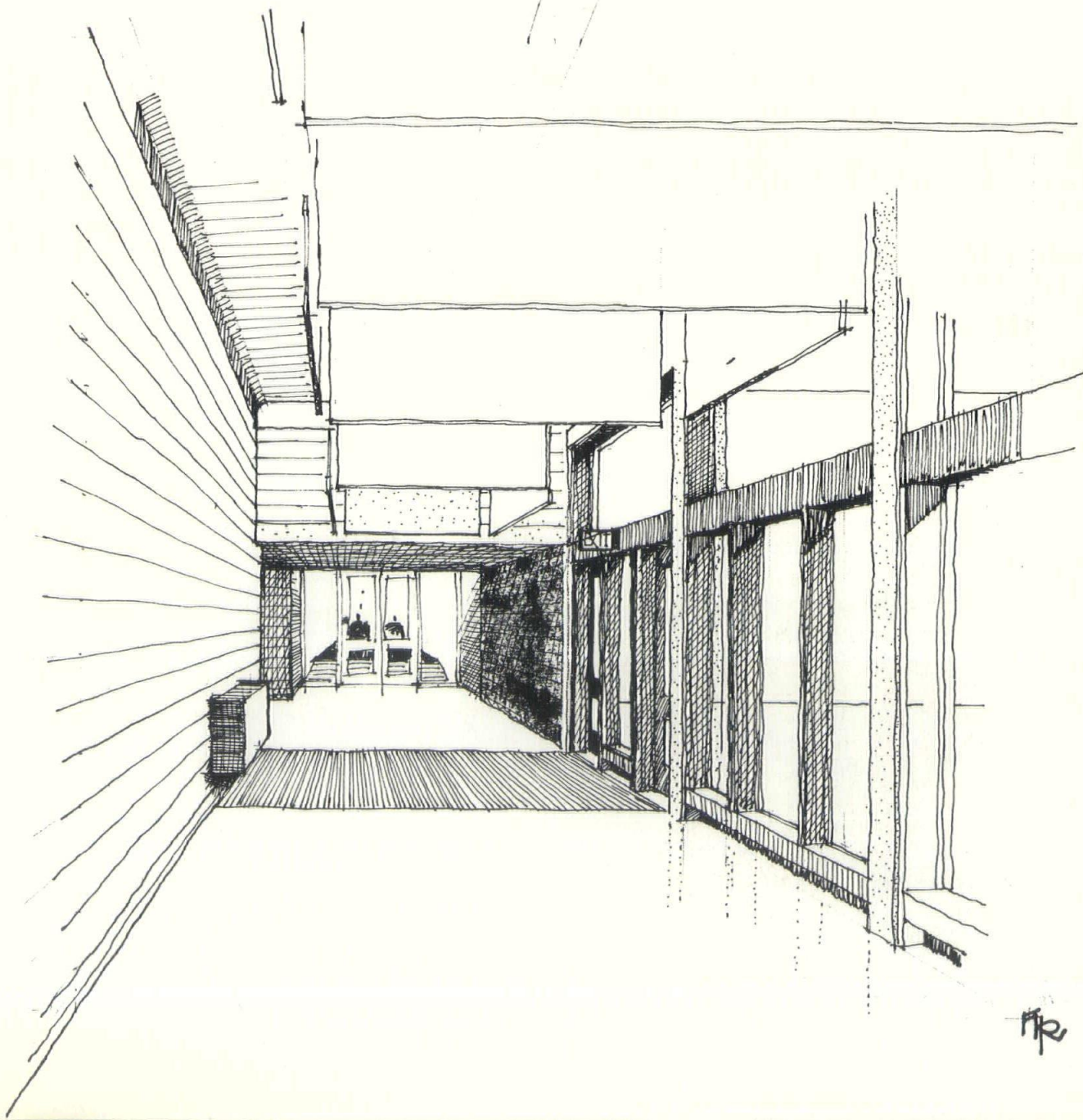


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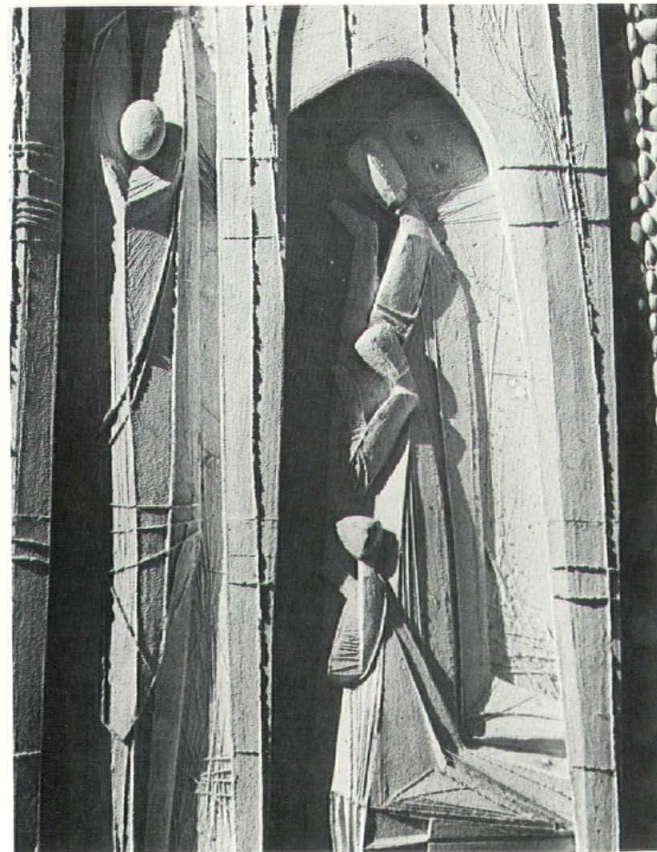
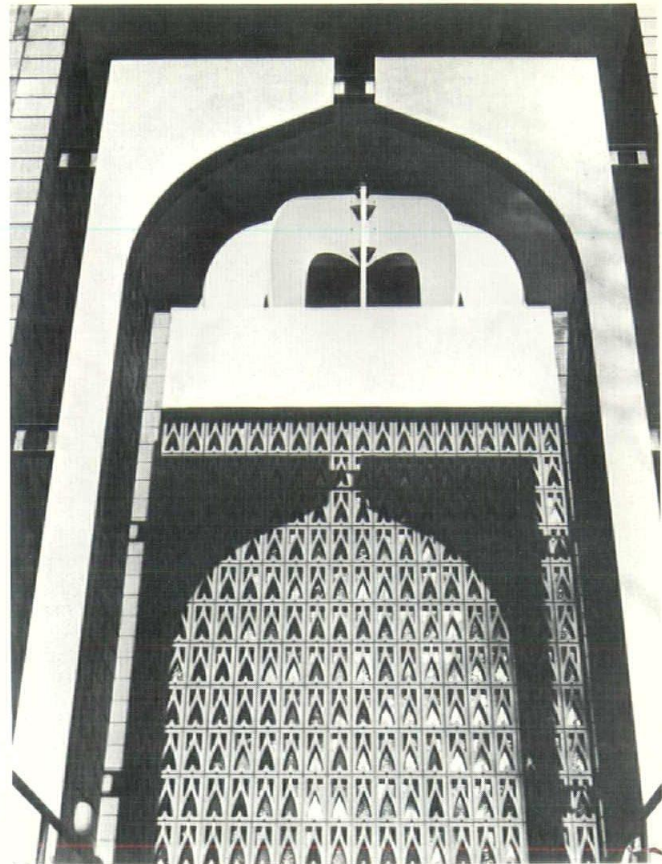
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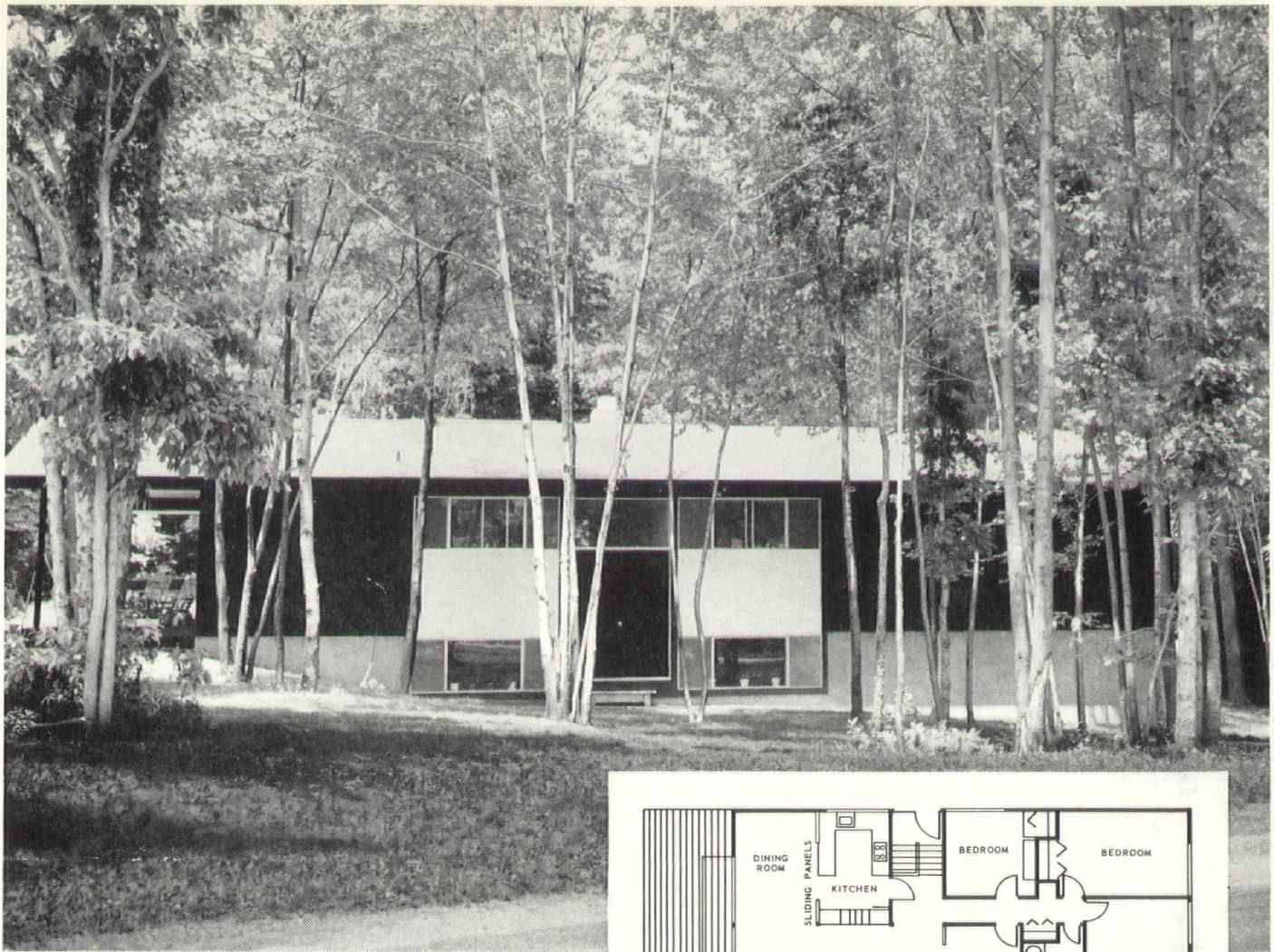
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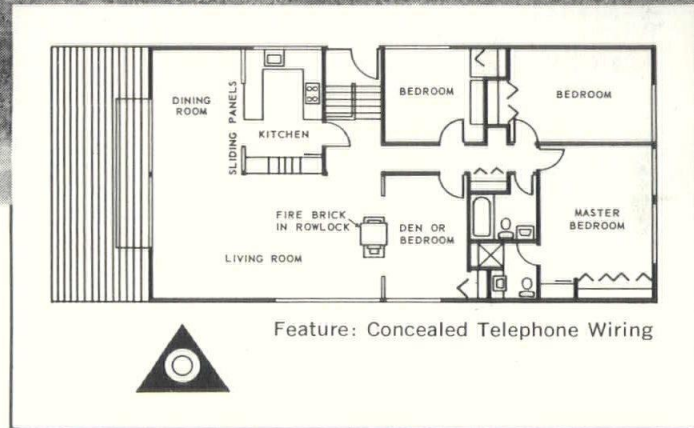
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COMING EVENTS

August 30-September 30
 Library Neighborhood Center, New Haven: Oil paintings by Penelope Collis.

