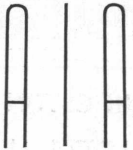


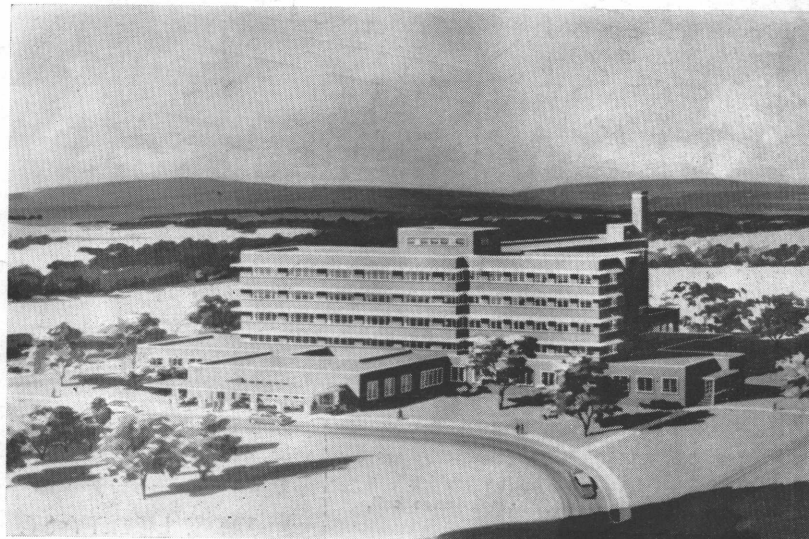
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AUGUST 1954

Official Publication  
North Carolina Chapter



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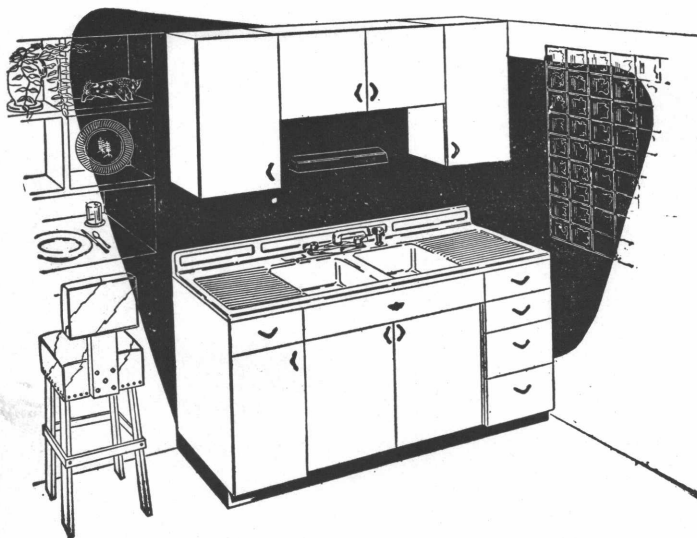
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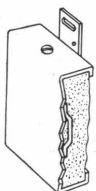
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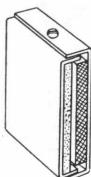
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VOLUME 1

AUGUST, 1954

NUMBER 4

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## COVER PICTURE

Cumberland County Memorial Hospital, Fayetteville. George Watts Carr, AIA, Durham, architect.

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## ❖ PRESIDENT'S LETTER ❖

Sometime ago the establishment of an interprofessional code of practice was recommended for consideration to the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and to the Professional Engineers of North Carolina. The proposed code would set forth in detail the professional extent of the field of practice of the architect and also that of the engineer, and the individual obligations, mutual relationships, and public responsibility of the members of the two professions. Committees are currently endeavoring to reach a mutual understanding in order that a proposed code might be formally adopted by both organizations. One of the prime considerations is appropriate public recognition of, and credit for, work done by each profession. There are many instances of deliberate encroachment by each upon the other's profession. Architects often fail to give the slightest professional recognition to engineers who are employed by them or work with them on a consulting basis, and an increasing number of engineering corporations appropriate the title of "architects" with no identification whatsoever of the architect responsible for the work. These and similar activities have progressed to such an extent that in the eyes of much of the public there is little or no difference between an architect and an engineer.



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Legal professional registration is by individuals only, and each profession is an independent profession in that a license can serve only one profession. No individual, consequently, has the right to misrepresent to the public his actual status by offering the services of another profession; and it is to be remembered that companies, associations, and corporations are not legally registered to practice either architecture or engineering. The status of the individual engineer becomes even more vague in the public eye when no legal differentiation or qualification is usually made between an engineer in one of the various branches of the construction field and others in textiles, mining, traffic control and other dissimilar activities. The architect and the engineer should respect punctiliously the hallmarks that distinguish professional practice from non-professional enterprise and it is to be borne in mind that the so-called package dealer, promoting the sale of both services and products, thrives on that portion of a naive public ill-informed as to the responsibilities and capabilities of our professions.

As mentioned elsewhere in this issue by the treasurer of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, many architectural firms are currently dropping the additional title of "engineers" as being superfluous although its former use was encouraged by various governmental agencies during the last war. Few, if any, architects have reached the heights of professional achievement and recognition through using the additional title of another profession.

It is hoped that the committees of the NCAIA

and PENC meet with early success in the development of an interprofessional code of practice which will result in greater mutual recognition and appreciation between the two professions, and also assist us all in better defining our professional responsibilities in our service to the public.

## ✧ Letters ✧

### SOUTHERN ARCHITECT:

"Volume 1, No. 1 of the SOUTHERN ARCHITECT magazine has recently landed on the writer's desk and we want to take this opportunity to congratulate you and your organization on what appears to be a very fine start in the publication field.

"Lending our own small voice to what we are sure will be an overwhelming acceptance of your publication, we at the same time want to congratulate your organization on fulfilling a need that has been evident for some time.

"Again, may we express our congratulations on your publication."

J. H. White  
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### SOUTHERN ARCHITECT:

"When I was in his office in Charlotte last week, Mr. A. G. Odell, Jr., was kind enough to give me a copy of Volumes 1 and 2 of your SOUTHERN ARCHITECT.

"I would like to commend you on the size, scope and content of your very excellent publication. It is, in fact, the finest individual Chapter magazine I have yet seen.

"For several years now, the Louisiana Architects Association has been talking about publishing a magazine such as yours, but we have never gotten around to doing anything positive about it. If you have the time, I would appreciate very much your writing me a resume of the procedure you followed in getting the SOUTHERN ARCHITECT started. We are particularly interested in your advertising set up and how the entire publication is financed. If you have extra copies of your first few issues available, I would appreciate very much your sending me several of these for distribution to the officers and members of the board of our state association.

"I would also like very much to be placed on your mailing list. If a paid subscription is required, please let me know and I will gladly send this in."

William Bailey Smith  
First Vice-President  
Louisiana Architects Association



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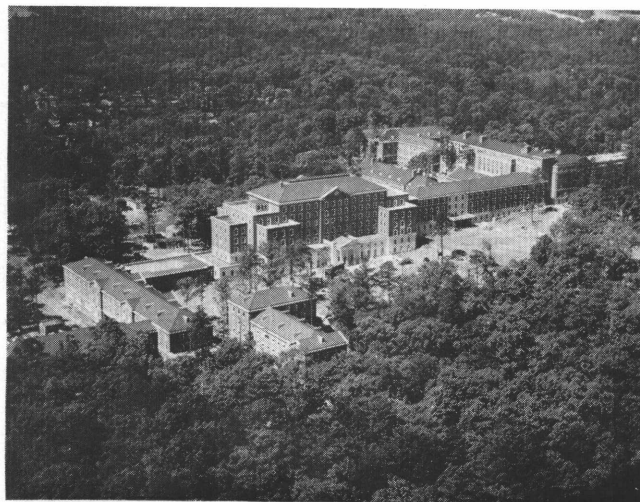
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## HOSPITAL PROGRAM BRINGS 169 PROJECTS TO STATE

A broad program of expansion of medical and hospital facilities has brought North Carolina 169 construction projects in a period of seven years, including 44 new general hospitals, 34 additions to existing hospitals, eight state hospitals, 36 nurses' residences to serve hospitals, and 47 health centers.

In all, 5,274 new patient beds have been provided or contracted for through the North Carolina Medical Care Commission's program of expanded medical and hospital facilities.

The broad program of medical care developed has resulted in projects costing approximately \$74,000,000, with \$60,000,000 of this amount going into new general hospitals and additions to existing hospital facilities.

The Commission began surveys July 1, 1945, to determine the need for medical and hospital facilities in North Carolina. However, actual funds from the state and federal governments did not become available until July 1, 1947. Of particular interest is the fact that administration of this huge expansion program averaged less than one per cent of its encumbered funds.

