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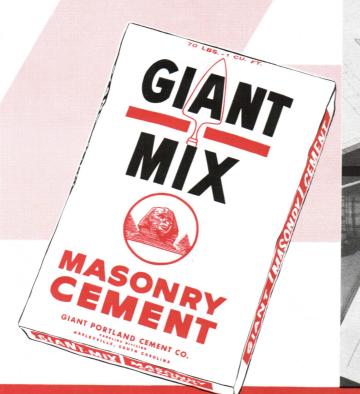
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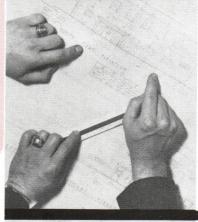
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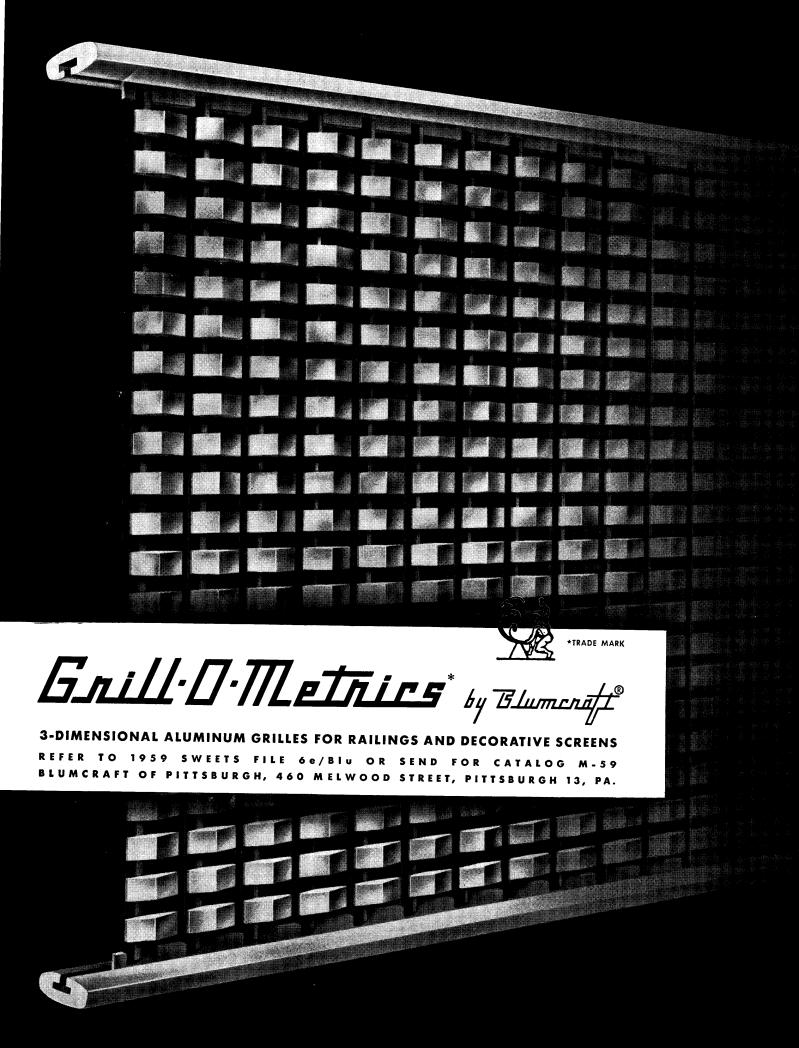
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February 1959

Number 2

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#### COVER

NCAIA's new officers: At rostrum on right President Clemmer, Seated: Vice President Boney on left, Secretary King, standing retiring President James on left, Treasurer Hackney.

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

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  - R. Mayne Albright Attorney 824 Insurance Building, Raleigh

### CLEMMER ELECTED NCAIA PRESIDENT

One of the highlights of the N. C. Chapter A.I.A.'s Annual meeting in Charlotte was the election on January 24th of new officers. Robert L. Clemmer, AlA of Hickory, was elected as President to succeed William R. James, Jr., AlA of Winston-Salem, who has served for the last two years. Clemmer has served during this period as Vice-President. Elected as Vice-President was Leslie N. Boney, Jr., AIA of Wilmington, who has served during this period as Director and also as Chairman of the School Buildings Committee. Elected as Secretary was J. Bertram King, AIA of Asheville, who succeeds Kenneth M. Scott, AIA of Raleigh. Elected as Treasurer was George F. Hackney, AIA of Durham, who succeeds Arthur C. Jenkins, Jr., AIA of Fayetteville. Retiring President James was elected as Director for a threeyear term. President Clemmer's first message, which in part contains substantially his remarks of acceptance, is contained elsewhere on this page.

#### SHUMAKER RETIRES FROM BOARD



At the annual Winter Meeting of the North Carolina Board of Architecture in Charlotte, concluded January 29, Mr. Ross Shumaker, AIA, of Raleigh and Mr. Henry I. Gaines, AIA, of Asheville were presented certificates of Member Emeritus by Board President Mr. John E. Ramsay, AIA, of Salisbury. Mr. Shumaker, retiring as Executive-Secretary-Treasurer, received his certificate for twenty-

SHUMAKER

eight years of service, during which time he served the Board in all offices except that of President. He has been the only Executive-Secretary-Treasurer the Board has ever had since the

Legislature created the office. He was also the first Head of the Department of Architecture at N. C. State College. Mr. Gaines received his certificate for ten years of service to the Board, during which time he served as President. Attending the banquet for the presentation of the Emeritus certificates was Mr. A. Lewis Polier, AIA, of Raleigh, newly



Polier, AIA, of Raleigh, newly POLIER elected Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Board.

#### WINSTON-SALEM COUNCIL ELECTS LARSON

At its last meeting of 1958, on December 16th, Winston-Salem Council held an election for officers for the year 1959. Elected as President was Nils F. Larson, AIA, to succeed Fred W. Butner, Jr., AIA. Other officers elected are Ralph W. Crump, AIA, Vice-President and William R. Wallace, AIA, Secretary-Treasurer.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Our forty-fifth annual convention in Charlotte was a most successful meeting from every point of view. The Charlotte Council of Architects is due a big accolade from the remainder of the Chapter for a well-planned and well-managed program of events. The Council members and their wives were superb in their hospitality and the enjoyment of the occasion will linger long in our

memories.

Just a word about our conventions in general. They seem to be getting bigger and better all the time. There is much to be gained by attending these sessions. It is unfortunate that all of our Chapter members do not avail themselves of the opportunity to attend them. We readily acknowledge the fact that every member in each individual office cannot attend at the same time. Someone has to stay at home to keep the business going. In such cases rotation of attendance is the general practice. On the other hand it has been our observation that we have quite a few members who seem to absent themselves habitually from our meetings. We miss these people and their influence very much. However, by the same token, we have the feeling that it is they who are missing the most.

