

ARCHITECTURE

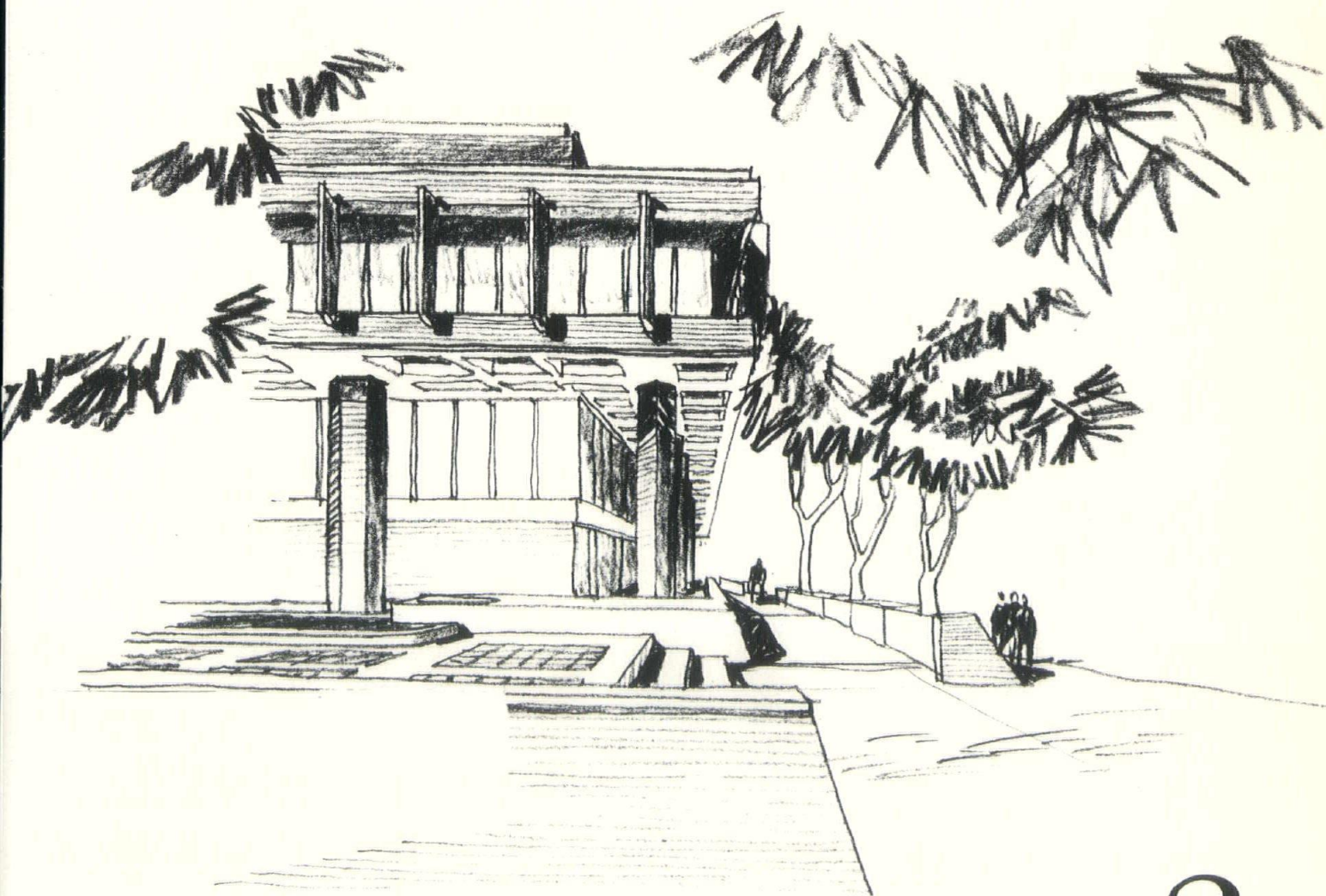
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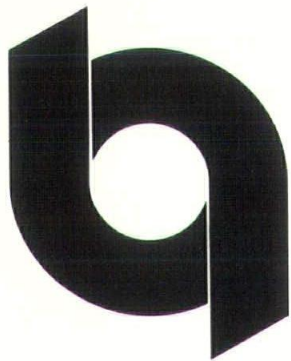
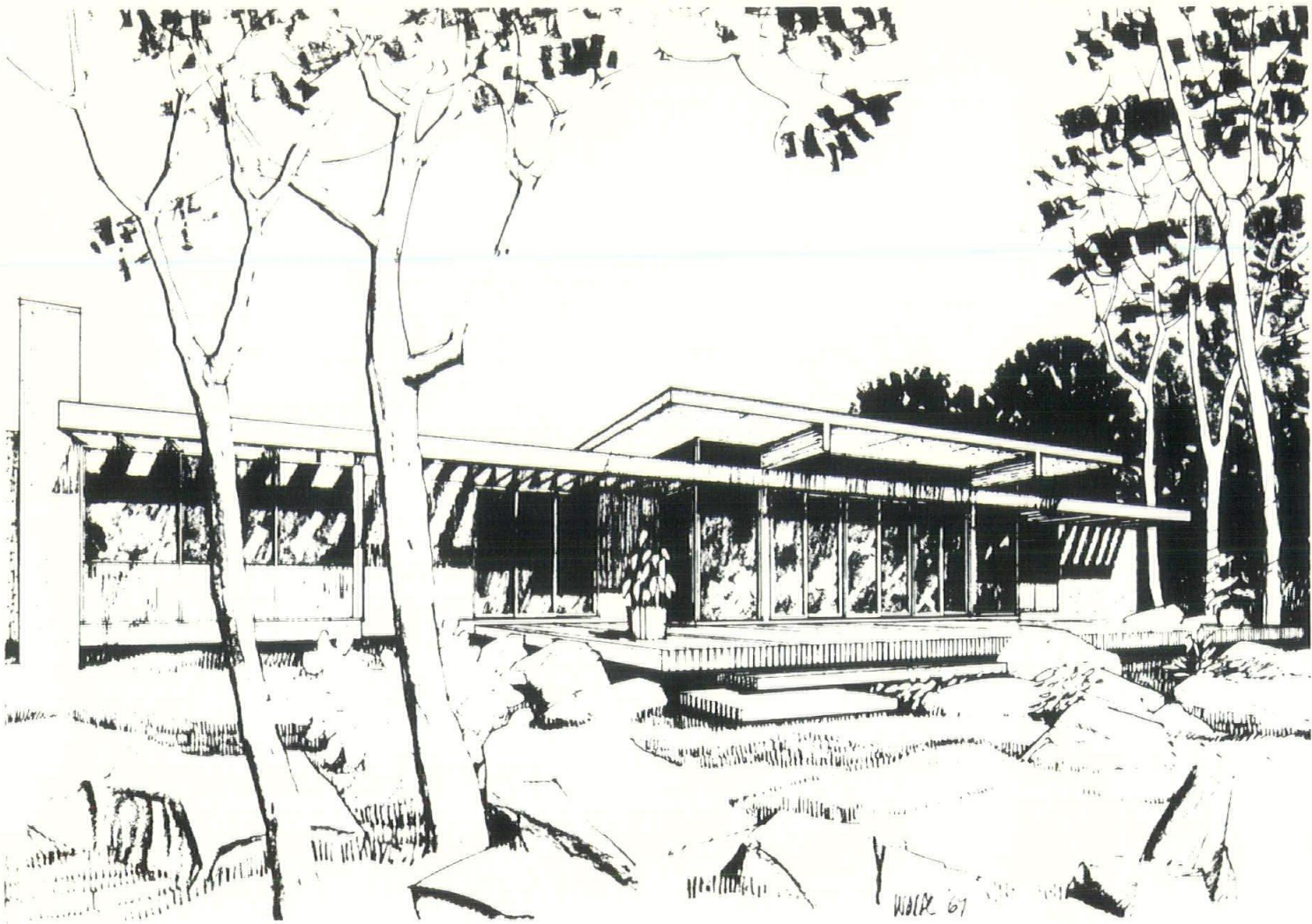
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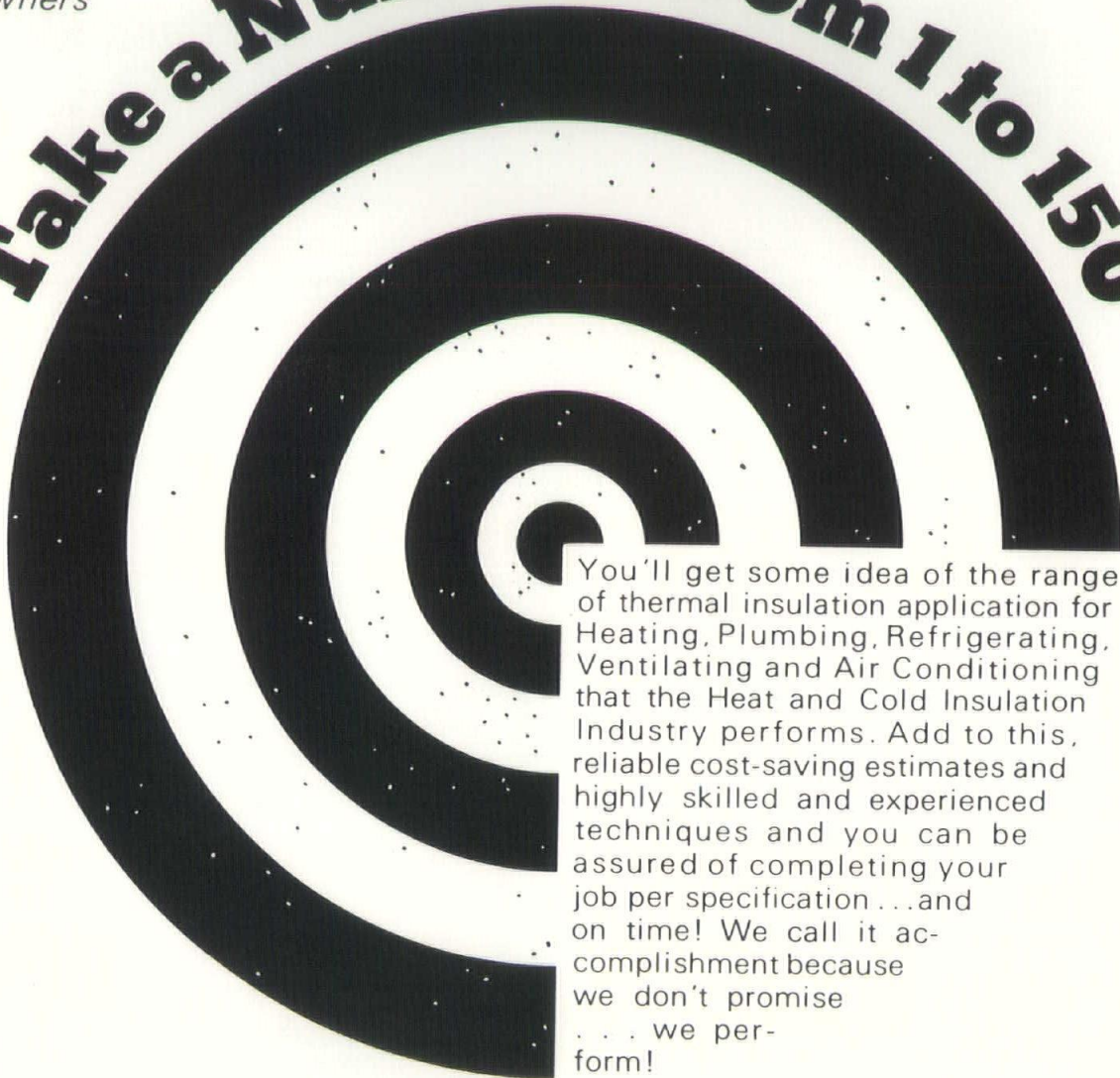
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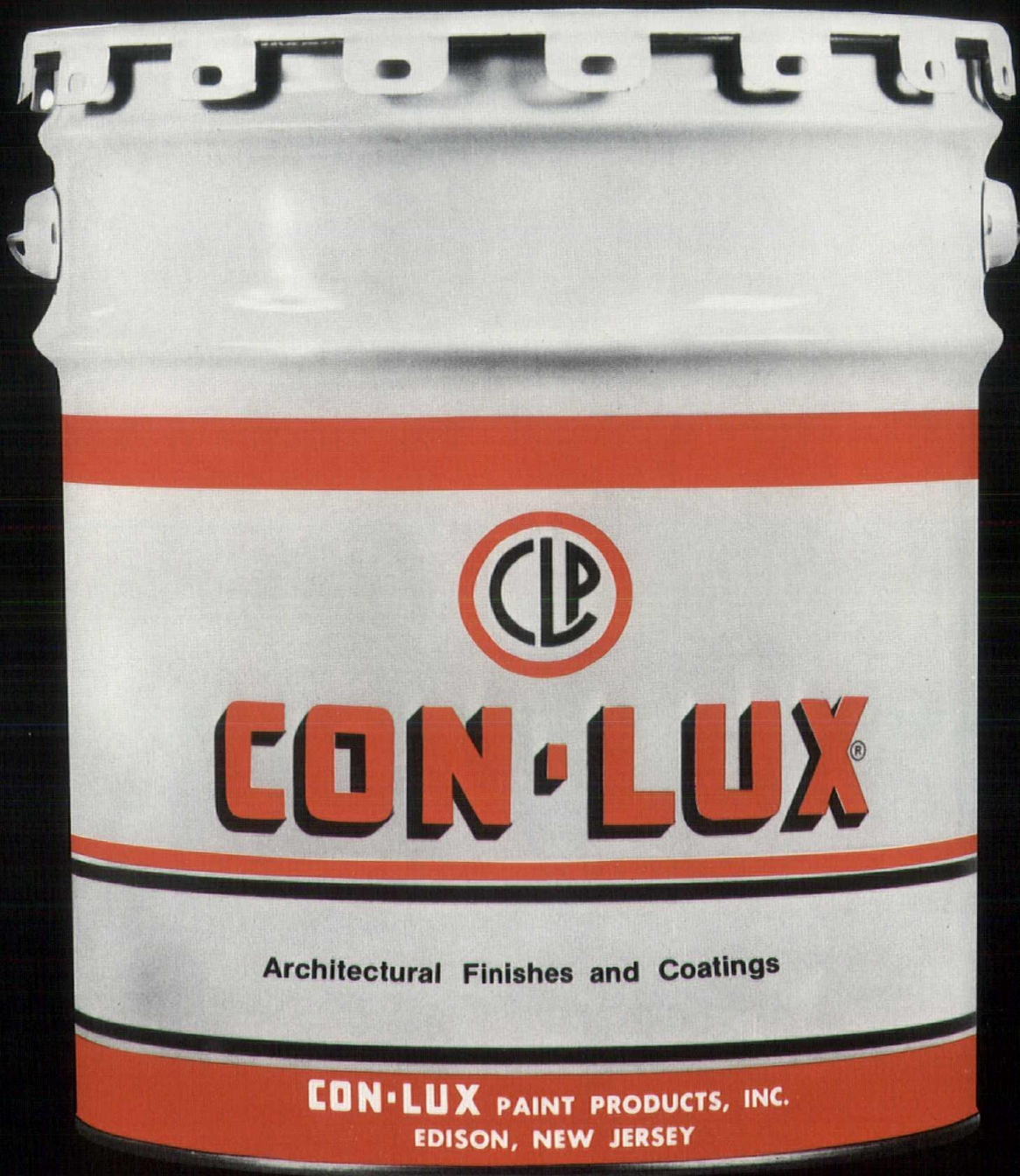


