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317 Miller St., Sweet Springs, Mo.
Architectural critics for centuries have used three basic criteria in judging the success of buildings as architecture. The terms used for these three factors vary, but they mean about the same thing — firmness, commodity and delight; or strength, utility and beauty; or economy, function and esthetics, etc.

Good architecture requires an evenly balanced consideration of all three factors. The first in each of these sets refers to structure.

The buildings featured in this issue have been selected because of their unique structural design. But all have also been carefully designed to match sound functional planning and attention to harmonious design with the structural exuberance that is apparent.

Architect’s Day

Your attention is called to the full-page announcement of Architect’s Day found on page 17. This is the one day of the year architects throughout the state have the opportunity to get together on a social and business basis to discuss problems of mutual concern.

In addition to an informative program scheduled to be presented TO architects at Tan-Tar-A, there is much to review, discuss and agree on AMONG the architects. One such area of concern is this magazine. A review of the role this magazine plays or should play as an instrument of public relations versus its role as an in-house news organ is overdue. We expect the members of the Missouri Council of Architects to give some guidance to this question November 3.

Next Issue — “Details”

Our next issue will be devoted to featuring the idea that it is attention to details that make or break a building as far as its being successful architecture. We need material to be published that shows (in drawings and/or photographs) how thoughtful detailing turns a building into a work of art. Material to be submitted for publication should reach us by November 20.
Today there is an adequate supply of natural gas for existing residential and small commercial customers. But there are steps you should take to conserve natural gas so that these and other customers may be served in the future.

With all of the news about an impending energy shortage it’s only natural to worry a bit. Especially in the wake of a gasoline crisis!

Don’t be alarmed.

Today and for many years to come, there is and will be an adequate supply of natural gas to meet the requirements of our existing residential and small commercial customers. You can buy gas appliances and equipment with assurance that they’re still your best buy.

As for the future—

The gas industry is working on it. Our suppliers have accelerated efforts to participate in the exploration for additional supplies of natural gas through increased field drilling. The federal government is restructuring its policies to stimulate the effort.

Our principal supplier of natural gas, Cities Service Gas Company, has announced an agreement with Northern Natural Gas Company of Omaha to examine the feasibility of constructing and operating four coal gasification plants in the Powder River Basin area of southeastern Montana and northeastern Wyoming. Each plant would be capable of producing 250-million cubic feet of gas daily. A proposed pipeline, some 700 miles long, would transport the supplemental gas supply.

The Gas Service Company is participating with the Department of the Interior and the American Gas Association in research and development of pipeline-quality synthetic gas from coal. Coal gasification could boost gas supplies far into the future.

Other projects are now under way to produce synthetic gas from petroleum products.

Get ready now.

With winter just around the corner, there are certain steps you can take right now to help conserve natural gas—and save money all winter long.

Before it gets too cold—caulk around your windows and doors. Replace worn weather stripping that allows valuable heat to escape and cold air to enter. Check the insulation in your attic right away, too. Make sure it hasn’t matted down and become inefficient. You could see your hardware or insulation dealer this weekend.

Clean or replace your furnace filter. Have your gas furnace man inspect and service your heating equipment before the rush.

These are a few steps you can take right now which will reduce the waste of natural gas while you are still maintaining normal living patterns. In the next few weeks, we will be giving you other gas saving tips. You’ll make yourself more comfortable while you save our nation’s valuable energy supply... and save dollars, too.
The Gateway Arch, theme structure of the Jefferson Memorial in St. Louis, designed by Eero Saarinen, is a powerful expression of its function as Gateway to the West.
While it is not mandatory that a valid solution to most architectural problems derive from a strongly articulated and dramatically expressed structural system, some specific building programs or sites suggest designs which evolve from and clearly express an unusual structural concept.

In those instances (unfortunately rather rare) where the end result is achieved with restraint, discipline and careful integration with the functional requirements of the problem, an added quality of dynamism is imparted.

