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COMING EVENTS

September 29 - October 27

October 1 - 3
Avery Point Branch, University of Connecticut, Groton: Connecticut Conference on Marine Science and Technology.

October 8
Valle's Steak House, Hartford: American Society of Civil Engineers dinner meeting. Speaker is James Gross, Director of Engineering and Technology. Structural Clay Products Institute.

October 10 - 12
Town Hall, Salisbury: Antiques Fair.

November 2 - December 1

November 6 - 8
Hotel Commodore, New York: International Cellular Plastics Conference.

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

November 11 - 15
International Amphitheatre, Chicago: 12th National Plastics Exposition.

November 16 - 17

November 26

November 30 - December 7
Wesleyan Potters, Middletown: Annual Exhibition and Sale of Crafts.

December 7 - January 5

December 18
Hotel America, Hartford: CSA-AIA Special Meeting. Presentation of Registration Certificates.

Save the Wetlands
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Seventy-five Cents a Copy Four Dollars and Fifty Cents a Year
The Architect as a Humanist

Charles DuBose, FAIA, president of The Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, will address the twelfth congress of the Pan American Federation of Architects in Bogota, Colombia, October 5-10, 1968.

A condensation of his talk, "The Architect as a Humanist" follows:

It is a great honor to appear before this congress of architects and I welcome the opportunity to bring you greetings and to present these remarks. Though we speak here in several tongues, we speak of ideals and objectives that are common to us all and if our spoken words be soon forgotten, I hope that the ideas that we exchange may be lasting and beneficial. As architects, may we join our hearts and minds in concerted effort to find better solutions to our problems and to chart braver courses toward ideals which may set in motion such forces of design as will help to shape the future environment of man to a level of perfection beyond our present imagining.

Since, for most of the people on earth, man's environment is increasingly an urban one, the design of our new cities and the renewal or redesign of our existing ones are matters of unparalleled importance and urgency. As we convene here today, our cities are approaching chaos. Urban populations are increasing as never before, and they move about at greater speeds. The diversity of their needs is fantastic if measured by last century's standards, and counted as essentials are things which only recently were thought to be luxuries. Our cities were not designed for such demands, and they are overburdened, exhausted, and unwell. They have developed areas of blight and moods of depression and upheaval which threaten their very existence. They present a complex pattern of discord and distorted values which somehow must be brought under control and organized for future growth by the wisdom of man in applying all the scientific and humanistic forces of design.

These forces stem from every human attitude and activity and, in putting them to practical application, all must be brought to balance if they are to serve effectively man's complex physical and spiritual needs. Sure this high purpose is the ultimate objective of design, and surely the proper control and direction of design's component forces is a grave responsibility. For although mechanization is essential to our social order, it must not be allowed to take command. I believe that it is the architect who should direct these complex techniques and procedures, but the post is one to which many will aspire and the architect will be the director only if he is truly best qualified for the job.

If he is to be director of an all-inclusive process of environmental design, the architect must act as captain of a highly sophisticated professional team. Among its members will be sociologists, economists, statisticians, engineers and planners of many disciplines, and finally, the artists and the creative designers who will impart to the end-product of this effort the spirit and soul which will give it life. Humanity in design is applicable, with particular immediacy, to the rehabilitation of obsolescent and blighted areas within our existing cities. Here the effect of disrupted human values is all too tragically evident, and the regeneration of physical circumstance can be successful only where those values have been restored. The social unrest and wanton destruction which are taking so great a toll of the moral stability of our civilization are at least in part attributable to urban deficiencies in such needs.

Please turn to page 37
"If you want to see something really outstanding in a new banking structure, I extend an invitation to you to visit our Wall Street office in Norwalk." This statement in a letter from President A. H. Cronenberg of The Merchants Bank & Trust Company of Norwalk prompted Connecticut Architect to expand the invitation to include all its readers.

Architect John Gaydosh, in defining the design, cites the building as a successful example of total design. This involved the combination of an existing four-story building with part of a two-story building. The location is downtown in the heart of the Norwalk business district and is adjacent to a redevelopment area. The building occupies almost all of the site and is part of a row of stores and offices in the same block.

The change was made with the bank in continuous operation. Only
a single weekend was lost by the safe deposit department during construction, in spite of re-using the original vault door and safe deposit boxes in the bank's new vault. Speedy transfer of the door to its new location was accomplished by using an outdoor crane with its lifting hook dropped through a hole punched in the roof.

The plan included the removal of the upper two stories of the original four-story structure. The designer then created a two-story open well in the center of the building for scale, control, and interest. Attention is focused on a two-story wood and metal screen which is the cohesive element.

