

CONNECTICUT ARCHITECT

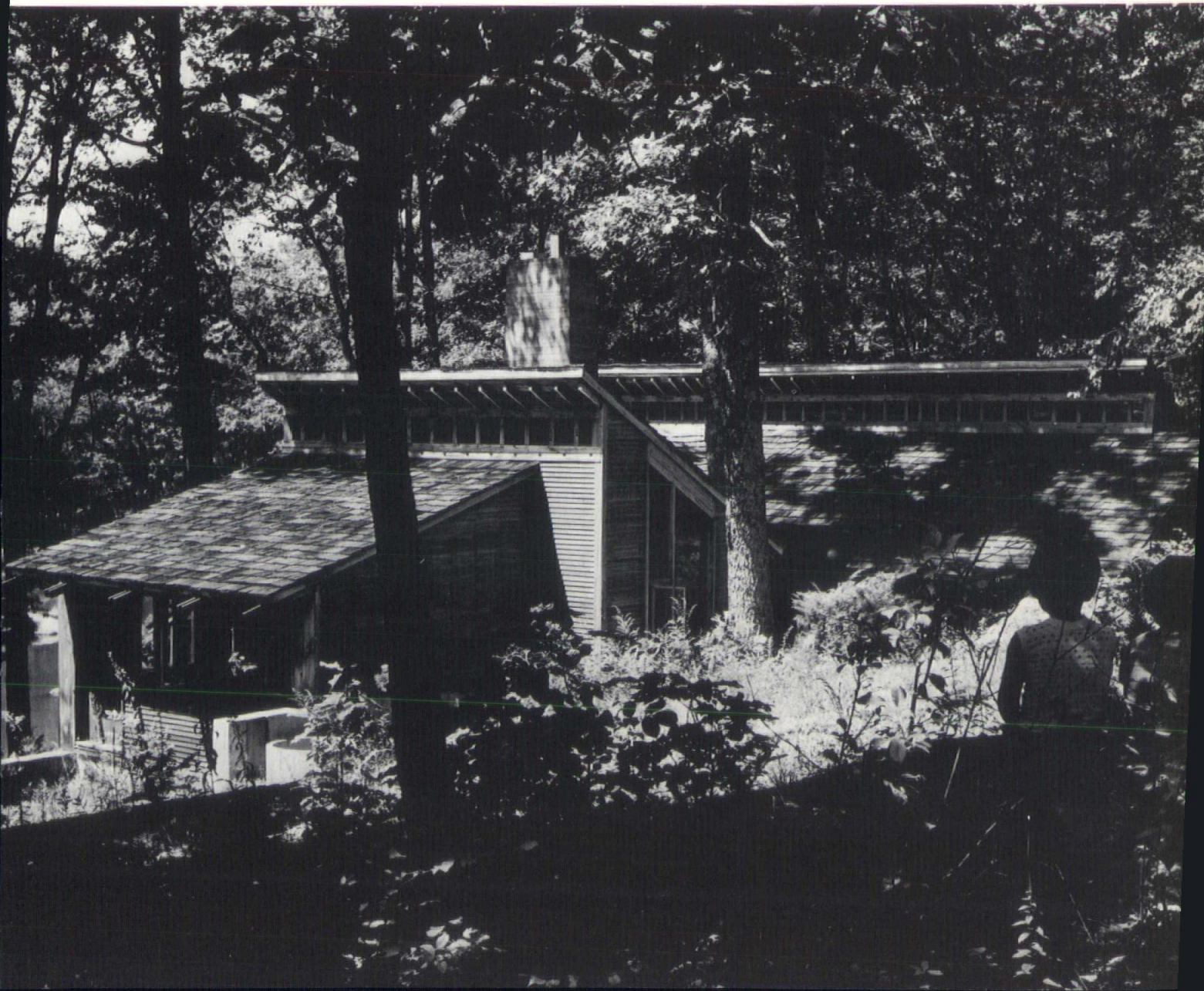
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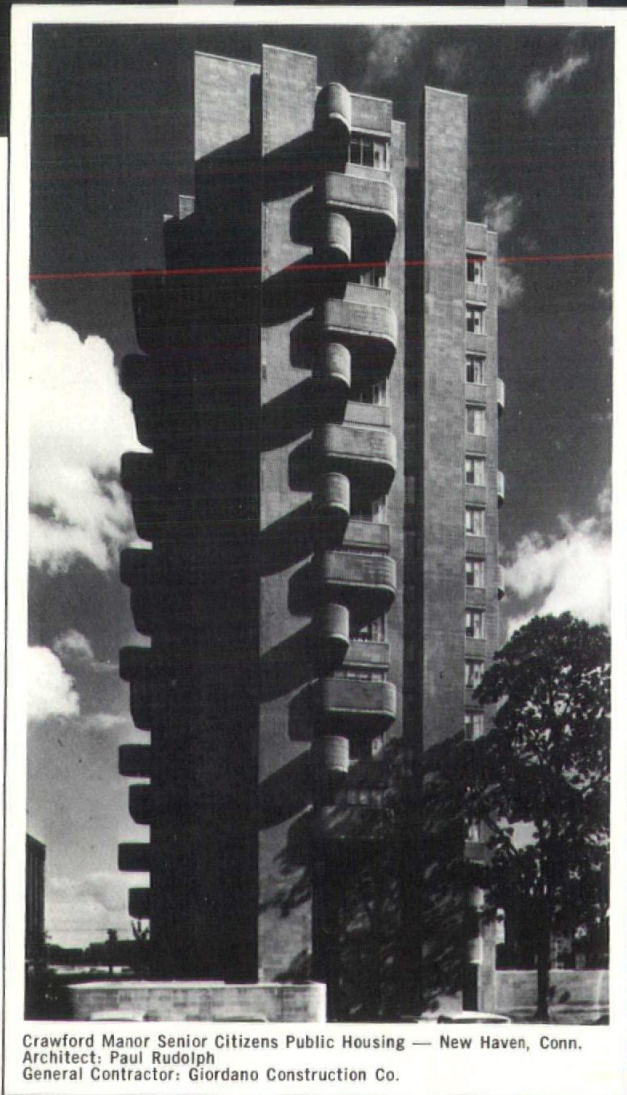
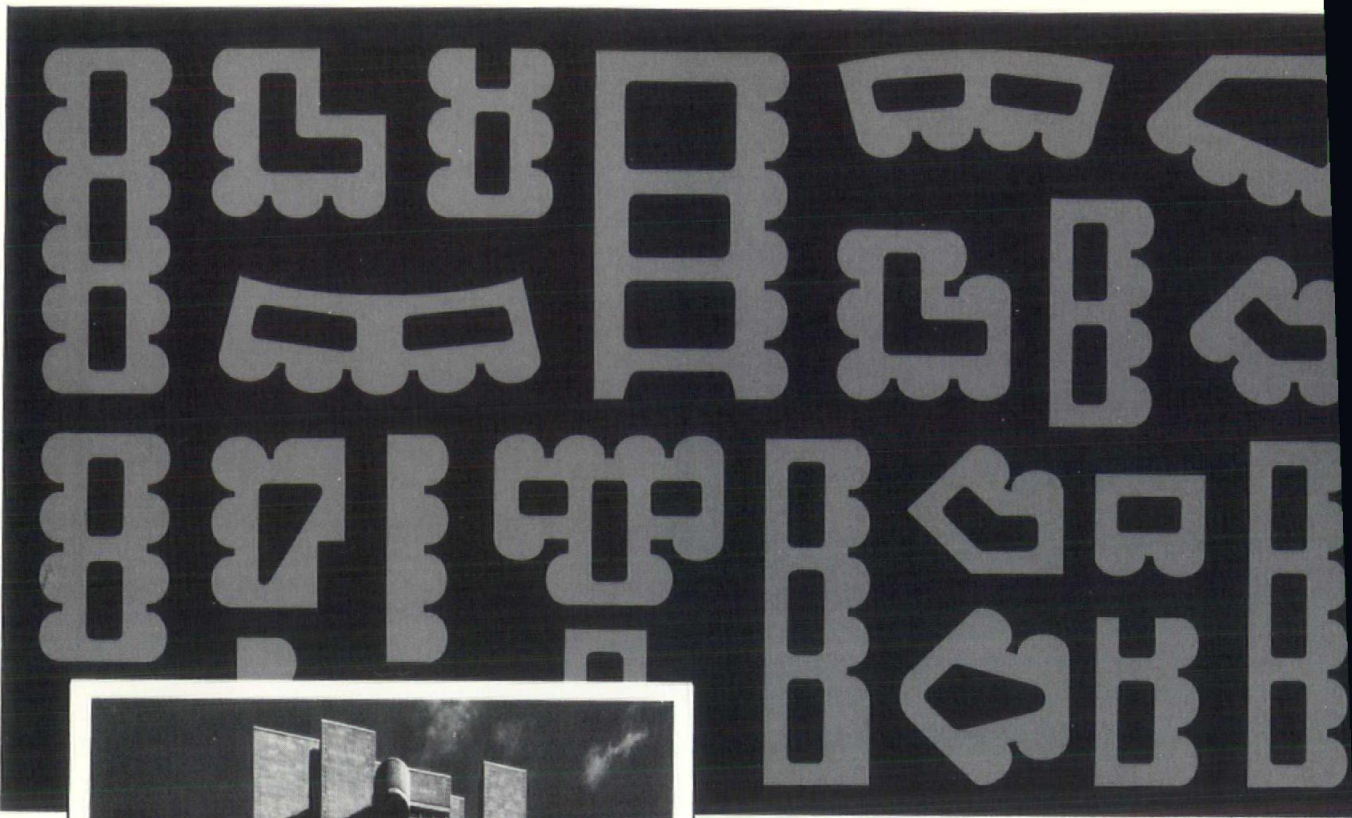
JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1970

AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF
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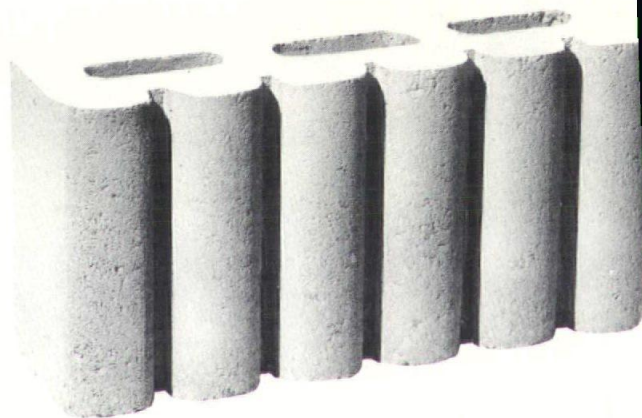
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LIBRARY





Crawford Manor Senior Citizens Public Housing — New Haven, Conn.
Architect: Paul Rudolph
General Contractor: Giordano Construction Co.



One Profile with many faces...

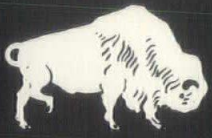
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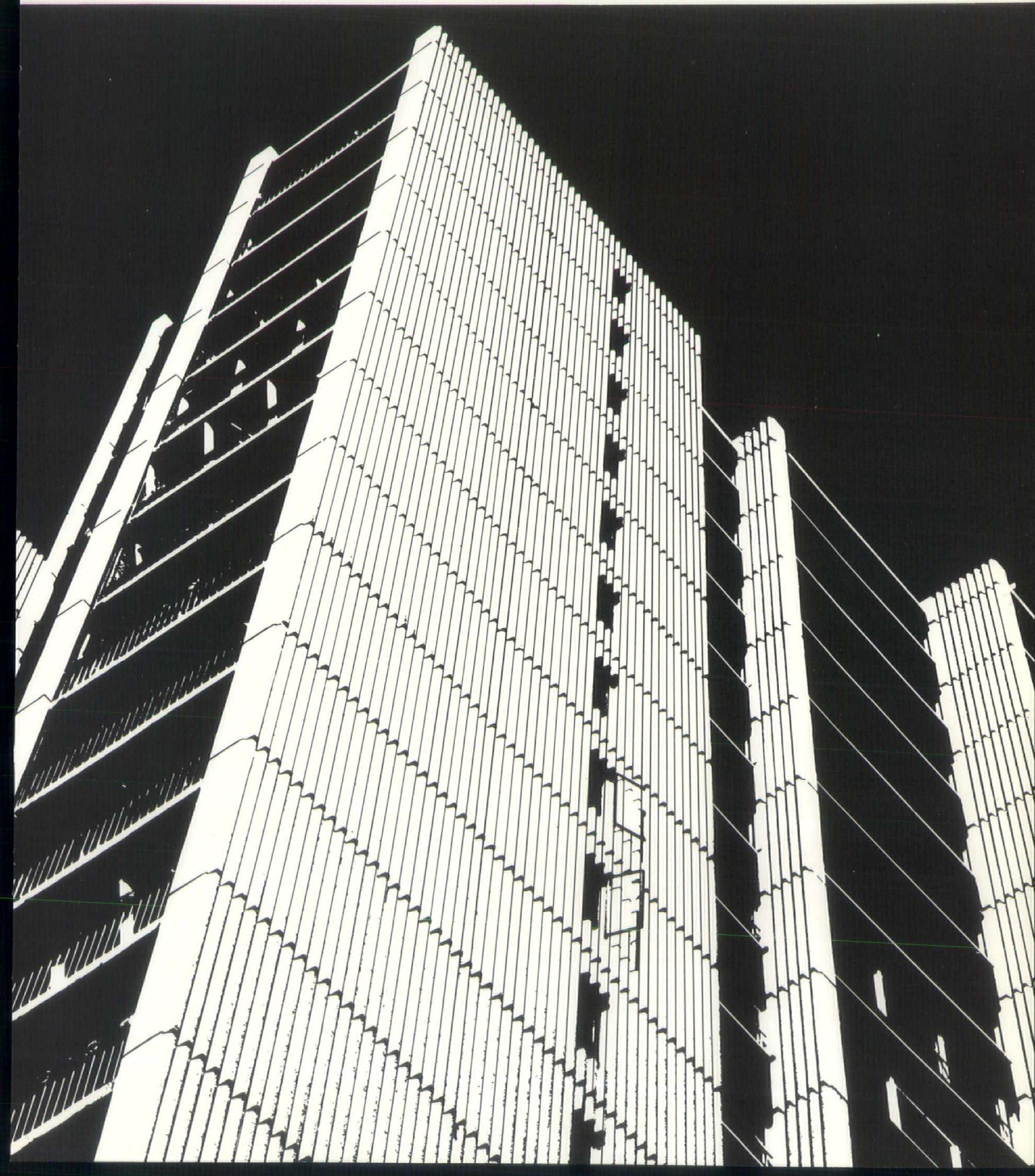
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The Publisher's

Uneasy Chair

This issue starts Connecticut Architect's sixth year of publication. The sole surviving member of the original editorial board, Ralph T. Rowland, AIA, again heads this group of dedicated practitioners in overseeing the task of getting representative material and dishing it up palatably for the thirty-two-hundred readers of this magazine. His is a Brobdingnagian responsibility which he discharges handily.

Among the comments about our last issue was one which said, succinctly, that in the building designed by Paul Rudolf to house architecture students, one could expect the attitude expressed by architecture student Paul Bloom. Others agreed with Mr. Bloom.

In this issue, we report the 1969 honor awards of the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA. There was a good field of entries, and selecting the winners was no easy task, we are told. So delightful are the comments of the judges in each instance that we reproduce them in toto. Mr. Roget, Professor Phelps, and Mr. Browning must be looking down with pleasure at the phrasing and word choice, even if scratching their heads a little. It could be catching.

There is also a story about an architect's residence in Old Saybrook and an addition to a newspaper publisher's building in New London.

CSA's new president, Joseph Stein, FAIA, has written a concise expression of purpose for the Society, and Walter E. Damuck, AIA, has synopsized some activities of the national committee he heads.

Hugh Jones, FAIA, Guilford architect, is national chairman for the 1970 AIA convention in Boston, an honor on the one hand and hard work on the other, which Mr. Jones will undertake with his usual skill and efficiency.

Blakeslee To Merge

C. W. Blakeslee and Sons, Incorporated, New Haven, has agreed to a merger with Westinghouse Electric Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. □



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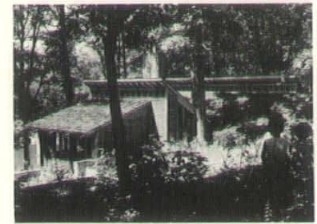
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CONNECTICUT ARCHITECT

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VOLUME 6, NUMBER 1

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1970



FRONT COVER: An award winning residence, designed by Architect Robert H. Gantner and located in Coventry, is an attractive and livable home for the architect and his family.

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PHOTO CREDITS: Page 7, 9 (lower right), 10 (top), and 11 (top), Ezra Stoller; page 8, Tom Brown; page 10 (center and bottom), David Hirsch; page 11 (bottom), Russell R. Santora; pages 12-14, Frederick L. Hamilton; pages 15-16, Jack Urwiller.

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THIS YEAR AHEAD

Joseph Stein, FAIA, President

The Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA



Joseph Stein

ARCHITECTS all too frequently are inclined toward restraint and understatement. We are intrigued with phrases like "less is more," and this makes it difficult for us to describe adequately the circumstances of our environment. We fail to come to grips with the social and environmental problems that grow constantly more severe and complex and, in the meantime, the market for tranquilizers and opiates booms.

This year, at the National Convention of the American Institute of Architects, we said: "... Neither hope, time, nor technology will solve the problems that presently make urban life a dirty, difficult, and dangerous experience." As people who can afford it seek refuge from the urban scene, they find that the quality of the non-urban environment is also deteriorating. Conservationists are urgently trying to save the beaches and waterways, the meadows, the woodlands, and the very air we breathe from deprecations that are turning oasis into desert, and their weapons in this unequal struggle are obsolete, self-defeating zoning ordinances. We have hardly begun to understand and cope with the problems of imposing man's order on the natural order. Whether in the city,

the suburbs, or the countryside, the supply of housing dwindles and decays as the population burgeons and the need for shelter grows.

The A.I.A. challenges the inevitability of this process of deterioration. In a resolution on National Priorities, we have said that "... only a wholehearted commitment of will and money will enable us to apply the skills needed to erase the shame of urban America." The Connecticut Society of Architects intends to be in the front ranks of those who are making this commitment in our state.

