

# OUTHERN AND NOVEMBER 1958













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### COVER

Construction Specifications Institute officers, standing: Maddocks, Decker, Atkins, Reed, Westmoreland; seated: Grier, Barrows, Stegall (See article page 4)

### NORTH CAROLINA CHAPTER . THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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LEWIS

LORD FRANKLIN HARRILL

### WESTERN COUNCIL ELECTS FRANKLIN

At its Annual Meeting held October 17 in Gastonia the Western Council of Architects elected officers for the following year. Chosen as President was John M. Franklin, AIA of Elkin. Other officers are James E. Biggs, Jr. of Hickory, Vice President; William J. G. Lewis, AIA of Gastonia, Secretary-Treasurer; and D. Carroll Abee, AIA of Hickory, Anthony Lord, FA'A of Asheville, Beamer Harrill, AIA of Hickory, Directors. They will be installed at the next meeting in January.

# LETTERS

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

1st October, 1958

British Architects' Conference Cardiff, 10th-13th June, 1959

Dear Sir:

May I draw your attention to the fact that the British Architects' Conference in 1959 will be held from 10th to 13th June in Cardiff at the invitation of the South Wales Institute of Architects.

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 deleaates 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.

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Architects and their clients are becoming increasingly concerned because so many building projects are becoming so long and drawn out from the time of letting construction contracts to the final completion of the project. believe that one of the prime causes of such delays are the State laws requiring separate prime contracts for the different parts

IAMES

JAMES of the project, such as General, Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning, Electrical etc. for all public work. Before these laws came into effect the entire construction contract was usually in the hands of one General Contractor who thus had complete control in carrying out the contract terms and was in a position where he could coordinate and control the entire work. As things stand now the General Contractor has little or no control over other prime contractors and finds his work increasingly difficult. Delays seem inevitable under such conditions.

The main reason behind the existing laws is the prevention of shopping practices in the construction industry. This is a very valid reason but I believe that some method of preventing shopping can be found which will still permit letting the work under one contract. One method that has been suggested is the receiving of Plumbing, Heating, Electrical etc. bids in advance and furnishing the successful low bid to the General Contractor with the requirement that he use that bid in his proposal. This method has much merit with the exception that it is time consuming in itself.

Another method of preventing delays is the inclusion of a liquidated damages clause in the contract. At first glance this seems practical, but in practice it is very difficult to assess responsibility for delays, because the General Contractor has no control over other prime contractors. Who is to say with authority which contractor is to blame and where the damages should be assessed? One State agency has decided that the Architect is in a position to make such decisions but I don't believe that even a "Solomon" could do it fairly in many cases.

This is a question that concerns all of us and one about which something should be done.

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

### SPECIFICATIONS INSTITUTE CHARTERED

On October 24th in Charlotte the first Chapter in the Carolinas of the national Construction Specifications Institute, Inc. was awarded its charter. 59 charter members and their guests attended the meeting at the Elks Club where National Vice-President Willard Barrows spoke on the Institute's growth and plans for chapter development. He announced that a second chapter is being formed in Winston-Salem. Officers elected were J. E. Stegall, President; Charles M. Grier, AIA, Vice-President; and L. E. Atkins, Secretary-Treasurer. Atkins has been appointed a member of the National Chapter Development Committee. Directors elected were Charles H. Reed, AIA, Russell M. Westmoreland, Edwin A. Decker, and Durward L. Maddocks, AIA.

### AIA NEWS

### STATE STUDENTS TO ATTEND FORUM

The fourth annual AIA Student Forum will be held in Washington at the Octagon November 24-26. Two students from N. C. State College's School of Design have been named to attend. They are Reginald Cude of Greensboro, Co-Editor of the Student publication of the School of Design and fifth year student in architecture, and James Stevenson of Henderson, Chairman of the College Union Gallery Committee and fourth year student in architecture. It is hoped that following the meeting a report on events of interest can be obtained for publication.