The following structures in the St. Louis and Kansas City areas possess these qualities:

b'nai amoona synagogue and community center — 1950

This was the first United States commission of the great Prussian architect, Eric Mendelsohn. The powerfully expressed parabolic form creates an interior of strong architectural focus and terminates in a cantilever which shades the large western clerestory window wall. A moving, dynamic space and a pioneering temple plan make this St. Louis building a most unique civic asset. Structural Engineer: I. Thompson. Associated Architect: Bernard Bloom.

Photo by Hans Schiller

This early sketch by Mendelsohn captures the essence and dynamic quality of the synagogue and community center.
old St. Louis courthouse — 1859

This cast iron dome designed by William Rumbold is an elegant and very vertical expression of an old structural theme.

Photo by George McCue

st. louis zoo bird cage — 1904

A structure of great lightness, transparency and economy of means, the cage was built in the St. Louis Zoo by the Smithsonian Institute as an exhibit for the 1904 World's Fair, at a cost of $15,000. Its great size (228 feet long, 84 feet wide and 50 feet high) and unique design as the first walk-through aviary attracted world-wide attention. Its purchase by the city of St. Louis led to the establishment and growth of the zoo. Still the largest bird cage in the world, the structure was rehabilitated in 1967 by Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum to allow once again for walk-through observation as well as outside viewing.

continued to page 8
mcdonnell planetarium — 1963

These two designs by Gyo Obata of Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum of the planetarium in St. Louis' Forest Park beautifully solve complex functional requirements through the use of elegant shell concrete forms. The thin-shell concrete structure is a hyperboloid of one sheet, its form generated by a straight line revolving around a vertical axis which it does not intersect and to which it maintains a fixed position. The lower end describes a circle which forms the plan outline; the upper end describes a smaller circle. The structure thus developed, a hyperbola in silhouette, is raised above the ground on columns spaced equally around the perimeter. Within is the planetarium itself—a circular auditorium seating 450—enclosed in an aluminum dome on which the projection devices throw images of the constellations as they appear at any given time or place. Surrounding the planetarium is a glass-walled exhibit area, where flexibility of arrangement allows a variety of exhibitions. Structural Engineer: Al Alpers.

eads bridge — 1874

This magnificent structure of chrome steel and granite masonry, designed and built by Captain James Eads, retains both its beauty and structural soundness. The experience of riding through the lacy structure of the train deck across the Mississippi River is unforgettable. Captain Eads consulted on the design with the great St. Louis architect, George I. Barnett.

new St. Louis cathedral — 1907-1914

In keeping with the modified Byzantine styling of the immense and obviously masonry-bearing wall structure, this dome has a heavy and static expression. Architects: Barnett, Haynes and Barnett.

Missouri savings association — 1966

Smith & Entzeroth designed this strongly horizontal, waffle concrete, lift-slab structure in St. Louis as a counterpoint to the verticality of their adjacent Pierre Laclede Towers. It is a dignified, yet warm showcase. Structural Engineer: Lapin, Ellis & Dabler.
There's a lot to be said for **MASONRY**...

...and this special section has a lot to say about MASONRY - Brick, Block and Stone. If you would like a copy of this report on MASONRY in the St. Louis area, just contact The St. Louis Masonry Development Trust. We've got a lot of PRIDE in Masonry.
climatron — 1961
This 175-foot-diameter dome in the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis clearly expresses its geodesic structure of aluminum tubing from which the plexiglas skin is suspended to allow for differential thermal movement. The dome's design made its architects, Murphy and Mackey (now Murphy, Downey, Wofford & Richman), the first Americans to win the Reynolds Competition. Structural engineers were Synergetics, Inc., using principles developed by R. Buckminster Fuller.

lambert st. louis international airport — 1956
Architect Minoru Yamasaki of Hellmuth, Yamasaki & Leinweber expressed the experience of flight in the thin shell domes of this building which he saw as a gateway and transition to the life of a great city. The basic form has been respected in the 1967 expansion by the successor firm of Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum. Structural Engineer: Wm. C. E. Becker.