1. This year, we shall deepen and broaden our involvement at the state level with the agencies charged to act under legislation affecting the environment, with particular emphasis on establishing the conditions for creating housing and new communities. We shall pursue a course of study and action leading to new legislation for improving the environment.
2. We shall provide resources to help architects become more effective in their communities in connection with redevelopment and housing efforts. We shall encourage the establishment of community design centers as an answer to the demand

of citizens, particularly those of the minority groups and the poor, for participation in shaping their environment. Our contribution must be to help provide the technical assistance required.

3. We will strengthen our Task Force for Equal Opportunities, and our program for technician training will be coordinated with this effort.
4. In the field of education, we have formed a task force to find the means of making available to schools curricula for education in the visual environment. Ultimately, only an enlightened citizenry can guarantee that man will create an ennobling environment.

Our efforts in the areas designated above can only succeed if our professional society strengthens itself. We will address ourselves with determination to this objective for we believe that the well-being of our professional society enhances our ability to serve the public well. We believe that the A.I.A. is the only instrument available to the architect for achieving his deepest professional aspiration: that he be effective in shaping the total environment of man for the good of all. □

1969 CONNECTICUT HONOR AWARDS

Six buildings were singled out for 1969 honor awards by the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, with presentation of award certificates made at the annual meeting of the Society on November 20, 1969, at the New Haven Lawn Club. An office building, a cooperative housing project, two residences, a community services building, and an educational building were cited as examples of the best of current architecture in Connecticut.

SMS Partnership

The office building, 460 Summer Street, Stamford, by the SMS Partnership/Architects, Stamford, received these jury comments: *"This is an honest, positive and straightforward solution to the problem of small commercial office structures*

on small interior lots. The resolution of the automobile/pedestrian conflict is imaginatively and simply handled, and the whole organization and execution of the project shows sensitivity and control. The introduction of the central court and the method for the covered parking generates a solution which is a positive contribution to the urban fabric."

With an interior lot measuring sixty-two by two-hundred-ten feet, the architect was charged with designing office space for a small law firm, plus income-producing rental space and on-site parking.

The requirement for on grade parking suggested the basic scheme of bearing walls at each property line, with sixty-foot clear spans. A central court adds an element of

spatial surprise and interior light to what might have become a monolithic office block. The top floor, occupied by the law firm-owner, is pulled forward from the rental floors and glazed in a particularized alternating rhythm expressing the wide office, narrow secretarial area, wide office. By contrast, the rental floors are glazed on a repetitive, four-foot module arrangement.

Rental floors present two column-free areas approximately forty-four by sixty feet on either side of the court. Air shafts at the four corners of the core provide supply and return air from the basement mechanical room and laterally brace the side bearing walls. Stairs, toilets, and elevator flank the court.

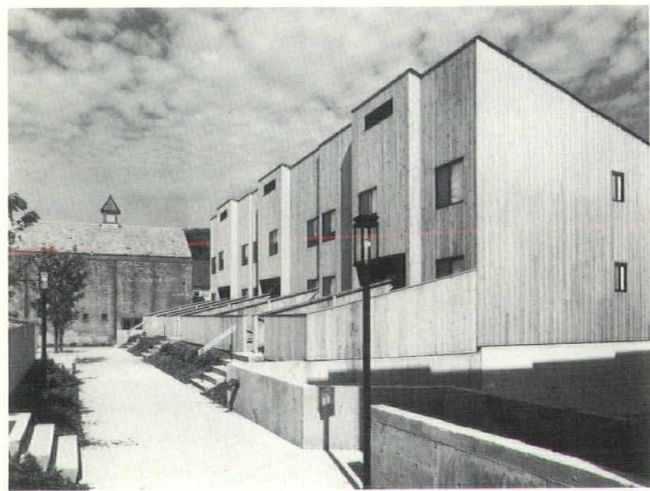
The court provides a pleasant and everchanging maze of light,

460 Summer Street entrance.



Court lights interior.





ABOVE: Dwight project gives privacy in urban environment. LEFT: Old barn at rear was retained as community center. BELOW: Section shows design integration.

shadow, reflection, and counter-reflection surrounding a slate and stone floor with benches, plantings, and a small fountain. A skylight from the court to the lobby below hints at the court's existence as one enters the ground floor elevator lobby.

Construction is cast-in-place concrete bearing walls with floor construction expressed by pour joints and change in textures. Steel beams on eight-foot centers with composite slab design span the sixty-foot wide floor areas. Floor-to-ceiling glazing is carried in bronze anodized aluminum frames

to present a flush reflective skin contrasted with the more deeply set spandrel panels. The window wall is a reflective foil to the board-formed concrete walls. Through-view vertical blinds pass in front of a free standing band of radiation to further emphasize transparency and the receding layers of the building's skin functions.

Gilbert Switzer

Dwight Cooperative Town Houses (*Connecticut Architect*, July-August 1968), New Haven, by Gilbert Switzer, Architect, New Haven, was appraised by the awards jury as: "A simple coopera-

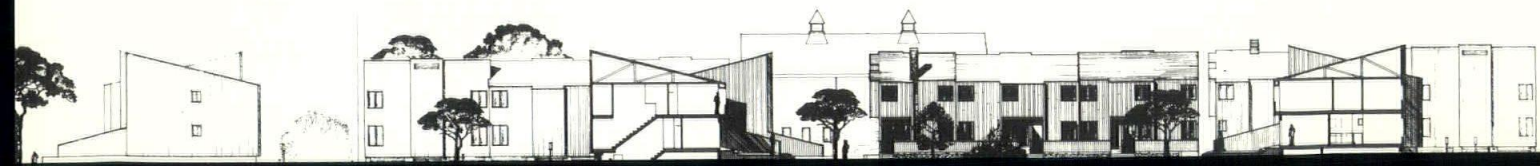
tive housing project of eighty units which provides a pleasant environment for lower income families. The site plan is organized by separating motor vehicle and human activity. Cars are located on lower levels at the perimeter of site with private patios on the other side of the houses, elevated above the common court areas. The use of a limited number of materials, cedar planking and glass coupled with bright colored doors creates a warm human scale for the residents. Plans for the two, three, and four-bedroom units are simple, efficient, and straight forward. Creative preservation is included in the project by retaining a large nineteenth century barn as a community facility for the residents."

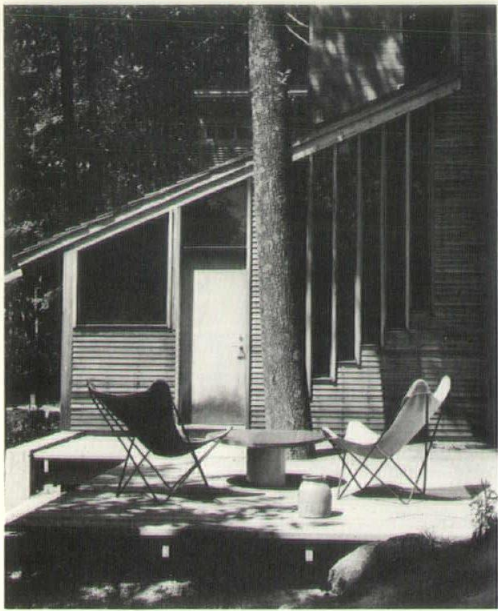
The project, which was dedicated at ceremonies on December 15, 1969, consists of ten three-story units erected around a large court. The row-type cooperatives were built under the terms of Section 221 (d) 3 of the National Housing Act at below-market-interest mortgage financing. This is a rate of three percent for a term of forty years under the FHA, and most of the funds were furnished by the First New Haven National Bank. This method of financing requires a sponsor which is Cooperative Consumers of New Haven, operator of supermarkets and credit unions.

This type of housing presents formidable problems to architects because of designing function and comfort to a very low cost. "A sense of individuality is often in conflict with the economics of construction. Economy calls for standardization, everything alike; the human aspect calls for variety and a sense of individual identity with one's own dwelling. The trick for the architect is to satisfy both these things," Mr. Switzer said.

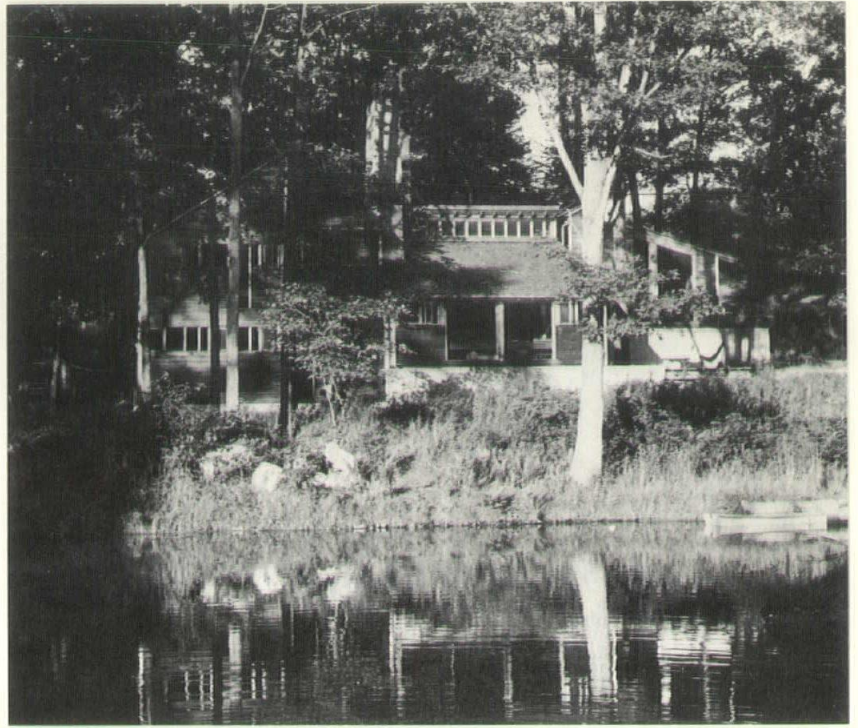
Robert H. Gantner

The residence designed for his family in Coventry by Robert H. Gantner, Architect, Willimantic,





ABOVE: Detail shows how Gantner residence conforms to site. RIGHT: Design, materials, and rural setting are combined with taste and proportion.



was selected for an honor award. The jury commented: *"The excellent response to its site has been accomplished in this residence not only by the varying sequence of spaces from entry court through the house, but also by the use of views that step-by-step reveal the presence of the pond/view, and by the compatible ordering of natural light. The use of appropriate materials in a simple, clear manner that is consistent in revealing the spatial organization results in an effect that is one of intimate scale and the warmth of human use."*

This award was based on a presentation detailing the residence Mr. Gantner designed and built for his family. The house is in a rural area overlooking a stream and pond on a sloping, wooded site. It was designed with three levels around existing trees. Groupings of small rooms with pitched high ceilings and individually placed windows provide spaces that serve specific uses, with individual orientation to the sun and exterior views. Clerestory windows provide sunlight for rooms on the north side.

