ARCHITECTURE
new jersey

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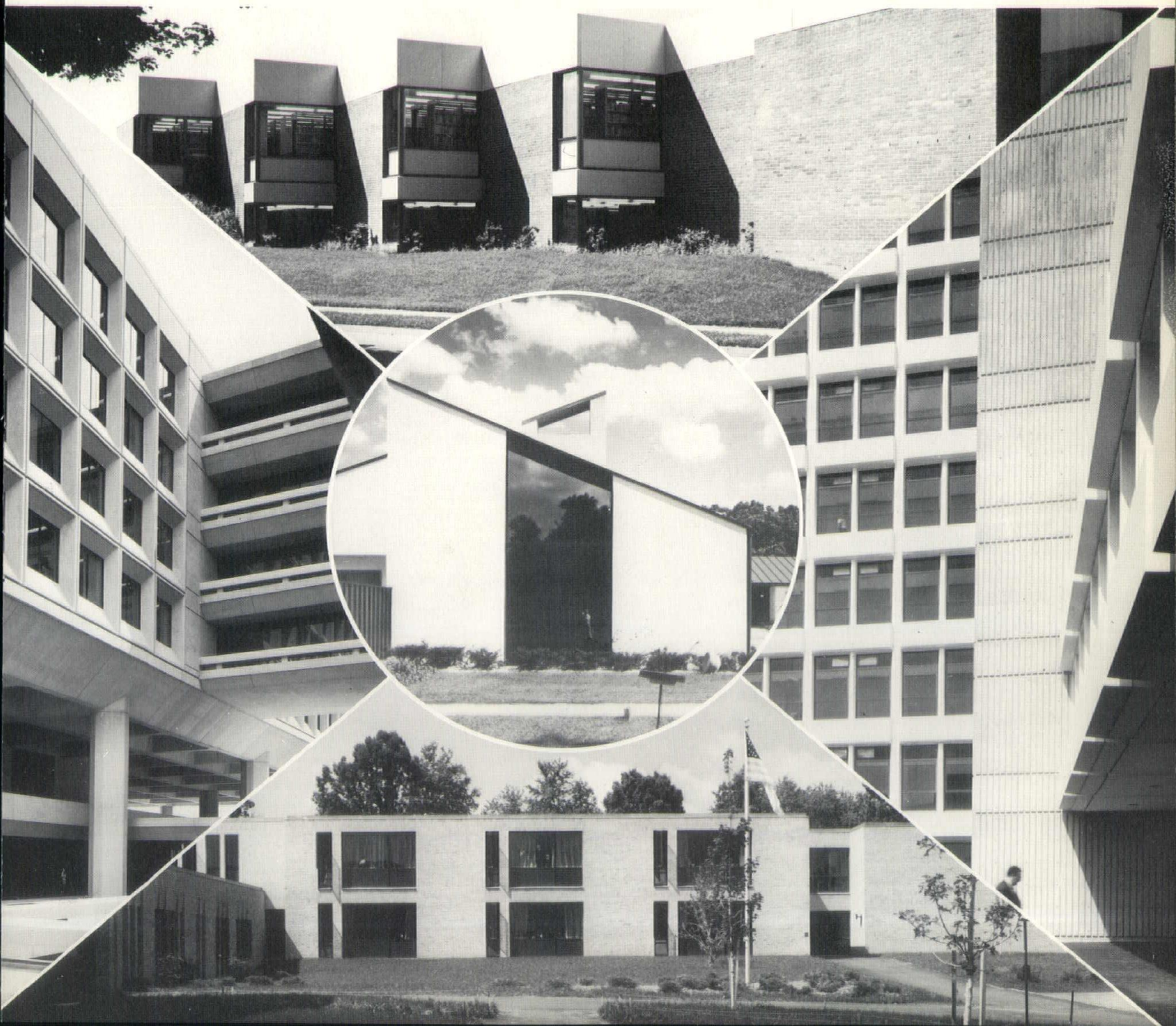

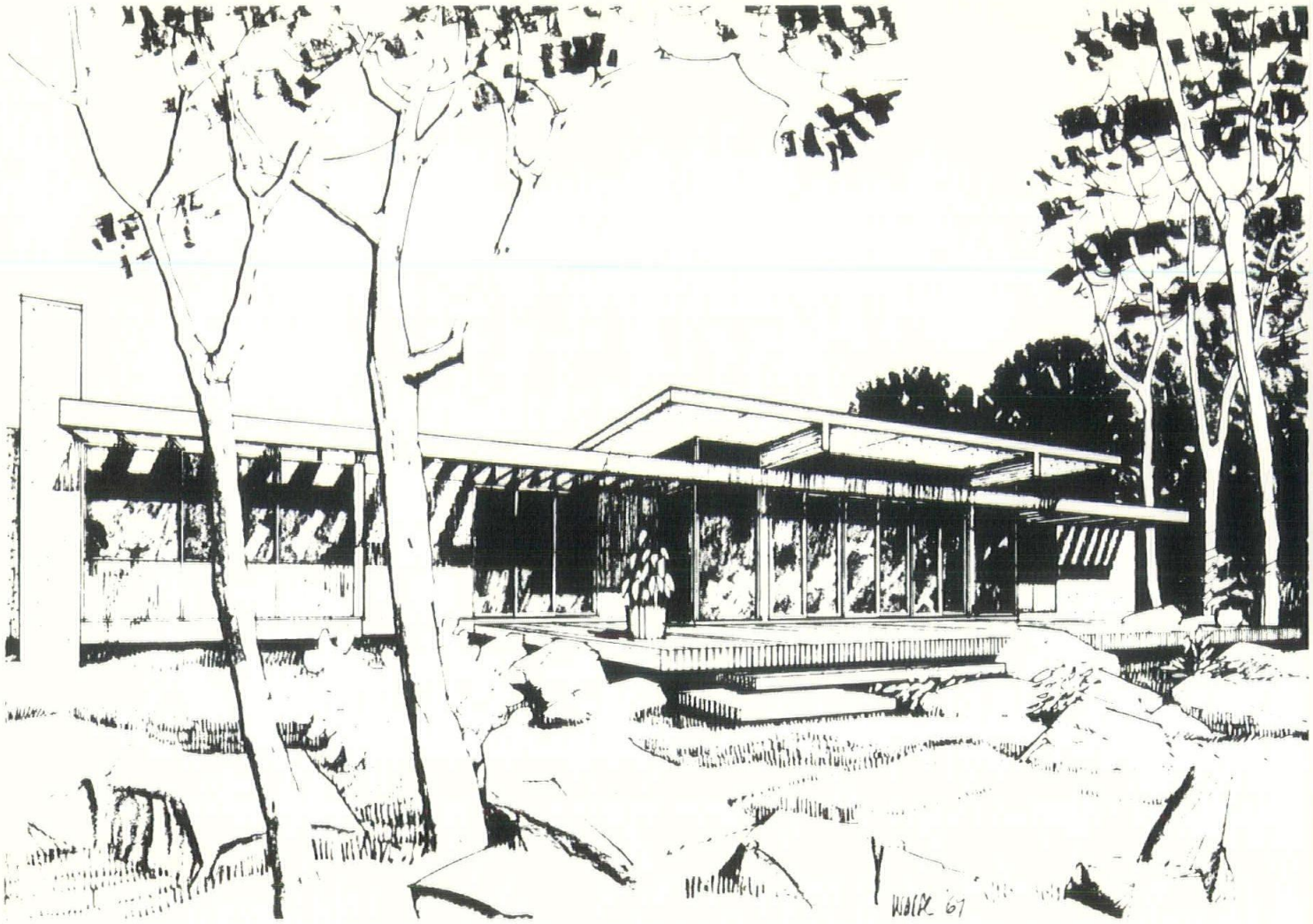


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Official Publication of
NEW JERSEY SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
A Region of The American Institute of Architects
120 Halsted Street, East Orange, N. J. 07018
(201) 672-7900-7901-7310

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 bimonthly 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.

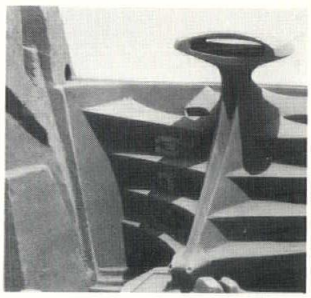
Views and opinions expressed in **ARCHITECTURE new jersey** are those of the writers and not necessarily those of the New Jersey Society of Architects.

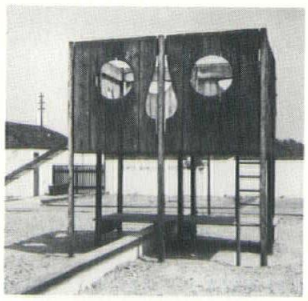
Subscription: $6 per year.

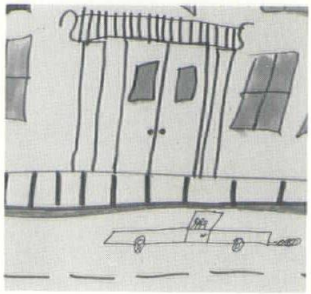
Printed by De Vries Brothers, Inc.

ARCHITECTURE
new jersey

Volume 5, No. 1 **January / February / March 1971**







For Your Information

Helen Schneider
Executive Director

Another year of ARCHITECTURE NEW JERSEY begins, but without the assistance of David R. Dibner, Chairman of the Editorial Board for the past two years. To say we will miss his interest, his guidance, his ideas, his eye for graphics, his AS I SEE IT — would be saying only half of it. We'll miss HIM — his phone calls and his brief visits to our office to come up with solutions to pressing problems in getting out our publication. Mr. Dibner, of course, will be serving the profession in other assignments, and we will always be grateful for the stimulating experience of working with a man who is always creative, energetic, affable and full of the joy of living.

Donald J. Gatarz, Vice President of NJSA, picks up where David left off. Mr. Gatarz is a partner in the office of Eckert & Gatarz in North Brunswick. It will take time for him to get his feet wet, but I am certain with his assistance, and the help of the other members of the Editorial Board, that ANJ will continue to grow in importance, editorially and graphically.

Under the legislative reform enacted several years ago, the legislature now operates on a two-year cycle, and all bills introduced in 1970 carry over into 1971. We're in the process of beefing-up our Legislative Minuteman program which operates both on State and Federal level. We maintain an up-to-date listing of all our members who are known to legislators at State level, and/or Congressmen at Federal level. The Minuteman's job is to support our position on legislative proposals which require immediate attention.

