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Publisher's Uneasy Chair

In Marstons Mills on Cape Cod, John E. Barnard, AIA, of Osterville and Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, has designed and lives in "Ecology House." This is a whole new wrinkle in minimal cost housing which is accomplished with the least possible environmental destructive impact. The mostly underground house with its sunshine filled atrium core pared construction costs by one-fourth. This past summer, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard opened their house for visitors, and many came to see this unusual and delightful residence. The visits served another purpose, too, for all proceeds from the one dollar charge were donated to The New England Home for Little Wanderers.

A Save the Merritt Committee was formed this summer in six Fairfield County towns to block "improvements" which would convert this beautiful parkway into a high speed "zoom" road. Progress is both necessary and helpful, but when we reflect on the hideous monstrosities which have been perpetrated in the name of progress, there's a lot to be said for status quo. Having already created a super zoom road named I-95 from New York to Boston with frequent opportunities to get on and off, let's keep improving that and maintain the beauty of the Hutchinson River - Merritt - Wilbur Cross for motorists who enjoy their peripheral vision.

In this issue, we take a look at a hospital dining room in Bristol, a Lutheran Church in Vernon, and an architect's award winning home in Wilton. Bob Mutrux writes some apt comparisons and hopes for the best for homo sapiens. There are other news items of interest to Connecticut Architect's readers, and a few items we'll have to hold until the next issue.

We had to hold over our promised publication of the roster of the Connecticut Society of Architects until November-December issue. This will enable it to be more accurate than meeting our deadline would have allowed.
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Front Cover: A home in the Connecticut countryside can be a beautiful thing, as this one is. Nestled in the trees in Wilton, this contemporary award winner looks as though it belongs. Architect Willis N. Mills, Jr., who designed it and lives in it, reports the house satisfies all the specifications of his discerning family. Story on page 12.

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One Dollar a Copy
Six Dollars a Year
Bristol Hospital employees’ dining room. Colors, materials, vertical and horizontal planes, and the illumination were ingredients to be combined for a unique dining environment.

When Mr. Partridge, project architect with the firm of Donald Ritchie, AIA, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, and Mr. Der Marderesian, Cambridge, Massachusetts, interiors consultant, began to plan the space, they based it on a three point program. This involved their perception of the needs of those who would use the facility, the overall hospital environment, and the objectives of an employees’ dining room.

Since the dining room serves all major meals for employees it should provide an assortment of visual stimuli for its regular users, they reasoned. The employees using the dining room include medical, administrative, and support personnel, which indicated a need for a point of common relation of design elements consistent with varied socio/economic backgrounds. The dining facility, too, was aimed to suggest relief from the regular working environment and offer sufficient physical alternatives to meet the needs of din-
ing in large groups, small groups, or alone. In addition, the designers wanted to involve the Bristol Hospital employees and staff in the design plan.

Three different schemes were developed and voted upon by staff members. The winning plan was based on quadrants which visually divide the main space into more intimate areas. The quadrant theme is accented by two subthemes: curves and diagonals which occur in every section of the main room.

The dining quadrants are defined by navy blue vinyl-asbestos tile flooring and dropped ceiling areas with fluorescent lights set into oak beam enclosures. Walkways are marked with clear white vinyl-asbestos tile paths, further defined at ceiling height by clear incandescent bulbs in polished chrome stub-socket fixtures. There is clear access to emergency exits, the entrance to the cafeteria serving line, and the entrance to the smaller adjacent meeting/dining room.

Three of the quadrants feature deep banquettes covered in dark purple vinyl upholstery fabric, with outside surfaces covered in vertical red oak battens. These banquettes act as dividers at the coat hanging area, at the entrance to the dining room, and at the cafeteria serving line.

The curve and diagonal subthemes express themselves at both eye level and ceiling height. Examples of the curve shape include the curved dropped ceiling sections, the curve of the banquettes, the rounded fascia at the cafeteria serving line, the spherical incandescent bulbs, and the white circle on the navy bifold doors to the meeting/dining room.

The diagonal theme is translated by a chevron patterned mirror which measures ten by thirteen feet. Ninety beveled mirror pieces were used in the mirror. The reflection abstracts the room itself while visually extending the room’s major seating area. The entrance to the dining room is marked by a free-standing divider of diagonal red oak paneling, on the reverse
side of which is a blue felt menu board.

