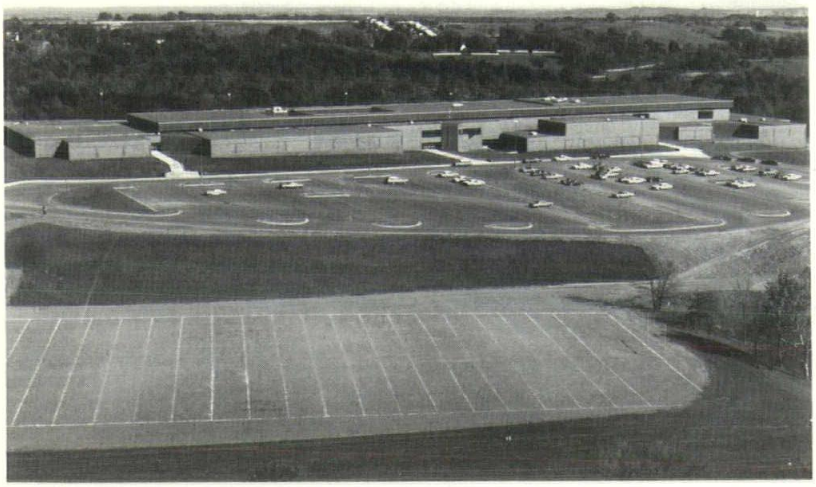
The physical layout of the building lends itself to the opportunity for working and learning in an atmosphere of innovation. Children are assigned an identity teacher but their instructional program is geared to achievement levels and various needs that are displayed. As these needs become more apparent, the children are periodically redeployed to various teachers. Opportunity exists for children through various methods: large lectures, cooperative teaching using inter-age grouping, team teaching, and the teachers serving as resource guides and coordinators as small groups and individuals are allowed to do research and explore on an independent basis.

The completed building contains 38,400 square feet and cost a total of $634,587.00. The school is located on an 11-acre site. ●



The Mary Harmon Weeks Elementary and Martin Luther King Junior High complex in Kansas City, Missouri was designed by Kivett and Myers, architects and constructed by J. E. Dunn Construction Company of Kansas City at a cost of $2,856,274.83. The total building area for both buildings is 192,500 square feet and serves 2,000 students.

keynote of this school is versatility



Winnetonka High School of the North Kansas City School District is described as being one of the most versatile school buildings in the nation by the district and its architect, Kivett and Myers. It is designed to utilize both the traditional and the newer organizational patterns in education, including flexible modular scheduling of students. There is variety in the instructional methods; from the individual, to the small group discussion, to the large lecture. Teaching and/or laboratory spaces have been placed in the two, long outside perimeters of the building to accommodate the variety of room sizes and depths required. In the center of the building are the areas that need the large, clear spans and high ceilings — the theater, auditorium, and the gymnasium. The total facility contains 225,177 square feet of space and was built at a cost of $4,211,757 in 1971. the enrollment is planned for about 2,000 students. The site contains 40 acres and is located on one of the highest points in North Kansas City. Although the building is actually one-story high, because the terrain naturally slopes, the building has three levels.

retarded schools need special planning

"The trainable mentally retarded child is a precious individual who should be prepared to live wisely and well in the environment in which he finds himself; where society will accept him understandingly."

This was the insight into an especially knotty educational problem kept in mind by Kivett and Myers of Kansas City when it planned the recently-completed State School for Retarded Children in Kansas City.

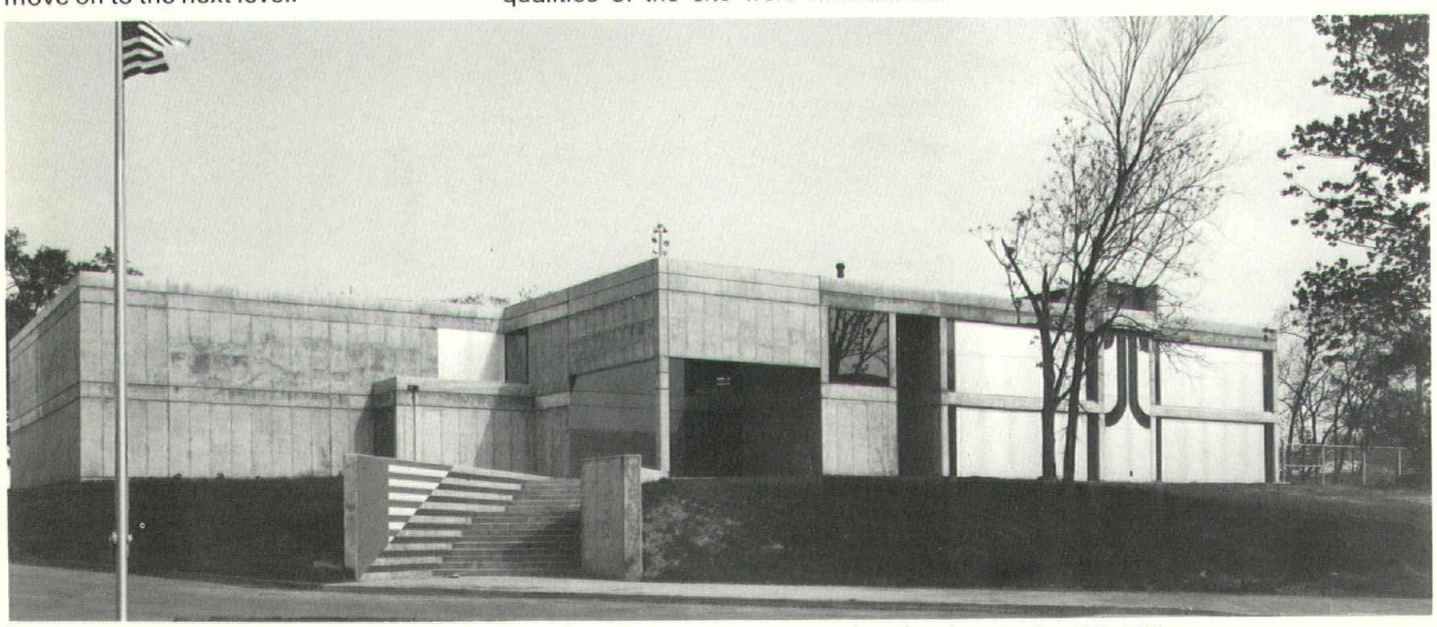
The architects' planning program centered on the concept of chronological groupings of the children by age groups. Teaching responsibilities of each group then are designed to develop within the child the ability to move on to the next level.

Recognizing the completely uninhibited nature of the retarded children and their need to react and interact freely with honesty of expression, the architects designed the new facility to also serve as an educational device. They planned color, texture, scale, light, shade and shadow and a variety of forms — those expressing functions and those with none at all — spaces to run and spaces in which to sit and also graphics for survival training, functional expression and aesthetics.

Because of the site's irreplaceable growth in the inner-city, its plateaued topography and required outdoor play and service areas, natural qualities of the site were maintained. Stairs of the 2-story structure are used as a learning experience and provide a natural two levels of development Playground pockets were developed among existing trees.

The building is constructed of reinforced concrete which is exposed throughout the interior. Partitions are gypsum board with tackboard on the interiors. Exteriors are aluminum-clad insulated panels. Classrooms are full carpeted and have extensive teaching surfaces of chalk and tack board.

Designed to service 150 students, the school contains 28,300 square feet. Construction cost was $521,362 or $18.47 per square foot.



This handsome structure, the State School for Retarded Children, serves as an educational center for 150 children.

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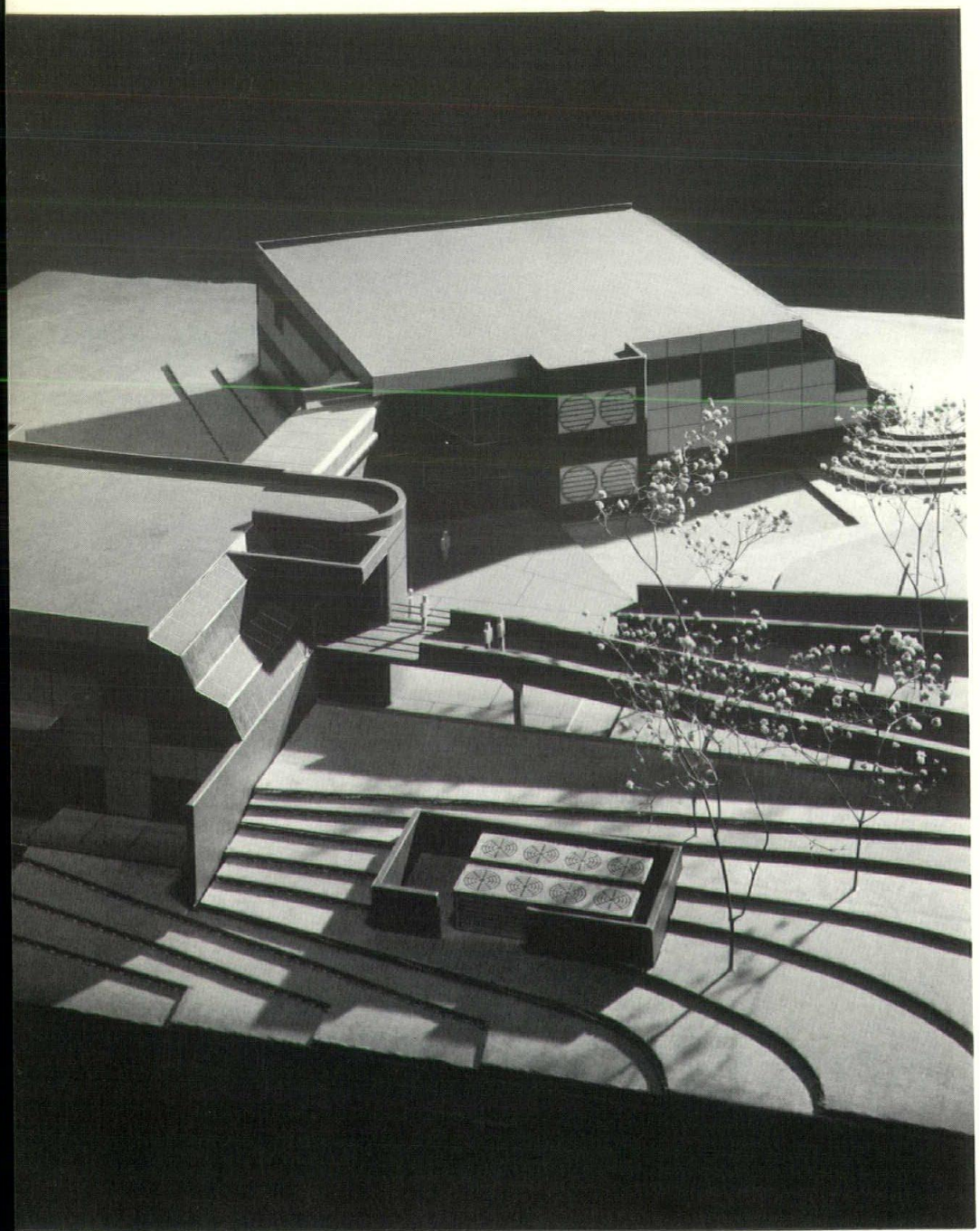
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kc rides crest of juco building surge



These are models of the Learning Resrouces Center and the Learner Services Center now under construction at Maple Woods Community College.