The architect's total design project included his selection of such details as furniture, accessories, and planters. This conceptual integration included such other details as the matched oak panelling, acoustical tile ceilings, and carpeting which all contribute to the sense of unity and purpose.

Lighting is generally fluorescent troffers combined with the building's air distribution system. Low brightness parabolic aluminum reflectors were used. Provision for
closed circuit television and stock ticker was part of the structure's channeling design. The building has a zoned air system for heating and air conditioning and contains supplementary electric heating units. Electric snow melting and outdoor people-heating units, with the latter mounted in the soffit of the main entrance, provide for customer comfort during the winter months.

The building has automatic doors at its outside entrances. There is a sixteen-foot-square display area on the main banking floor. The initial exhibits were automobiles which were strikingly presented and were sold promptly. An arrangement with the Silvermine Guild of Artists in Norwalk gives the bank an ever-changing collection of painting on exhibit at all times. Many of these paintings have been purchased by the bank's customers and visitors.

The architectural provision for the application of practical public relations on a professional level is an asset to the community as well as to the bank. It increases the breadth and depth of the common ground which is essential in a bank's relationship with its cus-

Display area, seen from tellers' counter, is below a mobile.

Lights are on customers' side of tellers' counter. Check desks have clear glass area in center for visibility in discarding material in integral wastebaskets.
Main banking area with tellers' counter in background.

Officers' "platform" in main banking area.

customers and which establishes a favorable image of the bank and its staff.

The needs of the staff were recognized in designing the environment of its private area. Locker rooms are bright and cheerful with discriminating use of color. Banks of clotheslockers are alternately colored. Large areas of orange colored tackboard are available for notices and the display of hobbies of the employees. It was very interesting to observe that the improved environment of the new building resulted in a marked improvement in the attitude of staff members.

Among other design details is a dumbwaiter for transferring material between tellers and the accounting department. There is a continuous shelf-light at tellers' counters for the convenience of customers, and the design includes excellent use of open space for customer traffic in the building.

The existing brick walls of the building were sheathed in Georgia marble, slate, and precast concrete panels. Planting pockets in the rear of the building break the ground line as part of the total design.

Exterior precast concrete panels are in four by twenty feet sections, with alternate panels containing windows. The solid vertical panels contain wall-washing lights. Night lighting of the building exterior is part of the design, with alternately illuminated panels creating a series of vertical stripes of light around the perimeter of the building. Wall washing lights on the rear wall accent heavily the texture of the stonework.

Other details include a roof hatch for handling such heavy equipment as computers by crane, an electric self-service elevator lined in bright red Formica, and dimmer controlled lights to allow for variation in mood.

The total area of the building is 25,500 square feet, and cost of construction was $535,000. John Gaydosh was partner-in-charge for the firm of Gaydosh and Fodor, a
partnership which was dissolved in January 1968. Mechanical engineering consultant was John Altieri of Norwalk, and Electrical Engineering Services, also of Norwalk, was electrical engineering consultant. A V. Tuchy, Inc., Norwalk, was general contractor.

The satisfaction of the client with the plan, its execution, and result in terms of the building fulfilling its purpose and function is a high aim of successful architecture. The Merchants Bank building goes further. Its people oriented total design makes it a most satisfactory space for employees and customers.

JOHN GAYDOSH, except for service with the U.S. Navy during World War II, has been active in architecture since 1927. A native of Bridgeport, he attended Columbia, New York, and George Washington Universities. He is a member of the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, American Arbitration Association, and American Society of Planning Officials. He is a director and past president of the Norwalk Rotary Club and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He has been involved in more than fifty buildings in the Norwalk area, including schools, housing, banks, office buildings, and churches. In addition, he has designed buildings in a number of other western Connecticut communities. He practices at present as John Gaydosh, Architect.

Board room is designed with tackboard and projection facilities, and lighting is dimmer-controlled.

Rear of building has direct access to parking area.
IN THE ORTHODOX TRADITION

Congregation Brothers of Joseph

Norwich, Connecticut

KANE, FAIRCHILD, FARRELL, WHITE & RALLIS

ARCHITECTS

Alexander Schnip & Sons
General Contractor
The orthodox Judaic synagogue is one of the oldest forms of religious structure in the history of man. While no date is known for the first synagogue, the form does, of course, have its origins some centuries before the time of Christ.

