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COMING EVENTS

To June 16

June 8-14

June 8-23

June 15-July 14

June 22-July 7
Norwich: Annual Rose-Arts Festival.

June 22-July 14
Essex Art Gallery, Essex: Artists Members Show.

June 23-28
Waterbury: Arts Festival.

June 23-29
Portland, Oregon and Honolulu, Hawaii: AIA Annual Convention.

June 27-July 7
Bridgeport: 20th Annual Barnum Festival.

June 30-July 6
Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia: World Congress of the International Federation of Housing and Planning.

July 2-September 30

July 18

September 23

November 7-10
Park Plaza Hotel, New Haven: New England Regional Chapters, AIA, Fall Conference.

November 28

December 18
Hartford: CSA-AIA Special Meeting. Presentation of Registration Certificates.
CONNECTICUT ARCHITECT

VOLUME 4, NUMBER 3

MAY-JUNE 1968

FRONT COVER: Jaycees Co-op, Charles Moore, Architect, part of proposed $15 million Church Street South redevelopment complex in New Haven. Story on page 22.

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May-June 1968
NATIONAL RECOGNITION FOR CSA PUBLICATION

Connecticut Architect (Volume 4, Number 1, January-February 1968) was selected by the American Institute of Architects for national distribution as AIA document of the month in May 1968.

In a letter to Charles DuBose, FAIA, president of Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, Raymond L. Gaio, AIA director of state and chapter affairs, stated: "The graphic design, layout, editorial content, and style of this publication are outstanding. The feature articles on design, community service, and the future of the profession offer timely treatises reflecting national concerns. Also offered are a wealth of Chapter activities in awards, competitions, regional conference plans, committee programs, related publications, student scholarships, and the CSA Women's Architectural League."

Mr. DuBose, in transmitting the communication to Editorial Board Chairman Ralph T. Rowland, had the following comment: "For some time I have been very much pleased with the direction that the magazine has been taking. Its design, photography, editorial content, and general coverage have a character which appeals not only to architects but to a broad section of the public. I think that everyone connected with it has been doing an exceptionally fine job."

Copies of the Connecticut Architect have been supplied to AIA for distribution to all state organizations and chapters of the Institute.

---

Rolling Stones Poor Pavements Make

by Walter T. Schuler, PE

How often have you seen the appearance of an attractive new building marred by sloppy looking walks, drives, and parking areas?

Pavements pocked with "bird baths," ragged edges, and conspicuous joints create an impression that detracts from the structures they serve. Unhappily such conditions are all too frequently the amateur frame for a professional work.

Professional involvement in a paving project which results in poor quality work means extra time and effort invested in having the work corrected. It also means listening to the paving contractor's arguments as he explains the difficulties which were beyond his control. In many cases he is right. It is important to consider why this situation of inferior work exists and is repeated time after time — and what can be done to prevent its recurrence.

Paving contractors do not ordinarily design pavement structures or select the type of materials used in their construction. They construct according to professionally prepared plans and specifications which should consider such factors as the size and number of vehicles to be provided for, the strength of the subgrade upon which the pavement is to be placed, and the characteristics and costs of locally available paving materials. The quality, durability, and appearance of the paved areas are important considerations, as well.

In recent years, the Connecticut area has experienced a profound change both in the materials available for roadway and parking area construction and in the general nature of the sites on which they are placed. Particularly in the case of industrial sites, much construction is taking place in areas which only a few years ago would not have been considered suitable. Relatively weak and poorly drained foundation soils must now be utilized. These are adequate as pavement foundations only when satisfactorily drained and the pavement structure itself is designed for such a subgrade. This means that proper thicknesses of suitable quality base materials must be provided to protect the subgrade from being overstressed by vehicle loadings.

It is fundamental in such design...
Although a relative newcomer in Connecticut, the office of Charles DuBose, FAIA, is an established name in the professional field.

A graduate in architecture of the Georgia School of Technology, Charles DuBose received a Master's Degree from the University of Pennsylvania and also spent two summers earning his diploma at the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts in France. During this period, he held several fellowships and was the recipient of numerous awards, including seven medals awarded by the Beaux Arts Institute of Design and the medal of
the Societe des Architects Diplomes for the highest national student rating in architectural design at Fontainebleau. He also was a finalist for the Rome Prize in Architecture in 1931 and 1932 and for the Paris Prize in Architecture in 1933.

After graduation, he served on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. This was followed by a term on the Philadelphia City Planning Commission and a period in the office of Paul Cret, Architect, prior to opening his own office in New York City.