Undoubtedly we love our profession. Otherwise, we would not be Architects. The profession has certainly been good to us. We, therefore, owe something to it. Perhaps the best way to repay that debt is to devote a little time and influence to the affairs of our profession, including attendance at Chapter meetings.

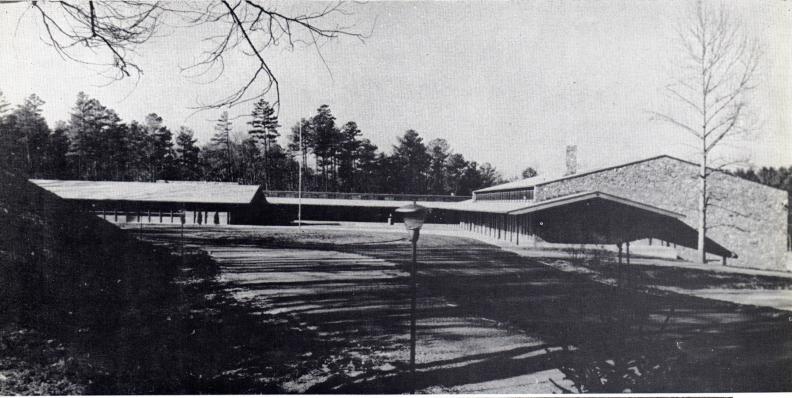
My humble and undying thanks to all for the honor and confidence bestowed on me and my fellow officers by you. We shall strive to be worthy of the trust. At the beginning of a new administrative year we pause just long enough to look back and see that much progress has been made. We look ahead and see that more work is yet to be done. We then set our faces resolutely toward the future and try to get on with the job. We earnestly solicit the interest, the sympathy and the full cooperation of every member.

> ROBERT L. CLEMMER, President N. C. Chapter, AIA

### CHARLOTTE COUNCIL ELECTS STENHOUSE

James A. Stenhouse, AIA, was elected by the Charlotte Council of Architects on January 7th as President for 1959. He succeeds Walter D. Toy, AIA. Others elected were Roy F. Kendrick, AIA, Vice-President and Malcolm W. Sloan, AIA, Secretary-Treasurer. The meeting was devoted primarily to a discussion of plans for the N. C. Chapter AIA's Annual Meeting, which was held in Charlotte in late January.

N.C.A.I.A.'s 1959 Honor Awards Program Winner of an Honor Award



### ASHEVILLE COUNTY DAY SCHOOL

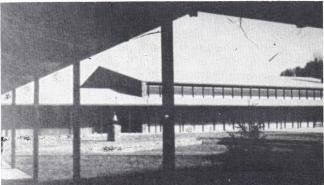
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

#### J. Bertram King, AIA

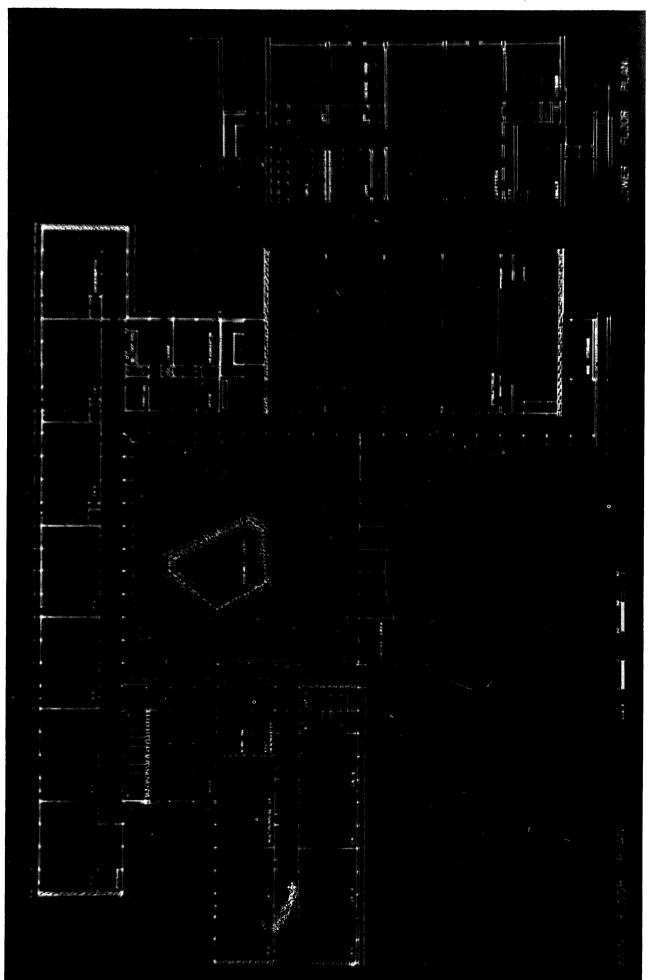
Charles Sappenfield, Project Designer Asheville, North Carolina

The jury of award had this to say about this Honor Award winning entry:

A building of beauty and workability, straightforward in plan and structure, carefully fitted to the site, and sensitively detailed in native materials. This building is a stimulant to good education. The quality of interiors and of presentation is commendable.

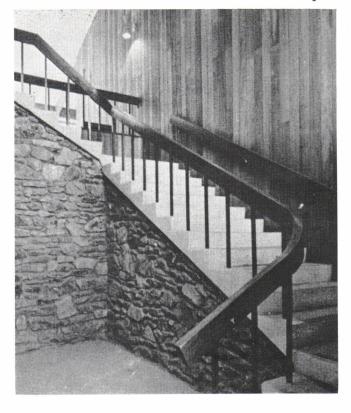


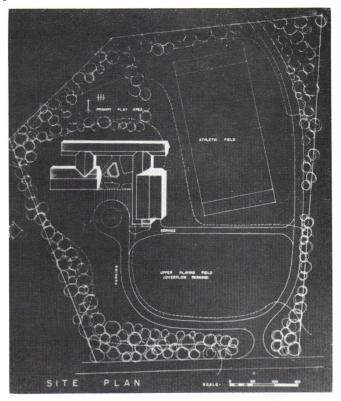


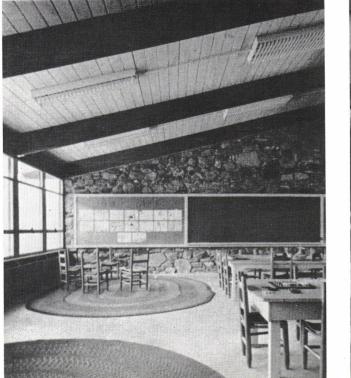




Asheville County Day School (Continued)