The building of a new synagogue is today probably as common in this country as the construction of a Protestant or Roman Catholic church — particularly in metropolitan areas — but it could well be called unusual to find a new temple designed and raised in accordance with the true Orthodox tradition. Such a one is the new Synagogue of the Brothers of Joseph Congregation in Norwich, designed by the
office of Kane, Fairchild, Farrell, White & Ballis, Architects.

This Hartford firm received the assignment of designing a contemporary religious and educational structure on a restricted and sloping site on Broad Street at the corner of Washington Street in Norwich. To accommodate these limitations, the architects devised a two level scheme, with the main entrance to the building on Broad Street. The lower level has its separate entrance from Washington Street.

The main entrance leads through a reception lobby to the Sanctuary which, in plan, is hexagonal in shape. The exterior walls are brick, broken at intervals with vertical stained glass windows. The main structural system consists of laminated wood arches, and the roof decking is also wood. Planned in accordance with the Orthodox tradition, the sanctuary has seating
capacity for 428 persons, divided into separate areas for men and women parishioners.

Next to the sanctuary is the vestry, or social hall, used for both religious and social activities. To serve functions held in the vestry, two complete kitchens were built to fulfill the requirements of dietary law. The vestry is separated from the Sanctuary by a folding soundproof partition. For special occasions, the combined space of the sanctuary and vestry will accommodate up to a thousand people. The vestry is also equipped with a full width stage.

Also located on the main upper level are a bridal room, rabbi and cantor's room, and a coat room.

The lower level of the Synagogue includes a Minyan Room which is used for daily services. The remainder of this level is devoted primarily to educational and administrative uses, with four classrooms, a Sisterhood Room, and offices. The heating and cooling equipment for the fully air conditioned building is housed in the mechanical room, also in the lower level.

In the planning of this contemporary building for an Orthodox Congregation, Jacob Koton of Bloomfield was consultant for mechanical engineering details, and Francolino & Lapuk, Hartford, served as structural engineering consultant. The site planner was Edward Cape. With Alexander Schnip and Sons of Norwich as general contractor, the mechanical work was performed by Becker & Goldstein, Inc., Norwich, and O'Neil Electric Company of Norwich handled the electrical contracting.

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 Rallis, a Kansas State University graduate.

In 1961, Messrs. Farrell and White became partners in the firm; Mr. Rallis in 1963.
The six-story patient care and service wing of the William W. Backus Hospital in Norwich, completed this spring, enabled the hospital to advance its master plan timetable into the 1970's. Patients have been moved into medical-surgical floors which originally weren’t scheduled to be started until three years from now.

The long range master plan drawn by E. Todd Wheeler and The Perkins & Will Partnership, of White Plains, New York, called for four major steps of expansion and replacement. The gradual process of building new additions and tearing down old structures was programmed to create a basically new hospital within 30 years — without interruption to operations. Each succeeding stage was to be started approximately ten years after the previous stage was concluded.

The ability of Backus Hospital and its architects to accelerate the long range plan demonstrates the inherent value of such a plan, according to Howard Juster, the architectural firm’s partner in charge of the project.

“A master plan is not a timetable to be followed slavishly. It is a guide — flexible enough to allow readjustment and re-evaluation as circumstances warrant. The hospital administration had the confidence to go ahead with the second step while the first stage was under construction, because all the research and studies had been concluded beforehand,” he said.

A study made in the early 1960's of the community's health needs indicated that Backus Hospital would have difficulty in meeting the growing need for in-patient and emergency treatment. Surveys of the hospital buildings, some dating back to 1892, indicated the need for replacement of the obstetrical and pediatric services. One complete ward was judged unusable, and the kitchen, laundry, maintenance, and mechanical facilities were in need of expansion and modernization.

E. Todd Wheeler and The Perkins & Will Partnership were called upon in 1962 to prepare a long range plan. Rather than trying to patch up obsolete and inefficient structures for the short term, the administration and architects suggested the possibility of generating an entirely new facility for the long range. It was to evolve in a gradual process of demolition and construction over a period of thirty years with a minimum of disruption in service during any of the intermediate stages.
Aside from increasing the patient care capacities from 203 beds to an eventual 450 beds, the master plan projected the entire future operating pattern of the hospital. Mechanical services, articulation of facilities, materials handling, and circulation were made more efficient. The buildings were designed and oriented on the site to preserve the attractive views of the rural setting. In all cases, new facilities were scheduled to go into operation prior to the demolition or relocation of existing facilities.

The planning attempts to account for the future advances indicated for science and technology. Such departments as radiology, clinical labs, and surgical suites — as well as yet unforeseen medical facilities — would be able to expand without disrupting the other services.