### WORLD TOUR PLANNED

The American Institute of Architects has arranged a 'Round the Word Trek for departure in February 1959. It will be led by the immediate past President of the Institute, Mr. Leon Chatelain and Mrs. Chatelain. Giving technical assistance will be Richard Walker, ARIBA, who has led several previous treks to Europe and South America. In that many requests for this trek have been received it is anticipated that a good number of members and their families will take advantage of the arrangement. The U.S. Travel Agency, of Washington, D. C., which has handled all of the recent tours. will make the special travel arrangements. On February 13th members will depart from New York's Idlewild Airport for Spain. Before arriving in San Francisco March 31 the group will visit Rome, Italy; Athens, Greece; Cairo and Luxor, Egypt; Bombay, Delhi, Aggruga, Calcutta and Darjeeling, India; Bangcock, Thailand; Hong Kong, China; Tokoyo, Kyoto, Nara and Nikko, Japan and Honolulu, Hawaii.

### LIST OF ACCREDITED SCHOOLS REVISED

A total of fifty schools throughout the country have been approved as accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board. The list, which is revised annually, is valid only until the Board issues another list. The NAAB was established in 1940 by joint action of the American Institute of Architects, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, and the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. Accredited schools for 1958-59 are:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of Arkansas, University of California, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Catholic University, University of Cincinnati, Clemson A. & M. College, Columbia University, Cornell University, University of Florida, Georgia Institute of Technology, Harvard University, Howard University, Illinois Institute of Tech-University of Illinois, Iowa State Colnology, Kansas State College, lege, University of Kansas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Miami University, University of Michigan, Univer-sity of Minnesota, Montana State College, University of Nebraska, North Carolina State College, University of Notre Dame, Ohio State University, Oklahoma State University, University of Oklahoma, University of Oregon, Pennsylvania State University, University of Pennsylvania, Pratt Institute, Princeton University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Rhode Island School of Design, Rice Institute, University of Southern California, Syracuse University, Texas A. & M. College, Texas Technological

### BEST BOOKS ON ARCHITECTURE

The following is taken from the October 1958 issue of The Charette, official publication of the Pennsyl-vania Society of Architects.

Deans of the Collegiate Schools of Architecture throughout the U.S. were polled by The Charette for their list of recommended Basic Books on Architecture. Instigated by the Pennsylvania architectural firm of Hunter, Ćampbell & Ŕea (designers of many schools), the Best Book List will be used as a guide for assembling libraries of architecture for high schools and junior colleges in the state. Purpose is to encourage high school students toward possible careers in architecture, to promote an appreciation of the profession and to provide practical tools for vocational guidance.

From M.I.T. to North Carolina State, from Stanford U, to the University of Pennsylvania came the Deans' lists providing an excellent Bibliography of Architecture. (All titles may be ordered through The Charette).

SPACE, TIME & ARCHITECTURE by Sigfried Giedion (12.50) HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE ON THE COMPARATIVE METHOD by Sir Fletcher Bannister (12.50) ARCHITECTURE THROUGH THE AGES by Talbot Hamlin

- (10.00) IN THE NATURE OF MATERIALS: THE BUILDINGS OF FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT 1887-1940 (12.00) OUTLINE OF EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURE by Nikolaus
- Pevsner (95c)

ON BEING AN ARCHITECT by William Lescaze (out of print) AMERICAN BUILDING: THE FORCES THAT SHAPE IT by James Marston Fitch (6.00)

- ROOTS OF CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE by Lewis Mumford (5.00)
- KINDERGARTEN CHATS & OTHER WRITINGS by Louis Sullivan (4.50)

- AUTOBIOGRAPHY by Frank Lloyd Wright (15.00) THE URBAN PATTERN by Gallion & Eisner (12.00) CONTEMPORARY STRUCTURE IN ARCHITECTURE by Leonard Michaels (12.00) WHAT IS MODERN ARCHITECTURE? Museum of Modern
- Art (1.25)

SURVIVAL THROUGH DESIGN by Richard Neutra (6.75)

LANDSCAPE FOR LIVING by Garrett Eckbo (10.00)

STICKS AND STONES by Lewis Mumford (1.60) THE CULTURE OF CITIES by Lewis Mumford (7.50) ARCHITECTURAL GRAPHIC STANDARDS by Ramsey &

Sleeper (18.95)