The national trend in higher education, the development of the 2-year community college, is strongly evident throughout the midwest.

In Greater Kansas City, community colleges are springing up on both sides of State Line. In Missouri, the several school districts joined together in the early 1960s to form the Metropolitan Junior College District, the successor to the Kansas City, Mo., Junior College. In Kansas City, Kan., the Junior College outgrew its original downtown location and a suburban site is being developed. Surburban Johnson County, Kan., established a Junior College District in 1969.

Thus began a $38,000,000 building program in metropolitan Kansas City to satisfy the need for transitional college facilities.

In Johnson County, the predicted student enrollment initially of 2,500 with a projected enrollment of 5,000 indicated the need for the development of several educational programs and courses. Its junior college is located near a large metropolitan area where industry and business places a demand on the citizens to fill positions with qualified personnel.

The Johnson County site, 111th and Quivera Road, expresses a rural, rolling land form with a ridge or plateau running from southwest to northeast through the center of the site, forming one of the highest land elevations in the surrounding area.

The linear form of the campus, being planned by Marshall and Brown of Kansas City, encloses highly developed and landscaped urban spaces. The campus center features a paved plaza surrounded with the student center, theater and administration. The eastern portion represents the academic core with an instructional media center connecting the science building and classroom building. The physical development complex and humanities laboratory are to the west of the central plaza.

In Missouri, the Junior College was firmly established at the time of the expansion to the multi-campus district. Marshall and Brown was selected by the Board of Trustees to

act as architects for the central Penn Valley campus near the heart of the city and to act as the coordinating architect for the development of the suburban college campus.

Penn Valley Community College is designed to be built in two phases. The initial phase will serve 3,500 students and cost $14,403,259, completion scheduled by J. E. Dunn Construction Co. late in 1972 or early in 1973.

The building complex is located on the highest parts of the site and is essentially composed of two parts—the classrooms, laboratories and faculty offices to the north and the campus center, instructional resource center, physical education facilities and auditorium clustered around the entry court on the south end of the complex.

The meeting place is a multi-storied enclosed space onto which the various campus areas open. It is the focal point of interior activity. The circulation system follows a circulation spine on the inside edge of the two academic units that follows the natural slope of the terrain, which originates at the meeting place.

The campus is surrounded by four major intersections. The streets to the north and south will be widened and improved to accommodate the increased vehicular traffic flow.

Maple Woods Community College is the north campus of the three campus Metropolitan Junior College District. It was established in 1969 in temporary facilities on the campus site. Initial construction of permanent facilities will supplement the existing temporary facilities until future stages of permanent facilities are constructed.

The initial construction stage is part of the master plan. Marshall and Brown, in association with Seligson-Eggen, also of Kansas City, are the architects.

The initial stages involve the Learning Resources Center which contains several classrooms, library, faculty offices and seminar rooms and the Learner Services Center, which contains student dining, book store, meeting rooms, recreation and lounge spaces. Both buildings are planned

continued to page 20



This model view of the Penn Valley Community College looks east from above Southwest Trafficway. The building at the front, left, is the classrooms, laboratories and faculty office structure, that is the most nearly completed, the Campus Center to its immediate right rear and the physical education facilities and auditorium to the right. A multi-story parking structure will be built at the right rear.

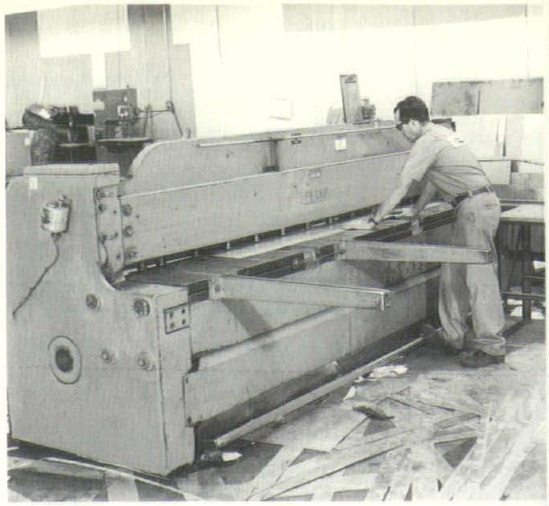
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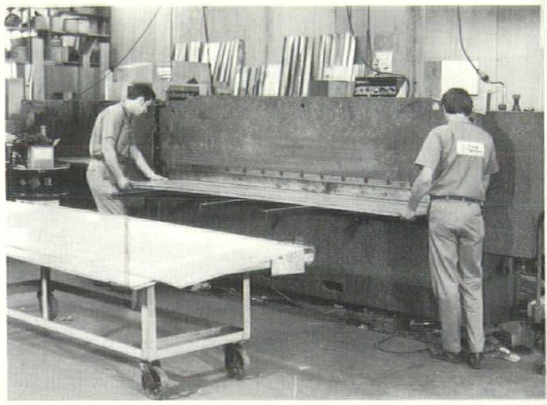
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Shown at right are a ten-foot shear and a ten-foot brake, two heavy-duty pieces of equipment in the modern Truog Nichols sheetmetal department.

On the following page is a sampling of the reasons why builders make Truog Nichols their sheet metal specialists.

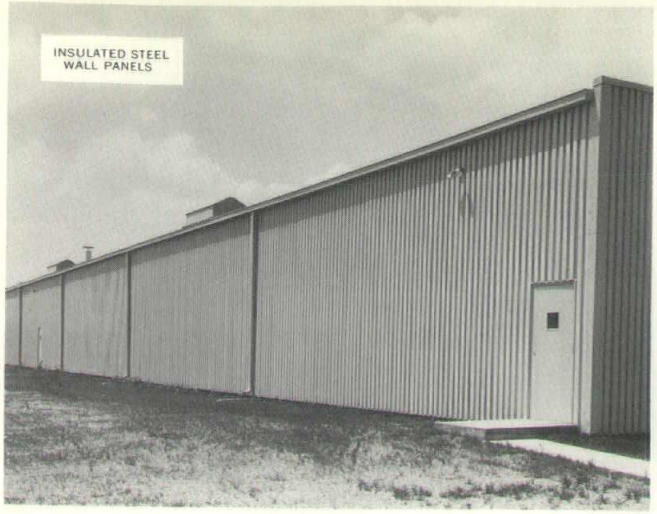


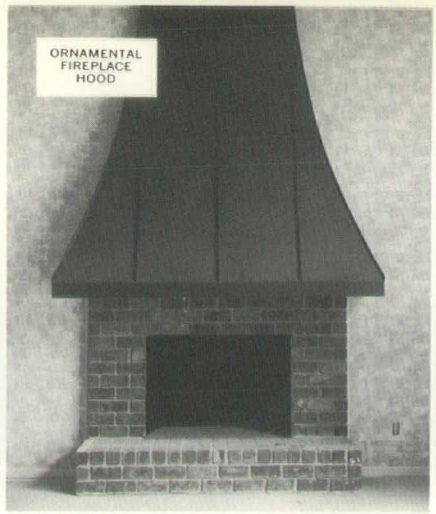


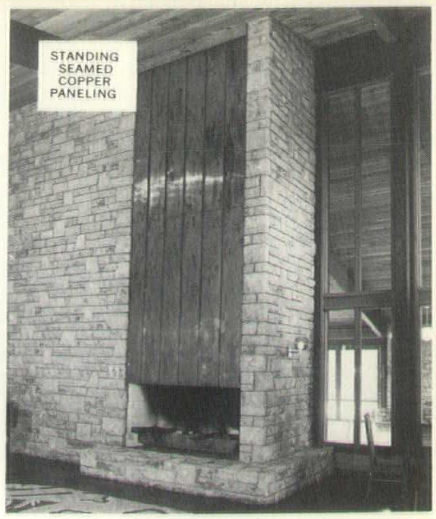
SPECIALTY SHEETMETAL



Georgetown, one of Kansas City's finest apartment projects, for which Truog Nichols supplied all of the specialty sheetmetal.