September 12-15
 John Slade Ely House, New Haven: Paintings and sculpture by Sara Cambria, William Cuthbert, Charles Henderson and John Whiting.

September 12-October 2
 Willoughby Wallace Memorial Library, Stony Creek: Paintings by Susan Weil.

September 12-October 4
 Exit Art Gallery, New Haven: Paintings by Guy Johnson.

September 14-26
 Lower Valley Art Guild, Old Lyme: Paintings by Rod MacKenzie; Sculpture by Henry Gil-Roberts.

September 18 - October 17
 Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford: 28th Annual Exhibition, Connecticut Watercolor Society.

September 22
 Hotel America, Hartford: "Environmental Control by Design" seminar. Sponsored by the Electric Power Companies of Connecticut.

October 7
 Guilford: "Collectors' Treasures" of china, glass, needlework and metalcraft in four of Guilford's early houses. Sponsored by The Dorothy Whitfield Historical Society.

November 10-12
 Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C.: Building Research Institute fall conferences. Write Milton C. Coon, Jr., Executive Vice President, Building Research Institute, 1725 De Sales Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

November 16
 Annual Meeting of Connecticut Society of Architects. Meeting place to be announced.

December 5-10
 Americana Hotel, Miami Beach Florida: Prestressed Concrete Institute Convention. Information from 1965 Convention PCI, 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.



CONNECTICUT ARCHITECT

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VOLUME I, NUMBER 5

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER, 1965

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FRONT COVER: Lobby of North Haven Senior High School addition looking toward existing building.

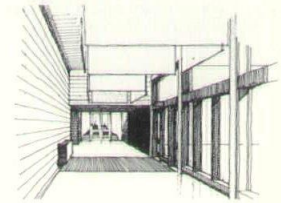


TABLE OF CONTENTS

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A Problem of our Cities	6
Plant and Office Building	7
Stratford Branch YMCA	11
1965 Legislation	16
Two Schools, Two Solutions	17
CSA - CCAIA Consolidation	26
Notes	30
CSA Family Outing 1965	28

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A Problem of our Cities

ANDREW S. COHEN

Chairman, Editorial Board

A portion of the City of Los Angeles was literally torn apart recently by rioting. So far, the explanations, denunciations and re-cremations have been simplified into a typical "answer" — the problem of a social struggle between different races. How inadequate! What are the other factors which should be considered? How, as architects, should we concern ourselves?

Los Angeles seems far away. Chicago is half as far. Hartford is about as close as we'll get to the center of our sphere of professional interest. Do the same answers given for Los Angeles and Chicago hold true for Hartford? Is there a common area of potential crises? With what responsibility should architects view these riots and try to examine their causes?

A good place to start is with an examination of the nature of our cities. As a profession we must share in the responsibility for the present physical state of our cities and the manifest effect this environment has on social unrest. Singly and collectively we have an obligation to improve our cities.

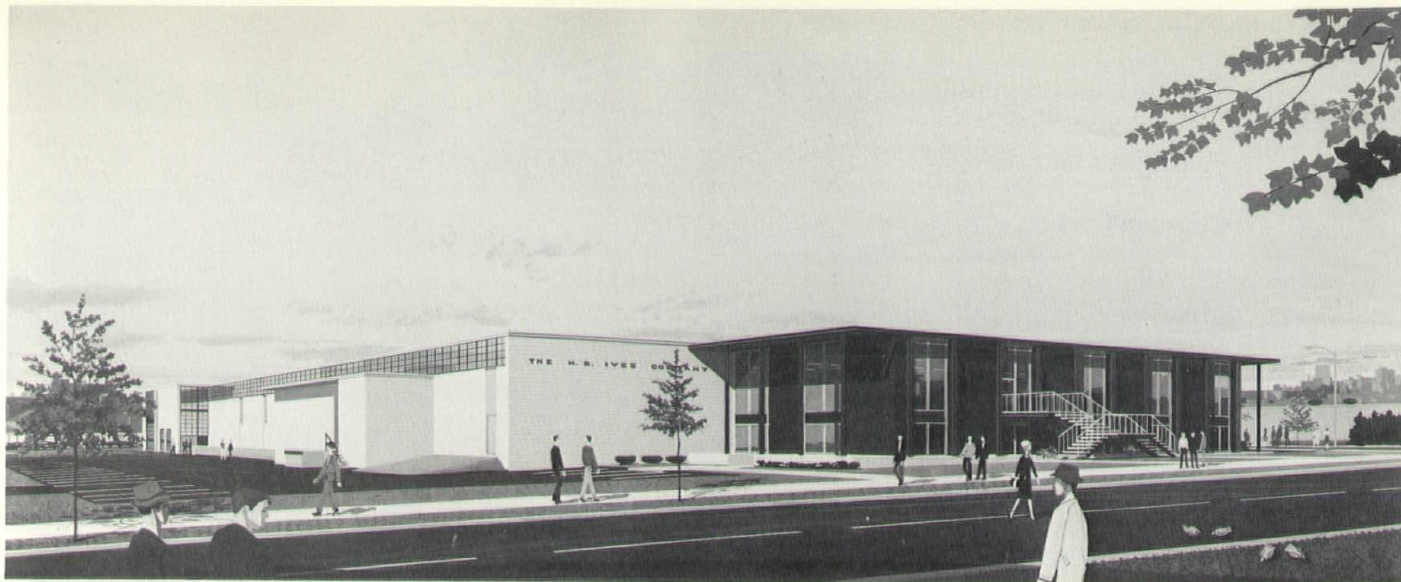
We claim the right to direct the pattern of our physical growth in terms of buildings and building complexes. But, we have not asserted ourselves in a manner which effectively attacks the heart of the urban problem — high population density. We are supposedly innovators of "the" social art. Our goal to wipe ugliness from our cities is not the real problem. We must concern ourselves with our social responsibilities and the need of urban residents.

Before we can begin to design, we will have to reevaluate the function of our cities in terms of the needs of their people and their relationship to suburban surroundings — and even beyond, if we are able.

The simultaneous migration to the city and backflow to the suburbs in a condition of increasing population has blended both into an indistinguishable whole. This bidirectional pressure on our suburban areas with its chain reaction on contiguous areas combined with outward urban growth has subjected city dwellers to population compression. Such growth patterns of our population centers have created ghettos of human environment.

We must begin now to think of planning and designing for the needs of individuals so they can find relief from the frustrations of this encompassing growth. We must work to alleviate the tensions emerging from overcrowded conditions, and this may well forestall the explosions of these latent energies into riots.

We talk about the coming megalopolis, an urban area stretching from Boston to New York, and beyond. Perhaps we've come to accept its inevitability. I won't dispute this. I suggest only that it is time — right now — for the architectural profession to begin to understand this problem, to anticipate its ultimate consequences, and to determine a direction envisioning the total satisfaction of our human needs. And, having done this, to make ourselves heard. □



PLANT AND OFFICE BUILDING

THE H. B. IVES COMPANY
New Haven, Connecticut

CAPRONI ASSOCIATES
Architects & Engineers

The Joseph F. Kelly Company
General Contractor

Good structure allows efficient space use.



Ninety years young and still going strong characterizes The H. B. Ives Company, New Haven manufacturer of builders' hardware. Just eleven years ago, the firm met its expansion needs by opening a branch plant in the suburbs. Faced again with the need to expand in the 1960's, management decided to consolidate its operations in a new plant within the city.

Suitable land was available as part of New Haven's urban redevelopment program. The site chosen was a four-and-one-half acre block in the Wooster Square Renewal Project, formerly occupied by old multi-story manufacturing buildings. This provided ample space for the plant with parking

areas, and still left room for possible future expansion.

A process layout was provided Architect Leo F. Caproni indicating all departments and machinery, so the factory portion of the building is essentially a package for these requirements. Developed by Irving M. Footlik & Associates of Skokie, Illinois, the efficiency of the layout is evidenced by the fact that its 70,000 square feet approximately equals the combined footage of the two old plants while permitting a thirty-percent increase in productive capacity.

Although the land was already leveled, the site preparation work was complicated by the type of conditions so frequently found in

“redevelopment” areas. Foundation work involved coping with old building remains, tunnels, trenches, sealed vaults and the miscellaneous rubble from demolition.

The building has poured concrete foundations and floor, with a structural steel frame. In the factory portion, walls are twelve-inch concrete block with steel sash and metal covered doors. Interior partitions are a combination of concrete blocks and wood. The roof deck is gypsum poured on fibre-glass insulating planks set in structural angles and finished with four-ply, built-up 20-year surfacing.

The heating system utilizes oil-fired, low-pressure steam boilers which also provide needed process steam and hot water. All areas are protected against fire by a wet pipe sprinkler system. Fluorescent lighting provides 60 to 90 foot-candles at work levels.

The factory design features high, continuous strip windows which permit adequate natural light without sacrificing good material storage space along the walls.

