

ARCHITECTURE

new jersey

AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF
ARCHITECTS

MAY 16 1973

LIBRARY

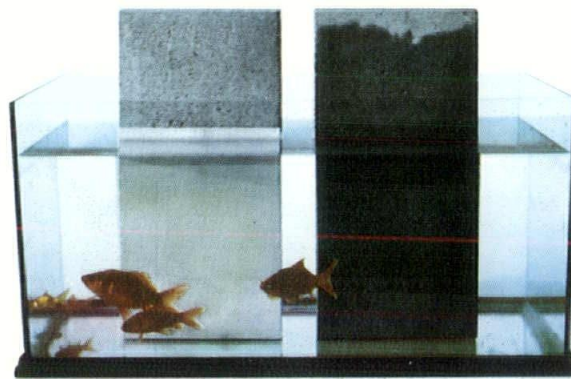
2
1973



CEMENT-PLEX

AN ACRYLIC MINERAL SHIELD WHICH *Fights Water*

Will give you the trouble-free job
you have been looking for on:
masonry blocks, bricks, stucco, concrete



Treated With: CEMENT-PLEX UNTREATED

CEMENT-PLEX is a heavy duty, exterior ACRYLIC Latex, above grade, TEXTURED, water-repellent, non-toxic coating.

CEMENT-PLEX will protect buildings from the toughest weather, hard driven rain, mildew, fumes, moisture and chemical environment.

CEMENT-PLEX can be used on damp masonry surfaces.

CEMENT-PLEX, with its Textured finish, will cover hairline cracks, voids and crevices of masonry to give aesthetically pleasing surfaces.

CEMENT-PLEX will prevent dampness of interior walls and general deterioration of masonry.

CEMENT-PLEX has been subjected to accelerated weathering over 3,000 hours in the Atlas Twin Arc Weatherometer without any deterioration. (300 hours is equivalent to one year of North Atlantic exposure.)

CEMENT-PLEX, when applied in accordance with label instructions, will WATER-PROOF up to 5 years, with the exception when leaks are due to structural defects.

She's answering the lobby door.

Apartment Door Answering Service (ADAS)—a lobby-to-apartment security system that allows tenants to identify and admit visitors using their regular telephone—even if the phone is already in use. It's another innovative service from the people who pioneered telephone communications.

It's fast, efficient and convenient. Visitors use regular lobby phones to identify themselves. The tenant can answer from the security and privacy of her own apartment. From any room where there's a telephone. No special intercoms or panel speakers necessary.

While it's ideal for planned new construction, ADAS is also easily adaptable to existing buildings. No special wiring, equipment or devices are needed in tenants' apartments. And multiple entrance coverage is available.

For more information on this service, simply fill in the coupon below. Or, call Stan Clapp at (201) 649-3356



New Jersey Bell

Being good isn't good enough.

Mr. Stan Clapp, Room 305 540 Broad Street
New Jersey Bell Newark, New Jersey 07101

I am interested in knowing more about Apartment Door Answering Service.

I understand that I am under no obligation.

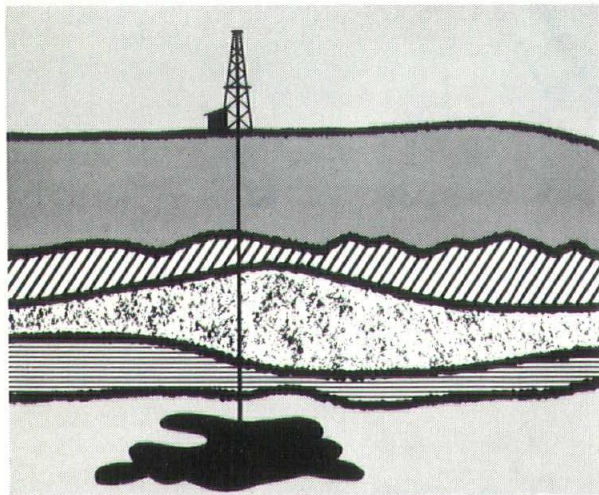
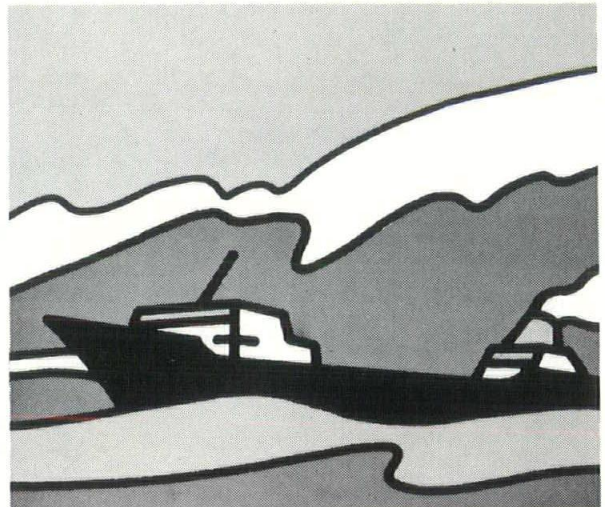
Name
Title
Firm
Address
City State Zip Code
Phone

What's being done to increase New Jersey's natural gas supply?

New Jersey's gas companies have made substantial investments in both research and construction in order to assure you of having adequate supplies of natural gas.

At the point of use, today's gas is the same clean, dependable and efficient fuel as always. Its origin, however, may be vastly different . . . and many miles farther away.

Liquefied natural gas (LNG)* is shipped here in tanker ships from Africa and South America and stored in specially-constructed cryogenic tanks for future use. This program is practical because in its liquid state, at -260° F, natural gas occupies only 1/600th the volume it occupies in its vaporous form.



Another source of today's gas is the use of propane which can be mixed with air and then blended with natural gas being distributed through regular gas mains.

In the future, your gas may come from currently untapped reserves miles below the surface in West Virginia, from newly discovered reserves in Canada, or even from coal or naphtha — through synthetic gasification processes now undergoing research.

All of these things are being done so that New Jersey's gas utilities can meet today's demands and tomorrow's needs for natural gas.



*Want more information?

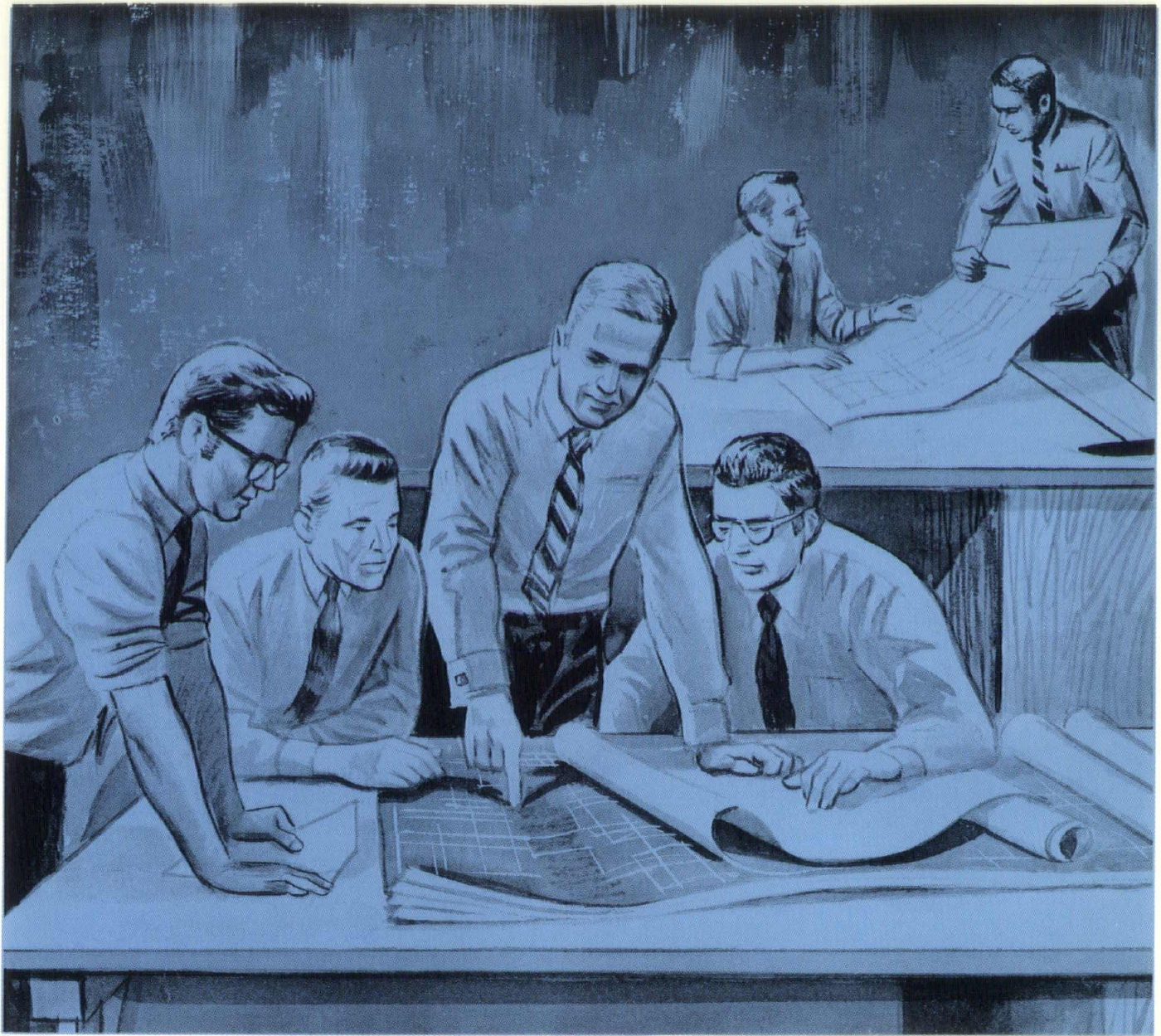
A newly published booklet, "Why LNG in New Jersey?" provides facts, figures, photos and forecasts about this important subject. Write for your free copy today.



