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6
1967
Guests really make themselves comfortable at new Total Electric Holiday Inn

This deluxe Holiday Inn recently completed in Lakewood, New Jersey, features Total Electric comfort and convenience for its guests. Because all 61 units are individually heated and cooled with electric heat pumps, guests can select their own comfort level, the year around. A radiant electric heat lamp mounted in each bathroom ceiling provides an added measure of controlled, personalized comfort. Installation of flameless electric heating saved the cost of a boiler room and chimney. The use of electric heat pumps in each room meant the elimination of piping, duct work and line losses inherent with a central system.

Innkeeper Carmen Marino adjusts electric heat pump control in studio unit. This type of room can be readily converted into a business conference room, a use which requires flexible temperature control.

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hydro-nics heats best

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NEW JERSEY NEEDS ANOTHER SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The only school of architecture in the State of New Jersey is at Princeton University, a private institution. Because of the greatly increased enrollments in schools of architecture in the other states, we fear that the doors will be closed soon to New Jersey applicants. This would be tragic at a time when it is so necessary to train architects for the proper growth of our State. Certainly the creation of a school of architecture by the State of New Jersey is in keeping with the furtherance of the arts and the promotion of the welfare of the State.

The New Jersey Society of Architects has had this matter under study for some years. On March 7, 1961 the Rutgers Architectural School Committee of the New Jersey Society of Architects submitted to Rutgers University an interim report which, although four years old, is still essentially valid.

A survey completed in February 1959 showed that there were 243 students from New Jersey enrolled in schools of architecture outside of the state. In January of 1961, another survey, in which 212 secondary schools out of 331 solicited responded, showed that New Jersey secondary school graduates were entering schools of architecture throughout the country in the following increasing numbers:

- 1958 — 72 graduates
- 1959 — 99 graduates
- 1960 — 103 graduates

Of the 243 students of the February 1959 survey, well over half were being served by architectural schools in contiguous states. These were Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Rensselaer, Pratt, Syracuse and the University of Pennsylvania. These institutions were enrolled to maximum capacity each year even then. Conditions have aggravated greatly since the date of that committee's report.

A more recent survey by the New Jersey Society of Architects, completed in June 1967, wherein 50 accredited Schools of Architecture were contacted and 47 responded, revealed the following statistics regarding New Jersey architectural students in out-of-state schools:

- New Jersey architectural students now enrolled in out-of-state schools: 399
- New Jersey students who have applied for admission in out-of-state schools for Sept. 1967: 388
- New Jersey students who might be accepted in Sept. 1967: 112

The New Jersey Society of Architects feels that the need for a school of architecture at Rutgers can be amply supported by the facts and wishes to reaffirm and re-emphasize its urgency. We would recommend to the Governor and the President of Rutgers University that they set up a joint committee to study the ways and means necessary to start this school at the earliest possible date so as to include some provision for it in the extensive expansion program now under way at the State University.

This school of architecture should be set up as a separate school within the university in conjunction with the College of Fine Arts or a college of environmental design. Its purpose should be to provide first-rate professional training for the profession of architecture, culminating in a five-year degree of bachelor of architecture or its equivalent and should include a graduate training program leading to the degrees of master of architecture or its equivalent. The school should be established in accordance with the best standards since, according to leading architects and architectural educators throughout the country, there are already too many second-rate architectural schools. An advisory committee organized on a national level by the American Institute of Architects should be brought in for a study and report. This is strongly recommended because it would lead directly to close cooperation with the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and would be ultimately of great benefit to The University in obtaining accreditation from the National Architectural Accrediting Board.

It should be noted that many of the facilities and courses required to initiate a school of architecture are already in existence at Rutgers and the entire project should not be too difficult or expensive.

Based upon the ever-increasing demand by New Jersey students for an architectural school in our state; and the growing public awareness that qualified architects must lead the campaign of Aesthetic Responsibility to achieve greater beauty of our surroundings, the New Jersey Society of Architects strongly recommends the immediate creation of a School of Architecture at Rutgers University.

*Totals are not conclusive as some universities do not have separate listings for architectural student applications at the freshman level.
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*Alternates

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IN THIS ISSUE

Editorial Page
The President's Page
Legislation
Architectural Atelier
Building Codes
State Construction Agency
Skylands
Arts Center
Administration of the
Construction Phase of the Contract
Woodrow Wilson School
Convention Report
Election of Officers
Teaching Teachers

Page 2
Page 4
Page 5
Page 6
Page 6
Page 7, 8, 9
Page 10
Page 12
Page 14
Page 16
Page 18
Page 22
Page 24
Our society seems to be under strong attack from many sides these days; from teenagers, college students, racial minorities and spokesmen for the poor. Civil disorder, protest marches, sit-ins, etc., are the major news items of our day. All of these, perhaps significantly, are occurring at a time when more effort is being spent on expanding and improving school and college facilities, protecting and enlarging civil rights for all and implementing anti-poverty measures, than at any previous time in the history of this nation. The dichotomy is self-evident, but bewildering to most of us.

One part of the problem seems to be a lack of communication; not in words, but in basic philosophy, between the main stream of our society and the troubled, searching groups. What many have been working hard to achieve seems suddenly to have no worth or meaning to the people for whom the goal was intended. We are puzzled and frustrated as to how to proceed; how to bridge the gap.

Two conferences recently, the N. J. Federation of District Boards of Education and a New Jersey Builders conference on “Rehabilitation” have crystallized parts of this problem for me. Cutting through the minor emotional problems of “hippies,” long hair, short skirts and the militant college group, are the very real and complex problems of our racial minorities. The problems are complex and many sided, but three of the key elements seem to be their changing social structure, inferior education, and sub-standard ghetto housing.

While the subject, on the surface, seems remote to the profession of architecture, in reality it is not. We are as intricately involved with these problems of our culture as any other citizen. Further, if we intend to deal with the physical and visual environment of our society, we need to be deeply involved in seeking answers to that segment of the problem we may be able to assist in: Housing.

At the home builders’ seminar on “Rehabilitation” most of the bases were touched in dealing with one method of reclaiming our deteriorating urban areas. A broad program on urban rehabilitation, though geared to hard-headed businessmen, produced at times a very sensitive inquiry into the social problems that are really at stake.

In a long but highly educational day largely devoted to the techniques of rehabilitation of derelict housing at a profit, methods of financing, Federal and State programs, etc., there was still room for the real plus factor, a commentary on other (than profit), intangible gains for each man involved; the sense of having contributed, no matter how minutely, to the enrichment of otherwise barren and hopeless lives. In a short fifteen-minute speech, Samuel Alper, with humor and understanding brought home to all of us the pathetic need these people have for some hope.