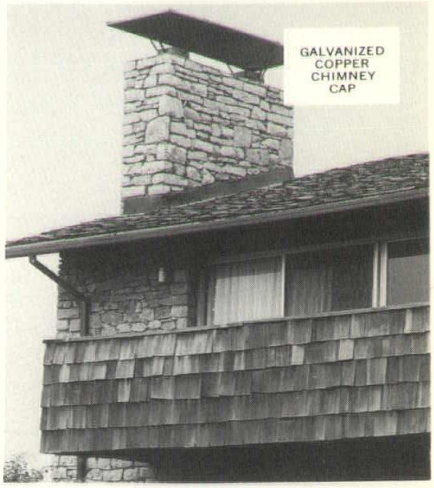


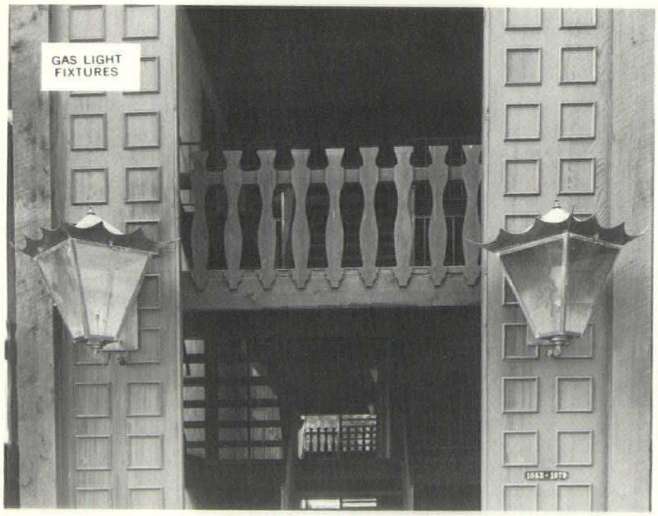


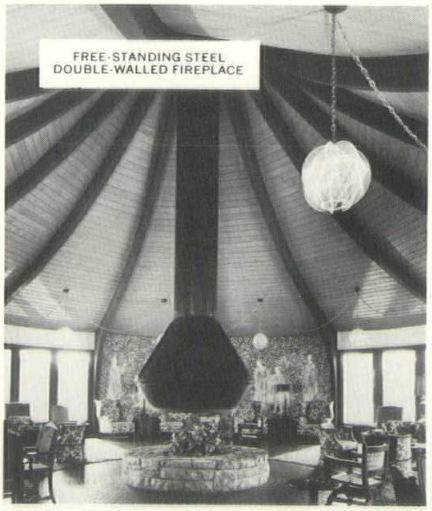


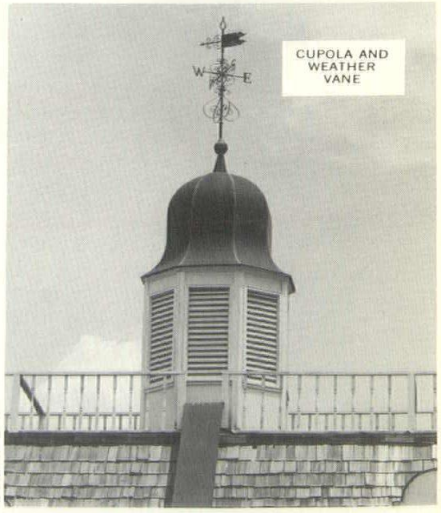
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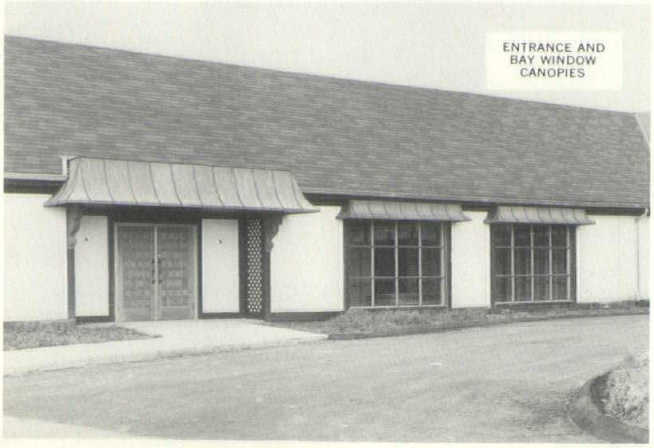
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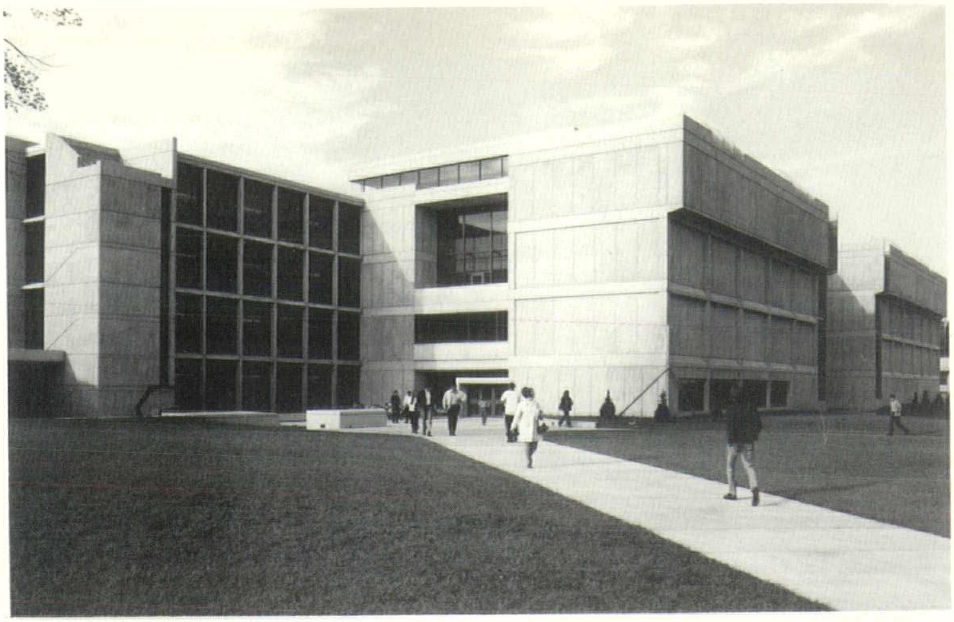




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Temple Hall of Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Missouri houses the departments of Life and Physical Sciences. Two parallel structural, mechanical and circulation spines project from the core—serving the varying size, depth and mechanical needs of the 49 laboratories, 28 research stations 74 staff offices, administrative offices and a library. Lecture rooms in a side wing also serve other departments of the College and are used for evening functions. The building is framed in reinforced concrete which is exposed as the wall finish. Kivett and Myers was the architect.



juco growth

continued from page 17

for the future growth of the campus and will be the primary point of reference for the campus in all growth stages.

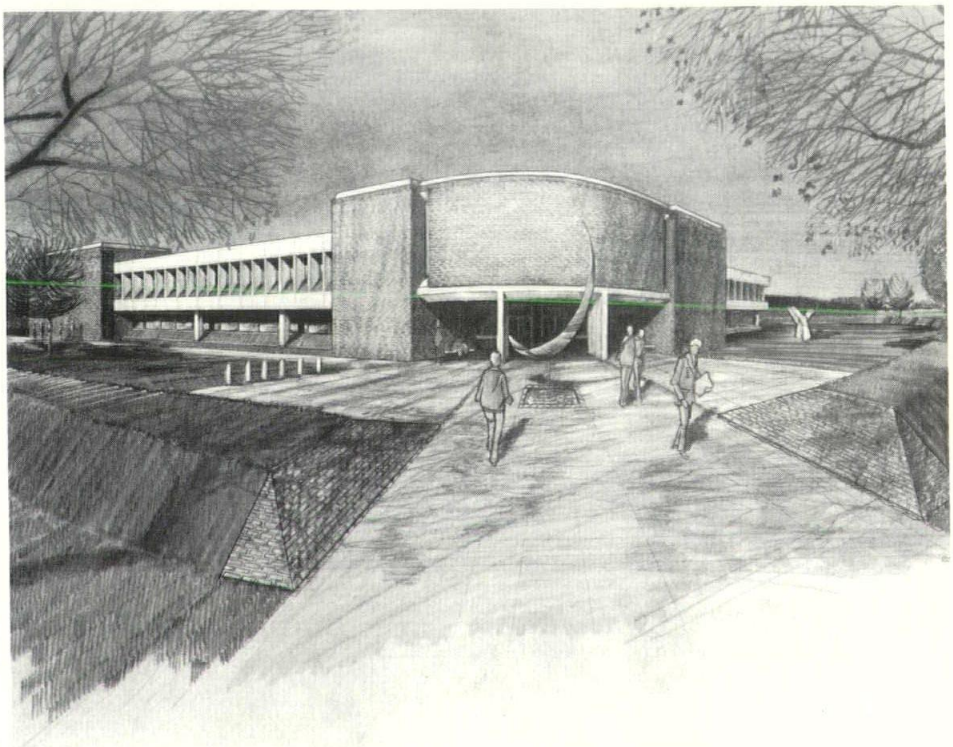
Longview Community College, the southern most of the two suburban campuses located in Lee's Summit, was established in 1969. The 160-acre campus is comprised of land donated by the Long Family and formerly was a part of famed Longview Farm.

Initial permanent facilities were designed by Marshall and Brown in association with Linscott-Haylett and Associates of Kansas City as the first step in the development of the master plan for the college. The first phases contain the dining hall on the ground floor and classrooms and lecture spaces on the second floor along with a media-study lounge. This facility ultimately will be about a third of the total campus center. Its classrooms will be converted to student government and meeting rooms.

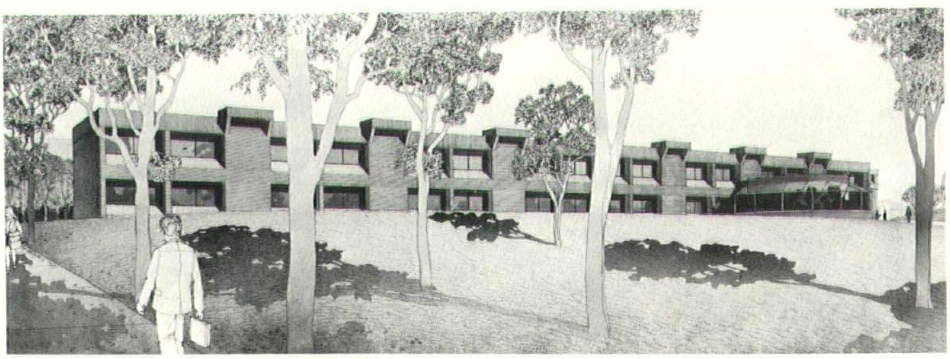
The College master plan calls for a continuation of building along a prominent ridge of land in the center of the campus. The central academic core contains the library and theater. These are adjacent to the central services, the campus center and the administration core. At the far point of these areas will be the gymnasium and the instructional laboratories.

Construction for the initial facilities is scheduled to begin this spring and completion scheduled for the fall of 1973. First phase facilities will accommodate 2,500 students; eventual plans call for 5,000.

Caudill, Rowlett and Scott with associate architects Meyn and Fennel of Kansas City, are architects for the Kansas City, Kan., Junior College that is scheduled for completion this year.



This is the initial permanent facility, on which work will start this spring, at Longview Community College in the southeast area of Greater Kansas City.



Located on a plateau in suburban Johnson County, Kan., is the Science Building of the Johnson County Community College.



gas is care free

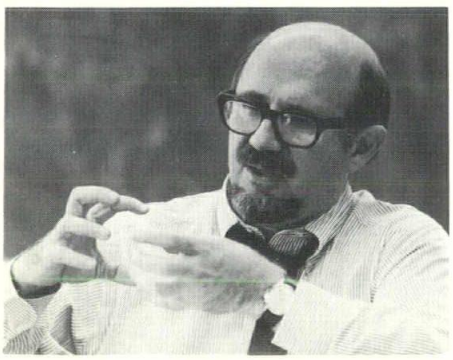
No man has yet devised a computer that can measure the limitless energy of one healthy child . . . secure in his own world. When a boy grows to be a man, isn't it still the *simple* pleasures that make him most content? A cozy room on a cold winter night. Roast beef, cooked to perfection. That relaxing shower after a tense, hectic day.

