CONNECTICUT ARCHITECT

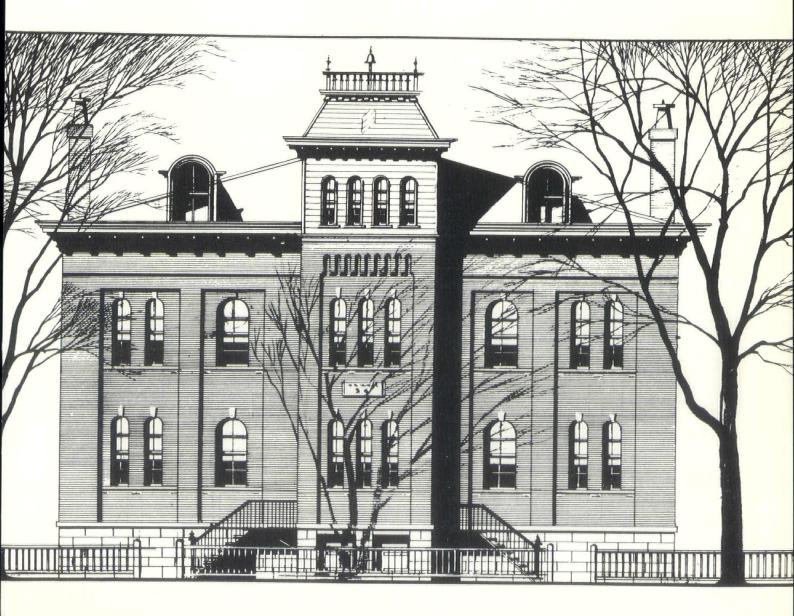
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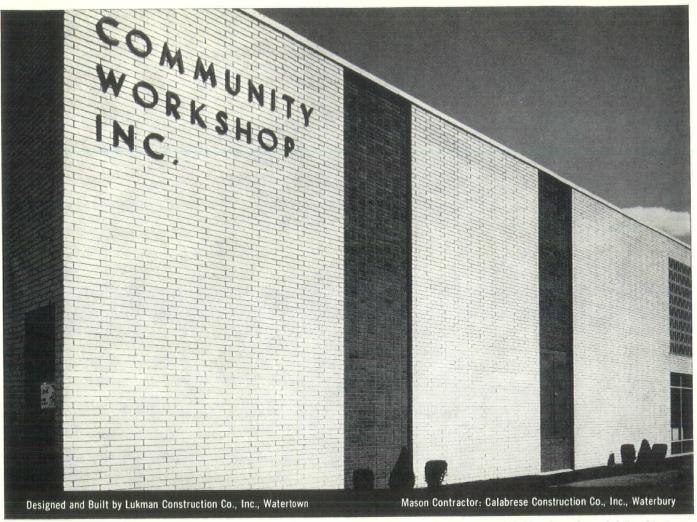
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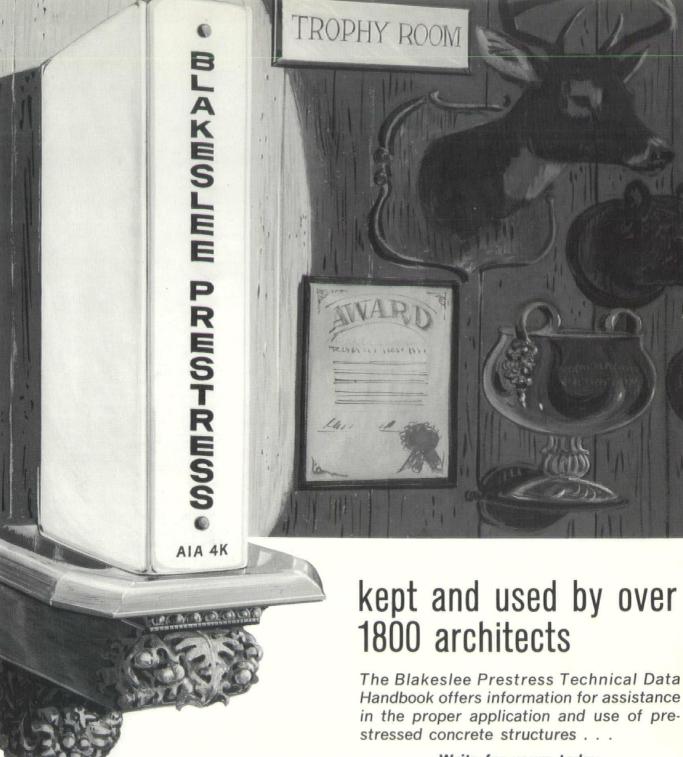
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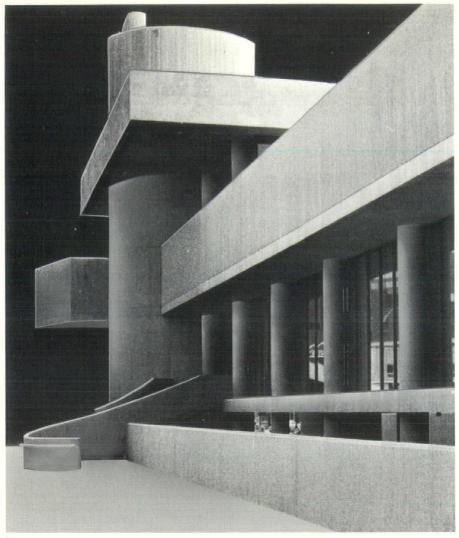
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COMING EVENTS

July 29, 30 Old Saybrook Shopping Center: Fourth Annual Outdoor Art Exhibit.

To August 12 Craft Center, Brookfield: Exhibit of African Arts.

To August 13 Essex Art Association Galleries, Essex: Open Summer Show.

To August 13 Lyme Art Association, Old Lyme: 66th Annual Summer Exhibition.

August 15-September 4 Mystic Art Association, Mystic: Juried Regional Art Exhibit.

