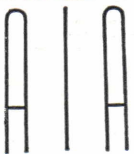


SOUTHERN ARCHITECT

MARCH 1959

Official Publication
North Carolina Chapter

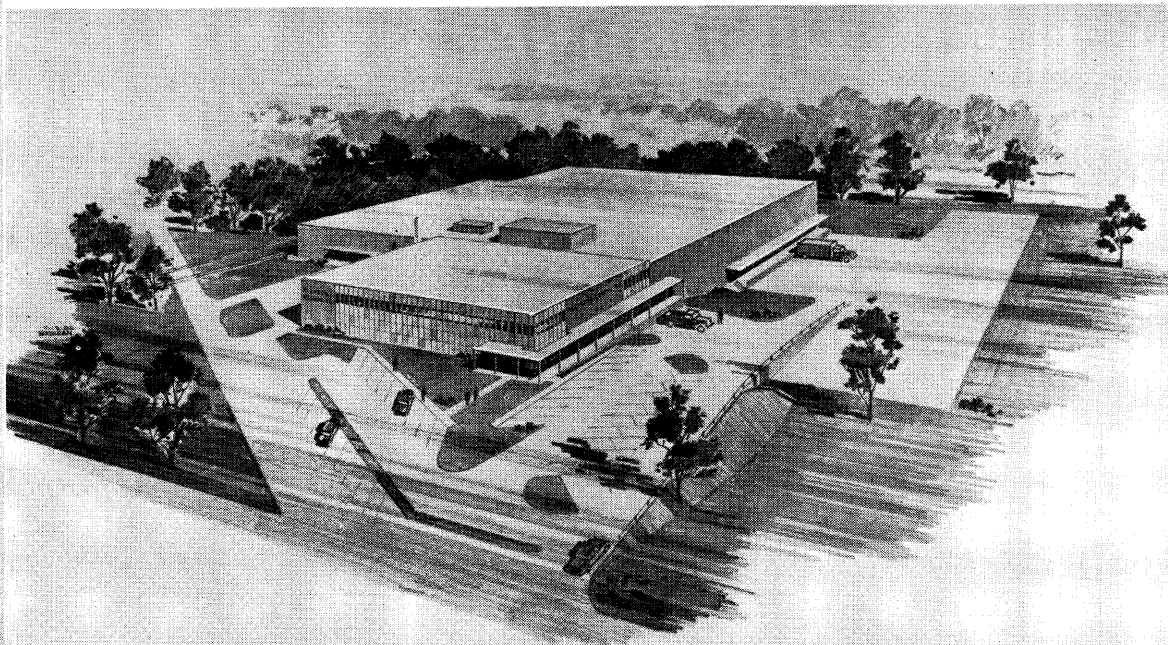


American Institute
of Architects



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Southern Architect

Volume 6

March 1959

Number 3

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Raymond C. Sawyer, AIA	Raleigh
Cecil D. Elliott, AIA	Raleigh
Charles H. Boney, AIA	Wilmington
James H. Mitchell, AIA	Asheville
James R. Pittman, Jr., AIA	Raleigh
James P. Milam, AIA	Raleigh
Turner G. Williams, AIA	Raleigh
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John F. Faulk	Raleigh

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COVER

Recent Eastern Council of Architects' guests: Don English, Wilson Building Inspector; Kern Church, State Deputy Fire Marshal of Raleigh; Gordon Abbott, Rocky Mount Building Inspector; Raymond Fuson, A.I.A., of New Bern; Cedric Boyd, New Bern Building Inspector; Dan Glisson, Goldsboro Building Inspector and Warren Sanders, Wilmington Building Inspector.

NORTH CAROLINA CHAPTER • THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Robert L. Clemmer, AIA 226 Second Street, N.W., Hickory	President	William R. James, Jr., AIA 865 W. 4½ Street, Winston-Salem	Director
Leslie N. Boney, Jr., AIA 120 S. Fifth Street, Wilmington	Vice-President	F. Carter Williams, AIA 133 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh	Director
George F. Hackney, AIA P. O. Box 1067, Durham	Treasurer	Charles H. Wheatley, AIA P. O. Box 11026, Charlotte	Director
J. Bertram King, AIA P. O. Box 8036, Asheville	Secretary	Louise Hall, AIA Box 6636, College Station, Durham	Archivist
H. J. Stockard, Jr. P. O. Box 408, Raleigh	Executive Secretary	R. Mayne Albright 824 Insurance Building, Raleigh	Attorney

LETTERS

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA BUILDING CODE COUNCIL

Mr. H. J. Stockard, Jr., Editor
Southern Architect
Raleigh, North Carolina

In the interest of disseminating proper information to architects, engineers, etc., it would be most appreciated if you would insert a short article in the Southern Architect relative to a recent amendment to the North Carolina Building Code, adopted by the Building Code Council at their meeting on January 13, 1959.

The amendment adopted by the Building Code Council would reduce the fire resistance rating required for roofs of buildings of semi-fireproof construction from two hours to 1½ hours. All architects and engineers could bring their Code up to date by making this change in Table 700 of their Code.

The next time amendments to the Code are printed, this amendment will be included in the printed copy and available for distribution from this office.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Yours very truly,
Kern E. Church
Secretary-Treasurer

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR BUILDING RESEARCH STUDIES AND DOCUMENTATION ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND

Dear Sirs,

We take the liberty to send you a communication with details concerning the international congress which will be held in the framework of CIB in Rotterdam, Netherlands, in September 1959 and the subjects of which will be building research, studies and documentation.

We hope that you will reserve for this communication a place in your columns and remain

Yours sincerely,
H. Th. van Schaik.

On the occasion of its General Assembly in 1959, the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation, CIB will organize an international congress, which will be open to members of the CIB, their representatives and any other experts in the sphere of building. The Congress will be held in Rotterdam in 1959 from 21st to 25th September inclusive, and will be devoted to a number of subjects of topical interest to the building industry.

Introductory papers will be read by leading experts, whereupon these subjects will be put up for general discussion.

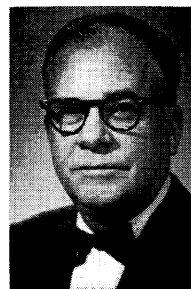
Ten subjects in all will be put up for discussion. The subjects concerned will relate to building research—both fundamental and applied—and to building documentation and transmission of knowledge. Attention will be given to a number of special aspects of building in tropical regions.

The following are some of the subjects to be discussed: "Design and calculation of structures; safety factors." Introductory lecture by Prof. E. Torroja, Director of the "Instituto Tecnico de la Construcción y del Cemento," Spain.

"Research problems relating to the application of heavy concrete elements."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Appearing in this issue are the Chapter Committee assignments for the year 1959. The selection of these Committees represents one of the more difficult tasks of any new administration. Much time, thought and care have gone into their preparation.



CLEMMER

There are fifteen standing committees and nine special committees. In addition to the necessary 24 chairmen who have been contacted and have accepted, there are some 150 individual appointments. This makes a total membership on committees of approximately 175 in addition to elected officers.

It is doubtful that all of us fully realize and appreciate how important each of our committees is to the life and work of the Chapter. Actually, without functioning committees there could hardly be a Chapter in the real sense of the word. Neither could there be a strong Institute. It is only through the good work of faithful committees that we accomplish anything worthwhile. The Chapter is grateful for the time and effort these men so freely give.

It has been most heartening to discover not only the willingness, but in some cases the actual eagerness and enthusiasm, of much of our membership to serve in any requested capacity. Many have offered their services. Some have requested specific assignments. We have something like 275 corporate members and about 20 associate members. Obviously, everyone could not receive an assignment. Also, it is not possible to know the talents and desires of all and it is inevitable that we have overlooked or failed to give some capable men a job. This is unintentional and, we hope, understandable. Any member thus unassigned and desiring to work is invited to contact the President or to volunteer to the appropriate committee chairman.

Untold hours of selfless service rendered by preceding committees and officers have brought about our present state of progress. We are forever indebted to them for the inheritance and trust they have placed in our hands. Many more hours will be contributed and are now being contributed by our committees for 1959.

It is hoped that all of these committees will receive from the entire membership the kind of support and cooperation they need and deserve.

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

Introductory lectures by Prof. G. Kutznetsow of the Academy of Building and Architecture of the U.S.S.R. and Dr. M. Jacobsson, Director of "Statens Namnd for Byggnadsforskning", Sweden.

"Fundamental aspects of transmission of knowledge."

Introductory lecture by L. M. Giertz, architect, Director of the Swedish Institute for Building Documentation.

Further information can be obtained from: The Secretariat of the CIB, c/o Bouwcentrum, P. O. Box 299, ROTTERDAM, The Netherlands.



GROPIUS AWARDED AIA'S 1959 GOLD MEDAL

Walter Gropius, world famous architect and a Harvard University professor emeritus, has been named as the winner of the 1959 Gold Medal of The American Institute of Architects. The architect-educator was elected for this honor by the AIA Board of Directors at their annual meeting at Institute headquarters in Washington, D. C. He will receive the coveted award during the AIA annual convention at New Orleans, La., June 22 to 26.

Gropius was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1883. He first visited the United States as a young architect in 1928 and moved permanently to this country in 1937, having first gone to England in 1934 to flee the Nazi regime in his native country. After studying architecture at Berlin and Munich, Gropius entered private architectural practice in 1910. At the end of the first world war, and until 1928, he became the first director of the Bauhaus school of applied arts at Weimar and later Dessau, Germany. The aim of the Bauhaus was, in Gropius' words, to "solve the creative problems of industrialization." The Bauhaus soon attracted numerous artists and architects whose influence on visual design "from the coffee cup to city planning," became world wide. Gropius' own fame as one of the pioneers of contemporary architecture began with his design of the new Bauhaus building in Dessau, Germany.