Our Legislative Committee studies a great many bills in the course of the year. We reported on 91 bills in 1970. Only a small percentage of these are of sufficient importance to contact our Minutemen. When we do contact them, we furnish them with information outlining the intent of the Bill, our position and the reasons for it, perhaps giving suggestions for amendments to improve the Bill, and a request that they contact their Legislator and relay this information to him. Hopefully, such personal communication coming from constituents, as well as the continuing efforts of the Officers, Legislative Committee and staff, will result in either eliminating the problem or amending the Bill. Or, if a bill that we support is scheduled for vote, all Legislative Minutemen would be asked to advise their Legislators of their support and the reasons why the architectural profession favors the Bill.

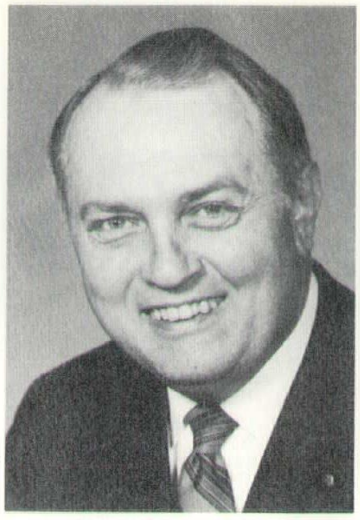
There are at present several bills in which we have a particular interest. We'll just mention two.

We support A-1247 which would permit either single or multiple bids on public work in the $2,500 to $250,000 range. Beyond that amount, a single bid would be mandatory. This Bill contains clauses designed to protect the prime specialty contractor. The prime bidder would be obliged to name the specialty contractors with whom they intend to subcontract, and the amount of their bids. Also, in the contract that the owner would enter into with the prime contractor, there would be provision to insure that the financial interest of the specialty contractor would be protected. This Bill was the result of a study conducted by the members of the Construction Congress of N.J., an organization representing all groups directly concerned with the construction industry in this state. We sincerely believe this legislation will be a positive step in the direction of producing good buildings for all levels of government and school districts, as well as renovations to existing structures, with increased economy.

Another Bill we'd like to see passed is A-1092 which would appropriate $500,000 to the Department of Education to establish, in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection, regional environmental education centers to assist in developing environmental education programs in public and private elementary and secondary schools. We heartily endorse this kind of environmental education legislation which would create an environmentally literate citizenry who understand their interdependence with and responsibility for, our total environment.

We look forward to the introduction of the land use planning bill, which, among many other things, will streamline and strengthen local planning laws and establish a framework for cooperative planning at all levels of government. Hopefully, this legislation will modernize and codify existing laws to clear the way for the development of a well-planned, well-designed, safe and beautiful New Jersey.

Profile of a President



Peter H. Holley, AIA
President

INTRODUCING PETER H. HOLLEY

Peter H. Holley, AIA, is the 47th president of the New Jersey Society of Architects. He began his term of office on January 1.

"This is the beginning of a new decade. The time for talking is over. The time for evaluation is over," said Mr. Holley in his installation speech. "Our theme for '71 is ACTION; a simple word, but a word that connotes motion, striving, accomplishment, getting things done."

Mr. Holley has served his profession in many capacities, both at Chapter and State level. His activities include, in addition to chairing countless committees, the office of Secretary, Vice President and President-Elect of the State Society. He also served as Secretary and Vice President of Architects League of Northern New Jersey.

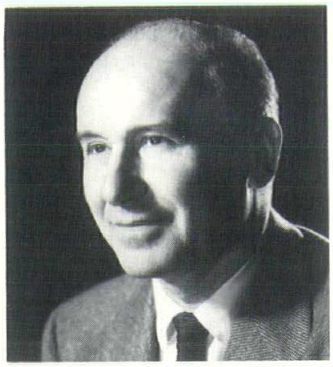
His activities have not been confined to architectural circles. He has been a member of the Ridgewood Planning Board, Paterson Building Code Committee, Passaic Valley Citizen's Planning Association and the Passaic County Engineers Society. He has also been chairman of the Ridgewood Building Code Committee and an advisor to the Drafting Department of Paterson Vocational High School. He is a director of First Federal Savings & Loan of Paterson; secretary, and for 14 years, trustee of the Paterson Orphan Asylum; past president of Paterson Y's Men's Club; and a member of the Ridgewood Rotary Club.

Educated at Pratt Institute and Columbia, Mr. Holley was licensed in 1945 and has been in private practice ever since. He is senior partner in the firm of Holley & Johnson, with offices in Wyckoff. His firm is known primarily for their commercial and industrial designs. In 1946 his design of the Allen B. DuMont Laboratories in Clifton was considered revoluntionary and set the pattern for good industrial design in northern New Jersey. In 1966 the MEM Co. building in Northvale was cited by New Jersey Business Magazine for one of the Good Neighbor Awards. Other buildings include the Corporate Headquarters of Alpha Romeo Automobile Co. in Englewood Cliffs; Pyrometer Instrument Co. in Northvale; Kawneer Co. in Carlstadt; Porsche of America in Teaneck; Eastman Kodak Co. in Fairlawn; Witco Chemical Co. in Oakland; and the Square D Co. in Lyndhurst.

In laying out plans for the current year, he said his main focus will be on education and on programs to help the underprivileged to improve their surroundings. "We want to educate people of all ages to the importance of our visual environment, of the necessity of good planning," he said recently. And he particularly emphasizes starting early—when a child begins school. "After all," he said, "these are the people who are going to be making the decisions in the future. These are the ones who will be sitting on planning boards, city commissions and governmental bodies at all levels, deciding the fate of our surroundings. If we can train them early, and make it a part of their curriculum throughout their school years, we stand a better chance of building a better future environment for all of us." Promoting opportunities for members of minority groups to seek careers as architectural technicians and architects, and the promotion of community development centers throughout the state will take much of his time and effort this year, also.

Mr. Holley will make a good president. One of his fellow architects said it all. "Peter is a good, steady thinker, never makes snap judgments and has a great deal of tenacity. Once he goes after something, he keeps at it. I think this is a good quality for the president of our Society to have — he'll undoubtedly be one of the best."

Heads National Judicial Board



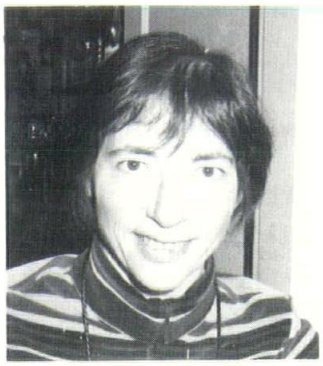
Jacob Shteir, AIA, has been appointed chairman of the National Judicial Board of The American Institute of Architects. This board reviews and hears charges of violations of the Standards of Professional Practice of the AIA; it judges such cases and imposes penalties on those found guilty. Mr. Shteir's appointment as chairman follows eight years of service on the Board.

Shteir, a partner in the architectural office of Litwack-Shteir and Associates of Newark, has long been prominent in professional, civic and governmental activities. He was chairman of the Governor's Advisory Committe on Construction Safety and is currently serving his second term as a member of the Construction Safety Council of the State Department of Labor and Industry. He was a member of the Advisory Committee to Newark City Government for Revision of its Building Code and served on its Committee on Historic Sites and Buildings.

He has been a member of NJSA for thirty years and has held all of its major offices, including that of President (1958-59). In 1966 he received the New Jersey Society's highest honor awarded to only six architects in New Jersey: a citation for his outstanding service to the profession and to the cause of architecture in New Jersey and nationally. In 1959 he received a merit award for excellence in architectural planning and design from New Jersey Society of Architects.

Mr. Shteir graduated in 1934 with a B. Arch. from New York University School of Architecture and was licensed to practice Architecture in New Jersey that year. He also holds licenses in New York and Massachusetts.

Joins Colleagues on State Board



Madeline Scott McDowell, AIA, a member of the New Jersey Society of Architects, has been appointed to the State Board of Architects for a 5-year term. Mrs. McDowell has the distinction of being the only woman serving on a state licensing board in the United States.

Mrs. McDowell was educated in the schools of architecture of Cornell University ('51) and Columbia University ('53), and worked five years as an architectural designer in New York City before joining her husband's firm in 1957.

She was licensed in New Jersey in 1959, entering the N.J. Society of Architects and becoming a corporate member of the American Institute of Architects in 1961. Her work includes several buildings that have won awards at national and state levels, including churches, museums, libraries and schools. She has also served on various architectural publications, competition juries and speaking engagements throughout the state.

Mrs. McDowell, her husband and their three young children live in Morris Township, at Hilltop Circle, Morristown.

Hugh N. Romney, AIA, was elected Vice Chairman of the National Institute for Architectural Education in New York. **Herman C. Litwack,** AIA, was elected to its Board of Trustees. The NIAE is a non-profit national organization whose main objective is to encourage and promote architectural education among students and draftsmen under 30 years of age, and provide a means of communication between students and professionals.

The Vitality of Architecture

A Course for Laymen

"The Vitality of Architecture," a pictorial and critical presentation of how architecture meets the needs of people and communities and adds a richness to daily life, will be offered during the Spring semester at the Westfield Adult School.

The course, sponsored by the New Jersey Society of Architects and coordinated by Eleanore Pettersen, will feature ten outstanding New Jersey architects who will bring their special expertise to discuss how buildings come about, their design, and how architecture affects our living — socially, psychologically and economically. Subjects covered will include the examination of architecturally significant buildings, including several examples in New Jersey; planned communities such as Reston; restoration of historic landmarks and the need for us to become involved in their preservation; the life and work of Frank Lloyd Wright; with a possible field trip to be planned in connection with discussion with the class.

Design Competition for High School Students

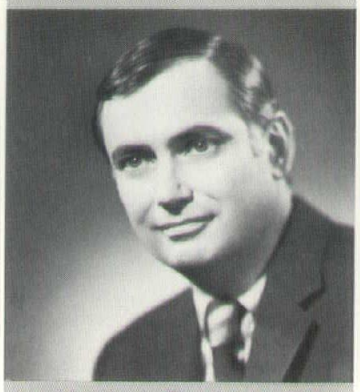
The seventh Annual Jay Parker Edwards Architectural Design Competition, sponsored by the New Jersey Society of Architects, was announced recently by Architect Jerome M. Albenberg, AIA, Chairman of the Careers in Architecture Committee.

"The combination of the urgent crisis of our cities and the emerging concern of our teenagers for a better world," Mr. Albenberg said, "has inspired this year's design problem: A PRESCHOOL LEARNING CENTER IN A REHABILITATED URBAN NEIGHBORHOOD UNIT. This problem is taken out of the real life conditions on a neglected inner-city block in Newark," he said.

Students with an interest in architecture, urban planning, education or social change should be encouraged to participate either as individuals, teams or classes. Those interested should consult their principal or industrial arts instructor for complete details regarding the competition.

Professional Corporations

Legal Viewpoint



by Keith J. Bashaw, Esq.

An artificial being, created in the eyes of the law, enabled America to achieve the economic greatness we now enjoy. New corporations are being formed every day to undertake some new business venture. When all the legal procedures and papers have been completed the Secretary of State issues a charter in the form of a validated Certificate of Incorporation and a new entity is born — The Corporation.