The architect's long range plan was accepted in 1963, and construction of the first stage got under way in 1964. First, an old garage was torn down, and an engineering-maintenance building was erected in its place. This building replaced the power plant (built in 1912), the laundry (1892), and other maintenance and power facilities. As soon as this new power plant went into operation, the old boiler building was torn down, and the patient-care wing was started.

It was at this point, in early 1965, that the original master plan was accelerated. Only the first four floors of the new building were to have been included in the first stage, but the need for patient care facilities was growing, and the hospital decided to go ahead with the initial part of the second stage. This meant adding two more stories to this wing, each with space for forty additional beds.

These two floors added $700,000 to the $2.3 million initial construction budget. It would have cost much more to initiate this stage a few years after the first four floors were completed. The architects had asked the contractors for a price on the entire six stories when they received bids on the first stage, so they were ready to provide exact costs.

This new wing connects with the new engineering-maintenance building by a covered colonnade, which serves as a secondary entrance and receiving area and encloses a central landscaped courtyard. It also provides the hospital with reserve space into which it may expand in the future.

The warm pattern of water-struck, deep red brick and sand...
Corridors are well lighted and spacious.

Enclosed court.

Blasted concrete which make up the facade of the new buildings is designed to blend with the existing structures, according to the architect. Each level of the new building provides horizontal contiguity with the rest of the hospital complex.

The topography of the land also is utilized to architectural advantage. The maintenance building is set into the lower side of a knoll, so that it is twenty feet high on the north end which faces the new employee parking area. It is sixteen feet high facing the inner courtyard.

A service basement area was created at the grade level of the new Northeast Building. It contains the central storage and supply space. The floor above houses the complete dietary facilities and dining rooms to serve the long range needs of the hospital.

The third level becomes the new 25-bed obstetric service, replacing the 29-bed maternity wing built in 1902.
and enclosed, but its interior has been left in shell form. Hospital Administrator C. T. Lotreck estimates that they will finish the space to add another forty beds within three years.

The Northeast Building is connected with the existing structures by a vertical core tower which houses elevators, chutes, and mechanical spaces.

A forty-by-forty foot-square interior court located in the upper two levels of the new structure is twenty-five feet high and covered by four double plastic translucent skylights. It is furnished with lounging chairs and plantings, so that patients and staff may relax in the open space while protected from the weather.

Corridors of the two floors surrounding the court are glazed. Like the exterior, the walls are of brick and concrete. Overhead lights will keep the courtyard bright during evening hours.

"We have attempted in this court to provide a comfortable atmosphere and pleasant lounge area for ambulatory patients. We have tried to do away with the monotonous

Please turn to page 36

Pediatrics occupies the fourth level. Bright, cheerful design has been used here to create a play-oriented atmosphere. Rooms are colorfully decorated and are brightened by window walls. There is a large playroom, and the entire floor is set back so that the window walls look out on an outdoor play deck. This wide deck will be railed in the future, to provide children with outdoor play areas close to their rooms.

The second stage starts at the fifth floor, which contains forty medical-surgical beds. The sixth floor has been externally completed
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Dixwell Congregational Church

The New Haven Redevelopment Agency has approved construction plans for the new Dixwell Avenue Congregational Church, United Church of Christ, to go up in the Daniel Y. Stewart Plaza, and a groundbreaking ceremony for the $405,000 structure has been held at the construction site on Dixwell Avenue at Gregory Street.

Contractor for the Dixwell Congregational Church is the Dwight Building Company. The new church building is being financed in part by a loan from the New Haven Savings Bank.

Pastor of the Dixwell congregation, Reverend Edwin R. Edmonds, said that the new church is the realization of a long cherished dream. “The congregation first conceived the dream of building a new Dixwell in 1957. Our people contributed much time and effort to planning and working for this new church. We are much indebted to the leadership of Mr. Harold Taylor, Chairman of the Building Committee, to the help of the Redevelopment Agency, and to the guidance of Attorney Arthur Sachs. We are particularly grateful to the dynamism and vision of the good Mayor Richard C. Lee who has encouraged us and supported us throughout our efforts.”

Founded in 1820, the Dixwell Avenue Congregational Church is the home of the oldest Negro religious body in New Haven. Its meetings, which involved some twenty-five men and women, were first held in a small frame church on Temple Street and continued at its present location on Dixwell Avenue when a new structure was built in 1886.

Architect John Johansen’s design for the new Dixwell Congregational Church has already been hailed by Progressive Architecture magazine as one of the ten best church designs in the nation. The building’s facade of split block concrete will be interrupted by tall, narrow windows which may be filled with the stained glass utilized in the present structure. The building will be distinguished by a clerestory tower over the altar.