Separate from the 2800-square-foot main dining area is a smaller 350-square-foot dining or meeting room. Full-height navy blue bifold doors, punctuated by a large white circle, close off this room when privacy is needed. The dominant design feature of the meeting/dining room is a nine-by-twenty-eight-foot wall mural executed by graphic designer Coco Raynes who developed the mural around the curves and diagonals theme of the main dining space, using a palette consisting of cobalt blue, chrome yellow, scarlet, and raspberry.

Acoustic ceiling panels were installed above the fluorescent lighting in the main dining space. Dropped soffits which define the dining quadrants contain air supply grills, electrical wiring, and structural support for the light beams.

Dining tables are butcher block red oak supported by glossy black porcelain enamel pedestal bases. Chairs are black fiberglass shells. Draperies are a striped wool casing cloth in tones of purple, blue, turquoise, and pink. Dinnerware is white, with stainless steel settings and black ash trays. Glossy white epoxy enamel is used throughout over drywall.

The planners built a good bit of design philosophy into all the function and mechanics which are sleek and elegant without being presumptuous. For one thing, the Bristol Hospital dining room is rather unique in all of Bristol or in any nearby hospital, so the designers hoped to instill a pride-of-place with the dining room. There is an undeniable touch of fantasy in the chevron mirror, the whimsy of the wall mural, and the undulating glittering ceiling. The room offers a setting for human behavior which is supportive rather than artificially theatrical.

The dining room, which was constructed in a 1926 building that once housed the hospital's main kitchen, can be expanded to accommodate 172 people. A new kitchen was installed adjacent to the dining room, and both are on the second floor. Future plans include the completion of an outdoor brick dining garden which will be reached through double doors from the main dining room. The total project cost was $121,000.

In addition to Mr. Der Marde rosian on interiors, other major
If you have visited Madrid, Spain, and "done it" in the way that it deserves, you will have been to the Prado, the Rag-Pickers' Market, and a bullfight. You will also have seen an interesting and exciting zoo.

Madrid's zoological garden is not only the world's largest; it is also one of the most modern. Its accommodations have been scientifically designed for each of the species represented. Every effort has been made to create an ideal environment for an infinite variety of zoological types and, judging by their attitudes, the effort has been a resounding success.

As I stared at the bears, the lions, elephants, giraffes, monkeys, and peacocks luxuriating in their enviable ambience it occurred to me that, in a very real sense, they are far better off than we are. They are free from the inexorable law that guarantees survival only for the fittest, whether in the asphalt jungle or the one that breeds man-eating orchids. They are safe, furthermore, from the dread safaris that are slowly but surely decimating our planet's wild life. And as I ruminated over a list that included maid service, a balanced diet, air-conditioning, a no-work program, plus the off chance that an occasional affair might actually be arranged, I became positively envious.

As they stared back at me in that supercilious way that is born of security, I realized that, for all the research that has been done on animals, we have never made equally profound studies of the proper habitat for our own species. Our approach to human preservation has been pragmatic at best, somewhere between hit-or-miss and hit-and-run, shaped by tradition and bound by restrictive codes whose positive effect on our survival is practically nil.

We have, to be sure, made timid forays into specific areas, limited in extent and weighted by the opinions of preselected "experts" and "doctors." On the whole, however, the study of human ecology in its broader sense has not yet risen much above the level of mouthwash and deodorants.

We have been grossly negligent in one area in particular. It is in the housing for the poor. In fact, in our national predilection for euphemism, by labelling them "low-income," we seem to pretend that they do not exist as a problem at all. To my knowledge, there exists no significant body of data relating to the preservation of this important sociological type. Unless giant steps are taken in the immediate future, this important segment of the animal kingdom, with its long lineage, prominent in history as well as in legend, faces the grave danger of extinction. Indeed, according to a recent CBS report, their numbers have dwindled from 25.2 million, as recorded
The interior and exterior of Trinity Lutheran Church combine into a two-fold expression of its reason for existence as a Christian congregation, according to its pastoral statement.

The interior of the nave is designed to accentuate the concept of the community of Christians gathering together "to confess their sins and their faith in God's forgiveness to one another, and to gather around the focal points of the altar, font, and pulpit to hear the Word of God and to receive His sacraments."

Such a seating arrangement is designed to enhance the understanding that the congregation is participating in the activity of worship rather than observing the activity of the clergy. Russell Gibson vonDohlen Architects, working with the building committee, translated this concept into a practical reality.