The advantages of doing business in the corporate form are very real indeed. The ownership of the corporation or company may be freely transferred from one individual to another. This is accomplished by selling one's ownership in the corporation and transferring the stock certificate which represents that ownership. Millions of shares are traded (bought and sold) through the stock exchanges every day.

Another important advantage is that the corporation itself is liable for its debts, obligations, losses and wrongful acts, etc. and not the individual shareholders. This corporate shield protects the individual shareholders' personal estate from the risks of doing business and limits the liability of the financial risk-taker, in most cases, to that of his original capital commitment in the corporate enterprise.

Also the corporation has perpetual existence. It does not cease to exist when a stockholder dies, as does a general partnership when a partner dies. As long as the corporation conducts itself properly in terms of state requirements, its charter will not be revoked and will live forever or until it is legally dissolved. These advantages plus others, such as centralized management and efficiency of organization make the corporate way of doing business very attractive indeed!

Until recently the professional man, architect, doctor, lawyer, etc. has not been able to conduct his practice by means of a corporation. It would have been a breach of the professional-client relationship to limit the professional responsibility or liability, and this is understandable. However, in 1963, the State of New Jersey along with most other states enacted a law which permits professionals to practice in the corporate form. This act is known as the Professional Service Corporation Act and was amended to its present form in 1969.

This new corporation is a special breed, quite sophisticated and highly regulated. Its basic characteristics are changed from those mentioned earlier in this article. For example, the shares of such a corporation may be owned only by persons licensed to practice the profession for which the corporation was formed. Therefore, only licensed architects may own shares in a professional corporation organized to practice architecture. In the event of the death of a stockholder the estate is required to dispose of the stock within 375 days from the date of death. Failure to do so will result in the loss of the charter. If for any reason a stockholder is disqualified from professional practice then only 30 days are allowed within which to dispose of the stock. Only shareholders of the corporation, the corporation itself or third persons licensed to practice architecture may purchase the available stock. An interesting requirement should be mentioned at this point: the statute provides that if neither the certificate nor the by-law sets forth the price for the redemption of the shares then the price shall be the book value. Most professional firms report their income and expenses on the cash basis, and as a result, their books would reflect an inadequate price for the stock. This, of course, is resolved by a Buy and Sell Agreement executed by all the stockholders.

A very important change in the professional corporation is that "Any officer, shareholder, agent or employee of a corporation organized under this act shall remain personally and fully liable and accountable for any negligent or wrongful acts or misconduct committed by him, or by persons under his direct supervision and control, while rendering professional service on behalf of the corporation to the person for whom such professional services were being rendered." Thus, the limited liability characteristic of a commercial corporation is very limited in the professional corporation. It is essential therefore, to properly maintain malpractice insurance, both for corporate liability and for individual liability. Note also that the corporation is liable up to the full value of its property, but that the corporate assets are not subject to the debts of the individual shareholder.

Several other statutory requirements of the professional corporation need be considered. The corporate name must include the full or last names of one or more of the shareholders or a name descriptive of the type of professional service in which the corporation will be engaged and shall also contain the words "chartered", "professional association" or the abbreviation "P.A." By a special quirk in the law, practice is allowed without using the given designation. Of lesser importance, the corporation is prohibited from engaging in any other activity except the rendering of the professional service for which the corporation was formed. This prohibition excludes however, proper investments of the corporation, such as owning an office building in which the practice is conducted.

At this point the professional should ask himself why should he go through all this legal charade just to exercise his license. For years, I.B.M., Sears-Roebuck's and even the small closely held one or two-man corporations have been given tax advantages because they operate in the corporate form. These advantages have heretofore been denied the professional man. An effort was made to correct this discriminatory effect by the passage of the H.R.10 or Keogh legislation. This, however, did not measure up to expectations nor did it provide the benefits necessary. Thus, the professional corporation became essential as the only

(Continued on page 26)

Paolo Soleri

A PRESENTATION OF HIS SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM OF URBAN SPRAWL

by Thomas R. Flagg

Dr. Paolo Soleri; Dr. August Sturzenegger, Pres. Roche Chapter of RESA.

Paolo Soleri was born and educated in Torino, Italy. He received his degree as Doctor of Architecture from the Polytechnic of Torino. Following World War II, in 1947 Soleri came to the U.S. to work for one and a half years at the Frank Lloyd Wright Fellowship. The desert landscape with its infinite space and the great opportunity for year-round outdoor work helped him choose Arizona for his home. In the past 12 years, in addition to work in ceramics and metal, Soleri has devoted his efforts to construction, conducting workshops for students, architectural experimentation, and research in the urban planning field.

The time for deluding ourselves with traditional answers to traditional needs — to every man his own individual castle and parcel of land be they ever so humble — has long since passed. A glance at the population curve (now almost vertical up) and the natural resources curve (fast approaching the same but in the opposite direction) is enough to convince anyone that our very future on this planet depends upon our taking drastic remedial measures NOW. The luxury of waiting for generations after generations of social and political accommodations to gradually heed the warnings of our scientists is one which the current age can no longer afford. We are presently able to count our remaining time in years . . .

On November 11, 1970, Paolo Soleri spoke before the Roche Research Club, a division of the Research Society of America (RESA), at the Hoffmann-La Roche plant in Nutley, New Jersey. Dr. Soleri, a former apprentice to Frank Lloyd Wright, heads the Cosanti Foundation in Scottsdale, Arizona, where he has been developing schemes for replacing our cancerous suburban sprawl with compact megastructures high in the air, thus allowing the earth below to flourish free of man's interference. His fascinating slide presentation of these designs so eclipsed the accompanying conversational explanations that it will be necessary to go to his writings for supplementary information.

"Life's bulk is negated when megalopoly and suburbia are taken as the environmental bulk . . . Architecture is in the process of becoming the physical definition of a multilevel, human ecology. It will be arc-ology. Arcology, instrumented by science and technology, will be an aesthetocompassionate phenomenon. Its advent will be the implosion of the flat megalopolis of today into an urban solid of superdense and human vitality . . . In physical terms it means that the distances, the time, and the obstacles separating the person from all civilized institutions have to be scaled down to the supply of energy available to the person himself.

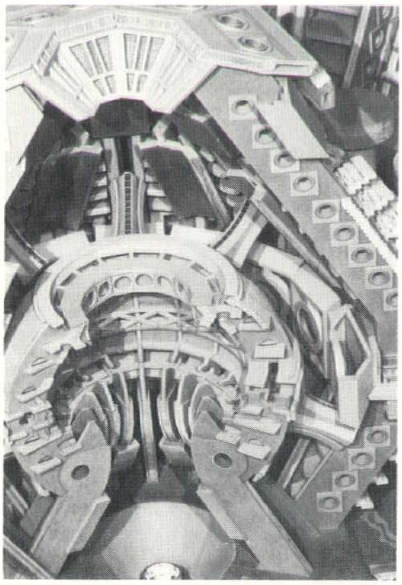
"Arcology and dimension: The squandering in land, time, energy, and the wealth of megalopolis and suburbia, now well entangled in their increasing contradictions, is rejected as obsolete. With arcology there are two conditions: (1) immense nature: extensive, kind, and brutal, the reservoir of life; and (2) the man-made: dense, organized, powerful, and serving man well. With the third dimension, the vertical, no longer a limitless sea of housing in a choked system of dim vitality, man is reinstated as the measure of things and primarily as the compassionate measure of himself and nature."

Dr. Soleri, the visionary architect, is also a talented artist and master builder. He is currently building an experimental mini-prototype of one of his arcologies called Arcosanti, a community of 3,000 students and apprentices high on a mesa in the wide open spaces of Arizona. It will be constructed almost entirely by means of student labor and contributions, a total commitment to his years of devotion to an idea.

One could easily say that Paolo Soleri abhors urban sprawl in the same manner that we were taught in high school physics that "nature abhors a vacuum". We were prepared to accept this on faith alone but sat restlessly through numerous demonstrations of this natural phenomenon until it became LAW. Very few people would argue with Paolo Soleri's concern for man's misuse of his environment and his squandering of several future generations' worth of the earth's natural resources. Certainly the omnipresent pall of acrid pollution hanging over our cities and their automobile-choked arteries can be seen as a death knell. Something has to change and fast. Dr. Soleri advocates going up, compacting the two-dimensional megalopolis into a densely populated, but still relatively small cube, thereby returning hundreds of square miles to their natural state. So far, so good. His

Rib Cage Dam
Contains an entire town with industry within the dam and dwellings on the outside surface.

drawings and models of these colossal urban beehives in the sky are for the most part both intriguing and convincing. But alas, we are not dealing with bees, which, I suppose, are somewhat interested in efficiency, but with man. And man has historically been plagued by such obstacles as greed, selfishness, ambition, traditionalism, and downright cussedness, both on the part of the "haves" and the "have nots", those who have the power to rule and those who don't particularly like the way they're being governed. It is then within man's human nature that he will resist being coaxed away from his pathetic patch of litter-strewn backyard by Kennedy Airport for some (seemingly) newfangled political quackery



3-D Jersey: Urban Transportation Nucleus for New York - Philadelphia Corridor.
Population 1,000,000; density 121/acre; surface area 14 square miles.
Air travel facilities directly integrated with heart of city. Circular jet runway around periphery connected by long underground radial air taxi corridors to ring of hangars one-half mile from air terminal at base of the ball-shaped "downtown" center. Circular pads are for vertical take-off aircraft.

half a mile or so in the air. THEY won't catch *him* in that thing! Not over his *dead* body? But, let us see how this scientifically-minded audience greeted Paolo Soleri's visionary proposals.

Question: "Won't these very high densities of population cause even greater frustrations and conflicts, like rats experience?"

Dr. Soleri: "The success of any biological system is in the concentration of things. We are cultural animals and therefore it is possible for us to exist in high densities as long as the city is a cultural machine. The rat society does not have the factor of culture. Hence, rats go crazy when they are forced to live too close together."

Question: "Isn't a city really more of a process rather than a set design? Are these structures so rigid that they cannot be easily changed?"

Dr. Soleri: "You have to have a structure before you can have a performance. In planning you can organize the process, but you are still planning a topography, not an organism . . . In the private sectors one would lease or buy a space or two to do with what one wanted. The public sectors would consist of universal types of spaces containing pulsating variations of use . . . The structural skeleton would be used until it outlived its usefulness. The system is so frugal compared to our present opulence that you could afford to move out of one city into another when the first becomes obsolete."

