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COMING EVENTS
July, August and September
Museum of American Art, New Britain: The American Scene, from the permanent collection.

August 12

To August 17
Yale Art Gallery, New Haven: Selections from the Collection Société Anonyme.

To September 7
Yale Art Gallery, New Haven: The Graphic Art of Picasso.

To September 7

August 3 - 25
Craft Center, Brookfield: Art exhibit "Index of American Design."

August 9 and 10
Mystic: Outdoor Art Festival.

August 16 - September 7
Art Gallery, Essex: Regional Jury Show.

August 23

August 23 - September 13
Art Association, Washington Depot: Craft Show and Art Exhibit.

August 28 - September 1

September 6
Mystic Seaport, Mystic: Second annual invitational schooner race.

September 7 - 10
Arena, New Haven: Fall Antiques Show.

September 18 - 20
Congregational Church, North Greenwich: Antique Show.

September 21
Horsemens' Grounds, East Hampton: Connecticut Quarter Horse Show.

November 15 - 16
Willimantic: Eastern Connecticut Arts and Crafts Festival.

March 16 - 18, 1970
Convention Hall, Atlantic City: International College and University Conference and Exposition.
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JULY-AUGUST 1969

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“An architect should be ingenious, and apt in the acquisition of knowledge;
He should be a good writer, a skillful draftsman, versed in geometry and optics, expert at figures, acquainted with history, informed on the principles of natural and moral philosophy.
Somewhat of a musician, not ignorant of the sciences both of law and physic, nor of the motions, laws, and relations to each other of the heavenly bodies.
An architect, therefore, is sufficiently educated, whose general knowledge enables him to give his opinion on any branch when required to do so.
An architect... should be theoretical as well as practical, able not only to prove the propriety of his design, but equally so to carry it to execution.
He should be above meanness in his dealings, and avoid arrogance;
He should be just, compliant, and faithful to his employer;
He should not be occupied with the thoughts of filling his coffers nor with the desire of grasping everything in the shape of gain;
But by the gravity of his manners, and a good character, Should be careful to preserve his dignity.”

So wrote one Marcus Virtuvius Pollio, in the first Century A.D., for all the world and for all future building committees to read.
A formidable specification, to say the least.
It is a standard so high that it may explain why the Creator himself is referred to, not as attorney, nor as a surgeon, nor even as a minister or priest, but as “Architect of the Universe.”

My own reaction is that if you should by chance meet someone who measures up fully, engage him on the spot. If you do not have a whole new city or at least a university for him to design, retain him nevertheless, because he could as well qualify for mayor, chief ombudsman, governor, or a high-level ambassador.

Many of our great men were gifted with capabilities which led them well beyond their major fields of endeavor.

Leonardo da Vinci played the lute, among other things, and Michelangelo wrote a mean quatrain. The Abbot Suger, who designed Mont St. Michel, was primarily a bishop, and our third president, Thomas Jefferson, is well-known for his architectural accomplishments. Wright and Le Corbusier were both prolific writers, and Thomas Hardy was originally an architect.

Virtuvius, in his second chapter, provides the classic example of an individual whose all-round assets, resting somewhere between “an architect should be ingenious,” and “he should be careful to preserve his dignity,” went far beyond the call of duty.

“Dinocrates the architect, relying on the powers of his skill and ingenuity, whilst Alexander was in the midst of his conquests, set out from Macedonia to the army, desirous of gaining the commendation of his sovereign. That his introduction to the royal presence might be facilitated, he obtained letters from his countrymen and relations to men of the first rank and nobility about the king’s person; by whom being kindly received, he besought them to take the earliest opportunity of accomplishing his wish. They promised fairly, but were slow in performing; waiting, as they alleged, for a proper occasion. Thinking, however, they deferred this without just grounds, he took his own course for the object he had in view. He was, I should state, a man of tall stature, pleasing countenance, and altogether of dignified appearance. ‘Trust to the gifts which nature had thus endowed him, he put off his ordinary clothing, and having anointed himself with oil, crowned his head with a wreath of poplar, slung a lion’s skin across his left shoulder, and carrying a large club in his right hand,’ he sallied forth to the royal tribunal, at a period when the king was dispensing justice. The novelty of his appearance excited the attention of the people; and Alexander soon discovering, with astonishment, the object of their curiosity, ordered the crowd to make way for him, and demanded to know who he was.”

In short, he got the job: “Alexander... ordered Dinocrates to build a city whose name should be Alexandria. Dinocrates obtained this honor through his comely appearance and dignified deportment.”

Virtuvius does not go into detail about “the gifts with which nature had endowed Dinocrates.” But having read a thing or two about Alexander and having studied Greek vases as much as the next voyeur, I have a fairlygraphic image of this historic confrontation.