Mr. Johansen, in his design for the structure, incorporated the suggestions of the congregation which formed committees to determine its most needed facilities. The main sanctuary will accommodate 325 people and will provide for 75 additional persons when the extra space is needed. Choir seats and the organ will be placed facing each other, and the organ pipes will decorate the front of the chancel. A rehearsal room will be provided for the convenience of the choir at the far end of the church building.

Educational functions of the church will be performed in the main library and classrooms which will take up two floors at the rear of the building. A nursery will be available for the care of youngsters while their parents attend services and will also serve as a kindergarten religious education classroom.

Social events will be held in Fellowship Hall which will occupy the lower floor of the building. The large room, to accommodate 400-500 people, will have a stage and dressing rooms and will be serviced by a nearby kitchen.

A pastor’s study, offices, work rooms, and storage area will also be provided in the church structure.

John Johansen also designed the Florence Virtue cooperative homes and the Helene Grant K-4 School in the Dixwell Project Area.
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Handicapped Step

The Bartlett-Bennett Bill signed into law on August 12 by President Lyndon B. Johnson provides that all federal buildings to be constructed in the future must be accessible to handicapped persons.

An article on the subject was featured in the July-August 1968 issue of Connecticut Architect.

Hailing the legislation, Harold Russell, chairman of The President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, said it was "a most heartening and long overdue boost to the morale of hundreds of thousands of America's disabled citizens." He urged private industry and business, libraries, churches, schools and cultural institutions to "follow suit if Americans with significant ambulatory impairments can look forward to leading more normal lives, to regular employment, to supporting their families, to becoming contributing members of their communities, and to maintaining their independence."

New Haven Consortium

A consortium composed of all the banks in New Haven will jointly and cooperatively underwrite an $8.2 million mortgage needed to finance the two Jaycee housing developments in Church Street South.

"This is indeed the most significant housing development in our city, for not only is this the largest mortgage ever issued in the State of Connecticut for housing for low and moderate income families, but also it is the first time in the state — and perhaps the first time in the nation — that all the banks in one city have united to finance a housing project of this kind," said New Haven's Mayor Richard C. Lee.

He said that the partnership which is the result of months of concerted effort on the part of the banks, the Jayces and the City of New Haven is "a momentous alliance."

"If we are to solve our housing problems, it must be a joint effort — a working of private enterprise with governmental agencies. This development — which combines the efforts of the private financial institutions; the entire business community as represented by the Jayces; labor, as represented by the contractor; and government agencies — is powerful proof that by working jointly we are on our way to solving the problems which plague our cities and our nation," he said.


The 400 units of housing are designed by the architectural firm of Moore-Turnbull. The contractor for the project, the Development Corporation of America, is at work on the foundation for the housing.

The complex will consist of 33 separate structures scattered throughout the two blocks bounded by Union Avenue, The Oak Street Connector, South Orange Street and Church Street South. Three of the buildings will contain a community center and commercial shops. The remaining 29 Jaycee buildings will contain duplexes and three-story and one-story apartments.

The building exteriors will be of masonry construction, featuring a portico over the private entry into each of the homes. Units with one to five bedrooms will be available. All units will have either a balcony or a private courtyard. Covered parking will be provided for most residents.

Under the city's tax abatement programs, and with the help of the Licht Foundation, low and moderate income families will receive financial assistance so that no family living in the development will have to spend more than one-quarter of its income for rent. Low income families will participate fully in the co-ops while their rents are subsidized by the federal government.

The Jaycees Co-op is part of a $15 million housing complex in the area. More than 1000 housing units will be included in the project.
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Hospital Research
Fred S. Dubin Associates, Hartford based consulting engineers, has been commissioned to develop new methods of ventilating and air conditioning kitchens and laundries in Veterans Administration hospitals. The Dubin firm has designed environmental control systems for some forty hospitals and medical schools in this country and abroad.

Name Change
The SMS Partnership/Architects is the new name of Sherwood, Mills and Smith, the Stamford architectural firm. "The change was made to reflect the firm's substantial growth and the diversity of its work," according to principal Thorne Sherwood.

Founded in 1946 by Mr. Sherwood, Willis N. Mills, and Lester W. Smith, the partnership was expanded in 1956 to include Carrell S. McNulty, Jr., Gray Taylor, and A. Raymond von Brock. Earlier this year Robert T. Packard, Howard A. Patterson, Jr., and Willis N. Mills, Jr. were named associate partners.

