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THE OCTOBER 1954 SOUTHERN ARCHITECT
It is not too far from the truth to say that most school board members and superintendents dream of having unlimited funds with which to provide their community the best possible educational plant: a teaching staff of the highest quality, magnificent school buildings which beautify the city and stand as useful monuments to high educational standards, schools which children will want to attend, sufficient classrooms to provide the space necessary for greatest teaching efficiency, and non-educational facilities which will make the schools an important part of adult civic life. The list is almost endless, but the dream is usually rudely broken as the “unlimited funds” on which the dream is based turn out to be very limited indeed.

No one knows better than board members and superintendents what a task it is to finance the rapidly rising costs of operating a school system. Getting the voters to provide the money can be an almost insurmountable obstacle to educational progress. And yet, the public is becoming better educated toward better schools. Once, the adult public’s contact with its schools was almost nonexistent. There was an occasional bond issue vote and, if there were children in the family, the parents signed report cards, attended a few P. T. A. meetings and showed up for graduation. That was all. Thanks to the superintendents and far-sighted school boards, the school is playing an increasingly important part in the lives of our adult citizens. Schools have been thrown open to the public, inspection and criticism have been invited, and facilities for adult evening educational classes and college extension sources, and gymnasiums and auditoriums have been made available for all sorts of civic enterprises. In short, the public has become education minded.

There is no need to restate at any great length the kernel of the school problem. Statisticians were dangerously conservative in their predictions of the “baby boom” during and after World War II. Original estimates were that seven million children would be added to the nation’s school population between 1949 and 1960. That increase would have called for an expenditure of ten billion dollars for new school construction alone. By 1953, 4.6 million of this estimated increase already had crowded into our inadequate school systems and the statisticians hurried back to their slide rules to revise their estimates upward. Using the latest census data, the U. S. Commissioner of Education has provided a revised estimate of 11.6 million school children as the total gain by 1960. That is quite a difference from the original figure of seven million. Considering the rising costs of construction, this is the picture today: the backlog of classrooms needed but not yet built is 345,000. New classrooms need-
ed by 1960 will be 425,000. That gives us a total of 770,000. The estimated cost, including land, reaches a staggering 34 billion dollars.

Very few school board members or superintendents still think the cheapest school is the most economical school. Very few would advocate buying the cheapest site with no thought of its adaptability to school purposes. Very few would advocate building temporary buildings or cramped quarters with inadequate facilities. Our purpose, of course, is to provide the best education for the children in our communities. It cannot be done by practicing false economy. Too few realize the importance of a qualified architect in answering the public's demand for good economical schools. The services of an architect appear as an added expense on the budget and too often boards fail to realize that an architect can be the greatest single factor of economy in a building program. Time and time again, the services of an architect have enabled a school board to build far better schools for far less money than had been thought possible.

The vital place of the architect is in helping meet the public's demand for better schools without the expenditure of great amounts of tax money. Assume that the architect has assisted in the selection of a site. Is his work finished? Does he become merely an expensive "frill" for the economy-minded school board? Actually, the architect's work has just begun. He continues to help build a better school for less cost. The architect becomes the professional coordinator for the entire building project. Along with board members and superintendents, the architect recognizes that the building of a school involves hundreds of detailed problems and that failure to solve any one of them will detract from the value of the finished building. Consider what lies behind the sketches and final plans which an architect submits for approval. In the first place, the architect has made certain that the building has been designed to fit the site selected. He has made sure that a minimum amount of expensive excavations and sub-structure is needed, that adequate drainage is provided, that access is by the safest routes, that the arrangement of the rooms makes for quick emergency exit. His knowledge of materials has enabled him to substitute less expensive ones where there is no loss of strength or utility. It is the architect, with his broad training and experience, who integrates the work of the various mechanical and electrical engineers, the contractors, and all other contributors to the structure. It is the architect who makes certain that the final result is good.