I can’t help wondering how this approach would go with the typical laymen’s building committee, or a church group. Would our public relations counselors approve? Is there an appropriate modern equivalent of a lion’s skin (with two vents?), a wreath of poplar (a Beatles hairdo?) and a large club?

I should submit unhesitatingly that if today’s architect showed this much ingenuity, his effort should be recorded for posterity whether he gets the job or not.

Actually, with hard times coming up, an 8% prime interest rate, and the wall all covered with handwriting, it’s well worth a try.
The Client & the Architect

First meeting

Exposition

Creation of the idea

Honeymoon

Disenchantment
The new Enrico Fermi High School in Enfield, Connecticut, is already an award winner, although only one-third complete at this writing. The project was one of those selected for meritorious recognition at the recent Connecticut Building Congress exposition.

The town’s educational philosophy sets forth certain basic concepts for the guidance of the building committee and the architects:

1. Comprehensiveness in its program and facilities;
2. Emphasis on the individual student;
3. Flexibility for both present and future teaching programs; and
4. Community use for educational and recreational needs.
The comprehensive educational specifications required that a broad choice of experience be available to students, ranging from rigorous college-level advanced courses to basic courses designed to develop marketable skills for the high school graduate.

Despite this seeming diversity of program, the common denominator of the educational specifications is the commitment to and emphasis on the individual student. This is to be accomplished by physical subdivision of the school into smaller units. The result is that each of the 1800 students will be closely associated with a relatively small group of peers, teachers, specialists, and administrators.

The fast changing educational spectrum itself brings a need for flexibility, convertibility, and multiple use of all instructional spaces. Thus, built-in flexibility can to a degree prevent quick obsolescence resulting from changes in scheduling and variety in teaching methods.

Finally, the program called for planning that would accommodate educational and recreational community use. This need is created by the rapid growth of the town's population and a higher educational level of the families moving in.

The architects, Russell, Gibson & von Dohlen, translated these educational specifications into space definitions which are compatible with the basic philosophy. The resulting concept is an organization of educational "houses" which uniquely solves the complex requirements of the program. The scheme developed by the architects, in conjunction with the educational administrators and the building committee, groups instructional spaces according to subject matter.

According to the school administration, a student spends about 65 percent of his time in "humanities." The school, therefore, is subdivided into three smaller schools called "houses." Once assigned, a student is associated for the three years with one humanities house. Each house has its own student body; its own faculty, administration, and specialists; its own student government, intramural teams, and other activities.

Each humanities house then
serves its students and only its students: academically in humanities; administratively in scheduling, discipline, and guidance; politically in self-government; and socially in clubs, organizations, and closer ties to fewer people.

The remainder of the school is organized into special houses or centers which draw from the entire student population and serve as a neutral ground for the exchange of ideas, experiences, and associations developed independently in each humanities house.

Three of these special houses — science, boys' vocational arts, and girls' vocational arts — are grouped in relation to the performing arts, dining, and physical education centers in such a way that each unit is self-contained and there is no through traffic in a house.

The three-level resources center is an integral part of the academic area and is directly accessible to the three humanities houses on their separate levels. Its location close to major entrances also positions it well for community use. Student parking and bus areas are adjacent to student entrances, while public parking is related to the principal community use spaces — auditorium, gymnasium, and natatorium.

The sloping site provided an opportunity to separate the public, the students, and the building services. All community use functions as well as major academic and administrative facilities are on the main level, and service and service-oriented facilities are located on the lower level.

The complex is framed with steel on concrete foundations. Classrooms are heated with unit ventilators, and all core areas are heated and cooled with forced air.

Exterior finishes are brick, concrete, and tinted glass in pre-finished steel frames. Interior finishes include carpet, vinyl asbestos tile, and bluestone flooring. Walls are brick, spray-glazed block, vinyl wall covering, wood battens, and ground face block. Acoustical ceilings are used throughout where noise control is necessary.

Enfield's new Enrico Fermi High School is budgeted at $4,860,000, for a total area of 213,000 square feet. The contract was awarded, in October, 1968, and completion is planned for September, 1970.

Murray O. Gibson was partner-in-charge on this project, with Charles T. Bellingrath as project architect. Kahn and Bayer, Manchester, served as structural engineering consultant, while Donovan Associates, West Hartford, handled the mechanical engineering.

The firm of Russell, Gibson & von Dohlen in West Hartford was formed in 1954. The three partners, James F. Russell, Murray O. Gibson, and Robert J. von Dohlen, received their degrees in architecture at Cornell University, as did John L. Riley, an associate in the firm. Richard W. Quinn and Charles T. Bellingrath, also associates, are graduates of Notre Dame and Princeton, respectively.
Foxon Fire Station No. 3, Town of East Haven, was conceived to provide for three separate and distinctly different uses.

