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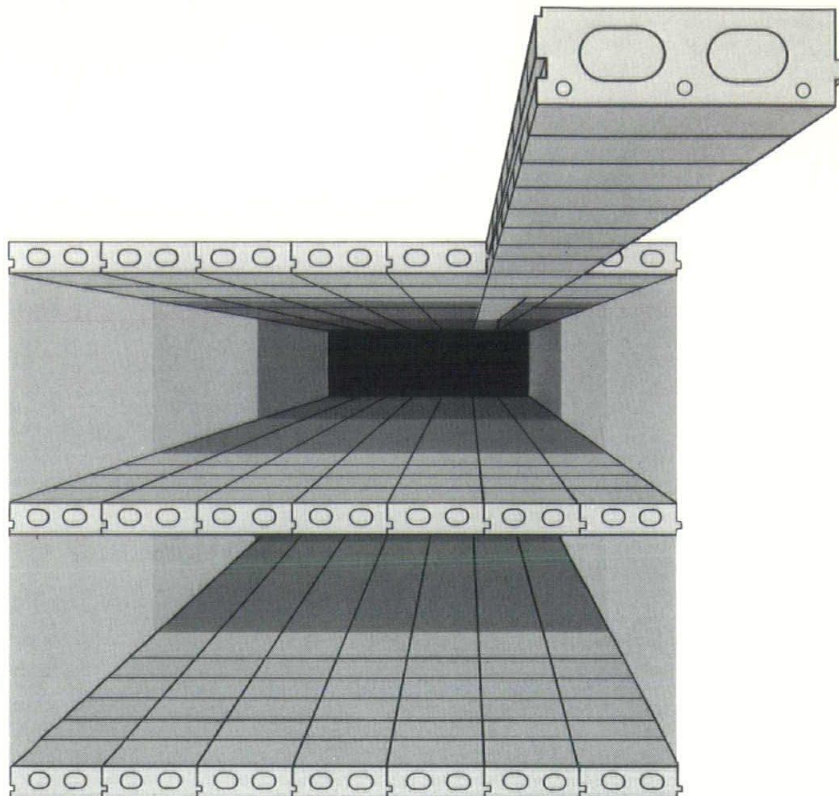
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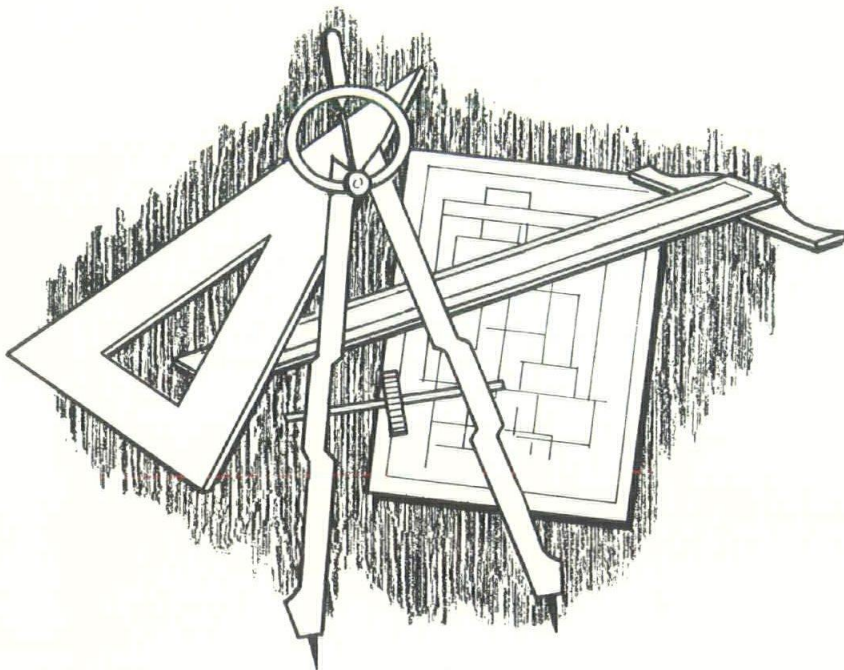
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### COMING EVENTS

March 22 - April 20  
Museum of American Art, New Britain: 250 Years of American Painting from Three Connecticut Museums.

To March 23  
Taylor Library, Milford: Oil Paintings by Martha Pienkowski.

To March 30  
Yale Art Gallery, New Haven: The Graphic Art of Géricault.

To March 31  
Downstairs Gallery, New Haven: Oils and Acrylics by Kenneth Johnson and Carmine Russo.

To April 2  
Silvermine Guild, New Canaan: Watercolors by Gabor Peterdi.

April 5 - 13  
Coliseum, New York: International Auto Show.

To April 13  
Yale Art Gallery, New Haven: African and Afro-American Art - The Transatlantic Tradition.

April 13-16  
Arena, New Haven: 32nd Annual New Haven Antique Show.

April 20 - May 10  
Jorgenson Auditorium, Storrs: 1969 Connecticut Crafts Exhibit.

May 17-31  
Art Association, Washington Depot: Exhibit of Cartoons from the New Yorker.

June 2 - 4  
Houston: 13th Annual Convention of The Construction Specifications Institute.

June 7 and 8  
Museum of American Art, New Britain: Sidewalk Art Exhibition.

June 7-28  
Art Association, Washington Depot: Watercolor and Graphics Show.

June 13 - July 13  
Silvermine Guild, New Canaan: 20th Anniversary, New England Exhibition of Painting and Sculpture.

To June 15  
Museum of Art, Science, and Industry, Bridgeport: Planetarium Show - How The Earth Began.

June 22 - 26  
Chicago: AIA Annual Convention.

June 25 - July 7  
Bridgeport: Barnum Festival.



# CONNECTICUT ARCHITECT

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MARCH-APRIL 1969

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FRONT COVER: Lewis Engineering Company headquarters building in Naugatuck (page 12) achieves a sense of tonal unity to the unified effort it houses.



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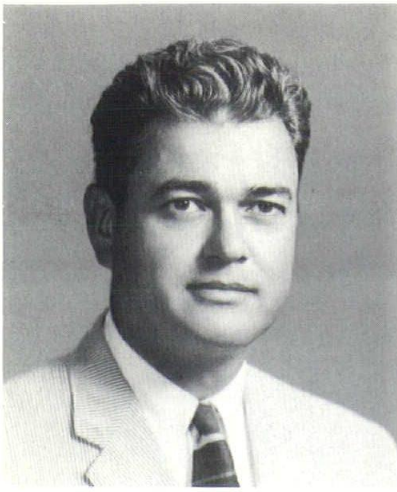
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Carrell S. McNulty, Jr.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Carrell S. McNulty, Jr., AIA

The Connecticut Society of Architects has come a long way since consolidation in 1966. We not only have a new headquarters, but a full-time director and staff secretary, as well. The membership has grown to over 400. This has been reflected in the intensified energy and commitment on the part of the membership in the work of various committees of the Chapter.

This year, we are in a better position than ever before, not only to serve the membership, but also to be an effective voice for the profession in a matter which should be of vital concern to all architects, *i.e.*, the quality of our physical environment. We have an obligation, as has no other profession, to work toward creating those conditions that can lead to the highest design potential possible for our physical surroundings.

There are basically three ways to work toward such goals: professional development, the anticipation of future needs, and education of the public. All three of these should proceed simultaneously, but without any one, none can be achieved.

*Professional Development*, perhaps, must be the key-stone on which everything else depends. Unless we thoroughly understand our profession and its problems and relationships to society, we cannot be effective leaders. The rapid changes taking place in professional practice today make it in-

cumbent upon us to broaden our viewpoints toward an understanding of the total environment.

In this area, the Chapter hopes later this year to deal from a professional viewpoint with perhaps the most urgent problem facing us — that of housing. An issue that cannot be separated from the urban crisis itself, it will be the subject of a two-day seminar early in the fall. The purpose of this conference will be to bring architects face to face with the urgency of the housing crisis and the challenge which our society and profession faces. It will be oriented toward the profession's needs and its role in finding solutions, but we hope it will also confront us with the other areas of concern as well. The problem is not only that of the ghetto, but also that of the suburbs. The challenge the profession faces and the response that industry will most probably make to this crisis will also be part of the topic.

The *Anticipation of Future Needs* is perhaps the most difficult of achievement, for it requires the greatest possible degree of understanding. While this requires a thorough grasp of the problem, we must nevertheless begin as a Chapter to think in these terms now. Basically, there are two directions which the Chapter will take this year.

First, the chapter Affairs and Membership Committee is taking a hard look at the Chapter from a long range developmental point of

view. This examination will take into account not only the needs of our membership in terms of the changing nature of our practice but will also examine the relationship of the Chapter to the state and the ways in which we can be more effective in reaching the public with our message.

The second direction has to do with the committees themselves. Several committees are already actively engaged in examining legislation now before the General Assembly. These committees will decide whether the Chapter should take a position on any of these which, in turn, can be communicated to the General Assembly as our own profession's contribution. The effort cannot end here however. To be really effective, the Chapter should develop on a continuing basis long range attitudes about our environment and perhaps, in future years, make its own legislative proposals.

If the foregoing two areas are adequately covered, the problem of educating the public can be a relatively easy one. It is here, though, that the chapter's efforts can culminate in success. The very complexity of our urban crisis and the rapidity of change create a desire from the public sector for answers to many problems, some of which can be provided by our profession. This year, we are making a start in this sector through

*Please turn to page 27*



## ORDER AND JUSTICE

**Police Headquarters / Circuit Court  
New Britain, Connecticut**

**HIRSCH • HAMMERBERG • KAESTLE  
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The twin goals of order and justice in the City of New Britain have been fostered since 1901 in a building more lately described as one with a "proud past, difficult present, and no future." As long ago as 1916, New Britain's then mayor urged that an attempt be made "to secure a new headquarters for the police court and police station as today these departments are housed under the most trying and unsatisfactory conditions."

In 1968, that wish became a reality with the completion of the new police headquarters and circuit court building. Hirsch, Hammerberg, Kaestle, Architects (now Hirsch, Kaestle, Boos), New Britain, designed the building, and John Kaestle was partner-in-charge.

Years ago, court was held on the upper floor of the old police headquarters. As the space situation became acute, circuit court functions were transferred to a building housing the higher courts. This building, a converted schoolhouse, was one hundred years old last year. Now, plans are underway to house the higher courts in a new structure adjacent to the new police facility and create a police-judicial complex. These buildings are located in a recently cleared urban renewal area on a site formerly occupied by multi-level industrial buildings whose occupant has relocated in a new plant in New Britain.

The new police facility, equipped with the latest innovations in police science and technology, has been appraised as "the most modern and

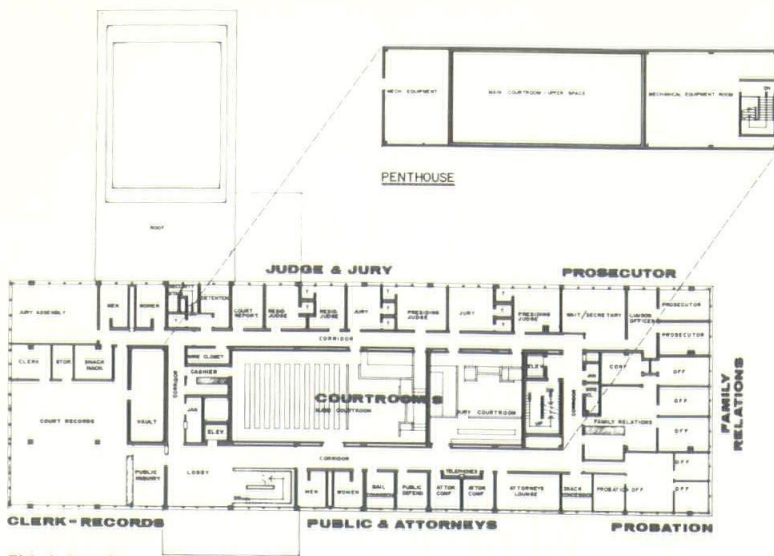


efficient facility of its kind in New England." The new environment has been welcomed by police officers, judges, lawyers, citizens, and perhaps to a lesser extent by those who have had the misfortune to be housed in its overnight accommodations.

