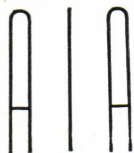


SOUTHERN ARCHITECT

MARCH 1958

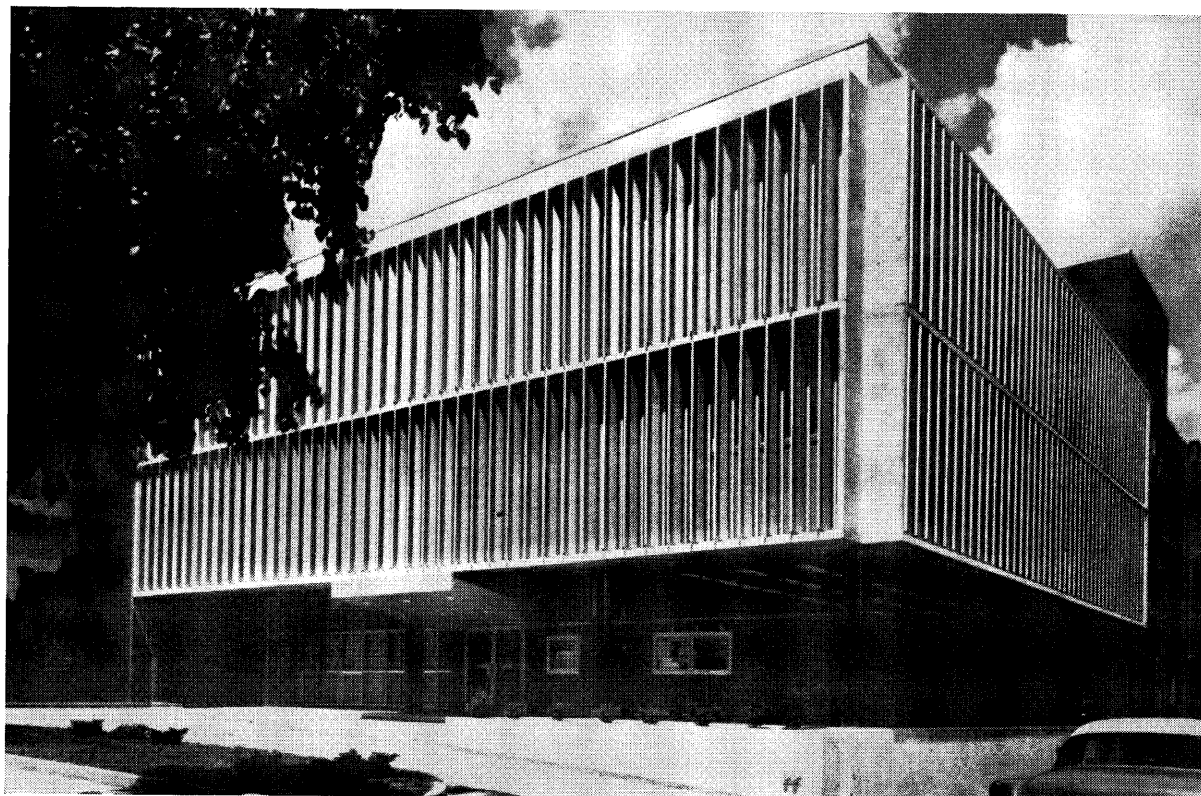
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Southern Architect

Volume 5

March 1958

Number 3

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COVER

School Planning Conference participants Cocking, Kamphoefner, Bullock and James (see page 7).

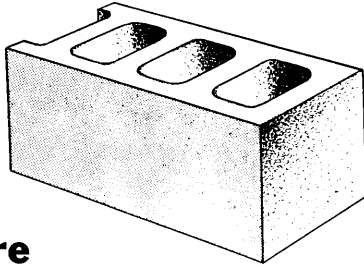
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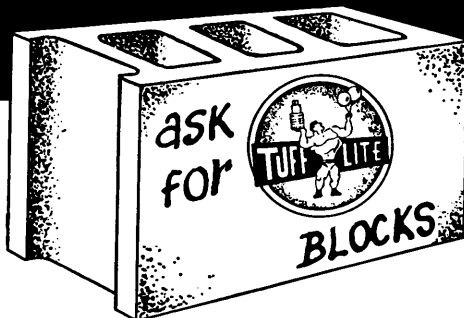
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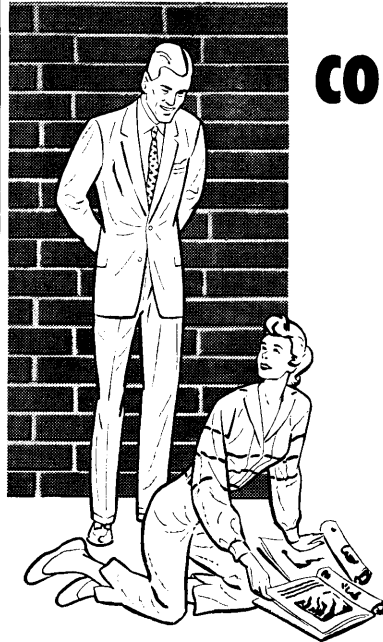
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It is important that the North Carolina Chapter be well represented at the 1958 Regional Conference of the South Atlantic District of the American Institute of Architects to be held at Sarasota, Florida April 17-19 and I urge all of you to make plans to attend. The theme of the meeting will be "The Architect's New Responsibilities in the Dynamic South". The program will contain discussions of such subjects as "Revitalizing the Old City", Planning the New City, Putting the Highway Program on the Right Road and working with Government Agencies. These are subjects of vital interest to all of us and will prove to be of great interest and educational value. Don't forget the Awards of Merit Program, entry forms for which have been sent to all of you. I hope there will be many entries from North Carolina.



JAMES

The recent School Planning Conferences arranged and sponsored by the Division of Superintendents, North Carolina Education Association, The Division of School

Planning, N. C. Department of Public Instruction and the North Carolina Chapter, the American Institute of Architects held at High Point, Asheville and Goldsboro were most successful. The keynote addresses delivered at the banquet preceding each conference were delivered by Dr. Walter D. Cocking, Editor of "School Executive" and were very inspiring. Panel discussions on such subjects as Educational Planning, School Construction Laws, Special Facilities, the Owner and the Architect, the School Site, the Prospect, and the Retrospect were conducted and participated in by representatives of each group.

The North Carolina Chapter A.I.A. is proud to have had a part in this Series of Conferences and congratulate all who took part in them. Consideration is now being given to continuing the conferences in future years with more concentrated attention on special subjects. This can be of great educational value to us as architects and help us to render a better service to the people of North Carolina.

W. R. JAMES, JR., President
N. C. Chapter AIA

LETTERS

The American Institute of Architects
Washington 6, D. C.

January 20, 1958

Mr. W. R. James, Jr., President
North Carolina Chapter, A.I.A.
602 Reynolds Building
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Bill:

Many, many thanks for making our stay in Winston-Salem such a memorable occasion for Mary and me. We enjoyed every minute of our short visit with you and Arbie.

You certainly have a hard working, alive and alert Chapter and the program arranged by your Committee under Bob Arey's chairmanship showed the results of careful planning and many hours of work.

My sincere congratulations to you and the other re-elected officers and with best wishes for another successful year.

Sincerely yours,
Leon Chatelain, Jr.
President

Royal Institute of British Architects
66 Portland Place, London W. 1

20th January, 1958

British Architects' Conference
Newcastle upon Tyne, 14th-17th
May, 1958.

Dear Sir:

May I draw your attention to the fact that the British Architects' Conference in 1958 will be held from 14th to 17th May at Newcastle upon Tyne at the invitation of the Northern Architectural Association, who will be celebrating their Centenary.

A Conference Executive Committee has been set up and has begun to make the necessary arrangements for the Conference. The detailed programme will be sent to you in due course.

I need not say how glad we shall be to welcome as delegates to the Conference any members of the American Institute of Architects who are over in this country at that time.

Yours truly,
C. D. SPRAGG,
Secretary.

SCHOOL CONFERENCE WELL RECEIVED

The three School Planning Conferences held last month at various points across the state were well received. The first of the three was held in High Point at the Sheraton Hotel February 10-11, with 128 persons attending. The second was held in Asheville at the George Vanderbilt Hotel on February 11-12, with 81 registered. The third was held in Goldsboro at the Hotel Goldsboro on February 13-14, with 157 in attendance. Of the total of 336 attending 140 were architects, 102 superintendents, and of the 124 balance the majority were engineers, draftsmen and others in related fields. Of 65 who commented regarding the Conference 58 expressed preference that they be held again next year and on a regional basis.

Moderator for the meeting held in High Point was W. J. Bullock of Kannapolis, President of the Division of Superintendents of the North Carolina Education Association. Moderator for the meeting held in Asheville was W. R. James, Jr., AIA of Winston-Salem, President of N.C.A.I.A. Moderator for the meeting held in Goldsboro was John L. Cameron, Director of the Division of School Planning of the N. C. Department of Public Instruction. These three organizations were sponsors for the conferences.

Each of the meetings opened in the evening with a banquet. Keynote speaker was Dr. Walter D. Cocking, Editor since 1943 of "The School Executive" and "The American School and University". His subject was "Secondary School Plants For the Future". In Dr. Cocking's remarks he stated "For too long now we've been building buildings for things, and people aren't things. . . . High Schools of the future will be designed with a much greater understanding of the student body — namely teen-agers. . . . Secondary schools are for adolescents, and we're going to have to know a great deal more about the nature and character of adolescents than we do now. Architects must learn about adolescents and how learning takes place in a free society. . . . High Schools of the future will have interiors so flexible that they can accommodate any kind of program within them. Tomorrow classrooms will also be space in which all the materials useful in learning will be available."

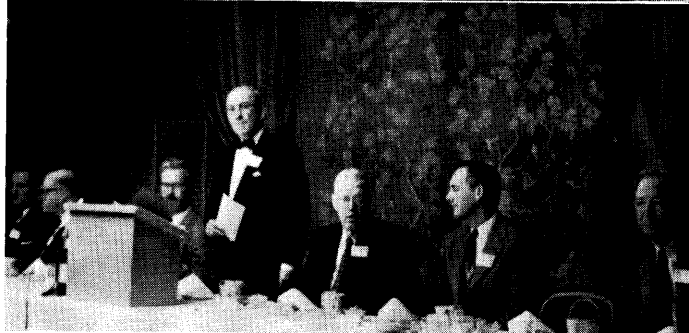
Dr. Cocking spoke out against post-sputnik critics of the U. S. Public School System. He said that because U. S. pride was hurt by Russian missile successes critics have found a scapegoat in the schools "but I've never heard such rubbish. I'm proud of the American education system and I want more of it, not less of it. I want to live in a free society where the worth and dignity of the individual are recognized." He said that contrasted with the Russian and European systems the real purpose of U. S. education "is not to develop a social and educational elite, but to develop the potentialities which each person has."

The second day's morning session included the subjects "Educational Planning", "School Construction Laws", "Special Facilities Including Library, Lunchroom, Auditoriums and Multiple Purpose Rooms" and "The Owner and the Architect". As an aid to the first subject a new publication "Educational Planning — A Guide", compiled by the Division of School Planning, was distributed and discussed. The second subject was discussed by Claude L. Love, Assistant Attorney General for North Carolina, who used another new Division of School Planning publication "North Carolina Laws Relating to Public School Construction". The third subject was a discussion of slides from AIA and the Division of School Planning. The last morning subject was a discussion led by a panel composed of Leslie N. Boney, Jr., AIA of Wilmington, Chairman of NCAIA's Schools Committee, F. D. Byrd, Jr. of Fayetteville, Vice-President of the N.C.E.A. Division of Superintendents, (In Asheville Mr. H. M. Arndt, Superintendent of Schools in Catawba County, substituted for Mr. Byrd), and a local architect and superintendent.