steinberg hall — 1959
Japanese architect Fumihiko Maki and Schwarz & Van Hoefen (now Schwarz, Henmi and Zobel) designed this highly articulated link joining the solid blocks of the Art and Architecture Buildings on the Washington University campus in St. Louis. The boldly-cantilevered concrete-folded-plate second floor construction creates a large column-free gallery and auditorium at the first floor level, and a nicely scaled library and office space at the second floor level, while providing shelter for large sculpture and lounging terraces on both the north and south exposures. Structural Engineer — Eason & Thompson.

pet inc. international headquarters — 1968
Located in a dynamic space adjacent to expressways and bridges across the river, this St. Louis building uses both poured and precast concrete and powerful cantilevered forms to achieve an easily perceived sculptural silhouette in this high-speed environment. Floors are clear span, and both height (15 stories) and lack of vertical emphasis respect Eero Saarinen's wishes for structures in the area of the Gateway Arch. Architects: A. L. Aydelott (FAIA). Structural Engineers: Severud-Perrone-Fisch-Sturm-Conlin-Bandel.
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Busch Memorial Stadium in St. Louis is a unique structure for Missouri—it has seating for more than 50,000 persons without creating a true enclosure.

Photo No. 1, taken in 1967 shortly after the ninth inning of a baseball game, shows how "open" and spacious the stadium is—most of the near-capacity crowd was outside the building less than 10 minutes after the game was over! The cut-away stadium model (photo No. 2), shows there is very little hidden in the stadium, and that there are no columns or pillars to hide anything from the spectators. The stadium, then, is entirely structure and is not a building in the usual sense.

The various structural members ARE the architecture—which is the secret of the light, airy look which belies the stadium size. The slimness of the columns rising about four stories to meet the oval roof design accentuates the upward sweep of the building. Details on the underside of the roof line carry the eye naturally in a semicircle to adjacent columns as well as the inner column line.

The severity of the primarily vertical motif is broken by two major design units. One is the gracefully undulating ramp lines which are prominently displayed at the building perimeter, and the other is the simplicity of the roof design which carries the eye naturally in a semicircle to the adjacent column as well as horizontally around the structure. The slotted cornice also adds its own special touch by separating the strong vertical lines from the gracefully angled roof lines.

Inside the stadium (photo No. 3), one is struck by the clean flowing lines of the oval-shaped stands which arch away from the viewer's left to return in a similar manner on his right side. The coursing lines of the cantilevered concave roof units with their large openings at the building perimeter, the many entries to the seat stands, and the large opening above the stands all create a great sense of unlimited spaciousness in which people feel at ease and in the mood to watch sports events.

Sverdrup & Parcel and Associates, Inc., of St. Louis were engineers-architects for the stadium design and for supervision of construction. Schwarz and Van Hoefen of St. Louis were associate architects, and Edward Durrell Stone of New York was design collaborator.
st. louis priory chapel — 1962

The structural frame (actually the architectural form) of the Priory Church is reinforced concrete, with an interior finish of metal lath and plaster over lath insulation. The building consists of two sets of thin concrete parabolic shells on two levels, set in 20 identical bays tapering toward the center of a circular plan. In section, the building is a parabola. The shells spring from V-shaped rib beams on radii which span toward a clerestory ring beam and meet at the crown against a smaller ring beam. Above the shells is a 10-shell, 32-foot-high bell tower of poured-in-place concrete, surmounted by a plain 20-foot high metal cross. At grade, each of the 20 ribs exerts a thrust against an anchor pier with a steel hinge connection. Together, the ribs form a cage acting as a dome 40 feet high inside, and 134 feet in diameter. The outer level of arches expresses the side altars; the middle level is the statement of the nave; and the top level is the bell tower and expresses the altar in the center of the chapel. The church has space for a monastic choir of 100, plus 600 worshipers. Structural Engineers: Weidlinger, John Nix. Structural Consultant: Pier Luigi Nervi.