The exterior of the house features handsplit cedar shingles and

clapboards. The interior has Douglas fir deck and beams, with gypsum wall board and fir paneling.

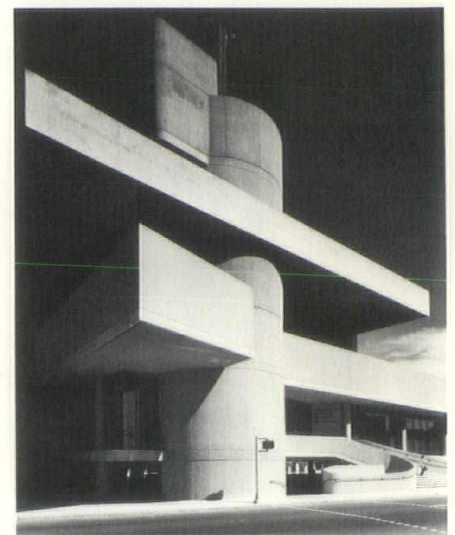
Orr, deCossy, Winder

The Community Services Building in New Haven (*Connecticut Architect*, January-February 1968), designed by Douglas Orr, deCossy, Winder and Associates, Architects, New Haven, in winning an honor award elicited this jury comment: *"Good plan organization which recognizes the existing traffic flow patterns and approach directions on an irregular urban site. The irregular plan is instrumental in creating an interior court which both recognizes and complements the different activities and occupancy types which the building houses. The consistent architectural vocabulary employed in the exposed concrete expression of vertical elements both inside and outside of the building assist in giving the project a desired unity of expression. The relatively successful attempt to subordinate the open parking at a depressed level is commendable."*

Its plan configuration is established by street boundaries in cen-

tral New Haven. The Community Services Building provides specific accommodations for eleven voluntary welfare agencies and the New Haven Health Department. Basically a two-story building over a lower parking level, the structure makes architecturally distinct the several kinds of space available for specific uses. Tenants requiring quiet and tranquility have a view of an interior courtyard rather than a city street. Others occupy an outward-looking first floor.

New Haven Community Services Building combines drama and function.



Community Services Building interior court is an architectural high spot.



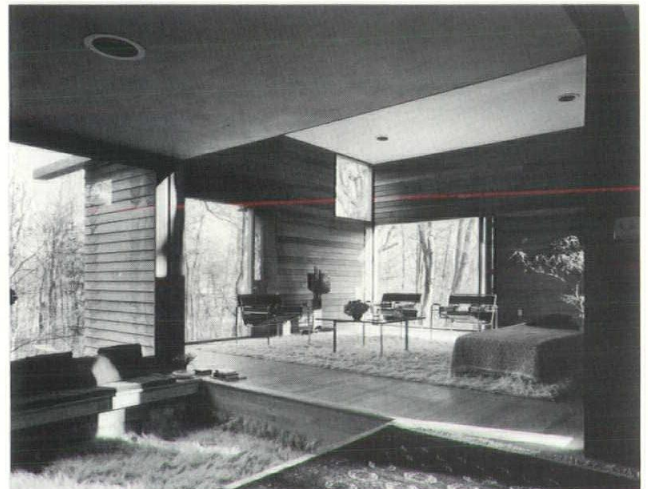
A cafeteria common to all is located on the fourth level, and usable building area is increased by extracting stair and elevator towers from the building envelope. The towers serve the additional function of accommodating air handling equipment, intake and exhaust systems, and other mechanical devices frequently intruding on an otherwise unblemished roof.

John Fowler

Another honor award winner was the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Wasserman in Weston, designed by John Fowler of John Fowler/John Paul McGowan Architects, New Haven. The jury comment: *"This house achieves a variety of outlook and an interesting play of interior space through the use of a few organizing principles. The use of materials is sure and the detailing is crisp and consistent. The external form seems at home among the trees."*

The up-dated clapboard treatment and minimal interference with the natural terrain establishes a unanimity of tone with contemporary design in a country environment. The result is a home which provides its owners with panoramic views of the countryside, and the best of indoor and outdoor living.

Wasserman residence has spatial freedom and interesting form.



Orr, deCosy, Winder

The Elbert C. Jacobs Life Science Center at Trinity College, Hartford, also won an honor award for Douglas Orr, deCosy, Winder and Associates, New Haven. *"The building achieves the stated intention of closing and containing a portion of the campus. The monumental organization of building form and structure serves very successfully to modulate large external spaces with neighboring buildings. The coarse texture of concrete, cast in striated forms and sand blasted, is wholly compatible with the monumental scale of the project. Consistent use of exposed concrete inside the building at stairwells, columns, lobbies, et cetera, lends a marked sense of uniformity throughout. Variations in the program requirements assigned to each floor are expressed architecturally in both plan and elevation,"* the jury commented.

Much of the oldest portion of Trinity College is composed of long, interconnected three- and four-story masonry buildings which, in their totality, make the campus space by walling off the street. The overall concept for the Life Sciences Building borrows from the past in providing a four-hundred-foot-long wall-building to close and contain visually another portion of the campus. Further association with the old is encouraged by the use of sand-blasted concrete aggregate, designed to relate in color to the brown sandstone used elsewhere.

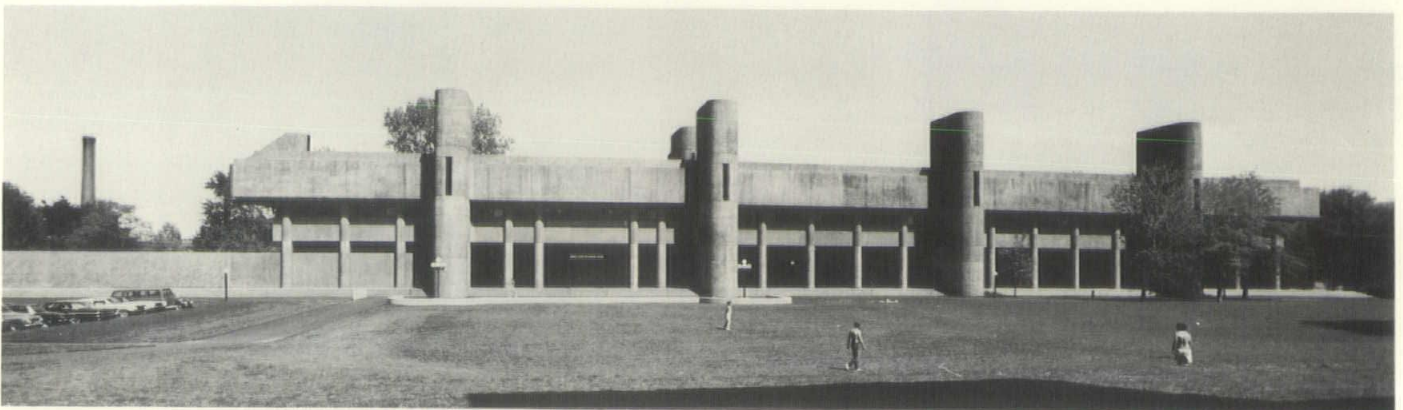


Trinity College Life Science Center is bold and inviting.

The differing nature of departmental use is expressed architecturally in the varying requirements for the three floors. The eight major biology laboratories to which there is sporadic traffic, are located highest and in the most flexible space. Faculty research laboratories and offices, as well as the more secular activities of the psychology department, are located on the second floor. General class-

rooms, a teaching auditorium, and the major teaching area of the psychology department are at ground level. Stair towers, reminiscent of the entry system used elsewhere on the campus, provide direct access to specific areas of the building. Since the roof of the building is visible from other locations, mechanical equipment which might have disfigured it is housed in the upper portion of the stair towers. □

The Center is compatible with other campus structures.