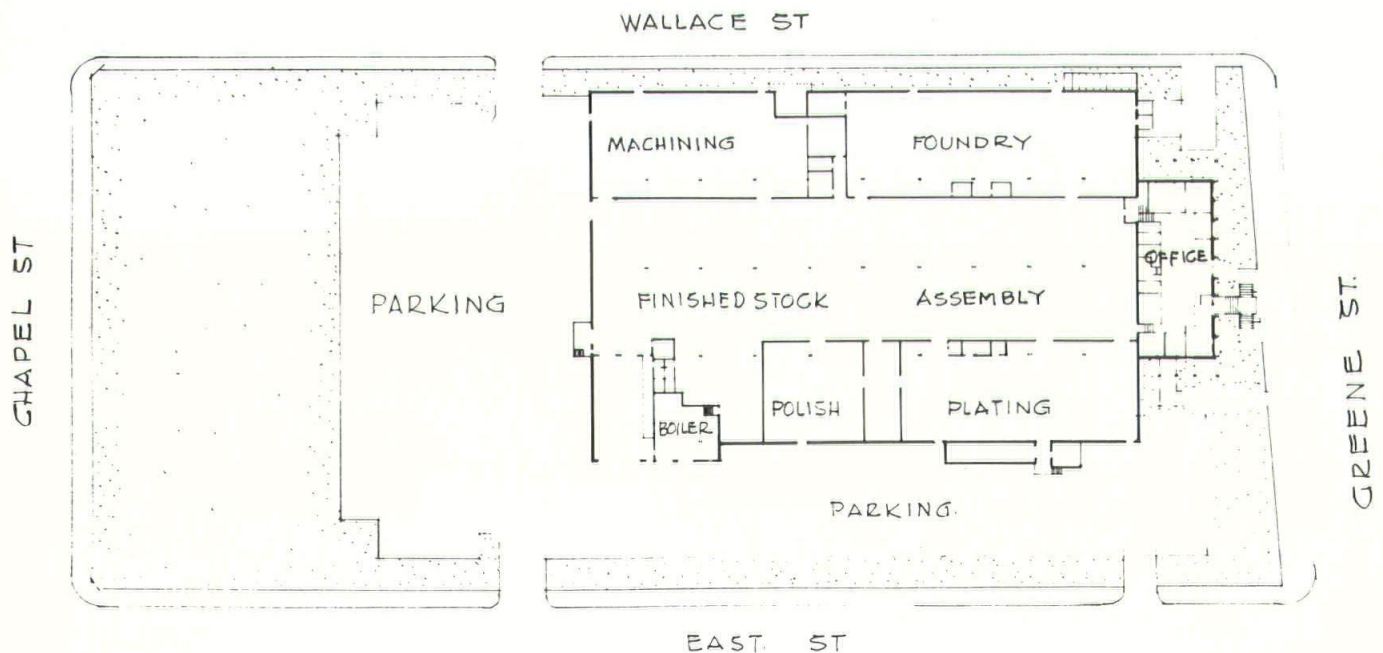
Highlighting the Ives facility is the two-story office structure facing Greene Street. Here, the steel skeleton frame is exposed and, at

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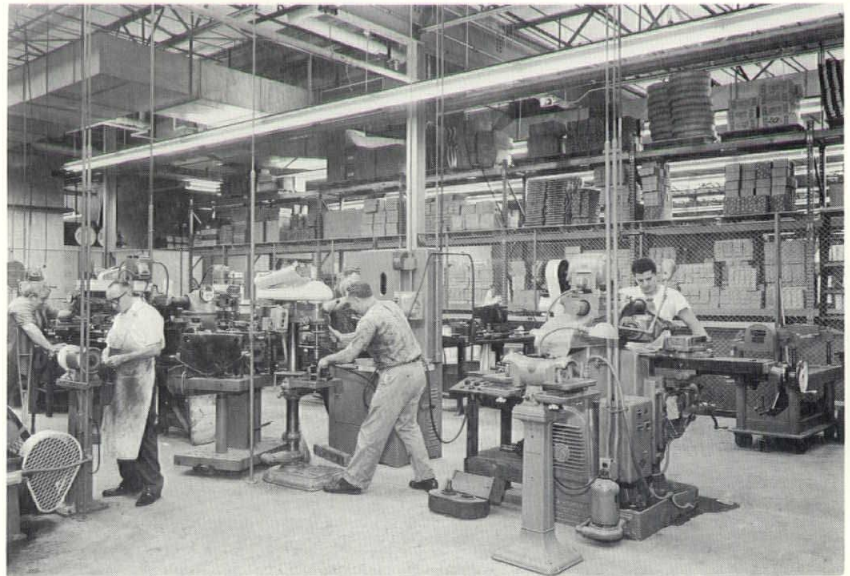
Clean design creates pleasant meeting room.

Effective use of space on site allows for growth.





Office is pleasant, well designed. (above) Bright spacious machine shop helps production. (right) Crisp lines framed by steel skeleton enhance modern appearance. (below)





Stratford Branch of Bridgeport YMCA

STRATFORD, CONNECTICUT

JOHN W. HANDY, JR., ARCHITECT

Mutual Construction Co., General Contractor

Program specifications for the Stratford Branch of the Bridgeport YMCA building called for "family membership" use involving simultaneous activity on a ten-hour day schedule for most of the facilities. In addition, the client required that, as a major public building, it should be prominent and easily identifiable, while conforming to the character of a New England town. Furthermore, the structure had to be sited to provide for future expansion and adequate off-street parking, with proper separation of both vehicular and pedestrian traffic flows.

A major problem for Architect John W. Handy, Jr., in developing the building design, was the fact that the plot of 2.2 acres was of irregular outline with only 115 foot frontage on Main Street, rising 20 feet in elevation from the street to the rear of the site. The rear section also contained a rock ledge and high water table.

"Meeting these varied requirements and resolving the several site problems demanded careful and prolonged study," says architect Handy, "but the form and design

of the building itself have accomplished these objectives. Already in use for some months, the client reports complete satisfaction with the results." It should be added that Mr. Handy's design included two innovations and the first use of a new material — hardly to be expected in a suburban YMCA structure!

The final multi-level design involves five different floor levels, with the swimming pool contours hugging the rock ledge. The building has two main activity areas — social at the front and physical to the rear — which are connected by a central staircase of nine risers off the main lounge.

The west end of the physical department is four feet below grade while the entrance terrace at the east is four feet above grade. The necessary retaining wall added another design challenge since it could well represent an attractive nuisance for the younger element of the "Y" membership. This wall provides a podium upon which the arcaded concrete pillars, the concrete entrance canopy and the common-brick-walled building rest.

The architect met the client's stipulation for a non-defacing surface by designing a wall of monolithically poured-in-place concrete, with sloping, alternating panels in two planes. Each panel was jack-hammered to produce a rough-textured, exposed aggregate exterior surface, except for a narrow hand finished or "tooled" border. With the narrow, vertical voids between the panels adding a shadow line, the total effect is attractive and has to date defied the chalk-writing and other decorative attempts of youngsters.

The nature of the site also required that the building be located 300 feet back from the narrow Main Street entrance drive. To obtain the desired visibility and identification, the architect designed a soaring concrete entrance canopy which springs from the rhythmic pillared arcade. The canopy provides focus and drama, is clearly visible from the Main Street, and serves as a portecochere for both motorists and pedestrians at the main point of entry.

The entry leads to a central reception and control area, adjacent

to the general office, and a comfortable, skylighted lounge. The social area contains a large meeting or banquet room which can be divided into three club rooms by sliding, soundproof partitions, as well as a craft room and suitable storage facilities. The small kitchen is designed only to assist catering service, as there will be a large kitchen in the planned expansion.

The public use and heavy traffic in the social area put a premium on high-quality, low maintenance, and long-life materials. While red oak parquet flooring was applied in the club rooms, natural tone quarry tile was used in the craft room, kitchen and corridors. The main lounge was carpeted, and vinyl asbestos floor tile was placed in the office space. The public

social area has walls finished in cherry plywood, and vinyl wall covering is used in some office rooms. In the service and lavatory rooms, both floors and walls are ceramic tile. Throughout the social area, the ceilings are acoustical tile mounted on fireproof wall-board backing.

The physical department occupies the rear, upper level, reached by the open stairway from the lounge. Traffic to the various facilities here is controlled by electric door latches operated by the attendant. Of commanding interest is the swimming pool which, according to Stratford "Y" officials, is the first indoor-outdoor pool and terrace in a New England YMCA.

Encouraged by an interested and knowledgeable Building Commit-

tee, Architect Handy was allowed free reign in the design of the natatorium interior. With due consideration for the corrosive atmosphere, he aimed to bring about a light, colorful and cheerful appearance in what is too often a stark white, cavernous hothouse. Achieving this result, with long-life and low-maintenance materials, required exhaustive evaluation.

All tank, deck and wall surfaces are mud-set ceramic tile, with the exception of the terrace facade. This wall is of insulating and impact-resistant glass framed in stainless steel. Two sections of the terrace wall contain doors of similar material. Pre-cast, prestressed concrete "tee" beams were chosen to

Please turn to page 14

Swimmers' terrace is feature of side elevation.