- THE SCOPE OF TOTAL ARCHITECTURE by Walter Gropius (3.00)
- INTRODUCTION TO MODERN ARCHITECTURE by Mock & Richards (65c)

MONT ST. MICHEL & CHARTRES by Henry Adams (6.00) VISION IN MOTION by L. Moholy-Nagy (11.50) EARLY AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE by Hugh Morrison (15.00)

PIONEERS OF MODERN DESIGN by Nikolaus Pevsner (4.00) THE CITY by Eliel Saarinen (6.95)

AN AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE by Frank Lloyd Wright (10.00)

THE FUTURE OF ARCHITECTURE by Frank Lloyd Wright (7.50)

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN IDEA by Louis Sullivan (1.85)

SUN AND SHADOW by Marcel Breuer (7,50) LIFE AND HUMAN HABITAT by Richard Neutra (18.00)

LIVING SPACES by George Nelson (7.50) TOWARDS A NEW ARCHITECTURE by Le Corbusier (3.75) ARCHITECTURE & THE SPIRIT OF MAN by Joseph Hudnut (4.75)

FORMS AND FUNCTIONS OF 20TH CENTURY ARCHITEC-

TURE edited by Talbot Hamlin (75.00) THE SEARCH FOR FORM by Eliel Saarinen (out of print) THE LANGUAGE OF VISION by Gyorgy Kepes (8.00)

College, University of Texas, Tulane University, University of Utah, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, University of Virginia, Washington University, University of Washington, Western Reserve University, and Yale University.

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# **TRAINING SCHOOL**

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

### McMinn, Norfleet & Wicker, AIA

Greensboro, N. C.

T. A. Loving & Co., General Contractors (Except for Building H - See article) Goldsboro, N. C.

The site preparation work for this hospital began in 1953, and contracts have been let each year since for various buildings. In 1954 two type A and two type B dormitories were started. The Type A dormitories accommodate 41 patients per building and the Type B 246 patients per building. The B units also have a kitchen, reception room, recreation room and barber shop.

The main kitchen, building C, was built in 1955. All food except breakfast is prepared in this kitchen and transported to a serving kitchen in each dormitory. It is designed to be capable of preparing food for 1200 patients and 400 employees.

Buildings D, E, F and G were begun in 1956. Building D, the Administration Building, contains in addition to administrative and psychiatric offices an employees lounge and commissary. Building E, the multiple-purpose building, contains an activities and games area, boys and girls dressing rooms and showers, mechanical equipment and storage rooms, an auditorium-gymnasium, a stage and boys and girls dressing rooms, and a movie projection booth. Building F, the school building, contains five classrooms, two shops, a reading area and various offices. This building has a covered wall connecting it to the multi-purpose building. Building G, the infirmary, has private bedrooms, double bedrooms and wards in addition to reception room, examination and treatment rooms, laboratories, nurses station, kitchen, toilets and storage rooms.

Building H, a dormitory for employees, was begun in 1956 by Rogers Construction Company, General Contractors of Smithfield. Its H shape allows quarters for single men in the West wing, married couples in the connecting wing, and single women in the East wing. The single men's wing has ten bedrooms, a living room and wash room. The single women's wing is similar except that it also contains a laundry and linen closet. The connecting wing contains 18 private bedrooms, with private baths and outside entrances for the married couples, and also a matrons suite, a centrally located living room, kitchen, laundry and mechanical equipment rooms.

Final site work was done in 1957 by Barrus Construction Company of Kinston.







T	VESTIBULE	8	LINEN	
2	RECEPTION & LOUNGE	9	RECREATIO	N
3	SINGLE ROOM	10	DINING	
4	SOILED CLOTHING		KITCHEN	
5	STORAGE	12	PANTRY	
6	WARD	13	FIRST AID	8 AT
7	CLOTHING STORAGE	14	LOADING	DOCK



SCALE

ATTENDANT





### **GOLDSBORO TRAINING**



**SCHOOL** (Continued)





## **PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**

SHELBY, N. C.

### Breeze, Holland & Riviere, AIA

Shelby, N. C.

Virgil McIntyre, General Contractor (Chapel) Shelby, N. C.