Politicians and commencement speakers have lauded the qualities of youth for so long that many of us tend to overlook the fact that the praise is well-placed. An investment in youth, in good schools, is an investment in the future. School board members have been chosen because of their interest in youth and education. The public looks to them and to school superintendents for leadership in providing our children with the best education possible. Good educational facilities can be the greatest public monument a city could hope for. As members of the American Institute of Architects, we are proud that our profession can help in attaining these fondest hopes.
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SCHOOL BUILDING IN NORTH CAROLINA

By Marvin R. A. Johnson, AIA, Design Consultant, and Boyce M. Morrison, Associate, Division of School Planning North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction

Part of the biennial report of the North Carolina State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the period 1906-1908 sounds somewhat familiar to us today: "There are 111 white and 195 colored log houses and many old frame houses unfit for use to be replaced. There are hundreds of old houses to be repaired, enlarged, equipped... In every county there should be a strict enforcement of the law placing the building of schoolhouses under the control of the County Board of Education and requiring all new houses to be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and that board... No more money should be wasted on cheap, temporary, improperly constructed houses."
Properly enforced, the law is now ample to insure the construction of permanent, comfortable school-houses. . . ." That was 1908.

Today we need thousands of classrooms and other facilities which are essential to a good educational program. There are a number of reasons why this great need exists. Not the least important of these is the increase in population which has resulted from migration into the state and from higher birth rates. Another reason is that a larger percent of school age children are actually in school today than formerly, and more children will go on to graduate from high school. A third reason is that during the depression years many school building needs were not met, although assistance was obtained through such Federal agencies as the WPA and the PWA. Soon after the depression came the war years when practically no school construction took place.

What have we done about this? In 1949, the general assembly of North Carolina appropriated $25,000,000 and the people of the state approved a bond issue of $25,000,000 making $50,000,000 available in state money for school construction. Since that time many local bond elections for school buildings have been approved in many parts of the state. It is estimated that more than $120,000,000 in local bonds have been made available since the war. By August, 1953, state money in the amount of $48,461,000 had been allocated to individual projects. Local funds in the amount of $24,162,000 was spent on projects involving state funds. Projects erected in whole or in part out of state funds by August, 1953, included 3,807 classrooms, 186 lunchrooms, 131 libraries, 79 auditoriums, 75 homemaking rooms, 72 gymnasiums, 66 science rooms, 49 shops, and numerous other facilities. Besides the above, countless other facili-
ties and improvements have been made entirely with local funds.

By 1953 the "war babies" were in school and the post-war babies were enrolling. A survey made early in that year revealed that by September, 1953, the following facilities would be needed: 6,300 regular classrooms, 1,483 special-type classrooms; 330 auditoriums; 373 gymnasiums; 599 lunchrooms, and many other auxiliary facilities. The legislature called for a $50 million bond election for school construction which was approved by a vote of the people in October, 1953. Expenditure of this fund has now begun, and is being supplemented by local bond money in much the same way as the 1949 fund was. But this will not meet the needs, for some estimates now indicate that in North Carolina there will be 155,000 more children in our public schools in 1960 than there were in the 1953-54 school year. Much of the increase during the next six years will be in the high school. Therefore, many of the facilities to be constructed during the period of expanding high school enrollments will necessarily be for special-
ized areas for the high school curriculum.

Every county, every section of the state from Manteo to Murphy has benefitted from the expenditure of this money. Education throughout the state is sharing in benefits of the building program. The architectural profession probably has been able to reach some sections of the state for the first time as a result of this school program. This vast building program has presented to the architects and to the building contractors a massive opportunity to serve almost all of the people of the state. For in what other public building program will as many people be affected as in the construction of public schools? A young lady who was not "sold" on contemporary architecture, recently stayed at a new hotel while vacationing in Puerto Rico. She was much impressed and wrote that she believed she could "go" for modern architecture now. There is little doubt that school buildings also influence the occupants in their feelings toward architecture. And because of the differences between the older and the newer schools, differences in design, in lay-out, in materials of con-
SCHOOL BUILDING IN NORTH CAROLINA

struction, heating and other service systems, many parents and children are beginning to realize something of the role of the architect in the erection of new schools, hospitals, apartments, office buildings, homes and other structures.