At Harvard, Gropius soon became known as an outstanding architectural educator. His purpose was to widen the outlook of architectural students towards an integration of architecture, town planning, and landscape architecture and from there to a close contact with other specialties. In addition to teaching he continued to design buildings as a leading member of the architectural firm "The Architects' Collaborative." The architect-educator recently listed the Harkness Commons Building at the Harvard Graduate Center, and the McCormick Estate Office Building at Chicago, as among his most significant building designs in this country. His many other buildings include private residences, schools, college and office buildings and housing developments in this country and abroad. The bibliography of his written works includes more than 100 articles.

Gropius was made a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects in 1954 and received the

Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1956. He has been honored by architectural societies and universities all over the world. He lives at Lincoln, Massachusetts, in a residence he designed in 1937.

The AIA Gold Medal, the highest honor American architects can bestow, may be awarded annually in recognition of most distinguished service to the architectural profession. Previous gold medalists include John Wellborn Root in 1958, Louis Skidmore in 1957, Clarence S. Stein in 1956, William M. Dudok in 1955, and Frank Lloyd Wright in 1949.

HIGH POINT GUILD ELECTS PARKS

The Architects' Guild of High Point held an election of Officers for the coming year in February. Officers elected were: President: Robert G. Parks, A.I.A. Vice-President: David B. Oden, Jr., A.I.A. Secretary-Treasurer: W. Clayton Mays, Jr., A.I.A.

The Guild meets at weekly luncheon meetings each Wednesday, and membership is composed of all Architects of the city.

AIA ELECTS TWO N. C. ARCHITECTS

The American Institute of Architects elected and assigned to the North Carolina Chapter two new architects. They are James L. Brandt, Jr. of Raleigh and Angelo Forlidas of Charlotte.

James L. Brandt
Raleigh, N. C.

Born: September 20, 1926, Brooksville, Miss.
Education: Greenville, N. C. High School

Graduated: 1943

East Carolina College. Attendance: 2 years

N. C. State College. Attendance: 4 years.

Graduated: 1951—B. Architecture

Scholarships & Awards:

AIA School Medal 1951

AIA Student Section Award 1951

Student Delegate, AIA National Convention

1950

Professional Training:

Draftsman—William L. Baumgarten, Ra-

leigh, N. C. 1950

Draftsman-Designer — Edward Loewenstein,

AIA, Greensboro, N. C. 1951-1952

Draftsman—G. Milton Small, AIA, Raleigh,

N. C. 1952-1955

Professional Practice:

Staff Architect—Small & Boaz, Raleigh,

N. C. 1955-1958

Architect—G. Milton Small & Associates

1959-Present



Angelo John Forlidas

Charlotte 9, N. C.

Born: August 26, 1927, Monroe, Louisiana

Education: Baton Rouge La. High School

Graduated: 1944

Spartanburg Jr. College, Spartanburg, S. C.

Attendance: 1 year

University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.

Attendance: 3 years

Graduated: 1950—B.S. C.E.

Professional Training:

B. L. Montague, Sumter, S. C.

March 1950-February 1951

Southern Engineering Co., Charlotte, N. C.

February 1951-July 1953

D. M. Mackintosh, AIA, Charlotte, N. C.

July 1953-August 1954

Chas. T. Main, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

August 1954-August 1955

B. O. Vannort, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

August 1955-February 1957

A. G. Odell Jr., FAIA, Charlotte, N. C.

March 1957-Present



1959 OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

PRESIDENT — ROBERT L. CLEMMER, P. O. Box 2469, Hickory, N. C.Tel. DI 5-3151
 VICE-PRESIDENT — LESLIE N. BONEY, JR., P. O. Box 986, Wilmington, N. C.Tel. RO 3-2424
 SECRETARY — J. BERTRAM KING, P. O. Box 8036, Asheville, N. C.Tel. AL 2-6782
 TREASURER — GEORGE F. HACKNEY, P. O. Box 1067, Durham, N. C.Tel. 4-7001
 DIRECTOR 1960 — F. CARTER WILLIAMS, 133 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.Tel. TE 3-2536
 DIRECTOR 1961 — CHARLES H. WHEATLEY, 301 Chatham Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.Tel. FR 5-3425
 DIRECTOR 1962 — WILLIAM R. JAMES, JR., 865 W. 4½ St., Winston-Salem, N. C.Tel. PA 4-1503
 ARCHIVIST — LOUISE HALL, Box 6636, College Station, Durham, N. C.Tel. 4-4521
 ATTORNEY — R. MAYNE ALBRIGHT, 823-827 Insurance Bldg., Raleigh, N. C.Tel. TE 4-7321
 EXECUTIVE SECRETARY — H. J. STOCKARD, JR., P. O. Box 408, Raleigh, N. C.Tel. TE 4-4384

Standing Committees

1. Chapter Affairs (Executive Committee)
 Duties: To formulate guides for the organizing and conduct of Chapter activities. Coordinating responsibility for all committee activities.
 R. L. Clemmer, Chmn. DI 5-3151 Hickory
 Leslie N. Boney, Jr. F. Carter Williams
 J. Bertram King Charles H. Wheatley
 George F. Hackney William R. James, Jr.
2. Office Practice
 Duties: To explore the possibility of assisting the Architect to perfect himself in his profession through technical improvement in his office organization and techniques, and to develop office aids to accomplish this purpose.
 Luther S. Lashmit, Chmn. . PA 4-1503—Winston-Salem
 Fred W. Butner, Jr. William R. Wallace
 Ralph W. Crump Gorrell R. Stinson
 Robt. A. Atkinson, Jr.
3. Fees and Contracts
 Duties: To act for and on behalf of the Chapter in matters relating to fees. To advise regarding any needed revisions of the Standard AIA Documents and to promote their general use.
 James A. Stenhouse, Chmn. . FR 6-6423—Charlotte
 Walter W. Hook Tebee P. Hawkins
 Guy E. Crampton, Jr. Anthony Lord
 Allen J. Maxwell Beemer C. Harrell
4. Membership Committee
 Duties: To foster a consistent growth of the Chapter membership; to instruct all candidates for membership regarding his professional obligations; to induct new members by means of appropriate ceremonies.
 Arthur C. Jenkins, Jr., Chmn. HE 2-5020—Fayetteville
 Frank I. Ballard A. C. Woodroof, Jr.
 William E. Brackett M. McDowell Brackett
 J. Stanley Fishel T. Edmund Whitmire
 Frank B. Griffin
5. Public Relations
 Duties: By means of planned publicity through all public media, to promote public recognition of the profession and encourage the use of architectural services for all public and private construction projects.
 Robert W. Etheredge, Jr., Chmn. . TE 4-8461—Raleigh
 Mangum W. Sloan William J. G. Lewis
 Nils F. Larson George C. Pyne, Jr.
 John D. Latimer George C. Connor, Jr.
 William B. Griffin
6. Government Relations
 Duties: To promote the employment on public works of Architects in private practice. To limit the functions of governmental agencies to policy making and programming. To promote an interchange of information between architects in order to defend the profession against further encroachments of bureaus at city, county, state and federal levels.
 Wm. Henley Deitrick, Chmn. . TE 2-5819—Raleigh
 Henry L. Kamphoefner Charles H. Boney
 A. C. Woodroof, Sr. James N. Simpson
 Ralph B. Reeves, Jr. Allen J. Bolick
7. Construction Industry Relations
 Duties: To maintain contact with and foster cooperative relationships between contractor organizations, producer and dealer organizations, and labor organizations for the purpose of promoting efficient and economical building operations.
 Walter D. Toy, Chmn. ED 4-4791—Charlotte
 James C. Hemphill, Jr. Frank Horton
 Jack T. Gray John H. Hammond
 Paul C. Hardy Jack P. Reviere
 Durward L. Maddocks Robert W. Carr
 Jack P. Carey
8. Education
 Duties: To promote long-range objectives in architectural education in cooperation with public and private Schools of Architecture within the territory of the Chapter, and with the State Board of Examiners for the purpose of perfecting the Architects preparation for the practice of his profession; to foster relationships, with artists practicing the Arts of Design related to Architecture; to work and advise the Student Chapter at the School of Design, N. C. State College.
 Edward Loewenstein, Chmn. . BR 2-8710—Greensboro
 William J. Boney J. J. Rowland
 Louise Hall George Matsumoto
 J. Stanley Fishel Charles M. Sappenfield
9. Collaboration of Design Professions
 Duties: To cooperate on problems of mutual interest to the Institute, the National Society of Professional Engineers, The American Society of Civil Engineers and other groups dealing with matters of building design.
 S. Porter Graves, Chmn. ED 4-4791—Charlotte
 Tebee P. Hawkins James H. Benton
 Charles H. Reed Joseph N. Boaz
 James L. Beam, Jr.
10. School Buildings
 Duties: To study methods of planning up-to-date school buildings in cooperation with related agencies within the territory of the Chapter and to maintain effective contacts with school officials and organizations on matters relating to professional services.
 Leslie N. Boney, Jr., Chmn. . RO 3-2424—Wilmington
 John F. Wicker Charles W. Connelly
 Thomas T. Hayes John C. Higgins, Jr.
 Jesse M. Page, Jr. Robert H. Stephens
 John J. Croft, Jr. Jack Baber
 Edward E. Aldrich
11. Home Building Industry
 Duties: To promote utilization of Architectural services by merchant builders; and to collaborate with Associations in the Home Building Field.
 Kenneth M. Scott, Chmn. —Durham
 Edwin F. Schnedl William C. Howell
 William B. Griffin R. Emory Holroyd, Jr.
 Elizabeth B. Lee Harold W. Hartley
 Jack O. Boyte George A. Griffin

12. Hospitals and Public Health

Duties: To cooperate with public and private agencies within the territory of the Chapter in programs effecting hospitalization and public health.