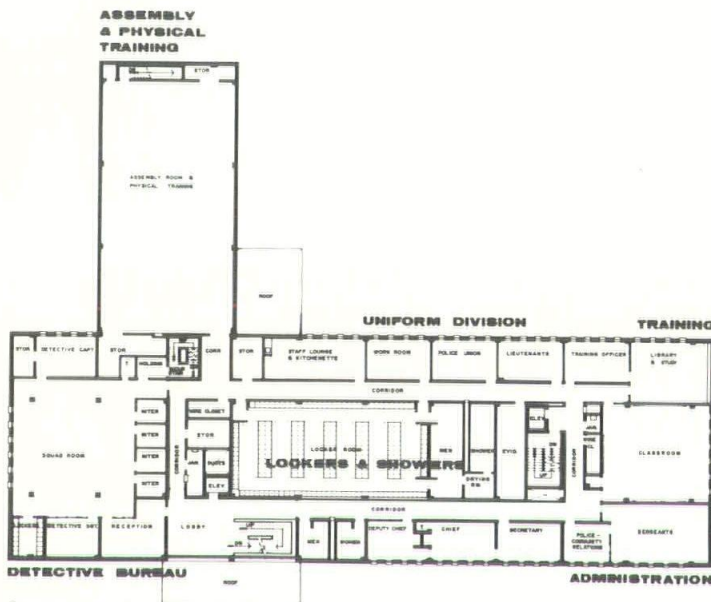
The ground and second levels are designed for police functions. Limestone clad columns and spandrel beams accentuated by the extensive use of masonry, pierced with window openings, impart an expression of structure, and give these two floors a solidity and sense of strength befitting their purpose.

The courts and related judicial functions have been elevated to the top level. The core encompassing the courtrooms is visually expressed on the exterior by a terra sheathed penthouse, or roof "hat." Continuous glazing around the perimeter between masonry and roof gives a light, free expression to this level. The massive roof overhang unifies the whole external design and suggests the security and dignity expected in a major municipal building.

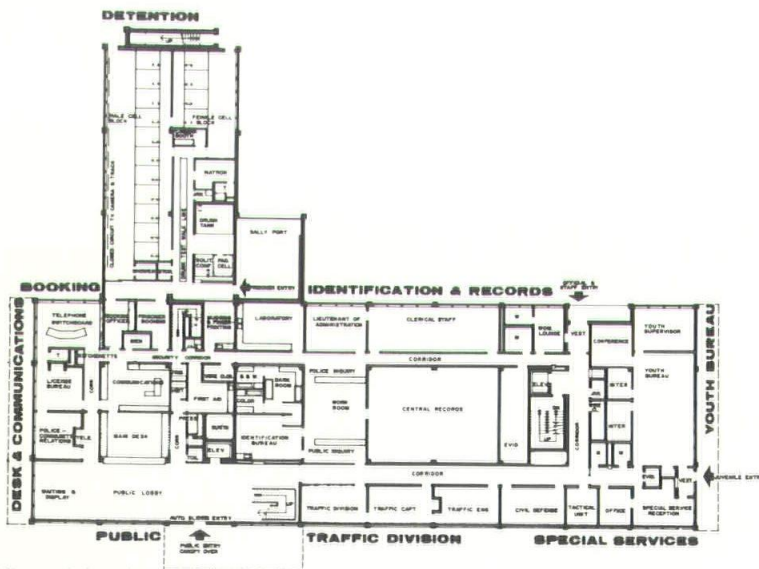
The masonry exterior is interrupted by floor to ceiling glazing and a protective canopy cantilevered at the public entrance. The void created by the extensive use



Third Level.

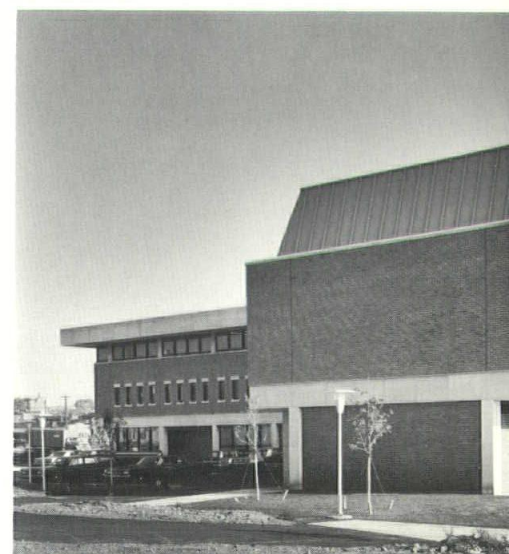


Second Level.



Ground Level.

Rear elevation.





of glass in the entrance and adjacent lobby results in a visually inviting building and is enhanced by automatic sliding doors which add to the sense of welcome.

A cell block wing at the rear at ground level and a police assembly and training room above are related to the main building by a sculptured terne metal mansard roof similar to that expressing the courtroom core. This gives added height to the larger interior space which is topped with a plaster vaulted ceiling.

Throughout the building, a concept of three separate flows of traffic — public, staff, and prisoner — has been implemented. The public enters the lobby through automatic sliding doors and has ready access to the main desk, traffic division, records bureau, detective division, courtroom facilities, and other areas of normal public contact, apart from staff and prisoner flow.

Policemen and other staff members enter directly from the official parking area in the rear. A key is necessary to gain entry. Policemen can go directly to locker room and shower facilities, office areas, classroom, library, or assembly room without passing through the public areas or detention wing. Separate elevators and stairs are provided



Approach is uncluttered.

for the staff, whose circulation also extends to the basement garage level and the roof penthouse equipment rooms.

The prisoners' entrance is through an electrically operated roll-up door. When a squad car arrives, the outer door of the sally port is opened and the inner door to the detention area locked by an electric signal initiated at the police radio console. Once the car is inside, the outer door is locked and the inner door released. An electric interlock prevents both from being open at the same time. Prisoners may then be taken from the cell block area under security to be booked, photographed, fingerprinted, and interrogated, receive medical attention, consult with their attorneys, and be accompanied to court without crossing any normal public or staff traffic.

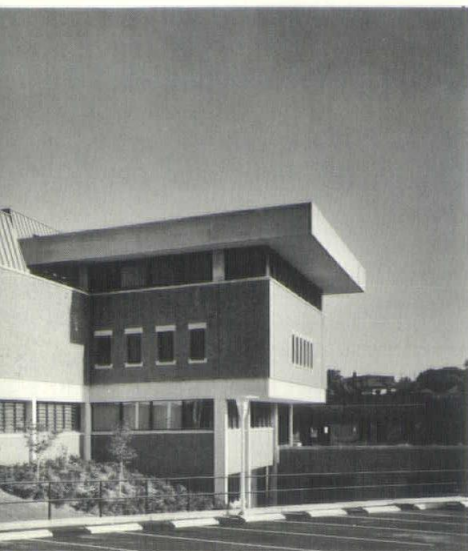
A special security stairway, with holding rooms at each floor, leads to the courtrooms or detective bureau. Between each pair of interrogation rooms is a one-way vision panel used for making identifications without direct confrontation. Juvenile offenders are handled separately at one end of

the building, and a separate entrance is provided to effectively segregate them from the rest of the facilities.

A ramp provides vehicle access to the basement level for building service and the garaging of police vehicles. An electrically-operated seventy-five foot pistol range with remote control console is included at this level. There is also a meeting and training room for auxiliary police. A 250-kilowatt generator provides full power to the police areas in emergencies.

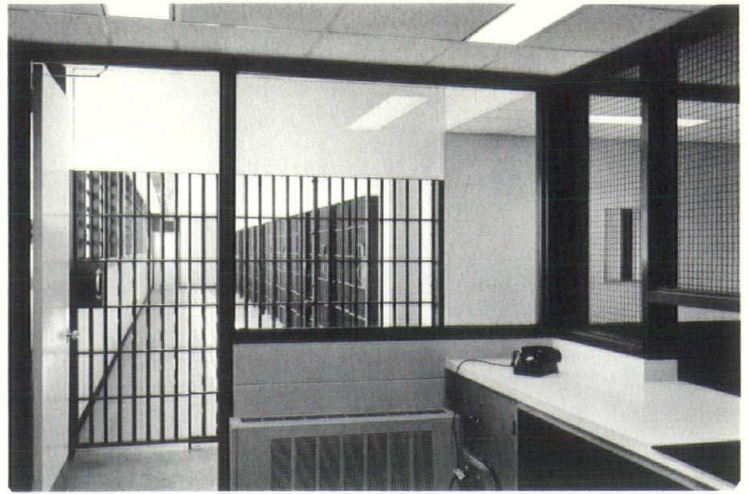
In the detention wing, the eleven male cells are under surveillance of a traveling closed circuit television camera. The monitor in the communications room permits the officer in charge to observe while he performs his normal duties. This is very effective in preventing suicide attempts and acts of vandalism. A matron's room overlooks the four female cells. Included in a separate area is a common cell or "drunk tank," an isolation cell for troublemakers, and a padded cell for violent prisoners.

Painted on the floor of a corridor in this area is a "drunk test walk line." Those suspected of being





Stairs emphasize open, uncluttered design.



Guard area has clear view of cell block.

intoxicated are required to walk a straight path along the line. Utilizing special built-in lighting and microphones, a video tape camera at one end records their sounds and actions for later replay.

All plumbing fixtures in the detention area are unbreakable cast aluminum with accessible pipe chases to permit servicing of utilities without entering the cells.

Adjacent to this area is the booking office which is staffed by main desk and communications personnel. A steel and glass partition divides the prisoner-visitor room and permits visual and voice communication only. Prisoners can be left in privacy to consult with

attorneys and relatives without sacrificing security or permitting smuggling of contraband, drugs, or escape tools to a prisoner.

The records center handles the collection and distribution of information and is set off by counters which restrict access. Nearby is a crime laboratory and advanced photo lab which is fully equipped to develop and process color as well as black and white film.

On the second level are offices for police command and supervisory staff, training facilities, classroom, reference library, and offices for the preparation of reports. Bulletin boards have been included

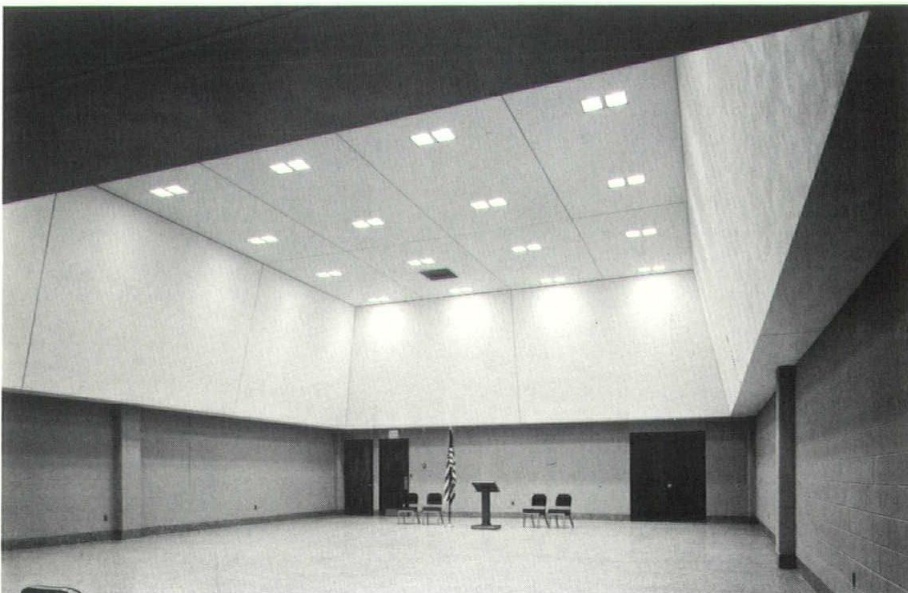
in the report room for the posting of instructions and other pertinent information. Roll call and inspection is held in the large assembly-physical training area.

The fact that police functions are not secretive is emphasized by the extensive interior use of glass which permits visitors to see the completely equipped communications room behind the main desk. Other areas of public contact such as the traffic bureau, records division, detective bureau, and deputy chief's office have glass partitions on corridor walls.

On the upper level, the high ceilinged courtroom extends up into the penthouse, and the smaller court for civil and jury cases also has a ceiling higher than the adjacent offices. Special acoustical treatment behind vertical wood battens above the wood panelling gives scale to the large courtroom. The two courtrooms are designed with separate entrances from opposite sides for public, judge, and jury with minimal interaction among the three.

Serving the courts on this level are presiding and resident judges' chambers, jury deliberation rooms, a court reporters' work room, lawyer's conference rooms and lounge, a jury assembly room, and a security area for holding prisoners. The floor also has offices for the family

Assembly room is spacious.



relations division, adult probation department, the clerk of the court, prosecutor, public defender, and bail commissioner.

The building's exterior is West Virginia face brick and Alabama limestone. Black anodized aluminum is used for sashes, and glazing is insulating type with solar gray exterior light. Sun control is supplemented by vertical blinds. Exterior brick has been used extensively on the inner core corridor walls, and offsetting the dark brick are bright colored vinyl wall coverings applied to opposite walls.