In the beginning, the DuBose one-man office devoted most of its time to commercial and industrial design. As the building industry emerged from the great depression, however, the work load shifted to architecture. The next ten years of his practice ran the gamut from
small residential jobs to large commercial and industrial projects. Included were exhibits at the New York World’s Fair, a race track in New Jersey, housing projects, and winning the first prize in an international competition for design of the national capitol of Ecuador.

In 1948, Mr. DuBose became an associate in the office of Frank Grad & Sons, Architects and Engineers, in Newark, New Jersey. Here he was in charge of numerous projects for a variety of public and private clients. Bulking large in this period were major military installations in the United States, Newfoundland, and France, with budgets of many millions of dollars.

The present office of Charles DuBose was established in Hartford in 1958 where he was retained as coordinating architect for the midtown urban renewal and development project which later was to be known as Constitution Plaza (Connecticut Architect, July-August 1966).

The Hartford Plaza project has since received national recognition for planning and design, including Awards of Merit from the American Institute of Architects and the United States Urban Renewal Administration, in addition to acclaim in numerous publications. More to the point, this was the first large scale, privately financed, tax paying, urban redevelopment project in this country to be architecturally coordinated from start to finish. Architect DuBose drew the master

plan for Constitution Plaza, designed six of the structures, was associated architect for two buildings, and was responsible for design coordination of the remaining two. Because of it, the city of Hartford received from the AIA a citation for Excellence in Community Architecture.

Today, the office of Charles DuBose, Architect, is located in a Victorian mansion designed in 1860 by Alexander Jackson Davis, one of the most influential practitioners of that era, widely known for his romantic Gothic buildings. The practice now places increasing emphasis on urban design concepts in

SAE: West facade of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft office building in East Hartford. BELOW: Office building and plant expansion at P&WA are DuBose projects.
which buildings are related to the community around them.

The two associates in the firm, Z. Edmund Janas, AIA, and Thomas K. Burns, AIA, are directly involved in the general responsibilities for the design and production of the office, making substantial contributions to the successful accomplishment of major projects. These include office and manufacturing buildings for Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division of United Aircraft in East Hartford, the Newbrite Plaza urban renewal project in New Britain, and Talcott Village in Farmington.

Mr. DuBose believes it likely that the future of his office — and for many others — lies in an increasingly broad field of comprehensive service in which the architectural design of structures will be conceived and executed only in the context of their urban and environmental relationships. This, he says, is the framework in which tomorrow’s architectural practice should be conducted, and it is a challenging prospect.

Charles DuBose was made a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1964 and is listed in Who’s Who in American Art, Who’s Who in the East, and Who’s Who in America. He was recently inaugurated as president of the Connecticut Society of Architects for the 1968 term.
Ethan Gardens Apartments is a half-million-dollar low and moderate income cooperative on Orchard Street in New Haven’s Dwight project. The 28-unit development is occupied by families, most of whom for the first time have a sense of ownership and control over their homes.

The new cooperative, sponsored by the S. I. and E. G. Hershman Foundation, is designed by The Office of D. B. V. Travers, Architect. The structures, named for the sponsors’ grandson, represent a finished product of ingenious architectural treatment.

Architect Travers said that the application of creative underwriting design is the most significant element of Ethan Gardens. It illustrates the definitive contribution by the New Haven Redevelopment Agency working in concert with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development and the F. H. A. in Hartford.

“Creative underwriting is the definitive point of departure for the service profession of architecture,
making possible the solving of society's real needs on the two levels of function and spirit, and hopefully resulting in forms fused into a building which touches the heart and serves man's total needs in his own complex time in history," Mr. Travers said.

The architect feels strongly that architecture is not a celebration of the architect's private image. Architecture is, he believes, a celebration of man's needs for function and delight in a design unity, or it is nothing more than an unfeeling business activity.

The creative underwriting design of the Redevelopment Agency, HUD, and FHA has three components. They are federal subsidy, state reimbursement of real estate taxes on units occupied by low income families, and an interest-free revolving loan fund established by The Licht Foundation for down payments and guarantee-continuity of carrying charges.

Low income families are complete participants in the cooperative, with the right to vote and hold office, and benefit in the full experience of property management. The architect feels this identity with policy and management is significant in creating well-functioning ownership.

According to Mr. Travers, the design strategy for Ethan Gardens was to use color and asymmetrical scale "to bring life and the celebration of the nobility of life in an urban space to the otherwise stereotype methodology of a garden type, wood frame, masonry veneered building."