Walter W. Hook, Chmn. ED 4-0821—Charlotte
G. Watts Carr J. Norman Pease, Jr.
W. Stewart Rogers D. Carroll Abbee
William Moore Weber

13. Urban Redevelopment

Duties: To cooperate on problems of mutual interest to the AIA, the Public Housing Administration and the State Organization of Housing Officials in matters of community planning, Housing Design and Construction Standards, and to demonstrate by interest and activity the ability of the Architectural profession to assume a position of leadership in the replanning and re-development of existing communities, as well as the planning and development of rural areas.

James A. Malcom, Chmn. ED 4-5776—Charlotte
James A. Stenhouse Herbert P. McKim
S. Scott Ferebee, Jr. Basil G. F. Laslett
James N. Sherrill Robert F. Arey
James M. Webb Wm. W. Dodge, III
Robert Norfleet

14. Research

Duties: To study problems effecting the Architectural profession arising from the National Defense Emergency including the interest of the profession in manpower, regulation of the building industry, procurement of design services, civil defense housing dispersal programs, design of buildings for applications of Nuclear Science, and fellowships for the study of the applications of Nuclear Science to Architecture. To explore the possibilities of interesting components of the building industry, the government and others in sponsoring building research programs to be administered by the AIA.

David M. Mackintosh, Jr., Chmn.. FR 5-1622—Charlotte
Albert B. Cameron Robert E. Bush
Robert A. Botsford Macon S. Smith
Donald B. Winecoff Aldo B. Cardelli

15. Preservation of Historic Buildings

Duties: To foster the preservation of the Historic Buildings within the territory of the Chapter, particularly those having Architectural significance, by encouraging the establishment of bodies to care for them and by collaboration with established restoration organizations.

James A. Stenhouse, Jr., Chmn. . FR 6-6423—Charlotte
Cecil D. Elliott Louise Hall
James C. Hemphill Luther Lashmit
Hugh E. White Richard L. Rice
Sam T. Snoddy, Jr. Nils F. Larson
Raymond Fuson

Special Committees

1. Conventions

Duties: To make arrangements for Chapter meetings including arrangements for visitors, reservations, and scheduling all events. Activities and fiscal obligations of this committee are subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

Archie R. Davis, Chmn. 4-8551—Durham
Richard L. Rice John T. Wood, Jr.
Lindsey M. Guder Robert W. Carr
Cameron R. Dudley Robert L. Clark
Owen F. Smith

2. Exhibitions

Duties: To conduct periodic programs of exhibitions and awards in order to encourage the appreciation of excellence in Architecture, building construction, and craftsmanship. To arrange for public showings and publicity.

Alvis O. George, Jr., Chmn. TE 4-8461—Raleigh
Richard P. Leaman Robert L. Myers
Tai Young Lee Arthur McKimmon, II
Andrew L. Pendleton Bosworth C. Beckwith
Clyde H. Dorsett George W. Shoe
William H. Dove

3. Building Codes

Duties: To keep informed of governing codes, confer with interested parties in discussion of matters relating thereto and make recommendations as to any proposed changes.

Eccles D. Everhart, Chmn. 2-1217—High Point
John S. Holloway J. M. Franklin
Howard K. Olive Tom H. Hutchins
Eric G. Flannagan, Jr.

4. Legal Affairs

Duties: To maintain a thorough knowledge of all State legislation and local ordinances and the enforcement thereof pertaining to Architectural practice. To maintain close coordination with the Chapter Attorney. To keep informed regarding potential legislation at its formative stage during sessions of the North Carolina State Legislature. To assist Chapter actions regarding the profession as affected by proposed and existing ordinances or laws.

Albert L. Haskins, Jr., Chmn. TE 4-0359—Raleigh
Thomas T. Hayes, Jr. Conrad B. Wessell, Jr.
Thomas W. Cothran Guy E. Crampton, Jr.
Ralph B. Reeves, Jr. Jack M. Pruden

5. Chapter Publications

Duties: To supervise Chapter publications with particular regard to conformity with Chapter and Institute policies. To stimulate membership participation.

James L. Brandt, Chmn. TE 3-1994—Raleigh
David B. Oden, Jr. James P. Milam
Raymond C. Sawyer Turner G. Williams
Cecil D. Elliott Mangum W. Sloan
Charles H. Boney William J. G. Lewis
James H. Mitchell John D. Latimer
James R. Pittman, Jr. William R. Wallace
John F. Faulk Robert G. Parks

6. Institute Fellowship

Duties: To make nominations and complete submissions of necessary data for proposed advancement of Chapter members to Fellowship in the Institute in accordance with Institute requirements.

Anthony Lord, Chmn. AL 3-2381—Asheville
Wm. Henley Deitrick Henry L. Kamphoefner
Walker W. Hook Arthur G. Odell, Jr.
Erle G. Stillwell

7. Chapter Manual

Duties: To develop and maintain up-to-date a chapter manual which shall include national and chapter by-laws, lists and duties of committees, chapter policy and all procedures used in the operation of the Chapter.

Cyrill H. Pfohl, Chmn. PA 4-9401—Winston-Salem
Gorrell R. Stinson John E. Ramsay
Robert W. Conner J. Bertram King
Edward S. Pugh

8. A.I.A. — Producer's Council Relations

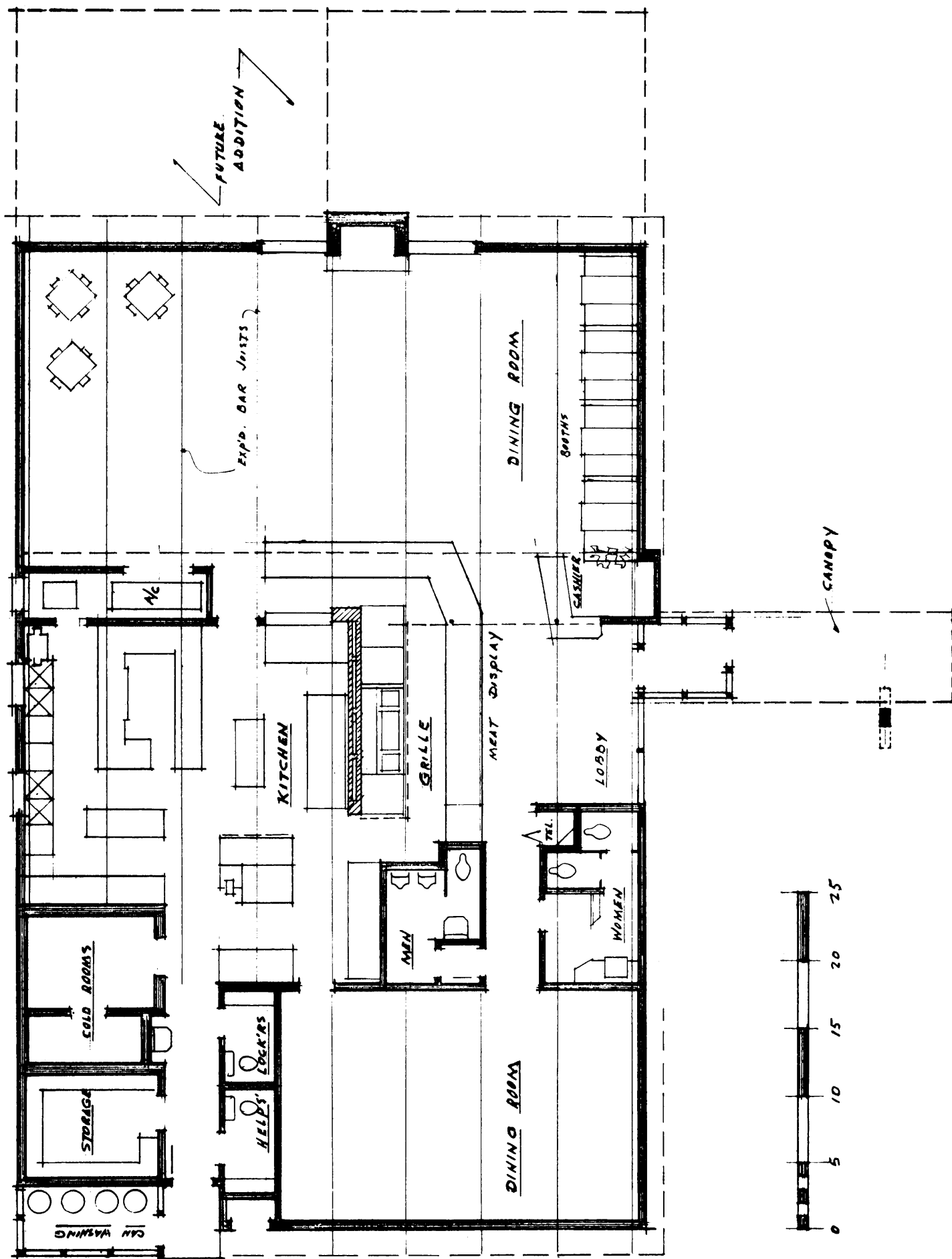
Duties: To work with the Producers Council as Chapter representatives.