This is a group of real “pro’s” in their work. Perhaps, in some ways the most technically advanced construction management teams in our industry. And they are reaching out for better results. There may have been, and might still be a lack of communication between home builders and architects. This conference, more than anything else I have encountered, indicated to me that this should not—must not—be allowed to continue. We should join with them, and other necessary talent such as sociologists, economists etc., in a common fight to achieve the maximum in human values, for others, of which we are able. There is a long, hard struggle ahead for no answers are yet secure. We may not be equipped or trained to help in education or social stabilization. We are equipped and trained to contribute to the physical solution of better housing and therefore better environment. As a profession, we must become involved in these areas of trial and research.

James A. Swackhamer, AIA
President
SUPREME COURT REJECTS PLANNERS APPEAL

The U.S. Supreme Court handed down their decision on October 9, upholding the validity of the New Jersey Planner's Law. The appeal was dismissed on the grounds of lack of jurisdiction.

This decision ends almost three years of court action on the part of the New Jersey Planners to upset legislation passed with the approval of the planners, architects and engineers. Rejection by the highest court of their attempt to reverse the law in New Jersey should now lead to the issuance of licenses to the many architects and engineers who have had applications and deposits on file for several years.

COMMON SITUS PICKETING BILL

The battle against HR-100 seems to have been won for this year. On Monday, October 2, the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives unanimously approved a motion to table all further action on HR-100 until the Senate acts on this legislative proposal. This stopped all further progress of this Bill during 1967 because there is little likelihood of any action in the Senate on comparable legislation.

What the Rules Committee did, in essence, was to give members of the House an "out" in the matter of vote on this legislation.

All groups working for the defeat of this Bill are to be congratulated. Evidently the weight of our letters and personal contacts contributed immensely to this victory. However, HR-100 is not completely dead. Life can be breathed back into it any time by a motion to remove it from the table in the House Rules Committee. We'll be watching it closely.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION ACT

The AIA supported the original Act, which was passed in 1965. The necessary authorizing legislation for continued implementation of this Act is now under threat from some sectors of the House.

In August 1967 the Senate passed S-1467 for fiscal year 1968, to continue the beautification program:

$5 million for billboard control; $10 million for junkyard control; $70 million landscaping, etc. AIA Vice President Kassabaum testified before the Senate Committee on Public Works in support of this Bill. He also pleaded for deletion of the mandatory "just compensation" provision and for a more meaningful highway beautification program.

The Senate Bill requires that "just compensation" be paid for removal of outdoor signs and junkyards. The AIA argued that this provision should not be mandatory in states which have effective control laws, thus allowing the states to provide control by either compensation or police power.

There is implied in the present controversy over the urban expressway system and the highway beautification program the assumption that highways are inherently disruptive and ugly. To arrive at highway safety, efficiency and any true "beauty," the procedure for selecting the corridor, making the specific alignment and designing the highway needs to be changed. More attention must be given to the social, economic and physical impact on communities. The AIA urged the Senate committee to explore these other factors in relation to the expressway problem. Only in this context can there be final success in the beautification program.

The required use of the Design Concept Team—composed of engineers, economists, sociologists, planners, architects—would bring together the specialized skills that are necessary for the study of each local project. Such a Team is now being tested in Baltimore, Md., in the development of its 20-mile network of the interstate Freeway System.

In addition, the AIA argued that the approaches to cities, now excluded from the Bill, are a critical area of highway blight, which should be included in the program.

This Bill—S-1467—has recently been reported out of the House Public Works Committee.

Will you write to the Congressman from your district, or any Congressman you know, urging him: (1) To request favorable action on S-1467; (2) To seek repeal of the mandatory "just compensation" feature; (3) To vote in favor of a more meaningful highway beautification program when such legislation reaches the floor of the House.
Instructor Harvey A. Berg, AIA, instructing the Architectural Drafting class.

The second annual architectural Atelier sponsored by the New Jersey Society of Architects is serving a record turnout of students this year. There are 25 qualified participants from throughout the metropolitan area who are taking courses on Monday through Wednesday nights.

The 11 students in Architectural Drafting make it the largest class in the series being offered at the Essex County Technical School in Bloomfield. Conducted by Harvey Berg, AIA, of Newark, sessions meet Monday and Wednesday for the two-year course. The first half concentrates on basic drafting techniques. The second year will simulate actual architectural office procedures.

Architectural Design, with M. Leonard Levine, AIA, of Passaic conducting Monday and Wednesday classes, and Architectural Practice under Rudolph Kruger, AIA of Newark, each have seven students.

The architectural design program is a two-year certificate program and is open to those with five years of experience or have completed architectural drafting at the school.

The one-semester architectural practice meets on Tuesdays. Primarily for those preparing for architectural registration, it covers all phases of office and on-site job details.

antiquated codes restrict builders and up construction costs

"Antiquated building codes that might vary from one side of the street to the other are costing builders money," according to James A. Swackhamer, AIA, president of the New Jersey Society of Architects.

"The codes, which are different in each town and municipality throughout the state," he said, "fail to consider new building techniques and materials. A law passed 20 years ago," Swackhamer explained, "might require joist and beam sizes that were applicable at that time, but which are completely out of place in a building going up today."

The Somerville architect suggests two alternatives backed by his organization to end the hodge-podge of regulations. One is to have municipalities adopt the New Jersey State Building Code formulated by the Department of Conservation and Economic Development and adopted by the Department of Labor and Industry in 1965, or secondly, have the Legislature require the adoption of a uniform code by municipalities throughout the state.

"The situation that exists today is cloudy and inefficient," according to Swackhamer. "While most of the larger cities are updating their codes through urban renewal and other government or state-sponsored projects, most of the bad codes continue to flourish in the suburbs and rural areas.

There are even cases," he said, "where approval has been received from the state on a building it controls, but then the builder must turn around and seek local approval which can be at variance with the state.

"The antiquated building codes are only one side of the coin," Swackhamer indicated. Adoption of a universal statewide code would mean retraining of building inspectors to a single, authoritative law. While this could easily be accomplished, he foresees it as a step which would also require the upgrading of inspectors who would need some professional knowledge of the entire building rather than just a specific part which might have been in his occupational past.

The comments on the existing confusion in building codes and their applications was heard on October 30th on Channel 13's "New Jersey Speaks for Itself."

