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Peter Arnold

The Publisher’s
Uneasy Chair

A few months ago we carried a story about the Connecticut Highway Department (now the Bureau of Highways of the Department of Transportation) and showed several of the attractive bridges which span the Merritt Parkway. These are environmental assets. While the new green signs plastered on each side of each bridge do identify the crossing road, they do little to enhance the architectural charm of the bridges. It’s rather like hanging Auguste Rodin’s name on Francesca da Rimini’s back in his marble group, “The Kiss.”

In this issue Bob Mutrux examines the architect’s role in the environment and points to some interesting and disturbing facts about the price we pay for our present state of advancement. A review of Chris Percy’s talk on the Connecticut River Watershed and its environmental vulnerabilities gives us further pause for thought.

Three buildings, two public in ownership and the other public in use, each of which represents an environmental plus, are discussed. Located in Stamford, Bridgeport and South Windsor, the geographic variety is well spaced in Connecticut, a feat we are not always able to accomplish.

Magazines, such as Connecticut Architect, receive a vast amount of “news” releases. Everyone has something to sell which is quite all right with us. In fact, we are delighted to run this type of “news” in our advertising columns at the going rates - which we are not the least bit reticent about handing out to prospective advertisers. Lately there has been a run of news releases which frighten us a little. These stories imply that more and more decisions are being handed over to computers. At least three received during the past fortnight claimed they could (for their owners and for a price) solve urban environmental problems. This is great, and why don’t they have at it, we say. We might add that the names of some of these companies sound like something out of an old Amos and Andy (remember?) show, president-ed by Andy.
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Seventy-five Cents a Copy Four Dollars and Fifty Cents a Year
The new interest in environment as evidenced in the recent nationwide teach-in has had one significant result. Where everything else thus far has failed, it succeeded, at least for one day, in "bringing us together." It brought us face-to-face with ourselves. We are now aware for the first time in our history that everything we do has an influence, direct or indirect, on someone or something else and that our collective effect, more often than not, is adverse and often disastrous.

When the ancient Greeks ran out of native timber for their ships, they could move, according to Will Durant, into what is now Jugoslavia; when the children of Judah ran out of grazing lands, they "went to the east side of the valley . . . and smote the Amalekites, and destroyed them utterly, and dwelt in their houses . . . because there was pasture there for their flocks." (Chronicles, Chapter 4.)

But today we've run out of new frontiers. We suddenly realize that if all four billion of us hope to live together from here on out, something's got to give. To put it plainly, if we intend to restore and maintain the ecological balance we've just learned about, we're going to have to give up a lot of those things we're working hard right now to acquire and enjoy. We've run out of native pasture land and virgin timber and there's no place to go.

Historically, the architect's major contribution to the environment, the "building" and all that goes with it, has been a prime factor in the deterioration of the natural environment.

His product long ago ceased to reflect or express his basic need for shelter, his desire to please his gods. The architect's work today is a clear reflection of little more than man's need to satisfy his ego at all costs within a minimum of time. The temple, the forum, the cathedral, the palace, the shopping, the civic and the cultural center and above all, his castle-like home, plus the cat's cradle of roads and rails which assure him a daily round trip all contribute to the destruction of that delicate balance on which beauty — and the enjoyment of all of life — depend.

The smog that poisons the atmosphere comes from myriad oil-burning home-fires as well as the automobile; the sonic boom that bursts our eardrums is the result of an accumulation of essential business trips which produce something that architects use their infinite ingenuity to assemble.

The oil that stains our (or someone else's) shoreline powers a thousand factories for the innumerable things that Socrates — and Thoreau — assured us we don't need; the mountains of garbage that infect both our land and our waters are the detritus from a generation which is overfed long before it sits down to the family dinner.

All this is the price we pay for a life of limitless mobility, of push-button and dial-twirling communications, of physical comfort and mental insouciance (after taxes),

Please turn to page 24
Christopher Percy, executive director of Connecticut River Watershed Council, Inc., told members of The Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, at the Society's March 26 meeting, that pollution is a regional rather than a local problem.

"A watershed," Mr. Percy said, "represents the most logical unit for planning and conservation purposes to deal with the problems which accompany development and growth. This unit of planning is more important than the regional planning definitions which Connecticut has had for more than eleven years."

He explained that the direction in which water flows defines a watershed. What happens to stop, increase, or diminish that flow is a direct result of how the lands within a watershed are used and managed. Regional planning boundaries, on the other hand, cut across watersheds because they are defined essentially by such methods as commutation patterns, newspaper readership, and socio-economic ties.

"We must look at the larger picture when we plan our developments and our utilization of our natural resources. And the larger picture should be the river basins. If we plan at that level we are truly planning for people and our environment rather than for taxes and jobs as we are doing at local and state levels.

