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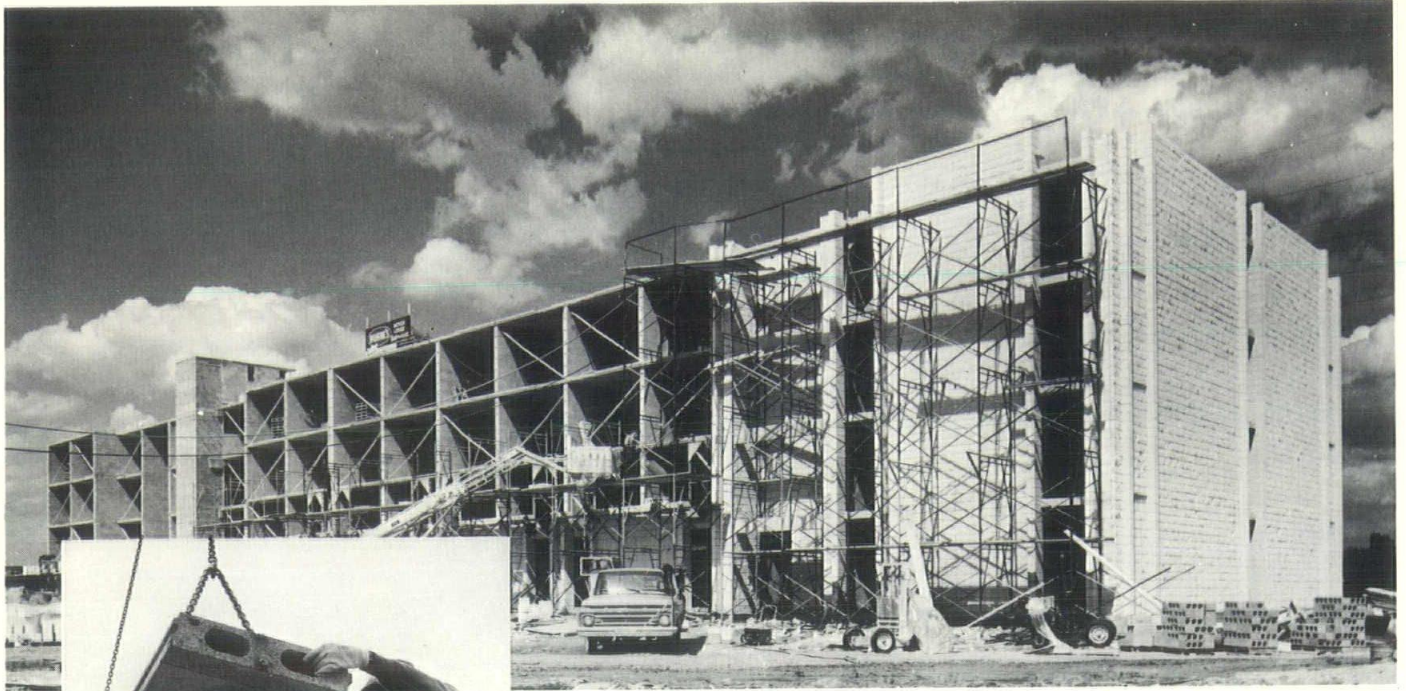
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NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1969

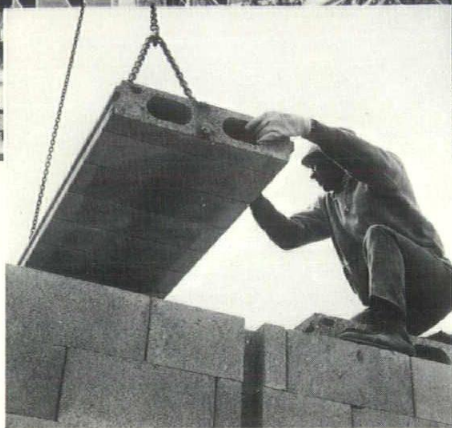
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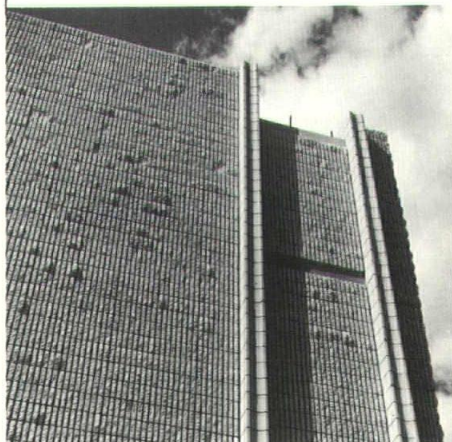


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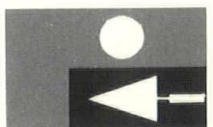
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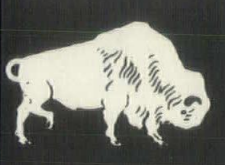
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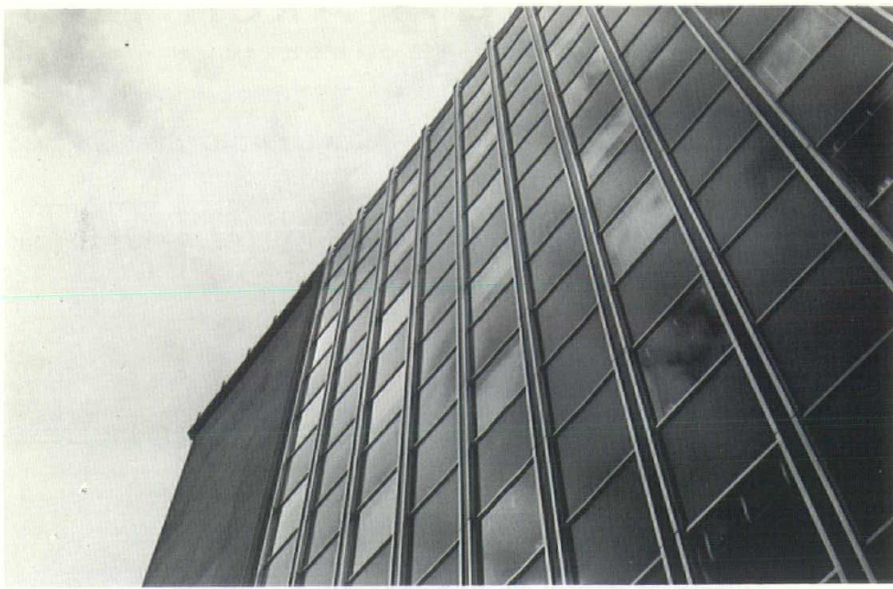


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### The Publisher's

#### Uneasy Chair

This issue of *Connecticut Architect* contains an interesting discussion of the aims and accomplishments during the past year of the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, by its president, Carrell S. McNulty, Jr. While Mr. McNulty's report speaks directly to the profession of architecture in Connecticut, its breadth of information will, we feel, be interesting to all readers of this magazine. The look into the workings of CSA reveals the extensive and dedicated involvement of professional architects in Connecticut's environment, and the vital interest they share with others in making the state a better place in which to live and work.

Also, as Mr. McNulty mentions in his report, we publish an open letter from an architecture student who, in his own way, we believe, hopes for a better world now. In order to give Paul Bloom complete freedom of expression, he wrote his piece, planned its layout, provided the photographs, and (within the limitations of our printer's type styles) specified his graphic presentation.

Mr. Bloom's ideas are his own, and we understand they are shared by other students whose minds are emerging chrysalis-like under the tutelage of Yale's instructors. We agree with Mr. Bloom that problems exist. We will be interested to see if his letter will, to borrow a phrase, "start something."

Elsewhere in this issue we present a glimpse of what is being done in public housing in some of the state's major cities, prefaced by Robert H. Mutrux' essay which proves he has a way with words just as he has with design. □

### COMING EVENTS

November 28 - January 1  
Constitution Plaza, Hartford: Festival of Light.

December 6 - 14  
Aldrich Museum, Ridgefield: Exhibit of Young Artists from Charles Cowles Collection. (week-ends only)

March 16 - 18  
Convention Hall, Atlantic City: International College and University Conference and Exposition.



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FRONT COVER: A pastoral environment gives old New England charm to Maple Court, state financed housing for the elderly, in Suffield (see page 10).



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## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Carrell S. McNulty, Jr., AIA

The Connecticut Society of Architects has tried to place special emphasis this year on three areas of activity that it hopes can place the architect in the forefront of those seeking to find solutions to environmental problems within the state. These areas have to do with governmental action at the state level, an involvement with students, particularly those from the Yale School of Architecture, and a concern for effective chapter involvement on the local scene.

Governmental affairs have taken two forms: direct legislative activity and liaison with such state organizations as the Department of Community Affairs and the Connecticut Commission on the Arts. For the first time in its history, the CSA, jointly with the Connecticut Engineers in Private Practice, engaged a lobbyist to achieve certain specific legislative goals. These efforts resulted in the successful enactment of a seven-year Statute of Limitations and a Corporate Practice Bill.

Concurrently with these efforts, the chapter's Governmental Affairs Committee, under the direction of Hugh Jones, organized an Action Program, patterned after the Institute's Minute Man Program, which sought to alert the membership regarding key legislative matters. This proved quite effective, particularly during the latter part of the legislative session, in helping

to pass or defeat legislation the Society deemed important.

Of much more importance from the long-range viewpoint, however, was the chapter's initiation of a program to make itself heard on environmental design matters of all kinds. It examined, through its committee structure, a whole range of bills concerned with the environment and developed chapter policy decisions on many of them. These positions were then communicated to the respective legislative committees, as well as to the sponsors of the bills. On a few bills, the committee developed testimony which was presented at committee hearings by chapter members.

Among the legislation supported by the chapter and enacted into law this year were a number of bills concerned with housing, a uniform mandatory State Building Code, and an act creating a Housing and New Communities Commission. The latter two statutes require the appointment of architects to serve on their commission structure. The chapter submitted a number of names for consideration, and I am happy to report that the Governor has chosen one of those submitted, Henry Miller of New Haven, to serve on the Housing and New Communities Commission. It is interesting to note that the new Uniform State Building Code resulted from a bill introduced by Russell Stecker, a member of the CSA and

a legislator. This bill is far-reaching in its application and could make it possible to introduce innovative concepts in construction within the state.

The results of our efforts in legislative activities have been very gratifying. The response has been most favorable from a number of legislators, and we are convinced that architects have far more influence than they generally realize. In this connection, a large share of the credit for these activities should go to Mike Trower and his Legislative Subcommittee whose untiring efforts in gathering information and disseminating it to the various committees was crucial to the success of the effort. It is, however, only a beginning, for ultimate success will depend upon a continuing effort which could result in the Society, itself, initiating needed legislation on environmental matters. In this connection, the chapter is collaborating with the National Committees on Urban Design and Chapter Affairs to produce a program of legislative activities in environmental design for all state components.

Another key effort of a governmental action program concerns the chapter's relations with the state government and, to this end, the CSA maintained contact during the year with such governmental organizations as the Department of Public Works, Department of Community Affairs, and the Connecticut Commission on the Arts.

We are continuing our collaboration with the Arts Commission on "300 Years of Connecticut Architecture," which is nearing the stage of manuscript development. It is hoped that this most important project will be published in the coming year. Another project just launched can be of even more importance, for it concerns the development of a curricula on environmental design for public elementary, and secondary schools. It is hoped that a pilot course similar in scope to that experienced in the Philadelphia school system can be

*Please turn to page 16*

Robert H. Mutrux, AIA

There are many ways to build a house. We can build with mud, wood, stone, brick, metal, plastic, even paper. Most houses are a combination of these elements and, if HUD's "Operation Breakthrough" is worth all the fanfare, we will soon find out the best way of putting them together under a given set of conditions. The "systems approach", or application of prefabrication and mass-production, may be the most significant contemporary development in producing better and more economical dwelling units.

But these are, at best, technical considerations and they will have only a minor effect on the nation's housing problem. We need to find out not how to put a house together, but just what needs to be built and how we're going to get it done.

Excluding the cave, the tent, the packing-crate, the viaduct, and the trailer, there are five principal dwelling-types in this country. The list includes the single dwelling, the duplex, the garden apartment, the low-rise apartment building and the high-rise. The most direct and sure way to provide every American family with a "decent home," as we promised to back in 1949, is to build 26 million of these distinct types in the right proportion, in the logical locations, using the most appropriate materials, at the right price, charging a fair rent, applying an ideal racial and in-

come mix, and then set up an experienced management corporation to run the whole thing.

Then, of course, we add streets, sidewalks, pedestrian overpasses, and parking spaces, as well as stores, schools, playgrounds, clinics, churches, theatres, and libraries, and above all, jobs . . . nearby. Nothing that hasn't been done before; nothing mechanically complex or economically insurmountable. If we were to feed all this data into a computer, I am sure that every one of these factors would appear in the solution.