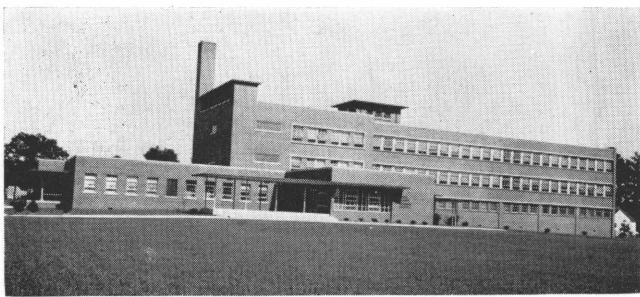
The construction program during the seven years ending June 30, 1954, have required the encumbrance of \$73,967,291, of which \$15,040,950.18 was supplied by the state; \$26,850,273.66 by the United States Government; and \$32,076,067.16 by local governments cooperating in the program.

The Legislatures of 1949 and 1951 appropriated the funds necessary to cover the cost of State-owned hospital construction, including the 400-

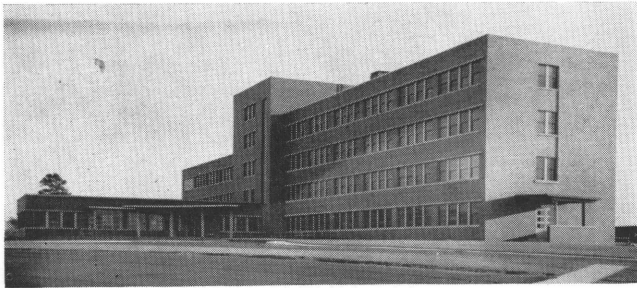
bed teaching hospital on the University campus. The appropriations were made directly to the State agencies involved. However, the Commission in 1951 supplied \$500,000 toward the cost of the 100-bed Tuberculosis Hospital at the University. Other new buildings composing the University's Medical Center were financed with State funds. The Center includes the Medical School, the School of Dentistry, the School of Pharmacy, the School of Nursing, School of Public Health, the Psychiatric Hospital wing of 75 beds, and the 100-bed Tuberculosis Hospital mentioned above. Other State-owned and State-financed hospitals have provided facilities for the care of mental, tubercular, crippled, spastic, and other patients.

Of the 44 new local general hospital projects aided by the Commission, 28 have 50 beds or more. These 28 hospitals have one or more rooms equipped for the isolation of patients having infectious diseases, and of these, 18 have been further designed to permit the temporary care of psychiatric patients. Several of the 34 additions to existing hospitals already had rooms in which to care temporarily for psychiatric patients. Such facilities are needed because where not available it has often been necessary to confine mental patients in jails pending the completion of arrangements for their admission to State hospitals.

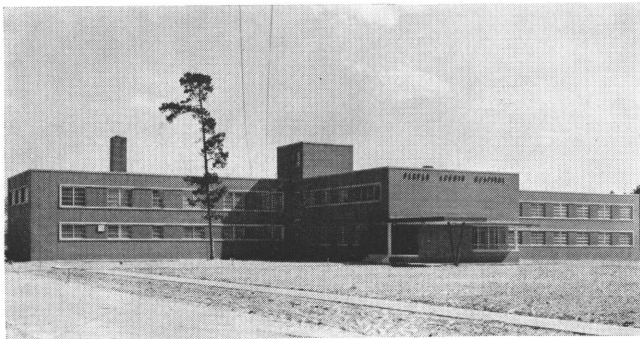
Fifteen counties still have no hospital facilities. The majority of them, however, are small and thinly populated and the total population of the 15 counties is less than five per cent of the state's population. The people of these counties need hospital facilities, but most of them could not finance the operating cost of hospitals. In



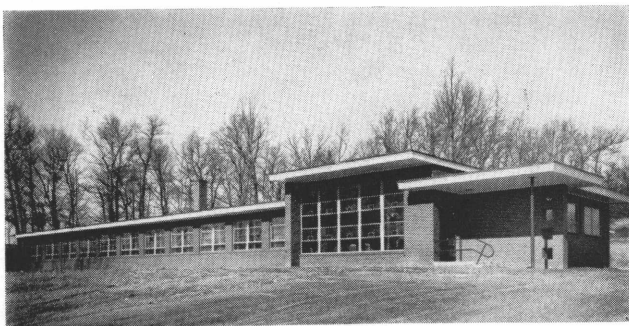
Bertie County Memorial Hospital, Windsor. George Watts Carr, AIA, Durham, architect.



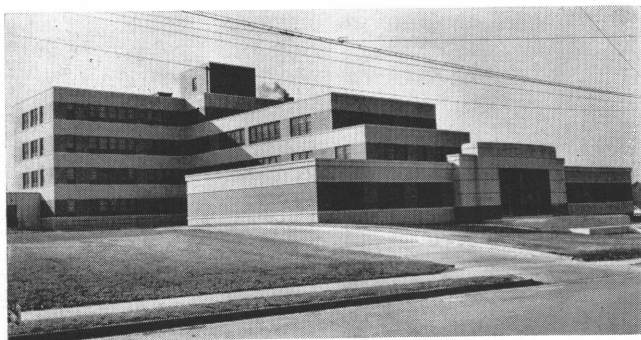
Pitt County Memorial Hospital, Greenville. George Watts Carr, AIA, Durham, architect.



Bladen County Memorial Hospital, Elizabethtown. F. Carter Williams, AIA, Raleigh, architect.



Alleghany County Memorial Hospital, Sparta. F. Carter Williams, AIA, Raleigh, architect.



High Point Memorial Hospital at High Point. C. C. Hartman, AIA, Greensboro architect.

some cases, they might obtain hospital services by uniting with neighboring counties.

Several large and populous counties still have inadequate hospital facilities. Only a part of the need for beds has been met. The existing facilities in a few communities are obsolete and should be replaced. Moreover, in a few counties the hospitals are privately owned and they are not eligible for Commission aid toward replacement or additions.

The towns of Washington, Wilson, Raleigh, Elizabeth City, Wilmington, as examples, have old facilities, some of which should be enlarged, modernized, or replaced. Several old hospitals barely meet the sanitary requirements of the State Health Department, or provide the degree of protection against fire required by the Building Code of the State Insurance Department. No new beds have been provided in Wake County. No new or enlarged facilities have been provided for Negro patients in Mecklenburg County. Several of the local projects the Commission has aided are inadequate to meet the need for patient beds. A shortage of funds usually accounted for the projects that were too small to meet the need. Some of these hospitals have raised additional funds and have applied to the Commission for aid for additional construction.

There are in the state a large number of small but densely populated communities that are unable independently to support hospitals, yet they are in need of medical services and clinic facilities. Some hospital authorities advocate the operation of such clinics as outposts or branches of established, well staffed and equipped hospitals. The Commission, at the beginning of its construction program, made the county the hospital area throughout the state. The new hospitals have been located usually at the county seat or at the principal trading center. The construction of auxiliary clinics for out-patient clinics has not been included as a part of the Commission's construction program.

The U. S. Hill-Burton program includes aid toward the construction and equipment of chronic diseases hospitals. The plans contemplate up to two patient beds per 1000 population for chronic diseases. This would mean for North Carolina a large number of new chronic diseases hospitals having in excess of 8000 beds. No valid applications for Commission aid toward financing and building such projects have been received. At present, some chronic diseases patients are cared for in local general hospitals designed to care for acute sickness and, of course, the cost is high. Some of the patients having chronic diseases may be cared for in convalescent homes. As these homes are not licensed or supervised in North Carolina, no reliable information is available as to the extent or quality of the services they are rendering.

In review, it may be said that, although gratifying progress has been made in North Carolina in meeting the need for hospital facilities, a large part of the need has not been met. Accordingly, there will continue for many years a large need for more and better hospital facilities.



Front view of **NEW CHARLOTTE AIR TERMINAL**. Walter Hook, AIA, and Associates, Charlotte, architects.

## MODERN, NEW AIR TERMINAL IN OPERATION

A modern air terminal, designed to serve 3,000 passengers daily without further expansion, gives Charlotte one of the most modern and complete air passenger facilities in the nation.

Designed by Walter Hook, FAIA, & Associates, of Charlotte, the new air terminal represents five years of planning in an effort to give Charlotte an air terminal that would be adequate to serve the traveling public into the sixties. While the building was planned architecturally to serve anticipated growth of the city through 1960 and after, the growth of Charlotte has been so great in recent years that already travel projected for 1957 has become a reality

in 1954. The plans, however, were developed in such a way that both plane berthing facilities and the terminal building proper can be expanded to keep pace with the growth of the city.

Passengers enter the building through a protected passageway through three doors. The huge lobby is finished with a terrazzo floor, marble wainscot and acoustical ceiling, with the center portion of the lobby open two stories high. The field side is completely shielded as is the street side. The marble wainscot extends all the way down all corridors and marble encasement on the columns extends well above the second floor wainscot.