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mercantile bank tower

Shown in this artist's conception, the 20-story Mercantile Bank Tower will incorporate at least three major building innovations — employed in Kansas City for the first time — which will set it apart from nearly every other high-rise structure in the country: (1) The building will feature heat-shielded exposed steel girders which perform a dual role of framing and enclosing. (2) It will contain a steel space truss, reminiscent of the truss system used in bridge construction, to transfer the weight of the 16 upper floors to the main support columns and the elevator core. (3) It will be supported by five massive steel columns, each approximately 60 feet in height, and the elevator core. These columns will be filled with a solution of water and anti-freeze to provide fire protection for the columns.

anchor savings association — 1972


kansas city international airport — 1972

This view of the new airport north of Kansas City shows departure lounges and ticket counters from the mezzanine of Terminal A. Architect: Kivett & Myers. Engineer: Burns & McDonnell.
Johnson County Community College — 1972

Photo by Paul S. Kivett

Woodside Racket Club — 1973

Photo by Paul S. Kivett

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Paul Hamilton Building — 1970
The front terrace of this headquarters office building for the Paul Hamilton Co. in Kansas City, Mo., creates an important character by spacial relationship to its neighbors and by a "giving back" to the community. The specially formulated exposed concrete, sandblasted to a warm texture, blends with the bronze solar glass. The bronze anodized sun screen was designed to reduce solar heat loan on the east and west glass surfaces and significantly reduced energy consumption. Architect: Urban Architects. Structural Engineer: Bob D. Campbell & Company.
AT TAN-TAR-A:
IMPORTANT BUSINESS FOR MISSOURI ARCHITECTS &
A BIT OF FUN FOR THE FAMILY

Registration
10:15 to 10:30 a.m.

President's Report and Minutes
10:30 to 11:30 a.m.

Speaker: Honorable Robert O. Snyder
Missouri House Minority Leader
"Statute of Limitations Bill - Past and Future"

Luncheon
12 noon

Afternoon Program
2 p.m.

Speaker: Honorable Richard J. Rabbitt
Missouri House Majority Leader
"A Look at Legislation"

Annual Business Meeting
2:30 to 4:30 p.m.

NOVEMBER 3, 1973
new architects registered by state of Missouri

Forty-five Missouri architects are among the 84 persons who recently have been ordered registered by the Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, after passing the architectural registration examinations.

Included on the list are 24 architects from the St. Louis area, 18 from Kansas City, two from Springfield and one from Fulton.

Four of the new members presently are associate members of the Kansas City chapter of AIA. They are Edward Alexander, of Fullerton, Carey, Kaster & Oman, Inc.; John Paul Duffendack, of Linscott-Haylett and Associates; Wayne Chester London, of Duncan Architects, Inc.; and Kurt Eric Youngstrom, of Peckham-Guyton, Inc.

Three of the architects are members of the St. Louis chapter: David Dee Baumgartner, of Fournier, Inc.; Anthony Jerome Jachim, of Kromm, Rikimaru /Johansen; and Marvin Hopson Swindle, Jr., of Charles E. Brandon and Associates.

Other Missouri architects selected from the St. Louis area were Hussein Sayed Abdel Aal, Richard George Baumgarten, Eugene Leon Bodycott, Dennis A.

Fred R. Hammond, 79

Fred R. Hammond, a senior partner in the firm of Hammond, Charle, Burns and LePere, Architects and Planners, St. Louis, Mo., died August 8 after a long illness. He was 79 years old.

Mr. Hammond was a graduate of Washington University of St. Louis. He designed the Memorial Union Building and Medical Center at the University of Missouri at Columbia, the Yalem Research Building at Jewish Hospital, the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology at Barnes Hospital, Missouri Baptist Hospital in St. Louis County and other buildings in the St. Louis area.

Surviving are his wife, Kathleen, a daughter and a sister.


From Kansas City, these additional men were named: Craig Gordon Eppes, Steven Donald Evans, Michael Herman Foss, Paul Darl Hake, Jr., Richard Mark Hogan, Larry Gene Horning, Hanan A. Kivett, William R. Lenz, Will M. Owens, Carl Calvin Ramsey, Ronald Lee Shaffer, Bryson Craig, Richard Russell Sneary and Earle J. Wagner.

