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COMING EVENTS

To March 23
Athena Gallery, New Haven: One man show of Paul Tschinkel.

March 4-25

March 20-April 2
Davison Art Center, Wesleyan University, Middletown: Exhibit of arts, crafts and architecture of today in the Worship environment.

March 30
Wesleyan University, Middletown: Conference on Art and Architecture for Worship.

April 1-30

April 2-5
New Haven Arena, New Haven: Thirtieth Annual Spring Antiques Show.

To April 12
Yale Art Gallery, New Haven: Prints and drawings by Guillaume-Sulpice Chevallier, called Gavarni (1804-1866).

April 16-19
Atlanta, Georgia: Architectural Aluminum Manufacturers Association, Spring Meeting.

April 23-27
Grand Hotel, Point Clear, Alabama: Vermiculite Institute Convention.

April 25-27
Coliseum, New York: Contract '67 trade display of furnishings and equipment for business and institutional interiors.

February 28 - May 1

May 14-18

May 16-18
Hartford Art School, Hartford: Thirty-fourth Annual House and Garden Tour.

August 27-September 2
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DESIGN CONCEPTS SEMINAR STIMULATES DISCUSSION

The roughly-striated concrete walls of Hastings Hall, Paul Rudolph's provocative enclosure for Yale's School of Art and Architecture in New Haven, served on January 28 as the scene of an unusual presentation giving Connecticut architects an opportunity to observe and evaluate design procedures followed by renowned professional colleagues. This Design Concepts Seminar was the first conducted in Connecticut as part of the American Institute of Architects committee on esthetics' program "to instill in participants the responsibility to themselves, to their profession, and to society to create a more esthetic total environment."

Presenting examples of the application of their design philosophies to specific commissions were Norman Fletcher, FAIA, partner in The Architects Collaborative of Cambridge, Massachusetts; John MacL. Johansen, AIA, Architect, of New Canaan, Connecticut; and Abraham W. Geller, AIA, Architect, of New York City. Charles W. Moore, AIA, Chairman of the Department of Architecture, Yale University, served as observer-critic, and Willis N. Mills, FAIA, the Institute's New England Regional Director, moderated the seminar.

Attendance was limited to registered architects practicing in Connecticut, and a capacity audience of 125 persons was on hand for the day-long program. The speakers and students were welcomed by Richard S. Sharpe, AIA, President of the Connecticut Society of Architects which sponsored the seminar.

Student Housing at MIT

Mr. Fletcher described the design evolution of an undergraduate housing project for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. To be built upon a site of less than five acres at the western end of the MIT campus along Memorial Drive, the program will provide for 1200 undergraduate students in four "houses." Other requirements include a separate bedroom for each student with common living rooms for three to seven students, and a bachelor apartment for a graduate-student tutor for each 30 or 40 students. Each of the four residences is to have a library, music room, dining room, house master's duplex apartment, and other appropriate components. Each of two central kitchens will serve two dining rooms.

Esthetically, the architects were asked to provide an individual character for each of the houses, to provide variety in the spaces inside and outside the buildings, and to arrange the whole complex to stimulate the thinking of the residents. Other influences considered by Mr. Fletcher were the existing adjacent MIT buildings (particularly Alvar Aalto's Baker Dormitory and Hugh Stubbins' Married Students Housing) and private brick apartment buildings across the river.

Mr. Fletcher told of his analysis of the students' daily activities, his first efforts to keep the project within a low-rise configuration, and his eventual concession that the limitations of the site and need for open areas and river views dictated a solution which must necessarily include some high-rise elements. The final concept evolved after many schemes had been evaluated.

The design solution provides a raised plaza from which the river vistas are greater than at ground level. Arcades at the plaza level give emphasis and protection to the several entrances to each residence, and dining rooms are one-half story below the plazas. The buildings have brick bearing walls and concrete "waffle" floor construction, all quite clearly expressed. Interior details include the use of much natural wood finish and a specially developed shelf system capable of providing 50 linear feet of bookshelves for each student but adaptable for drawers and other functions as well.