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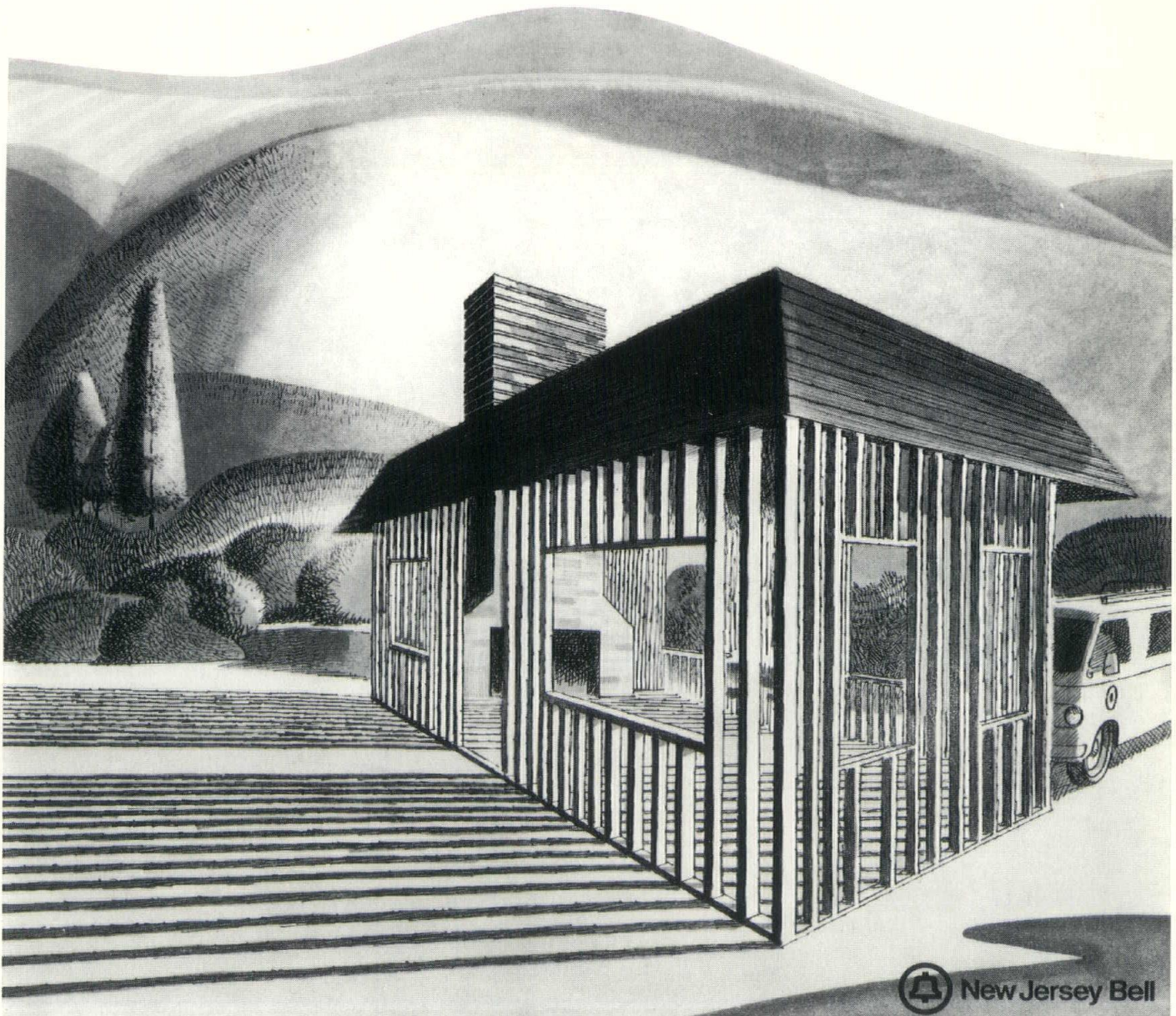
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if we made it possible."**

Vernon De Mars



ARCHITECTS WEEK IN NEW JERSEY
June 6 - 12, 1971



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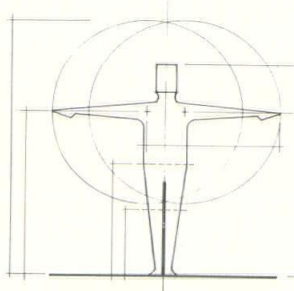
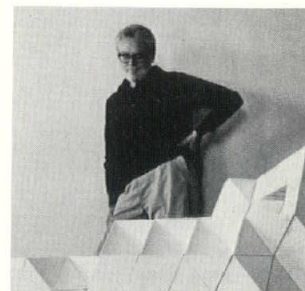
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ARCHITECTURE new jersey is the official publication of the New Jersey Society of Architects, a Region of The American Institute of Architects, and is the only architectural publication in the state. The purpose of the bi-monthly publication is to advance an increased public awareness of our visual environment it carries news, articles and representations of buildings of current interest.

4,100 copies are distributed to every registered Architect in New Jersey, consulting engineers, people in related fields and others whose fields of interest include Architecture, such as leaders in business, commerce, industry, banking, education and religion.

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Cover: Atlantic County Court Building,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Architect: Martin F. Blumberg, AIA





Donald J. Gatarz, AIA
Chairman, Editorial Board

Don't Just Stand There ...

How many architects are active in community affairs, particularly within our State's major cities?

Each day our cities slowly deteriorate. The buildings resurfaced, cosmetically altered and facaded, at times remodeled far beyond their original purpose; the streets almost devoid of landscaping, inadequate in scale under constant surgery and realignment to accommodate more traffic and larger utilities; the people basically divided between those that escape each evening to suburbia and those that are unable to; and the officials constantly searching for new revenues to maintain basic services and functions.

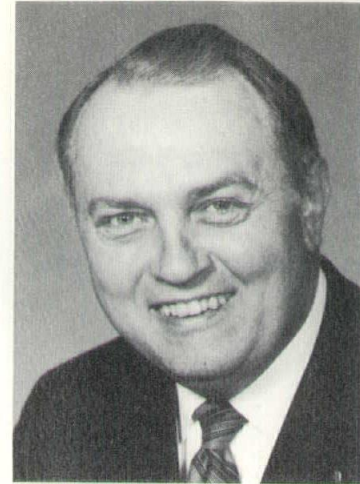
The vitality and pulse have diminished and although it has taken over four centuries to build our New World urban centers, we now seem to generally accept the alternatives, pre-engineered, factory fabricated, short life rate enclosures sprinkled throughout a diminishing countryside as a consequence for progress. Even the most notable historical structures are subjected to demolition when their value can no longer be justified, usually supplanted by popular prepared food chains with one parking space for each 100 square feet of buildings, vertical yews 24" on center and a large amount of white trash receptors.

Planners indicate that our society is in a state of change, a period of adjusting to even more rapid transit, more disposable synthetic products and one massive city bounded by Boston, Washington, D.C., Seattle and San Diego with a few National Parks between. In this evolutionary era perhaps there's still enough time for some second guessing and re-evaluation.

Are architects now ready to write off our present cities, and, if so, what are their substitutes? Will dilution of the population and new towns requiring even more extensive services be more acceptable? If architects are concerned that our present cities have some basic merit, its time to *contribute*, to constructively criticize where inadequate and to have alternatives to suggest. Our influence may be limited; we must convince the general public, the investors, the political leaders and other professionals that there are positive improvements available.

Planning and Zoning Boards, Community Development Corporations, Service and Non-Profit Organizations all need architectural talent, but we must be aware that it will require some of our precious free time, enthusiasm and perseverance. "Just don't stand there... do something."

Building Codes - Problem of Today



Peter H. Holley, AIA
President

Many local building codes are outmoded and contain obsolete and unnecessary provisions. Statewide Codes are being planned to correct this situation.

The drive to modify, correct, enlarge and simplify outmoded building codes that have throttled Architects, Engineers and Constructors, has resulted in affirmative action in this country.

The National Conference of States on Building Codes and Standards had its formal beginning in Wisconsin in 1967. Its formation represented a response by the States to recommendations for intergovernmental reforms in the area of building codes, prepared by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The formative meeting held in Wisconsin was a direct outgrowth of an earlier exploratory meeting, involving several states, called by the National Bureau of Standards. The States represented discussed the idea of a national organization which would lead to a cooperative solution regarding the multiple problems in the entire building regulatory system. The result of this, and subsequent meetings has resulted in the formation of NCSBCS — National Conference of States on Building Codes and Standards.

The Conference is structured to develop many technical and general recommendations in the field of comprehensive building code administration.

The New Jersey Society of Architects' Committee on Building Codes, under the direction of Arthur R. Miele and the Committee on Housing, of which Eugene A. DeMartin is the Chairman,

have been having joint meetings to discuss which direction our Society thinks New Jersey should go in formulating a State Code for the building industry.

The Society's Building Code Committee together with Gene DeMartin, have met several times in Trenton with the Building Code Sub-Committee of the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs. We have suggested the following procedure:

1. That there be one code for the State of New Jersey, to be mandatory for each of the 567 Municipalities.

2. That it be a code of several volumes or divisions, incorporating existing codes and divisions of construction such as:

(a) Regulations for the Construction and Maintenance of Hotels and Multiple Dwellings.

(b) Guide for School House Planning & Construction (N.J. State Dept. of Education).

(c) New Jersey Building Code — under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor and Industry's Bureau of Engineering and Safety (Industrial Building).

(d) One and two family dwellings.

(e) All other branches of construction which are not covered by the above, such as churches, banks, office buildings, hospitals, etc.

3. That the local Building Official continue as now to receive applications, issue permits and make inspections.

4. That plan examining by state agencies remain as is for Schools, Housing,

Industrial Buildings and Institutions & Agencies.

5. That changes and/or revisions be made by a State Agency and not a local agency, and that appeals be taken to the State Commission or Agency.

6. That the Code state regulations in terms of performance rather than in rigid specifications of materials and methods, making it possible to accept new materials and methods of construction without the necessity of adopting amendments for each variable condition.

7. That the Code be kept up-to-date through periodic review of changes proposed by Architects, Engineers, Building Officials, Builders, Industry or other interested persons or organizations.

Several interesting facts were revealed in the course of our meetings. Did you know that to date, 10 states in the United States have adopted a mandatory State Code; that approximately 100 municipalities in New Jersey have adopted and are using the BOCA Code; that Massachusetts just last year adopted a Code, the essence of which is the BOCA Code?

It is alarming to note that 85% of Mobile Homes manufactured in this country become permanent structures, and that no Mobile Home today is covered by any Building Code.

In closing this page, let me say that I have nothing but praise for Mr. Harold Sarshik, Chairman, Building Code Sub-Committee of the Dept. of Community Affairs, and his Department's efforts in seeking the advice of those professionals in the construction industry who must live and work with Building Codes.



John Scacchetti, FAIA

It is hard for us to realize that he is no longer with us. We should have been prepared for it after his long period of illness, but we weren't.