A landscape feature of the project is the cascading and ziggurating steps at deliberate counterpoint to the rectangularity of the building form, "pushing, pulling, turning, leading, and pausing at inviting areas of flowers, shade trees, concrete tables, and horseshoe pits."

Another feature is a play area complete with blacktop king-of-the-hill mounds and ending in a
Chinese handball area. Textural contrast is provided by grass, bituminous concrete and Portland cement paving.

One other definitive feature, according to Mr. Travers, is a builder of the sensitivity to purpose demonstrated by the Ocone Construction Company.

The site of Ethan Gardens is flat and sandy with well draining soil, one traffic collector street, and one minor street, and surrounded "by the older neighborhood texture of wooden houses."

There are three two-story buildings, two of them L-shaped, arranged around two common courts. The buildings are finished in deep brown brick veneer and topped by turquoise mansard roofs. White concrete block accents the walls. The landscaped courtyards feature steps and terraces with varied levels constructed of railroad ties with black wrought iron railings.

Total living area amounts to just under 30,000 square feet, with garages and basements adding another 6,000 square feet. Monthly carrying charges for resident-owners start at $112.25 for two-bedroom flats, and go up to $144.25 for four-bedroom duplexes.

Working within the restrictions of public housing of this type, an architect can add zest to his building only through the serious application of consideration for its owner-tenants. Designing challenge into an environment for living can only result in favorable factors for the people it houses. The multiple teamwork of the people and agencies involved seems to have worked well in this cooperative unit.

D. B. V. TRAVERS, whose office now is in Milford, founded his practice in New Haven after his graduation from Yale's School of Fine Arts. His work has been published frequently, and he has received a national award from Architectural Record, two awards from New Haven's Festival of Arts, and an award for excellence from the Connecticut Building Congress. He holds a license from Dr. R. Buckminster Fuller to design and manufacture the family of geodesic and octet truss configurations.
MIXED RENTAL RESIDENCE GROUPING

Strathmoor-on-the-Park
Fairfield, Connecticut

LANDIS GORES, ARCHITECT
in association with
FIELDING L. BOWMAN, ARCHITECT

Palmer Tarinelli Construction Company
General Contractor

Garden side of apartments and town houses at Strathmoor.
Enlightened town planning in Fairfield encouraged the development of an architectural asset which is now successfully fulfilling its function. There is no dearth of apartment buildings extant and under construction in Connecticut. There is, however, a relatively small number of these structures which do more than give their tenants basic shelter needs.

Among those which provide much more for their tenants and their communities is Strathmoor On-the-Park in Fairfield. This complex is described as a “mixed rental residence grouping” by Landis Gores, co-architect of the project with Fielding L. Bowman. While all units are for rent, there is a variation of seven different types of apartments among the 69 units which comprise the grouping.

Strathmoor occupies a five-and-a-half-acre site with construction on but one-fifth of the land. Maximum height is two stories, and the minimum rental unit area is 850 square feet. The project is a considerable step above most of its contemporaries in design, function, and site use.

Most Connecticut communities have zoning codes which ban clustered housing in residential areas. This has bad aspects as well as good ones. Monotonous developments of single-family houses divide the landscape into small islands of privacy which are in fact not private at all.

In Fairfield, however, a provision in the zoning code permits garden apartments in new areas. It also provides controls concerning density, area of ground covered, and building height. The architects worked within these requirements in their design of a program of one, two, and three bedroom apartments and townhouses, plus several “court houses” with raised terraces and submerged two-car garages.

Cul-de-sac parking areas serve apartments of the western periphery and the town houses at the other two sides of the two-acre interior park. A row of single-story houses along the eastern boundary are sited around an interior open court. A second bank of town houses fits nicely at the north side, with their main living areas facing a
public park which borders the apartment site.

Cars, drive, and service areas are confined to the perimeter of the property, a design feature which permitted the retention of most of the original trees. Supplementary landscaping created a park which serves as a commons for the project.

"A privately maintained road layout remains inhospitable to through or rapid traffic, its sweep stopping short of a full circle to allow the center preserve to merge uninterrupted with the flanking woods and pond of the public park adjacent on the north. The resulting complex is suffused with an almost pastoral peace and quiet while only a few minutes away from the surrounding city centers," according to the architect.

Additional amenities include a
Town houses are accessible from perimeter parking area.