August 27-September 1 New York Hilton, and September 2-4 McGill University, Montreal: International Congress on Religion, Architecture, and the Visual Arts.

To September 30 Museum of American Art, New Britain: Best of the Permanent Collection.

October 6-8 Sheraton-Eastland Motor Hotel, Portland, Maine: New England Regional Conference, AIA. Theme: — "Recreation: Re-create."

Errata et Addenda

The report of the American Association of School Administrators Conference in the May-June issue of *Connecticut Architect* erroneously credited the exhibit of the High Hill Elementary School in Madison to the office of Sinclair, Austin and Mead. This school is the work of the firm of Stecker and Colavecchio, Hartford.

The Sinclair, Austin and Mead exhibit was the East Farms School in Farmington.

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CONNECTICUT ARCHITECT

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VOLUME 3, NUMBER 4

JULY-AUGUST 1967

FRONT COVER: Bernard J. Rooney, Associate Superintendent, Board of Education, Buffalo, New York, sketched a typical outmoded school for the *Newsletter* of the Research Council of the Great Cities Program for School Improvement.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

CSA School Seminar	6
Quinnipiac School	7
Marianapolis Preparatory School	11
College of Nursing	15
Yale Architecture in Kentucky	19
Research Fellowship	22
M.I.T.'s New Degree Program	23
Index of Advertisers	26

PHOTO CREDITS: Front cover, Bernard J. Rooney; Page 7, Cunningham-Werdnigg; Pages 8-10, Louis Reens; Pages 11-14, Charles N. Pratt; Pages 15-18, Marion Green; Pages 19 and 24, Yale News Bureau; Pages 20 and 21, John Vignoli.

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Participants in the CSA conference on Connecticut school buildings were, left to right, standing, Richard L. Howland, chief, Bureau of School Buildings; Robert H. Lienhard, Chairman, Public Communications Committee; seated, E. John Vincente, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Glastonbury; Dr. Felix McCormick, Director, Teachers College Institute of Field Studies, Columbia University; John W. Wallace, Superintendent of Schools, Newington; Dr. William J. Nolan, Superintendent of Schools, Regional High School District No. 1, Falls Village; Robert D. King, Building Committee Member and attorney, Tolland; Richard D. Butterfield, Member, S.C.E.S. Advisory Committee, Farmington; and State Senator John M. Lupton, 26th District, Weston.

CSA SEMINAR-CONNECTICUT SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The April seminar called to peer behind the bricks of Connecticut school buildings has drifted into the past, but not so the provocative thoughts introduced and discussed.

Sponsored by the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, in cooperation with the Bureau of School Buildings of the Connecticut State Department of Education, the group met on Saturday, April 22, for its all-day program at the new Richard C. Lee Senior High School in New Haven. The subject, "What's Wrong with Connecticut School Buildings?" presupposed "wrong" and challenged the participants to ferret out and expose it.

Dr. Felix McCormick, director of the Institute of Field Studies, Teachers College, Columbia University, defined the effects of the period of rapid change we are in and credited the spread of urbanization and communal living with causing society to grow younger in its thinking. Among other points, he said that as we become more sophisticated we must continue to learn more through improved educational methodology and the facilities needed to support it.

John W. Wallace, superintendent of schools, Newington, cited current trends toward more complete and more complex educational centers as opposed to the classroom concept.

Robert D. King, building committee member and attorney-atlaw, Tolland, feels that permanent building committees should be appointed. He believes that architects are continually competing with local committees and boards of education which try to dictate both the design and requirements —and too many architects are willing to be dictated to. He advocates giving the architect the educational specifications and letting him carry on from there.

Richard D. Butterfield, FAIA, Farmington, said that Connecticut compares favorably with other states in school design and costs. He said that too often buildings are not used as planned and that the element of flexibility is overdone. In his comments, he stressed the point that the public desire for very low initial cost often results in more expensive buildings.

E. John Vincente, assistant superintendent of schools for business affairs, Glastonbury, stressed that estimates proposed by architects should be realistic. Planning stage cost optimism leaves taxpayers and committee members unprepared for the shock of final cost tallies. He suggested that much site work seems to ignore the problems and costs of maintenance.

State Senator John M. Lupton, Weston, forecast the integrated use of school buildings with Welfare Department activities. The old philosophy that the unwed mother should stay home with her children and be supported by the state is giving way to the feeling that these unwed mothers should go to school or to work, with day care centers established for these children. He said the logical consequence is to tie this in with the school system because of the normal operation of day care centers and pre-kindergarten schools today. He expects this will be accomplished within five years.

The program was introduced by Robert H. Lienhard, chairman, CSA-AIA public communications committee, and Richard L. Howland, chief, Bureau of School Buildings, presented the panelists.

Dr. William J. Nolan, superintendent of schools, Regional High School District 1, Falls Village, summarized the program at the conclusion of the day.

The consensus was that there is nothing wrong with Connecticut school buildings that time, money, forward-thinking, professional approach, and adjustment to prevailing trends in education will not solve.

K-4 AWARD WINNER

Quinnipiac School New Haven, Connecticut

The PERKINS & WILL PARTNERSHIP and GRANBERY, CASH & ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS

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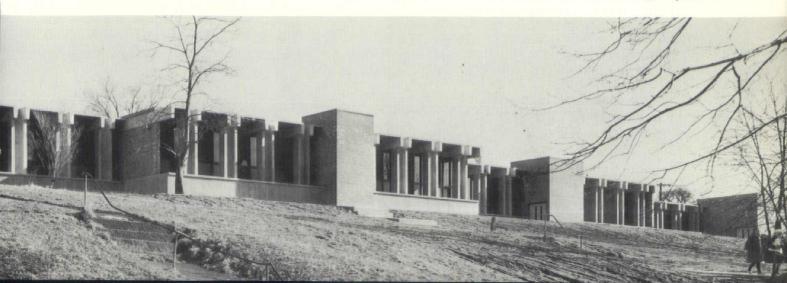
The Quinnipiac School, a K-4 project created by The Perkins & Will Partnership and Granbery, Cash & Associates, Architects, is a three-time award winner. Further, it has proved to be well suited to the needs of its students and teachers.