Other panelists, who agreed in principle with his remarks, included William Brach, city counsel for East Orange and consultant to the state; William Waldron, a contractor and vice-president of the Building Contractors Association, and Dr. Dorothy Cronheim, coordinator on the Jersey City local government staff. Moderator was Richard Huber of Princeton.
State Treasurer, John A. Kervick, has formally proclaimed by Executive Order, the change in title of the State Construction Agency from Bureau of Construction to Office of Architecture, Engineering and Construction.

The change in title is in keeping with the general reorganization of State design and construction procedures and responsibilities.

The reorganized and revitalized agency has, in addition to the responsibility previously assigned to the Bureau of Construction, new duties associated with the Department of Higher Education, the new Educational Facilities Authority, and the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry.

The Bureau of Construction, established within the Treasury Department in 1950, has had the responsibility of overseeing the design and construction of building facilities for all State agencies except Rutgers University. The Office of Architecture, Engineering and Construction will have, in addition to these responsibilities, the responsibility of overseeing the master planning and construction of new Higher Education facilities at State and County Community Colleges.

A review of Bureau of Construction's work load, procedures, personnel, architectural and engineering responsibilities, etc. conducted by Operations Research, Inc. in 1966, made it apparent that the Bureau of Construction needed additional strength to meet its new obligations.

The former head of the Bureau of Construction, Assistant Director Alfred W. Wensley, has been appointed State Architect/Administrator in the new Agency. Mr. Wensley, who is licensed in both Architecture and Engineering, was graduated from the University of Colorado in 1948 with a B.S. degree in Architectural Engineering. Prior to coming with the Bureau of Construction in May of 1966, Mr. Wensley was directly responsible for supervising design and construction of over $50,000,000 of work designed by the firm of Smith, Haines, Lundberg & Waehler of New York City, and Newark, N. J. In addition to his background in architecture and engineering, Mr. Wensley has had first-hand experience in field construction as a general superintendent, and building operation and maintenance experience as a department store executive. Mr. Wensley resides with his wife and three children in West Trenton.

Mr. Wensley will be assisted in his new duties by Mr. Fred Renken, who was also engaged by the State in May 1966, upon his retirement as Lt. Col. in the Air Force. Mr. Renken, a licensed professional engineer, was graduated from Pratt Institute in 1947. Mr. Renken's entire military career was devoted to military facility planning and construction. Assignments included Director of Planning for the Joint Construction Agency in the Mediterranean Region, Chief, of the I.C.B.M. Branch in Omaha and prior to retirement Director of Construction Operations for the North Atlantic Region. He resides with his wife and two children in Lawrenceville, N. J.

The new Agency will be gradually expanded to meet the construction needs of such new Departments as Higher Education, Community Affairs, New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry and the Educational Facilities Authority, in addition to retaining its current responsibilities. Professional staffing on a career basis has already been implemented.

It has become apparent that if the State of New Jersey is to take its proper place in providing expanded educational and institutional facilities on both a State and County level, additional facilities will have to be built throughout the State.

The recent appointment of Chancellor Dungan to implement the Higher Education program has made it even more obvious that the State construction capacity must be modernized and revitalized.

During the past year, preceding formal reorganization, programs involving the planning and preplanning of State colleges and institutions have been undertaken to establish needs as well as to develop realistic long range master plans regarding rehabilitation and new construction. Meetings have been held with professional and contractor groups to determine areas which require attention. Typical direct results of such consultation was the implementation of a new State/architect professional contract, and improved contractor relations regarding payments and procedures.

Some of the immediate goals of the new agency consist of the development of standards and procedure manuals, further review of professional relationships, better training of inspection forces, improvement of change order procedures and implementation of value engineering.
PROGRAM PLANNING
R. L. McAlister

VALUE ENGINEER

FACILITY REPAIR AND REHABILITATION
Supervising Architect
W. C. Cramer

Responsible for Facility Rehabilitation and Repair and Capital Improvements for Departments of Conservation and Economic Development and Health and Agriculture.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
Supervising Architect
G. T. Mahaney

Responsible for Capital Improvement Programs as well as projects for Education Facilities Authority and the Capital Development Commission.

CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS
Supervising Engineer
J. A. Lewis

Responsible for maintaining continuous surveillance over all projects under contract.

CONTRACTS & ADMINISTRATION
Supervising Contract Administrator
J. J. Shields

Responsible for overall administration of contracts for design and construction work.

ADMINISTRATOR AND STATE ARCHITECT
A. W. Wensley

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR
F. P. Renken
SPECIFICATIONS, STANDARDS & ESTIMATING
Supervising Architect
G. Werner

Responsible for specifications, bidding documents, proposal forms, standards for construction, estimates, change orders and criteria.

ENGINEERING
Supervising Engineer
H. Cohen

Responsible for technically supporting, evaluating, reviewing and investigating projects requiring engineering judgment.

Charles F. Sullivan, P.E.
Director, Division of Purchase & Property

Under the administrative guidance of Director Charles F. Sullivan, nine key individuals of the Office of Architecture, Engineering and Construction provide the State with comprehensive diversified experience. Messrs. Wensley, Cramer, Werner and Cohen have all been associated with or actively engaged in private practice. Messrs. Mahaney and Shields have extensive State experience; Mr. Lewis has been intimately connected with construction supervision; Mr. Renken has had considerable administrative Engineering experience with the Federal Government and Mr. McAlister has been in Project Management for several years. All who have responsible charge for the design and construction aspects of the Office of Architecture, Engineering and Construction are licensed Architects and/or Engineers. It may be said in summary that the total number of years of experience add up to over 180.
Demands on New Jersey’s recreational areas have increased 60 percent over the past several years. Within the next decade it is expected these demands by fun-seekers and outdoorsmen will increase another 50 percent.

The reason for the boom is two-fold. During the past six years the populace has grown 15 percent, but perhaps more important, tourism and recreation has also grown to become the state’s leading business where $2.4-billion is spent annually.

This population boom is adding 6,000 persons a month to the Garden State’s seven million residents. This past summer, almost five-million persons visited state parks or other recreational areas.

To meet these needs, the State is advancing a bold concept designed to end waste and disregard of land and natural resources. Green Acres was the start, and was also the application of what is now the philosophy of conservation environmental renewal. With completion of this first project, New Jersey hopes to invest $125 million in capital development funds to meet “immediate recreation needs” and keep pace with the demands of the next 10 years.