601 BANGS AVENUE
ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY 07712

MEMBER COMPANIES

Elizabethtown Gas Company
New Jersey Natural Gas Company
Public Service Electric & Gas Company
South Jersey Gas Company



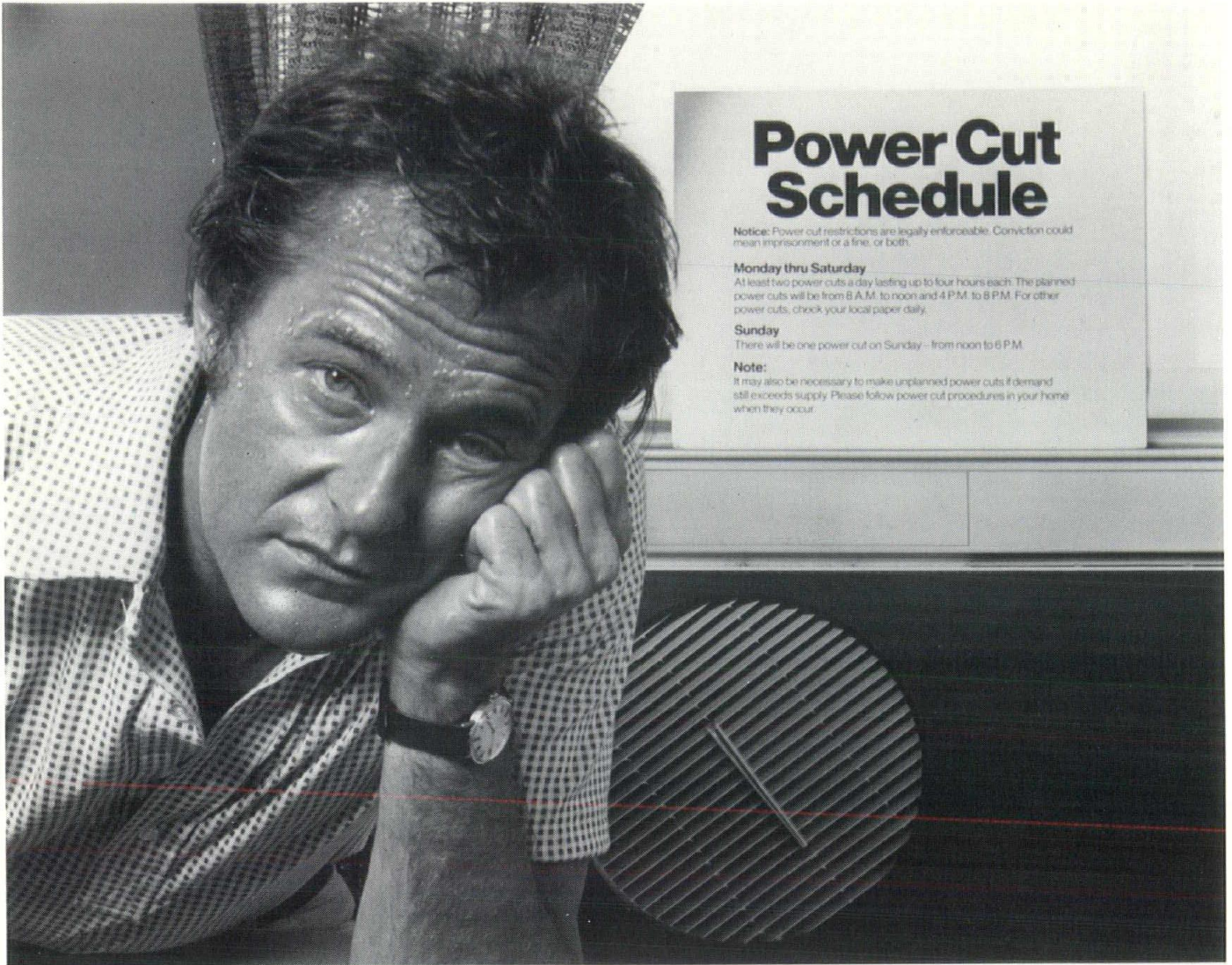
THIS TIME YOU WANT IT RIGHT

It'll be a great building! Beautiful! And you care how it's built! Above all it must be functional, professional and with minimum maintenance. And you know that through "Separate Specifications" you can be as-

sured of proven standards in all the sheet metal requirements. That's what SMACNA NEW JERSEY contractors want to 'air out.' 1435 MORRIS AVE., UNION, N. J. 07083 (201) 686-7626

SMACNA NEW JERSEY

SHEET METAL BY THE BOOK BUILDS BETTER



Power Cut Schedule

Notice: Power cut restrictions are legally enforceable. Conviction could mean imprisonment or a fine, or both.

Monday thru Saturday

At least two power cuts a day lasting up to four hours each. The planned power cuts will be from 8 A.M. to noon and 4 P.M. to 8 P.M. For other power cuts, check your local paper daily.

Sunday

There will be one power cut on Sunday - from noon to 6 P.M.

Note:

It may also be necessary to make unplanned power cuts if demand still exceeds supply. Please follow power cut procedures in your home when they occur.

Suppose we lose the Energy Race?

Our quality of life would take a giant step backwards.

Living standards and energy are bound together. It's been that way since the beginning of time when primitive man's only energy was his muscle, and survival his only goal. It wasn't until he discovered new sources of power (the wheel, wind, fire, water, coal, oil, natural gas) that he achieved economic well-being, a better quality of life, and the leisure time to enjoy it.

Now our way of life is being threatened by an impending energy shortage brought about by the opposition to nuclear energy plants. Further delays in their construction would open us to catastrophic dangers.

Without nuclear energy, brown-outs and blackouts are a certainty in the near future. Electricity will have to be rationed. Power cuts will bring with them great discomforts. We'll breathe dirtier air without clean nuclear energy to provide the electricity. Our streams and lakes will stay polluted without the power to run new sewage facilities. With insufficient electricity to build new homes and cities there will be overcrowding everywhere. There will be no new industries to create job opportunities. Unemployment will reach new highs. Our food and fresh-water supply will also be affected.

President Nixon's scientific advisor, Dr. Lee DuBridge, summed it up

this way: "Without energy, our whole civilization in this country as we know it just comes to a halt."

We are a country that lives on energy. And by the end of the century we will require some 2 billion kilowatts of capacity to generate the power needed to maintain our high standard of living. It is our obligation to the future to provide that energy, but we can't do it without nuclear plants. And we can't build them in time without your support.

If you want to maintain your standard of living and improve that of the less fortunate, speak out for nuclear energy. You will be heard, and we will win the energy race. We must.



PSEG

Electricity is Valuable. Don't Waste It!

HEAT LOSS AND CONDENSATE IS NEVER A PROBLEM WHEN YOU SPECIFY

EXCLUSIVE

Therm **AL** Brake™

ALUMINUM PRIME/REPLACEMENT WINDOWS

FOR ALL LO-RISE AND RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION



THERMAL BRAKE . . . the first window that's as good as its name because it stops heat loss and condensation problems . . . cold! THERMAL BRAKE windows work because Metalume invented a new manufacturing process called POLYGARD™, which permits aluminum extrusions to be bonded to a non heat or cold conducting material that puts the "brakes" on any thermal activity between exterior and interior master frame members. But, that's only the beginning . . .

JUST LOOK AT THESE FEATURES

- Tilt/Take-Out Design
- All Popular Sizes, Colors and Styles
- "Snap-In" Storm Windows
- Block and Tackle Balances
- ½" Insulating Glass
- Meets DH-B1 Specifications
- Fully Weatherstripped
- Every Construction Advantage

CALL OR WRITE FOR THE COMPLETE THERMAL-BRAKE STORY . . . FROM NEW JERSEY'S LEADING DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MODERN ALUMINUM BUILDING PRODUCTS



**DH-A2HP
SERIES 71
TILT STYLE**

Prime Replacement
Windows
For All Hi-Rise
And Commercial
Applications



**DH-B1
NEVA-LEAK
TILT STYLE**

Prime/Replacement
Windows
For All
Economy
Installations



**METRO
DELUXE
DOORS**

Exciting Secondary
Entrance Systems
For Every Home

METALUME MANUFACTURING CO.

Subsidiary **pakco** Companies

957 Route 37, West • Toms River, New Jersey • 08753
N. J. (201) 341-8900 (N. Y. Area) (516) 735-1300

“Why hire an architect if all I need is four walls and a roof?”

“It’s not a big project,” the argument goes. “So let’s not make it any more complicated than it has to be...”

With these words, architects are shut out from the job they do best.

Architects are trained un-complicators.

Architects are simplifiers, trained to help you separate what you truly need from what you think you need.

Together, you and your architect make discoveries you might never make by yourself.

You may discover (as a North Carolina bank did) that 4 walls are one wall too many.

You may discover (as a Kentucky company did) that those two buildings you’re assuming you need should really be one building.

Or you might find that that steep (and cheap) site is actually better suited to your building’s function than that flat (and costly) one.

Architects are assumption-busters.
Walls, sites, materials, “inevitable”

costs and delays—all of your assumptions about traditional construction come under attack.

And as you collaborate, you may find your assumptions about architects (that they’re slow, or spendthrifts, or impractical dreamers) being shattered, too.

In the meantime, it would be good if you could talk to some businessmen who’ve been through the experience.

Ask the man who’s tried one.

Send for the handsome new booklet, 10 BUSINESSMEN TALK ABOUT THEIR ARCHITECTS. It’s published by the American Institute of Architects. But it’s written by businessmen: Presidents, Vice Presidents, General Managers.

And it’s free. Just ask your secretary to mail us this coupon.

American Institute of Architects
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

Gentlemen: Please send me a copy of your free booklet, “10 businessmen talk about their architects.”