The building, which was dedicated in 1965, has earned a certificate of merit for outstanding design from the New York State Association of Architects, 1966; American Association of School Administrators citation, 1966; and award for excellence in architectural design from Connecticut Building Congress, 1966. The comments of the CBC jury were : "Plan is carefully related to its use as a school for young children. The grouping of class areas with outside space is well considered. Successful massing of the building on the site. Structural system used consistently to give order to the informal plan. Simple and direct treatment of elevation."

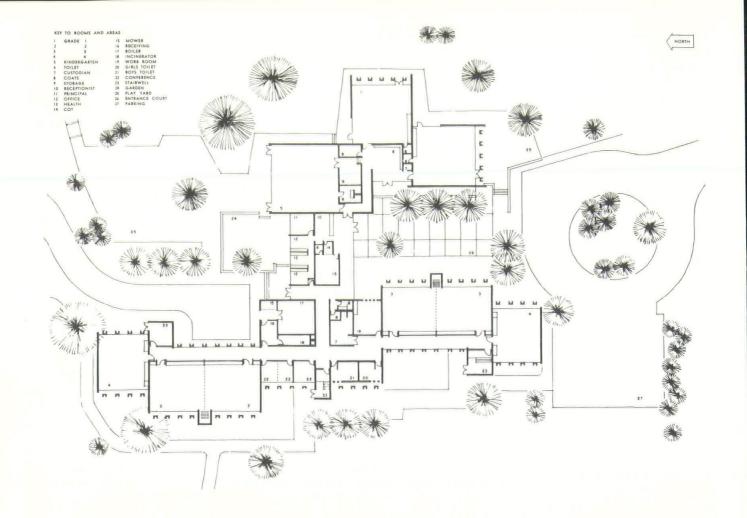
From the outset, the architects worked to design a primary school to house a modern educational program. It was aimed to provide an atmosphere which would be appealing to the children and pleasant, efficient and workable for teachers. In addition, it had to blend in harmonious relationship with an existing older residential neighborhood in a natural riverside setting.

Since current teaching concepts and methods are subject to continuing change, it was necessary that the building avoid any predication to a specific teaching organization and procedure which might become obsolete in a relatively short time. The architects were charged to include in their design "sufficient physical flexibility to accommodate future changes in teaching methods."

Flexibility within the building was accomplished in several ways.



West elevation overlooks Quinnipiac River.



Wardrobe facilities are placed in natural-lighted corridor.



Each classroom, for example, has a simple shape and contains movable equipment. This allows individual teachers to arrange a room to best suit the needs of a specific program.

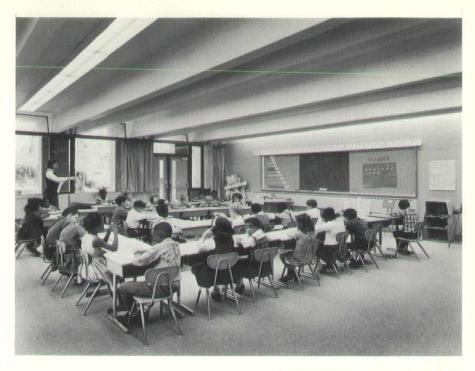
An educational concept of increasing popularity and acceptance is team, or cooperative teaching. This requires facilities for large, medium or small group instruction in various locations. Movable walls in key areas allow for simple space expansion.

When groups are joined for instruction one teacher is free to plan future activities, while another teaches the combined groups. Resource areas are provided near the offices and teachers' carrels to accommodate this task of preparation.

There are small conference rooms as well for teachers to work with individual pupils or small groups. The rooms are available, also, for conferences with parents and other visitors.

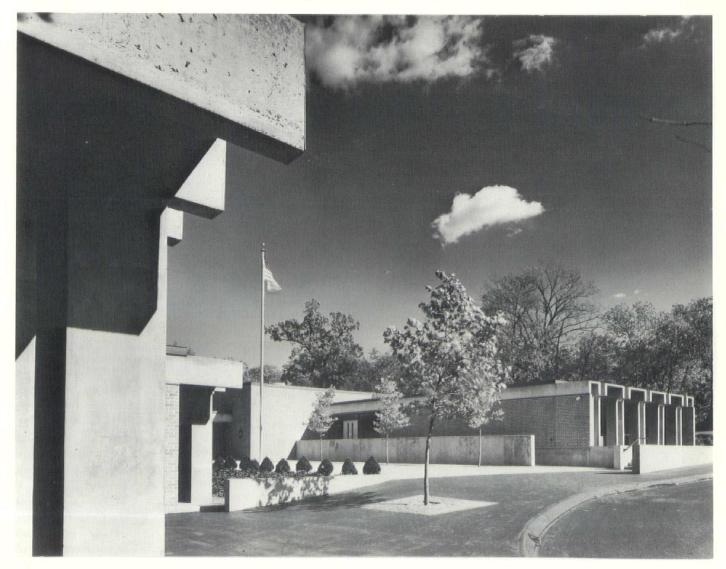
Carpeting was used throughout the school for a dual purpose – quiet and economy. The carpets reduce floor maintenance cost and reduce activity noise in corridors and classrooms. As a bonus, they are more attractive than hard surface flooring. Acoustical ceilings are unnecessary where carpeting is used.

Like all other material uses, this is neither a blanket endorsement nor a blanket indictment of a material. In the large kindergarten room, which has a tile flooring suited to its use, there is a spray-on acoustical ceiling. It has the ap-



Classroom layout provides for flexibility.

Concrete channel columns will permit addition of second story for future expansion needs.



pearance of painted beams whose rustic texture retains the unpretentious country look of the school.

Concrete in one of its basic forms was used to shape exterior columns which frame the floor-toceiling glass of classroom windows. Many of these overlook the Quinnipiac River.