The second day's afternoon sessions began with discussion on "The School Site", which were illustrated talks by Division of School Planning Design Consultants Marvin R. A. Johnson and James P. Milam. The second subject was "The Prospect" with talks by Division of School Planning head Cameron and representatives Nile F. Hunt and J. L. Pierce. The meeting concluded with "The Retrospect", a summation led by NCAIA Vice-President Robert L. Clemmer, AIA of Hickory.



at High Point

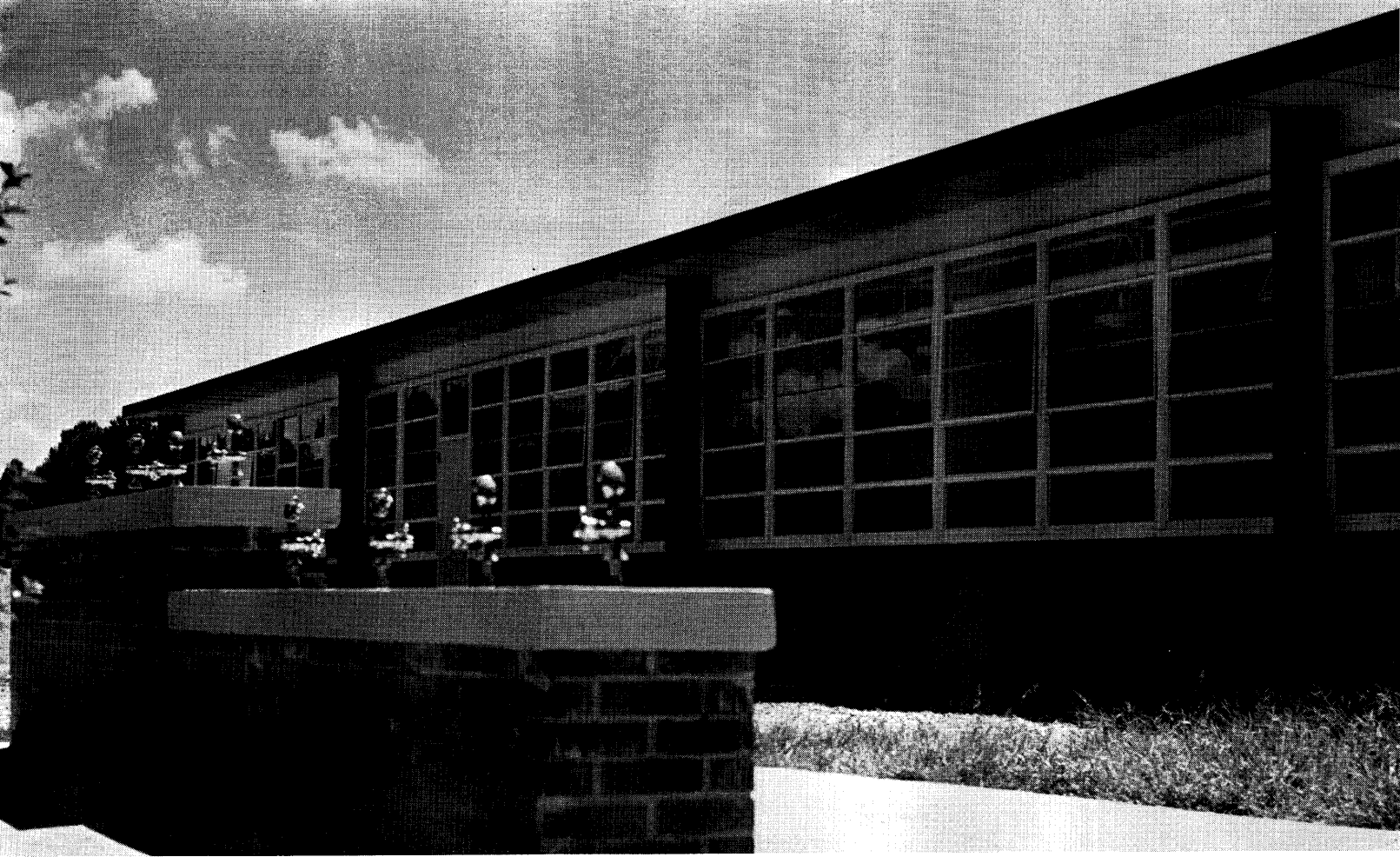


at Asheville



at Goldsboro





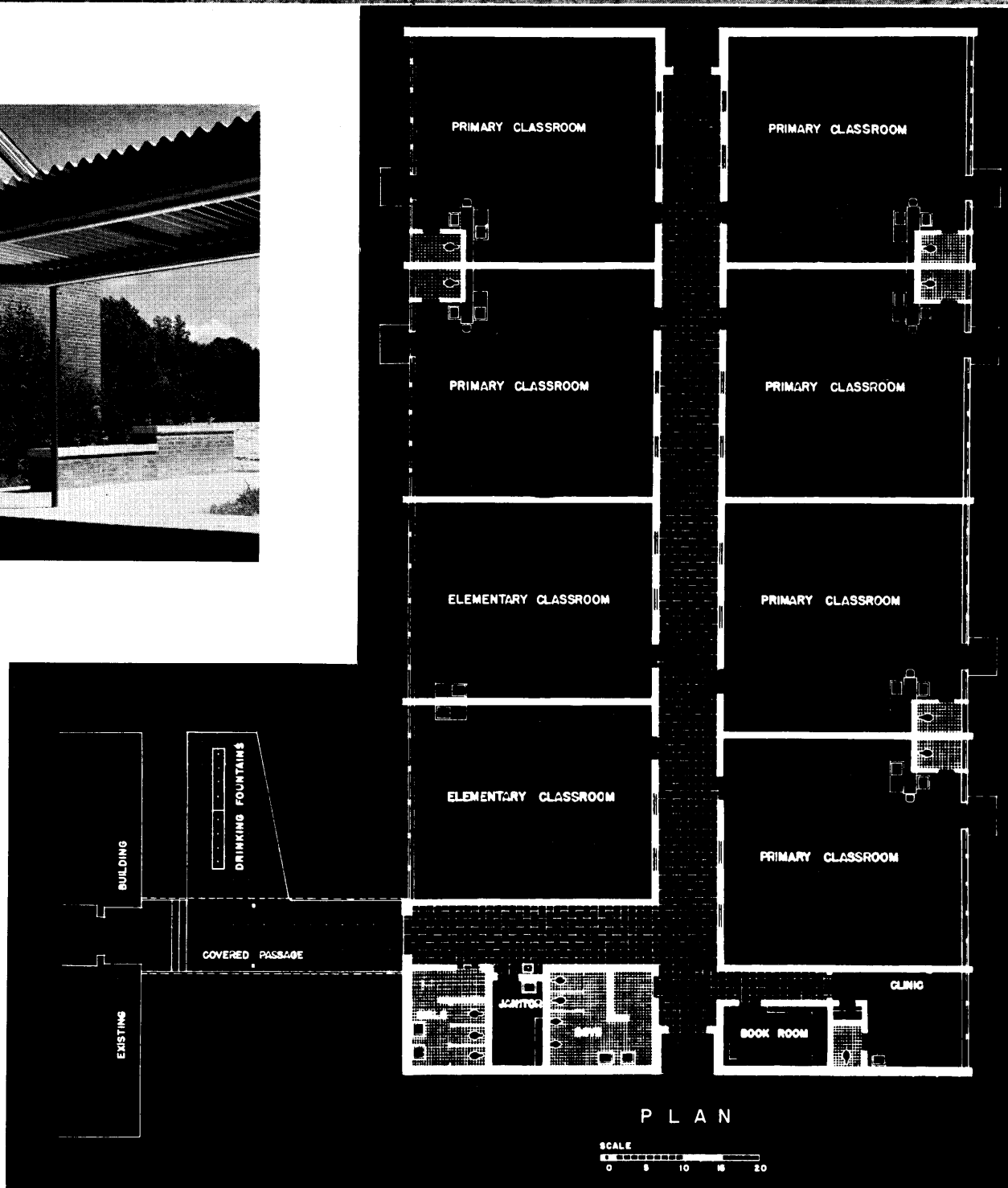
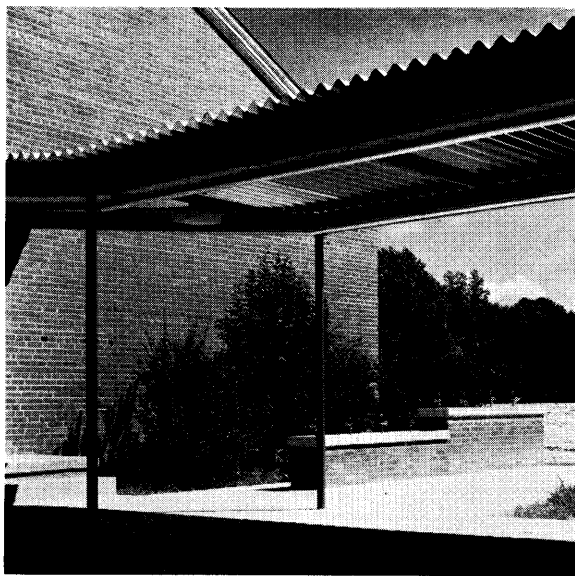
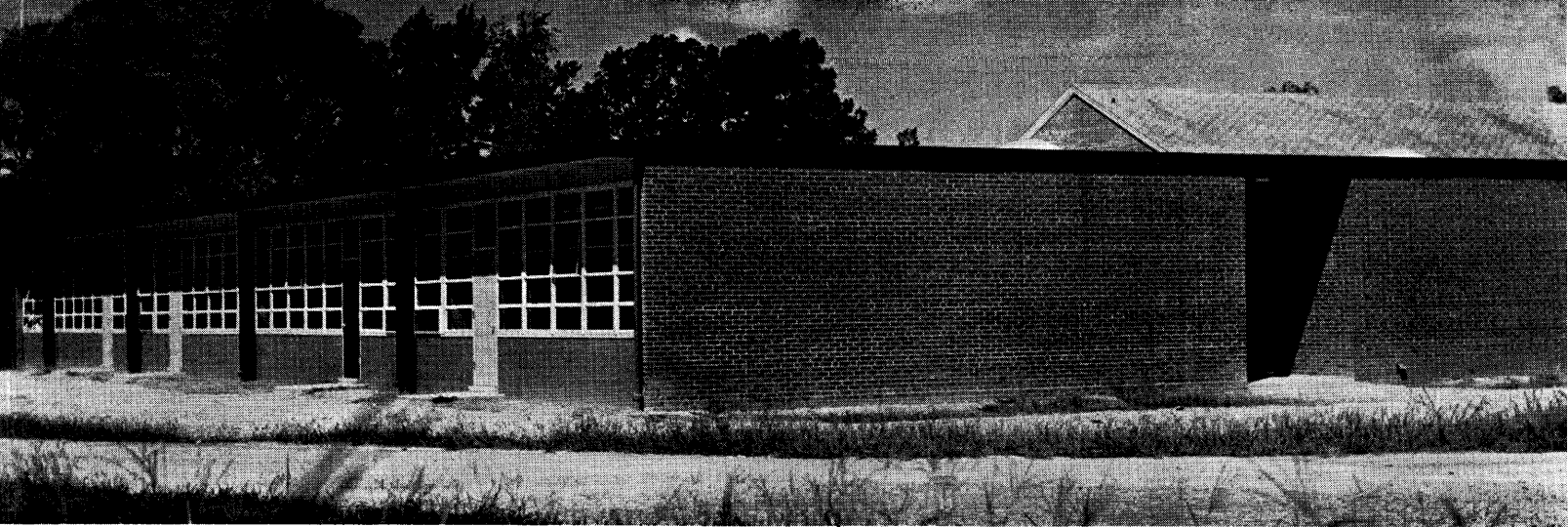
LOCKHART SCHOOL