Pool and fountain in the park, a swimming pool and shower cottage in a secluded corner, and a boundary brook spanned by vehicular and pedestrian bridges of masonry matching the residence buildings.

All buildings are of basically the same construction and detailing. Concrete block foundation walls enclose crawl spaces throughout, except for full basements under the apartments. A platform-framed wood structure is sheathed by salmon-pink brick veneer. Fascias and trim are painted off-white. Flat roof areas are built-up and hip roofs are asphalt shingled.

Windows, glazed openings, and glazed doors are standardized to a half-dozen types and sizes. Interior walls and ceilings are of gypsum board, mostly painted. Baths are
ceramic tile. Kitchens and service areas are covered in vinyl fabric. Floors are strip oak, with vinyl tile where appropriate.

Each dwelling unit is separately air-conditioned, heated by a gas-fired furnace and cooled by an electric package conditioner located in the crawl space or basement below.

Discussing broader architectural aspects of the project, Mr. Gores said: “We endeavored to bring over into the various Strathmoor buildings as many favored elements as possible and as appropriate from my custom residential work. These include low hip roofs and flat roofs in combination with continuous fascias, masonry piers with pergolas and trellises, clearly discernible overhangs in all directions with soffits in the same plane as ceilings, openings floor-to-ceiling or continuous clerestory rather than windows in walls, and compositions of axially symmetric pavilions connected into asymmetric groupings.”

With rental units priced at from $175 to $380 a month, the project has certain prestige appeal to its tenants. Owners Donald Tarinelli and Bernard Gilhuly allowed six months for full occupancy according to their original schedule, but it was all spoken for prior to completion. Not only has the project remained fully rented, but it has a waiting list.

Other builders have approached the architects to develop plans for this type of apartment complex elsewhere in Connecticut, but most of the proposals are still shelved by local zoning boards. The success of the Fairfield design with its conservative land use and contribution to open space and gracious living has not yet been accepted in many other towns.

Built by the Palmer Tarinelli Construction Company, the 87,400 square foot building area cost $1,167,650, with an added $152,790 for site work. Bonnesen Associates were structural consultants; Tizian Associates, mechanical plant; and DiMartino Associates, site utilities.

LANDIS GORES, a graduate of Princeton and of Harvard Graduate School of Design, established his office in New Canaan in 1951, after an association with Philip C. Johnson. He has earned national and Connecticut AIA honors awards, Boston Arts Festival and New Haven Arts Festival honor awards, and the Sao Paolo Bieniale gold medal.

FIELDING L. BOWMAN is an architecture graduate of University of Virginia and opened his office in New Canaan in 1964. He had been associated previously with several major architectural firms.
MULTIPLE DWELLING COMMUNITY

The Six-Hundred
Bloomfield, Connecticut

KANE, FAIRCHILD, FARRELL, WHITE & RALLIS, ARCHITECTS

Green Acres, Incorporated
General Contractor

Clubhouse and pool provide recreation center for "600" residents.
The Six-Hundred in Bloomfield was conceived as a residential community for people who want country living without the chores and responsibilities associated with home ownership. This eat-your-cake-and-have-it-too is a community in a park.

It consists of 39 contemporary buildings containing 156 living units set in a free arrangement on 21 acres. Less than three acres of the site is occupied by the buildings and parking areas. These parking facilities are treated as decorative elements consisting of landscaped courtyards with roof-type shelters.

Kane, Fairchild, Farrell, White & Rallis, Architects, approached the gentle rolling topography of the site with a statement of purpose which included charm as well as function. Dignified and straightforward treatment in design creates a very satisfactory multiple dwelling environment, enhanced by skillful site use and landscaping.

Low-pitched hip roofs and brick walls are punctuated by proportionate expanses of wooden casement windows framed in ground-to-roof panels. Each building contains four family living units, the smallest of which is comparable in space to an average six-room home.

All ground level units have private entrances and terraces. Second floor units in a building have a common outdoor entrance and staircase, private hallway and private balcony.
Underground electric wiring provides total power for heating, lighting and air conditioning. Ceiling mounted radiant heating panels and wall-recessed air conditioning units perform their functions unobtrusively. Separate controls are located in each room, including automatic humidistats for control of water vapor in the air.

Landscaping includes a water fountain display at the main entrance which creates an inviting atmosphere. Among the features

Please turn to page 26
NEW HAVEN JAYCEES SPONSOR $7.7 MILLION HOUSING

A building permit has been issued to the Jaycee Housing Corporation for the start of 400 units of low, moderate, and middle-income housing. The permit for $300,000 covers excavations, site work and foundations. Total cost of the project being sponsored by the Greater New Haven Jaycees is estimated at $7,780,000. Contractor for the project is the Development Corporation of America.

