Much attention has been paid recently to re-evaluation of the whole concept of government-sponsored public housing projects.

The social implications of design have been brought into sharper focus and studies are underway to determine how current designs affect tenants—particularly their desire to better themselves.

The imaginatively-designed play area on this month's cover is located in New York City's Riis Plaza.

Originally, the grassy mall, flanked by high-rise apartment buildings, was barred to residents by chain-link fences. The policy not only kept residents from enjoying the property; the fences were broken down by children. Working under a grant from the Vincent Astor Foundation, architects Pomerance & Breines and landscape architect M. Paul Friedberg ruled out fences and "keep off" signs and redesigned the 3 1/2-acre mall as a series of outdoor "rooms" with active and quiet spaces defined by flowing brick walls.

Mature trees were retained. Sculpture and paintings of bristly hawthorne were used.

No ugly spatters, crusted-on juices, spills or drippings in this new Mark 27 range. G.E.'s P-7 oven cleans itself—spotlessly clean—automatically and electrically. Baked-on materials are burned to a fine ash that can be whisked away with a cloth. And the new picture window lets everyone see what's cooking. There's also a G-E Mark 27 range available with an optional backsplash to give your kitchen a custom, built-in look without any countertop waste. Call 451-9611 for all the facts, or write P. O. Box 18813, Louisville, Kentucky 40218.

Model JM-87

Such a pretty view we added a picture window

GENERAL ELECTRIC
SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT
DEVELOPMENT HOUSES for Lexington

By HERB GREENE

This project attempts the design of single family houses that would occupy considerably less land and provide more living space than do most development houses currently available in Lexington.

Care is taken to relate adjoining houses to one another and the environment of Lexington as a distinct place (as contrasted, for instance, with Baltimore or Detroit).

Instead of lots of 80, 90 or 100 feet in width, the houses under consideration would do better on property 50 feet wide. Attention is given to the spaces between the houses, window placement, and offsets with the street. This, hopefully, would result in better views and more privacy for each house. Large trees are included in the design to further privacy and create shade. The organization of the trees, like the organization of the houses, would take into account the over-all effect of the development as well as that of the individual site.

In regard to materials, color and proportion, these would be chosen out of respect to the Lexington landscape and its older architecture. No attempt to copy the earlier architecture would be made, but by analogy to the tall walls and windows, white painted masonry, painted metal roofs and dark brick of the more interesting architectural ancestors in Lexington, a feeling of continuity, or what we term "the sense of place," would be furthered.

Each house is fairly narrow in response to the land-saving lot, and is arranged on three levels as town houses often are. Unlike the type of town houses that directly adjoin one another, these houses retain a more individual identity by way of the separation between them. Once the climbing stairs has been accepted, the three levels offer advantages in privacy and architectural character as well as definite economies in construction, heating and wiring. Living on three floors is actually nothing new to many Lexington families who have utilized remodeled basements and attics in search of more living space.

The plan calls for the first floor to be recessed a half level into the ground, still permitting ample windows and the possibility of a walkout terrace. This level can be used for bedrooms, a recreation room, or even the living room, if a sloping site is available.

The main living areas would usually be best on the second level with outside terraces for dining and children's play directly accessible to the kitchen. The third level can accommodate two bedrooms or a bedroom and study. These derive interest from sloped ceilings and a possible balcony overlooking the living space.

The stairway which connects the three floors has tall openings filled with an obscure and antique glass to provide a cheerful light source.

There are walk-in closets in all the bedrooms and bulk storage is amply allowed for in the garage. A two-car garage is located near the street. It forms an offset with the house making a partially protected space for the outside terrace which is accessible to the kitchen.
The enclosed living area varies from 1760 to 2260 square feet. Many variations are possible to the basic form as long as the important overall harmony is maintained. It would seem possible to build and sell the house with land at prices ranging from $22,000 to $28,000. Open space for public use within the development should be a corollary to any land-saving plan and is suggested here.

Many people, concerned with the physical environment, vocationally or otherwise, are in dismal spirits over the suburban sprawl that is enveloping cities. The next generation, which is certain to be more cramped, will be justified in taking an even harsher view of the general practice in development housing.

Zoning regulations with inflexible requirements regarding lot sizes exclude a project such as the one suggested from some of the very locations where it would do the most good. In Lexington, this project would have to rub cheeks with either the usually mundane two-story apartment or the single family house of much smaller size and cost. There is, however, possibility of planning such a group within a projected development which has not yet been zoned.