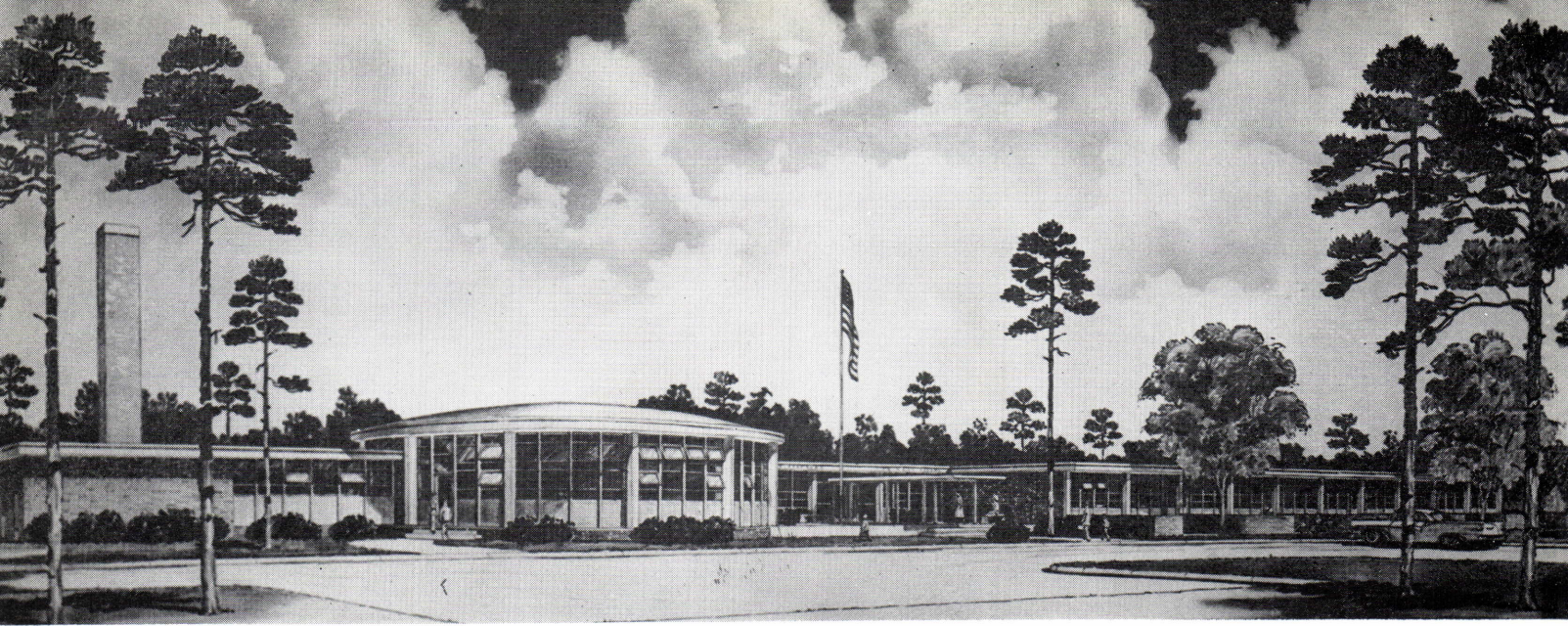
WAKE COUNTY, N. C.

Jesse M. Page, AIA

Raleigh, N. C.

This eight classroom addition to an existing elementary school was completed in 1957 at a cost of \$7.79 per square foot. It is constructed of a poured gypsum roof deck on acoustic formboard exposed over steel joists, brick with concrete block back-up walls and concrete block partitions, Vinyl asbestos tile flooring on a concrete slab on grade and ceramic tile in the toilets. The connecting passage consists of corrugated aluminum roofing on steel beams and columns.





BLADENBORO PRIMARY SCHOOL

BLADEN COUNTY, N. C.

Leslie N. Boney, AIA

Wilmington, N. C.

Anderson Construction Co. - General Contractor

Dunn, N. C.

The new 21,920 square feet Bladenboro Primary School will be located on a new 15 acre site. The site is slightly wooded with 10" pine trees. The plan includes public offices, principal's office, teacher's room, health room, lobby, boiler room, fuel room, toilets, chair storage and dressing areas.

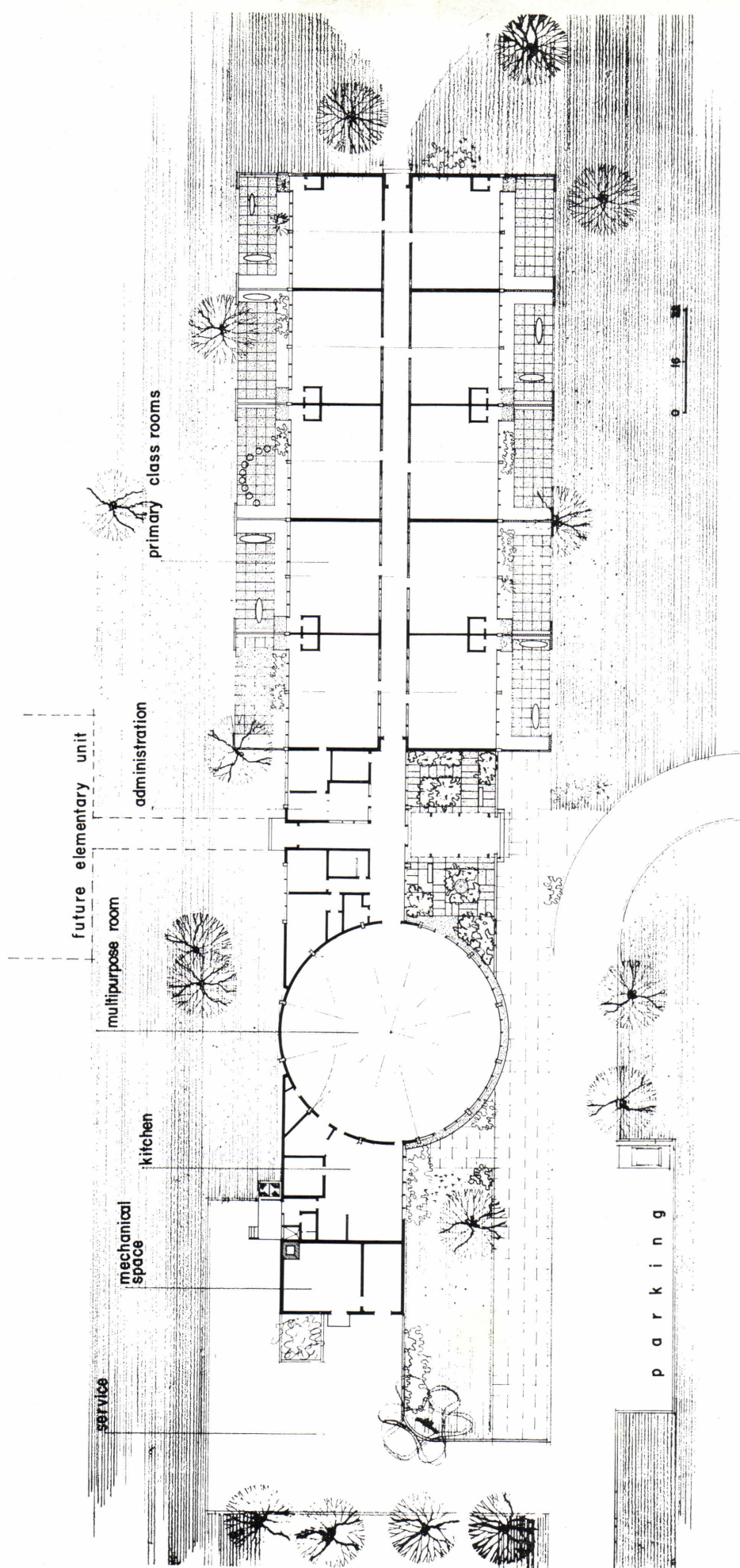
All class rooms contain 950 square feet of floor area, private toilets, and open onto terraces for outdoor instruction and play. Prefabricated, movable cabinets, storage units, and book shelves are used throughout the classrooms, permitting the maximum of flexibility in ar-

ranging of instructional areas. Ceilings are acoustical tile, floors asphalt tile, and walls of masonry brick.

The Multi-Purpose Room seats 425 for stage performances, or 225 for lunch room purposes, and has wood laminated arches.

The principal exterior materials are red brick, aluminum projected sash, porcelain panels and stone. The building will be heated with a two pipe hot water heating system. Incandescent lighting is used throughout.

Total cost of construction is \$190,641.





This is another of a series of articles giving a sketch of the leaders of various organizations and fields of business with which members of NCAIA are connected.

NORTH CAROLINA PERSONALITY OF THE MONTH

FRANK CRANE

On June 3rd, 1954 the late Governor William B. Umstead appointed an official who had served in the North Carolina Department of Labor for fifteen years as Commissioner of Labor to serve out the unexpired term of the late Commissioner Forrest H. Shuford. Frank Crane has served in that office since that date, having been elected by the people in 1954 and again in 1956.

Mr. Crane was born in Union County in 1907, graduated from Prospect High School in 1927 and from the University of North Carolina with an A.B. Degree in 1931. Following college he taught and coached athletics in Davidson County until 1934 at which time he became Safety Director for the N. C. State Industrial Commission. After four years with them he became Administrative Assistant of the N. C. State Employment Service in 1938. During his two years with this agency he completed night school courses at N. C. State College in Personnel Management and Advanced Safety Practices. In 1939 he went with the Department of Labor as a Wage and Hour Factory Inspector. In 1941 he organized and directed the Departments Conciliation and Arbitration Service, which post he held until being appointed Commissioner.

Mr. Crane is married to the former Edith Peacock of Elm City, is a Methodist. His family has long been prominent in Union County, where Andrew Jackson was born 140 years earlier than he was, and he numbers among his ancestors this great American as well as a signer of the Declaration of Independence—Steven Crane of New Jersey. He is a member of the N. C. and American Forestry Associations, the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, the Association of State Conciliation Services, the Young Democratic Club, is on the Board of Directors of the Society of the Advancement of Management, has served as an officer in the Raleigh Executives Club and the Raleigh Torch Club, and, reflecting on some of his hobbies, is a member of the Carolina Bird Club and the Trail Riders of the Wilderness.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY SAFETY STRESSED

The North Carolina Department of Labor has begun an extensive promotion to prevent accidents in the construction industry. In 1946 a group of twenty-two safety directors from principal industries in the state organized a "Safety Advisory Board" which meets twice a year with the safety inspection personnel of the Labor Department to assist in formulating accident prevention programs. In the past ten years the accident frequency rate in various North Carolina industries has been greatly reduced, such as by 43% in the wood-furniture industry, 29% in the cotton goods industry, and 48% in the fertilizer industry. The Safety Awards Program sponsored by the Department is now extended to the construction industry, and 1957 awards will be known after April 15th.

By action of the 1957 Legislature there are now two full-time Safety Inspectors engaged in construction work. They work under the Department of Standards and Inspection in addition to the Inspectors of the other bureaus, namely four with the Boiler Bureau, three with the Elevator Bureau, and two with Mine and Quarry Bureau. They are Henry

M. Brosius of Winston-Salem, who has had twenty years experience in construction work and is a past President of the N. C. Society of Safety Engineers, and Henry C. Sawyer of Durham, who has had twenty-five years experience in the electrical construction fields.