Questions and Answers

A feature of the seminar was an opportunity for the observer-critic and the other speakers to comment upon each project as the architect completed his presentation. Subsequently, comments and questions from the audience were also answered by the project architect.

Mr. Moore asked if it had not been necessary to force the design...
ARCHITECT'S VIEW

Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey M. White
West Hartford, Connecticut

KANE & FAIRCHILD ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

George Colby, Builder

Situated on the eastern slopes of Avon mountain in West Hartford, the White residence is a study in design for an architect and his young family who wanted a residence that would suit their requirements for at least two decades. This basic premise remained paramount throughout the execution of the structure. Accommodating very young children and their parents through years of mutual development provided the criteria for the design precepts which molded the finished product.

The basic considerations were:
1. A liveable family house which could accommodate very young children successfully and not be outgrown spatially or economically.
2. A separation of family areas from formal areas and no flow pattern that would use these formal areas.
3. An assurance of privacy from the road and adjacent properties.
4. Openness to the view from both northeast and southeast.
5. Contemporary design compatible with an essentially "colonial" neighborhood.

The solutions to these requirements dictated several basic concepts and restrictions. The front elevation, looking west at the street and a large hill opposite, was to have maximum visual privacy. The views had to be kept, yet neighboring properties screened.

The plan circulation was not allowed to penetrate the living or dining room areas. In view of the
Fieldstone wall screens entrance court from road.

character and age of the family, bedroom areas were grouped for proximity within the family but with a strong sense of individual privacy. The prime living areas (family room, morning room kitchen, outside access, garage, basement access and laundry area) were clustered also. These arrangements suggested two preliminary approaches, and the solution emerged as the strongest expression of the basic premise.

The layout was then approached on the basis of a thirteen foot module to utilize to best advantage a standard framing system and obtain rooms of adequate dimension. Studies were made to obtain the siting situation which would take best advantage of the lot's salient features. The design was then developed and details evolved through the working drawing phase.

An atrium was introduced into the plans to increase the visual openness of the house and to provide a private garden whose arrangements and furnishings could be varied seasonally, or at the whim of the family.

A redwood exterior bleached to
a warm gray, with white painted trim and panels was complemented by the use of a large, battered field stone wall laid up with raked joints to accent its rugged textured surface. The wall creates an entrance court shielded from the road and becomes a part of the atrium-foyer complex. A deck was added after a year of occupancy determined where it would best suit the family's needs.

Skylights in the kitchen, master bath and both interior halls brighten the areas and maintain contact with the external environment. Aclerestory, used to light the powder room and laundry and increase light to the bedrooms and dining room, proved to be more than adequate.

Interior finishes were kept as simple as possible, with single wall highlights of wood and vinyl wall cover. The fireplace is laid up with handmade, waterstruck brick of a rich Tuscan red hue. Floor surfaces of vinyl tile were chosen for the active areas, with carpeting in the formal area, wood strip flooring in the bedroom complex and a foyer of precast terrazzo.

Landscaping used judiciously in the side and rear yard combines with the physical topography to afford a high degree of visual privacy without restricting either the views or the children. Most trees were left standing, and the natural swale in the front yard was deepened and widened to enhance the drainage pattern and increase the visual impact of the house upon the site.

Jacob Koton of Bloomfield did the mechanical engineering for the residence, and George Colby, Simsbury, was general contractor.

HARVEY M. WHITE, partner in the Hartford-based firm of Kane & Fairchild Associates, is a graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology. The firm was organized in 1941 by John E. Kane and Henry E. Fairchild and practices the full spectrum of architecture from residences to major projects. Mr. White is a member of Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, a member of its executive committee and vice chairman of the editorial board of Connecticut Architect.
Respect for tradition which is skillfully interpreted and translated into contemporary design is exemplified in the eastern Connecticut residence designed by Carlin, Pozzi & Associates.

The design of this attractive house began with, and relates directly to its location, site, and the client's program.

