

Environmental,
Recreation issue
April 1973

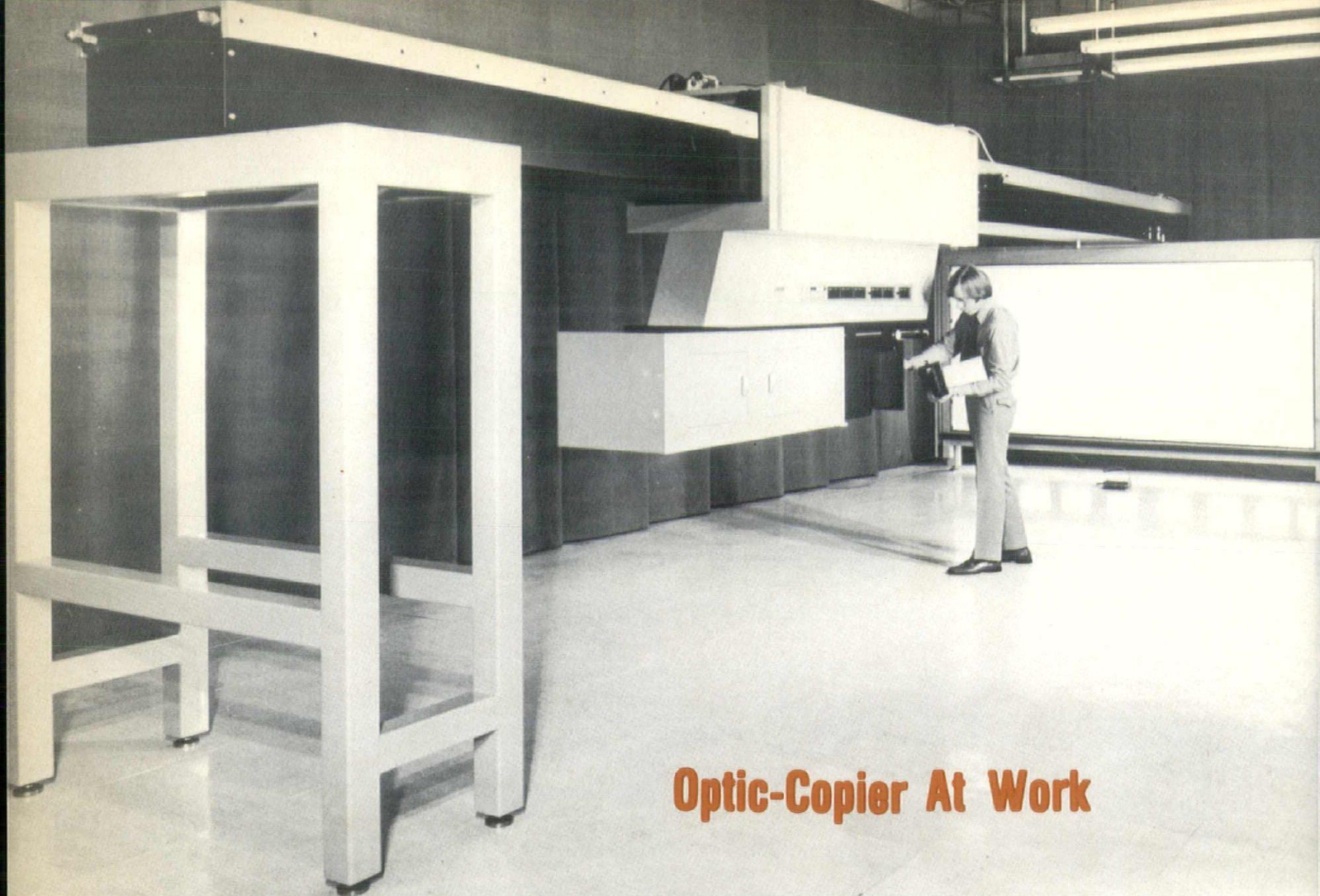
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environment and recreation

The theme for this issue of Midwest Architect is "Environment and Recreation." The articles contributed for this issue deal with various aspects of this theme. The Goetz and Rohrbach article on the Great Rivers Recreational Area is a thought-provoking challenge to the Corps of Engineers' approach to our river system at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. Goetz and Rohrbach present a persuasive case in opposing this levy project. On the other hand, The Recreation Environment in Earth City discusses the development of flood lands as Peckham & Guyton, Inc., Architects, view its possibilities. The editorial staff solicited a number of featurette articles about individual recreational facilities designed by architects in the combined Midwest chapters. The response to this request was disappointing considering the fact that many architects throughout the state are designing interesting recreational facilities that merit the focus this magazine would give.

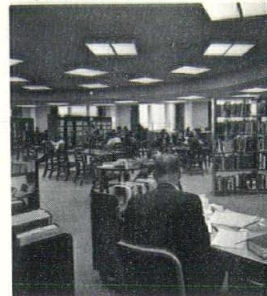
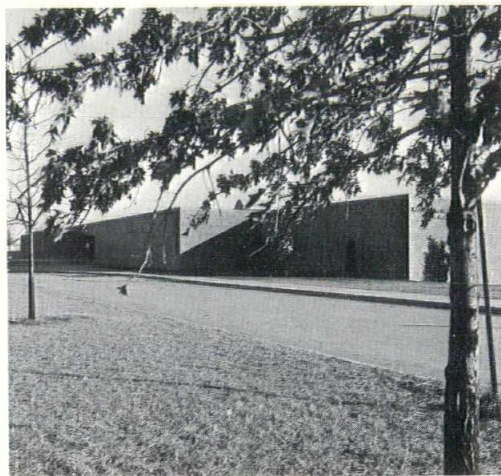
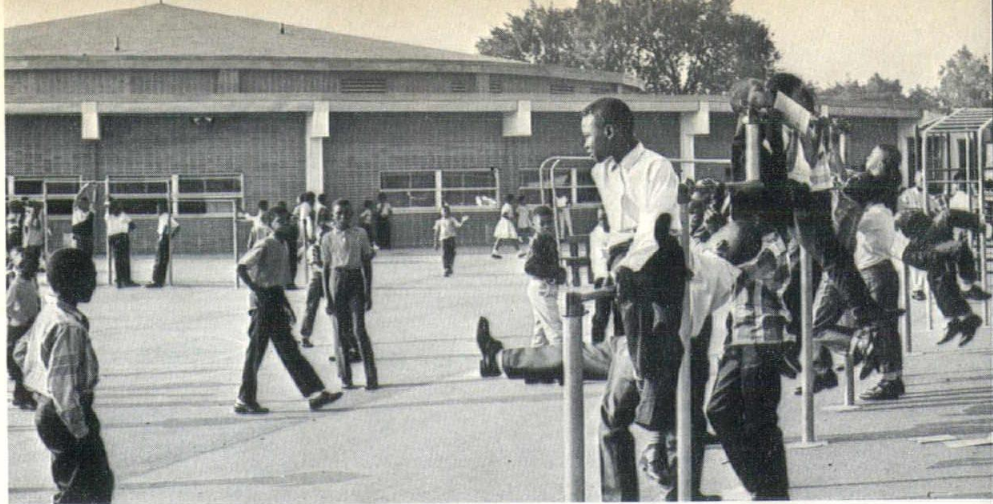
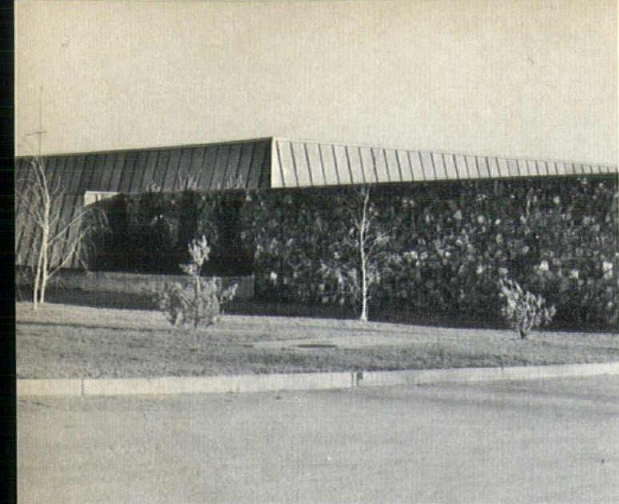
Architects' Participation Solicited

The editorial committee from Midwest Architect believes that a broad participation from all chapter members would make our magazine more meaningful. We would like to feature more original artwork, sketches, and photographs of work being done throughout our state. We also believe that this magazine could be a forum for all our architects who have something worthwhile to say. Photographic essays would also be appropriate if a clear, concise theme is evident.

Our recent experiences in producing this magazine give us some cause for alarm when expected articles do not materialize and last minute deadlines do not give a chance for thoughtful quality to emerge. We encourage all of the members of the St. Louis, Springfield, Central Missouri, and Kansas City Chapters of the AIA to accept this magazine as their vehicle for expression and contribute articles to it.

Themes for the issues for the remainder of the year are as follows: June - Urban Environment; August - Art and Architecture; October - Structural Esthetics; December - Unassigned. Articles to be contributed should be forwarded to the editor for the individual chapter, or to Vernon Reed, AIA, 3805 North Oak Trafficway, Kansas City, Missouri 64116.

By Vernon Reed, Kansas City editor



The total electric school isn't a totally new idea.

Some people have the wrong idea about the total electric school. They think it's sort of a pioneering operation, and they don't want to be the first to try it. They want proof that the total electric school is built to use less energy, that it works, and that it's worth the money.

Well, the proof is on this page. The schools pictured here, plus 17 others in the Kansas City area, are total electric. And they're all very satisfied with the total electric system.

They're satisfied because total electric costs less to install. And because total electric's operating costs compare favorably with conventional systems. And because total electric is much easier to maintain than other systems.

Although the idea isn't new, these schools think total electric is pretty progressive.