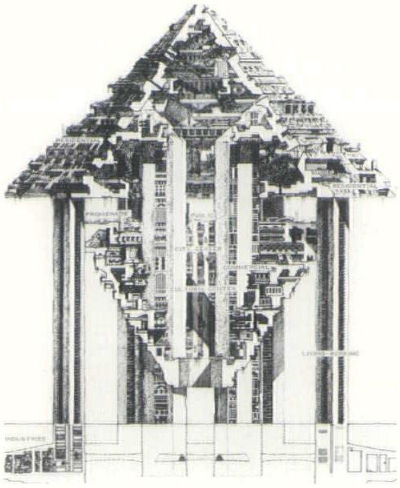
Question: "What about the soil bearing capacity for such tremendous megastructures? The Empire State Building is built on bedrock found in relatively small areas."

Dr. Soleri: "We can use lighter, more coherent structural systems. Today's skyscrapers have much weight hung on them in the form of concrete skin. Many skyscrapers, if connected together, could economize on structure due to better wind resistance . . . The local conditions would suggest different solutions, such as floating systems."

Question: "What about the automobile and mass transportation systems?"

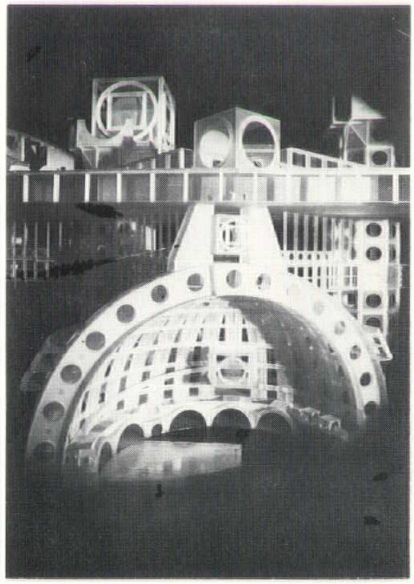
Dr. Soleri: "Because of the compact nature of these arcologies, the many nodes or neighborhoods will be within

Hexahedron
Population 170,000; density 1200/acre; height .68 miles; side .62 miles; surface covered 140 acres.



walking distance of one another. Instead of having an enormous hospital at one end of the city, there would be neighborhood clinics, police stations, cultural centers, etc. Patients could often stay home and have the doctor walk to their living space . . . Cars for lease would be available at the periphery of the city for the inhabitants to make excursions into the countryside. Mass transportation systems will come back with the introduction of new technologies to improve them. I think the automobile is a very good instrument of leisure, but not coercion, that is, commuting."

Arcosanti
Population 1,500; density 215/acre; height .50 miles; surface covered 7 acres.



Question: "Wouldn't these arcologies be vulnerable to attack during wartime?"

Dr. Soleri: "They are actually less vulnerable to war conditions because they are smaller targets, they have substantial underground areas, and they can be evacuated much faster. It would be impossible to evacuate New York City."

Question: "How do you solve the problem of the transition from the present-day urban life to that of the future?"

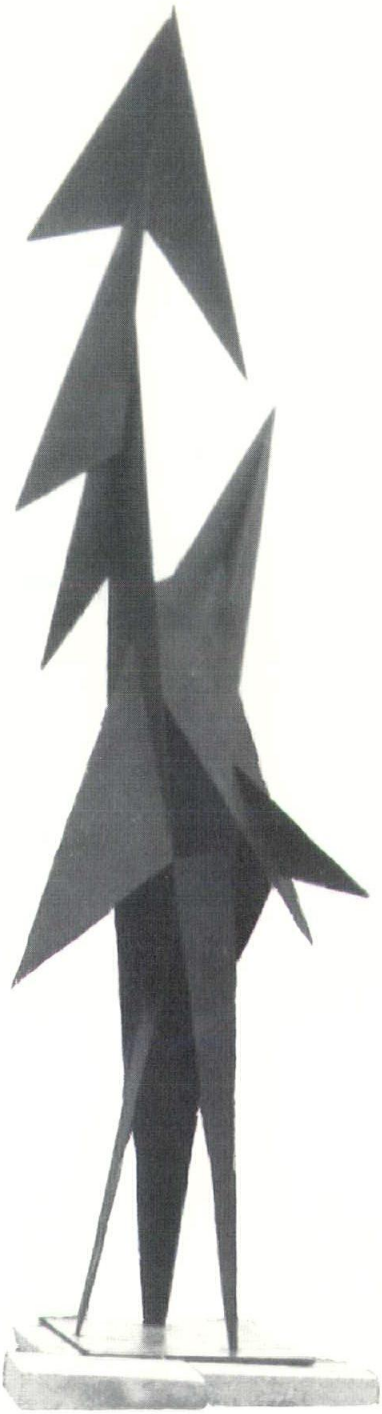
Dr. Soleri: "The advantage of implosion is that there is very little relocation of people. You build your city and then anyone who wants to live there moves in. Then you tear down the old inefficient cities that they came from . . . Life moves from the simple to the complex. If you try to break this flow you will get into trouble. Life now is *complicated,* not complex."

(Continued on page 25)

Art in Architecture

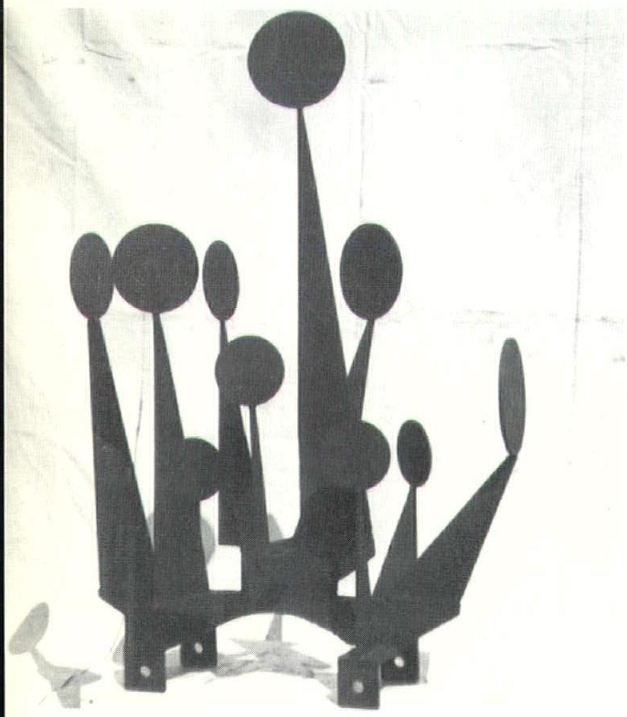
Stainless Steel

In our continuing interest to promote the use of Art in Architecture, we present the work of painter and sculptor Meyers Rohowsky of Westfield, N.J. Mr. Rohowsky was educated at New York University, Hartford Art Society, Academie Julien in Paris, and Graphisher Lehr in Vienna. His work has been exhibited in one-man shows at Montrose Gallery, N.Y.C.; ZAK Gallery in Paris; and the Art Club in Vienna. Examples of his sculptures may be seen in the N.J. State Museum in Trenton, and in the Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. His work is also part of a travelling exhibition of graphic art in Europe under U.S. Information Agency sponsorship.

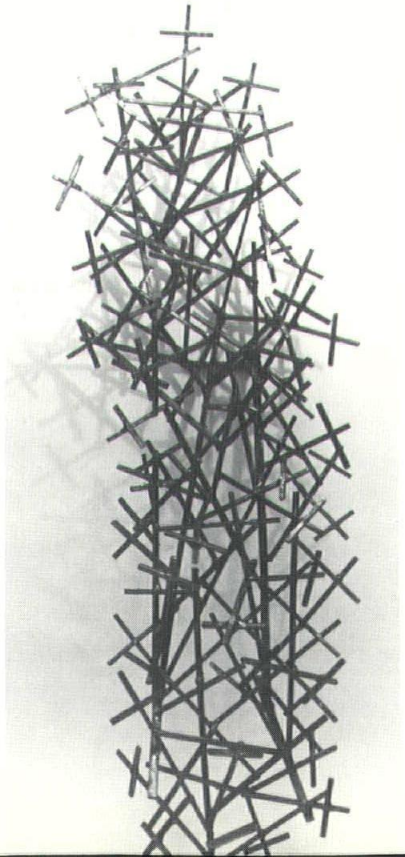


Painted Steel
Bloomfield College,
Bloomfield, N. J.

Painted Steel
N. Y. World's Fair



Steel Sculpture
Calvary Lutheran Church,
Cranford, N. J.



Architectural Awards 1970

GENERAL COMMENTS OF THE JURY

The general impression is of a very large number of projects for a one-year period of activity. This is a remarkable achievement in the region.

The general thing that struck us was that all of the projects are, in a sense, very modest, not so much in scope but in means and their disposal. There is the appearance of great effort and attention to do the job in very simple terms, with very simple materials and without any flight permitted for purely esthetic effect or luxurious treatment.

In general, perhaps, this had something to do with the presentations themselves being limited, but it did seem that many of the projects were presented as isolated incidents rather than strongly related to their place in either the city, the suburb or even the country.

One had, in many instances, the impression of seeing a lot of highway structures surrounded by cars. It would be interesting to see always the building in its context; in fact, if one weakness should be pointed out as a generalization, it was the lack of a strong and fully developed relation between building and site. There seemed to be many individual efforts of some consequence but more of them should have been considered in stronger terms and larger reference.

Just one other observation: Without really any special attempt to do so, there were many different categories of buildings, and we selected one example in each category worthy of award.

One of the things that pleased us most was the great restraint by most projects to keep variety of materials to a minimum. Somehow some of the smaller projects achieved this better than a lot of the larger projects. There was sometimes a tendency to use a lot of cliches and various tricks: we wondered whether, through the ages, these would live well.

Some of the projects under consideration that might have been selected were turned down by a bad detail. We were, of course, at a disadvantage because in a number of jobs the total project wasn't presented; we saw only the angle the designer and architect wanted to take and we couldn't see the other sides. In the totally successful building one has to keep the "boo-boos" out of the project all the way around.

We have to say that the order of the awards is entirely irrelevant. There is no intention of providing a hierarchy of awards.

Architectural Jury

Giorgio Cavaglieri, FAIA,
New York

Samuel M. Brody, FAIA,
New York

Louis M. Wolff, FAIA,
Columbia, S. C.

Editor's Note: We are pleased to present in this issue the eight award-winning projects in the completed classification. Our next issue will contain the award winners in the preliminary classification.

Architects:
Genovese and Maddalene, AIA
Paramus, N.J.

General Contractor:
Charles Herman Contracting Co.
Mechanical Engineer:
Cosentini Associates
Structural Engineers:
Severud, Perrone, Sturm
Photographer:
Anthony V. Genovese

The program required a new church and social hall facility to replace an existing 124-year-old structure declared unsafe by the Building Department. The question of phasing out the parish in this low-income neighborhood was seriously considered — however, the parishioners would not allow their parish to be dissolved because of evident religious and social needs of the neighborhood.