Situated in a seacoast town in eastern Connecticut, the site is approximately two miles inland on high ground which affords a spectacular panoramic view from the southeast to the west.

The property was covered originally by a dense mass of scrubbrush and cedar trees. There could be no real appreciation of the view.
from ground level, so the idea of elevated living became a mandatory part of the program.

The most logical and economical way to achieve this desired result was to elevate the usual basement activities — foundation walls, mechanical spaces, storage, workshop and garage spaces — to ground level. This formed the base upon which to support the living areas.

The owners’ desire for indoor-outdoor activity made an exterior raised deck an essential element of the total concept.

plans

The plan relationships are derived from the owners’ wish to zone the house for adult and children activities with commonly used spaces as the meeting ground. The half-level difference between the children’s bedrooms and the exterior hall effectively provides this isolation, while allowing the opportunity to express the separation architecturally.

Materials

Conforming to the essentially informal living patterns of the owners, the character of the residence is enhanced by the use of relatively unsophisticated materials. The concrete foundation and chimney walls, originally studied as masonry, were eventually used because of building economics. A rich texture has been achieved in the raw concrete walls by brushhammering. This is evident in the living room fireplace wall.

Cedar shingles throughout the exterior provide an extension of the seacoast shingle tradition. The intent is to allow the shingles to weather to a natural silver gray color.

Quality

Interior wall surfaces are relatively large flat planes designed as backgrounds for a growing collection of prints and paintings. All interior wood, regardless of specie, has been stained a single color to simplify the range of colored built-in materials in the house.
Siting and room arrangement take full advantage of environment.
Light

Built-in light sources, several with dimmers, were provided wherever possible to maintain the uncluttered feeling of openness in the home. Natural light was also carefully considered and resolved by sky lights and roof monitors.

A filtered forced hot air system is used for heating and ventilation.

General contractor was Gingerella Builders, Westerly, Rhode Island.

The ultimate effect achieved by the designer is one of optimum site utilization. By preserving the naturalness of the setting and taking full advantage of the site and its terrain, the result is a house that belongs while providing the comforts and conveniences specified by the owners.

CARLIN, POZZI & ASSOCIATES' principals are Earl P. Carlin, Peter Millard and Paul E. Pozzi. Mr. Carlin is a graduate of Yale and a member of the Branford Redevelopment Agency. Mr. Millard is a graduate of Dartmouth and of Yale where he is an associate professor in the Department of Architecture. Mr. Pozzi is a graduate of Yale and the architect member of the New Haven Fire Prevention Code Board of Appeals. The firm has earned many awards for architectural excellence.

ABOVE: Living room opens to broad southern deck. RIGHT: Kitchen area provides bright and convenient workspace. BELOW: Native growth retains rustic landscaping and enhances view.
Pemeteki

Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew S. Cohen and Family
Middlebury, Connecticut

Andrew S. Cohen, Architect

Byron W. Hodges, General Contractor

Lower level opens to landscaped terrace.
A sloping hillside enhanced with a grove of white birch was the site Architect Andrew S. Cohen selected for his family’s home. The language of the Algonquins supplied the name Penetekii, which means “sloping land.”

Being one’s own client in some ways simplifies decisions, but in many other ways is far from simple. Mr. and Mrs. Cohen decided first that the concept of their home would be to create a comfortable and informal living space for relaxed country living.

So much for the general thematic concept. They wanted convenience, efficiency and simple maintenance combined with the environment best suited to their particular family needs. This presented for solution a design problem to provide adequate facilities for gracious entertaining and growing children in a practical and attractive “package.”

One additional consideration was to include in the design a suitable setting to hang the owners’ collection of paintings and prints.

The heavily wooded site slopes from east to west toward the view, and narrow street frontage affords privacy. Selective siting of the house and discriminate tree thinning preserved the land’s natural attributes.

The house plan is so designed that the house steps down with the slope of the land. The uphill side of the building elements form a retaining wall and the downhill elements open to the site. Full use of space, from the top of the footings to the underside of the roof framing enabled a maximum of housing within the unit.