KCPL

The Power & Light People

Total electric is a switch for the better.

midwest architect

volume 2, no.2

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THE COVER

The Bois de Boulogne, a park in Paris, France, developed by Napoleon III through the efforts of Georges-Eugene Haussmann who was Napoleon's Prefet de la Seine. Napoleon's grand scheme for the development of Paris called for many ambitious parks, boulevards, public squares, and other such projects. One proposal was to lead a river artificially through the Bois de Boulogne. Excavation for the river bed had actually proceeded when it was discovered that the water would be required to run uphill in one section. Two lakes of different levels, therefore, had to be substituted for the projected river project. In spite of his constantly making such elementary errors, Napoleon III gave the world many lessons in providing open space in cities for the recreation and leisure of its people. The Avenue Foch was designed by its architect to be about 125 feet wide. Napoleon increased the width to 400 feet with his characteristically bold stroke to accent the magnificence of this approach to the Bois de Boulogne. The park was developed in 1853.

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the recreational environment in st. louis' earth city

By Leroy F. Eilers
Peckham-Guyton, Inc., Architects
Planner

Foreseeing a need for the expansion of industry and housing in northwest St. Louis County, the Linclay Corporation purchased 1,200 acres of agricultural land in the Missouri River flood plain across from St. Charles, Mo. An agriculture levee protected the farm land from the frequent floods of the Missouri River. On the riverside of the agricultural levee lie about 100 acres of trees subject to occasional flooding and generally inaccessible.

Linclay, along with Peckham-Guyton, Inc., Architect, devel-

oped a plan for a balanced community within the confines of a new levee. The development plan includes industrial facilities, offices, a commercial - urban core, residential, and recreational facilities.

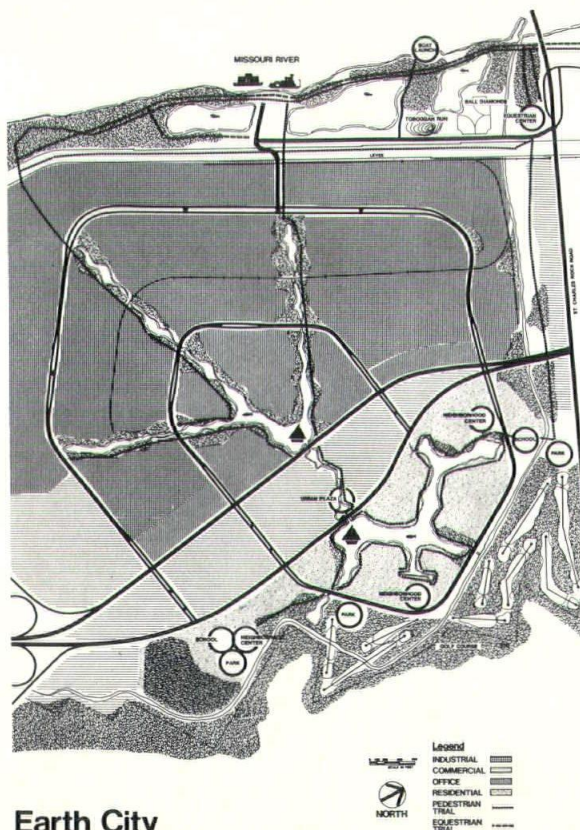
The project is designed to include diversified but compatible land uses. Within the industrial area, both rail served and non-rail industrial parcels of varying size are offered. A system of loop streets provides circulation to the interior of the site while separating the industrial uses from the office center.

An expressway passes through Earth City. By widening the median between the northbound and southbound lanes to 1,000 feet, space is provided for a regional shopping center and office complex comprising an urban core.

The eastern portion of the project is designed for residential use. Here a wide size range of garden apartments and townhouses allows a mixing of social and economic groups.

LAKES

During the entire design program, the recreational environment was given primary concern in an attempt to yield amenities in conjunction with functional problem solving. Early engineering analysis indicated a problem with internal storm water control. A series of interconnecting lakes was developed which not only provides storm water retention but also creates a waterway system for hiking, canoeing, fishing and other passive recreation.



Earth City

Fifty acres of lakes also created a natural amenity for site development. Careful consideration given to the location of office and commercial buildings result in vistas not only from within the buildings onto the water but also pleasant views of exterior open space.

The lake also enhances the environment in the residential neighborhoods. By clustering townhouses and apartments around the lake at a sufficient distance from the water's edge, a feeling of openness can be experienced. Conveniently spaced small boat docks facilitate the docking of canoes, sail boats, and other small craft, providing the Earth City resident with the opportunity for a leisurely boat ride around the lake. It is also possible for a person to paddle his canoe from his townhouse to his place of employment via the interconnecting lakes.

Pedestrian Walks

As a balanced community, it is possible to live, shop, work and play in Earth City. It is also possible to walk to the shopping center, to the office and to home via pedestrian ways.

In the residential area, a path along the lake edge connects with the neighborhood centers, parks and schools. The walkway continues along the waterway beneath the expressway into the urban plaza linking the residential with the commercial - office core. Here the pedestrian will experience a transition from the open green space of the residential area to an architecturally controlled space of fountains, cascading water, and multi-floored buildings interspersed with landscaped pockets of vegetation.

Walking westward from the urban plaza, the pedestrian again passes beneath the overhead expressway and into the office-industrial area. Here the walkway follows the three fingers of the lake allowing pedestrian travel along a landscaped shoreline into the industrial areas.

Another recreational facility proposed for Earth City also will be accessible via pedestrian ways. The St. Louis County Entertainment Center is to be a multi-

story enclosed mall facility featuring daytime and evening happenings. Proposed are shops, boutiques, galleries, dining, dancing and theater. The entertainment center will continue the open space environment by locating an atrium at the center of the facility.

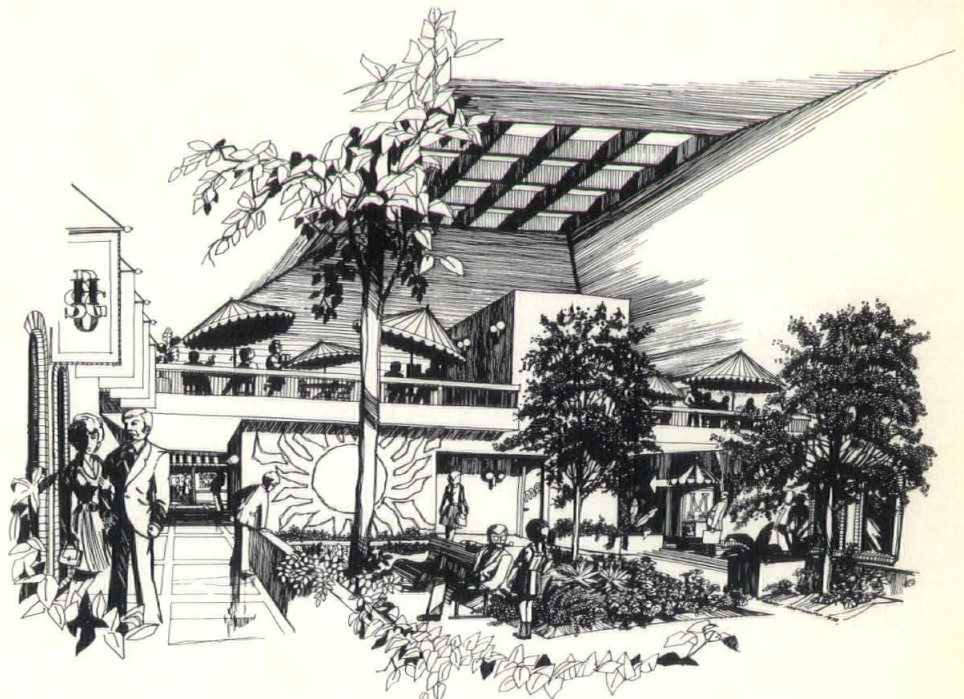
Riverfront

The riverfront, an area of about 130 acres, will be devoted entirely to recreation. Here, too, a system of pedestrian trails will allow access to all the facilities on the riverfront and also connect with the Earth City community to the east of the levee.

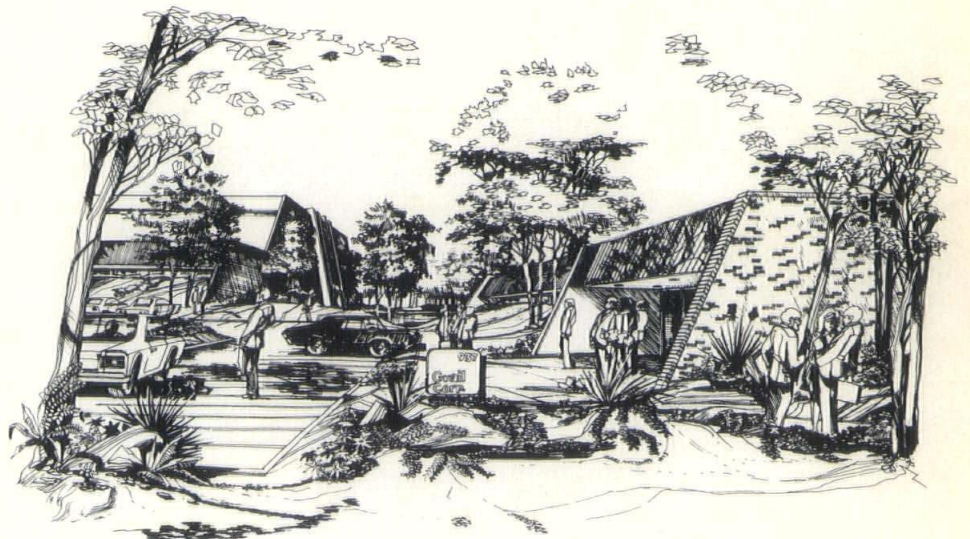
Virtually all of the riverfront area is subject to flooding. This condition imposed the requirement that all elements of the recreation system be adaptable to flooding or be protected by special design criteria.

Recreational demands resulting from the explosive housing growth in northwest St. Louis County will be lessened by the facilities planned for the Earth City riverfront. Over half of the land along the river is to remain in its natural state. The southern end of the riverfront area consists of

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This atrium has been planned for the recreation center at Earth City.



The office area of Earth City features horizontally-designed structures located throughout an "Office Campus" with many office views also looking out on the lakes that extend through the project.

tree stands of willow and popple trees. A nature study area and interpretive trail is programmed for this south area. It will be intertwined with pedestrian trails and an equestrian trail.