Here at The Gas Service Company, we plan constantly . . . to help keep your life uncomplicated. While clean-burning natural Gas serves you today in *more* ways than ever before, it remains the most reliable . . . the most economical fuel known. Weatherproof and trouble-free.

Count the simple pleasures in your life. Start the list with carefree natural Gas.

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washington u. covers wide range of architectural training



Dean George Anselevicius

The only institution of higher learning in Missouri offering degrees in architecture, Washington University of St. Louis first offered a course in this field in 1871. In 1902, the Department of Architecture was organized as a part of the School of Engineering and Architecture. In 1910, the School of Architecture was established as an independent division of the University. Discussing the Washington architecture curriculum in the following article is Dean George Anselevicius who joined the faculty of the St. Louis institution in 1957. He combines an extensive educational background with solid professional experience from associations with such leading architectural firms as Skidmore, Owings & Merrill of Chicago and New York, Leinweber, Yamasaki & Hellmuth of Detroit, and Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum of St. Louis.

Fourteen years ago the Washington University School of Architecture was one of the first in the country to develop a six-year program to recognize the need for professionals with a broadly based University education and the need for choice and flexibility in a program.

It is because of the need for a liberal education that the first degree offered (after four years) is a degree from the College of Arts and Sciences with a major in architecture. The first two years are largely composed of liberal arts courses. In addition a small number of introductory studios and lectures relating to basic design and architecture make the student aware of the challenges to the profession and develop some insights and tools he will need in future years. The main focus of the first two years is the development of a broad educational base.

The six-year program permits students who, after two years, decide not to continue in architecture to transfer to other areas of study, and reversely permits students working toward other majors to enter the School. It also permits graduate students with degrees in other fields to enter the School in the third year (the start of the professional program).

The six year program also permits terminal studies for some students who after four years (and a liberal arts degree) may not qualify for the first professional degree at the School.

Our School has always had a strong urban focus, mainly due to the interest of its faculty and its location in an urban area. Therefore, a program leading to a Master of Architecture and Urban Design was established in 1962. This program has done well and many of its courses are attended by students from other disciplines, such as law and health planning; reversely courses in other areas of the University are often taken by our students, especially in such areas as law, sociology, economics, political science, etc.

The need for architecture schools to broaden opportunities for students, due to the expanding and complex role of the architect, has affected the curriculum.

Below are developments within the Master of Architecture program:

- The development of five tracks of electives in the two graduate years (a minimum of 12 credits) for students with specific concerns and interests.

- Track 1 — Engineering — taken at the School of Engineering with the possibility of working toward a degree in engineering.
- Track 2 — Urban Design and Urban Problems — a choice of lecture courses at the School of Architecture, School of Law, Departments of Sociology, Political Science, Economics, etc.
- Track 3 — Two-and Three-Dimensional Workshop — independent work with artists and designers on the faculty of the School of Architecture and certain courses at the School of Fine Arts.
- Track 4 — History and Theory of Architecture — courses offered at the School of Architecture, Department of Art and Archaeology and Department of History.
- Track 5 — Business Administration — courses offered at the Graduate School of Business Administration.
- Track 6 — Psychology — within the Department of Psychology.

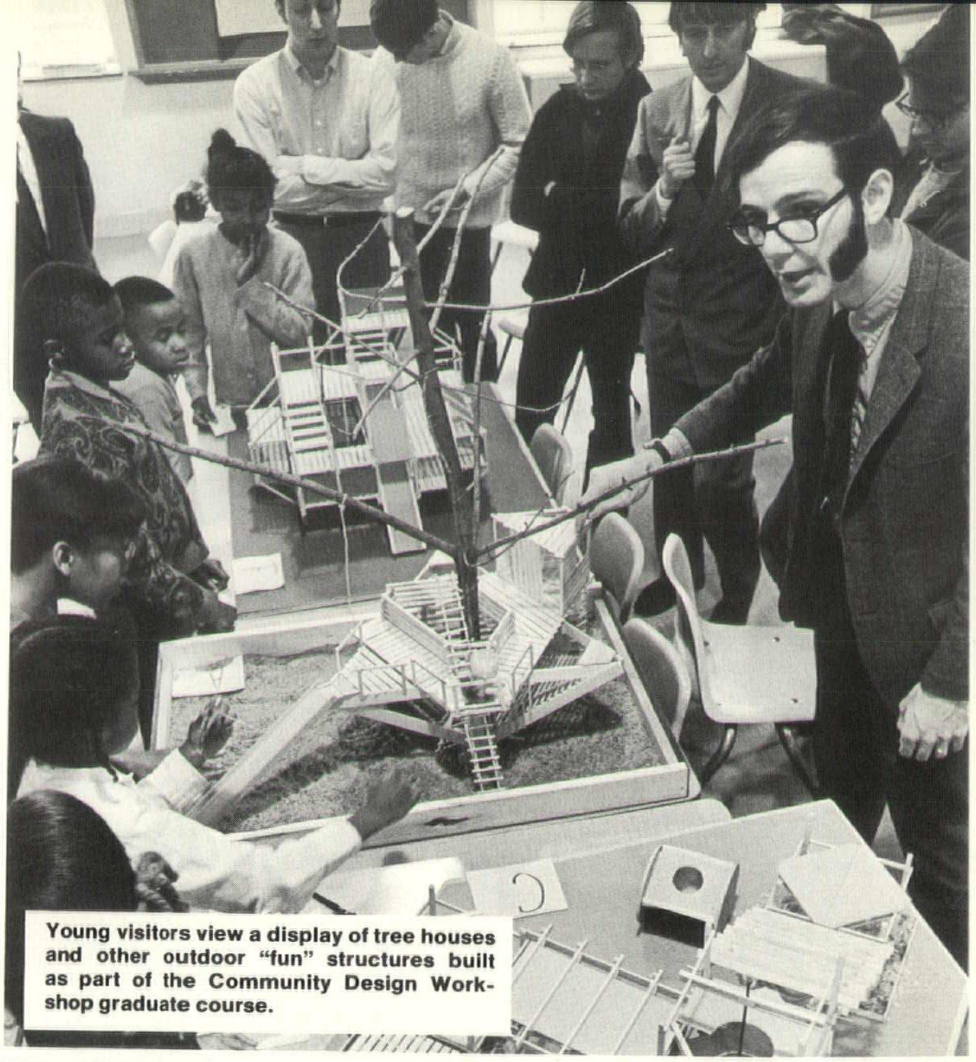
The development of the studio program in the two graduate years in which students can join the studio of their interest has been popular. Studios are oriented toward such concerns as urban design, building design, technology, community work, developing countries, housing, etc. For example, eight studios were offered to fifth-and sixth-year students in Fall, 1971. They are:

1. High density, low rise housing — Dean G. Anselevicius.
2. Research studies with the Building Industrialization Research and Development Group (BIRD).
3. Advocacy planning and design with Community Design Workshop.
4. Social and cultural factors in the design of buildings — Professor J. Fitzgibbon.
5. An experimental studio in cooperation with Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum dealing with the theoretical design and planning of colleges, health facilities and airports.
6. Lightweight construction systems in architecture — Assistant Professor L. Medlin.
7. Design of a building (museum) in depth and detail — Professor C. Michaelides.
8. Community centers — Visiting Architects Gross and Kapfhammer from Austria.

The strengthening of courses dealing with methodology, systems design, computer science, etc., in other words with the tools and insights needed to make more appropriate decisions has a vital part of our program. The following lecture courses have been added during the past five years at the School: Computation and analysis, Decision theory, Optimization, Programming, Research methods, Building process and industrialization, and Construction management.

The growth of research activities in the School has been mainly in the

continued to page 24



Young visitors view a display of tree houses and other outdoor "fun" structures built as part of the Community Design Workshop graduate course.

washington u. existing degrees, programs

With more than 300 students enrolled and a faculty of 40 full and part time instructors, the following degrees and programs are offered by the School of Architecture of Washington University.

1. A 4-year undergraduate program, leading to a Bachelor of Arts degree with a major in architecture.

2. A 2-year graduate program for students who have the above degree from Washington University which leads to a Master of Architecture degree.

3. A 3 to 4-year graduate program for students with college degrees (architectural background is not essential) that leads toward a Master of Architecture.

4. A 2-semester graduate program for students with the Bachelor of Architecture degree from other schools that leads to a Master of Architecture degree.

5. A one calendar year (three-semester) graduate program for students who have their first professional degree in architecture or landscape architecture that leads to a Master of Architecture and Urban Design.

6. A combined program that leads to a Master of Architecture and Master of Business Administration degree. This program is three years for students who have completed their first four years at Washington U. or of 2½ years duration for students with a Bachelor of Architecture degree from another school.

7. A combined program that leads to a Master of Architecture and Master of Social Work. This program is to train advocate architects and is of 2½-3 years duration for students who have completed their first four years at Washington U. or of 2½ years duration for students with a Bachelor of Architecture degree from another school.

'college within a college' new educational feature at kansas

A new direction in higher education is emerging at the University of Kansas where the problem of overcrowding and impersonality of programs in its Liberal Arts College is being challenged by a College-Within-the-College program.

This program entails the assignment of all freshmen and sophomores in the College into one of five units or "Colleges" based upon the organized living group in which they chose to live. Instead of 5,000 scattered anonymous students, each College now has only 1,000. Some chose to live in off-campus housing in an effort to establish a more intimate living environment. Others, about 500, chose dormitory living which they feel provides more social contacts and out-of-class learning experiences than does the off-campus apartment.

Development of the Colleges-Within-the-College program was accelerated by a gift from Miss Irene Nunemaker of New York of funds to house one of the present Colleges, now the Irene Nunemaker College. In designing this College, Kivett and Myers of Kansas City provided a reading study center, class and seminar rooms, student-faculty conference meeting rooms, some administrative and faculty offices and other facilities designed to provide the more relaxed and informal contacts between students and faculty.

Most learning in this facility will be quantitative in nature, says R. K. Lawton, vice-chancellor for operations, plant development and coordination for the University. Such qualitative disciplines as physical and biological sciences, with their laboratory needs, will be taught in the center campus area.

Right now Nunemaker College provides official administration, promotion of student-faculty interaction, a student social center and a center of academic activities.