The pastor, Reverend William Pickett, formed a lay council to plan for a new church. The program called for a church to seat 400, with no seat more than 60 feet from the altar. A lower floor was included for meeting rooms, catechetical instruction and social activities.

Due to a tight budget, the building was constructed of exposed concrete block walls filled with granulated insulation. Steel bar joists frame the roof from which hangs a fire-rated acoustical ceiling. The facade is brick veneer and exposed concrete. At the rear courtyard, a stone wall belonging to the original church was left standing.

"It is perhaps one of the most successful of the submissions . . . it has great impact with a simple interior space and the minor variations between glass and brick of the facade on the street."
The Jury

Church of The Nativity

New York, N.Y.

The James Forrestal Building

Washington, D. C.

Architects:
Frank Grad & Sons
Newark, N. J.
Curtis & Davis
New Orleans, La.
Fordyce & Hamby Associates
New York, N. Y.

General Contractor:
Blake Construction Co.
Mechanical Engineers:
Syska & Hennessy
Structural Engineers:
Weiskopf & Pickworth
Landscape Architects:
Robert Zion
Harold Breen
Exterior Lighting:
Seymour Evans Associates
Photographers:
Gil Amiaga
Louis Checkman

The requirement of the client, the General Services Administration, was for a building of 1,870,000 gross square feet to house agencies of the Department of Defense, modular office space and ancillary facilities.

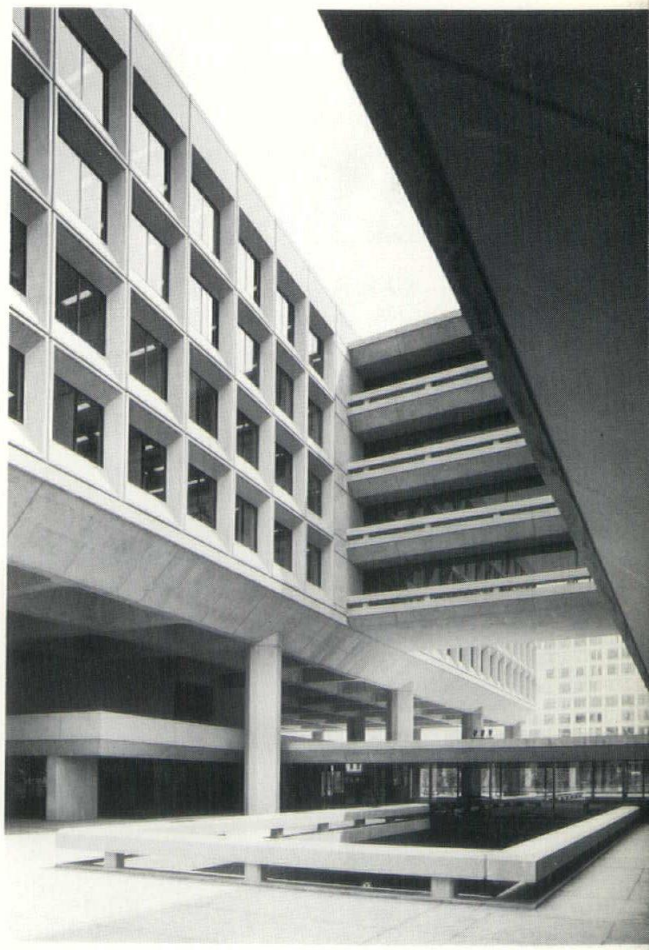
There were actually two sites, located on both sides of a new 150-foot wide 10th Street Mall to be constructed south of Independence Avenue, opposite the Smithsonian Institute. In addition, depressed highways east and west of the site and a railroad south of the site virtually created two islands.

As the solution, the architects designed a complex which has three major elements all interconnected above and below ground. Along Independence Avenue, there is a four-story structure elevated 30 feet above the Mall. On the south, connected by glass-enclosed walkways from all four stories, is a large hollow square structure with a landscaped interior court. On the opposite side of the Mall, a low one-story cafeteria building completes the building design.

The 18-foot rise of the Mall as it runs south from Independence Avenue was used to divide the site into two plaza levels. Park, pool and fountains have been created to provide resting areas for the public and building occupants.

The structure is reinforced conrete. Unifying all elements is the sandblasted, buff-colored, load-bearing precast concrete window elements contrasting with solid concrete, poured-in-place walls of the same color and texture. The windows are bronze-tinted glass set in neoprene gaskets.

"A Federal complex of great distinction in Washington . . . beautiful precast concrete effects of structural power."
The Jury



Teaneck Complex - Dining Hall & Dormitories, Fairleigh Dickinson University

Teaneck, N. J.

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

General Contractor:
Mahieu Construction Co.
Structural Engineers:
Paulus & Sokolowski
Mechanical & Electrical Engineers:
Jack Stone
Kitchen Consultants:
W. E. Foerst Associates
Photographer:
Gil Amiaga

The very stringent site and budget controls on this project required a high level of pragmatism. The program called for air-conditioned student housing for 544 students and a student activities-dining center to be built along the banks of the Hackensack River. The site, in essence, a plane of silt built up over the centuries, was marked by low bluffs of solid ledge rock containing very large trees. Hundred-foot piles were required on most of the buildings.

The student center was designed to welcome entry from either side into the main vertical circulation core. At the top of this core is the dining facility, so placed as to afford long views across the river and so that it can be secured while the rest of the building continues in operation. The frame of the building is of exposed steel eliminating the usual spandrel and fascia veneers. The walls are of brown brick with brown mortar and bronze-tinted glass.

The dormitories are a semi-system type of building of block bearing walls with precast concrete floors. The suite arrangement with a lounge reduces accountable circulation space and, with its private bath about a central plumbing core, creates the apartment-type of living today's students are requesting. Each suite has its own heating and air-conditioning system. The dormitories are also of brown brick and bronze glass.

"We were struck by the difference between the treatment and concept in the large composition of the dining hall and of the dormitories."

The Jury

"Project Bowtie" Neighborhood Renewal

Woodbridge Township, N. J.

Architect:
Milton Klein, AIA
Union, N. J.

General Contractor:
Stephen S. Borgia, Inc.
Engineers:
Werner Schmidt
Wendell Imhoffer
Landscape Architect:
Richard Cripps
Photographer:
Ben Schnall

Project Bowtie called for a neighborhood pool facility as part of an urban renewal project located in a poor section of Woodbridge Township.

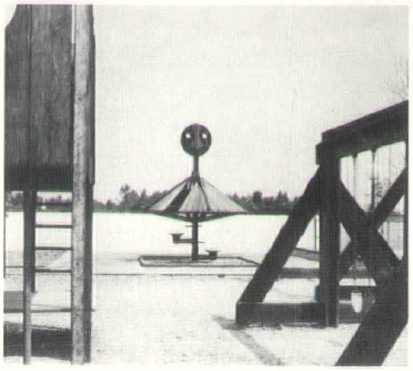
The site wasn't particularly an attractive one — it's bounded by railroad tracks on two sides and a concrete bridge on the third, with an oil refinery, the New Jersey Turnpike and high tension wires in sight — so the architect had to come up with a solution which would effectively direct visual interest away from the surrounding areas.

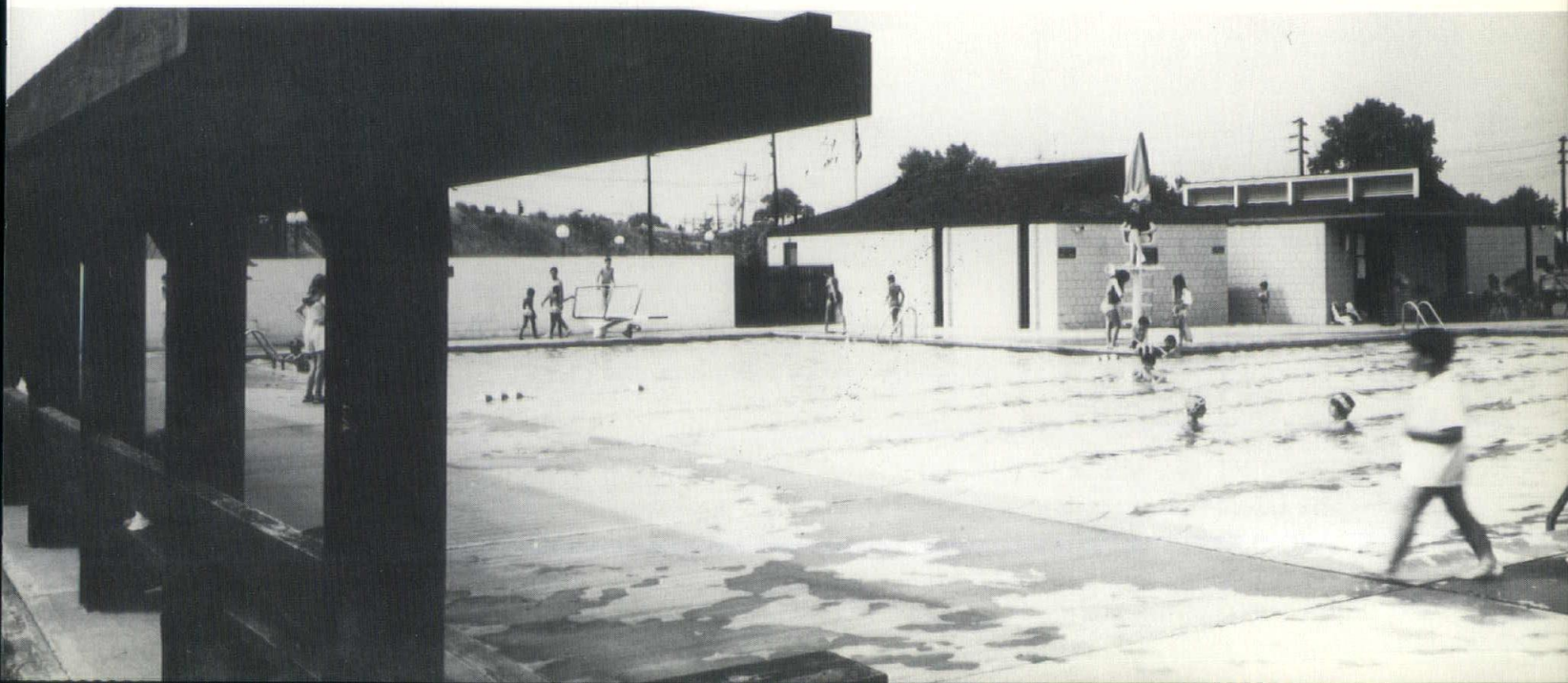
In order to do this he arranged for peripheral substandard houses to be demolished to allow for the pool as well as a new park, a playground, dressing and administrative facilities, spectator stands and pieces of sculpture.