Ten years ago this July 1st the Labor Department approved their "Rules and Regulations Governing the Construction Industry". Due to a limited printing and enforcement personnel it was necessary for the Department to first work with such industries as it deemed needy. However, its second printing is now being made and with the additional personnel the program is being expanded into the construction industry. Although the Department has statutory powers provided by the General Assembly to secure compliance with safety regulations, they operate upon the principal that the best results can be had by promoting cooperation. Southern Architect is pleased to assist in these efforts to cut down the human and economic waste which results from accidents, and by permission is reprinting the Rules and Regulations of the Department.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

GOVERNING

The Construction Industry

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Code is to provide safety standards for the protection of health, safety, and general welfare of employees engaged in the Construction Industry.

SCOPE

These Rules and Regulations shall apply to Trenching, Excavation, Demolition, Building and Construction Work and all operations pertaining thereto.

AUTHORITY

Under Section 95-11(e), General Statutes of North Carolina, the Division of Standards and Inspections of the Department of Labor is "authorized and directed to conduct such research and carry out such studies as will contribute to the health, safety, and general well-being of workmen in the State. The findings of such investigations, with the approval of the Commissioner of Labor and the Governor and the cooperation of the chief administrative officer of the division or divisions directly concerned, shall be promulgated as rules and regulations governing work places and working conditions." Under this authority these rules and regulations have been promulgated to safeguard the lives, limbs and health of workers in the Construction Industry.

PENALTY

Under Section 95-13, General Statutes of North Carolina, it is provided: In the event any person, firm, or corporation shall, after notice by the Commissioner of Labor, violate any of the rules or regulations promulgated under the authority of this Act or any laws amendatory hereof relating to safety devices or measures, the Attorney General of the State, upon the request of the Commissioner of Labor, may take appropriate action in the civil courts of the State to enforce such rules and regulations. Upon request of the Attorney General, any Solicitor of the State of North Carolina in whose district such rule or regulation is violated, may perform the duties hereinbefore required of the Attorney General.

MODIFICATION

For the modification of any of these rules and regulations the following shall be the method of procedure:

Any employer, employee or other person may file a petition with the Commissioner of Labor setting forth the rule or regulation upon which a change is desired and the reason for such a change.

Upon receipt of a petition, the Commissioner of Labor will determine its merits, and, if a hearing is necessary, notice of the time and place will be given to the petitioner and to such other persons as the Commissioner may find directly interested.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions shall apply to these rules and regulations. Terms not defined herein shall be understood as having their usual and ordinary meaning.

1. The term APPROVED shall mean approved by the Commissioner of Labor.
2. Mandatory rules of this Code are indicated by the word SHALL. Rules of advisory nature are indicated by the word SHOULD.
3. The term CONSTRUCTION shall mean the erection, construction, demolition, alteration, addition, repair, excavation of buildings, bridges, trestles, culverts, chimneys, stacks, tanks, dams, streets, roads, and any other structures.
4. The term EQUIPMENT, as used in this Code, shall include all machinery, tools, derricks, hoists, elevators, scaffolds, runways, ladders, and other devices.
5. The term MASONRY shall mean brick, stone, concrete, tile, concrete and cinder block or a combination of them bonded together with masonry.
6. The term STORY shall mean that part of a building between any floor or the floor or roof next above.
7. The term LEDGER shall mean the horizontal stringers which run from upright to upright on a scaffold and support the bearer on putlog.
8. The term BEARER shall mean the horizontal member or support on which scaffold boards, planks or platform rest are placed. All putlogs, bearers, hangers, and tops of all horse scaffolds are termed bearers in this Code.
9. The term SCAFFOLD shall mean an elevated platform for any type of support for workmen or materials, during construction or demolition.

10. The term BUILT UP SCAFFOLD shall mean any scaffold erected to any height by means of poles, posts or uprights from the ground or structural surface. All posts and poles shall be termed uprights.
11. The term SWING SCAFFOLD shall mean a scaffold suspended from overhead supports and which platform may be lowered or raised.
12. The term OUTRIGGERS SCAFFOLD shall mean a scaffold, the platform of which is supported by outriggers projecting from the wall and the inner end of the outriggers securely anchored within the building.
13. The term RIVETERS SCAFFOLD shall mean a scaffold consisting of a plank platform supported by two horizontal beams which are supported by and swung on ropes.
14. The term HEAVY DUTY SCAFFOLD shall mean a scaffold which supports in addition to the workmen a supply of heavy building materials.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

ARTICLE I

Employers' Obligation

1. Every employer shall promulgate all safe practices and encourage all employees to comply therewith, and shall instruct all employees concerning hazards relative to his employment and duties.

ARTICLE II

Employees' Obligation

1. Every employee shall use all safeguards and safety appliances or devices furnished for his protection and shall be responsible for carrying out all rules and regulations which may concern or affect his conduct.

ARTICLE III

First Aid

1. A fully equipped first aid kit shall be provided and fully maintained on each job. First aid equipment shall be placed in dust and wet proof container.
2. "Doctor" and "Ambulance" cards giving telephone numbers should be posted in conspicuous places.
3. A stretcher shall be provided on each job, if determined necessary by the Commissioner of Labor.

ARTICLE IV

Drinking Water

1. Cool, pure and wholesome drinking water of a quality approved by the North Carolina State Board of Health, shall be supplied at all times in places accessible to employees.
2. The common drinking cup is prohibited. Individual drinking cups, fountains and portable pressure tanks, equipped with angle-jets are recommended.

ARTICLE V

Toilets

1. Approved, adequate and convenient toilet facilities shall be provided for all employees.
2. All toilet facilities shall be connected to or disposal made by town or city disposal systems when accessible.
3. When no local disposal system is available, the employer shall maintain a sufficient number of privies, constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications of the North Carolina State Board of Health and State Rules and Regulations Governing Work Places and Working Conditions.

ARTICLE VI

Washing Facilities

1. Suitable and convenient facilities for washing the hands and face shall be provided and maintained on each job.

ARTICLE VII

Lighting

1. Work places, stairways, passageways, and corridors where workers must use or pass in performance of their work or passing to and from their work shall be kept adequately lighted.

ARTICLE VIII Standard Railing

1. When railings are required by this Code, they shall be constructed in a substantial manner not less than 42 inches in height and have an intermediate rail between top and bottom rails. When constructed of wood they shall be maintained in a safe condition, free from projecting nails, bolts and splinters. Any railings less than 42 inches in height shall be approved by the Commissioner of Labor before they shall be constructed or placed in use.

ARTICLE IX Scaffolds

1. Approved constructed scaffolds shall be provided for all workmen, on all construction projects, that cannot perform their work standing on permanent construction or solid ground, except when work can be done safely from ladders.

2. All scaffolds, as listed under "Definitions" in this Code and those not specifically noted shall be substantially constructed and properly secured to prevent swaying and with a factor of safety of at least four.

3. All uprights, ledgers, bearers and flooring used in the construction of all types of scaffolds when constructed of wood shall be of well grained lumber, reasonably free from knots and other defects.

4. Planks used for flooring shall be of a uniform thickness and laid tightly together. Planks shall be placed so as to prevent tipping under the weight of the worker. The overlap of planks at ends shall not be less than six inches when so placed.

5. Nails used in the construction of scaffolds shall be of proper and sufficient size and strength to carry all loads in connection with the type of construction.

6. Ropes, cables and blocks used in the support of "swing scaffolds", "riveters scaffold" and any other type of suspended scaffold shall be of sufficient size and strength to sustain at least a factor of safety of six.

7. Standard railing shall be constructed along open sides and ends of scaffolds and work platforms when elevated more than twelve feet above the ground or work floor; including a bar across any opening or window in structure adjacent to scaffold and extending more than 42 inches above floor of scaffold. Railings shall be constructed to withstand an impact of a workman weighing 250 pounds. Scaffolding or staging wholly within the interior of a building and covering the entire floor space of any room therein and not having any side exposed to a hoistway, elevator shaft or stairwell may not erect railings as provided in this section.

8. Proper overhead protection shall be provided for all workmen performing their work on scaffolds.

9. Scaffolds erected four feet or more above ground or work floor shall have proper steps, ladder or other approved means for workmen to ascend to work floor of such scaffolds.

10. Boxes or other unstable objects shall not be used as supports for scaffolds or other work platforms.

11. Scaffolds shall not be used for work other than designed and when changed or reinforced to meet requirements shall conform with this Code.

ARTICLE X Ramps

1. Ramps or runways shall be substantially constructed, supported and braced. They shall be constructed of at least three 9 inch planks laid closely side by side and constructed of planks not less than two inches in thickness.

2. The continuous ramp should not exceed 12 vertical feet without a horizontal landing. The rise should not exceed 1' in 6' but preferably 1' in 4'.

3. If slope of ramp exceeds one foot in eight feet, the ramp should be provided with cleats, cleated not to exceed 14 inches apart. Space in cleats may be provided for passage of wheels of wheelbarrows and other vehicles.

4. All planks, butted or lapped, shall be securely fastened to prevent creeping.

ARTICLE XI Ladders

1. All ladders, both stationary and portable, shall be constructed of substantial materials properly seasoned and free from cross grains, decay and defective knots.

2. When wooden ladders are used, rungs shall be let into stringers or otherwise constructed so that the load will be transmitted directly from rungs to stringer and not directly on fastenings unless fastenings consist of bolts.

3. All ladders shall be secured by use of cleats, metal points, safety shoes or other effective means.

ARTICLE XII Toe Boards

1. Toe boards when required by this Code shall extend at least six inches above the platform level and be of solid construction for their full height.

ARTICLE XIII Temporary Stairs

1. Where it is impracticable to construct permanent stairs as structures progress, suitable temporary stairs shall be provided.

2. Temporary stairs shall be constructed of substantial materials and maintained in a safe condition during entire construction period.

3. Temporary stairs shall not be constructed to exceed an angle of 45 degrees with the horizontal. Treads of stairs shall not be less than eight inches in width or less than two inches in thickness; nor less in length than the width of the stairway. Width of stairs shall not be less than four feet in width.

4. Where steel stairways are constructed, no workmen other than stair builders should use such stairs, unless temporary plank treads are provided and securely fastened in place.

5. Handrails shall be provided for open sides of all stairs, stair openings and air landings and shall be maintained in a safe condition during the entire period of construction. Stairways eighty-eight inches or more in width shall be provided with a center rail.

ARTICLE XIV Temporary Flooring

1. Temporary flooring shall be provided where men are working on various floor levels and shall be of sufficient strength to support a minimum uniform load of at least 25 pounds per square foot.

2. All planking shall be placed close together and shall be securely fastened to prevent slipping or tipping if extended more than one foot beyond supports.

3. In non-fireproof buildings where stair halls or other floor areas of fire-proof construction are to be provided, floor arch forms shall be installed as the work progresses, which shall be not more than two stories below the story on which any brickwork or masonry is being erected.

4. Planking shall not project less than four inches beyond inside face of the bearing unless securely fastened.

5. When only partial area of floor work necessitates temporary flooring, substantial railings and toe boards shall be provided.

6. When planking is removed all loose objects lying on the planks shall first be removed to prevent such objects falling on persons below.

ARTICLE XV Overhead Protection

1. Overhead protection shall be provided by means of lumber or other materials of adequate strength to deflect, catch or hold any reasonable weight of materials or objects that may fall upon such protection.

2. When employees are working below others on different floor levels, adequate overhead protection shall always be provided.

ARTICLE XVI Underneath Protection

1. When workmen are required to work over hazards, such as open vats, machinery, railroad tracks, high tension wires or lighted furnaces, protection shall be required in the form of temporary floors or platforms. When impracticable to use this method of protection, safety belts shall be provided and used.

ARTICLE XVII Ropes, Chains, Cables, Tackles, Etc.