All interior partitions are non-bearing masonry, plastered in most

areas to provide maximum sound isolation and minimum sound transmission. The structural system is a composite design of steel and reinforced concrete. The concrete floor slabs are bonded to structural steel framing in a manner which adds to the load carrying capacity of the beams. This results in lower costs by reason of reduced floor depths, reduced overall building height, less total deadweight of structure, reduced footing sizes, and lighter steel members. Cellular steel raceways in the floor system provide maximum flexibility for power and communications.

Basic illumination throughout the

building is recessed fluorescent lighting fixtures with air handling equipment where required. Surface mounted security fixtures are used in the detention and security areas. Surface and stem mounted fixtures are used in basement spaces. The building's exterior is highlighted by recessed incandescents.

Except for the cell blocks, the building is fully air-conditioned. The basic heating system consists of two package-type steel boilers burning combination gas-oil fuel.

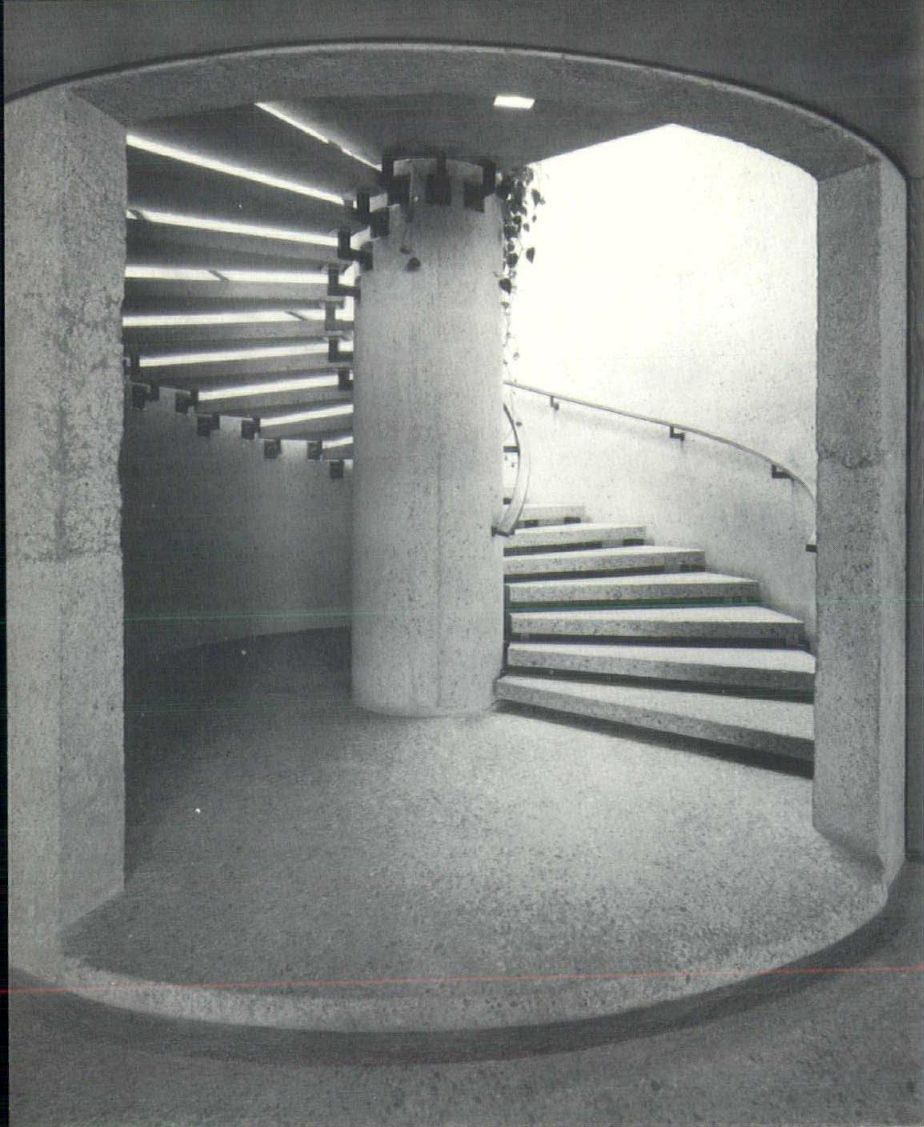
Working with Hirsch, Hammerberg, Kaestle were Onderdonk, Lathrop & Coel, Glastonbury, as structural engineers; and Technical Design Associates, New Haven, mechanical and electrical consultants. □

JOHN A. KAESTLE, partner in charge, received his bachelor's degree in architecture from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute where he had a New York State scholarship, and his MFA from Princeton University where he had two fellowships. In 1958-59 he was a Fulbright Scholar at the Technisches Hochschule in Stuttgart, West Germany. He is a recipient of the New York Society of Architects Medal for Excellence in Building Construction and a Forest Products Industry Award. In 1966, he received the New Britain Jaycee Distinguished Service Award. He is a past president of the New Britain Junior Chamber of Commerce and a member of the New Britain Citizens Advisory Committee.



ABOVE: Smaller courtroom is for jury and civil cases. RIGHT: Higher ceilinged larger courtroom extends up into penthouse.





## CONCORD

**Lewis Engineering Company**

**Naugatuck, Connecticut**

**OFFICE OF  
DOUGLAS ORR,  
de COSSY,  
WINDER &  
ASSOCIATES  
ARCHITECTS**

**W. J. Megin, Inc.  
General Contractor**

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Although far from being a giant among American industrial firms, The Lewis Engineering Company in Naugatuck is a recognized leader in its field — the production of specialized, precision aircraft instrumentation, temperature sensing devices, and wire products.

The company's success and growth over the years has been accompanied by the usual growing pains with its facilities in downtown Naugatuck. A turn-of-the-century mansion served as the firm's headquarters, housing general offices and technical facilities.

Some years ago, anticipating the need for more space, the company had acquired a large site in a rural area of northeastern Naugatuck. A

new manufacturing plant was constructed there to provide the needed relief in the form of expanded production facilities. Then came the time when adequate and efficient space was necessary for the administrative and technical functions.

The owner's desire was for a building which would impart a sense of oneness to the general office and technical operations — where the employee group would seem to work as a whole, despite differing job assignments and responsibilities. This led the architects, Douglas Orr, deCossy, Winder & Associates, to the use of a square building plan.

To permit level access to the

adjacent manufacturing plant, the building is raised on a rock-faced podium which forms the exterior walls of the lower, unfinished floor. This base element also forms an integral part of the total design concept.

Private offices occupy the perimeter of the building, with glass walls to give everyone a view of the attractive, almost pastoral countryside. The computer room is centrally located in the square office block, providing equal and convenient access for the four principal users of this service: purchasing, sales, accounting, and engineering.

The general office space surrounds the computer room and is

partitioned by standing lateral files which can be moved easily to accommodate changing spatial requirements of the four departments. If additional space is needed in the future, it is anticipated that the engineering drafting section would move out to a new location in the plant so this space could then be reappropriated.

The technical laboratories are placed in the connector between the office and the plant, making these facilities convenient to both. Finally, the unfinished lower floor, which may be entered at grade, serves as both storage and expansion space.

The office building is constructed of reinforced concrete slabs and columns, with a steel framed, metal deck roof. All stone used in the structure was selected to amplify the sense of tonal unity sought by the architects.

The contractor fabricated the precast, exposed aggregate fascia members on the site, and the columns, stair enclosure, and curbing

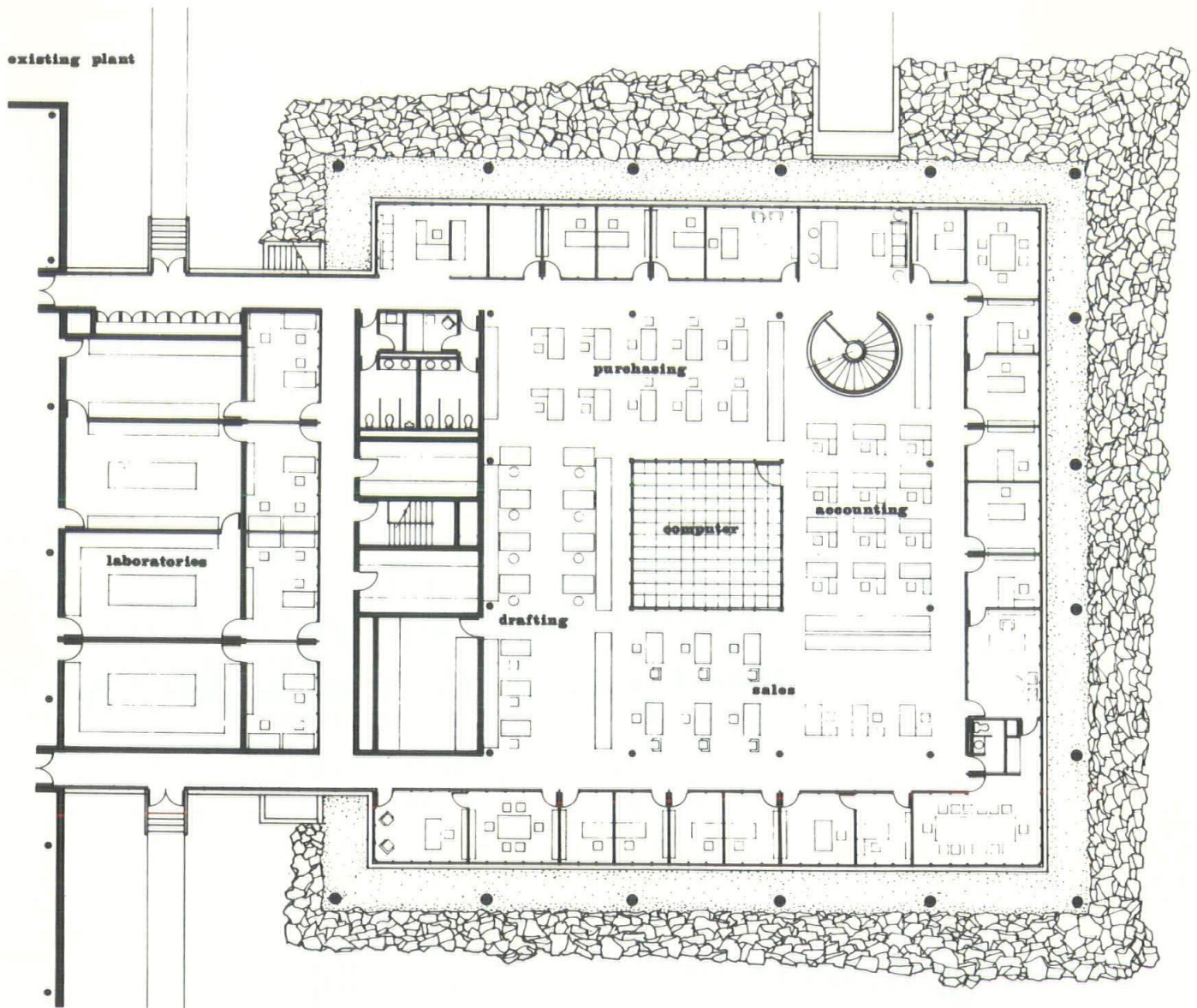


Meeting room provides attractive atmosphere.

The building appears to have "grown" on the site.



existing plant



were poured in place and finished by bush hammering.

Glare reducing, bronze tone plate glass, set in bronze anodized frames, form the floor-to-ceiling walls on all sides. All other incidental metals, materials, and equipment are in this color range including interior millwork of oak and oak-framed interior glass partitions.

The architects were also responsible for the basic interior design which features natural wood and fiber colors in desk tops, book cases, and carpeting, punctuated by bright colored seating — differing in each department. A lower ceiling height is employed over the perimeter offices.

The building is sealed and completely air conditioned, with spe-

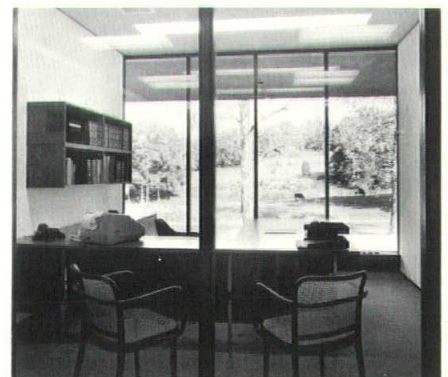
cial humidity and temperature conditions provided in the laboratories. A continuous perimeter hot water heating system blankets the exterior glass walls.