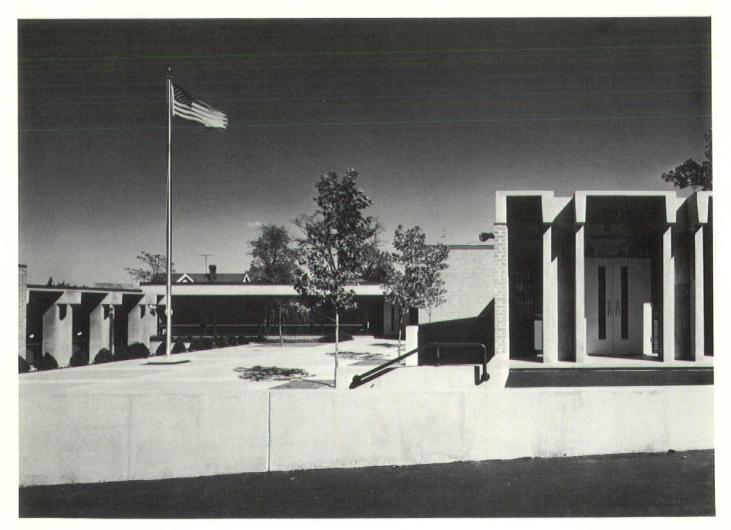
The rough exterior texture continues into the interior of the building. This is evidenced in the gray concrete blocks and red brick inside, and even to the practical brick coving in classrooms. In addition to minimum maintenance cost and problems, an extra advantage of this interior is that children are encouraged to provide their own bright color touches through art work and similar projects in their classrooms.

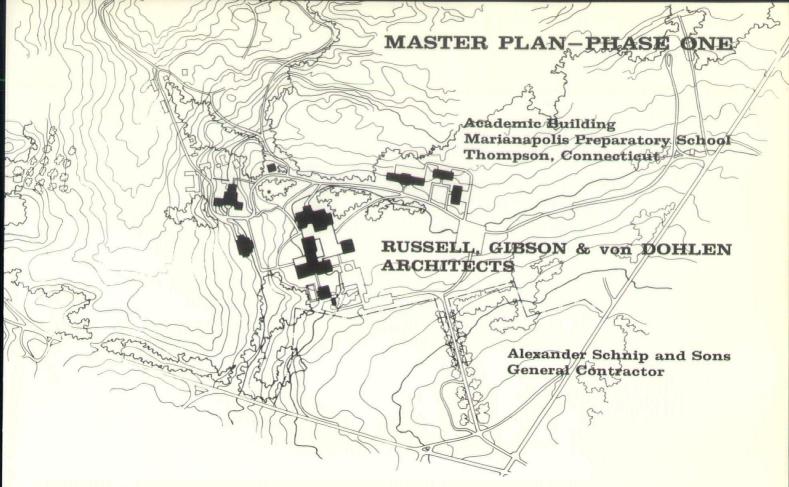
The construction of reinforced concrete channel sections used both as columns and beams, with brick panels and aluminum window walls, allows for economical use of the uneven site and as a basis for future expansion. Plans are ready when needed for a second story with six classrooms, a library and teachers' workrooms. At such time, the present kindergarten will be converted to serve as an all-purpose room.

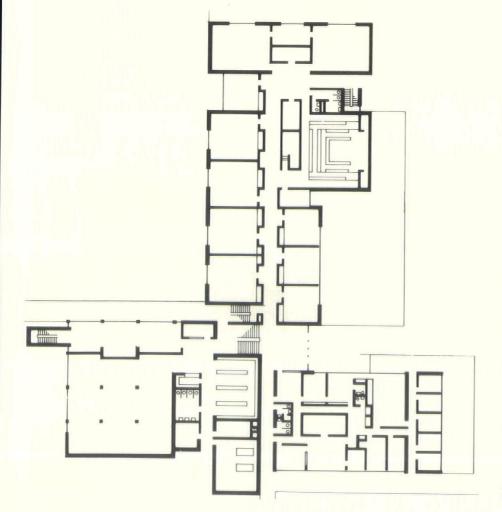
Structural engineering was done by Henry Pfisterer, and electrical and mechanical engineering was by Hubbard, Lawless, and Osborne. Landscape architect was the Office of Dan Kiley, and Ames Construction Company was general contractor.

GRANBERY, CASH & ASSOCIATES are New Haven based architects. Carleton Granbery earned his BA at Yale, 1935, and BFA, 1938. He is a Fellow of Berkeley College, Yale University, and was design critic at Yale, 1946-47. He has served as Chairman of the Awards Committee for the New England Region, AIA, and is a member of the New Haven Citizens Action Committee. He has received awards from Boston Arts Festival, New Haven Festival of Arts, American Association of School Administrators, Connecticut Building Congress, American Federation of Arts, and Connecticut Society, AIA. George Cash studied Society, AIA. George Cash studied architecture at Carnegie Tech and then transferred and was graduated from Yale in 1956. He has worked with Carleton Granbery since 1952, became a partner in 1959. He is chairman of the Regional Planning Agency of South Central Connecticut.

Central entrance court is uncluttered and convenient.







Only three years ago, Marianapolis Preparatory School in Thompson was struck with major disaster when one of its principal educational buildings was destroyed by fire. Although a modern new dormitory had been completed a little over a year before, this heavy blow called for an audit of resources and some long range planning.

Founded at Marian Hills, Illinois, in 1926, Marianapolis is a college preparatory high school maintained by the Marian Fathers, a 300-year-old teaching order. The school was moved to Connecticut in 1931 and now has an enrollment of about 135 boys, most of whom live at the school. A 440acre former country estate now provides an attractive site for Marianapolis.

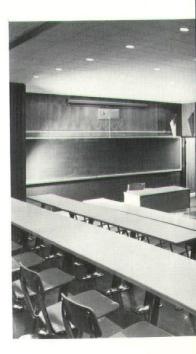
Before embarking on a large scale construction program, the Marian Fathers called upon the



Glass and brick combine in strong, simple facade.