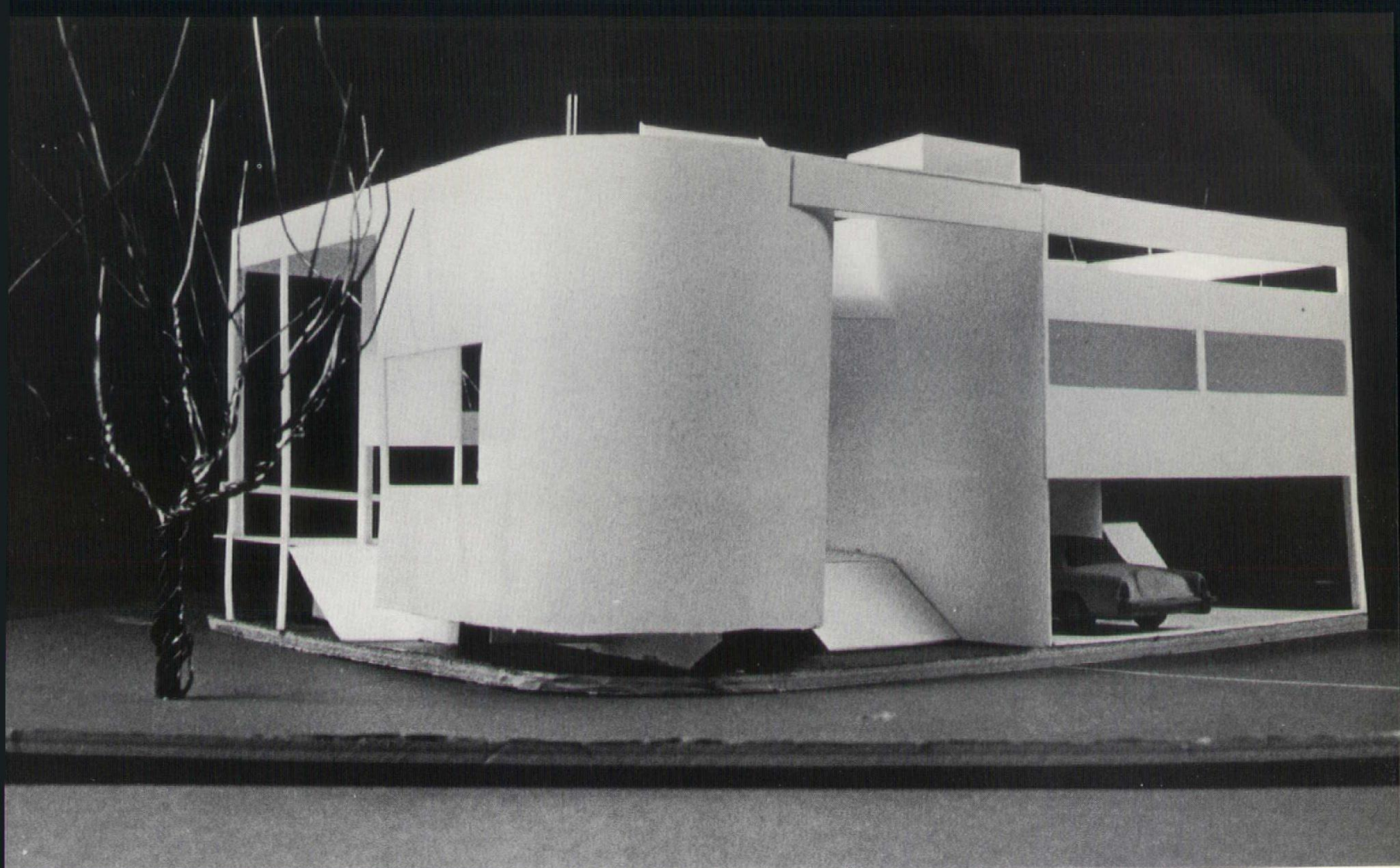
This was a man who was truly dedicated to his profession. Who can measure the time and energy and skill he expended to improve the climate for the practice of architecture, not only in New Jersey, but in all of the United States. And who can forget the humor he brought to every situation — his own keen, scintillating brand of humor for which he was so well known.

If we were to list his accomplishments we'd have to devote this whole issue to nothing else.

Let us just sum up his career and his lifetime by saying that he had received the highest honor his colleagues in New Jersey can bestow — the Citation Award for Outstanding Service to the Profession — and the highest honor his colleagues throughout the country can bestow — Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects.

My own memories of John Scacchetti are warm and happy ones. He was truly a beautiful person. I will miss him. And so will you.

Helen Schneider



Dreier Residence

Princeton, N. J.

Architect:
J. Robert Hillier, AIA
Princeton, N. J.

Photographer:
James Deininger

The creation of a sense of a single flowing space while maintaining separation and privacy of function was the goal of the client, a young couple with two children. They wanted the house to be "sensitive" to the constant changes of their flat, wooded, boulder-strewn lot.

Their furniture, to be retained for this house, is all Italian modern of chrome, leather and smooth plastic pieces. The house is elevated slightly to hover over the boulders and opens up to the private south side with large areas of glass.

The sense of a single space centers about the living-dining room and flows

up to the balcony and the study it serves on to the central stairwell and ends at the monitor serving the roof deck.

Each area of family living — the master bedroom and study, the children's bedrooms, the play area, and the living area — is on a separate level, and yet the proper adjacencies are maintained.

The curved living room looks over the lower dining room to the southern view. It is hoped its shape will maintain a feeling of immediate intimacy within the "super space."

The exterior surfaces are to be a smooth white German plastic stucco material.

"An interesting series of spaces with an open terrace on the roof, all within a very simple geometric form."

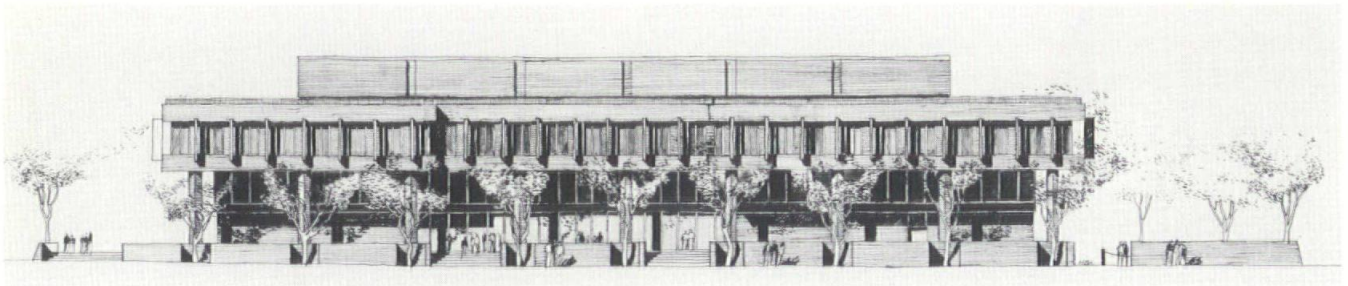
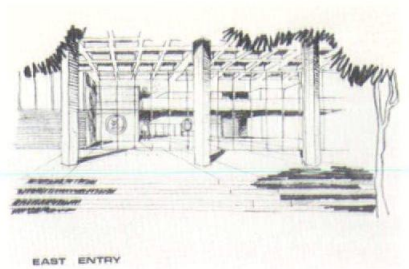
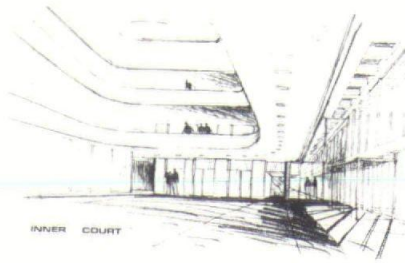
The Jury

We are pleased to present in this issue the award winning projects in the "preliminary" category, selected by the Awards Jury at our 1970 Convention.



**Architectural
 Awards**

1970



Atlantic County Court Building

Atlantic City, N. J.

Architect:
Martin F. Blumberg, AIA, PE
Atlantic City, N. J.

Engineers:
Oliver Haines Associates
Charles E. Tuckerman

The program calls for a new county court building to be used for civil court proceedings. Criminal trials will continue to be held in the county's existing facilities at Mays Landing, New Jersey. The requirements for the new building include five courts with related facilities—all courts are to be a single basic configuration to permit maximum flexibility of use.

The new building will front on North Carolina Avenue, north of Atlantic Avenue which is the main street of the central business district of Atlantic City. It will occupy half a city block on the eastern boundary of a civic center urban renewal project.

The architect's design divides the building into three basic, interrelated zones: Zone 1: Public: Litigants, Attorneys, Witnesses, Press. Zone 2: Court Rooms. Zone 3: Official: Restricted access, corridor and office.

The building will rest on a landscaped plaza elevated two feet above the street.

The first-floor walls, solid for security reasons, are pierced at entrances which are related to the inner skylit court and building facade. The second floor provides expansion for future courts. The third floor, with varying requirements for glass and solid walls dictated by internal use, is unified by vertical sun control louvers.

A penthouse will accommodate mechanical equipment in lieu of a basement due to a high water table in the Atlantic City area.

"A very simple block treated with great skill in a professional way in the handling of the main spaces."

The Jury

Architect:
Jules Gregory, FAIA
Member of UNIPLAN
Princeton, N. J.

Photographer:
Lawrence Williams
Owner:
West Morris Regional High School
District
Project Manager:
Landon M. Proffitt

This school provides space for 1000 students and is expandable to 1500. It is composed of four basic parts: academic tower, auditorium, dining facility and gymnasium.

The academic tower is four stories high despite the site's size of fifty acres. This is done to concentrate circulation and intensify the accidental interaction between teacher and student. The entrance to the building is at the second level. The library-instructional media center is on the third level and is a wide-open space with no separation

between the component spaces or the corridors.

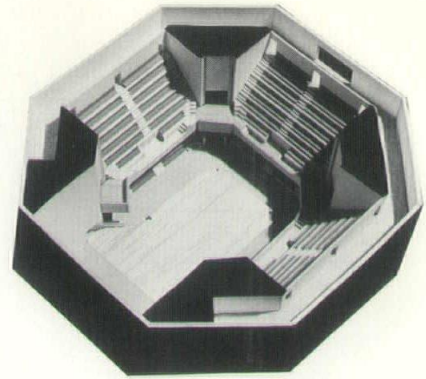
The auditorium is designed for a total capacity of 600 students, but it is unique in that it can be divided into six large group instructional areas, each seating 100. The seating is in two tiers on three sides of the center stage, the band room is located on the fourth. The result is an intimate little theater — the farthest seat is only fifty feet from the center of the stage.

The dining facility is a single-story structure close to the entrance and connected to the auditorium with a commons area. It is made up of a series of smaller spaces that flow together.

The gymnasium can be divided into four separate parts by drawing nets. The girls' locker facilities are on the third level directly over the boys'.

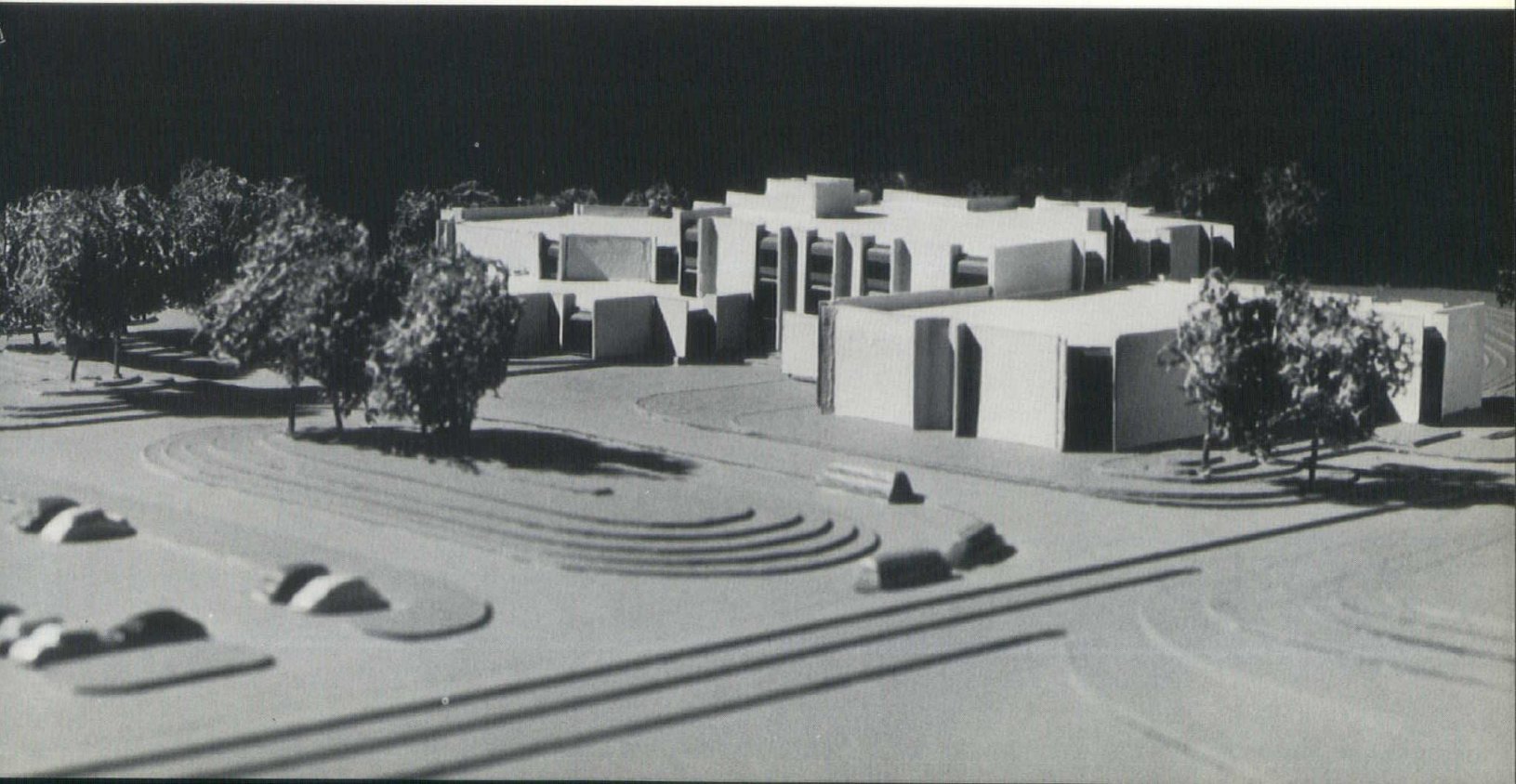
"The building seems to roll with the site plan and its contour lines very attractively . . . the composition is compact and at the same time each little box relates to the others very attractively."