But we don't need a computer to tell us what we already know. The answer to the housing problem lies somewhere within ourselves. If we look deeply enough, we will find that it comes under three headings. We've got to *want* to solve it; we've got to *pay for it*; and we've got to *be prepared for the change* it will make in our daily lives.

On the first point, we've got to give our full attention to a situation which contains little drama, no humor, no violence and no sex, but which is nevertheless a major crisis. We've got to find time between Ed Sullivan, Laugh-In and pro-football to listen to the words of Daniel Moynihan and Mrs. Martin Luther King. We've got to read the handwriting that's all over the wall since the riots in Newark, Watts, and Hartford, and acknowledge that a family's home and all that centers around it is one of the most powerful factors in preserving the nation's racial and social balance. Proper housing will not

prevent crime or do away with poverty, delinquency, or drugs, but it will provide a sound and solid base to start from. This is going to take our full attention and a lot of concentration.

The second point is that we've got to be willing to pay what it costs in real money. Senator Abraham Ribicoff expressed it quite clearly when he said, "Congress has got to come up with more funds." Ex-Senator Chester Bowles said the same thing in the *Saturday Review*, with the words ". . . massive government subsidies will be required to meet our national needs . . . for low and middle-income housing." The creation of a proper home for the average wage-earner in Fairfield County who, according to *Sales Management* magazine, makes \$14,126 annually before taxes, is not the problem at all. It's the 25 million poor, the thirteen percent of the population of the world's richest nation who earn no more than \$3553 per year per family, who can't even pay for food without public assistance, and who can never dream of paying for a home we would call "decent."

We've got to face the fact that the homes we promised these families in 1940 and again in the Housing Act of 1968 are homes *we're* going to have to pay for, and the subsidies, whether direct or indirect, are going to be substantial, to say the least.

We will have to learn, and explain to Secretary George Romney, that a need for 26 million homes in the next ten years is not just an accumulation of local brush fires, but an incipient national conflagra-

Please turn to page 28

Solutions to public housing needs are proposed by an increasing army of part-time experts almost approximating in size—and differences of opinion—the army of experts offering advice about other military and economic subjects which confront us today. A happy part of this is that many Connecticut architects are doing something about public housing in this state. They are doing something meaningful and constructive; but most important, interesting and function-

ally directed housing is being planned and built.

The increasingly complex American society with its screamers, bleeders, and misinformed young people, still has an impressive majority of sane, civilized, and charitable men and women — and informed young people. For every destructive act or thought of a misanthrope which receives undue emphasis, there are literally hundreds of constructive acts which hold together the fabric of a decent life for all people in America.

Among this group are the architects who are hard at work, despite the complexities of our bureaucracy, creating the structures which will eliminate some of the ills through improved environment keyed to today's metropolitan-oriented needs. They see and understand that we have long since passed from a rural society where each man was completely self-sufficient. And their aim is at solving problems that exist, not what hopeful romantics wish would return.

## PUBLIC HOUSING IN CONNECTICUT

The firm of Kane, Fairchild, Farrell, White & Rallis, Architects, Hartford, has designed a number of interesting examples of public housing in Connecticut.

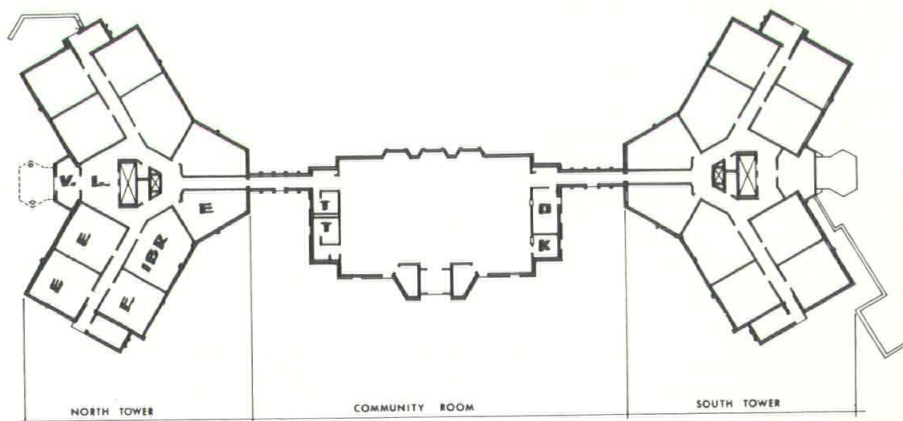
One such project is Community Towers, a housing complex for elderly men and women under construction in Meriden. The two-hundred-twenty-one unit twin-tower project is located on redevelopment land once slated for a sixty-unit low-rise elderly project abandoned in favor of more effective land use. A restudy of the needs of elderly persons in Meriden convinced the Housing Authority that a high-rise, high-density development would accomplish more in less time for more people.

The size of a building required to contain more than two hundred apartments in one structure convinced the architects that a two building scheme would be more feasible, particularly when the residential scale of the surrounding neighborhood was considered.

Each tower is eleven stories high, with balconies and elevator access centrally located on each floor. The buildings' Y-shaped plan permitted the design to include relatively short corridor lengths from the



Community Towers, Meriden.





farthest apartments to the service core on each floor.

A circular entrance drive leads to a canopied entrance at each building. Landscaping was an important element of the entrance concept. Large foyers carry out the sense of invitation, and they contain areas for mail and package delivery similar to those found in higher rental buildings.

Between the eleven-story twin towers is a one-story, four thousand square foot community building with its own entrance. The residents may enter the community building through connecting corridors from each residential building. Provision has been made for expansion of the community building to include a cafeteria facility to the rear at the lower grade level, and a meeting room with a stage for large group assemblies to be located above the cafeteria at the present level of the building. At this time, the existing community building will be divided into arts and crafts spaces, recreational spaces, and clinic space.

The number of apartments in this housing complex make it the largest single installation of electric heat for an elderly project in Connecticut. The building has steel frame construction with a bar joist and concrete slab floor system. The exterior is face brick with ground face concrete units at the window spandrels.

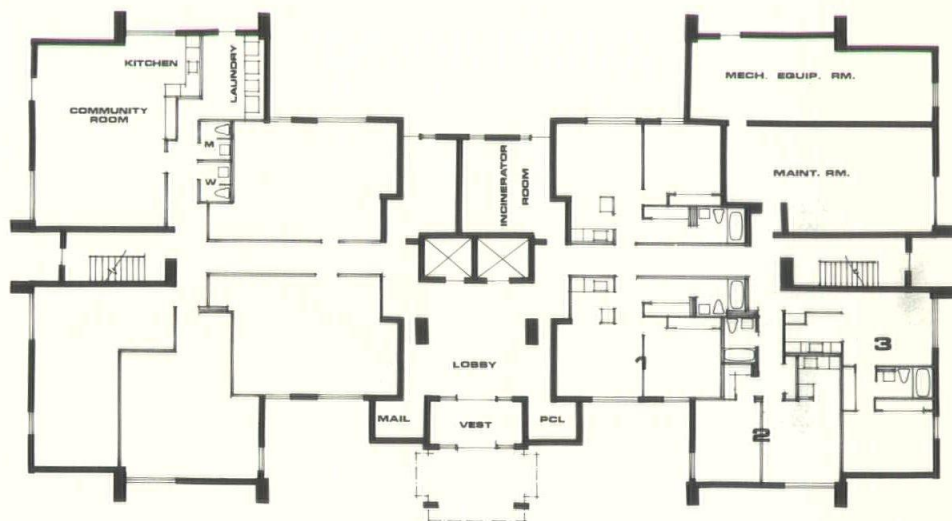
Associated with the architects on the Community Towers project are Francolino & Lapuk, structural engineering; Jacob Koton, PE, mechanical engineering; and Yarwood & Block, site planners. The general contractor is Anderson-Fairoaks, Inc.

Abraham A. Ribicoff Apartments, Hartford Avenue, New Britain, is a federally financed elderly housing project also designed by Kane, Fairchild, Farrell, White and Rallis, Architects.

The site was acquired from the New Britain Redevelopment Agency, as were its two sister projects, the John F. Kennedy Apartments, another federally financed seventy-



Abraham A. Ribicoff Apartments, New Britain.



unit elderly housing project, and the Robert E. Sheridan Apartments, a seventy-two unit state financed elderly housing project.

The Ribicoff Apartments received its name as a tribute to the Connecticut senator and former governor who lived and spent his formative years nearby as a youth.

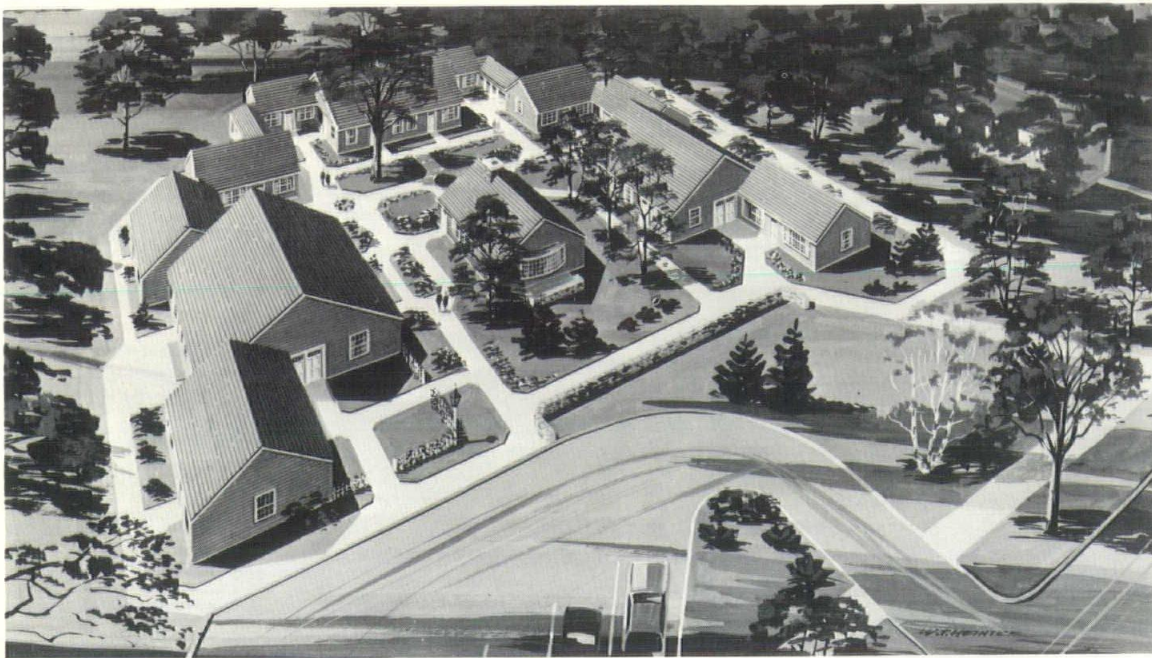
There are 104 one-bedroom apartments in the building. A unique feature of the plan was to locate the elevator lobby on each floor next to the balcony window wall to provide an abundant source of natural light at the central core area.

Another feature is the open balconies at each floor level to afford residents a generous view of the city.

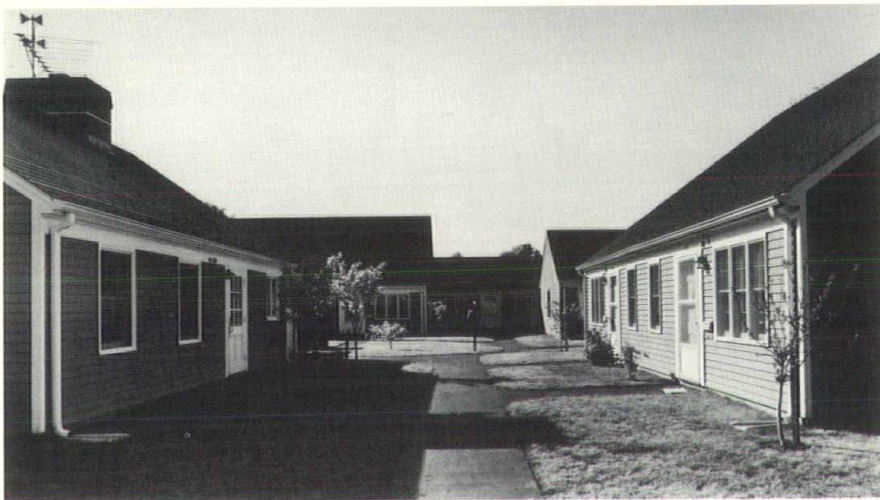
At the ground level there is a well-planned arrangement of walks, sitting areas, and planted areas. The relatively small site available for the building necessitated the containment of community facilities on the ground floor within the building structure.

