STATEMENT OF POLICY

It appears to us that there is a growing tendency among General Contractors to usurp the traditional functions of independent Architects and Consulting Engineers. This "Package Builder" approach does not, in our opinion, serve the best interests of the client. We do, however, actively solicit the opportunity of meeting with an Owner and his Architect before working drawings and full specifications are completed.

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EIGHTEEN DAY EUROPEAN TOUR ANNOUNCED FOR URBAN PLANNERS

A stimulating 18-day tour of Europe for urban planners featuring highlights of both professional interest and personal pleasure in England, Sweden and Finland, has been announced by Alitalia Airlines. The trip will begin on the evening of May 17th with a get-acquainted reception at New York's Kennedy Airport prior to jet take-off for London. The cost of this professional study program is $849 and the price includes first class hotel accommodations with two meals daily, all incidental expenses of technical visits, sightseeing and transfers by private bus. An optional 5-day extension to Leningrad is also offered at the conclusion of the study tour.

Harlow “New Town” in England, noted for its vast scope and land usage, will be visited, along with the highly-rated Alton Estates and the imaginative Bethnal Green Housing Development. Representatives and planners of the London County Council and the town of Harlow will accompany the group on the professional visits.

Gothenburg’s Kortedala suburb and the city’s port development comprise part of the Swedish program which will also include the well-known and admired Vallingby and Farsta satellites of Stockholm, and the recently finished Five Sisters renewal project in the capital’s center. An example of private initiative in urban renewal will be explored at the “Cepheus Block”, located in Stockholm’s Old City which dates back 700 years to the 13th century.

Finland’s privately developed Tapiola Garden City will be the subject of a close study of the economic, social and planning problems which the Finns hope to have resolved. Subject to final confirmation, a meeting is
scheduled with Alvar Aalto to discuss his plans for a revitalized Helsinki Town Center.

Time is judiciously allotted between professional visits, meetings with foreign planners, architects and others, and suggested sightseeing and exploring on one's own. The tour, limited to 40, is a logical outgrowth of two previous architectural study tours which won high praise from participants. Full information and the program itinerary are available by mail from James V. Branciforti, Professional Programs, ALITALIA Airlines, 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10019.

GINOCCHIO, PECK AND ROLFE LICENSED BY STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

The Kentucky State Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects met in Lexington, January 6 through 8. New architects licensed by examination at the meeting are Martin Ginocchio, of Lexington; Don Owen Peck, of Paducah; and George Richard Rolfe, of Louisville.

The Board also passed the following resolution: From now on all applicants for licensing by written examination must appear at the State Board meeting immediately following the submission of their application for a personal interview with the board. This interview plus the applicant’s qualifications as stated in his application will form the basis for the Board’s evaluation of his eligibility to take the written examination at the next meeting of the State Board. Applications must be submitted a minimum of ninety days prior to the board’s meeting for the applicant to be scheduled for an interview.

(Continued on page 13)
Frankfort — Ray Eaton, Director of the Division of Planning in the Kentucky Department of Commerce, has been notified that a Federal urban planning grant to assist 12 Kentucky communities with building and housing codes programs has been approved.

The matching grant will pay two-thirds of the total cost of $31,711. The remainder will be paid by the communities and the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

This is the first program in the nation of its type under the Urban Planning Assistance Program. The codes program will include advisory services, codes review and preparation, a systematic compliance program, and education and training activities.

The program includes Bardstown, Campbellsville, Cave City, Edmonton, Frankfort, Greensburg, Harrodsburg, Horse Cave, Junction City, Liberty, Springfield, and Stanford. The Department of Commerce will start service to the cities as contracts based on local participation are executed.

**DAVID SMITH EXHIBIT**

The exhibition is a large one and is being circulated by the Museum of Modern Art.

An exhibition of drawings by David Smith is scheduled to extend through March 7th at the J.B. Speed Museum.

David Smith must be counted as one of the foremost American sculptors of the twentieth century. He occupies a unique position, rivaled probably only by Alexander Calder. He was the first to establish the now popular technique of forging sculpture directly in metal.