The architect in North Carolina now has more opportunity for individuality of expression in school building architecture than ever before. Years ago building plans were issued by the office of the State Superintendent as can be seen by this statement in the biennial report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (1908-1910), Page 9: "This pace of building a new schoolhouse for every day in the year, according to approved plans of modern school architecture, prepared by most competent architects and distributed from the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been maintained for the past eight years." Unless architects accept the opportunity which they now have to make each school a school designed and suited to one particular site and location and to specific purposes he misses an opportunity for developing a deeper and more sincere appreciation of architecture by the lay public.

Because it is believed that improvements in school design and construction are always possible, the architect faces a new challenge each time that he plans a new school. It is true that much progress has been made in recent years but it is also true that research and experimentation in many fields relating to architectural design, educational facilities, and construction materials is a continuous process. The architect owes it to himself and to his profession to be alert concerning improvements in school design, materials and methods of construction. Likewise he owes it to his employer, the board of education, and to the public whose funds the board is administering, to be aware of the latest developments and to seek improvement on each successive school.
MARVIN R. A. JOHNSON, AIA

Marvin R. A. Johnson is a native of Nebraska and received his Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Art in Architecture from the University of Nebraska. He graduated from the Harvard University Graduate School of Design with a Master of Architecture degree.

Prior to joining the Division of School Planning of the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction in 1950 as Design Consultant, he was employed by Davis & Wilson and Clark & Enerson, well-known architectural firms of Lincoln, Nebraska. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Raleigh Council of Architects, Phi Beta Kappa, and is an associate member of the Division of Superintendents of the North Carolina Education Association.

He served in the Navy for 38 months during World War II.

BOYCE M. MORRISON

A native of Davidson, North Carolina, Boyce M. Morrison received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Davidson College in 1946 and his Master of Arts from the University of North Carolina in 1950. He served with the United States Army in Europe in World War II.

In 1946-47, he served as an instructor at Riverside Military Academy and was principal of the Huntsville elementary school at Madison, North Carolina, from 1947 to 1951.

Since 1951, he has been an Associate in the Division of School Planning of the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction. He is a member of the North Carolina Educational Association, the National Education Association, the American Association of School Administrators, and the Phi Delta Kappa educational fraternity.
SELECTING THE SCHOOL ARCHITECT

By Walter D. Cocking

Thousands of school boards today are confronted with the task of selecting architects to design new school buildings. This is an important and a difficult undertaking. There is no doubt but that the architect has and should have a lot to do with the character and functioning of the resulting building.

A community is seeking many things from an architect which are irrevocably tied up with the design of its school buildings. Let's list a few of them. A new building should be designed to facilitate the program and resulting activities which will be conducted in the building. Much of the program and many of the activities vary greatly and the building must provide for these differences. The building must be flexible to the point that it is adjustable to changing programs and unforeseen needs. The peculiar characteristics of the age group which will occupy the building must be provided for. The building must be structurally sound and its materials and workmanship must ensure economy of operation and maintenance.

In the design of the building, tested and superior new products and technological processes should be specified. Space must be ample for all activities yet no waste space must be permitted. Bodily comfort, sound control, visual comfort and efficiency have to be guaranteed. Possible additions must be taken into account which can be made with a minimum of change and adjustment to the original structure. It must fit into its surrounding environment. The design should create an atmosphere of friendliness, cheerfulness and other aspects which enter into emotional security. In addition to these, the design must guarantee beauty, character and a sense of values in and of itself.

These things do not just happen. They require the highest quality of creative ability, a tremendous amount of know-how and infinite patience.

In addition to possessing these abilities, the architect must be an expert in human relations for he is compelled to work with many people. He must possess good business judgment. He has to know the legal regulations which surround his work. He has to be able to get things done on schedule. He has to coordinate the work of many people. He needs the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Job. In other words, the school architect has to be some man. The educational welfare of the community for a hundred years is affected by what he is and what he does.