#### N.C.A.I.A.'s Honor Awards Program Winner of an Award of Merit

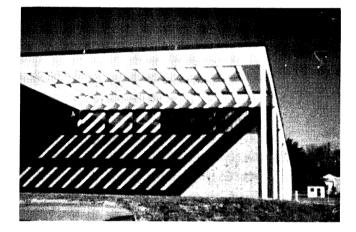


### **CHILDRENS HOSPITAL**

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

#### W. R. James, Jr., AIA Luther S. Lashmit, AIA

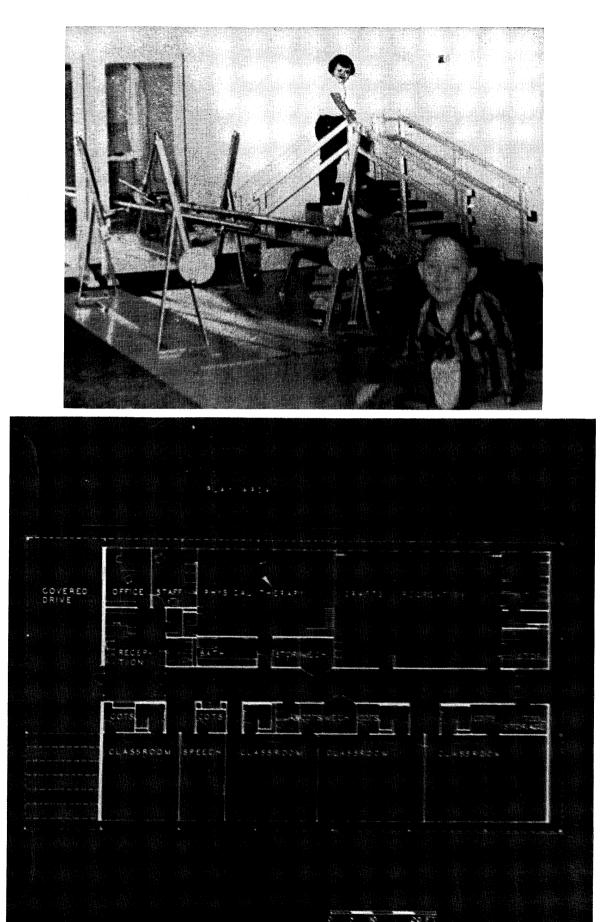
Members of the firm Lashmit, James, Brown and Pollock Robert L. Myers, AIA, Designer Winston-Salem, N. C.



The jury of award had this to say about this Award of Merit winning entry:

A simple structure made distinguished by the orderly expression of structural columns and set back walls. The businesslike plan seems to function well but with some loss of child character in spaces and furnishings. Landscape development is needed to bring this project up to completeness.

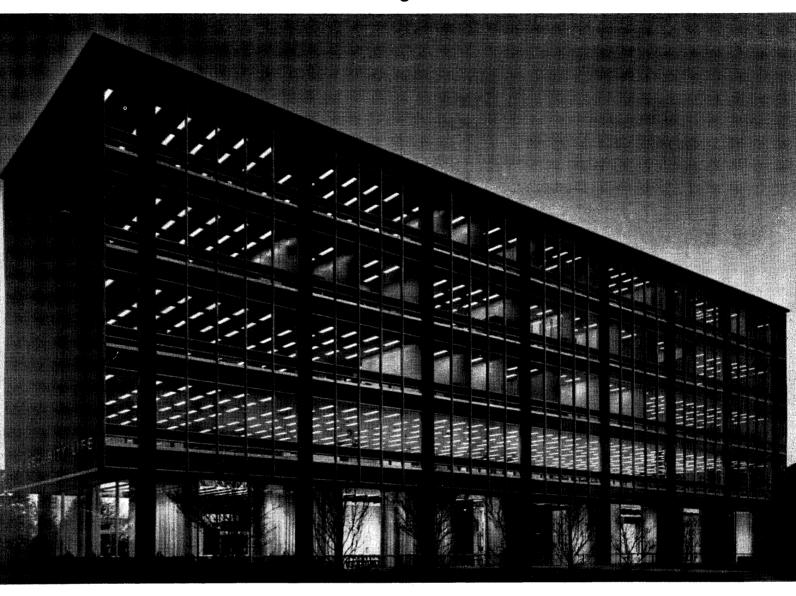




THE FEBRUARY 1959 SOUTHERN ARCHITECT

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N.C.A.I.A.'s 1959 Honor Awards Program Winner of an Award of Merit



### HOME SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

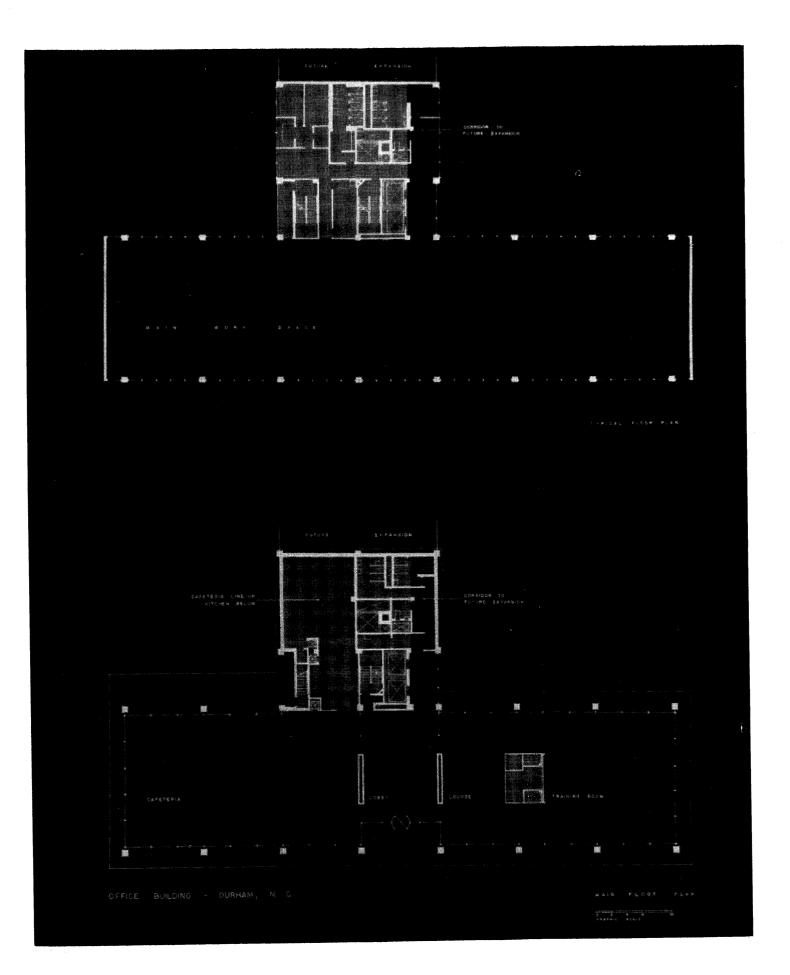
#### Joseph N. Boaz, AIA G. Milton Small, Jr., AIA

Raleigh, North Carolina

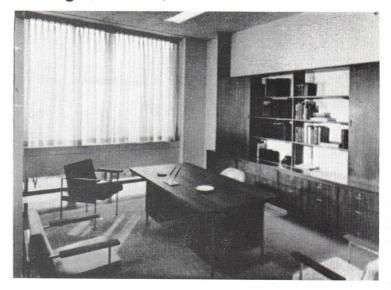
### The jury of award had this to say about this Award of Merit winning entry:

A commercial building of exceptional clarity and consistently careful handling of proportion and detail. The window wall divisions show variety and richness of shape and size, not always evident in such solutions. An adequate budget seems to have made possible the integrated design of interiors, furnishings and landscape which measurebly enhance the rigorously disciplined architecture.