The intention of this project is not to suggest a solution for every vacant lot in Lexington. The relation of a building to its neighborhood and to the larger community pattern is an important factor and no one scheme would be appropriate for all conditions.

This project is offered as one means of conserving land and improving the character of development housing.
Kentucky Society President Bickel
Outlines Organization’s Goals for ‘67

Born and reared in Louisville, John Bickel received his professional training at University of Michigan where he received the Alpha Rho Chi Medal in Architecture and graduated in 1947. The following year he won the Booth Fellowship in Architecture.

Bickel joined AIA in 1950 and has been active in chapter activities ever since. Early in the fifties the West Kentucky Chapter conducted a night school for apprentice architects in which Bickel instructed in design and rendering. After chairing several committees, he was elected president in 1955.

In 1954, he received a National Merit Award for Retail Store Design. Bickel entered private practice in partnership with A. B. McCulloch in 1955 after six years as chief designer for the firms of Lewis and Henry, Hartstern, Lewis and Henry Architects.

Last year, convinced that the future of architecture lies in team design of total communities and building complexes, and determined to build a firm which would endure beyond the life span of any particular individual, Bickel organized Design Environment Group Architects, in association with Don Williams, Jim Gibson, Harold Cox, Stow Chapman and Bob Cullinane.

In January of each year, the Institute conducts "Operation Grass-roots," a two-day briefing for new chapter and society presidents and for the benefit of the new regional directors. National officers and directors extend themselves during the conference to gain a cross section of thinking at the chapter level. Kentucky's contingent this year consisted of Bailey Ryan, the new east central director who will officially take office at the National Convention in May; Don Schnell, president of the West Kentucky Chapter; Norman Crisman, president of the East Kentucky Chapter; Ray Hayes, president of the North Kentucky Section; Lloyd Schleicher, vice president of the West Kentucky Chapter, and myself.

After a full day of presentations and discussions on institute organization and activities, we spent the evening listening to and "debating" with the Institute’s experts on the new contract documents ramification of the 1966 Edition of the General Conditions and the new forms of the Agreements between Architect and Owner. Probably by the time you read this, you will have received from the Institute a revision in the wording of the "Hold-Harmless" provisions. There has been a great deal of misunderstanding on the part of both practicing architects and general contractors regarding the implications of the original wording. It is sufficient to say that the new wording of paragraph 4.18 has been approved by the national executive committees of both the American Institute of Architects and the Associated General Contractors. There no longer appears to be any reason not to put the 1966 Edition of the General Conditions into general use. Moreover, there are many technically legal reasons for architects to use both the new General Conditions and the new Agreements:

2. The new editions of the Agreement Between Owner and Architect and the General Conditions are fully coordinated.
3. The delineation of responsibility between the general contractor and the architect is more clearly defined, based upon the concept that the architect shall continue to carry full responsibility for building design and the contractor shall carry full responsibility for techniques and methods of construction.
4. These new documents have

(Continued on page 10)
striving for the betterment of the profession and the country as a whole.

We need only to look to the goals set forth for the year by AIA President Charles M. Nes, Jr., to grasp some of the import of the tremendous tasks for the membership to attain.

The matter of education will be of utmost importance to us as a chapter for the coming year. Being aware of the newly developing techniques in practice and the ever-changing design atmosphere, the increasing requirements for expanded services, the need for cooperation with fellow professional bodies and other related groups in the building industry, and the great lack of consciousness on the part of the general public of the basic principles of our profession will provide plenty of food for action.

We intend to increase the activity of our members not only in attendance at the regular chapter meetings but also in committee work by delving into those tasks that will be of personal interest to the members.

These tasks will include studying the tools put forth by the AIA that will enable the betterment of individual practice, participating in programs with the School of Architecture at the University of Kentucky and taking advantage of visiting lecturers for programs, undertaking projects in elementary and secondary schools to expose youth to "good architecture," presenting architects to be more fully aware of the changing techniques of practice, and continuing the "education" of the "out-of-school" members through a design concept seminar.

Our efforts to increase the public awareness of community ugliness and the need for adequate planning can be made more effective if we are cognizant of the many facets of our profession pertaining to "good design" and "good planning." Unless we continue our own "education," these may fall by the wayside in our efforts to "get out the job."