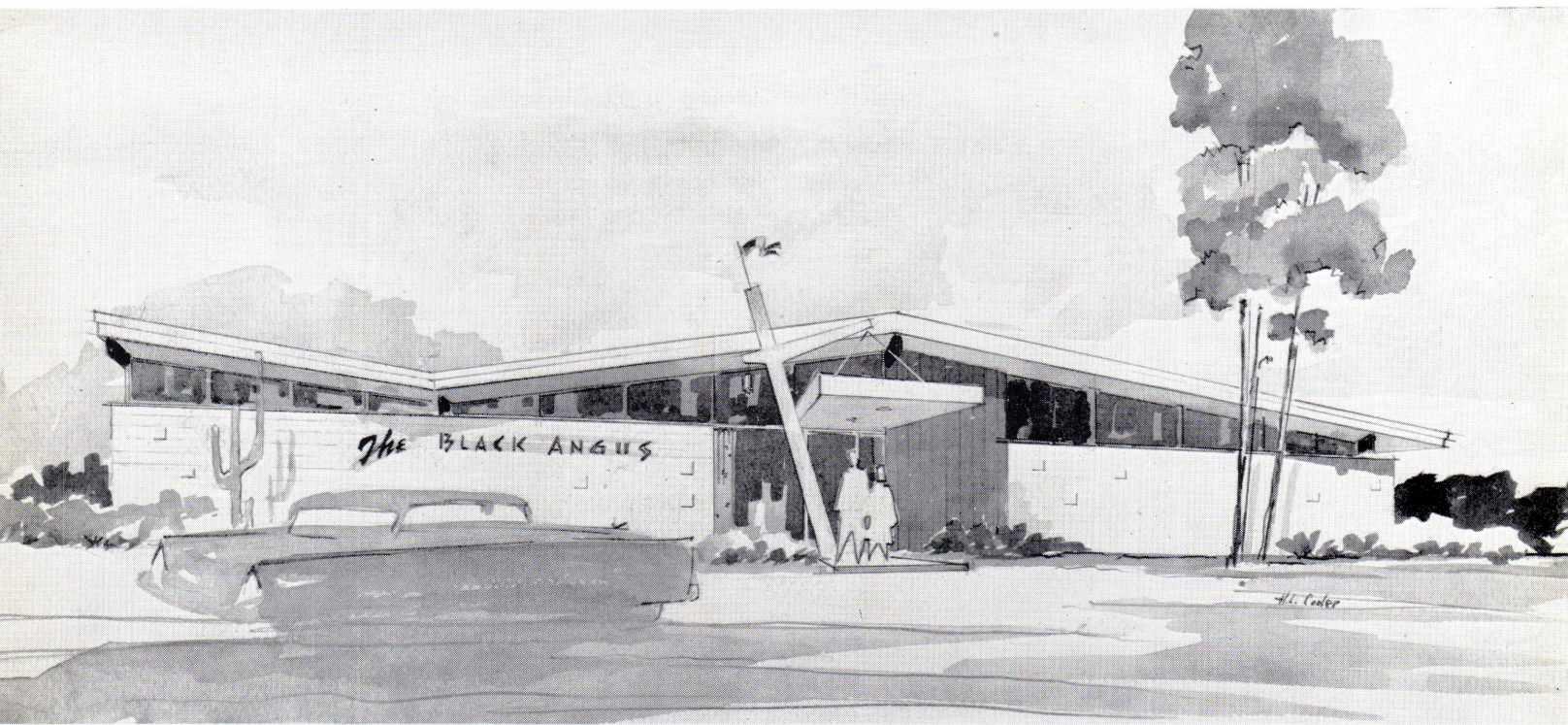
Albert B. Cameron, Chmn. ED 3-8896—Charlotte
Hugh E. White B. A. Skinner, Jr.
John V. Ward Adrian P. Stout
Charles C. Davis, Jr.

9. Advisory Committee to School of Design

Duties: See Policy.

Robert L. Clemmer, Chmn. DI 5-3151—Hickory
Marion A. Ham William H. Deitrick
John E. Ramsay William R. James, Jr.





RESTAURANT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Crosby & Cooler, AIA

Charlotte, N. C.

Goode Construction Corp., General Contractors

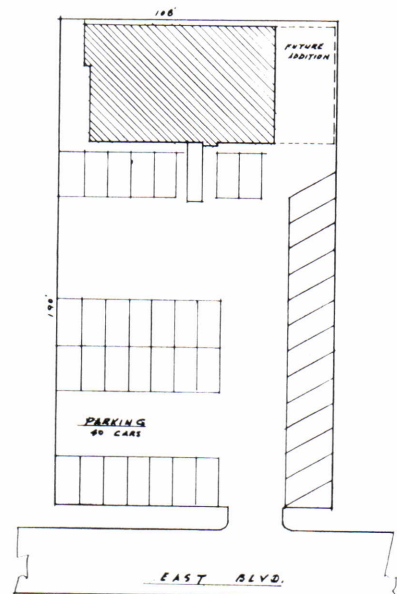
Charlotte, N. C.

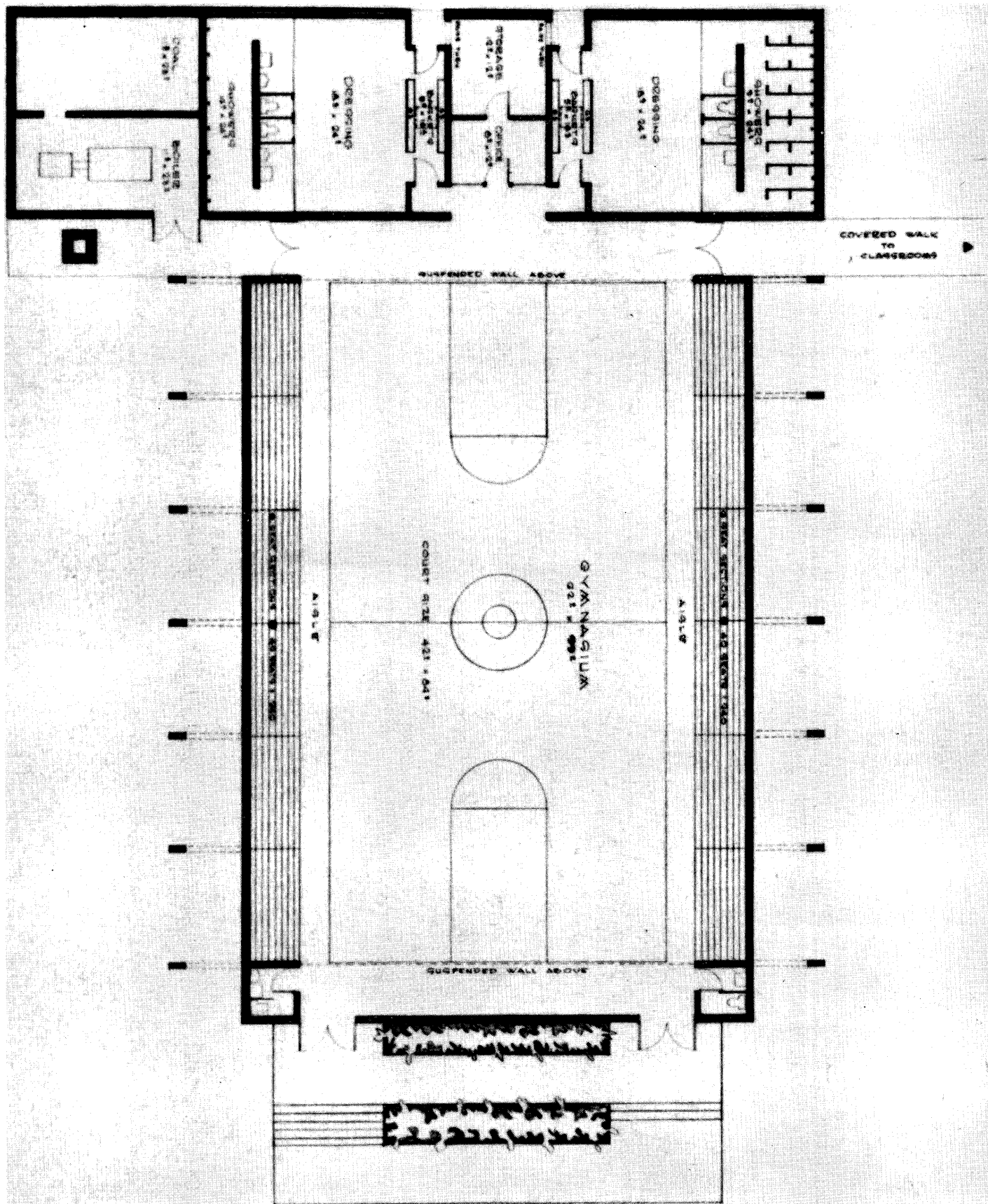
The Black Angus Restaurant, now under construction, is located "close in" but convenient to Charlotte's best residential areas. The evening trade will be especially catered to. Steaks will be a specialty. A feature of the interior will be an open charcoal grille visible from the lobby and the main dining room. Patrons may make steak selection and watch entire preparation procedure.