The nave is enclosed and protected from the distractions of an outside world, even to the extent of the wall of the courtyard and the omission of windows "that Christians may take time just for God and for one another in the context of their faith."

The pastoral statement goes on to say that "the key to that faith, the resurrection of our Saviour, God's seal of approval upon His saving work in our behalf is evidenced by the carving of the Risen Christ."

"As the people prepare to return to the world reinforced by absolution, the hearing of God's Word, "Togetherness" is thematic concept of pew arrangement.
and the reception of the Sacrament of the Altar, windows at the rear of the nave reveal the world to which they are called to serve as ambassadors of their Lord," it concludes.

The exterior of the church building is constructed of natural materials designed to complement the atmosphere of the residential community in which it is located. This was incorporated in the structure's design to express the wish of the congregation that it desired to relate and mix with its community in an effort "to share with them the joy of being reborn through Holy Baptism into God's Kingdom and living day by day . . . through faith in His son Jesus Christ."

Reaching out to the community at the end of the wall of the courtyard is the bell tower which "speaks" through music to the congregation's neighbors. At the top of the tower, the highest point of the edifice, is the cross.

The new church continues to use an Austin organ purchased for its old building in 1926. A thorough renovating of this instrument makes it a desirable and familiar friend in the church's new home. Similarly, the bell from the old building was restored and hung in the new bell tower. A baptismal font dating back to 1888 is also used to bridge the gap of years in the new building.

The new church includes facilities for the ladies of its altar guild, offices for the pastor and secretary, a lounge, nursery, and two classrooms which are suitable for subdividing. There is also a well-equipped kitchen.

The Sunday School hall was designed so it, too, can be divided into classrooms with sizes and shapes suitable for each group. Acoustical ceiling, carpeted floors, and specially constructed dividers enable classes to function just as

Please turn to page 22
Architects’ homes provide an interesting insight into the unilateral decision making process between the designer and the owner. The architect must submit his plans to the owner for at least economic approval. What is to be retained as opposed to what must be sacrificed is often a soul stirring experience. Since both are, in fact, the same person, each design point must represent the most effective compromise.

Architect Willis N. Mills, Jr. is married and is the father of four children aged six to sixteen years. In our democratic system of family life, it can be assumed that Mr. Mills had five other members on his “owner” committee.

To start at the beginning, the site for the house was a sloping two-acre wooded piece of property in Wilton. Sloping sites invite more creative structures than the flat, treeless beginnings developers like to create to make construction “easier” and to “provide landscaping to suit the owner.” The architect’s sloping home site was nicely wooded with a typical assortment of Connecticut trees.

The keyword in design was privacy. All members of the family agreed to the desirability of physical and acoustical privacy. This thought led directly to a two-level design solution. The parents and a daughter would have their rooms
on the main living level, and rooms for the three sons and a playroom would be situated on the lower level.

The slope of the site was made to order for direct grade access to each of the two levels. The woodland vista would be visible in three directions to give each wing a fresh orientation. The variety of outlook views would vary for the living, dining-kitchen, and bedroom wings. The garage entrance, set back on a gravel surfaced driveway and parking area, would present its unseeing doors to the "short" side of the site.

The residence snuggles away from the road with a curving indirect driveway approach, giving a third dimension to the privacy wanted by the family. The approach view from the road overlooks an interesting geometric roof pattern, particularly in winter, which suggested the design of three shed-roofed buildings pinwheeling around a square flat-roofed entry hall. The garage, a fourth shed-roofed form, defines the entrance court and also screens the view from a neighboring residence.

Maintaining texture to form, wood shingle roofs and vertical cedar siding harmonize nicely with the natural setting. Glass areas are concentrated along one wall and give a major focus to each space while preserving large wall areas for art. The glass areas are held back from the building perimeter for sun control, ease of win-
dow washing, and eliminating the need for curtains.

Inside, the finishes include oak strip floors, white painted gypsum board, and natural finish fir door frames and trim. Electric heating is employed through radiant gypsum board ceilings with supplementary floor units below sliding glass doors.

The result is just what the family wanted as interpreted through the skill, experience, and imagination of a professional architect. In a way, an architect's home is a tangible reflection of his thinking, as this one is.

Assisting Mr. Mills was engineer Sanford O. Hess of Greenwich.