1. All ropes, chains and cables shall be of proper size and strength to carry the load imposed upon them. All such equipment shall be inspected frequently and any defective equipment removed and replaced.

2. Chains shall not be allowed to kink and shall not be used as supports for swing scaffolds or other suspended work platforms.

3. All guy wires shall be securely fastened and of proper size and strength to carry load imposed upon them.

4. Hemp or other types of approved fibre rope shall not be used in connection with operations in which they will be contaminated with acids.

5. Sheaves and tackle shall be inspected regularly and kept well lubricated.

6. Sheaves and blocks designed for use with Manila rope shall not be used with wire cables.

7. Rope shall be of best quality long-fibred Manila rope. All frozen rope shall be thawed out before being used and shall be stored in a dry place.

8. All knot ends shall have their loose and free ends lashed to the standing part in order to prevent their becoming untied.

ARTICLE XVIII Machinery and Equipment Guards

1. All pulleys, flywheels, balance wheels, belts, rods, gears, chains, sprockets, blades, saws and other moving parts of power driven machinery, shall be properly guarded or otherwise shielded from contact with employees.

2. All pneumatic machines operating reciprocating tools, such as hammers, riveters, calkers, etc., shall be constructed or equipped with devices to hold the piston and tool securely in the machine. Where impractical to use such protective devices, hammers with inside triggers are recommended.

3. All guards and devices shall be constructed of substantial materials, and maintained in a safe condition during entire job.

ARTICLE XIX Goggles and Hoods

1. Goggles shall be provided for the use of all employees engaged in the operation of grinding and abrasive wheels, buffers, cutting and surfacing tile, stone, marble, tools and other devices and materials; and the handling of materials, such as lime, cement and acids or any other materials that present hazards to the eye.

2. Hoods, respirators or helmets shall be provided for employees engaged in cleaning by sand blast or any operation that presents a hazard from dust, fumes or gases.

ARTICLE XX Electrical Standards

1. All electrical equipment and installations, either temporary or permanent, shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the rules of the National Electrical Code. Electrical wiring shall be located as to not interfere with workmen and maintained so as to protect them from contact and injuries while in course of their work.

ARTICLE XXI Excavations and Trenches

1. This order shall apply to all excavations during time of construction, except work governed by prevailing Codes regulating Mining Industry and Pits and Quarries.

2. All excavations shall be substantially guarded by bracing, underpinning, shoring or other approved methods necessary to safeguard workmen and prevent injury from moving ground or other materials.

3. Where machinery, derricks or other heavy objects are located close to the edge of excavations, the excavation or trench shall be sufficiently braced so as to support the extra pressure caused by such equipment or objects.

The following provisions for bracing or sheet piling of excavations shall not apply where solid rock, hard slag or hard shale is encountered.

4. Where stable material is encountered in excavations over five feet in depth, the sides of the excavations shall be shored or braced unless the sides are sufficiently sloped to eliminate all possibility of a cave in.

5. Where unstable material is encountered in excavations over five feet in depth, the sides shall be shored or sheet piled unless the sides are sloped sufficient to eliminate all possibility of a cave in.

6. Where workmen are engaged near the edge of the excavation, undercutting of bank or walls is prohibited unless adequately protected.

7. Materials which are excavated shall be placed so that the base of the pile is not less than two feet from the edge of the excavation.

8. Proper and adequate means of egress shall be provided at all times from all excavations and trenches; either by ramps, stairways or ladders. These means of egress shall conform to rules governing ramps, stairways and ladders and located so as to be accessible to workmen at all times.

9. Where excavations or digging of trenches are about sewer or gas mains, frequent tests for gas shall be made. Where gas is found it shall be cleared out through proper means of ventilation before workmen are permitted to enter.

10. Where any combustible materials, such as oils, are found during excavations, work shall be stopped until such combustible materials are eliminated.

11. Proper guard rails shall be erected around excavations when deemed necessary for the safety and protection of workmen engaged in such work or workmen engaged in work which necessitates passing along side edge of such excavations.

12. Proper flambeaus or other suitable warning devices shall be displayed at night to mark excavations, trenches, and broken roads, during course of construction and repair.

ARTICLE XXII

Explosives

1. Receiving, handling, distributing, loading and shooting of explosives shall conform with the prevailing Codes regulating Mining Industry, and Pits and Quarries.

ARTICLE XXIII

Operation of Steam and Electric Shovels

1. Steam shovels shall be set and operated on solid ground or placed upon heavy planks where soft ground prevails, in order to evenly distribute the load.

2. Gears and other moving parts of machinery shall be adequately guarded.

3. All electric wires shall be insulated and guarded so that workmen cannot come in contact. Enclosed switches of the safety type shall be used.

4. When shovel is moved, sufficient clearance shall be allowed for transmission wire and other electrical equipment.

5. Shovels shall be kept in proper condition at all times, with adequate protection against burns and scalds from hot water, steam and hot coals.

ARTICLE XXIV

Demolition and Wrecking

1. A definite plan of procedure shall be mapped out for all demolition and wrecking of existing structures; with special concern devoted to the safety of all employees and the security of adjoining buildings and structures.

2. All gas, water and electricity shall be shut off at the outset of the job.

3. All windows and glass doors shall be removed preceding any other work. All lath and plaster shall be stripped off throughout entire structure. The demolition shall proceed story by story, with all work completed on the upper story before any of the supporting members of the lower floors are disturbed.

4. Material shall not be thrown to the ground. Proper chutes, ropes and suitable tackles shall be provided for lowering and removing materials to the ground.

5. Walls, chimneys and other similar parts shall not be left in an unstable condition.

6. There shall be provided safe access to and egress from every building in the course of demolition by means of stairways, hallways, or ladders so enclosed or so located as to protect the persons using them from falling materials.

7. Access to any floor, except under demolition, shall be closed off unless the floor above is intact and all vertical openings are enclosed with solid and suitable materials.

8. Steel construction shall be demolished column length by column length and tier by tier. Large structural members shall not be thrown or dropped from buildings but shall be carefully lowered.

9. Protruding nails in any kind of lumber shall be withdrawn, hammered in or bent over as soon as such lumber is removed from the structure being demolished or all nail bearing lumber shall be placed in piles for future cleaning or burning.

10. Walkways and passageways shall be provided for the use of workmen, who shall be instructed to use them, and all such walkways and passageways shall be kept adequately lighted and free from debris and other materials.

11. When necessary for debris to be dropped through holes in the floor without the use of chutes, the total area of the hole out in any intermediate floor, one which lies between the floor that is being demolished and the storage floor, shall not exceed twenty-five (25) percent of such floor area.

12. Masonry walls or other sections of masonry shall not be permitted to fall upon the floors of the building in such masses as to exceed the safe carrying capacity of the floors.

ARTICLE XXV

Elevators, Hoists, Derricks, Etc.

1. This section of this construction code applies to elevators, hoists, masts, towers, derricks or cranes used only during the construction or demolition of buildings or other structures and in no way affects or conflicts with the prevailing Code, entitled, "Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters, and Escalators" as promulgated by this Department and authorized under the general statutes of North Carolina.

2. All construction elevators, material hoists, and all other types of hoisting devices shall be erected in a substantial manner and in no case shall be so loaded that the factor of safety shall be less than four (4).

3. Frame derricks and similar hoisting devices shall be constructed and have sufficient guy lines to securely support and maintain the maximum load imposed upon them.

4. All entrances into the shaftway shall be protected by hinged or pivoted bars or by gates.

5. If bars are used, they shall be not less than two by three (2 x 3) inches in section, placed at a height of not less than three (3) feet nor more than four (4) feet above the floor and located not nearer than two (2) feet from the shaftway.

6. The bar shall be bolted to one side of the enclosure frame by a single bolt on which the bar may swing, and a slot provided at the opposite side to receive the end of the bar when it is lowered to a horizontal position. A hook or wooden button shall be provided to hold the bar up out of the way while loading or unloading the hoist.

7. If a gate is used, it shall be located not more than six (6) inches from the front of the shaftway, at least five and one-half (5-1/2) feet high, and the bottom not more than two (2) inches off the floor. Gates should be counter-weighted and equipped with a suitable locking or latching mechanism.

8. The open sides of every elevator shaftway not used as an entrance shall be substantially guarded by railing not less than forty-two (42) inches in height and equipped with toe-boards of solid material and extending at least six (6) inches above the floor.

9. All material-hoist towers erected outside of buildings shall be constructed of strong, sound materials, which shall be free from knots or other defects.

10. Towers other than wooden towers may be used if equivalent strength is provided.

11. The diagonal cross bracing shall be placed on each of the four (4) sides of tower and between horizontal cross ties except at loading and unloading platforms, in which case some other bracing of equivalent strength shall be provided.

12. Hoist towers shall be securely guyed and well anchored.

13. Standard railing and toe boards shall be placed on the open sides of runways connecting the tower to the structure, and a bar or gate provided at all openings into the tower.

14. Substantial overhead protection shall be provided in elevator or hoist shafts when employees are working therein.

15. Adequate lighting facilities shall be provided for the safe operation of all elevators, hoists and other hoisting devices.

16. Hoisting apparatus, such as elevators for concrete, cement, stone, brick and other materials, shall be equipped with proper signaling devices, except when the elevator has an unobstructed view of all operations at all times.

17. No employee shall be allowed to work in any elevator or hoist shaft when the elevator or hoist is in operation, except when the elevator platform or top is used as a scaffold or while loading or unloading.

18. No employee shall be allowed to ride at any time upon any material elevator or hoist. Nor shall they be permitted to ride upon the sling, load, hook, ball or block of any derrick or crane or in the bucket of any hoist, except when deemed necessary for making repairs or oiling overhead sheaves; provided that this section shall not apply to stacks or caissons nor to the dismantling of hoist, derricks, cranes and towers.

19. All cables, ropes and wires, used in the construction and operation of elevators, hoists and any other hoisting devices shall comply with the prevailing Safety Code for "Elevators, Dumbwaiters and Escalators."

20. The use of ladders in elevators or hoist shafts for purposes other than the repair of equipment of shaftways, after the elevator or hoist has been placed in operation is prohibited.

21. The landing platform of all elevators or hoists shall be of sufficient strength to carry the maximum working load imposed upon it and shall be equipped with standard guard rails not less than forty-two (42) inches in height and with toe-boards of solid material and extending at least six (6) inches above the floor or platform. Guard rails may be removed when impractical for certain type of work upon written consent of the Commissioner of Labor.

22. Material-hoist platforms shall be substantially constructed and of sufficient strength with a factor of safety of five (5) for the rated load and capacity.

23. The operating machinery of all hoisting engines shall be set upon firm and secure foundations and shall be properly guarded to provide protection to the operator thereof. The exhaust from all steam and internal combustion engines shall be piped to the outer air and shall discharge at a height not less than three (3) feet above the operator. Steam and smoke shall not be discharged in a manner to interfere with the vision of the operator. Internal combustion engines shall be stopped and all open flames extinguished before filling fuel tanks.

ARTICLE XXVI

Welding and Cutting

GENERAL RULES

1. All welding and cutting should be performed by competent operators who have demonstrated their ability to perform such operations.

2. Only standard oxyacetylene equipment such as torches, pressure-reducing regulators, acetylene generators, etc., that have been examined, tested, and found to be safeguarded as far as is practicable shall be used. (Most insurance companies and local authorities approved materials listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, or approved and listed by Factory Mutual Laboratories, Boston, Massachusetts.)

3. Screens, shields, or other suitable safeguards shall be provided for the protection of men or combustible materials below or otherwise exposed to sparks or falling objects.

4. When welding or cutting is performed on lead, zinc, or cadmium-coated or lead-bearing materials, provision shall be made for removal of welding fumes.