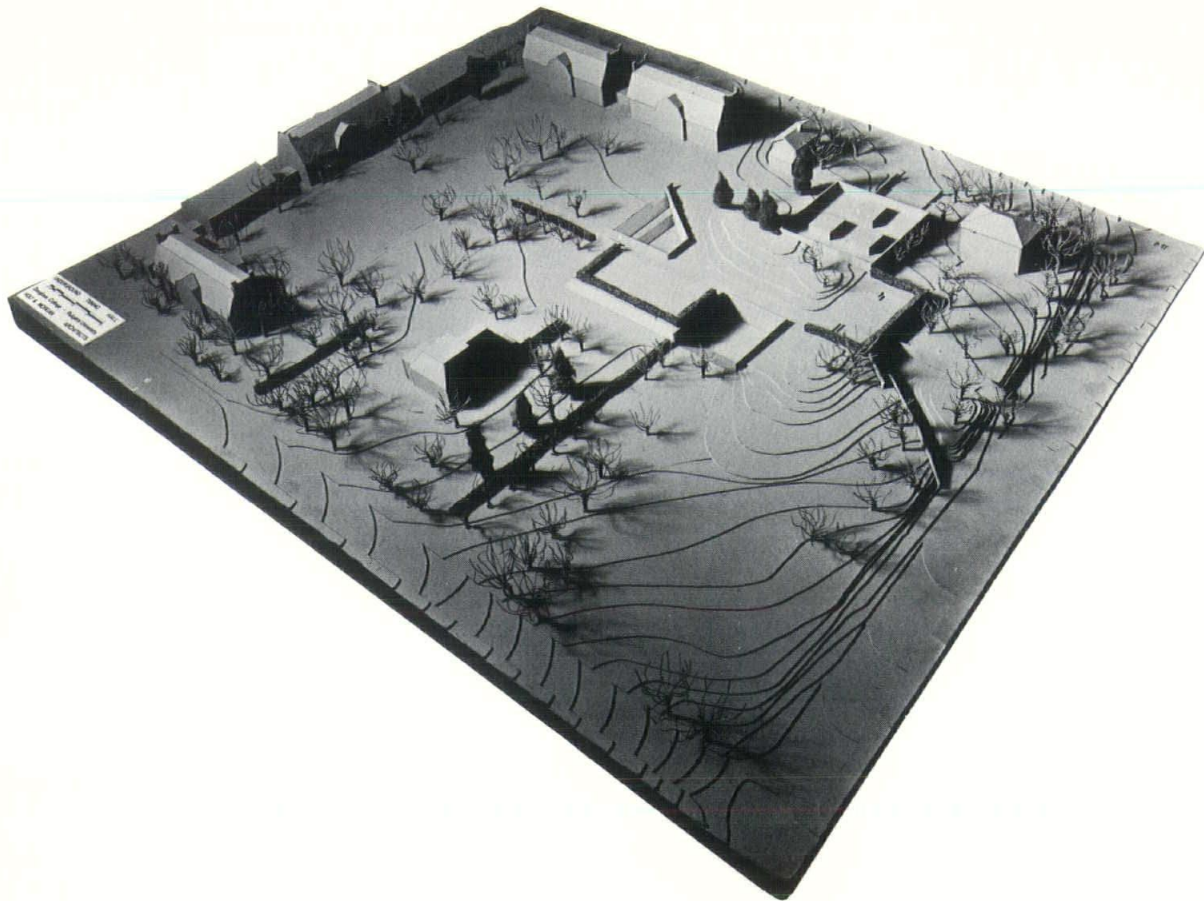
The Jury



Mt. Olive High School

Mt. Olive Township,
Morris County, N. J.





Underground Dining Hall for Douglass College

New Brunswick, N. J.

Architects:
Holt & Morgan, AIA
Princeton, N. J.

Mechanical & Electrical Engineers:
Leslie S. Sterling
Structural Engineers:
Fraioli-Blum-Yesselman
Landscape Architect:
Zion & Breen Associates
Food Service:
Romano & Zaralban
Estimators:
McKee-Berger-Mansueto
Photographer:
Margaret Frothingham

This is an underground dining hall to feed 1,000 students in two sittings. The seating capacity is 565, including 120 in special language dining, plus 92 in student and faculty private dining.

The site is a restricted corner of an existing "Colonial" quadrangle at the northwest corner of the college campus. The location selected provides space for future dormitories to complete the whole block and allows the existing dining hall to remain during construction.

The solution is an attempt to organize site circulation and landscape with the building requirements to create a unified design of "ARCHITECTURAL LANDSCAPE", respecting the limitations of the existing buildings and minimizing the size and scale of the dining hall.

Although large areas of the structure are truly underground, there are win-

dows in all major spaces; some with glass to the floor.

The basic exterior material, other than landscaping, is brick which will match the surrounding buildings. Interiors are brick, wood and plaster with carpeted floors in the dining rooms.

The structure is poured-in-place reinforced concrete, with special waterproofing; and the building is air-conditioned, using roof-top mounted units with air distribution in the floor system.

"Very skillfully, it was decided to submerge it, almost in its entirety; thus maintaining the grandiosity of the campus as an open area, without affecting the scale of the little buildings by which it is surrounded."

The Jury



**Architects:
The Grad Partnership
Newark, N. J.**

Structural Engineers:
Severud-Perrone-Sturm-Conlin-Bandel
Mechanical/Electrical Engineers:
Segner & Dalton
Soils Engineers and Geologists:
Woodward-Clyde & Associates
Landscape Architect:
M. Paul Friedberg & Associates
Food Service:
Albert Zaralban
Traffic & Parking Consultants:
Edwards & Kelcey
Photographers:
Wol-Mar
Louis Checkman

Located in the heart of Newark, New Jersey, Essex County College serves both the urban and suburban student. The site, 22 acres of Urban Renewal land with a rise of 68 feet and bisected by a major street, offered a challenge to provide educational facilities for 15,000 full and part-time students in diverse programs and to make available a center for community activities.

In the architects' design solution, a megastructure concept was developed as a response to the special limitations of the site and internal relationships between the elements of the college called for in the program. The building bridges the street to insure continuity of academic spaces and simplify expansion in the second phase. Working closely with the college, the architects developed the "house" plan to accommodate the four academic divisions. Each "house" consists of a divisional "learning center" and, on the level above, classrooms and laboratories needed by each discipline.

A major element within the megastructure is the Forum. The Forum is an interior street changing levels and shape, linking together all sections of the college and communicating with landscaped areas of the site.

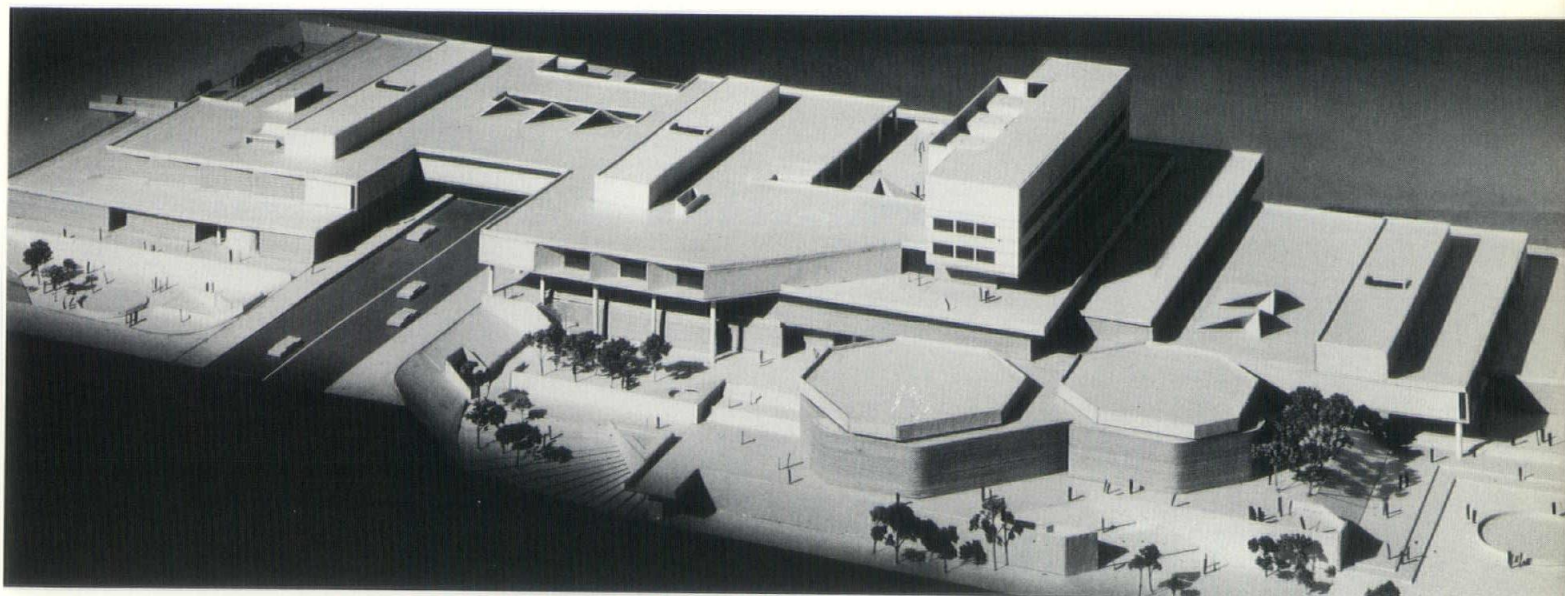
Principal exterior materials are brick and concrete block in the buff to gray range of colors. The glass is bronze.

"The architects created a great variation of spaces . . . almost every approach is a new experience."

The Jury

Essex County College

Newark, N. J.



Standard School Plans

WILL STANDARD PLANS FOR SCHOOLS WORK IN NEW JERSEY?
DO THEY REALLY SAVE TAXPAYERS' DOLLARS?
WHAT ARE THE ALTERNATIVES FOR REDUCING CONSTRUCTION COSTS?

by Donald J. Gatarz, AIA

HISTORY OF STOCK PLAN PROPOSALS

The idea to save a major proportion of architectural fees by utilizing stock plans and specification for new school facilities is not new to the State of New Jersey or the nation at large. New Jersey Society of Architects has conducted a survey indicating use or authorization of such contract documents in 21 states. The idea has not met any degree of actual success, as indicated by the survey.

The actual complexity of the proposal, when compared with the simplicity of its intent, can be likened to legislating elimination of all terminal diseases and authorizing the State Department of Health to implement the necessary procedures.

IMMEDIATE AND LONG-RANGE EFFECTS OF STOCK PLANS

If legislation were enacted charging the State Department of Education with preparation of plans and specifications for standard school facilities, what would be some of the immediate and long-range effects?

State Department of Education would require additional staff consisting of educators, educational programmers, analysts, administrators and other specialists to provide criteria, program directives and generalizations required to develop plans.

Legal and insurance consultants would be required to examine liabilities and develop adequate insurance programs to cover the State's activities as the developer of standard plans.

Staff architects, architectural and engineering technicians and related professionals would be necessary to review plans prepared by selected firms for compliance, thoroughness and applicability to program.

Interviewing architects for initial plans and revision of existing plans, analyz-

ing products, briefing Board of Education architects, and developing liaison with all local Boards of Education for input and critique are a few additional tasks which would be part of the State's duties during the planning process.

The end result, a major increase in the staff of the State Department of Education, their responsibilities and a related increase in expenses.

Architectural firms will expand their existing work volume. The present commissions will be increased by developing a multiplicity of standard plans for elementary, intermediate and high school programs. Since some responsibilities may not be relieved by State sponsorship, royalties for use of plans will be necessary. Likewise, periodic updating will be essential for a successful program.

Actual use of standard plans will still require services for siting, site development, utility extensions, mechanical and electrical minor or major revisions, foundation design, instructions to bidders, special conditions and construction bidding, award and administration. These services may require a fee from 60% to 75% of existing recommended fees. By contrast, the architects' responsibilities will be reduced, since the accuracy of standard plans and related design rests with the State.

School Boards and their educational staff would no longer be directly related to the planning process. Instead they will choose from a limited group of standard plans. The present diversity of programs, plan arrangements, finishes, room sizes and equipment most suited to the local school's philosophy will be reduced to norm standards. A number of available construction sites would be eliminated in order to utilize standard plans on "general" sites.

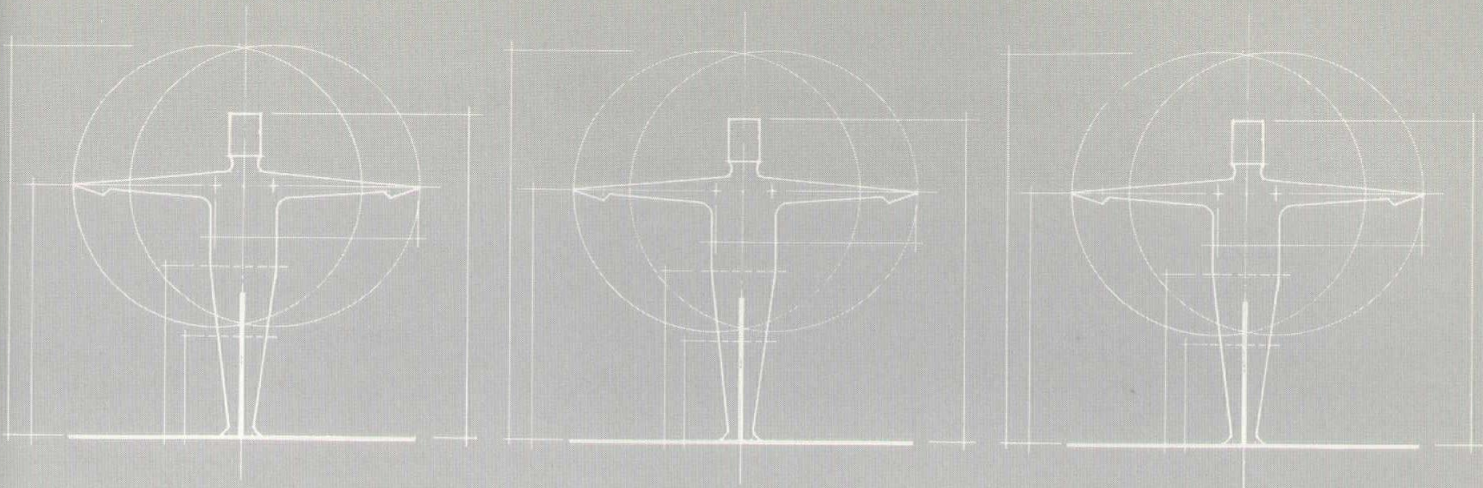
Contractors would be required to inquire of the local architect for certain

clarifications and receive other interpretations from the State. The intent of the documents and the local architect's interpretation could provide a multitude of construction problems, confusion among prime trades and related additional costs. Direct feedback between contractors and architects would also be reduced, since the Board's architect would not usually be the preparer of future plans.