Name _____

Firm _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Official Publication of
NEW JERSEY SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

A Region of The American Institute of Architects
 110 Halsted Street, East Orange, N.J. 07018
 (201) 672-7900-7901-7310

Board of Directors

President Edward M. Kolbe, Jr.
 President-Elect Donald J. Gatarz
 Vice President Gary Y. Kaplan
 Vice President Robert F. Grove
 Treasurer J. Robert Hillier
 Secretary Richard J. Bottelli
 Past President Kenneth D. Wheeler

Architects League of Northern N.J.
 Frank K. A. Adler
 Romeo Aybar
 Dicran L. Gedickian
 Ross R. Mamola
 Donald W. Turner
 *Vincent S. D'Amore
 *Robert F. Gebhardt
 *Richard L. Jordan
 *Robert P. Juengert
 *O. Daniel Winter

Central Arnold W. Rose
 Hans K. Sander
 Harry J. Spies
 Ronald E. Vaughn
 Alfred W. Wensley

Newark/Suburban Calvin M. Colabella
 Lloyd Fleischman
 Salvatore M. Guzzo
 Harry B. Mahler, FAIA
 Fenick A. Vogel
 *Warren E. Bendixen
 *Edward P. McMullin, Jr.

Shore Samuel P. Abate
 Kenneth M. Mitchell
 *Edmund H. Gaunt, Jr.
 *John Orosz

South Jersey Robert J. Booye

West Jersey Joseph R. Borda
 Sidney S. Smith
 *Charles E. Frates
 *George M. Von Uffel

Directors-at-Large William Corbett '73
 M. Leonard Levine '73
 David R. Dibner '74
 John T. Oliver, Jr. '74
 Ernest O. Bostrom '75
 Eleanore K. Pettersen '75

Past Presidents Howard L. McMurray '73
 Adolph R. Scrimenti, FAIA '73
 Alfred Busselle '74
 Robert R. Cueman, FAIA '74
 Peter H. Holley '75
 Jacob Shteir '75

Student Chapters Alfred D. Price
 Princeton University
 Larry Sandbo
 Mercer Co. Comm. College

AIA Regional Director Arthur Rigolo, FAIA
 Executive Director-Editor Helen T. Schneider, Hon. AIA
 Administrative Assistant Ilse Hovorka
 Editorial Assistant Roberta Wright

Editorial Board: Donald J. Gatarz, Chairman;
 Richard J. Bottelli, George L. Cedeno, David
 R. Dibner, John R. Diehl, Thomas R. Flagg.

Graphics: George Cedeno

*Alternates

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 quarterly 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.

Views and opinions expressed in **ARCHITECTURE new jersey** are those of the writers and not necessarily those of the New Jersey Society of Architects.

Subscription: \$6 per year.

Printed by De Vries Brothers, Inc.

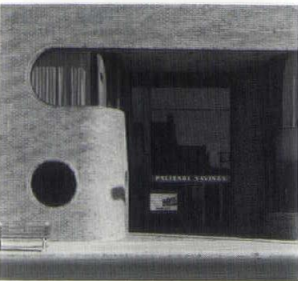
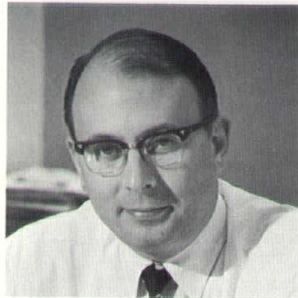
ARCHITECTURE

new jersey



Volume 7, No. 2

April/May/June 1973



8 N.J. School of Architecture

9 Architects Week 1973—
 The Beginning of our Turn

10 Education with a Capital "E"

11 New Fellow

12 Morris County Savings &
 Loan

13 Edgewood House

14 Palisade Savings & Loan
 Association

15 Catherine & Generoso Pope
 Academic Building
 St. Peter's College

16 One Solution to Pollution

18 Make Your Mark in the Park

20 Trenton Design Center

22 DeMartin
 Cited for Achievement

22 Barrier-Free Design

23 Architectural School
 Committee

23 \$1 Million for New School

23 Clinton D. Seaman, AIA

24 People

Cover: Morris County Savings & Loan
 Stephen Nolan, AIA, Architect

N.J. School of Architecture

Harry B. Mahler, FAIA

Fourteen years of effort to establish a School of Architecture in New Jersey reached fruition on Friday, March 16, 1973 when the New Jersey Board of Higher Education voted in favor of establishing a state-supported School of Architecture to be located in Newark and administered by the Newark College of Engineering.

The move to establish the school gained momentum in September when the Ad Hoc Committee for the School of Architecture of CHEN (Council for Higher Education in Newark) consisting of representatives of Rutgers-Newark, Newark College of Engineering, Essex County Community College and the College of Medicine and Dentistry completed their report to the Department of Higher Education. This report basically embraced all of the findings of the AIA Visitation Team report.

For the next three months, this item appeared on the agenda of the Board of Higher Education but no action was taken. As a matter of fact, Rutgers had requested that the item be postponed since they felt more documentation was required on the need for a school.

However, following the first of the year, Newark College of Engineering elected to press the Board for immediate action; they prepared a four-page document listing their proposal for establishing the School of Architecture. This was submitted on January 19, 1973 and immediately drew a response from Rutgers, The State University.

Rutgers asked the board for a month's delay while they assembled a School of Architecture committee among their own representatives in order to come up with their report on the establishment of the school.

Just prior to the first session of this committee, I was invited to meet with Dr. Edward J. Bloustein, President of Rutgers at which time he declared himself in favor of establishing a state-supported School of Architecture at Rutgers, and that he planned to come out with such a statement to his Board of Governors.

The Rutgers Committee met for three long sessions that culminated with a sixteen-page report favoring the establishment of the school to be administered by Rutgers University and to be located at Rutgers-Newark.

The Committee proposed a five-year program, the first two years to be pre-architecture and permitting the students to take this component at either Rutgers-Newark, N.C.E., one of the state colleges, or a private school of his choice. The third year, the student would enter the School of Architecture to be located in Newark and complete his third and fourth year at this location. For his fifth and final year, he would have the opportunity of continuing in architecture at Newark or possibly taking a year of urban planning at the New Brunswick Campus, or working in a city community agency at the Rutgers Campus in Camden. This would be consistent with the modular structure of a number of schools throughout the United States, and would give the student flexibility in directing his own curricula interests.

Upon reading the Rutgers report, N.C.E. immediately got together a revised and updated report of their own which very much paralleled the Rutgers findings.

The New Jersey Society of Architects was then faced with the responsibility of endorsing either one or the other of these reports, if they so desired. These reports were discussed at quite some length with our Board of Directors and by their motion and vote, the Society elected to maintain a neutral position. The Board felt that both reports were equal in their offering and that a good School of Architecture could be established at either Rutgers Newark or Newark College of Engineering.

Mr. Gilbert G. Roessner, a member of the Board of Higher Education, and president of City Federal Savings in Elizabeth, was selected by the Board of Higher Education as a one-man committee to investigate both of these reports and to report back to the Board at their March meeting.

At the March meeting of the State Board of Higher Education Rutgers was asked to make a presentation on their report and did so by having Dr. Henry Winkler the Vice President of Rutgers, Dr. Horace DePodwin acting provost of Rutgers-Newark and Dr. Gilbert Panson, Chairman of their committee, speak on Rutgers' behalf. Following their presentation, they were asked questions by various members of the Board.

Then, Newark College of Engineering, represented by Dr. L. Bryce Andersen, Dean of Academic Affairs and Dr. Eugene Smithberg, Dean of the Graduate Division gave their presentations.

Dr. Richard Greenfield, President of Mercer Community College was a surprise speaker at the public session, since he was there on an agenda item prior to ours. Dr. Greenfield spoke in favor of establishment of the school, particularly, as it relates to the graduates of his architectural technology program. He strongly urged that the school be established and that Community College Students be allowed to transfer into the school without penalty.

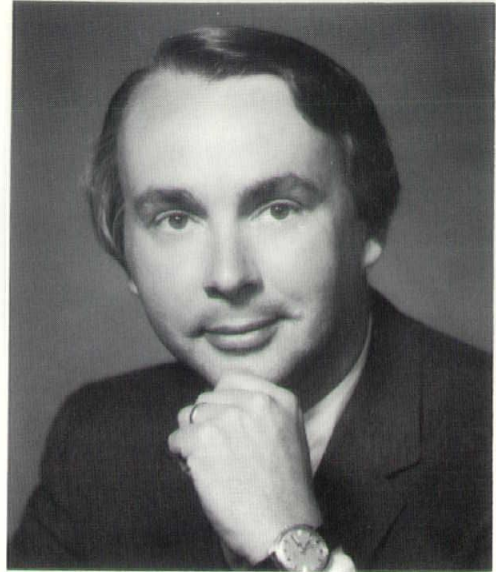
During the course of the discussion, the Newark College of Engineering reiterated its intent to re-structure their school and to change its name to incorporate the architectural school and their emerging role as a technological university.

A resolution was then proposed by Mr. Roessner recommending that New Jersey establish a School of Architecture, to be located in Newark, administered by Newark College of Engineering, and utilizing the full resources of NCE, and Rutgers, The State University. This resolution was carried by a vote of nine to five.

The school has been established, but only thoughtful and sensitive planning and the combined efforts of architects and educators will make it a success.

Editor's Note: Mr. Mahler is Chairman of NJSA's School of Architecture Committee and a member of the New School Advisory Committee.

Architects Week 1973 - The Beginning of Our Turn



By Donald J. Gatarz, AIA
Chairman, Editorial Board

As Architects Week 1973 (June 3 thru June 9) approaches, it is noteworthy that the First Federal Design Assembly sponsored by the Federal Council of the Arts and Humanities, was held to emphasize the Government's commitment and role in the design process and to develop awareness on the vital importance of design. (This is a small but encouraging glimmer in the overcast climate of the Architect in the early 1970s.)

Presently, Architects are staving off a number of problems including the material and energy crisis (the National Association of Home Builders have just announced that an average home will cost \$1,200.00 more by mid-year due to the escalating cost of lumber alone), a limited supply of skilled craftsmen and their sense of pride in the industry, a complexity of building constraints, lack of standardization in building products and their analysis, extended liability, rampant consumerism and mixed advocacy opinions that unfortunately identify the Architect as the "responsible" person in the planning process, less desirable and sometimes almost unbuildable sites in the more congested areas and, finally, spiralling construction costs coupled with lower productivity.