The choice, then, of a firm of architects is one of the most important that a school board makes. Obviously, selection should be based solely upon the duties and responsibilities the architect must bear. Surely, such considerations as the architect's local friends, his willingness to accept a fee somewhat less than the accepted rate or less than others will accept, will not be used by a reputable architect or expected by the school board. Yet it is frequently reported that these and similar considerations are frequently practiced by both architects and boards. When such is the case, the parties to such practices are placing in jeopardy the welfare of a community and its youth for years to come.

Increasingly, school boards and administrators and reputable architects ask what can be done about it and how the selective process can be used to ensure that competence and competence alone will be the criterion used in selecting an architect. The answer is not easy. Nor can it be infallible. Undoubtedly mistakes will be made. Yet honest mistakes are far better than willful ones. Slowly but surely the level of the selective process will be lifted.

As I see it, the selection of the school board's architect should, in the main, follow processes used in selecting other school employees. (After all, the architect becomes for a time an employee of the school board.) If this idea is sound, it means then that the school board will look to its chief executive officer, the superintendent of schools, to set up the criteria of selection, apply them to architectural firms willing to be considered for the job, and finally recommend to the board the available firm which best meets the criteria. It then becomes the school board's responsibility to review the process and to reject or accept the superintendent's recommendation.

I for one believe that such a procedure will do much to eliminate unsavory practices and will assure the community that only merit was involved in selecting this most important employee, the school architect. School boards which use this procedure and architects as well are loud in their acclaim of it.

Reprinted from SCHOOL EXECUTIVE Magazine for August, 1954.
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These statements were made about the School of Design at North Carolina State College.

They were not made by press agents or college publicity writers or public relations experts for the School.

They were expressed by different publications of national and international reputations in their fields—unbiased observers with a world-wide view and audience of architectural trends and progress.

They reveal something of the reputation the School of Design has gained in less than six years. It is a deserved reputation, which reflects credit on each North Carolina architect every time it is reported or repeated to the good citizens and potential builders of North Carolina.

It is a deserved reputation because both departments of the School, Architecture and Landscape Architecture, were accredited by the national accreditation bodies in less than four years.

The Department of Architecture, accredited by the National Accreditation Board, is one of 80 such departments in the United States, with only 34 nationally accredited.

The Department of Landscape Architecture, accredited by the American Society of Landscape Architects, is one of 11 departments of its kind in the United States.

The prestige of the School is a deserved reputation because it has attracted a faculty that ranks not less than second in the nation. And, at long last, to match such a faculty the school will soon have a modernly-renovated headquarters building and new annex building (reported in the June Southern Architect) to free students and teachers from the shoddy, depressing barracks which has been called the School of Design since 1948.

It is a reputation built by the top awards many of its students and faculty, as well as the School itself, have won in less than a half decade of learning and growing together. These honors have included:

. . . the Prix de Rome Fellowship in landscape architecture from the American Academy in Rome.
. . . the 39th annual Paris Prize of Architecture, the nation's highest academic award in architecture.

. . . the famed Emerson Prize of Architecture, a national competition sponsored by the Beaux Arts Institute of Design.
. . . second place in a nation-wide "hidden talent" architectural competition sponsored by the Museum of Modern Art in New York and The Architectural Record.
. . . major awards in the Carrier Weathermaker Home Competition, a nation-wide event.
. . . an invitation from the American Federation of Arts in New York City to prepare an exhibit of its work for a nationwide exhibition tour.
. . . an invitation as one of 10 institutions in the United States to display a student exhibit at the Seventh Pan American Congress of Architects in Havana, Cuba.
. . . an invitation of six architectural institutions in the nation to participate in a Princeton University conference on "Architecture and the University."
. . . invitations to serve as chairmen of various judging panels, including the jury of awards for the annual North American Conference on Church Architecture and for an exhibition of Florida architecture.
. . . invitations to speak or appear before the American Institute of Architects, the Student Council of Harvard University's Graduate School of Design, and various garden clubs, civic clubs, and professional groups over the state and nation.