The mechanical features of the building include electric heat, and it was the first installation in a building of this type in the central Connecticut area. The building has steel frame construction with bar joist and concrete slab floor system.

Francolino & Lapuk, structural engineers; Jacob Koton, PE, mechanical engineer; and Yarwood & Block, site planners, were associated with the architects in the development and construction of



Maple Court, Suffield.



Ribicoff Apartments. The general contractor was Hayes Construction Company.

Another KFFWR project is nestled in a colonial residential area of the old New England town of Suffield. This twenty-unit, state financed elderly housing is located on Bridge Street on a site only two-hundred feet wide by two-hundred-fifty feet deep. Maple Court is of traditional design, and the architects chose to develop the dwelling units around a courtyard with a community building as the central element.

The efficiency apartments are arranged in groups of four for maximum economy. This allows for a variation of building group sizes in each building cluster and helps to create a pleasant range of setbacks and projections along the building elevations. Also, an interesting break in the roof ridge line is accomplished by the different size roofs over the varied size of the buildings.

The community building in the center of the project includes a social room containing a fireplace. This area is very popular and is

used regularly by the residents. This building also contains laundry and maintenance facilities.

Horizontal clapboard siding complements the uniformity of design. The siding is stained moss green, and the trim is white. Casement windows provide for maximum ventilation of the interior space.

As the initial public housing undertaken in Suffield, Maple Court has met with enthusiastic approval in the community. The Housing Authority is planning now a new thirty-unit housing for elderly project.

Consultants working with the architects on Maple Court were Jacob Koton, PE, mechanical engineering; Yarwood & Block, landscape architecture; and Henry Loomis Associates, site utility engineering. The general contractor was Alca Construction Company.

The Van Block Housing Project, now under construction in Hartford and about one-third completed, will be available for moderate-income families. Architects are the Hartford firm of Huntington, Darbee & Dollard, and the building is owned and sponsored by the Episcopal Metropolitan Mission.

The site is a corner lot in a mixed residential and industrial neighborhood about one mile south of downtown Hartford. To the north

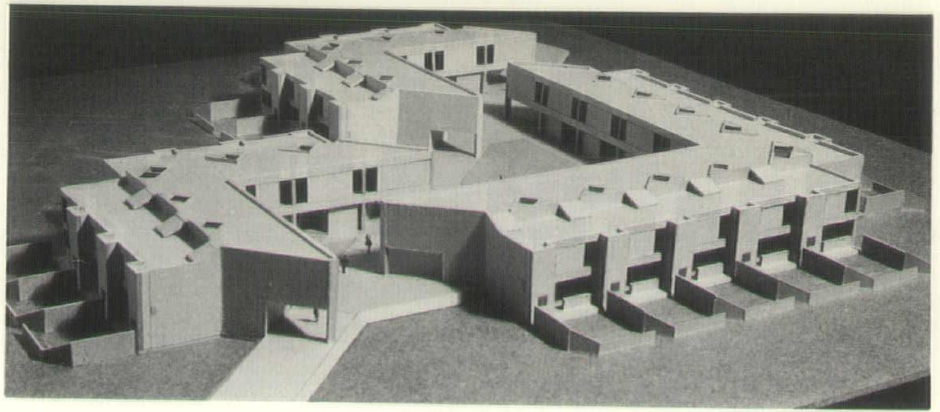
is the Church of the Good Shepherd, its sponsor. The church building, an architecturally imposing structure set on a large, pleasant expanse of grass, is the visual focus of the neighborhood. To the west is a public housing project which is deteriorating and is scheduled for demolition. To the south is Colt Park, with its extensive recreational and sport facilities which are used regularly by a great number of people.

The design solution was to relate the project to the surrounding neighborhood through form and circulation pattern, while at the same time creating a defined "community place." Activities in the courts, on which the kitchens and front entrances open, are concentrated to promote close ties among neighbors.

This court area, which is defined and public, is hard. It is paved with concrete and asphalt blocks. The living room, on the other side of each unit, opens onto a small private garden area and the open space beyond. This area, which is open and private, is soft. It is dominated by grass and trees.

To help a resident understand his "home" as a part of the total environment, emphasis has been placed on the relationship of scale to the approach sequence — from the identifiable form of the whole project, through the "gate," down the "street," into the court, and to the individual entry.

The only vehicles permitted within the pedestrian spine are service vehicles and those loading or unloading large cargoes. Rubbish is collected by the superintendent and taken to the city street for pickup.

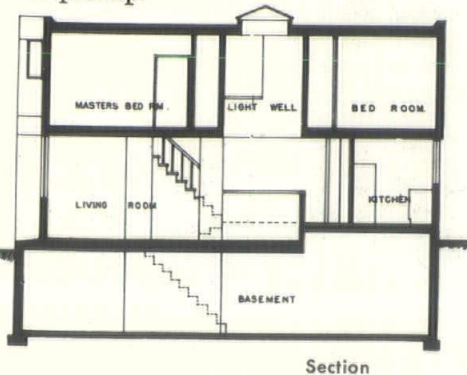
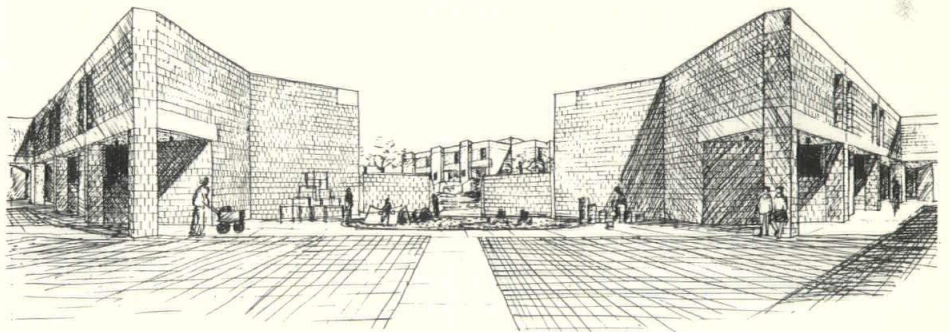


Van Block Housing Project, Hartford.

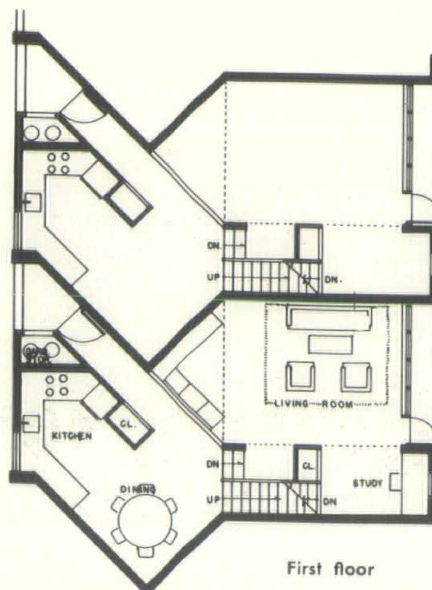
There are 106 living units in the project. The structural elements are eight-inch block bearing walls with conventional wood-joist floor construction. Exposed exterior surfaces are brown-tinted concrete blocks with scored joints and a clear silicone waterproof finish.

Lintels are precast concrete and window frames are painted aluminum. There are two central mechanical plants, one for each row of dwellings.

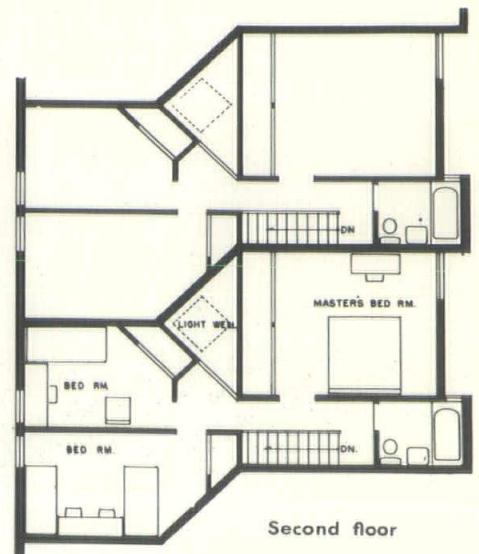
Tai Soo Kim, of Huntington, Darbee & Dollard, Architects, was designer of Van Block Housing. □



Section



First floor



Second floor

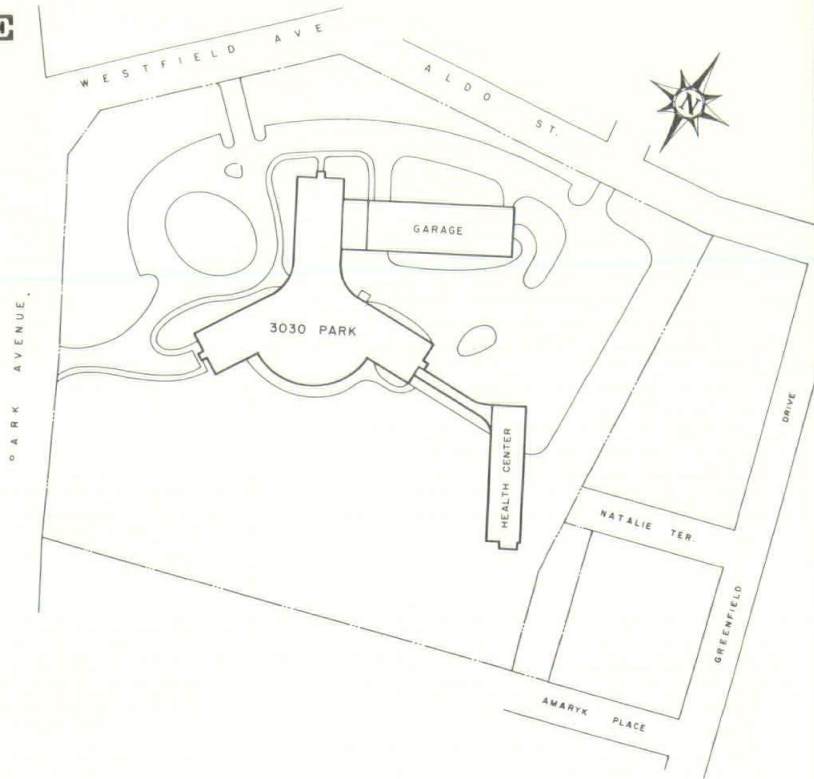
# RETIREMENT RESIDENCE



**Bridgeport, Connecticut**

**FLETCHER-THOMPSON, Inc.**

**ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS**



Sherry Construction Company  
General Contractor

The Council of Churches of Greater Bridgeport, with great vision and determination, sponsored the design and building of a retirement residence on a ten-acre site on upper Park Avenue at Westfield Street in Bridgeport. Its

continued sponsorship through Interchurch Residences, Inc., a non-profit corporation, ensures a continuity of purpose and function for retired persons "to pursue both old and new hobbies, to participate in activities which are of interest to

them, and to utilize the facilities with the casualness and friendliness normally associated with family life."

The program developed by Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., Bridgeport-based architects and engineers,

Spacious and gracious grounds and building.



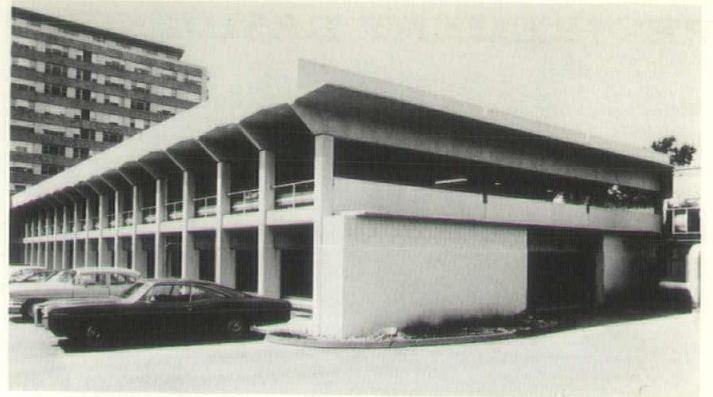
and guided by Robert H. Mutrux, associate-in-charge, was aimed to design an environment of safety, convenience and well-being for couples and individuals sixty-two years of age and older. Basically, the program consisted of designing 340 apartments and all related services, with apartments in one, one-and-a-half, two, and three-room sizes. The apartments are in three equal ten-story wings to provide the best possible orientation throughout.