The exhibition is a retrospective one covering the period from 1952 to 1963. It treats David Smith as a draftsman rather than a sculptor.
Arthur Gould Odell, Jr. recently addressed the Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the National Association of Secondary School Principals. The following remarks are excerpts from this speech:

Most of you here tonight, are educators. I am here to represent the architects of the United States. Neither you nor I are experts in the field of the other. However, we share common interests. For one thing, we are both professionals. This means, or should mean, that we are interested in more than ourselves; as professionals, we have a duty to serve our communities to the best of our abilities.

Second, we have an inseparable interest in the design and construction of schoolhouses which will not only house but encourage and enhance the learning process. Third, and this is the burden of my talk here tonight, we have a common and vital interest in the physical environment of our communities.

Education, like business and art, is blighted by ugliness. Ugliness is ruinously expensive. It depresses the human spirit as surely as it flattens the community pocketbook. We may be the first nation in history whose citizens have taught themselves not to see. Yet, as a nation, we are strong and powerful and rich. We have developed a technology which is the wonder of the world. We pay enormous attention to the design of our clothing, our silverware, our automobiles, and — reasonably often — our buildings. Yet we live with our hand-me-down possessions in our few beautiful buildings in towns and cities of

(Continued on page 14)
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ENGINEERING COLLEGE TO GET ADDITION AT UK

GOAL
The University of Kentucky Engineering College is due for a new addition. The new building will house a library, classrooms and lecture rooms, a civil engineering laboratory, and departments of chemical and electrical engineering.

An older, built-up portion of the campus is the site for the building. Already in the area are many two or three-story structures of varied design but of similar character—most of them brick buildings with cut stone trim. The Campus Development Plan calls for higher density use of this area, and recommends a structure which will serve as a landmark, and be seen from other parts of the campus.

Architects
Brock, Johnson and Romanowitz
Lexington, Kentucky

Campus Plan
North Elevation

North Elevation

Section A-A

Ground Floor Plan
SOLUTION

The designers of this solution feel that the tower design fulfills the increased needs of the Engineering College, does so without destroying the character of the site, and is in harmony with the campus development plan.

To provide for circulation, an arcade has been included in order to preserve a major walkway around the southwest corner of an already existing building.

Circulation inside of the building is greatest on the second floor—between classrooms in the existing building and the new classrooms in the addition.

The ground floor will house chemical and civil engineering labs and
heavy equipment to be permanently installed. Administrative offices will be on the first floor, and the second and third floors will provide for lecture rooms, classrooms, and a library. The Department of Engineering will spread over the remaining four top floors.

In general, there is a flexibility for the partitioning of all spaces except those on the ground floor. The need for interior partition flexibility plus a general similarity of the resulting spaces, resulted in a repetitive facade pattern.

The exterior stair tower was the outgrowth of the Kentucky Fire Code which does not permit interior stairs in buildings with educational occupancies.
JEANNE DAVERN GUEST SPEAKER AT LIVELY WEST KENTUCKY CHAPTER MEETING

During the third week of January, Jeanne Davern, Managing Editor of the Architectural Record, came to Kentucky to speak at the West Kentucky Chapter Meeting of the A.I.A., and at a University of Kentucky School of Architecture Convocation.

At the West Kentucky Chapter meeting, she spoke about the three ways that editors see architects—as readers, as contributors, and as "important people getting more important all the time."

Miss Davern said that as readers, architects are conscientious practitioners pressed by the demands of their work—who try to keep up with new developments and have too little time to read and absorb all of the information that they receive. As contributors, they are sources of information for other architects.

The fact that they are "...becoming more important people all the time" she attributes to a vast new interest in the total environment. Briefly, she mentioned the dramatic impact of Urban Renewal which is partly responsible for the ordinary citizen's new attitude that he might have something to do with his environment.