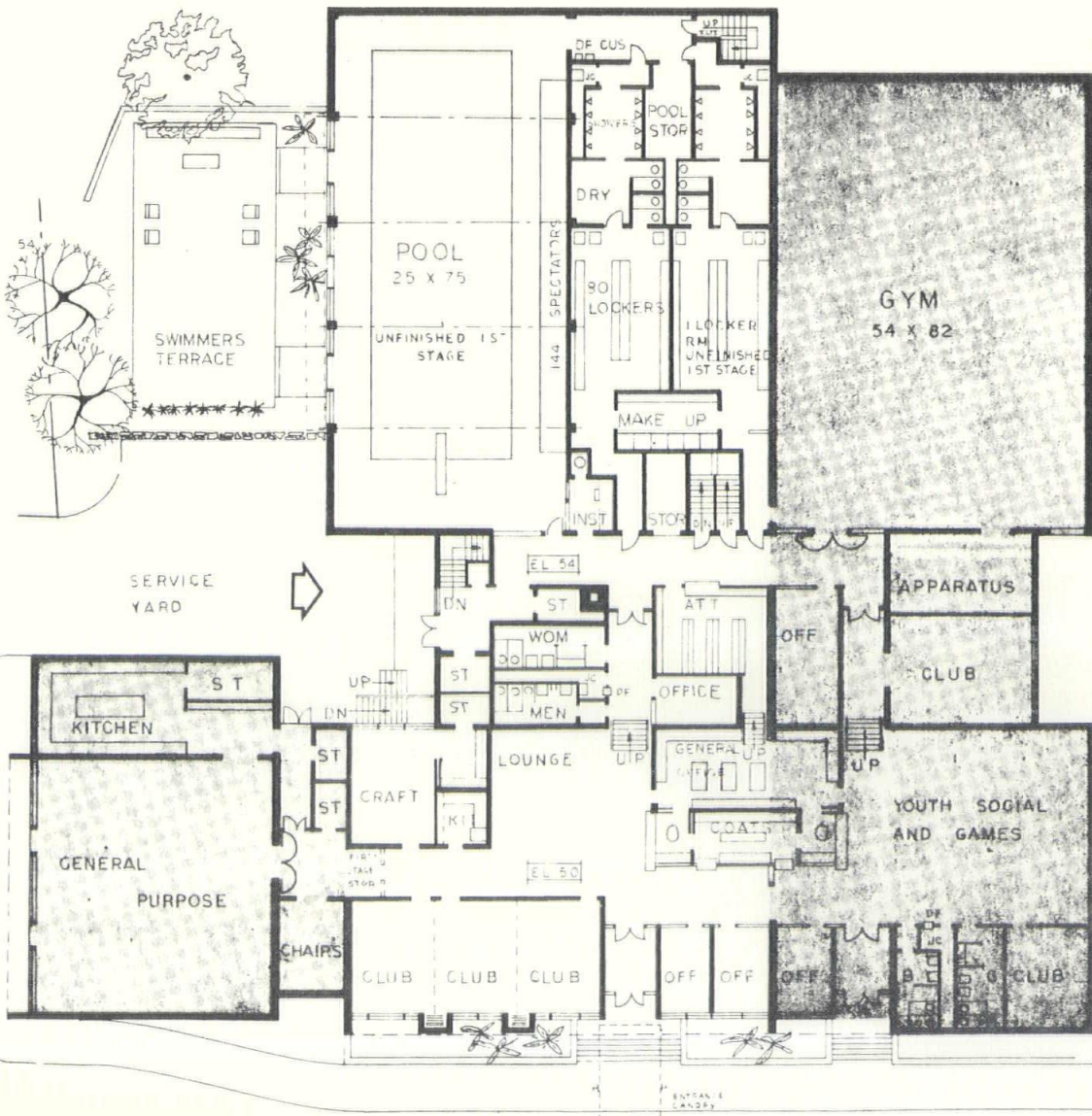
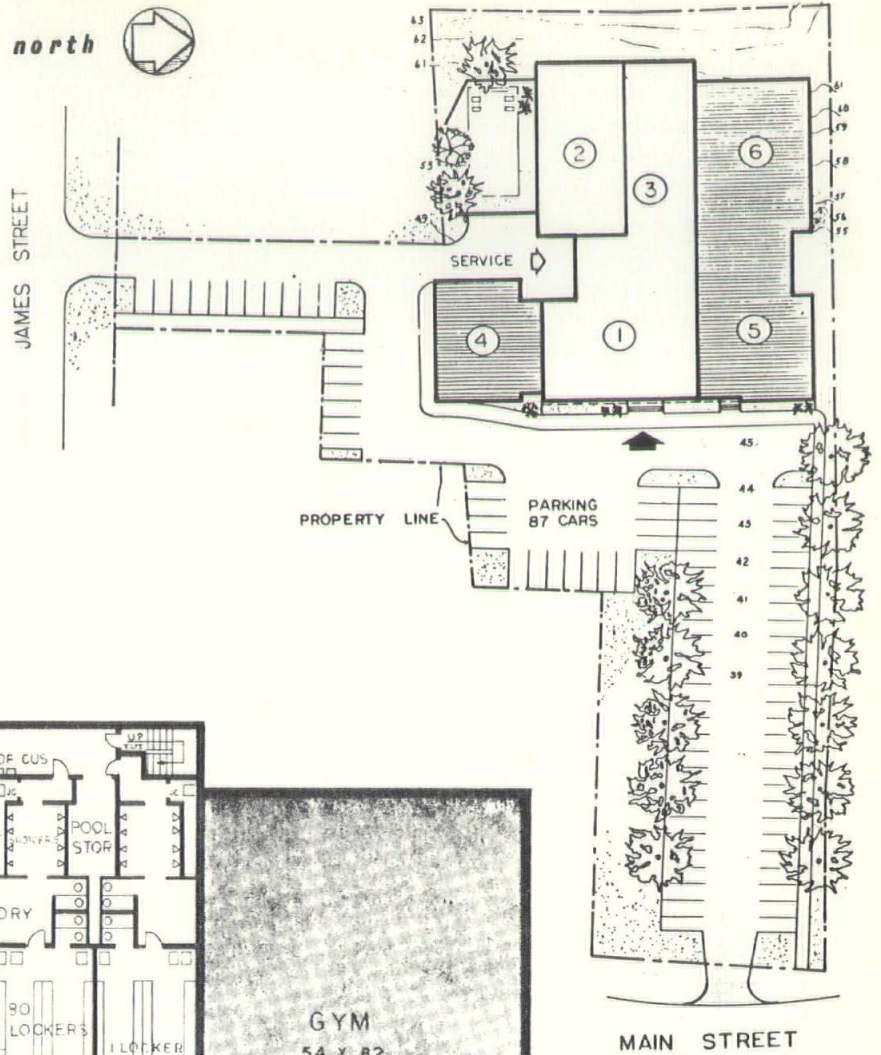
LEGEND

FIRST STAGE

- ① SOCIAL UNIT
- ② NATATORIUM (UNFINISHED)
- ③ LOCKER ROOMS (1 UNIT UNFINISHED)

FUTURE STAGES

- ④ GENERAL PURPOSE - KITCHEN
- ⑤ YOUTH SOCIAL
- ⑥ GYM



form the exposed structural ceiling because of concrete's resistance to erosion. The beams are cantilevered over the swimmer's terrace for a distance of eight feet to provide a sunshade, as well as glare protection for the glass wall. All exposed metal surfaces in the natatorium are also of stainless steel.

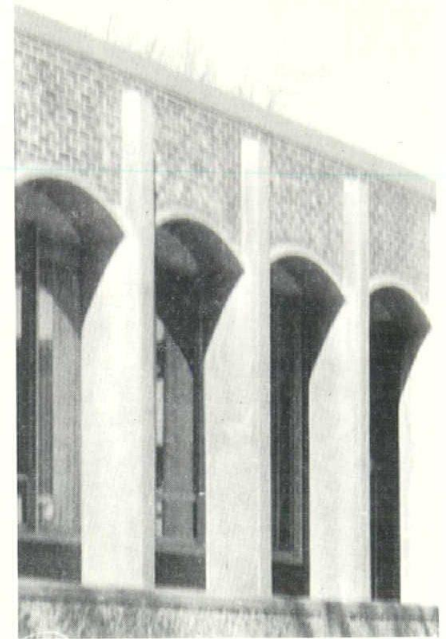
Acoustics within the pool room required special design attention, because of the corrosive atmosphere and the unusually hard surfaces. After lengthy evaluation of standard ceiling treatments, Architect Handy rejected them and designed a new treatment. This consists of a series of multi-planar grids set between the "tee" stems of the structural ceiling and breaking up the ceiling surface into voids of varying size, shape and depth. Each grid panel is further divided into voids and non-parallel metal surfaces, and the thirty grid panels are suspended on stainless steel hangers from the ceiling over the pool tank. The acoustical panels are backed up with con-

tinuous fiberglass insulating board and are bounded by fluorescent strip lighting. The exposed portion of the concrete ceiling is painted white.

Color was not neglected in the creation of the acoustic ceiling, although the requirement that all metal be stainless steel posed a problem. Only one company in the United States, Allegheny Ludlum, was known to be working on the development of colored stainless steel. Following extended discussions and negotiations, it was agreed that Allegheny would produce the material which would then be fabricated into the grid panels by Trio Industries of Bridgeport. The color finally selected was a light statuary gold, and the material was installed only after many problems and delays were overcome.

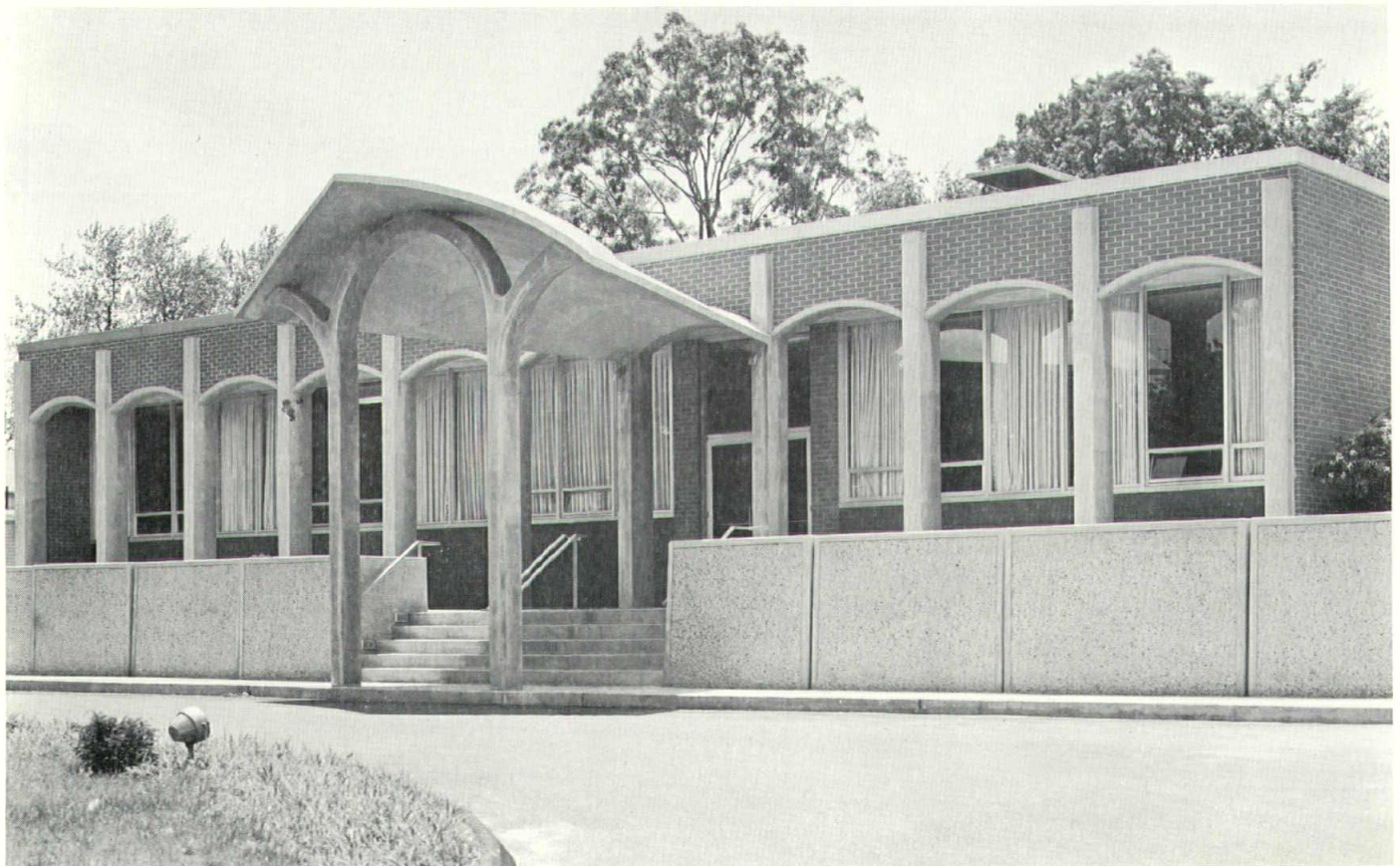
Color coordination plays its part in the overall success of the natatorium and other building areas.