Also selected were James Philip Latimer and Sam W. Winn from Springfield, and Kerry Lee Renner from Fulton.

vo-tech skills center

Dedication ceremonies were held in late summer for the new $2.3 million vocational-technical skills center near New Madrid, Mo.

Designed in two circular pods, the school contains 101,800 square feet and has facilities for more than 20 classrooms, shops, laboratory, resource center and auxiliary facilities.

High school students from the New Madrid, Lilbourn, Parma and Portageville units are transported to the new facility for half-day instruction.

Construction and equipment costs were financed by $1.1 million school district bonds and a $1,624,000 grant from the Economic Development Administration. Brown Construction Co. of Dexter, Mo., began construction of the school in August of 1971.

Donnellan and Porterfield of Poplar Bluff, Mo., were the architects.
gas company to move

The Gas Service Company, a natural-gas distributor, next year will move its corporate headquarters in Kansas City to Crown Center, a $200-million urban redevelopment project owned and developed by Hallmark Cards, Inc.

The new tenant will occupy 46,500 square feet on three floors of one of Crown Center's five connected office buildings. The seven-story office structure on Pershing Road will be known as "The Gas Service Company Building."

It will be the first move in four decades for the headquarters of the publicly held utility. The company has been located in the Scarritt Building at Ninth Street and Grand Avenue since 1933. The transfer will involve 180 persons.

The company is a pioneer in the natural gas industry. It was organized in 1925 and now serves more than 760,000 customers in 400 communities in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

viets to head board

Mark A. Viets, who manages the Kansas City, Mo., office of Peckham-Guyton Architects and is a vice-president, has been elected chairman of the firm's board of principals.

He will serve in this capacity for a one-year period at which time a new election will be held among the seven persons who make up the Peckham-Guyton board.

Other members of the board include George A. Albers, retiring chairman who manages the St. Petersburg, Fla., office; Fred F. Guyton, Jerry J. Loomis and Robert R. Boland, vice-chairman, in the St. Louis headquarters; and William D. Peckham, Jr., and Richard Coleman, secretary, who manage the Irvine, Calif., office. The firm has another branch office in Williamsburg, Va.

Viets established the Peckham-Guyton office in Kansas City in 1968. Prior to this association, he worked for Leo A. Daly Architects, St. Louis. A native of Jefferson City, he received his bachelor's and master's degrees in architecture from Washington University in St. Louis, graduating in 1966.
Twenty-six architectural and engineering firms have been selected by the state of Missouri for capital improvement projects during the current fiscal year.

Ten St. Louis firms were named by John Cooper, state director of design and construction, along with seven from Kansas City, three each from Jefferson City and Springfield, two from Rolla and one from St. Joseph.

Among the larger contracts were those awarded to Kramer-Harms of St. Louis, $244,000 for interior repairs to the Missouri Supreme Court building and $145,000 for exterior repairs; to Jones, Mayer and Associates of St. Louis, $705,200 for major repairs at the Jefferson Barracks National Guard Armory; and to Warren and Goodin of Springfield, $1,456,435 for renovations at the Missouri State Chest Hospital at Mount Vernon.

Other major contracts were $959,185 to Hood-Rich of Springfield for safety improvements and elimination of fire hazards at the Nevada State Hospital; and $890,000 to Rogers-Schmidt Engineering Co., of St. Louis, to convert or repair a boiler system at the St. Louis State Hospital.

Development of a 29.6-acre park has begun in the southeast part of Oak Grove, Mo. Plans for the new park were drawn up by Ron Fuhrken, a landscape architect for the Jackson County Park Department.

Included in the plans are two baseball diamonds, four tennis courts, four handball courts, a swimming pool, a show arena, three shelter houses, a fishing pond, picnic sites, hiking trails and three parking areas.

Lee Russell, Oak Grove mayor, said constructing the ball diamonds, arena, one shelter house and clearing out the underbrush and fences will be concentrated on at first. Other areas of the park will be developed as the funds become available.