"Pollution, for example, is not a respecter of regional or state boundaries. Except for air and noise pollution, it spreads within watershed boundaries," he said.

Mr. Percy said that the land use decisions being made in Vermont and New Hampshire will affect the lower valley towns. Neither of these upper valley states have made much progress with planning, zoning, or housing codes. Developers, according to Mr. Percy, are running rampant across the mountain landscapes of Vermont and are starting to buy farmlands along the Connecticut River in New Hampshire.

"These are not just any ordinary sub-division developers. These are the corporate giants such as International Paper, Boise Cascade — and the Mafia, which we may include because of its financial power. These entities are developing at rates of fifteen hundred and two thousand acre slugs of land — and they own thousands of acres," he said.

He listed some of the owners of Connecticut River valley land as: Diamond International, 85,000 acres in New Hampshire and Vermont, and 760,000 more in Maine; St. Regis Paper, 1.1 million acres, including 250,000 in Coos County, New Hampshire; International Paper Company, 100,000 acres in Vermont, including 23,000 acres around Stratton Mountain, Mount Snow and Killington, and 25,000 acres in New Hampshire; and Scott Paper Company with an ownership of 3 million acres, principally in New England.

Smaller companies which own substantial lands in the valley and in other parts of New England include Oxford Paper Company, a division of Ethyl Corporation, which owns 200,000 acres in Maine; and Weyerhaeuser Company which owns 3000 acres in the Jay Peak, Vermont, area, and over 3.8 million acres in other parts of the country — and has cutting rights in another 9 million acres.

"The motivating force behind these large landholders beginning to turn property from forestry to housing development is the growing interest in leisure homes, the so-called vacation, or second home. This boom is created by the all
A modest and effective building for a family counseling and children's services agency on Palmer’s Hill Road in Stamford was designed by The SMS Partnership/Architects. Discerning use of familiar materials and original design concept promote a low-key non-institutional feeling to the structure.

Staff and public entrances are separate and remote, and two existing stone walls on the site were used to screen and separate the staff parking area from the people who visit the building. Trees were preserved and a low berm added to screen at least partially the building from the road.

A two-story lobby provides spatial drama to the entrance and at the same time suggests an inviting feeling of accessibility. Waiting areas and private offices line each side of the plan. Common spaces such as the boardroom, clerical areas, staff lounge and toilet facilities, are located through the center leaving natural lighting available to the office and private conference spaces.

The familiar materials are white painted brick, white walls, natural finish red oak doors, frames and window trim, natural undyed wool carpet, all of which help to provide a relaxed neutral background.

Corridor ceilings are wood boards with open joints to partially screen the overhead ductwork. The ducts at primary corridor crossings are painted bright orange. Each office has an accent wall painted ochre, green or yellow, and furniture colors were selected to contrast. Wall mounted indirect Lam lighting in offices and lounge eliminates any suggestion of the institutional character of overhead fluorescent ceiling fixtures. Other lighting is incandescent downlight.

The construction is wall bearing masonry with precast concrete plank over relatively short spans. The structure is fully air conditioned by underslab ductwork at ground level, and corridor supply at the second floor. Mechanical space is located at the end of the

FOR FAMILIES
Family and Children's Services Building
Stamford, Connecticut

THE SMS PARTNERSHIP/ARCHITECTS
DeLuca Construction Company, General Contractor

Entrance extends a welcome.
center spine at the second floor, with a rooftop condensor unit.

The white painted brick of the exterior is punctuated with black painted metal sash and entrance work. All plan areas are clearly defined and expressed as repetitive elements. A terrace for use by the staff is included off the staff lounge.

The cost of the two-story, 8500 square foot structure, including site work, was $250,000. Willis N. Mills, Jr. was the associate partner for design, and Milton Weinstock was the project architect. Mechanical engineers were Smith and Hess, and the structural engineer was Viggo Bonnesen.


Building has strong definition.

Stairway is open.

First floor plan.

Site plan shows definition between staff and visitor parking areas.
The town of South Windsor is in many ways typical of today’s burgeoning villages in Connecticut—demanding modern administrative and governmental facilities while maintaining a continuity and respect for its colonial New England heritage. Faced with the need for a new structure to replace its outmoded town government quarters, these precepts were dominant in the requirements placed on the architects.

The new Town Hall, designed by the firm of Russell, Gibson & von Dohlen, Architects, of West Hartford and completed in late 1968, may be considered a first step in what will eventually be a Government Center for South Windsor. A counterpoint to the rolling knoll upon which it sits, its dominant position dramatizes its importance in the town and provides for future needs. Functional efficiency is combined with respect for the historic town meeting democracy of old New England.