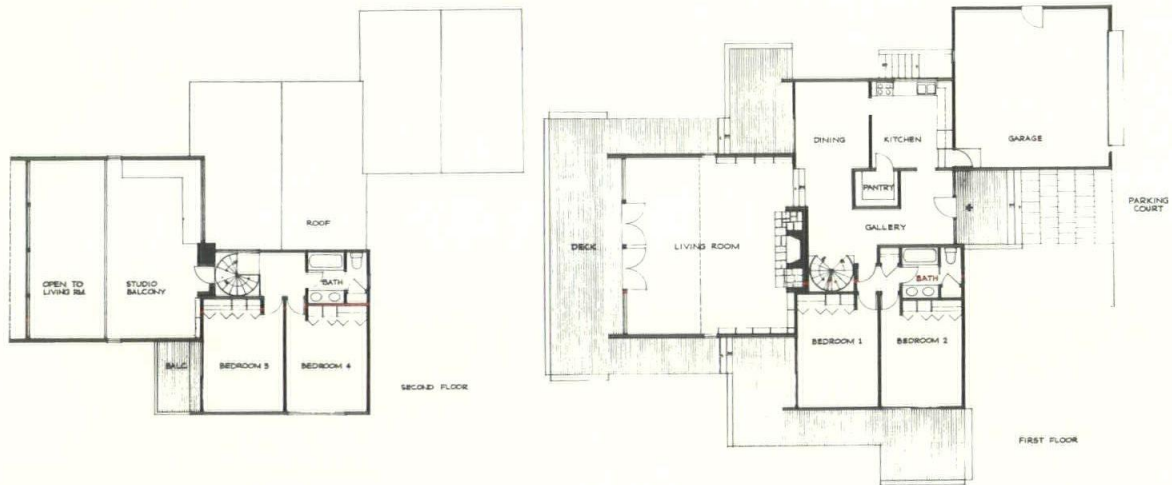
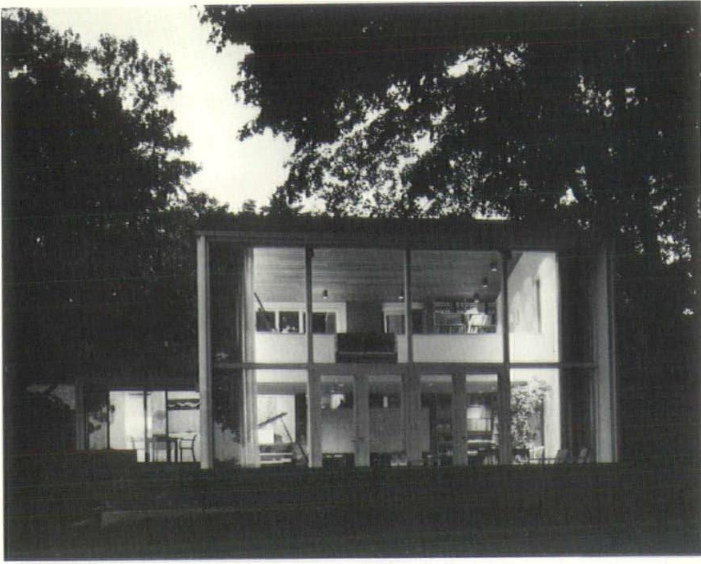


ARCHITECT'S HOME

Robert A. Wendler Residence
Old Saybrook, Connecticut

SIMEONE & WENDLER,
ARCHITECTS

George F. Field Company
General Contractor



Traditional materials in a present-time design.



The owner-architect of this 1966 house desired to have a home in the tradition of the Rhode Island shore, where he had grown up. This called for white cedar shingles with white trim, which would weather-in quickly and appear in place among the trees.

The site is a two-and-one-half acre section of a former estate, sloping gently down to a tidal marsh fronting on a cove off Long Island Sound and the Connecticut River. It is heavily wooded with large maple and tulip trees, every one of which was saved by fitting the house among them, thus further enhancing the old shore-house appearance.

The access drive runs four-hundred feet from the main road to the house, following an old track leading down to the cove. Since the older neighboring homes are all on plots of six acres or more, the need for privacy was not a controlling factor.

The owner and his wife wanted about 3200 square feet of living area for themselves and their two sons, with some second-floor space. To minimize the volume required and fit the scale of the neighborhood, the design concept consists of four nearly-square, attached shapes having different sizes, heights, floor levels, and uses.

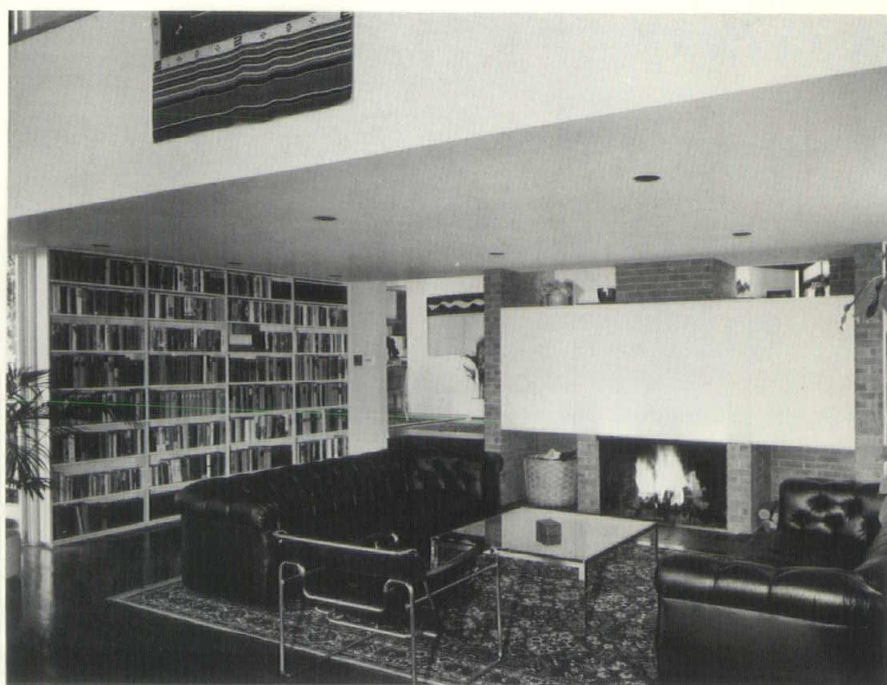
The four bedrooms are self-contained in a two-story shape, with the boys' rooms and bath on the first floor and parents' and guest bedrooms and bath on the upper floor. One of the second-floor bedrooms has a balcony deck oriented to the water.

The living room shape is also of two stories, featuring a long fireplace and a studio-balcony. The latter has a long counter and cabinets for hobby and art work, with a seating area at one end including a roll-out couch so this can serve as a fifth bedroom when desired. There is a library seating area and the long fireplace under the balcony, with television and music systems built into the fireplace.

A kitchen-dining-entrance gallery section is a one-story shape. There



ABOVE: Living room captures outdoor charm. RIGHT: Dining area overlooks deck. BELOW: Studio balcony creates intimate end of living room.



is a seven-foot high partition surrounding the kitchen and pantry closet, allowing the sloped ceiling to carry through the rooms. The position of the pantry closet was planned to achieve a maximum of wall space for displaying paintings and to control the view of the water until a person is well into the house.

The one-story garage at the front of the house is the fourth attached shape.

A spiral staircase conserves space while serving four of the five levels in the house. Outside, a wood deck surrounds the three living areas, helping to unify the plan while extending the living areas to the outdoors. Low brick seating walls around the deck anchor it in place.

In this natural-appearing house, all the rooms except the two front bedrooms are oriented to a south-east view of the water. This view is most effective as one enters through the gallery into the living room. The total impression is one of a pleasing combination of contemporary and traditional design, well suited for family living. □



Stair detail shows free, open treatment of design.

AIA NATIONAL COMMISSION ON PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Walter E. Damuck, AIA

CONNECTICUT ARCHITECT is privileged to present excerpts from the 1969 report of the AIA National Commission on Professional Practice, which was headed by Walter E. Damuck, AIA, of Damuck & Babbitt, New Haven.

The American Institute of Architects' Commission on Professional Practice, particularly the committees on Documents Review, Administrative Office Practice, and Production Office Procedures has been at work to make the architect's practice easier and provide the tools needed. With the last meeting of the year behind us, we can now provide a report of 1969 activities.

In February, Tom Hollenbach, Director of Technical Programs, resigned from the AIA headquarters staff and was replaced by Robert Class. More recently, Leonard Mayer left the staff and was replaced by Arthur Kornblut — a rare find for us because in addition to being an architect he's a member of the bar. Frank Codella rounds out the staff for these committees.

"Methods of Compensation for Architectural Services," a 104-page document, has been completed and was released for sale. Apart from the usual methods represented by the existing B-Series documents, this treatise explores fixed fee, per

diem or hourly, composite, square foot, incentive, royalty, client determination of value, and the modified percentage of construction cost methods. It offers a brief on the compensation methods used by engineers, lawyers, accounting and management consultants, and the advertising and medical professions, and analyzes the differences with respect to architecture.

The first draft of a handbook on New Cost Accounting Systems has been prepared and is expected to be printed by the end of the year. This manual is based on a real concern for financial management in an architect's office and is

Please turn to page 18

NEWSPAPER PLANT ADDITION

**The Day Publishing Company,
New London, Connecticut**

LINDSAY LIEBIG ROCHE, ARCHITECTS

**Alexander Schnip & Sons Inc.
General Contractor**

The Day, New London's daily newspaper which has served southeastern Connecticut with distinction for many years, has added to its plant twice in the past nine years. Commenting on the most recent addition, completed in 1969, Publisher Barnard L. Colby said: "The addition is largely warehouse and pressroom but, because we are in the center of the city's urban renewal project, and our addition is a part of it, we wanted to erect an attractive building."