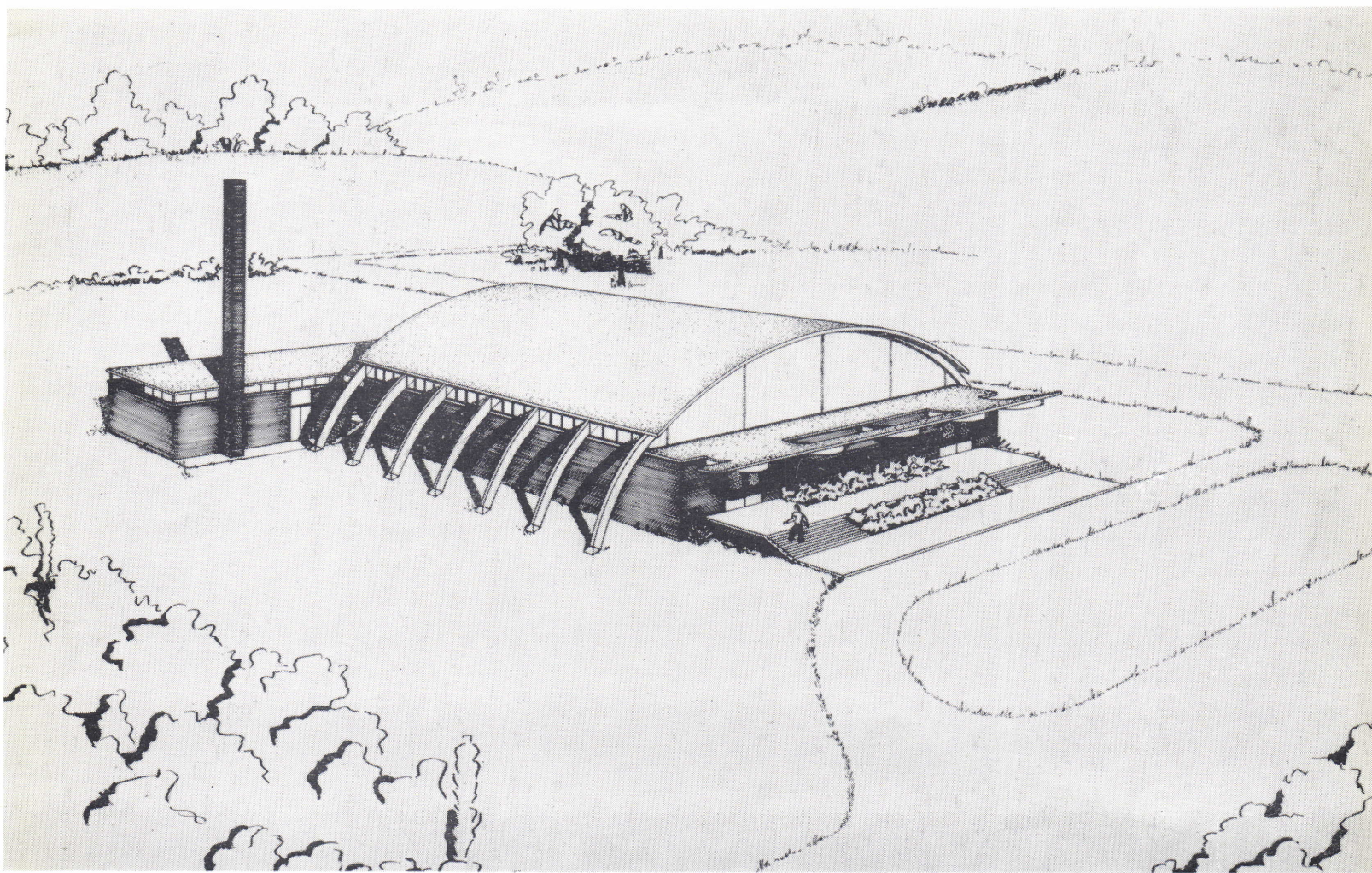
Seating capacity will be 120. Provision has been made for an addition which will accommodate 50. Parking for 40 cars has been provided.

Construction:

Floors are terrazzo except in the kitchen where same will be quarry tile. Exterior walls are concrete block (8") exposed and painted inside. The ceilings are fiberglass acoustic formboard onto which the gypsum roof deck will be poured. Some wall surfaces are panelled in wood.







GYMNASIUM

ALEXANDER COUNTY, N. C.

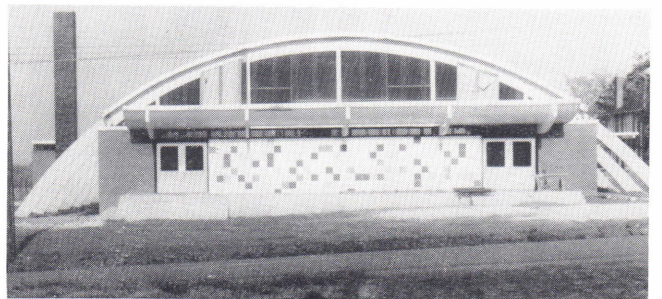
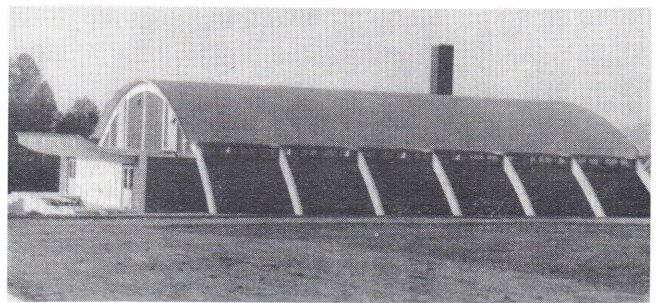
Tom H. Hutchins, AIA

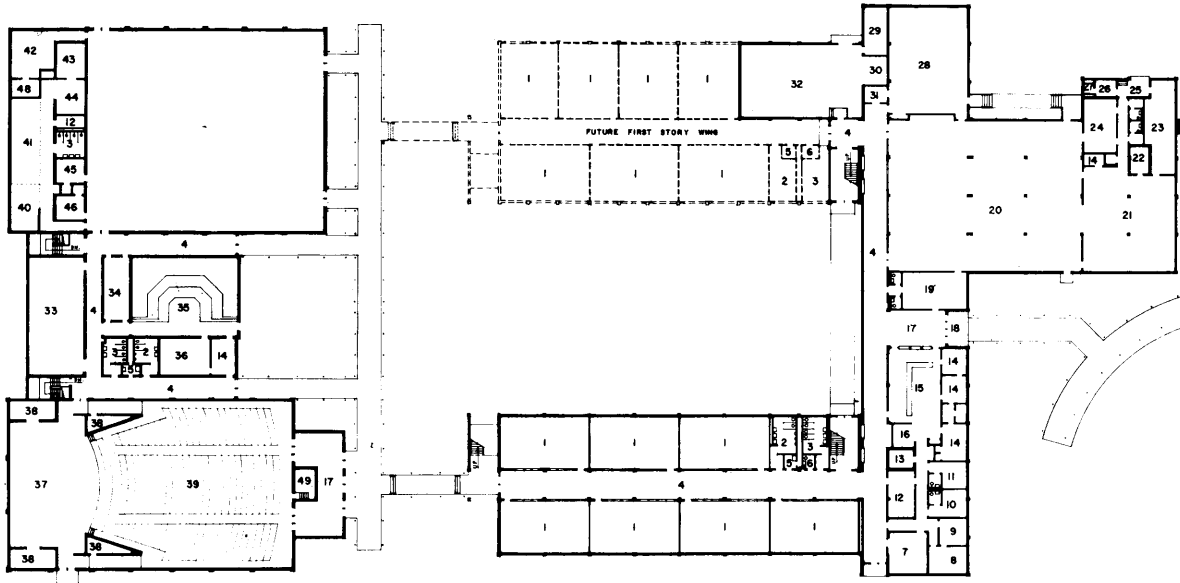
Statesville, N. C.

Burke Lumber Co., General Contractor

Morganton, N. C.

Built for Hiddenite High School, this 9,000 sq. ft. gymnasium is constructed of brick cavity walls with heavy timber, 3" double tongue and grooved wood deck, supported by glued laminated wood 3-hinged arches and beams. The gable ends are corrugated fiberglass plastic to admit a maximum amount of light. This 3-hinged arch arrangement was economical and allowed a maximum clear ceiling height with a minimum masonry wall height. The mural on the front of the building is ceramic tile.

