24 inverted concrete "umbrellas," each supported by a single column, form the roof of the new Skinner Macaroni Manufacturing plant in Omaha, Nebraska. At an estimated cost of $1.00 per square foot, it was the economical answer to the special problems involved in designing a plant for making macaroni.

With flour dust everywhere, no dust collecting surfaces could be allowed. Only concrete could give the smooth, dense surface needed—and stand up to the high humidity that ruled out the use of plaster.

And the widely spaced columns of the hyperbolic shells permit efficient placing of machinery and processing lines. Although the nominal height is 16 feet, the curves of the shells give room for special processing equipment that requires greater clearance. All piping and wiring run in the high portions of the roof where they won't encroach on design clearance.

More and more, architects and engineers are finding that concrete is the one completely versatile building material for structures of every type and size.
The Kentucky Architect

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THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT . . . publishes significant expressions of the enclosure, the use and the control of space.
EAST KENTUCKY CHAPTER

The January meeting of the East Kentucky Chapter was held on January 11th at Levas Restaurant. Mr. Alex Johnson, executive director of the Urban Renewal Commission, Lexington, spoke on the "Future of Urban Renewal in Lexington".

The new officers of the East Kentucky Chapter are: K. V. L. Miller, president, Douglas McLoney, vice president, and Charles P. Graves, secretary-treasurer. The directors are: W. Granville Coblin (one year) and E. V. Johnson (two years).

STUDENT CHAPTER
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Plans are underway for the annual field trips for the students in the upper levels of design, usually sponsored by the Kentucky Student Chapter, A.I.A. Definite destinations have not been set at this time.

Recent speakers at the student chapter sponsored assemblies of the department have been Frederick Thurz, Art Department, University of Kentucky; Eugene H. Sipps, U.S. Gypsum Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Karl Einsiedel, Martin-Senour Co., Chicago, Ill.; Jerry Trefzger, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. A. Coleman, Jr., Architect, Lexington; Joe Clark, Landscape Architect, Lexington and Joe Graves, Jr., Lexington with Citizens Association for Planning.

Beginning with the first semester of this year, the Kentucky Student Chapter, A.I.A. has also conducted separate meetings of their chapter, every other week. Speakers at the chapter meetings have been Byron Romanowitz, architect of Lexington, and James Allan Clark, director, East-Central Region, A.I.A., Lexington.

Department of Architecture

A number of visiting lecturers are scheduled to visit the Department of Architecture during the coming semester.

Herbert Greene of the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma will visit the campus about the first of March and Edmund J. Glenny of Baton Rouge will speak to the students during the latter part of February.

Plans also call for a visit of Edward D. Stone of New York and Eugene J. Mackey of Murphy & Mackey, St. Louis, Missouri, George Qualls of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Professor A. T. Connell, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
The Architect . . . .
A Man of Many Parts

Ed. Note: This article is the first in an informative series describing many aspects of the architectural profession.

Architecture is an art, a science, and a profession. It is as much an art as painting, as much a science as physics, and as much a profession as medicine. It is unique, and so is the man or woman who practices it.

By definition, an architect is a person who designs buildings and supervises their construction. He is engaged by the prospective building owner as the latter's professional counselor. It is the architect's job to determine his client's needs and wants, translate them into space relationships and structural language, prepare working drawings and a book of specifications for materials and workmanship, and then see to it that the contractor hired by the owner does his job properly.

The result is a building. To be architecture, it has to have three classic elements which are as valid today as when they were first proposed in the dawn of man's history. Architecture must be functional; that is, the relationship of spaces must be suited to what will happen in the building and how it will be done with an absolute minimum of wasted space; it must have good engineering, and it must possess beauty. When you consider the problem of combining these three equally important criteria and fitting them to a given site, variable climate, and limited budget, you begin to recognize the complexity of architectural practice.

The architect must be part artist, part planner, land use specialist, engineer, mechanic, businessman, and professional guardian of his client's interests. His only compensation, it should be noted, comes from his client. Professional ethics forbids that an architect have any financial interest in the sale or use of materials. The reason is simple: No man can serve two masters effectively.

A vital part of the architect's task lies in the initial stage of determining building function. Sometimes this requires a special type of diplomatic skill, as when a client planning a new house cannot differentiate between what he wants and what he thinks he wants. In such a case, the architect must gently separate the client from fixed ideas and prejudices so as to permit the design which will satisfy the family's living needs. More often, the functional investigation (Continued on page 12)
Planning in conjunction with the architect, Hubbuch in Kentucky Interiors, and E. F. Winebrenner & Sons, custom fixtures, provide professional assistance to the structural team. Their alert use of lighting, color and furnishings complements and enhances the architect's structural design. This co-ordinated product selection has proved to be a real asset in the total presentation to a client.

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Try to imagine five artists—each working independently of the others on the same painting. Regardless of how skillfully each did his job, because their efforts were uncoordinated, the finished work is sure to suffer. A well planned, well decorated home or building is like a fine painting. It, too, should have design, balance, unity, rhythm and color, harmoniously blended to create the desired effect. This can best be accomplished when the home or building owner, the architect, interior decorator and the builder are working together in close cooperation.