A riverfront park will be located in the central portion of the riverfront. Here, three riverboats will be moored; one a restaurant, another a showboat and the third will function as an excursion boat. In this same area, an engineering requirement was transformed into a recreational amenity. Large quantities of fill were needed for the new levee resulting in three borrow areas. These three areas were transformed into fishing lakes. Sufficient undisturbed river side land was retained to prevent normal water levels of the Missouri River from entering the lakes.

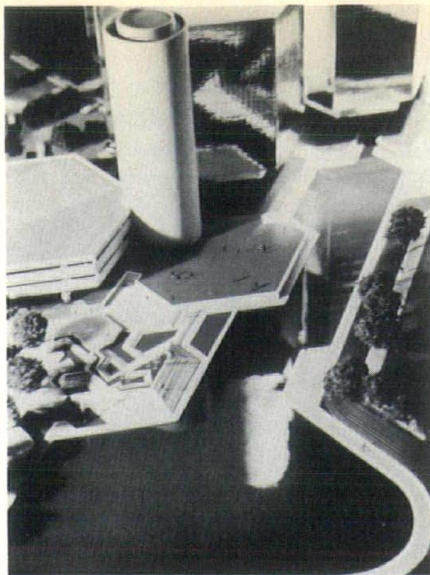
Outdoor recreational activities are proposed for the northern third of the riverfront. A toboggan run and a multi-diamond Khoury League ball field are planned for the area near the creek. In this same area, a boat launch facility and picnic areas are proposed. Between the creek and St. Charles Rock Road, an equestrian center with riverside connecting trails is planned.

Golfing - Parks

A winding tree-lined creek travels through the eastern portion of Earth City. Most of this is to remain in its present state, but areas of this wooded environment are to be modified slightly so as to create recreational amenities to be enjoyed and shared by people living and working in this area. A nine-hole golf course is scheduled to be located in this area and two parks of about five acres each will be developed adjacent to the loop street at the fringe of the woodlands.

Residential Area

A residential area, a neighborhood or a community must have recreation facilities to transform a grouping of residential buildings into a pleasant living environment. Various recreational needs must be met. The young need active play areas such as playlots, playgrounds and



The modern design of the Urban Plaza as planned for Earth City is illustrated in this photograph of the scale model.

playfields, while adults require passive recreation areas, such as gardens and parks.

The smallest of the proposed recreation facilities are playlots. Size of playlots will range from 1,500 square feet to 5,000 square feet. This will allow sufficient area for play equipment for the pre-school age children in addition to benches and picnic tables where mothers can visit and also supervise their children. Playlots will be within 300 to 500 feet of all dwelling units.

Realizing the need for schools to be within walking distance of residences, the Earth City plan is designed with two sites for elementary school use. These sites are intended to serve both as school facilities and neighborhood parks. During after school hours and summer months these facilities would be used for recreational programs. Incorporated into the school sites will be playfields, play equipment, picnic facilities, shelters, restrooms, and swimming pools.

The passive recreation needs of the older populace will be satisfied with a system of greenways and park-like open spaces providing a pedestrian link from the residential area to the playgrounds, schools, and community center. Greenways are planned to vary in size and density depending on use and location. They will be multi-purpose areas, serving as

pedestrian links, passive recreation areas, and forested areas which would be a natural environment for birds and small animals.

A community center is planned to serve as a physical focal point and gathering place for the inhabitants of the residential area. It will include a neighborhood shopping center, a recreation center, and a school site. The recreation center will be adjacent to the elementary school providing a dual service facility which could be used during and after school hours. The recreation center will include a swimming pool, a bath and tennis club, a community building for social activities and sufficient area for handball courts, horseshoes, volleyball and other adult recreation.

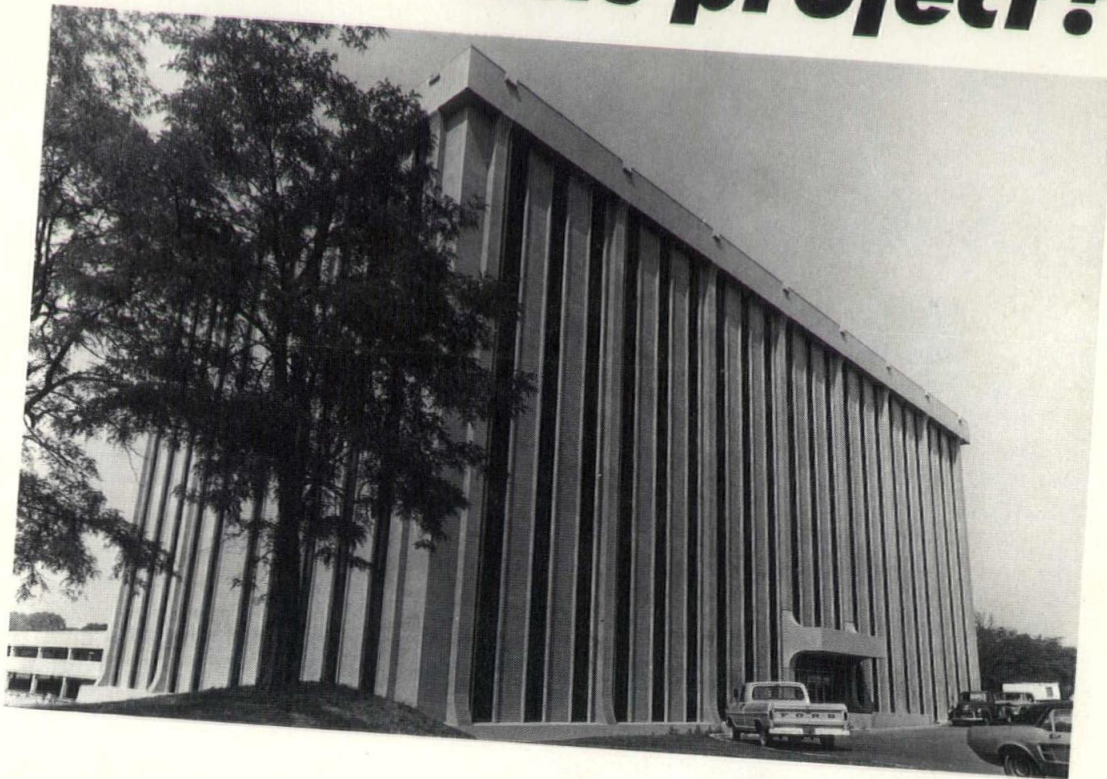
Landscaping

From the onset, Peckham and Guyton's architects, landscape architects and planners were cognizant of the project's natural characteristics and limited amount of tree cover. One of the major design elements was the preservation and maintenance of the existing trees and vegetation. This natural amenity is intended to be retained as passive areas where people are occasional visitors oriented to observation rather than consumption.

Almost all of the area planned for extensive development has been in agricultural use. It is proposed that these treeless areas be replanted, especially along lake shorelines and streets. Covenants developed for the project specify minimum quantities and sizes of trees to be planted. More than 500,000 new trees will be placed in the completed project providing wildlife habitat adjacent to waterways and within industrial parcels. Plant materials indigenous to the floodplain can successfully reforest the site and enhance the environmental quality of Earth City.

Throughout the entire design period, open space, recreation and environmental quality were considered primary design elements. With the execution of these elements, Earth City can be developed and continue to grow as a new community in a pleasing environment of living, working and enjoying leisure time. ●

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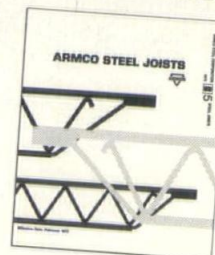


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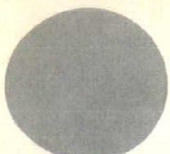
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proposed I-15 dam threatens great rivers recreation concept

The St. Louis metropolitan area straddles the greatest confluence of river systems on the continent. Three great rivers, the Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois, draining approximately one-quarter of the United States, come together and form this magnificent confluence floodway. This vast basin is approximately 35 miles long by 5 to 20 miles wide.

Lying just across the Missouri River Clark Bridge on Route 67, the confluence floodway is within 20 minutes drive from St. Louis. Many people are familiar with the area's most popular asset, Alton Lake, which is a part of the Mississippi River formed by Lock and Dam #26 at Alton.

By Robert E. Goetz and Gerwin Rohrbach

The Authors

Robert E. Goetz is a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects and Gerwin Rohrbach is a member of the American Institute of Planners. Both are active in the Coalition for the Environment and are members of its open space and land use committee of which Mr. Goetz is a chairman. This study, in a slightly abridged form for space reasons, was commissioned by Pride, Inc., of Alton, Ill.

Both Missouri and Illinois public and private, as well as Federal, investments have contributed to the creation and development of this river lake and the recreational facilities around it. Surrounding the Alton Lake section of the Mississippi River there are over 47 large boat marinas, 57 private duck hunting and fishing clubs covering approximately 26,500 acres, numerous picnic grounds, fishing sloughs, archeological sites, Maple Island, Dresser Island, public access areas run by the Missouri Conservation Department, and miles of wooded river banks and wetlands created by the river and occupied by wildlife.

Between Missouri and Illinois and millions of dollars and man hours, has developed a bi-state, regional, green, open space refuge for both man and wildlife. The exciting fact is that St. Louis has what most large American cities are desperate for - a large breathing space, centrally located to the metropolis. The rivers kept the flood-plain clear of development and, as a result, there is a green, rich farmland interspersed with recreation pockets needed, suited for, and used by urban man.

In spite of the projections for continued population expansion of the St. Louis metropolitan area, the area has not experienced a sound expansion of its economy.

Since 1970, the metropolitan area has lost 61,200 jobs. The existing industrial base of the area is stagnant, still relying heavily on agricultural product processing and heavy manufacturing, "no growth" categories. Service and research oriented employment has not kept pace with national trends. A recently published report by the Center for Community and Metropolitan Studies, University of Missouri, St. Louis, estimates that there will be a labor market surplus of 40,000 college graduates annually by 1980, and suggests that area employers and Universities get together to determine what job needs in the area are and how they can best be supplied through the area's educational resources.