With fixtures generally recessed, the lighting is designed for convenience coupled with dramatic effect.

Interior walls and ceiling are painted gypsum board. Floors in the lower area have natural cleft Vermont slate in the entry, living room and dining room, and vinyl in the kitchen, family room and
service areas. Upper area floors are carpeted, except for porcelain ceramic tile in the baths.

Fireplaces are made of used brick as part of the subtle design suggestion which results in the feeling of a New England traditional interpretation in this completely contemporary home.

Outside, panels of overlaid white plywood are framed and accented by siding of naturally bleached redwood. Sash and doors are sliding aluminum with insulating glass. Lower floor walls are reinforced concrete and upper floors are wood frame.

The water supply is from an on-site well and is treated for removal of acid caused by the hardwood trees prevalent on the property. Sewage and waste are disposed of through a septic system composed of leaching trenches cut through the woods to the west of the house.

Each group of plumbing fixtures is individually supplied from the utility room so maximum pressure and hot water supply can be maintained despite the limitations of an independent water supply. Interior temperature, humidity and ventilation are automatically controlled.

The driveway from the road to the house and garage is crushed stone over an oil impregnated gravel base to provide a transition from the paved town street to an
on-site motor court. Except for an area bordering the entry and selected spots for gardening, badminton and outdoor living, the site retains its natural wooded state.

Planting is designed by Landscape Architect Marianne MacMaster to create a handsome transition from man-made to natural environment.

The interior was conceived and designed by Belle J. Cohen, and achieves an unobtrusive and completely successful wedding of structure and furnishings.

Byron W. Hodges, Wolcott, was general contractor. Feitelson, Inc., was electrical contractor, and John Garrity Company, both of Waterbury, was plumbing contractor. Wesson Heating & Air Conditioning, Milldale, was heating contractor.

ANDREW S. COHEN, a graduate of Yale University School of Architecture, is a past president of the Connecticut Society of Architects, and was instrumental in organizing the consolidated CSA-AIA. He was also the first editorial board chairman of Connecticut Architect, and now serves as secretary of the Connecticut Architectural Registration Board. The office of Cohen & D’Oliveira Architects, is in Waterbury.
Sigma Delta Tau
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts

Professional Associates,
Architects and Planners

P. E. Shumway,
General Contractor

Efficiency, comfort, economy and speed were the key words in the design and construction of the new Sigma Delta Tau sorority house at the University of Massachusetts.

Designed by W. J. Otorowski, ARA, and A. H. Alden, AIA, of Professional Associates, architects and planners, of West Hartford, the contemporary structure overlooks the Massachusetts campus.

The building will accommodate up to fifty residents, and includes a suite for the house mother. Its two stories provide space for meetings, study areas, recreational and housekeeping facilities, and special features for comfort and convenience along with more functional aspects.

Outside walls are of brick veneer on the first floor. Cedar siding on the second floor carries out the tasteful blending with its generally colonial surroundings.

The building is T-shaped and occupies an area of 11,860 square feet. Facing west with a broad view of the campus and its striking contemporary architecture, the sorority provides a campus-integrated environment for its members.

The basement contains the chapter office and meeting room which open onto a sunken terrace. The area also contains rooms for laundry facilities, utilities and storage.

An impressive two-story-high hall and open stairway, with a balcony linking the two second floor sleeping wings, is the central feature of the front entrance.

A spacious dining room can accommodate one hundred people. It is separated from the living room by a ceiling-high folding partition which can be opened to provide room for social gatherings. The living room area overlooks North Pleasant Street. Access to a covered and paved terrace flanked by a masonry sitting wall is through glass sliding doors.

The library and the living room afford an open view westward toward the new high-rise dormitories completed in 1966.

Eight double rooms and six four-bed rooms are located on the second floor. The doubles have
their own study facilities, and the quadruples have separate study areas.

Appearance, durability and ease of maintenance were prime considerations in the design. Sound conditioning materials were used extensively to provide maximum privacy and to hold inside noise transmission to a minimum.

