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THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT . . . publishes significant expressions of the use and control of space.

THE FRONT COVER

Oh where, oh where has our city gone? This is the plaintive cry of concerned citizens over the nation. In this issue's guest editorial by Charles L. Witt, we find a strong voice urging a sweeping education program aimed toward the public in defining the role of the architect in professionally protecting aesthetic and design standards.

Mr. Witt suggests that architects cannot be comfortable in watching the destruction and mutilation of the land brought about by unplanned subdivisions, stereotyped gas stations, hamburger joints and the ever-present billboard greeting travelers in gaudy disarray on desert, plain, mountain and seashore.

In the cover photo made in Lexington by Quentin D. Allen, even the pedestrian appears confused by the admixture of sights and sounds emanating from a jungle of signs, traffic and architectural disarray.

In this issue's principle article, John Ray, a faculty member of the University of Kentucky School of Architecture, tells us about a New Town designed for Eastern Kentucky. Certainly, if the old city is no longer functional, then the New Town may enable Americans to jump into the twenty-first century... that is... if we are not incinerated by a nuclear blast or choked to death by air pollution.

So, to bring this issue full turn, we

(Continued on page 14)

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EDITORIAL

By CHARLES L. WITT

Professional integrity, pride and dedication are as important on the contemporary scene as they ever were of man. We can be sure that they are as dramatic as the Dead Sea Scrolls, as coveted as the Lost Continent of Atlantis and more discussed than Macchu Piccu.

In recent years, we have witnessed technological progress in architectural knowledge unparalleled since iron, as structural material, enabled man to surround himself with buildings lighter than any he had previously dared. Unfortunately, the architect has been unable to keep the American public apprized of contemporary aesthetic standards. We must admit that the architect has become less of a pacesetter than was the master-mason of the 14th century.

A dissolution of the architect's role in contemporary society has been achieved by the dominating influence of the client in the architect-client relationship. Today, when the American landscape is literally sprouting new buildings, is it not time for architects to inform the public that an architect is practicing a profession of equal importance to the physician or the lawyer? It is generally recognized that the architect is shaping man's environment in a more tangible way than either of the other two professions. Yet, the architect of today does not possess the relationship with his client allowing him the full integrity of his profession. This makes as much sense as the layman suggesting to a doctor the methods to treat a tumor or advising a lawyer in courtroom procedure.

It has been my experience that few architects have had the nerve to suggest to their clients that they were not capable of masterminding or supervising architectural design. It requires, I think, an exceptional amount of professional integrity to do this. A colleague of mine once related the story of how he spent two hours in explaining to a client's wife she could

not have a closet in a four inch wall. While this lady was the exception rather than the rule, the point may be taken that professional architects alone are qualified to assimilate the diverse needs of society and its individual enterprises into a visually attractive and functional environment. There must be a way to design to the high standards of architectural integrity instead of designing down to the uninformed layman.

More recently, the architect has been confronted with the practice of engineers passing themselves off as designers when, in all truth, the average engineer is no more capable of incorporating all pertinent information into a design than the architect to practice medicine. Yet, we painfully admit, we, as architects, have painted ourselves into a corner by either refusing or neglecting to speak out when we see the quality of architecture now being foisted upon the public. We must address ourselves to the laws which make it perfectly legal for an engineer to carry out the complete design process of any building. We must educate the public to the tenets of good design so they may discover (perhaps for the first time) the role of the architect in today's society.

Architects do not regard engineers with any degree of disrespect. We have our respective functions, we have our respective skills and, we think, to stroll from the perimeter of our abilities is to indulge in non-professional behavior. The engineer has performed brilliant work in integrating structural and mechanical elements. His educational and predominant work experience highly qualifies him for this assignment. I would suggest that in the matter of design that he is far less qualified than the architect. I think it is possible the engineer and the architect could better serve the public if each were to concentrate upon work based on their respective backgrounds.

The architect has the right to

speak out against design malpractice, and, indeed, he has the duty and obligation to do so. Who is more competent in exposing inferior architecture than the architect? Just as the American Medical Association and the American Bar Association protect the public from malpractice in their respective fields, so too should the American Institute of Architects educate the American public to the proper use of architecture.

It is evident that the AIA, thus far, has not assumed that responsibility. I would suggest that they alone contain the resources to make wholesale changes in the attitude of the American public.