W. J. Megin, Incorporated, served as general contractor for the new Lewis Engineering office and laboratory building. Structural engineers were Henry A. Pfisterer & Associates, and vanZelm, Heywood & Shadford was consultant for mechanical engineering. The 27,900 square foot facility was built at a cost of \$21.20 a square foot, exclusive of fees and furnishings. □

DOUGLAS ORR, de COSSY, WINDER AND ASSOCIATES, Architects, was formed as a partnership in 1963. The principals are Edwin W. deCossy and Frank D. Winder. Mr. deCossy studied

at Yale School of Architecture, worked with Paul Rudolph, and has been a critic in architectural design at Yale. Mr. Winder is also a graduate of Yale School of Architecture and before his present partnership was associated with architectural offices in New York and New Haven.

Offices overlook pastoral scene.



The Connecticut General Assembly convened on January 8, 1969. Before the close of its current session some 10,000 bills will be considered for possible enactment into law. Of these, approximately two hundred are of major concern to the architectural profession and the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA.

Keeping informed about the progress of these bills, presenting the Society's viewpoint at public hearings and to individual legislators, suggesting changes or amendments as they move through the various committees and eventually to the Senate and House floors, helping to develop CSA/AIA positions, and reporting on all these activities to the Society's executive committee and general membership, is the function of the CSA/AIA Governmental Action Program (GAP). Under the leadership of Hugh McK. Jones, Jr., FAIA, chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee, GAP is coordinated by Michael H. Trower, AIA. The Society's advocates at the State Capitol are Peter G. Kelly, Esq., and Bourke G. Spellacy, Esq. of Adinolfi, Kelly & Spellacy, Attorneys, Hartford.

The essential objectives of GAP are to establish the Society (and the profession it represents) clearly in the public mind as a professional authority on the *total* environment of man and to affect consciously the processes of government as those processes affect the practice of architecture and man's total environment. Eventually, in support of these goals, GAP will make possible the initiation of appropriate legislation by the Society and will provide for effective response even to local issues in the continuing effort to improve the total environment.

Right now, however, the focus of GAP attention is the 1969 Legislature. Two items, in particular, are being actively supported by the Society: Bill S504, providing for a statute of limitations, and Bill S506, providing for the practice of architecture by corporations. Both

## LEGISLATIVE ACTION REPORT

bills were introduced by Senator David M. Barry.

The proposed statute of limitations would establish a period of four years within which legal action to recover damages for personal injury or death or property damage, or to recover any contribution or indemnity as a result of any such claim for damages, could be commenced against any person performing or furnishing the design, planning, contract administration, supervision, or observation of construction or construction of improvements to real property. The four-year period would begin to run upon substantial completion of construction. The statute would also allow an additional year in which to commence an action from the date of injury if the injury occurs during the fourth year after the substantial completion of construction. The bill provides a legal definition of "substantial completion," and it does not apply to any action which may be brought against an owner or tenant for injury or death caused by a defective or unsafe condition.

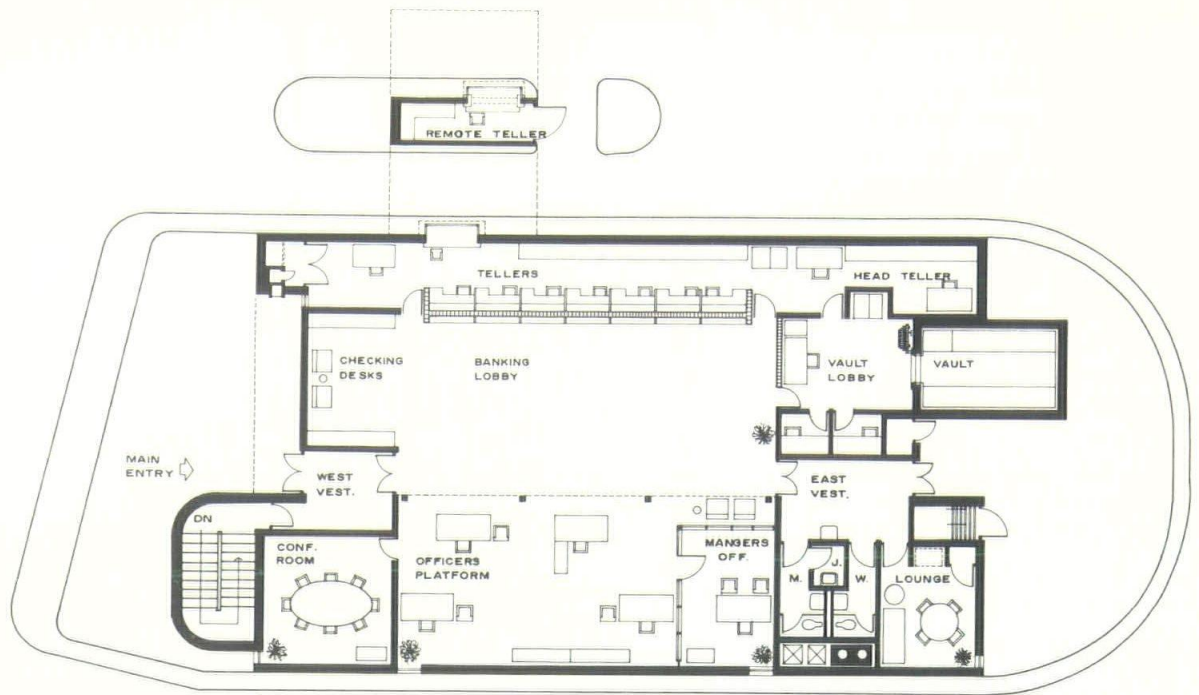
The Society's executive committee believes that, as a matter of good law, in fairness to architects, engineers, and contractors (who have no control over owners who may permit unsafe conditions to develop through neglect, misuse or alterations) it is proper to enact legislation to establish a reasonable time limit within which suits for damages attributable to their actions can be brought. The problem this bill is designed to remedy has been recognized throughout the United States. Since 1960, about forty states have enacted or are considering similar legislation.

The corporate practice statute would allow formation of corporations, a material portion of whose business is architecture, provided that the executive officer and holders of voting stock are registered architects. Such corporations would be controlled by the Architectural Registration Board through initial certification, yearly renewal and the power of revocation. The individual architects who performed work or were officers or shareholders of such corporations would not be relieved of their professional responsibility.

Practice in the form of a corporation would provide tax prerogatives not presently available to architects. Also, the corporate form would allow for continuity, increased benefit programs for employees, for asset accumulation, and for possible credit advantages. It is felt by many architects that the concept of corporate practice is in harmony particularly with the efforts to broaden the base of architectural practice discussed by the American Institute of Architects at its 1968 national convention.

The Governmental Action Program envisions a much improved relationship, and greater understanding, between government and the architectural profession in the coming months and years. Before these goals can be realized, however, the members of CSA/AIA must understand the structure of government at all levels and the many ways by which architects and legislators can communicate and cooperate effectively, and GAP will be used to inform the Society's members in these areas. Improving the total environment of man will require no less than the greatest possible understanding and cooperation by all who are engaged in this incredibly complex and difficult task. The executive committee of the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, believes that GAP will prove to be an important step toward fulfillment of this extraordinary assignment. □

R.T.R.



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SMS / PARTNERSHIP, ARCHITECTS

Mercede & Sons  
General Contractor

Simple form has depth of charm.

The 4000-square-foot East Stamford branch of the State National Bank looks inward to a dramatically daylighted interior rather than outward on its indifferent surroundings.

The SMS/Partnership, Architects, produced an unusual introverted design for the branch bank which is conveniently close to Stamford's downtown urban redevelopment section. Since the neighborhood offers very little in the way of natural beauty, building openings are restricted severely. The necessary entry doors and drive-up and walk-up banking windows are supplemented only by narrow vertical apertures on three sides. Daylight pours in through two massive monitors; one is over the vestibules and customer check desks, and the other directs attention to the intricate design of the polished steel vault door.



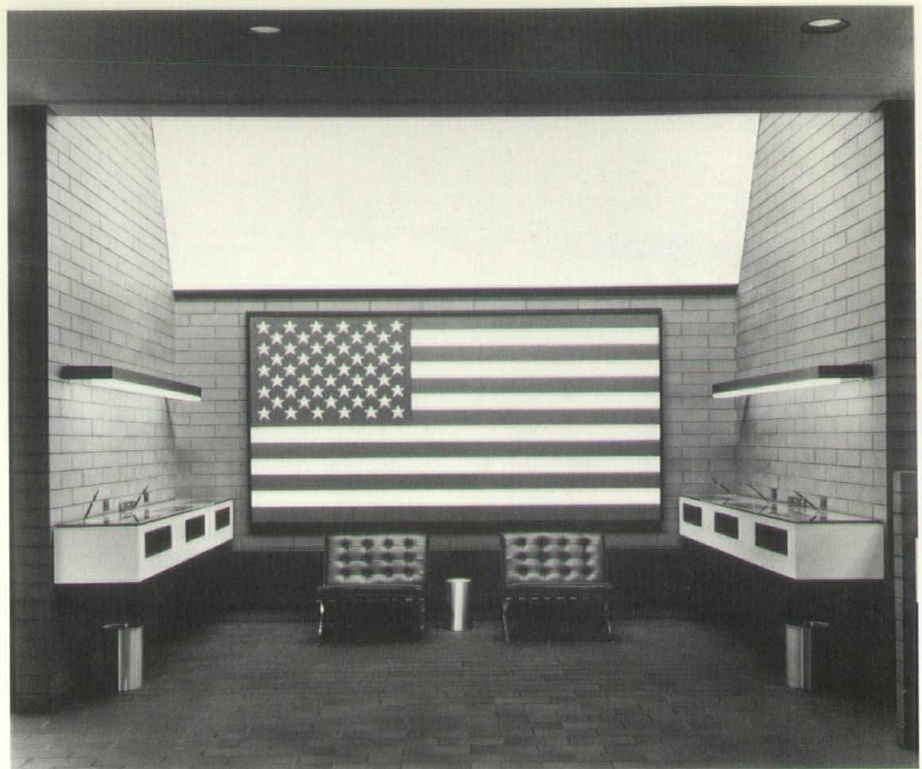
The architectural treatment focuses attention on the bank's interior. The strong contemporary look achieved on the exterior is restated through the use of natural colors and materials. The structure rests on a brick pad which begins with the sidewalk outside and flows into the bank lobby. Giant brick in warm earth tone is used for exterior and interior walls, the latter brightened by sunny orange tweed carpeting in the desk areas. Glossy, large-leaved plants, placed to receive natural light, provide living green accents.

Normal bank components are treated as part of the interior decor, highlighted by the gleaming wheels, bold hinges, and locking mechanism of the vault door.

A six-by-nine-foot non-fading, fire-resistant American flag, hand woven and hand made by Laura Cadwallader, is wall-hung where it dominates and sets the bank's decorative attitude. With its heavily textured tapestry look, it is a strong design element.

State National Bank's East Stamford branch was opened in late spring, 1968, and the operating experience has proved to be as satisfactory as the building's design.

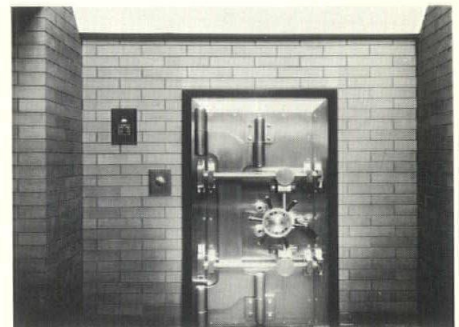
Structural engineering was done by Alvin Fromme, mechanical en-



American flag is striking arbiter of bank's decor.