Does the St. Louis area have some unique quality on which new research-oriented employment could be developed? With the recent worldwide concern expressed over the future use of water resources, great sums of money are being spent on various aspects of water use, water control, water conservation. We are now only at the threshold of water resource knowledge; a potential, therefore, exists to consider the relationship of university research facilities to urban expansion and redevelopment, to the broadening of the economic base, to the great natural water resource of the confluence area. Urbanization of the flood plains of a confluence area could destroy both the opportunity to provide extensive and intensive urban recreation facilities close to the center of the metropolitan area as well as the opportunity to provide for unique water-oriented research activities.

Effects of Proposed L-15 Levee.

The Kansas City District of the U.S. Corps of Engineers is proposing to build a 47-mile-long levee (designated the L-15) in St. Charles County at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. The L-15 levee would be a reinforced earthen hill which would be bulldozed along the north bank of the Missouri River, beginning at St. Charles and extending approximately 27 miles downstream to the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and then upstream on the

continued to page 12

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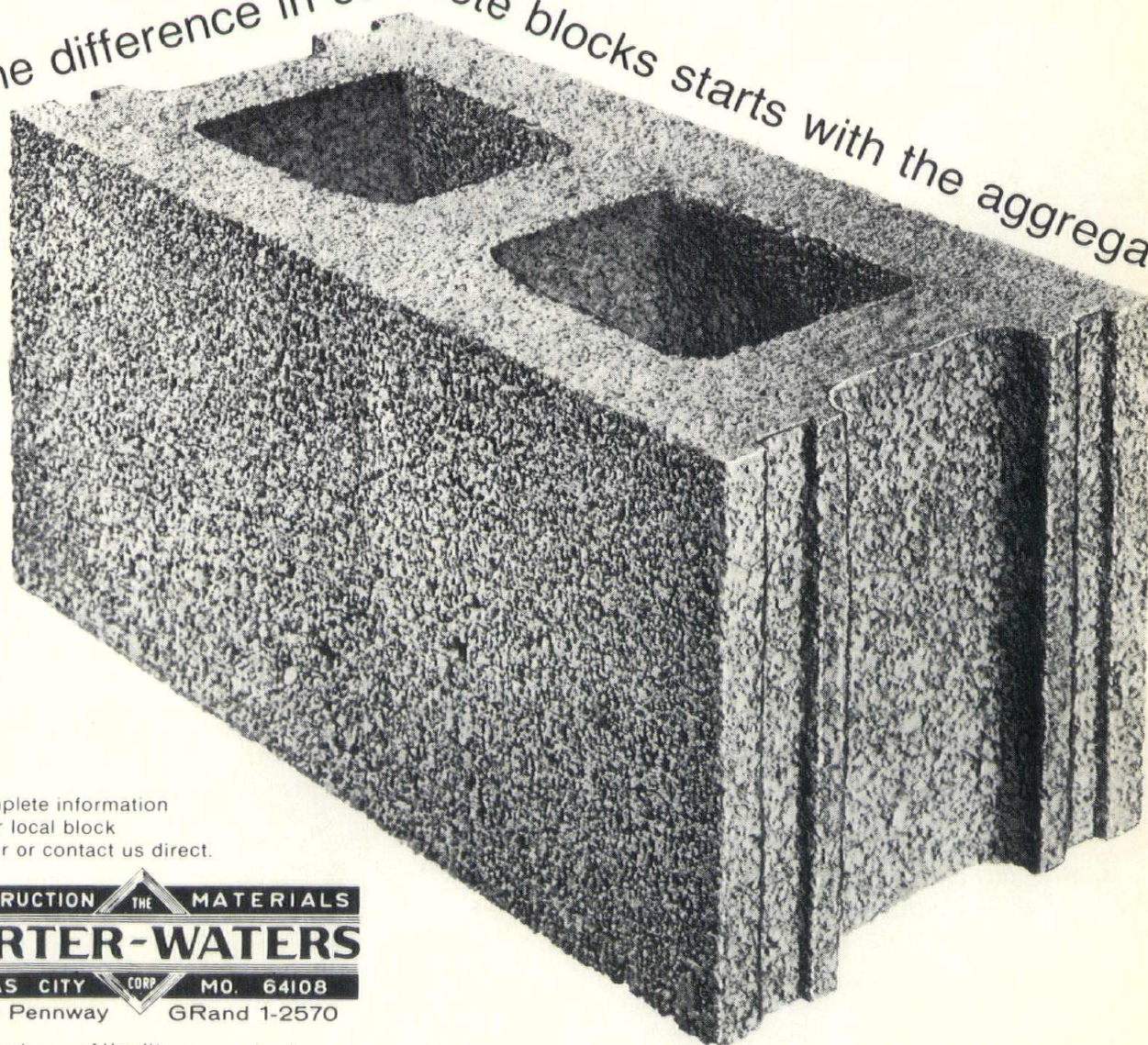
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L-15 DAM

continued from page 10

south bank of the Mississippi River for another 20 miles. Its purpose would be to keep flood waters off the confluence flood plain. The Corps has stated that the levee is for flood protection of farm land, and for the "industrial development....that will supplant the existing agricultural character of the area."

Usable land in the middle of an urban area will become urban. Heavy industry would be expected to locate on this flood plain. Urban sprawl would consume the area rapidly if population predictions are true. The present assets of the open space character of the L-15 area would change over the years from cornfields and wetlands to asphalt pavements and buildings.

As is widely recognized today, and emphasized again in a recent report of the National Water Commission, we should not encourage

industrial or residential development on a flood plain. There are many reasons: A flood plain is a holding basin for flood waters when rivers are in flood; the water table or ground water on a flood plain is high and rises and falls with the river; storm water on a flood plain is a problem because the land is so flat the water does not drain off; sewage and waste disposal is a terrific problem and usually causes considerable water pollution. Also, air pollution in a flood plain is critical. The air pollutants hang like fog over a river valley and can be a severe health hazard.

But the greatest reason is the inevitable disaster we are courting when a flood will rupture or overtop the levee and the rivers will reclaim their needed floodplain, as it did in the St. Louis area in late March and early April and as did the rivers in Rapid City, S.D. last year.

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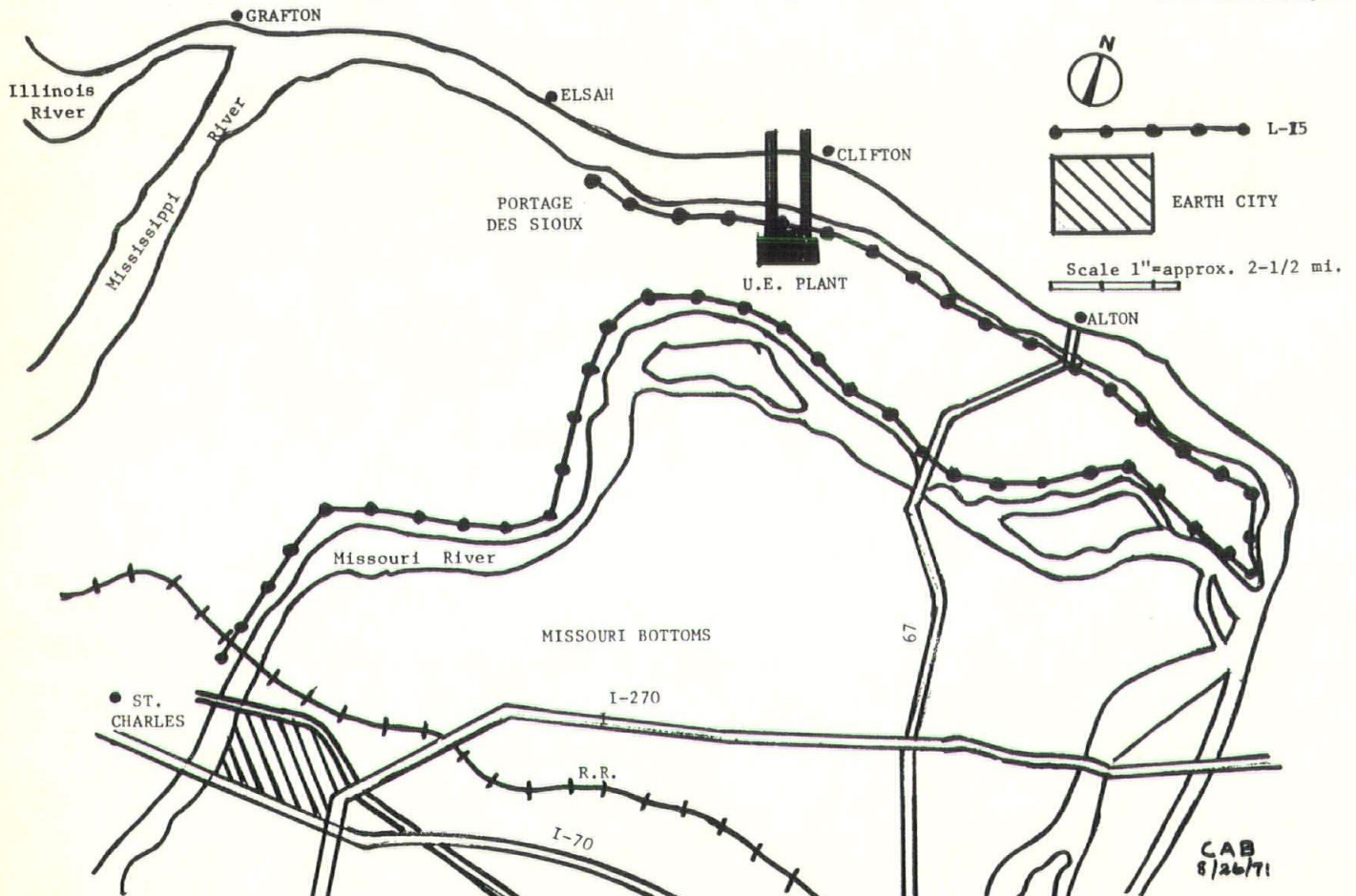
species of migratory birds including the American Bald Eagle, use the L-15 levee area because it is part of the Mississippi Waterfowl Flyway. If the land is no longer available for feeding and resting stops, another great chunk of the waterfowl habitat will be removed.