The new Jaycee development is one of seven housing cooperatives now under construction or in planning in the city which will enable low-income families to fully participate in the co-ops while their rents are subsidized by federal funds. In the Jaycee Co-op, 100 units will be reserved exclusively for low-income families, and another 200 units will be available to both low and moderate-income families under the tax abatement and Licht Foundation programs. In addition to these 300 co-op homes, 100 units of the co-op housing in Church Street South will be provided for middle-income families.

Once the complex sponsored by the Jaycees is completed, it will consist of 33 separate structures. One building will be used as a community center and three others will contain commercial shops, while the remaining 29 will be two, three, and four story apartment structures.

Designed by the architectural firm of Moore-Turnbull, the buildings will be of masonry construction, featuring a portico over the private entry into each of the homes. Units with one through five bedrooms will be available, arranged in the form of duplexes as well as one and three-story apartments. All of them will have either a balcony or a private courtyard. Covered parking will be provided for most of the residents.

The 33 buildings, to be scattered throughout the two large blocks bounded by Union Avenue, Church Street South, the Oak Street Connector, and South Orange Street, will be unified by a series of public parks to be developed by the city. Attractive, well-lighted walkways, trees, and fountains will link a large children's playground, sitting areas, and recreation areas within the 20-acre site. A gateway will lead to a pedestrian bridge which will span Columbus Avenue and unite the two blocks.

The Development Corporation of America, located in Boston, Massachusetts, is also contractor for the University Row cooperative housing on Henry Street in the Dixwell neighborhood. University Row will provide 18 units of low and moderate-income housing upon its completion this May.

The Jaycee Co-ops will be part of a $15 million redevelopment complex in the large, triangular area bounded by the Oak Street Connector, Church Street South, and Union Avenue. More than 1000 units of housing will be included in the project.

To begin this year in the area is construction of a 217-unit tower for the elderly to be sponsored by the Jewish Community Council. Another 80 units of public low-income elderly housing, under the auspices of the New Haven Housing Authority, will be underway in 1969. Also planned for construction in two years are an additional 200 units of public low-income housing for the elderly.
Could it really happen here? In your town?
Of course. It's happening now. All around us. Slowly to be sure . . . but it's happening. And like a head cold or a minor cut or scrape, the thing to do is to stop it now before it infects us all.

Last fall an air pollution alert was sounded in Philadelphia. A fortunate change in weather conditions ended it. They were lucky . . . that time. Too many cities across the country are depending on luck. Not enough are doing much about it. Are we?

We can start. We can recognize in our commerce and industry that one major cause of air pollution is fuel that contains sulfur. A fuel that burns with heavy, dense smoke. To cut this major cause of air pollution, scores of industries are using gas as their fuel. Natural gas. Natural gas is a non-pollutant.

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HARTFORD GAS COMPANY
NEW BRITAIN GAS COMPANY
SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
GREENWICH GAS COMPANY
Bridgeport and New Haven
Pavement
Continued from page 6
that the weaker the subgrade, the
greater the thickness of such bases
must be to properly spread im­
posed loads and minimize the unit
loading at the subgrade level. Pavement design engineers agree
on this concept. Low cost is one of
the factors given significant con­
sideration for this phase of the
work, and therefore minimum
thicknesses of the most available materials are sometimes accepted
on a purely expedient basis. When
this situation occurs, the paving
contractor may have trouble with
his work for he will have difficulty
in holding precise grades and often
his equipment will overstress the
subgrade. Excessive deflections
will result in much hand work and
the final job will please no one.

Paving specifications should be
adapted to make use of the best
and most proven of available ma­
terials. For many years, bank-run
gravel was standard for base
course construction. With the most
careful selection, it was made to do
a reasonably acceptable job. How­
ever, with the advent of greater
traffic densities and heavier wheel
loadings, the most careful consider­
ation should be given to design of
the pavement areas serving the
shopping or terminal complex.

As a result of extended re­
search, dense-graded and stabilized
crushed stone base courses de­
veloped by the Connecticut crushed
stone industry are standard in the
design of all Connecticut Highway
Department work. These bases,
coupled with increased thicknesses
of asphaltic concrete mixes, have
greatly increased the capacity and
anticipated life of highways and
will reduce long term maintenance
cost as well.