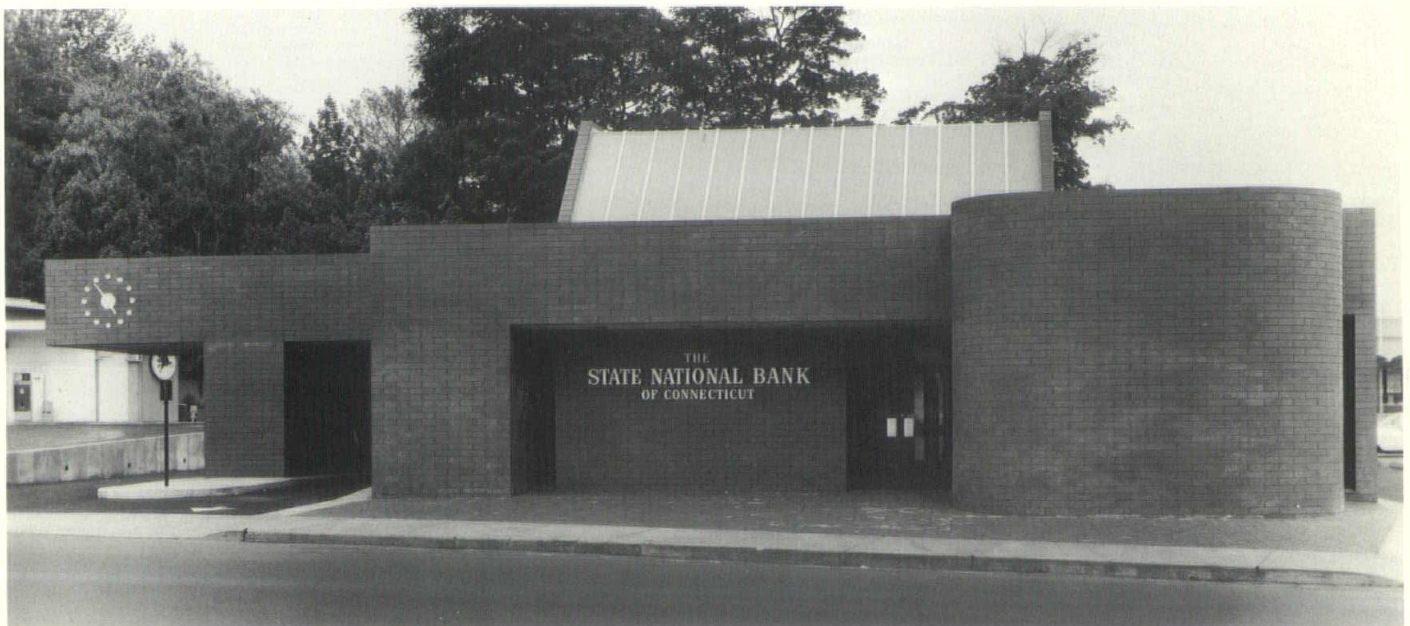
gineering by Sanford Hess, and Staunton Freeman was site consultant. The general contractor was Mercede & Sons. □

SMS/PARTNERSHIP, ARCHITECTS, founded in 1946 by Thorne Sherwood, Willis N. Mills and Lester W. Smith, includes Carrell S. McNulty, Jr., Gray Taylor, and A. Raymond von Brock (1956), and Robert T. Packard, Howard A. Patterson, Jr., and Willis N. Mills, Jr. (1968).



Security dramatized.

The building presents a confident and comfortable facade.

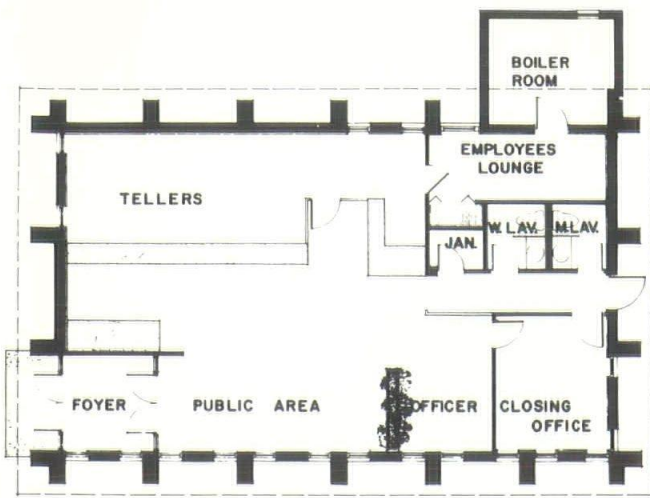


## ROCKY HILL BRANCH

Berlin Savings Bank  
Berlin, Connecticut

KANE, FAIRCHILD, FARRELL,  
WHITE & RALLIS, ARCHITECTS

John Romano Construction Company  
General Contractor



When the Berlin Savings Bank embarked on an expansion program, it chose as a site the shopping center which was located near the center of the town of Rocky Hill.

There was no dominating architectural characteristic either in the area or among the other buildings in the center. Therefore, rather than attempt to imitate any one of the existing styles, the client charged the architect, Kane, Fairchild, Farrell, White & Rallis, to create a bank building that would be both distinctive and simple, and

which would also serve as a basis for the design of other branch offices in the future.

The architects designated an area close to the shopping center entrance as the exact location for the new building, which would be set in an island of greenery and planting. The design concept uses masonry on both the exterior of the building and the interior of the public area, because of the enduring quality and rugged strength of the material.

Since the building would be visible from all directions, the archi-

itects designed a system of "battered brick" piers alternating with brick and glass walls to give the structure a continuity of materials and proportion on all sides. A pattern of glass set in bronze tube frames runs vertically adjacent on both sides of each pier. This fenestration pattern is continued with a horizontal band of glass running across each bay between the top of the brick walls and the interior ceiling.

On the exterior, a band of glass-weld above the window line and

Brick piers give building its fine proportion.



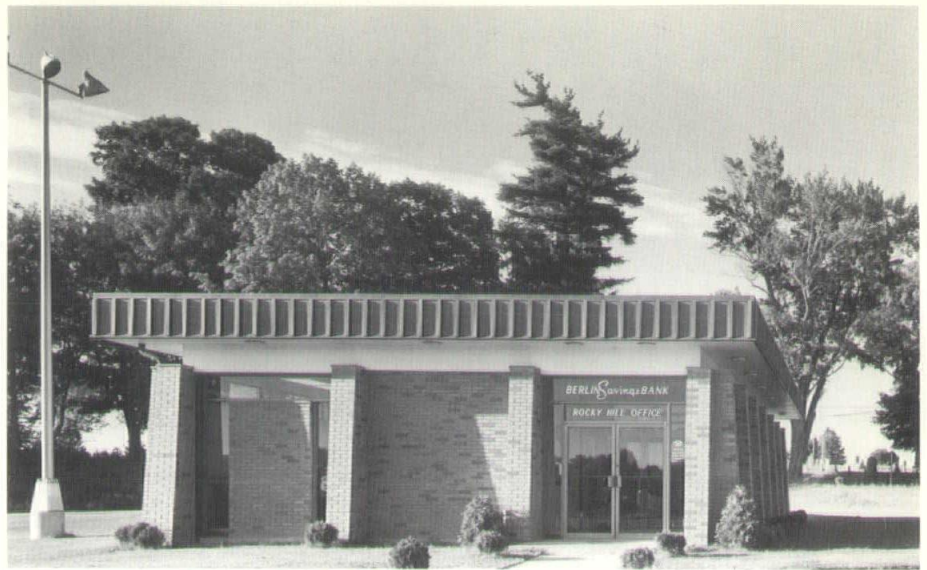
continuing around the perimeter of the building also extends into the soffit of the overhanging roof. The broad roof fascia is sheathed with copper and serves as an arresting element to the verticality of the supporting brick piers.

The building interior reflects the exterior in proportion, materials, and simplicity of design. Tellers' counters are of white and rosewood styled formica. Acoustic ceiling tiles and a fully carpeted floor contribute to an atmosphere of quiet and pleasant surroundings for the transaction of banking business.

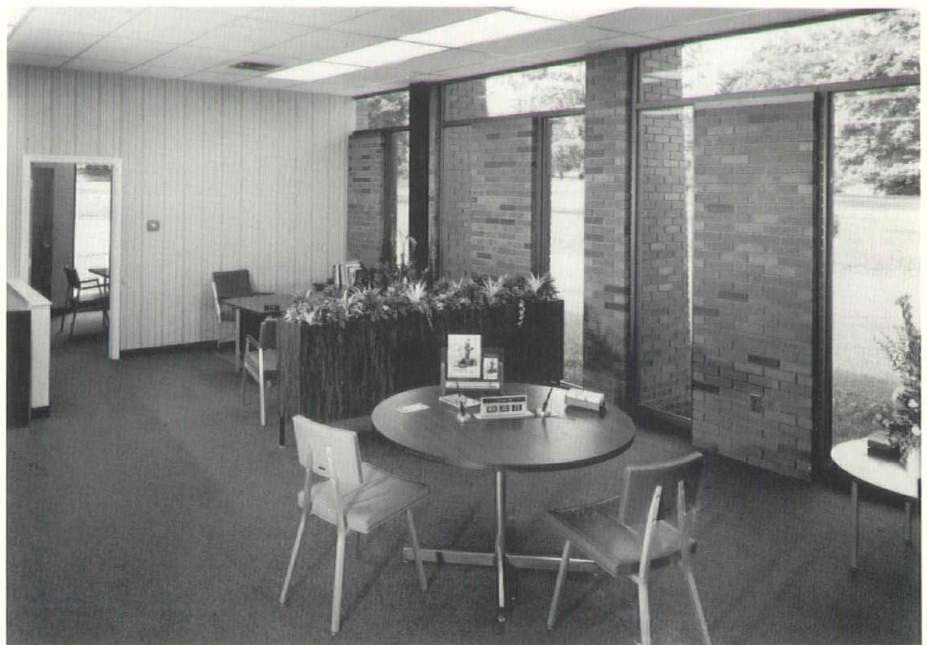
Construction consists of masonry exterior walls and wood roof joists resting on steel beams. Customer and staff comfort is provided by a combination warm air and air conditioning system, with recessed lighting throughout. The branch bank building has 1,580 square feet of floor space, and the construction cost was approximately \$44 a square foot. The general contractor was John Romano Construction Company, and the site work was by Edward Cape. Jacob Koton, PE, was mechanical consultant, and the structural details were handled by Francolino & Lapuk.

The architects' total design concept of this project carried through to the bank clock located at the entrance driveway to the shopping center and bank area. The clock pylon is constructed of the same battered brick pattern used for the building piers just beyond. Both Richard Martin, president of the Berlin Savings Bank, and James Blois, branch manager, say that the new Rocky Hill office structure has received many favorable comments from customers and the townspeople. This successful reception may well lead to future expansion of the building, which can be accomplished through adding bays where needed. □

KANE, FAIRCHILD, FARRELL, WHITE & RALLIS, ARCHITECTS, established in 1941 by Joseph E. Kane and Henry E. Fairchild, was expanded in 1961 to include James K. Farrell and Harvey M. White, and in 1963 to include William H. Rallis.



Entrance is direct and inviting.



Use of space creates pleasant interior.





ABOVE: Roof opened gives outdoor benefits. BELOW: Roof closed gives all-weather use.



The swimming pool addition to the East Hartford High School is a dual purpose facility. During class hours, the use of the pool is the responsibility of the Department of Education, and it is used by students for physical education classes and competitive swimming events. After school hours, the Parks and Recreation Department takes over, and the public is invited to use the facilities evenings and holidays.

Designed by Hirsch, Kaestle, Boos, Architects, New Britain (successor firm to Hirsch, Hammerberg, Kaestle), Irwin Joseph Hirsch was partner in charge.

An indoor-outdoor atmosphere is achieved through the use of lengths of aluminum window walls with sliding glass doors leading to open patios along the east and west sides of the structure. Two large electrically operated aluminum skylights over the pool can be opened independently of each other and stopped at variable intervals for sun control and optimum use of prevailing breezes. The skylight size is forty-five by seventy-five feet.

Some 700 spectators can be seated in the bleachers which have all seating arranged so each spectator has an unobstructed view of all racing lanes. The angular displacement of the bleacher structure also serves to determine the exterior form of the building, providing sun control and broad overhangs for the patios.

The twenty-five yard ceramic pool is designed to meet A.A.U. standards for competition with six racing lanes and two one-meter boards for diving events.

Entering from the corridor, swimmers are channeled directly into locker rooms. During public use hours, tickets may be purchased at a roll-up window centrally located in the corridor.

From the locker rooms, swimmers must pass through showers enroute to the natatorium. Redwood-finished saunas are also lo-

# SWIM FOR HEALTH

**East Hartford High School  
East Hartford, Connecticut**

**HIRSCH • KAESTLE • BOOS  
ARCHITECTS**

**B & W Construction Company  
General Contractor**

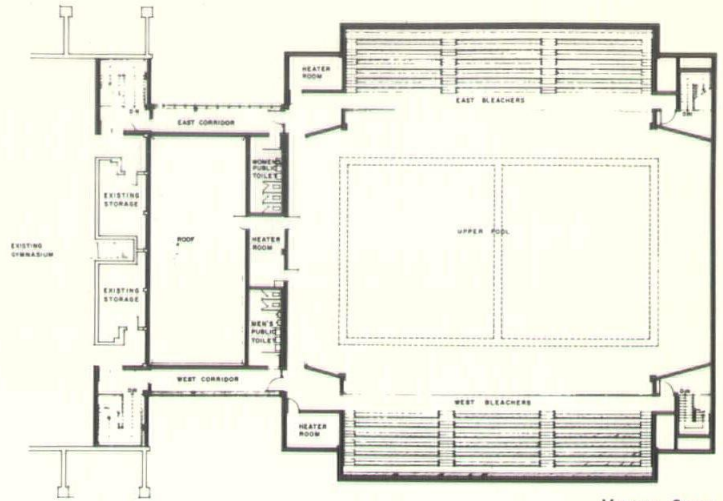
cated in this area with quick access to showers and pool. Spectators reach the bleachers by way of stairways to second level corridors.