First, there had to be provision for a four-bay complete fire station with a squad room; recreation room; volunteers' meeting room; kitchen; hose washing, drying, and repair space; and other related spaces. A Civil Defense area with OCD shielding was required, too. Total area allocated for these functions amounted to 7230 square feet.

Second, the plan called for a public hall with independent kitchen facilities with capacity for feeding two hundred persons, and normally related coat checking, toilet, and storage facilities. Area for these functions required another 2652 square feet.

Third, was a police substation with interrogation space and two
cells. This added 1230 square feet.

In addition, the plan had to provide for future expansion of the fire station.

The site, plus the existing wood-frame structure housing a fire station and public hall which had to be retained for total use until the new facilities became available, complicated the planning. The site is a narrow triangle of land with an average width of 113 feet, located between two heavily traveled arterial highways serving three different areas of the town. Further, there is a five-foot elevation differential between the two highways.

The different uses were organized into individual elements of the total structure and grouped to maintain visual separation of these masses articulated by varying roof heights. Damuck and Babbitt defined their solution in terms of relating the separate and total masses, orientation, and colors of the structure to the elementary school on the contiguous western parcel, the church across the road, and the rural, wooded setting. It was also decided to establish the elevation of the apparatus room midway between the elevations of the two roads to provide equal access for fire equipment in either direction.

The building has poured concrete foundations, masonry unit bearing walls, finished inside and veneered with brownstone colored, split-faced vibrated concrete masonry. Suspended slabs over basement areas and the roof system consist of prestressed concrete planks. Since construction was done during the winter months, the prestressed, prefabricated concrete plank allowed a totally dry installation of materials that would not be subject to damage by moisture. Water-shedding roof pitches were achieved by the use of lightweight aggregate bituminous concrete fill. A factor in this, too, was the radioactive shielding capability of concrete.

In areas where space proportion directed high ceilings, the natural textured painted surface of concrete plank was used, and it provides the necessary acoustical dampening and absorption. Where smaller spaces visually required lower ceilings, articulated spline-mounted mineral acoustical tile was used.

Those areas where the masonry unit walls would be subject to heavy personal contact and resulting soil have glazed cement finish. Paint is used elsewhere. Sculptured and scored blocks were used to provide visual interest in texture.

Leisure and heavy occupancy areas are carpeted to provide a sense of cordiality and comfort. Other use areas are tiled in vinyl asbestos. Equipment, storage, maintenance, and similar spaces not subject to heavy soil are finished in hardened concrete. The...
Worship space for 475 people with intimate relationship to the pulpit and altar was the basic concept in the design of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Torrington. Jeter and Cook, Architects, of Hartford further defined the design problem as providing this space in a manner which expresses the desire for people to worship together, but without resorting to a circular plan.

Administrative, social, and educational spaces are very much a part of the plan and are carefully integrated in the total concept which had to be sited on a sloping fourteen-acre tract high on a hill overlooking the city of Torrington to the west.

It was decided to use a square plan form with the orientation on the diagonal to provide a compact space for the congregation. A narthex and choir loft were added at one corner, and a tower became the element of focus from within the building and from the exterior as well. This tower is located at the other corner.
The roof form accents the major focus of the tower, the minor focus of the entrance, and provides one volume to define the unity of the worship service in the sanctuary.

Other activities of the church, while closely knit in the complex, are separated from the worship area to form two connected buildings that take full advantage of the open sloping site. The result is that the administration function, which is astride the connector between the church and the classrooms, exercises central control. The social hall on the second level over the classrooms has a view of the city below.

The church is built with concrete foundations, slab on grade, steel and laminated beam roof framing, and brick veneer over wood wall framing. The administrative and classroom buildings are wood frame with laminated beams and brick veneer. Exposed brick is used in the interior with appropriate areas finished with gypsum board and painted. Carpeting and acoustical tile are used extensively for sound dampening and simple maintenance, as well as for a sense of warmth. The chancel furnishings are oak and slate, and the entire complex is electrically heated.

Asbestos shingles are used on the roof areas, and exposed exterior wood is cedar. The windows are double glazed in plastic coated wood frames. The crowning cross, set in a dramatic representation of a bell tower, is weathering steel.

Working with Jeter and Cook were Onderdonk, Lathrop & Coel of Glastonbury, who did the structural engineering; and Burton & Van Houten of West Hartford, who did the mechanical and electrical engineering. Landscaping was designed by Maine & Tillapaugh of West Hartford.