Particular attention was given to baggage service and baggage from the largest planes serving the terminal can be distributed in eight minutes. Glazed walls line the baggage rooms, providing a high glass finish which will be extremely serviceable for a long time to come.

One of the features of the building attracting the most attention is a spectators' gallery or observation platform paved with quarry tile and surrounded by protective aluminum railings. The activities of practically the entire field can be observed from this point.

The offices look over the spectators' deck, providing a view of the major part of the field.

Dining facilities overlook the field and the roof deck is so designed that it can be converted into dining space at any time the need exists. The interior finish of the dining room is in complete harmony with the lobbies and the windows are glazed with heat-absorbing thermopane.

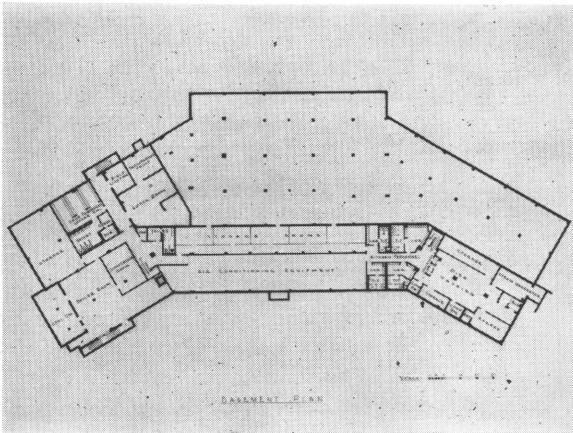
The building itself is reinforced concrete frame, with pan formed concrete floors; sand faced colonial face brick laid full flemish bond with hollow clay tile back up; and hollow clay interior partitions with a considerable usage of movable steel partitions in the operations areas of the air lines. Liberal usage has been made of heat absorbing glass and other modern materials.

To proceed from the building out any of the fingers extending into the field, passengers may walk through covered walkways protected by a corrugated asbestos blast fence, providing comfort from weather and protection from propeller blasts. Concrete roofs on the fingers will permit two-level operations should such ever become feasible.

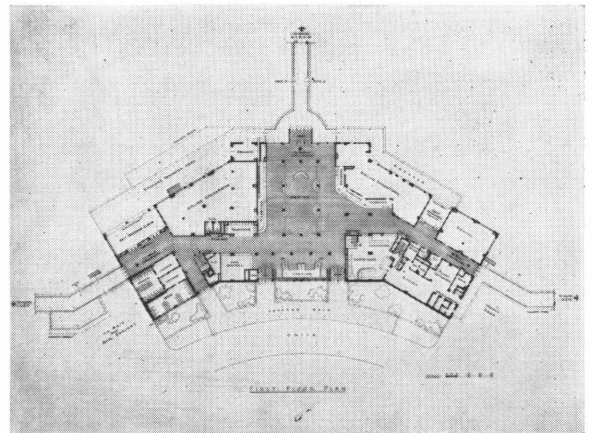
The control tower and weather bureau facilities are located on the top floor. Complete facilities have been installed for control of landing and take-off control and the tower itself is designed to handle any foreseeable method of aircraft control that may be designed in the future.

Of particular interest was the selection of the building site itself. The original site selected by the architect as the most logical site was the intersection of the two runways. It was realized that this location would require grading operations and a resulting increase in cost. A second site was considered by the architect at the location of the old administration building but use of this site would limit future expansion and re-





BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

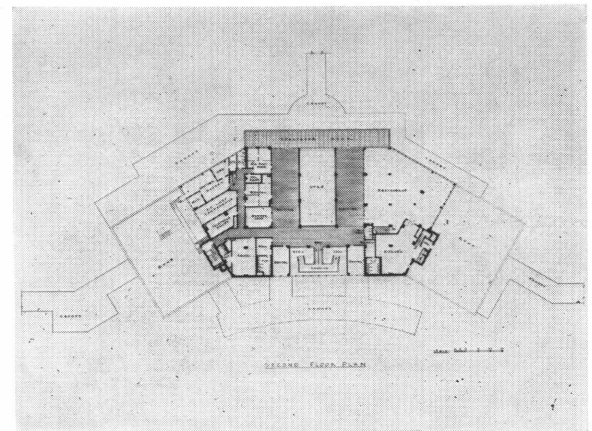
quire cross runway operations which, was regarded as undesirable.

At this point it was decided to obtain the services of air transport experts to assist in selecting the most desirable location. This survey was made and the result was so strongly in favor of the original location chosen by the architect that it precluded any further consideration of other locations.

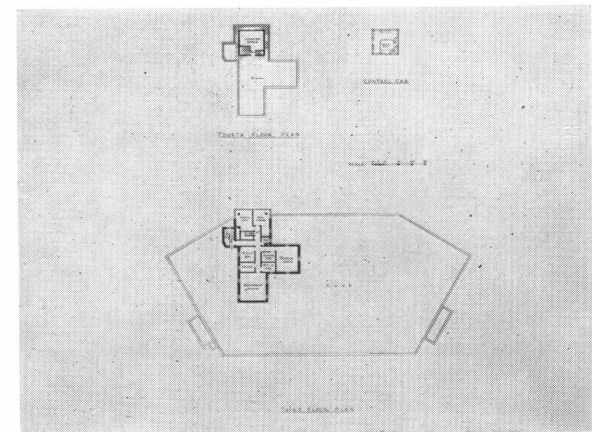
The new facilities replace old temporary Army buildings, built for a five-year life expectancy, and have been propped up from time to time as the need arose with nails, paint, and anything else handy.

Air travel through Charlotte has grown tremendously since 1940 when 40 passengers a day were the average. Today 750 passengers embark from Charlotte and another 500 transfer between air lines. By 1960, it is estimated that 1600 passengers will use the facilities, with another 800 using transfer services. The two main runways are paved for 7500 feet and 5000 feet, while there is also a third light duty strip restricted to small aircraft.

Participating in the planning and design of the building and services were Walter W. Hook, AIA, chief architect; H. W. White, designing architect; Carl T. Hall, mechanical design; Carroll B. Skinner, electrical design; William T. Dye, structural design; and E. D. Rodgers, Jr., field supervision.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN





AIR TERMINAL LOBBY



REAR VIEW FROM STRIP



FLIGHT TOWER



AIR TERMINAL LOBBY



FRONT ENTRANCE OF THE NEW CHARLOTTE AIR TERMINAL.

# ARCHITECTS URGED TO POLICE OWN PROFESSION

A strong plea to architects to police their profession to prevent unqualified persons from practicing architecture was voiced by Ralph C. Kempton, AIA, of Columbus, Ohio, treasurer of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards at their 33rd annual convention meeting in Boston recently.

"While all states require a certificate to practice architecture," Kempton said, "there are countless instances of violations."

The discussion of policing the profession was the highlight of the all-day session held in conjunction with the 86th annual convention of the American Institute of Architects.

Kempton pointed out to the more than 60 members from throughout the country in attendance that misleading firm names, non-use of seals,

forgetting the job after the contract is let and carrying of names of deceased architects on firm stationary are some of the problems being encountered.

"A situation in which non-registered architects are making decisions involving thousands of dollars is developing and should be stopped," he pointed out.

The question of firm names caused heated discussion from the floor. Kempton said that in Ohio, the names of deceased firm members must be dropped after two years. Some states, he added, do not have this provision and it tends to lead to a bad situation.

He also decried the use of "architects and engineers," contending that in many cases "one can't tell who is

the architect and who is the engineer" from the letterhead.

"We are hoping to limit such titles to 'architects' alone. I don't think we have many famous architects who also called themselves engineers," he declared. "In the past four or five years, many 'architects and engineers' have dropped the title 'engineers.'"

He said that another device being used, causing an enforcement headache, was the taking into architectural firms of accountants and attorneys. "We have discouraged this situation in Ohio," he asserted.

Kempton asked for the investigation of all firm names including the word "associates." He said many violations have been uncovered when titles are used in this form.

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## products caravan will exhibit in charlotte

The Producers' Council's \$100,000 traveling Caravan of Quality Building Products is coming to the Carolinas and will be on exhibit in Charlotte October 19. The caravan begins the second half of its nationwide tour with a showing on September 2 in Indianapolis and will continue into the South, the Southwest, East Coast, and Midwest areas.

The caravan is the latest effort of members of the Producers' Council to provide the building products specifiers of the nation with the latest materials information. The caravan's exhibits tell the newest and best product stories of exhibiting manufacturers and associations in an informative and educational manner.

The caravan is the first cooperative effort of a large group of building materials manufacturers to provide a professional design and constructed products exhibit which can be shown in both small and large metropolitan areas. In the past, similar trade showings have been limited almost exclusively to cities with large convention facilities.