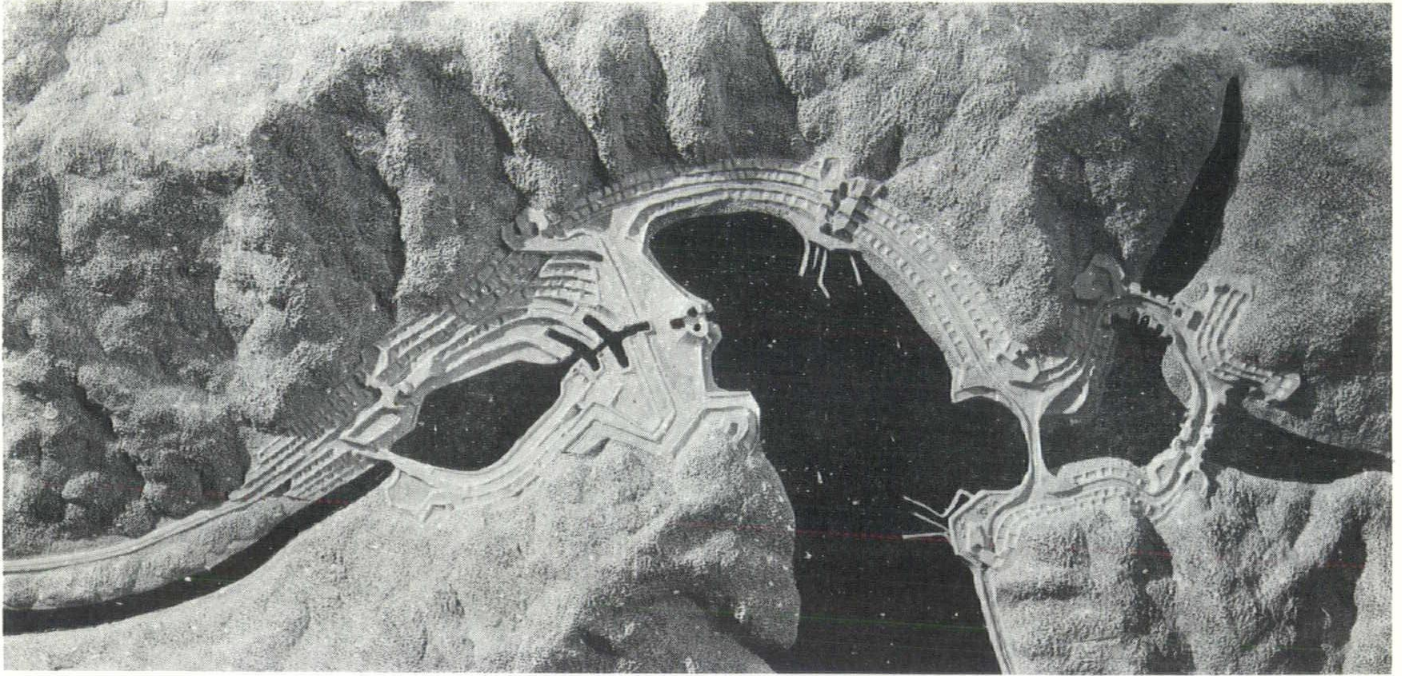
This leads to a very practical question of **pride**. How can we be proud of the tripe that is being foisted off on the public in such wholesale amounts? How can we be proud of the way we sit back and watch the destruction and mutilation of the land brought about by unplanned subdivisions, stereotyped gas stations, hamburger joints and the ever-present billboard greeting travelers in gaudy disarray on desert, plain, mountain and seashore?

Architects, individually, statewide and nationally should advise administrative authorities that zoning and planning commissioners composed of druggists and retailers, clerks and janitors, realtors and housewives are about as effective as using a bucket brigade to lower the level of Lake Michigan. Why spend billions solving the problems of air pollution to discover that then the air is clear, the only thing to see is 300 acres of subdivision "built with three basic floor plans"?

If dedication is necessary to revitalize the architecture of this country, then let us be not afraid of it. If enough dedicated architects band together, lauding the good and condemning the bad, they soon cease to be dedicated idealists but an organization capable of drawing attention and influence to themselves and their cause. Through such efforts can the American public learn the role of a architect in the latter part of twentieth century America. In such a way, we may be able to contribute not only to the welfare of our profession but to the betterment of our entire society.