The entire building is electrically heated, with individual controls in each room.

Construction on the $200,000 building was started in May, 1966. Sorority members moved into their new chapter house shortly before Christmas vacation last year.

Mechanical and electrical consultants were Giunta and Helen-ski of Wethersfield, Connecticut. The general contractor was P. E. Shumway of Amherst, Massachusetts.
A master planning subcommittee consisting of University of Massachusetts Dean of Students William Field and Professors Paul Prokopio and Dale Shekels reviewed design drawings for the project. Special recommendations made by this group were incorporated in the structure.

The building is owned by PSITAU Corporation.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES was organized in 1962 and maintains offices in West Hartford. The principals are W. J. Otorowski, ARA, and Arthur H. Alden, AIA. Mr. Otorowski's studies in Warsaw, Poland, were interrupted by World War II. After service with the RAF, he worked as a draftsman with London firms and later qualified by examination in Colorado. Mr. Alden is a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and practiced on the west coast before joining Professional Associates in 1963.

Dining room and living room open to outside terrace.
Design Seminar
Continued from page 6

solution of the MIT student housing in order to provide variety, but Mr. Fletcher replied that 90-degree rotation of common rooms, for example, had accomplished this objective without compromising design integrity. Mr. Johansen suggested that the relatively rigid structural pattern may have restricted spatial variety, and Mr. Geller wondered if turning the buildings at 45 degrees to the riverside might not have given more rooms a river view. Mr. Fletcher pointed out that the structure included some non-standard modules to provide interior variety where needed and that the interior courtyards, considered desirable elements in the design solution, probably would not have been possible with angular siting of the buildings.

Repertory Theater
The second presentation was made by Mr. Johansen, whose project was the Mummers' Theater for Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Mr. Johansen began by telling his listeners something of his personal design philosophy. "I don't care so much for the rules," he said, "I'm looking for new methods of expression." He pointed out that he believed each project should be a step in his designer's architectural development and that he found himself strongly influenced by the changing technology of our times. Thus an early and continuing effort in designing the Mummers' Theater was to "get away from static forms of typical contemporary architecture and to move toward dynamism," he said.

To be situated in the center of a proposed city park in a redevelopment area of Oklahoma City, the project consists of two theaters (one full round), drama school facilities, restaurant, and offices for a partly professional, partly amateur repertory company which is well supported by the local citizenry and which has qualified for a Ford Foundation construction grant.

Critical to the theater complex function is circulation — ambulatories around all major components and functional inter-connection of all elements on three levels — so Mr. Johansen began to look toward elements and structures like industrial conveyors "which disregard people" for principles which might well apply to the problem at hand. He considered the possibility of interchangeable building parts to suit changing usage, a "sort of flexible framework with the parts hung on," and drew analogy with electronic circuitry where functional elements are "plugged in" to the basic energizer.

All this led eventually to a design solution where the "circuitry" is expressed, where the services are separated from the building parts and "piped" to them externally and aerially. "This is the sort..."
of thing I'm doing,” concluded Mr. Johansen: “an open and free expression, the use of materials most appropriate to the function, with no facade, no beginning and no end. It’s not a tasteful grouping of compositional elements, but it’s part of our time!"

Mr. Johansen’s enthusiasm for his subject and his imaginative design solution evoked much comment and considerable philosophical dialogue. “Fascinating!” said Mr. Mills. “Coming from conservative Boston,” said Mr. Fletcher, with mock seriousness, “I’m shocked by the whole thing.” Continuing, he asked: “Philosophically, should the architect reflect what actually exists or what he thinks ought to exist? Should not the architect counter the emotional stresses due to our modern technology with something more static and peaceful?” To this, Mr. Johansen expressed the opinion that “we must meet our technology head on.”