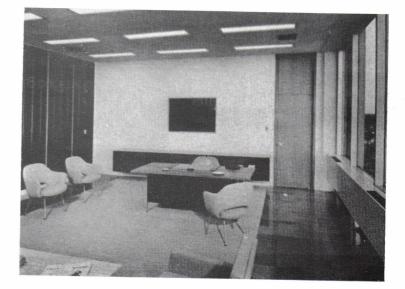














**RESIDENCE** RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

#### George Matsumoto, AIA

Raleigh, North Carolina

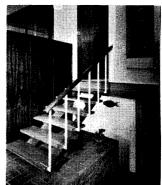
### The jury of award had this to say about this Award of Merit winning entry:

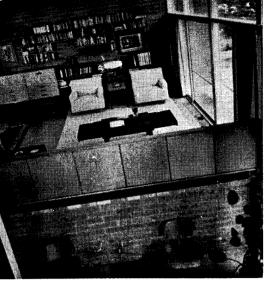
A residence of spacious interiors, clearly defined but subtly joined for maximum enjoyment. Approach walks, terraces and outlooks are designed with imagination and concern for their contribution to pleasurable living. The quietly ordered form and native materials allow interior space and landscape to play the major role. The stair down to the lower living level seems undernourished.

THE FEBRUARY 1959 SOUTHERN ARCHITECT





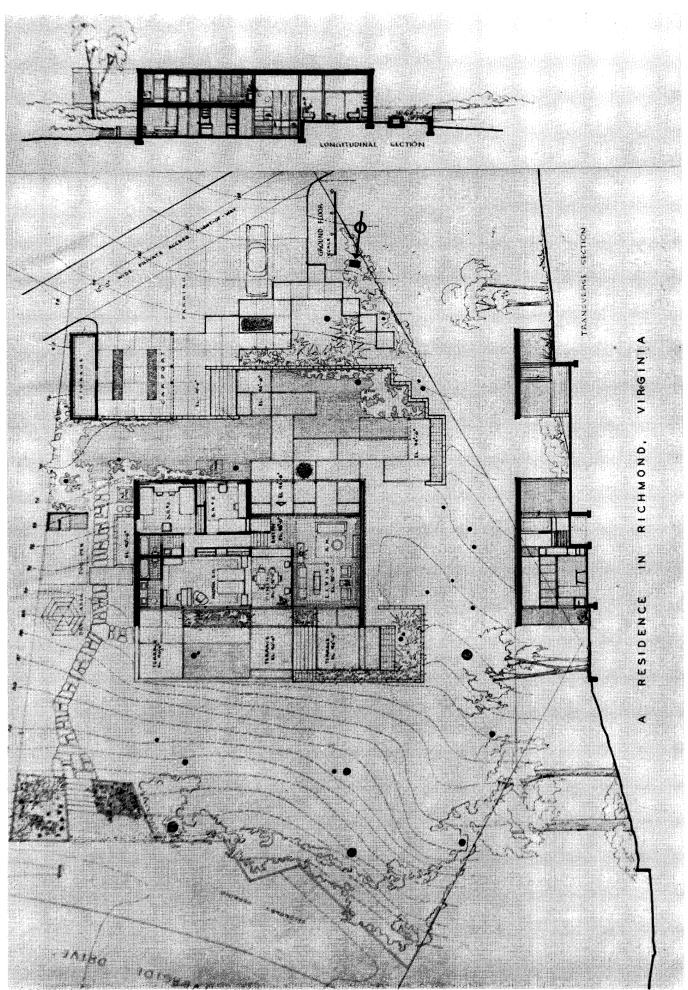




**Richmond Residence** (Continued)



### N.C.A.I.A.'s Honor Awards Winners (Continued)



### PHOTO STORY OF NC CHAPTER AIA's ANNUAL MEETING





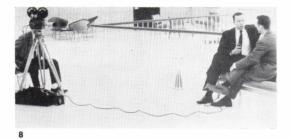




























THE FEBRUARY 1959 SOUTHERN ARCHITECT

#### - - JANUARY 22-24 IN CHARLOTTE







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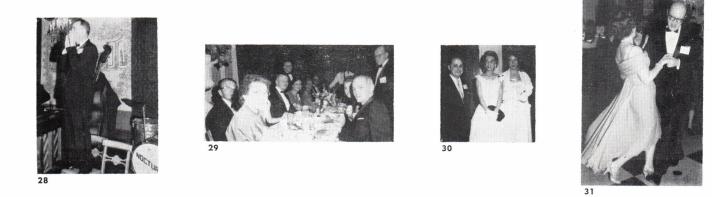


Photo Number (1) the Registration Desk, (2) Early arriver Regional Director Gamble with retiring Charlotte Council President Toy and then Chapter Vice-President Clemmer, (3) The Joint Construction Industry R lations Committee meeting, (4) Where's that puck?, (5) Architectural Foundations Representative Hart (back of head), Dean Kamphoefner an 1 President Ham at their breakfast meeting, (6) The retiring team-President James, Treasurer Jenkins, and Secretary Scott, (7) Past Georgi's Chapter AIA President Alexander (second from left) and local members Toy, Hook and Stenhouse, (8) Speaker Clay being interviewed, (9) Producers Council President Middleton presiding at the joint luncheon, (10) Suspense while awaiting the Honor Awards, (11) The Dean speaking on N. C. Architecture, (12) Discussing the Awards, (13) Tea for two, (14) Awards Jurors Kahn, Davis and Hurst, (15) Announcing the winners, (16) Proud winner King and his wife viewing his work, (17) Mecklenburg's Scnator Bell introducing (18) Speaker Clay, (19) Speaker Alexander, (20 Speaker Taylor, (21) Program Chairman Reed, (22) The new President accepting, (23) Members listening to (24) a Resolution being proposed, (25) The new members, (26) Publicist Trotter and Publicity Chairman Pease along with press and new Charlotte Council President Stenhouse, (27) The new officers posing, (28) Dance Chairman Hawkins announcing a lucky winner, (29) Dignitaries and guests, (30) Scrambled partners, (31) the ex-President with his Mrs.

#### **"BARGAIN-BASEMENT EDUCATION IS NO BARGAIN"**

by MARTIN L. GROSS

Reprinted from Coronet, October, 1958 c 1958 by Esquire, Inc. by permission.

Parents in the expanding suburbs of Colorado Springs, Colorado, went to the polls early this year and rejected a proposed new junior high school, amid heated charges that it was an "elaborate memorial" that was "too expensive to build."

"The truth," says a local physician who resigned from the school board over the controversy, "is that it was a modern building with labs and a gym yet it would only cost \$13 a square foot, which is average for our area. But opponents distorted the facts so much that we could never catch up with the real truth."

