THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT

Volume VII, Number 2
February, 1968

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COVER PHOTO:
Frank Brown

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The Challenge of U.K.'s Twin Towers

by Hobson Coleman

In the years following World War II, returning veterans crowded the Nation's universities, giving alarm to the impending crisis that could be expected when the "war babies" came of college age. Over twenty years have now lapsed and the expected increases have materialized, but even with extensive planning and building programs and relief to resident colleges by the rapidly developing community colleges, there still exists a need for additional housing. However, an increasing number of educators feel that possibly we are witnessing the last of the college sponsored and financed construction programs for living accommodations; they note the large amounts of monies available for such programs from private investment. These investors eagerly propose to design, construct and even manage student housing, thereby freeing limited university funds for the revitalization and expansion of badly overtaxed and more expensive academic space.

If this be true, will the design standards that have produced such outstanding additions to the Nation's campuses be continued? By recognition of those projects of exceptional planning and design, THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT hopes to promote this end. We, therefore, present a detailed coverage of the long process of development to obtain one such project in the University of Kentucky's Undergraduate Housing Complex for 2700 persons, now nearing completion after over 32 months of construction.

PRE-PLANNING:
The University, anticipating major expansion, began movement towards comprehensive planning by employing a resident Campus Planner in 1961. Having no published or accepted campus development plan, but badly needing immediate housing, they requested their new Planning Consultants, Crane and Gorwic of Detroit to study such needs and recommend locations. This study was released in the summer of 1962, situating the demands for housing of 2500 students on the extreme southeastern edge of the campus on a part of their experimental farm lands but generally related to existing housing. The roads shown in these studies do not coincide with those of the present development plan, released in June, 1963, but set forth a general guideline which could be readily incorporated into final decisions. The plan called for 13 buildings, composed of three towers, 9-three story buildings and a central dining and student facility; it incorporated vast areas of paved plazas, suggesting that all service could be contained on these, but that public or resident vehicular traffic was to be excluded.

SELECTION OF ARCHITECT:
Then, as now, appointment of designers had to have coordination and approval of the State Finance Department, who desired a "nationally prominent" architect for the overall design. A list of six firms, widely dispersed in design background, as well
as geographical location, were contacted, four ultimately being interviewed. This rapidly evolved to two, and in December, 1962, Edward Durell Stone of New York City was awarded the contract for design.

The selection was highly documented. Stone's presentation was superb and was boasted by a list of awards dating back to the early 1930's with such internationally prominent buildings as New York's Modern Museum of Art and the Goodyear House, which, while heralding America's early ventures into the "international style", were already announcing the architect's emergence into a very personal style with their simplicity of open and flexible planning and broad roof overhangs. Immediately following World War II came such design pace setters as the El Panama and San Salvador Hotels, University of Arkansas Fine Arts Building, and many homes whose strength of design lives on today. The crescendo of acclaim kept building until the mid-1950's witnessed the New Dehil Embassy, the American Pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair, and the Stuart Pharmaceutical Company. Also produced such outstanding university work as the Stanford Medical Center, University of South Carolina Library and the now widely heralded New York State University at Albany.

INITIATION OF DESIGN:

Mr. Stone, along with a three-man design team came to Lexington in January, 1963, met those of the State and University and associate architects he would be working with and viewed the site, a 25-acre plot, void of trees or existing buildings. The program was discussed and design began immediately. In the study process, as many as six to eight site models were constructed and the one concluded upon for further development was very near that constructed. This scheme, complete with quarter scale model of a section of the typical dormitory and central dining facility, a 1/50th inch site model and elaborately delineated overall elevations, were presently locally on April 12, 1963. The scheme was extremely close to the general program, even to providing three towers. However, it was felt that such massing somewhat crowded the site, while producing buildings that were possibly a bit dumpy, it was decided to combine the three towers into two tall, elegant structures. Though there was some reluctance, the idea was accepted and ultimately provided the University the distinction of having the tallest buildings in the Commonwealth. Even with acceptance, there remained the difficult process of bringing the project into conformity with the budget. Fully convinced that the overall price would not be convincingly reduced without a sizable volume reduction, the designers attempted slicing a four-foot strip out of the middle of each low rise; this proved difficult design wise and resulted in resorting to a theory of a uniform, overall reduction—six inches were taken from each twelve-foot bay. This, of course, meant complete redesign and making less generous spaces
The Challenge of U.K's Twin Towers