The second step in this continuing program is know as “Skylands of New Jersey.” Considered an action program for outdoor recreation, it is based on a “measure of values . . . human values,” according to Commissioner Robert Roe of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, which “are paramount to the purpose of our mutual endeavors and responsibilities.”

Skylands, as a conservation renewal program, will be the first of its kind throughout the nation. Commissioner Roe envisions the State and municipalities working together “in a full partnership” to provide maximum efforts on all levels of government. Green Acres has achieved the first step in the project with its opening of the scenic land in Bergen, Passaic and Sussex counties which parallels the New York State border from the Ramapos to Hamburg Mountain.

The next step, and one currently in negotiation stages, is for the State to obtain more extensive use of the 50,000 acres of the Pequannock and Wanaque Watershed area which supplies the City of Newark with water. The commissioner’s department feels that under proper management, recreational activities would not be injurious to the primary natural water resource. The multi-recreational use concept of reservoir facilities has already been adopted and implemented at the
state-owned Round Valley-Spruce Run in Hunterdon County.

The economic strength and fiscal structure of the Skylands area is historically based on the recreation-resort-tourist business which thrives in the scenic mountain and lakelands region. "The challenge and opportunity the Skylands program presents," the commissioner has stated, is in the "future economic stability and recreation-oriented growth" which must be kept free from polluted lakes and water supply, from soot-laden air, from urban sprawl and congestion, and from ugliness and desecration.

In contemplating stage two of the 10-year recreation development program, Commissioner Roe estimates the need for an additional 90,000 acres of open space land. This excludes reservoir sites envisioned under “Blue Acres” Water Resources Development Program. In concert with federal matching funds, according to the commissioner, the extent of the State’s further investment has yet to be determined pending final resolution of the lands to be acquired, their classification and amount of eligibility commensurate with the criteria established under the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund.

A report on New Jersey’s comprehensive outdoor program detailing projects underway, those for the immediate future, and those considered essential for long range development after 1980 was recently prepared in line with qualifications and eligibility for federal funds.

What the report recommends is $22 million to complete projects such as the expansion of day centers at Island Beach and Sandy Hook State Parks, and completion of multi-purpose outdoor recreational centers at Round Valley-Spruce Run. Another $75 million is suggested for development and improvements in the Skylands Region at Ringwood Manor, Shepard Lake, and also Washington Crossing State Park and the development of the Liberty Park recreational, historical and cultural complex.

As the conservation environmental renewal program continues to grow and produce tangible results used by the residents and visitors to the Garden State, Commissioner Roe has established as criteria, that “no matter how we measure or equate our investment, by whatever standards applied, in our sense of values and our constant quest for excellence, our deep regard for human values requires an energetic, continuing open space program which is vital to New Jersey’s economic and social well-being and essential to each citizen of the state.”
The Garden State Arts Center has a proposed opening for June, 1968. When, and if it does open on time, there will probably be a sigh of relief at the New Jersey Highway Authority offices which are just down the Parkway from the Telegraph Hill location.

To date, the Art Center has been plagued with budget controversy, bad weather, rising costs, and bid contracts that exceeded original estimates, according to a spokesman for the Authority.

As these things seem to be settling down, and construction on the Center proceeds within the next year residents can hope to have opera, ballet, drama and musical events. The Authority, undoubtedly, would like a full house for each event, and the Garden State Parkway stands to benefit, also, from the increased tolls it takes in from culture-hungry residents who will find the only entrance and exit right off the road.

The background of building the Center is as interesting as the design proposed by Edward Durell Stone. According to an Authority representative, when the plan was first conceived, a working estimate of costs was set at $1.7 million based on the Highway Authority's own design. Later, when Mr. Stone was called in and commissioned to draw-up a master plan, the cost estimate in 1965 was $6.75 million.

These budgets later caused a wrangle in the press, said the spokesman, and even went as far as the governor's office before the situation was clarified.

Now, it is considered probable that the huge open-sided amphitheatre will be completed several months before the opening. As part of the master plan, landscaped parking areas will be provided as an integral part of this commuters' theatre which will seat 5,000 indoors, and a similar number on the sloping lawns surrounding the structure.

A unique feature of the amphitheatre is the cable-hung catenary or dish-shaped roof, with a clear span of 200-feet over the seating area. Except for this upper suspended roof, which is formed of pre-cast post-tensioned concrete planks, the amphitheatre is all cast-in-place white concrete. The stagehouse slab is also post-tensioned.

A cantilevered, poured-in-place lower roof ring, 260-feet in outside diameter, rests on eight columns and the stage house structure. This doughnut-shaped roof section is approximately 20-inches thick over the columns, tapers to a 6-inch thickness at its outer edges, and cantilevers 30-feet out and in 17 feet from the fluted columns.

A nine-foot-high concrete box girder ring, also supported by the eight columns, in turn supports the 200-foot diameter compression ring.

From the outer compression ring 784 high-strength steel cables run inward from 56 stressing stations to a small tension ring 25-feet in diameter. More than 5,600 miles of wire were used in fabricating the one-half inch thick cables.

The central concave roof section is made of 224 prefabricated wedge-shaped concrete panels, each 25 feet long and precisely tapered to fit over the supporting cable network. The lower roof and dome together extend over an area equal in size to a football field.

The unusual roof is an adaptation of Mr. Stone's award-winning design for the circular U.S. Pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair. The main Pavilion building had a cable-suspended free-span roof 350-feet in diameter. The only historical prototype for a free-span roof of this magnitude was the Colosseum in Rome, which employed a canvas covering hung from ropes radiating from a circular opening in the center.

The inverted dome principle has several advantages; it is esthetically appealing and is considerably less costly to build than a truss-supported or other type of roof which might have been employed to span the wide area. Another advantage is an improvement in acoustics. The enclosure and the natural bowl provided by the surrounding topography serve to contain the sound.
Looking from center rear of the model to the 120-foot-wide stage with its 60-foot-wide proscenium. The four supporting columns in this view contain a supplementary stage lighting system. Covered seating for 5,000 patrons is provided, with up to 5,000 additional persons accommodated on the grassy slopes adjacent.

The 120-foot stage, 45-feet deep, is designed for flexibility. An acoustical shell for symphonic music is readily removed for other forms of entertainment. The proscenium is 60-feet wide and 49-feet high, and is convertible to a thrust stage.

Lighting is handled by a combination system from slots in the supporting columns and special light booths incorporated in the roof. Spotlight placement is at the rear and directly above the stage. A total of 36 theatrical lights will focus on the stage from the four nearby columns.