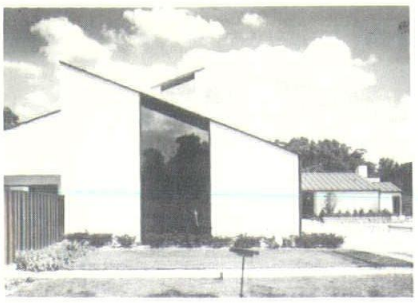
The spectator stands are used primarily for watching pool races and earth berms were designed to shield the railroad. The playground is a pool adjunct near the pool house entrance. The boys' and girls' dressing pavilions are separated by a waiting shelter and the administrative facility. The pieces of sculpture in the area provide both interest and utility.

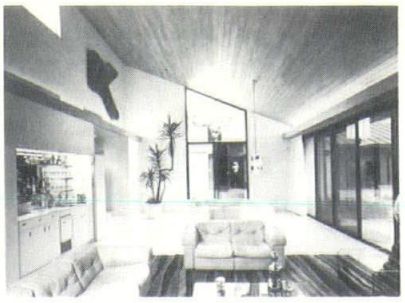
The construction materials include concrete block walls, wood shingle over exposed wood truss roof and built-up roofs, over laminated beams. The terraces and pool are concrete. Stained wood was used for the playground equipment and railroad-tie was used for the viewing stand.

"The modesty is appealing . . . we also have a feeling that the neighborhood has been involved in a very true way."
The Jury









Architect:
Milton Klein, AIA
Union, N. J.

General Contractor:
Gilbert Merenda Construction Co.
Engineering Consultant:
Robert Bloch
Landscape Architect:
Richard Cripps
Photographer:
Ben Schnall

The program called for a country house for a young couple with two small children and servants. The couple would frequently have weekend guests. The house was to be located on a marshy, 3½-acre meadow with a stand of tall trees at the rear and along one side. A pool was to be provided as part of the house complex and a tennis court was to be built away at the rear.

For the design, the architect created an "S" shaped building which produced two principal outdoor spaces — an entrance courtyard and a pool terrace on the opposite side. Shed roofs (with sloping celings at principal rooms) are loosely arranged to break up a largely horizontal design. The living room ceiling is 24 feet high at the clerestory. An exercise room and storage attic are over the service wing.

Construction and materials include wood frame over slabon grade, stucco exterior walls, a terne metal roof, and redwood soffits, facias and living room ceiling. Fill was required to overcome low, wet site conditions.

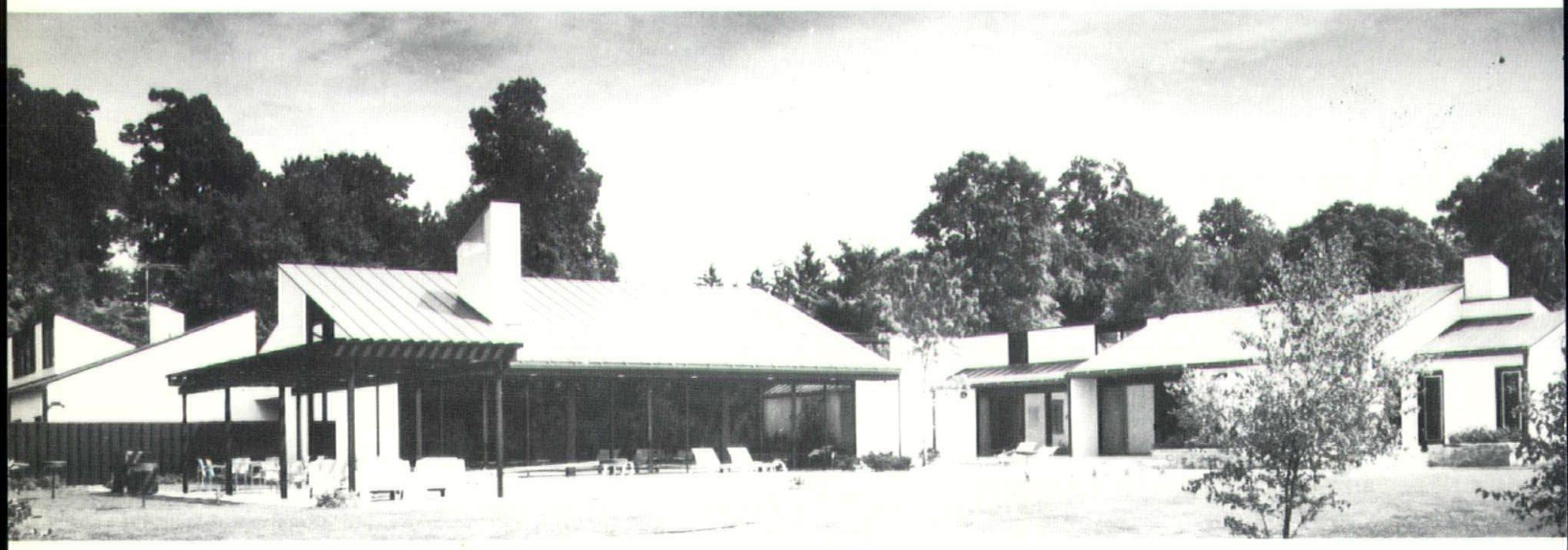
The interior, which was designed by the architect, is predominantly white plaster. The doors and windows are bronze-anodized aluminum glazed with bronze glass.

"The problem was solved with extreme sophistication . . . the series of spaces and the variations in three dimensions are very successfully handled."

the Jury

Residence

Harrison, N. Y.



A New Middle School

Vernon, N. J.

Architects:
Kruger/Kruger/Albenberg
Newark, N. J.

General Contractor:
Cerami Construction Co.
Mechanical Engineer:
Christo Engineering Associates
Electrical Contractor:
E. J. Stewart
Structural Engineers:
Wiener & Thaler
Plumbing & HVAC:
Herman H. Braun, Inc.
Photographer:
John R. Brefach

The program called for the design of a middle school serving grades five through eight for 745 students, with a core permitting expansion to 1,000 students.

The site, which enjoys a view across Vernon Valley, is 50 acres of gently rolling fields divided by rubble stone walls. Very little level land was available.

Since the flattest land areas are devoted to sports fields, the architects designed the school on four levels. Core curriculum classrooms are arranged so that the students can be separated into two "houses", each with its own lecture-dining areas. Each group of classrooms has its own teachers' workroom. The library is arranged so that it can be increased two fold in size into a materials resource center. Carpeting provides most of the acoustical control. At the first stage there are 74,000 square feet of gross floor area and 28 classrooms.

Construction materials consist of bearing and non-bearing masonry walls, steel columns, and exposed steel beams and deck.

"The plan functions effectively and the building, as a whole, must be a pleasant addition to the community where it is located."

The Jury

Architects:
McDowell-Goldstein, AIA
Madison, N.J.

General Contractor:
Frank Briscoe Company, Inc.
Structural Engineer:
Paul Weidlinger
Acoustical Engineers:
Bolt, Beranek & Newman
Photographer:
Ralph Goodhill
Partner-In-Charge:
Stanley James Goldstein, AIA
Associate:
Conrad Remick, AIA

Rutgers Medical School

Piscataway, N. J.

The program called for a two-year basic medical science teaching facility including laboratories, lecture halls and ancillary facilities with bookstore, lounges, snack bar, exhibition and study areas. Also required were faculty offices and research laboratories for a staff of 500 persons in six basic medical science departments and two clinical departments.

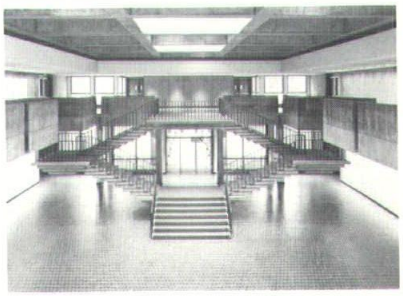
The planning was to be concurrent with that for an adjacent library of science and for the College of Pharmacy.

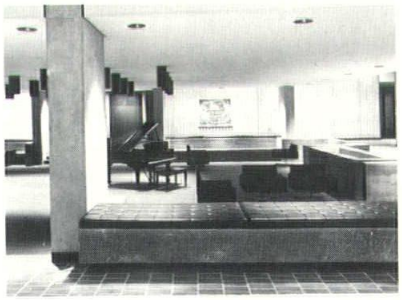
This medical school, as the center of the emerging University Heights Campus, serves the surrounding buildings by locating all of the public-oriented facilities on the ground level. Teaching laboratories, research laboratories and ancillary facilities are located "out of the flow of traffic" on the upper floor levels. Each floor of the research tower is devoted to a single discipline of the basic medical sciences.

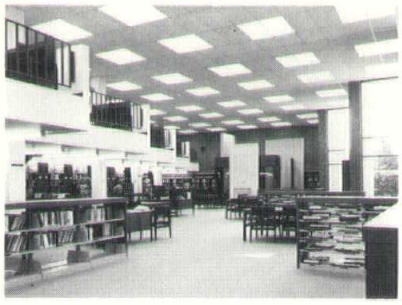
The use of poured-in-place, ribbed concrete towers which house service facilities, "solid" exposed, aggregate precast panels, "open" glass filled, precast panels on the upper levels, and the glass curtain wall on the ground floor, all express the design concepts. The exposed concrete structural elements closely integrated with all mechanical systems have produced a bold but extremely simple and finely articulated structure. The repetitive use of natural materials with monochromatic tones not only allows complete design freedom for subsequent adjacent structures, but has resulted in construction and maintenance economies.

"Handled with skill and effectiveness... the very strong and straight-forward plan works well for the various phases of construction in which the project will find itself."

The Jury







Architects:
McDowell-Goldstein, AIA
Madison, N. J.

Mechanical Engineer:
H. Collins Hamblen
Electrical Engineer:
Barnickel Engineering Corp.
Structural Engineers:
Alexanders & von Bradsky
Partner-In-Charge:
George E. McDowell, AIA
Associate:
Raymond Nadaskay
Photographers:
Ralph Goodhill
Louis Checkman

A small, (1.53 acres) triangular-shaped site located at a busy intersection was provided by the town for a new library building. The architect was charged with designing a structure that would not only accommodate the 136,473 volumes in the library's collection but to so design the building in relation to the site that there would be room left over for future expansion. This in addition to providing on-site parking!

The required functions and spaces are organized onto the site by using an offset modular structural system and a mezzanine level which provides access from all sides while saving existing trees on the property. The meeting room and wash rooms are separated (although still under control viewing of the charge desk) and may be used independently.

Gas-fired heating and cooling units are roof mounted with distribution through air ceiling. Supplemental heating is provided with perimeter fin tube hot water radiation.