In prosperous, surburban Mount Vernon, New York, a proposal to replace two nearly half-centuryold high schools was voted down amid charges that plans called for "plush Cadillac jobs."

In Phoenix, Arizona, a group of citizens defeated a school bond issue by charging that the proposed new \$2,500,000 school for 2,000 students.—a relatively inexpensive building that utilized the outdoors for an auditorium—was "too fancy." The defeat meant that students in two high schools will have to attend school on the stagger system from 7:30 A.M. until 5:00 P.M.

The startling fact that emerges from these instances is that while the American public has been fighting an eloquent verbal battle for better education in the post-Sputnik era, there has been a tremendous trend toward cut-rate education that is endangering the quality of our public school programs.

Throughout the nation, parents have been duped by a strong anti-tax, anti-public-education group who have deceptively, but effectively, been attacking badly needed new schools and modern educational facilities—from auditoriums to audio-visual aids—as "frills" that are "squandering" the taxpayer's money on "elaborate educational castles."

In fact, school communities have defeated more bonds for new schools this year than ever before in recent history. In school elections last May, parents rejected 33 percent of new school proposals—twice as many as in 1957. In the first five months of this year, \$173,000,000 for needed schools was defeated at the polls.

"There have been charges of extravagance, but actually economy in school building is unmatched," says C. C. Trillingham of Los Angeles, president of the American Association of School Administrators. "While general construction costs have increased 275 percent during the past 20 years, school buildings have gone up only 150 percent.

"Expensive decorations have been replaced by modern buildings and functional materials. Classroom ceilings have been lowered and corridor space reduced. If there were 'frills,' they were in older buildings with their towers, gables, and parapets."

The new "economy" drive has hit hardest in areas where new schools are needed most. In Mechanicville, an up state New York industrial town, sorely needed schools were blocked recently by a spacious "economy" argument circulated in a last minute anonymous letter. Two of Mechanicville's elementary schools are antiquated Victorian buildings dating back to the 1890s. They are fire hazards, whose roofs often leak. Squinting children study by dull, dim lighting—less than one-third normal. There are no auditoriums, books are stacked in the hallway as a makeshift "library." Children must walk down to the basement to reach student toilets. The "gyms" are a converted classroom in one school and a make-do cellar space in another.

"We can't have a proper program in these buildings," says School Superintendent Michael T. Griffin. "We proposed a new 21-room school with average facilities including a library and a combined cafeteria-auditorium. It wasn't a fancy building but some critics called it a 'palace.' One man even said: 'Why do they need a kitchen? When I went to school there, we carried our lunches in paper bags.'"

Many communities, torn between growing taxes and the hope of buying a good education for their children, are asking: How can we separate good judgment from false economy? How should we spend our education dollar? What actually are "frills" and what should every good school contain?

"In education, like everything else, you get pretty much what you pay for," says Dr. A. J. Foy Cross, a National Education Association building specialist. "Our biggest danger is false economy. Many communities are building new but already obsolete buildings in a crash program—as if the crisis were temporary."

South Carolina embarked on a frantic crash program a few years ago to build "economy" schools without libraries, auditoriums or sufficient science labs. Students were cramped into 640-square-foot classrooms, three-quarters the normal size. Today, they realize that the small savings did not balance the damage to their educational program, and communities like Columbia are building excellent schools that cost just a little more.

A false economy in schools, heavily scored by architects, is the use of "cheap" building materials with high maintenance and hidden costs. "Bargainbasement education is no bargain," says Dr. Jordan L. Larson, president of the School Facilities Council, a nationwide group of architects, educators and industrialists. "Things like painted window frames, cheap roofing materials, and inferior plumbing will eat up more school dollars than are saved."

A sturdy '20-year' roof, for example, costs 35 cents a square foot installed in the New York area —approximately twice as much as a thinner '10year' roof. "A cheap roof may seem like an economy at first," says a local architect, "but when it starts to leak, you have to pay to rip it out before it is replaced. This can actually double its cost."

Architect Larry Perkins of Perkins and Will, Chicago, points out that districts seldom want to repeat "economies" they insisted on the first time. "In one New York community," he recalls, "we cut \$6,000 off the initial price by using an inexpensive fiber ceiling tile instead of gypsum, and \$15 per classroom door by using hollow instead of solid doors.

"The cheap tile soon absorbed moisture and warped badly. The veneer of the doors took a tremendous beating from students and the doors will probably have to be replaced. Overall, the attempt to save money was costly."

The hallmark of economy-conscious school districts is often the stark cinder-block school. Building experts, however, consider it a prime example of misbalanced school budgeting.

"A brick-faced, 12-inch wall costs \$2.60 a square foot today in the Midwest," says a prominent architect. "A 12-inch cinder block costs anly \$1.55 initially, but you have to add 75 cents for painting and waterproofing over 25 years. If you plaster the blocks, the savings disappear altogether. The brick is attractive and lasts the life of the building. The cinder block has a deadly garage-like appearance, it cracks and disintegrates, and leaks moisture which can ruin the inside walls."

Ceramic tile in student bathrooms is often omitted because of the initial cost—approximately \$1,200 more for a 20' x 30' room. However, experts point out that there are few other materials that are so economical in the long run—both from a maintenance and health point of view. Many penny-wise schools have found it necessary to completely rip out fouled asphalt-tile floors and to refinish marked bathroom walls.

Glenview, Illinois, a mushrooming Chicago suburb, is an unfortunate case history involving a compendium of false economies. Fifteen years ago the town decided to build a school "cheaply," with inexpensive materials, including some salvage. The plumbing and the brick were reused, the floors were asphalt tile over wood—often green. When completed, the school seemed a miracle of economy. It cost only \$11,000 a classroom, about one-third the national average.

"But it didn't prove cheap in the long run," says the school architect frankly. "Maintenance on that building has been shockingly high. Paint didn't stay on the raw wood, the transom-type windows leaked water, the asphalt-tile floor cracked, and the cheap plumbing had to be ripped out and replaced. Including wrecking, it cost twice what good plumbing would have originally. Glenview is not happy about its bargain."

Temporary frame schools are another case of expensive "savings." "I saw a lot of them in industrial areas in the Northwest," says one educator. "They were built a half-dozen years ago, supposedly until things got better. But they are still there eating up a fortune in maintenance—and a generation of children have been robbed of good schools in the towns that chose this answer to their building problem."

Hard-pressed Hicksville, New York, recently constructed eight of these temporary structures. "We did what the client requested," says Henry Johnson of Knappe and Johnson, the architects. "But they are not economical. They cost \$15.00 a square foot instead of \$18.00 for permanent buildings. Because they are not fire-resistant, the fire insurance rates on some of them are eight times more than permanent buildings. The most economical thing about temporaries is that they can be demolished easily."

Under-building in the ostrich-like hope that rising enrollments will disappear is another false economy that is wasting precious tax dollars. Additions invariably cost 10 to 25 percent more.