CONFLICTS:

Naturally, there were the normal occurrence of conflict with codes. Especially difficult to sell was the "scissor stair"; if not completely new to the State, certainly new to some reviewing authorities. After a sectional perspective proved unconvincing, a scale model was built; with two separate columns rising from the model when smoke was blown in, it was concluded that there were indeed two distinct and separate stairs. Less fortunate features of the original design were the three-story lounges of the dormitories and the great dome and central 'rotunda' of the dining hall; these three-story, interconnecting spaces proved a bit much for local codes and went the way of many such grand concepts.

In the pursuit of compliance with budget demands, many features were eliminated, but some, such as carpeting and a central waste disposal system, were happily restored at a later time by wise voices of the University urging long range maintenance considerations. There were also, predictably, conflicts between local standards and the designer's intent: Some, such as bed lamps and hardware, resulted in resorting to custom design; the quantity involved produced overall savings and more acceptable standards of design. And even with manufacturers there were conflicts: When window wall producers learned of .070 cu. ft./min. were to be required, they descended on the New York office en masse, but quality prevailed and as in the case of the 12" x 12" 'special' concrete blocks, the bids were won and handsomely produced by those protesting the greatest.

Conflicts, such as those above, are met in stride in the execution of competent architecture, but such large scale projects often fail under the weight of an even more heavy hand: The University, shortly after submission of final preliminaries in June, 1964, began to seriously consider abandoning the project; however, by December qualms were resolved and, naturally, bid documents could not be made available soon enough. During such haste many detailed items possibly did not receive the scrutiny desired, but the production schedule that had the first drawings ready for bid by May, 1964, was highly commendable.

ESTIMATES:

A cost take-off was prepared by an estimator well versed in the designer's methods, and these estimates proved extremely close when individual increases to the program, such as carpeting, mechanical innovations, etc., were added to the original estimate. But the decision was made to not only separate the general construction and respective trades in the bidding, but to break the project into 6 separate contracts: Five low rise, central facility, site development, three low rises, two towers and finally the landscaping (bid in that order). It would seem that such procedure could not have been conducive to the lowest possible pricing and certainly, it did not attract the small builders it was conceived to produce, as one contractor, Foster and Creighton Co., of Nashville, Tennessee, successfully bid all but one of the individual contracts.

Features: The questions that such a project provokes are many and varied, each reflecting some special interest. A general summary and description of the overall hopefully engages major interest:

SITE:

The complex occupies an area of 25.5 acres, and will ultimately be bounded by a completely new road system. The design accommodates 2,664 students, plus ten dorm-master apartments and four private guest rooms. There is approximately 650,000 sq. ft. of building and over 177,630 sq. ft. of exterior paving composed of concrete bands, with under-ground terrazzo fields, used by both

accept exact program requirements while fitting into the previously accepted scheme and the demanded quality design. These efforts resulted in the elimination of over 43,600 sq. ft., and produced the 'as-built' complex of today.

University of Kentucky
Undergraduate Housing Complex
Edward Durrell Stone, Architect

CREDITS:


Two Towers, Associate Architect, Watkins, Burrows & Associates; General Contractor, Foster Creighton Company; Mechanical Contractor, John F. Humphrey & Company, Inc.; Electrical Contractor, Cutter Electric Company.

Central Facilities, Associate Architect, McLoney & Tune, AIA; General Contractor, Hargett Construction Company; Mechanical Contractor, James E. Smith & Company; Electrical Contractor, Cutter Electric Company.

Site Work, Associate Architect, Watkins, Burrows, and Associates, AIA; General Contractor, Foster Creighton Company.

Landscaping, Associate Architect, Edward D. Stone, Jr., designer, Scruggs & Hammond, Incorporated; General Contractor, Foster Creighton Company, Sanders Bros. Nursery.
pedestrians and emergency traffic. All service and maintenance is from a central dock to the rear of the dining facility. The complex is symmetrically laid out on a diagonal axis through the central facilities; the two towers are situated for ultimate location at the center lines of Woodland Avenue and realigned Huguelet Drive.