Student lounge.



Connecticut Architect

architectural office of Russell, Gibson & von Dohlen to prepare a master plan for the development of an enlarged campus and including a new academic building to replace that destroyed by fire, two more dormitories, a sports building, a chapel, student center and a residence for the priests.

This accomplished, the architects proceeded, in natural priority, with the design of the new academic building to house classrooms, library, science laboratories, and school administrative offices, as well as some student service and social areas.

In plan, the structure has two wings forming a right-angle corner and both of two stories. These are almost entirely devoted to academic use. Outside the angle, a third wing of one story houses the administrative offices and facilities. This area is completely air conditioned for the comfort of staff and students during the summer program.

The academic areas contain fourteen classrooms of varying sizes, a tiered lecture room, three science laboratories, a language laboratory and a special projects area for independent work. The most up-to-date laboratory and audio-visual equipment is provided, with potential for expansion to meet increased enrollment.

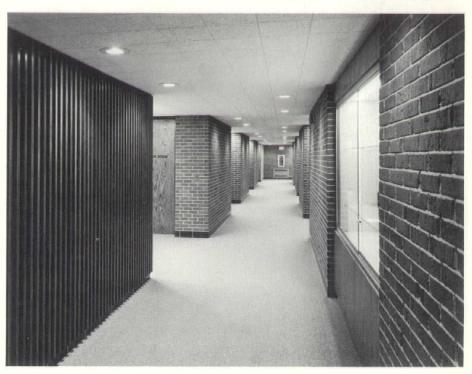
The ground floor area includes a large study hall with a capacity for 150 students. Adjacent to this are the bookstore, post office, locker room and lounge for free time periods.

On the second floor above the study hall is the school library with space for nearly 20,000 volumes. A collection of rare books is housed in the adjoining Lithuanian Library and Museum.

Brick and limestone were combined for exterior materials to provide a pleasing but dynamic contrast between the building and its natural environment.

The architects were also responsible for the interior appointments of the new academic building at

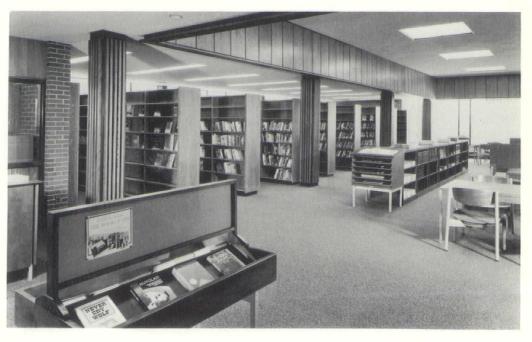
Corridor niches provide display space.



arge lecture hall is designed functionally.



Library is spacious and well-lighted.



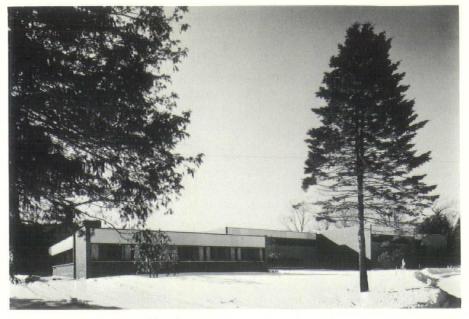
Marianapolis. Finishes were selected to provide a rich and quietly exciting atmosphere for learning, without sacrificing practical and economic maintenance. Carpeting is used throughout, except in the laboratories. Brick walls in the corridors, stairs, and other sizable areas subject to continuous use by young men maintain this principle.

In the firm's office, James F. Russell was partner in charge for the design of the academic building, and project architects were John L. Riley and Richard L. Hughes, III.

Maine and Tillapaugh consulted with the architects in laying out the land usage of the master plan and in the landscaping for the academic building. Structural engineering was handled by Joseph Hallisey, Hartford, and Jerome Mueller and Associates, Hartford, were responsible for mechanical details. The general contractor was Alexander Schnip and Sons of Norwich.

New AIA Members

Certificates of membership in the American Institute of Architects have been presented to Thomas F. Apgar, Danbury; Edward B. Bushka, Bloomfield; Harvey P. Conaway, Hamden; Harold A. Hayden, Bristol; William F. Herman, Jr., Mystic; Marian E. Isenberg, West Hartford; Richard G. Mankey, Manchester; Samuel N. Miner, Lakeville; Edward L. Pepin, Bloomfield; and Robert L. Wilson, Stamford. \square



Single story wing houses administrative areas.

With the first phase of the Marianapolis plan completed and in use, work has already begun on the second step - construction of the Sports Center building. This also is designed by Russell, Gibson & von Dohlen.

The architectural office of RUSSELL, GIBSON & von DOHLEN in West Hartford was formed in 1954. The partners of the firm, James F. Russell, Murray O. Gibson, and Robert J. von Dohlen, earned their degrees in architecture from Cornell University, as did an associate, John L. Riley. The two other associates, Charles T. Bellingrath and Richard W. Quinn, are graduates of Princeton University and University of Notre Dame, respectively. Much of the work of the office has been on school and church buildings, and they have also designed public, commercial and industrial projects. The firm's technical staff now numbers twenty-five, of whom twelve are registered architects.

Honor Awards

The 1967 honor awards program of CSA-AIA has closed its registration, and all entries must be at the Society's headquarters, 71 Whitfield Street, Guilford, not later than September 29, 1967.

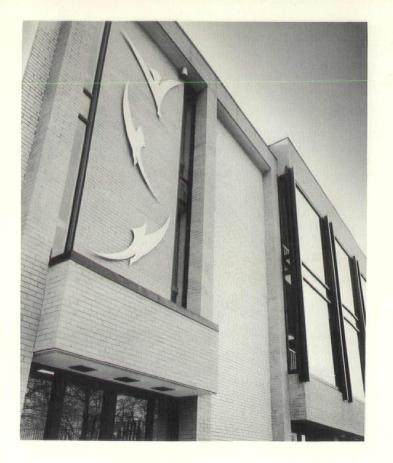
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New Name

Henry A. Pfisterer and Associates, Consulting Engineers, is the new firm name announced by Henry A. Pfisterer. Abba A. Tor, PE, is senior associate, and William S. Kaminski, PE; Walter Schapiro, PE; and Anthony J. Calini are associates.