A new textured wall coating system that permanently hides most block joints with waterproofing base coats and coarse textured, full range color stable finishes now is available to midwest area architects from Desco Coatings of Kansas, Inc., Ralph L. Aspelin, president of the Olathe, Kan., firm has announced.

Among the first field applications of the Desco Texture Coat interior/exterior system is the 8-story Ramada Inn in Overland Park, Kan. The textured wall coating is being applied over Haydite block and is designed to provide the motel with tough, long-lasting protection against water vapor transmission, impact and abrasion.

The new wall coating system utilizes a factor-controlled formulation of resin fortified hydraulic powders applied via trowel and/or spray to masonry and concrete surfaces. Normal cleaning requires only soap or detergent, water and soft fibre scrub brush if necessary. Common stains, including lipstick, grease pencil, heel marks, grease, oil and felt pen marks may be eliminated with the use of common mineral spirits.
A unique school building featuring 8-foot square skylights with loft space for specialized studies and five learning houses with courtyards for each room can be found in suburban northwest Kansas City in Ferrelview, Mo.

The Clay-Platte Children’s House is a Montessori school (ungraded system) with enrollment capabilities for 250 children through the age of nine. It was designed by Mantel & Steele & Teter, Inc., Kansas City, and cost $250,000. The building contains 8,300 square feet.

The building facilities are scaled for use by children. Even the architecture itself is for children, with almost all of the physical connections bolted or joined in a manner that lets persons see exactly what is holding the building together.

The school is on a 5-acre heavily-wooded plot that includes a natural creek running through the grounds. The construction encompasses natural products whenever possible, using wood, wood fiber, small pebbles, exposed concrete, concrete rib texture blocks and wood shingles. Heavy timber columns and beams support a three-dimensional heavy timber space frame truss.

The floor plan utilizes the modular type structure, with the five pods built around a recessed learning center. Each of the pods has its own courtyard.

In addition to the learning center and learning houses, facilities include a kitchen, an office, conference room and workshop area.

The building facilities are scaled for use by children. Even the architecture itself is for children, with almost all of the physical connections bolted or joined in a manner that lets persons see exactly what is holding the building together.

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Partnership formed

A new partnership—M.A. Solomon—R.J. Claybaugh Architects, Inc.—has been formed by two architects formerly with Seligson—Eggen, Inc., Kansas City. Principals in the new firm are Melvin A. Solomon and Robert J. Claybaugh.

Both men are Kansas City natives and corporate members of the Kansas City chapter of the AIA.

Currently chairman of the Kansas City Landmarks Commission, Solomon was the project designer of Penn Valley Community College while an associate of Marshall & Brown. His other projects include Commanche Elementary School and four elementary school additions in the Shawnee Mission School District in addition to the Central Bank and Professional Building.

Claybaugh was project architect of the first permanent facilities currently being built for Maple Woods Community College. He also was designer and project architect of the Grove Pool Bathhouse, a 1972 award winner in the Kansas City AIA chapter’s contest.

Remodeling at Buffalo

Architect I. Dale Allmon of Springfield, Mo., designed the plans for the remodeling of the vocational agriculture department into a combination library and study hall for the Buffalo, Mo., school district.

Cost of the project is expected to be about $51,000.

Telephone building

Work is underway on an addition to the Blue Springs, Mo., telephone central office, which will almost triple the size of the present building.

The $4 million project is expected to be completed late in 1974. Architect is Bower & Grimaldi, Kansas City, Mo. General contractor is Dutoit Construction Co., also of Kansas City.
services

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new methodist church

Paul F. Rich of Springfield, Mo., has been selected as architect to design a new sanctuary for the First United Methodist Church of Carthage, Mo.

The proposed building will replace the old sanctuary destroyed by fire May 8.

In the past 17 years, Mr. Rich's architectural firm has designed 40 churches throughout Missouri.

selling collage prints

Collage prints of important St. Louis buildings and structures are being sold by the St. Louis chapter of the AIA to encourage interest in the variety of architecture in the city.

The reproductions of black and white line drawings are in two sizes and are being sold at cost for $2 (14 X 20 inches) and for $3 (18 X 26 inches).