A. A. Ramsay & Son, Inc., General Contractor (Classrooms) Shelby, N. C.

The John Knox Church is being built in stages as the congregation grows. The Chapel seating around 70 was first built in 1956 when the starting membership was approximately 30. The membership is now increased to around 70 and they have recently completed five classrooms and the boiler room. The next unit to be constructed will be the Sanctuary, after which a fellowship hall and additional classrooms will be added.

The construction is of brick and block walls with exposed beams in the Chapel and wood ceiling joist in the classrooms. All floors are concrete on grade, covered with csphalt tile. The Sanctuary will have a construction system of either concrete or wood laminated beams. It is planned to use glass on each side of the Sanctuary overlooking planting areas. The 250 by 500 foot lot is in a new residential section.





# HIGH SCHOOL

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.

### William Henley Deitrick, FAIA

Raleigh, N. C.

### Davis and Safran, General Contractors

Raleigh, N. C.

The Wake County Board of Education's requirements were for this high school to accommodate approximately 350 students. Located in Garner it contains eleven classrooms, four special classrooms, cafeteria-kitchen, auditorium, band and choral rooms, and heating plant. The total square footage is 50,171 with a volume of 617,412 cubic feet.

The structure is exposed steel frame with masonry bearing walls, exposed masonry interior walls painted, concrete floor slab on steel bar joist system and concrete slab on grade. Exposed formboard ceilings, acoustical tile ceilings in band and choral rooms, exposed steel beam and purlin roof system with poured gypsum concrete roof slab, rigid insulation, built-up roofing, vinyl asbestos tile finish flooring, steel window wall units. Heating is by means of two pipe steam heating system using wallvectors. The electrical system is a 120/208 volts, three phase, four wire secondary with general use of fluorescent light fixtures. Classroom lighting generally is supplemented by use of overhead skylights.





### **GARNER HIGH**





# SCHOOL (Continued)





# NORTH CAROLINA PERSONALITY OF THE MONTH



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.

# **RICHARD A. BRADSHAW**

Richard Allen Bradshaw was born in Salisbury on July 17, 1911. On October 29 of this year he was elected by the Carolinas Branch Associated General Contractors of America as its new President, culminating a life spent in close association with that industry.

After graduation from Salisbury's Boyden High School in 1930, Dick, as he is known to friends, attended North Carolina State College from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Construction Engineering in 1934. That year he joined his father's firm, L. S. Bradshaw & Sons, which was started by his grandfather in Salisbury in 1898. His father was in charge of the company until his death in 1951, however since that time he and his brother have operated the business as a partnership.

Dick's service with AGC began in 1956 when he was elected to the Board of Directors. The past year he has served as Vice-President. He has also served as a Director of the N. C. Ready Mixed Concrete Association, and in several capacities with the N. C. Society of Engineers and the National Society of Professional Engineers.

Bradshaw has maintained an active interest in State College. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association and served as its President for the years 1954-55. In his city he has been prominent in many activities. He is a member of the Civitan Club and served as President in 1953-54. He is a Mason and a member of all York Rite bodies, as well as the Oasis Shrine in Charlotte. He attends the First Presbyterian Church where he serves on the Board of Deacons. In 1936 he married Elizabeth DeLany Weathers of Raleigh and they have two children named after the parents.

# WHAT OTHER AIA CHAPTERS ARE DOING

TEXAS

Down Texas way the architects are worried about the fact that the Texas Research League has hired an out-of-state independent research expert to study architecture procedures in Texas state work and to review the matter of creating a State Architectural Agency to do all state work. The Texas Society of Architects is supplying information for a survey to fight what it calls "this bureaucratic idea."

### GEORGIA

Georgia architects are unhappy over the lack of attention (by members) given a permanent building products exhibit in their special Architects and Engineers Institute Building. Exhibitors are even more unhappy. Salvation suggested is that each office donate the service of one bright young draftsman (once every 60 days) to man the displays, answer public and professional questions on products. If the exhibits cannot be brought to life by this action (which is suggested as "good for the draftsman, too, gets him away from the board") there is some fear that the Exhibit feature of the A & E building may fold and with it much of the raison d'etre of the whole Institute idea.