In consideration of strong public sentiment for a colonial finish combined with modern design, red brick and slate were selected as the primary exterior materials and carried through to the interior via the main entrance and lobby. The uneven edges and rough-sanded texture of K-F Heritage brick were found to give the authentic impression desired for blending with the town’s typical architecture, and preferable to eclectic decoration available.

The central core of the building is the two-story entrance lobby, opening directly to the council chamber and major executive offices of the town. The latter include facilities for the Assessor, Tax Collector, Town Clerk, Town Manager, and related spaces.

On the lower level, police, health, welfare, and probate departments are accommodated in efficient arrangements, as well as mechanical and storage needs.

In the upper level of the building, the technical and administrative functions of the modern town government have been provided with adequate room, plus space for future expansion. Here are located the engineering and building departments, the Registrar, and the planning and zoning offices and meeting rooms.

LEFT: Lobby is well lighted and good spatial proportion. BELOW: Meeting room carries colonial impression.
The interior arrangements and finishes were kept as simple and flexible as practical. Dividing partitions of the subsidiary areas are relocatable in type, and fabricated of laminated gypsum with a vinyl covering. Depending on traffic and use, flooring was finished in vinyl tile, slate, or carpeting.

An integrated acoustic ceiling system combines air diffusion with light fixtures, arranged on a modular basis which is related to the partitioning: For environmental control, warm air is provided by an oil-fired system, while cooling air comes from electric-powered equipment. The air supply flows through flexible ducts to the light fixtures-diffusers and returns through a ceiling plenum.

The two-story council chamber appropriately is the single dominant feature of the Town Hall. Impressive, comfortable, and pleasant, its bright pumpkin-colored carpeting contrasts with the otherwise muted interior of antique brick and wood paneling. One sloping wall at the second-floor level is relieved with a white, rough-textured stucco finish.

RUSSELL, GIBSON & vonDOHLEN, Architects, West Hartford, was formed in 1954. The three partners, James F. Russell, Murray O. Gibson, and Robert J. von Dohlen, earned their architecture degrees at Cornell University, as did John L. Riley, an associate of the firm. Richard W. Quinn and Charles T. Belligrath, also associates, are graduates of Notre Dame and Princeton, respectively.
Bridgeport, Connecticut

THE PARTNERSHIP OF LYONS-MATHER-LECHNER, Architects

E & F Construction Company, General Contractor

The new United States Courthouse and Federal Office Building contributes a significant structure to the master plan of Bridgeport’s downtown renewal. Sited on a three-and-one-half acre plot near the heart of the business district, the Federal Building stands in quiet majesty and expresses with dignity and modesty its judicial and governmental position.

The four-story structure is located at the corner of Lafayette Boulevard and State Street, with its principal entrance set back about 150 feet from Lafayette Boulevard. The boulevard constitutes a major approach from the Connecticut Turnpike, and the new Route 25 Expressway will adjoin the westerly edge of the site at the rear of the building. The approach from Lafayette Boulevard is through a paved court or plaza which has a circular planting bed and other appropriate landscape delineations.

Within the 117,000 square feet of floor space are the facilities for the U. S. District Court including the Federal Bankruptcy Court, the U.S. Appeals Court, the U.S. Attorney, and the U.S. Marshal, with supplementary judicial areas located on the fourth floor. Also provided are accommodations for field offices of the Department of Defense, the Treasury Department...
and Internal Revenue Service, the Justice Department and Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Labor Department, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare including Social Security, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Selective Service Administration, and the General Services Administration. Surface parking for about 130 vehicles is arranged at the rear of the building.

The dominating exterior material for the columns and cornices is a select grade of buff-colored, smooth, machine-dressed limestone. At the front, the main entrance is set back under a full-width, three-story high portico, with marble panels in Carthage Napoleon gray above the door. The same material is used in the panels above the State Street side entrance and for the exterior bench seats under the portico. Light gray, six-cut granite is applied to all exterior steps and treads. The selection of natural stone as the principal material of the exterior design was based on its permanent quality and color, and the consistency and richness of its finish and texture.

The curtain walls have aluminum frames and panels with an anodized finish in tones of gray-white, bronze, and black. The exterior glazing is light-controlled bronze tinted.

Main entrance facade from Lafayette Street.
Entering the main lobby, one faces a striking panel wall in Colorado marble having a polished finish and embellished with bronze medallions of the United States Seal. The seat bench beneath this panel is topped with contrasting Imperial Danby marble, also with a polished finish. Other walls in this lobby are finished in polished Carthage Ferndale marble, which is also used on corridor walls at the courtroom entrances.