Men and women instructors' offices contain individual controls for the moveable skylights, intercommunications, audio equipment, and climate control. The offices are open to the pool with glazing on the pool side to allow full supervision at all times.

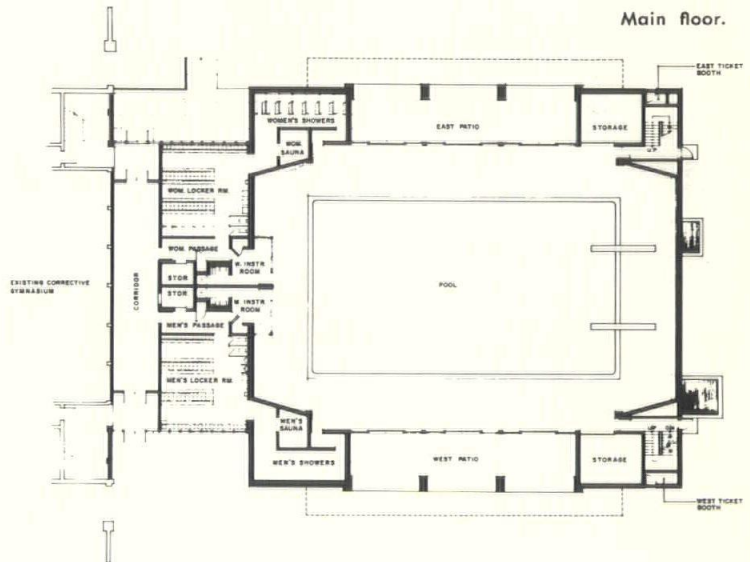
East Hartford school officials were pleased with the plan created for this pool and have ordered its design incorporated in a similar facility for the George J. Penney High School, also in East Hartford. This is under construction at the present time.

Onderdonk, Lathrop & Coel, Glastonbury, were structural engineers for the addition; and Jacob Koton & Associates, Bloomfield, were mechanical engineers. B. & W. Construction Company, New Britain, was general contractor. □

IRWIN JOSEPH HIRSCH began his architectural practice in Middletown, New York. Following this he worked in Raleigh and Greensboro, North Carolina, and later in York, Pennsylvania. A member of the American Institute of Architects, he is also active in the Construction Specifications Institute and is president of the New Britain Probud Club.



Upper floor.



Pool addition enhances building.



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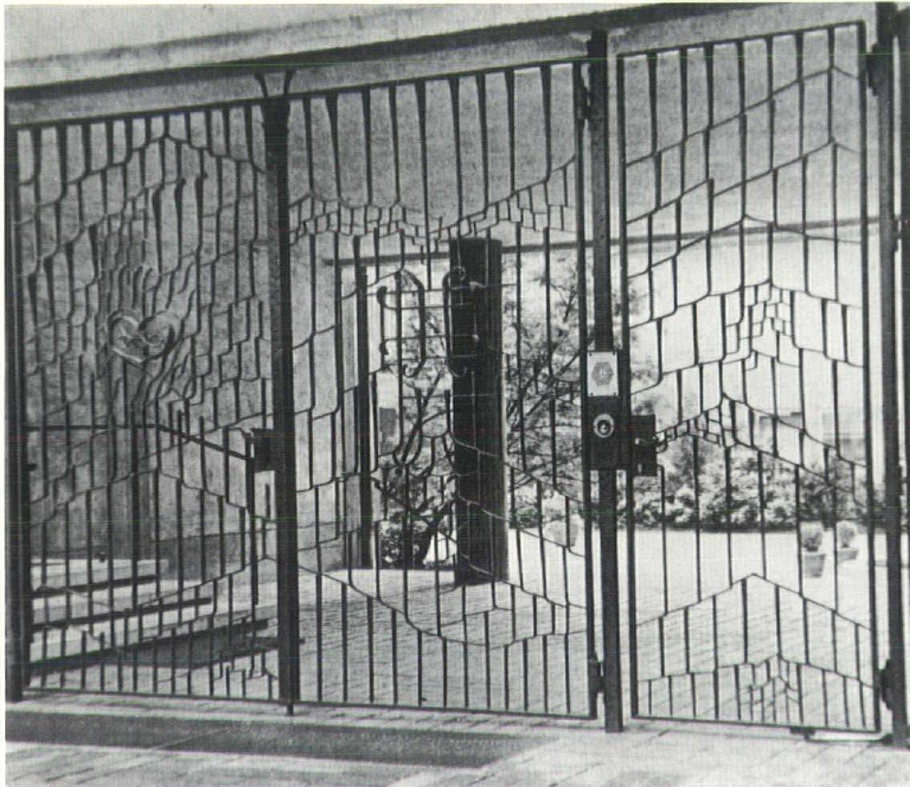
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### Arts Medal

Boston architect Carl Koch, FAIA, has been selected to receive The American Institute of Architects' 1969 Industrial Arts Medal. He is cited for untiring work "for many years to incorporate prefabricated building materials into his designs with variety and imagination. He has worked closely with corporate clients, endeavoring to meet the needs of society in urban housing, and has demonstrated a knowledgeable grasp of one of our most pressing problems." □



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### 1968 Construction

Total construction awards for 1968 in Connecticut will top the billion dollar mark, according to the Connecticut Development Commission. This new peak would surpass the previous all-time record of \$956 million reached in 1966.

Total construction contracts awarded in Connecticut in 1968 reached a record high of \$892 million for the first ten months, commission economists reported. This is a 30 per cent increase over the figure reached in the January-October period of 1967. It is also above the previous record level of \$867 million attained for the same period in 1966.

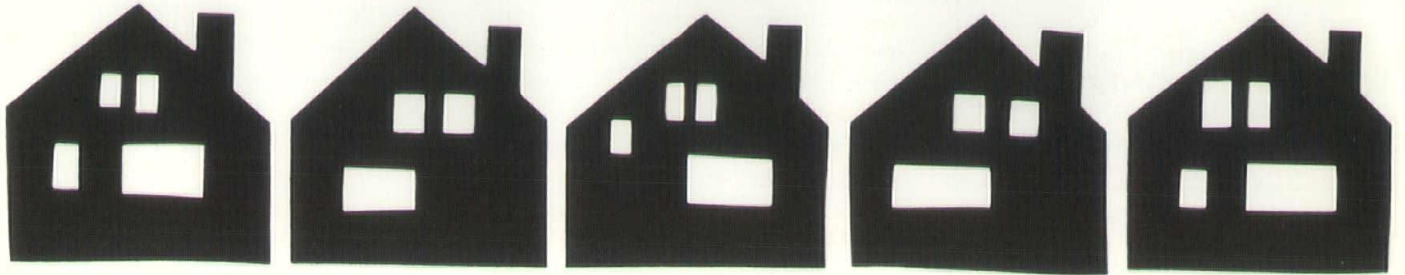
The building portion of construction (which includes industrial and commercial structures, schools, hospitals, residences) totaling \$788 million has increased by \$166 million for the first ten months of this year for a gain of 27 per cent, according to the report. The non-building segment of the construction (consisting of streets, highways, bridges, power stations, sewerage systems, accounting for \$104 million of the total, has increased by 61 per cent above a year ago.

The building segment of the construction figures divides into \$405 million for non-residential structures and \$383 million for buildings classified as residential, the commission said.

Apparently supporting the increase in the value of the construction contract awards is the fact that commercial and industrial loans outstanding have grown steadily through most of 1968 with an all-time high of \$856 million reached during the week ending October 16, 1968. □

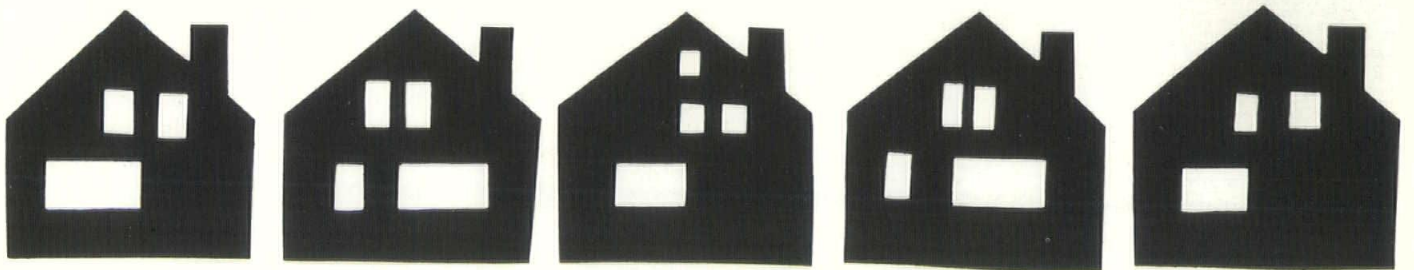
### Architectural Photography

A one-week course in architectural photographic techniques will be held at Winona School of Professional Photography, Winona Lake, Indiana, June 29 to July 4. Sponsored by the Architectural Photographers Association, the course will focus on the latest trends and equipment used in architectural photography. □



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### Novum Organum

Yale student architects have undertaken publication of *Novum Organum*, described for the most part as experimental, playful, extreme, and serious in intent. The masthead states: "Published approximately bi-weekly by a staff of students at A&A. A communal reproduction service (supplementing the toilet walls) where communication can occur between all points of view. Responses from all students, faculty, staff, and friends of A&A are welcome. Non-profit (and non-solvent). Single copy price: 25¢."

Staff member Art Hacker writes: "We are making an attempt to make *N.O.* self-supporting, without advertising. Any assistance you might give us in making the profession, and others, aware of this paper would be appreciated."

The address is: *Novum Organum*, School of Art and Architecture, Yale University, New Haven. Four issues have been published. This paper is unconventional, irreverent — and worth seeing. □

### Yale Studio-Workshop

The problems that Yale University and the City of New Haven face will be explored and confronted this spring in a new course at Yale School of Art and Architecture. Graduate students in architecture and planning will study the planning and design of Yale facilities in the community in a studio-workshop setting.

"This course is a good example of a new kind of educational opportunity we are seeking for students. Their program will incorporate a chance to cope with real situations in the company of professionals. As the students progress through such courses towards their own professionalism, their research and designs can be an input to actual university planning and to the consulting process. The final professional responsibility will be exercised outside the school," it was stated by Howard Sayre Weaver, dean of the school.

Faculty in the course includes Herbert Newman of Edward L. Barnes & Associates, University Planning Consultants; Charles Brewer; and city planning faculty members Louis DeLuca, H. F. P. Goeters, and Ralph Tucker. Edward Barnes will also be involved in the course as a visiting professor, with other visitors from the university administration and the New Haven community. □

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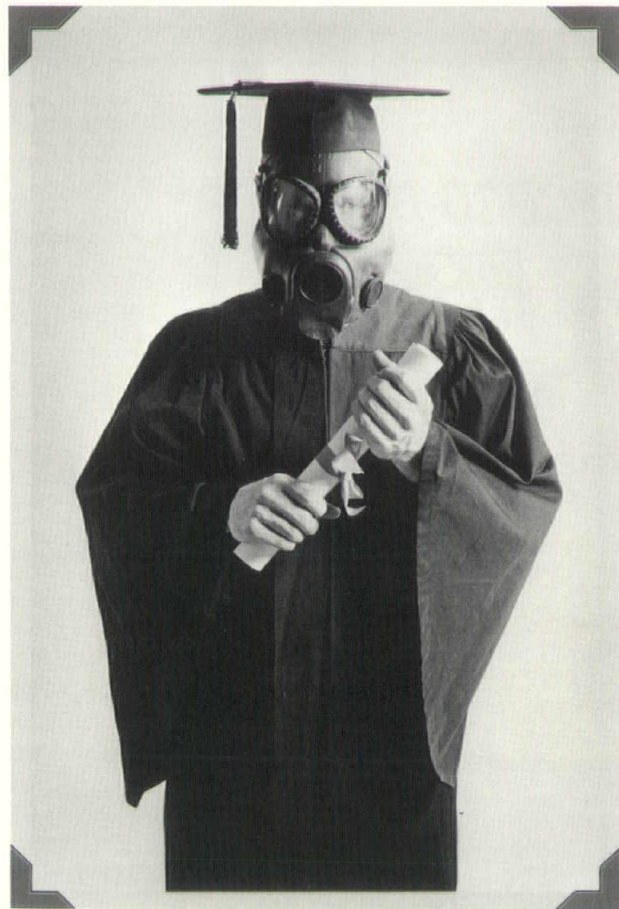
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# This is Billy Martin's graduation picture Class of 1981



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## Joins Firm

Robert J. Laughlin, Jr., has joined Sylvan R. Shemitz and Associates, West Haven, as staff consultant and lighting designer. He has won thirteen awards from the Illuminating Engineering Society, has held all elected offices in IES, and has written a number of technical papers on lighting. An artist, he has had his work exhibited in all fifty states. □

## K of C Building

New Haven's tallest building, the 23-story international headquarters of the Knights of Columbus, is scheduling four floors of open rental space for August 1, 1969, occupancy.