WILLIS N. MILLS, JR. is a principal of SMS ARCHITECTS, New Canaan. The Mills house received an award of merit in the AIA sponsored Homes for Better Living Award Program (Connecticut Architect, May-June 1973). SMS Architects' buildings have received CSA/AIA Honor Awards for Greenwich Academy; Tokeneke Beach Club, Darien; South Kent School Science Building; 400 Summer Street, Stamford; St. Matthew's Episcopal-Wilton Presbyterian Church; and AEP Editorial Office Building, Xerox Corporation, Middletown. Raymond von Brock, AIA, Gray Taylor, FAIA, and Carrell McNulty, Jr., FAIA, are principals of the firm, and Robert C. Steinmetz, AIA, and Theodore E. Felker, AIA, are associates.

Phone BIC

Building Industry Consultants (BIC) is a four-man team of Southern New England Telephone Company experts on planning the "best, safest, and most economical phone service."

According to Frank McDonough, team leader, BIC is concerned with shopping centers, banks, municipal and industrial buildings, schools and colleges, hotels, and anything else four stories high and occupying ten thousand square feet, "not after it's built, but before."

The most common short-cut builders use, and which the BIC team tries to avert, is the request that phone cables be installed in hollow ceiling spaces to serve the floor above. This necessitates the loose stringing of phone lines, and is called the "poke-through" system since drilling holes in the floor gives access to phone lines. Poke-through arrangements are not only sloppy, difficult to work with, and a nuisance to occupants when repairs are being made, they are unsafe because the hollow passageway and floor holes provide flues which can spread fires, McDonough explained.

"The safer and easier-to-work-with alternatives," he said, "are cellular underfloors, raised-floor duct systems covered by concrete, or a properly designed hung ceiling. All these are electrically safe and make for easier installation and servicing of equipment."

Cement Seminar

Portland Cement Association is planning a seminar on advanced concrete technology, November 5-9. Information is available from Roger E. Wilson, Portland Cement Association, Old Orchard Road, Skokie, Illinois 600076.
Award Winner

The Lawrence Associates, Architects/Planners, of Manchester, was awarded the American Wood Council’s “Design for Better Living” citation for the design of Harbour Village in Branford.

The condominium was selected by the Council for “meeting high standards of excellence in community planning, architectural design, and creative wood use.”

Commenting on the project, Arnold Lawrence, AIA, said: “In the twenty-five years we have been practicing architecture, Harbour Village stands out as our greatest challenge. The site is one of superb natural beauty. It combines extremes in terrain with severely undulating topography, heavily wooded areas, and large glacial rockoutcroppings changing to relatively flat plateau along Long Island Sound.

“Our site planning and building location was accomplished in the reverse of the usual procedure of plotting building locations on drawing boards. Our designers and engineers, with the developers who wanted to achieve something of magnificence, spent many hours on the site. Buildings were located and relocated during periods of both heavy foliage and bareness so the buildings would be placed in the most picturesque settings without destroying the natural attributes, and at the same time be in position to capture the dramatic view of the marine panorama.”

Mr. Lawrence, who attended New York University School of Architecture, worked with private architectural firms until 1941 when he became associated in a design capacity with the U. S. Navy. In 1947, he started his own firm. Associated with him as vice president of The Lawrence Associates is Richard S. Lawrence, AIA. He is a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he earned bachelor degrees in architecture and building sciences, and worked with several architectural firms before his present association which started in 1970.

Solar Energy Talk

Fred S. Dubin, P.E., president of Dubin-Mindell-Bloome Associates, Hartford and New York, addressed the International Congress “The Sun in the Service of Mankind” at UNESCO Palace in Paris this summer. Three hundred representatives from thirty countries heard Mr. Dubin describe the design work of his firm for two U.S. solar energy projects, the New York Botanical Garden’s Cary Arboretum in Millbrook, New York, and a ten-condominium housing unit to be built in Vermont.
by the 1970 census, to less than 24 million today. The poor, in other
words, seem destined to join the bison, the whooping crane, and the
bald eagle.

It is not an occasion for mirth. The poor must be preserved at all
costs; it is vital to the national interest. We must face the fact that,
by harsh logic, if there were no poor, there would be no more rich.
Without these two dynamic polarities, the great middle class, on
which our entire social and economic (and cultural) structure is
based, would disappear, leaving only an amorphous conglomeration
of homo more or less sapiens with no lines of distinction, no scale of
values, no measure of quality whatsoever. Every man would be
his own predator, and we would end up in a devastating apocalyptical
whimper with no one left even to record it.