### IOWA

lowa architects (at the same time that California architects are determined to discredit State-employed architects) have chosen to accept as a slur against the entire profession the words of Dr. Gunnar Dybwad, Executive Director of the National Association of Retarded Children, before the Iowa Welfare Association that "State Architects and Engineers and their supporters in State and National Government, have done more to hold back progress in modernizing institutions than any other factor in the U.S. by continuing to design and build larger and larger edifices to house more and more people without being interested in the problems of the people they seek to serve, but (enamored with brick and stone) are interested only in building monuments to their own achievement." His point was that pressure is brought to bear by these persons to construct larger edifices when modern institutional philosophy dictates smaller, more intimate structures.

### NEW YORK

In a heated editorial recently New York Architect Henry Kohler AIA berated the confused fee situation in which the schedule of architectural services, rates and fees of the New York Society of Architects (101 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.) is 20% lower than the same schedule in effect by the New York Chapter of the AIA.

### NEW MEXICO

New Mexico home builder Allen Stamm (reports House & Home) took a hint recently when several scenery-loving citizens of Santa Fe used a power saw to cut down seven big outdoor advertising signs along U. S. Highway 285. Stamm's billboard ad (near his housing tract) was spared, but capitalizing on the potential public relations value of the situation, he ripped his own sign down and immediately suggested that other home builders "give some thought to removing big signs before the public comes to regard them as eyesores."

### CALIFORNIA

The Consulting Engineers Association of California has issued a "Rule of Procedure" regarding proposals for engineering service which pleases the California Council of Architects so well that they

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have asked the Engineers to distribute it to their group. It states that it is unethical for any Consulting Engineer "to submit a quotation for engineering services which is solicited by mail or in any event where he has reason to believe that other engineers are being requested to submit a quotation for the same services."

### WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

At a recent monthly meeting of the Westchester Chapter, visiting fireman *Ralph Walker* (FAIA) proposed that Westchester County buy all of the Country Clubs in the county, then lease them back to the Clubs, retaining control so that they might be converted to public use in the future. Mr. Walker claimed that the Country Club golf courses are the last large green spots left in the area outside present parks. He advocates the plan for all congested urban areas in the U. S.

### NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Society of Architects has endorsed two bills (1) one providing for the receipt of single bids for work done by the Boards of Education provided that the names of the principal sub-contractors and the amounts of their contracts with the general contractor be listed on the bid and (2) another that will provide for letting work out by a Board of Education for alteration or repair work on a single bid (with competitive bids) up to an amount of \$75,000 with 75% or more of the work being done by the prime contractor and 25% or less of the work done by the other four principal trades as sub-contractors of the one having the greatest portion of the work.

### CALIFORNIA

California Architects are elated over a threatened legislative investigation of the State Division of Architecture. A team of management experts is expected to be called in to study the Department's "pattern of production and management and the proper place for these in the state government." No attention will be given to the quality of design produced by the Department, but the criticism that it has had "no real direction or management," if proved true, may result in getting more of the heavy load of state design work out of the hands of the "bureaucrats" and into the offices of private practitioners of architecture.

### BROOKLYN

Three New York Architects (I. P. Marks of Brooklyn, Max Simon of Bronx, and Matthew DelGaudio of New York City) have been appointed to a Mayor's Special Committee on Inspectional Practices in the Department of Buildings. There are three charges of bad practices. Honest architects complain that they spend many futile hours trying to cope with bureaucratic methods and occasionally with cynical corruption and bribery in the Department. The City Administrator, defending the Department, blames architects' faulty and incomplete plans for delays in examinations and approval. A third group consists of those architects who have achieved a modus vivendi in their dealings with the "system" and do not wish this equilibrium and advantage to be "destroyed by investigation."

The Chapter President is asking for "guts and pluck" from the newly-appointed architect-investigators. "Would it be too much to expect," he asks, "that we call for heroic measures, if necessary, to make our Department of Buildings an instrument of efficient and honest service to the public?"

# THE ARCHITECT – SPECIALTY CONTRACTOR RELATIONSHIP

by George Robb

We have invited representatives of several groups of subcontractors to tell us some of their problems that might not have filtered through the general contractor to the architect.