DAM CITY, USA

By QUENTIN D. ALLEN



Pictured here is Architect John Ray's model of a dam site for a New Town in Pike County, Kentucky.

American cities, now harboring two-thirds of the nation's population, have all the appearances of the ripe red apple presented to Snow White by the Wicked Queen. With an outer perimeter englossed in artificially styled shopping and residential districts, the modern city can indeed appear healthy to the superficial observer. A real taste of the city's life styles and municipal systems reveals its poisoned core. A silent and stealthy blight has taken the bloom out of the city's cheeks.

Unlike Snow White, the city does have a Prince Charming to apply his romantic cure. Unlike the fable, the city of today is a reality which will require billions of dollars for even a temporary cure. A number of cures are suggested in urban housing, low rent housing, planning and zoning sophistication, city planning, traffic research, experimental housing, the design and establishment of new towns, among many other measures.

A supporter of the New Town movement encouraged by the Model City Act is John Ray, an assistant professor in the School of Architecture at the University of Kentucky. He has attracted considerable interest in his New Town plans designed for Fishtrap Dam in Pike County, Kentucky.

Quite fortunately, the American public seems to be moved toward the New Town concept as advocated by Ray. They know the contemporary city is sick. They are aware that our cities have disintegrated almost beyond recovery in a period of 100 years after their founding. Even cities as Seattle or Portland or Tacoma, built in the lifetimes of the present generation, would probably dictate a 'yes' answer to the question of whether or not they should be torn down.

New towns are an exciting development on the frontier of modern living. They are scaled for the temporary society just 33 years away from the vastness of the twenty-first century.

Mr. Ray has taken into consideration the history of Eastern Kentucky and paid heed to the fact that the socio-economic problems in Eastern Kentucky are as baffling as any found in Appalachia. Architect Ray has interpreted the history and the needs of the future to lie in an environment based on a greater utility of its human and natural resources through urbanization and diversification of its outlets for employment. One key to such development is a new approach to technology, according to Ray.

At his reservoir city, Ray looks forward to a design environment which necessitates training and later, a broad program of education to the university level in preparing Eastern Kentucky natives for the labor force. In creating the New Town, Ray says, economic conditions are improved and the new environment gives rise to new approaches on the part of the people. In writing about the Eastern Kentuckian, among other natives of Appalachia, Dr. Thomas R. Ford, University of Kentucky Chairman of the Rural Sociology Department, has stated:

"The Southern Appalachian people, although they may lag in their social and economic development, are living in the twentieth century. To be sure, they retain the impress of their rural cultural heritage, but for the most part their way of life, their beliefs, their fears, and their aspirations are not radically different from those of most other Americans. If they do not share fully in larger culture of the nation, which in truth they do not as yet (and, indeed, some of their champions hope they will not), it can hardly be attributed to their lack of willingness to do so. To an appreciable measure their distinctiveness as a people is vested in characteristics that have persisted only because of restricted social and economic opportunities. The economic development of the region is not so much dependent upon cultural integration as cultural integration is dependent upon economic development. Whether or not it is considered desirable, it seems almost certain that as the economic problems are solved, the provincialism of Appalachia itself will fade."

Architect Ray's thesis for his New Town in Pike County embodies similar cultural and economic motivations. The first event which would occur in Ray's New Town is the building of the dam. The men building the dam would be urged to live at the dam. This would necessitate a light industry devoted to the manufacture of low cost housing components. This plant would conduct a training program for its employees, and would, hopefully, expand into an enterprise having a regional outreach. Ray feels it would be important to set up facilities for the training of a labor

force to attract industry. It should be carefully noted that in Ray's plans for a New Town, he foresees educational advances preceding revitalized economic conditions for the area. Ray stated in describing his plan:

"My plan is based on a design concept which greatly encourages educational facilities. Educational facilities in a desirable location as you would find on the crest of a lake and adjoining areas would attract people who could be trained for a number of differing industries. New towns, to attract a substantial amount of people, must draw industry. I think I have designed an environment which will do that."

Financing plans for Ray's New Town has two financing approaches. A private enterprise plan would consist of a state enabling act which would license private developers to acquire land, adopt an orderly process of development and implement the organization of local and municipal government. After the act passes in the Kentucky State Legislature, a private corporation can petition state officials for permission to develop the New Town. Ray says it is important for the New Town to be a non-profit organization made by persons with a deep interest in the area with definite financial ability.