Alternate: Proposed Great Rivers Recreational Area.

This plan proposes that many of the areas of less productive soils, wetlands and woodlands, except the private recreation areas, be purchased to form the core of a green belt for the St. Louis region. As can be seen on the plan, these lands are located mostly between existing farm levees and the rivers, and some of the swampy old river channels which curve through the floodway.

Many of these areas should be reforested either by natural regeneration or planned forestry planting. These forests could be used for picnicing, camping, hik-

continued to page 14



This drawing indicates where the proposed L-15 levee would extend (dots connected with heavy line extending along north side of Missouri River and south side of the Mississippi River) under the Corps of Engineers proposal. The Earth City industrial and hous-

ing area, protected from Missouri River flood waters by a levee that was not breached by the recent flood, is shown by the diagonal lines at lower left.

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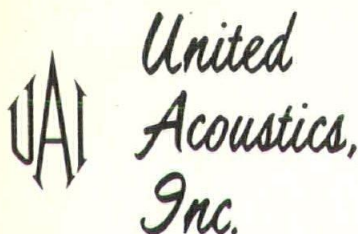
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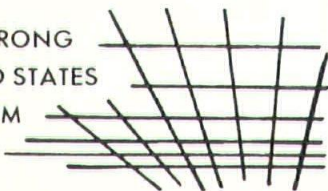
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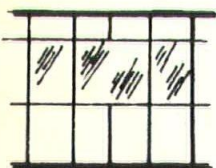


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L-15 DAM

continued from page 12

ing, and other recreational uses, and also for occasional timber harvests. The long linear strips of land would lend themselves to trails for hiking, bicycling, and a scenic road with occasional parking areas, rest stations and picnic areas. Rest stop nodes might also be locations for public access ramps to the river. There are few public access areas in the entire area. Special swimming beaches could be built using the natural sand found in several areas to filter the water pumped from the ground water. Other areas, especially any which are already established as wildlife areas, should be set aside as limited access areas under wildlife management.

In general, the recreational facilities provided should be nature oriented, and capable of withstanding flooding with a minimum of damage. Necessary buildings such as restrooms and concession buildings should be flood-proofed.

A study by the Missouri Conservation Department showed a 67% loss of fish on the Missouri River due in part to the jetties or training structures which cut off water supply to the sloughs. The jetties in the area, especially Bryan slough, Car of Commerce Chute, Littles Island complex, Cora Island Chute, and many other sloughs should be modified to allow water to flow in to promote shallow water connected to the rivers for fish spawning. This would reverse the decline of fish habitat, and revive fishing as sport and industry on these rivers again.

Whereas the overall area of the proposed Great Rivers Recreational Area covers over 500 square miles, the actual area proposed to be purchased is only approximately 53,500 acres, of which about 30,000 acres would probably be purchased outright by fee, and the rest by scenic easement. This proposal is actually two existing proposals put together and modified - parts of the Upper Mississippi National Recreation Area and the Lewis and Clark Trail on the Missouri River.

The Great Rivers Recreational Area links these two proposals together and expands the concept at this crucial point. There have also been various proposals for a Confluence National Park. In addition, the Upper Mississippi National Recreation area should be expanded downstream from the confluence through the metropolitan area, especially Chouteau, Cabaret and Mosenthein Islands. This, coupled with the proposed 75,000 acre National Meramec Recreation Area would form a great network of green, open space recreation areas which would serve the entire region for future generations. East West Gateway Coordinating Council has projected 60,000 acres metropolitan and regional parks as needed additional park and recreational lands in the seven county region by 1990, and many of these parks could be located within this proposed green belt, even though the majority of the acreage would be agriculture and forest preserve.

Water-oriented industry could continue to be located along the rivers. Industries such as fish farming, land treatment of sewage effluent, experimental stations for the study of soil percolation, water quality, rate of sedimentation, effects of channel scouring and river flow could all be located on the flood plains or river banks.

The bluffs along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers could be protected by scenic easements, which would enhance the good land on top of the bluffs as prime residential land.

Cost.

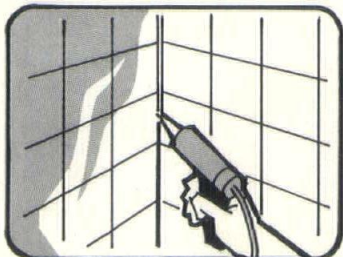
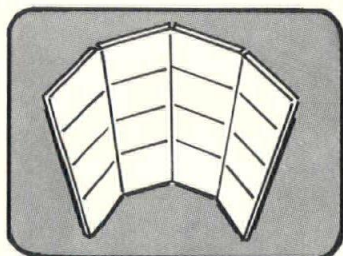
The cost of purchasing the lands and scenic easements in the Great Rivers Recreational Area is estimated at about \$22,000,000. Even allowing five or six million more for development costs, it would still be less than the cost of the L-15 levee which is estimated at about \$30,000,000.

Public action is needed now to redirect this course of events and to let our legislators know that our money should be spent to save the Great Rivers Recreational Area, instead of having it spent for the L-15 Levee. Funds for the L-15 Levee must be stopped and a new preservation effort started. ●

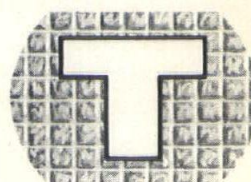
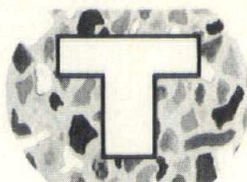
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franchise campgrounds designed to meet travel, recreation needs

For those of us who find our "escape" in the peace that comes from the solitude of a float stream, or the nostalgia of thoughts and smells emanating from an open campfire, the recent explosion of camping as a form of family recreation and travel is met with mixed reactions. Camping is continuing to grow in popularity every year, and while more campgrounds and more facilities are being developed to handle the demand, the problems brought on by more people with more leisure time are beginning to get serious in our established state and national campgrounds, and even in some of the newer, private campgrounds.

As architects, we ideally strive to create a better environment where a poor one exists; to provide esthetics of form and structure where there were none. However, when called upon to design in the realm of outdoor recreation, especially when deal-

ing with nature at her best, we are quite often torn with having to disrupt an environment that cannot be improved upon, and yet camouflage the fact that we have disturbed it at all. The forms and structures that utility and function demands must result in esthetics that complement but do not necessarily command the surroundings.

The desire of the camp ground owner to provide a place where people can return to and enjoy nature has a strong call for most of us. However, there is a somewhat surprising evolution that takes place in the design and development of camping recreation areas, or in the repeated design for the same client. Providing that place in nature is gradually overtaken by a desire to include more people in that particular place at any given time, and to create more opportunity for them to leave more of their

By C. Wynn Brady

Architects Engineers Planners,
Inc.
Columbia, Missouri

wealth behind. This, after all, is free enterprise, but what it can do to the concept of campground design is disheartening.

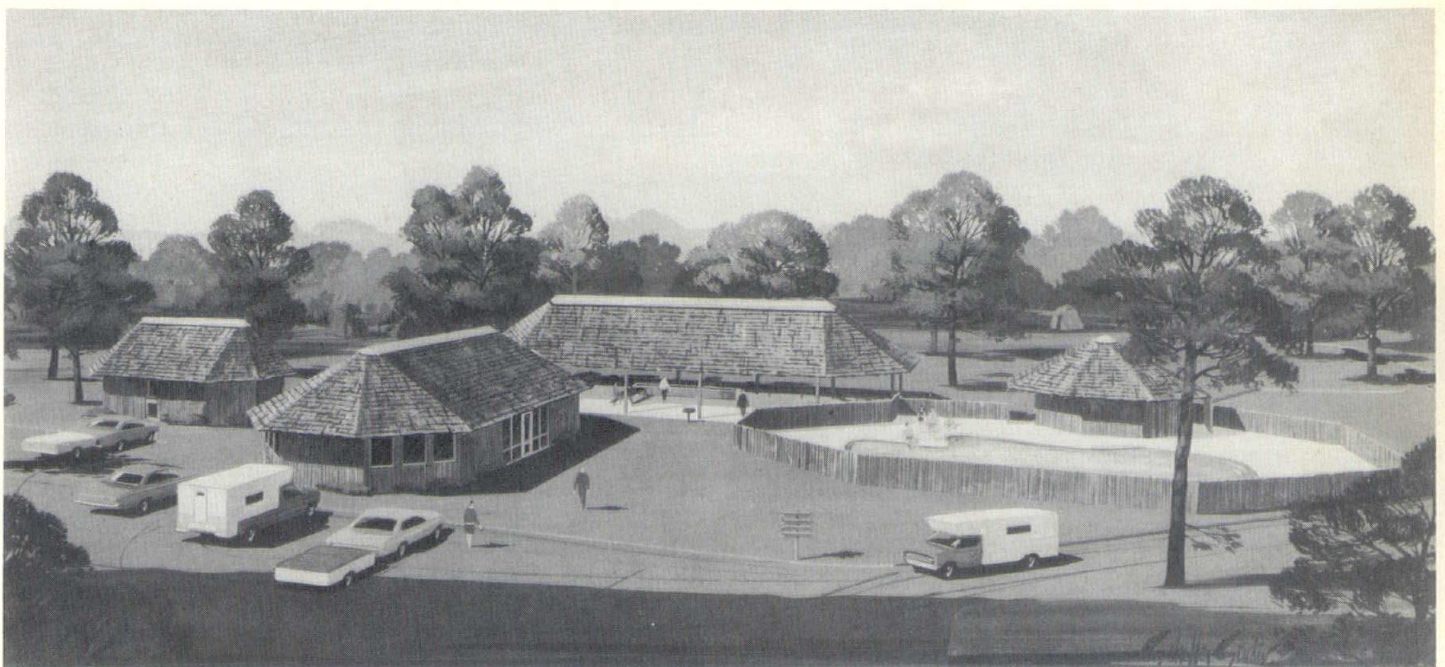
Campgrounds divide into several categories, being either non-profit, as the state and national facilities provided by public funds; or the profit motivated private campgrounds and recreation developments. The public developments, sponsored by governmental agencies such as the State Parks, National Forest Service, Corps of Engineers, and Interior Department have provided, and hopefully will continue to provide areas that are natural and harmonious with the surroundings and maintain the basic attributes of camping. There are many private developments that can provide the same environment, but there is a much smaller percentage of them fulfilling this philosophy to

the best advantage.