Somewhere in this, the man in the street begins to relate the architect vaguely to the solution to his problem. This new importance is not necessarily reflected in the form of a commission, however. Instead, she sees it in the opportunity and need for architects to become critics—carrying on a continuous dialogue with the public. The architects must begin the dialogue. They should acquire new political skills, and they should work harder to communicate with their clients—in terms that they will understand, instead of in the terms of the profession.

The question and answer session that followed Miss Davern's speech was one of the liveliest that the West Kentucky Chapter has had in some time.

Gerald Baron told Miss Davern that he thought that the Architectural Record should publish more criticism, that it should take a stand more often on the positive or negative elements in the buildings that it features.

In answering Mr. Baron, Miss Davern said that the Record doesn't want to publish only the trends in architecture, that the Record exerts a tremendous critical policy before ever selecting the buildings that it uses for publication, and that she feels that architects are aware of shortcomings in buildings and that they don't have to have failures pointed out to them. She also questioned the merit of taking a mediocre building and destroying it with criticism.

Jasper Ward commended the Architectural Record's policy of presenting buildings graphically instead of through wordy descriptions. Her reply was that the Record's staff was under the impression that architects don't like to read, that they like to look at pictures. She did say that she has heard more requests for stories and criticism lately, however, and she wonders if there is a new trend, if architects really do want more words.

In replying to a question on the sources of information for buildings featured in the Record, she mentioned—buildings discovered by the Record's staff of 21 field editors, plus information sent in by architects about their projects.

Lewis J. Halblieb asked whether the greatest amount of features come from—and she disclosed that it was obviously from the editor's searches since they don't go out after anything unless they know that they want it and want to use it eventually.

When asked by Henry Thoben what she thought of the architect's ability to communicate outside of his profession, she replied that architects are more important than the general public will ever realize. The fact that the public doesn't realize this importance she blames on the architects, who don't try to communicate with the public in understandable terms. She briefly mentioned programs of great community value carried on by New York architects that the public knows nothing about because the architects fail to inform them. In contrast, she mentioned a state of the city brochure which revealed a N.Y. chapter's views on various aspects of city life. This brochure received wide acceptance and was referred to in several national publications, including Fortune.

Toward the end of the session, Jasper Ward questioned whether she thinks that the directions of the last 5 to 10 years in architecture will continue or if a new direction will assert itself. Her opinion was that "the period of experimentation and the new freedom" are coming to an end, and that architecture is now becoming absorbed in continuity or unity. Buildings can no longer be isolated monuments, but instead there must be a unity of buildings in time and place.

Further information on these new policies may be obtained by writing Mr. Charles P. Graves, Secretary, State Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects, Reynolds Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

June 30 through July 2, 1965, will be the date of the next regular State Board meeting. The Board, which meets regularly during January, July, and October, will give the next written examination from June 28 to July 2, 1965.
In order to examine this premise, go back to your community and look around you. Regardless of where you come from and unless you are one of the very few exceptions, you will find the same things.

When you enter the city, you are greeted by rows of billboards, quick-lunch signs, junkyards, beat-up motels, and rundown housing. Overhead wires form ugly patterns against the sky. If you hit the rush hour, you find bumper-to-bumper traffic coming your way as the daytime population evacuates the community for the night. Downtown, you find a few new buildings surrounded by acres of gray areas. Rundown business structures with peeling fronts surround the business center. Store signs of all sizes and shapes scream for attention.

Instead of parks for people, you find parking lots for cars. Aside from the city hall and the little park in front of it, the historic landmarks that tie the community to its heritage are unkempt and sometimes even unknown. The trees and grass which once graced and softened the city are gone. They have given way, we are told, to "progress." If concrete and asphalt are synonymous, this is, of course, true.

But progress, to educators and architects, is something quite different. I think you will agree that we have made real progress in the design of school buildings. A generation ago we were still fighting the public attitude that a schoolhouse should either be a rude country shelter or an urban stone monument with Gothic trappings. What went on inside it was not considered as important. Today, enormous amounts of talent and energy are being exerted to define the educational needs of our new society and to design structures that will help teachers to teach and students to learn.