"If you are going to add, do it while the building is still under construction," says architect Larry Perkins. "Otherwise you have new overhead and various connections such as plumbing and heating."

In Guilderland, New York, six extra classrooms were put on a high school while under construction for a phenomenally low \$12,000 a room. In the same town, four classrooms added to an elementary school after completion cost \$30,000 each!

Hedging against time is another false hope practiced by some school communities. Since 1949, school building costs have gone up an average of 6 percent a year. In 1952, Evanston, Illinois, defeated a \$1,950,000 expansion plan. The bond was finally approved last year—but costs hit \$2,-600,000. "We wasted five years and \$650,000 making up our mind," says a taxpayer.

Delaying can also mean less school for more money. A 1,000-student \$2,597,000 high school for the up-state New York surburban school district of Scotia-Glenville was rejected twice by parents in 1953 as "too expensive." In desperation, the size of the school was cut—classrooms were made smaller, a science lab eliminated—and the price lowered to \$2,266,000. However, when the bids were finally let in 1956, they came in 17 percent higher than even this last price.

Although attacks against new schools are often clouded with such vague epithets as "elaborate," the true target is usually the space allotted to students—at anywhere from \$10 a square foot in the South to \$18 average in New York State. Cutting this space down by eliminating education facilities —what school-bond opponents call "frills"—is the root of the cut-rate education argument.

"They would have people believe," says Dr. Walter Cocking, editor of *The School Executive*, "that auditoriums, lunchrooms, libraries, health rooms, teachers' offices and workrooms, and guidance rooms are not only unnecessary but actually nefarious."

Because of its size, the staid old auditorium has suddenly become controversial—and has evolved as everything from a combined "gymnatorium" to a luncheon-theater "cafetorium."

"Every elementary school needs a multi-purpose room as a minimum," says Dr. Henry Linn, prominent Columbia University school building consultant. "But in high schools these combinations create too many conflicts that hurt the program. When figuring the cost of a separate high school auditorium, parents should keep in mind that it is usually used as an adult community center."

One of the weakest—but most emotional— arguments of the cut-rate education group is their attack on "comprehensive" high schools. These schools are spacious, well-equipped structures that combine the traditional vocational and academic high schools, and prepare students for careers ranging from beauty parlor technicians to nuclear physicists.

Of the nation's 23,000 high schools, only 2,000 are considered truly "comprehensive." They have

(Continued on page 22)

#### BARGAIN-BASEMENT EDUCATION IS NO BARGAIN

#### (Continued from page 21)

been singled out in Dr. James Conant's recent survey for the Carnegie Corporation as one of our best hopes in the educational sweepstakes with the Soviets.

Ann Arbor High School in Michigan, a 2,600student-capacity school, is one of the nation's best equipped, yet it was built at the reasonable cost of \$17.71 per square foot. It boasts everything from a student planetarium, a swimming pool, a community-sized 1,700-seat auditorium to a complete shop wing with a union apprentice program.

"We're sometimes called a 'palace," "says School Superintendent Jack Elzay. "But all we have to do is show how well our students are doing. We're the only school in Michigan that teaches Russian and has an Advanced Placement Program for gifted seniors. One hundred and thirty of our boys and girls are getting college credit for advanced work."

Instead of stampeding into "economy" programs, better schools are devising new, inexpensive facilities such as better audio-visual aids. Four Detroit high schools, for example, are teaching beginning French entirely with slides and tape recordings. "The entire kit costs only \$850 and can be used by many classes," says Dr. J. J. McPherson of Wayne State University, where the technique was developed. "We found that students using the new course spoke French 50 percent better after one year than those who learned by traditional methods."

The battle against good schools has had a strange side effect. It has made beauty a suspect item, confused with plushiness. "Good design doesn't cost a penny," points out Dr. Cocking. "You can hire the nation's best creative architects for the same price it costs for a man who normally builds garages."

The situation has become so acute that a New England architect recently commented: "I not only have to build cheap schools—they have to look cheap." In Syosset, Long Island, a number of citizens complained that the beautiful, laminated wooden trusses in the high school were "plush." "They actually cost us less than steel," says a school official. "Because they aren't ugly, some people are convinced they are frill."

A similar incident took place in Minnesota where the supposed "marble" facing on a new school was roundly criticized. It actually proved to be local, and relatively inexpensive, granite.

Can dollars-and-cents economies be made, then, that will not jeopardize a school? Definitely, yes.

One of the most important is the consolidation of school districts to eliminate overhead waste and uneconomical small schools. In 1953, there were 77,000 school districts, which have been consolidated to 50,000. However, 25,000 would be even more economical.

Borrowing schoolhouse construction money at good rates can save more than cut-back in facilities. In 1957, the average school-bond interest rate was 4 percent, double that of 1950. In many cases this increased building costs by 30 percent.

A possible solution is State Bonding Authorities such as one proposed by New York. However, one administrator, Howard McEachen of Merriam, Kansas, took matters into his own hands recently. He traveled to Wall Street and successfully convinced financiers that his district's financial record had earned it a lower interest rate. "He saved the taxpayers more money with that one trip than I have in years," says the district's architect.

The economy of entirely prefabricated schools is debated, but experts agree on the value of "modular" or stock parts. In Liberty, Texas, architect Bill Caudill designed a ten-room elementary school with beams of two sizes instead of the usual dozens, and one stock column instead of a half dozen. The school's steel costs were almost 40 percent less, and the school won nationwide recognition, architecturally and educationally.

The intelligent early purchase of land for schools is a vital economy. Two towns, one that planned and one that waited, had exactly opposite experiences. Charlotte, North Carolina, started buying land before World War II and recently sold a parcel they could not use at a 300 percent profit. Woodbridge, New Jersey, a rapidly expanding suburb, sold town-owned land to developers ten years ago and is now buying it back for school sites at ten times the price. "And we're taking what's left over," says a disgruntled citizen.

Intelligent economies will undoubtedly help pay our education bill. Meanwhile, it is vital to understand the difference between a supposed "plush palace" and an efficient, attractive school properly equipped to teach our children. It may help defeat the dangerous fallacy of bargain-basement education—as it did in Schenectady, New York.

Four years ago, Schenectady erupted in a bitter fight over a new "dream" school, the \$5,500,000 Linton High School planned to replace an overcrowded turn-of-the-century school in the noisy heart of town. The fourth floor of the building had been condemned and boarded up, and students had to fight two blocks of city traffic to reach their athletic field.

"We thought they deserved more," says F. Morley Roberts, a business executive who helped lead the Citizens Committee for Public Schools fight. "The opposition attacked it as a palace, but we brought our story to the people through newspapers, radio and a door-to-door campaign."

The new school won by a bare 684 votes in this city of almost 100,000. "The fight was well worth it," says Roberts. "Linton High opened this spring and is already the center of our community. We have 1,700 youngsters in a summer recreation program, the Schenectady Symphony uses the auditorium, and the Boys Club has an after-school program here.