The private campgrounds can be further separated into either over-night, or destination campgrounds. Quite often there is an attempt to combine the two. With the camping "boom", the overnight campsite has become the travelers' motel of years past, and is a definite accommodation to be provided by the profitable private campground. The overnight campsite is a site used from sun-down to sun-up by travelers who will spend the next day heading toward their final destination. This may be a campground of the destination or vacation category, if the travelers are truly campers. On the other hand, their destination may very well be that lodge at the lake, or the cabin resort in the mountains, made possible by the money saved sleeping their traveling nights in the camper.

A product of the rapid growth of camping is the franchise campground. Safari Camps, Inc., is a Missouri-based national franchise organization of campgrounds. Many of their campgrounds are the results of our professional efforts as we worked with them during their formative stages, which began about six years ago. It has become one of the larger campground chains in the nation. Recently it branched out to devote much of its efforts to the "interstate inn" concept, which features a restaurant, service station and souvenir center at highway interchanges, backed up with a campground fulfilling the overnight category. In some instances the facility is located in an area where historic sites, points of interest, or natural attractions will support the destination or vacation campground, but volume and

continued to page 18



The attractive, yet simple facilities of a visualized Safari Camps, Inc., franchise location is shown in this artist's rendering.

CAMPGROUNDS

continued from page 17

turnover are still primary for these developments by the very nature of their location on such valuable tax real estate. Safari still maintains minimum requirements for its franchise operation, however, and these still hold to their original philosophy of developing the campground so as to retain all of the natural resources and attributes of the terrain that promoted its use as a

campground in the first place. I assume it still will advise a potential franchisee of the existence of a bad site, should he have one. Obviously there are some organizations who do not offer this advice, but simply sell to anyone who will pay the franchise fee. As with almost every franchise organization, identity is important. With Safari, its buildings provide the visual common denominator. This is also the case with KOA Kampgrounds and many of the more recent chains.

In solving the problem of land use for a campground, maneuverability is important for all campsite roads except for strictly tenting areas. Privacy is always strived for. Privacy is the first criterion to suffer the pangs of evolution previously mentioned. This is partially a result of rising land and development costs, but it also relates to a concern for return on investment. Therefore, density is usually the subject of several discussions during planning.

One thing is certain about campgrounds and campers. Most of us who would be involved professionally would be able to create a campground with general overall appeal. Conversely, it is very difficult to guess which specific campsites will find the most popularity with the campers. Including all the various campsite groupings, from the basic wilderness sites through the other groups, which include water in the area, water and electric hook ups and full service hook ups (water, electric and sewer), they all will have campers who widely disagree on the best site in the group.

It may be evident to some that to this point there is a conspicuous absence of a most widely used word—ecology. There it is—a word that is used by everyone, regardless of this endeavors, a word that seems to admit to a solution by everyone who hears it, so it is said to satisfy the listener, which puts the user in a better light. But what do we do when a campground, for instance, is designed to be ecology in action, only to find the stream by which it is nestled is speedily being polluted by an industry miles upstream which is disgusted by the effluence of municipal sewage miles upstream?

Fortunately for all, ideals can and do become reality. We are in a unique position to influence the reality, every time we serve a client.

In the meantime, the solitude of a float stream is limited to the line of sight between canoes, and the nostalgia of a campfire must be enjoyed through eyes squinting from smoke drifting from the next campfire. ●

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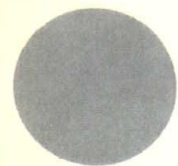
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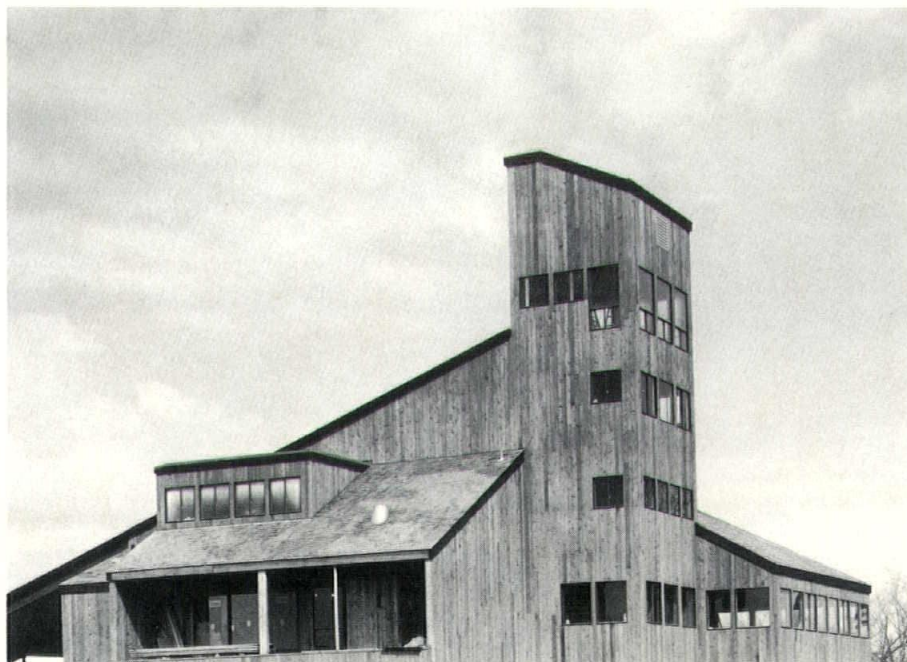


planned community for 15,000 incorporates 320-acre lake

Lakewood is a planned community development of 2500 acres in Jackson County, Mo., incorporating a 320-acre lake with complete recreational facilities for an ultimate population of 15,000 people. The envisioned development has been master planned with the creation of a series of

three lakes and two dams to define certain residential, recreation and commercial areas. The first phase of construction calls for the development of 400-500 single family units and 200 townhouses with a clubhouse to be used jointly in the initial stages.

The site for the clubhouse is a



This is the clubhouse designed for Lakewood, near Kansas City. The architects planned the tower for visual purposes because of the adjacent lake and other outdoor activities.

sloping area adjacent to one of the lake coves with access by car, boat or walking trails. The nature of the site dictated a structure that should be a focal point and at the same time lend itself to the preservation of the natural beauty of its picturesque setting. The building was programmed for several different types of social and community activities that were appropriate for the desired environment of a planned recreational lake development, varying from serenity to playfulness.

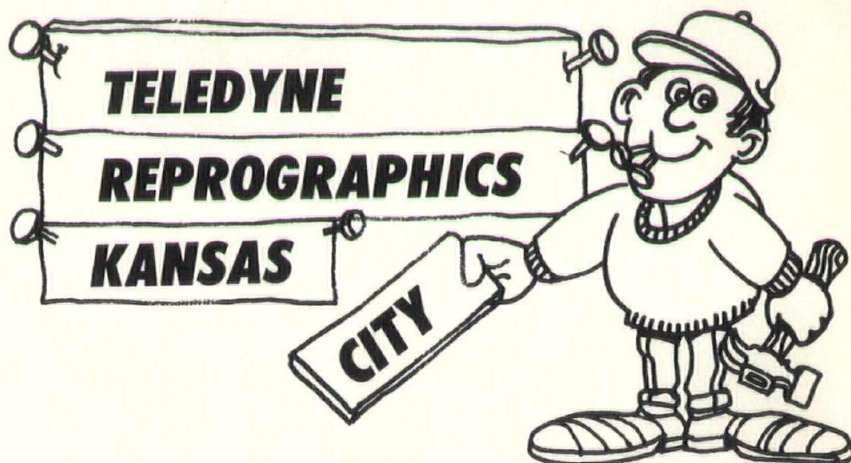
The recreational facility building was conceived to be playful in form and arrangement and to be a visual tower relating to the lake and other outdoor activities. The concept of the building interior is to be informal with spaces and areas interrelating with transparent walls and exciting definition of activity spaces. The use of rough textured woods and earth tone colors accent the interiors in conjunction with appropriately selected furnishings. Activities within the delineated spaces are planned for adults and the lake youth, with separate levels for their use. Outdoor recreational activities such as swimming, boating, tennis, volleyball and basketball all give emphasis to the overall planning.

The building exterior is monolithically clad in rough textured stained cedar with architectural elements expressing interior activities and exterior views. The building structure is of light steel frame with glued laminated beams and exposed wood decking. The exposed concrete walls are sand blasted exposing the gravel aggregate.

The interior appointments include a youth lounge on the lower level with a fireplace and conversation pit, game area, dance floor and snack bar. Also, included is an exercise room, saunas, locker room and toilet facilities. A split level entrance from the port cochere opens into the club offices with a view down to the youth activities area and up to the adult lounge, which contains a fireplace

and gives access to the adjacent dining room and bar with stairs up to the tower and party mezzanine. These upper spaces all looking down into the main level activity areas which is accentuated by interior lighting and exterior lakeview exposures. Interior graphics give additional interior impetus.

Lund and Balderson, Architects and Planners are the project designers and coordinators. Will Owens is the architectural lighting consultant with Hagemann and Webb responsible for the interior furnishings. The project is a joint venture of Andes and Roberts, developers with Farm and Home Savings and Loan. ●



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bruce elected president of builders' association

William T. "Bill" Bruce, president of Builders Steel Co., has been elected president of the Builders' Association of Kansas City for the current year. He succeeds Grant Barcus, owner of L. G. Barcus Construction Co.

Other Builders' Association officers elected are First Vice-President, J. R. Senter, owner of Winn-Senter Construction Co.; Second Vice-President Don E. Sharp, president of Sharp Brothers Contracting Co.; and Treasurer Shelton C. "Bud" Howard, president of Concrete Materials Co.

New directors named to 2-year terms were Edwin D. Ammon, Dave Cahill, W. O. Gooch, Julian Knopke, Joseph A. Maderak, W. H. Simon, and Mr. Sharp.