Throughout the fourth floor judicial areas, including the two identical courtrooms, extensive use has been made of matched, black walnut wall panelling and floor carpeting. These contribute to both the acoustics and the rich appearance. Courtroom ceilings have acoustically treated tile with luminous grid panels of aluminum above the main activity area and recessed pin lighting elsewhere.

The main corridors and entrance lobbies have terrazzo floors, and vinyl asbestos tile is used in other areas, excepting the fourth floor. For the most part, corridor walls are plaster or exposed cement block, painted with a durable wall coating. In the office areas, partitions are either relocatable metal panels or metal lath and plaster on steel studs.

A Fallout Shelter has been incorporated in the design, consisting of protective areas in the center of each of the lower three floors.

The E & F Construction Company was general contractor for this impressive Federal facility which was dedicated in the Spring of 1969. Assisting partner-in-charge Austin W. Mather, FAIA, and project architect Robert Verelley, AIA, in the planning and design were Seelye Stevenson Value & Knecht, Inc. of New York City on structural features; Technical Design Associates, New Haven, on plumbing, heating, ventilating, and electrical details; and A. E. Bye of Old Greenwich as site plan consultant.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF LYONS - MATHER - LECHNER, ARCHITECTS had its beginnings in 1939 in the partnership of Thomas J. Lyons and Austin W. Mather. George J. Lechner became a partner in 1969. The firm has designed and constructed more than 140 educational buildings among its many projects. With its main office in Bridgeport, the firm has branches in Bristol, Danbury, and Nashua, New Hampshire. Its fifty employees include sixteen registered architects and engineers and an Education Research and Equipment staff headed by Robert W. Miller. Associates are Morton Kass, Arnold R. Gustavson, George C. Holm, Harry M. Buckingham, Alfred H. Lange, and Robert B. Verelley.

MAY-JUNE 1970

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UDDC Active
Sherrill D. Luke, Hartford, is a director of the Urban Design and Development Corporation which was organized last year to find new ways for architects to help urban areas. Sponsored by the American Institute of Architects, the UDDC is aiding new town development, downtown renewal, citizen participation in planning process, and new transportation methods to move people and goods.

A recent report indicated the group is “at work in Houston, Washington, D.C., Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and other parts of the U.S.”

Wesleyan Hills
Richard B. McCurdy, Bradford architect, has designed two basic homes for Wesleyan Hills, a 288-acre community being developed in a southern section of Middletown. Twelve homes have been built by Design-Builders, Inc. Madison, and are described as highly individual although built on two basic designs.

“This is accomplished by exhaustive attention to detail through the siting of the house, individual placement of large, high windows in living areas and by the addition of features unique to each particular home. The ecological concept behind Wesleyan Hills is not to mess around with the countryside. We are designing and building our homes to be part of the environment instead of carving out large chunks of it to accommodate their construction,” according to builder Bob Brann.

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New Film
How city schools can destroy or uplift children is shown in a dramatic new film produced by The American Institute of Architects in cooperation with the U.S. Office of Education and the Educational Facilities Laboratories (EFL) of New York City.

For six months, camera crews roamed playgrounds, classrooms, cafeterias, alleys, and new kinds of schools to complete a color and black-and-white documentary entitled “A Child Went Forth.”

Dropouts, teachers, parents, and school children receiving a new brand of individualized help are among the actors in the film to be released by AIA chapters and a national distributor.

Key conclusion of the film: Much more money, devoted teachers, concerned parents, physical facilities that encourage human growth and development, and new educational programs can reverse the cycle of decay and despair that infects many schools in poor neighborhoods. The alternative is stunted humans and a damaged nation.

“I hope the film will move people to action. That’s what it’s all about,” said Lawrence K. Madison, the director.

Cost of the $75,000 film was shared by AIA, the U.S. Office of Education, and Educational Facilities Laboratories. Major sequences were filmed in Chicago, Cleveland, Baltimore, Toronto, New York, New Haven, and Berkeley, Calif.

Persons interested in a loan or sale copy of the 28-minute film when it is released in 1970 may write now to the AIA Library, 1735 New York Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Hardware Handbook
The American Society of Architectural Hardware Consultants and the National Builders’ Hardware association have prepared a 34-page handbook of architectural hardware. Priced at $3.50, copies are available from National Builders’ Hardware Association, 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New City 10019.

CONNECTICUT ARCHITECT
What's Gas Energy doing to make Connecticut industry nice to be near?

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The problem of air pollution is receiving public and legislative attention. So industry must solve its diverse and complex problems of gaseous, liquid, and solid waste disposal. And research in the Gas Industry is playing an important role in solving these problems.

But is this really so surprising? After all Gas is almost pure energy.

Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation
Greenwich Gas Company
Southern Connecticut Gas Company

May-June 1970
Art Lease Plan

Rembrandts and Picassos—works of old masters and masters-to-be—can now be obtained on long-term lease under a new national plan.