The new chapter officers intend to make the coming year an interesting and profitable one for all the members in terms of the ideas set forth above. We would extend an invitation to those architects and employees in architectural offices who should be members of the East Kentucky Chapter to join with us in this ambitious program.

NORMAN CHRISMAN, AIA
Lexington, Kentucky
DO YOU REALIZE THAT...

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Kentucky Dept. of Natural Resources

Kentucky's National Land Between the Lakes area may soon draw more tourists than Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the nation's most popular park?

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...from the Editor

What Price Honor?

A leading TV comic is paid $10,000 for a ten-minute guest appearance.

An outstanding brain surgeon averages $900 for a six-hour operation.

A famous comic strip artist makes $150,000 a year.

The salary of the most distinguished professor at Harvard is no more than $28,000.

A world champion boxer who fights with padded gloves made $1 million in one year.

An infantry PFC who fights with live ammunition gets $2,014 a year.

A youngster who writes rock 'n' roll tunes took in $500,000 last year.

The man who wrote the lyrics for our National Anthem didn't get ten cents for them.

A football rookie who has yet to play a pro game signed a contract for $500,000.

Our leading astronauts who have clocked the most time in space get $15,886 a year.

As Plato said, more than 2300 years ago,

"What is honored in the country is cultivated there."

Are you content with whom we "honor" in our country?
John Bickel
(Continued from page 6)

been rewritten in light of recent court decisions which increasingly throw additional responsibility on the architect.

5. These documents are now coordinated with the customary forms of Professional Liability Insurance coverage.

The Institute's attorneys recommend that each state obtain legal counsel to review these documents in light of existing state legislation. The Kentucky Society of Architects has arranged for this review to be made and the results thereof will be published at a later date in the Kentucky Architect.

The board of directors of the Kentucky Society of Architects last year accomplished what has been discussed, reviewed, drafted and re-drafted over a period of years, namely, a new schedule of recommended minimum fees for architectural services. This excellent step toward realistically correlating fees with costs of certain services should be fully subscribed to by all architects in the state with emphasis on the word "minimum." Architectural fees must be correlated with the increase in quality of service, the increase in costs of service and the increase in liability placed upon the architect. When the Institute's current research into the actual cost of architectural services is complete, the Kentucky Society of Architects conceivably might find it desirable to adjust the current schedule. The Institute has given us the impression that startling and significant conclusions likely will be drawn from the results of the research currently being conducted.

The Kentucky Society of Architects was primarily conceived as, a coordinating element for the two Kentucky Chapters. We must be alert to avoid duplicating or pre-empting the activities and prerogatives of the chapters.

Even though KSA represents the big majority of architects in Kentucky, the drafting and promotion of revisions to the existing architects registration legislation must be grounded upon even a broader base of support and representation so as
to include all architects in Kentucky whether or not they are members of the AIA. Accordingly, a committee chaired by Architect Jim Clark of Lexington is being organized totally outside the official structure of the AIA to achieve badly needed modifications in the KRS 323. Architects in the Commonwealth will be kept posted on the activity of this committee, for it is essential that we have the wholehearted support of every practitioner.

The Kentucky Architect has come a long way in the past couple of years due to the hard work of the editorial board, the past officers and Marvin Gray. Let's keep in mind that the firms advertising in KA deserve our constant consideration, and that the magazine must have the support of each of us, including contributions of publishable material.

As your new president, I would be pleased to receive your personal ideas, comments and recommendations regarding any subject of interest to the Kentucky Society of Architects.

JOHN BICKEL, AIA

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AIA Headquarters Fund
Now at One-Third Mark

Leaders of the AIA's Octagon House-new headquarters fund drive, pleased with the response of AIA members in the short time between the start of the campaign late last fall and January, are issuing a call to all regional and chapter chairmen to redouble their personal solicitation efforts.

Individual members and firms pledged $355,362.62 as of January 13, or about one-third of the $950,000 goal. That amount is required to allow The American Institute of Architects Foundation, Inc., to purchase the Octagon property and restore the historic symbol of the architectural profession. The purchase, subject to ratification at the 1967 convention, was unanimously approved by delegates to the 1966 meeting in Denver.

As of January 13, the East Central Region had almost reached the mid-way mark in its quote of $22,000.

Experienced fund raisers have found that initial response is usually this good, but leaders often relax, they say, after the first thrust, especially as quota amounts are approved.