Manufacturers' competition will be reduced, causing some increase in basic material costs. Likewise, newly developed products will not be available unless and until revised plans are authorized, thus stifling the present trend to maintain construction costs by use of most appropriate materials. Another serious consideration will be the elimination of the manufacturers' responsibility to the architect and owner, since both are not involved in the initial selection of basic materials and equipment as well as the specific guarantees.

The public will receive the full effect of standard plans; bearing additional State Department of Education costs, paying fees for a number of general plans (some of which will not even be utilized as shown by survey of other states in similar programs), occupying schools not suitable to local programs with too few or too many designated areas, employing contractors at a premium to cover inherent plan and interpretation ambiguities and noncompetitive materials.

Inflation encountered in the initial implementation of the program will also be costly. Most Boards of Education and the local taxpayers, hoping to save the architect's fee, will spend more in spiraling costs alone waiting for standard plans to be prepared. Present State hearing and review procedures require several months; standard plans will not reduce this process, and in many cases, may extend present planning schedules, again increasing costs.



PREVIOUS CONCERNS OF NJSA

The New Jersey Society of Architects has on a number of previous occasions documented in some detail a number of their concerns relative to stock plans for school buildings.

The following is a further listing of the major concerns:

The inability to incorporate new techniques and building materials in stock detail drawings has a direct effect on the cost of the project. Studies throughout the United States indicate that a number of standard plans have been higher on re-bidding a second and third time over and above the usual inflationary cost spiral.

New educational programs and curriculums are difficult to develop in a generalized facility. This particular disparity becomes more critical at intermediate and high school levels.

Facilities lacking special 'community need' areas, or incorporating space unnecessary for a specific local curriculum are in reality 'wasted space'. The premise of custom design is merging of local needs and requirements with a specific architectural plan.

Past national surveys indicate that liability for stock plans is to a degree indeterminate. The question of accuracy and scope of work in the stock plan is likewise indeterminate.

Architectural and engineering fees over and above the general preparation cost are not eliminated. A stock plan still requires the design of foundations, development of site improvement plans, modification of HVAC, sanitary, storm drainage, and electrical services including fuel and energy source determinations, as well as administration and inspection of the construction program.

The most recent national survey conducted by the American Institute of Architects indicates that 23 states

have not used stock plans and do not intend to, 15 states have tried and abandoned their use, and 10 states have used stock plans for extremely small structures only. Our neighbor, New York State, utilized some standard plans from 1958 through 1960. In both years it was determined that the fees for preparation as well as administration of stock plans were slightly more than 60% of the normal architectural fee if such contracts were let with individual architects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the obligation of New Jersey Society of Architects to explore every possible way in which the architect, in the performance of his services, can save his clients monies, whether it be in the professional fees or other project costs. From our particular exploration, the premise that the architect can be eliminated in planning of buildings is entirely wrong.

It is recommended that a Joint Committee be formed representing all disciplines to study and devise means by which school construction costs can be maintained or reduced. This Committee might consist of representatives from groups such as the following:

- State Dept. of Education
- Legislators
- Legislature staff members interested in school planning
- N. J. Society of Architects
- N. J. School Boards Assn.
- N. J. Education Assn.
- American Assn. of School Administrators
- Consulting Engineers Council of N. J.

Some of the areas of investigation could include:

Simultaneous Development of Buildings

This proposal suggests that certain districts of relatively large size propose

and negotiate a number of projects at one time rather than extend their construction over a number of years. This particular idea suggests that singular contracting tied in with proper coordination and scheduling of the mass programs in a needed area can save some money.

Expansion of Local Districts

A number of districts in our State cannot combine their programs by simultaneous developments due to their small size. The suggestion that local districts be grouped to form larger units is presently under study by the State Department of Education.

Program Grouping (SCSD)

This particular proposal has been in effect in the State of California on the basis that several districts by means of a performance type specification contracted for a number of buildings during a set period of time using one single contract.

Construction Simplification

The development of prefabricated buildings and the system approach are rapidly approaching reality in the State of New Jersey. These methods are presently being employed in the Higher Educational level in a number of State affiliated projects. Further simplification will generate their use for secondary and primary school programs.

Our recommendation is for the application of architectural services in a more progressive manner. It is evident from the four previous proposals that with good planning we can eliminate more than a few percentage points in the cost of schools in the near future if a concerted effort is made by all parties to apply and utilize new techniques now available in the construction industry.

Jersey's Youth Express Need for Architectural School

by Paula Gilliland

The need for another architectural school in New Jersey is greater than ever before. More and more, students are leaving the state to go to school and they are staying out of the state to work.

Evidence of this fact is supported by a recent survey made by the New Jersey Society of Architects in which Society scholarship recipients were questioned.

Said J. Dennis Maloney who is working in Rhode Island:

"If New Jersey's State University Rutgers had had an Architectural program I would not have had to transfer to Catholic University in Washington. I think it is a disgrace that one of the original land grant colleges has not instituted an Architectural program or curriculum."

And from Gary S. Indyk who is working in Ramsey came this rather severe criticism:

"As far as Architecture is concerned, New Jersey is at the bottom of an educational quagmire . . . either establish a competent, accredited school of Architecture with a reasonable tuition cost or issue a new set of automobile license plates changing Garden State to Apathetic State."

James A. C. Heider, who works in New York, found a direct correlation between the lack of Architectural schools and the type of Architecture in the state.

Said Heider: "The lack of Architectural schools in the state of New Jersey is very evident in what is planned throughout the state. Architectural schools not only serve those beginning the study of Architecture, but also serve as a vehicle for new ideas to be exchanged among practicing Architects. New Jersey is very far behind other states in its architectural education system which includes educating the developers and the general public."

Arthur Lange, who works in Trenton, had this to say:

"Princeton's school of Architecture is small and draws students from all over the country, and cannot possibly satisfy New Jersey's extreme need for Architects (i.e. how many Architects practicing in New Jersey went to Princeton?) . . . New Jersey is reported to be the seventh richest state in the United States, yet it does not have a state school of Architecture; is it that we can't afford one, or we don't want one?"

ADVANTAGES OF SCHOOL

Many of the young men had comments to make about the advantages another Architectural school would provide.

Said Mr. Lange: "Because of New Jersey's advantageous geographical location (to New York and Philadelphia, plus a major shipping port), it seems there is a unique opportunity for us in New Jersey to do something about our urban crisis. We have the population, industry and wealth to do new things and stop making old mistakes. Universities can affect the community they're located in (as evident in Princeton). Perhaps a state school of Architecture (with an undergraduate and graduate program) located in Newark, or Trenton, or New Brunswick, or Jersey City would have a positive effect on these cities. They need all the help they can get!"

Commented Christopher Baer who is working in New York: "A second New Jersey School of Architecture which actively recruited out-of-state students would, of course, improve reciprocity by other states. In this respect, New Jersey has a great deal to offer as a kind of Architectural and planning laboratory."

And Roger A. Cumming, who also works in New York, noted: "Another issue is the real stimulation that a good Architectural school can provide to its surroundings. My experience has shown that putting several hundred student architects and teachers together in one place can create a design consciousness that is very contagious.."

Martin Santini, who received his B. Arch. from Ohio State University and his M. Arch. from the University of California, had some very practical reasons for New Jersey to establish another school:

"The major difficulty I experienced with my schooling was the payment of outrageous non-resident fees which were three times the amount of tuition costs. During my five years at Ohio State, the non-resident fee increased four times and resulted in my having to work part-time in order to meet this financial burden. In graduate school at the University of California at Berkeley, the non-resident fee which I had to pay exceeded \$1300 per year while residents paid an annual matriculation fee of less than \$300."

And Robert W. Knight, who is working in Connecticut, noted that if New Jersey's Architects wanted a school here, they'd have to be the ones to set one up:

"I think if the profession wants to see any quality in Architectural education," he said, "it will have to take the initiative and set up its own school and then have the courage and good sense to leave it alone when it starts destroying the profession's most cherished gods and tenants."

Larry Goldblatt, who attends school at North Carolina, observed: "Yes, there is a strong need for a school of environmental design here in New Jersey. The potential for such a school is incredible — the times are right, the environment is in a crisis; it is ready for something new. This school, if properly put together, could have an influence as strong as the Bauhaus did on Architecture. This school, as I see it, will be an urban school — a school that provides the forum, the catalyst for analyzing and resynthesizing urban America."

Remarked J. Wayne Oldroyd, who attends Catholic University in Washington: "There is a desperate need for a viable school of Architecture in any location, but New Jersey could offer a

valuable siting on the east coast, ample resources and a feeling for urban sociological problems of the area. I'd honestly like to see some reality in that end and would be willing to try to contribute to that end."

A young man attending school in Texas had this serious comment to make: "I believe New Jersey will continue to lose not only students but permanent residents to other parts of the country by "forcing students to go to Architecture schools out of state."

Kenneth Abeles, who goes to school in Ohio, had some words about the new "breed" of Architects: "A school of Architecture in New Jersey is a necessity for the state to become in-

involved in the new breed of Architects of today, the young people in our schools. Also, to give New Jersey students a chance to become architects without giving other states their money."

M. Stephen Zdepski, who is from Morristown, had something to say about the curriculum of such a school: "It is my sincere hope that when another school is established, as indeed it must be, it will realize its responsibility to develop a curriculum based upon sensitivity to form, nature and mankind, and the development of scholarly investigation and creativity . . . the quality of Architecture in any area is surely a direct reflection of its own colleges of Architecture."

THE BLACK EXPERIENCE

A black Architectural student, Nancy James who is attending Hampton Institute, had some comments about the black experience and its relationship to Architecture.

Said Nancy: "Being at Hampton Institute and studying in the field of Architecture has been one of my most valued experiences. I consider it an experience because of the conditions which surround me. Because it is a predominantly black school, I feel that I have benefited and will continue to benefit more than if I were attending a predominantly white school. I have learned about the black experience and its relationship to Architecture. It is an experience which has revolved, a great deal, around planning and designing for the conditions of the black people. It has conditioned me to consider the social and economic differences of the people in our society. I have learned not to stereotype people but to recognize and plan for their differences. This is a sad statement to have to make but I feel that it is very valid and I hope that our society will reach a point wherein it is not necessary to have to consider these differences."

PROGRESS IS BEING MADE

Although many of the state's Architects, young and old alike, are discouraged about this educational need, it is heartening to know that some progress is being made toward the establishment of another Architectural school in the state. In July, the New Jersey Chancellor of Higher Education Ralph A. Dungan appointed a six-man study committee to look into the possibility of a state-supported school of Architecture.

The chairman of that committee, Bernard J. Grad, FAIA, senior partner in the architectural-engineering firm of The Grad Partnership in Newark, notes that the committee's report has been submitted to Mr. Dungan and they are now awaiting his decision.

"New Jersey has suffered greatly because of its need for a state-supported school of Architecture," said Mr. Grad. "We've got to keep our potential young Architects from leaving the state and another school is certainly one solution."

Mr. Grad is also chairman of a similar committee sponsored by the New Jersey Society of Architects which has been striving for years to establish another school of Architecture in the Garden State.

"We can only do our part," concluded Mr. Grad, "and then hope that others will be inspired and encouraged to do the same."