Paintings and sculptures can be leased by business and professions for terms up to five years under the Liberty ArtLease plan, Howard A. Grossman, president, said. Liberty and its 48 franchisees in the United States offer the service at lease charges as low as $23 a month per $1,000 valuation.

Companies may make their own selections at any reputable gallery in this nation or abroad, and Liberty will purchase the art and lease it. Minimum lease is $1,000.

“The dynamics of leasing,” Grossman said, “can bring an ‘art explosion’ to business and professional offices and lobbies, and even factories, just as it has speeded the introduction of all kinds of modern equipment.”

F-T Appointment

John G. Phelan was elected president of Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., Bridgeport architecture-engineering firm, at its recent annual meeting.

Mr. Phelan, a professional engineer, is a graduate of Holy Cross and earned a civil engineering degree from Yale University. He joined Fletcher-Thompson in 1956 as a construction inspector following U.S. Navy service. He became a vice president of the corporation in 1963, and executive vice president in 1968.

He is a member of the National Society of Professional Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, Connecticut Building Congress, and an associate member of the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA. He is a director of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the task force on Urban Renewal, a member of the Mayor's Citizen Action Committee, and serves on the executive committee of the Greater Bridgeport Housing Council.

Mr. Phelan succeeds his father, J. Gerald Phelan, AIA, who becomes chairman of the board. Fletcher-Thompson has a broad practice with an annual construction value of approximately $50 million.

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Bid Calendar
Roscoe D. Smith, chairman of the Industry Practices Committee of the Connecticut Building Congress, and vice president of W. J. Megin, Inc., Naugatuck, has announced the formation of a construction bid calendar. This is for the State of Connecticut, and will be handled by the F. W. Dodge Company.

The purpose of the bid calendar is to help architects avoid conflicts in bid due dates created by overlapping bid schedules. Dodge will limit this counseling service to projects on which they have been given consent to report.

The bid calendar will be handled in Connecticut by the firm’s offices in Farmington (677-1220), and Milford (874-7670).

CSI Convention
The fourteenth annual convention of the Construction Specifications Institute will be held at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, June 8-10.

Art Professor
Charles F. Montgomery, former director of the Henry Francis Winterthur Museum in Delaware, has been appointed professor of the history of art at Yale and curator of the Mabel Brady Garvan and related collections of American art in the Yale Art Gallery.

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Southern New England Telephone
Remaining sessions in the American Institute of Architects practical computer applications in architecture are scheduled at the Chicago Center for Continuing Education, University of Chicago. They are Schematic and Construction Costs Applications, June 5-6; and Contract Document Applications, July 10-11. The fee for AIA members is $100 per session. The Chicago Chapter, AIA, 101 South Wacker Drive, Chicago 60606, is handling arrangements.

Among the companies planning new buildings are Allied Container Corporation, Newtown; Borg Fabrics, division of Bunker Ramo Corporation, Norwich Industrial Park; Royalad Apparel Company, Newtown; Standard Knapp Division plant, Emhart Corporation, Middletown; Bunker Ramo Corporation, Trumbull; Waring Products Division, Dynamics Corporation of America, New Hartford; United Nuclear Corporation, Montville; Varo Corporation, Trumbull; Vee-der Industries, Windsor; Cooper Laboratories, Mystic; and Novelty Textile Mills, Danielson.

Bricklayer Program

An increase in the number of bricklayer apprentices from the current level of 9,000 to 16,000 is the program of the National Bricklaying Joint Apprenticeship Committee. This is part of a plan to improve and broaden training to meet demands for bricklaying craftsmen in the next two years.

Other goals include pre-job training, promotion of the bricklaying trade among high school students and other youth groups, and encouraging all-weather construction. This latter point is intended to overcome a big obstacle to apprentice recruiting — the seasonal nature of bricklaying.

The national committee is composed of representatives of the Mason Contractors Associations of America, the Associated General Contractors of America, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union.
Hardware Division, Emhart Corporation, Berlin.
Site preparation and paving, Angelo Tomasso, Inc.
Concrete, Sherman-Tomasso Concrete, Inc.
Engineers: Ford, Bacon & Davis
Architects: Jeter & Cook

From a series of original sketches by John Wedda, commissioned by Angelo Tomasso, Inc. and Sherman-Tomasso Concrete, Inc.

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Angelo Tomasso, Inc.  Sherman-Tomasso Concrete, Inc.

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May-June 1970
Send for this free best-seller

It's a new booklet that describes the complete line of Viking Saunas—the best-selling ones in the world.

Including a new kind that's practical even for apartments—the Solo Sauna. It's just $39.50 x 36'. Takes fifteen minutes to install. And turns an average bedroom into something special.