If anyone had suggested twenty years ago that it might be a good idea to place wall-to-wall carpeting in schoolrooms, he might well have been run out of town on a rail. He might still be, in some areas. But here in Florida, the educators, architects, and interested citizens of Dade County are coming to the interesting conclusion that carpeting might just save money over the long haul and that it has real advantages in the control of sound transmission. The same parallel might be made with
respect to air conditioning. Many communities are finding that a controllable year-round climate can aid the learning process. Some are also finding that it may save money both immediately and in the future by permitting the design of compact schools with shorter wall perimeters and with full and flexible use of interior space. Architects who design schools are still searching for ways to give school rooms which allow control over images and sound and line-of-sight, and which enable students to see pictures clearly and take notes at the same time.

This experimentation is necessary to progress. If we fight against it, we slide backwards. If we become overly enamored with new ideas, just because they are new, we err on the other side. I am sure you are familiar with both problems. As educators, many of you have struggled all the time against people both inside and outside your schools who either fight innovations in design or embrace them uncritically. What you are really fighting, of course, is lack of knowledge, the inability to make intelligent judgments based on good information — in a word, ignorance.

This condition of ignorance acts as a brake on progress in schoolhouse design. It not only affects what schools will look like and how they will function, but where they will be located. School sites can only be reserved on a long-term basis by communities which have master plans of future land use. Many do not. As you know, the word “planning” is in some communities associated with Communism, the Devil, and Washington, D. C.

We do not make business decisions without plans and we do not build buildings without plans. But we continue to build and rebuild our towns and cities without plans. We neglect and abandon and ultimately replace the good things we have. We ignore the basic principles of good design in everything from highways and shopping streets to traffic signs and street lights.

Why are we in this position today? Can it be that we have lost our aesthetic sensitivity? Even primitive men who lived in caves showed an interest in beauty, as we know from their paintings and tools. The ancient people of Ur and Athens recognized and created beauty in their towns and cities. This I think is an important point: Good urban design — the architecture of towns and cities — is part of the heritage of America. It is not alien to our culture. Baroque concepts borrowed from the European Renaissance were the inspiration for the design of Annapolis, Williamsburg, and Washington, to name a few examples . . . . Somehow, we lost a great deal of our early knowledge; we have
neglected our heritage. One of my professional colleagues puts it very bluntly. He says: "It isn't that we're stupid. We just have lousy memories."

The reasons I am dwelling on this subject here tonight are three: First, we are now in the midst of the biggest building boom in the history of this or any other nation. By the end of the century, we will have to duplicate every structure in this nation to house our expanding population and replace wornout structures and neighborhoods. We are, in effect, building a second America. Second, we are doing this in a democracy. The pharaohs and kings and nobles who once made the qualitative decisions about the physical environment are gone.

For the first time in history, the common man is on his own. He bears a unique responsibility for making the qualitative decisions concerning his environment. The quantitative decisions have already been made.

Third, the only remedy for this situation is education. Architects, foundations, journalists, and leaders of government are now making a beginning at the education of the community. It is a small beginning. Speaking for the nation's architects, I can say that we have no magic formulae and no pat solutions to complex problems. We do, however, have the great advantage of training and experience in environmental design. Architecture and urban design involve the same problems of design at different scales. Both strive for harmony and order and, when both are achieved, beauty often reveals itself.

But what of the generations to come? One generation is in our high schools now. Another is in our elementary schools. Still another is reaching school age. Here is the real hope for the great society. There can be no great society without great communities. And there can be no great communities in a democracy unless there are many people who know the difference between the ugly and the beautiful, and insist on having one rather than the other.
It is self-evident, I think, that this dream is doomed to oblivion unless there is competent and continuing public education in the history and appreciation of architecture and urban design. This great task, I submit, is up to you. We will help you, but, in the end, the full promise of the great society lies in the schoolhouse.

In this nation at various times, one profession or another has tended to dominate. At our earliest beginnings, it was the clergy who kept the flock together and gave us spiritual leadership. Later, the lawyers worked out the political framework which created a nation out of a confederation of colonies. Still later, the engineer, backed by the financier, gave us transportation and communication systems and a new technology.