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ONE OF THE FINEST...

College of Nursing

University of Bridgeport Bridgeport, Connecticut

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Main circulation areas are at front of building.



"One of the finest nursing education buildings in the nation." This is the verdict of the U. S. Public Health Service for the new College of Nursing facility at the University of Bridgeport.

The College of Nursing at this burgeoning community university already counts an enrollment of nearly 400 students, and this is expected to increase in pace with the rapid growth of the other colleges. The new structure for the College of Nursing is located "on campus," and in that respect is another educational facility of the University. Students either live in the regular university dormitories or commute to classes.

The campus is in a residential area, and the residential zoning requires 20-foot set-backs and has a height limitation of three stories.



Glass facade extends full three-story height.

The local ground water condition —the site being within a halfmile of Long Island Sound — meant that a basement was not economically feasible.

Within these limiting space conditions, the architects have created an educational facility as modern as tomorrow, with both practicality and economy. Austin W. Mather, FAIA, of the office of Lyons & Mather, Bridgeport, was partner in charge, with Alfred H. Lange, AIA, as project architect.

This team worked with Dean Martha P. Jayne of the College of Nursing, who developed the academic needs. Nursing instruction today is usually carried on in very small groups, but Dean Jayne feels that some phases of the education could well be conducted with multiples of the small group. This is possible, she says, through the use of modern teaching aids, including audio-visual equipment, closedcircuit television, electronic programmed learning and advanced technological and educational methods.

On this premise, facilities were planned for multiples of the basic group of eight students, and this "modular educational unit" dictated the size and number of classrooms, laboratories, assembly hall, and offices. Structurally, a 12-foot module was selected for the steel frame and concrete floor slabs.

The functional core of the building is the training laboratory, adjacent to the auditorium which, as a practical matter, had to be on the first floor to accommodate the large number of students. Thereafter, the remaining requirements were resolved around the key laboratory space. To provide minimum interference with other spaces, the front was made the main circulation area.

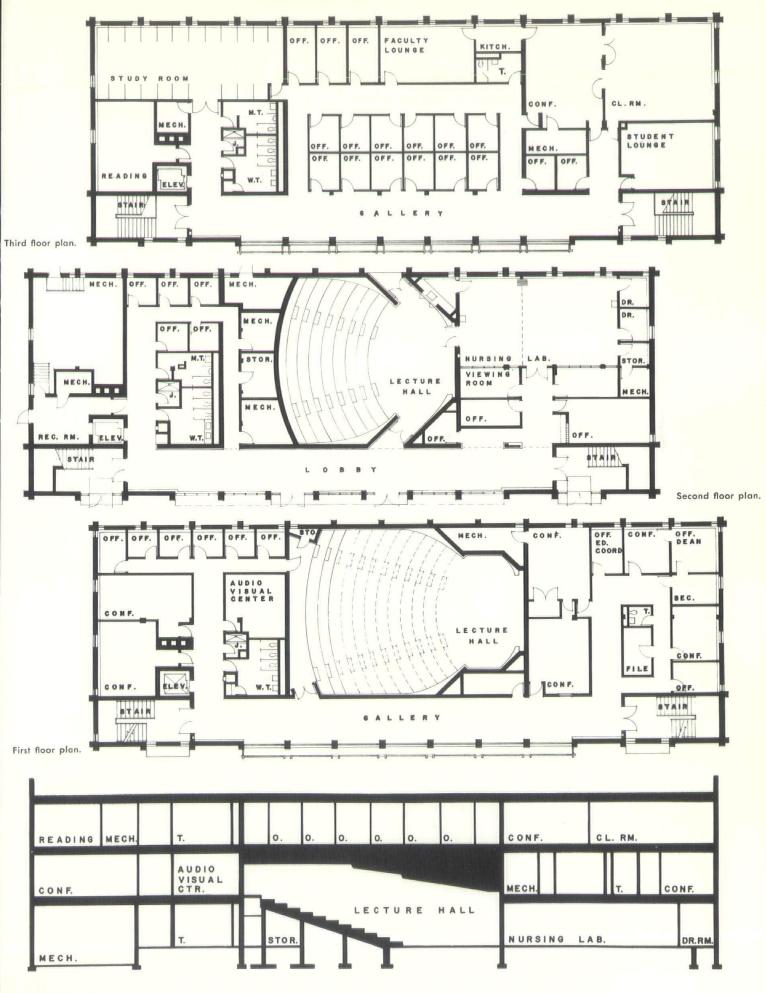
Here, the brick and glass facade

rises the full three-story height, giving the building its architectural character and enhanced by Frederick Shrady's steel sculpture. All exterior walls are glazed, twocolor, self-cleaning brick.

A representative of the contractor's firm is reported to have described the College of Nursing as "supported on hollow columns which are held up by electrical cables." Whether or not true, this is indicative of the electric and electronic equipment provided for the educational program.

All areas can receive or send signals for television and audiovisual use. In addition, a large room on the third floor is fitted for approximately 100 audio-visual programmed learning units around the room's perimeter. Future plans call for the use of a computer in conjunction with programmed learning.

The closed circuit television



makes it possible for students to view clinical settings at associated hospitals, the nearest of which is a mile away. Also, lectures and demonstrations at the College can be viewed at other locations via the television facilities. There are "dial-select" systems for both programmed learning equipment and the microfilm library. All in all, this should enable more students to be taught more effectively, while speeding and increasing the students' acquisition of knowledge.