This prestige has been built on visits, lectures, and student-faculty contact with such architectural leaders as R. Buckminster Fuller, world-famed inventor of the geodesic dome and dymaxion house; Hideo Sasaki, assistant professor of landscape architecture in the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University; Charles Eames, noted architect and designer of furniture, from Venice, California; Richard J. Neutra, world-known architect and city planner, of Los Angeles, California; Pietro Belluschi, Dean of the School of Design at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, considered the world's leading design school; Miss van der Rohe, director of the School of Architecture, Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago; and Frank Lloyd Wright, a name known to virtually every architect in the world as a symbol of the pioneer spirit.

This reputation has been recognized in full-length articles and pictures by such leading publications as Parade, national Sunday picture magazine for 35 newspapers, with an estimated 12 million readers; House and Garden, national home magazine, with some 400,000 circulation; The Architectural Forum, the magazines of building, published by Time and Life of New York; Art in America, published nationally from Springfield, Mass.; L'Architecture D'Aujourd'hui, published in Paris and circulated throughout Europe; Progressive Architecture, whose editor, Thomas H. Creighton, visited the School and gave a very favorable report;
Business Week, a magazine nationally read by men of business and industry; Arts and Architecture, a professional journal published in California; Nuestra Arquitectura, a South American magazine published in Buenos Aires and circulated over the continent; Revista Nacional De Arquitectura, a European journal published in Madrid; and Architectural Review, one of the leading European magazines published in London.

The imprint of the School of Design on the new public school buildings of North Carolina is evident in nearly every community. When Dr. Clyde Erwin, late Superintendent of Public Instruction, received word from his Board to secure design ideas for the state’s recent $180,000,000 building program, he went to State College for advice.

The advice he received saved the children of today and tomorrow from the drafty, cumbrous citadels that once replaced the little red school house. Everywhere in North Carolina today, in the mountains, the piedmont, the coastlands, new schools are modern in design. To be more apt, they are functional in design—created by the outstanding work and progressive attitude of North Carolina architects.

They are designed to give growing children more sunlight, more warmth in winter, more fresh air in autumn and spring, more physical inducement to learn and to want to learn.

And on and on the record goes—building its reputation, our reputation, and the reputation of architecture generally.

Although it is hardly six years old, the School of Design at North Carolina State College has become a genuine reflector of modern architecture in North Carolina—not only to Tar Heel architects themselves but to everyday citizens and potential builders.

Its reputation is our reputation. Its prestige is our prestige. Its goal is our goal—of serving, developing, advancing the architectural profession in North Carolina, the South, and the nation.

When the nation generally and the state especially can look at the School of Design and say North Carolina has one of the finest architectural schools in the world, that is a direct compliment to every architect in the state. They take pride and credit for this pioneer center. It is our School, with its success or failure depending on our interest and active support.

The North Carolina Architectural Foundation, composed of successful Tar Heel architects, is the vehicle through which can be insured the continued success of the School. It is the program in which can be invested a small but helpful portion of fees each year to help attract and retain the best possible teachers and facilities for training future architects and for serving new ideas and methods.

By nature, the profession of architecture is a creative, growing, constructive force in the world. It has always been that way. Its professional growth and financial success has depended greatly on the conception, the birth, and the development of new ideas through the years.

To have a center like the State College School of Design available to dream new dreams, to experiment with new ideas, and to train skilled minds is an asset and a tribute to the profession.

The architect’s interest in it and support of its programs is truly an investment in their own future.
ARCHITECTS APPROVE PLAN FOR DISTRICT COUNCIL

A proposal to form a Western District Council of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was approved by Western North Carolina architects, who met October 13 at Hickory.

The organization meeting of the new council was set for Friday night, November 5, at Asheville. Henry Gaines, AIA, of Asheville, will serve as host to the group for the district council's organizational meeting.

The idea for forming the council was presented by R. L. Clemmer, AIA, of Hickory, who pointed out that similar groups exist in Raleigh, Greensboro, Charlotte, Winston-Salem and other cities and areas in the state.