CONSTRUCTION of a new St. Francis Medical Center has begun in Cape Girardeau, Mo. Architect is the Leo A. Daly Company of St. Louis.

TAGNASCIOLO and Associates, Kansas City, Mo., has been hired to explore the possibilities of a new high school building at Gallatin, Mo.

sunday tour to hermann

Reservations are being accepted at the office of the St. Louis chapter of the American Institute of Architects for a bus tour May 6 to Hermann, Mo., as the May "Architects' Sunday" tour sponsored by the organization.

Sometimes referred to as the "Rhine City on the Missouri River," about 80 miles west of St. Louis, Hermann has many buildings built in the early 1840's which are still occupied by members of the original families.

Gerhardt Kramer, FAIA, is in charge of the bus tour. He is being assisted by W. Philip Cotton, Jr., who will conduct a German-speaking bus; and Miss Betty Lou Custer.

Cost of the tour is \$10 per person. Deadline for reservations is May 1.

REMODELING of the physical education facilities at the Waynesville, Mo., high school is being designed by Joe Amspacher and Associates, Springfield, Mo.

THOMAS J. WOOD, Jr., has been elected to the board of directors of the Carter-Waters Corp., Kansas City Mo.



President of the St. Louis chapter of AIA, D. Robert Downey (seated second from left), will lead a capacity delegation to the AIA Convention in San Francisco, May 7-10. Included in the St. Louis chapter delegation will be (seated l to r) Bryce Hastings, chapter secretary; Mr. Downey; Joseph A. Cernik, president-elect; and Chester E. Roemer, immediate past president. Standing (l to r) are Rex L. Becker, former national treasurer of AIA; Donald Porter Wilson; Charles Danna; Merlin E. Lickhalter; William W. Rupe; Joseph D. Murphy; W. Baker Word; J. Robert Green; and Miss Betty Lou Custer, FAIA. Others in the St. Louis delegation who were absent when the picture was taken are Robert Elkington; George F. Hellmuth; George E. Kassabaum, former national president; Eugene J. Mackey III, a director of the St. Louis chapter; David W. Pearce; Louis R. Saur; and Charles L. Willis III.

new members for kc

Two architects have been advanced to corporate membership in the Kansas City chapter of AIA. They are Herbert L. Looney, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., and Gordon E. Wood, Kivett and Myers, Architects & Planners.

New corporate members of the Kansas City chapter include John W. Scott, Midgley Shaughnessy Fickel and Scott Architects, Inc., and Frederick J. Stephenson, Butler Manufacturing Co.

New associates include Stephen B. Byram, Milton Costlow, Architects & Associates, and Roger W. Plowman, Marshall and Brown, Inc.

aiia moves headquarters

The American Institute of Architects has moved into its new headquarters building at 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

For the past two years the Institute had been housed in temporary facilities at 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., a former mansion on Washington's Embassy Row.

The new seven-story headquarters building will be known as "The Octagon." It will house the Institute's 100-person staff on the first three floors. The remaining four floors will be available for leasing.

Designed by The Architects Collaborative of Boston, the \$7.4 million structure is set on a site that has been the home of the Institute since 1902.

Formal dedication of the new facility will be in June.

liberty hospital underway

Construction of a \$6 million hospital has begun in Liberty, Mo. Anticipated completion date is July, 1974.

The 120-bed facility will include 97,850 square feet on five levels, with the master plan providing for a second tower construction when needed.

Designed by Hewitt and Royer, Kansas City, Mo., the hospital is being built by J.E. Dunn Construction Co., also of Kansas City.



PAUTLER



SMITH

straightening things out

Last month we carried articles on the new executive director of the St. Louis Masonry Development Trust and the new president of the Kansas City chapter of Associated General Contractors of America. The stores were correct but we switched the pictures.

Raymond W. (Bill) Pautler is the new executive director of the St. Louis Masonry Development Trust and is the masonry contracting industry's personnel representative to the St. Louis construction industry.

Archie Smith of Universal Construction Co. is the new president of the Kansas City chapter of Associated General Contractors. He succeeds J. E. Dunn, Jr., J. E. Dunn Construction Co.

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'growth and change' theme of '73 convention

The crucial questions of "growth"—how many more people should we plan for, how and where should we put them, and where are we to find the energy resources to provide for them—will be the focus of the 1973 AIA Convention, May 7-10 in San Francisco, Calif.

"The Challenge of Growth and Change," the theme of the 1973 convention, will include the presentation of the second report of the National Policy Task Force; a keynote address by Dr. John Caldwell, chancellor of North Carolina State University; and numerous seminars which will examine the way these issues affect the architectural profession.

Additional speakers who will address themselves to the main facets of the complexities of growth are Dr. Dudley Kirk, Morrison Professor of Population Studies at Stanford University; Dr. Philip M. Hauser, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago; Bernard Weissbourd, president of Metropolitan Structures of Chicago; Rep. Jerome Walkie, (D.Cal.); Paul Ylvisaker, dean of Harvard University's Graduate School of Education; and Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, former chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Dovetailing with the issues presented in these convention plenary sessions, five special case study field trips have been planned to examine the ways that San Francisco is coping with these problems. Two case studies will center on the BART transit system and examine its impact on the region. Another, which will include a boat tour of San Francisco Bay, will focus on the political and community action attempts to preserve that natural resource and discuss how the bay is still endangered.

Two other field trips will study the renewal and restoration of the Ghirardelli Square area, and the housing solutions of the Western Addition Redevelopment area.

The highly successful

Marketplace of New Ideas format, introduced last year at the AIA convention in Houston, will be repeated in San Francisco. The Marketplace will feature the traditional exposition of the latest building products as well as seminars and work shops on professional practice. It will also include discussion of recent laws and regulations which have a direct bearing on architects, such as Occupational Safety and Health Act and the environmental impact statements, required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

Additional highlights of this annual meeting of the Institute will include election of national officers; presentation of the 1973 Honor Awards and Medals, Honorary Members of the Institute and Honorary Fellows; and introduction of the newly-elected members of the Institute's College of Fellows.

This year's social activities will include the president's reception May 7; the Dodge Sweet's San Francisco Spectacular (an annual reception for AIA members) to be held this year at The Showplace; and tours of the city and surrounding counties.

For those not continuing on to the re-convened convention in Hawaii, the final social activity will be the annual ball May 10.

marshall & brown relocates

Marshall & Brown, one of the largest architectural-engineering firms in the Kansas City area, has moved its main offices to the new Crown Center complex. The firm is composed of 75 architects, engineers and planners.

The firm presently is serving as associate architect for all phases of Crown Center, the \$200 million city-within-a-city being developed by Hallmark Cards, Inc., 12 blocks from Kansas City's central business district.

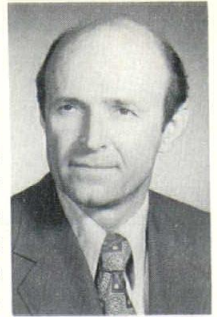
The company will continue to maintain its Kansas corporation office in Kansas City, Kan.

sales manager named

Bill M. Ham has been promoted to manager of the Haydite aggregate sales department for the Carter-Waters Corp., Kansas City, Mo.

He will be responsible for the sale of the output of the company's two lightweight aggregate plants at New Market, Mo., and Centerville, Ia. The plants serve concrete products manufacturers and ready-mix concrete producers in the states of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Illinois.

Mr. Ham joined Carter-Waters in 1952 and has been involved with all phases of Haydite use and sales throughout his career with the company.



HAM

tour of orient offered

St. Louis University's world-wide tour program is headed to the Far East this summer. The tours are a combination of cultural and recreational features.

Dates of the tour are June 23 to July 14. It will include Japan, Taiwan, Thailand, Singapore, Djakarta, Bali, Hong Kong and Hawaii.

The tour to the Orient will again be led by Rev. Louis A. Barth, who teaches Oriental philosophy and has lived and taught in the Far East. Rev. Barth led the most recent St. Louis University-sponsored art and architecture tour to the Soviet Union.

The all-inclusive tour price, which includes return to San Francisco, Calif., is \$1500. For more information, write Rev. Barth, St. Louis University, 221 N. Grand, St. Louis, Mo. 63103

wentzville school projects

The St. Louis, Mo., architectural firm of Lorenz and Sorkin is working on two projects for the Wentzville, Mo., school system.

A new administrative building for the R-IV district has been designed by the firm, in addition to revised plans for a new kindergarten building.



Some 950 representatives of the St. Louis construction industry attended the recent 24th annual banquet of the Association of General Contractors of St. Louis. William L. Pemberton, past president of the AGC of St. Louis, displays the AGC of St. Louis Award presented to him at the banquet as Nello L. Teer, Jr., (left) president, AGC of America, and Timothy R. McCarthy, president, AGC of St. Louis, look on. Pemberton received the association's highest honor for outstanding service to the construction industry and the community for his leadership during the negotiations with the iron workers in 1972 and for his dedicated service to the industry through local and national committee activities. Teer was the featured speaker at the banquet. McCarthy reviewed progress made in the St. Louis construction industry through the PRIDE program.

seven firms awarded by producers council

Awards were presented in March to seven St. Louis area architectural firms by the St. Louis chapter of the Producers Council. The special occasion was the triennial Architectural Achievement Awards competition, which started in 1958.

Three Honor Awards and four Merit Awards were given at the awards dinner. Purpose of the awards competition is "to reward architectural design of merit by focusing public and architectural attention on buildings which more completely beautify and serve the uses of citizens of the area."

The Producers Council was organized in 1921 by the American Institute of Architects as a manufacturers' committee to improve the level of advertising and sales promotion literature sent to architects. The St. Louis chapter was formed in 1931.

These seven winning designs were selected from a record 72 projects submitted by St. Louis area firms:

Honor Awards—Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, Inc., for the Equitable Building in St. Louis; Hoffman/Saur and Associates for DeMun Elementary School in Clayton, Mo. and Schnebli, Anselevicius & Montgomery and associates William Rupe and Robert Matter for the Washington University Law School and Social Science Building in St. Louis.

Merit Awards—William B. Ittner, Inc., for the New Festus Junior High School in Festus, Mo. Fields Goldman Magee for the J.E. Hinchcliffe Sr. Elementary School in O'Fallon, Ill.; Flippo & Kampwerth for the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company in Alton, Ill.; and Kromm, Rikimaru & Johansen, Inc., for the Warren E. Hearnese Youth Center in Fulton, Mo.