The University of Kansas' first "College-Within-the-College" is this new Irene Nunemaker facility recently completed on the Lawrence campus.

washington u.

continued from page 23

areas of urban design, technology and information systems and has direct feedback into teaching at the School. These include:

1. BIRD, the Building Industrialization Research and Development unit, is doing research on joints and jointing under a grant from the National Science Foundation. Also, a joint research project with the Law School on responsibility in industrialized building funded by the National Science Foundation. Student assistants work within this project and the group is further developing links with local industry, as part of a training program for students interested in industrialization.
2. The Lightweight Construction Center is involved in work with tension structures, cable nets, membranes, etc. It has completed a contract with the Museum of Modern Art to build a structure in the Museum garden.
3. Research in low cost housing in Ghana is being carried on in association with the Institute of International Technology at Washington University.
4. The Urban Research and Design Center, which in the last five years has just completed a study for the new town of Pattonsburg, Mo., under a grant from the Missouri Department of Community Affairs.
5. A study of rural housing in Missouri is underway under a grant from the Missouri Department of Community Affairs.
6. A study supported by the Educational Facilities Laboratory on alternative methods of financing school building has been completed.

The School also is involved in two national publications related to research, industrialization and methodology: They are the *Industrialization Forum*, published in French and English in cooperation with the University of Montreal; and the *DMG Newsletter*, published in cooperation with the University of California at Berkeley.

The School has a special program of continuing education directed toward the profession and, at times, toward inter-professional courses. It generally offers the following four programs every semester:

1. A major conference of two to three days duration (past conferences — Campus Planning, Housing, Schools, Management Concepts for Architects). These conferences draw national attendance.
2. One day Seminars — a full-day program in which outstanding profession-

als talk about their work in detail (past seminars — Dolf Schnebli, Carl Koch, George Qualls, Moshe Safdie) as well as one-day seminars dealing with cost control, insurance, office administration and legal issues.

3. A short evening course (past courses offered — Decision Theory, Lightweight Structures, Construction Management). These courses draw local attendance.

A special course is offered every year in cooperation with the A.I.A. preparing candidates for the architectural licensing examination.

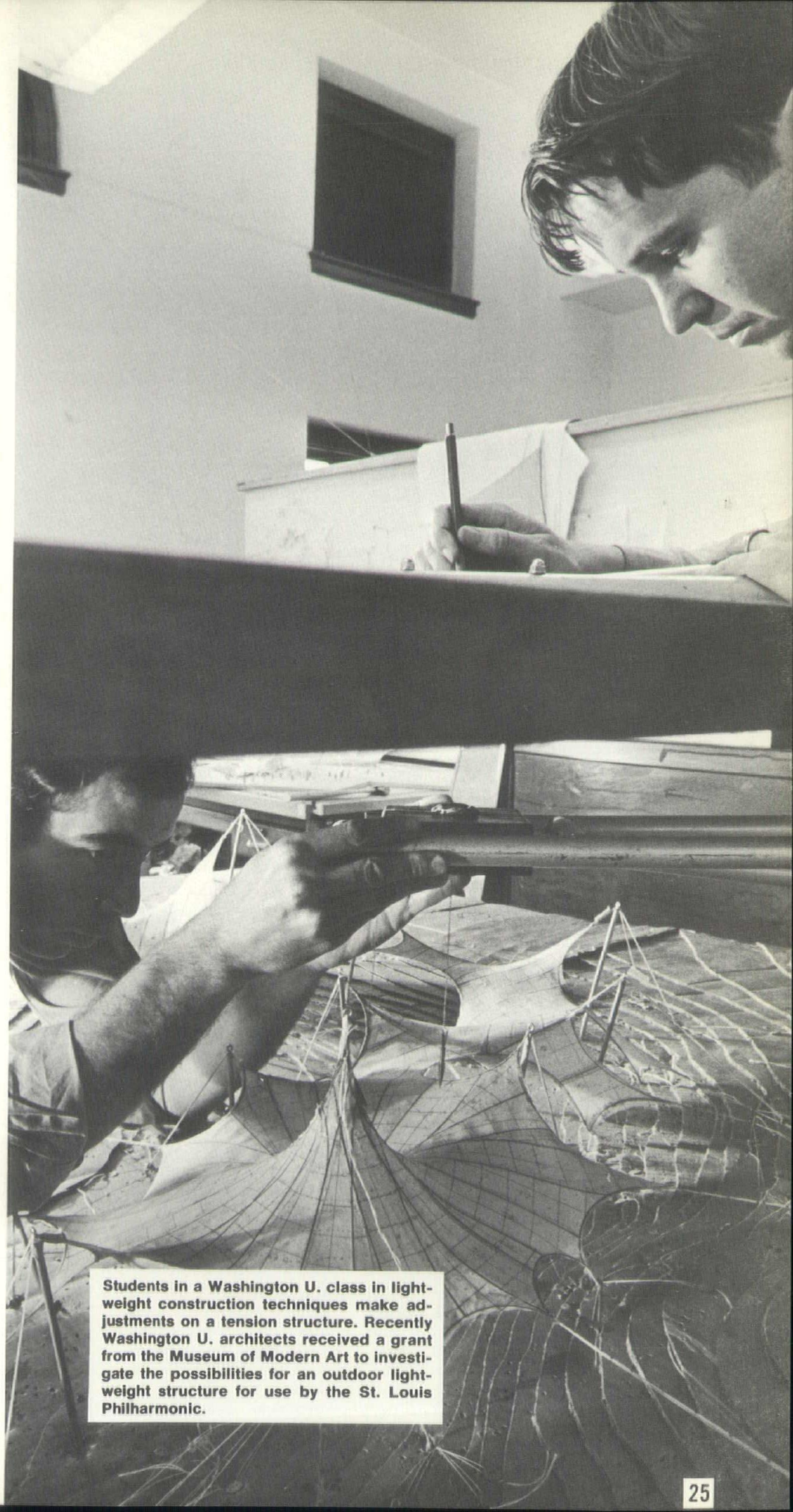
The School has a continuing series of evening lectures (every Tuesday) and information is sent to all local offices and architects. Among recent lecturers have been: Max Bond, Bruce Graham, Kevin Lynch, Horst Rittel, Dolf Schnebli, Harry Weese, Walter Netsch, Peter Chermayeff, John Holabird, William Kessler, B. V. Doshi, Charles Moore and Bruce Goff.

The School has taken its responsibility to the community seriously and has responded through work in underprivileged areas and work for other communities.

The Community Design Workshop is an organization originally funded by a three-year grant of the Danforth Foundation. It is part of the School of Architecture and its task is:

1. To help underprivileged communities through planning and design;
2. To direct students' concerns and career choice into areas directly serving communities;
3. To help develop more informed community leaders and participants. The Workshop is directly linked to the teaching programs of the School as fifth- and sixth-year students can earn credit for work in it rather than in one of the other design studios. The School is involved in at least three to five projects each semester through this Workshop. Typical projects are: design of facilities for BAG (Black Artist Group) to help them establish their own theater; design and construction of neighborhood parks: planning and advice to Kinloch — a black community near St. Louis.

The Architectural Training Skill Program organized by students from the School is supported by governmental and private agencies and the profession. A summer workshop for black high school students and others who are interested in entering the architectural profession — as paraprofessionals or future professionals.



Students in a Washington U. class in lightweight construction techniques make adjustments on a tension structure. Recently Washington U. architects received a grant from the Museum of Modern Art to investigate the possibilities for an outdoor lightweight structure for use by the St. Louis Philharmonic.

in the news

ST. LOUIS AIA AWARDS COMMITTEE GATHERS



The awards committee for the 13th annual drafting competition includes (l to r) Robert G. Galloway, George A. Winkler, Edward W. H. Dieckmann (committee chairman), Robert E. Lee, Charles M. Hirst, Chester E. Roemer, Thomas M. Tebbetts, and Eugene J. Mackey III.

drafting competition set

The thirteenth annual drafting competition for students of high schools, junior colleges and technical schools in the metropolitan St. Louis area, sponsored by the St. Louis chapter of A.I.A. currently is underway. Edward W. H. Dieckmann, chairman of the Awards Committee, says deadline for entries is 4:30 p.m. May 2.

Architectural drawings assigned by school instructors as part of regular classroom work during the current academic year are elibible. Drawings must be delivered to the St. Louis chapter office 107 N. Seventh St.

Cash prizes, along with A.I.A. certificates, will be awarded in two categories: high school and junior college-technical school. Winning drawings will be on exhibit at the chapter office from May 8 through 22.

Judges for the competition, in addition to Mr. Dieckmann, are Robert G. Galloway, Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum, Inc.; Charles M. Hirst, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.; William E. Lee, Jr., O'Fallon Technical High School faculty member; Eugene Mackey III of his own practice; Thomas M. Tebbetts, Kenneth E. Wischmeyer and Partners; and George A. Winkler, Winkler-Thompson and Associates.

critics' award to canadian

Peter Collins, Canadian author, architect, and educator, has been named the winner of the American Institute of Architects' 1972 Architecture Critics' Citation for his "continuously important creative effort in critical literature."

The citation, selected by the Jury of Institute Honors, the A.I.A. will be presented at the 104th annual convention in Houston May 7-10.

Collins is the author of three influential books which are used extensively by the architectural profession and academic institutions: "Architectural Judgement" (1971), "Changing Ideals in Modern Architecture" (1965), and "Concrete: The Vision of a New Architecture" (1959). Nearly 100 of his essays and reviews have been published in architectural periodicals in North America and England.

a.i.a picks honorary members

Two women and six men have been elected to honorary membership in the American Institute of Architects for "distinguished contributions to the architectural profession, or to allied arts and sciences." Presentations of the honorary memberships, extended to persons outside the architectural profession, will be presented at the A.I.A. convention in Houston May 7-10.

The eight new honorary members are: Luis Echeverria Alvarez, president of Mexico; Stanley Marcus, president of Neiman-Marcus, Inc.; Elliott Lee Richardson, secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Laurance S. Rockefeller, president of the American Conservation Association, Inc.; Helen T. Schneider, executive director of the New Jersey Society of Architects, AIA; Beatrix Sebastian, director of school building service for the American Association of School Administrators; Sidney Steinborn, chief of the engineering division for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle; and Wallace F. Traendly, president and chief executive officer of the McGraw-Hill Information Systems Co.

architects registered

Twenty-five architects have been ordered registered by the Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

They are: John E. Abraham, Kansas City, Mo.; William Louis Beaman, Indianapolis, Ind.; Edwin Henry Brunjes, Bay Shore, N.Y.; Eugene Ellis Cook, Chicago, Ill.; Alfred Hugo DalPos, Skaneateles, N.Y., Ronald Heath Fanning, Celina, O.; John Alexander Ferguson, Clayton, Mo.; Gary Evan Michael Galyardt, Rapid City, S.D.; Everett Nathaniel Hedeen, Shawnee Mission, Kan.; Chester Leroy Helt, Charlotte, N.C.