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This 60 ft. by 125 ft. structure is two stories and a basement containing complete bank facilities, a lunchroom, two stores and offices.

The building is of steel frame construction with 60 ft. span tapered girders. Two exterior walls are of window wall construction with pre-cast aluminum spandrel panels. A large two-story black granite panel features an illuminated emblem.

The walnut tellers’ cages were built by E. F. Winebrenner & Sons.
This building is constructed of a structural slab on grade set on piers through a 25 ft. fill. The roof features cast-in-place reinforced concrete barrel vaults finished with white Hypalon. The interior of the vaults are sprayed with acoustic plaster. Suspended 28 in. diameter plastic orbs provide general lighting.

Total cost was $120,000.00 — approximately $27.00 per sq. ft.
Designed for efficiency, this 90 ft. by 40 ft. bank has an around-the-building traffic flow to the drive-in window.

Exterior walls are buff brick and red granite. Entrances are protected by wide overhangs accented with a deep copper covered fascia. Bank was furnished by Hubbuch In Kentucky.

Cost of building – $84,444.00.
This small building is made large by the use of extended and overlapping planes, roof overhangs and a simple brick pylon.

Serving both vehicular and pedestrian traffic, the building is functional and provides advertising value.

Total cost – $23,000.00.
THE LOUISVILLE TRUST CO. / St. Matthews

ARCHITECT / Luckett & Farley, Inc., A.I.A.
CONSULT. ENG. / E. R. Ronald & Assoc.
GEN. CONTR. / Ale Bornstein, Inc.

A park-like setting was designed for this small triangular site, bordered by streets.

The structural system consists of load-bearing walls and pre-cast concrete roof.

SIMPSON COUNTY BANK

ARCHITECT / Joseph P. Wilk, A.I.A.
CONSULT. ENG. / Engineering Services
GEN. CONTR. / Rogers Lumber Co.

Franklin, Kentucky

Operations were continued during the renovation and expansion of this bank. Total floor area - 7,100 ft. at a cost of $14.00 per sq. ft.
Construction is of concrete slab on grade with load-bearing concrete block and brick walls and pre-stressed concrete "TT" roof system. Full height aluminum and glass curtain wall is terminated at the head with specially designed cast aluminum panels. Landscaping included in the overall design.
THE ARCHITECT
(Continued from page 3)

demands a deep probing into the how and why of human activity.

For example, the architect designing a school must consider teaching methods as well as number of students to be housed. How and what they will study is as important to successful design as the number of bricks to be ordered; the purpose of the building, after all, is not merely to provide shelter but to further an educational process. In planning an apartment building, the architect must know the age, tastes, habits, and living standards of the potential tenants and the relationship between income and rent in the locality. If he is commissioned to design a factory building, he must establish precisely how the product is to be made and handled, and what environmental conditions are necessary to the manufacturing process.

Nothing less than this careful process of investigation will provide the type and scope of information on which functional design can be based. Architectural design is an individual process. Pre-determined sizes and types of materials, stock plans, and prefabricated structures may result in buildings which keep out most of the weather, but they do not satisfy the basic purpose of building - to satisfy the individual social, economic, and spiritual needs of people.

The building system which is to provide the building's structural support involves an engineering decision which, in turn, depends upon the form suggested by the building function. It depends upon other factors, too, of course. A building erected in an area subject to earthquakes or hurricanes obviously demands greater structural strength than one built in a less geographically rowdy region. Depending upon the building function and form, the climate, soil condition, and other factors, the architect may employ the well-bearing post and beam system invented by the ancients and still used today; a modern form of the vault and dome system of Mesopotamia and Rome; the twentieth-century structural frame, or one of the new complex curved structural forms as displayed in the geodesic dome and hyperbolic paraboloid.

Producing beauty in the process of combining function with structure, maintaining understanding and agreement on the part of a client who may think the gateway to heaven is through the Gothic arch, and meeting the requirements of site, weather, budget, and local building codes is no small task. It sometimes fails of accomplishment. It is, perhaps, a wonder that it ever succeeds.

But, architects agree that there can be no short-cut to beauty within the meaning of architecture. There have been a few who sought to create outstanding architecture by reversing the process - erecting a pleasing form and then cramping the function and occupants into it. This, however, is not architecture, but an inappropriate form of sculpture, and the premise on which

(Continued on page 14)
The following architects have recently been registered to practice architecture in the Commonwealth of Kentucky: Thomas Charles Dorste, Indianapolis, Indiana; Pat Yates Spillman, Dallas, Texas; Eiland Keith Dean, Huntington, West Virginia; Edward Durell Stone, New York, New York; and Alfred N. Ryder, Jamaica, New York.

Registration examinations were held at the office of the State Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects, January 28, 29, 30 and 31, 1963.

The regular January meeting of the state board was held during these same dates.

Announcement was made that the next session of the examinations will be held during the month of June, 1963. All applications for this session must be in the office of the board at least thirty days prior to the examinations and all applicants are urged to submit their applications as early as possible.