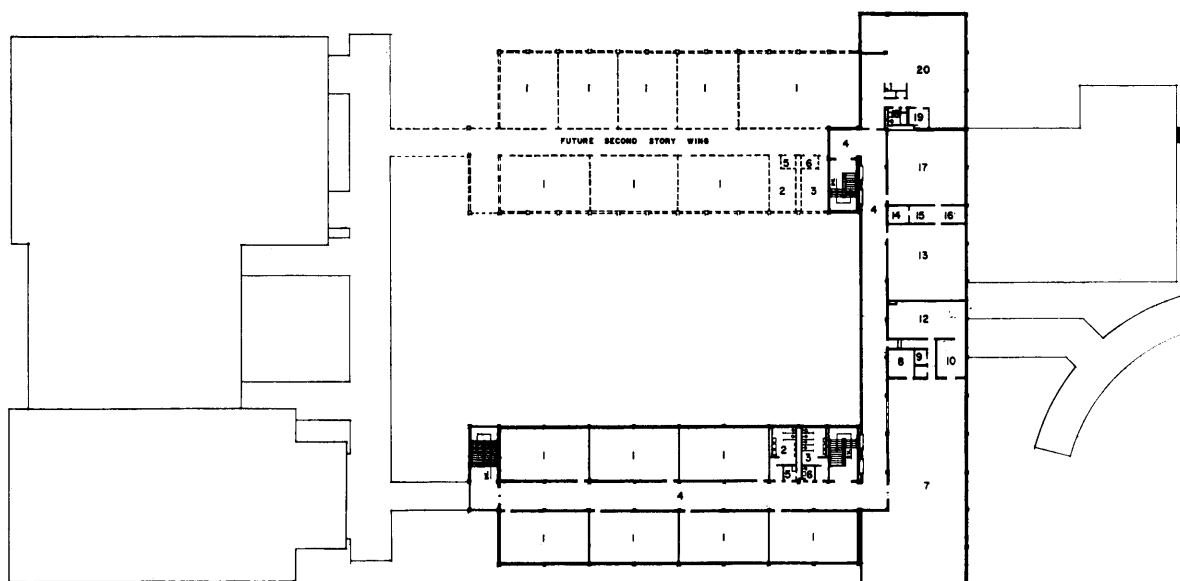




FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 0 20 40 60 80 100

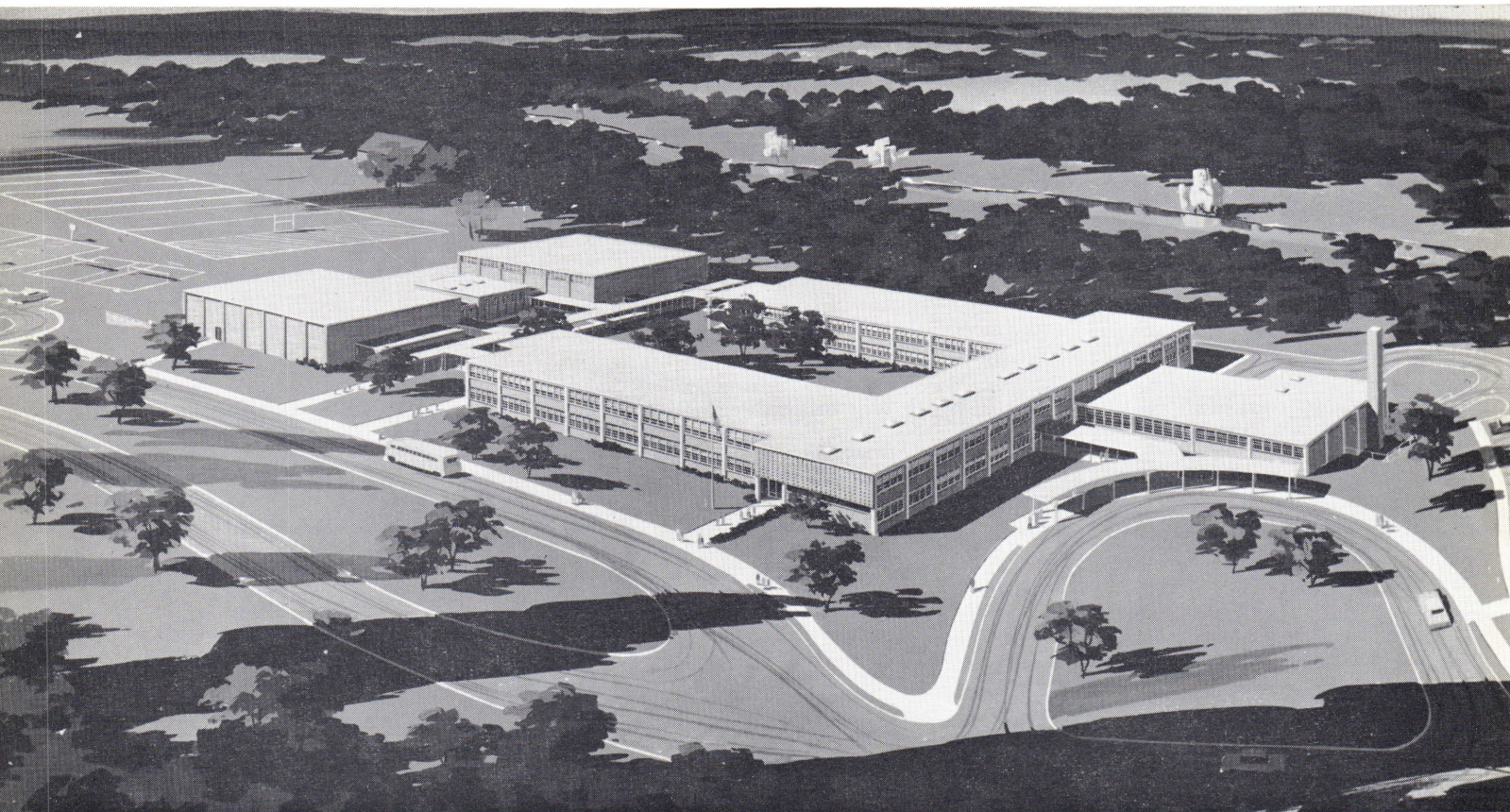
- 1 CLASSROOM
- 2 BOYS' TOILET
- 3 GIRLS' TOILET
- 4 CORRIDOR
- 5 JANITOR'S CLOSET
- 6 TEACHERS' TOILET
- 7 BOOK STORAGE
- 8 GUIDANCE OFFICE
- 9 WAITING ROOM
- 10 GIRLS' CLINIC
- 11 BOYS' CLINIC
- 12 STORAGE ROOM
- 13 VAULT
- 14 OFFICE
- 15 GENERAL OFFICE
- 16 WORK AREA
- 17 LOBBY
- 18 ENTRY
- 19 TEACHERS' DINING
- 20 CATERIA
- 21 KITCHEN & SERVING
- 22 COLD ROOM
- 23 DRY STORAGE
- 24 DISHWASHING
- 25 LOADING DOCK
- 26 GARBAGE ROOM
- 27 CAN WASH
- 28 SPECIAL CLASSROOM
- 29 PROJECT STORAGE
- 30 TOOL STORAGE
- 31 SUPPLY STORE
- 32 SHOP
- 33 MUSIC ROOM
- 34 INSTRUMENT STORAGE
- 35 BAND ROOM
- 36 WARDROBE STORAGE
- 37 STAGE
- 38 STORAGE
- 39 AUDITORIUM
- 40 BASKET ROOM
- 41 GIRLS' LOCKER ROOM
- 42 GYM EQUIPMENT STORAGE
- 43 GIRLS' SHOWERS
- 44 DRYING AREA
- 45 BOYS' DIRECTOR
- 46 GIRLS' DIRECTOR
- 47 GYMNASIUM
- 48 LAUNDRY ROOM
- 49 PROJECTION ROOM



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 0 20 40 60 80 100

- 1 CLASSROOM
- 2 BOYS' TOILET
- 3 GIRLS' TOILET
- 4 CORRIDOR
- 5 JANITOR'S CLOSET
- 6 TEACHERS' TOILET
- 7 LIBRARY
- 8 CONFERENCE ROOM
- 9 LISTENING ROOMS
- 10 WORK ROOM
- 11 PASSAGE
- 12 AUDIO-VISUAL & REVIEW
- 13 ART ROOM
- 14 DARK ROOM
- 15 LABORATORY
- 16 OFFICE
- 17 SCIENCE ROOM
- 18 BATH ROOM
- 19 GROOMING ROOM
- 20 HOME ECONOMICS ROOM



JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

HIGH POINT, N. C.

McMinn, Norfleet & Wicker, AIA

Greensboro, N. C.

Coltrane-Graham Construction Co.

High Point, N. C.

This 86,336 square foot school was begun last year. It has four units, two directly connected and covered walkways connecting them with the other two. Unit A contains administrative offices, cafeteria, kitchen, library, art room, science room, home economics room and special classroom and shop, as well as boiler room. Unit B contains classrooms on first and second floors. Unit C contains gymnasium, boys and girls locker rooms, band room, music room, toilets, and a multiple purpose room in the basement. Unit D contains the auditorium, with lobby and stage on the first floor and a music room in the basement. The auditorium seats approximately 700 and the gymnasium has a seating capacity of 580.

Exterior walls are reinforced brick, brick and block cavity and solid brick and block. Interior partitions are concrete block. Floors are concrete slab on grade and FA joist filler block system with concrete floor slabs. The total cost approached 1 million dollars.



NORTH CAROLINA PERSONALITY OF THE MONTH

LUTHER E. BARNHARDT

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.

Luther Earnest Barnhardt, as North Carolina's Lieutenant Governor and presider over the Senate, is among the busiest of men in our state at this time. He was born in Concord November 29, 1903. After graduating from Concord High School he went to Wake Forest College from which he graduated in 1921 with an LL.B degree. During college he held many honors, including Secretary of the Student Body, National Honor Society, Charter member of Golden Bough, and membership in Omicron Delta Kappa and Phi Kappa Alpha fraternities.

He has practiced law in Cabarrus County for many years, and has been active in the Bar Associations of that county, the State and the American Bar. He has been active in community affairs, such as Chairman of the County Board of Elections from 1933 to 1944, trustee of the Concord Community Center from 1940 to 1941, trustee of the Public Library from 1943 to 1949, a Director in the Chamber of Commerce from 1949 to 1951, and a Past Vice-President and Director of the Concord Community Boys Club. He is also a Rotarian.

He became a member of the General Statutes Commission in 1945 and continued until 1953. He represented the State's 21st Senatorial District in 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951 and 1953. In 1955 and 1957 he served as President of the Senate.

He is the father of four distinguished children, and his wife has joined him in an active church life. He is a member of the Board of Stewards and a teacher of the Adults Bible Class of the Central Methodist Church of Concord, and for years she has served as organist. His youngest daughter Ann is a Senior in Concord High School. His older daughter Phoebe was May Queen at Meredith College in Raleigh, and continued her studies at Duke and married last June. His youngest son John is at the University of North Carolina studying law as a Morehead Scholarship winner. His son Luther, Jr. studied medicine at Duke University where he is now interning after winning an Angier B. Duke Scholarship.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

By Grady Clay

The following is a reprint of the address of Mr. Clay made to the North Carolina chapter, American Institute of Architects in Charlotte, N. C. January 23, 1959.

North Carolina is about to be "invaded" by an army of 2½ million barbarians, a new population which in the next 22 years will settle in and around its cities.

These new barbarians, will of course, enter the world as Tar Heel babies, and like all newborn citizens, must first be, medicated, educated and somehow civilized by the time they are 21 to become worthy citizens of North Carolina cities.

Since we all begin life in a semi-barbaric state, and then, slowly, and at great expense to our parents and our society, begin to shed our barbaric ways, this is nothing to be ashamed of.