The Nursing College building is 60 feet wide by 160 feet long, fronting on three streets. Expansion provisions include a possible addition at the rear and a covered passageway to another building 200 feet away. Generous use of wide doors and folding partitions gives considerable flexibility in the use of class and laboratory spaces. The seventeen faculty offices on the third floor have movable walls to permit rearrangement of space in meeting future needs.

All floors are carpeted to facili-

tate cleaning and provide sound control. Recessed lighting is used throughout the building. The hot water, baseboard heating system is supplemented by auxiliary heatingairconditioning units on each floor to allow direct control of temperature.

Consultants on the project were Smith & Hess for mechanical engineering and Howard W. Harper for the electrical, and the general contractor was Joseph Vitale Construction Company.

Please turn to page 26

Top left: Auditorium will be used for closed-circuit TV. Bottom left: Training laboratory is main functional core of building, adjacent to the auditorium. Top right: Faculty lounge. Bottom right: Dean's conference room.









YALE ARCHITECTURE IN KENTUCKY

Thirty Yale students pooled time, talent and public service to design and build a community center in New Zion, Kentucky.

Repeated failure to qualify for federal development funds doomed the village of a few hundred people to a bleak future. Not much could be done to create a focal center of interest or to slow the gradual drift of young people to the cities.

The town's need was recognized by former first-year Yale student Robert Swenson who had worked in the area last summer. He presented the challenge, and the faculty of first-year architecture students decided to make a New Zion community center their class project.

The final design was chosen out of student competition earlier this year. Then the entire class, including professors, went to New Zion this spring and constructed a new building. In the group was Charles Moore, chairman of Yale's Department of Architecture, who took his turn with saw and hammer.

The basic two-story building was completed on schedule in about three weeks this spring, and the interior finished late in June.

The building is sheathed in natural, rough-cut oak, like many of the barns in the area, and makes the most of natural illumination with large fiberglass skylights. While it does not clash with neighboring buildings, the center is striking with its orange doors and window frames and blue interior walls. The colors emphasize the building's "playful" purpose, in vivid contrast to the stark blackwhite of most Appalachian farmhouses.

The center has a large multipurpose room on the ground floor to serve as a meeting hall, dance floor and community dining room, in addition to being fitted out as a half-size basketball court. A small kitchen and showers are also on this floor. A large sliding barn door opens the main room to the outdoors for summer and to a beautiful view of the rolling, wooded Kentucky hills.

The second floor includes a library and a room, both with the same excellent view, for the resident Vista or Community Information Depot volunteer. The inside stairs are a novelty in this community of one-floor houses.

Even considering the free labor and tools of the students and all their faculty advisors, the \$4,000 cost of the building is unusual. Students concede they went over their Architecture School budget for the project, although they held down costs by asking manufacturers and merchants for contributions of roofing, hardware, plumbing, and some building materials. It is estimated that the building would have cost at least \$30,000 if designed and constructed commercially.

Value to Students

Quite beyond its obvious benefit to the townspeople of New Zion, the project has been of extraordinary value to the students. Unlike a painter or sculptor, an architect seldom actually builds more than a

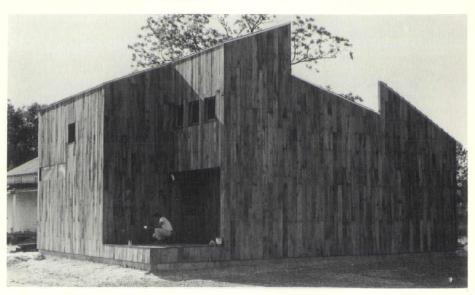
Modern lines with traditional materials.

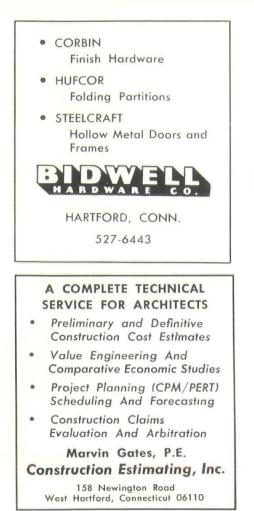
model from his drawings. Paralleling this, the students wanted to participate in "real social processes" which bring insight into the need and meaning of the people who are directly concerned and who will use the building.

According to Alberto Lau of Guatemala City, Guatemala, an "intensive major" in architecture who is combining his senior year in Yale College with the first year of study in the School of Art and Architecture, "the project also deals with a different kind of architecture — the architecture of poverty."

He said: "Architects have long dealt almost exclusively with rich individuals and large corporations. It was the kind of architecture out of which few social revolutions could have been extracted. In putting architecture to social and economic use where it is needed most, we hope that this community center will become a catalyst in transforming New Zion." Undoubtedly influenced by some of the prizewinning designs of Professor Moore, the students wanted to "transform" without being too obtrusive, giving the townspeople a new experience in architecture

Please turn to page 24





Architects who successfully passed the Spring 1967 professional licensing examinations of the Connecticut Architectural Registration Board were awarded registration certificates recently at a ceremony held in the Public Utilities Hearing Room of the State Office Building, Hartford.

Shown above are Dominic C. Cimino, Enfield; John M. Colombo, New York City; Paul A. Desjardins, South Norwalk; James R. Doman, Jr., New York City; Jared I. Edwards, New Haven; Francis W. Fox, West Hartford; Ireneus Harasymiak, Wethersfield; Charles E. Hildebrand, Jr., Collinsville; Tai Soo Kim, West Hartford; William A. Kimball, Guilford; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Kittas, Vermont; Robert M. McGuffin, Hamden; Jerome J. Maloy, West Hartford; Timothy Martin, Stamford; Charles A. Pelizza, Orange; Francis P. Pieszak, New Hartford; David M. Pokras, Shelton; Stanley O. Queen, Oxford; Frank H. Roberts, Madison; Robert Shaynak, New York; Robert C. Steinmetz, Wilton; Alfred L. Szymanski, Trumbull; and David H. Wight, North Branford.