5. Workers engaged in oxyacetylene welding or cutting shall be required to wear goggles, equipped with suitable filter lenses.

6. Workers engaged in electric arc welding shall be required to use shields or helmets, equipped with suitable filter lenses.

7. All employees whose eyes are exposed to flying objects resulting from chipping or similar operations shall be required to wear goggles with hardened lenses and side-shields.

ARTICLE XXVII

Arc Welding

1. Only standard electric arc welding equipment such as generator units, prime motor-driven units, transformers, rectifiers, etc., which conform either to the requirements of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association or to the requirements of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or to both, shall be used on building construction.

2. Power circuits for electric arc welding equipment shall be installed and maintained in accordance with all applicable rules of the National Electrical Code.

3. Frames of all electric welding machines operated from power circuits shall be effectively grounded with wire not lighter than No. 8 B&S gage. All other required groundings shall be mechanically strong and electrically adequate for service required.

4. Where welding sets operated by internal combustion engines are used in enclosed or confined spaces, suitable exhaust ducts shall be used for conducting exhaust gases to the outside atmosphere.

ARTICLE XXVIII

Acetylene Generators and Cylinders

1. Acetylene generators, if used, shall be installed and operated as specified in Pamphlet No. 51, Gas Systems for Welding and Cutting, published by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

2. Only cylinders which carry markings to show that they comply with the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be used for oxyacetylene service.

3. Cylinders shall be kept away from any sources of heat. When placed inside of buildings, they shall be kept away from highly combustible materials such as oil or excelsior, and away from stoves, radiators, or furnaces.

4. Cylinders shall be stored in definitely assigned places away from elevators, gangways, or other places where they are likely to be knocked over or damaged by passing or falling objects.

5. Cylinders of oxygen shall not be stored in close proximity to cylinders of acetylene or other fuel gas inside of buildings. Unless well separated, there should be a fire-resisting partition between the oxygen cylinders and acetylene or fuel gas cylinders.

6. Where cylinders are stored in the open, they shall be protected from accumulations of ice and snow and from the continuous direct rays of the sun in locations where high temperatures prevail. Cylinders containing oxygen shall be placed well away from cylinders containing combustible gases. All cylinders shall be protected against excessive rise in temperature.

7. Empty cylinders shall have their valves closed. Valve protection caps, if provided for, should always be in place except when cylinders are in use or connected for use.

8. When moving cylinders by a crane or derrick, a cradle, boat, or suitable platform shall be used. Slings, hooks, or electric magnets shall not be used. Valve protection caps, if provided for, must always be in place.

9. Cylinders may be moved by tilting and rolling them on their bottom edge; avoid dragging and sliding. When cylinders are transported on a hand truck, they should be held securely in position. Never drop cylinders or permit them to strike one another violently, or use them as rollers or supports, even when empty.

10. Any attempt to mix gases in a cylinder, refill a cylinder, or use it for purposes other than intended by the supplier shall be prohibited.

ARTICLE XXIX

Blow Pipes or Torches

All recognized safety regulations for handling of blow pipes or torches should be strictly adhered to and enforced and procedure given in this Article carefully followed.

1. Select the proper welding head or mixer, tip, or cutting nozzle (according to the chart or table furnished by the torch manufacturer) and screw carefully and tightly into the torch.

2. When changing torches, shut off gases at pressure-reducing regulators and not by crimping hose.

3. Matches should not be used to light the torch. Friction lighters, stationary pilot flames, or some other suitable source of ignition should be used. Outlet of torch tip should be pointed so that burns or fires will not result when gas ignites.

ARTICLE XXX

Fire Protection

1. A suitable fire extinguisher or other effective means of fire extinguishment shall be ready for instant use in any location where welding or cutting is done and elsewhere on the construction job when deemed necessary for the protection and safety of workers.

ARTICLE XXXI

Handling and Storing Materials

1. All materials in bags, containers, or bundles, and other material stored in tiers shall be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that it will be stable and otherwise safe against sliding or collapse.

2. Material stored inside buildings under construction shall not be placed within six (6) feet of any hoistway or floor opening, nor on any floor above the ground, within ten (10) feet of the outside of any building unless the exterior walls extend above the top of the storage pile, in which case the minimum distance shall be six (6) feet.

3. Lumber shall be so piled as to be safe against falling or toppling over, and the piles should be not less than four (4) tiers wide, and when unpiled all tiers shall be unpiled simultaneously.

4. Used lumber shall have all nails withdrawn or bent over flush with wood before it is piled unless it is to be burned without further handling.

5. Bags of cement and lime should not be piled more than ten (10) bags high except when stored in bins or enclosures built for such purposes.

6. During unpling, the entire top of the pile shall be kept level and the necessary step-backs every five (5) bags maintained.

7. Men handling cement and lime bags should be required to wear goggles and snug-fitting neck and arm bands.

8. Men shall be warned against wearing clothing that has become hard and stiff with cement. Such clothing irritates the skin and may cause serious infection.

9. Lime shall be stored in a dry place to prevent premature slaking action that may cause fire.

10. Brick should never be piled on uneven or soft ground but should always be stacked on firm and even ground or planks, except where the surface is of asphalt or concrete.

11. Brick shall never be stacked for storage purposes on scaffolds or runways. This shall not prohibit normal supplies on bricklayers' scaffolds during actual bricklaying operations.

12. Except when stacked in sheds, brick piles shall never be more than seven (7) feet high.

13. Men handling reinforcing steel should be required to wear heavy gloves.

14. Bending or reinforcing steel on the job shall be done on substantial benches secured against tipping. Benches shall be located on non-slippery level surfaces.

15. Structural steel shall be carefully piled to prevent danger of members sliding off or the pile toppling over. Unless there is no danger of tipping over, I beams shall never be stored with the webs vertical.

16. Pipe of all kinds shall be stacked and blocked in such a way as to prevent the stack from spreading.

17. In withdrawing sand, gravel, and crushed stone from frozen stock piles, no overhanging shall be permitted to exist at any time.

18. Material dumped against walls or partitions shall not be stored to a height that will endanger the stability of such walls and partitions.

19. When men are required to work in hoppers or on high piles of loose material they shall be equipped with life lines and safety belts.

ARTICLE XXXII

Housekeeping

1. All stairways, passageways, and gangways shall be kept free from materials, supplies, and obstructions of every kind.

2. Loose or light material shall not be left lying about on floors or roofs that are not closed in unless safely secured.

3. All protruding nails in materials should be removed, hammered in or bent over flush with the wood.

4. Tools should not be strewn about where they will create tripping or other hazard. Proper storage space should be provided for all tools when not in use.

ARTICLE XXXIII

Compressed-Air

Whenever construction work is in progress where workmen are employed in compressed air, there shall be full compliance with all provisions of the safety regulations as outlined by the American Standard Safety Code for building construction.

ARTICLE XXXIV

Salamanders

1. Salamanders where used as heating apparatus, shall not be set directly upon wooden floors or other combustible supports, but shall rest on beds of earth or ashes at least three (3) inches in thickness, or on heavy metal plates well insulated from the floors. Salamander legs shall rest on the insulation, and the insulation shall extend beyond the salamanders at least two (2) feet on all sides.

2. Salamanders shall not be set up and used in unventilated spaces.

3. Salamanders shall be provided with a sheet metal hood and a sheet metal pipe extended from the hood to the outside air to carry off the fumes of combustion, except as provided in next paragraph.

4. Small salamanders that are moved from place to place and where piping is not practicable shall only be placed in a room that is ventilated by at least one (1) window opening or ventilated in some other effective manner.

5. Salamanders shall be kept at least two (2) feet and six (6) inches away (in a horizontal direction) from wooden partitions, temporary wooden construction, or other combustible material which can cause fire. There shall be at least six (6) feet overhead clearance.

6. When salamanders are used in the vicinity of tarpaulins or canvas covering they shall be located at least ten (10) feet away and the tarpaulins securely fastened to prevent their blowing toward the salamanders.

ARTICLE XXXV

Life Lines and Safety Belts

1. Except where, in the opinion of the superintendent in charge, their use creates a greater hazard, life lines and safety belts shall be provided for and used by workmen engaged in securing or shifting thrustouts, inspecting or working on overhead machines supporting scaffolds or other high riggings, and on steeply pitched roofs. Similarly, they shall be provided for and should be used by all workmen exposed to the hazard of falling, and by painters at work on poles or steel frame construction more than fifteen (15) feet above solid ground or above a temporary or permanent floor or platform.

2. Every life line and safety belt shall be sufficient strength to support, before breaking a weight of twenty-five (2500) hundred pounds.

3. Life lines shall be equipped, at intervals not exceeding six (6) feet, with rings to which workmen may attach their belts.

4. Only the best grade Manila rope shall be used for life lines.

ARTICLE XXXVI

Wheelbarrows

1. Wheelbarrows with split or cracked handles shall not be used.

2. Wheels shall be strong, true running, and well secured to the frame.

3. When wheelbarrows are used in narrow passageways, knuckle guards shall be provided.

4. Workmen shall not be permitted to run with empty wheelbarrows with the handles in an upright position.

5. Wheelbarrows shall never be left in such a position that they can readily tip over or fall.

ARTICLE XXXVII

Trucks

1. Only experienced and physically fit drivers shall be allowed to operate automobile trucks.

2. Brakes, steering gear, tires, and all operating parts of trucks shall be inspected daily; such inspections should, preferably, be made before trucks are taken from the garage or storage area for the day's work.

3. All employees should be strictly prohibited from:

- (a) Riding on trucks unless specifically authorized to do so.
- (b) Riding anywhere on a truck except in the seat beside the driver, unless the truck body is equipped with fixed-in-place seats, a rear gate, and a safe means of getting on and off.
- (c) Getting on or off moving vehicles.

4. Truck engines shall never be allowed to run idle in closed garages or other enclosed places.

5. All parts and accessories of trucks shall be kept in good repair and safe condition. Trucks with broken or cracked parts or defective tires shall be removed from service until the defects have been corrected.

6. On material which projects beyond the rear end of any truck using a public highway there shall be tied or fastened to the projecting end of the material:

- (a) A red flag during the daylight hours.
- (b) A red light during the hours of darkness.

7. No person should be permitted to remain on a truck when it is being loaded by a power shovel or to remain within reach of the swing of the dipper.

8. Material shall never be loaded on a truck so as to project horizontally beyond the sides of the body nor so that it can be jarred off due to vibration during transit.