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Of course, the book doesn't tell how easy it is to sell a home or rent a luxury apartment with a sauna these days. And it doesn't tell how much you can charge for them, once they're installed. You can figure that out, once you've seen them in "The Sauna" by Viking. For your free copy, complete with diagrams, just send us the coupon.

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Connecticut Fellowships

Four Connecticut architects have been honored by election to the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects. They are Carl R. Blanchard, Jr. and Charles W. Moore, New Haven; Richard L. Howland, West Hartford; and Richard S. Sharpe, Norwich.

Investment formalities will be conducted at the annual convention of the AIA in Boston, June 21-25. As Fellows, these architects will have the right to use the initials FAIA after their names as they join the elite group of less than a thousand architects who have this privilege.

Mr. Blanchard has practiced architecture in New Haven for thirty-five years and is a principal in the Office of Carl R. Blanchard, Jr., Architects. A past president of the Connecticut Chapter, AIA, he is a member of the Connecticut Architectural Registration Board. His honors include a citation from AIA "for major contribution to the welfare of the architectural profession," a citation from the Library of Congress for the restoration of Center Church on the Green, New Haven, and a Bell Telephone Award for the design of a Southern New England Telephone Company building. He attended Pratt Institute.

Mr. Moore is a partner in the firm of MLTW/Moore Turnbull and dean of design and planning at Yale University. He has been a professor of architecture at the University of Utah, Princeton University and University of California where he also was chairman of the department, and was Yale's chairman of the architecture department before his present assignment. He has received twenty major awards for his work and is a frequent contributor to journals. His works have been published in all major professional journals, both in the United States and abroad. He is a graduate in architecture of the University of Michigan, and earned his master's and doctor's degrees at Princeton.

Mr. Howland, who has been an architect in West Hartford for twenty years, is chief of the Bureau of School Buildings of the Connecticut State Department of Education. In this capacity he reviews and advises on school construction, and manages the state's program of financial aid to school construction. He was the first president of the consolidated Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA. He has written a number of publications titled The School Construction Economy Series, and other booklets and articles. He also participated in the writing of Connecticut's fire safety code for schools and the state building code. He is an architecture graduate of Syracuse University.

Mr. Sharpe is the principal of Richard Sharpe, Architecture, Interiors and Urban Design. He is a past president of the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, and has served on many of the Society's committees. He was cited by CSA and by the Connecticut Building Congress for an office building in Guilman and a residence in Norwich. A native of New Haven, he received his architecture degree from the University of Pennsylvania and has done graduate work at the University of Liverpool School of Design in England.

Production Director

William F. Lines has been appointed director of production for Associated Architects, Farmington. He is a member of the American Society of Planning Officials and the New England Building Code Association.

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The architect may rise in righteous indignation and say that throughout history he was only exercising his calling in response to an innate need in human nature; the prostitute, however, would say precisely the same thing.

When President Nixon recommended the modest sum of ten billions to fight pollution, his intent to create a better state of the union was greeted with a round of pious applause. But when, in the same week he endorsed a bill to create miles of new superhighways, not a single architect rose to point out the flagrant contradiction.

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What will be the architect's substitute for the parking lot, the jet airstrip, the urban sprawl, the fourteen-lane highway which still show up in full color on his drawing board? Will the architect one day begin to design and build to reflect our knowledge about man's relation to nature, instead of catering to his predatory instincts and his super ego? Or will he abdicate his responsibility and retire to his sancrosanct tower of ivory (which costs nature all those elephants)?

Now that he has had the temerity to mount the pro-conservation - anti-pollution bandwagon alongside the ecologist, the sociologist, the demographer, and the legislator, it is time for him to speak — or forever get off the podium.

AIA Convention

Members of The Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, were urged to attend the 1970 American Institute of Architects convention in Boston, June 21-25, by CSA President Joseph Stein. The convention will be a subject of discussion at the Connecticut group's meeting on May 12 at the New Haven Lawn Club. Architects were invited to get convention information from CSA-AIA, Suite 605, 152 Temple Street, New Haven.

Guilford architect Hugh McK. Jones, Jr., FAIA, is chairman of the national convention.
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too familiar factors of growing consumer affluence, longer annual vacation periods, longer weekends, and shorter work weeks.

"Thus, the large companies with substantial lands are beginning to move into this lucrative vacation home field. One or two companies are starting to develop, and others are indicating their intentions to do the same. For the record, the companies which are in the business now are Weyerhaeuser, Boise-Cascade, Scott Paper, Union Camp Corporation, Great Northern Paper, and Kimberly-Clark.