Ray says it is very important the private corporation obtain approval of development plans and their schedule in phasing out the New Town. If the proper authorities approve all plans, the private corporation will receive (1) official status as a developmental corporation in the area as specified in their petition, (2) the right to eminent domain, (3) financial guarantee in insurance from state or federal agencies and (4) power and duties of a city in legislative and planning commissions under the present Kentucky statutes pertaining to third to sixth class cities.

His second plan consists of the federal and state government jointly setting up financing agencies as part of their normal development programs. As an example, Ray cites that the state of Kentucky may establish a New Town to coordinate retraining and welfare programs into unusually goal oriented plans. In doing this, the state would be creating an environment with appeal to private industry and would bring new economic activity into the area. It would create a new economic base in light of a new labor market. The project, whether separately taken by state or federal agencies, or even as a joint project, would have to be subsidized in the beginning with the assumption that increased jobs, reduction in welfare appropriations and added support from Eastern Kentucky in the form of taxes would eventually amortize the costs. Existing construction powers of the state and federal government would have to be liberally interpreted to allow them to undertake New Town development under prescribed conditions in the interests of public welfare.

DAM CITY, USA

Ray does not accept the idea that industrialization automatically cures the problems of Eastern Kentucky.

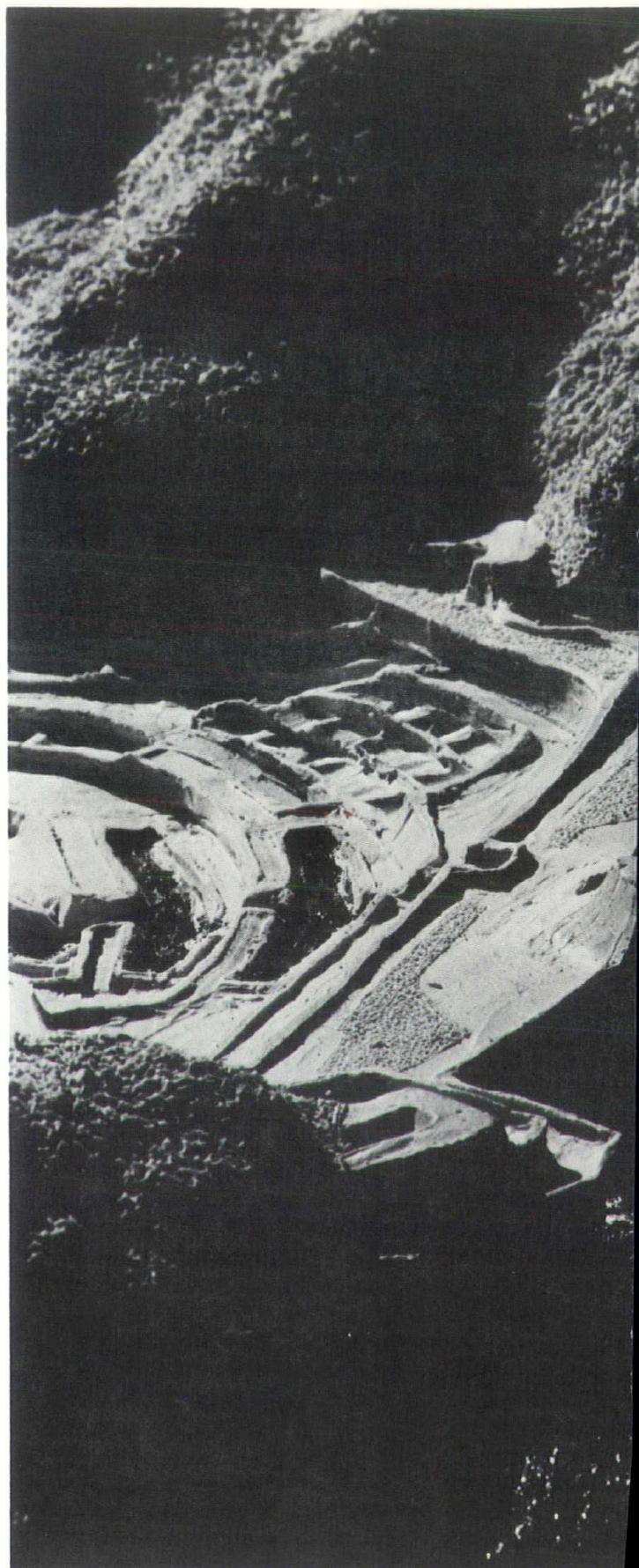
"Many political and economic leaders seem to think that industrial sites in underdeveloped regions will cure all ills. They are not attacking the core of the problem. My idea is that urban living within a New Town design can be immeasurably more enjoyable than life in Eastern Kentucky hollows. But to achieve this social accomplishment, an interchange of information must take place between the Eastern Kentucky native and those who wish to revitalize the area. The leaders in government desiring to help should first learn from Appalachians in order to teach them."