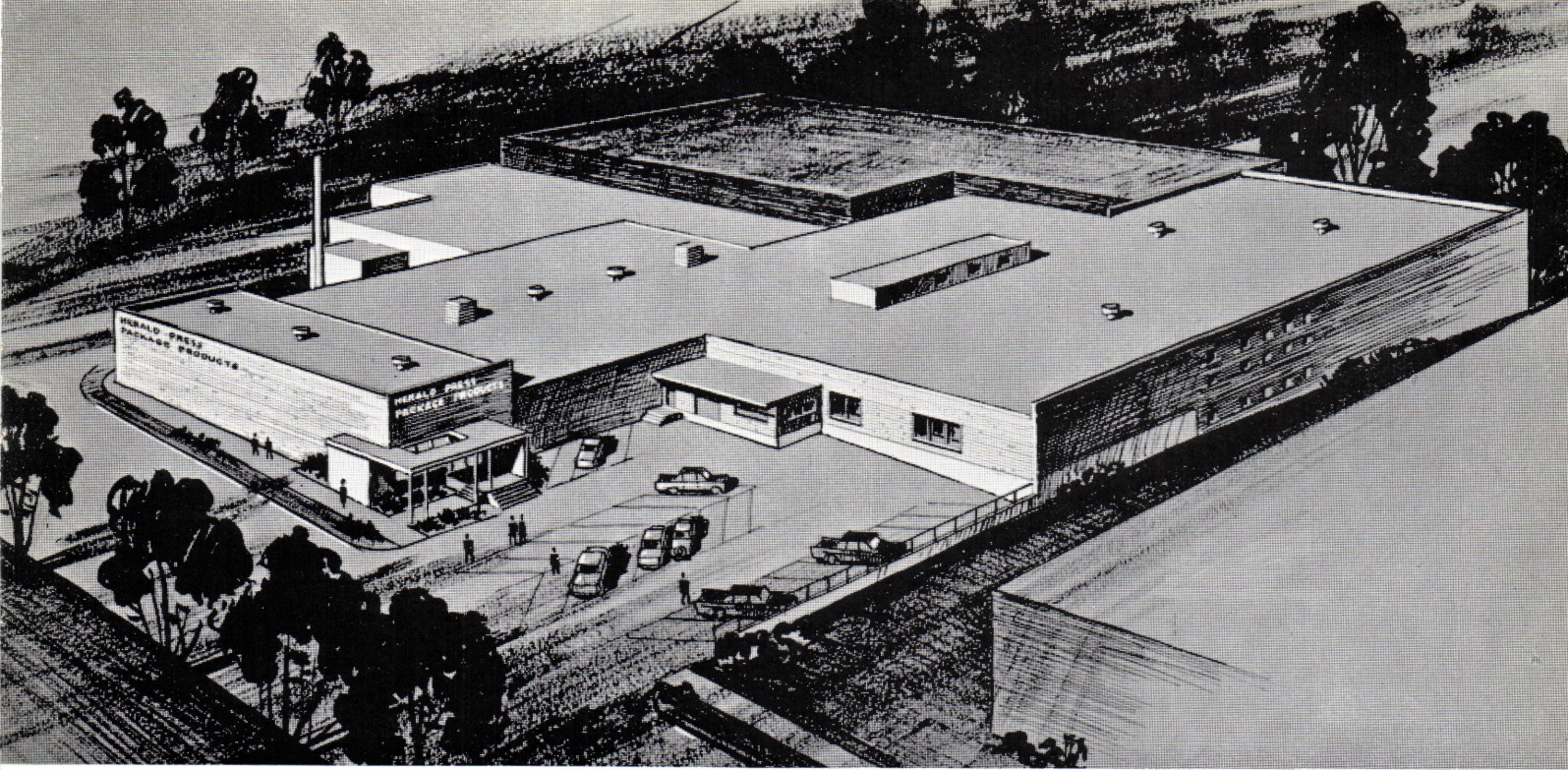
9. Trucks while being loaded shall be properly blocked where there is a possibility of their moving by gravity, vibration from blasts, or other causes.

10. Loads not fully contained within the body of the truck shall be secured by means of chains, cables, ropes, or other effective devices.

11. The backing up of trucks shall be controlled by a signal man who shall have a clear view of the driver and the area behind the truck during each backing-up operation.

12. Completely deflated tires on trucks shall never be inflated until after the load has been removed by jacking up the truck. Truck drivers and mechanics shall be instructed in this procedure.

13. Dump bodies of dump trucks shall be blocked or cribbed before inspecting, servicing, or repairing while hoisted.



PACKAGE PRODUCTS CO., INC.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Graves & Toy, AIA

Charlotte, N. C.

Package Products Co. and the Herald Press Division is one of the nations leading firms in the field of package design and fabrication and fine commercial printing.

The Architects originally made detailed preliminary drawings and estimates for a complete new plant on a tract of land held under option. It was then decided to enlarge the existing plant to provide more adequate offices, centralized warehousing and new lithographic department facilities.

The rapid development in the packaging of products in transparent synthetic materials largely accounts for the necessity of the current plant expansion. Site limitations dictated expansion on each of the three street frontages. Manufacturing processes and production flow studies were made to determine machine layout for present and possible future requirements.

Scheduling construction work, particularly interior alterations, to least disturb production was carefully planned. Office and sales areas were designed and furnished to reflect the high quality of the finished products being manufactured. Special lighting of materials exhibited in the display room was provided by remote controlled equipment similar to a stage lighting system. The art and design departments and ink formulation work is performed under lighting conditions similar to that under which the ultimate purchaser of the packaged product views it. Certain manufacturing processes required close control of temperature, humidity, dust removal and highly inflammable vapor. A suspended concrete floor area of about ten thousand square feet was designed for a 300 lb. per sq. ft. live load to support heavy presses and paper or film storage.

SPOTLIGHTING THE COUNCILS

One of the meetings normally held in concurrence with the NCAIA Annual Meeting is a banquet for Council officers. During this year's meeting in January this was not scheduled due to the theme "Oneness of the Arts" and the crowded program necessary to give

all related art groups an appearance. Thus, Southern Architect wishes to salute the officers of the Councils and congratulate all the members on the fine manner they observed the Centennial Celebration and other projects carried out during the past year.



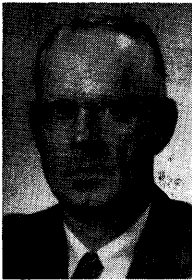
JOHNSON

Raleigh Council of Architects

Marvin R. A. Johnson, AIA, President

J. Stanley Fishel, AIA, Vice President

Joseph N. Boaz, AIA, Secretary-Treasurer



TOY

Charlotte Council of Architects

Walter D. Toy, AIA, President

R. Emory Holroyd, Jr., AIA, Vice President

S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., AIA, Secretary-Treasurer



RIVIERE

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Raymond Fuson, President

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Bryon Franklin, Secretary-Treasurer



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Winston-Salem Council of Architects

Fred W. Butner, Jr., AIA, President

Nils F. Larson, AIA, Vice President

Ralph W. Crump, AIA, Secretary-Treasurer

AIA ELECTS TWO N. C. ARCHITECTS

The American Institute of Architects notified the North Carolina Chapter that as of February 25 two North Carolina Architects have been accepted into membership and assigned to the Chapter. They are Byron Woodward Franklin of New Bern and Donald Henry Hines of Wilmington. They will be inducted into membership at the Chapters Summer Meeting June 19-21 at Morehead Biltmore Hotel.

TEMPLETON RESIGNS

Charles S. Templeton, Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Medical Care Commission, has resigned effective March 15th to accept a job as Hospital Consultant with the State of Florida. Templeton, a native of China Grove, had been an assistant under Dr. John A. Ferrell since 1950 and last year became Executive Secretary upon Dr. Ferrell's resignation. The Commission's Chairman, James H. Clark, who has been on the Commission for thirteen years, also resigned effective February 1.

The Commission was set up in 1945 to carry out the state's "Good Health" program, and has supervised the spending of millions of dollars in federal, state and local money for construction of hospitals and health facilities.

The Commission's next meeting is scheduled March 20th. Until a successor is named members may work with Templeton's Assistant, William F. Henderson, who is Hospital Administrator, or Bruce K. Jones, Commission Architect.

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDATION

REPORTS GREATEST YEAR

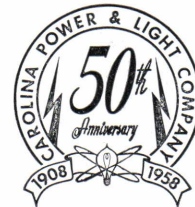
During the Annual Meeting of NCAIA in Winston Salem in January the North Carolina Architectural Foundation held its annual meeting. Among those present were the following members of NCAIA: M. A. Ham of Durham, President; Charles H. Wheatley of Charlotte, Vice-President; Anthony Lord of Asheville; Kenneth M. Scott, Richard L. Rice, Jesse M. Page and Henry L. Kamp-hoefner of Raleigh; R. H. Stevens of New Bern; Edward Loewenstein and A. C. Woodroof of Greensboro; James H. Benton and J. N. Pease, Jr. of Charlotte; and Robert Arey and Cyrill H. Pfohl of Winston Salem.

Assistant Director of Foundations C. W. Hart in reporting on 1957 said that nearly 75 new supporters were added to the growing list of members in the Foundation, and that the total of \$10,676.73 raised during the year was the greatest amount ever in the history of the Foundation.

For 1958 President Ham and Vice-President Wheatley were re-elected along with Secretary L. L. Ray and Treasurer J. G. Vann of N. C. State College. Four Directors were also elected to serve four-year terms. They are: Luther S. Lashmit, AIA of Winston Salem, Arthur C. Jenkins, Jr., AIA of Fayetteville, Richard C. Bell, Landscape Architect of Raleigh, and Doak Finch of Thomasville, President of Thomasville Chair Company. It was announced that the new Department of Product Design in the School of Design at N. C. State College will begin this September.



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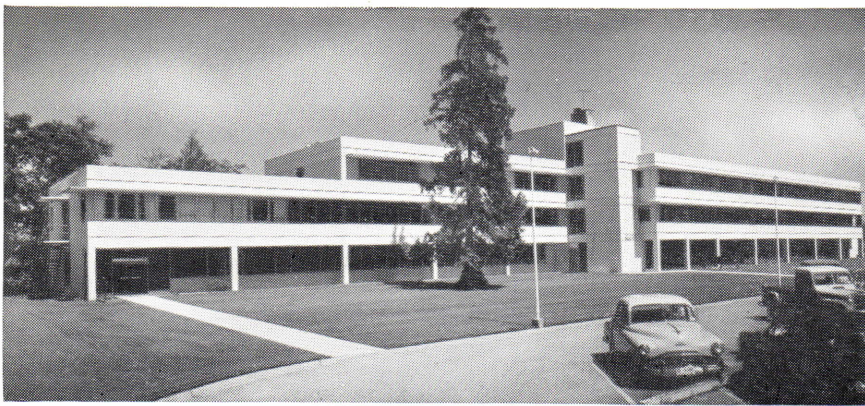


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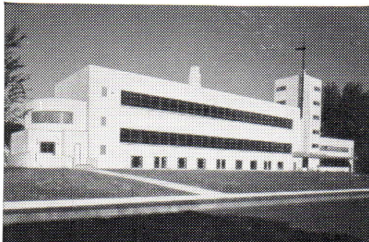
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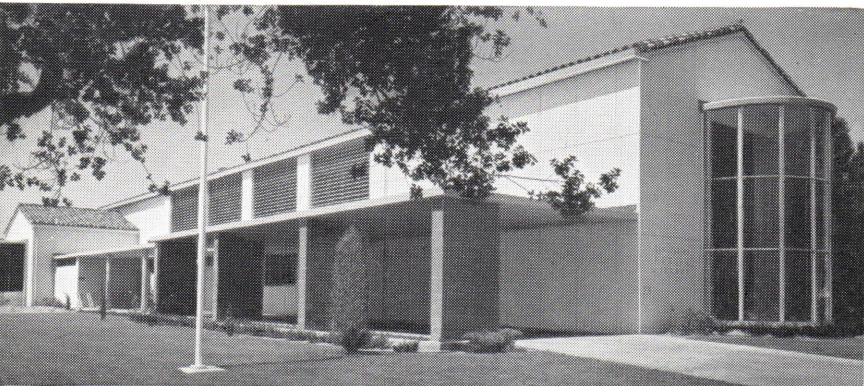
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AIA NEWS

The American Institute of Architects has been granted funds by the National Science Foundation to conduct a conference to identify neglected areas of basic research in architecture. A three day Conference-Workshop will be held in Washington next fall. The steering committee will coordinate the program with a forthcoming meeting on Building Science Research, to be conducted by the Building Research Institute.

★ ★ ★

AIA has completed the first two of a series of semi-animated movie shorts on architectural subjects as public relations aids for Chapters and State Societies. They are "What's A House?" and "A School For Johnny". Both films are 15-minute cartoon films in color photography by outstanding architectural photographers. The first traces the evolution of the American house from the "Carpenter Classic" to the residence of the future. The second relates some of the primary factors the school architect must consider and attempts to clarify some misconceptions about comparative cost and economy in school design. Future films in the series will deal with churches and business buildings. The N. C. Chapter has obtained both of the new films for showing at its Summer Meeting at Morehead Biltmore Hotel June 19-21.