"The New England ski market, and the growing demand for ski chalets, is a major factor in the recent purchase by Boise-Cascade of the 5000 acre Lake Tarleton Club in Piermont, New Hampshire. The Idaho-based company intends to build ski lifts, a golf course, and an airport, and to sell five thousand lots surrounding a 230-acre lake. This is pretty bad when one stops to think it means some 15,000 people seeking vacation home style living in this area," he said.

Mr. Percy continued: "Boise Cascade is not noted as a quality developer, as witness what they are doing with their Woodbridge Lake development in West Goshen, Connecticut. Here they have carved up lots surrounding an area they propose to turn into a lake. The soils are not capable of handling on-site disposal systems at the density proposed for the development — if they can handle them at all, according to the state health department.

"If the homes are built and the effluents are passed off into on-site septic systems, it is inevitable that water sources will become contaminated, and most likely the lake will, too. So the company says it will sell the lots with on-site systems and a ten or eleven year guaranty that it will pay the owner for any extra costs he may incur with septic system problems, over and above the normal costs of building on-site systems today.

"Sounds reasonable, but there is a hooker. Most of these homes will be seasonal, which means partial use. Thus, the problems may not show up for twenty years and then it's too late," he pointed out.

"Boise Cascade is only one of a number of companies which are raping our landscape for profit while making problems for our environment," Mr. Percy stated.

"International Paper proposed to develop 1500 acres of its lands around Stratton Mountain a short time ago. It planned half-acre lots on the average, with individual wells and septic systems — on wooded hillsides and granitic soils. The town of Stratton had no controls over this proposal. If it were not for the Governor stepping in and achieving a moratorium to allow the state to develop controls, the company would have gone blithely ahead and developed at the proposed density with individual utility systems. This is commonplace throughout the northern part of the valley, and more developments of the large paper company holdings are in the immediate future.

"I'm particularly concerned with several facets of this problem — first, the ownership, and second, the effects on our valley environment.

"All these companies have headquarters outside the valley, so development decisions are being made by people living outside the region. Consequently, it appears that they will have little feeling for the valley environment, or the impact their decisions will have on us. It seems the profit motive is their guiding force and light. Also, I am fearful that some of these paper companies may be taken over by larger conglomerates, such as the once-proposed RCA take-over of St. Regis Paper Company. Fortunately, St. Regis was in a good financial position to fend off the attempt. But this is not going to be the case always and I am very concerned that some day soon a Ling Temco Vought will step in and acquire one of our valley-oriented companies, and then start massive development of the lands — strictly from the profit point of view.

"From the environmental point of view," he continued, "I'm concerned about these developments because they affect both local and downstream communities. This is the watershed concept I mentioned earlier.

"Here's what is happening in the up-river states. Human excrement is running over the landscape in some areas due to the character of the soils. Then, loss of forest land and vegetative cover is causing faster water run-off.

"Why are we concerned? The inability of the soil to hold and purify the septic tank effluents leads to pollution problems on the tributary streams which in turn pollute the main river. This problem compounds itself as the same situations occur throughout numerous other sections of the upper valley. The erosion of soils causes our tributaries and the main streams to fill with sediments which lower the navigational capacity of the river, destroy wildlife habitats and fin-fish reproduction areas of our marshes, and increase the flood potential through displacement of river channel capacity. Increased run-off from developed lands causes more severe flooding problems downstream.

"Where do we as architects, landscape architects, engineers and others fit into the picture?"
"As far as the paper companies are concerned, I'm afraid we don't really enter into their thoughts. Most of the architectural details of the vacation homes are pretty much rubberstamped blueprint after print. There is very little custom home building in these areas.

"However, in the condominium development areas, the architect is quite often sought to come up with original design, and the landscape architect is retained to settle the layout into the landscape.

"In these instances, few as they may be, I would like to see the architect take it upon himself to determine in his own mind just what the proper development should be for a given area in the upper valley, make his views known to the company, and if it is not willing to go along, I'd like to see the architect decline to continue with the company.

"If more architects and landscape architects developed a deep commitment to the land — a land ethic, as it is termed — we might salvage and retain much of the beauty of the Connecticut River valley landscape. Naturally, this must be a widespread commitment throughout the professions, for one architect boycotting means little when another will come along and do the job for the money and say to hell with the impact of this development on the environment," Mr. Percy said.

He pointed out that one way to become involved is in the work of local planning and zoning boards where the regulations are made and the development plans reviewed. Another avenue, according to Mr. Percy, is to form local professional groups and assume responsibility to review and comment upon any development which might have an impact on the local environment whether it be in terms of "esthetics, pollution, land management, socio-economics, traffic, safety, and the like. In some communities, architects, planners, biologists, and other professionals have formed such groups. The idea is not widespread, but where the groups exist, they contribute to

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the benefit of their communities and in turn to their professions.”