Other new registrants not present are Edward K. Bachtell, Jr., West Hartford; Miss Luellen Fields, Stamford; Jonathan L. Foote, New Haven; Herbert Graff, Ridgefield; Aram H. Mardirosian, Hamden; Lauren E. Meyers, Jr., Guilford; James P. Owens, Cheshire; and Kenneth Peters, Stamford.

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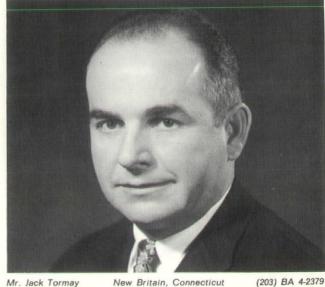
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Panel speakers at the recent CSA meeting on "Effects of Planning, Zoning, and Property Tax on Environmental Design in Connecticut," shown with CSA President Richard S. Sharpe, left, and panel moderator F. Philip Brotherton, right, were (continuing from left) William E. Glynn, former mayor of Hartford and co-chairman of the Legislative Committee to Study the Feasibility of Metropolitan Government; Horace H. Brown, director of the Connecticut Interregional Planning Program; and Nicholas A. Lenge, minority leader of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1967 and co-chairman of the Study Committee.



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Research Fellowship

Architect Donald Watson, AIA, New Haven, was awarded the first ACSA-AMAX fellowship award, a \$20,000 grant for a two-year study of "indeterminant architecture."

Presentation of the new fellowship for graduate research in architecture was made this spring at the annual dinner of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, in New York. The fellowship was made possible by a grant of \$25,000 from American Metal Climax Inc.



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The study will be conducted at Yale University's School of Arts and Architecture, with direction from faculty advisers Charles W. Moore, AIA, chairman of the Department of Architecture, and Peter Millard, associate professor of architectural design.

Watson is a Yale graduate who received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1959 and a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1962. He practiced as an architect with the Peace Corps in Tunisia for two vears and with the Ministry of Public Works there for one year, then became affiliated with the New Haven architectural office of Carlin, Pozzi & Associates in 1965. He was registered and began practice in 1967.

Author of a study, "Economic Construction in Tunisia," Watson is married to a Finnish architect whom he met while she was taking graduate study at Yale University.

Presentation of the fellowship was made by Charles B. Huizenga, president of the Kawneer Company Inc., Niles, Michigan, an AMAX subsidiary. He explained that the research fellowship was planned for architectural study devoted to the perception of new opportunities offered by industry for improvements in the construction or planning and designing of buildings.

The concept of the fellowship was developed by the ACSA committee on research and graduate studies, chaired by Professor C. Theodore Larson, FAIA, of the University of Michigan.

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M.I.T.'s New Degree Program

Beginning this year, Massachusetts Institute of Technology students working toward a professional degree in architecture will first have to earn a fouryear "pre-professional" degree. This is similar to the requirements for those preparing to become doctors or lawyers. The professional degree of bachelor in architecture, formerly a five-year undergraduate degree, is now a graduate degree requiring two years of study beyond the undergraduate level.

"It is no longer practicable to contain a professional program within an undergraduate frame," according to Professor Lawrence B. Anderson, Dean of the School of Architecture and Planning at M.I.T.

"As professional subject matter has become more comprehensive, students in architecture have found themselves increasingly crowded out of participation in the broader studies that are so strong a feature of undergraduate intellectual life. Even lengthening the undergraduate period to five years failed to solve the problem. This is the form of program we now abandon," he said.

M.I.T.'s new four-year program leads to the degree of bachelor of science in art and design. Architecture is only one of four areas in which undergraduates in the program may concentrate. Others are city planning, visual design, and history, theory and criticism of the visual arts.



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Yale-Kentucky

Continued from page 19

which would still fit in with the environment-landscape and local architecture.

The final design for the center was decided on by a competition among six groups in the class, with such exotic names as "Stud and Skin" and "Group-Group" reflecting the architectural technology they were exploring.

Despite the budgetary problem, the students' marks on the project are likely to be high. According to Professor Moore, "the design was entirely the students', and I think it an extraordinarily sensitive and suitable one — 'though I think its success was more evident in the tears in the eyes of New Zion residents bidding the students goodbye than it will be in the handsome photographs in the architectural magazines."

Local significance of the project was revitalization of the New Zion Community Association. In a counter-attack on poverty and hopelessness, the people themselves managed to choose and purchase the center's half-acre site, and formed the organization which will help to see that the building will be kept busy and useful in the future.

In fact, one New Zion resident, watching the Yale students construct the solid, seasoned-oak structure, predicted it "would last for 200 years."

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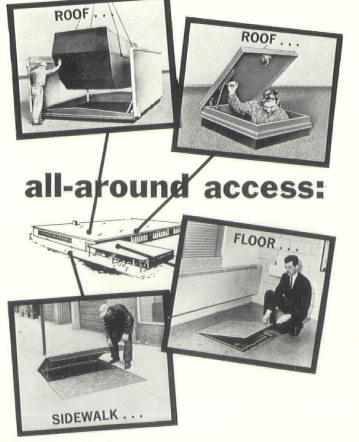


Citation

Connecticut architects, Lee and Crabtree Associates, Hartford, received special comment by the jury in the \$2-million architectural design competition for the conversion of Joseph H. Wade Junior High School, Bronx, New York, to house an intermediate school. The competition was sponsored by the Board of Education of the City of New York and the Research Council of the Great Cities Program for School Improvement.



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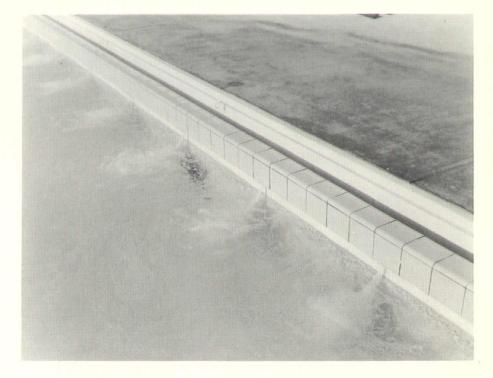
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