The exhibition is made up of 44 booths, which display the products of 40 nationally prominent material manufacturers, and two trade associations. The booths are uniform in dimension, design, and construction, but vary in display treatments.

During the spring tour which lasted from March 2 to June 1, an invited audience of over 6,000 architects, engineers, contractors, home builders, students, building owners and managers, and school, hospital, and government officials saw showings in 19 cities across the nation. The fall tour which will last from September 2 to November 3 will cover the Midwest, South, Southwest, and East Coast.

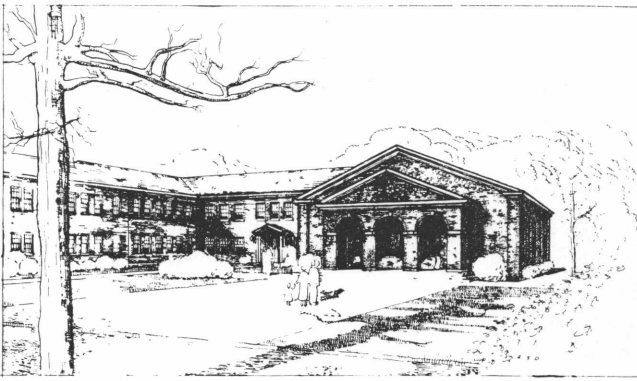
Council members participating in the Caravan are The Aluminum Company of America, American Air Filter Company, Inc., American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, Armstrong Cork Company, The Art Metal Company, Borg-Warner Corporation-Ingersoll Products Division, Brasco Manufacturing Company, Ceco Steel Products Cor-

poration, Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Crane Co., Detroit Steel Products Company, and Michael Flynn Manufacturing Company.

Also represented are Granco Steel Products Company, The E. F. Hauserman Company, The Hough Shade Corporation, Hunter Douglas Corporation, Indiana Limestone Company, Inc., Josam Manufacturing Company, The Kawneer Company, Kewanee-Ross Corporation, Levolor Lorentzen, Inc., Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, The Master Builders Company, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, Mosaic Tile Company, Natco Corporation, Nelson Stud Welding Division-Gregory Industries, Inc., and New Castle Products.

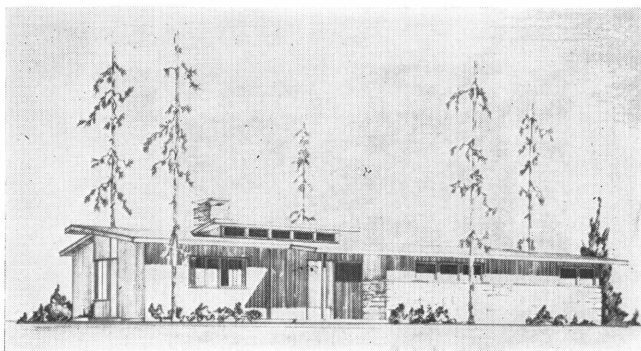
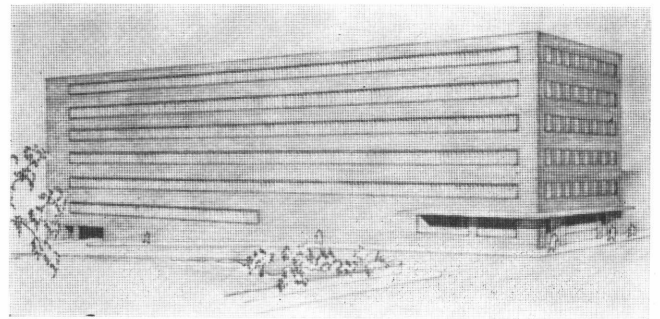
Additional concerns displaying are Otis Elevator Company, Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Reynolds Metals Company, H. H. Robertson Company, Roddis Plywood Corporation, The Stanley Works, Truscon Steel Division-Republic Steel Corporation, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Winco Ventilator Company, Inc., Zonolite Company, and J. A. Zurn Manufacturing Company.

Two trade associations with exhibits are Architectural Terra Cotta Institute and the Structural Clay Products Institute.

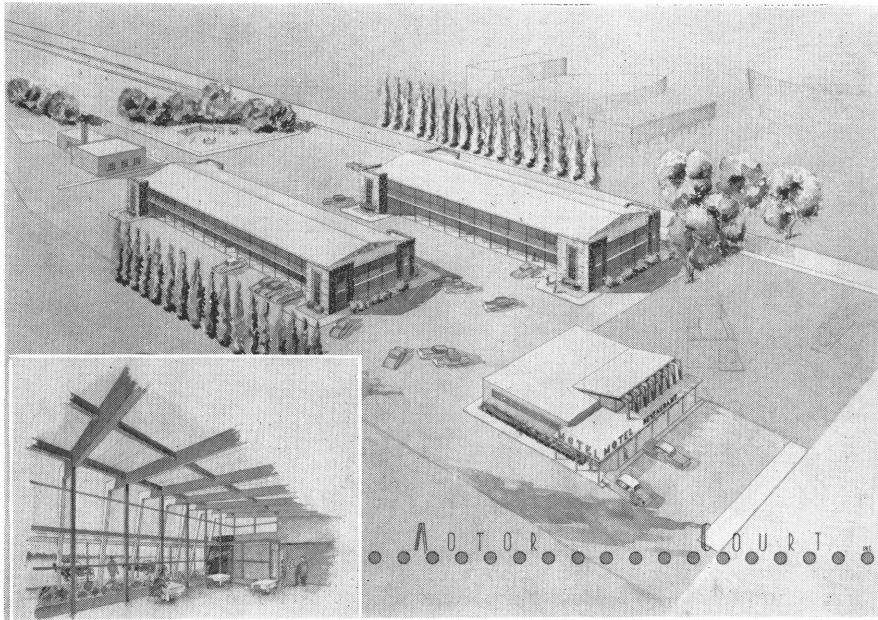


**EDUCATIONAL BUILDING AND FELLOWSHIP HALL**, Sugaw Creek Presbyterian Church, Charlotte. Lucian J. Dale, AIA, Charlotte, architect. E. S. Draper, Jr., delineator.

**OFFICE BUILDING**, Greensboro. When constructed, this building will be the first major office building construction in downtown Greensboro in more than a quarter-century. Edward Loewenstein, AIA,—Robert A. Atkinson, Jr., AIA, Associates, Greensboro, architects.

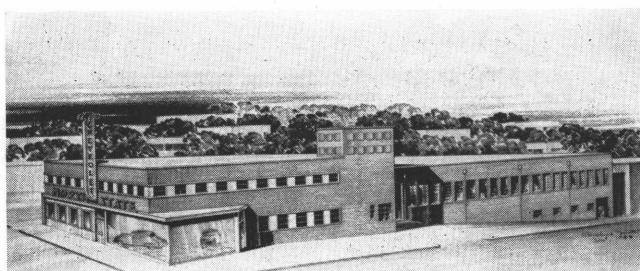
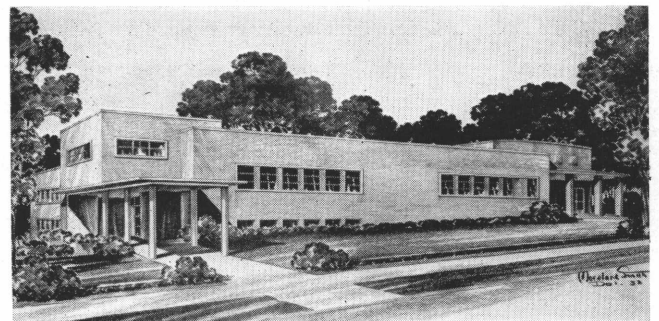


**RESIDENCE** for Mr. and Mrs. R. Mayne Albright, Raleigh. F. Carter Williams, AIA, Raleigh, architect.



**MOTOR COURT** and Restaurant, Charlotte, N. C. Paul L. Snyder, AIA, Charlotte, architect.

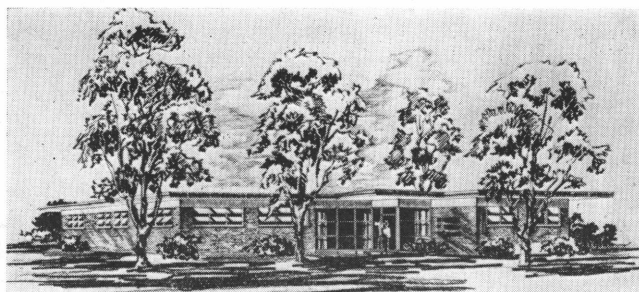
Guilford County **HEALTH CENTER**, Greensboro. J. Burton Wilder, AIA, Greensboro, architect.