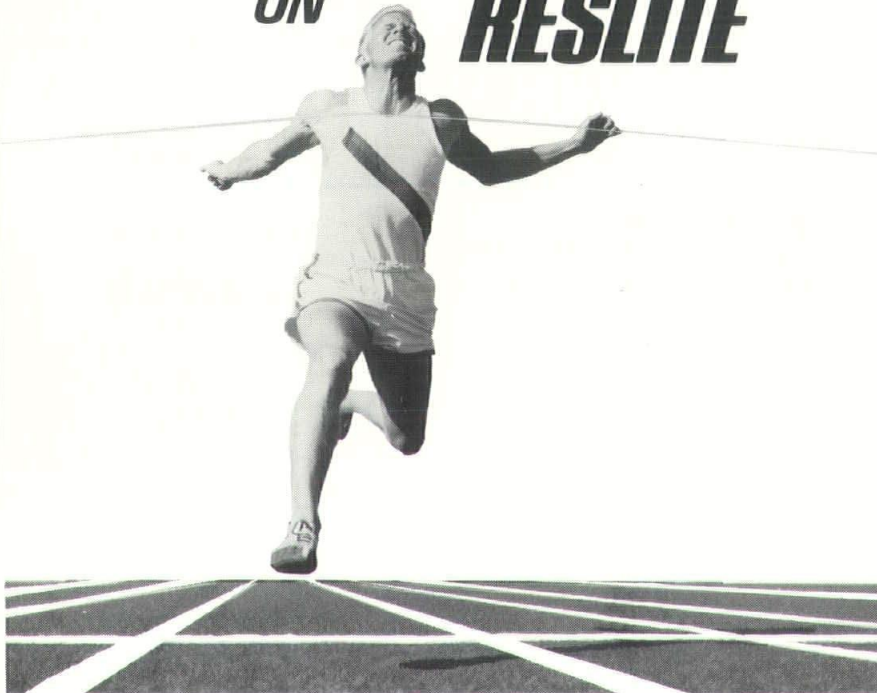
Each floor provides at least 8,000 square feet of usable space, and those available are 14, 15, 16 and 17. Except for a commercial banking facility on the first floor, and the rental space, the building will be occupied by the Knights of Columbus.

The building has been under construction for almost two years. The structure's four massive concrete towers and a central concrete elevator well support the building. The first cement for the towers and elevator well was poured on Columbus Day, October 12, 1967 and completed on Thanksgiving Day after forty days and nights of almost continuous pouring. The structure consumed about fourteen thousand tons of cement and over five hundred tons of reinforcing rods.

The completed building will have six elevators, year-round temperature control, underfloor ducts for electric and telephone connections, and "mullionless" walls of glass for a clear view of greater New Haven. The Koppers Company is general contractor for the building which was designed by Kevin Roche and John Dinkeloo, architects, Hamden. □



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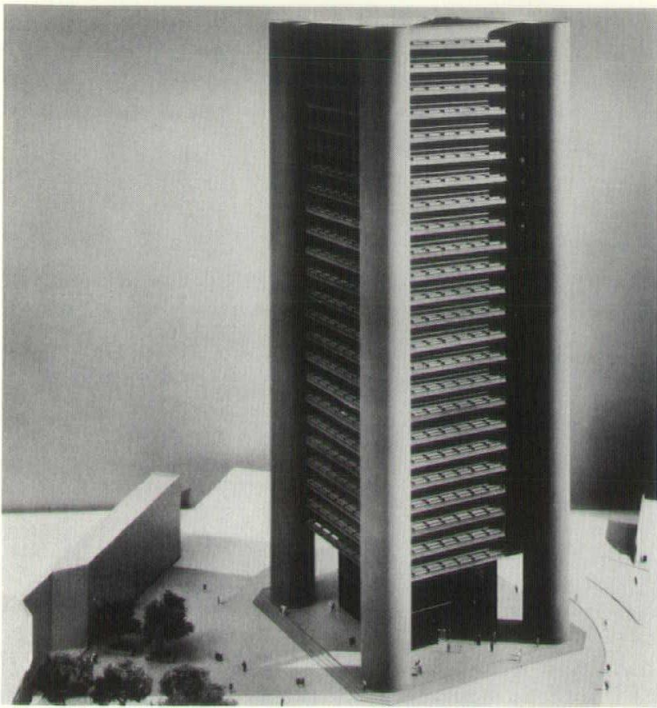
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### President's Report

*Continued from page 6*

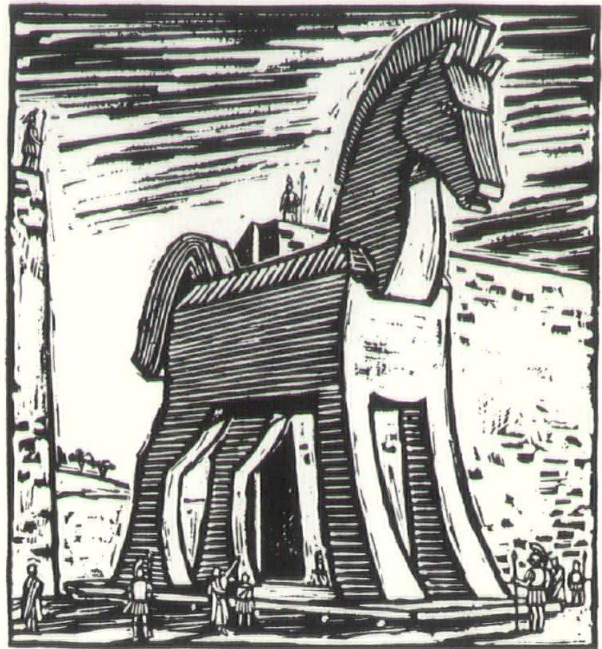
the recently organized Governmental Action program. Here, through the examination of current legislation effecting the environment, through the resulting establishment of chapter policy and the communication of this policy to the General Assembly, is the beginning of the process by which the public can be educated and influenced. It must be emphasized, however, that this is only a beginning, and that the effort must be consistent throughout the years.

A second major thrust in this direction can be made by local architects taking relevant positions on local environmental issues. Although as a state Chapter we are not organized to respond to local issues, we can encourage the development of local chapter sections around the state which can begin the task.

Yet a third possibility can be found through the establishment of closer ties with the various agencies of government concerned with the environment. Not only is this true of the Department of Community Affairs or the State Development Commission, but what about the Highway Department, the Department of Agriculture, and others? These organizations might welcome the contributions that our profession can make in the areas of their particular concern.

If we effectively develop our chapter programs and efforts around these three goals — *professional development, anticipated needs*, and the *education* of the public — then ultimately we can look forward in concert with other like-minded groups to being truly effective in reaching and influencing public action in environmental matters. The by-product of these efforts not only will make us true leaders, but it will make us thoroughly capable architects as well. □

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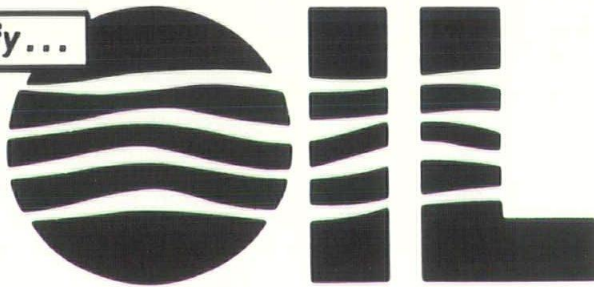
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**Connecticut Construction**

Connecticut accounted for 30.8 percent of all non-residential building construction in New England during 1968, according to the Connecticut Development Commission. During the same period, 31.9 percent of New England's residential construction was in Connecticut.

In a summary of 1968 construction included in its monthly *Development News*, the Commission lists 497 industrial projects, including manufacturing plants, warehouses, and research laboratories. Spread among 90 of the state's 169 cities and towns, this construction represented a value of \$347,335,000, the publication states.

Meanwhile, 25,409,050 square feet of space was being added to the state's overall industrial plant. The tabulation shows that of the 497 industrial projects listed for the year, 220 structures were completed, 129 were under construction, and 148 were in the planning stage. Only projects involving a minimum of 10,000 square feet or \$100,000 project cost are included in the summary. The 220 projects completed during the year were valued at \$111,305,000 and represented an addition of 8,649,200 square feet of industrial space.

As the current year started, the Commission says, 129 industrial structures were in process of being built. This is another 7,531,650 square feet of manufacturing, warehousing or research space. An additional 148 projects with a value of \$124,850,000 had been announced and were on the drawing boards for 9,228,200 more square feet of space. □

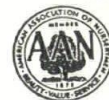
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## Plasticrete Contracts

New contracts of over \$7.5 million for structural panels and masonry units manufactured by Plasticrete Corporation have been announced for construction use in four states.

Among seven educational facilities included are the Becton Engineering and Applied Science Building at Yale University, Science Laboratory at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Hartford, University of Connecticut Medical Center at Farmington, and a dormitory at Wesleyan University in Middletown.

Architectural paneling is being supplied to the new headquarters building of Armstrong Rubber Company, New Haven; a Providence, Rhode Island office building; and the All State Insurance Company's regional headquarters in Farmington. Plasticrete's recently acquired subsidiary, Allied Building Systems, manufactures

and distributes the structural panels.

Major out-of-state structures included are the New York Telephone and Telegraph Company's Long Lines Communication Center in lower Manhattan; IBM's Fishkill, New York, manufacturing plant; Co-Op City in the Bronx where four million units are scheduled; and a classroom facility at Queensboro Community College on Long Island. □

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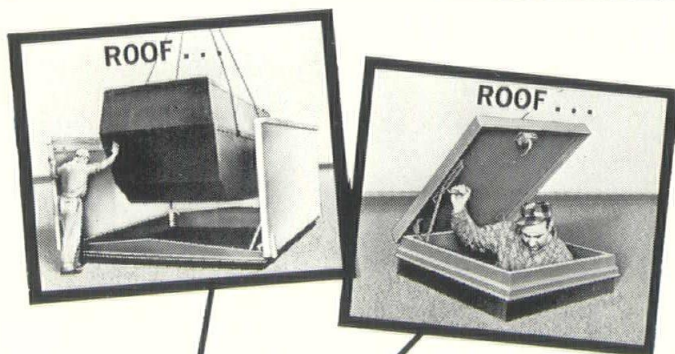
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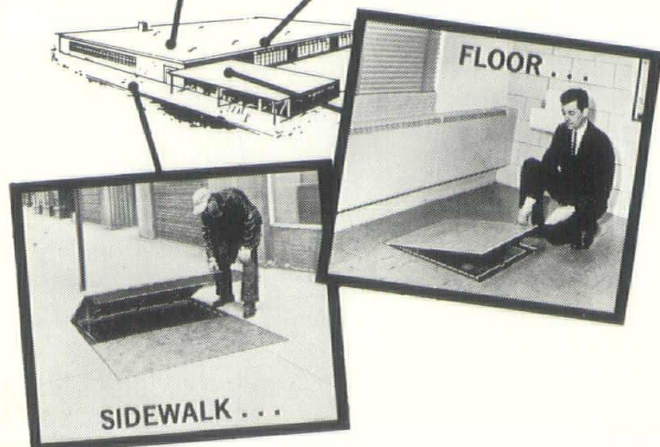
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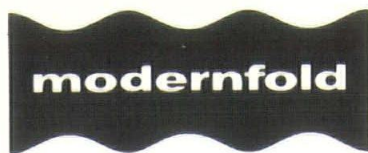
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## Fellowship

A grant of \$25,000 has been made by American Metal Climax, Inc. to enable the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture to re-establish a two-year fellowship for research and graduate study in architecture. The fellowship was established two years ago, and the first Fellow is engaged currently in a significant graduate research effort at Yale University.