James O. Johnson, Anderson, Ind.; John Edward Lane, Bridgeton, Mo.; Oscar Thomas Marshal, William M. Wage, John Wilkinson, and Thomas Milton Nathan, Memphis, Tenn.; Richard Allen Nelson, Downers Grove, Ill.; Adolph Novak, New York, N.Y.; Robert Cureton Parrott, Knoxville, Tenn.; Lindley Arlen Renkin, East Alton, Ill.; Houston Price Roard, Little Rock, Ark.; Bernard Stertzer, El Paso, Tex.; Alan Rogers Sumner, and Reynol B. Vancil, Dallas, Tex.; and John Garth York, Norman, Okla.

landmarked decision reached

The Missouri Board for architects, professional engineers and land surveyors recently won a court case which might be considered a Landmark decision.

One of its own (Missouri) registered engineers expressed a desire to become a registered architect. He consulted informally with various board members only to learn that he lacked acceptable education and experience required for admission to the examination. Subsequent to this informal denial, he proceeded to apply for a license in another state. There he was admitted to an examination, which he took and passed. It was a typical NCARB examination. He was licensed to practice in that state.

On the strength of his possession of a license to practice in another state, he then returned to the Missouri Board (his own state board) with a formal request to be licensed by reciprocity.

He was informed by the board that it has no reciprocal agreements with any other board and therefore could not issue him a license on that basis. The licensing of a candidate without examination can only be done under the rule of comity. Comity did not exist in this case.

Following this denial the professional engineer then took his case to the administrative hearing commissioner, who is authorized to hear such board cases.

This hearing resulted in a finding for the professional engineer and against the registration board. This, in spite of the fact that said engineer, had no formal architectural education and never worked for an architect.

The board then appealed this finding to the St. Louis County Circuit Court. Upon review by the County Circuit Court, the prior decision was reversed when the judge found in favor of the registration board and against the professional engineer.

The engineer then appealed to the St. Louis Appeals Court where it was argued before three judges. In due course this court decided unanimously for the registration board and against the engineer, thus agreeing with the circuit court. The contention by the engineer that the board "in effect" did issue licenses by reciprocity was not accepted by the court.

The engineer then applied to have his case transferred to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. However, his application was denied, and he lost his last appeal, with the result that the final judgment was in favor of the board which was upheld in its position by the appeals court and the circuit court.

It may be of interest to note that the original action of the professional engineer in applying for a license on the basis of reciprocity occurred July 11, 1966. The final action bringing the case to a conclusion occurring on December 15, 1971.

ROBERT O. LITTLE has joined the firm of Wm. B. Ittner, Inc., St. Louis, as executive vice-president and as a member of the board of directors.

jackson to crown center

Robert W. Jackson Associates, Inc., is the first architectural firm to move into Kansas City's new Crown Center business and residential community.

The move was to be completed April 15. The staff of 24 will occupy 4,000 square feet in the new office structure.

Since its founding in 1960, the firm has concentrated primarily on hospitals and other facilities related to the medical field.



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two levels of examinations outlined by missouri board

Two levels of examination for registration of architects in Missouri has been outlined by the Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

The proposed new format consists of two levels of examination, each lasting two days. The first examination is designated the "Qualifying" or the "Equivalency" Examination. The second is designed the "Professional" Examination.

The proposed new format will not affect those candidates in the current 4-day examination process. The June, 1972, examination is expected to be the last available date for the current Architect-in-Training (Intern Architect) examination, the Board stresses.

After June, 1972, graduate architects will be requested to acquire the statutory three years of architectural experience before taking the examination for registration. The currently allowed two re-examinations anticipates availability of the current examination through June, 1974, for Intern Architects.

In Missouri, the earliest possible date for giving the "Qualifying" or Equivalency" examination is expected to be December, 1973, and the earliest possible date for giving the "Professional" examination is expected to be June, 1974. However, these dates are subject to change, the Board indicated.

Upon implementation in Missouri of the proposed new examination, all parts of the current examination will be evaluated and each candidate notified of the portions and scope of the examination still required to be taken and passed in the transition to the new examination.

The regulation which allows two re-examinations is expected to be retained.

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light contest announced

Four categories are included in the 1972 Lighting Contest sponsored by the Electrical Association of Kansas City, Association Secretary John McDermott has announced. Awards will be made to architects, engineers and contractors who have a part in the outstanding lighting installations in each of these four separate categories:

Commercial—to include lighting for offices and all indoor sales areas.

Industrial—to include lighting for all indoor areas used for the manufacture of warehousing of goods.

Institutional—to include indoor lighting for all schools, churches and governmental buildings.

Outdoor—to include all outdoor lighting, including commercial, industrial, sports recreational and institutional areas.

Separate awards will be given to the architect, engineer, electrical contractor and their client for the outstanding installation selected in each category. The first award will be a large, handsome plaque; the second award will be a specially designed framed certificate.

Entries are limited to installations within the 7-county Greater Kansas City area and must be designed by a person or organization maintaining a place of business in this area; the entry must meet or exceed I.E.S. standard for lighting; the project must have been installed and completed in the period from July 1, 1971, through July 31, 1972; judging is to be on lighting technique, compliance to standards, originality, aesthetic merit.

Entry forms may be obtained by writing the Electric Association of Kansas City, 1525 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. 64108 or calling at 221-1808. Entry deadline is August 4.

grimaldi new chairman

Frank Grimaldi, a partner in Bower and Grimaldi, Kansas City, Mo., has been elected chairman of the architectural division of the Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

Mr. Grimaldi has been a practicing architect in Kansas City since his graduation from Notre Dame in 1947. He first was appointed to the Missouri board in 1965.

PLANS ARE BEING completed by Hanner, Bretweiser & McLaughlin Architects, Inc., Chester, Mo., for a new Immanuel Lutheran Church Building in Perryville, Mo. The new church will be built on a 5-acre site across the street from Perry County Memorial Hospital.

school seminar held

"Basic Techniques for School Facilities Planning" was the subject for a recent 1-day seminar held by the St. Louis chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the School of Architecture of Washington University.

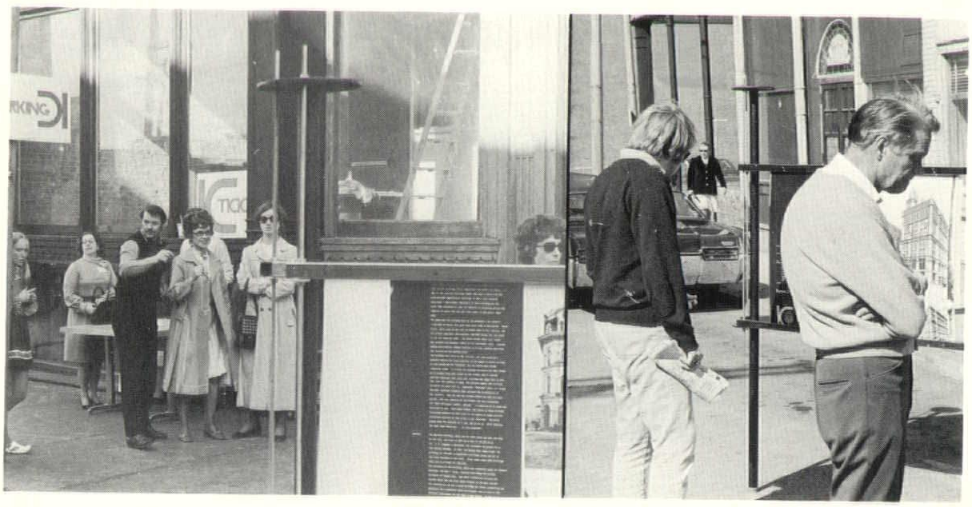
The seminar, conducted by Dr. Stuart W. Rose, director of continuing education programs for the AIA, dealt with such concepts as Planning the Planning Strategy, Community Profile Analysis, Facility Evaluation, Population Projection, Enrollment Projection, and Centralization and Decentralization Analysis.

Jack Sorkin of Lorenz, Sorkin and Matthews and Robert C. Oswald of the W. U. faculty were co-chairmen of the seminar.

named to national posts

Nine members of the Kansas City chapter of AIA have been named to serve on national committees or task forces this year. They are:

Herbert E. Duncan, Jr., chairman of the Architect in the Development Team Task Force; Clarence Kivett, Urban Planning and Design Committee; Robert J. Koppes, Committee on Environmental Education; William M. Linscott, Labor Liaison Task Force; John C. Monroe, Jr., Correctional Architecture Committee; Joseph J. Oshiver, Continuing Education Advisory Council; Theodore H. Seligson, Historic Resources Committee; Robert G. Westvold, Architectural Employees Committee; and Mayles Stevens, a chapter associate member, who is representing Kansas University on the COBAS Task Force.



kansas city tour attracts nearly 1,000

Tour buses left every 10 minutes for three hours during the first of a series of architectural tours sponsored by the Kansas City Chapter of A.I.A. The Ebenezer Building, top left, was the headquarters for the event, with both outdoor exhibits, top right, and indoor displays to show the beauty of buildings in the Central Business District. There was a holiday atmosphere in the packed buses, bottom left, with volunteer tour guides like Jim Huffman, bottom right, to explain the 45 points of architectural interest chosen for the event.



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hospital names architect

Preparation of a master plan for expansion of St. Francis hospital, Washington, Mo., has begun in the offices of Hammond, Charle, Burns & LePere of St. Louis. The St. Louis firm was chosen by the hospital's board of directors recently the culmination of a series of interviews with interested firms that began last October.

Hammond, Charle, Burns & LePere was retained by the hospital several years ago to make a feasibility study of the present building, particularly of the area that once served as a convent.

kc names planner

Robert Hurst has been appointed planner III with the current planning section of the city development department of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Hurst has a bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Kansas and a master's in city and urban planning from the University of Oklahoma.

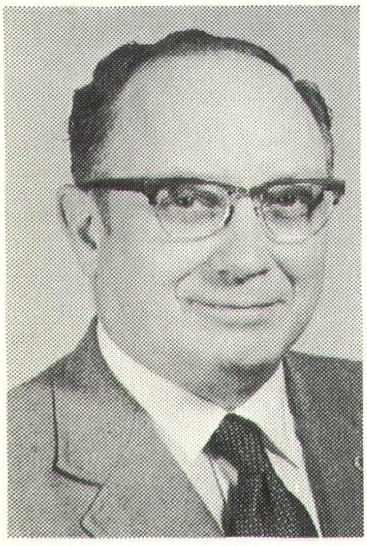
He was employed three years by the architectural firm of Hills & Miller of Overland Park, Kan., before enrolling at Oklahoma.