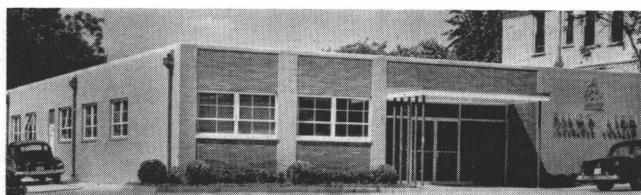
**BUILDING** for North State Chevrolet Company, Greensboro. J. Burton Wilder, AIA, Greensboro, architect.



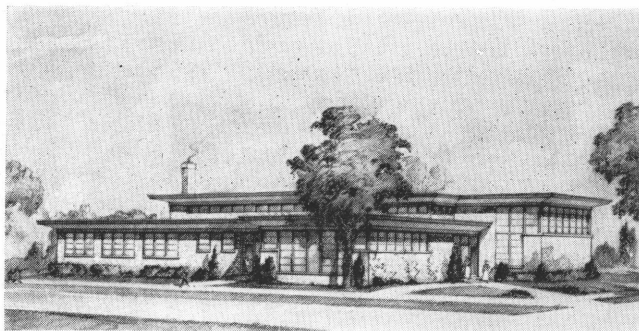
Office building, **PROFESSIONAL VILLAGE**, Greensboro. Mc-Minn, Norfleet & Wicker, AIA, Greensboro, architects.



Pilot Life Insurance Company **LOCAL OFFICE**, Greensboro. McMinn, Norfeet & Wicker, AIA, Greensboro, architects.



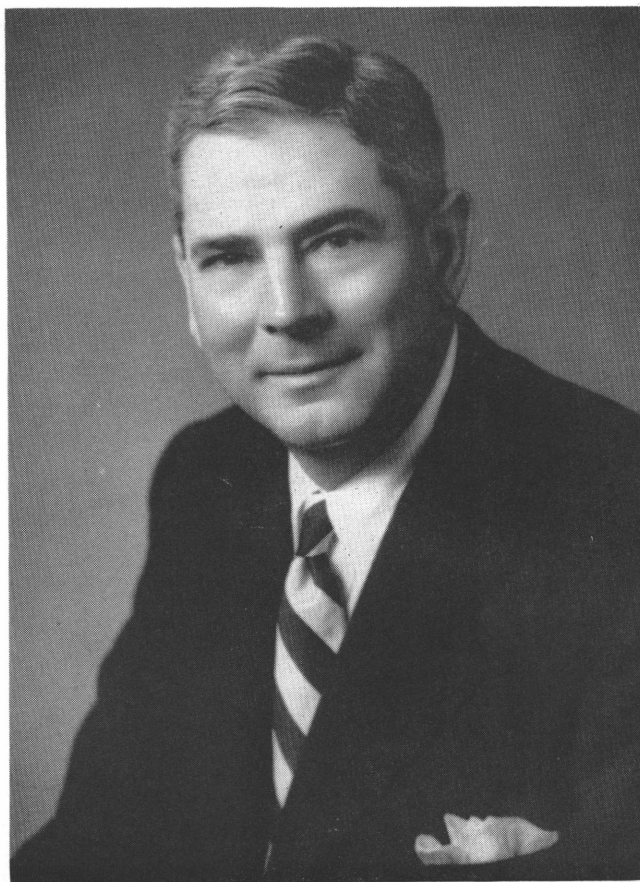
Edgecombe County **MEMORIAL LIBRARY**, Tarboro. Arthur C. Jenkins, Jr., AIA, Fayetteville, architect.



## CONSTRUCTION IS NATION'S LARGEST, GREATEST INDUSTRY

*by C. P. STREET*  
*Past President*

ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS  
OF AMERICA



C. P. STREET

Because of my real interest in construction and later because of my official connection with the Associated General Contractors of America, I have attempted to discover something about the history of construction. It has surprised me very much that apparently very little has been written on this subject. It is well-established, however, that as an industry it is very old, dating before the beginning of written history.

Our ancestors of primitive times built lake dwellings for their protection from the wild animals and each other. The seeking of shelter has been of human emotions exceeded in importance only by that of hunger and sex.

With the beginning of written history, construction of major importance to each period has been undertaken and some projects remain even until this day. It is quite likely that the oldest surviving relics of construction are the pyramids, but there have continued to be since their time many glorious construction projects going hand in hand with the development of civilization, so that we in AGC are pleased to have now

as our slogan "America Progresses Through Construction." It might well be said that the civilization of our world has developed through and with construction until we have now reached a peak. In the year just ended, and for several years before, construction has been the most important industry, based on total dollar value, of the United States. This dollar value was approximately \$46 billion for 1953, and is anticipated by those who have made a study of it that the year 1954 will not be far behind.

Notwithstanding the antiquity of the construction industry and the tremendous part it has played throughout all of known history, it is nevertheless a fact that the general contractor is a relatively new element in this industry. Tradition has it that Phidias was not only the architect and sculptor and artist for many of the magnificent creations during the days of Greece's glory, but was likewise the superintendent of the construction operation. It is reported too, that in the building of the Approaches to St. Peter's at Rome, Michael Angelo

not only did the architectural and engineering work, the sculpturing and painting, but he also acted as superintendent of the work. During a brief time of the Roman Empire it is recorded that there were general contractors with general contracts, but not much is known of the place that this element of the industry occupied at that time.

In the 19th century there have come about developments and even revolutions in construction which have changed this. With the steam engine, electricity, new ideas about sanitation, the internal combustion engine, and those three miracles of construction of steel, portland cement, and foundation engineering, construction has developed almost overnight from a relatively simple procedure to one of many complexities. With this new complexity of construction there has grown a need for a new element within the industry.

In a brief time there has developed this new element called the general contractor, and his place has arisen out of the need of a guaranteed cost, a guaranteed quality of

production, and a guaranteed time of completion. The general contractor is needed to provide these things for the owner and has a real place in the construction industry, tying together the many diverse elements in a fashion in keeping with the developments in industry everywhere. Without the general contractor doing these things and to guarantee these things, we could not have had our tremendous industrial growth, because owners would have been and would now be afraid to go ahead without the guarantees now afforded them.

But the general contractor is new. The general contractor is not fully filling the place within the industry which it is intended that he occupy. We are far too inclined to devote our entire attention to the items of work done by our own forces and to overlook our responsibility in connection with the work of our subcontractors. We are far too inclined not to maintain the highest quality of work consistent with the requirements of the plans and specifications. I believe that our greatest failure is in not properly coordinating all of the elements of labor, material, equipment and subcontracts so that they work together in the fashion of a jigsaw puzzle to make a complete picture in harmony and happiness.

I believe, however, that we are maturing. I believe that there is within us a growing consciousness of the place of the general contractor and the many responsibilities attached to this place. We have been held back in our growth because of the war period, lasting now more than ten years. During that time, the emphasis was almost wholly on speed and more speed. Our workmen lost almost entirely a sense of responsibility for their work and a sense of pride in their workmanship. We are now slowly working forward toward doing those things which are required of us.

In this growth we need your help and understanding. Job by job teach us to undertake fully our total responsibility. Please do it first so that the jobs and all persons connected therewith may benefit.

Now I am putting my left foot forward. This paper is on the subjects of simplified drafting procedures. Before emphasis is given to simplification, please let us start with clarification. To encourage the general contractor in assuming his full responsibility let's coordinate drawings and specifications with respect

to the architectural, the structural, and the mechanical phases. All too often different architectural and engineering sections in your offices do each of these, and the plans come to us not tied together. To do this tying properly there will be required in your offices a specialist, either the architect himself or the highest qualified and paid individual within the organization. I believe that if this coordinating were done completely, it would save you time and trouble later in coordinating the work while it is in progress and in settling arguments that arise. I think that this is a first and a must, and that it is needed before advancing into the question of simplified drafting procedure. It will put money in the pockets of you, the owners, and the general contractor. It is especially needed where, by reason of state law, separate contracts for mechanical work are required.

In this connection, permit me to put in a word for one contract rather than separate contracts. If the general contractor lives up to the responsibility for which his place in the industry has been created, you will have a better job and a cheaper job with one contract. The having of several contracts tends to break down the general contractor's interest in coordinating the work. It is oftentimes impossible to coordinate the work because of lack of cooperation between the general contractor and the mechanical contractors. Our inclination to neglect the mechanical work when let under separate con-

tracts tends to make us careless in the handling of those other items for which we are fully responsible.

As another aid to the proper growing up of the general contractor, I urge that drawing and specifications be thoroughly coordinated. All too often it is apparent that the draftsman has created the plans and the architect has produced the specifications.

Phrases like, "If the plans and specifications contradict, the specifications govern, or the method shown of greater cost is too govern" may lessen your responsibility, but they spell trouble for the general contractor. Phrases like "items shown on the drawings but not specified, or items specified but not shown on the drawings are to be done by the general contractor just as if shown and specified" likewise may relieve you but they seriously add to the problem of the general contractor in doing the job required of him.