But I submit that the process of civilizing an additional 2½ million people—the process of adding them to North Carolina society gradually, from the bottom—will be a simple matter compared with taking care of 1½ million new city-dwellers in North Carolina by 1980. And it is this 1½ million people who are coming into your cities that I want to talk about this morning.

Earlier this month, the Municipal Government Study Commission, established by the General Assembly of 1957, turned in its report.

It is a report about the future of North Carolina's cities, and it puts into formal language the things we all see happening around us every day especially here in the Piedmont Crescent. Quote: "North Carolina is becoming an urban state, and the period of transition will be crucial for the welfare of every North Carolinian . . ."

For North Carolina is now moving "toward the new status of an urban society better organized to service an industrial economy,"

"The population of North Carolina in 1957 was estimated at 4,469,000, or an increase of about 10 per cent over the 1950 population . . . At this rate, the State's population will exceed five million before 1970, and probably exceed 5,750,000 by 1980. In relation to urban development, the problem is: where all of these additional people will live."

"In 1930, one out of every three North Carolinians lived inside the corporate limits of a municipality. This percentage climbed to 37 per cent in 1950, is now estimated at 42 per cent, and is calculated to reach 44 per cent by 1960; 52 per cent in 1970, and 60 per cent by 1980.

In other words, it is probable that all the anticipated population increase in the State between now and 1980, plus another quarter million people now living in rural areas, will in 1980 be living in urban areas and perhaps within the corporate limits" of North Carolina towns.

By 1980, towns of 10,000 population and more will contain 46 per cent of the State's population; there will be 25 cities (instead of ten today) with

a population of more than 25,000; and 50 cities in 1980 containing 10,000 or more, compared with only 30 today.

"The significant point is that while the population of the State as a whole has been increasing at the rate of about 10 per cent every ten years, the population of municipalities has been increasing at more than double this rate."

Look at the Winston-Salem, Greensboro, High Point, Thomasville and Lexington area of four counties. In 1950 it had a population of about 450,000. By 1980, it is conservatively estimated by the Governor's Commission that this same area will contain between 900,000 and 1 million people, or about double its present population.

Over in the pinewoods country between Raleigh, Durham and Chapel Hill there's a big patch of country, about 4,000 acres called Research Triangle Park, chiefly inhabited by farmers, livestock and a few wild animals. The developers of this park now are planning the utilities for an ultimate daytime population of 30,000 persons. Thirty thousand jobs that do not now exist will mean the attraction of some 120,000 to 150,000 people into this area—perhaps another new city, potentially the size of Charlotte, by 1980.

Something significant happens when small towns grow into middle-sized towns. Life gets more expensive and complicated. According to the Greensboro Suburban Analysis (by George H. Esser, Jr., Institute of Government at University of North Carolina): "As a city grows from a small town to 50,000 or 60,000 population, costs increase at a relatively high rate. In addition to serving people and property through addition of new performance-units to existing departments, the city is increasing its level of service to many departments. Somewhere during this period of growth, for example, a shift is made from a volunteer to a paid fire department; ladder trucks are added for greater protection; a fire-alarm system is installed—" and all these things require more men on the payroll.

In short, the Tar Heel state is turning into the High Heel State; it's the city fellers and their wives who will be running more and more of the big show. (Of course, they'll all be still pretending to be "just a country boy"—and that old line will continue to win elections for a long time. But I submit that North Carolina is about to enter the Age of the City, and it's time to get set for it.)

All this city-development is going to cost a fantastic amount of money and effort.

Architectural Forum this month predicts that:

"The next decade, by all indications, is going to present U. S. communities with the most prodigious set of building needs that they have ever encountered. So explosive will be the growth and urbanization of the U. S. population, that the nation will have to spend at least \$285 billion (in 1958 dollars) for the construction of community facilities—hospitals and schools, churches and social centers, highways and public utilities, and the myriad other

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URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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structures, both privately and publicly financed, whose common denominator is public use."

"There will be 62 per cent more spent on communal building than was spent in the ten years, 1949-1958. Actually, much more than \$285 billion may be spent—if the American public decide they want a higher 'public' standard of living to go with their prodigious private living standard."

I have done a little of the roughest kind of figuring to see what the next 1½ million population increase in North Carolina will mean in terms chiefly of private expenses. Let's assume four persons to a family, spending during the family's first formative years the sum of \$13,000 for a house, \$2,000 for a car, \$3,000 for furnishings, outboard motors, cameras, toys, TV and other "necessities" of life; plus \$1000 for education; and another \$1,000 as that family's share of the cost of new school construction. These are rough figures, but if you multiply that out you'll get 7½ billion dollars spent in this state for those chiefly domestic matters—not to count the other public necessities which those folks will need to be medicated, educated, sewered, watered, doctored and otherwise separated from their money.

It's easy to talk in billions. My question is: What are we—and they—the future urban population of North Carolina, going to get for their money? More of the stuff they've got?

Right here I want to qualify myself as a fellow who loves cities. The city is the essence of civilization. Great ideas may occasionally flourish in the backwoods, and develop amid the soporific splendors of some distant wooded glade. But the greatest ideas of the world, I believe, develop amid the clash and conflict of one's fellow men, are tested and tried in the market-place of ideas, which is the city. It has been the great cities of the world that have produced revolutions, both political and intellectual.

The city has many functions, but chief of all, it seems to me, is that of exchange—a place where we can exchange money, goods, services, ideas, ideals and emotions; a place that should be and can be designed to stimulate and promote these exchanges to their highest perfection.

Therefore, if what I have to say about cities may sound unduly critical, I hope you will realize that these are the lamentations of a disappointed, but still hopeful lover—and not the regretful snarls of a distant bystander who never tried to get into the competition.

Which brings me to my next subject:

Urban Troubles—and the first of them is Haphazard Sprawl.

Many of our troubles today are due to our inheriting not only whole cities, but a whole society based on a kind of laissez-faire attitude which was generally translated, "I'll get mine, and to hell with you." During most of the 19th century, the process of urban development was a haphazard operation over which public officials exercised a "benevolent" influence, which generally consisted either of turning the city's powers over to help land specu-

lators and other "developers," or jumping into the speculative bandwagon with them.

This haphazard process has given us much of the mess we see around us today: miles of shacks and shanties—with good old Tar Heel names like *Brooklyn*, *Hayti*, *Smoky Hollow*, *Monkey Bottom*; vast stretches of visual corruption strung along the stream valleys: junkyards, dumps, drive-ins, and strings of houses with their hind ends jutting out over the narrow winding creekbanks; the tangled mixtures—what the planners' maps all identify quite primly as "areas of mixed land-uses"—along the old streets leading out of town (often exciting and stimulating places, but more often, simply overcrowded, confused and ugly.)

It has given us the dubious blessings of housing developments far, far from the nearest schools, stores, churches or sanitary sewers.

And it has taken away from us the blessings of once-carefully protected spots and open and restful greenery in the midst of our cities. My own city of Louisville recklessly auctioned off its waterfront greenbelt, and another strip of parkland through its business district more than 100 years ago.

Your own magnificent State Capital of Raleigh has let one of its four fine squares go by default, and today Caswell Square has been utterly and finally pre-empted by a collection of large health-agency buildings. I am not concerned so much with the reasons as with the results. No doubt there were plenty of so-called logical reasons for Caswell Square to be taken away from the citizens, not just of Raleigh, but of all North Carolina.

Even the square containing the remarkable old Governor's Mansion should have been left open, in my opinion; and the Mansion built on a square facing the original green block.

But somebody is always waiting around with handy, logical reasons why your city and mine should sell off the citizens' finest heritage of open space; and dispose of the visual character of their city. There's always a prominent citizen ready to holler "Let's get this stuff back on the tax rolls," and another delegation with a resolution saying "The City ought to get out of the real estate business."

No doubt there were "logical" reasons for installing the Governor's Mansion in one of Raleigh's four original squares arranged around the State House. But whatever the reasons, that open space has been forever corrupted by having a building put in it—I hope no architect would disagree with that—and the City of Raleigh and State of North Carolina would have been better served had the Capital City of the State today been graced with the original square system established when the city was founded.

I think we can all take a lesson from that venerable city of Savannah, Georgia, a place where I lost my heart as a young man and haven't gotten over it yet. For Savannah is graced and blessed with, not one or two squares, not merely a dab of green spaciousness around a Court House, but with 23 squares, most of them beautifully maintained, and close enough together so that you can see from one to the next. Nowhere in the downtown business district of Savannah are you out of sight of the welcome greenery of live oaks and evergreen shrubs—cool pools of shade in summer.

During one of their moments of "progressivitis"—a form of blindness which periodically seizes most cities—Savannah let two of their squares be chopped apart for a traffic artery. Fortunately, two out of 23 wasn't a crippling blow to the visual character of the city. And those two God-awful horrible examples have strengthened the resolution of Savannah's citizens never to let it happen again.

To a stranger, seeing your own Winston-Salem for the first time, it's distressing to see the short-sighted construction of a new wing on the old Court House—a building which needs visually every inch of open space around it. To my eyes, this is a great loss to Winston-Salem, and I regret the no-doubt "logical" decision which takes away this space from the citizens of that fine city.

If we move out beyond the central business district, we can see missed opportunities in all directions. I have to confess that nothing has seemed more horrible to me than the degradation of Sugar Creek here in Charlotte. Sugar Creek is one of the visual horrors of the Piedmont. You can walk out of the back door of City Hall, down into the bottom of Brooklyn, and find one of the most mistreated stretches of water I have ever seen. I can think of no other name but a visual crime. The city has turned its backsides on one of its great potential assets. And from the looks of it, some of Sugar Creek's tributaries are merely extensions of Charlotte's alimentary canal. And as it flows south out of town, it passes through some of the city's finest residential districts. It could become a great civic asset; the parts nearer the city are nothing but an eyesore.