STUDENTS 'RAP' WITH PROFESSIONALS, FACULTY



Washington University School of Architecture students (l to r) Bob Clough, Michael Levish, and Mary Comerio visit with St. Louis Chapter President Chester E. Roemer, George Hohmann, program chairman; Bob Harris, A.I.A. Washington office staffer; and Constantine Michaelides, associate dean of the Washington architectural school at a recent "Come and Rap" program held at Washington U., one a series Harris is conducting through the central states to familiarize students and professionals on A.I.A. activities.

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industrial metals has new line of reynolds architect building products

Industrial Metals, Inc., midwest distributor of corrosion resistant metals, has been appointed distributor for the new line of architectural and building products of the Reynolds Metals Company.

The products include commercial, farm and architectural building materials and accessories — siding and roofing panels, shake-shingles, insulated walls, hog parlor flooring, flashing, fasteners, nails and many other items.

Industrial Metals is expanding its operation broadly into this field with a new division of aluminum building products and a full-scale stocking and marketing program covering 15 states of the midwest.

"Our expansion into aluminum commercial building products is consistent with our continuing efforts to best serve metals users in the manufacturing, construction, farm and architectural fields, and already we are experiencing favorable reception in these avenues," said W. G. Hobstetter, Jr., president.

The marketing phase includes the designation of special representatives for both outside contracts and inside orders. These include: Kenneth Turner, Arthur McDonald, Kansas City; Michael Serfas, Leonard Martin, St. Louis; Lawrence Gill, George Stolte, Tulsa; James Haines, Carl Ramey, Denver. All have had special factory and marketing training.

Industrial Metals, Inc., is a wholly owned subsidiary of Reynolds Metals Company, and has metals service centers in Kansas City, St. Louis, Wichita, Tulsa and Denver.



Members of the Kansas City branch discuss the versatility of the Reynolds commercial building products, left to right, H. J. MacClement, vice president, Kenneth Turner, sales representative, and Arthur McDonald, inside sales representative.

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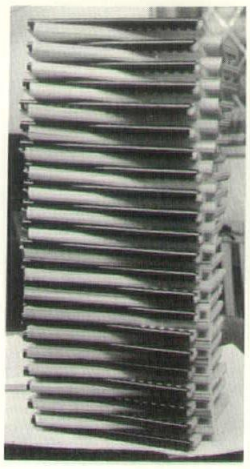
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stronger public policy voice; added environmental role sought

A strong voice in public policy and an expanded role for the architectural profession in shaping the physical environment are the major thrusts of the 1972 program which the Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects approved at its December meeting.

Noting that in recent years "the emphasis in the development of the man-made environment has been heavy on quantity; there has been a decreasing emphasis on quality," the board went on record that its major effort will be to reverse this trend. It is working in 1972 to provide for mechanisms which will make possible the building of an environment that recognizes the need for more than adequate shelter.

"Indeed, today's environment does not provide even adequate shelter for a large percentage of the total population," said the Institute's president, Max O. Urbahn, FAIA, of New York City. "In too much building, only lip service is paid to sound planning and superior design."

More than lip service will be paid by the national professional association as it directs a major portion of its $4.4-million operating budget to implementation of the recommendations of its National Policy Task Force. This special task force, at work since last April, was to complete its report in January.

Its recommendations will be translated into proposed legislation, proposed national policies, and proposed systemic changes. The policies will deal with the rebuilding of cities, new town development, urban growth outside metropolitan areas, regional planning, provision of housing for lower-income families, the proper use of natural and human resources.

Study going on concurrently by special task forces on constraints to building and on "creative economics" will supplement the National Policy implementation strategy. The creative economics study involves the exploration of methods to make it in the client's financial interest to produce structures and communities of good design and lasting benefit. It also will try to suggest incentives that will encourage investment in cities and encourage their continuing revitalization.

Closely related to the creation of a better climate for environmental improvement is the existence of an informed client, and to this end the Institute will devote advertising effort, close liaison with federal agencies involved in construction, and attention to local public officials who are becoming increasingly important as clients in the development of the built environment.

The Institute will continue in 1972 to explore ways in which the community itself can serve as client, and how the architect can serve this newly emerging client. This advocacy effort is focused in the Community Design Center (CDC) program, the architects' version of the lawyers' "neighborhood legal services" program.

The expanded role of architectural firms foreseen by AIA in the kind of development called for will be backed up by a broad range of technical programs. The documents, forms, and contracts, which have long been a mainstay of the AIA operation, will be expanded with the addition of automated practice aids. The "Masterspec" system was the first such venture by AIA; computerized financial management has just become available.

Now a full-scale Technical Services Center is planned, with the affiliation of the PSAE organization (producer of Masterspec) as an integral AIA operation for production and marketing of both documents and automated services. The proposal is for PSAE to maintain its separate corporate structure, contract with AIA for support services such as accounting, marketing, printing, and it will be supported by income from the programs developed under it.

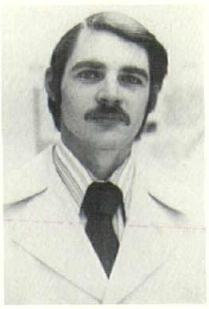
New aspects of architectural practice call for continuing education aids, to assist the practitioner in such roles as regional planning and design, land-use planning, economic and administrative management, design and the behavioral sciences. A variety of audio cassettes and short course programs are being developed now.

Among books to be published this year in a $200,000 book-publishing program are a volume on the architect as member of the land-development team, a manual on business development, a study on design review boards, and two books based on conferences sponsored by the Institute: "Open Space for People" and "New Communities."

WILLIAM A. BRUNNER, Brunner & Brunner, architects & engineers, St. Joseph, Mo., was recently approved for professional associate members by the Board of Directors of the Kansas City chapter of AIA.

ramos group adds

Casimir H. Swier, a recent graduate of the school of environmental development of the University of Nebraska, has joined the Ramos Group/Architects of Kansas City.



SWIER

Swier earned a BA degree in June, 1971, and was chosen a member of a team of graduate students to evolve a preliminary development proposal for the Omaha Riverfront project, a proposal currently under consideration by the Department of the Interior involves 54 miles of riverfront property.

While a student, Swier was a member of the staff of Steve E. Cook and Associates, Lincoln, and served as assistant to the director of planning at Seldin Construction Co., Omaha.

washington honors alum

George E. Kassabaum, A.I.A., Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum, Inc., and former national A.I.A. president, was one of 12 outstanding alumni to receive citations at recent Washington University Founders Day activities.

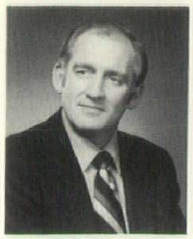
A graduate of Washington, BA '47, Kassabaum is responsible for administration of the multi-based firm of which he is a principal. In addition to his service for the A.I.A., he also has been a national consultant on housing for the elderly and is active in metropolitan service groups.

marshall and brown appoints

The appointment of H. D. "Bud" Goodwin to the staff of Marshall and Brown of Kansas City, has been announced. He is the firm's new manager of commercial and industrial development, a newly-created position.

Mr. Goodwin previously was manager of the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce's Industrial and Commercial Development department. Prior to joining the Chamber in 1964, he was in charge of industrial development for Great Western Railway Co.

GERALD HORNER, a 1971 graduate of the University of Oklahoma with a bachelor of architecture degree, has joined the firm of Allgeier, Martin and Associates, Joplin, Mo. Mr. Horner is a native of Webb City.



WUNSCH



LABINSKI

k and m appoints three

The appointment of three associates of Kivett and Myers, Architects/Planners of Kansas City as trustees and vice-presidents of the firm has been announced by Clarence Kivett and Ralph E. Myers. They are Billy D. Wunsch, 39, Ronald J. Labinski, 34, and Aubrey R. Davis, 33.



DAVIS

The Kansas City firm has been organized as a business trust since 1956 and now has the five trustees who also are officers.

Kivett and Myers said the decision to increase the number of trustees and officers was based on two factors: First, the growth and broadening scope of the firm's work in the Kansas City region, nationwide and overseas; and, Second, to assure continuity in the ownership and management of the firm.

Each of the new officers has extensive experience in handling major projects with Kivett and Myers.

Wunsch is coordinating architect for the twin-stadium Harry S. Truman Sports Complex near Kansas City and has served as project architect for the First National Bank of Lawrence, Kan., and for manufacturing and office facilities for Hallmark Cards, Inc.

Labinski's projects include new football stadiums for the Kansas City Chiefs, the New York Giants and the Detroit Lions, several health care facilities, and consulting service to the Buffalo Bills on a proposed football stadium.

Davis, the firm's director of production, supervises the technical staff and coordinates assignments. His projects also include Kansas City International Airport, the Alameda Plaza Hotel in Kansas City, and the program of major alterations for Chicago's Palmer House Hotel.

washington students honored

Seven students of the Washington University School of Architecture have been selected to serve as participating members of committees of the St. Louis chapter of A.I.A. for the coming year.

They, and their committee assignments, are: Mary Comerio, architectural practice; John Raeber, building code; Jeff Los, environmental and urban design; Paul Caine, exhibition; Ian Cohn, historical buildings; and Keith Fitzgerald and Paul Florian, program.

survey st. joe courthouse

Historical architect Earl W. Henderson, Jr., Springfield, Ill., recently met with members of the St. Joseph, Mo., Historical Society, the St. Joseph Landmarks Commission and other interested persons to discuss the possibilities of restoring the Buchanan County courthouse as a historical site.

Mr. Henderson is best known for his work as architect in the complete restoration of the Illinois state capitol building and of the original Abraham Lincoln law office in Springfield.

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large st. louis delegation to aia convention



A large St. Louis delegation, including the entire executive committee (seated) will attend the national American Institute of Architects convention in Houston May 7 through 10. Shown are (l to r seated) Treasurer Jack Sorkin, Director Miss Betty Lou Custer, Immediate Past President Theodor Mann Hoener, President Chester E. Roemer, Vice-President D. Robert Downey, Secretary Bryce Hastings and Director Eugene J. Mackey III. Standing are W. Baker Word, Theodore J. Wofford, Frederick C. Sternberg, Merlin E. Lickhalter, Rex L. Becker FAIA, Gerhardt Kramer FAIA, Donald W. Lehman, Ralph A. Fournier, Gale A. Hill, and Harry Richman. Also attending but not present for the picture will be former national AIA President George E. Kassabaum FAIA, Robert Elkington FAIA and David W. Pearce.

services

Sell your services, supplies, equipment, seek assistance or employment through the classified columns of Midwest Architect. Rates are $3.50 for the first 50 words and 5¢ per each additional word. Bold face type is $1 extra and special display or boxes will be charged at per inch display rate. Address not included in word count. Send check with copy.