Another problem was to tie the off-white stucco on the south wall of the main, four-story structure to the red brick of *The Day's* 1960 addition which is on the other side of the new building, according to Mr. Colby.

Francis M. Roche, of Lindsay Liebig Roche, Architects, Waterford, was in charge of the project, which was termed a fine job by the owners and which fits well with both the existing plant and offices of *The Day* and the improving en-

vironment of downtown New London.

The basic design requirements, according to Mr. Roche, included: (a) an area to house 350 rolls of newsprint paper which could be received at an existing loading dock off North Bank Street; (b) room for two additional press sections with a potential for a total of five in the future, and provision to move future press units into the building; (c) an office area with access from Main Street; (d) the tie-in of all

New addition and existing building.





The new building (at the rear) joins naturally with 1961 addition in foreground.

floor levels of the new and old buildings with new stairs; (e) integrating the new addition, the 1960 addition, and the original building, both functionally and esthetically; and (f) creating as many parking areas as possible.

Several schemes were tried with paper storage on the North Bank Street side and the office on Main Street. They were discarded because the result was poor circulation and unattractive appearance.

The final scheme solved these problems and achieved the desired result.

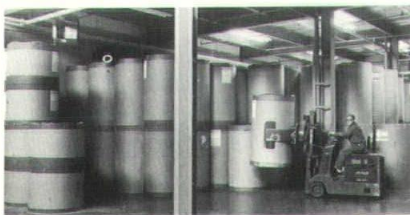
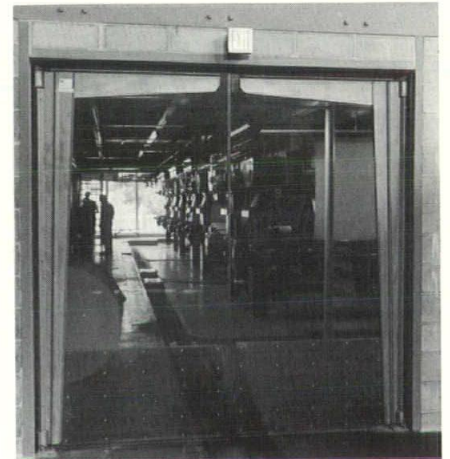
The design puts paper storage, where a thirty-day supply of newspaper can be stored, on the Main Street side. It includes back-feeding press units with a transfer pit running into the future press area adjacent to paper storage. It provides also for loading paper onto a transfer dolly in the paper storage room and moving it into the pit

through double plastic doors. No motorized equipment need enter the press room.

Paper flow is very smooth from North Bank Street, onto the receiving platform, inside building, into existing paper storage, through wall overhead door into new paper storage, and back feed transfer pit by extended transfer dolly track into future pressroom. Completed newspapers go to the circulation department across the upper receiving by a conveyor belt. After automatic wrapping and bundling, they are dropped down to delivery trucks below. With the present system, there is no crossing of paper products at the same elevation.

Two new Hoe Colomatic units were added to the paper's pressroom to increase capacity to 112 pages.

Paper enters pressroom through transparent doors on dolly track.



LEFT: Paper storage. BELOW: Section of pressroom. BELOW LEFT: Portion of new office area.



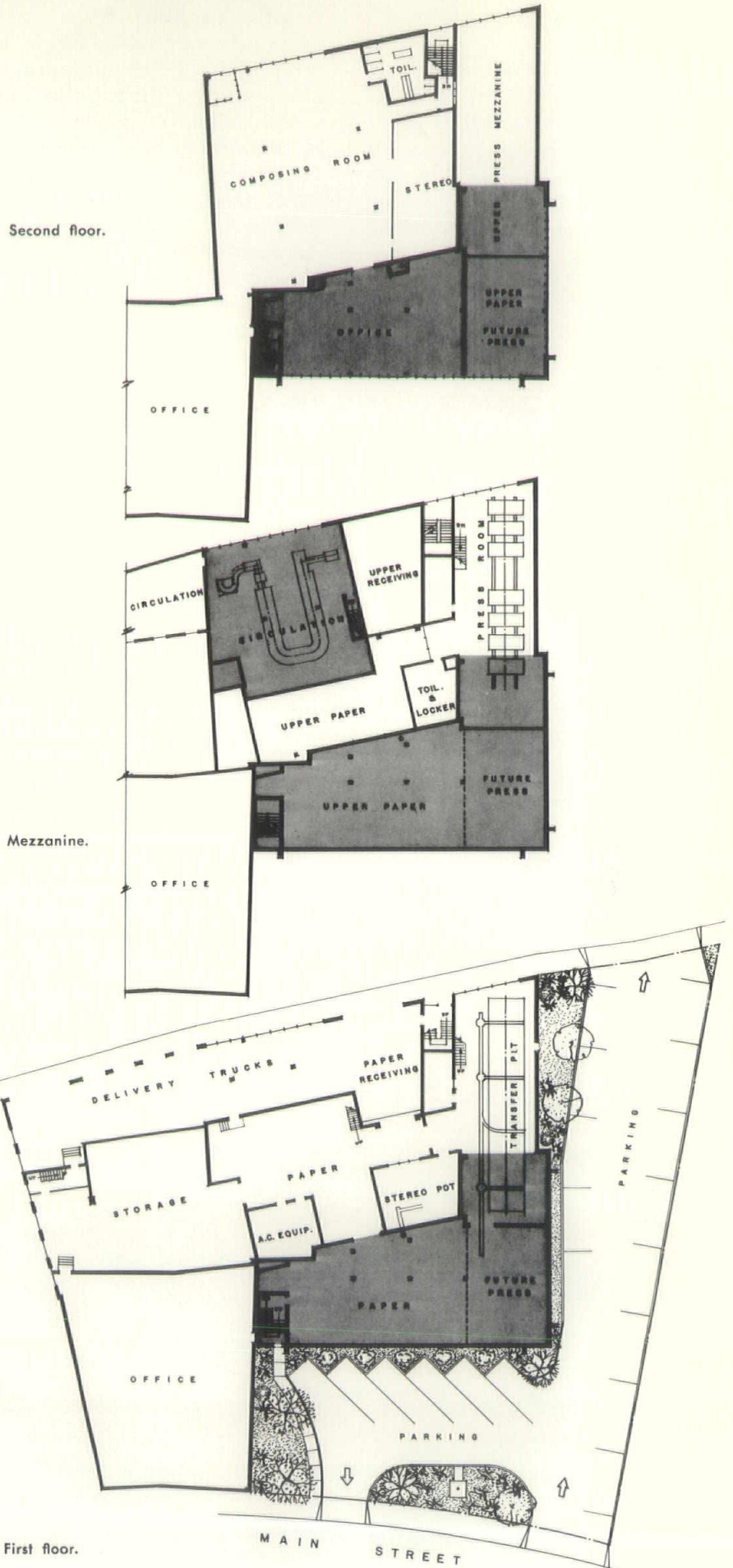
The office area above the storage and press area ties into the paper's existing office space through a stairwell, with one-half rise to tie in various floor levels. The office floor level is designed to accept loads from stereotype equipment in the future if that department requires room for further expansion.

The building at the office area is designed for the addition of future floors. Future press foundations below are extended into future press area with a knockout panel in the west wall for press access. All mechanical systems were revamped and the air conditioning system extended through the building. The penthouse enclosure was erected around existing and new heating, ventilating, and air conditioning equipment on the roof. Its function is primarily to improve appearance.

The site of the addition was acquired from the New London Redevelopment Agency which removed a building contiguous to *The Day's* building. The large bare white stucco wall was done after the adjacent building was torn down and prior to the 1969 addition. This was a design consideration which was solved by accomplishing the tie-in to the stucco and precast work of the old structure with white brick. The planting screen in front of the stucco was used to soften the lines and appearance.

William Ginsberg Associates, New York, were consulting engineers. Fred S. Dubin Associates, West Hartford, were mechanical and electrical engineering consultants; and Rudolph Besier, Old Saybrook, was structural engineering consultant. □

The principals of LINDSAY ROCHE ARCHITECTS are Alexander S. Lindsay, AIA, a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute who has thirty-seven years of architectural experience and practice; Otto E. Liebig, AIA, a graduate of Carnegie Tech and Pratt Institute, who has thirty-two years of architectural training and experience; and Francis M. Roche, a graduate of Rhode Island School of Design, who has been a practicing architect for eight years.



Professional Practice

Continued from page 14

oriented toward providing a workable foundation for all firms — large, medium, and small, in either general or specialized practice. It will update the present AIA Accounting Handbook, add an accrual method of accounting to the system as well as project cost control methods. Development of material which will be equally compatible with manual or automated

systems, standard accounting reporting forms, and “common denominators” within all firms for future study is a part of the work.

AIA Handbook chapters 2, 7, 11, 14, 18, and 19 have been revised. The final draft has been readied for chapters 3, 6, and 15, and the first draft has been prepared for chapters 5 and 10. Chapters 4, 8, 12, and 20 are still in committee. The samples of shop drawing stamps shown in chapter 13 leave

a lot to be desired, and the committee is studying changes.

A five-part listing of building types has been completed and will soon be made available to AIA Chapters as recommendations in establishing compensation structures. This listing was compiled after canvassing 43 Chapters to establish comparative parameters. It was interesting to note that 28 of them were undated, and others were over ten years old. Restoration work is not listed in any of the categories and will be the subject of a special discussion. The recommendation is strong that each Chapter up-date its compensation schedule at least every 5 years.