I am not concerned that the general contractor will not grow up. I am concerned that this growing up may not be fast enough, although the progress that has been made in the last 75 years is amazing. I am concerned that we may not assume our full responsibilities. I am concerned that we as general contractors should cooperate more fully with architects and engineers to the end that projects may be accomplished of highest quality, economical cost and within satisfactory time, with the scope of the requirements of the plans and specifications.

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HOWARD EICHENBAUM, AIA

## AIA TO COMPLETE 100 YEARS IN 1957

by HOWARD EICHENBAUM, AIA  
Second Vice-President

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The year 1857 is memorable in American history. It was the year of the great panic. The issues of slavery and abolition were brought to a climax, and the rift between the North and South became so serious that in four years it resulted in the Civil War.

It was during this year of turmoil, strife, and suffering that on April 15, 1857 the organization of The American Institute of Architects was completed, a constitution adopted, and the first officers elected. Although in 1851 a group of twelve

New York architects met to form a professional society, this first meeting leading to the organization in 1857.

In Washington, D. C., in 1957, we will gather in annual convention to celebrate the first 100 years of The American Institute of Architects. At that time, we will number approximately 10,000 members, a far cry from the first twelve men and the eighteen others invited to join them in the organization. Today we have 116 chapters in every state in the nation.

In spite of the unrest and panic of that year 1857, the founders of The Institute were profound thinkers, and their vision continues to be proved today, when we examine the objectives they set forth in the first By-Laws they prepared.

And I quote: "The objects of the American Institute of Architects shall be to organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America; to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession; to advance the science and art of planning and building by advancing the standards of architectural education, training, and practice; to coordinate the building industry and the profession of architecture to insure the advancement of the living standards of our people through their improved environment; and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society."

Never in the nearly a century of history of The Institute has the time been more opportune for the architectural profession to render an ever-increasing service to society than today as we go forward in this second half of the 20th century with a vision that is clouded with doubts, fears, and mistrust. In a civilization that has witnessed two World Wars in the first half of the century and the Korean episode and its world impact to start the second half, and the dark clouds of the continuing world threat of Communism's serpent of deceit and destruction, never have we needed more the spiritual doctrine of brotherly love and a society pledged to fraternal understanding and service to humanity.

Architecture is a social art. Architecture as a profession is a cooperative undertaking. If the architect is to make the most of his share of social obligations today, a reorganization of his training perhaps and certainly his attitude toward his professional responsibility appears essential. If there is to be an Architecture of Cities, the architect must group those social and economic forces which mold its growth.

To such purposes, intuition and superficial thinking are subordinate to insight, knowledge, and experience. I am convinced that training which stresses the relation of architecture to city growth and social needs will not dilute the architect's educational experience, but will give it breadth, reality, and life. Precision and clarity of thinking in social and business terms will be in constantly



heavier demand. I do not fear, as some no doubt will, that to foster such habits of mind will cloud the architect's imagination; rather by sharpening of the focus, his vision will be magnified. We are on the threshold of producing a great and indigenous architecture; perhaps with such training we may build cities, not large and sprawling but for which our needs are conducive to the gracious and neighborly living which we seek.

Today as we look around us in our area, the South, we find greater needs than our contemporaries in other parts of the nation. To make a strong nation, each section of the country should be strong and prosperous inducive to healthy and happy living. Our communities require expanding in educational and health facilities; our cities need civic, cultural, and recreational development; we in the planning profession must meet that challenge and become the community leaders to encourage, advise, and plan with our neighbors for our common good.

I know of no profession more qualified to carry the torch than we in the planning profession. The task is of such urgency that we can no longer afford to evade the issues by dilatory factors or introvert reasoning influenced by one's individual professional practice or personal gain. New unselfish service and new vision will be the beginning, and I for one have faith enough in the democratic process to feel sure that once a people properly informed understand the issues they will reach sound conclusions; then we can begin to think of great plans that will lead to positive action. If architecture is to serve society, it must share in the ultimate solution. If we would have an Architecture of Cities which goes beyond the stern limitations of social utility, the real drive for accomplishment must come from the real leaders of the community, whether they are those now recognized as such or those of you who will rise to the challenge as you become aware of the crisis.

In my previous remarks, I made the statement that architecture as a profession was a cooperative undertaking; I would like to emphasize that point.

We, as individual architects, have exhibited a regrettable weakness of professional jealousies. We have generally displayed a tendency to regard our own practice as rather sacred. We have guarded it with an armor of sensitivity. We have failed

to commensurably recognize our fellow architects in our local field of practice, yet we acclaim and commend our contemporaries at far distances from our home base, and the farther away from our offices, it seems the greater acclaim, while we decry the thought of our communities bringing in consultants or engaging architects from distant parts. Pacing this inconsistency, we have neglected to properly inform the public of the competency of the communities architects, individually and collaboratively. Of course, if we condemn, criticize, and scoff work of our fellow architects, if individually and as a chapter we fail to recognize work of merit, and if we fail from time to time to congratulate our fellow architects, how can we expect the lay public to acknowledge the merits of the architectural practice of the community.

It is admissible that poor work exists in every community, but by our constant reminding the public of the better work, we can begin to elevate in their minds the acceptance of better architecture.

We also do harm, when at times a particular job comes up that is beyond the scope of our regular field of practice, beyond our competency and experience, and we fail to recognize the importance of having a collaborator, either from our local ranks or from a distant port. There are many instances where a collaborator could have assisted in producing a better job and brought credit

to both participants rather than detract from the glamor of the local office.

Most of us have learned to work together, as a result of defense work, public housing, and school work. By working together at times, we gather not only a better understanding of our competitor but a greater appreciation. Instead of the public looking amazed when two architects have lunch together or chat on the street corner, the public will begin to realize that we can live together and work together and by doing so produce a better architecture. When that is accomplished, we will find our public relations in the community have improved many fold.

It has been my privilege to hear reports at Board meetings, and on visits to Chapters, and Regional meetings I have observed that interest in The Institute is at a record high, and I am happy to report that fellowship among members is also remarkably high. Such interest and fellowship is in accord with the thinking of our founders as expressed in the objects they set forth in 1857. If we can go further as contained in the "Objects" and "combine our efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession," we can no doubt achieve the ultimate objective of our Founders; that is, "to insure the advancement of the living standards of our people through their environment," and our profession will continue to be of "ever-increasing service to society."

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**CONTEMPORARY RAILINGS AND COLUMNS** are furnished fabricated except for top and bottom railings, which must be drilled and cut. Rails may be embedded in cement or inserted in floor sockets which are screwed to floor. All elements are interchangeable. Klessons Inc., Robertsville, Ohio.

Surfaces demanding a highly glazed wall surface can now be coated with a new sprayed-on permanent wall finish that gives a marble-hard seamless surface. **SELCO VITRO-GLAZE** starts with the normal brown coat or cement plaster wall or any other rigid masonry surface, over which is sprayed a sizing agent. After setting overnight, the wall is sprayed with a resin which acts as an adhesive for Ottawa flint shot sand, applied while the resin is tacky. This is followed by the color coat or coats and finally the wall is sealed. Areas not to be covered are masked with tape and paper. The resulting wall is unaffected by temperature, alkalis or acids, and may be washed easily with soap and water, like other ceramic or vitreous surfaces. Selby, Battersby & Company, 5220 Whitby Avenue, Philadelphia 43, Pa.

**NEVAMAR**, a prefinished plastic surfacing material, is now available in a bird's eye maple pattern. Resistant to alcohol, alkalies, acids, and boiling water, **NEVAMAR** is practical for bathrooms and kitchens. National Plastic Products Company, Odenton, Md.

**GLASSTYLE** combines an area-covering (6" by 12") with the speed of the thin bedsetting method to provide another competitive wall surface to the bathroom-kitchen field. All 12 colors are rich, but muted and permanently imbedded in the back of the glass. Tiles are spaced 1/16" apart, with grouting compound squeezed into beveled joints.

An engineering model **VARI-TYPER** has been developed and is designed to letter tracings of 12 feet or more in length as well as small, letterhead tracings. Types are instantly changeable in various styles and sizes, including sans serif drafting styles. Ralph C. Coxhead Corporation, 720 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark 5, N. J.

On the job gluing of wall paneling, laminates for cabinets or counters, even hardwood flooring is now possible and instantaneous curing is provided by the **BOND-O-THERM**, an electronic glue setting instrument. Completely portable, the generator can be wheeled anywhere on the job, and the glue gun weighs only two pounds. Similar electronic gluing devices have long been used by furniture and millwork shops but were too complicated for adaptation to construction uses. **BOND-O-THERM** was developed to take advantage of new synthetic thermosetting resins. Major savings to builders will be labor savings. No nailing is required, no filling of nailheads and hammer marks in prefinished paneling. Surfaces ranging from soft fiber boards to the hardest laminates can be glued with this machine. Industrial Electronic Engineering Corporation 2223 North 31st Street, Milwaukee, Wisc.