In spite of these problems, AIA and

its National President, Scott Ferebee, FAIA, have concluded that Architects are the **ultimate environmental leaders** and by the further development of our professional competency, we will establish and reinforce this essential position in the planning process. In the past, Architects have been reluctant to point out that less than 10% of our constructed environment is accountable to our profession. The present almost impossible task of rectifying conditions that have been generated over the last two centuries, mostly by non-architects, package builders, self-appointed innovators and frustrated technicians, is staggering, but the Architect is entitled and obligated to meet the opportunity. Moratoriums, taking subordinate positions in development teams or in joint ventures and refusing to face up to the grim realities and pressures of a growth industry aren't the answer. Architects can't and certainly won't continue to tolerate a poor level of design quality. The tools and means to attain a leadership role are certainly available.

Architects Week, 1973 can be the beginning; as a profession let's claim our turn to provide quality environment and be prepared to meet head-on those groups that have had the opportunity and failed.

Education with a Capital "E"

Edward M. Kolbe, Jr., AIA
President

What do you feel is the major reason for having a New Jersey Society of Architects? To enhance the image of the architect? To represent the architect before governmental bodies? To hold conventions and meetings? To develop standardized forms and other aids to practice?

Have you thought about education? Education in its broadest sense. Internal education. Professional education. External education. Public education. Student education. These are all facets of a very valid and important role for your professional society. Perhaps its most important role.

What constitutes education? A technical definition would be the systematic development and cultivation of the mind and the other natural powers. It is the harmonious development of all the faculties. While it begins in the nursery and continues at school, it does not end there, but continues through life, whether we will it or not.

Now that the establishment of a school of architecture is a reality our involvement with education will certainly center here. Your society will be intimately involved with the new dean and his program both as it relates to the student body and to the profession through continuing education programs.

In the meantime, the AIA Architectural Training Labs are being utilized very effectively. Subject offerings, on a monthly basis at various locations around the State, include Construction Management, Land Development, Reduced Vulnerability Through Improved Practice. These courses are being taught in one or two day sessions, depending upon the subject, by well qualified instructors at a reasonable cost. This top notch professional development program is sharpening the skills of many of our members. They are better able to serve their clients for the experience.

For those unable to attend a training lab, cassettes programs are available on loan from our Executive Offices. Subjects available through

this medium include Construction Contracts, Housing Systems and Partnership and Consultant Agreements. Now you can learn while you drive!

Sandwich Seminar Suppers are now established at our Executive Offices. This ad hoc program is planned to provide a needed and requested program topic on an "as required basis". The April offering in this series will present "Environmental Impact Statements" in all its detail.

Programs at our members meetings this year are structured to demonstrate and educate, not to entertain or waste your time. Programming techniques were thoroughly explored at the February meeting. Our April meeting will bring you "Construction Management" with all its ramification and diverging viewpoints. I'm sure each program will leave you with something of value.

The annual convention is the perfect opportunity to come together and share experiences with your fellow practitioners. What better way to educate yourself and to find the solution to your problem from the fellow whose office is ninety five miles away? Your convention committee is diligently at work developing meaty nuts and bolts programs to provide you with the practice tools needed to meet the challenges of the coming years.

Externally, our opportunities for education are endless; and we're making the most of them. The Adult Education Lecture Series has been presented in seven high schools around the state bringing the story of architecture to laymen through lectures by architects with expertise in the various topics. It is a successful technique which explains our profession to eager adult-students.

On a different level we maintain a year round liaison with Guidance Counsellors around the state providing literature, films, speakers, and information on careers in architecture.

On an individual basis, Boy Scout Explorer-merit badge counseling ex-

tends the process. Perhaps my most rewarding experiences have been in these intensive encounters with young men who have a sincere interest in architecture. They are also capable of asking some of the most difficult questions!

Continuing contact with the Community Colleges assists them in maintaining current programs which are relevant to today's practice and office requirements. The head of the Architectural Technology Department at Burlington County College recently made personal visits to each office in the Burlington and Camden County areas. He wants us involved in his educational process. We need to be involved with his students. Someday we'll be working together as employers and employees.

The Society continues to sponsor and staff the Architectural Technicians Program at Newark College of Engineering.

Teachers of architectural drafting at the secondary school level must also be involved with our Society on program development. Their students, too, require direction and encouragement towards becoming useful members of the architect's team.

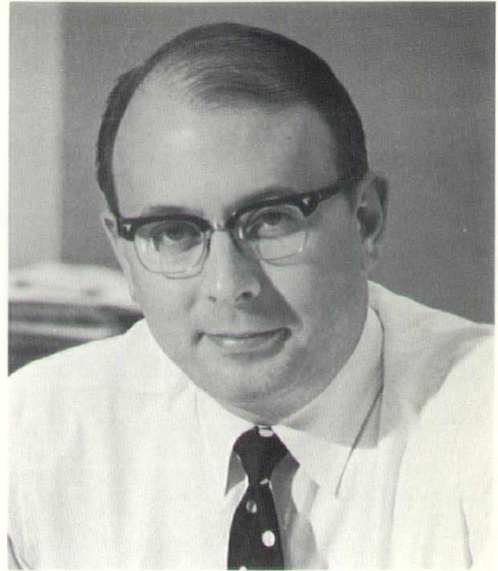
Active Community Design Centers around the state, such as at Newark and Camden are providing an educational experience not only for the people in the community, but, perhaps more importantly, for the professional participants as well. In time, students from our school of architecture will be involved in these programs also.

Finally, the role played by our Executive Director, Helen Schneider and her able staff certainly are an integral part of our educational process. On a daily basis, these people are fielding phone calls, writing letters, attending meetings, all of which provide the answers to the public's queries about us as architects and particularly how we can assist them in solving their problems.

Yes, education in its broadest sense is our main activity. I sincerely hope it will always be so.

New Fellow

Harry B. Mahler has been elected to the College of Fellows of The American Institute of Architects.



Harry B. Mahler, FAIA

There is nothing very typical about Harry Mahler, architect recently elected to Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects. Honored by the Institute for his achievements in Design, Service to the Profession, Education and Public Service, Mr. Mahler is aware that "today's" architect is a man of many roles.

Graduating from Columbia in 1954, Mr. Mahler spent a year studying and traveling in Europe. Upon his return, he embarked on his career as a designer with Frank Grad & Sons, Newark architects and engineers. As the firm grew into The Grad Partnership, he became the Partner in Charge of Design.

In seventeen years with the Grad firm, he has designed, or directed the design of projects for a large number of governmental, educational and corporate clients. The American Institute of Architects, the Bell System, the American Concrete Institute of New Jersey, the American Library Association and New Jersey Business Magazine have cited the work of his firm for excellence in design.

As a member of the Continuing Education Committee of the New Jersey Society of Architects, he aided in developing courses for young architects and seminars for experienced practitioners. For three

years he organized and moderated the seminars at the State convention.

This year Mr. Mahler served as chairman of the special Task Force to establish a publicly supported School of Architecture in New Jersey. This resulted in the New Jersey State Board of Higher Education establishing the School in Newark, New Jersey, to be administered by the Newark College of Engineering.

Mr. Mahler has served on numerous AIA committees at local, state, and national levels. He has held the offices of Treasurer, Secretary, Vice-President and President of the Newark-Suburban Chapter. He is also a Director of the State Society and is active on the Interprofessional Committee, working with Engineers and Planners to coordinate their activities in urban affairs. At the national level, he is a former member of the AIA Regional Development and Natural Resources Committee and is presently serving on the Institute's Design Committee.

Mr. Mahler's interests span a broad range of educational and civic activities. He is presently an Adjunct Professor of Design at Pratt Institute. As Curriculum Coordinator he helped develop the program in Building Science at Pratt which led

to the granting of a B.S. in Construction Management. This program has received accreditation by professional licensing boards in New Jersey and New York.

While a member and officer of the Newark Jaycees, Mr. Mahler was deeply involved in community activities, working with residents, businessmen, and the city government in the areas of urban renewal, parks and transportation. He helped found the Newark Museum Men's Council and for two years he acted as an advisor in the organization of the Newark Arts Festival. He is currently serving as a Commissioner of the Montclair Redevelopment Agency. In recognition of his community service he was selected as one of the "Outstanding Young Men in America" and received the Newark Jaycees Distinguished Service Award.

Mr. Mahler also designed the house on Highland Ave., Upper Montclair, New Jersey, where he, his wife, Betty, and their three children presently reside.

Educator, planner, writer, designer, "today's" architect embraces many fields. And, by building his career around the words "involvement" and "diversity", Harry Mahler has compiled a record of accomplishments that is not only a credit to the man but to his profession as well.

The four projects published in this issue exemplify some of the current work of our members.

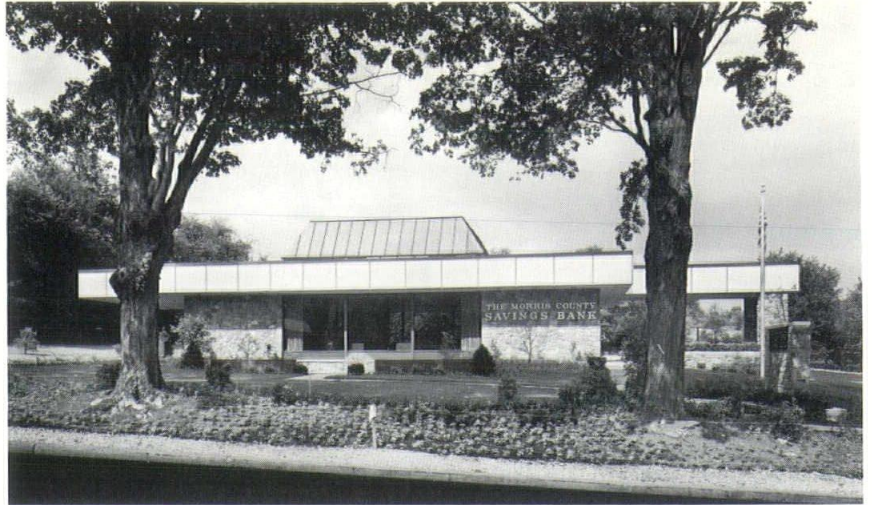
Morris County Savings & Loan Branch Bank

Sparta, New Jersey

This 1¼-acre site is located on a high-density traffic highway (Rt. 15), landscaped in character with the community and to enhance the structure.