The Hickory meeting was arranged by Mr. Clemmer and presided over by John Knight, AIA, of Raleigh, chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The Hickory meeting was one of three being held in various areas of the state to study better means of presenting the aims, functions, and activities of the AIA.

Architects present for the Hickory meeting included Mr. Knight, Mr. Gaines, Mr. Clemmer, Thomas Cothran and L. P. Holland of Shelby, J. M. Franklin of Elkin, Frank B. Griffin and Tom C. Lewis of Gastonia, James L. Beam of Cherryville, D. Carroll Abbe, Frank Horton, Robert E. Bush, and Beemer C. Harrill, all of Hickory, and Charles H. Wheatley of Charlotte, all members of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Knight also announced that the University of North Carolina’s new television station will soon be on the air and that North Carolina architects will be given regular time to present various aspects of their profession to the public through this new medium. Architects were urged to keep this new medium in mind and make plans to submit material to the Public Relations Committee which may be used over the new television station.
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The Producers' Council's Caravan of Quality Building Products, which travels throughout the nation by tractor and trailer, is pictured above. This unique building materials exhibition was displayed in Charlotte October 19 as part of a nation-wide tour of 34 cities. Forty-one companies and two trade associations have exhibits in the caravan.

Building products exhibit seen by large number

Carolinas architects were given an opportunity to see one of the most unusual trade shows ever assembled when the Producers' Council brought its $100,00 traveling Caravan of Quality Building Products to Charlotte October 19. The local sponsor, the Charlotte Chapter of the Council, held the exhibition at the North Auditorium of Charlotte's Radio Center.

The idea of the Caravan is a result of the definite need for an effective materials exhibit, which could be presented in each of the chapter cities. The Council and its members knew that a first class trade show, which would be beneficial to its entire organization, was a project of major proportions. The problems such an exhibition of materials and equipment presented were further complicated by the fact that such a show would have to compete for audiences in cities where trade shows are every day occurrences, and at the same time would have to be suitable for exhibiting in the smaller cities with limited exposition space.

In addition, the displays had to be constructed in a manner which facilitated easy transportation and quick assembly and disassembly. Such a show as was envisioned and proposed by the Council's Exhibit Committee had to have quality, flexibility and compactness.

In an attempt to meet these three broad requirements, a member of the committee, N. L. Maczkov, display manager for the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp., turned to his drawing board, and came up with a design for an exhibit which seemed to fill the need. His booth was free-standing, well lighted, sturdy, attractive, compact, easily assembled and disassembled, and only occupied 24 sq. ft. of floor space.

His design was quickly accepted. One of the country's leading exhibit builders, Gardner, Rob-
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inon, Steirheim, and Weis of Pittsburgh, was chosen to construct the Caravan and manage it while on tour. The contract was awarded on January 18, 1954, and the first showing was held six weeks later on March 2.

Since the Exhibit Committee had decided on booths of uniform design and dimension, with only the display treatment varying, the exhibitors were hard-pressed to find ways of eliminating the static appearance which uniformity can produce. Translilights, animation, models, cutaways, meaningful copy, color, good art work and photography were employed very effectively in eliminating any stereotyped appearance.

After seeing a show, many architects have said that the uniformity of the booths adds something to the show. It makes for a good overall appearance, and at the same time focuses the architects attention on the products being shown, rather than on some elaborate booth structure.

The exhibition was made up of 44 booths. Each told the newest and best products stories of the participating manufacturers and associations. Members of the Charlotte Chapter manned their company's booths, answering questions and greeting the many guests.

The reception which architects from all sections of the country have already accorded the Caravan has led Council officials and exhibitors to pronounce the exhibit an outstanding success.

The total number of guests, all of whom were personally invited, is expected to pass the 15,000 figure when the show closes on November 3. Because of the enthusiasm of the audiences for this year's Caravan, the Council's members are planning another, which will probably begin a year's tour in September, 1955.


Two trade associations with exhibits were Architectural Terra Cotta Institute and the Structural Clay Products Institute.
ARCHITECTURAL CALENDAR


NOV. 3: Charlotte Council of Architects, Thackers Restaurant, Charlotte.