Owens-Corning offers a perforated acoustical ceiling tile in an irregular scattered pattern. **FIBERGLAS RANDOM PERFORATED** acoustical tile is available in 12 by 12 inch and 12 by 24 inch sizes. Its painted surface is washable and can be repainted as frequently as desired. In addition to its noise-reducing efficiency, the tile is firesafe, dimensionally stable and lightweight. Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Toledo 1, Ohio.

A new line of 50 colored pencils, **COLORAMA**, has been developed to suit the needs of architects. A new mechanical marking pencil has also been developed which will write on any surface. Eberhard Faber Pencil Company, 37 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn 22, N. Y.

Plaster, concrete or water pipes need no protection against freezing in the summer, but this new **HEAT KIT L.P.**-fueled salamander will remind provident builders that winter always comes and a portable source of heat can add to usable working days. The 50,000 btu unit needs only to be hooked to a tank of gas, and the Honeywell pilot stat insures 100% shutoff and safe lighting. Six open-end pipes permit heat ducts to be extended into adjacent areas. Arthur H. Kitson, Inc., 20818 Harper Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

**METLOK** bonding and self-caulking tape is reported to seal aluminum sheets together without the aid of nails and other fastening devices, and takes the place of adhesives and caulking compounds usually used to seal cracks between the sheets. Available in rolls from 1 to 50 in. wide, the tape is sandwiched between the sheets of aluminum to be joined. Heat is applied with a heating iron. Metlok Division, Sound Electronics, Inc., 129 East 124th Street, New York, N. Y.

**THINLINE** luminaries are designed to provide glarefree illumination for offices, stores, schools and institutions. It offers ultrashallow contour, "Evenglo" plastic sides and louvers which are reported to provide higher transmissions of light combined with diffusion for lower surface brightness. Units may be suspended, mounted individually, or in continuous rows and are available in eight four-foot and two eight-foot luminaries, in two to four lamps. Mitchell Manufacturing Company, 2525 Clyburn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dimensions of shower and bath valves seem unimportant in residential construction, yet the choice of a wet or dry plaster wall usually demands different valves, for the use of regular plaster means a difference in wall thickness of over 1". Kohler's **NIEDECKEN** mixers now have escutcheons adjustable over the entire range of wall thickness up to 3 3/8". The same valves can be used with either construction. Kohler Company, Kohler, Wisc.

Gable-end ventilation for any roof pitch from 2 1/2' in 12' to 8' in 12' can be provided with one of 22 sizes of **LOUV-R-PAK**, which is factory assembled complete with insect screen, and can be installed by two men in less than five minutes. Base lengths of the units are sized up to 10', and 1/4" return on the top edge of the galvanized metal louver blade assures protection against blowing rains. Each unit is packaged in its own box for easy storage. Louv-R-Pak Company, Box 1841, Fort Worth, Texas.

Paper may sound like a poor barrier against moisture, but when the paper is tough kraft, when it is laminated with asphalt, and treated with a fungicide, it becomes acceptable to FHA as a vapor barrier. Called **RICKRAFT 65**, the material comes in five widths from 36" to 96", with single rolls covering up to 1,000 feet. The Rickraft Company, 510 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 10, Ill.

**FORESTONE FISSURED FIBER** acoustical tile is said to have a sound absorption coefficient equal to mineral tile or perforated fiber tile. The tile has the appearance of travertine and has a flame-resistant, washable finish. Simpson Logging Company, 1010 White Building, Seattle 1, Wash.

Four new lighting fixtures have been introduced by Silvray. The Silvray **VISIONAIRE** is a fluorescent fixture designed for wall mounting and has two types of front reflector panels. The giant **SILVER DOT** is a recessed down-light designed for pinpoint lighting through a precisely controlled beam of light. The **DUO-COLOR-RING** is a fixture with two concentric rings and is available in two models; one providing a direct-indirect light distribution and the other a totally indirect light distribution. The **SKYLIKE 5300** is a general style which consists of several designs, all specifically to control and redirect the light distribution of the silvered bowl lamp. Silvray Lighting, Inc., 100 West Main Street, Bound Brook, N. J.

Du Pont has developed a new polyester film, **MYLAR**, which is claimed to be the strongest of all plastic films. Insensitive to moisture, resistant to solvent and chemical attack, having a high dielectric strength and wide range of thickness, and with an operating temperature from 60 degrees F to 150 degrees F, **MYLAR** has application in electric insulation, laminations and all types of covering. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc., Wilmington 98, Del.

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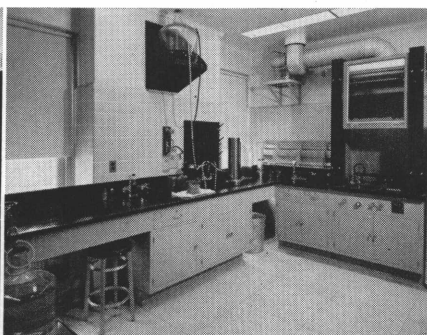
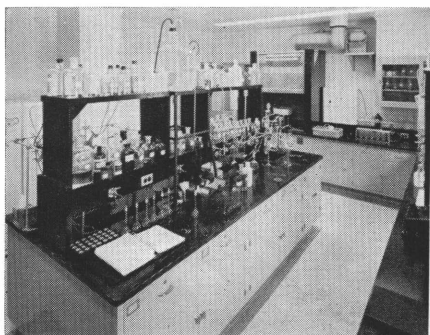


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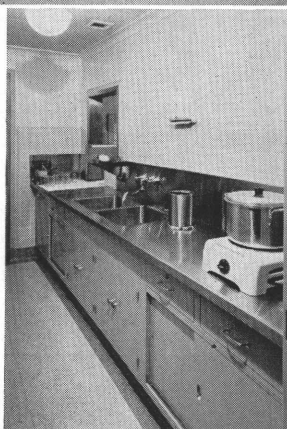


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## School of Design Awards Contract

Contracts for the construction of a new home for the School of Design at North Carolina State College have been awarded and work is expected to start immediately.

Assistant Budget Director David Coltrane announced that Dickerson, Inc., of Monroe submitted the low bid of \$312,140 on the general contract. Other low bidders on the con-

tracts were: plumbing, \$10,700, Hendersonville Plumbing and General Pipefitting of Hendersonville; heating, \$20,373.50, Bolton Air Conditioning and Heating Company of Raleigh; ventilating, \$4,140. Bolton Air Conditioning and Heating Company of Raleigh; and electrical, \$23,508.89, Modern Electric Company of Durham.

F. Carter Williams, AIA, of Raleigh, is the architect.

The contracts also provide for renovation of the Hill Library building, which will become a part of the new home for the School of Design.

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## ARCHITECTS

### Sorrell President Top Jaycee Group

Russell Sorrell, AIA, of Rocky Mount, was recently honored when the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce selected the Rocky Mount Junior Chamber of Commerce as the winner of the Charles A. Howard award as the most outstanding Jaycee



SORRELL

chapter in the United States.

Rocky Mount's record was made under the presidency of Mr. Sorrell, who served as president during 1953-54. Outstanding programs in public relations, safety and public school welfare brought the national honor to Rocky Mount over 2,800 competing junior chambers of commerce.

A native of Booneville, Mo., Mr. Sorrell graduated from North Carolina State College in 1941 with the degree of B.S. in Architectural Engineering. He was licensed to practice in 1942 and is now a member of the firm of Thompson and Sorrell, AIA, of Rocky Mount.

A veteran of World War II, he was discharged with the rank of captain after serving four years and three months with the United States Army. He married the former Valeria Garlington of Raleigh. The Sorrells have two daughters, Judy, 11, and Linda, 7.

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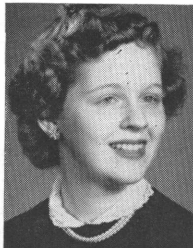
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# AND BUILDERS IN THE NEWS...

## Secretary Plans to Study Architecture

Miss Anne Maxwell who is employed in the office of Archie Royal Davis, AIA, of Durham, will enter the School of Design of North Carolina State College, Raleigh, in September to to study architecture.



MAXWELL

Miss Maxwell served as registration secretary during the annual summer meeting of the North Carolina Chapter, American Institute of Architects, at Atlantic Beach in June.

Miss Maxwell recently won the \$100 annual scholarship of the Durham Engineer's Club, which is awarded to a Durham high school senior planning to study engineering or architecture.

"I've wanted to be an architect for five years now—although my mother told me recently that when I was four years old I used to say 'I want to do what Willie does.' Willie is William Sprinkle, AIA, of Durham, Miss Maxwell's godfather.