TUNNELS:

Below grade is completely covered system of tunnels, connecting all eleven buildings. Its width is eight feet at the dormitories and ten feet at kitchen areas, and is a total of 2,280 lineal feet. Within the tunnel are all main distribution lines for utility and services and controlled access for supplies, building maintenance, etc.; transportation within the tunnels is provided by electric carts. Also within the tunnel and directly adjacent to the kitchen area is the "Somat", or waste disposal, which handles all refuse for the entire complex; the most distant haul from any trash room (containing 'chutes' from all floors) is 450 yards. Within the disposal area the trash from dormitories is sorted, often resulting in the discovery of concrete blocks, and even books or objects of value; from the kitchen comes the disposals from preparation of 8,000 meals per 14 hour day. The process contains a 72" diameter tank with rapidly rotating grinding discs which pulverize all material and spins off non-pulpable items; this is fed into extractors where the water is ciphered away and reused; extractions are 'baled' and carted away. The system has a capacity of 1500 lbs. per hour and was installed at a cost of $34,500.

DORMITORIES:

Housing accommodations are almost equally divided between low rise and tower (48.7%) units, however the towers proved the more efficient design; each of the low rise houses 172 students at 230 S.F./student, has a proctor's apartment (L.R. & B.R.) and two counselor rooms (w/private bath) /floor. Each tower houses 644 students with an allowance of 194 S.F./student, a two-bedroom apartment and guest rooms. The towers are 23 floors, plus basement and rise 240 feet above the plaza. Every third floor contains a small lounge and the 23rd floor has two lounges of 1430 sq. ft. Three elevators stop at each floor except the 23rd and travel at a speed of 500'/minute. Atop the towers are master TV antennas for the entire complex. The majority of all bedrooms are of identical design, having individual room controlled A/C, carpeting (with central vacuum system), telephone, laminated plastic clad furniture and provides 96 S.F./student; within the bedrooms, only the chair is 'loose' furniture.

CENTRAL FACILITIES:

Conceived as the focal of the complex is the 2½-story dining and student activities building; it has 67,200 sq. ft. (not including 7,150 sq. ft. of crawl space). The main dining hall has 980 seats, a 23' ceiling and is serviced by four serving lines. The design cleverly avoids the difficult cross-circulation problem of dining halls by bringing all students in from the mezzanine (at plaza level), while serving lines move below those entering. The kitchen is at the tunnel level and partially below the plaza. On the upper floor, arrived at by a four-run, free standing stair, is a grille accommodating 2,000 persons per day, (with separate kitchen), a library, reading and TV rooms and 1300 sq. ft. of multi-purpose rooms, divisable into 5 separate rooms, each with tea kitchen. The central lounge, with 4 skylites, was conceived as a dance area (though the main dining hall has been utilized for this purpose) and is provided with removable area carpets and furniture arrangements.

LANDSCAPING:

This will be the first University project with major landscaping design in the initial construction phase. All malls and roads are flanked by red and willow oaks, with a total of 41 variety of trees within the complex. The climax is the courtyards, all conceived to give intimate and withdrawn sitting areas. These contain great pyramids of earth, handsome paving and generally compliment the architecture. It lends the final air of urban design to this high density complex.
Annual reports projecting Society and Chapter activities are reported by Presidents Chrisman, Coleman and Schleicher.

ANNUAL REPORTS

Norman Chrisman, Jr., A.I.A.
President
Kentucky Society of Architects

Today, state organizations affiliated with the American Institute of Architects exist in all 50 states, 27 of them as state chapters and 23 as state organizations.

The state organization's function is of major importance to the profession and the Institute, for it provides a framework within which the members of the professional organization can act together on definite objectives and in meeting problems which require statewide effort or response by the architectural profession.

Regardless of the structural organization, the chapters must recognize their role in state function. They must cooperate fully with the Society by being a willing resource. They must recognize that some activities are more properly conducted at the state level rather than by joint chapter action. Corporate action will assure greater success.