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letters

Sirs:

I have read your No. 1 issue of the Midwest Architect and note, with interest, that there is no mention of any public school construction. It would appear that with the "per capita construction first" the public school systems in the Greater Kansas City area must be involved. During the past three years the North Kansas City school district has constructed a new 2,000 student high school ($5,000,000—completed August, 1971), an elementary school ($620,000—completed August, 1970), eight additions to existing schools ($2,000,000—completed September, 1971), a new Transportation Facility ($350,000—completed November, 1971), and the Center for Educational Development ($575,000—to be completed April, 1972). Liberty has a new high school under construction; both Independence and Hickman Mills have had additions and new facilities recently with some presently under construction. I am not aware of all the school construction in the area although it is significant. If any specific information is needed for any future issues of your publications, we will be happy to cooperate.

Lloyd C. Heiberg
Assistant Superintendent
North Kansas City Public Schools

Pub. Note: Mr. Heiberg's informative telephone call and follow-up letter reproduced here was one of the reasons the editorial committee decided to feature school buildings and developments in this issue.

Sirs:

Good luck with your new Midwest Architect. Your first issue looks good, and we'd like you to know that we will be happy to help you with information, photos, etc., from here. Please call on us if you have any special needs.

We'll be watching with interest for your future issues.

Mrs. Muriel Campaglia, Administrator
Public Relations Dept.
The American Institute of Architects

Sirs:

Thank you for your letter of March 10 and your first issue of the Midwest Architect. Congratulations to you on a fine-looking magazine, and we are most grateful for the play you gave Tiffany Centero.

I wish you every success with the new publication.

N. Alstedter
Manager, Public Relations
Shell Oil Co., Houston, Tex.

ROBERT O. LITTLE has been elected executive vice-president and a board member of Wm. B. Ittner, Inc., St. Louis. He previously had been with Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, Inc., St. Louis, and The Perkins & Will Partnership, Chicago. He is a graduate of Washington University.

architect's calendar

APRIL

24-26—Lower Cost Housing Symposium, Stouffer's Riverfront Inn, St. Louis.

25—St. Louis Chapter Meeting—AIA & CSI-COM-SPEC/PSAE

27—St. Louis Armchair Tour, A Steedman Traveler, Lecturer, Laurent Jean Torno, Jr., Berger, Field, Torno & Hurley, University City Public Library, 8 p.m.

MAY

7-10—AIA National Convention, Houston, Tex.

10-12—Building Team Conference, Houston, Tex.

14—St. Louis Architect's Sunday Tour, Progress West Business & Industrial Park, including Progress West Center. Architects: Peckham-Guyton, Inc.

21—Kansas City-Harry Weese, Chicago architect of Crown Center Hotel; evening meeting—wives invited. Time and place yet to be determined.

st. louisans to aia posts

Five members of the St. Louis chapter of aia have been notified that they have been appointed to serve on national committees of the organization to January 1, 1973.

They are: Raymond R. Burns, Hammond, Charle, Burns & LePere, to the committee on architecture for health; Robert Elkington of his own practice, the steering group for the housing committee; William B. Lane will continue on the historic resources committee; Merlin E. Lickhalter, the Drake Partnership, to the committee on architecture for health; and Kenneth M. Schaefer, Sverdrup and Parcel, Inc., a steering group member on the documents board.

aia headquarters goes up

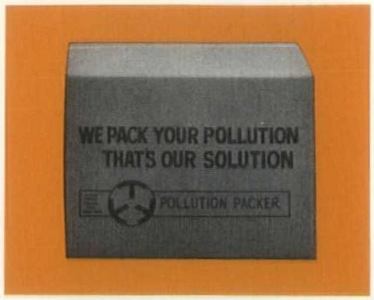
The American Institute of Architect's new headquarters building is now above ground level. The 7-story structure under construction at 1735 New York Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C., is scheduled for occupancy in early spring, 1973.

When completed the new building will contain approximately 128,999 square feet of rentable office area with two levels of garage space. The AIA staff and related activities will occupy 62,000 square fee with the remaining space available for lease to private special-purpose users.

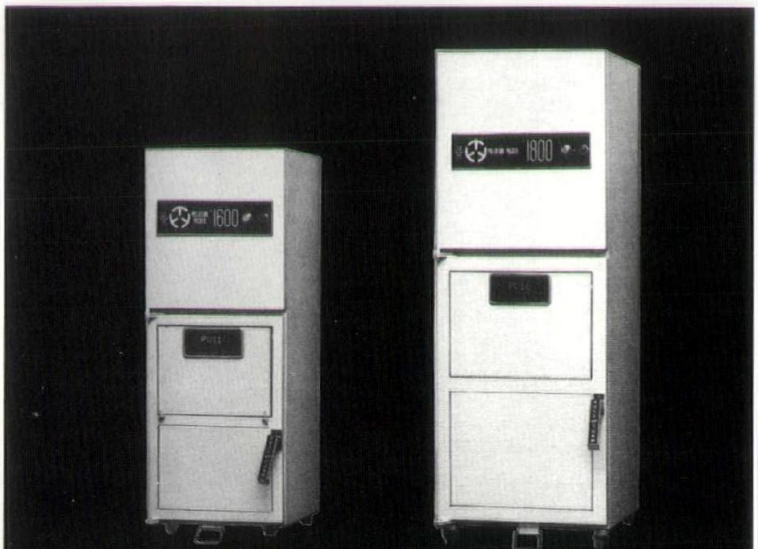
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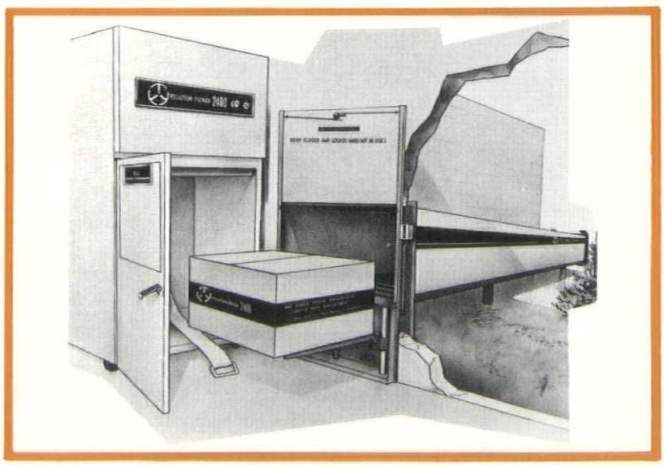
MODEL 2400
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A Profile of Cook Personalized Service

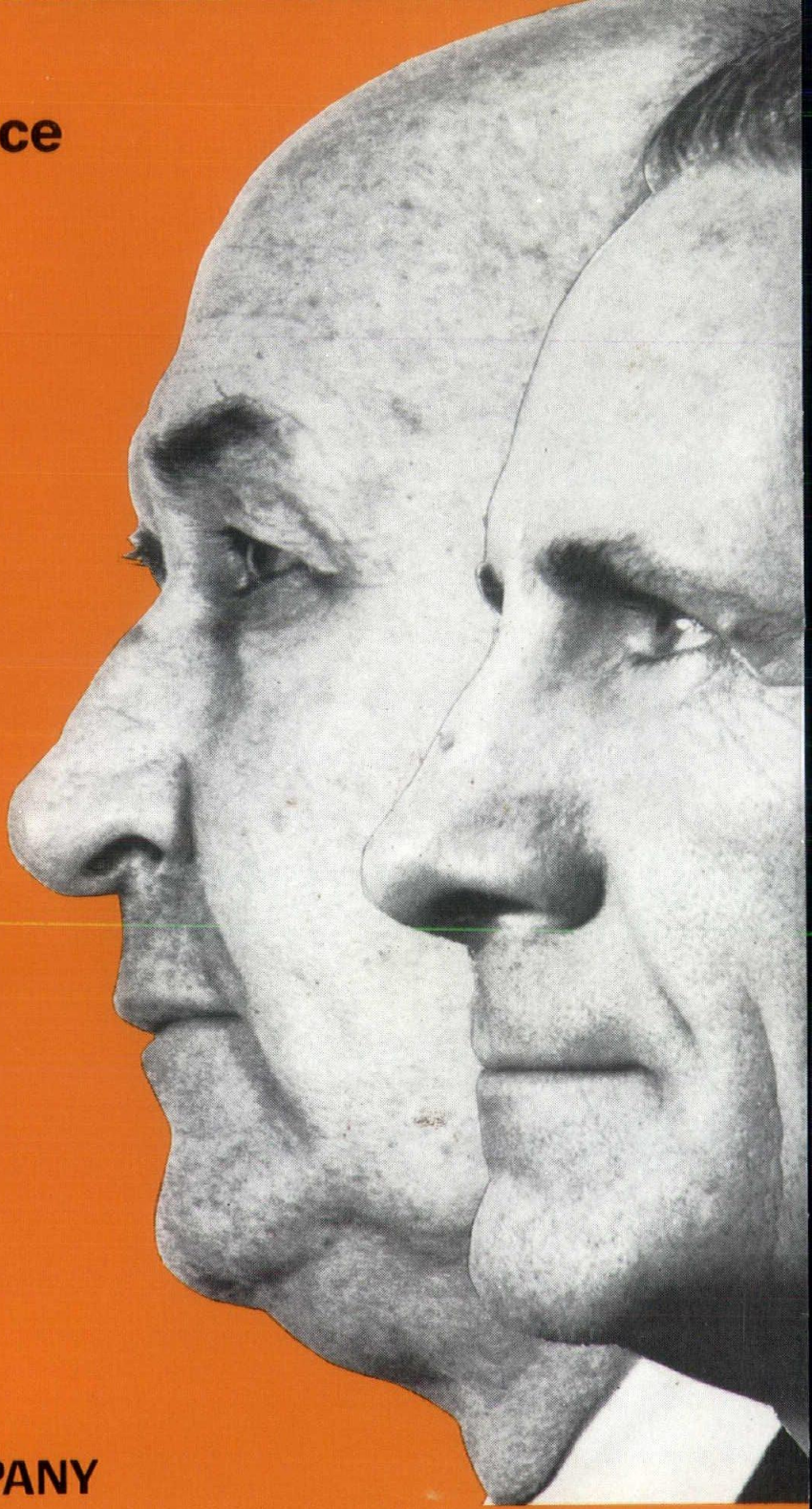
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