The SMS partnership, one of New England's largest general architecture firms, has produced many award winning designs. These include the Mutual Insurance Company home office in Hartford, Dorr Oliver corporate headquarters in Stamford, a science building for South Kent School, and the Burnaby Library in Norwalk.

Among the firm's current commissions are a graduate studies center for the University of Connecticut, a biological sciences building for Vassar College, several IBM structures, and architectural coordination of the Stamford Urban Renewal project.

The partnership will retain its present headquarters in Stamford and has opened a New York City office at 101 Park Avenue.

Youtz Honored
The Franklin Institute's Frank P. Brown Medal will be formally presented to retired architect and educator Philip N. Youtz on October 16.

The medal is awarded for "discoveries and inventions involving meritorious improvements in the building and allied industries." Mr. Youtz is the inventor and principal developer of the lift-slab method of concrete floor construction. In this procedure, all concrete floor slabs for a high-rise building are cast on the ground in "pancake" fashion and lifted to position in succession from top to bottom with special 75-ton hydraulic jacks.

Mr. Youtz invented the lift-slab method in 1947 while he was a practicing architect in New York.

Pollution Consultants
L. J. McCoy and C. H. Stevens, Wyomissing, Pennsylvania engineers, have formed a consulting engineering firm specializing in programs to solve air and water pollution problems.
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**New Magazine**

A new regional architectural publication to be called *Bay State Architect* is scheduled for introduction in January. Walsh Publishing Corporation of Boston is the publisher and the magazine is to appear monthly with a planned circulation of 4000.

Like *Connecticut Architect*, which is published by Connecticut Publications, Inc., the new Massachusetts architectural magazine will be circulated to architects, consulting engineers, and builders, as well as libraries, municipal officers, banks and others who are interested in architecture.

Walsh Publishing Corporation also publishes *Granite State Architect* among a number of other regional publications including *New Englander Magazine* and *New Hampshire Profiles*.

"There are a number of other similar publications throughout the country, but with *Bay State Architect*, for the first time Massachusetts architects will have a voice for their profession and a showcase for their work in this state," said James F. Walsh, president of the publishing firm.

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Charles Abrams will keynote NERCAIA 68 which starts Thursday, November 7, 1968 in New Haven at the Park Plaza Hotel. Professor Abrams, who is a member of the Department of Architecture, Art and Planning faculty at Columbia University, is credited with being the foremost authority on housing in the western hemisphere.

The annual meeting of the New England Regional Conference of the American Institute of Architects is being held in Connecticut for the first time in seven years. General chairman of NERCAIA 68 is Richard S. Sharpe, AIA, past president of the Connecticut Society of Architects, and members of New England's eight AIA chapters will attend the four-day conference.

"This will be one of the most stimulating and provocative conferences the region has ever had," Mr. Sharpe said. His appraisal is backed up by the leaders of the three scheduled seminars: John F. C. Turner and Ralph Goetze of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, authorities on "squatter settlements;" Israel H. Stein, AIA, director of the AIA's urban programs; and Harris B. Stone, New Haven architect, whose subject is "New Haven and the "Urban Crisis."

Bus and walking tours of selected sections of New Haven and a products exhibit are part of the conference program. A closing theatre party at New Haven's Shubert Theater has been scheduled.

Medical Seminar

One of the most critical aspects of medical care, the inefficiency and costs of medical facilities, will get a searching examination at a seminar to be held in Hartford on October 1 at the Hotel America.

Sponsored by The Producers' Council, a national group of building product manufacturers and trade associations, the seminar is open to architects, engineers, hospital administrators, and builders. Its purpose is to develop open discussion of the latest trends in facilities and methods for hospitals, clinics, diagnostic centers, and nursing and convalescent homes.

The seminar will feature a panel of four authorities in medical administration, architecture, engineering, and construction. They will discuss and answer audience questions about design, structure, operation, safety, environment, communications, transportation, and maintenance. The panelists are Roy Ferguson, architect with the firm of Frid, Ferguson, Mahaffey and Perry, Hartford; John Ives, administrator, the University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington; John Manz, administrative engineer, Yale-New Haven Hospital; and Walter Heywood, consulting engineer with the firm of van Zelm, Heywood & Shadford, West Hartford.

Co-moderators of the seminar will be Arthur Stern, administrator, Kings Highway Hospital, Brooklyn, and Gordon A. Friesen, originator of the widely-

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Keynote speaker for the seminar will be Senator Abraham Ribicoff, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and a prime mover of the Medicare program, with first-hand knowledge and direct interest in the needs of the nation's medical facilities.