The state organization differs from the Chapter in that its function is to supplement the activities of the chapters within the state rather than initiate and pursue "activities" normal to the chapter. However, the Society should take the lead in matters of statewide importance, including the following:

1. Enforcement of registration laws;
2. Active opposition to state legislation which may be detrimental to the profession;
3. Initiating legislation in the General Assembly which will be beneficial to the profession;
4. Working with state agencies on fees, contracts, regulations, etc.;
5. Developing a realistic recommended minimum fee schedule;
6. Cooperating with other statewide organizations of design professionals;
7. Conducting technical seminars of interest to all architects over the state (such as Design Concept Seminars, Construction Cost Control, Cost of Architectural Practice, Techniques and Tools for Service, etc.);
8. Relating the profession throughout the state to our School of Architecture and to the students in matters of awards and scholarships;
9. Administering state meetings.

The Society can also spur the local activity of the chapters by spearheading programs at the state level.

A survey of activities in the states reveals, as might be expected, that the state organizations with the most vigorous programs are generally those with dues in the higher brackets. During the last few years there has been a trend toward higher dues as state organizations have developed their potential for increased service to members and publics as reflected in better public and governmental relations, legislation, advancement in compensation for services, awards, and scholarships as well as in the employment of full time executives. Employment of a paid executive opens up new opportunities for state activity while relieving elected officers from unreasonable responsibility.

Several organizations with executive secretaries have been contacted toward establishing the criteria for the employment of an executive, either part-time or full time as the purpose may indicate. It has been the feeling of those closely connected with the state organization that working toward this goal is of vital necessity for the Society to be most effective for the profession.
It is our hope that this year the KSA will be involved in many facets of the functions outlined above and we could only anticipate this being possible through the dues increase favorably acted upon at the KSA annual meeting in December. Initially, we are expecting that the funds available will enable the establishment of a basic organization and program with the expectation that any desired expansion will be funded with additional revenue from the Kentucky Architect Magazine and/or from supplemental dues applied to member firms.

However, whatever the functions or set-up the KSA might have, you, the members, must get your full money's worth and we, your elected officers, will endeavor to fulfill your desires.

C. A. Coleman, A.I.A.,
President, East Kentucky Chapter

The purpose of this year's activities in the East Kentucky Chapter, A.I.A., is that of Continuing Education through programs presented at the monthly meetings.

There will be no continuing standing committees or commissions per se. These commissions or committees will be appointed as they are needed and will be given specific jobs to do. In this manner definite schedules and dates of completion can be established because of the need and purpose of the committees as applied to specific problems. For instance, Norman Berry is heading up a committee to study the practicality of the Chapter establishing and maintaining an automated specifications bureau.

As the city of Lexington and other cities in our area move into development programs the Chapter will become involved through the use of a specific committee when the need or opportunity seems proper.

In general, this might be called the "Year of Discussion" between ourselves and others in the various design professions. Action groups will hopefully follow these discussions.

Lloyd G. Schleicher, A.I.A.,
President, West Kentucky Chapter

American Institute of Architects

The West Kentucky Chapter of the Kentucky Society of Architects, A.I.A., is initiating, as we all believe, another year of progress and service to our profession. Our emphasis this year will be service to the community and public relations. We are attempting to interest added numbers of architects in the various kinds of governmental commissions dealing with man's environment. At this time, we feel it is most important that the architect become increasingly aware of his responsibility as a societal instrument. In the past we have told ourselves that our professional training as architects qualifies us for recommending solutions to the problems of our cities and related difficulties such as public housing, transportation, industrial and cultural growth.

Each architect is aware of his individual study area and the rigor of the discipline which qualified him to take an extremely active and productive role in community development. There is an urgent need for other members of our society to be educated by the rich source of talent and knowledge found in the virtually untapped resources of the architectural profession. This is an obligation which we can provide as a public service to our communities and our state.

On the occasion of discussing such a possibility with a governmental leader, I gleaned this reaction from him. "Architects are trouble makers who live in Ivory towers." I can only react in stating that professionals such as architects are badly needed so our apathetic society will be pressured into action. The tenor of society's action must be colored by the knowledge and the vision of a profession which can define the needs of society and suggest alternative design possibilities for the future. We must show governmental officials, as my friend, that we are neither fish nor fowl; that we are, rather, practical as well as idealistic; that the art and science of architecture are extremely valuable instruments.
K.S.A. News Notes

PRODUCER'S COUNCIL MEETS JANUARY 18, FOR SEMINAR; HOENACK, PHS, MAIN SPEAKER

The Louisville Chapter of The Producer’s Council on January 18, sponsored a Medical Facilities Seminar at Stauffer’s Louisville Inn with August E. Hoenack, Chief of Architectural, Engineering and Equipment, U.S. Public Health Service, as the keynote speaker.