The building is planned to accommodate approximately 400 people in residence. A two-story semi-circular dining room, facing Long Island Sound and overlooking an expansive lawn bordered by an apple orchard and residents' garden plots, provides for this number. There is an air of elegance designed into the dining room

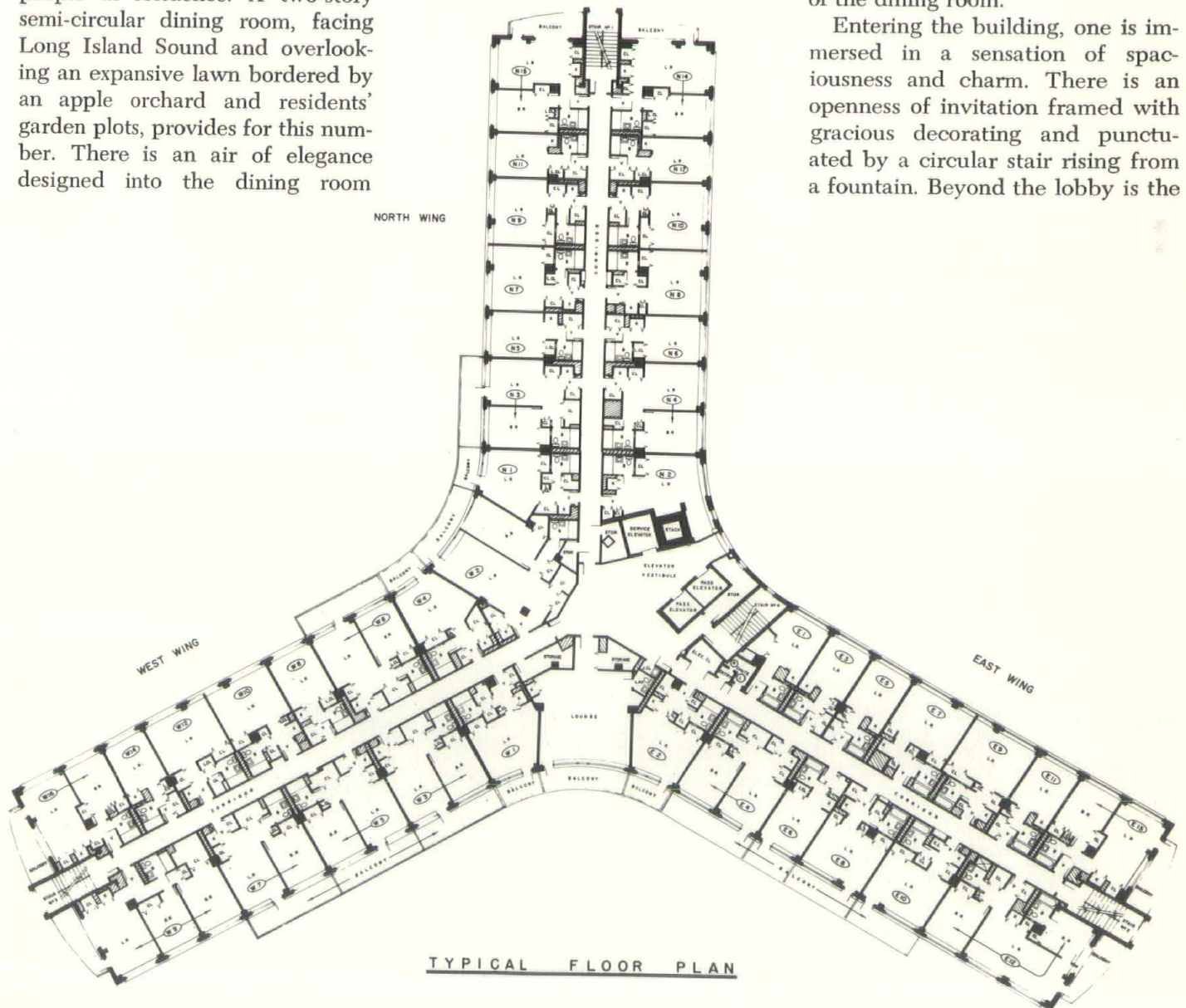
which removes it from the ordinary and creates a pleasing atmosphere for leisurely dining and conversation. The residents and their guests may select any table of their choice

at any meal, and they are served by a courteous and friendly staff of waitresses. The menu for each meal offers a choice consistent with the fine restaurant circumambieny of the dining room.

Entering the building, one is immersed in a sensation of spaciousness and charm. There is an openness of invitation framed with gracious decorating and punctuated by a circular stair rising from a fountain. Beyond the lobby is the



Three-level parking for residents' cars.



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN



R. Dirks, Ossining, New York, was the artist for sculptured fountain which is the lobby's focal point.

dining room. Other public rooms on the first floor include a chapel, lounge, card room, and library and music room.

On the lower floor level of the building, in addition to storage space and utilities, there is a three-hundred seat auditorium, beauty parlor, barber shop, and hobby rooms. Each floor has a common room with a kitchenette and balcony, and beautifully furnished where residents may gather socially or entertain. There is a men's club-room on the top floor, and a separate room for ladies. Facilities are provided for the convenience of the residents singly, in groups, and in any sort of mix, so that one may have as much or as little privacy as desired.

Joining the main building on the ground floor level at the east end of the east wing is a covered passageway leading to a two-story health center. Nurses are on duty,

and residents may come for treatment of minor ailments or, in case of emergency or short term illness, stay in the thirty-bed infirmary. In addition to examination and treatment rooms, there is a laboratory, a pharmacy, and physical therapy facilities which include whirlpool

baths. While planned at the beginning, construction of this area was started only after the main building was completed and occupied. The wing will be ready for use in 1970.

Seven floors of the main building are used exclusively for apartments. All apartments have small kitchenettes and full baths, while those on the south and west elevations have balconies. The apartments are fully carpeted, but all furnishings are supplied by the residents. The bathrooms are tiled and provided with handrails. The corridors radiating from the central bank of elevators are also carpeted, and the ceilings are acoustical tile.

The concept and the design strike a unity of function for residents who pay a life-care fee ranging from \$8,275 to \$29,350, depending on the size and location of the apartment. A monthly charge for each resident makes up the funding required for the non-profit corporation to operate 3030 Park Avenue.

Dining room combines elegance with function and comfort.

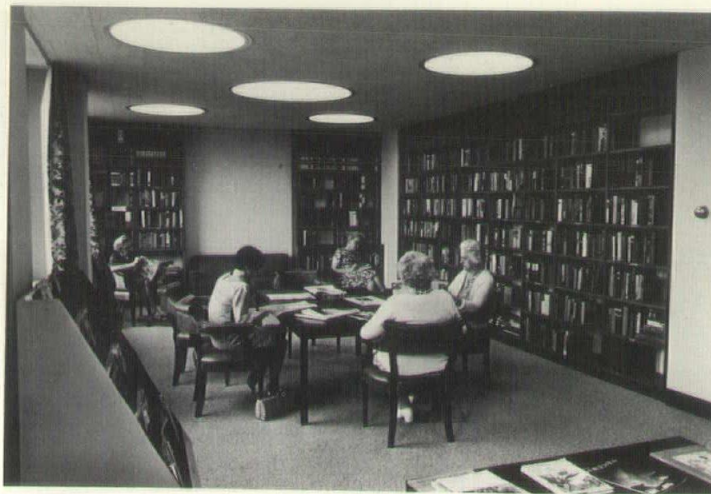


The fees cover all expenses including meals, heat, air conditioning, telephone, light, weekly cleaning service, flat laundry, and full use of all facilities. Up to thirty days of nursing care in the health center is also included in the fee.

While this residence combines all facilities under one roof, it affords each person a sense of privacy, independence, and purpose. The building's design implements the type of environment originally conceived by David A. Decker, executor director of Interchurch Residences, Inc. 3030 Park is the first residence of its type in the northeast. Mr. Decker learned in 1960 that "life-lease plan" housing, and the niceties inherent in it, were non-existent in Connecticut. He proposed his idea to the Council of Churches of Greater Bridgeport and the concept began to take form. The \$7 million building was financed with an FHA mortgage, and the first residents moved in a year and a half ago.

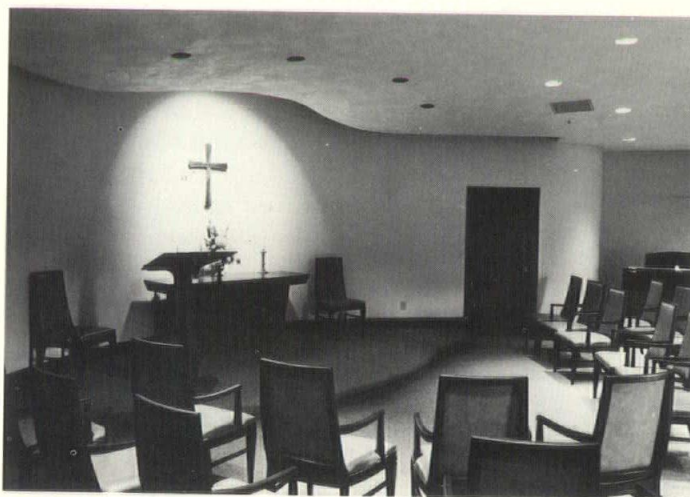
The building is of reinforced concrete flat slab construction. Bands of gray-buff brick set off each floor, and exposed white concrete columns are used between windows. The wing of the building stemming from the dining room follows roughly a north-south orientation. The property slopes toward the south and affords a view of Long Island Sound looking over the City of Bridgeport.

The resulting physical structure, its siting and design, create an outstanding solution without imposing a burden on taxpayers. It provides for a continuation of a way of life that might otherwise be impossible for responsible people who have spent the earlier years of their lives as constructive members of their communities. Designed into the brick and mortar of this building is a respect for individual dignity and independence in communal living. More Connecticut communities may follow this lead in housing. □

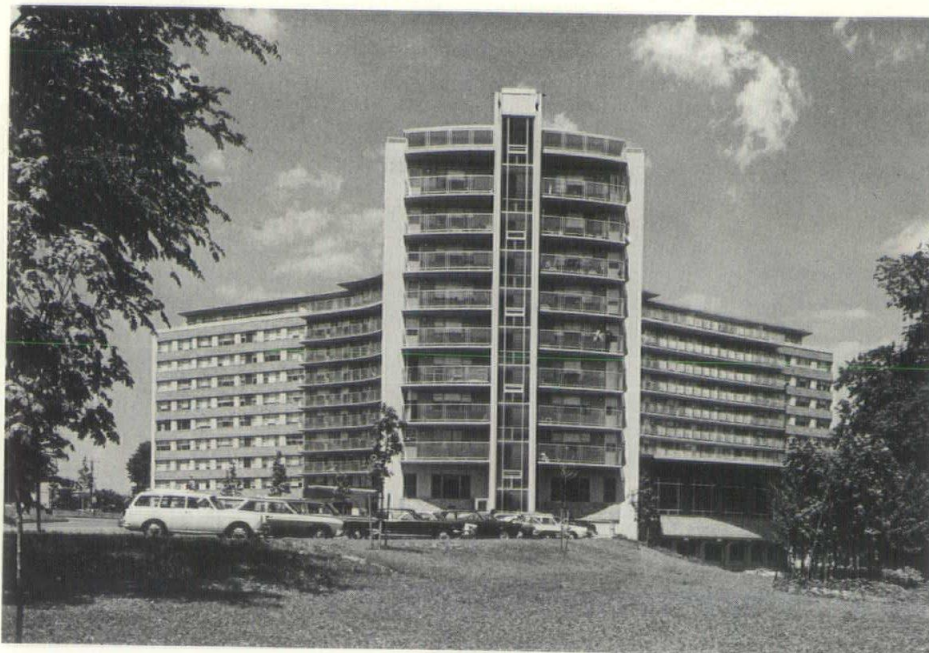


ABOVE: Library provides a restful retreat.

BELOW: The chapel is a peaceful sanctuary for interdenominational worship.



Airy balconies provide panoramic views.



## President's Report

Continued from page 6

established at a few schools during the 1970-71 academic year.

Following the New England regional convention of the AIA in New Haven last November, the Society realized the need to have better communications with students in architecture, particularly those at Yale, our only school of architecture in Connecticut. Previous overtures had been through the faculty and were rather unsuccessful, so this year, attempts were made to communicate directly with the students. A meeting was held early in February of committee chairmen at which a number of students attended and were invited to participate on chapter committees. In addition, Arthur Hacker, one of the students, was invited to participate directly at the executive committee level and has since attended a number of our meetings.

Richard Dozier, head of the Black Workshop in New Haven, as well as Paul Bloom, of the Independent Studio, were both invited to discuss the work of their groups and its relation to the CSA. Both groups are affiliated with Yale University. The Black Workshop is a community design center in the Hill neighborhood of New Haven, while the Independent Studio is one of several groups in the Yale School

of Architecture. As a result of these meetings, the executive committee agreed to help the students in the workshop gain credit toward registration for the work they are doing. Furthermore, it is hoped that the chapter and the workshop can find ways to cooperate in other programs, particularly in the development of community design centers in other urban areas of the state. Paul Bloom was invited to place an article in *Connecticut Architect*, which appears in this issue.