Wallace Harrison, FAIA
To Receive '67 Gold Medal

Internationally-known Architect Wallace K. Harrison FAIA, of New York City, has been selected by The American Institute of Architects to receive the 1967 Gold Medal, highest honor accorded by the professional architectural association.

Charles M. Nes, Jr., FAIA, president of the Institute, announced the selection of the 71-year-old architect, whose noted projects include Rockefeller Center (with three other firms), the United Nations (as director of planning) and the new Metropolitan Opera at Lincoln Center.

The Gold Medal, given by the AIA board of directors for "most distinguished service to the profession of architecture or to the Institute," was established in 1907. Harrison is only the 33rd recipient of the honor, which will be presented during the 1967 AIA national convention May 14-18 in New York City.

Nes described Harrison as "the kind of architect required by today's American society, one who can cooperate with and satisfy today's clients, who can, through his tact, patience and skill as an organizer and designer, work successfully with private and public clients as the leader of complex design teams.

"He has worked with the concept of urbanism, creating architecture as part of the fabric of the city, with great dedication and loyalty to the best interests of his own city, New York.

"It has been said," Nes added, "that 'the contemporary architect is expected to be an artist, a scientist, a hard-headed businessman, a visionary, a shrewd psychologist, a wise philosopher, a skillful sociologist and, above all, a public-spirited citizen.' No one man can have all these talents, of course. But Wallace Harrison demonstrates these qualities magnificently and, through them, he has enriched the architecture of this country."

Harrison, in receiving the Gold Medal, will be cited for "his demonstrated ability to lead a team in producing significant architectural works of high quality over a period of more than 30 years," and for "the highest order of architectural statesmanship," among other reasons.

East Central Regional Committee Members

AIA East Central States Region Director Walter Scholer, Jr., AIA, has announced the following committee appointments for 1967. Listed below are Kentucky Society members and their committees:

Internship and Continuing Education: Charles P. Graves, East Kentucky Chapter.

AIA-ACSA Teachers' Seminar: Charles P. Graves, East Kentucky.

Building Materials and Systems: Donald E. Schnell, West Kentucky.

Institute Honors: J. H. Bickel, West Kentucky.

Government Liaison: James A. Clark, FAIA, East Kentucky.
Health Environment: Arnold M. Judd, West Kentucky.
Religious Architecture: A. B. Ryan, West Kentucky.
Headquarters Fund Drive: A. B. Ryan, West Kentucky.

Ray Hayes
(Continued from page 7)
and rewarding participation as a professional member of the community.
I look forward to a better understanding and closer relationship with our professional affiliates in all areas of construction and architecture.
Finally, I will seek a new and friendly "shaking of hands" with our contemporaries "across the river" in the matter of mutual interest and good fellowship.

RAYMOND HAYES, JR., AIA
Covington, Kentucky

Don Schnell
(Continued from page 6)
structure and recommend an increase so that the chapter can function more broadly than in the past. Our West Kentucky Chapter dues structure is among the lowest in the nation. Only two or three pay lower dues than we do.
We will try this year to increase member participation in our programs. One idea is to select individual members to arrange and conduct particular programs with an eye to increasing member involvement in chapter activities.
We want also to establish a new "Western Kentucky Section" of the West Kentucky Chapter. The new section, which will include the Owensboro, Bowling Green and Paducah areas, should encourage more participation from members in the western half of the state.
Finally, we intend to continue our cooperation with affiliated organizations such as the Construction Specifications Institute, Associated General Contractors, the Producers Council and the Kentucky Society of Professional Engineers.

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Cedar Grove Spring, near Frankfort, was the source of the first public water-supply system in Kentucky. Established in 1804, the system utilized wooden pipes to transport the water to the city and the State penitentiary.

Frank Duveneck (1848-1919), outstanding American painter, sculptor, etcher and teacher, was born in Covington, Ky.
Fire safety comes first—economy’s a bonus in these low-cost concrete schools

Fire protection is a vital consideration when building a school. This is one reason architects Hartstern, Louis and Henry have chosen concrete construction for Jefferson County, Kentucky, schools.

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*Western High School: cost per sq. ft., $11.25; cost per pupil, $925.00. Bashford Manor Elementary School: cost per sq. ft., $10.68; cost per pupil, $498.00. These costs are for construction only; they do not include site improvements nor furniture. However, costs for Western High School include air-conditioning.

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