A professional panel discussed questions relating to design and planning problems. The panel consisted of Arnold Judd, AIA, of Arrasmith, Judd, Rapp and Associates, Louisville; A. Kent Ballard, Architectural Engineer, Health Facilities Division, Commonwealth of Kentucky; Richard D. Wittrup, administrator, University Hospital, University of Kentucky; H. A. Sobel, consultant, Industrial Sanitation Counselors; and Joseph Kline-Kracht, Engineer, of Hummel, George and Kline-Kracht.

The purpose of the seminar was to provide an opportunity for architects, engineers, hospital administrator, and manufacturers of building materials and equipment to exchange ideas in an open forum discussing construction and design of medical facilities.

Hoenack’s address provided a wealth of material stemming from his extensive background with the Public Health Service. He covered such topics as flexibility required in hospital design, the cooperation needed for innovative design, the questioning of approach to design, the need for planning, construction costs, delivery systems, cutting costs through fabrication, an understanding of the hospital environment, air-conditioning, fire control and national building codes.

Mr. Hoenack told the audience:

“There is fertile ground for all kinds of soul searching by everyone concerned with hospitals, be they manufacturers of supplies, equipment or construction materials as well as hospital staffs and planning councils. There is also a focus for improvement in the programming and designing of hospitals. We all have our part in meeting this challenge. We cannot divide this challenge so each discipline can grab a specific part and try to solve it in inspired isolation. We are all involved in this one great and pervading challenge. We can all feel the necessity for greater interchange of knowledge between disciplines.”

SCHOLARSHIP ANNOUNCED

The Arnold W. Brunner Scholarship for 1968 competition is now accepting requests for applications which must be returned to The Brunner Scholarship Committee, The Architectural League of New York, 41 East 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10021, no later than March 31, 1968.

Created by the Architectural League of New York in 1941, the Arnold W. Brunner Scholarship, pursuant to the will of the late Emma B. Brunner, promotes and encourages accomplishment in the arts and professions represented in the membership of the Architectural League and rendering them of greater use to the

ONE-DAY SEMINARS, MARCH 26 and 28

One-day seminars on applied ultimate strength design of concrete structures will be conducted by the Portland Cement Association for Kentucky architects and civil engineers March 26 in Louisville and March 28 in Lexington.

The Louisville meeting will be held in the auditorium at Speed Scientific School. The Lexington session will be at Carnahan House, University of Kentucky. Sessions will run from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The seminars will emphasize total building design. Discussions will cover flexure, shear, bond, deflections, columns and footings. Moment redistribution, torsion and biaxial building will be introduced.
community. Accomplishments in the arts and professions are defined as architecture, or, as related to architecture, city planning, mural decoration, sculpture, landscape and site planning, engineering, education, crafts, decoration, interior design and photography.

The Committee on Scholarships and Special Awards, in view of the League's known interest in the collaboration of the arts, will give special consideration to projects which have the preceding topics as a central theme. Within a maximum limit of $3000, a stipend suitable to a project will be paid to the applicant or applicants making the winning submission. The Committee has indicated it reserves the rights to make no award if in its judgement, no satisfactory submission is received.

The application blank must be completed with a clear outline of the project for which the applicant is qualified to execute. Any citizen of the United States is eligible to apply.

NEW AIA PUBLICATIONS

CHECKLIST FOR CITIES—This 31-page "Guide for Local Action in Improving the Design of Our Cities" was prepared by the AIA Committee on Urban Design. It lists significant factors common to most cities, and suggests specific action for precise goals. $50 for 100 copies or 60c each for less than 100 through the Documents Division. Single copy free through Information Services. Order sale copies through the Documents Division.

STRUCTURE & SERVICES—A 53-page 1968 directory of names, titles and addresses of the AIA Board of Directors, Commissions and Committees, Associated Organizations, Headquarters Staff, Officers and Executives of Chapter and State Organizations. It is a supplement to the 1967 section of Structure & Services titled "Commissions and Committees" which provides a detailed description of each commission and committee. Single copy of 1968 section free through Information Services.