The chapter's interest in the work of the students has been underlined by a number of grants made by the executive committee. Grants were made to allow a number of students to attend the Chicago AIA convention last June. Students at the Rhode Island School of Design were supported in their effort to develop a computer information bank on student and professional skills while we sponsored a summer work-study project for yet another student whose thesis is to develop a curricula on environmental design for elementary school youngsters. Finally, a promising Hartford high school student was funded for summer work with the Connecticut Commission on the Arts in connection with the "300 Years" study.

The efforts we have made this year have largely been directed at individual students since a student

AIA chapter does not exist here. Many students — and some of the faculty — will have nothing to do with the AIA. The chapter leadership feels, however, that this problem will take care of itself as the students come to realize that we share common goals.

The chapter is rightfully concerned with the events that have recently occurred on the campus at Yale and the direction in which the school has been moving. The need for new practitioners is growing each year, and their education is of the utmost importance to the profession. The legislature failed to appropriate funds for a new School of Environmental Design at the University of Connecticut. Meanwhile, the School of Art and Architecture at Yale was gutted by fire and its future thrown in doubt.

We have, therefore, sought to meet with key persons at the University to ascertain if we can be of assistance in finding solutions to the problems the school faces. It is hoped that such an effort could help bring school curricula more in line with the students' aspirations, as well as with the needs of the profession. Requests were made to Kingman Brewster, Jr., president of Yale University, for a meeting with the Connecticut Society of Architects, and we hope a meeting can be arranged with Charles Moore,

*Please turn to page 20*



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**An Open Letter**

**to: White Architects**

**from: a white architecture student.**

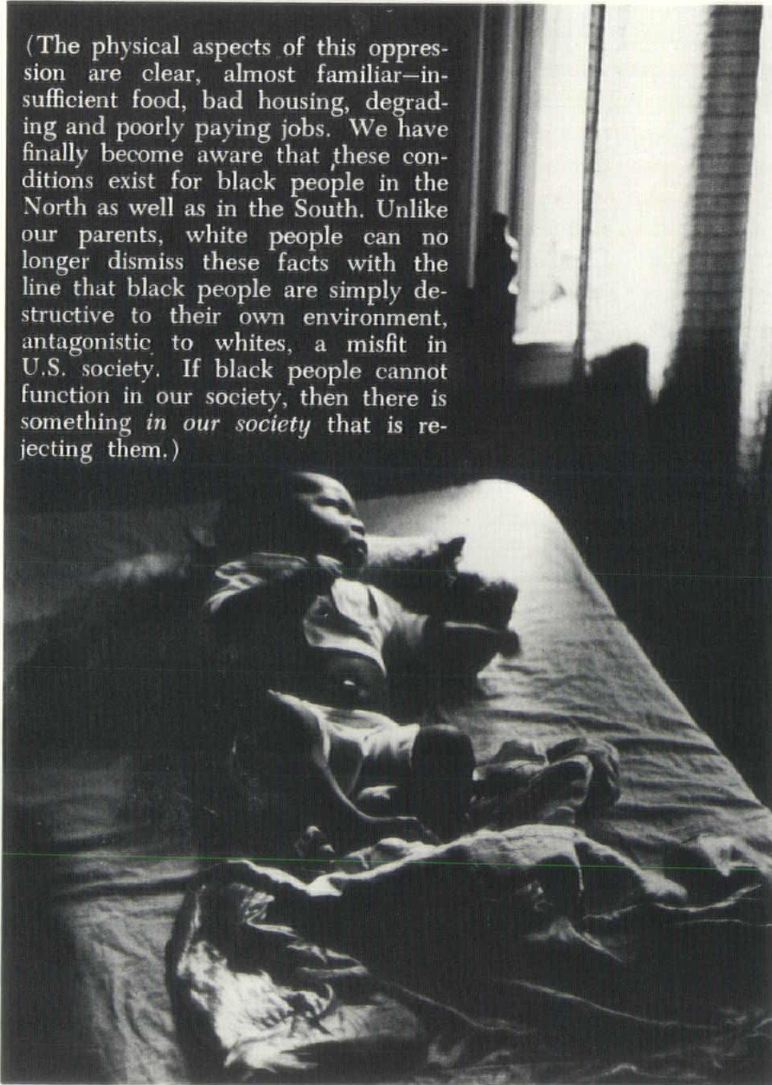
There are only two kinds of people in the U.S. today —

Oppressed  
and  
Oppressors.

You are both.

**IT IS PAINFULLY OBVIOUS THAT  
BLACK PEOPLE IN THE U.S. ARE OPPRESSED.**

(The physical aspects of this oppression are clear, almost familiar—in-sufficient food, bad housing, degrading and poorly paying jobs. We have finally become aware that these conditions exist for black people in the North as well as in the South. Unlike our parents, white people can no longer dismiss these facts with the line that black people are simply destructive to their own environment, antagonistic to whites, a misfit in U.S. society. If black people cannot function in our society, then there is something in our society that is rejecting them.)



If you do not believe this, you can stop reading this article right here; forget it, because your mind is beyond repair.

*(Aside: How, you must be asking, does this relate to the architectural profession?)*

*The question of oppression relates to all professionals and professional practice. Professional students in all fields are running into this question head-on when they ask themselves, "how professionals can help to bring about change." Although the word "oppression" is not always used, different groups refer to "irrelevancy," dissatisfaction with professional organizations, "elitism," "running a game on the people."*

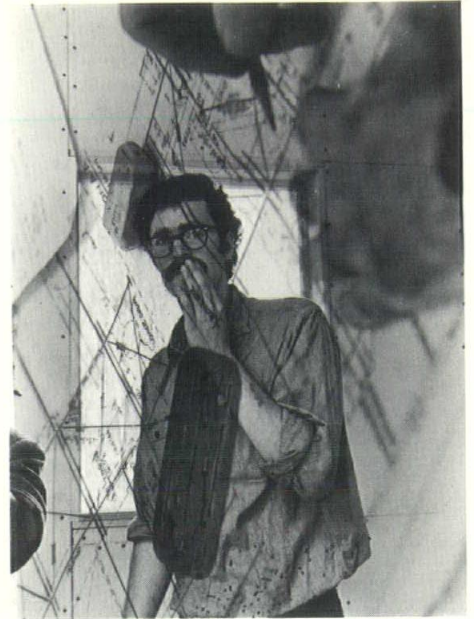
*All this phraseology refers to the basic question of personal and professional oppression.)*

## IT IS NOT SO OBVIOUS THAT YOU ARE OPPRESSED

In order to define the nature of your own oppression, look at the facts. *If you are a small architect*, you know what it is like to hustle for an F.H.A. contract without any pull; *if you have designed public buildings*, you know how rarely you are allowed to express any poetry in the design; *if you are a draftsman without an Ivy League education* you can probably draw twice as well as your boss and design just as well as him, but you get paid peanuts.

Now that's oppression. It is *real oppression* when a man has a useful skill which he wants to practice with fullness and poetry but is stifled by a society which has no use for anything more than his technical knowledge; it is *real oppression* when a man who is charged with the responsibility of designing schools and homes gets paid just enough to live on, but the president of the board of some corporation that produces cars or oil or war materials can make more money per year than it is worth tabulating.

It is obvious that black people are oppressed, and we latch on to this discovery rather than dealing with our own oppression. We all too easily expend our energy "solving" the problems of the urban ghetto—we reach out to offer "help" but we never deal with the problem that we are wallowing in every day.



You are oppressed by this society because your real choices are limited. You will never be allowed to practice architecture as you define it.

*(Aside: We do not make the significant choices that affect our lives. Why are you a white-collar professional and not a forest-warden, a fireman, a brick-layer, a pool hustler? why do we accept the basic money-oriented, "upward mobile" premises of our social and formal education? why do we tend to believe in, and adopt, the myth of a homogeneous American culture when it is obvious that we live in an extremely heterogeneous society?)*

*But the business of personal choice is a whole other ball game. Let's just not lie to ourselves when we talk about oppression.)*

But although you are oppressed by this country

## YOU PLAY A MUCH WORSE ROLE AS OPPRESSOR.



some *architect* designs federal housing projects which are small, square brick prisons;

some *architect* designs schools with endless corridors and monotonous rooms that frustrate children; some *architect* designs windowless schools to save window-glass rather than children's minds;

some *architect* designs great monuments to his own personal style and taste;

some *architect* designs places of public assembly with a federal grant, and stops money from being channeled into low-income housing.

Although you are oppressed, *you oppress others* by your professional actions.

No matter what kind of housing you build, you cannot solve the "housing problem" by building more houses.

Until white - middle - class - America realizes that there is no "black problem" and there is no "white problem," but only an American Problem, we cannot start to solve that problem;

until we realize that this problem is intimately related to every architect in America, but that the solution to even the architectural aspects of this problem CANNOT BE SOLVED BY ANY OF THE SKILLS THAT WE CLASSIFY AS "ARCHITECTURE" today, we cannot start to solve that problem;

until we realize that no goddamn (sic) fancy statement in the *N.Y. Times*, wailing about the injustices of the world and bawling about our impotence, and not even the commitment to raise \$15,000,000 for students (though that was nice) will solve the problem;

**but only the realization that YOU are a part of the Problem that YOU are a cause of that very abstract American Problem because what you do is a part of the functioning of American society**



*not until you make that realization can we really start to talk about solving American Problems.*

There are no simple outs. Young architects today are trying to develop the skills which will be required of radical architects and which are required today to bring about change. You cannot carry on Business as Usual—with a new alms-to-the-poor twist—and expect to bring about change.

The AIA has asked for feedback from The Architect's Resistance, the Independent Studio and the Black Workshop, Inc. at Yale, and from similar radical student groups throughout the country. You want us to join up so that you can become relevant. If you are sincere, you must accept us on our terms rather than expect us to plug into your old worn-out systems—because that's exactly the kind of oppression that we are objecting to.

If you are sincere about wanting suggestions for change from radical architecture students, then take these suggestions seriously:

1. give up your office, give up your commissions, give up your old ways of practicing architecture and join together with other architects in order to develop new skills and the new ways of functioning which will be necessary to make the architect something other than an agent of oppression.
2. if you cannot make this break (and young people really do recognize the difficulty of re-arranging one's life style at age 40), come up with a substantial amount of money to finance new radical projects. Whether that \$15 million ever really materializes and is channeled this way or not, the money must be given on our terms.
3. get together with *your* peers and come up with some serious *alternatives*—not just more of what you have. The Independent Studio (1104 Chapel Street, New Haven) would be happy to act as an organizer for such a conference. Please contact us if you are interested.

*Whatever you do, don't come on with more of the same cooptive bull. That's a bad brand of oppression, and we're wise to your game.*

from: Paul Bloom  
for: the Independent Studio, an action-oriented design studio formed in January 1969. The I.S. functions as a credit-granting course of the Department of Architecture and Planning at Yale University. The Studio consists primarily of architecture and planning students working on self-initiated projects with the assistance of faculty members.

## President's Report

Continued from page 16

chairman of Yale's Department of Architecture.

Finally, the Education Committee, under Martin Gehner's chairmanship, is developing a two-year technician's training program for application at some of the state technical schools which, it is hoped, can get started sometime next year. The Society has a successful job training program for disadvantaged students in New Haven, and has placed a number of people in positions there.

We have not made the progress we should in becoming effective in local matters, and this is probably due primarily to our being a statewide organization. A group of architects dedicated to influencing the course of local development can have great influence, as evidenced by local chapter efforts in many parts of the country. The problem, therefore, is to find ways of organizing local groups of architects who want to be involved without diluting the strength and momen-

tum the CSA has experienced in recent years as a statewide chapter.

The Chapter Affairs Committee, under Howard Perry's leadership, has been given the responsibility for recommending a plan for creating an Action Group of local architects in the state's several urban centers. An Equal Opportunities Task Force, chaired by Caswell Cooke, has also been formed and given the responsibility to find ways of establishing design centers in similar places. If this can be done, the profession of architecture will have a much better opportunity to be effective locally.

The chapter is in the process of revising its schedule of minimum fees in spite of the fact that the cost of practice study, which we had earlier hoped could form the basis for fee revisions, was cancelled for lack of membership support. The Office Practice Committee, chaired by Raymond von Brock, has proposed new fee curves after analyses of the fee schedules in adjacent states. The executive committee has agreed on these revisions, and this information will be distributed shortly.

A permanent headquarters for the CSA is needed and, consequently, a committee has been formed under Carl Blanchard's

leadership to recommend both short and long range goals.

The committee has recommended an immediate move closer to New Haven as a short range goal. The present office in Hamden has proven unsatisfactory, both in terms of location and environment, so it is expected that a move to new quarters will be accomplished as soon as possible after expiration of the present lease in December.