NOV. 5: Guilford Council of Architects, Bliss Restaurant, Greensboro.


NOV. 10-12: Short Course of Church Architecture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.


NOV. 15: Charlotte Producers' Council, Hotel Barringer, Charlotte.

NOV. 19: Guilford Council of Architects, Bliss Restaurant, Greensboro.


Letters

Southern Architect:

"Each new issue of Southern Architect is proving that in unity there is strength. A group, as an individual, must go forward or backward, you can never stand dormant.

"The effort and planning put behind this magazine proves that the North Carolina Chapter of the AIA is moving ahead. The technical as well as human interest angle is well-presented.

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Southern Architect:

"... You are to be congratulated on a very excellent publication and one I believe will be of great service to the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

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Hinson brick Co. changes name

A change in firm name has been made by the Hinson Brick Company of 515 Dowd Road, Charlotte, which is now operating under the firm name of Hinson Waterproofing Company.

Principals in the firm are W. C. (Carl) Hinson, E. F. (Gene) Hinson and R. "X" Cleland.

Celanese office receives award

A bronze plaque symbolizing its selection as the office of the year for 1954 by Office Management magazine has been awarded the Celanese Corporation of America in recognition of outstanding designs and layout of the corporation's Charlotte office building.

The building was designed by Bibberstein, Bowles & Meacham of Charlotte.
Plaques symbolizing awards made to the Double Oaks elementary school of Charlotte were recently awarded as a part of ceremonies marking the presentation of an exhibition of prize winning designs selected by the American Institute of Architects on a nation-wide basis. Left to right above are Dr. E. H. Garinger, superintendent of the Charlotte city schools; Miss Gwendolyn Cunningham, principal of the Double Oaks school; Dr. Herbert Spaugh, chairman of the Charlotte school board; A. G. Odell, Jr., AIA, Charlotte architect who designed the Double Oaks school; and T. P. Hawkins, AIA, president of the Charlotte Council of Architects, who made the presentations to Dr. Garinger, Miss Cunningham, and Mr. Odell.

honor winning designs exhibited in charlotte

National honor winning designs of architects throughout the nation were recently displayed at Charlotte's Mint Museum of Art under the sponsorship of the Charlotte Council of Architects. The exhibit was open to the public October 7-8-9-10.

The exhibit consisted of 26 panels of designs and its exhibition was made possible by the American Institute of Architects. The exhibit contains a wide variety of designs, including hospitals, schools, public buildings, and other structures.

Among the group on display was the Double Oaks School of Charlotte, which was selected as outstanding among elementary schools in the nation. The Double Oaks School was designed by A. G. Odell, Jr., AIA, & Associates of Charlotte, and was the only Carolina building in the exhibition.

In addition to the award received by Mr. Odell, special awards were presented Dr. E. H. Garinger, superintendent of the Charlotte city schools, and Miss Gwendolyn Cunningham, principal of the Double Oaks School. The presentation was made in Dr. Garinger's office by T. P. Hawkins, AIA, President of the Charlotte Council of Architects. John C. Higgins, Jr., Chairman of NCAIA Committee on Exhibitions and Awards, arranged for the exhibition which will also be shown in other North Carolina cities. In announcing the exhibition, Mr. Higgins and Mr. Hawkins pointed out that these awards are the top awards in the architectural field and are as important to the architectural profession as are the Academy awards to the motion picture industry.

The Double Oaks School also was the only School in the Carolinas to win the 1953 Award given by the School Executive Better School Design Competition.

kelman gomo joins brick & tile

Kelman P. Gomo has joined the staff of Brick and Tile Service, Inc., according to an announcement from that organization's headquarters in Greensboro.

Prior to his new connection Gomo was in charge of construction cost estimates for the state offices of Federal Housing Administration in Greensboro. A graduate of North Carolina State College, he was with the prominent architectural firm of Voorhees & Everhart in High Point from 1938 until his affiliation with FHA in 1950.
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NEW PRODUCTS

A new 4-page folder fully describing CEILITE Translucent Structural panels has been recently issued by Ceilite Corporation, Allison Park, Pa.