"Ten thousand people came to our open house this May, and almost everyone was happy with it including many former skeptics. We just made our first annual payment on it—\$192,000, or about \$8 extra taxes for a family with a \$15,000 house. We think it's well worth the price."

But the fight against bargain-basement education has yet to be won in many other American towns. "There is a climate of opinion in thousands of American communities that is impeding the construction of superior school buildings able to provide a superior education," warns Dr. Cocking. "If we don't stop it, today's children and tomorrow's are the ones who will suffer."

#### "THE BUFFALO'S NOSE"

The following is reproduced from The Raleigh "News & Observer" on January 10, 1959



To the Editor: The Council of State has approved shanty-building on the east portico of the State Capitol; and, unless public opinion can stop this work, a glass-and-wood shed will be built around the east columns—smack in the middle of that fine old building's best facade.

Temporary structures very often become semi-permanent; once an obstreperous addition is permitted, more are almost certain to follow; and liberties taken without proper consultation constitute a policy which might soon endanger any of the monuments to our state's heritage.

The hardy newsmen who cover the legislature might be able to walk to an adjacent building or to some moveable structure which could perhaps be discreetly located on the square. But whatever solution can be found for the very real needs of the state government, all the people of the state have an interest in the Capitol's protection, and un-advised quick deals are not the way that changes should be made.

> CECIL D. ELLIOTT, A.I.A. Associate Professor of Architecture School of Design, N. C. State College

(The above picture is Mr. Elliott's conception of the proposed alterations of the Capitol)

(Editor's Note:

This structure was built for the press, but Governor Hodges has assured the public that it will be removed, immediately on adjournment of the Legislature.)

#### SPOTLIGHTING OUR NEW MEMBERS

The following 6 N. C. Architects were inducted into the N. C. Chapter January 24 at the Annual Meeting in Charlotte, after being approved for membership by AIA effective January 1.



- William Dare Boone, Jr.
  1310 Berkeley Avenue
  Charlotte 3, N. C.
  Born: September 22, 1923, Winton, N. C.
  Education: Mars Hill College, 2 years
  N. C. State College, 4 years
  Graduated: 1949—Bachelor of Architecture
  Professional Training:
  L. N. Boney, AIA, Wilmington, N. C.
  J. J. Rowland, AIA, Kinston, N. C.
  M. Marcolm, AIA, Charlotte, N. C.
  Professional Practice:
  W. D. Boone, Jr., Architect, Charlotte, N. C.
  July 1, 1956-Present



Robert Howard Olson 329 East Harper Ave. Lenoir, N. C. Born: January 13, 1928, Chicago, III. Education: Lenoir High School, Lenoir, N. C. Professional Training: Coffey & Olson, AIA, Lenoir, N. C. U. S. Army Corps of Engineers September 1946-March 1948 Professional Practice: Coffey & Olson, AIA, Lenoir, N. C. August 1956-Present



Raymond Fuson P. O. Box 1188 New Bern, N. C. Born: October 22, 1888, Rosalia, Kansas Education: New Castle, Indiana Graduated: 1906 Professional Training: J. N. Fu'lwider, Indianapolis, Ind. Own Office in Indiana 1922-1933 Own office in New Bern, N. C. 1933-Present



Robert William Sawyer Box 232 Wrightsville Beach, N. C. Born: January 19, 1923, Darien, Wisconsin Education: N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C. Graduated: 1951—B.S. Professional Training: A. L. Aydelott, Memphis, Tenn. Leslie N. Boney, AIA, Wilmington, N. C. Professional Practice: Leslie N. Boney, AIA, Wilmington, N. C. July 1957-Present



- Lawrence Henry Maliard 901 Willowbar Terrace High Point, N. C. Born: September 12, 1927, Teacheys, N. C. Education: N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C. Graduated: 1953—Bachelor of Architecture Professional Training: Edward Loewenstein, ALA, Greensboro, N. C.
- Froressional Iraining:
  Edward Loewenstein, AIA, Greensboro, N. C.
  James W. Griffith, AIA, Greenville, N. C.
  W. F. Freeman, High Point, N. C.
  Professional Practice:
  Robert W. Conner, AIA, High Point, N. C.
  May 1957-Present



Donald Bruce Winecoff 2632 McClintock Rd. No. 4 Charlotte 5, N. C. Born: November 2, 1927, High Point, N. C. Education: N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C. Graduated: 1953—B.A. Professional Training: A. J. Maxwell, AIA, Goldsboro, N. C. Leif Valand, AIA, Raleigh, N. C. N. C. State Parks Commission George Matsumoto. AIA, Raleigh, N. C. A. G. Odell, Jr., FAIA, Charlotte, N. C. Charles W. Connelly, AIA, Charlotte, N. C. Professional Practice: Charles W. Connelly, AIA, Charlotte, N. C. July 1955-Present

### CAMERON RESIGNS SCHOOLS POSITION



John L. Cameron, director of the Division of School Planning in the State Department of Public Instruction, has resigned from the job to accept the post of chief of the School Housing Section in the U.S. Office of Education in Washinaton. In announcing the resigna-

tion, Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles F. Carroll said that Cameron's replacement has not been named.

After four years' service in the Navy, Cameron joined the Department in 1947 as advisor in health and physical education. In 1949 he was appointed director of a newly formed Division of Surveys to head the administration of \$50 million of State money for school buildings. A year later he was named director of the Division of School Planning, which was formed through merging the Division of Survey and the Division of Schoolhouse Planning.

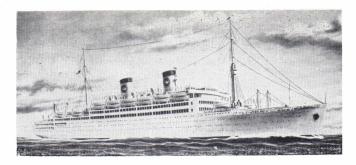
Cameron, a native of Lee County, holds an A.B. degree from Elon College and a M.A. degree from the University of North Carolina. Prior to coming to the State Department of Public Instruction his experience included teaching and coaching at Jonesboro High School, athletic director and coach at Louisburg College, teaching and coaching at East Carolina College, and teaching fellow at the University of North Carolina. Cameron will go to Washington in late March.

### IN MEMORY OF J. H. SCHLAG

Our words can never express the deep gratitude for those we know and love. We can only acknowledge the inspiration of their lives and hope to carry into the years ahead some portion of their spirits.

Hienie Schlag exemplified the highest standards in all relationships and was a master at creating the friendly atmosphere essential for cooperative accomplishment. He was one of the long time friends of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and had a sure understanding of our professional aims in service to the Art of creative building.

We extend our sympathy to his bereaved family and associates and are grateful for his many years of contribution to our growth and welfare.