Mr. Moore observed that a geometric pattern had been adopted early in design and that if this had not been done, the architect might have enjoyed even greater freedom. Mr. Geller said: “I think he (Mr. Johansen) protests too much. I would like to hold tight loosely, but he asks us to hold loose loosely.” Architects in the audience variously noted the relationship between Mr. Johansen’s project and French Gothic cathedral structure, questioned whether the project was not more reflective of the superficial chaos of electronic circuitry than its essential order, and wondered if even greater frankness of expression could be realized by exposing external structural and mechanical elements.

Mr. Johansen acknowledged a limited relationship to Gothic structure but defended his electronic analogy by postulating that two elements were there represented—one logical and one illogical. In reality, he maintained, the theater project is a highly “ordered” building.

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"What will people experience here (in the theater)?" asked Mr. Mills. "It invites you in," said Mr. Johansen.

A Child Research Center

After luncheon, the seminar participants reassembled to hear the final speaker. Mr. Geller presented a very thoughtful analysis of the factors to be studied in designing for the care and treatment of mentally retarded children, specifically for the Henry Ittleson Center for Child Research. Site of the Center is in the Riverdale section of New York City, consisting of about three and one-half acres of gently rolling land, mostly lawn and trees surrounding existing buildings which are to remain. The program requires a new residential building for 24 children under treatment, expandable to house eight more children; a new school building and gymnasium; and conversion of an existing mansion for dining, research, clinic and other services.

Mr. Geller told of the history and philosophy of the Center, and of the great concern shown there for all aspects of child care. He pointed out that the Center's objective is improvement of each child's condition rather than the virtually unobtainable cure, and he described the carefully supervised daily activities which must be provided for in the new facilities — bathing, dressing, meals, schooling, and sleeping. The most striking similarity among the children, he said, is the inability to derive any pleasure from association with others.

For such a program, the relationship between various living and teaching elements — bedrooms, bathrooms, living and class rooms — became exceptionally significant. A great variety of possible space arrangements was studied, and the plan finally chosen for living units provides living rooms at outer walls, bedrooms located internally and readily accessible to super-

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visors, and bathrooms between the living and sleeping spaces.

Relationship to the scale and texture of existing buildings was important, too, and Mr. Geller's solution reflects their character particularly by the form of roofs. Walls of the new buildings are buff-colored concrete block, scored to approximately six-inch squares. All windows and doors are of wood. Exit doors are painted brilliant blue, and doors the children are not supposed to use are painted brilliant vermillion. Each living unit is provided with a distinctive color scheme so the children may identify with it.

Mr. Geller described his own observations of the children and expressed his feeling that such patients may well be capable of experiencing an appreciation or sensibility to art — particularly sculpture.

All of the other speakers complimented Mr. Geller on the thoroughness of his research for this project and the sensitivity of his solution.

The Design Concepts Seminar concluded with some general comments by the participating architects and the speakers. Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Johansen noted the need for the architect's involvement in project programming and the particular need for design programs to be translated to architectural terms. Mr. Moore concurred in this, and added that "much more research is necessary if the architect's contribution is to be complete."

Arrangements for the Seminar were under the direction of Thomas E. Bates, AIA, of Wilton, the Society's Program Chairman. He was assisted by Landis Gores, AIA, of New Canaan, and Earl P. Carl in, AIA, of New Haven.

R.T.R.
Planning and Zoning Report

The General Assembly has been urged to await further study of recommendations in a 250-page report before making any general revision of statutes relating to planning and zoning.

If the request by LeRoy Jones, managing director of the Connecticut Development Commission, is granted, the 1969 General Assembly will inherit the job of implementing the recommendations resulting from a year-long study made for the CDC by the American Society of Planning Officials (ASPO).

"The study did not provide for the actual drafting of legislation nor for any statutory language. The proposals, all or part if accepted, will require new statutes departing significantly from the present General Statutes," Jones told the lawmakers.

In its report to the CDC, ASPO suggested presenting a single bill to the 1969 Legislature rather than singling out individual items for action during the current session.

Jones asked the General Assembly to extend the life of a special 22-member advisory committee that assisted in the study and, to work with it, create a special legislative committee of six members from each house.