JETER & COOK began as a one-man office before World War II, with Sherwood F. Jeter, Jr. Arthur H. Cook joined him in 1948 and became a partner in 1956. Today the office has 25 people, with two partners and five associate partners. Mr. Jeter, a BFA graduate of Yale, is a member of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, Hartford Society of Architects, Governor's Committee on Public Buildings, and AIA. Mr. Cook, a graduate in architecture of M.I.T., is a member of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, Hartford Society of Architects, M.I.T. Educational Council, City of Hartford Board of Building Review, and AIA. The associates are Francis D. Newell, Butler W. Andrus, Norman Ruderman, S. Edward Jeter, and David E. Woodward.
The Campus Center of Fairfield University was conceived to provide an architectural symbol worthy of the latest phase in the development of one of New England's most promising centers of higher education. This program requirement indicated the desirability of equally striking elevations from all sides because of the structure's central campus location.

The Campus Center was designed to accommodate the major extra-curricular interests of students and staff. It includes space for formal dining and for snacks, and facilities for art exhibits, music, conferences, campus publications, games, mail distribution, bookstore, and barber shop. In addition, it allows for those activities in which the interests of the university reflect those of the surrounding community.

At any given moment, while members of the faculty approach the building from their residences to the southwest, students may
Expansive lounge is bright and airy.

Abstract sculpture of poured-in-place concrete depicts university life.

Colorful snack bar is center for free moments.

Main entrance leads to activity areas at varying levels.

gather from the library, gymnasium, academic center, and their own dormitories. Meanwhile, an art exhibit may be in progress prior to an outdoor reception to be held in the west patio. At the same time, deliveries may be made to the mail room, bookstore, kitchen, and boiler room and still allow for casual visitors' parking.
In approaching the design solution, a difference of elevation of ninety feet and a central location on the campus as an element of the master plan pointed clearly to having entrances to activities and services at many different levels. The multi-level concept expresses an aesthetic integration of structure to site, a cohesion of architectural masses that distinguishes it from other academic facilities on the campus, and a plan that allows a maximum of free and interrelated movement from one activity to another.

With mechanical equipment located in the sub-basement, the basement area is used to house such service facilities as bookstore, mail room, and barber shop. In addition, there is a student meeting room and a recreation-game room.

The large recreation room, faced on two sides by outdoor patios, is on the ground floor. A stage is integrated into this multipurpose area and is flanked by music rooms. The lobby, snack bar, and lounge are other public areas on this level.

The student dining room is the dominant feature of the main floor plan, which also includes separate dining rooms for the faculty and the president's office, and a combined smaller meeting and dining room.

Exposed reinforced concrete is used throughout the structure, except in the roof which is framed with long-span steel joists and corrugated concrete roof deck. The concrete was poured in place, precast on the site, and some post tensioned. A major feature of the exterior is the poured-in-place abstract concrete sculpture depicting various phases of university life.

The university, as its master plan develops, becomes an increasingly significant part of the community in which it is located. Not only does it perform its special educational functions efficiently and attractively, but it provides an environment conducive to stronger interrelationships between the university's and the community's people.
State Civil Defense Director William L. Schatzman has announced that the University of Connecticut now has a new, free design consultation service, provided under a federal grant and called the Direct Mail Shelter Development System.

The system is described as "an automated procedure to encourage architects and owners of projected buildings to plan for and develop more fallout shelter protection in their projects while these are still in the design stage."

Director of the Professional Advisory Services Center which operates the system at U-Conn is Frank D. DeFalco, a professor of civil engineering at Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Professor Jack Stevens, head of the Civil Engineering Department at U-Conn, is contract administrator for the University.

DMSDS is a four-step program, according to Captain Schatzman. Using commercially-available reports of new construction projects, the Department of Defense, Office of Civil Defense, sends a letter to the building owner advising him of the need for expanding the fallout shelter system in the nation and explaining how the Shelter System helps architects to design such protection into their projects at minimal cost.

At the same time, a letter and questionnaire are sent to the architect, urging him to consider incorporating fallout protection in the new building and advising him of the existence of the Advisory Service at the University of Connecticut which will provide free consultation on fallout shelter design techniques. The questionnaire indicates the architect's willingness to include radiation shielding and his interest in having the University service contact him to this purpose; it also describes the project status at the time.

The second step is an effort by State or local Civil Defense to make personal contact with the building owner, where possible, to inform him of the necessity for additional public fallout shelter space in the community. In the third step, the owner consults with his architect, and the University assigns a Shelter Analysis Advisor, a professional trained in the techniques of fallout shelter analysis and design.