BURKS AND LANDBERG, St. Louis, Mo., are designers of a new banking facility for the Bank of Eldon, Eldon, Mo. The new facility is scheduled for completion in June.

st. louisian named faia

George F. Hellmuth, a partner in Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum, Inc., St. Louis, is one of 64 members of the American Institute of Architects who have been elected to the College of Fellows, a lifetime honor bestowed for outstanding contribution to the profession. Advancement of the new Fellows brings the total membership of the College of Fellow to more than 1,000. Formal investiture will be held in ceremonies on May 7 during the AIA convention in San Francisco.

All Fellows of AIA may use the initials FAIA following their names to symbolize the esteem in which they are held by the profession. Apart from the Gold Medal, which may be presented each year to one architect from any part of the world, Fellowship is the highest honor the Institute can bestow on its members.

kc to sponsor training

Five Architectural Training Laboratories offered by the American Institute of Architects will be sponsored by the Kansas City chapter of AIA.

The schedule, as it is set up now, includes: June 9 — "Improving Human Management in Architectural Firms"; September 14-15 — "Selling Professional Services"; November 9 — "Construction Management"; November 10 — "Computerized Project Management"; and January (date to be announced later) — "Financial Management for Profit & Growth in Small Architectural Offices".

monett hires architect

The board of education of Monett, Mo., has voted to employ Carroll Hutchens of Frangkiser and Hutchens, Grandview, Mo., as the architect for future school buildings.

The board recently took the action in regard to long-range needs of the district in the elementary, junior high and senior high schools. Hutchens was designer of the new high school building which is currently under construction.

coordination is needed in state activities

By W. Phillip Cotton, Jr.

State Preservation Co-ordinator

MCA Task Force No. 6, which was appointed this past winter, has been charged with the job of making recommendations in order "to establish a program of historic architectural preservation for the entire state in co-ordination with or in conjunction with existing programs of other organizations or government." Thus, its job is to consider the subject of historic preservation in the broadest sense including the work and efforts of architects, organizations, individuals, societies and governmental agencies working in this field. We are to consider and recommend means of co-ordinating historic preservation in all of its aspects throughout the state.

One idea under discussion is to recommend the establishment of the Missouri Heritage Trust (or some other suitable name) which could be chartered by our legislature and organized and supported by the various organizations, groups and individuals, such as the AIA, various historic properties, landmark societies, historical associations, and involving concerned government agencies, all of which are active and interested in historic preservation.

It probably should be controlled by the supporting organizations by means of a board elected or appointed by them and its operating office could be centrally housed in the Department of Art History and Archaeology at the University of Missouri in Columbia.

If properly organized and supported, it would be able to speak for historic preservation and architectural conservation interests in Missouri. Its activities might include working for protective legislation and tax abatement for recognized landmarks, promoting education in the field including possibly extension courses and lectures throughout

the state. It should sponsor and encourage surveys, work toward registering sites, buildings and districts as well as maintain relevant archives. It might publish and distribute postcards, leaflets, books etc. to promote education and interest in historic properties and sites. It could receive donations and raise funds, acquire properties, maintain a revolving fund for acquisition and conservation in addition to advising on architectural conservation, restoration etc. It should sponsor and assist local groups working in these fields.

Anyone who has suggestions, ideas, comments etc. on the subject of our task force is invited to send them to W. Philip Cotton, Jr., 419 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 63101 or to contact one of the other members: Edward P. Hodge of Rolla, John A. Huffman of Kansas City, Robert E. Lee of Jefferson City or O. H. Tucker of Springfield.

nursing home in clinton

Construction for the Westwood Nursing and Retirement Home in Clinton, Mo., is scheduled to begin May 1. The 60-bed installation is west of the new Wetzel Clinic.

Included in the features of the home, which can be converted into a 100-bed facility, are basement living quarters for registered nurses, a solarium and a small chapel.

Architect is Robert Champlin, Kansas City, Mo.

TOGNASCIOLI AND ASSOCIATES, Kansas City, Mo., are designers of a new ball park project in Cameron, Mo. The project is to be completed in July.

PLANS FOR A SENIOR CITIZENS housing project in Drexel, Mo., are being drawn up by Sammons and Buller of Sedalia, Mo.

new partnership formed

A new partnership has been formed by two architects formerly employed by Marshall and Brown, Kansas City, Mo., James Ireland and David Wilner.

As a senior associate with Marshall and Brown, Ireland was chief designer, planner and project manager for Tiffany Centro and worked with the programming and master planning for Maple Woods Community College, the auditorium addition at Truman High School and the Raytown Area Vocational Training School.

Wilner, a member of the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation during 1960 and 1961, worked on recreational facilities for the Crown Center Hotel and on the Raytown Area Vocational Training School.

Their new office is at 314 W. 10th, Kansas City Mo.

school expansion

A \$1.7 million bond issue approved recently in the Fort Zumwalt, Mo., school district will allow for expansion of several schools in the district.

The bond issue will build 35 additional classrooms, a physical education complex and completion of Phase I of the Cool Spring School as well as provide for construction on St. Peters and Lewis and Clark Elementary Schools and multi-purpose and special services rooms at Mt. Hope Elementary School.

Architect firm is Kromm, Rikimary and Johansen, Inc., of St. Louis.

appointment announced

Eric W. Smith FAIA chairman of the board of Smith and Entzeroth, Inc., has been appointed to a three-year term on the St. Louis County Building Commission and Board of Building Appeals.

Appointment was made by St. Louis County Supervisor Lawrence K. Roos.

ALLGEIER, MARTIN & Associates, Joplin, Mo., has been selected to draw up plans for a new mall on the town square at Carthage, Mo.

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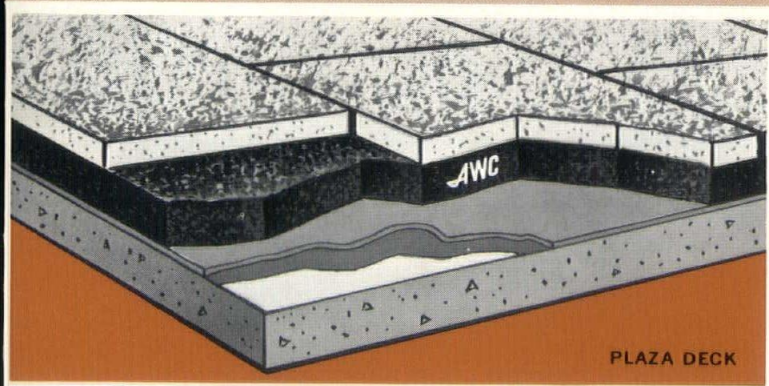


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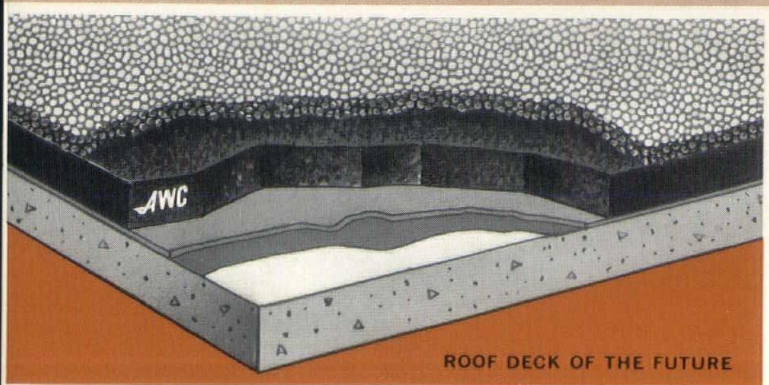
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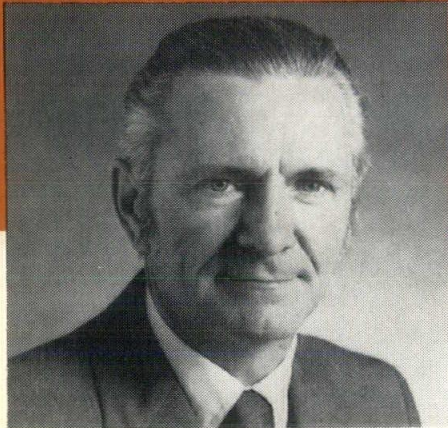
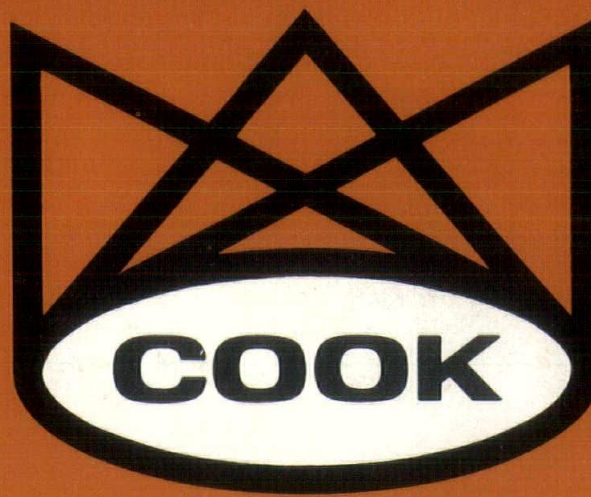
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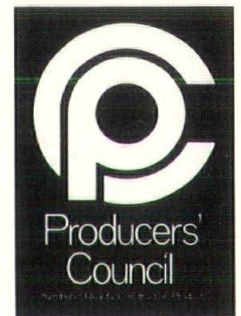
A portion of the distinguished Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Missouri has been repainted in recent months with Cook Paint. Architectural Service Representative Jim Thoennes worked closely with the painting contractor to match the colors specified for the Library.

More than once, Cook has been selected as the coatings supplier for the Library. This time, Cook Corovel Latex Wall Paint, Corovel Satin Latex Enamel and Shadotone Satin were used to match and, in some cases, change the interior colors.

Jim Thoennes has also been working closely and successfully with many architects, engineers, interior designers, and business executives on their specific coatings requirements.

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