Located on a \$55 million impoundment designed to control flooding on the lower Big Sandy River, Ray's town-dam, in its earth-dam and hillside housing is, in many respects, prototypical of many other sites in Eastern Kentucky's mountainous and wooded landscapes.

"The paradoxical nature of life in Eastern Kentucky leads us to assume that a stereotyped or traditional concept of community life would be useless in developing this region's resources. In a region that is sparsely settled and rich in resources, ideas based on self-sufficiency and regional uniqueness make good sense. Such regions can be developed, not by importing middle-class culture and technology but by drawing upon their own physical and human resources. In this way the region will make a new cultural contribution.

"Beginning the New Town will be the dam and its residential district including a trades-oriented school with a small factory that will manufacture components of low-cost, quality housing for the men and their families working on the construction of the dam, and for the native people in various job training programs. Creation of an education based community at the dam for 15,000 people will produce a nucleus population of local leaders and a skilled labor force that must precede large scale industrial development and urban life.

"The second phase will include the construction of two communities in the hollows along with supporting light industry and local services. The extreme problems of transition from a fragmented society toward healthy urban life will be recognized in the design of one family housing in the hollows, much as it is today, and industrial sites at the end of hollows."



A view from the impounded area toward the dam and the New Town beneath it.

An important factor in the design of Ray's New Town is its relationship to a regional development plan for all of the Appalachian mountain area. This plan includes sites for nine new towns. In essence, the regional plan for Eastern Kentucky's future growth is based on urbanizing the population and providing urban life opportunities at home rather than in Detroit, Cleveland or other large industrial areas. Ray writes in his program for the New Town plan:

"The people in the congested areas of the Eastern United States have been living on resource regions as Eastern Kentucky for decades. It seems both reasonable and feasible that we should be able to develop urban centers at the resource location.

"The alternative is the status quo which places an exaggerated claim on the coal industry and tourism. Just as a metropolitan region cannot expect a viable economy supported by one basic industry, it is comparably illogical to expect a region of 250,000 people to be supported by the aforementioned economic factors. Coal is a much needed resource over the nation but is being automated to such an extent that it provides a decreasing amount of employment. Tourism fluctuates badly with the economic mood of the nation. Additionally, I don't believe Eastern Kentucky should be the playground of the nation. Eastern Kentucky should be a developmental center for people who desire to make a contribution to their families and their communities."

Ray's town-dam will incorporate all facilities needed for business and civic core functions of a town with a population of 50,000. This includes a town hall, apartment housing shops, a high school, a training center (which will evolve into a university),

"The New Town and its functions are put into a dam and made a significant part of the townscape. If one assumes that living on a river in the mountains is advantageous, then he has to build a dam, for without it and in the course of one year, the river goes from a raging torrent to a stagnant pool. The creation of a dam, additionally, makes a town possible below the dam. In this way the dam is a functional necessity and an important visual part of the town." Architect John Ray

a sports stadium, an elementary school, and a city parking garage. The dam will be built with a plaza overlooking the impounded lake and 40-foot high terraces, pools and waterfalls, down to a lagoon at the mouth of the river. Ray has many reasons for the location of the New Town at a reservoir.

"The New Town and its functions are put into a dam and made a significant part of the townscape. If one assumes that living on a river in the mountains is advantageous, then he has to build a dam, for without it and in the course of one year, the river goes from a raging torrent to a stagnant pool. The creation of a dam, additionally, makes a town possible below the dam. In this way the dam is a functional necessity and an important visual part of the town."