The program will start at 9 a.m. with the opening of exhibits of medical facility products and concepts shown by members of the Producers' Council. The seminar will begin at ten o'clock and be followed by an audience participation discussion period. A tour of the exhibits and a luncheon will conclude the program. Anyone wishing to attend should get in touch with James McGough, president of The Hartford Chapter of The Producers' Council, at the Formica Corporation, 43 South Main Street, West Hartford, Connecticut, 06107.


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Charles P. Randall has been appointed executive director of The Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, to succeed Hugh McK. Jones, FAIA.

Mr. Randall has been manager of the Community Development Department of the Greater New Haven Chamber of Commerce since 1966 and was previously with the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington.

In his New Haven work, he was concerned with the Chambers' interests in education, human resources development, manpower training, and urban renewal.

In his new assignment, he will be the second executive director of the Society and step into an office created by Mr. Jones following the consolidation of the former Connecticut Society of Architects and the Connecticut Chapter of the American Institute of Architects two years ago. His headquarters will be at 71 Whitfield Street, Guilford. Continuing to assist in this office will be Mrs. Peggy Hall.

Mr. Randall is a native of Portland, Maine. He is a graduate of Saint Michael's College, Winooski, Vermont, where he majored in American history. He also attended the Catholic University of America, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Washington, D.C., and the Institute for Organization Management, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, at Syracuse University.

Mr. and Mrs. Randall, their son and two daughters have their home on River Road, Hamden.
Prown Appointed

Jules David Prown has been appointed the first director of the new Center for British art and British studies at Yale University. Professor Prown is an associate professor of the history of art at Yale and curator of the Garvan and related collections of American art at the Yale University Art Gallery. The new Center was made possible by a gift from Paul Mellon and will house his collection of British art.

Several years will be required to plan and design the Center which is tentatively scheduled for completion in 1972.

Financing Book

The University of Miami Press will publish a guide to construction financing by Andrew Sokol, Jr. Titled Contractor or Manipulator, it is defined as "a guide to construction financing from the beginning of construction to completion. Methods are given for identifying and controlling the manipulator before losses are sustained."
The first six families have moved into University Row, New Haven's most recent restoration project. The nine historic row-houses on Henry Street in the Dixwell Project Area were rehabilitated at a total cost of $253,000.

These are the first rehabilitated buildings in New Haven to be occupied as cooperatives by low and moderate income families. Residents of the co-ops will be able to take advantage of the city's low-income family housing programs - federal rent assistance payments, tax abatement to ensure payment of no more than twenty-five percent of income for rent, and loans and guarantees from the Licht Foundation.

Rehabilitation of the eighteen dwelling units was sponsored by a non-profit organization, the Yale Building Services Employees Local 35, and financed under Section 221 (d) (3) of the Federal Housing Act. Contractor for the project was the Development Corporation of Connecticut.

Like the highly successful Court Street restoration which turned a virtual skid row into a prestige address, University Row shows the transformation of sturdy buildings in a formerly blighted area into fashionable town houses. The old spaciousness has been preserved, and new conveniences have been added.

The rehabilitated homes provide one, two, three, and five bedroom apartments. One-bedroom homes take up one floor in the buildings, while the larger units have been finished as duplexes and three-story apartments.

Interiors have been completely renovated and modernized. New electrical and plumbing systems, built-in kitchens, new bathrooms, new walls and floors, built-in shelves and cupboards, and roomy closets have been installed.

The building exteriors were sandblasted, and new front-door staircases of wood and railroad ties were constructed. Front and backyards have been landscaped, and new bluestone curbs and brick walks have been installed.

A new, eighteen-car parking lot will be constructed on Henry Street between Dixwell Avenue and Townsend Street, to accommodate the residents of the row houses.

The historic homes, which date back to the Civil War period, were purchased by the Redevelopment Agency under the Dixwell Renewal Project, then sold to the Yale Building Services union. This is New Haven's first rehabilitation project sponsored by a non-profit organization.
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Continued from page 19

corridors often associated with hospitals. "Hospitals, with their aseptic environment, too often tend to make patients and visitors feel unwelcome. We have tried to overcome this by offering visual stimulation through the use of a variety of social spaces, shifting light patterns, and varied textures of brick, concrete, and wood," Mr. Juster said.

Each room has two windows to wash the walls with light and offer unobstructed views of the rural countryside. They feature acoustic hung ceilings and private toilet rooms. There is complete air conditioning. Other details include radiant heating, automatic plug-in vacuum cleaning, central dispatching facilities, and a pneumatic tube system.