★ ★ ★

AIA's Public Relation firm, Henry J. Kaufman and Associates of Washington, has inquired of the N. C. Chapter about the recently completed Annual Meeting. This resulted from AIA President Leon Chatelain's complimentary description of the convention. The firm is to use the material in one of their series of articles on employing the convention as a public relations medium to attract community interest.

★ ★ ★

AIA President Chatelain on February 17th appeared before the Senate Public Works Committee Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds to support Senate Bill 2883. This would permit the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. J. George Stewart, an Honorary Member of AIA, and his Architectural Advisory Committee to investigate alternate means of providing needed additional space in the capitol rather than extending the East front, which was authorized in 1903. At its 1955 Convention, AIA adopted a resolution strongly opposing any alteration to the external form of the Capitol.

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ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS IN THE NEWS

TWO ATTEND CHURCH MEETING

F. Carter Williams, AIA of Raleigh, and Albert Woodroof, AIA of Greensboro, were the only North Carolina Architects attending the Church-Architectural Guild of America meeting in Detroit, Michigan February 18-20. At the meeting approximately 850 persons were registered representing all parts of the country. Theme of the meeting was "The

Church Builds In A Changing World". Along with the meeting there was an exhibit of church arts, crafts and equipment. One of the more interesting points brought out by one of many speakers was that in 1957 \$866 million was placed in new religious buildings in the United States. Among the trends noted was the increased use of stain glass set in cement.

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NEW ARCHITECTS BIOGRAPHY

Henry F. Withey, AIA of California, has prepared a six hundred-seventy four page volume containing two thousand biographical articles of architects now deceased who were engaged in the field from the early Eighteenth Century up to the year 1952. Titled "Biographical Dictionary of American Architects" it is available for \$15.00 from New Age Publishing Company, 1542 Glendale Boulevard, Los Angeles 26.

KANSAS CHAPTER HONORED

The Kansas City Chapter of AIA publication "Skylines", of October 1957, was selected as AIA Document of the month for February 1958. It summarized the Chapters Civic Program for a master plan of the Central Business District.

SCHOLARSHIP ANNOUNCED

The New York Chapter of A.I.A., named as trustee under the will of Napoleon Eugene Brun, awards every second year \$3,000 for travel outside the U. S. for the study of Architecture. Requests for nominations are being received until April 1 care of their offices 115 East Fortieth Street, New York 16. Nominations must be by a member of A.I.A., of a U. S. citizen between the ages of 23 through 30 years with at least one and one-half years of architectural office experience. Subject of the Competition is "A Commemorative Exhibits Building".

LIBRARY WEEK

March 16-22 is National Library Week. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hughey, State Librarian, has notified the Chapter that their slogan for 1958 will be "Wake Up and Read". A recent poll revealed that sixty-one percent of American adults did not in the previous year read any book (except the Bible). Twenty-six percent of those had attended college and eighty-two percent of those had attended elementary school. Yet North Carolina has 266 public libraries and 105 bookmobiles.

GA. AND S. C. PRESIDENTS

On February 8th the South Carolina Chapter of A.I.A. elected John M. Mitchell, Jr. of Charleston as President of the Chapter. He succeeds Louis M. Wolff of Columbia. On January 16th the Georgia Chapter of A.I.A. elected Clement J. Ford of Atlanta as President, succeeding Cecil A. Alexander of Atlanta.

HAYES HONORED

N. P. Hayes of Greensboro was recently elected President of the American Institute of Steel Construction.

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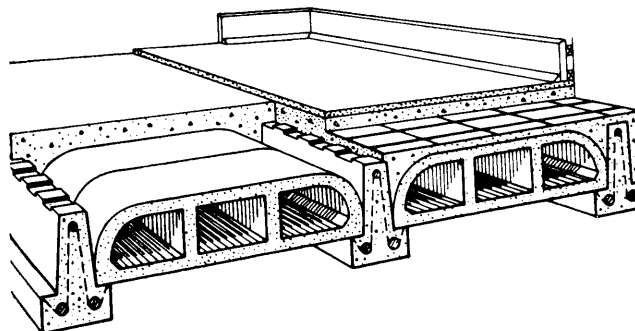
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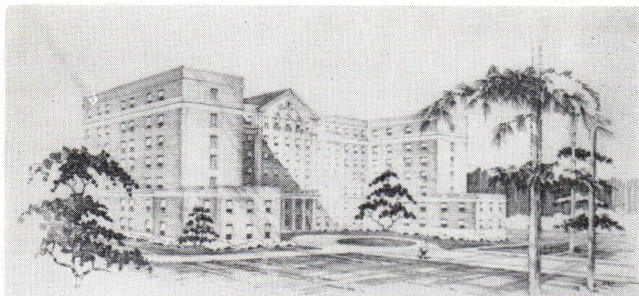
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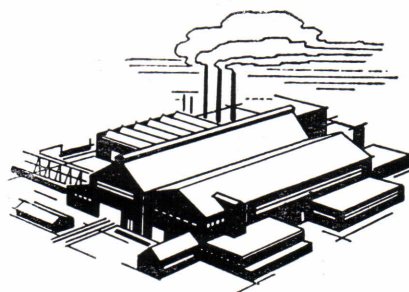
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ARCHITECTURAL CALENDAR

MARCH 1-30: N. C. State College Good Design '58 Exhibit (including 1957 NCAIA Honor Awards), College Union Building, Raleigh.

MARCH 5: Charlotte Council of Architects. Chez Montet, Charlotte.

MARCH 5, 12, 19, 26: Architects Guild of High Point, North Carolina.

MARCH 6, 20: Raleigh Council of Architects. S & W Cafeteria, Raleigh.

MARCH 10: Western Council of Architects.

MARCH 15: NCAIA Executive Committee, Barringer Hotel, Charlotte.

MARCH: 18: Winston-Salem Council of Architects. Y.W.C.A., Winston-Salem.

APRIL 1: Deadline for items for this publication's next issue.

APRIL 14-15: N. C. Building Inspectors Association, George Vanderbilt Hotel, Asheville.

APRIL 17-19: South Atlantic AIA Regional Conference, Sarasota, Florida.

APRIL 25: Eastern Council of Architects, Fayetteville.

JUNE 19-21: N. C. Chapter American Institute of Architects Summer Meeting, Morehead-Biltmore Hotel, Morehead City.

JULY 7-11: American Institute of Architects Annual Convention, Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, O.

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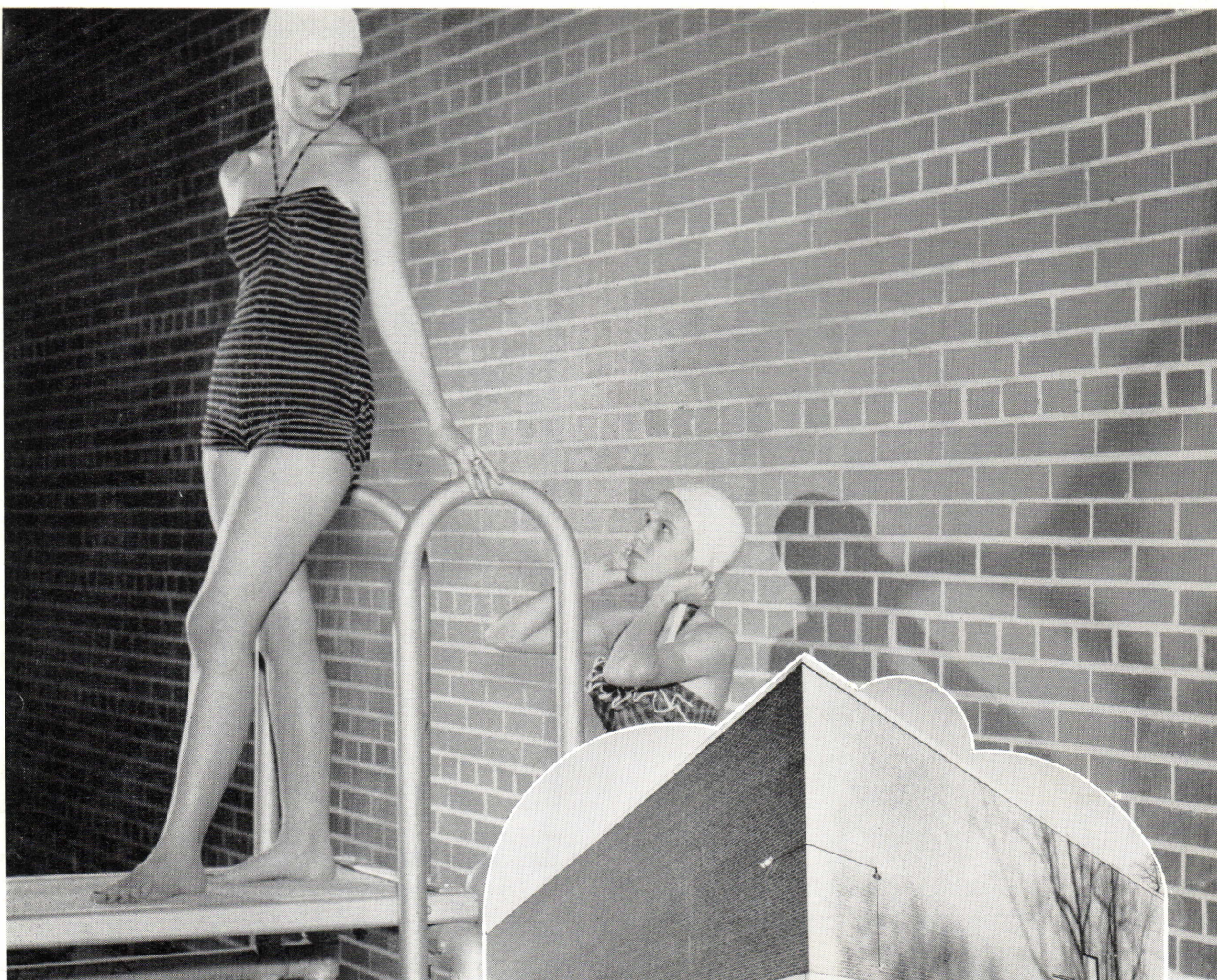
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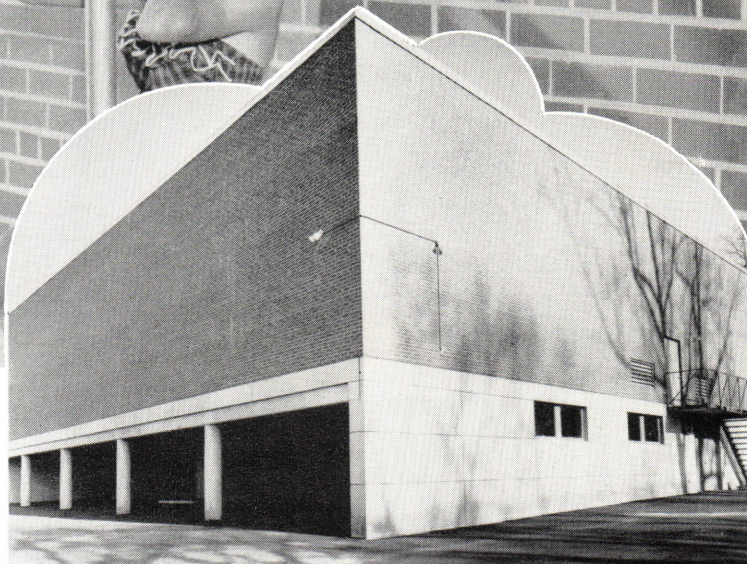
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