The four rear columns contain recessed speakers to supplement the main amplifiers, and provide sound for spectators seated on the slopes.

A complete sound control center for recording performances, special television outlets, understage dressing rooms, storage areas, restrooms and refreshment stands are other design features.

For patrons in wheelchairs and other handicapped persons, access to the amphitheatre is possible from all areas without going up or down stairs. Reserved unloading spots will minimize wheelchair travel and special restroom facilities for the handicapped are provided.

This overall view of the model of the Garden State Arts Center shows the extensive landscaping plan, including screening for parking between the Garden State Parkway, lower left, and the amphitheatre.
This seminar was held on October 12 at Rutgers University in New Brunswick to explore and discuss the various problems and relationships that occur during the administration of construction (supervision) phase of the contract.

The speakers: James A. Swackhamer, President, NJSA, represented the Architect. John P. Moran, AIA, PE, Assistant General Manager, Department of Physical Facilities and Properties at Princeton University represented the Owner. Nathan Walker, Esq., the Consultant Attorney to the New York Chapter, AIA, represented the Attorney.

The following are some of the highlights:

Mr. Swackhamer:

... With general contractors more and more becoming brokers, the control of subcontractors becomes extremely important. This can be accomplished through the proper writing of the specifications requiring approval procedures of the subcontractors.

... Along with the contractor's requisition, he should be required to state the insurable value price so that the owner's fire insurance company can be kept aware of the present value of the work.

... Because of the new law limiting architects' liability to 10 years, it is wise to hold shop drawings and all other documents and correspondence for that period of 10 years.

... The contractor, in his request for payment, should have an affidavit on each requisition stating that the general contractor has paid all his subcontractors up to their proportionate amount of the previous requisition and that there are no liens on the job.

... Before the 10% (usually) retainage is reduced, or before final payment is made, the consent of surety should be obtained in writing.
the construction phase of the contract

... On any change order, both contractor and owner must sign.

... Specifications should include the provision that the general contractor or, in separate contracts, each contractor is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the New Jersey Construction Safety Code.

... Rather than make up a punch list at the end of a project, it is wise to keep a current punch list, declaring items of improper construction before later finish items are applied. Such lists should be circulated to contractors and to owner and should be one of the subjects of the periodic job meetings.

... It is a good idea that the architect, before the one-year guarantee period expires, make an inspection of the building and report to the owner those items which he feels should be corrected before the period ends.

... It would be wise that the Owner's contract with the architect include a statement that the surety bond will include extra architectural payments due to the default of the general or prime contractors.

... It has been Mr. Swackhamer's experience that on the multiple contract, you just cannot assign the coordination to one prime contractor.

... Do not be afraid to notify the owner of a defect at the time it occurs because, unless it is corrected at that time, subsequent work will cause the cost to escalate. In this, he used a very good phrase—"Tact is the greatest impediment to communication."

**Remarks of Mr. Moran:**

... Moran felt that the architects tended to dilute their responsibilities when they use language as contained in the new AIA documents in which they are only required to "generally observe," and other language similar to that. He stated that unless the architects re-assume the responsibility that they used to have—of acting in the owner's best interest to supervise the work, the management firm and other parties who can assume these responsibilities will start taking over this end of the work.

... He stated that he seems to see principals of the firm only during the design stage of the project and the apparent interest which the principal pays to the project diminishes as the project goes into the supervision stage.

... He stated that the four major problems which he had run into as far as inadequate contract documents were:

a. Unrealistic details which could not be built.

b. Too little tolerance left for fitting one material to another.

c. Mechanical interferences.

d. References to loose standards which were not read by the specification writer.

**Mr. Walker:**

... The signing of an Architect-Engineer agreement does not imply the promise on the Architect-Engineer's part that there will be no mistakes or miscalculations. It only implies that the Architect-Engineer will exercise reasonable skill and care.

... Always keep written records of all inspection visits.

... Where there is a requirement for the Architect-Engineer to provide full-time representation on a job, then there will be less freedom from responsibility because this man is the Architect-Engineer's agent.

... When an architect makes a decision which is final and binding, but may be appealed within the 30 days allowable in the contract, this decision and the date should be made and notarized, and the letter should show this fact.

... Do not direct a contractor on the project, but rather venture opinions as to how the work should be done.

... Never approve a change order unilaterally. Always get the owner's signature.

... Always be aware of the owner's surety when making decisions affecting the payments to the contractor, etc., because should the contractor fail, and should the Architect have certified to more than the contractor was due, then the surety can take an action against the Architect in order to collect the difference.

David R. Dibner, AIA
With this issue, Architecture New Jersey inaugurates a new series of presentations and discussions. The purpose of the series is to bring to the public's attention significant designs in buildings and in community planning achieved during recent years throughout the State of New Jersey, with view towards making more available to the prime movers in our society and to the public at large, environmental standards generally applicable and important to human constructions whatever their kind.

The relevancy of these series to current architectural problems will be stressed in the hope that the material presented will have direct application to projects now in the anticipation stage. It is also hoped that the material will be useful in a broader context, in a visionary sense, in assisting people to conceptualize a world of fewer environmental problems. Nagging problems appear everywhere and the current tidal wave of concern focuses on many areas of trouble from smog to junk yards, from slums to politics.

However, this concern is a sound beginning. These series of reviews will join forces with this beginning and hopefully assist in the articulation of architectural and environmental possibilities. Assuming that what we spend our money for reveals what we deeply care about, then if we learn to value highly our physical circumstances, vast improvements lie before us.

Ernest O. Bostrom, AIA

WOODROW WILSON SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Program requirements: A building to house the School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University which would reflect the new avenues of education in public and government affairs and exemplify the caliber and prestige of diplomatic services.
Site: The location at Washington and Prospect — on the Princeton campus was obtained by moving an existing structure to the east to give maximum site advantage to the new two-story building.

Design solution: The plaza created by the removal of the old Woodrow Wilson Building serves as a continuity between existing walkways and buildings. The architects chose a series of 60 columns which support the upper floor which is a waffle slab spanning the 90-feet from outside column to outside column for the width of the structure. The first floor, with non-bearing walls except as required for lateral stiffness, houses a library, auditorium, and a dining room. The second floor contains faculty offices, and the lower floor, conference and smaller auditoriums.

Structural system: The 28 precast columns were chosen to give quality and structural validity to the building and create a unique approach to a two-story structure.