The executive committee is seriously considering, as a long range goal, the possibility of building a permanent headquarters which could be large enough to house the other professional organizations concerned with construction and design. A few other organizations have been approached for their interest in participating, and discussion will continue during the fall. It is visualized that such a goal might result in a structure large enough to be self-sustaining, with exhibition and other facilities available for the participating organizations.

Space does not permit the detailed discussion of the work of each of the chapter commissions and committees. Suffice it to say, however, that an effective chapter effort this year would not have been possible without the dedicated efforts of the chairmen and members of these committees. I should like to take this opportunity, therefore, to thank each of them for the contributions they have made this year.

The CSA is challenged as never before by the need to speak up on environmental issues and to find answers to the demands of students while still remaining effective in serving the needs of its membership. We successfully started a number of programs of a continuing nature which must depend, for their ultimate success, on continuity of the effort. I am happy to say that dedication to these goals is shared by the entire executive committee and particularly by the incoming president, Joseph Stein. All in all, this has been a very fruitful year for the CSA. □

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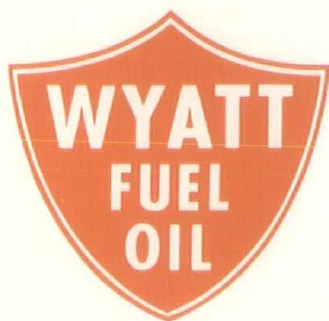
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## Employment Practices

The Joint Committee on Employment Practices will hold its third annual conference on December 5, 1969 at Arlington Park Towers, adjacent to Chicago's O'Hare Field.

The committee is a coordinating group of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, American Institute of Architects, American Institute of Chemists, American Society of Civil Engineers, Consulting Engineers USA, Council for Photogrammetry, and Professional Engineers in Private Practice of the National Society of Professional Engineers.

Information may be obtained from Robert Allan Class, AIA, committee secretary, at AIA, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

## Fee Study Released

"Methods of Compensation for Architectural Services," described as a major addition to the American Institute of Architects' series of business-oriented publications, was released recently.

The 104-page book was prepared by an AIA task force on compensation methods with the assistance of Case and Company, Inc. In addition to describing traditional methods of compensation, the book discusses the composite, square foot, incentive, royalty, and client determination of value methods.

Copies are available from the AIA Documents Division, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Prices are \$4 to members and \$8 to non-members.

## Arson Ruled Out

The Fire Marshal of the City of New Haven, Thomas F. Lyndon, Jr., has reported that his investigation of the fire on June 14 at the Yale School of Art and Architecture has failed to find any evidence of arson.

"At this point, after thorough investigation, I must rule the cause of this fire as 'undetermined.' With the assistance of the New Haven Police Department, Yale Campus Police, and Yale officials at all levels, I have not come forth with any evidence that arson was directly involved. There is a possibility that a person or persons unknown may have unknowingly contributed to the start of this fire; however, investigation . . . has not brought forth any evidence to substantiate this," Fire Marshal Lyndon said.

The seven-story building at the corner of York and Chapel Streets, constructed of reinforced concrete, was opened in 1963. The first three floors and the basement came through the fire in relatively good condition, except for water or smoke damage. Cleanup and reconstruction work was started during the summer. The building was designed by Paul Rudolph when he was chairman of Yale's Architecture Department.

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## Bartlett Award

The architects of Boston City Hall received the first Bartlett award from Harold Russell, chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, at a regional conference of architects in Hartford.

Henry A. Wood, AIA, accepted the award for the winning designers, Kallmann, McKinnell and Knowles in association with Campbell, Aldrich and Nulty, both Boston firms.

The award, named in memory of the late U. S. Senator E. L. Bartlett of Alaska, who successfully legislated for accessibility in federally funded buildings, is given each year for projects of superior design which also offer to handicapped persons ease of movement in entrances, interior spaces, and approaches.

The jury recommended the \$21.6 million Boston City Hall for its barrier-free design, "one whose basic theme is openness and accessibility to the public."

Architects meeting at the two-day seminar in Hartford starting November 17 discussed the practical aspects of designing to meet the needs of the disabled in court houses, museums, libraries, and other public buildings. An estimated 26 million Americans have impaired movement in varying degrees due to illness, accidents, war injuries, birth defects, or advanced age, according to Harold Russell. □

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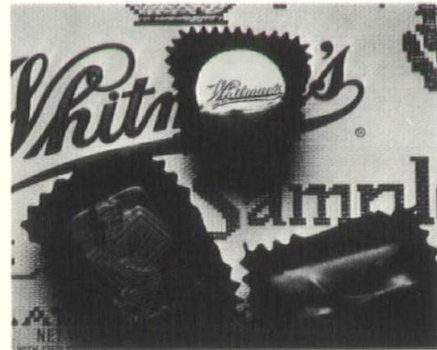
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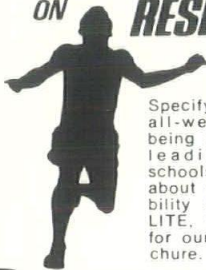
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## Bridge Study

An inter-state bridge spanning Long Island Sound would benefit New York far more than Connecticut, according to a report by the Connecticut Development Commission.

The study, completed by the Marine Commerce staff of the Commission, takes a business-like view of the comparative advantages for the two states and concludes that such a bridge would not be of real benefit to Connecticut's economy. On the other hand, it would provide Long Island with ready access to Connecticut's inter-state highway system, measurably increasing its already heavy volume of trucking and commercial traffic.

"While a bridge might provide state business and industry with easier access to Long Island markets, there's a real possibility of New York bleeding off some of Connecticut's potential industrial development, and there's the added risk that some of Connecticut's highly skilled labor force could be attracted to Long Island's industrial complex, to the detriment of our own industry," said Mark Feinberg, managing director of the Development Commission.

The report also points to the probable loss of revenue to Connecticut's shoreline recreation areas, with vacation traffic flowing through the state to the Long Island shore.

The Development Commission undertook its bridge feasibility study following continued efforts by New York State to make the span a reality. New York's state legislature, in 1965, authorized a similar feasibility study. This was carried out by that state's Department of Transportation and later by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority.

Referring to one of the proposed bridge routes—Port Jefferson to Bridgeport—the Development Commission report cites the problem of proper allowances for air traffic patterns on the one hand, and adequate vertical clearances for large pleasure boats on the other. It also mentions the possibility of extensive damage to large and valuable oyster beds in the Bridgeport area of Long Island Sound.

Connecticut, says the report, would be faced with enormous road construction costs. It is estimated that a twenty-lane highway would be needed in that section of I-95 to handle projected bridge traffic. Removal of land for this purpose from the tax rolls of affected cities and towns would be a detriment to providing needed administrative services to Connecticut residents.

As an alternative to a bridge, the report recommends a feasibility study be made of upgrading Long Island-Connecticut ferry services, possibly utilizing surface effect vessels (air cushion), now in successful operation between England and the European continent. □

## Library Awards

The American Institute of Architects, in cooperation with the American Library Association and the National Book Committee, has opened nominations for the 1970 library buildings design award program. John Dinkeloo, AIA, Hamden, is chairman of the seven-person jury.

Entries may be submitted by registered architects for libraries completed after January 1, 1965, and may include any type of public or academic library. December 12, 1969 is the final entry date and submissions in brochure form must be received by January 23, 1970. Information is available from Mrs. Marie Murray, Manager Awards Program, AIA, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006; or Mrs. Ruth Frame, The American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611. □



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Kevin Roche, John Dinkeloo and Associates, Hamden architects, was cited recently by The American Institute of Architects for excellence in community architecture. This was in connection with recognition of Oakland, California, a city working to overcome critical urban problems. The Connecticut firm designed the Oakland Museum which was among fourteen projects included. □

### The Bauhaus

"The Bauhaus," a new book marking fifty years of twentieth century impact, by Hans T. Wingler, bears a publication date of September 23. It documents the history and illustrates the life and works of the Bauhaus in all its phases and periods. It contains about 200 documents, 800 illustrations, and nearly 700 pages. "The Bauhaus: Weimar Dessau Berlin Chicago" is published by The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142 at \$42.50. □

### Concrete Construction

The American Institute of Architects, The American Concrete Institute, and The American Society of Civil Engineers have established the National Board of Accreditation for Concrete Construction. Its goal is to attain maximum assurance of quality in concrete structures.

This board will be administered by nine directors: three each from the membership of AIA, ACI, and ASCE, who shall have no proprietary interests in concrete. With the cooperation and support of the three participating organizations, the board will establish quality standards for concrete construction, including concrete production and testing. Procedures will be established for accrediting these operations.

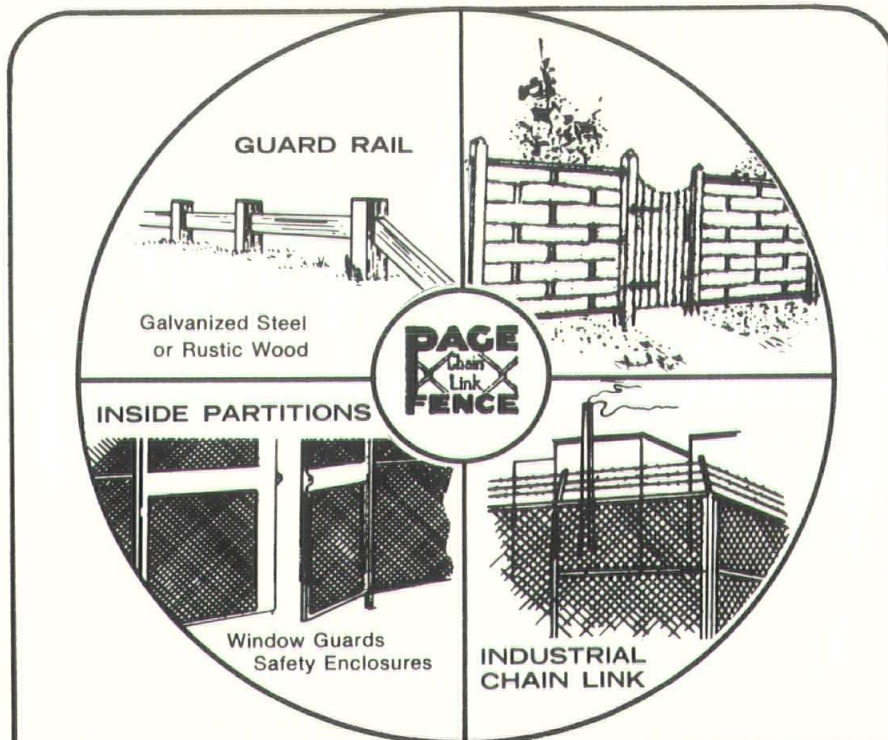
The accreditation plan is available by voluntary subscription to contractors doing concrete work, ready-mix plant operators, pre-cast and pre-stressed plants, and testing laboratories. It will be a simple demonstration of experience, ability, and disposition to perform the work in full compliance with plans and specifications. Certificates of competency for contractors, certification of ready-mix plants, and accreditation of laboratories will be renewable annually. □

### Reports Available

Two special reports, "The Benefits of Fenestration" and "Water Leakage of Windows and Walls," developed from Architectural Aluminum Manufacturers Association design workshops are available to architects, engineers, and builders. Write: AAMA, One East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60601. □

### AIA Executive

William L. Slayton, president of Urban America, Inc., has been appointed executive vice president of the American Institute of Architects effective the end of this year. He succeeds William H. Scheick, FAIA, who since January 1961, has been AIA executive director and who will remain with AIA on a special assignment basis. □



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## Yale Changes

A major reorganization of Yale University's School of Art and Architecture went into effect the current academic year.

Yale's President Kingman Brewster, Jr. said that the new arrangements "are purely of an interim nature, for this year of reappraisal only." As announced last spring, the university will "undertake this year of reappraisal of the objectives and programs in the school."

The reorganization calls for two deans instead of one. Howard S. Weaver, who was dean of the school, is now serving as dean of the faculties in arts, while Charles W. Moore, who was chairman of the Department of Architecture, serves as dean of the faculties in design and planning.

Dean Moore also serves as director of studies in architecture. Professor Christopher Tunnard is director of studies in planning. Joseph I. Lieberman, a New Haven attorney, was named executive assistant to Dean Moore.

As dean of the faculties in arts, Mr. Weaver has three directors reporting to him: Lester F. Johnson, associate professor of art, is director of studies in painting; James Rosati, professor of sculpture, is director of studies in sculpture; and Alvin Eisenman, professor of graphic design, is director of studies in graphic design.