In the fourth step, the University Professional Advisory Services Center files reports with the Office of Civil Defense from the shelter analyst on the "slanting" or shielding techniques he has advised the architect to apply to the owner's project. Subsequent periodic project status reports are also filed with the Office of Civil Defense so that the state CD office can be kept abreast of newly-constructed buildings in Connecticut communities which will include additional fallout protection for the local population.

Commenting on the usefulness of the DMSDS program, Captain Schatzman said, "Since the program began as a pilot project in seven states in 1967, much good shelter space has been provided. Connecticut is one of 43 states in which DMSDS is now being used.

"With the continual expansion and urban renewal efforts going on in our cities and towns, and with the addition of this valuable service to owners of new buildings, the time should come when we can truthfully say that there is enough fallout protection for all of Connecticut's three million citizens. I might also point out that DMSDS is a natural complement to the community shelter planning effort now going on in a number of our planning regions and towns . . . our number one priority for the Fiscal Year 1970 which began July 1."

The DMSDS Contract with the University of Connecticut began on June 1, 1969, and will extend for one year.

Interested architects and engineers may get in touch with Professor DeFalco, Civil Engineering Department, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut 06268.

Stein Named Fellow

Joseph Stein, Waterbury architect, has been elected to the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects and was formally invested with this honor at the Institute's recent convention in Chicago. Other than its single annual gold medal, Fellowship is the highest honor AIA can bestow on its members.

Mr. Stein, a native of Waterbury, received his bachelor's degree from Dartmouth College and bachelor's in architecture from the Harvard School of Design. He is vice president of the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, and serves on the AIA national insurance committee.

A principal in the firm of Joseph Stein and Associates, his work includes a broad spectrum of building types. His major projects are the Silas Bronson Library, Northwood Apartments, The Waterbury Club, The American Savings and Loan Association, The Gilman and Regan Schools, Science Classroom Building for Saint Margaret's School, and the Faculty Club at the University of Connecticut at Storrs.

His awards include the AIA and ALA National Award and Connecticut Building Congress Merit Award in 1964 for the Silas Bronson Library in Waterbury; the 1965 Connecticut Building Congress Merit Award for The Waterbury Club; and Institutions award for interior design in 1965.
CSA Outing
The 1969 president’s outing of the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, will be a twilight cruise on the Connecticut River on Tuesday, August 12. Sailing of the Dolly Madison river boat is scheduled for six p.m. from Middletown.

Sharpe Honored

Richard Sharpe, AIA, Norwich architect and past president of The Connecticut Society of Architects—AIA, has been made an honorary member of the Society of Mexican Architects.

Mr. Sharpe, who is chairman of the committee of international relations for the American Institute of Architects and United States representative to the board of directors of the Pan American Federation of Architects, received a diploma and medal at the Fifth Mexican Congress of Architects in Mexico City, May 20-24. Presentation was made by Joaquin Alvarez Ordonez, president of the Mexican Society.

During the conference, which was devoted to urban problems, honorary memberships in the Society of Mexican Architects were presented to representatives from Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, Guatemala, and the United States. George E. Kassabaum, FAIA, then president of AIA, was also made an honorary member of the Mexican society.
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From our new headquarters we look forward to the challenges of the seventies and to your continued confidence in the products we sell and the services we perform.
Land Development

"Brand new cities should be completely preplanned and developed in sparsely settled areas of the country to divert a large share of the exploding population away from the crowded, slum-ridden older cities, giving them time to heal themselves and rebuild for the 21st century," according to Joseph Tinman, chairman of the Committee for National Land Development Policy, a non-profit association of developers, builders, educators, and sociologists.

Use of Bonds

The State of Connecticut under Connecticut Public Act Number 437, passed by the legislature in 1965, will permit contractors doing state work to substitute municipal bonds for retained monies "of any political subdivision in the state," or bonds of the state or United States Treasury bonds, notes, or bills for retained monies. By performing this substitution, the contractor can earn approximately five percent tax free (10% taxable equivalent), on funds which currently provide no return to the firm. This potential return could contribute significantly to earnings, according to Mr. Smith.

AGC backs use of unskilled workers for some construction jobs, arbitration of wage disputes in government jobs.

AIA Board of Directors at April meeting endorsed bill by Florida Sen. Edward J. Gurney (R. Fla.) which would prohibit product boycotts by unions. Introduction of new materials is vital to stabilizing house prices, says AIA.

Housing

HUD Undersecretary Floyd Hyde, former Fresno mayor, tells Georgia Tech students and architects practicing in Connecticu.

Trends

The Washington watch to determine Nixon Administration stands and policies on housing, Model Cities, New Towns, real estate taxes, and urban transit continues. Bureaucrats say they don’t know yet the future of Kennedy-Johnson policies or what Nixon substitutes will be. HUD Secretary George Romney said the Johnson’s Administration goal of six million units for low and middle-income families in the next 10 years is “unrealistic.” Later the former auto man altered his tune somewhat and said he wants housing pushed by attracting the giants of American industry. Nixon budget includes $675 million for Model Cities and no money for new cities to enter program plus $1 billion for urban renewal, $100 million for rent supplements.