They are available at the professional organization's headquarters at the Wainright Building, 107 N. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo. 63101. Upon request they will be mailed for a one dollar extra mailing charge.

THE NEWEST educational facility in Harrisonville, Mo., is a 10-classroom elementary school that was officially dedicated in mid-September. The $450,000 structure was designed by Dan R. Sandford and Sons, Kansas City.

RONALD W. FELT, vice-president of William B. Ittner, Inc., Architects/Engineers in St. Louis, Mo., has become a member of the firm's board of directors.

ALLGEIER, MARTIN & Associates, Joplin, Mo., is the architectural firm working on plans for the City-County Community Center in Nevada, Mo.

y.m.c.a. building

Groundbreaking was held September 15 for the new Linwood-Paseo branch of the Y.M.C.A. in Kansas City, Mo.

The contemporary, two-story office building is expected to be completed by April 1, 1974. It will house a meeting room, kitchen, locker room and health club on the first floor, and office space and meeting rooms on the second floor.

The new facility was designed by William H. Johnson, Architect, Kansas City. Construction has been awarded to Sam Persley, general contractor.

staff additions

Two new members have been added to the staff of the Ste. Genevieve Design and Building Corporation, Ste. Genevieve, Mo. Louis Schilly, Bloomsdale, Mo., and Gregory M. Schwent, Ste. Genevieve, are the two new additions.

For the past four and a half years Schilly has been the administrator of the Ste. Genevieve County Memorial Hospital. In his new post he will be working as a client relations man with duties of sales promotion and of working directly with the client throughout the course of a project.

Schwent graduated last year from the Ranken Technical Institute in St. Louis.

KAHMANN & ROWE, Springfield, Mo., is the designer of a senior citizens housing project, which includes 20 units of houses and a community building, in Ash Grove, Mo.

gibson named manager

Sam Gibson has been appointed manager of the architectural department of R.W. Booker & Associates, Inc., a St. Louis-based engineering, architectural and planning firm.

In his previous position as senior architect for R.W. Booker, he was involved in the direction of project groups in the execution of all phases of architectural design which included park and recreational planning.

Prior to joining the Booker organization, he served with Buchmueller, Whitworth & Associates in Sikeston, Mo.

branch office in kc

Charles F. McAfee, who has headed his own firm of architects and planners in Wichita, Kan., for the past 10 years, opened his first branch office this summer at Crown Center in Kansas City, Mo.

The firm's commissions include the planning of the Lincoln Redevelopment project in midtown Kansas City. The 200-acre project in the area of old Municipal Stadium includes apartments, townhouses, a community center, a day care center, a museum, parks and 200,000 square feet of retail space.

The Kansas City office will be staffed by seven persons.

school project

The architectural firm of Lawrence & Associates, St. Joseph, Mo., has been retained by the St. Joseph Board of Education to develop the Eugene Field School project made necessary by the July fire which damaged part of the structure.

PISTRUI, CONRAD & GEBAUER, Architects, Inc., St. Louis, is the architectural firm for two parts of the DePaul Community Health Center in Bridgeton, Mo. It is responsible for designing St. Vincent's Psychiatric Division and St. Anne's Long-Term Care Division.
At KANSAS CITY INTERNATIONAL Airport, Royal Inns of America, Inc., utilized lightweight Haydite engineered masonry and precast floor slabs to cut construction costs and time to achieve a quicker cash flowback on their investment.

Approximately 1120 cu. yds. of semi-lightweight Haydite concrete was used to precast 110 lb. PCF, 3500 PSI floor slabs on the jobsite for the 7-story structure. More than 75,000, 3000 PSI high-strength Haydite blocks (8” equivalent units) were used in interior and exterior walls.

The new Royal Inn overlooking the entrance to the spectacular airport is a typical example of the increasing use of engineered lightweight masonry in high-rise structural applications across the nation. With such solid savings as 20% weight reductions and less complicated foundation systems, users also get improved acoustical, insulation and fire rating factors without sacrificing strength or appearance. For specification information, contact your supplier, or call direct.
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