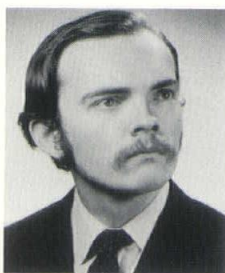
- 1 James Heider
- 2 Arthur Lange
- 3 Christopher Baer
- 4 Nancy James
- 5 Martin Santini
- 6 Kenneth Abeles



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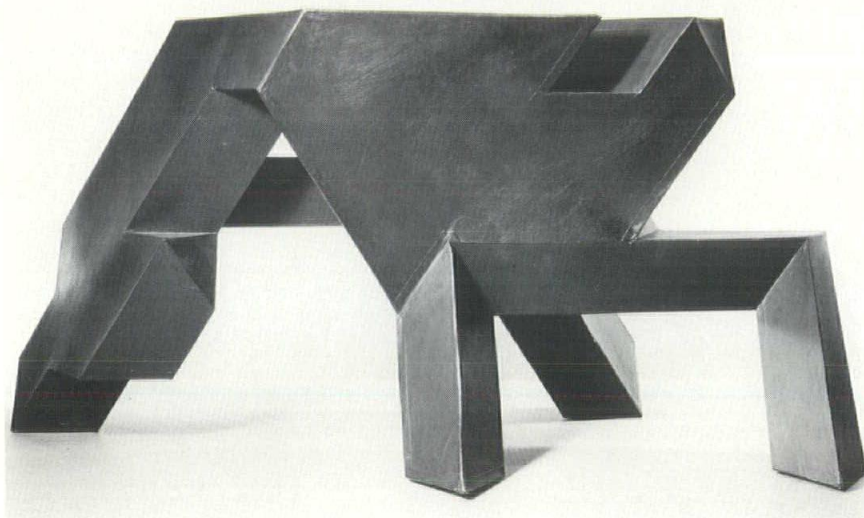
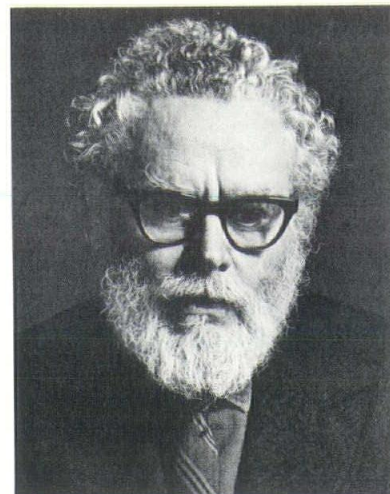


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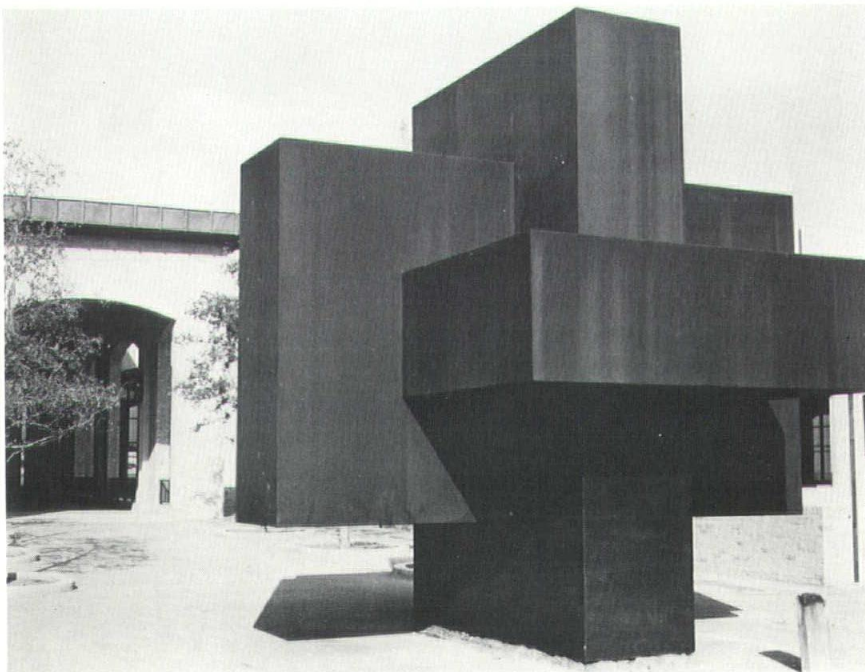
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Local Sculptor Named AIA Fine Arts Medalist



"Gracehoper", Detroit Institute of Arts.

"Asteriskos", World's Fair, San Antonio.



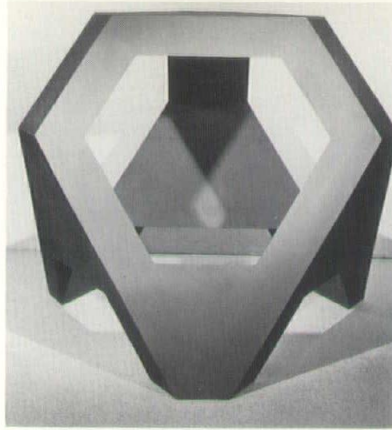
Anthony Smith of Orange, a leading exponent of dynamic welded steel sculpture geometrically harmonious with contemporary architectural design, has been named recipient of the 1971 Fine Arts Medal by The American Institute of Architects.

The award is given in recognition of distinguished achievement in the fine arts related to architecture, including mural arts, sculpture, and theater design. The medal will be presented to Smith at the AIA convention in June in Detroit.

In submitting its nomination of Smith to the AIA's Jury on Institute Honors, the New York Chapter of AIA termed him "an internationally known sculptor, who has brought a new meaning to civic art by construction from blueprints of sculpture scaled to today's skyscraper cities."

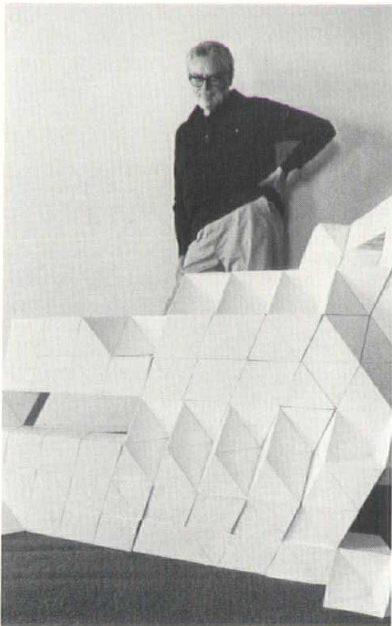
Smith, born in South Orange, worked as a toolmaker, draftsman, and purchasing agent during the early years of the Depression of the '30s, studying art at night in the Art Students League, New York City.

"I studied under George Bridgeman, George Grosz, and Vaclav Vytlacil," he recalls, "and while involved in drawing and painting, also made bas-reliefs and three-dimensional structures in the manner of Vantongerloo. I viewed what I did as the exercises of a student

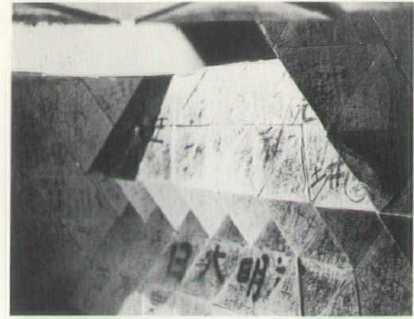
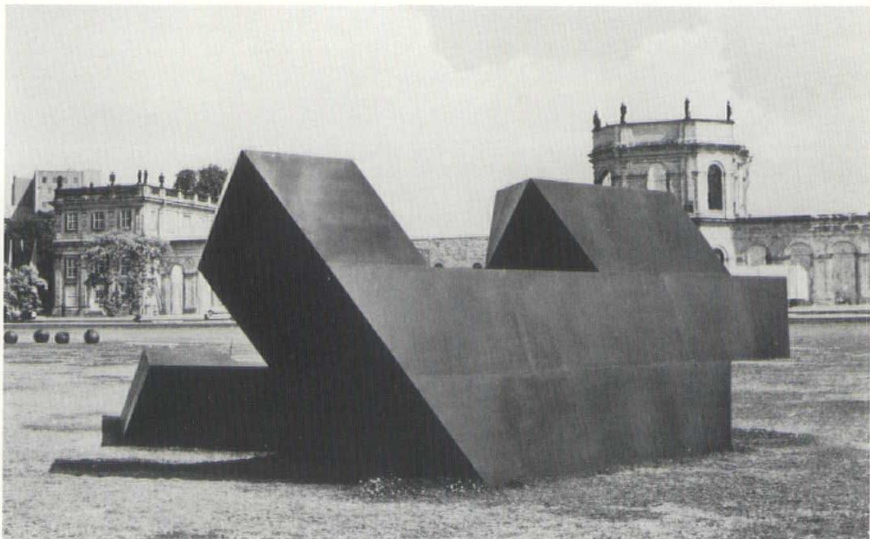


"Generation" — for a Plaza in Boston.

Model for a Cave, World's Fair, Osaka.

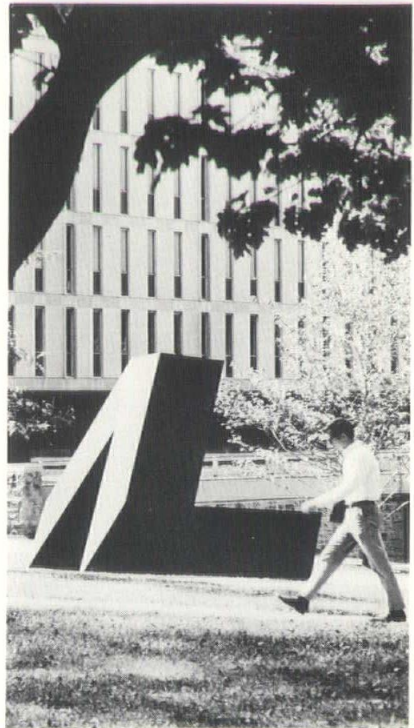


"Source-Installation-Documenta", Kassel, Germany.



"Graffiti Cave", World's Fair, Osaka.

"Spitball", Cornell University.



(I had attended Jesuit schools) and had not thought of exhibiting any work at that time."

After a term of study at the New Bauhaus in Chicago in 1937, Smith turned his hand to building log cabins in the Rockies. Next he went to work for Frank Lloyd Wright.

About 1962, Smith gave up building, "because of the capriciousness of clients." He had some steel boxes made and placed them around his yard. "I don't know exactly what my intentions were," he remembers, "but later I began to develop some forms based on various types of space frame. These were clearly intended as sculptural expressions." This was the start of the sculpturing career that brought Smith honors in AIA's 1971 roster of award winners.

Smith has taught at Bennington College, New York University's School of Education, Cooper Union, Pratt Institute, and Hunter College. He has had numerous one-man exhibits here and abroad, and his work has been displayed in museums nationally and internationally.

Smith's work will be shown at the Fine Arts Exhibit of the Annual Convention of the N.J. Society of Architects at the Chalfonte Haddon Hall in Atlantic City September 30 to October 2. Admission is free.

Housing in New Jersey

A REPORT PREPARED BY MEMBERS OF THE THREE DESIGN DISCIPLINES DIRECTED TO ALL CONCERNED WITH THE PERVASIVE URBAN PROBLEMS OF NEW JERSEY.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT:

The report of the Interprofessional Committee on Urban Affairs on Housing in New Jersey was presented to Governor Cahill on January 26th.

The Interprofessional Committee on Urban Affairs is an autonomous body of architects, engineers and planners established as a public service to further the common interests and concerns of the three professions in the urban affairs of New Jersey.

The committee is sponsored and supported jointly by the New Jersey Society of Architects, American Institute of Architects; The New Jersey Society of Professional Engineers and the New Jersey Chapter of the American Institute of Planners in cooperation with the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs. It was formed in June, 1968 by representatives appointed by

actions of the governing bodies of the constituent professional societies and acknowledged by the Department of Community Affairs by letters of the Commissioner, June 17, 1968.

The Committee has constituted itself as an action force oriented to contributing to solutions of the many critical urban problems existing throughout the State that fall within the influence of coordinated efforts of the design professions. Through a system of interdisciplinary subcommittees, specific problems are studied, recommendations made, programs of action formulated and carried out, all with the counsel and assistance of the participating organizations. The Committee serves as a vehicle through which architects, engineers and planners may as concerned citizens of New Jersey contribute their combined professional knowledge of urban conditions and affairs.

New Jersey Society of Architects, AIA:

Eugene A. DeMartin, AIA
James A. Swackhamer, FAIA
John R. Diehl, AIA

New Jersey Society of Professional Engineers:

Warren C. Stadden, P.E.
Harris P. Child, P.E.
David L. Muss, P.E., L.S.

New Jersey Chapter American Institute of Planners:

Douglas S. Powell, AIP
Isadore Candeb, AIP
Ernest Erber, AIP

New Jersey Department of Community Affairs:

B. Budd Chavooshian,
Assistant Commissioner
Richard N. Binetsky,
*Division of State and
Regional Planning*

Governor Cahill studying the report. Also shown are Commissioner Hume of the Department of Community Affairs, Warren Stadden and Eugene DeMartin.



PREFACE

The New Jersey Interprofessional Committee on Urban Affairs presents hereto the first two of a planned series of public statements directed to all those concerned with the increasing urgency of finding real solutions to the pervasive urban problems of New Jersey.

The Committee, which represents the intense interest in urban affairs of planners, architects and engineers throughout the State, has been charged by its constituent professional organizations with finding positive ways of bringing the combined expertise and public influence of the three professions to bear on the worsening conditions which even now threaten social and physical chaos.

After two years of study in the effort to define specific urban problems the Committee has come to certain conclusions as to the causes of several and is prepared to make proposals for their solution.

In the course of investigation the Committee has enjoyed the active cooperation of the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs as well as that of its own constituent organizations and in the process has heard presentations by more than a dozen experts in various aspects of New Jersey urbanology. Along with this, subcommittees have undertaken additional research and consideration of particular grave matters such as the general housing shortage; the critical economic and geographic imbalance of the available housing supply; the impact that necessary new housing production will have on community development; the best use of dwindling resources, environmental conservation and the widespread increasing deficit in community services.

While the Committee continues to study a whole range of urban problems that may be alleviated by the concerted public efforts of architects, engineers and planners, it has unanimously agreed that housing represents at once so critical and so urgent a need that action on the matter can be delayed no longer. Therefore a vigorous program is being put into effect now. The program includes plans for the Committee's direct sponsorship of demonstration nonprofit, low- and middle-income housing projects in addition to the two proposals presented herewith and others that will follow.

A PROPOSAL FOR INCREASING OPPORTUNITY

A state, in the last analysis, is its people and a state's prosperity and general welfare is dependent upon its people's abilities and availability to do the work

of manufacturing, construction, transportation, trade and services. New Jersey's manpower had always been its most important resource. The availability of manpower of all types where needed is essential to the health and expansion of New Jersey's economy.

The relationship of jobs to manpower in New Jersey has been increasingly distorted during the past several decades by the decentralization of certain major economic functions and a disjointed redistribution of population under the constraints of race and income. As a consequence, New Jersey's manpower location is being increasingly polarized and fragmented and its availability for economic expansion is becoming increasingly uncertain. Economic activity creates needs for all types of employment over widespread areas of the state, but housing is ranked by cost in, more or less, successive rings out from central city ghettos to ex-urban areas. Unemployment is a severe problem in central cities while labor shortages curtail industrial operations in suburban growth areas.