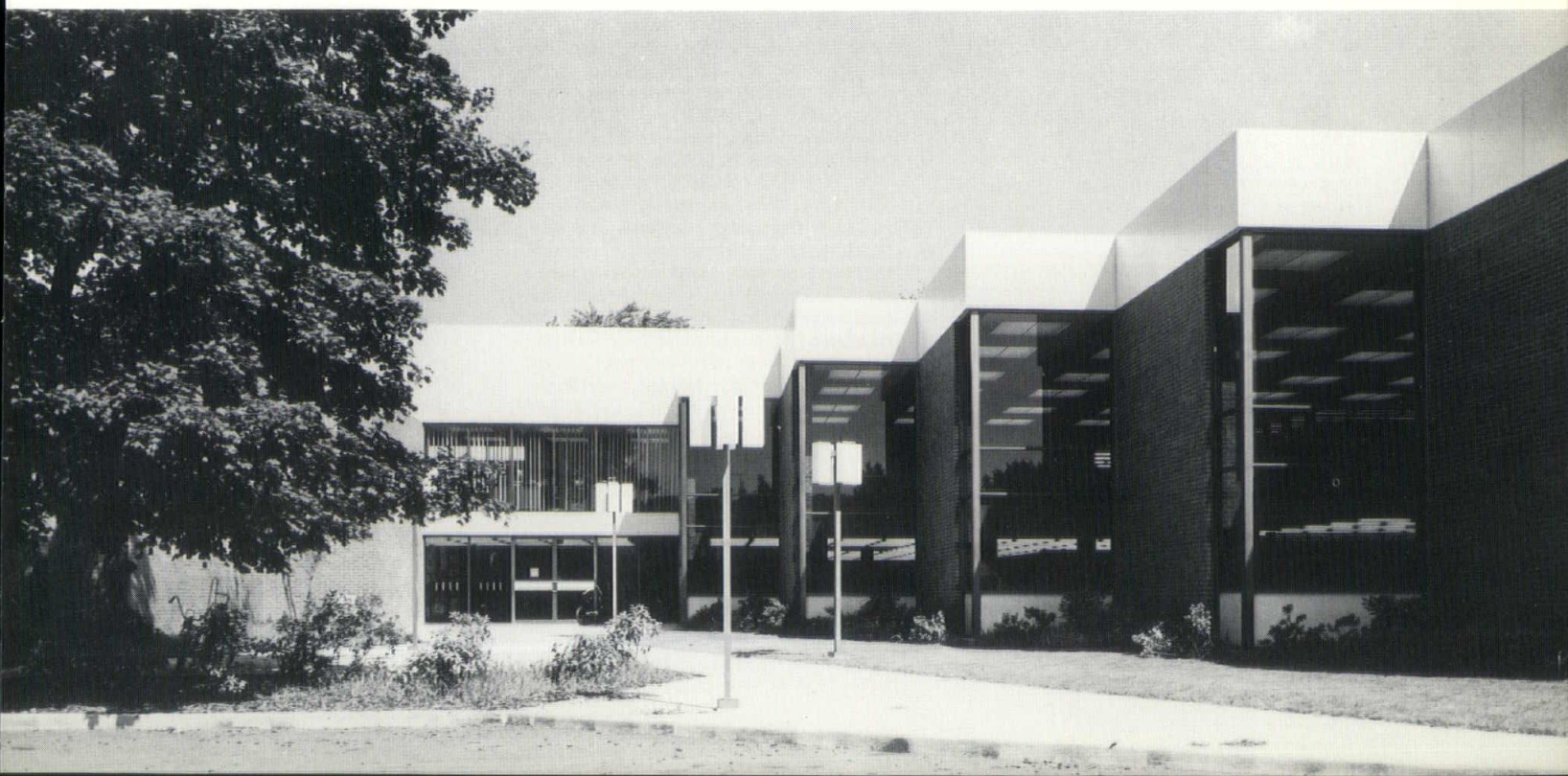
The exterior and interior brick walls are framed in steel; porcelain metal panels form the spandrel and roof screen areas.

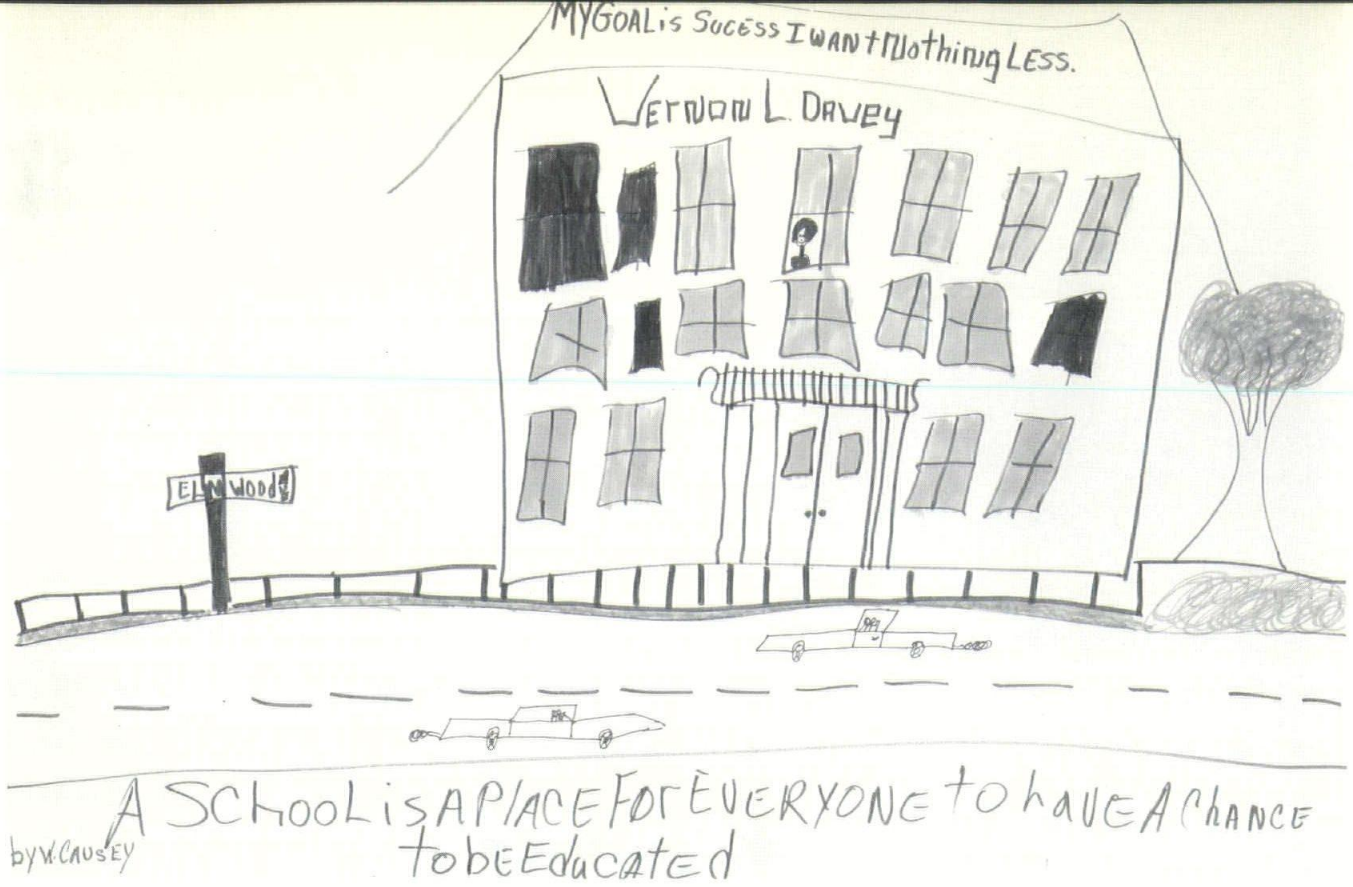
"The play of volumes was the first element that attracted the attention of the jury . . . the three-dimensional results are exciting."

The Jury

South Huntington Public Library

Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.





School Design Center

A NEW APPROACH TO INVOLVING THE COMMUNITY IN THE DESIGN OF ITS NEW SCHOOL

When the contract to design a new middle school in East Orange was awarded to UNIPLAN, architect Jules Gregory felt the community should become involved in the design of their school. The East Orange School Design Center was established, and the idea interested the Educational Facilities Laboratories of the Ford Foundation to the extent that they offered a grant to assist in its work.

The Center, located on Main Street, is a storefront operation under the direction of Larry Goldblatt, a fourth-year architectural student at North Carolina State University. The Center is unique in that it invited members of the community, children and adults, to stop in and share their ideas for the design of their new school. At the same time, it brought professional talent to the community to explain the process of creating a building, and then combined all activity to channel it into a piece of architecture that the community wants and owns.

To be built on a four-acre site on Hamilton Street near the Martens Stadium, the school is to be for 6th, 7th and 8th grade students and will house about 1,500. Construction is scheduled to begin this year.

"So very often the community is left out of the design of schools because it is thought to be a rather technical science," stated Dr. Russell A. Jackson, Jr., East Orange Superintendent of Schools. "This is an opportunity for the community to become directly involved and to show a real input into the design of their school," he said.

Dr. Jackson believes this school will be unique. "We are not going to the community with a final package. We are going to them several times along the way to share with them, give back to them some of their input, as well as the input of the architects. In the end, we will have a technical approach with lay support," said Dr. Jackson.

"This school is being designed as a people place," he continued. "It is going to be a place where people live, not just an institution in which to be educated. It is a humanization of education. There will be lots of space, 150 sq. ft. per child. There will be a place for each child, his own individual 'pod', from which he develops, just as in life, from a member of the family, into a member of the school, into a member of the community. Hopefully there will be no bells; the child will move freely from one classroom to another, no scheduling for lunch, no need to raise hands to go to the lavatory," he added.

Also working at the Center are John Friedman, a 1969 graduate of the Princeton University School of Architecture, and Stephanie Williams of East Orange, who is able to contribute firsthand knowledge of community needs because she lives near the proposed school site.

J. Garfield Jackson, principal of Henry E. Kentopp School, believes there are social implications in this whole approach. "The more we make use of our knowledge of people and the way they think, the better we will be able to meet their needs. It is now far past the time when we ought to impose our thinking upon the members of the community in terms of what they need. We should let them have a part in it. Since we do have an educated citizenry, we ought to make use of their thinking. That goes all the way down to the children. We are educating them and they have a right to say, 'these are the things we think should be in a school home where we spend a large portion of the day'," he continued. "Response from the school area, where the building is sorely needed, is very vocal and enthusiastic," he said.

In summing up, Larry Goldblatt feels that they have opened the first public school of architecture in New Jersey. "We've gone out and recruited people from East Orange and gotten them to think about how to design a building," he said.

Kuhn + Drake + Hessberger
476 Morris Avenue
Summit, N. J. 07901

"In today's society, Architects are experiencing a greater awareness from their clients than perhaps at any time in recent history: awareness of design, awareness of cost, awareness of the influence of his project on the environment," according to partners Jean Kuhn, Peter Drake and Walter Hessberger, all members of The American Institute of Architects.