THE ECONOMICS OF ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE—Based on pioneering research and performed by Case and Company, Inc., and the AIA Task Force on the Cost of Architectural Services, the 65-page book contains vital information on the income of architectural offices and on their direct and indirect operating expenses and profit. Numerous tables and charts are included which contain detailed cost information compared by sizes of firms and building types. Trends are indicated by comparisons of data for periods of time from 1950 through 1966. Cost to AIA members: $4.80. Others: $6.00. No free copies. Order sale copies through the Documents Division.

OTHER—Two other new books have been added to the Institute's architectural publications series offered to members at discounts: THE RESTORATION MANUAL, by Orin M. Bullock, Jr., AIA. Cost to AIA members: $6.80. Others: $8.50. THE URGENT FUTURE, by Albert Mayer, FAIA. Cost to AIA members: $13.50. Others: $16.50. All books will be shipped postpaid if payment is enclosed with orders addressed to Documents Division at Institute Headquarters.

Publications to be issued the first half of 1968 are:

THE AID,
THE OCTAGON,
DESIGNING A BETTER TOMORROW,
1968 AIA MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY,
and
ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICIAN'S TRAINING
Our problem, as I see it, is the need for more "ivory tower" trouble makers. I am not suggesting we picket City Hall or anything so unproductive. Protest marches have now fallen in the same class as the weather. Everyone complains and no one does anything. I propose that the architect carry the message to interested citizens that architects are willing and able in assisting Kentucky communities with their many problems such as planning, urban renewal, air board studies, health advisory councils, among many others. The architect should be rendering aid through membership on commissions (of various types) which can make his voice heard where his technical assistance is badly needed.

In my opinion, architects who sit back and say that architects should not take part in politics are really living in an ivory tower. That sort of ivory tower does not pertain to reality, however. We are taxpaying, voting citizens of our respective communities, the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the nation. Our children are educated by the local school systems, we purchase our utilities from governmental franchised corporations, and we, as the general public, are confronted by the same air, land and water misuse which places severe limitations on the livibility index of our environment.

Politics affects everything we do. We need architects in the mainstream of society and not forever on the perimeter where we now stand, waiting for an opportunity to become a more dynamic part of society.

An area of equal concern is the fact our Chapter, due to geographical dispersement of our members, has been more of an advantage to those members living in or near Louisville. We are hoping that this year we will solve and partially eliminate this inequality. If there are 10 or more corporate members in the west end of the state willing to assume the responsibility as a new chapter or as a section, we will aid them in organizing. I discussed this situation with several other chapter presidents from other states while at the 1968 Grassroots Meeting in St. Louis in January. Some preferred separate chapters while others preferred sections. There is much to be gained from a closer association with the Institute by the far western Kentucky architects. If we cannot organize a new chapter or section in West Kentucky, we will try to organize the architects into a "Committee of Concern" for each community where there are four or more architects. I would appreciate hearing from each chapter member west of Louisville as to their preference and thoughts on this subject.
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MEMORIAL AWARD ANNOUNCES
12TH ANNUAL CONTEST

The jury for the 1968 Twelfth Annual R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for distinguished architecture with use of aluminum was announced today by The American Institute of Architects.

The international award, administered by the AIA, confers $25,000 and an original sculpture in aluminum.

Theodore C. Bernardi, a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects, was named chairman. He is a partner in the San Francisco firm of Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons, and a lecturer in advanced architectural design at the University of California. His firm received the Institute's Architectural Firm Award Medal in 1965.

Other jury members are:

Victor Gruen, senior partner of Victor Gruen Associates, of Los Angeles and New York. One of the country's leading environmental architects, he is a Fellow of the Institute.

Hector Mestre of Mexico City, an Honorary Fellow of the AIA, former vice president of the Mexican Society of Architects, and designer of many major buildings in Mexico.

Victor Christ-Janer, AIA, of New Canaan, Conn., who won the Reynolds Award in 1967 for design of the James F. Lincoln Library at Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio.

Edward D. Dart, a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects, a partner in the Chicago firm of Loeb, Schlossman, Bennet & Dart. He has won many awards in the religious and residential fields.

The Reynolds Award jury will meet March 20-21 at AIA headquarters here. The award is sponsored by Reynolds Metals Company in honor of its founder.
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