An outstanding student at Durham high school, Miss Maxwell was president of the French club, chap-

lain of the literary society, vice-president of the Writers' club, vice-president of the Inter-Club Council.

### FIRM CHANGES

V. W. Breeze & Associates of Shelby has announced that L. P. Holland, Jr., and Jack P. Riviere, previously associated with V. W. Breeze in the practice of architecture, are now full members of the firm and will hereafter operate under the name of Breeze, Holland & Riviere, AIA.

### JOINS BEAMAN

Richard F. Bean of Greensboro has joined the engineering staff of the air conditioning and heating division of Beaman Engineering Company, Inc., according to an announcement by Bruce E. Beaman, general manager. He was associated with Air Conditioning Corporation in Greensboro four years prior to joining Beaman.

### BOARD ELECTS OFFICERS

Dr. Walter J. Seely, Dean of the School of Engineering at Duke University, has been elected Chairman of the North Carolina State Board of Registration of Engineers and Land Surveyors. Dr. Seely succeeds A. C. Lee of Charlotte.

Arvin Page of Winston-Salem was named vice-chairman of the board, while Dr. Robert B. Rice of Raleigh, head of the Department of Diesel Engineering at North Carolina State College, was elected secretary, succeeding C. L. Mann of Raleigh.

### MARRIAGE ANNOUNCED

The marriage of Maragaret Russell Jernagan to Lee Abels Everhart, son of Eccles Everhart, AIA, and Mrs. Everhart of High Point. The ceremony took place in Tallahassee, Fla.

### ANNOUNCE BIRTH

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Conner of High Point announce the birth of a daughter, Christine Roberta, August 3. Mr. Conner is associated with Voorhees & Everhart, AIA, of High Point.

### ANNOUNCE BIRTH

Mrs. and Mrs. John W. Bell announce the birth of a son, John David, at Cone Memorial hospital in Greensboro on August 5. Mr. Bell is the engineer for the Mabie-Bell Company of Greensboro and was graduated with the first construction engineering class at North Carolina State College in 1952.

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# south carolina architects urge products bureau

Establishment of a centrally-located Bureau of Building Products to serve the Carolinas has been asked unanimously by the South Carolina Chapter, American Institute of Architects, President H. M. Fair, AIA, of Columbia announced recently.

The official resolution of the South Carolina Chapter recognizes the need for a central regional samples bureau similar to those maintained in Miami, New York, and other cities.

Pointing out that such a bureau would enable architects and their clients to observe actual installations of such samples in conjunction with associated products, the South Carolina Chapter said that such a bureau would receive full cooperation and frequent use by architects and their clients.

The full resolution reads as follows:

"WHEREAS:—The architects of North and South Carolina have had numerous inquiries from many manufacturers, their representatives, material dealers, suppliers, and distributing agents concerning suggestions or means whereby services to architects could be improved above the fine standard now maintained; and

"WHEREAS:—The architects of North and South Carolina recognize the need for a regional samples bureau, similar to those maintained in Florida and New York, for the purpose of displaying current samples in such a realistic manner that all interested individuals may observe actual installations of such samples in conjunction with associated products and materials thereby minimizing the need for each architectural office to maintain extensive samples; and

"WHEREAS:—It would be of benefit to all architects for the services of the bureau to include a complete and up-to-date cross referencing file with information concerning all manufacturers, their products, catalogs and names and addresses of local representatives and such other data that would serve to form a central clearing house for information required; and

"WHEREAS: — Said bureau would be assured of co-operation from the architects to the extent of

frequent use both by their firms and interested clients;

"WHEREAS:—Such a bureau, properly conducted would decrease the overall advertising and public relations expense of the various manufacturers, their agents, and distributors.

"NOW BE IT RESOLVED:— That the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects recommends and endorses the establishment and maintenance of a regional samples bureau for the Carolinas area to better serve the architects, the building industry, and the general public."

Similar resolutions have previously been passed by the officers and directors of the North Carolina chapter and the Charlotte Council of Architects.

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## North Carolina Leads the Way in Making of Brick

The Southeast, with North Carolina leading the way, has outstripped all other sections of the United States in development of brick manufacturing resources, according to U. S. Department of Commerce Census figures just released covering clay construction products for 1953. The department's "Facts for Industry" lists brick shipments for last year at about 5¾ billion for the nation as a whole, of which 1⅞ billion were produced by the region listed as South Atlantic States. North Carolina accounts for one-third of the Southern total.

The government figures quoted pertain only to building brick and not to clay tile or many other forms of clay products associated with the brick industry.

Only a few years ago everyone looked to the heavily populated regions farther north as the leaders in clay products production. But that was before the South awoke to the possibilities of the outstanding ceramic raw materials available in the land of cotton and tobacco. In 1953 North Carolina alone shipped approximately as many brick as New York and all of the New England states combined.

Brick manufactured in North Carolina last year would build a solid 8-inch wall 15 feet high all the way from Murphy to Manteo, a distance of close to 500 miles.

## Porcelain Enamel Has Come of Age

"Architectural Porcelain Enamel has come of age," according to Bruce E. Beaman, General Manager of Beaman Engineering Company, Inc., Greensboro. "It is considered one of the most versatile building materials on the market today."

Once used exclusively in the home, colorful architectural porcelain enamel is now used as a facing material for structures ranging from service stations to schools and multi story structures. In addition porcelain enamel curtain wall panels are coming to the building front as a lightweight, permanent building unit for thin wall construction. A patented Vitrocore provides rigidity and extreme flatness in both facing and curtain wall panels.

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weight, less structural steel is required than with most building materials. This means a saving in both labor and material cost. It is easily adaptable to existing structures as well as new construction.

Architectural porcelain is considered a lifetime material because it is a non porous coating fused to heavy gauge steel. Its hard, smooth surface has the appearance of glass yet provides the strength of steel.

Since the coating is fused to the 16 gauge steel panel after fabrication, architectural porcelain enamel can be made to most any shape desired. Colors range from pastels to bright red. Special textures and color combinations are available. According to Mr. Beaman, "Because of these features, architectural porcelain enamel offers unlimited opportunity in design to both architect and building owner."

Beaman Engineering Company, distributors of Davidson Porcelain Enamel, specializes in the design, engineering and erection of architectural porcelain enamel. Beaman jobs in North Carolina include the Addison office building, Charlotte; Double Oaks school, Charlotte; Electric building, Wilmington; and Concord high school vocational building, Concord.

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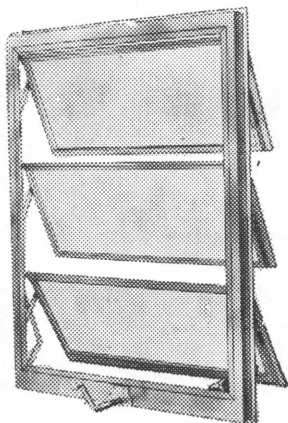
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## ARCHITECTURAL CALENDAR

SEPT. 1: Charlotte Council of Architects, Thacker's Restaurant, Charlotte.

Sept. 3: Raleigh Council of Architects, The Reinlyn House.

SEPT. 3: Guilford Council of Architects, Bliss Restaurant, Greensboro.

SEPT. 4-OCT. 7: Fall architects' Trek to Spain, Italy, Greece, Egypt, and France, under the leadership of Edmund R. Purves, FAIA.

SEPT. 17: Guilford Council of Architects, Bliss Restaurant, Greensboro.

Sept. 17: Raleigh Council of Architects, The Reinlyn House.

SEPT. 29-OCT. 1: Porcelain Enamel Institute, annual meeting, The Greenbriar, White Sulphur Springs, West Va.

OCT. 19-22: North Carolina League of Municipalities, Hotel Robert E. Lee, Winston-Salem.

NOV. 14-16: Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America, The Greenbriar, White Sulphur Springs, West Va.

## Our Congratulations

This is the first opportunity that we have had to extend public congratulations to the 15 pending new North Carolina Architects, by virtue of their having passed the written exam of the N. C. State Board of Architectural Examination and Registration in July. They are:

W. C. Howell, Greensboro; B. L. Bright, Wilmington; B. Jones, Chapel Hill; H. J. Spies, Cranford; W. H. Sigmon, Raleigh; H. K. Olive, High Point; C. G. Harrill, Asheville; J. R. Oxenfeld, Wilmington; E. S. Draper, Jr., Charlotte; A. T. Bolick, Charlotte; R. F. Stone, Salisbury; W. A. Sloan, High Point; J. L. Brent, Raleigh; S. Cantor, Fayetteville; and F. A. De Pasquale, Durham.

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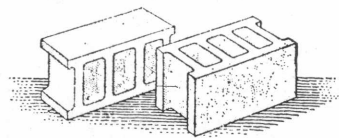
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