Ray's imaginative and creative plan has had a stated impact. For the next year, Ray will spend his time studying low cost housing and related aspects of New Town design in Europe. His land use theories are refreshing applications to Eastern Kentucky topography. Because there has been a plethora of leadership in correlating municipal design to industrialization with diverse sources of employment, Eastern Kentucky has lost a large portion of its most valuable and skilled citizens. With the building of a town as scenic and promising as Ray's, it may prove that scores of Eastern Kentuckians will move back to their native homes. This is certainly an appealing and imaginative way to collect the people resources of Eastern Kentucky into a more vital relationship with their land and its opportunities.

It may be, as Architect Ray has maintained that in the eventuality of developing a New Town in Eastern Kentucky, Americans over the nation will learn much about human dignity from the people of Eastern Kentucky and Appalachia.

Environment Architecture

By QUENTIN D. ALLEN

While the design of space has long concerned the architect, a new professional breed, equally as copious and conscientious as the architect, is determined to preserve and protect man's environment.

Dr. Mark M. Luckens, founder and director of the University of Kentucky Institute of Environmental Toxicology and Occupational Hygiene, may be considered an Environmental Architect of a new scientific order. Through his work, the University of Kentucky has established an agency unusual among universities in maintaining public health and conserving the physical fitness of all who earn a living at various occupational levels.

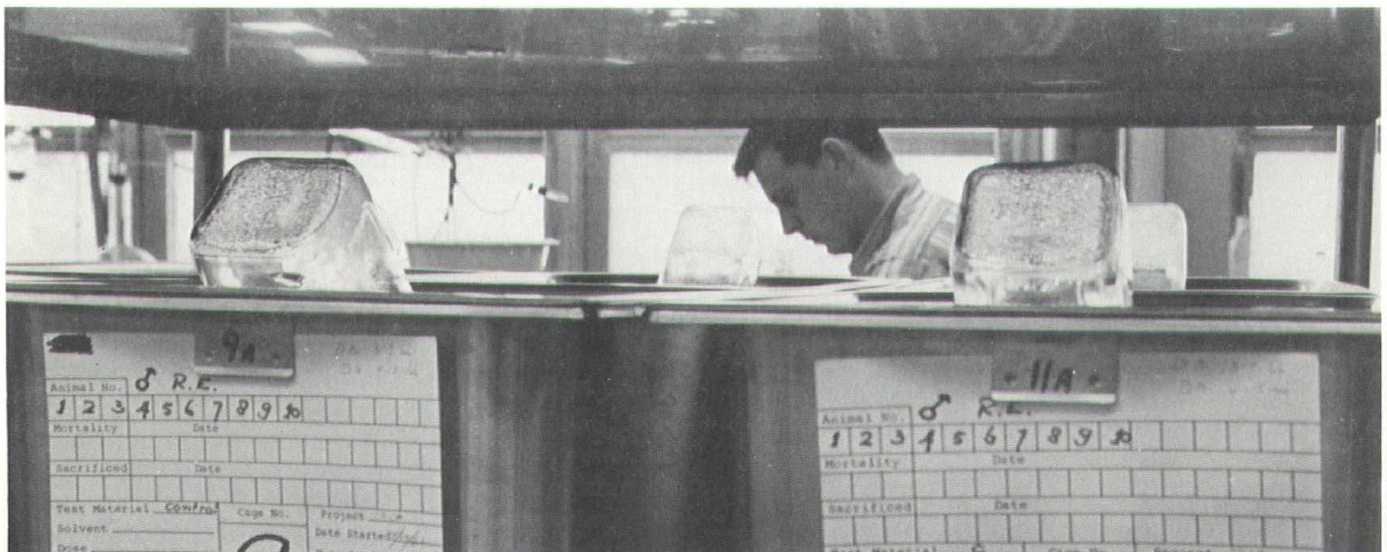
An implication quite uncomfortable to Dr. Luckens is the association his work bears to a Mr. James Bond movie in which midnight scientists determine whether or not the rich uncle was "done in" by the worthless nephew. He protests his work has little bearing to dark plots but is purely oriented to the University's traditional functions of teaching, research and service.

Dr. Luckens does not deny that his job has eleventh hour drama. In creating a repository of information relating to toxic substances, Dr. Luckens is often on the receiving end of emergency calls from hospitals, police or rescue squads seeking the identification of a poison and its antidote. This service

is available through the University of Kentucky twenty-four hours a day every week of the year.