Meanwhile, construction costs continue to climb faster than general price increases.
Connecticut Home Wins National Award

A home for a family of four on a wooded site near Darien, designed by Richard Meier, AIA, of New York, received a 1969 Honor Award at the first joint American Institute of Architects and Royal Architectural Institute of Canada convention at Chicago in June. The award is the nation's highest professional recognition for architectural excellence, one of 16 given this year from more than 450 designs submitted.

The house is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith and is located on the shore of Long Island Sound with a view of the water in three directions. In selecting this residence for an award, the AIA jury stated: "This apparently simple piece of domestic geometry subtly plays off the rocks and uses its naturalistic setting as a foil for hard, unwavering line. The house itself is varied within an overall, unifying pattern. Its clean consistency extends from outside to inside and the uncurtained glass frames views from within and without."
Man's Living Space

Protection of the ecology and a decent habitat for man continues to grow as bipartisan, multi-interest issue.

Conservative Daughters of The American Revolution strongly endorsed laws to obtain clean air and water, warned Americans are "endangering the balance of nature" in heedless urban growth. DAR resolution came at national convention in Washington, D.C., in April.

New Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel when asked about Democrats on his Advisory Board said, "I don't care if they're asking for just blue sky; I'm ready to go after the money for them."

Nathaniel A. Owings, FAIA, and on the Hickel Advisory Board, said, "Politics don't matter when you're talking about environment, what we'll see and breathe for years to come." AIA Committee on Urban Design suggests new national policy on urbanization to halt hazardous growth.

Dwelling Code

National public hearings on a proposed one and two family dwelling code, jointly sponsored by the American Insurance Association, Building Officials Conference of America, and International Conference of Building Officials, will be held in Kansas City, Missouri starting July 28.

Draft copies of the proposed code, which will include plumbing, electrical and mechanical sections in addition to building regulations, are available at $3 each from Publications Section, ICBO, 50 South Los Robles, Pasadena, California 91101.

State Development

Lewis R. Doering, recently named chief of the business and industrial development division, Connecticut Development Commission, will be responsible for state industrial development, technical assistance to Connecticut business and industry, international trade, marine commerce, and vacation travel.

Sculpture Program

A sculpture program called Mill 21 offers a service to architects, institutions, communities and individuals seeking solutions to sculptural problems. It will search internationally for the right sculptor for each situation and implement his concept with technical equipment and experience for mutually satisfactory results.

Sponsored by the Vermont Marble Company, the program will serve sculptors who have commissions by providing an industrial facility to explore new ideas and dimensions in stone. Skilled workers, special tools, heavy equipment and technical information will be provided.

Paul Achenbach, coordinator and participant in the recent Vermont International Sculptors Symposium, is coordinator of the Mill 21 program which he visualizes as an idea rather than a place. "Recognizing that each sculpture and each sculptural location is an unique challenge with its own economic, technical and conceptual solution, the structure of this program will be flexible and open. It will seek ideas which will lead to new methods, new uses and new forms . . . to accent and give meaning to the spaces in which we live," he said.

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**Design Awards Program**

Distinguished community and junior college facilities which respond to the needs of the educational program and goals of the college are the subject of a new design awards program.

Sponsored by the American Association of Junior Colleges' Office of Facilities Development, The American Institute of Architects, the U.S. Office of Education's Office of Construction Service, and the Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc., the program will cover four categories: 1) comprehensive campus master plan; 2) new facilities; 3) facilities catalytic of community improvement, and 4) converted or remodeled facilities.

All entries must be submitted by registered architects and will be limited to projects of two-year institutions of higher education. Projects submitted must have been occupied by September 30, 1969, but not prior to September 30, 1959.

Awards will be given in two categories: Honor Award and Award of Merit. Certificates will be presented to the winning architect and the institution's president at the A.A.J.C. convention in Honolulu, March 1-6, 1970.

Entry applications are due September 2, 1969, submissions of projects are due November 3, and the jury will meet Nov. 10-11. The registration fee is $20 per project.


**CBC Awards**

Awards for excellence in architectural design were made to five Connecticut architectural firms by the Connecticut Building Congress at its sixth construction industry symposium at the Hotel America, Hartford, this spring.