Major materials: The white precast columns are 10 feet square with a mushroom-design head. The precast second-floor window wall is curved to give shade to glass areas and is backed with travertine walls. The windows are framed with bronze-colored aluminum, and plaza steps and retaining wall are grey mankato stone.

Client Comments: It’s not the usual type of building we would consider for the university, according to John Moran, assistant general manager of the Department of Physical Planning and Plant Maintenance. It is felt, said the university spokesman, that the building lives up to the original intention of symbolizing the stature and prestige of the school for which it was designed. Maintenance of the building generally runs higher, according to Mr. Moran, because of the “vast expanses of glass.” This was not unexpected, and, he said, this was allowed for upon acceptance of the design. There have been no complaints about the structure, and the occupants, he added, are quite pleased with their new school.
convention, 1967

What does the future hold for the architectural profession? Well, the details and expected insights into the needs of a decade from now proved vital and significant enough to draw a record turnout of 398 practitioners to "Forecast '77" held in September. An altogether uninvited guest by the name of Dorla also showed up. She managed, with hurricane force, to turn the last day of the 67th annual convention into a rain and wind-swept atmosphere.

Activities, however, were uninterrupted. Prominent speakers, election of officers, master draftsmen and scholarship awards, the Architectural Exhibit—all combined to make the boardwalk hotel a whirlwind of ideas and renewed acquaintances. Some of these ideas and activities are presented on these pages.

“"We do not," he predicted, "much longer have any free choice. Within 10 or 15 years, at the present rate, 20 of our major cities will be predominantly Negro—with Negro mayors—Negro councilmen—with Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland and the rest being in this category.""

“"This is not just a race protest we are now facing, but a young protest," he noted. "It sometimes takes neolithic form, sometimes escapist form, sometimes violent form. But in this generation lies fantastic power, and precociousness."

To meet these new and different types of needs, the commissioner emphasizes that "we cannot let continue to develop, without some kind of planning and design, the neighborhoods and communities of the future." What will be essential, he added, is a change in the contemporary concepts of manpower programming from a manufacturing to a service philosophy.

“We will have to move our planning up to scale and work at the level of the increments of population coming at us." For the architect, he stated, this means dealing with design over "large areas, larger projects, larger systems, and with much greater complexity." It is also essential, he feels, that the architect thinks in terms of regionalization if he is "going to continue to play an important role in public development."

The development the commissioner foresees in the United States over the next 30 years will be the building of communities and neighborhoods. "We will begin thinking about commercially and publicly organizing to put on the assembly line whole modules of urban development," he said. Concomitant to this will be the taking and scheduling of entire neighborhoods in older cities for redevelopment and rebuilding in line with actual schedules and phased growth.

These things of the future, said Mr. Ylvisaker, will be ready for application when today's rebellion in youth has given way to the maturity and experience of adulthood. This generation, he indicated, is "confused and strikes out at what it doesn't understand."

SYLVISAKER

A decade, says Paul Ylvisaker, Commissioner of Community Affairs in New Jersey, is only a third of the time to the year 2,000. But, to understand what faces the architect, the general population, the state, and the nation, it must be viewed in terms of the summer of 1967.

This is the period, those few hot months, when central city and its glacier-like problems again came to the fore. In New Jersey the focus was Newark, and Plainfield, but nationwide it spread city to city. Like the visible seventh of the glacier, the commissioner feels the growing turmoil of central city could be clearly seen. The hidden, underlying causes of the discontent, however, have been known, even if not visibly evident, since their development in the post-depression years.

The unemployment rate in the ghetto is as high as it ever was during the depression, according to the commissioner. Under prevailing circumstances, the inhabitants are 40 percent below the poverty line, "with no prospect, really, of pulling themselves up by their bootstraps." For the first time since the Civil War, he said, there exists a frozen line between city and suburb.

The reason for this, the commissioner feels, is that central city is now inhabited by people who can least afford the cost. While suburbia, on the one hand, evidences inflationary growth, the city and the ghetto have been abandoned. The next 10 years, Mr. Ylvisaker noted, must be spent restoring a balance which has slipped with a boom and bust result.

From now to 1977, the central city ghetto will increase its Negro population by 500,000 a year. A tenth of these people might leave, but will barely make an impression because of the continuing influx that is establishing and maintaining a disparate relationship between the city and the suburb.
There is the opportunity to put this challenge of the future before them now before further abandonment to frustration and futility. Legislation is one step in redevelopment, said the commissioner, and education and technology another. Still, what these citizens of tomorrow will want in their society is something they must be taught and starting right now.

**SPITZNAGEL**

City planning for the future on the basis of the current population explosion means "more of the same problems" that face urban areas today unless the buildings that will serve the people are considered an integral part of the design.

**SALVADORI**

Pneumatic structures that can be discarded with changing patterns of living, prefabricated houses, massive public buildings with 1,000-foot wide roofs—these are the directions architects must be prepared to take in the future, Dr. Mario G. Salvadori warned practitioners at "Forecast '77."

What is necessary, according to the architectural technology division chairman at Columbia University, is to bring architecture within the next decade "from a medieval to a modern state of affairs."

The professor feels architects should be ready to fill the needs of the "billions," and should cooperate with the engineers. The result, unless this is done, said Dr. Salvadori, is that the architect could lose his position "to other groups who are traditionally more progressive."

Dr. Salvadori, a partner in the New York consulting firm of Paul Weidlinger, predicted mass production and computer technology are bound "to take over" with factory assembled houses built according to "new elementary construction techniques." These will sell for the price of an automobile, he stated, and will help meet soaring housing needs, especially of the emerging underdeveloped nations that rely on local labor and materials.

Architects should also visualize massive public buildings like meeting halls, churches,
theatres, and stadiums. These would be enclosed by roofs more than 1000-feet wide supported by cables or space frames. For the more individual structures, Dr. Salvadori said, there will be "obvious fields of application for pneumatic structures." These would essentially be "less permanent" to meet changes in needs and habits.

**BERMAN**

Pinpoints drawn on a "television tube," the flip of a switch, and the result could be a computer-drawn structure that will help eliminate "snags and problems" in building design. This is the prediction made by Dr. Frank R. Berman, a computer consultant, at the opening seminar of the NJSA convention.

"The computer of today can handle any project that can be broken down into logical steps," according to Dr. Berman. "However, it cannot do the creative part of the project which calls on the knowledge and talents of the architect."

Computer systems in use by 1977, he predicts, will utilize computer graphics which is now used sparingly by the nation's largest companies because of the cost involved. A workable solution in the future for the smaller business and professional office, the consultant indicated, would be computer centers at various locations which would service many nearby architectural offices.