The subcontractors have problems. Depending on their own personalities and those of the architects with whom they have dealt, it is possible to get from subcontractors widely varying opinions of architects as a class. We favor two-way communications for architects; we think it's often more productive and instructive to listen than to talk.

This article is the first in the series by and about sub-contractor groups that work with members of NCAIA. The author is Chairman of the N. C. Association of Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Industry Relations Committee, is a

former President of that organization, and former member of the N. C. Building Code Council.

Architecture - modern architecture - probably requires of its practitioners the most all-inclusive knowledge of the habits, preferences, and necessities of people than any other profession today; while medicine, its nearest parallel, has split off into specialization in every possible way, today's architect, while deeply involved in the problems of a half-finished clinic or hospital, may be in the design stage of a fully mechanized manufacturing plant, and holding discussions with a client on the requirements for a specialty store or shopping centre. Earl Heitschmidt, prominent West Coast architect, in a recent speech in Los Angeles, said that in designing one particular building he had to learn the work schedules of 125 different trade classifications. Ictinus and Callicrates, architects for the Parthenon in the 5th Century B. C. were not required to conform with Board of Health requirements, nor were they concerned with the cost per square foot. Architects for the first Pantheon of Rome (27 B. C.) were not harassed by sub-divisions covered by such terms as traps and vents, B. T. U.'s, peak electrical loads, C. F. M.'s, relative humidity, and so forth.

Having evolved from the early form, or "style" of architecture, the past and lintel system, through the arch system to the mid nineteenth century steel skeleton type of building, the contemporary architects were able to adapt and originate with available and familiar materials, and established and developing design standards, until, with the entirely new demands of twentieth century living and working requirements, architecture found itself deeply involved in the completely new, and rapidly expanding, mechanical age.

With the possible exception of the cost-conscious client, it would appear that the mechanical requirements of today have done most to unsettle the architectural peace of mind. Although the architect can delegate some of this burden to the professional engineer, he cannot delegate any of the responsibility; whether the roof leaks, or the convector in the 2nd vice presidents' office fails to heat, it is the architect's phone that rings; it is he who is called on to explain and to correct the trouble. Herein lies a golden opportunity for the mechanical contractor to make a major contribution to the betterment of the building industry, if he will but recognize the fact that it is his duty to render to the architect, within the limits of plans and specifications, the very best contract performance of which he is capable, to make no substitution of any kind without authority, and definitely none inferior to the original specification.

While criticism of plans and specifications is entirely out of place, most architects welcome advices, of obvious error or oversight in the preparation of these documents, as early as possible before date for submitting bids. The mechanical contractor, having a specialized knowledge in his field, and often more familiar with local codes, can save the architect from embarrassment and sometimes financial loss in such instances, and should be alert to render, whenever possible, such service.

alert to render, whenever possible, such service. Full and free discussion between architect and specialty contractor is mutually advantageous. The contractor can do a better job when aware of the limitations within which the architect may be working, such as provision for future expansion or other conditions not generally known. Conflicting claims for mechanical equipment, systems or materials, are more easily disposed of when architects have access to contractors with a background of long experience and sound judgment. Members of the mechanical contractor group in North Carolina are particularly fortunate in that they operate on all public work and, increasingly more frequently, on private work, under the Separate Contract Law. It has given us the privilege of personal contact with the architects, from whom we have gained not only a wider knowledge of overall construction requirements, but the opportunity to see, in everyday operation, one of the most rigidly high standards of professional ethics extant in the entire business world. It is almost impossible not to profit from such experience.

It is the task of the architect to transform his clients' dollars into a completely integrated structure, suitable to his clients' previously stated needs, within the allotted cost, and to his own professional and aesthetic satisfaction. It must look right and must be right, and to achieve this much-desired outcome, he must direct and control the various skills and know-how of scores of different trades, of varying ability; this he does either personally or through delegated authority, but, never at any time, is he relieved of one iota of the responsibility that is his. If we of the mechanical trades will do everything we possibly can to measure up to the architects' requirements, it will make his job less burdensome and definitely more enjoyable to all concerned; and, as a direct result, it may help to raise our own ethical standards to somewhere within measurable distance of that of the architectural profession.