The citations were awarded to Russell, Gibson & von Dohlen, West Hartford, for the Enrico Fermi High School (see page ); Stecker and Colavecchio, Hartford, for the Naubuck Elementary School; Hirsch, Kaestle, Boos, New Britain, for the police headquarters and circuit court building (Connecticut Architect, March-April 1969); and Environmental Design Group and Gilbert Switzer & Associates, both of New Haven, for their joint design of the Bache House at Gunnery School.

Judges for the competition were Columbia University's professor of architectural design, Alexander Kouzmanoff, and professor of civil engineering, Granville Sewell. Walter E. Damuck of Damuck and Babbit, Architects, New Haven, was chairman of professional display for the exposition.

**AIA Headquarters Designer**

The Architects' Collaborative, Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been selected to design the new national headquarters of the American Institute of Architects in Washington, D.C.

"The firm was chosen on the basis of the outstanding buildings they have designed, their sensitivity to the difficult architectural problems of designing a new building that closely relates to the historic Octagon House, the services they have performed for other clients, and their capabilities for handling this project," according to George E. Kassabaum, FAIA, past president of AIA.

Willis N. Mills, FAIA, of The SMS Partnership, Stamford, was a member of the selection committee which chose the architects for the new AIA headquarters building. The committee was headed by Max Urbahn, FAIA, New York.
Wooster Square Playground

A popular gathering place for children under the age of twelve is the new Wooster Memorial Playground in Wooster Square, New Haven. Designed by landscape architect Daniel Kiley, the new playground features contemporary, imaginative equipment, including a spray pool and a variety of climbing apparatus. Nearby sitting areas provide mothers with a vantage point for supervision of their youngsters.

The $75,000 playground on Wooster Street at the end of Warren Street was constructed by the Giordano Construction Company.

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Architectural Programming

A collection of programming techniques for the use of architects "Emerging Techniques – 2 – Architectural Programming," a continuing study by the American Institute of Architects' committee on research for architecture, has just been published. Copies of the book may be ordered from the Documents Division, AIA, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. The cost is $5 for non-members of AIA, and $2 for members.

Church Award

The Church of the Resurrection, Wallingford (Connecticut Architect November-December 1968) designed by Russell, Gibson, & von Dohlen, West Hartford architects, has been selected as one of the 12 best church designs out of 95 exhibited at the 30th National Conference of Religious Architecture.

The interfaith and interdenominational conference, held in St. Louis, was sponsored by the Guild for Religious Architecture, affiliate of the American Institute of Architects, in cooperation with national religious and professional organizations. The design competition was limited to religious structures erected over the past five years.

A feature of the exterior of the church is the use of sheet copper for both roofing and fascia. The metal was chosen because of its "durability and esthetic appearance and the fact that it complemented the brick and glass exterior of the building," according to the architects. Anaconda American Brass Company supplied the copper through Sondik of Connecticut.

General contractor was Anderson Fairoaks, Inc., Hartford. Structural and mechanical engineers were Burton & Van Houten, West Hartford.

Bridgeport Architects

William J. Kimball was elected president of the Bridgeport Association of Architects on June 19. Other officers are Flavian F. Arseneault, vice president; and David G. Crego, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Kimball studied architecture at Pratt Institute and Catholic University, graduating in 1949. He began his practice in Bridgeport in 1965. He is a member of the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, and the national institute. He is a council member of the Boy Scout troop at St. Augustine's Church and is a water safety instructor with the Bridgeport Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Mr. Arseneault studied architecture at Pratt Institute and began work with the late Charles Wellington Walker in 1928. Following Mr. Walker's death, Mr. Arseneault became the principal of Walker Associates, Architects. He is a member of the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, and its national organization, and of the American Legion.

Mr. Crego was graduated from Yale University in 1951 and from the Yale School of Architecture in 1954. He has been in private practice in Fairfield since 1962. A member of the AIA and the Connecticut Society of Architects, he is president of the Fairfield Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce, Yale Club of Eastern Fairfield County, and the Fairfield Improvement Committee.

The Bridgeport Association of Architects is open to all registered architects who work or live in the greater Bridgeport area.

Window Specifications Film

The Architectural Aluminum Manufacturers Association's new slide film, "Specifying What You Need and Getting What You Specify," is a nineteen-minute presentation for architects and specifications writers. For information write Film Department AAMA, One East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60601.
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Operation Breakthrough
Points of the "Operation Breakthrough" program of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development which are of special interest to architects are: (1) HUD will select five teams capable of developing new designed, high volume, rapid delivery housing systems of improved environmental quality at reasonable costs; (2) HUD will assist and encourage development of testing procedures and identification of appropriate standards to provide a basis for evaluation of the necessary innovation and implementation of the materials and procedures; (3) after HUD's evaluation, design and development contracts will be awarded to those submitting the best and most promising solutions and design concepts; and (4) the contract for prototype design and development will contain an option clause permitting HUD to review, revise and, if necessary, eliminate those systems found inadequate.