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A.I.A.-ENGINEERS COMMITTEE FORMED

The newly formed A.I.A.-Engineers Conference Committee held its first meeting October 22 at the Octagon to draft a program for future action. The committee is composed of four A.I.A. members, two members from the National Society of Professional Engineers, and two from the Consulting Engineers Council.

The committee adopted the following statement of duties and objectives: "To study and make recommendations for the improvement of the relationship, cooperation, and joint functioning of Engineers and Architects, and to consider problems of mutual concern."


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THE ARCHITECT

(Continued from page 12)

such attempts have been based is rejected by the vast majority of practitioners.

Beauty in architecture flows from form, scale (the relative size and relationship of various parts of the structure) proportion, the rhythm of repeated elements, pattern and texture, the play of light upon surfaces. It can be described only poorly, since it is not only an art but a visual art.

To qualify for such an effort, the architect is made, not born. His training, much like that of the physician, has three parts - school, apprenticeship, and practice. The student goes to a school of architecture for five years, after which he usually serves three years' apprenticeship in a qualified architect's office. Only then may he take the state examinations and be registered and admitted to practice.

There are more than 11,000 architectural firms practicing in the United States today. They range in size from offices of one and two persons to offices containing hundreds. The architect performs many varied tasks himself; additionally, he often hires either as consultants or employees varied types of specialists—structural, mechanical, electrical, civil, acoustical and other engineers—who are paid out of the fee the architect receives for his services. His staff also includes job captains, draftsmen, project inspectors, production workers, and others.

The architect serves as the leader of America's building team, coordinating and supervising the efforts and skills of contractors and scores of trades employed on the building site. Only when the building is completed and occupied does the architect's responsibility end.

Today, this responsibility is not confined to single buildings—the house, school, bank, office building, or church; architects are planning the redevelopment of entire communities across the face of America. There will be, economists predict, an estimated 600 billion dollars worth of construction during the next 10 years. The architect's responsibility is a big one; obviously, it will grow bigger.

QUALITY EMPHASIS TO BE A.I.A. MEETING THEME

"The Quest for Quality in Architecture" will be the theme of the professional program of The American Institute of Architects' 1963 Convention May 5-9 in Miami, President Henry L. Wright, F.A.I.A., announced today.

In describing the program subject, Wright said: "At its 1962 convention in Dallas, the Institute discussed the expansion of architects' services, both to the community and the individual client. In 1961 in Philadelphia, the convention theme centered on exten-
QUALITY EMPHASIS

(Continued from page 14) tion of the scope of architects' practice into the field of urban design.

"A.I.A.'s current major programs also are concerned with a broadening of the architect's function to meet the requirements of a rapidly changing society. The 1963 convention seems an appropriate time to pause in this period of expansion and again explore the concept of architectural quality, to perform the re-examination of 'basic doctrine' in architecture."

The first session, on Wednesday morning, May 8, will be titled "What Is Quality". Speakers and panelists will explore, among other topics, the criteria for defining quality and the reasons why these criteria are ever-changing.

The second session, on Thursday morning, will be concerned with "What and Who Influences Quality?" Examine will be the role of government, education, professional press, (Continued on next page)

SENATOR LAUNCHES ANTI-UGLY CAMPAIGN

Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D., N.J.) has launched what he described as "the beginning of a long-term program to combat urban ugliness." As a first step, he introduced a bill in the Senate to establish a National Council on Architecture and Urban Design, which would be composed of 25 representative members known to be concerned with the problems of community appearance and livability.

Williams said he planned to discuss the legislation with a variety of organizations and individuals during the Congressional recess, and reintroduce a revised bill early next session, along with several other measures. (The Institute is now studying the bill, at Williams' request.)

Williams said the objective of the bill and other forthcoming measures would be: (1) To encourage a positive architectural and design responsibility on the part of the Federal government with respect to those programs it enacts and administers, and (2) To promote greater understanding and leadership on the part of public officials and private citizens and organizations throughout the country. The Council would be authorized to appraise the level of architectural and design attainments of the nation, formulate goals for the future, study the financial and other impediments to good architecture and design, and study the effect of government programs and laws on community appearance and livability.

The Council would have authority to hold public hearings, sponsor conferences and make awards for outstanding effort and accomplishment in the field. It would terminate activities three years after enactment.

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QUALITY EMPHASIS

(Continued from page 15)

public taste, and other influences, both internal and external.

The final session, on Thursday afternoon, will take up "The Attainment of Quality," with discussion of such subjects as collaborative vs. individual approach, and native ability vs. acquired knowledge.

Burnham Kelly, Dean of the College of Architecture at Cornell University, will serve as moderator for the entire program. The roster of speakers, to be announced later, includes distinguished architects and noted experts in other related fields, Wright said.

In charge of planning the 1963 professional program is a committee composed of five A.I.A. directors: William W. Eshbach, A.I.A., of Philadelphia, chairman; Robert Murray Little, F.A.I.A., of Miami; Charles M. Nes, Jr., F.A.I.A., of Baltimore; Oswald H. Thorson, A.I.A., of Waterloo, Iowa; and Julius Sandstedt, A.I.A., of Oshkosh, Wisconsin.
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