Webster defines architecture as "that branch of the fine arts which has for its object the production of edifices pleasing to a cultivated and artistic taste" and while this is probably quite true, it also tends toward over-simplification. While the giants of the profession in Olden times probably operated in a financial vacuum, today's architect must do all that they did, add the complications of mechanical construction, and still keep an eagle eye on the costs involved. How well the modern architect has responded to the demands of his profession and its historical background is evidenced wherever civilization exists, but particularly here in North America, which developed an architectural style

(continued on page 25)

# ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS IN THE NEWS

### Charlottean Elected



The Prestressed Concrete Institute elected Peter J. Verna, Jr. of Charlotte President at its rec ent Fourth Annual Meeting in Chicago. Mr. Verna

moves to the presidency from his previously held office of Secre-

tary-Treasurer. He is President of Concrete Materials, Inc.

The Prestressed Concrete Institute, founded in 1954, has a current membership comprised of 650 members from 29 countries. Last year PCI sponsored the first World Conference on Prestressed Concrete, attended by 1,200 delegates from 44 countries, including the U.S.S.R. At that conference Mr. Verna presented a paper on "Prestressing Plants and Production Methods in the U.S.A."

For the Unusual



As of the 30th of September 1958, the partnership of Tashiro & Bolick, AIA's of Hickory, was dissolved. Mr. Tashiro will continue under the name of Aiji Tashiro, Architect, P. O. Box 71-A, Hickory, and Mr. Bolick is opening an office under the name of Allen J. Bolick and Associates, 369 14th Avenue, N.E., P. O. Box 48-A, Hickory.

### **Two Members Works Featured**

The October issue of "The American Home" had as its lead article "Three Citation Homes In North Carolina". The three houses were "selected by a group of eminent housing authorities from among many hundreds of entries as the best houses for the money in your state." Those chosen were one located in Parkdale in Charlotte by Holroyd, Folk and Gray, AIA; one located in Woodcrest Sub-Division in Raleigh by Leif Valand, AIA; and another house in Charlotte by designer Roy Holbrook.

### **ASME** Meetings

Marcus B. Crotts, Chairman of the Winston-Salem group of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, has invited members of the Chapter to the 1958-59 meetings of their group. The announced dates and programs are as follows: November 21: a plant tour and inspection of Piedmont Airlines; December 12: Gas Turbine Power; January 16: Management; February 20: Fuels; March 20: Process Industries; April 17: Nuclear Engineering; May 15: Machine Design; and on June 19: Rockets and Missles. Meetings are held at the El-Cam-Rey Restaurant at 7:00 P.M., and are preceded by a social hour.

### **Physics Building Study Grant**

The newly created Educational Facilities Laboratories, an independent organization established by the Ford Foundation, has announced the first grant of \$75,850 to start immediately a nationwide study of the best features of physics laboratories and buildings. The award is the first made by the organization, which has been set up in part to support and coordinate research for improving educational facilities, including schools and colleges.



# ECONOMISTS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT 1959

Two hundred and twelve of the nation's leading economists are far more optimistic about the business outlook than they were this time last year, according to the 12th annual economists' opinion survey conducted by F. W. Dodge Corporation. They are also much more nearly unanimous in their opinions on major economic indicators than they have been in the past, Dodge vice president and economist George Cline Smith reported in an analysis released in late October.

Of the 212 participants, all but two expect gross national product to rise next year above its mid-1958 level, and all but four think industrial production will show a similar trend. On the average, they expect G.N.P. to reach an annual rate of \$460 billion by the fourth quarter of 1959, a rise of about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent during the year. Similarly, they expect the Federal Reserve index of industrial production to reach 147 by December, 1959, going up about 5 per cent during the year, Dr. Smith reported. In general, the economists feel that inflationary tendencies will continue, with some speed-up in price rises toward the end of 1959. The average forecast is that the government's consumer price index will reach 125.5 by the end of 1959, as compared with the most recently reported figure of 123.7. While the economists clearly think 1959 will be a good year, Dr. Smith said, they recognize that "there are soft spots to be bolstered and pitfalls to be avoided." Among those most frequently mentioned are:

Inflation and runaway boom, with a counteraction sometime after 1959.