He concluded his remarks by stating that the problems of the cities will continue to absorb the minds, talents, and imaginations of architects.

“There are immense challenges to shaping and building better cities and contributing to a better way of life within them. Hopefully, the emerging challenges of the larger landscape environment which surrounds our cities will attract equal attention. And soon,” he said.

CHRISTOPHER PERCY has been executive director of the Connecticut River Watershed council since March 1968. He was previously with the Capitol Region Planning Agency in Connecticut, where he specialized in natural resource planning. A 1957 graduate of Trinity College, he served two years with the U.S. Army in Germany and then earned his master’s degree in landscape architecture at the University of Pennsylvania. The Council, with headquarters in Deerfield, Massachusetts, was incorporated in 1952, and is dedicated to the restoration, conservation, considerate development and use of the natural resources of the Connecticut River Valley.

New Firm

A new architectural firm, FAIRCHILD / RALLIS / FAIRCHILD, has as its principals Henry E. Fairchild, AIA, Simsbury; William H. Rallis, AIA, Farmington; and Peter W. Fairchild, AIA, East Granby.

Henry E. Fairchild, a practicing architect for thirty-one years, was one of the two senior partners of the former firm of Kane and Fairchild Associates. He will be administrative head of the new organization. William H. Rallis joined K and F in 1958, and became a partner in 1962. Peter W. Fairchild started with K and F in 1965, and became an associate in 1968.

Berg Named

Henry George Berg, former assistant director of the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University, has been named assistant director of Yale University’s Paul Mellon Center for British art and studies.

In addition, Mr. Berg will teach history of art and work with undergraduates in Yale’s residential colleges. He is a 1962 graduate of Princeton University with a summa cum laude bachelor’s degree in a special program in the humanities and a simultaneous magna cum laude from the department of art and archaeology. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, he won the Warbeke prize for distinguished work in esthetics. He earned his law degree at Yale and was admitted to the New York State bar in 1966.

ODW Moves

The office of Douglas Orr, deCossy, Winder and Associates, Architects, has moved to 299 Chapel Street, New Haven.

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Student Plans

Arthur Hacker of Yale's School of Architecture has been appointed chairman of the National Student Planning Committee which will develop a special program on environmental pollution problems scheduled for Wednesday, June 24, at the national convention of the American Institute of Architects in Boston.

Billed as "a national AIA Day of Awareness, Involvement and Commitment," its concern is human beings first, and architects second, and is based on student recommendations that a day be devoted to the issue of environmental pollution.

"Meeting in Boston at the end of January the students developed a program and worked jointly with an AIA committee chaired by Robert S. Sturgis of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The title of the program, "Environment: Awareness and Action," summarizes the primary goals for the one-day session: 'a beginning of an awareness of man in his environment, and of the architects' responsibility as an interventionist, and the beginning of political action relative to the architect and the environment, especially on a regional level,'" Mr. Hacker said.

He added that the pollution crisis approach taken by the students is significantly different from those of other proposals. "It was decided that the over-riding need is to confront the most basic causes of pollution: the rapid growth of population; the inconsistencies of an economy based on constant growth operating in a closed system (earth); and our most basic assumptions and attitudes toward mankind's role in the environment," he said.

Mr. Hacker promises that the program will be a "significant departure from usual convention fare. It is being conceived as a day for dynamic involvement, commitment, and action by the entire architectural community."
Construction Communications

The construction industry is finding in Chicago a new, unified approach and some solutions to its "communications gap." The Construction Industry Affairs Committee, which includes major segments of the industry, was formed two years ago, for these purposes:

* To improve communications among members of the building team and to work for equitable solutions to troublesome problems.
* To develop and communicate recommendations that benefit the building team and building owner.

According to reports, progress has been made in establishing guidelines so that all segments of the building industry can work "harmoniously, efficiently and cooperatively." The group, which includes architects, engineers, builders among its membership, also seeks to achieve a solution to problems which have plagued the industry and formulate guidelines which state clearly the functions, duties, and expected performance levels most desirable for all concerned.

New Britain Show

Original art by "friends of the New Britain Museum" will be displayed at the Museum of American Art from June 6-21. June 6 and 7 the New Britain Sidewalk Art Group Exhibition will be held on the Lawns of the Museum at 56 Lexington Street.

Award to Baerman

Donald J. Baerman is the recipient of the Education Award of Region I, Construction Specifications Institute, in recognition of his services as education chairman of CSI's Housatonic Chapter. He is a member in the New Haven architectural firm of Davis Cochran Miller Baerman Noyes.

The Chapter, of which Baerman is also first vice president and technical chairman, is the sponsor of seminars held on construction specifications at Hamden High School.
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