The building is set back 124 feet from the highway, is of steel frame construction, and stone face (Delaware River Jack stone). There is a patio with a fountain in front with accent on lighting of the building and fountain. The site provides ample parking with a curved driveway to drive-up window facilities. All walkways have snow melting built in. All heating and air conditioning is electric and located on the roof.

The banking floor accommodates five tellers, an officers' platform, a closing room and a customer vault and coupon booths. An additional customer closing room is in the basement, as well as employee lounge and rest rooms.

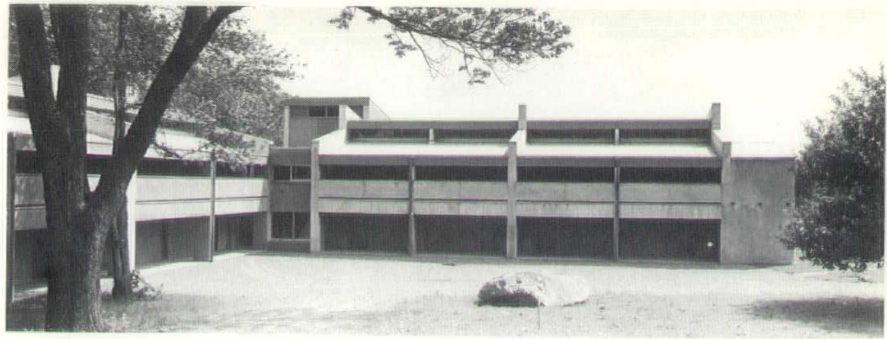


Architect:
Stephen Nolan, AIA
Morristown, N.J.

Landscape Architect:
John Charles Smith
Structural Engineer:
Edwin Ragold Assoc.
Mechanical Engineer:
George Bondy
Electrical Engineer:
Raymond Wesley
General Contractor:
Paul M. Rochelle
Photographer:
Fred Rola

Edgewood House

Princeton, N.J.



Edgewood House provides permanent living quarters for the senior nursing staff of a Christian Science health care center. Most of the residents are single women; however, there are 3 duplex family units for married staff members.

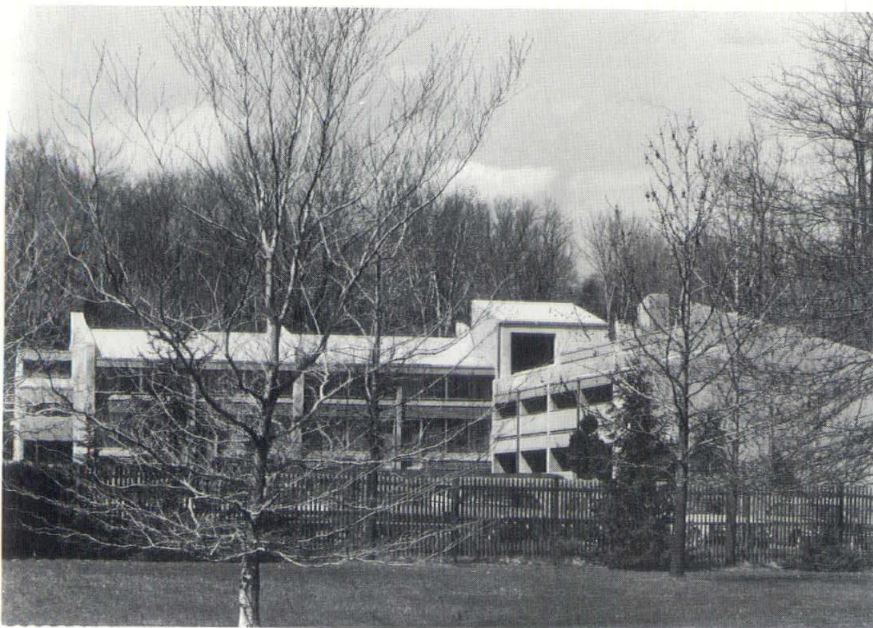
The residential units are grouped into 3 two-story wings radiating from a central commons area. Pedestrian circulation through the site and access to each unit is along exterior galleries or balconies.

Basic construction materials are concrete block bearing walls, pre-cast concrete plank floors, and laminated wood beams and decking for the roof. Interior partitions are wood frame and drywall. Exterior finish materials are tan stucco and stained wood. Landscaping is primarily natural woods to the east and north and an artificial berm to the south to screen an existing parking area.

Complete interior furnishings were designed as part of the total project.

Architect:
Holt-Morgan-Schwartz, P.A.
Princeton, N.J.

Owner:
Tenacre Foundation,
Princeton, N.J.
Structural Engineer:
Paulus & Sokolowski
Mechanical Engineer:
Barnickel Engineering
Builder:
Don Armstrong



Palisade Savings & Loan Association

West New York, N.J.

Architect:
Valk and Keown, AIA
Montclair, N.J.

Interior:
Valk and Keown, AIA
Mechanical Engineer:
Sam Ehrlich
Structural Engineer:
Joseph Rizzo & Associates
General Contractor:
T. V. Leo & Sons

The program calls for a unique and eye-catching redesign of an existing bank facility. The bank has been in operation in these facilities for almost twenty years. With increased nearby competition and the need for a more efficient and expanded operation, the program also incorporates the completion of a vacant second floor and complete updating of the total building. New electrical, mechanical, and plumbing facilities are to be provided including installation of a new elevator.

In their design, the architects strived to create a bold, inviting facade, in contrast to the confusion of signs and store fronts surrounding the building. The curved forms and continuous facing and paving materials both inside and out are used in an attempt to "draw-in" the passerby, and achieve a feeling of solidarity and quality.

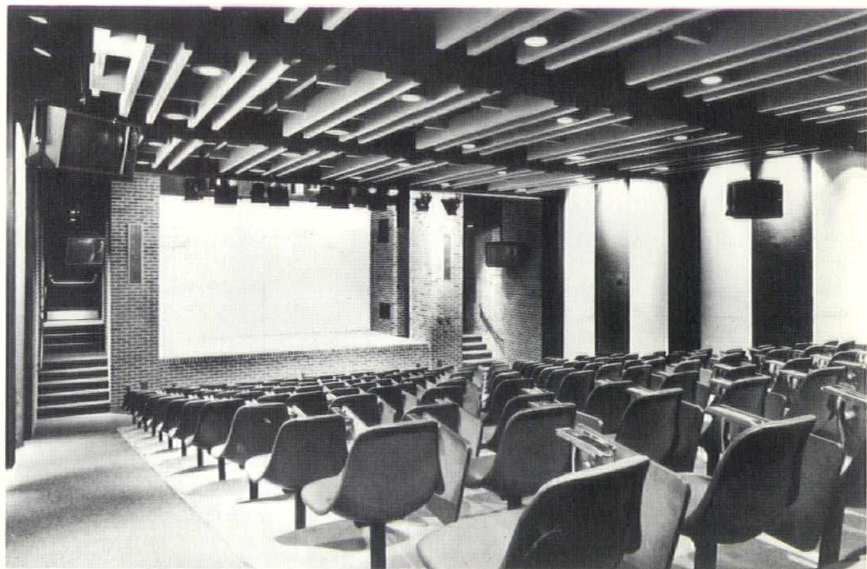


Catherine and Generoso Pope Academic Building St. Peter's College

Jersey City, N.J.

The new academic building, although it has many science rooms is mainly for general curriculum uses. The program also required a total audio-visual system. Its four floors and 32 classrooms are connected throughout to a complete television studio capable of broadcasting professional quality programs. The main lecture hall is also used for broadcasting and receiving.

The architects took the basic 40 seat classroom on the upper two floors as their point of departure. These rooms were to provide optimum teaching space for the traditional professor-student class as well as optimum viewing conditions for the audio-visual systems. This classroom established the basic building module. The cantilevered character of the building, with upper floors projecting beyond the lower are a reflection of the program with larger space requirements on the upper floors. The building was designed from the inside out, as a coherent architectural volume, in harmony with existing campus buildings.



Architect:
John H. Crowther, AIA
Montclair, N.J.

One Solution to Pollution: The Shopping Street

David R. Dibner, AIA

Here are the facts:

There are 90 million cars and 19 million trucks in the U. S. 48% of the world's cars are in the U. S. which has only 5.8% of the world's population.

Close to 2 million people have been killed in this century in automobile accidents. This is 3 times the number killed by all U. S. wars.

Over half of all car trips are less than 5 miles.

77% of all pollution in New York is caused by cars.

Average cross-town speed in New York is 8mph—about the same as a horse and buggy.

Carbon-monoxide levels in heavy traffic areas in New York are 3 times higher than the danger point.

It is obvious that our cities are being overrun by the automobile. However, this conflict between vehicle and the pedestrian is not new. As far back as Julius Caesar's Rome, heavy horse-drawn vehicles were prohibited from entering the "limits of continuous habitation" between dawn and dusk. Even Leonardo Da Vinci had designs for multi-level roads which had both a functional and social purpose. The upper level was intended for gentlemen while the lower level accommodated service. In canal cities, such as Venice and Amsterdam, tourist circulation was made easier by the distinct separation of transport on the water and pedestrian largely ruling the land. In the 1920's, Le Corbusier developed a city plan that carefully separated the automobile traffic from the other aspects of community life. In 1928, Clarence Stein and Henry Wright put forward their ideas for Radburn, New Jersey using the neighborhood concept for a residential community embodying

"life in spite of the automobile". Building fronts face common green areas with their backs outward toward the roads and service areas. More recently designers of non-residential projects have incorporated in their planning this distinction between motor traffic and pedestrians. In the suburban shopping center, a careful separation is made between the parking areas and the pedestrian-strolling shopping areas. The same separation of circulations is taking place in college and university campuses and in new town developments.