Each of the directors has "primary responsibility for carrying out curricular sequences and for the counseling and approval of student programs," and the deans have responsibility "for all budgets and for processing of all appointments and admissions and fellowships." □

## UConn Hospital

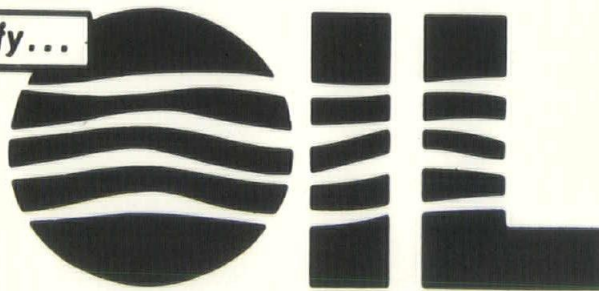
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**New Horizon**

*Continued from page 7*

tion, one which can only be treated at a national level. It is utterly unrealistic to assume that private industry will pick up the tab for all this. We are a profit-motivated society, and we are all too busy right now with money-making enterprises to worry about the condition of our fellow man when there's no money in it for us. The necessary funds can only come from a readjustment of the national priorities and a change in our personal philosophies.

If we built 2.6 million units a year and paid for them in cash, the total bill would be less than a third of our defense budget. We're spending 30 billions annually on a distant war for rather obscure reasons, and we're paying for it with enough hundred dollar bills to cover the entire Connecticut Turnpike from Greenwich to Killingly. We've devoted 24 billions to space exploration, and we've earmarked another ten for the anti-ballistic missile system without being exactly sure what it is.

We're about to invest over a billion in a supersonic transport plane, in order, as Mr. Nixon says, "to preserve a rich foreign market—and our international prestige," in spite of the fact that the Russians and the French have already scooped us. In the same week we read that the model cities budget was arbitrarily cut from 500 million dollars to 315 million, "in order to help curb inflation."

It was Mark Twain who said that there were only three kinds of lies, and that statistics was the biggest. Perhaps we're just playing the game of trying to prove a point by juggling some big numbers. There is still a chance to ask if there aren't some equivalent numbers somewhere, with a dollar-sign in front of them, to apply to the way our people live, and the way our cities look. The Soviet Union has developed missiles as well as supersonic planes and at the same time they're building three million housing units per year while we're building a bare million and a half. If we didn't honestly feel that something is out of kilter, there wouldn't be so much talk about housing. If we really care, it will cost us some effort and a lot of money. But there is still another price we will be called upon to pay.

If federal funds were allotted in some reasonable proportion to housing, I doubt if the financial burden on any of us would be unbearable. Most of us are well on the way to burning the mortgage, and we're pretty sure that we can make ends meet until the last one of the kids finishes college. In other words, there's a good chance that we might ride it out financially.

The biggest hurdle will appear when we realize what it is bound to do to our precious environment. A year's study and a certain amount of travel both here and abroad have convinced me that the solution to the housing problem can only come through the establishment of entirely new towns, and these will be identified on the sky-

line by a big proportion of high-rise apartment buildings.

This is not a designer's whim, not the threatened result of the developer's profit-oriented approach. It results from the basic fact that most people want to live in the same place, near their friends, their jobs, their schools—in other words, where the action is. If this were not the case, all of Fairfield County could be subdivided into a roomy two-acres for every family. However, they would have to give up a certain amount of land for streets and highways, still more for parks, golf courses, playgrounds, and then mark out a portion for industry, and respect a substantial amount of vested interests like the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company. In the end, what ought to look like a high-class suburb would turn out to be 166 square miles of the urban sprawl we've heard so much about. On top of it all, the conservationists would never allow it. Concentration of population, therefore, is as logical as it is inevitable, and there's no place to go but up.

The principle of creating brand-new towns is not a new idea. The National Committee on Urban Growth in a report last May recommended the planning of some 110 new towns throughout the country, and not all of them were pinpointed for the Kansas plains or the great northwest. Some are bound to wind up in New England and we may still see their towers above the horizon of Trumbull, Nichols, or Wilton.

But it's not as bad as it sounds. If we develop an approach along the lines of European experience, we will have nothing to regret. England has built over a dozen new towns, Sweden has built eight, and Finland, with a population of only one and a half times that of Connecticut, has built one of the most famous ones. All of them are showplaces of a sort. The traveling architect is more likely to meet his colleagues in Tapiola, in Cumbernauld, in Thamesmead, or in Skerholmen than on the Riviera or the Rue de la Paix.

European architects and plan-

ners have made some mistakes; many are visible to the layman, and the architects are the first to admit them. But they have not made the mistake we are making, of blindly hoping that it will all blow over.

We have a little time left. In my opinion, it is just the span between today and the day the troops return from Vietnam to check up on what we have done to preserve the American way of life.

The last of the great free countries has the luxury of four choices. We can choose Coop City or we can choose Levittown.

These are two extremes which I believe we are intelligent enough to avoid. We can do something in between—something that has a proper place for every one. If we apply all our talent and our energy, we can't fail to make something that will have a meaning today—and in history—something our children and our children's children will be proud of. For the fourth choice, we can delay indefinitely. But we must be prepared, then, for the consequences. □

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**Kahn Named**

Louis I. Kahn has been confirmed as the architect for the new Paul Mellon Center for British Art and British Studies at Yale University according to an announcement by Kingman Brewster, Jr., president.

The Center, to be located across from the Yale Art Gallery on Chapel Street in New Haven, will house the Paul Mellon collection of British painting, drawing, and rare books which is said to be the most comprehensive accumulation of British culture outside the British Isles. Construction is scheduled to begin in the spring of 1971.

Professor Kahn, who teaches at the University of Pennsylvania,

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achieved eminence in 1954 for his design of the Yale Art Gallery. His other notable designs include the Salk Institute of San Diego, the Richards Medical Laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania, the Kimbell Museum of Art in Fort Worth, and the capitol complex of Dacca, East Pakistan.

Few specific requirements have been imposed on the design of the \$6 million Mellon Center which will include a library, gallery, offices, classrooms, and study areas. In the words of Jules D. Prown, director of the Center, "it is hoped that the Center will be a beautiful and livable and vital urban space."

A native of Estonia, Professor Kahn grew up in Philadelphia and was graduated with the degree of bachelor of architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1924. After many years as a practicing architect, he joined the Yale faculty in 1946, and in 1948 was named a full professor. Nine years later he became professor of architecture at Pennsylvania, and in 1966, a year after Yale awarded him an honorary degree of doctor of fine arts, he was named to the Paul Philippe Cret chair in architecture, which he now holds.

In his buildings, he has tried to go beyond what was "needed" by the mind to what was "desired" by the spirit, lying dormant in the nature of the use of the building and in its materials, according to Mr. Prown. "By asking of a project 'What does it want to be?', he has emerged as a philosopher and teacher of form which surpasses structure: 'Architecture exists only in spirit. A work of architecture is a dedication to architecture. Architecture knows no style, knows no process, knows no technology, has no personal preferences,'" he said.

As for a new building, Professor Kahn expresses this philosophy: "I say, could anyone have needed Beethoven's Fifth before he wrote it? Did Beethoven need it? It was a desire that wrote it, and when it was written it was needed. Desire is the inspiration of the new need." □

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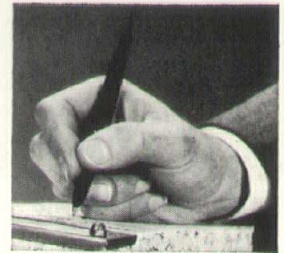


Morgan A. Daly (top) has joined the interior design staff of Richard Sharpe, AIA, Norwich architect. A fine arts graduate in interior design from Pratt Institute, Mr. Daly previously attended Pratt School of Architecture. He started as a junior designer with Interior Space Design, Inc., a division of the Perkins and Will Partnership, Architects, and then became a designer for Davis, Brody and Associates—Horowitz and Chun, Architects, New York. Frederick Carl Biebesheimer, III (bottom), who recently received his license as a Connecticut architect, has been associated with Richard Sharpe, AIA, for four years. An architecture graduate of Cornell, Mr. Biebesheimer taught for three years at Connecticut College, New London. He is a member of the Norwich District Historic Commission, was consultant for historic buildings with the Southeast Connecticut Regional Planning Agency in 1968, and was architectural consultant to the Connecticut Historic Commission which evaluated 2500 historic sites.

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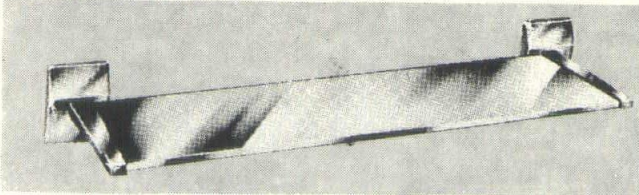
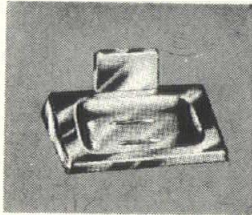
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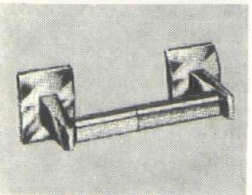
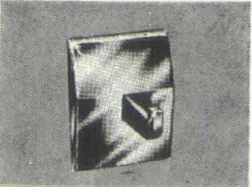
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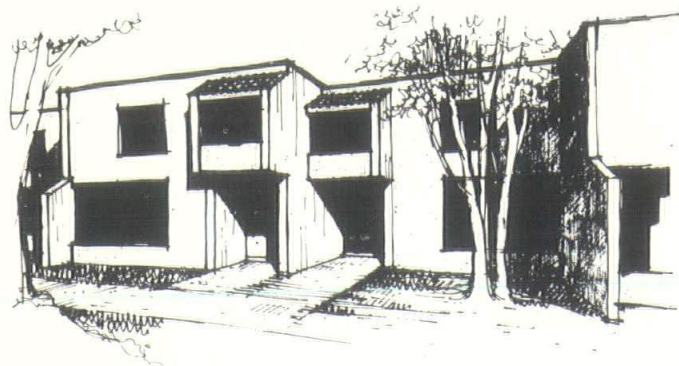
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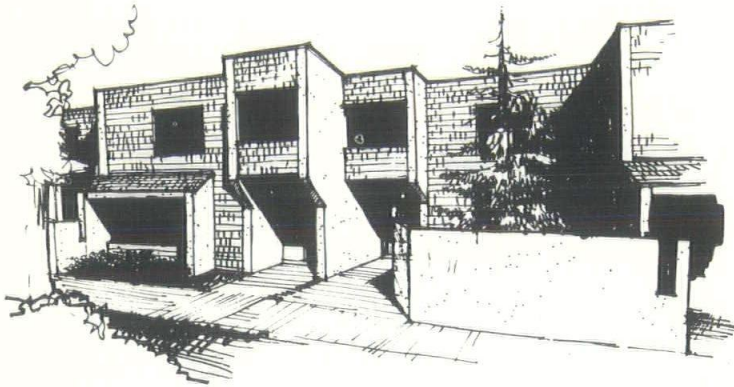
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# Cement Industries "Breakthrough" Proposal

Entranceways and entire front elevations can be changed to fit sites and surroundings.



The Concrete Industrialized Building System (CIBS) "Operation Breakthrough" proposal submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development is flexible in planning, construction, and tenant use, according to a spokesman for a consortium headed by the Portland Cement Association.

The system is based on readily available components — concrete load-bearing walls and hollow-core prestressed planks for floors and roof construction. It is adaptable to sites of any size or configuration.

The components will be supplied nationally by members of the Prestressed Concrete Institute, Span Deck Manufacturers Association, Flexicore Manufacturers Association, and Spancrete Manufacturers Association. These associations have more than a hundred producing companies with facilities throughout the country assuring availability in most markets.

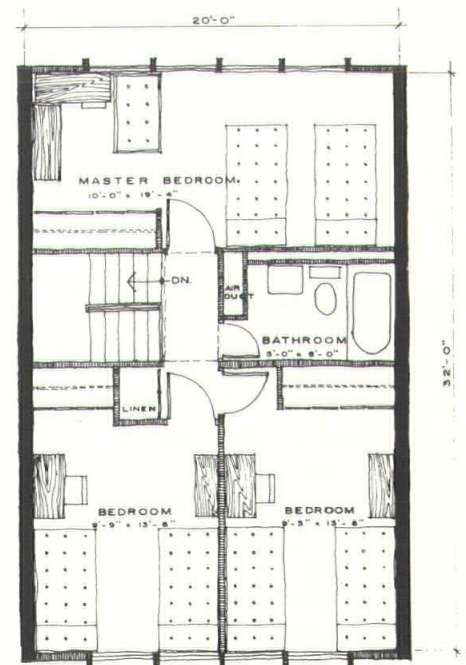
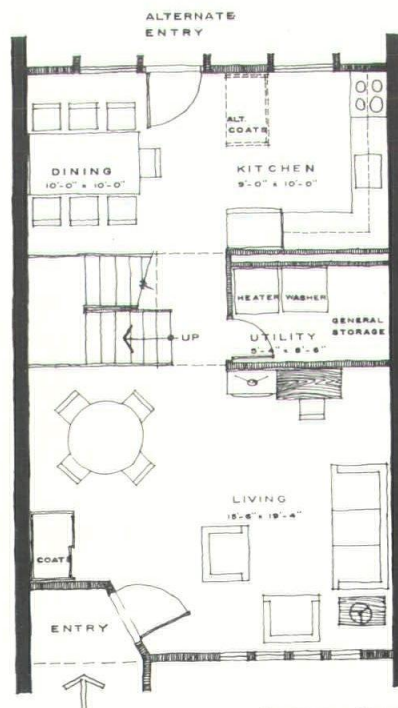
CIBS has been designed specifically for family living. It can provide attached or detached single-family housing or low-rise multi-

family housing in any density mix required and in one-, two-, or three-story forms.