Possible cutting off of the recovery by excessive credit restrictions.

Prospects for a relatively slow decline in the number of unemployed.

A continuing profit squeeze facing many businesses.

Constantly rising wage rates.

Rising government deficits, high taxes and restrictive tax structure.

In his analysis, Dr. Smith concluded: "The economists are saying, quite clearly, that they think 1959 will be a good year, substantially better than 1958, although it will not be without its problems."

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING MATERIAL FOR PUBLICATION IN SOUTHERN ARCHITECT

Architects are invited and urged to submit their projects for publication in Southern Architect. All material should be addressed to Southern Architect, P. O. Box 408, Raleigh, North Carolina.

In submitting projects, all material should be in the publication office by the 25th day of the month prior to publication. Ink renderings or glossy prints may be submitted and all such work will be returned to the architect after publication.

In preparing material for publication, it is suggested that the material include exterior renderings or photographs, elevations, floor plans, plot plans, interior photographs if the building has been completed, and name and address of general contractor if the job has been let.

It is essential that the following information be furnished:

Name and address of architect.

Title of structure.

Name and address of owner.

Location of project.

It is very desirable that additional information be provided, including an analysis of the problems faced by the architect in preparing his design and his solution of those problems. Below is a sample form which may be followed in submitting material for publication.

Name of architect	John H. Jones, AIA			
Address of architec	t Charlotte, N. C.			
Title of structure	John Smith Elementary School			
Name of owner	Charlotte City School Board			
Address of owner	Charlotte, N. C.			
Location of project	100 Street, Charlotte			
Name of Contracto	<ul> <li>Day Construction Co.</li> </ul>			
Address of Contract	or Charlotte, N. C.			
Renderings, dates a	r photographs submitted:			
Special foundations				
Floor plans				
Elevations				
Roof				
Plot plan				
Interior photographs				
Wall finishes				
Exterior photograph	15			
Landscaping				
Problems	(State problems faced in preparation of design briefly, but completely.)			
Comments	(State solution to problems briefly, but completely.)			



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### The Architect-Specialty Relationship

(continued from page 18)

indigenous to this area and unknown elsewhere up to just a few years ago. The very high standard of living has also offered the architect opportunity for professional experimentation and development, which would indicate that new horizons are opening up for the future. We can feel certain that today's architect will continue to write, in stone and metal, his profession's contribution to new and higher standards of living and working.

The mechanical contractor group has a definite basis from which to make its own contribution to these future developments. They would do well to take full advantage of this opportunity, as a component part of the building industry, while still retaining their individual identity.



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# ARCHITECTURAL CALENDAR

- NOVEMBER 4: Durham Council of Architects, Harvey's.
- NOVEMBER 5: Charlotte Council of Architects, Chez Montet, Charlotte.
- NOVEMBER 5, 12, 19, 26: Architects Guild of High Point, High Point.
- NOVEMBER 6, 20: Raleigh Council of Architects, S & W Cafeteria, Raleigh.
- NOVEMBER 18: Winston-Salem Council of Architects, Y.W.C.A., Winston-Salem.
- DECEMBER 1: Deadline for items for this publication's next issue.
- DECEMBER 3-8: 21st Annual N. C. Artist's Exhibition, N. C. Museum of Art, Raleigh.
- DECEMBER 12: Eastern Council of Architects, New Bern.

DECEMBER 15-18: N. C. Board of Architecture Winter Series Examinations, School of Design, N. C. State College.

- JANUARY 9: Western Council of Architects, Catawba Country Club, Hickory.
- JANUARY 22-24: N. C. Chapter American Institute of Architects Annual Meeting, Barringer Hotel, Charlotte.
- JANUARY 25-29: N. C. Board of Architecture, Barringer Hotel, Charlotte.

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- FEBRUARY 24-26: 36th Annual Building Products Exposition and Convention Carolina Lumber & Building Supply Association, Township Auditorium, Columbia, S. C.
- MAY 22-27: South Atlantic Region AIA Meeting, Cruise Charleston-Nassau.

### Make Reservations Early

### **Annual Meeting**

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