What, then, can be done in existing central city areas where congestion is intense? Several U. S. cities are responding with a wide range of answers. In Los Angeles they are proposing the rationing of gasoline to reduce the auto traffic and resultant smog. Minneapolis is progressing with a "skyway" system in its center city area, abandoning the street level to vehicular traffic and



Cars and people on a New York street demonstrates the difficulties of mixing circulations.



The famous Strøget in Copenhagen, while one of the oldest shopping streets, still draws the crowds.



Note the pavement patterns, benches, and flowers in this shopping street in Aalborg, Denmark.



The sign at the entrance to Nedre Slottsgate in Oslo reads: "Walking Street. Cars and cycles prohibited. Does not apply to deliveries between 6 p.m. and 10 a.m."



Portions of Lincoln Road in Miami have been closed to traffic to allow strolling and sunning.



Serelgatan in central Stockholm provides a multi-level pedestrian circulation linking stores, subway, parking and high rise office buildings.

constructing an inter-linked series of bridges and passages on an upper level for pedestrians. Washington, San Francisco, and many other cities are installing badly needed mass transit systems. These are important long-range solutions and their implementation should be encouraged.

A simple, helpful solution is the conversion of existing streets into shopping streets. Thoroughfares with stores should be closed to vehicular traffic to allow strolling shoppers the opportunity to purchase in peace without the competition of cars. Planting, seating and other people-focused provisions should be provided.

Throughout Europe, in city after city they have seized the opportunity for segregation of circulations by erecting barriers at the end of existing streets, thus preventing traffic from entering, and at the same time allowing pedestrians to stroll freely and to enjoy their shopping. The design of these streets varies greatly but all have the same basic theme: separate the vehicle from the pedestrian. In most instances, the stores were serviced either from the rear of the blocks or through the strict restriction of vehicular access to non-business hours.

The effect is dramatic. You stroll down these streets enjoying the people, the stores and breathing fresh air, untainted by automobile exhaust. Since man is not "linear" by nature, the absence of auto traffic permits him to criss-cross from side to side without fear. Areas for sitting allow contemplation and rest and therefore, makes shopping a much more delightful experience. Flowers abound. The atmosphere is one of gaiety and good feeling.

Compare this to the typical congested American city thoroughfares such as one finds in the Wall Street area or even 5th Avenue and Madison Avenues in New York City where cars and people fight for the small amount of space available. Recently there has been some interest in the closing of some of these streets to allow only pedestrians, with the double advantage of creating people places and restricting pollution. Throughout the world, this movement to vehicular-free zones or pedestrian precincts seems to have gained momentum. In fact, a recent survey shows that 155 cities in 16 countries have already developed such accommodations for people. If this keeps up, this planet may soon be a little better!

Make Your Mark in the Park

Curtis Park Sand Cast
Concrete Mural

By Phillip I. Danzig, Architect



A community arts project organized in the summer of 1972 demonstrates one effective way neighborhoods can reaffirm their individuality and improve their visual appearance.

This is important today because the project shows how concerned community groups can cooperate with design professionals and segments of "big business" to produce a more humane environment, the reverse of what too often happens when designs created outside the community are imposed on it. The project consists of two murals for Curtis Park, located in the Clinton section of Manhattan, on 45th Street between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. It is one of several small city parks in the area.

The project began more than four years ago, when representatives of the West 46th St. Playground Assn. contacted architect Mike Altschuler, about replanning the Park. Altschuler agreed, and the Associa-

tion's persistence was rewarded last year, when they received a large bequest to improve the Park.

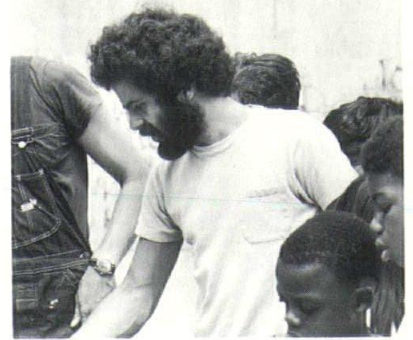
However, recognizing that the exposed location of the site, in Hell's Kitchen, meant that any new design could be vandalized, it was decided to enlist the active participation and support of the local community. In this way, the mural project was conceived.

Working with a small crew of community-arts apprentices from New York City's Urban Corps and Neighborhood Youth Corps programs, we prepared forms, distributed colorful aggregate and poured concrete to enable community residents to "Make their Mark in the Park." The project produced more than 350 concrete modules containing an amazing variety of pictorial designs, symbols, abstract patterns and messages which are the expression of the Clinton community in the summer of 1972.

The purpose of the project was to create a valid urban mural for the 45th Street Park. It was conceived to allow the users of the park—children, youth and adults—to make their individual contributions, and it was hoped that once they had in fact contributed, they would develop a proprietary interest in the mural, in the new park design and in protecting them from vandalism.

The chief artistic problem was simple: how to assure an artistic success, appropriate for viewing in a public park in the middle of Manhattan, while depending on the level of interest, skill and taste of the indigenous neighborhood.

To achieve these two objectives—a valid artistic design with honest indigenous input—the abstract elements of the modules were carefully controlled while their specific content was left to the discretion of



the people living and working near the park, the "summer designers."

Specifically, the size, cement color and range of exposed aggregate of each module was controlled by the project's staff, while artistic content was not controlled. Modules were prepared in four different sizes, based on the size of the brickwork on which the modules will be mounted. Cement colors are white, yellow, red, black and dark brown.

Aggregate includes glass (blue, yellow, red and green); broken pottery; marble and obsidian pebbles; and manufactured objects, such as dice, bathroom tiles and electrical insulators. Combinations of certain sizes, certain colors and certain aggregates were pre-selected and incorporated into the particular designs made each day.

The modules fall into three design groups: pictorial subjects, such as landscapes, faces or figures; signs such as "PEACE", "LOVE" and names; and abstract subjects, either carefully organized or informal, overall textures. But no matter what the subject matter, or how skillful or unskillful the designer of each particular module was, his (or her) work will become an integral unit of the larger design by virtue of its size, cement color and type of exposed aggregate used.

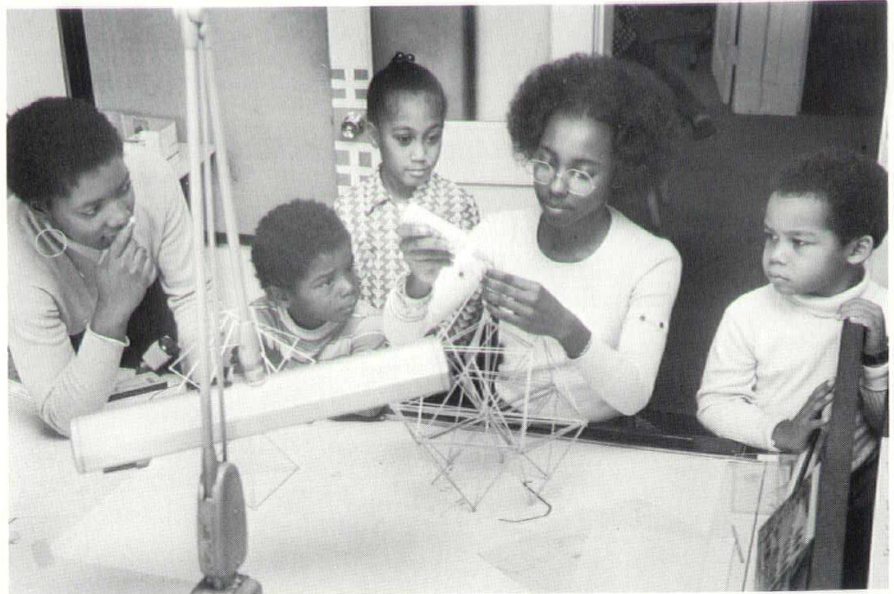
The project's chief technical problem was not theoretical but practical. The formula for concrete is known, the method of casting and curing well defined and the types of aggregate which adhere in concrete is documented. However, the storage of tons of sand in a vandalism-prone neighborhood of New York; the use of equipment and tools in an exposed location under the close contact of street people and teenagers openly using drugs; the transporting of modules weighing between 75 and 100 pounds for stor-

Trenton Design Center Philosophy: A Newer Approach

By Sandra Moore

The 1970 census showed that during the decades of the 1960's the population of the City of Trenton dramatically shifted. It was a decade of mass migration of white population out of the city and a period of mass in-migration of blacks and Puerto Ricans into the city. The present city population has different social characteristics that the former and many of the old institutions, facilities and infrastructures no longer can meet the needs of this new population. The City is slowly responding to this change, but not without its share of tension and animosity which flares up occasionally between the various racial and ethnic groups. It is in the areas of housing and education that these flare-ups most often occur. The central Trenton area has lost 50% of its population over the last decade; however, this loss, due to migration and urban renewal, has not generated the construction of new residential housing units. There is a wide diversity in the kind of housing facilities located in this area: newly constructed apartment houses; well constructed and well maintained older apartment buildings; and commercial buildings with living spaces on the upper floors. It also contains a substantial amount of 19th Century houses. Many of these have been converted into multiple dwelling use and have been inadequately maintained. The residential characteristics of Central Trenton is important since it is near places of employment and is continually looked upon as "choice housing", although it is encircled by deteriorated housing. This area is replete with urban design qualities which make it desirable for rehabilitation.

It is within this area that the Trenton Coalition is rehabilitating many of the housing complexes. It is within this area, that the City of Trenton is proposing to build the Mercer County Community College Facility. It is within this area that the proposed urban renewal will take place when a final plan for housing develops. It is also within this area that the TDC is located and many of the program students live.



Structural problem? Sandy Moore, Tony Dockery, Wanda Brown, Aysha Henderson and Vincent Brown.

TDC was set up in the hope that inner city youths would be given an opportunity to learn about the many professions in the environmental field in addition to their normal school preparation.

The program constructively challenges the present educational system of preparing youths to enter professions by establishing its own curricula and teaching materials. Trenton was seen as an ideal testing ground for such a change with a program that would begin at the high school level and ultimately lead to the creation of the professional architect, planner, or other professional occupations.