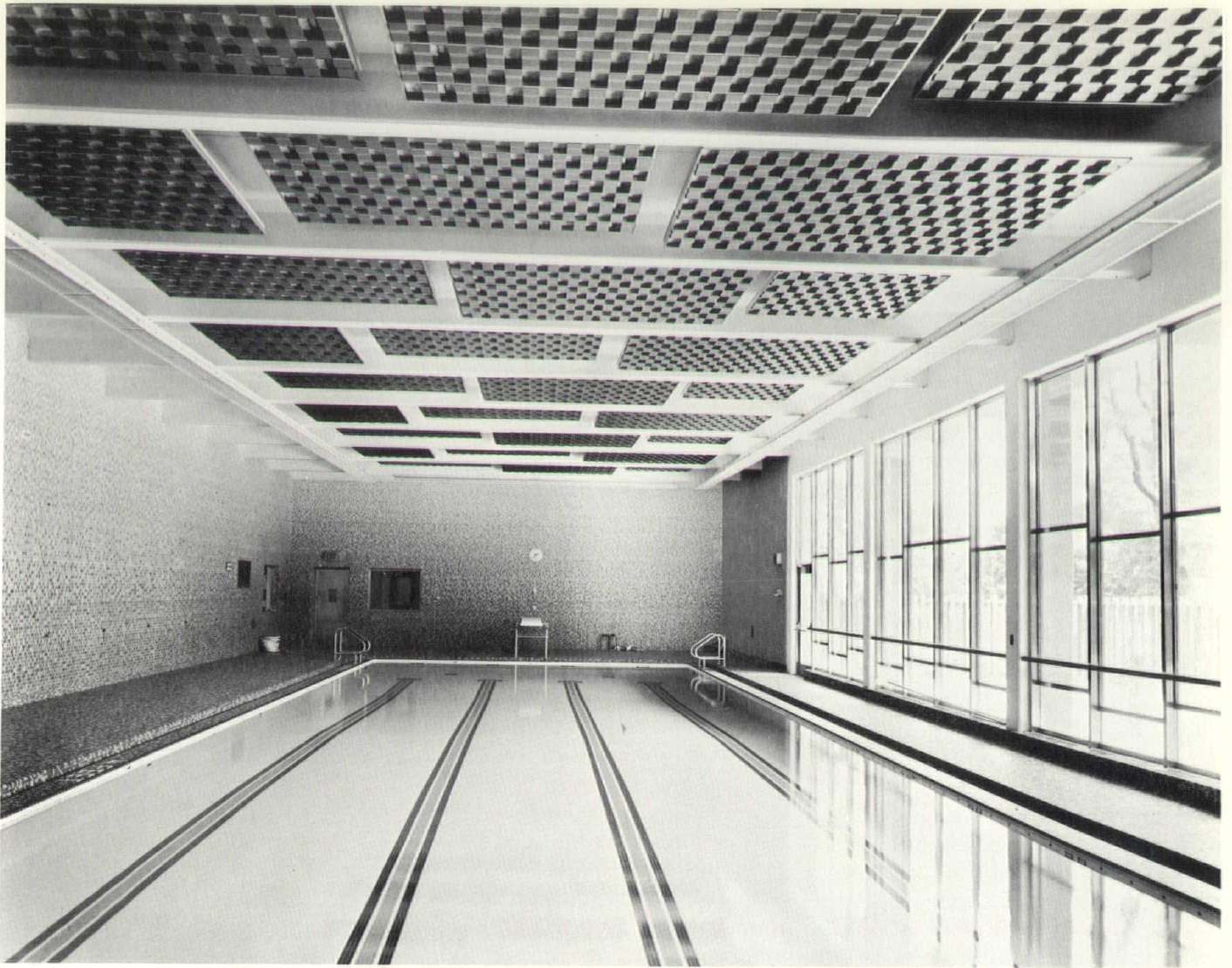
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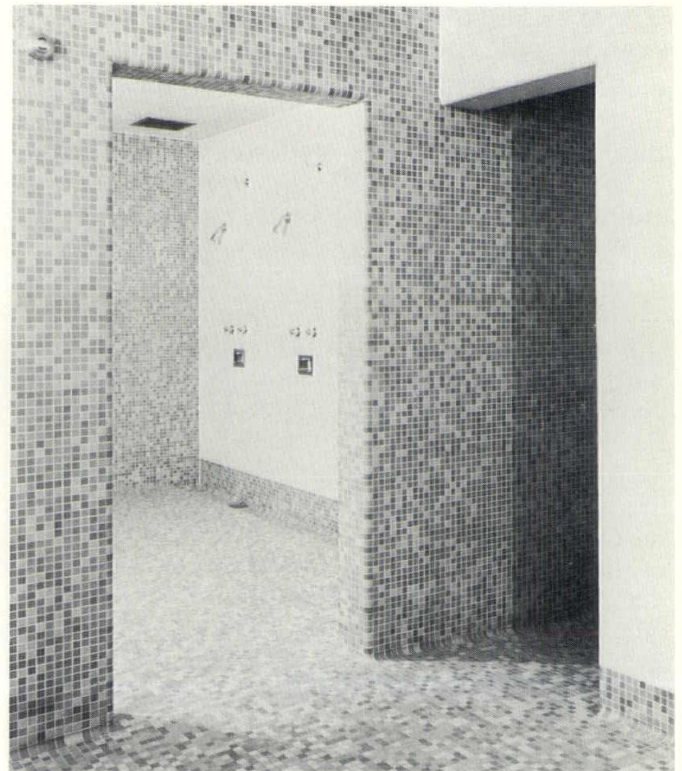
Arched colonnade provides focal point.

Functional charm marks front of building.





Multi-planar grids between "tee" stems aid acoustics in pool room.



Blues and browns of tile give shower room dramatic effect.

1965 LEGISLATION

A summary of some of the major actions of the 1965 Special Session of the Connecticut General Assembly affecting the practice of architecture

by

CARMINE LAVIERI

Legal Counsel

Connecticut Society of Architects

On February 7, 1965, following settlement of the reapportionment litigation, a Special Session of the General Assembly was convened as a substitute for the Regular 1965 Session. It was assumed by many that this Legislature would be preoccupied with problems of reapportionment and other political problems and that it might not concern itself with ordinary matters. This assumption proved untrue. The session, before it closed during the second week of June, turned out a substantial number of acts affecting the practice of architecture. At this writing it has not been possible to make a complete report and we merely give you a summary of some of the major items.

Through the combined efforts of the legislative committees of the Connecticut Society of Architects and the Connecticut Chapter – American Institute of Architects, seven proposed bills were drafted and introduced in the Legislature. Three of these were adopted and on October 1, 1965 will be the law of the land.

Public Act 591 modifies Section 20-291 of the General Statutes. This amendment was designed to relieve the delays connected with interstate registration through the NCARB. It provides that the Board

may accept either a NCARB certificate or evidence that the out-of-state architect who is applying for registration in Connecticut is registered in a state having registration requirements substantially equal to those of this state and that he has been in practice for at least ten years. While we do not have information, we understand that a number of the other states have adopted similar provisions so that Connecticut architects applying for registration in those states may be similarly saved the delays attendant NCARB registration.

Public Act 608 amends Section 20-289 of the General Statutes which is the section establishing the Architectural Examining Board and setting forth its powers and duties. Three changes are made:

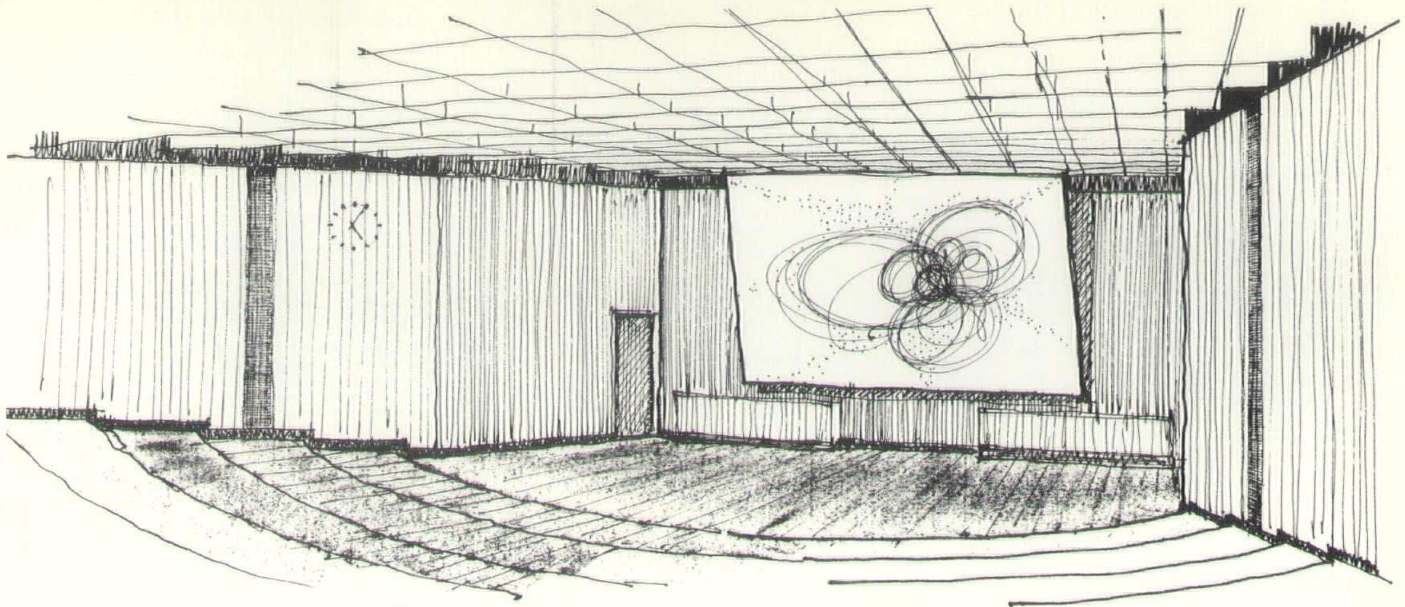
- a. The name of the Board is changed from "Architectural Examining Board" to "Architectural Registration Board". For some time it has been felt that the new name is more descriptive of the function of the Board than its old name.
- b. The terms of office of the members of the Board have been changed. The Board has five members and the terms of each member have always

been five-year terms. Prior to the new amendment, two members were appointed in 1960 and each five years thereafter and three members in 1963 and each five years thereafter. Under the new arrangement, there will still be five members on the Board, each having five-year terms, but the terms will be so arranged that one will expire each year.

- c. The act adds to the powers and duties of the Board the authority to employ an investigator to assist in gathering information in connection with the enforcement powers of the Board. A similar provision was included in the law concerning the Board of Registration of Professional Engineers and it is hoped that funds will be made available so that both Boards working together may avail themselves of the services of a single investigator.

Public Act 495 is a new section introduced into the licensing law providing that the architects and engineers may form partnerships, joint enterprises, or associations so

Please turn to page 22



TR

Sketch of large group instruction area.

TWO SCHOOLS, TWO SOLUTIONS, ONE COMMON DENOMINATOR

North Haven Senior High School Addition • Mt. Carmel Elementary School Addition

OFFICE OF CARL R. BLANCHARD, JR., AIA, ARCHITECT

P. Francini Co. and Monaco Construction, General Contractors

Additions, as most architects know, are usually difficult. The program for new facilities is of prime importance, but much consideration has to be given to the existing structure, too.

The additions to the North Haven Senior High School and to the Mt. Carmel Elementary School illustrate the philosophy, approach and solutions to these challenges by the Office of Carl R. Blanchard, Jr. They represent work in the vital field of education, and the careful analysis of need and thoughtful answers to accomplish specific objectives.