Engineering, architecture and community planning all seek designs based on the most efficient use of available resources. The design professions all adhere to the concept of "the friction of distance", i.e., any movement of people or goods from one place to another that is unnecessary is wasteful of time, money and human energy. It is a principle of good design to minimize the friction of distance. Applied to home-job relationships, this principle seeks to locate housing within a reasonable degree of convenience to employment.

Manufacturing trends are to locate away from central cities to take advantage of space for expansion, one-floor operations, parking and loading facilities, typically on highway-oriented sites or in industrial parks.

Population growth creates employment in retail trade and services, including local government. Since population growth is predominantly in suburban areas, manpower needs in trade and services grow in these areas. White-collar jobs are the fastest-growing sector of the labor market. Though the bulk of such jobs remain in central business districts, an increasing number of offices are located along highways, in shopping centers or the downtowns of suburban communities.

Most of New Jersey's stock of housing for low- and moderate-income families continues to be located in the older sections of central cities and in close-in, built-up suburbs. This stock consists mainly of older housing, generally obsolete by current standards with a high proportion substandard, except

for that built by public authorities or with public subsidy.

It is the considered opinion of the New Jersey Interprofessional Committee on Urban Affairs that the prosperity and welfare of this state requires urgent and concentrated efforts by public authorities and private enterprise to construct low- and moderate-cost housing throughout the State, especially in relation to employment growth areas. In practice, this requires the location of a high proportion of all new low- and moderate-cost housing in suburban locations.

Some three million persons, roughly one million households, will be added to New Jersey's population within the next 10 to 15 years. This pressure of people in search of living space will, by itself, create the necessary political climate for drastic revision of current controls of density and building-type. New Jersey's communities will benefit by foreseeing these developments and making present arrangements for the rational accommodation of low- and moderate-income families in relationship to local employment opportunities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Communities should assume a reasonable and responsible share of the types of housing indicated by the need to house employees who work within or adjacent to their confines. In practice, this will require lot sizes of reasonable area and provisions for, at least, low-density multi-family dwellings. The New Jersey Interprofessional Committee on Urban Affairs supports improved land use planning and development legislation as an effort to encourage a more responsive exercise of home rule powers in local land use controls. The Committee will seek to enlist the support of the various societies of the design professions to undertake studies and demonstrations to convince local officials and taxpayers of the long-range advantages of timely steps to create balanced housing opportunities throughout the State. The Committee supports and recommends the strengthening of the housing program of the Department of Community Affairs and its efforts to achieve the aforementioned aims of a better distribution of low- and moderate-cost housing. The Committee also recommends that the State Tax Policy Commission, or a similar, specially constituted body, study the relationship of local real estate taxation to the need for low- and moderate-cost housing, especially the advisability of granting special state school aid to communities providing for low- and moderate-cost housing. The Committee also supports strengthening enforce-

(Continued on next page)

ment of federal and state laws to make housing available without discrimination based on race, religion or ethnic origins.

ITS RELATIONSHIP TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

All of the critical factors which determine a community's social, ethnic, economic and political fabric are directly related to the housing types available or zoned for in that community. In most older communities there is a sufficient mix of types available to provide a balanced mix in the population. For most of New Jersey's growing municipalities, however, zoning regulations have had a major impact on community development. In general, most developing communities in the State have had a strong tendency to become dominantly middle class (middle to upper-middle income) populations. This has produced the dichotomy of expensive, single-family housing as the sole housing type available in municipalities with a growing industrial and/or commercial complex. This problem is discussed in the subcommittee report on housing as it relates to employment and transportation.

In studying the relationship of housing to Community Development it is at once clearly apparent that zoning for housing in almost all suburban or semi-rural areas is entirely dictated by a desire to reduce community growth and thus lessen the impact on school and municipal costs. Clustered, economical single-family housing, medium-density multi-family housing and high-density apartments are generally excluded. This effectively excludes low- and low-middle-income families from these areas. There is, in our opinion, no equitable solution to this problem except a direct and complete change in the basic tax structure of the State.

Established, older communities do not have the same ability to exclude either inexpensive or multi-family housing. Upon them, therefore, has fallen the tax burden of housing the great majority of the low- and lower-middle-income groups in the State. Their inability to cope with this massive problem in developing or redeveloping their physical structure to achieve a more balanced community is all too apparent now. In spite of various programs on both a National and State level, this situation is worsening. Their density, particularly of the lower income groups, must be reduced if they are to develop into balanced, economically viable communities.

At the same time, the suburbs are not escaping the problems of growth, even with their greater degree of control or desired density. As they have sought and attracted large industrial and com-

mercial growth, their ability to serve those sectors, as well as their population, has decreased. Police, sanitation, fire, waste disposal and commercial services have lagged far behind need, in some cases to the point of becoming critical. In all cases such a breakdown is an impediment to further satisfactory and healthy development.

In reviewing present tools available to solve these problems the Committee finds no present, usable planning or other tools available which have worked. Our total political structure in fact is putting us in a straight jacket by its very inflexibility and inability to respond to the needs of its people. New knowledge and new tools are required.

We are proposing one idea which may offer the State a means of testing new

tools and new ideas. It is the proposal attached that we think deserves serious consideration by the State Department of Community Affairs.

RECOMMENDATION

Proposal for a State Policy of Devising and Testing New Techniques for Delivering Urban Services to New Jersey Communities.

The following paragraphs propose that the State embark on a program of controlled experiments in devising and testing new techniques in delivering urban services to a range of approximately half-a-dozen carefully selected community types in representative parts of New Jersey.

This proposal is based upon the following premises.

- 1 James A. Swackhamer, FAIA
- 2 Governor Cahill and NJSA President Peter Holley.
- 3 Isadore Candeb, AIP
- 4 Harris P. Child, PE
- 5 B. Budd Chavooshian

Editor's Note:
No photo of Mr. Powell was available.



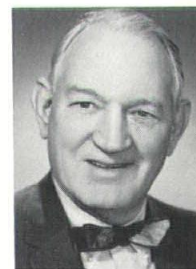
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Ernest Erber, David Muss, John Diehl, Richard Binetsky of the Division of State and Regional Planning, standing in rear.

1. Balanced and stable communities providing housing for a range of income and age groups can be created only in conjunction with the development and provision of a range of urban services needed by the populations that will reside in such communities.

2. One major aspect of the urban crisis lies in the increasing inability to deliver urban services — transportation, schooling, housing, recreation, health, welfare, garbage collection and the myriad of other services — to urban and suburban communities. Despite efforts at all levels, continuing breakdowns occur in the delivery of such services resulting in the mounting frustrations of all income groups and all social segments of the population.

Such breakdowns have taken a wide range of forms including closings of whole school systems for weeks of time, greatly increasing congestion of transportation including stoppages of rail, bus and other transit systems for days, breakdowns in refuse collection, breakdowns in power and communication systems, etc.

3. Because the problems and breakdowns are endemic through the full range of municipal jurisdictions from old central cities to middle- and even in some cases upper-income suburbs, it is time to ask whether our present public and private institutions and agencies are properly organized to provide urban services effectively and efficiently to meet present demands of various population groups let alone to meet the enormous growth in demands that can be anticipated. It is suggested that we acknowledge that our public and private urban service systems are not working in their present forms and further that we acknowledge that, at present, urban society has no firm answer or solution to new or better methods of delivering urban services.

With these three premises in mind it is proposed that it be a basic policy of

New Jersey to allocate a percentage (say one or two percent) of the State budget in all major departments of the State government to be used to devise and test experiments for the delivery of urban services to a range of community types in New Jersey. This policy of controlled testing and experimentation would be based on the acknowledgement that no set method of solving the urban service problem is now known, but that only through a rapidly implemented period of controlled and measured experiments would we begin to find the new techniques that are needed to replace the failing older methods. Such a policy would be coupled with State and local programs of providing new supplies of housing in stable communities — supplies carefully balanced and measured to meet the needs of middle- and lower-income groups as well as those income groups that can be readied through the normal workings of the housing market.

The housing and urban service experiments would be carried out in a series of five or six demonstration communities — the five or six to be representative of the range of community types in New Jersey. These might be:

1. an inner city neighborhood or group of neighborhoods: where the conservation and rehabilitation of existing housing will be combined with the development of new housing to replace too-severely-decayed, old housing;

2. a fully developed neighborhood or group of neighborhoods in a large mature suburban municipality. This might be a neighborhood that is beginning to move to high densities through the replacement of older large houses with apartments, both garden and high rise (example Metuchen);

3. a partly developed neighborhood or group of neighborhoods in a very rapidly growing and largely vacant suburban municipality;

4. a new town or large planned urban development which will be part of a municipality;

5. a small rural community faced with much new housing growth in the next two decades.

In each case the minimum population and geographic size of the neighborhoods or groups of neighborhoods would be that which sustain a senior high school, i.e., 10 - 15,000 people.

The demonstrations would be designed to test:

1. how new housing supplies can be brought into being in these areas — physically, socially, etc. — in ways that meet the needs of all income groups and in ways that relate housing to job locations, transportation and social services;

2. how urban service delivery systems — physically and administratively — can be improved in economy and efficiency to meet the needs of the different types of people in the communities;

3. how the communities can evolve in time to provide for the growth—meet the service needs — and yet be responsive to changing tastes and desires of residents;

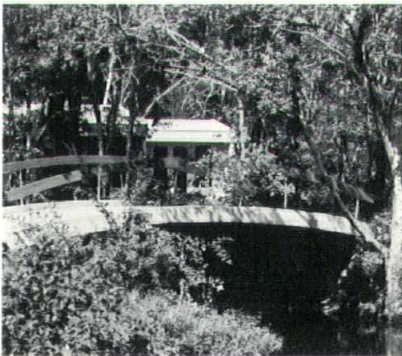
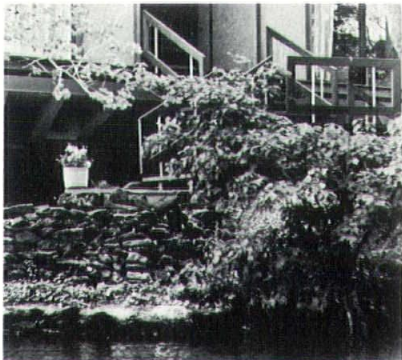
4. how economies in costs of services might be achieved.

The demonstrations would be designed by teams of specialists drawn together by the State, consisting of engineers, planners, architects, sociologists, management and financial experts, etc. The best available specialists — consultants or otherwise — would be put together in teams to do the planning and programming of the development of the demonstration communities.

The next issue of ARCHITECTURE NEW JERSEY will be completely devoted to the subject of housing.

An Architect's Residence

ONE ARCHITECT'S APPROACH TO LIVING



This unique example of function, elegance, rustic feeling and conservation of natural elements was designed by its owner, Sergey Padukow, AIA, a Toms River architect.

The eight-sided house, located in a cedar grove on the waterfront in a residential area just a few minutes from the heart of town, achieves a rustic effect and blends with the wooded lot, the lagoon and the river.

Instead of corridors, the house has a central atrium. Eighty percent of the traffic leads through the atrium and all rooms are accessible from it. With natural light for flowers all the way around, the atrium has flower and tropical tree arrangements at the floor which create an atmosphere of outdoors.

Construction costs and practicality were carefully considered during the design stage. Local "peanut stone" was used for the exterior of the house and the interior fireplace. Some of the stone was taken directly from the site itself. Redwood was selected for interior and exterior to achieve a rustic effect and at the same time blend with the wooded lot, the lagoon and the river.

The peanut stone and redwood effect was carried through to the bridge which was designed to blend with the house. The roof and cantilevered section was covered with Hypalon plastic roofing. All overhangs and fascias were painted with plastic. Plastic panels were used on the exterior walls so as to keep maintenance as low as possible.

The arrangement of the cover lighting in the atrium was done to create a star-shaped reflection on the ceiling of the atrium. The chandelier was arranged by taking parts from three different chandeliers to fill the atrium and was installed as high as possible so as to have an exterior lighting effect.

The architect used an 8'6" cantilever all the way around, in order to save as many trees as possible and to permit the growth of trees next to the house. Landscaping was arranged so as to provide an atmosphere of woods, or a park, in order to preserve as much as possible of the original conditions.

The result: A visually pleasing, convenient and practical home for the Padukow family.

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The Holt & Morgan partnership was established to practice a broad range of architecture from small-scale residential through large-scale planning. The firm's continuing intention is to synthesize functional programming, rational structural/mechanical systems, and economy of means to provide optimum solutions to contemporary problems. This is done by coordinating the many disciplines involved, including cost control, and by utilizing a systematic approach to research, analysis, and visual design.

Holt & Morgan maintains a small organization of key personnel and continuing associations with specialized consultants in order to offer each client a full range of expert services and the personal attention of the principals to each project.



Partners Philetus H. Holt, III, A. Perry Morgan, Jr. with Associate Arthur W. Schwartz.

Residence, Highland Falls, N. Y.