The Institute of Environmental Toxicology and Occupational Hygiene relates to many far reaching aspects of man's health. The environment can be likened to a vast pond in which a delicate equilibrium must be maintained for the safety of plant and animal life. Dr. Luckens says that since time immemorial this balance has been subject to increasing dangers. In this day, we find the public sharply reacting to land, water and air pollution. Even the most unimaginative citizen is alarmed about the rising rate of lung cancer and related respiratory diseases taking a horrendous toll of American lives. These dangers, according to Dr. Luckens, accumulate in stealthy silence.

An ominous description of man's environment was made by Professor Morris Neuburger, of the University of California, in the Scientific American. Dr. Neuburger has said that with each passing day the nation's automobiles spew into the air enough pollutants to equal in weight a line of cars bumper-to-bumper from New York to Chicago. He has also warned that if the rest of the world gets to using automobiles as freely as the U.S. does, smog will kill us all within a century. In the first half of 1967, a viscous lake of tanker oil has damaged the ecology of Europe's Middle Atlantic coasts. A Virginia fishermen's paradise has been wiped out by seven million gallons of coal-ash residue, and air pollutants



An assistant to UK's Dr. Mark M. Luckens is shown as he conducts an experiment at the School of Pharmacy housing the Institute of Environmental Toxicology and Occupational Hygiene.

from smokestacks and exhausts have afflicted countless city-dwellers.

It is difficult not to be alarmed when environmentalists claim there is not a single river system in the entire United States free of pollution and the American landscape is being despoiled so rapidly that even the remotest national parks are beset by major traffic problems.

Robert and Leona Rienow, co-authors of the book "Moments in the Sun", have said:

"Wilderness is fragile and vanishes when outdoor toilets, roads, motors and great swarms of people invade it." Their point is to halt the great exploitation of our natural resources without determining methods to pay back Mother Nature. As yet our technology does not permit the vast repayments which man owes nature, this condition persists in spite of growing weary from misuse. But how can civilization progress without exploitation of its natural resources? How can civilization avoid poisoning itself? Is it possible that the cloud which shall smother intelligent life from Earth will be composed of sulfuric acid and carbon dioxide? The Rienows seek a planet exploding with human statistics and yet maintain the primeval wilderness balancing environmental forces.

Such a balance is precarious. Dr. Luckens has said that the thousands of products, both natural and synthetic utilized as raw materials in agricultural and industrial operations, are potential toxics. This also includes those used as drugs, cosmetics, pesticides, cleaners, and solvents, among many other products. Dr. Luckens explains:

"Since the beginning of time, all animal and plant life have ejected certain harmful substances into the environment. The accumulation of harmful substances has greatly increased since the industrial revolution and especially since World War II. This tends to upset the environmental system."

"Within the last forty years, particularly in the last ten years or so, we have become acutely conscious of our environmental changes affecting the control aspects of a suitable environment. Public health services on the local, state and federal levels, industry, various civic groups, and institutions of education across the country, are all involved in various phases of regulatory operations regarding an inhabitable environment.

"It is certainly true that people within the last ten years have been quite aroused over the problems of smog, sewage, transportation and agricultural and industrial wastes in this nation. They have seen rivers covered with oil slicks, dead fish, detergent bubbles, beer cans, and other garbage. It is encouraging to know that people are increasingly aware of potential toxic insult and that it may occur at many levels, at work and in the

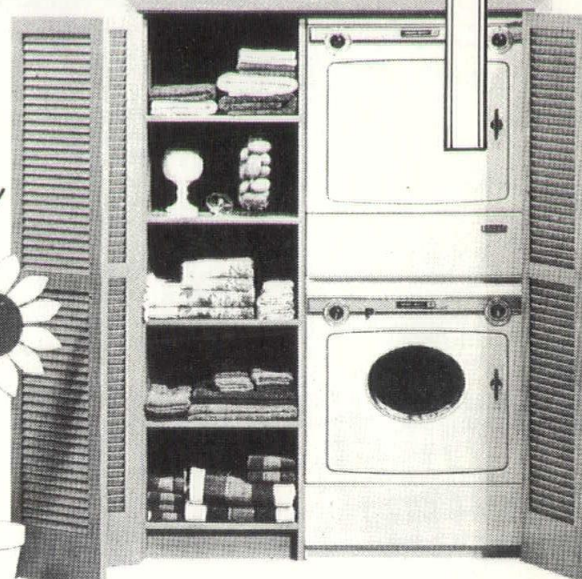
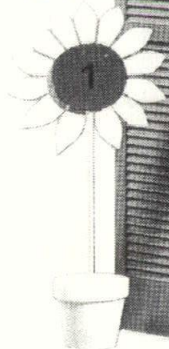
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community. People are wanting to know the dangers of natural and artificially produced toxics.