### SOUTH ATLANTIC AIA CRUISE CHANGE

In the January issue of Southern Architect it was announced that the South Atlantic Region AIA will hold its 1959 Conference May 22-27 aboard the Arosa Sun, in a cruise from Charleston, S. C. to Nassau. At the Chapter's Annual meeting Regional Director Clinton Gamble announced that plans have been revised. Due to uncertainties in the proposal the Regional Planning Committee has cancelled those dates and made new arrangements for the cruise to be April 13-17 on the Italia. The cruise will be handled by the U.S. Travel Agency of Washington, D. C., which has handled all AIA cruises and treks of the past few years. The 26,000 ton fully air-conditioned and recently completely refurbished ship is the largest to ever sail from southern ports. Its continental cuisine service, 11 public rooms and lounges, two swimming pools, three dance orchestras, and increased number of moderate priced state rooms have greatly increased the interest of members. A large attendance is expected. One of the highlights of the meeting will be a Regional Honor Awards competition. The 40 x 40 inch submissions in the Chapters Honor Awards Program last month are acceptable and will be submitted. Additional entries at least 18 x 24 inches may be submitted up to April 1 in care of the South Carolina Chapter AIA, 17 Broad Street, Charleston. The South Carolina Chapter is acting as sponsor for the cruise. Another highlight of the meeting will be an election of the Regional Director.

### N.C.A.I.A. SUMMER MEETING SET

At its Annual Meeting in Charlotte the N. C. Chapter A.I.A. approved holding its Summer Meeting in Asheville. Arrangements have been completed for the meeting to be held July 16-18 at the Grove Park Inn. The hotel has undergone extensive changes since the Chapter last met there several years ago, adding a swimming pool, motor court wing, large meeting room, as well as dining room and bedroom remodeling. The program for the meeting will be announced at a future date. Reservations should be made direct with the Inn.

### ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS IN THE NEWS

#### 1958 Construction Sets Record

Contracts for future construction in the United States let in 1958, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation, construction news and marketing specialists, brought the annual total to an all-time high of \$35,089,703,000, marking the eleventh consecutive record year. According to Dodge vice-president and economist George Cline Smith, the most remarkable feature of the 1958 contracts was the sharp rebound that took place beginning in April after a poor first quarter. "Despite a substantial decline in the early part of the year, contracts for future construction in the later months not only recovered the ground that was lost but also set new all-time highs on several occasions and wound up with an annual total a full 9 per cent greater than the previous record set in 1957. These gains in the country's largest fabricating industry played an important role



in reversing the nationwide recession and supporting the current recovery."

In December, all the major construction categories showed gains but as in other recent months, most of the strength was in the residential sector. For 1958 residential building contracts amounted to \$14,695,531,-000, up 13 per cent over 1957; non-residential building at \$10,-948,334,000 was down 3 per cent; and heavy engineering at \$9,445,838,000 was up 20 per cent.

#### Move Offices

Biberstein, Bowles, Meacham & Reed of Charlotte announce the relocation of their offices as of January 15th to 1427 Elizabeth Avenue. W. A. Bowles, Louis H. Meacham and C. H. Reed are members of NCAIA.

#### **Dissolve Partnership**

G. Milton Small, AIA, and Joseph N. Boaz, AIA, of Raleigh, announce the dissolution of their partnership. Small will remain in the new offices at 611 Tucker Street and Boaz has returned to the former offices at 615 Hillsboro Street.

#### **Elected Director**

Charles Ezra Daniel of Greenville, S. C., Chairman of the Board and former President and organizer of Daniel Construction Company, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of Eastern Air Lines.

#### Kamphoefner Speaks

Henry L. Kamphoefner, FAIA of Raleigh, Dean of the School of Design of N. C. State College, has accepted invitations to speak to other college architectural student and faculty groups. On Feb-ruary 19 he will be at Virginia Polytechnic Institute discussing "The New Architecture of North Carolina". On February 5 he will be at Auburn speaking on the same subject, after presenting to the Birmingham Association of Architects, as Chairman of their Honor Awards Jury, six building awards. The presentation will be at a banquet which is also sponsored by the Birmingham Post. The Jury of three met in Birmingham January 16-17, and followed the unique procedure of visiting the buildings and talking to the client-owners before deciding on the awards.

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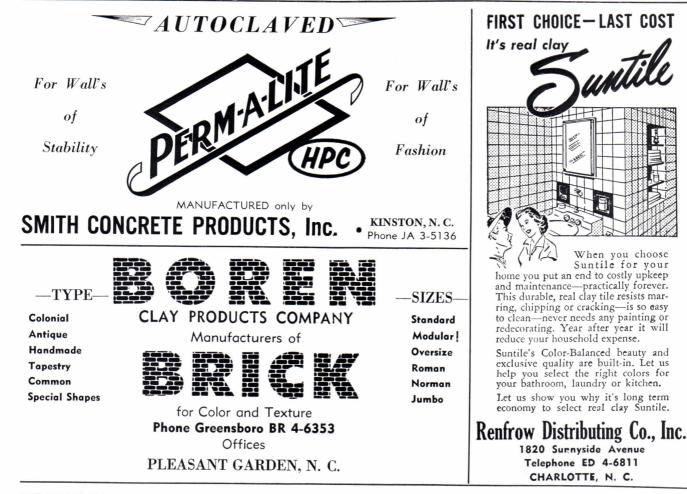
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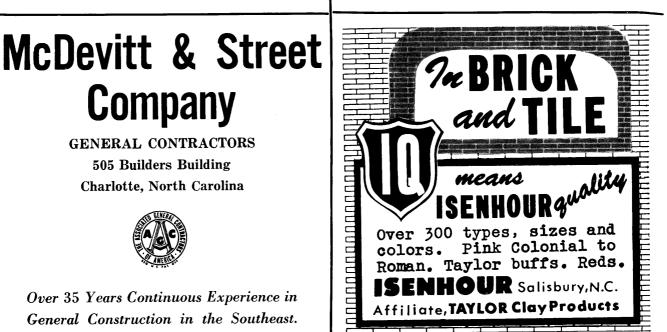
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### ARCHITECTURAL CALENDAR

- FEBRUARY 2: Durham Council of Architects, Harvey's.
- FEBRUARY 3: Charlotte Council of Architects, Chez Montet, Charlotte.
- FEBRUARY 3, 10, 17, 31: Architects Guild of High Point, High Point.
- FEBRUARY 6, 15: Raleigh Council of Architects, 6 at S & W Cafeteria, 15 at Scandia Village, Raleigh.

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

- FEBRUARY 16: Winston-Salem Council of Architects, Y.W.C.A., Winston-Salem.
- FEBRUARY 24-26: 36th Annual Building Products Exposition and Convention Carolina Lumber & Building Supply Association, Township Auditorium, Columbia, S. C.
- FEBRUARY 28: N. C. Board of Architecture, Salisbury
- MARCH 1: Deadline for items for this publication's next issue.
- MARCH 9: Western Council of Architects, Hickory.
- MARCH 27: Eastern Council of Architects, Greenville.
- APRIL 13-17: South Atlantic Region AIA Meeting, Cruise Charleston-Nassau.
- JUNE 18: Professional Engineers of N. C., Sedgefield Inn, Greensboro.
- JUNE 22-26: AIA Convention, Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, La.

JULY 16-18: N. C. Chapter American Institute of Architects Summer Meeting, Grove Park Inn, Asheville.

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JULY 16-18, 1959

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