A Personnel Practices Survey, up-dating the salary survey, is underway covering such items as salaries, fringe benefits, hours, holidays, and job classifications. Also underway is a study of employer-employee relationships.

The important new thinking is oriented toward “construction management.” If architects are to provide total comprehensive services, such matters as land acquisition, economic feasibility, financing, and complete project management should be permitted for those practitioners having the necessary skills and capabilities. Reconsideration of some of the canons of ethics may be required. Construction management is currently being done by some realtors, engineers, and contractors, among others, with firms specifically so oriented springing up in increasing numbers. Some of these are exerting influence upon owners which crosses over into the architect’s sphere. Definition and clarification of terms and areas of owner, architect, and contractor responsibility have to be fixed.

The General Services Administration (GSA) is particularly interested in this beginning-to-end management since it takes some 64 months to design and build a typical GSA office building. GSA feels that construction management includes subcontracting and construction supervision. Many of

Please turn to page 22

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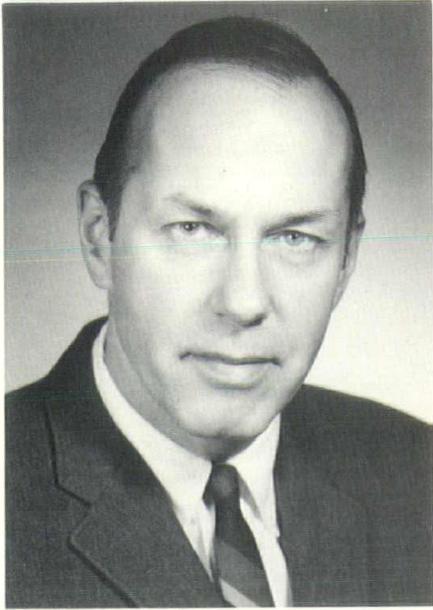


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CSA Executive Director



Peter H. Borgemeister has been appointed executive director of The Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, according to an announcement by Joseph Stein, FAIA, president of the Society.

Mr. Borgemeister has been serving as executive secretary of Save

the Wetlands Committee, Inc., in addition to working in the building material field where he has broad experience.

He was associated with Georgia Pacific Corporation for twelve years during which he held a number of responsible assignments in the industrial sales of hardwoods, working as northeast mill sales manager for softwood plywood mills, and the sales promotion of building specialties in the building materials and lumber fields. He was also associated with Masonite Corporation.

In his association with Save the Wetlands Committee, Mr. Borgemeister was involved on a state-wide basis with the definition and conservation of the state's environmental resources, particularly in the area of tidal marshes. During his tenure, the Connecticut legislature last year enacted Public Law 695, a bill to protect Connecticut wetlands.

He was the first chairman of the Madison Conservation Commission

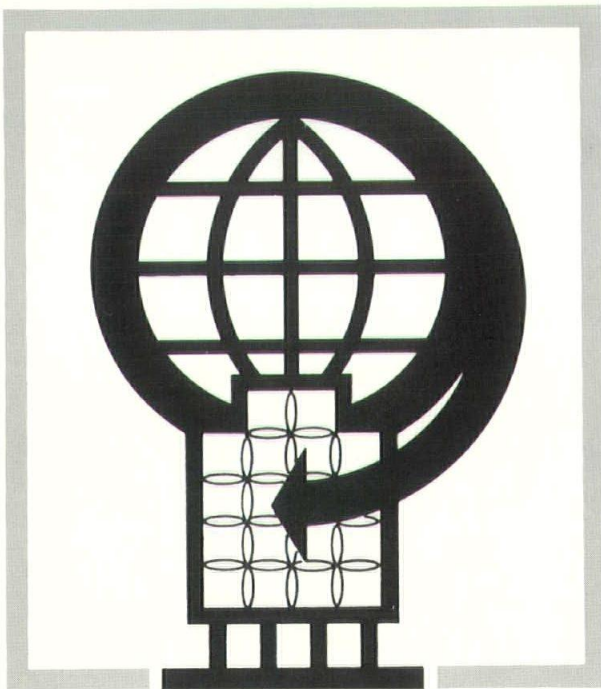
and helped found the Madison Land Conservation Trust, Inc., in 1964, and served as its president in 1966 and 1967.

Mr. Borgemeister, a native of Staten Island, New York, received a bachelor of science degree in business administration from Syracuse University in 1942. He served in the United States Navy in World War II and commanded a submarine chaser in the Pacific theatre. A resident of Connecticut since 1948, Mr. and Mrs. Borgemeister and daughter Alison have their home in Madison. □

Urban Assignment

Carl R. Blanchard, Jr., New Haven architect, has been appointed chairman of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce's education committee in its task force for urban solutions. The group works in an advisory capacity with school officials, providing a variety of business expertise to assist in the implementation of a purposeful educational process. □

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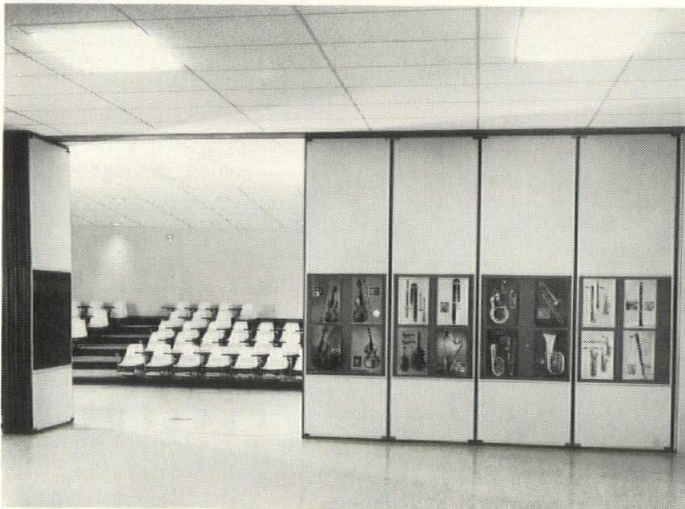
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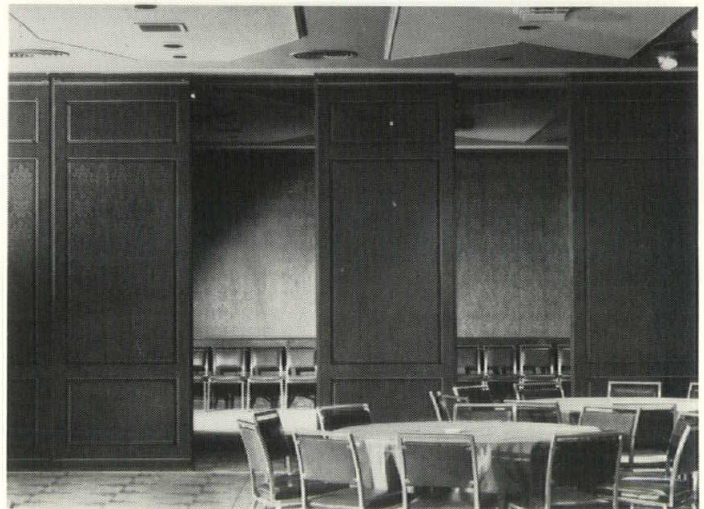
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Continued from page 18

the New York State projects require construction management consulting services. The Central Connecticut State College is currently requesting "turnkey" bids from contractors for a women's dormitory, where it is expected that the successful contractor will provide the total services — including design, construction, and financing — to the point of turnover.

The Committee on Building Industry Coordination has presented a proposal to the Commission on Professional Practice on "Restructuring the Process by which the Built Environment is Produced." Twelve years ago, the AIA developed the concept of "comprehensive services;" four years later, the "urban design program;" four years ago, the evaluation of "education for environmental design;" and in 1966, the Institute strengthened its Department of Governmental Affairs and its Public Information Program. Now, these precepts should be expanded to embrace the "process by which the built environment is produced." Until now, this has been the responsibility of the construction industry, and it currently is being attacked as outmoded, wasteful, and not reflective of contemporary technological capabilities nor to the demands for shelter in terms of speed, volume, or true user-needs.