"The fastest third-generation computers today," said Dr. Berman, "can perform up to 12 million operations per second. By 1977 computers will handle a probable one-billion operations per second." More sophisticated programs will be stored in the computer," he said, "and as results are displayed on a cathode ray tube, they can be photographed for permanent record." The computer will also be able to show diagrams and various construction parts needed for the structure.

"In addition to drawing the most practical structure," according to the consultant, "the computer will be capable of offering alternate designs, each of which can be shown on the 'television tube' in a three-dimensional view as the architect rotates it. The results will be early detection of unsuspected problems, better cost estimating, and less drudgery for the architect in doing his job.

To take full advantage of computer graphics, architects will have to work together through central offices set up by the profession to underwrite or help defray costs. This will not affect individual creativity, Dr. Berman assured the gathering, but means instead that a "standardization of procedures will be required to avoid duplication and reduce costs."

**DIETZ**

Thin synthetic coverings, sheeted or ribbed over metal frames, will increasingly challenge the architect and engineer as new combinations of materials become more conspicuously used in buildings of the future.

The synthetics are becoming one of the fastest growing segments in the building industry, according to Dr. Albert G. H. Dietz of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Over the past decade use of plastic in the construction fields has "increased 15 to 20 percent," and as used in combinations, makes up almost two-percent of the construction dollar.

These combinations, with plastics as the major base, "will be the breakthrough" in the future, Dr. Dietz told a seminar at "Forecast '77." While the history of their use in the past years is rather short, perhaps 15 or 20 years, according to the professor, it is already evident what can be done through the combined talents of the architect and the engineer.

Combination materials have notably been used for such buildings as the American Pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair, and more recently at Expo 67. Expanding the concept based on imaginative approach to lightweight materials, synthetic combinations have now found their place in high-rise buildings such as those being constructed in the London Redevelopment Program.

The systems involved vary from a sheath stretched over a rib-frame used in radoms up to 500-feet in diameter, to the sandwiches in waffle systems, and which might be only six inches thick in total depth while the facing may be as light as 1/16th of an inch. With the latter in use on the London high-rise buildings, the molded forms are reinforced internally with impregnated paper and have a lightweight aluminum facing coated with polyvinyl chloride for color and strength.

The panels, said Dr. Dietz, are placed on the framework faster than they can be produced. About four inches thick, the light concrete inner shell is bonded to the frame with a flexible epoxy, and a polysulfide compound is gunned in to close the joints.

The problem of buildings of this type, the architects were told, is that plastic alone as the primary structural material would make the cost prohibitive. The combination of the synthetic with concrete, however, let's each material, he said, "do the job it can do well." The "imaginative" design, according to the professor, was also based on the stringent requirements of the London Council. The materials used had to be lightweight, have a minimum mass to allow for maximum use of foundation space, and should also have minimal maintenance requirements.

Within the history of plastics in building, Dr. Dietz said, the primary question remains one of
durability, the changes in the structure, or how "they stand up." One of the first built at Disneyland, he indicated, has withstood earthquakes, storms, and millions of people tramping through it each year.

The problems of plastics not only concern the professions. There are, for instance, 25-types of plastics with "thousands of variations." Industry, Dr. Dietz feels, should be taught what plastic "is or isn't" when it comes to the builder with a new material and wonders why it must be rejected for use in construction.

“We don't really know the synthetic,” said the professor, except by definition of what it "isn't rather than exclusively what it is.

However, what it is and how this is used, in the shape given to it, the combination it forms, said Dr. Dietz, is a foundation of the buildings of the future which the architect should gear himself to accept.

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**architectural awards**

Jurors Sidney Katz, Percival Goodman, Mrs. Homsey.

Fourteen New Jersey Architectural Offices were cited for outstanding design achievement at the opening session of the 67th Convention of the New Jersey Society of Architects at the Berkeley Carteret Hotel.

The winning designs in the annual architectural exhibition were chosen from among 104 entries in the largest display ever held by the Society.

Architects who received awards are:

- Thomas Kolbe, Thomas, Poponi, Pennsauken; the East Pennsauken Methodist Church.
- McDowell-Goldstein, Morristown; Art Department and University Museum, Rutgers University, New Brunswick.
- Melvin Beacher, AIA, West Orange; the Beachner Residence, West Orange.
- Gerard J. Valk, AIA, Montclair; the Carlson Residence, Cedar Grove.
- Paul F. Losi, AIA, Toms River; the Toms River Country Club, Toms River.
- Hassinger & Schwam, Moorestown; Elevated Recreation Module, Moorestown.
- Sidney Scott Smith, AIA, Moorestown; Community Center, Moorestown.
- Gregory & Blauth, Lambertville; Oldwick Elementary School, Oldwick.

John M. Zvosec, AIA, Princeton; Planned Unit Development; Mansfield-Bordentown Township.
- Arthur Rigolo, FAIA, Clifton; Kennedy-Sinclair Office Building, Wayne.
- Raymond R. Heinrich Jr., AIA, New Brunswick; the Schwartzman Residence, Highland Park.
- Jerome Morley Larson, AIA, Spring Lake Heights; Matawan Mall Shopping Center, Matawan.
- William Lehman, AIA, Newark; Vineland State School for the Retarded, Vineland.
- Hassinger & Schwam, Moorestown; Coast Guard Station and Family Housing, Fire Island, N. Y.
- Gerard J. Valk, AIA, Montclair; the Valk Residence, Cedar Grove.
- McDowell-Goldstein, Morristown; South Huntingdon Public Library, South Huntington, New York.

The top architectural projects, along with others chosen by three prominent architects, Victorine duPont Homsey, FAIA, of Wilmington, Delaware, Sidney Katz, FAIA and Percival Goodman, FAIA of New York City, will form the basis of a traveling exhibit throughout the state over the next year, and will be published in subsequent issues of this publication.

**MASTER DRAFTSMEN**

When three employees of the New Brunswick firm of Eckert & Gatarz took three of the four awards in the annual Master Draftsman Competition, there were fond recollections for Donald Gatarz. When Arthur M. Emerson, E. Harvey Myers, and Laurence C. Johnson received cash prizes at the NJSA convention, for Gatarz the occasion was a repeat of the time he was a master draftsman winner a few years ago.

Emerson and Johnson were named class A and B winners and received $50 prizes. Myers, and Wilson D. Conine of the firm of Rudolph Kruger, AIA, of Newark were class B winners. Each was awarded a $25 award. Class A participants in the competition must have three or more years of experience, and class B, under three years.