It encompasses:

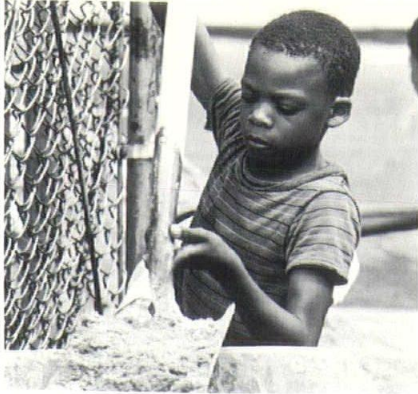
(1) **High School Training Program**—geared toward a foundation in architecture and planning involving eleventh grade students with the desire and interest in shaping their respective communities.

(2) **Community Design Center**—geared toward exposing students to the various professions related to architecture and planning; the var-

ious professions that help to shape communities physically and socially; the team approach to the formulation of new communities; our physical environment and how it shapes our lives.

(3) **Environmental Training Program**—geared toward high school dropouts with the desire to complete their education with hopes of either continuing on in a community college or university or as a para-professional entering into industry based upon their involvement within the team concept at the design center.

The TDC was officially opened in January of 1972. The Center was completely renovated and designed by students in the program. (A total of some 50 high school and elementary school students, some 90 Environmental Training students (GED students) and some 30 "other" students have actively participated since its beginning.) Except for the renovation of partitions, demolition, electrical work and the primary painting, the students completed the center. They designed and made all of the interior furnishings and executed interior graphic designs.



age in a church basement half a block away—these were the daily problems.

An expedient solution was found by utilizing the coaches house in the park for storage of tools, cement and aggregate; by gaining permission from a friendly landlord to dump 10 cubic yards of sand in his backyard; by curing the completed modules in the park fountain during the day and in the coaches house at night; and by using Neighborhood Youth Corps workers and New York City Urban Corps workers for manufacture of

concrete and transportation of the modules. As these people gained confidence in the artistic aims and work procedures of the project, they began to work closely with the neighborhood "summer designers" as well.

Designs were either flat, or, taking advantage of the sand-cast method, contoured in high relief. For example, a deep impression in the sand would appear as a protruding element in the final concrete module. Each summer designer was free to select his (or her) aggregate from the buckets of materials set out each day. In addition to controlling the flow of artistic materials, and the flow of concrete, our major responsibility was working with each designer to enable him to bring out the most in his design, in keeping with the three-dimensional medium being used. It was important to emphasize, for example, that the final design would be viewed in reverse from what the designer was working on, and special care had to be taken with lettering and numbers.

The fresh modules were laid out in the park under one side of the children's fountain. This kept them properly moist during curing, but had other benefits as well. It at-

tracted many interested people to the project, who were genuinely turned on by seeing all the bright colors and unusual activity. Many of these people, some long-time residents of the area, some summer tourists, ended by designing their own modules.

This curing location also provided examples to those designing the current day's production. Questions of color combinations, how deep to place a tile or what per cent of the surface should be covered were raised and discussed and each designer could form his own judgment, based on a visual survey of what had previously been done.

But above all, the project took its basic flavor from the hundreds of community residents who gave of themselves by designing modules, helping us locate facilities, assisting as unpaid laborers and otherwise putting their lives into the creation of the sand-cast concrete mural. The role of the professional design staff was to facilitate the project, and we hold ourselves particularly lucky that the Clinton community, young and old, skilled and unskilled, had the imagination and confidence to turn the project into a spontaneous expression of community design.

Phillip I. Danzig has directed several projects for the N. J. State Council on the Arts, including the Hoboken Inner-City Summer Arts Project, in 1970; the Hackensack Meadowlands Cultural/Artistic/Esthetic Potential Report; and the conferences "Recreation and the Arts" and "The City, City-Form and the Arts" in 1971. He is a frequent contributor to professional journals and popular magazines on architectural and planning topics, and has an architectural practice in Montclair. He is an adjutant instructor in the Urban Studies Program at Rutgers The State University, Newark.



Betty Levine with magazine Graphic Arts; John L. McGraw, Chairman of the Board of McGraw-Hill; Philip Danzig, and Robert Essman of Business Week.

Students obtained enrichment in the areas of planning and design through contacts and training by professional architects, engineers, planners, professors and college students. The students worked in teams consisting of Princeton, Rutgers, Yale University, Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, and Mercer County Community College students. They are exposed to the Citizen's Planning Commission and are well known by its staff who not only allow the students to use the facilities, but also teach them how to use the different professional tools and equipment. They have given seminars to the students on planning and community development. Since January, the students have been working in various groups on a number of projects.

Even though the groups work independently of each other, they meet once a week to go over their projects with the other teams. They thereby get a feel for what others are doing, and if they want to, can help out on more than one project.

With the degree of expertise developed among the students, two agencies requested a number of them. The Bureau of Facilities Planning Services of the State Department of Education requested six (6) of our students to participate in a summer intern program. We were delighted with the arrangement for a number of reasons:

(a) It was an opportunity for our students to receive firsthand information regarding how one of the most sophisticated State agencies functions and, how new schools develop once approved by the Department of Education.

(b) The experience broadened their understanding of necessary reviews prior to implementation of new schools.

The City Planning Department requested a summer intern. We were happy with that arrangement because:

(a) The planning department has served as a very good resource center for our various projects . . . We utilize their expertise as much as possible.

(b) Our student was able to share his valuable experiences with other students at the center.

(c) He was able to observe how planning policies are made for the City of Trenton.

(d) The experience expanded his

graphic abilities prior to his entering school this fall.

(e) It served as a measure as to how well the instructional methods, received by students at the center, could function in an agency such as the planning department.

The Trenton Design Center (TDC) was established to bridge the gap between community groups and various agencies responsible for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Trenton community. Its mandate is (a) to serve the interest of community groups without charge for services rendered; (b) to provide architectural and planning services where needed; (c) to serve as technical consultants during negotiations with city agencies on various facets of urban design.

During the planning and designing of the Trenton Model Cities Community Facility, discussions are taking place on population, transportation, health, economics, housing, environmental quality and recreation. These discussions are fully explored during the planning stage of each project.

We believe the students are developing an interest and an awareness of what they can do to improve their neighborhoods. In their work with city agencies, the students are developing a working knowledge of how these agencies operate, how they relate to the community, and how working together not only makes community design and rebuilding possible, but fosters a change in the previous negative attitudes expressed by the community (and previously by some students) toward the city. This relationship of trust and cooperation naturally occurs as the students work with the community and the city. They have become the urban designers and the change-makers of the future.

There is no age limit for participation. The TDC has provided for younger students in its set up, and has drawn students as young as seven into the program. Many of these younger students have not only expressed an interest in designing and making models, but work side-by-side with the older students who serve as role models and tutors. These youngsters will also be afforded an opportunity to actively participate in the discussions on which amenities the park should have, and what and how the Model Cities Community Facility can be used by them, etc. They will work on the planning, designing,



Model Makers William Cherry, Paul Pettie, assistant director and Sandy Moore.



William Miller, AIA, Dan Maldonado, William Cherry, Paul Pettie.

and building of various models and then see the actual construction and finished project "which they would have had a part in making 'real'."

The students and professionals at TDC believe strongly that new ways of educating youths are necessary to bring about solutions to the urgent urban problems our cities face. The youth who is "allowed" and "educated" to participate in the rebuilding of his community today, will be the adult who makes the "moral" and "professional" commitment to continue this rebuilding tomorrow. They also believe that the rebuilding and the "design should provide a beneficent and nourishing relationship between the physical milieu and its using society. The surest means of attaining this relationship is to encourage community participation in the design process." This sentiment was expressed in the recent report of the National Policy Task Force of the American Institute of Architects released January 10, 1972.

Cited For Achievement



Eugene A. DeMartin, AIA, of Lyndhurst was cited for his "achievement of significance to the construction industry in 1972" by the Publisher and Editors of Engineering News-Record. He is listed in ENR's list of Men Who Made Marks in 1972, as "the New Jersey architect who took staggered truss design to a 24-story height record at substantial square-foot cost savings."

In giving the award ENR cited DeMartin's carefully coordinated design and construction method for apartment towers which combines precast concrete elements with a staggered steel truss system which he devised. The system is expected to result in an average cost saving of \$2 per square foot over conventional apartment construction methods while effecting a harmonious association between concrete and steel.

The concrete/steel system is proposed for use on several of DeMartin's buildings, one of which is Ivanhoe, an apartment house in Hackensack for owner-developer Albert Sanzari, which includes a three-story garage and a swimming pool.

Mr. DeMartin has been in private practice for 21 years. Active in architectural circles for many years, he is a Past President of the N. J. Society of Architects and of the Newark Chapter.

Mr. DeMartin will address the convention of the American Institute of Steel Constructors in Philadelphia on May 10th on the subject of Significant Steel Structures: Ivanhoe Apartments.

Barrier-Free Design

In their continuing efforts to encourage barrier-free design, the Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults has appointed a committee to consider modifications in the building code of the Building Officials and Code Administrators International (BOCA). These modifications would make building more accessible to a larger percentage of the population including the physically handicapped, the elderly, the blind, the deaf, the arthritic, and those suffering from cardiac disorders. The modifications would cover such areas as entranceways which are either ramped or at ground level, accessibility to all floors, adequate rest room facilities and ramped curbs.

Members of the committee are: Harry B. Mahler, FAIA, Chairman; Gary Kaplan, AIA, Vice President NJSA; Peter H. Holley, AIA, Past President NJSA; William Corbett, AIA, member of the Board of Directors of NJSA and of the Easter Seal Society; William Dunlop, President of the Eastern States Building Officials Federation; Max Priegel and Cy Rubin, member of the Executive Board and First Vice President of the Building Officials Association of N. J. respectively.

Should BOCA adopt the committee's recommendations, theirs will be the second major building code in the country to incorporate such provisions. Last fall, the International Conference of Building Officials included "barrier-free" provisions in their Uniform Building Code.



AIA DOCUMENTS
CONTRACTS &
ACCOUNTING FORMS

AVAILABLE AT

N.J. SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
110 Halsted Street
East Orange, N.J. 07018

Architectural School Committee

Newark College of Engineering announced selection of a 12-member advisory committee for the school's newly authorized school of architecture.