To preserve this colorful species, on the other hand, will require
some funds, as it did in Spain. But this great land of ours, as well-
edowed in democratic idealism as it is in natural resources, cannot
let itself be outdone by a mere military dictatorship. The funds,
inevitably, will be provided from the public purse.

The challenge cannot fail to arouse our well-known native ingenuity. The following proposal,
for openers, has some merit. The Highway Trust Fund offers an ex-
ample of a relatively painless method of building up a tidy sur-
plus; a "Housing Trust Fund" could be set up along the same
lines. In the same way that the user profits immeasurably by paying
a tax on the gasoline he enjoys, he would be taxed on the relative
quality of his immediate environment. This course, far from creat-
ing a hardship, could become a new status symbol, since it would
be on a sliding scale, with the owners of wine-cellars and sailboats
and Mercedes Benz on the upper reaches of the curve. In addition,
no men of means would resist the deep sense of inner satisfaction
which would result from helping to build a habitat for their "less
equal" fellows where they could bask and flourish and, incidentally,
watch the progress of space exploration, the Defense program, and
the SST. These donors would aid in the development of an element
in our society who now represent a mere one-in-eight of our popula-
tion, and who, in families of four, must survive on less than $4300 an-
nually. It is difficult to imagine

how anyone could object to this
proposal. We will have struck a
blow for conservation of historic proportions.

If we do not, there are two al-
ternatives. As we mentioned be-
fore, the poor may die out alto-
gether and exist only in Biblical
parables and fairy tales. Converse-
ly, following the opposite prin-
ciple of behavior, they may grow
strong and multiply, and eventual-
ly solve the problem of survival on
their own terms, with results that
defy speculation.

We cannot say that we have not
been forewarned, if only by the in-
habitants of the Madrid zoo. We
have only to face the problem
squarely.

And one day, if the dollar con-
tinues to obey the laws of gravity,
the Spaniard himself may visit us.
He will, of course, see Disneyland,
a discount store, and a baseball
game.

And he will also visit our revital-
ized cities, and marvel at the way
our architecture reflects our pre-
occupation with all of humanity as
well as our delusions of grandeur
and our individual comfort and
well-being.

Record Order

Starrett City in Brooklyn, New
York, one of the largest housing
projects undertaken in the world
for many years, has awarded Plas-
ticrete Corporation of Hamden an
order for nearly three-million con-
crete masonry units for exterior
veneer. It is the second largest
order in Plasticrete's history.

To house approximately 22,000
people in 5888 units, the Starrett
City complex will consist of 46
high-rise apartment buildings with
eight five-level garages, a power
plant, civic center, shopping cen-
ter, and a public school. It will be
exceeded in size in New York City
only by Co-op City and Park-
chester.

Herman J. Jessor is architect for
Starrett City. All phases of design,
construction, and operation will be
under the supervision of the New
York State Division of Housing and
Community Renewal.

Connecticut Architect
Scholarship Officials
Augustus G. Kellogg, partner in Environmental Design Group, New Haven, was elected president of the Connecticut Building Congress Scholarship Fund.

Other officers are John E. Plantinga of Westport, a partner in Meyer, Strong and Jones, New York City, first vice president; Clifton J. Cotter of M. J. Daly and Sons, Inc., Waterbury, second vice president; Robert W. Kallinich of J. H. Hogan, Inc., New Haven, secretary; and Roscoe D. Smith of W. J. Megin, Inc., Naugatuck, treasurer.

Rodney Midford of Standard Builders, Inc., Hartford, Robert E. Baker, developer, Woodbury, were elected to five year terms on the Fund's board of directors. Continuing on the board are Matthew L. Blakely of Dwight Building Company, Hamden; Paul Cella of C. N. Flagg and Company, Meriden; and Frank J. White, Jr. of Associated General Contractors of Connecticut, Inc., Woodbridge.

Church Featured
The Church of the Blessed Sacrament (Connecticut Architect, March-April 1973) was the subject of a feature article in the July issue of Architectural Record. The East Hartford religious/community center was designed by the office of Russell Gibson vonDohlen Inc., West Hartford architectural firm. The church design also recently earned an award from the National Interfaith Conference on Religion and Architecture.

Litchfield Show
The second annual Litchfield Art and Crafts Show will be held October 13-14 in the Litchfield Junior High School. Hours will be from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday, and noon to five p.m. on Sunday.