Ceilite panels—corrugated or flat—will not warp, sag, buckle, crack or craze; are highly resistant to acids, alkalies, fire and industrial fumes; can be sawed, nailed or drilled; and are available in a wide range of colors. Industrial, commercial and residential uses are featured in this bulletin, as well as complete specifications and corrugation drawings.

Copies of this new bulletin may be obtained from Ceilite Corporation, Box 278, Allison Park, Pennsylvania.

A low-luster finish for color-toned, natural or blended wood surfaces is SATINWOOD REZ. It is also for use as a refinishing coat, the finish accenting color and grain qualities of wood. It protects against water or alcohol stains. The manufacturer is Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis 4, Mo.

A 20-page booklet on the manufacture of PLYWOOD has been released by Associated Plywood Mills, Inc., Eugene, Oregon.

The booklet, designed for distribution to visitors at Associated plants in Eugene and Willamina, Oregon, is of interest also to architects, builders, and retail lumber and building materials dealers. Presented in picture and captions is the step by step story of plywood manufacture, from woods to mill to shipping dock. Included is a diagramatic drawing of a plywood plant, close-up views of special machinery unique to plywood manufacture, and views of grading and inspection.

Copies are available by writing to Associated Plywood Mills, Inc., Box 672, Eugene, Oregon.

A new fire-resistant asbestos-plastic vapor barrier for built-up roof construction is FIRE-CHEX. Tests show vapor barrier checks melting and flowing of asphalt through joints in steel roof deck when exposed to intense fire from underside. The materials form a skeletal mat that remains in place. It is made in rolls 38 feet long and 36 inches wide. The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati 15, Ohio.

Tarnishproof tiles of copper are now available commercially in the standard 4½ inches by 4½ inch sizes and can be installed on walls with conventional mastics. VIKON tiles are stamped from .015 ga. sheet copper, then given a clear synthetic enamel surface, highly resistant to chemicals and abrasion. Vikon Tile Corporation, Washington, N. J.
AND SERVICES

HABORITE is a new plastic-faced plywood building panel designed for use as siding and interior paneling in homes, schools, offices, stores, restaurants and other commercial structures. Medium-density, water-proof phenolic resin plastic face is permanently bonded to panel under heat and pressure. Panels, with solid inner-ply construction and machine-edged cross-banding, come in standard 4 feet by 8 feet sizes. Face is marked with vertical grooved spaces 4 inches to 12 inches apart. Harbor Plywood Corporation, Aberdeen, Wash.

A resilient flooring material designed to resist grease, oil and other destructive agents is STONCAP. The mixture of liquid and special aggregate is troweled 1/4 inches deep over wood, concrete or composition floors. Floors can be used 24 hours after application. Stonhard Building, Philadelphia 23, Pa.

A jelled paint is BURNOK. An open can can be held upside down without spilling a drop. It will not settle and never needs stirring. Though thick as jelly, the soil-base paints become liquid and flow smoothly under the friction of brush and surface. Ingredients do not separate under storage and there is no color separation. T. F. Washburn Company, 2244 North Elston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The SALESLITER is a new development in lighting for stores which gives the effect of row after row of lamps without lampholders or conventional housings. The Slimline lamps may also be laid out continuously so that long lines of lighting are created. Smithcraft Lighting Division, Chelsea 50, Mass.

CORRUTONE, a corrugated, enameled, perforated metal panel system provides high sound absorption, incombustible construction and flexibility of lighting arrangement. Accessibility behind the tiles is possible by sliding any one of the 24 inch square or 24 by 48 inch corrugated panels forward or backward. U. S. Gypsum Company, Sept. 136, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

GLASFACE, a ceramic-glassed concrete block, provides a glassy finish successfully applied to a concrete block without impairing the structural strength of the concrete and without prohibitive cost. Ferro Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Front view of NEW CHARLOTTE AIR TERMINAL.
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