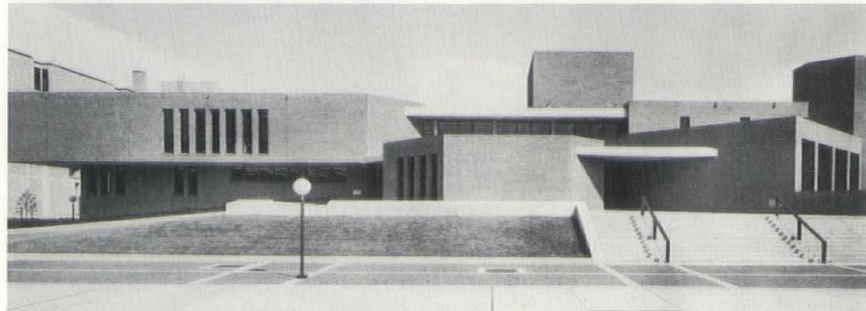
Residence, Princeton Township



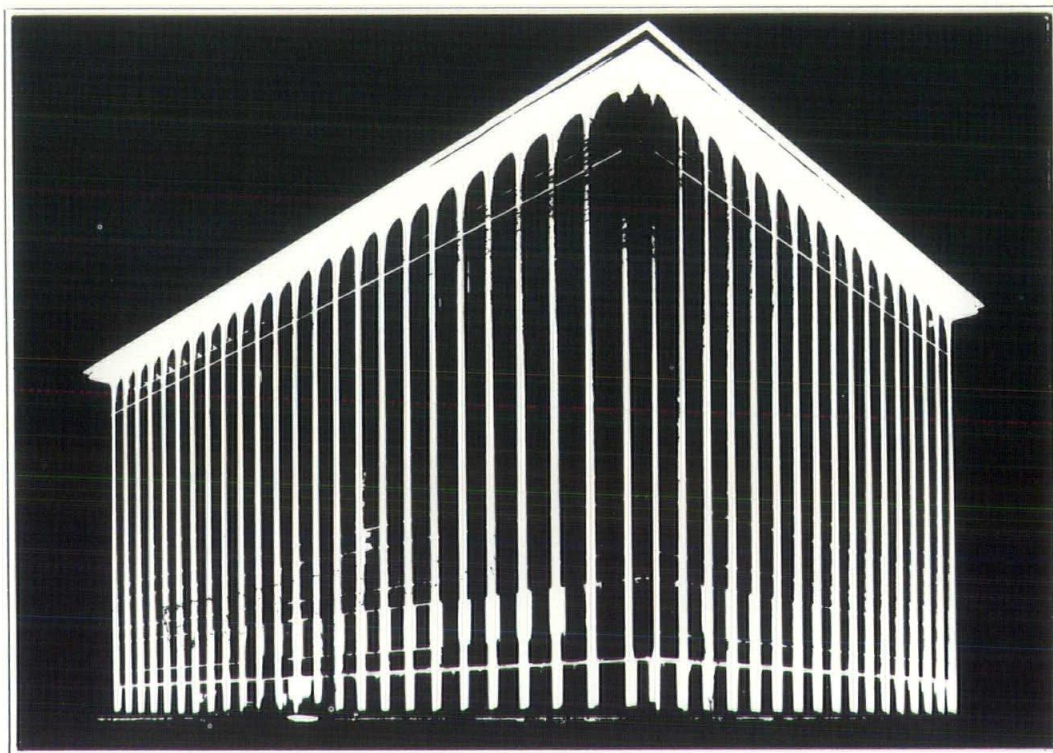
Residence, Hopewell Township



Library Addition, Camden Campus, Rutgers University



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Addenda



Moran



Johnson



Hale



Kaplan



Wolfe



Goettelmann

Reginald C. Hale, AIA, a partner of Brown & Hale, Newark architectural firm, has been elected co-chairman of the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity of New Jersey.

Gary Kaplan, AIA, of Hazlet, Treasurer of NJSA, was honored with a Testimonial Dinner sponsored by the Elks Club for his interest in, and service to, Explorer Scouts. Kaplan, former President of Shore Chapter, brought about the formation of an Architectural Club whose purpose is to develop an interest in the field of architecture and architectural technicians.

John P. Moran, AIA, was elected President of the Middlesex-Somerset-Mercer Regional Study Council. Mr. Moran is Director, Division of Physical Planning of Princeton University.

Walter J. Johnson, AIA, of Architects League has been elected Mayor of River Vale.

We note with real regret the passing of two of our members: Arthur Starin and Valdemar Paulsen, AIA. Our deepest sympathy is extended to their families and friends.

Three of our members are holding down important posts in the N.J. Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute: **Olaf Stechow**, a partner in the firm of Corbett, Thornberg, Stechow & Jorden in Newark, is First Vice President; **Paul DeMassi** is a Past President and Program Chairman; **Phillip A. Maresca**, Chief Spec Writer for The Grad Partnership is a member of the Board of Directors.

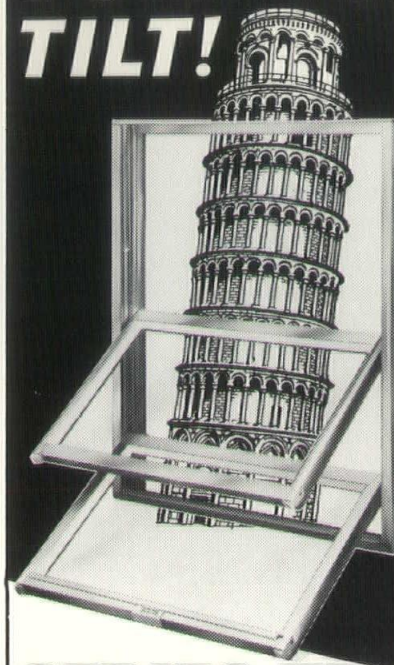
C. William Wolfe, AIA, a Burlington, N. J. architect, is serving on the Panel of Jurors for the Gerard B. Lambert Awards, to encourage and reward innovative and imaginative ideas for improving patient care or reducing hospital costs.

Louis H. Goettelmann, II, AIA, was a judge for the Third Annual New Jersey Carpenters Apprentice Training and Educational Contest for carpenters, mill-cabinets and millwright apprentices, held on April 6, 1971.

The Grad Partnership is the new name of Frank Grad and Sons. The firm has moved into new offices at Gateway One, Newark.

Henry P. Ragiel of Newark/Suburban, has been elected to the Chester Township Board of Education.

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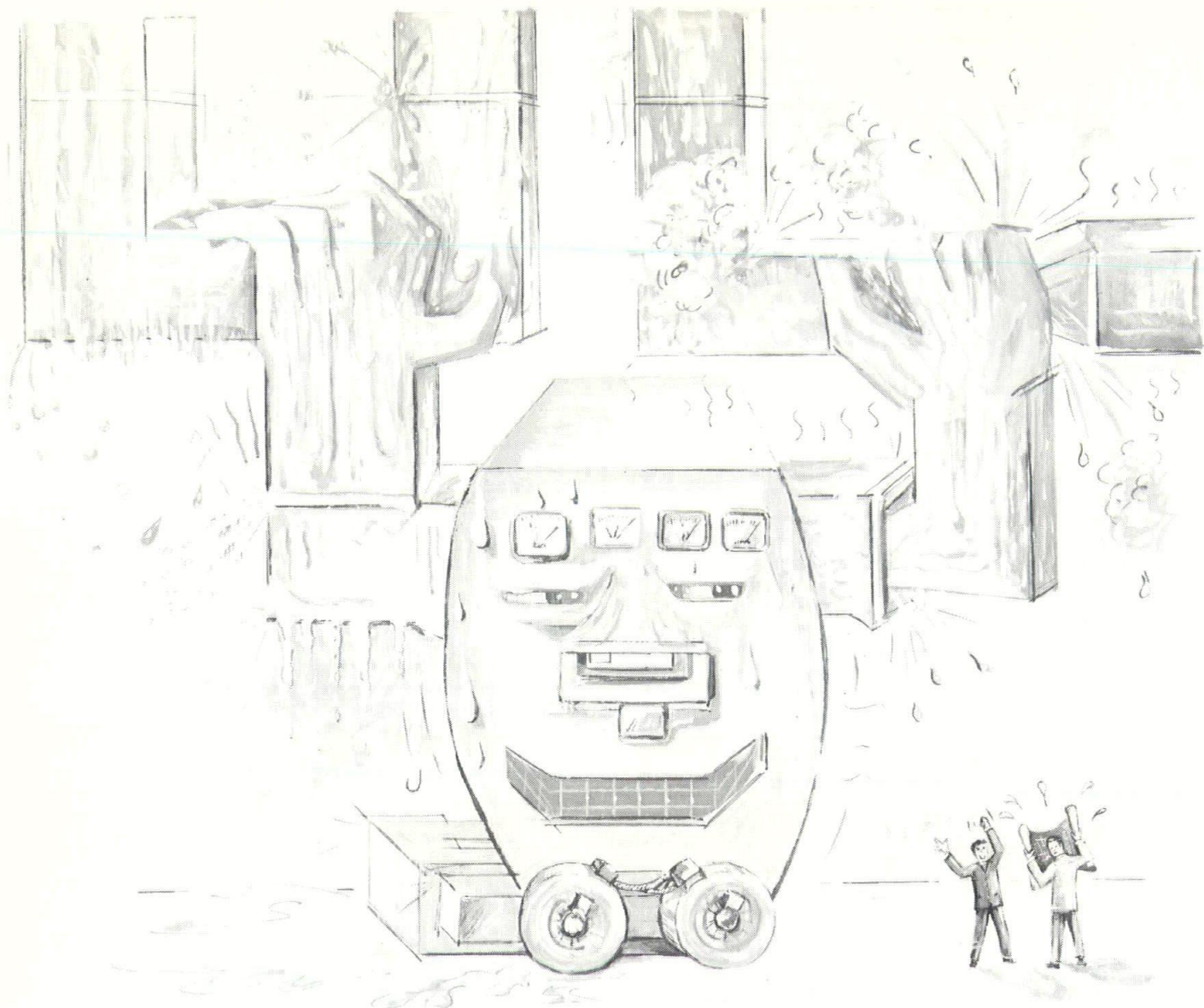


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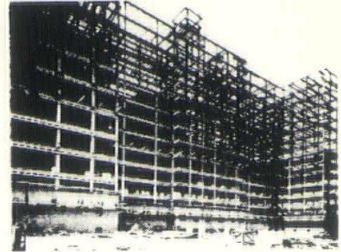
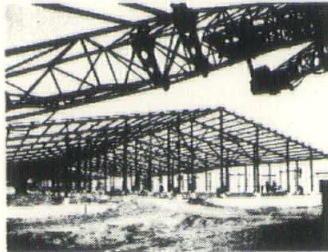
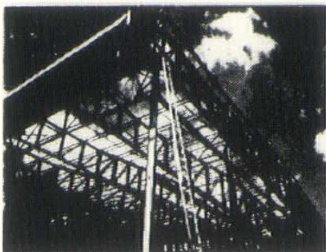
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Goals and objectives of the Structural Steel and Ornamental Iron Association of New Jersey are set forth in a comprehensive free brochure now available to members of New Jersey Society of Architects, AIA. For your copy write S. S. and O. I. A. of N. J., 11 Commerce Street, Newark, New Jersey.

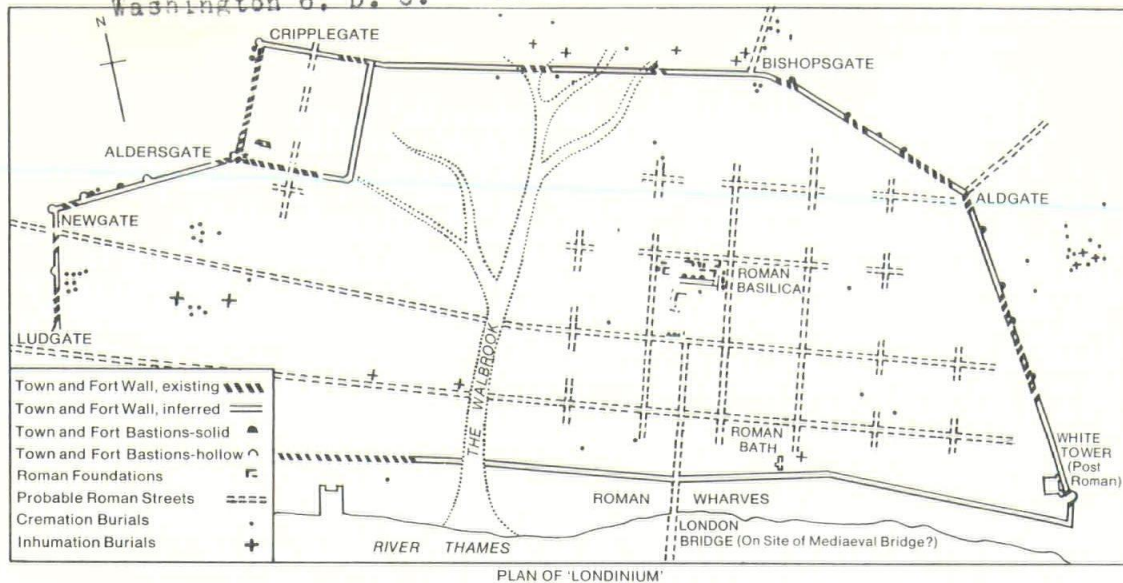
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WHO SAYS YOU CAN'T TURN BACK THE CLOCK?

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You instantly recognize in that then savage land a place of safety and civilization: bustling people, paved streets, stately homes and civic buildings, an amphitheatre, shops and public accommodations offering even a hot bath to the weary traveler.

A glance around this thriving place confirms something else, too — the work of skilled artisans — builders and masons and carpenters and especially the plumbers who not only built the city, but keep it livable.

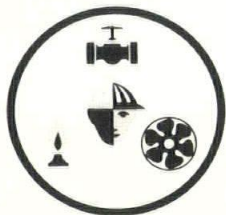
Then — 100 years later, after the Romans and their artisans have gone — you make another visit. You are shocked to find the streets deep in weeds, the buildings crumbling. Londinium is a shambles, virtually deserted except for thieves and cut-throats. Gone is a culture, a civilized way of life.

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Hard to believe, but it took some 300 years — until the time of King Alfred the Great — before London could be rebuilt. One reason was that the primitive English had few skilled building craftsmen. They had to start from scratch — the slow, painstaking process necessary to develop a new corps of competent artisans.

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