The school was designed by architect John Johansen about six years ago, and provides an interesting setting for the displays of participating artists and craftsmen.
Recognition Program

A business sponsored program to recognize annually special accomplishments by building, highway, and heavy or utility contractors has been announced. The competition, backed by Motorola through the Associated General Contractors of America, is aimed to demonstrate "that general contractors are putting into practice the slogan of AGC, 'America progresses through construction.'"

Awards will be given for the implementation of an innovative or imaginative construction method, the use of a specially designed piece of equipment, or exceptional service in safety, education, manpower training, and environmental protection.

Details are available from either Build/America Coordinator, 1301 East Algonquin Road, Schaumburg, Illinois 60172, or ACG-Build/America, 1957 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Coventry Project

Donald P. Reay of Reay-Tsuruta Associates, Architects and Planners, San Francisco, has been retained as general planning consultant for the New Community proposed for Coventry. An architect and planner of international reputation, Mr. Reay will work in association with Brown Donald & Donald of Farmington to produce a general land use plan for the New Community.

In making the announcement, Devco, the Greater Hartford Community Development Corporation, said that five other firms will work as consultants in the development of a physical plan for the New Community. These are Quinn Associates, Philadelphia, topography; Morton Fine Associates, Bloomfield, surveying; Geraghty and Miller, Port Washington, New York, hydrology; Henry Souther Engineering Company, Hartford, sewage treatment; and Creighton, Hamburg, Albany, New York, transportation.

Board Member

Robert J. von Dohlen, president of Russell Gibson von Dohlen, Inc., West Hartford architects, has been appointed to Connecticut's five-man Architectural Registration Board by Governor Thomas J. Meskill.

Mr. von Dohlen, who has a bachelor of architecture and a master of planning degree from Cornell University, joined the firm of Russell & Gibson in 1956 and became a full partner the following year. With the incorporation of Russell, Gibson & von Dohlen at the beginning of 1973, he was named president of the new company. A member of the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, he is chairman of the City of Hartford Board of Building Review and New Uses for Old Buildings (NUFOB) Committee of the Connecticut Development Commission, and a member of the Urban Design Review Board of the West Hartford Development Commission.

The Architectural Registration Board is charged with ruling on professional ethics and conduct "to establish and maintain a high standard of integrity and of dignity in the practice of the profession." The board also makes rules for examinations of applicants for certificates of registration as architects in Connecticut.

Industrial Developer

James J. Musante of Southport has been appointed chief of the Connecticut Development Commission's business and industrial development division. He will supervise a staff of fifteen development agents and community development specialists. The unit provides expansion and relocation assistance to in-state manufacturers and "sells" Connecticut out-of-state as a location for manufacturing plants and corporate headquarters.
Governor Thomas J. Meskill proclaims Women in Construction Week. Watching ore (left to right) Libye Fruchtman, Angelo Tomosso, Inc., director of Hartford Chapter; Roulette Shof-frick, Conn Acoustics, Inc., director; Mary Pioscik, Rowen-Leohy Company, president; Gover­nor Meskill; Florence Coulombe, Partitions, Inc., director; Lena Gineo, Crest Tractor & Equip­ment Co., recording secretary; and Janet Thompson, Associated Construction Company, vice president.

Building Congress
The Industrialized Building Ex­position and Congress is scheduled for November 27-29, 1973 at Chi­cago's McCormick Place. Among many subjects to be spotlighted at the fourth annual building show (INBEX) are the energy crisis, consumerism, and the money "crunch."

Roster Delayed
The roster of members of The Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, scheduled for this issue has been delayed. It will appear in the November-December issue of CON­NECTICUT ARCHITECT.

Design Awards
The American Plywood Associa­tion again will conduct an awards program in 1974 to recognize ar­chitects for outstanding structural and aesthetic uses of softwood ply­wood. The AIA sponsored program features citations and cash awards of $1000 in four categories: residential—single family; residential— multi-family; commercial/institutional; and vacation homes.

Pietro Belluschi, FAIA; Edward D. Dart, FAIA; and Arch R. Win­ter, FAIA, make up the 1974 jury. To be eligible for consideration for an award, projects must have been completed between January 1, 1970 and January 31, 1974. Details and entry forms are available from American Plywood Association, 1119 A Street, Tacoma, Washing­ton 98401.

Arts Show
The arts and crafts show of Art­ists and Writers of Connecticut will be held November 17, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., at St. Paul’s Parish Hall, Woodbury.