The experience of the profes­
sional highway pavement designers
points the way to those handling
private work. Failure to construct
parking and driveway areas to
handle expected loads on a realistic
basis leads to dissatisfaction by
owners and architects.

Correct pavement thicknesses
should not be generalized into a
single set of dimensions to satisfy
all conditions. Therefore it is be­
lieved that the least thickness of
asphalt pavement to be considered
should be designed to a depth suf­
cient to permit the placement of
two individual courses, namely a
binder course and a top or wearing
course. We believe that the two
courses should equal a minimum
depth of two-and-a-half inches.

Stabilized, or dense-graded,
crushed stone base course depths
must also be varied dependent
upon local subgrade condition in
order to ensure the proper stability
and provide a suitable support for
the overlying bituminous concrete
wearing surface. It is difficult to
visualize a condition where less
than a six-inch layer of high qual­
ity base would be adequate, unless
the area is for light residential use
only. Design thickness should be
increased from the six-inch mini­
mum to compensate for weaker
soils. Such design criteria may be
obtained from the national or local
crushed stone trade associations.

Crushed stone sources exist with­
in reasonable transportation dis­
tance from all Connecticut build­
site areas. The quality of the stone,
both trap rock and granite, is ex­
ceptionally good for base and sub­
base use. Companies which quarry
and distribute crushed stone in
Connecticut and adjoining areas in­
clude Edward Balf Company, The
New Haven Trap Rock Company,
Oneglia & Gervasini Building Ma­
terials Inc., Roncari Industries,
Angelo Tomasso Inc., and The
York Hill Trap Rock Quarry Com­
pany.

WALTER T. SCHULER is Executive
Secretary of the Connecticut Crushed
Stone Association and former Chief En­
gineer of the Connecticut Highway De­
partment. He is a registered professional
engineer and land surveyor, a member
and past director of the Connecticut So­
ciety of Civil Engineers, a member of
the American Association of State High­
way Officials and the American Road
Builders Association, and acted as chief
engineer in charge of construction of the
Connecticut Turnpike.
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TO HEAT WITH

OIL

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New England's Largest Heating Fuel Company
AIA Honors New Haven Mayor

New Haven's Mayor Richard C. Lee has been named an honorary member of The American Institute of Architects. This distinction recognizes "those esteemed persons who have rendered distinguished service to the architectural profession or to allied arts and sciences."

Under his leadership, New Haven has one of the nation's most comprehensive programs in renewal and human resources development. More than one-quarter billion dollars in new public and private construction is completed or underway, and wide-ranging programs in job training, education, and health have created new opportunities for thousands of New Haven citizens.

Beginning his career in journalism, Mayor Lee joined the Army in 1943 and returned to his native city to be named director of the Yale University News Bureau. He was first elected Mayor in 1953 and immediately acted to implement plans for revitalizing residential neighborhoods, rebuilding the downtown, and re-establishing a dynamic central city for both New Haven citizens and those living in the surrounding urban region.

A past president of the United States Conference of Mayors and a former member of the executive committee of the National League of Cities, Mayor Lee served as advisor to the late President Kennedy on the problems of urban America during the 1960 campaign. He is a member of the advisory committee to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. In June, 1961, he received an honorary degree from Yale University.

He will be inducted at AIA's national convention in Portland, Oregon, June 23-27, 1968.

"600"
Continued from page 21

are a pitch-and-putt golf course, tennis courts, and a pool and club house for residents' use. Morton S. Fine Associates of Hartford were landscape architects.

Working with the architects were Koton & Donovan, mechanical engineers, West Hartford. The general contractor was Green Acres, Incorporated.

The firm of KANE, FAIRCHILD, FARRELL, WHITE & RALLIS, ARCHITECTS, was established in 1941 as a partnership of Joseph E. Kane and Henry E. Fairchild and was expanded in 1961 to include James K. Farrell, Harvey M. White, and William H. Rallis as associates.

Joseph Kane is a graduate of Rhode Island School of Design and was associated with Albert Kahn, Inc. before establishing his own practice in 1931. Henry Fairchild followed graduation from the University of Texas with graduate study at Yale University, and he began his private practice in 1939 after experience with Paul Cret and Douglas Orr.

James Farrell is a graduate of Hartford Technical Institute and joined the firm in 1951. He was followed in 1955 by Harvey White, a graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology, and in 1958 by William Ballis, a Kansas State University graduate.