The annual contest is open to draftsmen working in architectural offices in New Jersey who have the sponsorship of a principal of the firm who is a member of the New Jersey Society of Architects.
scholarship awards

Scholarships totalling $5200 to eleven architectural students were distributed during the convention.

Established in 1959, the scholarship and awards program has distributed over $21,000 to promising New Jersey students who are attending architectural schools throughout the United States.

Funds for the program are derived from the budget of the New Jersey Society of Architects, and contributions from individuals and the construction industry. The funds are distributed through the Society's Scholarship Foundation. Students are eligible for awards if they show there is a need for financial assistance to continue their education, have a talent for achievement in architecture, a satisfactory scholastic record, and if their parents are legal residents of New Jersey.

Recipients and their awards are:
- Steven David Ehrlich, of Fair Lawn, Raymond Knopf Memorial Scholarship.
- J. Dennis Maloney and Robert Ernest Davidson of Cedar Grove, Joseph L. Muscarelle Inc. Foundation Awards.
- Gary S. Indyk of West Paterson, Lawrence C. Licht Scholarship.
- John Michael Cain, Jr. of Rumson and Harry M. Byrne of Trenton, Kramer, Hirsch & Carchidi Scholarships.
- Michael Stephen Zdepski of Pompton Plains, Gustav Pfost Scholarship.
- Lyman B. Goff of Princeton, Structural Clay Products Institute Scholarship.

art exhibit

Six leading contemporary artists joined with architects for a Fine Arts exhibition at our convention in September.

The combined show of talents by artists, and architects who are artists in their spare time, was designed to show how beauty is an everyday part of our lives as it is integrated in building design.

Participating artists were Ben Shahn of Roosevelt, Charles Vukovich of Maywood, Sue Buskey of Burlington, Maxwell Chayat of Springfield, William Duffy of Nutley, Tony Louvis of Lincroft, and Fabian Zaccone of West New York.

Participating architects were:
- Martin L. Beck, FAIA, James S. Gaspari, AIA, Aaron Kramer, AIA, Harry Van Dexter, AIA, Leonard Levine, AIA, John F. Meyer, Jr., AIA, and Stephen P. Nolan, AIA. Also participating were Mrs. Leonard Levine, Mrs. John F. Meyer, Jr., and Mrs. Stephen P. Nolan.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Eugene A. DeMartin, AIA, of Nutley, was elected the 44th president of the New Jersey Society of Architects as the annual convention came to a close. He will take office on January 1, 1968, succeeding James A. Swackhamer, AIA, of Somerset.

Other officers elected are: Harold D. Glucksman, AIA, West Orange, first vice-president; Alfred Busselle, AIA, Princeton, second vice-president; Benjamin M. Gruzen, AIA, Newark, treasurer; Peter Holley, AIA, Ridgewood, secretary, and Leo Rutenberg, AIA, Kearny, and Sidney Schenker, Paterson, directors for three-year terms.

Mr. DeMartin is a former vice-president of the Society. He maintains his office in Lyndhurst and currently serves as chairman of the NJSA Atelier, and is chairman of Architectural Education, Housing, and Liaison with the State Board of Architects. He attended Newark public schools, NCE, and Michigan State University.

Mr. Glucksman, first vice-president, is a principal in the Irvington firm of Glucksman & Guzzo. He is a former treasurer of the NJSA. He is active in community and fraternal affairs.

Mr. Busselle, second vice-president, is associated with the Princeton architectural firm of Diehl, Stein, Miller. He was formerly a State architect.

Mr. Gruzen, treasurer, is a principal in the Newark firm of Gruzen & Partners. He is active in government and educational projects, and is the author of a book on architecture.

Mr. Holley, secretary, is a principal in the firm of Holley & Johnson, Glen Rock. He is active in community, fraternal and banking organization.

Both directors have been active in NJSA affairs for many years. Mr. Schenker maintains his offices in Paterson, and Mr. Rutenberg is located in Kearny.
How do you teach a teacher, at least, that is, about architecture? The West Jersey Society has come up with a new approach that includes taking a busload of high school instructors, equipping them with a packet of notebooks, pencils and pamphlets, and then introducing them to the profession from the office to the field.

The architects-turned-teacher day happened recently when the Society participated in the annual Business, Industry and Education Day sponsored by the Camden County Chamber of Commerce.

Twenty teachers in the regular event that closes county schools expressed an interest in architecture. Their introduction, it was determined, should be to relieve them of common misconceptions by telling what the architect is, what he does, his educational background, licensing, services rendered, and a general discussion on the design process.

Later this was followed with a trip to the offices of Thomas, Kolbe, Thomas and Poponi where the participants saw working-drawings in the making. Luncheon, and a showing of the film, "No Time For Ugliness" gave a pause in the day's activities. The second half of the program was a tour of buildings in various stages of completion. They were as varied as possible, for instance, churches, industrial buildings, a restaurant. The idea was to show all types and phases and let the teachers decide for themselves what they liked.

The way the West Jersey Society sees it, these 20 well-informed teachers mean better informed pupils who might someday enter the field or become a client. As a reminder of the day, the teachers also received copies of AIA publications such as "The Master Builder—Facts About Your Architect," and "The Contemporary House—What Is It, And Why."

The program is certainly considered a success. Now we're looking forward to next year when it can be used to bring more information to the people who can really put it to work in the classrooms.

Joseph Costanza Jr., AIA
convention highlights

Several of the Scholarship Recipients with members of the Board of Governors of the NJSA Scholarship Foundation: Ernest O. Bostrom; Herman C. Litwack, Chairman; Charles C. Porter, Secretary; and C. Jones Buehler.

A few of the Scholarship Donors who were present: John M. Hirsch, AIA, of Kramer, Hirsch and Carichidi; William Dunkinson representing the N. J. State Concrete Products Ass’n; Lothar Riba of Structural Clay Products Institute and Joseph Muscarelle, Jr. of the Joseph L. Muscarelle Foundation, Inc.

Gary Kaplan awarding certificate to Larry Johnson, one of the winners of the Master Draftsman Awards.

Mrs. O. Daniel Winter was the winner of a beautiful mink stole donated by the Structural Steel and Ornamental Iron Association. G. Roswell Smith is shown with the Winters.

Sal Guzzo awarding certificate to winner of Educational Display booth award.

The DeMartin Family

The Swackhamer Family
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Season's Greetings
and
Best Wishes for
A Happy New Year

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