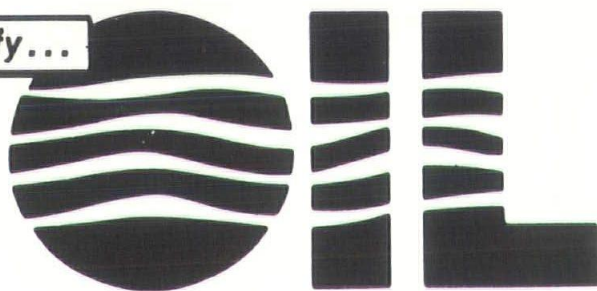
This summarizes what has been done and what is being worked on. The coming year will bring new tasks before the Administrative Office Practice Committee. So far, what appears to be ahead of us is the preparation of "A Business Development Handbook," "Guidelines for Architectural Employees," "How and When to Start a Practice," probably to be issued as chapters to the AIA Handbook. Also coming is a determination of the "Bases of Professional Liability." This will be a study of court decisions and insurance settlements from the architect's point of view to determine if insurance premiums are based on the proper causes of liability. □

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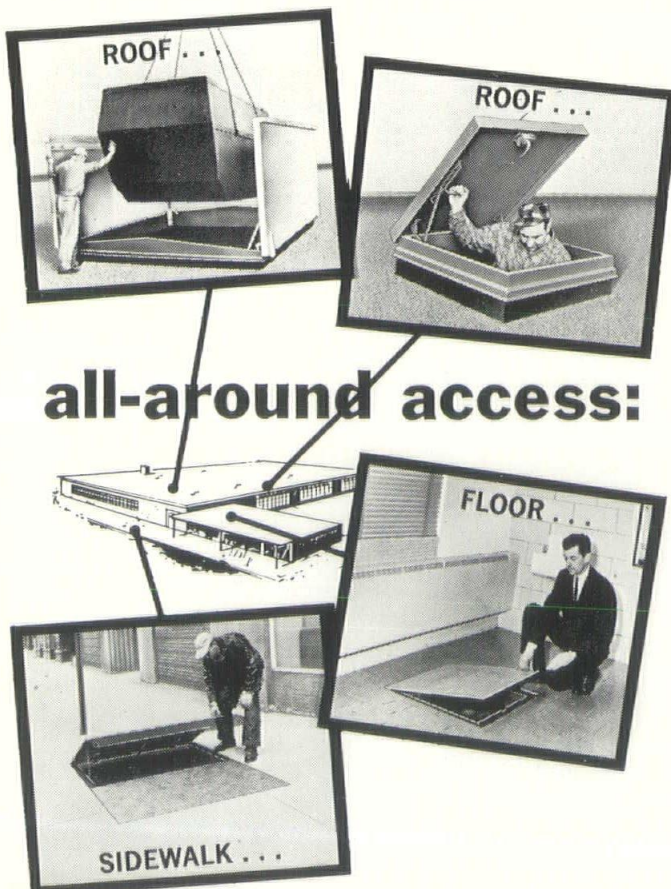
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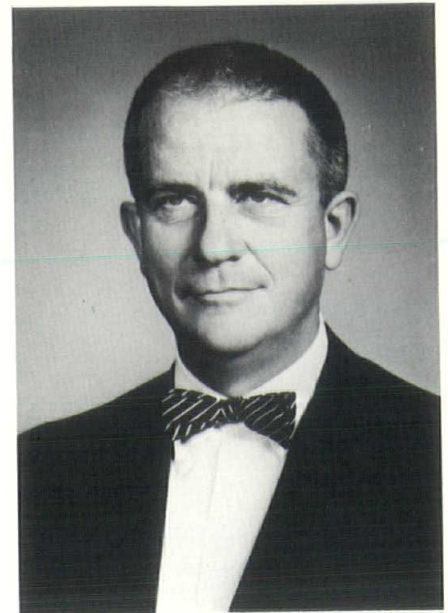


Hugh McKittrick Jones, Jr., FAIA, Guilford architect, has been appointed national chairman for the 102nd conven-

tion of The American Institute of Architects, to be held June 21-25 in Boston.

Mr. Jones has extensive contacts with AIA's 173 chapters and among its 23,300 members in his role as chairman of the AIA committee on component affairs. He is a past president of the Connecticut Chapter, AIA, and served as executive director of the successor organization, Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA. He has been an AIA member since 1948 and a Fellow of the Institute since 1967.

He is a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Graduate School of Design. His architectural practice has emphasized



Hugh McK. Jones, Jr.

homes and private schools in Connecticut and New York.

"The Architect in a Dynamic Society" has been selected as the theme of this year's national AIA convention. The logotype for the convention was designed as a public service for the AIA by Cambridge Seven Associates, whose principals are Tom Geismar and Paul Dietrich, AIA. Mr. Geismar, who designed the logo, describes it as "representing a changing dynamic form in keeping with the convention theme, yet with implications of architectural order."

The symbol will be black, red, white, and blue, and will be used on all convention printed material and featured in the building products exhibit to be held in the War Memorial Auditorium.

The convention, which is expected to be attended by some five thousand persons, will be at the Sheraton-Boston Hotel, with a recessed session June 29 in London, England. □

New CSA Headquarters

The office of The Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, is now located in Suites 605-7, 152 Temple Street, New Haven, directly across the street from the Park Plaza Hotel and near the Temple Street parking garage. The telephone number is (203) 865-6191. □

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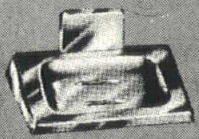
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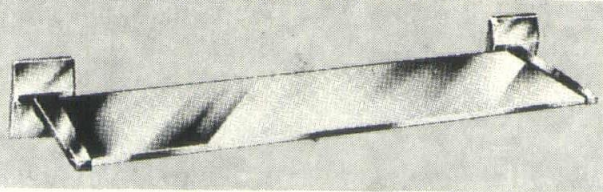
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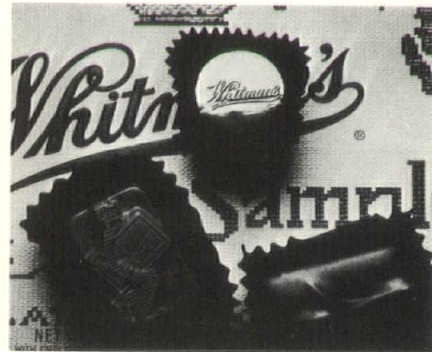
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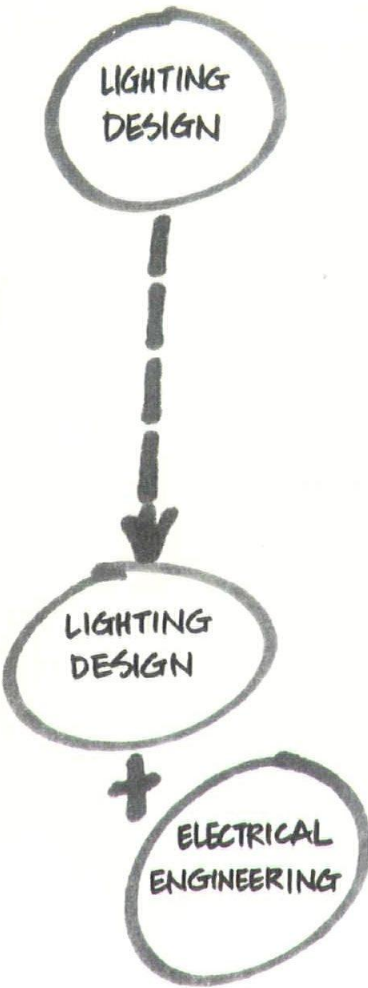
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Carlin On Arts Commission

Earl P. Carlin, partner in the New Haven architectural firm of Carlin & Pozzi, has been appointed to a four-year term as a member of the Connecticut Commission on the Arts, replacing Maxwell Moore of Farmington. Mr. Moore recently resigned from the 25-member state agency because of personal reasons. Mr. Carlin is a resident of Branford. □

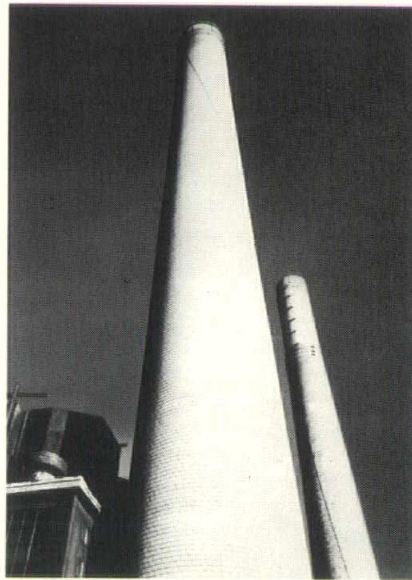
Architecture Editor

Barbara Plumb has been named architecture and environment editor of *American Home* magazine. She was formerly editor of the home pages of *The New York Times Sunday Magazine*. □

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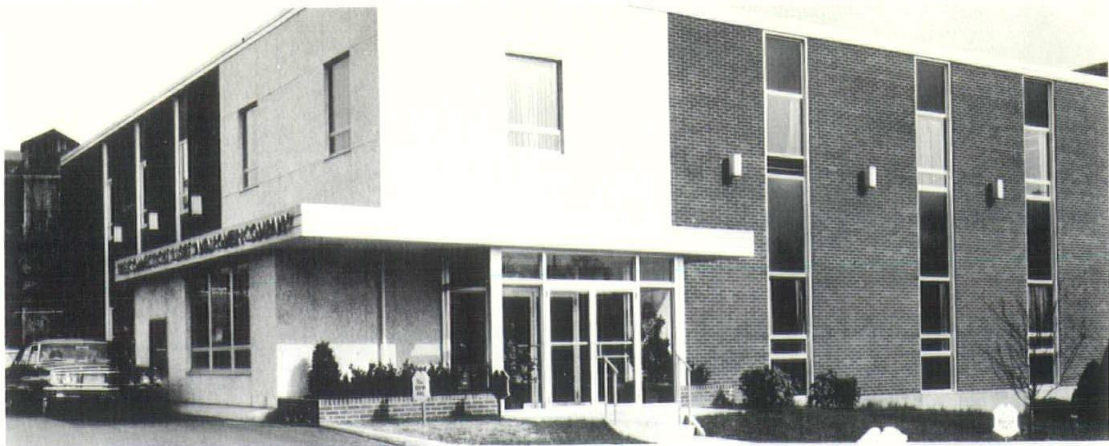
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Architect: S. Stanton Webster

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