Architectural treatment allows for extensive flexibility. Two non-structural exterior walls, usually front and rear, permit a broad range of style treatments, according to the consortium's architect,

Ferendino/Grafton/Pancoast, of Miami, Florida.

This design flexibility will enable each unit, whether on a single lot or in a large tract, to harmonize with or complement its surroundings. Hip or flat roof systems can be used with any unit mix desired, the architect said.



Prototype three-bedroom townhouse unit.





Varied architectural treatments are possible in CIBS plan.



Use of interior space is also completely flexible. All interior walls or partitions are non-load bearing and can be arranged for the convenience of the tenant. Also, the architect points out, as a family's space needs change, interior partitions can be rearranged as desired. Interior decoration and wall finish are also at the discretion of the user. For example, high-density, damage-resistant paneling could be used throughout.

Modular systems are designed to reduce installation time and costs. Both heating and plumbing modules have been produced and tested. Provision for the addition of air conditioning will be included in the installations.

Established electrical systems will be complete from service entrance to final outlets, with baseboard runways used for distribution. The installations will have capacity for electric heat, range, and dryer wherever applicable.

Overall coordination and management of the consortium will be provided by the Portland Cement

Association, Skokie, Illinois. Social welfare coordination and self-guidance at the local level will be provided through the National Urban League, Washington, D.C., and its local affiliates. The Department of Urban Affairs, University of Miami, Florida, will act as consultants in urban planning.

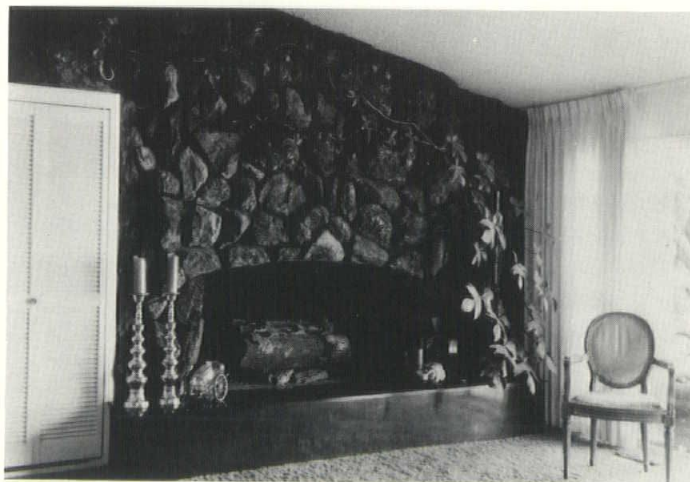
If approved for a Phase I Operation Breakthrough contract, the consortium proposes to build six three-bedroom, townhouse units as a prototype on sites to be se-

lected by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The proposal states that the consortium will be ready to begin prototype construction eight weeks after a site is designated, since technical development of subsystems and production capacity are complete. This time will be required for site evaluation, surveys of user needs and labor availability, and about four weeks to adapt the system plan to the particular site. □

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## Foerster R.P.I. Architecture Dean

Bernd Foerster, professor of architecture, has been named acting dean of the School of Architecture. In addition, David S. Haviland, assistant professor of architecture, has been appointed to the position of director of the Center for Architectural Research.

Professor Foerster has taught at Rensselaer for 15 years and Professor Haviland, a Rensselaer alumnus ('64), has been on the staff since 1965.

As acting dean, Professor Foerster replaces E. Keith McPheeters, who resigned as dean to accept the position of dean of the School of Architecture and Fine Arts at Auburn University. Professor Haviland was promoted from his former position as executive officer of the Center for Architectural Research.

By way of a sidelight, readers may be interested to know about the Center's activities.

The Center was formally established four years ago to provide faculty with an opportunity for challenging architectural problems not related directly to the classroom, but which can be used to help prepare students for their profession. Three criteria determine whether or not a project to be taken under contract from an outside organization will be accepted: the sponsoring agency or group must have a specific problem to be solved; the results of the research must be such that they will be of benefit to the entire architectural profession; and the research should contribute to the advancement of knowledge within the School of

Architecture as well as the profession.

The Center is comprised of four full-time and two part-time staff members, all from the School of Architecture, and frequently employs the services of consultants. □

## Reynolds Award

The American Institute of Architects has announced the opening of nominations for the 1970 fourteenth annual R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for distinguished architecture with significant use of aluminum.

The largest cash award in architecture, the international Reynolds award offers an honorarium of \$25,000 and an original sculpture in aluminum to the honored architect or group of architects. The program, administered by the AIA, is sponsored by Reynolds Metals Company in honor of its founder.

Architects or any other interested persons may submit nominations until February 2, 1970, by using a form included with an AIA brochure on the Award, or by writing to the Reynolds Award, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006. Data binders describing the entries must be received by the time of the jury meeting February 25-26, 1970.

Brochures describing criteria for the award are being mailed to all members of the Institute and to foreign architectural societies.

The 1969 Reynolds Award was won by London architect Boyd Auger for design of the Gyrotron structures at the Man and His World Exposition in Montreal, Canada. □

## Copper Data

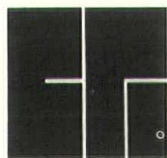
"No longer must an engineer spend hours in a library poring over abstract journals and handbooks unearthing an isolated piece of information. Now we can let the computer do the poring for him through a new remote terminal system," according to William T. Black, project coordinator at Battelle Memorial Institute's Columbus Laboratories.

Remote terminals are the latest refinement in the Copper Data Center, the copper and brass industry's computer-based data retrieval system. One of the first terminals is now in use in the New York headquarters office of the Copper Development Association, Inc. Additional terminals will be installed in the offices of CDA member companies, giving them direct access to the time sharing computer.

Three years in operation, the Center evaluates, edits and stores technical information on copper, brass, and bronze. Programmed for quick retrieval, the Center makes available free on request technical information to designers, materials engineers, metallurgists and production engineers. □

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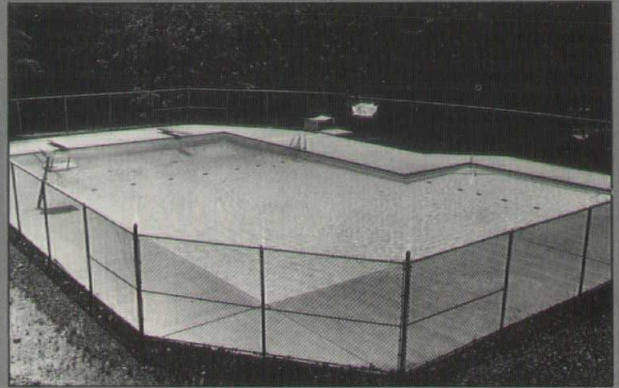
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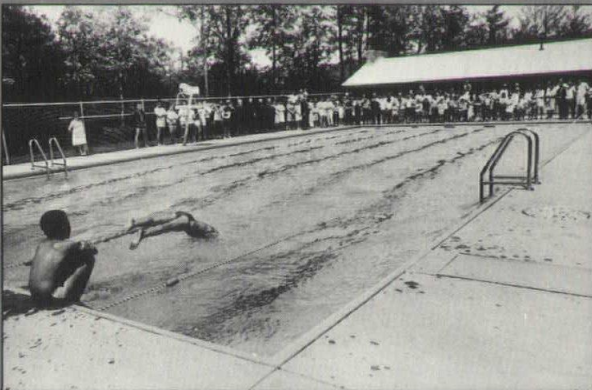
# AN "IFRS" \* LINE-UP



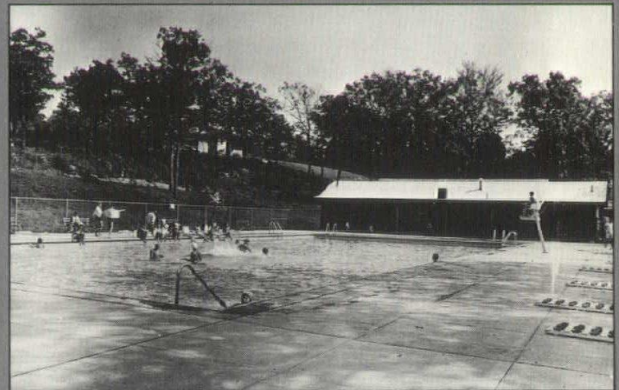
Fulton Park, Waterbury



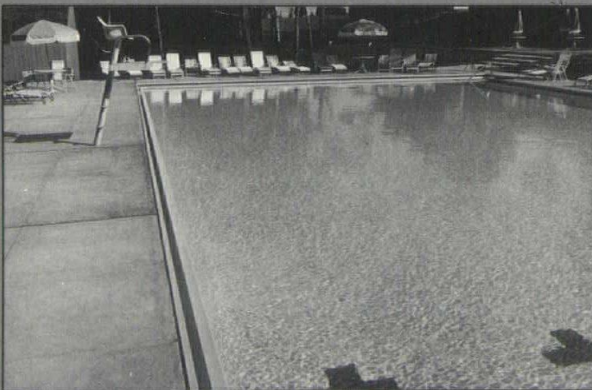
Camp Farnam, Durham



Pool Facilities, North Canaan



Washington Park, Waterbury



Woodbridge Country Club, Woodbridge

*Your client's  
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could be  
here  
next  
year !*

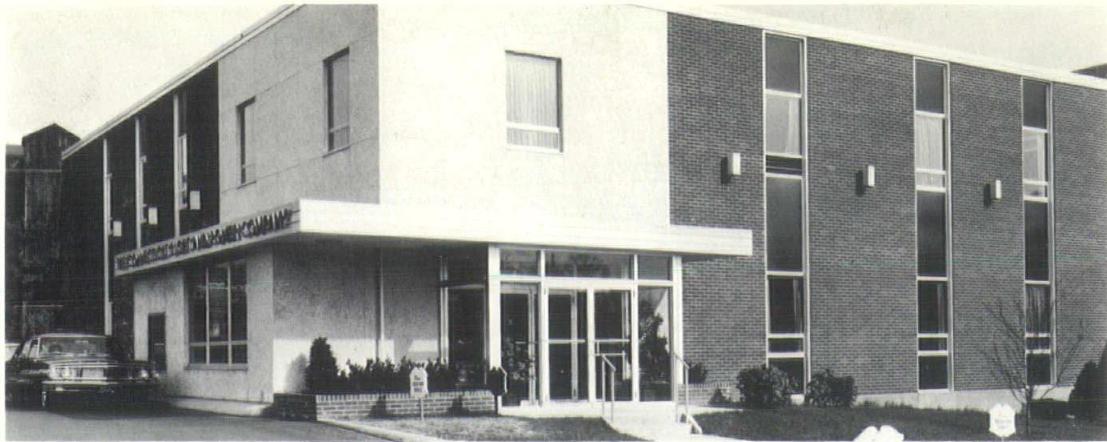
*\*Integral Flow Recirculating System  
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New office building of The Connecticut Light & Power Company, Meriden

Architect: S. Stanton Webster

CL&P's new Meriden office building was designed to utilize the "heat-of-light" concept, in which interior heat gains from high level lighting provide part of the building's heating requirements.

Using the heat-of-light concept in CL&P's building allowed the architect to "freeze" his design at an early stage. There was no need to plan for chimneys, boiler rooms, or fuel storage areas. And, with heating units, returns and ductwork all contained in a ceiling of lift-out panels, it was possible to have a clean, uncluttered ceiling line without limiting the accessibility of the system.

Operating economies were considered, too. This type of system circulates heat gains from lighting equipment and personnel during winter months, reducing heat required from the supplemental baseboard system. In the summer, these heat gains are exhausted outside or mixed with incoming fresh air for use in cooling. Because the system does not have to compensate for heat gains, air conditioning costs are reduced.

This lighting-controlled heating system is ideally suited for industrial offices, clean rooms, precision assembly and inspection areas, or wherever air conditioning and high levels of lighting are required.

## Heat-of-light concept offers architects and owners design freedom and operating economies. Ask us for details.

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