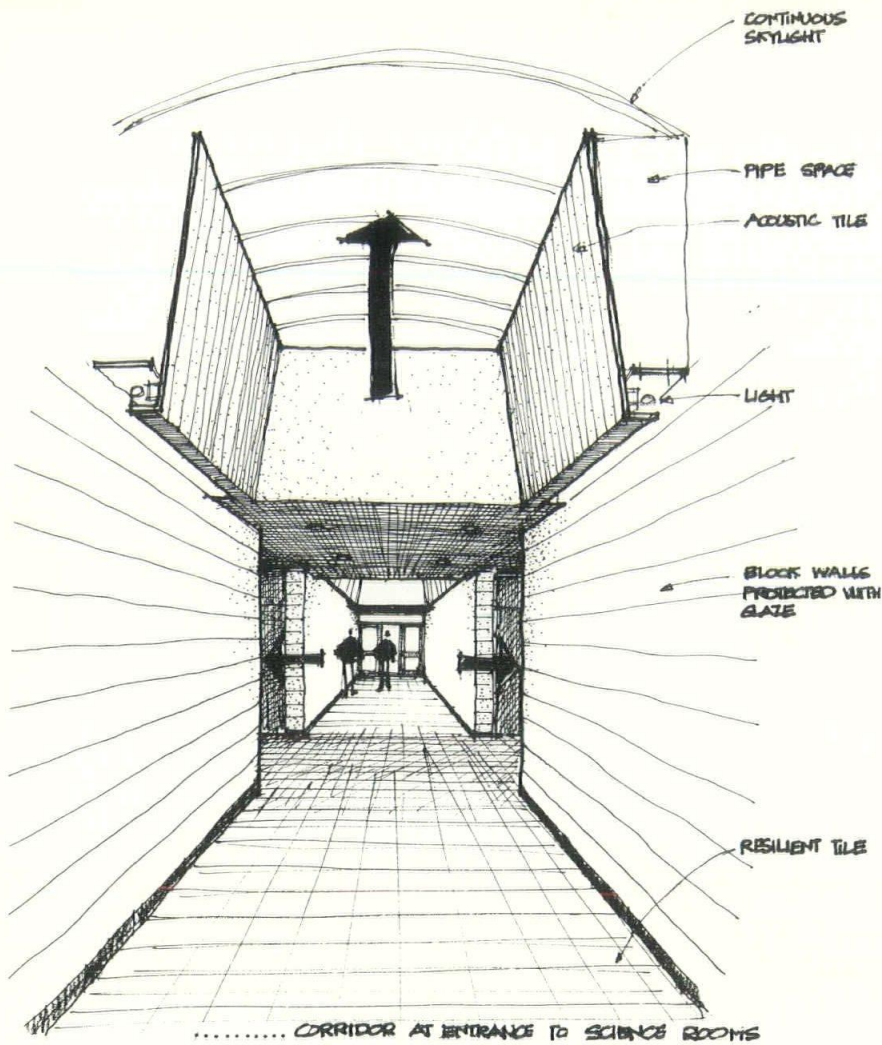
Quite beyond the usual requirements and limitations of economy and details of function, architects realize that buildings are for people. Basically, both these school additions had to provide a top notch living environment for students and teachers who would spend the major portion of their days in the buildings.

Both schools had one common problem to be solved. The best solution depended on a real understanding of the needs expressed and the needs implied. Then, these total needs had to be examined and re-examined to make certain

that the final result would fulfill them all. Mr. Blanchard feels that a client-architect empathy is one of the best ways to achieve architectural quality. This was their first goal. Once established, the free exchange of information led quickly and directly to expose the needs. When the needs, expressed and implied, were clear, the solutions followed rapidly.

North Haven High School

In the case of the addition to the North Haven Senior High School, it was not only necessary to have a complete understanding of the re-



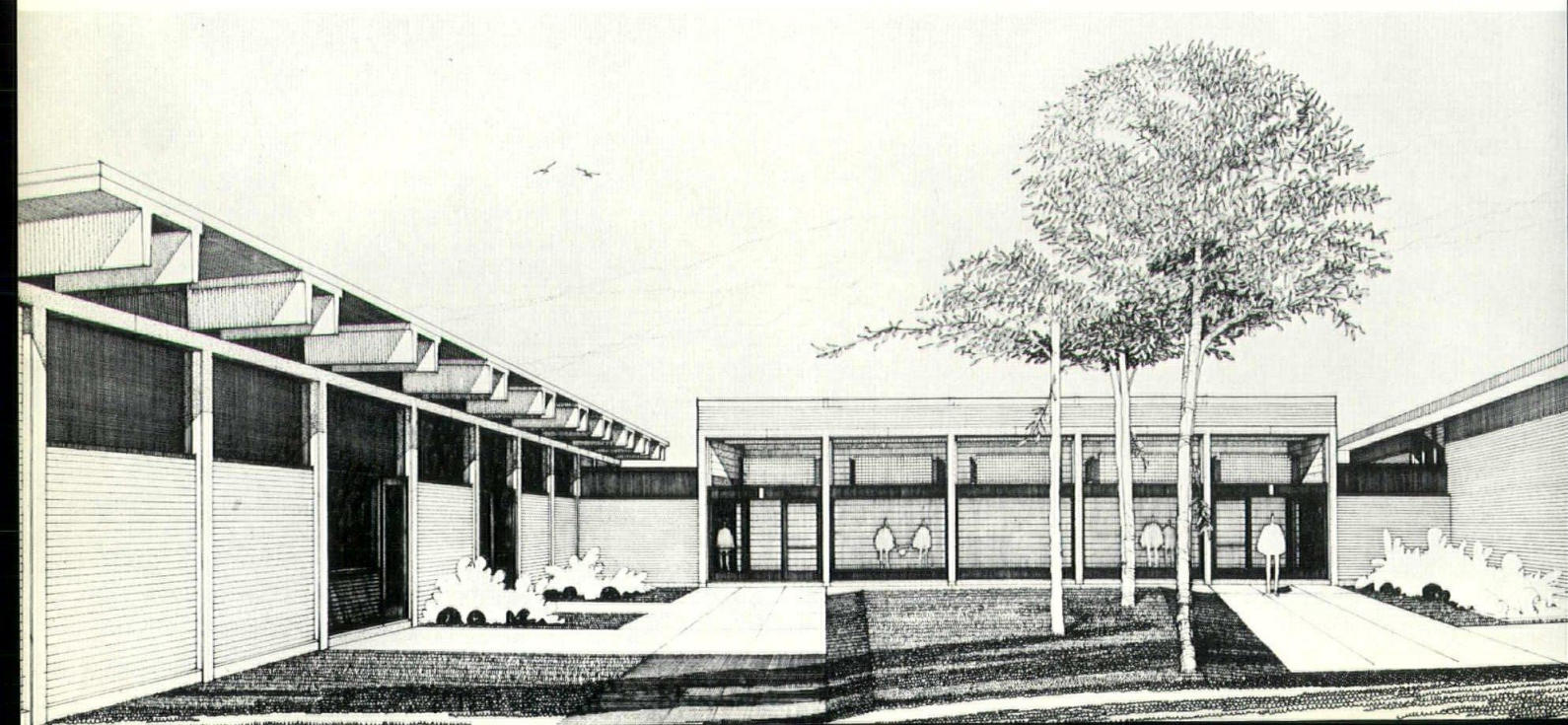
quirements of new facilities now and desirable future facilities, but also to analyze in detail present spaces of the existing building.

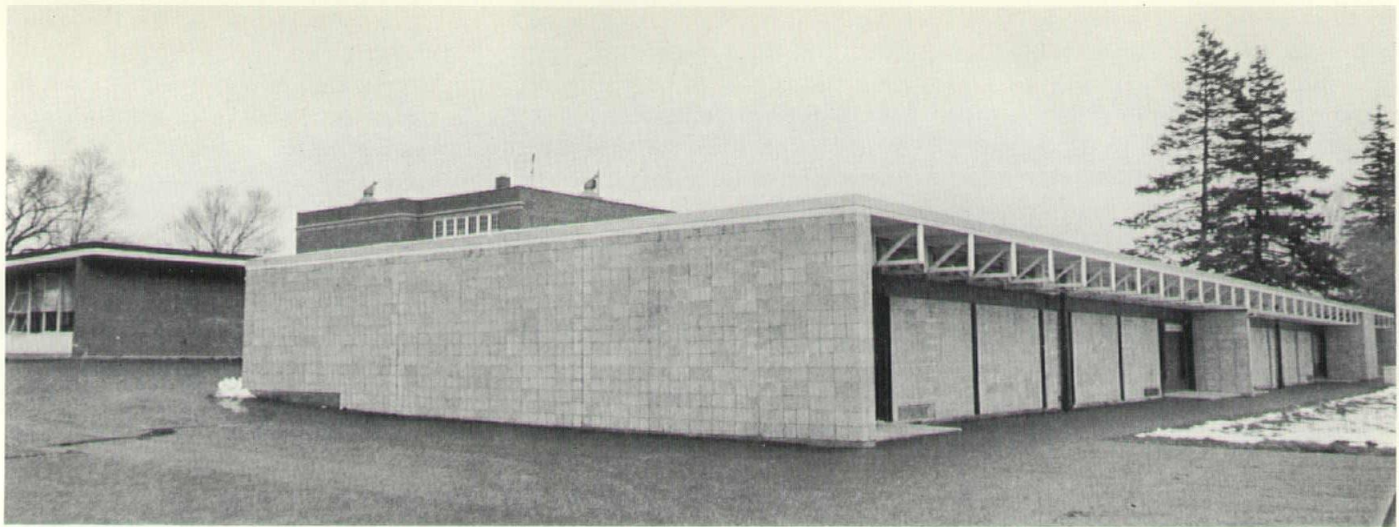
A study of these elements eventually resulted in some alteration and modification of the initial program presented to the architect. It was found that by reorganizing some of the spaces in the existing school plan, the facilities desired could be better provided for in the existing building.

Several site plan studies were made to determine the best location for the new facilities. Alternative plans were made of the existing facilities to determine the best way to reorganize them. The final plan proposed two additions which are now nearing completion. It also proposed later additions to improve library and administrative facilities.

An example of detail is an addition to the cafeteria which provides for seven waves for the students to have their luncheon periods. It also involves a complete reorganization of kitchen equipment and serving lines to speed up traffic.

North Haven Senior High School addition.





Mt. Carmel Elementary School addition.

The main addition, which is the new west wing, contains three types of spaces — industrial arts, science and a large group instruction area.

The industrial arts and science spaces inherently had a great amount of equipment to be provided for, and wall space was used to its maximum potential.

The architects' concern for providing a stimulating environment for learning encompassed two major considerations. First, structure and budget had to combine to make the spaces functional. Second, the spaces had to be attractive.

One objective, for example, was to find a better solution to the usual gloomy elongated corridors normally found in school buildings. North Haven High School corridors are provided with a large expanse of skylights which illuminate the corridors sufficiently to require no artificial light in the daytime.

Although classrooms are provided with a relative minimum of glass area to make maximum use of wall space, each classroom has glass to sill height. Thoughtful

selection of color led to coordinating colors of all materials and elements in each room. Each room has a focal wall and, of course, adequate artificial light.

Since it was known that this building was to be built during the months of poor weather, a pre-cast concrete structure was designed. This allowed the materials to be delivered and erected on the site, and the rest of the work to proceed without interruption.

A large group room, which is an innovation for schools in Connecticut, is designed and equipped for live demonstrations both before an audience, and for originating closed circuit television to pre-selected classrooms. The room will be used for science instruction, debates, panel discussions, speech class, and group meetings of students, faculty and parents.

Mt. Carmel School

Working with the Hamden Board of Education on the addition to Mt. Carmel Elementary School again emphasized the importance of empathy with the client.

Several important officials of Hamden had specific instructions concerning how and where the ad-

dition should be made. All these ideas had to be evaluated very carefully before presentation and acceptance of the final recommendation. One factor of great concern was the type of heating to be used. There were a variety of opinions, all with perfectly valid reasons.