"For this reason, the design of protective measures (behavior and engineering) have required an evaluation and understanding of the biologic, toxicodynamic and psychosocial aspects of given exposures on the individual. To fully understand and evaluate the impact of any single factor, we require a consideration of the environment-as-a-whole rather than any single aspect or exposure. Consequently, Environmental Toxicology constitutes the study of the biological effects of any and all substances or agencies to which man and his fellow creatures may be exposed. This Institute is, therefore, concerned with toxicology in the broadest sense: (1) as a tool for investigating man's response to any and all materials, forms of energy, and (2) stresses which are part and parcel of his life's activities.

"When we initiated plans for environmental study, we decided to specialize in occupational phases inasmuch domestic and work conditions are becoming more and more alike. I think this gives us an advantage in studying the complex network of dynamic, inter-related 'ecosystems' (systems involving mutual relations between organisms and their environment).

"Sometime in the future, we will hope that man will arrive at clear-cut decisions dealing with the necessities of moving water, moving people, changing styles of life and eventually changing the distribution of agriculture and industry." Dr. Luckens says.

Among the service activities of Environmental Toxicology and Occupational Hygiene are Poison Central and the Registry of Clinical Toxicology.

Poison Central conceived and organized by Dr. Luckens in January, 1962, is a source of toxicologic information and emergency laboratory services. This information is not usually available at

The Kentucky Architect

the various poison information control centers or local hospitals and clinics over the Commonwealth. Information is provided for diagnosis and treatment in cases of poisoning or emergencies from overdoses of medicine or poisoning. In addition, scientific and technical data is made available to the physician in agricultural and industrial medicine not otherwise at hand. Such services, recognized in its lifesaving aspects, has been made in integral part of the Kentucky State Department of Health in their poison control activities and accident prevention program.

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences has recognized the promise of the Registry of Clinical Toxicology in making important contributions to clinical medicine and public health. A significant step forward has been made in the initiation of the Registry as a co-operative activity between the University of Kentucky Hospital and the Institute of Environmental Toxicology and Occupational Hygiene.

Collaborative efforts provides much new data needed for clinical toxicology and the diagnosis of poisonings. Research constitutes the scientific marshalling of dedicated men and facilities into relatively unexplored areas. Dr. Luckens and his co-workers are now attracting Federal grants into research areas including (1) industrial and agricultural toxicology, (2) industrial hygiene, (3) experimental toxicology, (4) environmental pollution (air, soil and water), (5) pesticides, (6) clinical toxicology, (7) veterinary toxicology and (8) epidemiologic toxicology.

Mr. Luckens says there is an urgent need to produce highly qualified professionally oriented scientists equipped to meet and solve the urgent problems arising out of the ever-increasing flood of biologically active materials being synthesized and introduced into our domestic, rural, and urban environments. Preparation of professional en-

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vironmental scientists (or toxicologic chemists) will include instruction and field work in (1) industrial toxicology, (2) occupational hygiene, (3) clinical toxicology, (4) environmental sanitation, (5) air, water and soil pollution abatement and control and (6) toxicology-epidemiology.

We find in Dr. Luckens and the new breed of environmental scientists to be the future caretakers of our natural resources. If these men, and others like them, cannot stem the tide of wanton discharge of poisons into our air, water and land, then we may not live for the incinerating heat of a nuclear attack. Our fate may be the lingering illness of a planet slowly surrendering its unique properties of life, whencemore to spin around the sun bereft of human, animal or plant life.

The Front Cover...

(Continued from page 3)

have also included an article about Environmental Architecture knowing full well that such a profession does not exist. Taking poetic license, we are terming Dr. Mark M. Luckens at the University of Kentucky such a man. Men as Dr. Luckens, who are researching environmental control, are the scientists who may someday influence the design of our planned spaces.

We are planning a paragraph for your abbreviated comment. Help us out and send us a paragraph thought. QDA



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