In 1961, Messrs. Farrell and White became partners in the firm; Mr. Rallis in 1963.
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AIA Scholarships

Among fifty-five student and professional architects who were awarded scholarships by the American Institute of Architects for the 1968-69 academic year are Pleasantine C. Drake, Ridgefield, undergraduate study at University of Michigan College of Architecture and Design; and Valeria Batorewicz, New Haven, graduate study at Yale University School of Art and Architecture. Also James Barnes, Old Saybrook, undergraduate study at Rhode Island School of Design; and Ronald V. Didonno, New Britain, undergraduate study at Pratt Institute School of Architecture.

Computer Graphics

Some 200 architects, scientists, and educators met at Yale on April 18 for a three-day conference to discuss "Computer Graphics and Architecture."

The conference participants were joined by more than 100 students in the Yale school whose interests ranged from computerized art to city planning. The meeting was designed to bring into contact professionals in the field and researchers in the laboratory.

Luis Summers, assistant professor of architectural engineering and design at Yale, said that the computer can be used as a sort of "super-pencil." Working with a "light pen" which "draws" on a cathode ray tube (TV screen), the designer can make faster, more accurate drawings which he may then enlarge, reduce, rotate, or multiply hundreds of times.

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"Eventually computer graphics might eliminate the need for working drawings and the final, detailed design of a building might be totally computer-controlled," Professor Summers said.

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Community Facility

Plans for renovating 179-181 Shelton Avenue for use as a Community Facility Building by residents of the Newhallville Project Area have been approved by the New Haven Redevelopment Agency. A major portion of the two-story building will be used by neighborhood young adults as a "teen center."

The Redevelopment Agency assumed ownership of the building on April 8, and will share the approximately $13,000 cost of rehabilitation with neighborhood businessmen and residents.

The rest of the building, located in the heart of the Newhallville area, will be used by neighborhood and non-profit organizations.

Dixwell Housing

The New Haven Redevelopment Agency has approved preliminary plans for an eleven-unit middle-income housing development sponsored by the Joseph Sealy Company. The new town houses, to cost almost $190,000, will go up on the corner of Orchard and Goffe Streets in the Dixwell Project Area.

The recently formed Joseph Sealy Company is an association of Negro professional men and businessmen, most of them with offices in the Dixwell area, who "plan to sponsor a number of projects in an attempt to help develop a better community."

The company’s attorney, Durrick Jones, said that the primary objective is to "use the redevelopment programs in New Haven to help make more housing available to low-income families in the Dixwell neighborhood. We're looking forward to sponsoring some low-income housing as our next project."

Some of the units in the new development will be occupied by Sealy Company members, although a few apartments will be reserved for low-income families.

Edward Cherry is architect for the project which will consist of two buildings of row house design. The houses will be finished in western red cedar and will have sloping roofs of standing seam copper. A special interior feature will be a high-ceilinged living room in the duplex apartments with a second floor balcony overlooking the living room.

Construction of the Sealy town houses is scheduled to begin this spring and to be completed before the end of 1968.

Albers Honored

The April issue of "eye," which is the magazine of the Yale Arts Association, was dedicated to Josef Albers, professor emeritus of art at Yale. Professor Albers had his 80th birthday in March.

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Building Design Computer

A direct wire from an engineer's desk in Bridgeport to a computer in New York provides instant answers to structural and mechanical engineer design problems to cut down on building project design time.

Fletcher-Thompson Inc. is the first architectural-engineering firm in the New York-New England area to use the new IBM Quiktran computer for building design purposes.

"We find that the computer speeds up all kinds of jobs for us. For example, we have used the Quiktran to compute composite beam and column design on a new high school in Bethel, for alignment problems on Route 8 highway construction, to work out critical path scheduling problems for industrial clients, and to achieve closer geometrical computations on several other projects," John G. Phelan, vice president of Fletcher-Thompson said.

"In the future," Mr. Phelan added, "the computer will be used generally for site work, on cut and fill problems, frame and wind analysis, and continuous beam analysis. The Quiktran is flexible enough to extend to almost all phases of our operations and relieves the engineer from tedious and monotonous mathematical problems, freeing him for more creative work."

The Quiktran is a "conversational" computer, operated through a typewriter-like terminal in the Fletcher-Thompson office, which is connected to the central computer through a special "dataset" telephone.

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MAY-JUNE 1968
CSA Delegates To 1968 AIA Convention

Corporate members of the Connecticut Society of Architects are entitled to twenty-six delegates at the 1968 convention of the American Institute of Architects at Portland, Oregon, June 23-26. The CSA, as a statewide organization, is also entitled to one delegate.