He also sought authorization for the CDC to give technical advice and assistance to both committees which would report by February 1, 1969, to the General Assembly.
Norwich Industrial Park

The first major community industrial park in eastern Connecticut was launched in February with the signing of a contract between the Connecticut Development Commission and the Norwich Development Corporation.

The ceremony in the offices of the Commission in Hartford formalized a loan of $162,750 of state funds for the development of the 117-acre Norwich Industrial Park. The loan was the first to be made under Public Act 449 adopted by the General Assembly of 1965. Added to the community’s investment of $118,000 and federal grants of $204,500, the state funds will make it possible to develop the site for an estimated 400,000 square feet of industrial space.

The Norwich Development Corporation plans to construct roads, grade the area, install a drainage system, provide water, sewer and other utilities to make the site usable for modern industry. The City of Norwich will also provide site development services.

The sale of the land to private companies for industrial building sites will also be the Corporation’s responsibility and the revenues from the land sales will be used to repay the state and local citizens for their investment.

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Reynolds Metals Company and The American Institute of Architects have announced the establishment of a new $25,000 international award program to focus attention on the role of architectural design in solving problems of modern urban living.

The new award, to be known as the R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for Community Architecture, will be given for the first time in 1967 and conferred in alternate years thereafter. It will honor the architects responsible for a new town or other planned community anywhere in the world chosen as most outstanding by a jury.

Named to the 1967 Award jury were Morris Ketchum, FAIA, chairman; John Fisher-Smith, AIA; and Archibald C. Rogers, AIA. The group will work entirely from its own nomination list.

Rowland appointed

Ralph T. Rowland, AIA, has been elected chairman of the Cheshire Planning Commission for 1967. He has also been reappointed as Cheshire representative in the Central Naugatuck Regional Planning Agency which serves the thirteen-town area centered on Waterbury.

Rowland is a director of the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, and chairman of the Editorial Committee of Connecticut Architect. He practiced architecture in Hamden for a number of years and is presently affiliated with Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., Architects and Engineers, in Bridgeport.

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Architecture for Worship

Victor F. Christ-Janer, teacher at Columbia School of Architecture and Danforth lecturer, will discuss Constituent Imagery and Poetic Reasoning at the Conference on Art and Architecture for Worship, March 30, at Wesleyan University in Middletown.

Panel discussions on Action, Drama, and Life in the Church Building and Architecture and the Arts will explore ideas for revitalizing worship through new kinds of action and new forms of worship environment.

A companion exhibit at the Davidon Art Center will show church designs submitted by Southern New England architects.

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AIA Convention Spotlight

The 99th annual convention of The American Institute of Architects, combined with the 17th Building Products Exhibit, will open Sunday, May 14, 1967, in New York City.

Following the inaugural ceremonies May 15, Dr. Marshall McLuhan will deliver the third annual Purves Memorial Lecture. Dr. McLuhan, an outspoken communications theorist, is on the faculty of St. Michael's College in the University of Toronto and is the author of "Understanding Media."

Final event of the convention on Thursday evening, May 18, will be the annual banquet, featuring the investiture of new Institute Fellows and presentation of the Institute's Gold Medal.

The Edward C. Kemper Award for 1967 has been voted by the AIA Board of Directors to Robert H. Levison, FAIA, of Clearwater, Florida, for his "significant contribution to the Institute and to the profession of architecture." Levison will be formally received into the College of Fellows, a lifetime honor which accompanies the Kemper Award.

Wallace K. Harrison, FAIA, internationally known architect of New York City, will be the recipient of the 1967 Gold Medal, highest honor accorded by the Institute, awarded for "most distinguished service.

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The election of five new vice presidents at C. W. Blakeslee & Sons, Inc., has been announced by James H. Gilbert, president of the 123 year-old construction and supply firm. The new officers are (from the left): John K. Robinson, vice president - administration and corporate development; Vincent C. Arpoia, vice president - construction; Jerry Camorota, vice president - construction; Robert B. Curtis, vice president and general manager - prestressed concrete division; and John J. Crowley, vice president - engineering.

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