Applicants must be United States citizens and have the equivalent of a bachelor's degree in architecture. The successful applicant will be given \$10,000 each year during the two-year period to cover living expenses and tuition at any one of the 87 ACSA institutions. The remaining \$5000 in the grant will be divided between the ACSA and the cooperating school to cover the cost of selecting the candidate and assisting him in his program of research and study.

Interested candidates should write to ASCA Headquarters, 521 Eighteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, for further information.

Members of the ASCA committee on research and graduate studies are: Burnham Kelly, AIA, Cornell University, chairman; C. Theodore Larson, FAIA, University of Michigan, co-chairman; Eric Pawley, AIA, University of Southern California; Bernard Spring, AIA, Princeton University; Simon Van Der Ryn, AIA, University of California; and A. Richard Williams, AIA, University of Illinois. □

## Design Basis

"Most buildings today are planned with little or no regard for their future use and occupancy," says Dr. Robert Sommer, a behavioral psychologist and author of *Personal Space: The Behavioral Basis of Design*. He says that too many architects and interior designers have forgotten Frank Lloyd Wright's dictum of "form follows function." Dr. Sommer claims that they have accentuated form at the expense of function with the result that buildings are often pleasant to look at but almost impossible to live in.

For example, Dr. Sommer points out that hospitals are built to meet the desire of the staff for order and neatness, and rarely meet the needs of the patients. Students in many college dormitories are forced to rearrange their rooms to make them more liveable. In both cases, he says, the principal occupants of the buildings were never consulted about their preference.

His new book, published February 28 by Prentice-Hall Spectrum Books, presents his concept that design should be related to human behavior. "Until human needs are met, architecture will continue to suffer from misplaced emphasis. Buildings and rooms must conform to the environment, and all the people are builders, creators, molders, and shapers of the environment: we are the environment," he says. □

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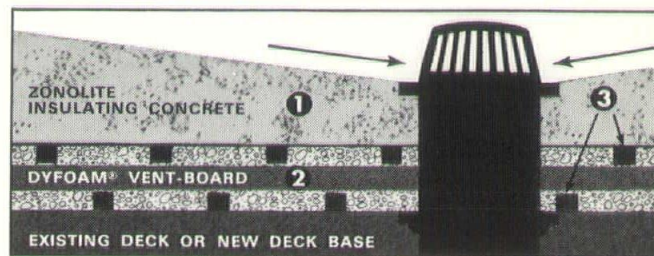
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**Joint Convention**

The American Institute of Architects and the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada will hold their first joint international Convention in Chicago, June 22-26, 1969. For AIA, it will be the 101st annual convention, and for RAI, its 61st. Among those greeting the Canadians will be a delegation of Connecticut Society of Architects — AIA members led by President Carrell S. McNulty, Jr., of Stamford. □

**Phelan Firm Honored**

The Campus Center at Fairfield University was one of three student centers selected by *College and University Business* for its 1969 design portfolio of fifteen outstanding new college buildings.

The Center was designed by J. G. Phelan & Associates, Architects, Bridgeport. The magazine cites it "as having made significant contributions to advance the state of the art of college building design." Selection criteria included economy of construction, functional and esthetic use of building materials, and the degree of parity achieved in the emphasis placed on form and function. □

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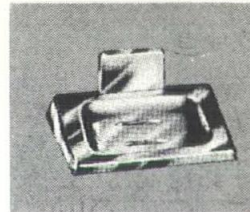
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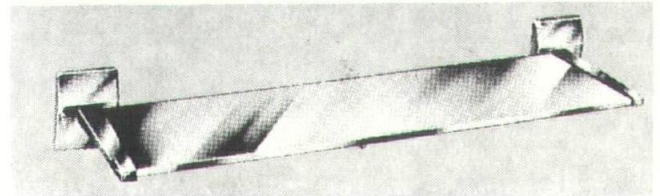
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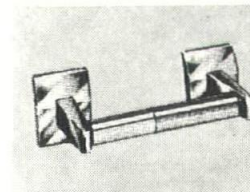
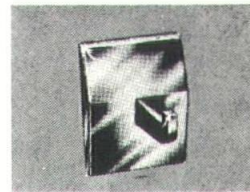


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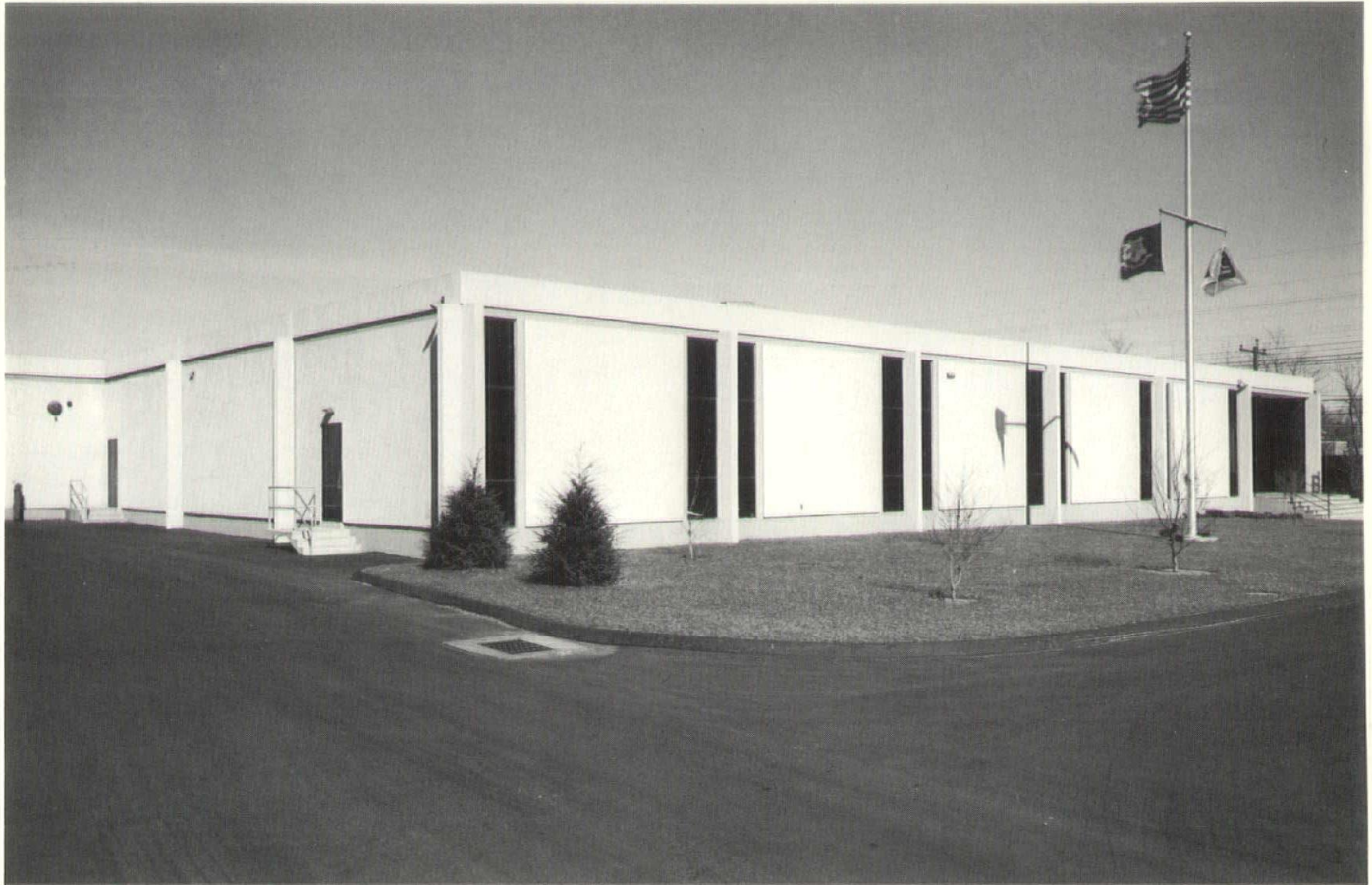
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## CBC Exposium

Walter E. Damuck, partner in the New Haven architectural firm of Damuck & Babbitt, is chairman of professional display for the Sixth Construction Industry Exposium of the Connecticut Building Congress. The exposition and symposium will be held at the Hotel America, Hartford, May 15, 1969.

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Mr. Damuck is in charge of the ground rules for exhibiting by architects and engineers. He will appoint outside judges to select the best exhibits, and winners will receive their awards at a special luncheon the day of the Exposium.

The Exposium committee, headed by Leo D. Rose of Fred S. Dubin Associates, West Hartford, also includes Walter J. T. Heywood of vanZelm, Heywood & Shadford, West Hartford, display chairman; Roy C. Ferguson of Frid, Ferguson, Mahaffey & Perry, Hartford, grants chairman; and Roscoe D. Smith of W. J. Megin, Inc., Naugatuck, symposium chairman.

Detailed information about the Exposium may be obtained from Miss Linda Priestly, executive secretary, Connecticut Building Congress, 2377 Whitney Avenue, Hamden, Connecticut 06518. □

## Blakeslee Visit

A group of thirty Austrian architects, engineers, and builders visited Blakeslee Prestress plants in Hamden and New Haven on March 6. It was pointed out by a Blakeslee spokesman that, although prestressed concrete was used as a construction material in Europe for many years before it gained acceptance in this country, many European and Asian engineering and architectural groups have expressed interest in inspecting the methods used by the New Haven firm.

James Gilbert, Blakeslee president, who returned recently from a European trip with his associates, Robert Curtis and Joseph Gold, said they were making a continuing study of European industrialized building systems "which are considered the most promising solution for our domestic housing requirements. It is estimated that construction needs over the next thirty years will equal all building construction to date." □

## New Associates

David Kanter, George Polimeros and John F. Barnaby have been named associates of Fred S. Dubin Associates, consulting engineers of West Hartford. □

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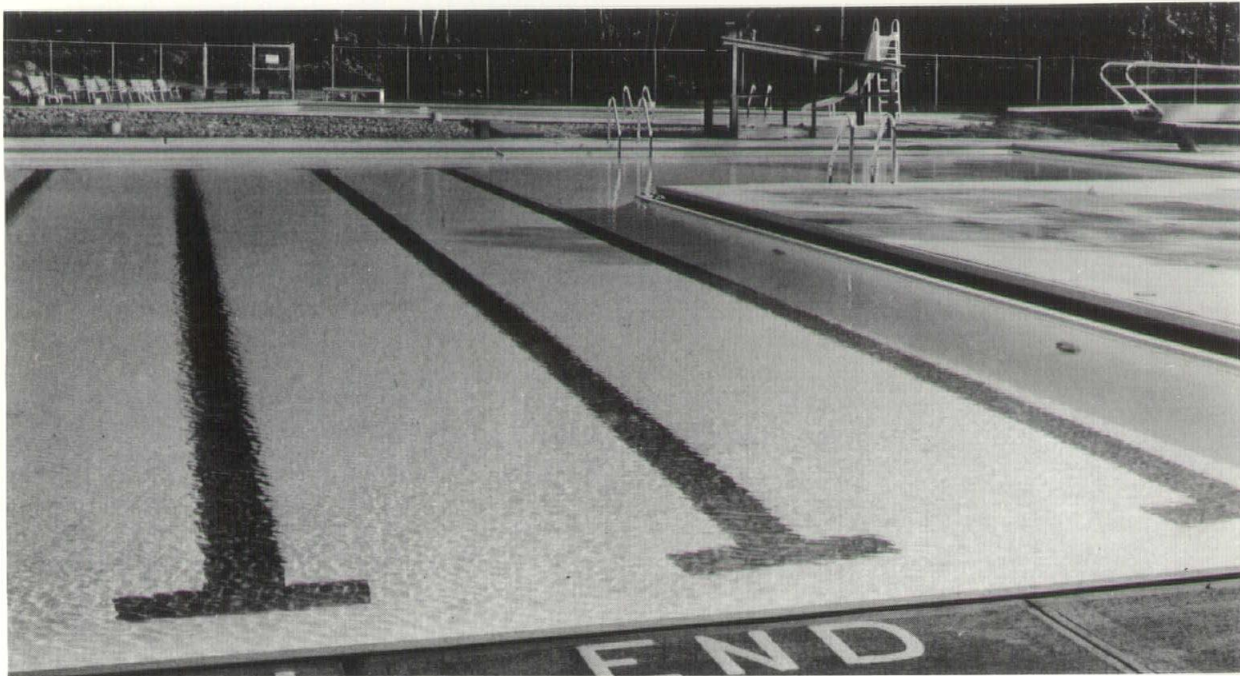
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