Today, we have bridged our physical boundaries. Our problem is not to develop a technology, but to control it. Medical advances have made millions of people survive both the diseases of childhood and the impairments of age. The great majority of our people and our riches are concentrated in our urban areas. We are beginning to re-build them all across the land.

I submit that the principal domestic problems we face today are problems of education and environmental design. I submit that the educators and architects of America share the greatest responsibility that has ever been thrust upon them or any other professions. I suggest that we make plans at the earliest opportunity to work together in a common effort to insure that future generations of Americans will live in great communities worthy of our heritage and aspirations.

It is going to be a monumental job, but it can be done . . .

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<td>358 Farmington (635-2675)</td>
<td>LOUISVILLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECAST CONCRETE</td>
<td>DIXIE CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.</td>
<td>868 Floyd Dr. (255-5440)</td>
<td>LEXINGTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAILINGS &amp; GRILLS</td>
<td>DOLT &amp; DEW, INC.</td>
<td>4104 Bishop Lane (969-3213)</td>
<td>LOUISVILLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUND &amp; COMMUNICATION</td>
<td>BLUMCRAFT OF PITTSBURGH</td>
<td>460 Mellwood St. (MU 1-2400)</td>
<td>PITTSBURGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRUSSES</td>
<td>TECHNICAL SERVICE CORP.</td>
<td>2618 South Fourth Street (636-1496)</td>
<td>LOUISVILLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIT VENTILATORS</td>
<td>CHASE BARLOW CO.</td>
<td>4600 Robards Lane (452-2686)</td>
<td>LOUISVILLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER HEATERS</td>
<td>AMERICAN AIR FILTER CO., INC.</td>
<td>215 Central Ave. (637-3611)</td>
<td>LOUISVILLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOODWORKING</td>
<td>RUUD WATER HEATER SALES CO.</td>
<td>840 E. Chestnut St. (583-7629)</td>
<td>LOUISVILLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALL COVERINGS</td>
<td>ANDERSON WOODWORKING CO.</td>
<td>1381 Beech (774-2371)</td>
<td>LOUISVILLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LAMINATING SERVICES, INC.</td>
<td>4700 Robards Lane (458-2614)</td>
<td>LOUISVILLE</td>
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GOOD NEWS
DD Plans To Manufacture Heavier Precast-Prestressed Bridge Sections

Where there is bridge construction there is news — usually good news for everyone. Good news at this time includes future plans of Dolt and Dew, Inc. Dolt and Dew is actively engaged in heavier bridge section manufacturing as a result of the ever increasing success of bridges constructed with precast-prestressed bridge sections.

Concrete's prominent position as a bridge-building material results from its well-fortified reputation for beauty and economy, low maintenance cost and long life. Precast and prestressed bridges incorporate all these advantages. Successful designs are assured with precasting-prestressing methods, methods which permit accurate pre-determination of the strength and appearance of the bridge.

Knowledge of past experience and future needs are really made to count when these factors are applied with the preciseness possible by modern precasting-prestressing methods.

Dolt and Dew, just to give examples, recently have provided 26 bridges for the Metropolitan Sewer District of Louisville and Jefferson County — both box and I-sections. I-sections 63 feet long recently were installed in a bridge in Floyd County, Indiana.

Construction time is expedited by a minimum of three weeks when precast-prestressed sections are specified — the bridge can support the traffic load in 24 hours or less in most instances. Some bridges are set within two hours. Dolt and Dew also are manufacturing bridge sections for private projects.

Specify precast-prestressed bridge sections — Let Dolt and Dew precast concrete solve your problem.
the only thing that hasn’t changed since we started making paint in 1867 is:

OUR DETERMINATION TO MAKE THE BEST PAINT PRODUCTS AT ANY PRICE

PEASLEE-GAULBERT PAINT & VARNISH CO.
224 W. Broadway, Louisville — Bill Meiman, Mgr. 587-6897 General Sales Office and Manufacturing — 223 N. 15th St., Louisville

“The Values in Every Bucket”