Members are reminded that they may be accredited to serve as delegates to the extent of the quota allowed. To be accredited, a corporate member must present in person to the Credentials Committee at the convention, not later than 4 p.m., June 24, a delegate credential card signed by CSA’s president or secretary.

Any member who plans to attend the convention and who wishes to serve as a delegate should obtain a credential card as soon as possible. Arrangements may be made by calling the CSA office in Guilford (435-5217).

Paparazzo Heritage Honored

Paparazzo Heritage Corporation, builder-developers of Heritage Village, an all-electric adult planned community development in Southbury, Connecticut, has been selected by General Electric as builder of the month for May.

The Paparazzo organization and their development are featured in a special display in General Electric’s Carousel of Progress at Disneyland. The display highlights outstanding examples of total-electric homes, garden and high-rise apartments, and planned communities from all over the country.

Heritage Village, a $40 million condominium complex, will ultimately comprise more than 700 acres and 2040 dwelling units with a projected population of 4000. Largely four-plexes, the buildings are designed in clusters surrounding spacious courtyards, with each cluster separated from others by trees or hills. Architect is Charles Warren Callister and Associates, Tiburon, California.

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Paul Rudolph has been approved as architect for the new Government Center in downtown New Haven by the Library Board, the Police Department, and the Director of Public Works.

Mr. Rudolph will begin immediately to prepare plans for the development of the Government Center. He will be the architect for the partially new and partially rehabilitated City Hall, the new main library building, and the new police station. An underground parking garage, public plazas, and appropriate retail and commercial space will also be included in his plans.

Leo Stanley, President of the New Haven Savings Bank, has retained William F. Pedersen as the architect for the bank's new office building to be constructed on the corner of Church and Elm Streets. Mr. Pedersen is also the architect for the Federal Building to be built behind the present Post Office by the General Services Administration.

Mr. Rudolph's responsibilities will be to ensure that the entire Government Center complex is designed in a coordinated manner.

Rehabilitated facilities and new additions to City Hall will supply the 120,000 square feet of space which municipal authorities require, in addition to the space provided by the Hall of Records which will be retained.

Mr. Rudolph's design for a new library building will be geared toward providing modern reading and storage facilities, making optimum use of library space, and including adequate parking facilities.

The Greenaway Report of 1964, which recommends the construction of a new Main Library within the Government Center, states that the present facility "... is now located in an architecturally distinctive building, but it is not the best location for attracting pedestrian traffic, nor is it functional or efficient in meeting today's needs and requirements for either public or staff."

The new police headquarters, planned as a 66,000 square foot structure, will provide sufficient space to house most of the city's police operations. Design for the building is expected to fulfill the main requirements of a police headquarters - safe handling and processing of prisoners, effective service to the public, and efficient use by the police personnel.

Mr. Rudolph is former chairman of the department of architecture at Yale. He designed the award winning housing for the elderly, Crawford Manor, in the Dwight Project Area. Among his contributions to New Haven, are the Temple Street Garage, Yale's Art and Architecture Building, and the Greeley Forestry Laboratories also at Yale.

Registration Renewal

The Connecticut Architectural Registration Board advises that 1968-69 renewal of registration for architects must be made by June 30.
New Haven Redevelopment Plans

Cooperative Consumers of New Haven, Inc., sponsor of an 80-unit cooperative in the Dwight Project, has submitted final plans to the New Haven Redevelopment Agency to construct the co-op for low and moderate-income families.

Also reviewed by the Agency were preliminary plans for a 63-unit low- and moderate-income cooperative sponsored by St. Martin DePorres Roman Catholic Church. The new development will rise on Coffie Street across from the Helene Grant School and Florence Virtue Co-operative Housing.

Construction of the $1.4 million Co-op Consumers development to be built on Edgewood Avenue opposite the Dwight K-4 School, is scheduled to begin this month.

Designed by Gilbert Switzer, the 10-building complex will contain 11 one-bedroom, 32 two-bedroom, 31 three-bedroom and six four-bedroom units.

Contractor for the Co-op Consumer development is the Dwight Building Company.

Most of the 63 units in the St. Martin DePorres town houses will be two and three bedroom homes, although one and four bedroom units will also be provided. The architectural firm of Polak and Sullivan designed the two and three story town houses, which are to be built of wood. The builder is A. Prete and Son of New Haven.

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Hartford Bank Honored

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