Phelan Honored
J. Gerald Phelan, AIA, president of Fletcher-Thompson, Inc. and J. Gerald Phelan & Associates, Bridgeport, received an honorary doctorate from Fairfield University at its nineteenth commencement on June 8. According to the Connecticut Society of Architects – AIA, it is believed he is the first member of the Society to be so honored.

"Through its honorary degrees, Fairfield University wishes to honor men and women who, in their own lives, have made significant contributions to the life of the community and the growth of education," said The Very Reverend William C. Mclnnes, S.J., University president.

Mr. Phelan designed many buildings on the Fairfield campus, including the award-winning Campus Center which was cited by College and University Business magazine. He is a graduate of Pratt Institute's School of Architectures and long active in civic and community affairs. He was honored in 1966 when he completed fifty years as an architect (reported in the May-June 1966 Connecticut Architect).

Associates
Twelve associates have been named by Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., Bridgeport-based architectural and engineering firm. The new associates advanced in the firm's professional staff are Everett C. Bradley, Albert F. Broska, Clarence DiBlasi, Heinz H. Janssen, Chido S. Licciardi, Michael J. Lutian, Irwin H. Meth, Alvin J. Northrop, Ralph T. Rowland, Ayres C. Seaman, Joseph J. Slovak, and Alfred L. Szymanski.

Fletcher-Thompson, Inc. has nineteen registered architects and the same number of registered engineers on its staff. Other officers and senior associates include J. Gerald Phelan, president; John G. Phelan, PE, executive vice president; A. D. Ciresi, A. J. Hawley, F. D. George, and R. H. Mutrux, all AIA; J. E. Claffey and A. M. Shoemaker, both RA; P. A. Keane, treasurer; and M. P. Pavia.
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Continued from page 13

apparatus room and kindred spaces subject to petroleum drippings, mud, and water are finished in a high-gloss epoxy enamel.

Equipment doors on both sides of the fire department structure are full glazed to provide natural light from the north and from the tree-shaded exposure to the south. On the west where no shade is available and the bright afternoon sun had to be diffused to avoid a harsh play of light brilliance, fiberglass sandwich panels stretched over aluminum I-beam frames provide the required ambient luminescence. This is the wall where future expansion will take place.

A gas operated stand-by generator was provided to preclude communications interruption in the event of power failure and to satisfy the needs of Civil Defense. Gas was selected over petroleum fluids for the generator operation because of the capability for uninterrupted supply and to obviate the special safeguards required for petroleum storage.

Construction of the 11,112 square foot structure was accomplished at a unit cost of $20.02. Working with Damuck and Babbit, Architects, were Norman Tanguay of Associates, mechanical engineers; and Daniel S. Gaidosz, electrical engineer. The building was completed September 16, 1968, and the project cost was $2301 less than the architects estimate.

The partnership office of Damuck and Babbit was formed in 1967. Prior to then, the principals, Walter E. Damuck and Harvey T. Babbit, had had extensive experience in private practice and with other firms, and both are active in civic and professional organizations including the Connecticut Society of Architects - AIA, the Construction Specifications Institute, and the Connecticut Building Congress.
CBC Officers
Roy C. Ferguson, partner in the architectural firm of Frid, Ferguson, Mahaffey & Perry, Hartford, was elected president of the Connecticut Building Congress at its annual meeting Thursday, June 19, at Restland Farm, Northford.

Other officers elected include Clifton J. Cotter of M. J. Daly and Sons, Inc., Waterbury, first vice president; Leo D. Rose of Fred S. Dubin Associates, West Hartford, second vice president; Anthony J. Calini of Pfisterer, Tor and Associates, New Haven, secretary; and Matthew L. Blakely of the Dwight Building Company, Hamden, treasurer. Immediate past president is Frederick W. Farnsworth, Eastern Elevator Co., Inc., New Haven.

Elected to the board of directors for three year terms were Robert E. Baker, Conco Industries, Inc., West Haven; Augustus G. Kellogg, Environmental Design Group, New Haven; and Roscoe D. Smith, W. J. Megin, Inc., Naugatuck.

Continuing to serve on the board of directors are Robert W. Kallinich, Tomlinson-Hawley-Patterson, Inc., Trumbull; Frank J. White, Jr., Associated General Contractors of Connecticut, Inc., Woodbridge; Edwin Moss, Edwin Moss & Son, Inc., Bridgeport, all two years; Thomas W. Lane, Shelton Roofing Company, Inc., Ansonia; Louis Tagliatela, The Franklin Construction Company, Hamden; John E. Plantinga, Meyer, Strong and Jones, New York City, all one year.

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