Dr. William Hazell, NCE president, said the committee includes representatives from NCE, Rutgers University, Essex County College, the New Jersey Society of Architects and the Council for Higher Education of Newark.

Hazell said the committee will meet to informally consider the type of architectural school that will best meet New Jersey's needs, and to help determine the committee's initial assignment of searching for a dean.

NCE expects to admit its first group of pre-architecture students in September, with the first students in its planned three-year upper division scheduled for admission in September, 1974.

Hazell said Dr. L. Bryce Andersen, dean of academic affairs at NCE, and Dr. Gilbert S. Panson, a member of the chemistry department at Newark Rutgers, will serve as co-chairmen of the committee.

Other members of the committee are: Miss Elizabeth Hodge, department of humanities, and Charles Peck, department of civil and environmental engineering, both NCE; Robert W. Brown, geography department of Rutgers-Newark; Melvin R. Levin, urban planning department of Rutgers' Livingston College, and Miles D. MacMahon and Michael Melack, both of the division of nature and applied science of Essex County College.

Also, Dr. James B. Kelley, coordinator of the Council of Higher Education of Newark; Harry B. Mahler of the Grad Partnership in Newark; Adolph Scrimenti of Scrimenti, Swackhamer and Perantoni of Somerville, and Joseph Costanza Jr. of Costanza and Spector of Pennsauken.

The office of McDowell Goldstein have announced the retirement from the firm of George and Madeline McDowell and their appointment to the Faculty of the School of Architecture of the University of Puerto Rico.

\$1 Million for New School

Joseph L. Muscarelle, Sr., has donated \$1 million to Fairleigh Dickinson University for the establishment of a Center for Building Construction Studies on their Teaneck campus. Mr. Muscarelle is the founder of Joseph L. Muscarelle, Inc. of Maywood—Engineers, Contractors and Building Constructors.

According to Mr. Muscarelle, the Center will be only one of a few in the nation specializing in general training for contractors, and it is intended to meet the shortage of qualified executives in top management of the construction industry.

Design of the new structure will be by an AIA-approved architectural design competition for corporate and professional members of the N. J. Society of Architects.

Allen E. Roberts, AIA, of Rouse, Dubin and Ventura, selected by Mr. Muscarelle as Professional Advisor, prepared the Design Competition Program.

Mr. Muscarelle has selected the following as members of the Jury of Awards: Professor Anthony J. Adrignolo, Chairman, Building & Grounds Committee and Chairman of the Dept. of Industrial Engineering at Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck Campus; John Burgee, AIA, Partner, Philip Johnson & John Burgee, and Bernard J. Grad, FAIA, Partner, The Grad Partnership.

First place winner will be awarded \$4,500, and upon recommendation of the Jury of Award, a Contract for Architect's Services in accordance with the Design Competition Program. Second and third place winners will receive \$1,000 and \$500 respectively.

Awards are expected to be announced sometime in May. Construction will begin in September of this year for occupancy in August, 1974.

John D. Boone and Charles M. Decker announced the formation of a partnership for the practice of architecture at 326 Washington Street in Hackettstown.

CLINTON D. SEAMAN, AIA

Clinton D. Seaman, senior partner in the firm of Epple and Seaman died on March 22, 1973 at age of 68. He was a corporate member of AIA since 1945, and a member of N. J. Board of Education Schoolhouse Guide Committee since 1970.

Mr. Seaman contributed to the profession through his single minded devotion to architecture as evidenced by the 400 major projects completed as a principal. His guidance and concern for the young practitioner is apparent by the number of current practicing architects who passed through his firm in the last 25 years or have remained with the firm. Mr. Seaman personally aided many young men financially toward furthering their education in architectural schools.

The measure of achievement and the stature that Mr. Seaman attained in his professional life could be attributed to the steadfast devotion toward good design and construction, his ability to satisfy the most arduous client and the lasting admiration and respect of the construction industry.

Philip Post, AIA, has been appointed to his third term as a member of the South Brunswick Building Advisory Committee.

International Commission

The Princeton firm of J. Robert Hillier, Architects and Planners, has been awarded the commission to Master Plan and Design the expansion of the American International School in Vienna, Austria. This represents the firm's first commission abroad.

Joel C. Spaeth, an associate in the firm, will serve as the Project Architect for the Austrian project.

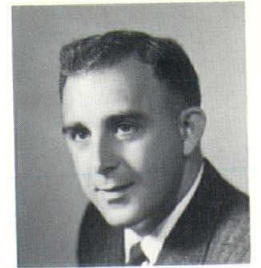
People



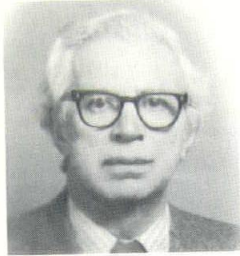
Rothe



Prigge



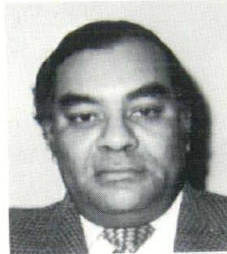
Mamola



Gruzen



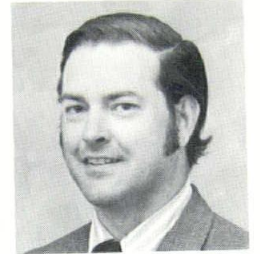
Orleans



Sibdial Sau



Grad



Schwartz

Robert W. Prigge, AIA, is chairman of the West Windsor Township Zoning Board, and a member of the Site Plan Review Committee. He is also a member of the West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional Board of Education since 1968.

Ross Mamola, AIA, President of Architects League of Northern New Jersey was a panelist at the New York Chapter AIA meeting on the Hackensack Meadowlands.

L. J. Mineo, Jr., AIA, announced the addition of two new partners: Harvey Jacoby and Kenneth L. Kaefer. The firm is now known as the L. J. Mineo, Jr., AIA Partnership.

The Navy Department announced that the Grad Partnership are recipients of a commendation for outstanding performance. The Grad firm in joint venture with the Wall Corporation of Washington, D. C. received the "Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Certificate of Commendation". Bernard J. Grad accepted the award on behalf of the firm.

The U. S. Defense Civil Preparedness Agency has selected forty qualified Fallout Shelter Analysts of this region to take a thirteen week course called Multi-Disaster Design. Attending from New Jersey are Benjamin M. Gruzen, Frank Orleans, Dalim Sibdial Sau.

Edward N. Rothe, AIA, has been made an associate in the office of Gruzen & Partners at its Newark office. He has been responsible for developing the comprehensive master plan of the Jersey City State College, as well as designing that college's new Student Union and parking facility which earned the firm a design award from the New Jersey Society of Architects.

Arthur W. Schwartz, AIA, has been appointed by Governor Cahill to the Historic Sites Council. Mr. Schwartz is a partner in the firm of Holt-Morgan-Schwartz, Architects & Planners in Princeton.

PHILIP J. HEALEY, Inc.



TEST BORINGS
CORE DRILLING

Any Kind • Any Depth • Any Purpose • Anywhere

2 WHEELER STREET, WEST ORANGE, N. J. 07052

New Jersey Tel. (201) 736-1764

STEEL...FRAMEWORK FOR THE FUTURE



LET STEEL WORK FOR YOU!

There's little doubt that steel ranks second to none as an all-around construction material . . . one so versatile, durable and strong that no other medium even approaches its capacity on a pound for pound or square foot basis. Steel offers the architect and construction engineer unlimited design latitude . . . freedom to depart from the ordinary. No job is too big or too small. Steel enhances design potential, while continuing to provide the framework for inspired contemporary construction, as it has for the past 50 years.

But what of the men who translate the skill and vision of the architect and designer into living dimension . . . who employ years of knowhow to fabricate and erect

today's cities and tomorrow's skylines from the mightiest metal of them all?

The Structural Steel and Ornamental Iron Association of New Jersey, is interested in sharing its technology and experience with steel firms in the industry and with the architectural field in building for the future. With a free exchange of ideas and the ability to discuss better ways to do things, the structural steel industry and the architectural profession can better serve the public.

All steel firms, architects and engineers who are interested in receiving a brochure about the Structural Steel & Ornamental Iron Association of New Jersey, Inc. may do so by writing to the S. S. and O. I. A. of N. J., 15 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.

STRUCTURAL STEEL AND ORNAMENTAL IRON INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY
15 Washington Street, Newark, New Jersey, 07101 (201) 623-7731

Mr. George Pettengill
The American Institute of Architects
A. I. A. Library
1735 New York Ave. N. W.
Washington 6, D. C. 20006

Non-Profit Org.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
East Orange, N. J.
Permit No. 6

What's Mechanical Contracting Doing in a Dental School?



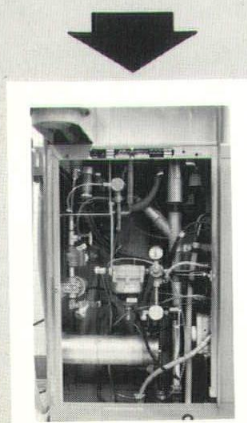
Installing the heating, cooling, and plumbing systems in Fairleigh Dickinson University's up-to-the minute new School of Dentistry is part of the story, the part you'd expect. What's surprising is that a mechanical contractor also created the intricate web of specialty piping systems that serves each of the 89 patient chairs in this classroom.

Five separate systems hidden under the floor converge in a cabinet (see inset) at each individual chair. Here they convey a ready supply of hot and cold water, gas and compressed air from a central source, plus a drainage line, to each student dentist and his patient.

Obviously, this complex network must operate reliably, especially at critical times. To assure that it does, young union plumbers and pipefitters, like young dentists, go to school to learn their special skills.

For without these skills—best embodied in today's top-flight United Association craftsmen—we wouldn't have today's top-flight dentists!

It's another reason why MCIC contractors hire only the best—the union craftsman. And why so many construction awards go to MCIC member contractors.



Mechanical Contracting Industry Council of New Jersey
101 S. Harrison Street, East Orange, New Jersey