The next stage of the E. Todd Wheeler and Perkins & Will long range plan for Backus Hospital is scheduled for the mid 1970's. It calls for a new wing for emergency, administration, surgical, laboratories, radiology, physical therapy, and a pharmacy to provide centralized medical services to all buildings. It also will improve the traffic pattern and access routes to the entrances.

Stage three (for 1980) and stage four (for 1990) would complete the reconstruction of Backus Hospital. It will eventually include 450 beds in five buildings grouped around a central core.

The long range plan bears out the architect's philosophy that the planning of a hospital demands that flexibility of its use must be matched by the flexibility of its growth program and the changing community. The Perkins & Will firm encourages the hospital administrators and staff to reappraise the master plan every few years to keep it in line with the current medical thinking and specific needs of its staff and patients.

The Perkins & Will architectural team which has been working on the Backus Hospital long range plan includes, Howard H. Juster, partner in charge; Robert H. Levine, project architect and designer. E. Todd Wheeler, AIA, served as consultant throughout the long range plan and design phases of the work. Segner & Dalton were consulting mechanical and electrical engineers and Garfinkel and Marenberg, consulting structural engineers.
DuBose

Continued from page 6

as housing, education, and job opportunity. These are problems of social, economic, and political context, but they also are among the forces of design that shape the city, and solutions to them must be developed as matters of human engineering.

If the architect is to assume the responsibility of leadership in such matters, he must come to be not only a designer of buildings and an organizer of space and place, but a collector of information, a developer of concepts based on the findings of many specialists, the formulator of programs and policies upon which all the forces of design have been brought to bear, and the coordinator who transforms these things into reality.

Those aspects of the city which relate to human values are not precise. They must respond to forces that are fluid and dynamic by nature, to the spontaneous, unpredictable surges of human energy and emotion which are the life stream of the city. The senses must be served as well as the intellect. There must be human excitement, surprise and warmth. While the city provides efficiently for its multitude of functional needs, it must also be a place of interest, stimulation, and delight; a place to take pride in; a place to be part of; and a place to love. It must be a dynamic balance of its people and their needs. There must be a dignified inter-relationship of people at different economic and social levels, and flexibility is imperative, for in the life of a city the only certainty is that of change.

In emphasizing the importance of such philosophical matters, I do not mean to ignore the insistent need for highly developed technical skills, but these are the tools of accomplishment rather than the goal. Exciting new techniques and procedures in every area of engineering are constantly offering new concepts of construction, transportation, and communication and new ways of storing and disseminating information. All of these wonders must be applied with diligence and skill, but the architect who uses them only to build higher or bigger has failed, no matter how economically or efficiently his work has been done.

Therefore, the thought that I wish to emphasize to you with deep conviction is that the architect who truly means to fulfill his professional destiny must be a humanist. He must dedicate himself to the proposition that, in rehabilitating and redesigning our cities as the living environment for most of the people of tomorrow’s world, he must set his sights high and must lead his team of technical experts towards the accomplishment of purposes that are broader and loftier than we now can see. They are purposes to be conceived in vision and accomplished with faith in the profound significance of human values.

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In what has been described as "a classic example of one of the problems facing the nation's home building industry in its attempt to create low-cost housing for the nation's poor," a trade association composed of twenty-two firms that manufacture cast iron soil pipe and fittings has instituted legal action to block the Building Officials Conference of America from publishing what it describes as "a model plumbing code." The code permits the use of plastic pipe that meets recognized standards.

Correction

It was incorrectly reported in the July-August 1965 issue of Connecticut Architect that financing for the Dwight Cooperative Consumers of New Haven project is being provided by the New Haven Savings Bank in the amount of $1,000,500. The amount of the financing is $1,492,000 for Dwight Cooperative Homes, Incorporated and it is being provided by The First New Haven National Bank.

HEW Publications

The National Center for Urban and Industrial Health of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has announced the availability of two new publications in its solid wastes program.

Sanitary Landfill Facts, by Thomas J. Sorg and H. Lanier Hickman, presents general information on the state-of-the-art of the sanitary landfill — the basic, acceptable, and effective method of solid waste disposal. This booklet is available from the Superintendent of Documents at 35 cents a copy.

The volume Selected Patents on Refuse Handling Facilities for Buildings, edited by J. A. Connolly, presents abstracts of 261 patents on equipment and methods for refuse handling in residential and office buildings. Copies are available without charge from the U.S. Public Health Service, Solid Wastes Program, 222 East Central Parkway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

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