Here, as in the case of North Haven, there was a real challenge to provide an ideal environment for learning. Color and use of materials needed thoughtful study. Also, there was a need to make the corridors meaningful. Spaces had to be provided to handle circulation, and to enhance the environment for learning.

In the Mt. Carmel school, as in the North Haven school, the long corridors have "breakouts" where they widen, and where displays and additional lighting are provided. At Mt. Carmel, too, where students are younger, classroom wall space is at a premium. Every effort was made to fully utilize these spaces so they could contribute to learning and not merely provide a large area for distraction, and concern for maintenance.

The original heating plant in the existing structure was oil fired and

about 300 feet away from the addition. To further complicate the problem, the addition was to be attached to a portion of the existing building which had radiant heating floors. There was no economical possibility of getting heat supplied from the boiler room. Therefore, in evaluating the type of heat to use in the addition, oil, gas and electricity were considered. The decision made after an extremely painstaking analysis was that electricity would provide the best solution.

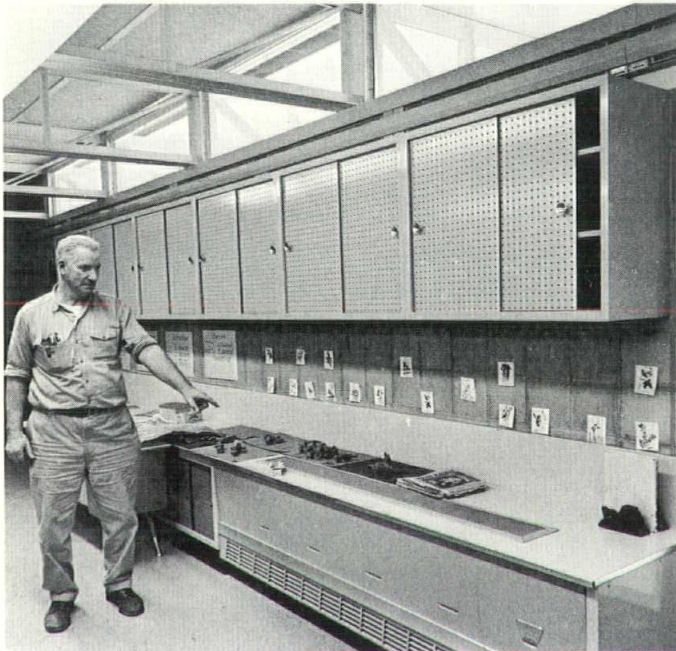
Following the determinations for siting and the type of heat, recommendations had to be presented to the building committee, to the Board of Education and to the Board of Finance. It was obvious that no detail could be overlooked and that the recommendations had to be based on sound reasoning.

In both these assignments it was necessary for the architects to dig deeply beneath the surface of the stated programs. It was necessary to understand what was implied as well as stated, and to appreciate

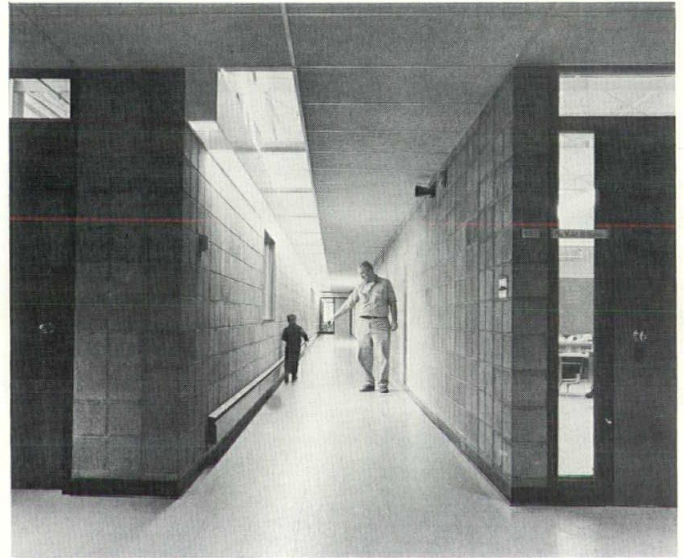
the reasoning behind the basic formulation of both programs. Sights were set on superior results, and in both cases what was accomplished for the school systems was right on target.

In the North Haven addition reinforced concrete was used in the foundation, structural work was precast concrete and the walls brick and block. Precast double tees were used for the roof. The interior is painted exposed block.

Please turn to page 26



Fixtures built to size (left). Bright corridors (below) are child oriented.



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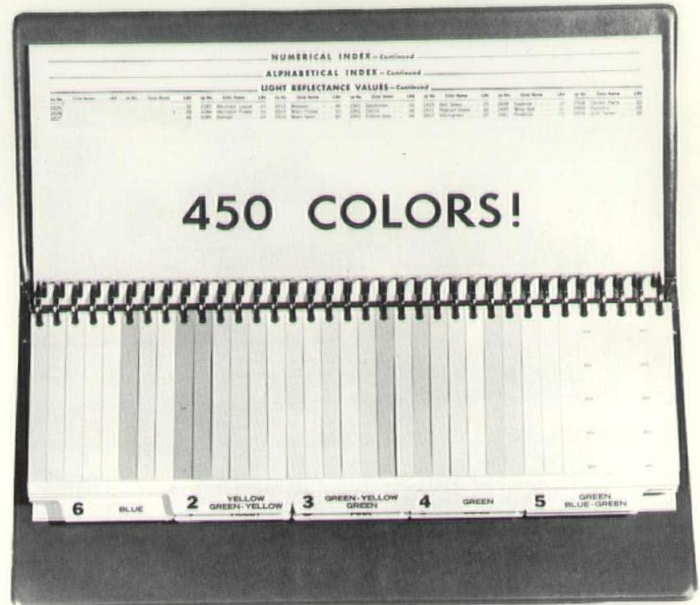
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Continued from page 16

long as the title includes the words "architect" and "engineer" and so long as at least one-half of the partners or principals are registered architects. The act provides that the stationery, cards, and announcements of such partnerships shall clearly indicate the names of the

members together with the designation as to which are architects and which are engineers.

There were a large number of bills which were examined by the legislative committees. Some were endorsed and some were opposed. Included in those which were opposed by the Societies was Bill No. 4452 which passed in a modified form and is Public Act 584. The original bill provided that all

those persons holding exemption certificates who were formerly called "designers" and were able to perform the same type of services as those performed by a registered architect would be able to call themselves "architects". This bill was opposed for obvious reasons but in spite of the opposition, its sponsor was able to get leadership support and we learned that it had a very good chance of passing. The next best thing which could be done was to offer an amendment on the best possible terms available. Through the efforts of Hugh McK. Jones, the bill was amended so that in place of the title "architect", they may now use the title "architectural designer". It is believed that there are 18 in the state and no others can again qualify.

One of the most important bills which was opposed by the Societies was a bill to allow the practice of professional engineering by corporations. It may seem at first that this bill is not directly concerned with the practice of architects but the wording of the bill as presented granted authority to qualifying corporations so broad that there would have been a direct effect, specifically in "package deal" business. Bill No. 2512, which was sponsored by manufacturers, public utilities, and large construction companies in the form in which it was introduced, was opposed by the Connecticut Society of Professional Engineers and the architectural societies supported its position. The Connecticut Society of Professional Engineers introduced a bill allowing practice by corporations but with proper safeguards. The Registration Board for Engineers adopted a policy somewhat different than both of the others. Several attempts at compromise were made but no common ground was found, and the session ended without the passage of any of the bills relating to the practice of engineering by corporations.

In a later issue, we hope to review some of the other acts which are of interest to the architectural profession. □

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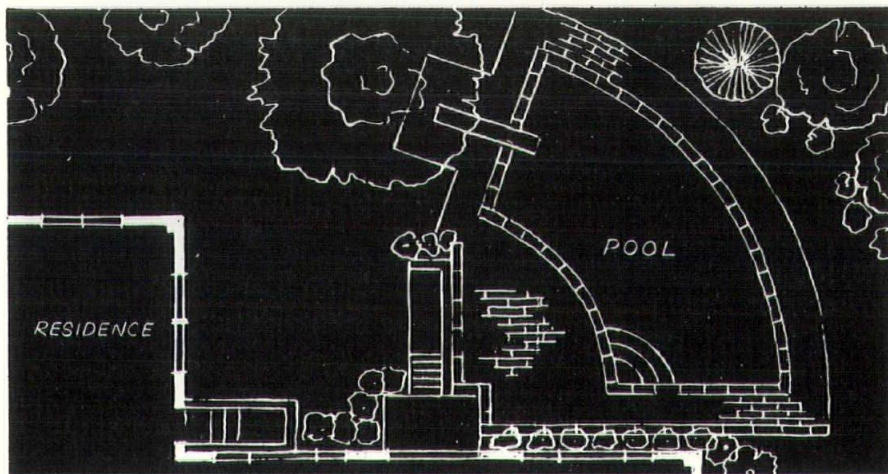
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Stratford YMCA

Continued from page 14

The pool deck tile was selected to give warm russet tones, similar to the quarry tile used elsewhere. The white of the ceiling provided a light, bright upper surface. Through collaboration with the tile manufacturer, a blend of colors was selected for the pool walls to provide a muted graduation of color from the russet deck to the white ceiling.

Current usage of the new "Y" facilities is proving the wisdom of the Building Committee and the practicality and utility of Architect Handy's design concepts. Programs contain individual and group activities for both young and adult members of families. Swimming activities range from "mother and tot" instruction to family swims to high school competitions. Comments from "Y" staff members and from the community have been rewarding to both committee and architect. □

JOHN W. HANDY, JR., received his degree in Architecture from Yale University, following graduation from Dartmouth College with a Bachelor of Arts degree. As a Fulbright Fellow, he was awarded a diploma in City Planning by the University of Durham in Great Britain. He served as President of the Connecticut Society of Architects for the 1960-61 term and was for many years a member of the Society's Executive Committee. A corporate member of the Connecticut Chapter of A.I.A., he is an architect member of the National Council of Schoolhouse Construction and a Charter Member of its Northeast Chapter, serving on the Elementary and later the Secondary School Study Committee. In 1955, he served as consultant to the Massachusetts Committee of the President's Conference on Education. He is a member of the Connecticut Federation of Planning and Zoning Agencies and has served on the Stratford Industrial Development Committee and the Booth Memorial Park Committee. Mr. Handy has had his own practice in Stratford since 1954.

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Plant

Continued from page 8

each side, extends beyond and free of the walls. The steel is the "self-finishing" type which, in a short time, attains a permanent, rust-resistant black surface. The combination of exposed framing and alternating glass and brick wall panels gives an impression that the office structure is independently suspended.

The interior of the office is finished in plywood paneling on the walls, vinyl asbestos tile flooring and an acoustical ceiling. The main entry to the office is gained by an exterior, exposed stairway, offset from the center of the facade.