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Consulting Firm

Foundation Consultants, Inc., an engineering firm organized to provide the construction industry with special consulting services, has been formed by Clarence W. Welti, A. Bruce Onderdonk, Robert P. Lathrop, and Stanley J. Marnicki, all professional engineers.

The group's services will include soil analyses, foundation investigations, underpinning design, sheeting and shoring requirements, surface and ground water investigations, de-watering of excavations and structures, earthwork protection, safety requirements for excavations, earthwork stability, piling recommendations, and load test analysis.

Dining Room

Continued from page 8


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DONALD RITCHIE, AIA, carries on the organization established by James H. Ritchie in 1909. The full-service firm offers architecture, engineering and consulting, and specializes in planning and design of hospitals and other health care facilities. Its main office is in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, with a second office in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Lawrence Partridge, AIA, project architect for the Bristol Hospital dining facility, attended Catholic University of America and earned his architecture degree at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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Group Insurance

The Construction Industry Services Association (CISA) was established by several professional societies in Connecticut to make insurance available at group rates to employees of organizations otherwise too small to qualify for group insurance.

CISA enables employees of architectural, engineering, and other construction industry related firms, as well as individual practitioners, to obtain medical protection insurance at group rates. Included in the plan are Connecticut Medical Service (CMS), Blue Cross, and extended group life and health insurance offered by Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford.

An advantage of the plan, as explained by Peter H. Borgemeister, executive director of the Connecticut Society of Architects who serves as vice president of CISA, is that the individual employee gets the insurance in his own name even though the employer pays for all or part of the insurance protection. "This makes it possible for the person to take his insurance with him if he changes jobs," Mr. Borgemeister said.

Individuals must be members of CISA to participate in its insurance plans. "The membership cost is nominal, one dollar for the application fee and one dollar for annual dues, and plans are being made to offer additional services," he said.

Application forms are available from the Connecticut Society of Architects, 152 Temple Street, New Haven 06510.

Finn Moves

The Landplan Partnership, land architects and site planners, has moved from Fairfield to 354 Pequot Road in Southport. Principals of the firm are John E. Curtis, Stanley M. Hunts, and Arthur G. Selbert. Their services also include conservation design, park and recreation planning, and research and feasibility studies.
Named Delegate

Hartford architect Lewis Howard, AIA, is a delegate to the Third International Congress on Religious Architecture and the Arts. The group met during September in Jerusalem, Israel and Greece.

The conference is an international interchange of thinking and action "about the relationship of faith, architecture, art, and the religious environment." Mr. Howard's appointment was made by the United Church of Christ Board for Homeland Ministries, New York.

Architecture School

Newark College of Engineering, New Jersey, will begin operation of its new three-year-course school of architecture in the fall of 1974. A two-year pre-architecture study program starts this fall.

Dean of the NCE school of architecture will be Harlyn E. Thompson, an architect who received his bachelor's degree from North Dakota State University in 1956 and his master's from the University of Illinois in 1960 and has taught at Kent State in Ohio and Queens University in Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Award Program

Through a statewide newspaper campaign the public will have a vote on architectural award winners in this year's CSA honor awards program.

Photos of honor awards candidate buildings will be published in many Connecticut newspapers in mid-November. Ballots will also appear on which anyone can vote for the building of his choice.

The jury making the selections of candidates on which the public will vote includes George Achenbach, builder/developer; J. Ernest Gonzales, architectural critic; Paul J. Manafort, Connecticut Commissioner of Public Works; and architects Edwin W. de Cossy, Richard W. Quinn, and Willis N. Mills, Jr.

Designer Selected

The architectural firm of Eliot Noyes & Associates, New Canaan, has been selected to design the new management development center being planned by IBM in Ridgefield.

The center, which will be used to train IBM managers, will accommodate 100 students. Construction is expected to begin next spring with occupancy scheduled for the summer of 1975.

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Operating on a firm budget, the Trinity Lutheran Church acted as its own general contractor with one of the members as coordinator. The total project cost amounted to approximately $337,000, while the building cost worked out to about $25 a square foot for the 10,220 square feet of building.

Russell Gibson, a principal of the company, said: 'We have had design responsibility for more than two hundred structures. We have been involved in separate units, and with the added advantage of flexibility. At the end of the hall is a storage room which can be used for other purposes, such as a recreation room, when the equipment for the hall is in use.'

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