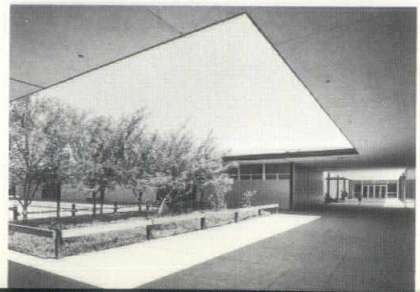
"Our objective is to respond to this awareness and to provide each client with those services which are 'right for the job,' and which will produce individual solutions to each client's specific problem. To accomplish this, "they explain, "we are organized to render comprehensive services with an experienced and talented team of Architects, Engineers, Planners, Landscape Architects, Interior Designers and Specialists in all of the related disciplines. Every member of our team is committed to the same high standard of design."

Kuhn, Hessberger, Drake

Colenside Nursing Home
New Providence, N. J.

Summit Medical Group
Summit, N. J.

Anne Roberts Elementary School
New Providence, N. J.



Haddonwood Tennis Center

If you see a bare-legged character in sneakers, slogging through the snow with a tennis racquet in his hand, *don't* call the police! He is probably on his way to the new Haddonwood (Indoor-Outdoor) Tennis Center in Deptford Township, New Jersey, where bounce and background are perfect, wind, weather and darkness never interfere, and temperatures are constant and comfortable.

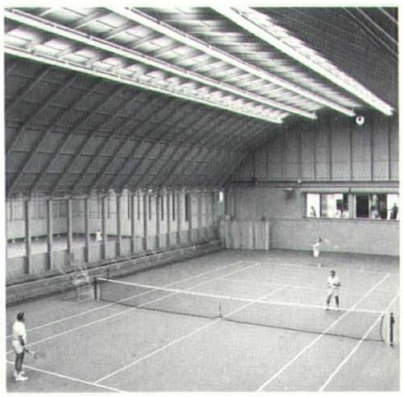
The Haddonwood Tennis Center, designed by Louis H. Goettelmann, II, architect/planner of Camden, is the newest, finest expression of a unique sports idea in year-round tennis. It was highly acclaimed by the National Tennis Magazine, "Tennis U.S.A." in 1965 and 1969.

Haddonwood is the creation of ten Philadelphia-area businessmen, working through a coordinated team of architect, designer, sculptor and landscaper. It was designed as a three-phase program, beginning in 1965 with three championship courts, clubhouse, lounge, tennis shop and snack bar. Capacity operation made possible the completion of Phase II: three more indoor courts, three outdoor courts and a table tennis lounge area. Phase III to follow, will include three more outdoor courts, three squash courts, a large family swimming pool with other recreational developments around it.

The five bas-reliefs depicting the history of tennis enlivens the entrance wall and illustrates an interesting use of art with architecture. The panels were executed by Crystel Passauer Lazo, a Haddonfield artist, muralist and sculptor who has had a varied professional and teaching experience, as well as many shows of her own.

Mr. Goettelmann's design for the entire complex includes everything from the tennis racquet covers to the inventive court lighting.

Photographs by Lawrence S. Williams



Grassroots Meeting in Washington

A delegation of Officers of the N. J. Society of Architects and its Chapters were in Washington, January 7-8 to confer with the National Officers and Officers of other AIA Components at the Institute's annual Grassroots meeting. Heading the delegation was President Peter H. Holley, AIA, who unfortunately is not shown. The purpose of the meeting was to outline the new programs and directions of the Institute.

(Above) Presidents of our Chapters at Grassroots: Barrett Davies, Central Chapter; Harry Mahler, Newark-Suburban Chapter; Louis H. Goettelmann, West Jersey Society of Architects; William L. Slayton, Executive Vice President of AIA; W. Robert Huntington, Shore Chapter; and Robert F. Gebhardt, Architects League of Northern New Jersey.

(Left) Kenneth D. Wheeler, President-Elect of NJSA, with Robert F. Hastings, AIA President.

PAOLO SOLERI
(Continued from page 11)

Question: "What happens to that random scattered populace of an old existing city which chooses to remain there?"

Dr. Soleri: "Just because I am a good amoeba doesn't mean I wouldn't make a good fish. Man must be able to choose a better life through self-determination. He must have that choice and not necessarily at the expense of those who choose to live in an inefficient restricting environment."

A more complete in-depth presentation of Paolo Soleri's philosophy and extensive coverage of his designs for numerous arcologies in a variety of locations can be found in his book "Arcology — the City in the Image of Man." The first huge page contains one lonely sentence which ways it all: "This book is about miniaturization." One can almost see the grass starting to grow again and the rivers to run clear.

Quotations from *Arcology: The City in the Image of Man*, by Paolo Soleri, by permission of the MIT Press, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Copyright (c) 1969 by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

What Is An Architect?

Lloyd Rosenberg, project coordinator for the architectural firm of Harsen & Johns, Tenafly, attempted to answer these questions for some 100 sixth-graders at the Mount Pleasant Elementary School, West Orange, recently, as part of a program initiated by the school's art department.

Rosenberg told the sixth-graders that a prospective architect has to complete a 5-year college course, serve as an apprentice for 3 years, and then submit to a difficult licensing examination.

To illustrate how an architect works, Rosenberg told of the process involved in the planning of the addition to their school. In addition to preparing plans and working drawings and supervising construction, the architect selects the materials and colors of the building, Rosenberg told the students. The architect also prepares renderings and models of his buildings, he explained.

PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS
(Continued from page 9)

means to provide the professional with the same tax advantages as other business forms.

The Internal Revenue Service tried to convince the taxpayers and the courts that the Professional Service Corporation wasn't a corporation at all. The courts were not convinced and ruled against the I.R.S. in eleven straight cases. Finally, on August 8, 1968, the I.R.S. announced "that it is conceding that organizations of doctors, lawyers and other professional people organized under State Professional Association acts will, generally, be treated as corporations for tax purposes." Thus, the door is open for the professional to get the same tax break as other businesses.

The biggest tax break is in the form of a Profit Sharing and/or Pension Plan. Working shareholders may participate in a qualified plan whereby the corporation makes contributions to the plan which are tax deductible. The plan invests the money and the return thereon is accumulated for retirement, at no tax, and then taxed later upon distribution at advantageous rates. In a Profit Sharing Plan, the money can be invested in an office building to house the operations of the corporation, or it can be invested in mutual funds, insurance programs, etc.

Other benefits include the death benefit for stock holder employee's beneficiaries whereby they can receive up to $5,000.00 tax free and the corporation still getting a tax deduction. Also working stockholders are eligible for $50,000.00 tax free life insurance protection through group term insurance. In addition, a corporate stockholder employee gets limited tax free treatment for his accident and sick pay received under a corporate plan. Other advantages include hospitalization reimbursement and deferred compensation plans. Not to be forgotten are the employee incentives which are related to a profit or pension plan. Interestingly, these benefits can be achieved by using tax dollars without any reduction in a partner-shareholder's spendable income.

As it was pointed out earlier, the Internal Revenue Service has conceded, but has not quit entirely. It is therefore, absolutely necessary to follow the rules and not only look like a corporation, but to act like a corporation. All the formalities must be adhered to. Consult your lawyer and your accountant and follow their advice concerning the rules and rituals you must follow. If you do — great financial rewards can be yours.

Editor's Note: Keith J. Bashaw, Esq., of Clarke & Bashaw, Haddonfield, is NJSA's legal counsel.

Architectural Honor Awards Program

Principals of Valk & Keown of Upper Montclair, the architectural firm which designed the Little Falls Library, and Mrs. Kay Barresi, Director of the Library. Other architects whose projects are represented in the exhibit at the library are Genovese and Maddalene of Paramus, for the Advent Lutheran Church in Wyckoff; Zywotow and Eckert of Newark, for the Ilford, Inc. office building in Paramus. Valk and Keown won another award for the Farrell residence at Great Notch. The Architectural Honor Awards Program is sponsored jointly by the Architects League of Northern New Jersey and the Cultural Council of North Jersey.

Architectural Drafting Technology Course

Architect Romeo Aybar, Supervisor and Coordinator of the Architectural Drafting Technology Course, arranged by the Architects League of Northern New Jersey in co-operation with the Industrial Arts Teachers Association of Bergen and Passaic Counties, is shown reviewing final credits with Robert Juengert of Paramus, instructor, and M. Leonard Levine, former League President. The off-campus course for high school drafting teachers is designed to train future architectural technicians through architictural education of teachers.

Addenda

WHEELER

KAPLAN

HACKER

Kenneth D. Wheeler, AIA, has been appointed New Jersey Region's representative to the Human Resources Council of The American Institute of Architects. The Council was formed to raise substantial, tax-deductible contributions to be applied specifically to Institute projects focused on the problems of the poor, the minorities, and their environment.

Gary Kaplan, AIA, has been appointed to the Middletown Township Economic Development Commission, set up for the purpose of looking into the possibility of developing better ratables in the Township to stimulate economic growth in that area.

Bernard Hacker, AIA, has been reappointed to a six-year term on the Planning Board of Cedar Grove. Mr. Hacker is the chairman.

The office of **William Corbett,** Architect, announces their new firm, **Corbett-Thornberg-Stechow-Jordan,** Architects, at 60 Park Pl., Newark 07012.

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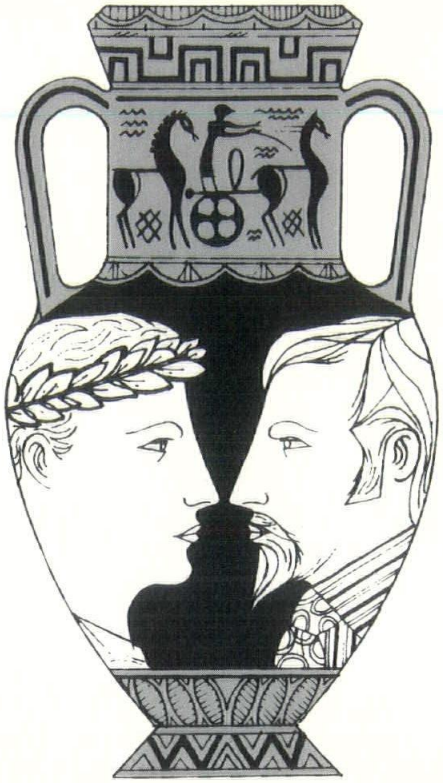

APPEARANCES TO THE CONTRARY... AFTER 3000 YEARS MAN HAS NOT CHANGED, ONLY HIS ENVIRONMENT!

Man still makes war, tries to make peace. He still destroys, he still builds. Bearded or clean shaven, he's still dreaming and working for a better world.

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