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LEO F. CAPRONI was graduated from Dartmouth College and established his own practice in New Haven. His buildings have been featured frequently for outstanding design at the local and national level. In addition to the Connecticut Society of Architects, he is a member of the Connecticut Chapter, AIA, American Society of Civil Engineers, and the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

Connecticut Society of Architects
Resolution

Whereas, by his years of devoted service to the architectural profession in Connecticut and to the Connecticut Society of Architects which he served with great distinction as Secretary and as President

Arthur E. Thomas

provided an outstanding example and inspiration to his friends and colleagues both as an architect and as a gentleman and

Whereas, his death on January 27, 1965, brought sadness and a sense of great loss to all of his fellow members of this Society,

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Connecticut Society of Architects does hereby inscribe this honor to his memory in the minutes of this Society and does present a copy of this resolution to his family

Adopted, this 15th day of April, 1965.

James S. Memery, Hamden artist, engrossed certificate for the Society to present to Mrs. Arthur E. Thomas.

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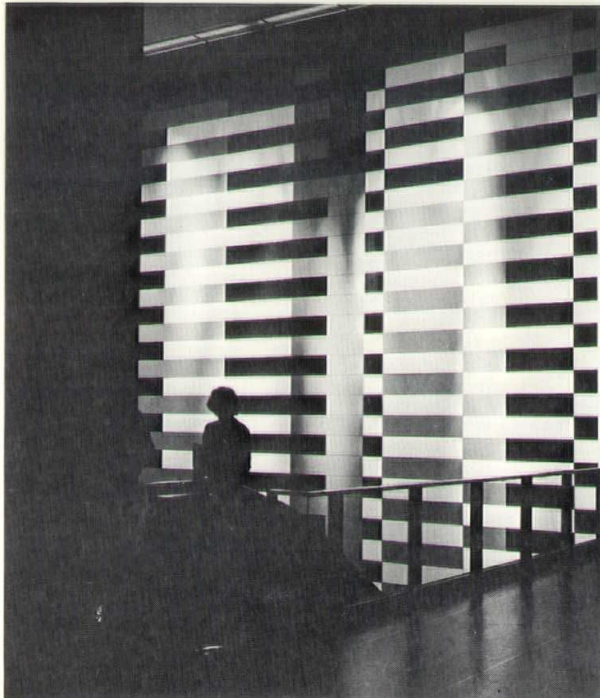
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CSA-CCAIA CONSOLIDATION PROPOSAL

At its meeting on September 16, the Executive Committee of the Connecticut Society of Architects received the final draft of a formal invitation for the Society to become a chapter of the American Institute of Architects by consolidation with the AIA's present Connecticut Chapter.

The "Plan of Consolidation" proposes that those CSA members who are not now corporate members of the AIA may become members with an attractive introductory dues schedule, or become professional associates of the new chapter at a cost equivalent to current CSA dues. Present CSA members who are also corporate members of AIA would become members of the consolidated organization automatically, as would present Connecticut

Chapter members who are not members of CSA.

Carl R. Blanchard, Jr., president of the Connecticut Chapter, AIA, and Ralph T. Rowland, president of CSA, announced that the proposed plan of consolidation would be presented to all members of both professional organizations within the next month. The full membership of each society will be asked to vote upon the proposal before the end of 1965. If adopted, the consolidation will go into effect early next year. In this case, the executive committee would be composed of all present officers and executive committee members of both groups.

Proponents of the consolidation plan believe that combining the efforts of both societies and the individual talents of all Connecti-

cut architects in a single professional organization will provide greater and more effective service to all architects, to the building public, and to the people of Connecticut. □

Two Schools

Continued from page 20

P. Francini Company of Derby was general contractor, and H. A. Pfisterer and Hubbard, Lawless & Blakely, both of New Haven, were engineering consultants.

In the Mt. Carmel addition reinforced concrete was used in the foundation and structural work was steel columns with O.W. joists. Monaco Construction of Bridgeport was general contractor, A. Beaulieu & Associates of Hamden was structural engineering consultant, and Hubbard, Lawless & Blakely, New Haven, was mechanical engineering consultant. □

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CARL R. BLANCHARD, JR. is an architect registered to practice in Connecticut and New York and holds a NCARB certificate. He is current president of the Connecticut Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and a member of the Connecticut Society of Architects. He is a past president of the New Haven Kiwanis Club and the Church Architecture Guild of America, a past director of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, and director of Pratt Institute Alumni Council and New Haven Savings and Loan Association, a trustee of Congregational Home for Aging, chairman of the Church Council of Center Church of New Haven and a member of Connecticut Building Congress. His practice, Office of Carl R. Blanchard, Jr., Architect, is located in New Haven.

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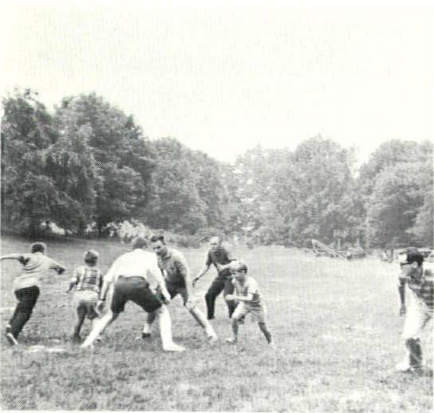
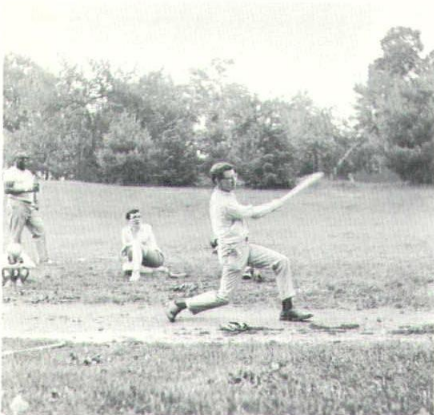
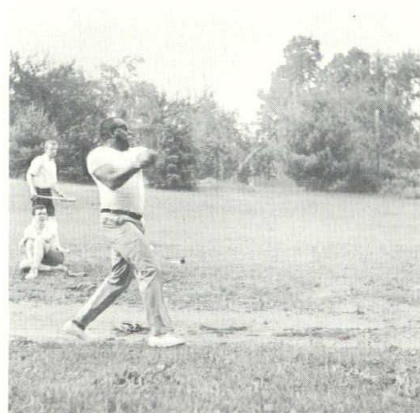
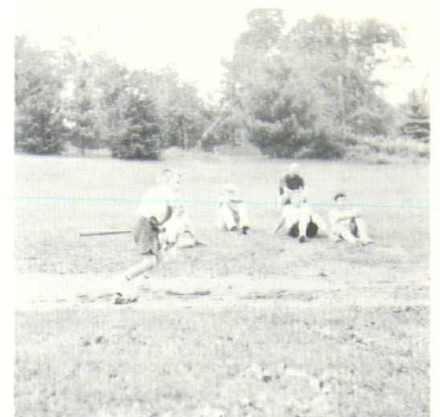
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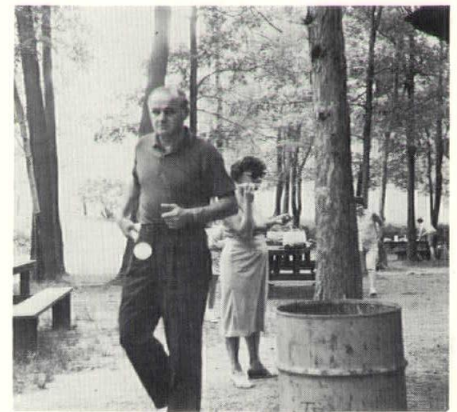
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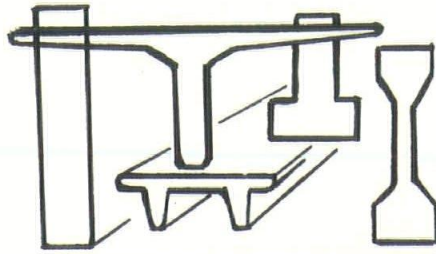
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New Address

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* * *

Waldron Dies

CSA member Robert J. Waldron of Willimantic died July 29.

* * *

Courses Available

Connecticut State Director of Civil Defense, William L. Schatzman, calls attention to the free courses in Shelter Analysis and Protective Construction offered by the State Civil Defense Division and by the Office of Civil Defense of the Department of Defense. Details may be obtained from Mr. Schatzman's office, in Hartford.

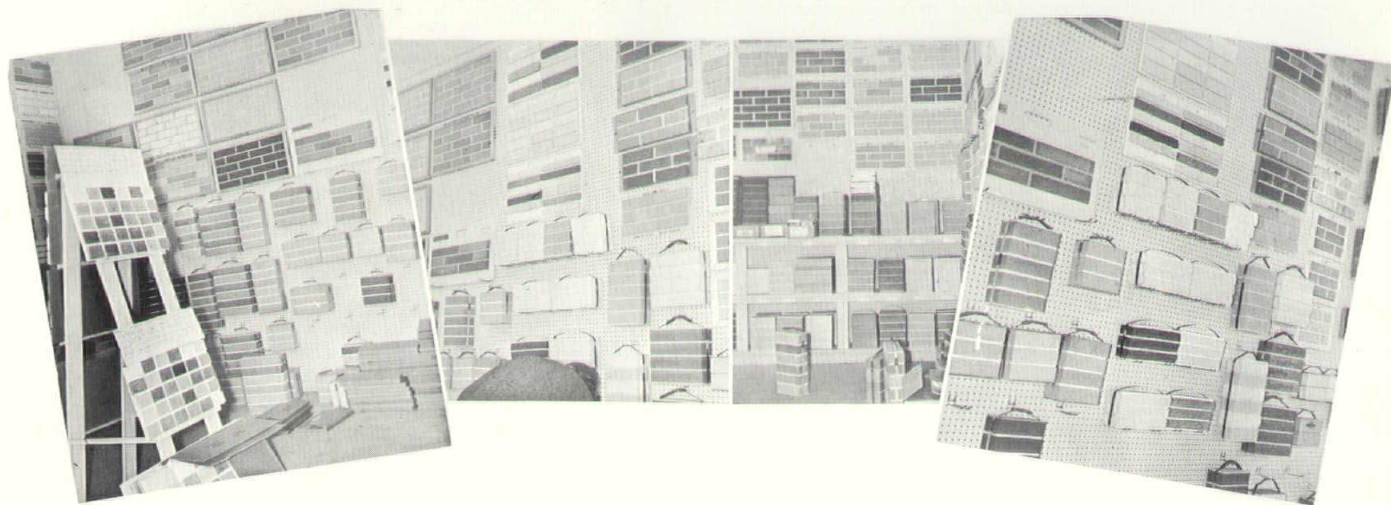
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INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Associated Sheet Metal, Roofing & Insulating Contractors	26
Benny Tile Company	24
Bilco Company	25
Blakeslee Prestress	30
California Products Corporation	21
Clay Products Incorporated	24
Conco Industries, Inc.	24
Connecticut Publications, Inc.	24
Copeland Company, Inc.	21
E & F Construction Company	24
Electric Companies of Connecticut	Back Cover
George C. Field Company	20
First New Haven National Bank	4
Gas Companies of Connecticut	25
Joseph F. Kelly Company	26
Kelsey-Ferguson Brick Company	31
Oil Fuel Institute of Connecticut	23
Plasticrete Corporation	2
Roncari Industries	24
Scott-Paddock Pools	22
Southern New England Telephone Company	3
Tel-Rad Inc.	22
United Fund	27
Wheeler, Inc.	23

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