In Winston-Salem, the City Council also has decided to auction off 20 acres near the site of the new 20 million dollar Reynolds' cigarette factory. This is an act which seems to me the utmost folly. There is no commodity in scarcer supply today than land in municipal ownership. To declare land "surplus" and then sell it off—at the very moment when a large industry in the neighborhood will inevitably make it worth more a year or two hence—seems to me folly compounded.

I was told of other instances in which a major Piedmont city acquired great numbers of tax-delinquent lands during the Depression Thirties, and then, at the insistence of a real estate man in public office, sold them all off. And, so I was told, "within three years the board of education had to buy one of those pieces for a new school at nearly ten times what it had cost the city a few years earlier."

Urban Troubles: "Scatteration"

The Governor's Municipal Government Study Commission has already noted, that:

"We cannot assume that all our cities and towns will continue to grow in a regular pattern—out from the center. If they did, the problem of accommodating increases in population would be much simplified."

"Rather, North Carolina must face the possibility of exaggerated and wasteful patterns of new land development, similar to the patterns found in other fast-growing states."

"If new development scatters between cities and towns, rather than taking place *around* cities and towns, the problem of accommodating increases in population will be intensified."

The good roads of North Carolina and other states have sucked population away from the cities; spread them out over the rural countryside, and thereby created a host of problems—all the way from unhappy farmers who don't like suburban kids trampling down their wheatfields just before harvest; to dissatisfied suburbanites who realized—all too late—they'd forgotten to include the cost of commuting in with their monthly payments on that nice little house.

And you've seen only the beginning. The new Interstate Highway system, plus these new State highways I've been seeing on all the walls of your planning offices, are going to siphon off people as well as problems into the countryside between your cities.

Many of your newest industries, and those which may come here in future, are looking for locations out in the country. Their reasons are, in addition to the cheapness of land "because a commuting labor force is available."

Furthermore, many of your present industries are cramped up in old, outmoded multi-story buildings. They want to get out, as you don't need to be reminded, where there's plenty of room for one-story operations.

A whole host of industries, businesses and homeowners are moving out—it seems in an unholy rush to "get away from the city." They then compound their inconsistency by demanding—at once if not sooner—all the services which could possibly be furnished by the city they've moved to get away from.

Urban troubles: *Downtown*

In every city I have visited in the Piedmont, the refrain is the same: "Downtown is in trouble; we've got to do something; these suburban shopping centers are going to kill us; the traffic is terrible, I can't find a parking space, Why Doesn't Somebody Do Something?"

Perhaps the most serious situation, judging from the reports I've seen, confronts the Durham merchants. Their Downtown Development Association recently published a report. It says in part:

"A number of Durham's citizens have become alarmed at the lack of progress the city has made in recent years." It has dropped from second to fourth place in the State's manufacturing centers. "The trends in industrial employment are even more alarming"—between 1947 and 1954 industrial employment dropped off by 3,083. "Durham dropped from third to fifth place among the wholesaling centers . . . employment has dropped considerably during the last ten years . . . Durham has long been listed as a distressed area as far as unemployment is concerned . . . A recent survey in Durham indicates that almost 50 per cent of Durham's population would move to another community if given an opportunity." And, the report goes on, unless the city does something to improve its economy "this can only mean a reduced standard of living for all its citizens."

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URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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According to this report, the central business district is "heart and hub of the city's activities . . . (here) representatives of potential new industries draw their first impressions" . . . (it is) the area which personifies Durham to them" . . . And it adds that no program for industrial promotion can succeed without improving the downtown area.

"If we do not act promptly, we face other consequences which will increase our current problems. There is now a real danger of the development of a regional shopping center in North Durham which would compete with the entire downtown area. The street pattern of Durham's downtown is confused . . . major streets run in conflicting directions" . . . The area is "characterized by the presence of obsolete structures, old, ugly and in various states of disrepair. There is little possibility of relief from this problem in Durham. The greatest number of those buildings which do not fall into this category face narrow and/or torturous streets which carry heavy traffic loads, and there is no area sufficiently open to give relief from this drabness. Main Street is too narrow to meet demands of traffic and pedestrian movement, much less give an appearance of spaciousness and character."

After standing at the corner of Corcoran and Main Streets in Durham, the most important commercial corner in that city of some 80,000 people, I can only add it seems to me one of the most thoroughly undistinguished street corners in the Piedmont.

By comparison—and here again I quote from the report made for Durham's Downtown Development Association:

"Asheville has its Pack Square, an impressive layout of Government buildings as focal points in its downtown area, a park in the center of its retail activity, and a setting which would be difficult to match, but its central business district is not without its problems. Although Greensboro and Charlotte do not have such special features to lend enhancement to their respective downtown areas, both cities are fortunate in having wide avenues which give a sense of openness, spaciousness and dignity to their sections of principal business."

Over the years, the Cities of the Piedmont have been struggling to handle the floods of automobiles pouring into downtown. Your solution has generally been to tear something down, and put a parking lot in its place.

This is plainly a self-defeating proposition. Every building you tear down removes just so many customers for downtown stores, just so many activities which make downtown a profitable place to do business. I realize automobiles must have a place to park.

But the only reason it's economical to tear down a building in order to make a parking lot is that the building has become *less valuable* than the land it's standing on, used for parking and for nothing else.

William Zeckendorf recently had this observation: "Any time you can say of a downtown city lot that no development or 'topside' improvement

can compete profitably for the use of that site for parking purposes, on a one-ground floor-level basis, you have said a terrible thing about a community."

Consequently, the cities of the Piedmont have been surrounding their central business districts—some to a much greater extent than others—with a sort of no-man's land of asphalt, which brings in little taxes, and in its own way is just as depressing a neighbor for downtown as the ring of slums and shacks which once stood there.

Now, this has been a rather pessimistic summary. And I cannot manufacture any quick optimistic one-shot solution for the urban troubles of the Piedmont.

In fact, it seems to me that the Cities of the Piedmont are as a whole more vulnerable to suburban shopping center competition than any comparable group of cities I can think of in the United States. No one of them so completely dominates a large region that it can face the future and ignore these new competitive giants which are springing up in the suburbs. Let me tear a few pages out of a reporter's notebook as illustration of what Piedmont people have been telling me:

Raleigh: "We're at the point of a showdown between Cameron Village and downtown. The downtown merchants may take some drastic action because of the threat of Cameron Village."

Durham: "A lot of our own Durham people are going all the way over to Cameron Village to shop. Its got some of 'em worried—because that's close enough to a lot of Durham people to be an easy drive—compared with getting tangled up in downtown traffic."

Greensboro: "Our downtown sales are dropping," one man told to me, just before rattling off the new shopping centers springing up: with names like Summitt, Friendly, Lawndale, Plaza, Floria. And he added: "It's gonna take a lot of shouting and pounding on the table to get the downtown people together on doing something."

Winston-Salem: "Downtown is suffering here from the shopping centers—Thruway and Northside, and there'll be one on the South Side under construction . . . That's why the downtown merchants had Victor Gruen come in here for a couple of days."

Charlotte: Just yesterday, (Jan. 22) it was announced that the new Charlotte Downtown Association will be formed at a meeting next month. I would say it's just in time. For about one mile south of this room is a giant new open site of Charlottetown Shopping Center. It's being graded; and its impressive size already is apparent. It's in the direction of the city's growth, and its best, high-income areas. I would guess this can easily become the most serious competitor to any central business district in North Carolina.

But most of the shopping centers I have seen in the Piedmont repeat many of the mistakes of Downtown. They are, as a group, dangerous to life and limb for pedestrians, and totally lacking in that feeling of the "vital center" which a good town-town usually possesses. Even the biggest of them, which I have visited, Cameron Village, appears to a visitor as a swarming collection of stores, separated by busy streets, heavy traffic, parking lots with far

too little traffic control. In most of them, the automobile is still king—and even the provision of covered sidewalk arcades, a fine measure of architectural unity in sign control, building materials, and occasional green bits and pieces, does not make them the last word in Shopper's Paradise.

What about the future?

I suppose there are plenty of North Carolinians who are complaining about the fact that it's taken you so long to get a workable urban redevelopment law. As one lawyer in Greensboro said to me: "We're great ones in North Carolina for establishing something new by law, and then spending years in court questioning the legality of it."

The fact is that you now have an urban redevelopment law which, as amended by your 1957 General Assembly, appears to be workable. It does face a test of its legality, no doubt when some of the first condemnation cases are filed. But I know of no peculiar reason why the kind of law which is already working so well in other states cannot be made to work in North Carolina.

You are beginning to get together excellent and experienced planning staffs on your city and county planning commissions (and my own opinion is that the sooner the cities and counties form joint planning agencies, the sooner you'll begin to solve some of your most pressing problems.)

Actually, you have a vast array of tools for improving your cities. For one thing you have federal aid—which is a subsidy of two-thirds of the city's loss in acquiring redevelopment sites and selling them for development. For another thing, you've got terrific opportunities for private builders, in the provisions of Section 220 of the Federal Housing Administration's mortgage-insurance law. Section 220 provides a loan of 90 per cent of COST (not value), with a loan repayment period of close to 35 years. The unit cost can go upwards of \$15,000. Under Section 220 it's possible to build luxury type apartments on the waterfront in Kansas City—a developer named Lewis Kitchen has already done it in the Quality Hill development—renting for \$150 a month and up. It's also possible to build two-bedroom apartments on less pretentious sites renting for about \$70 a month, perhaps less.

You also have at your disposal some Supreme Court decisions—notably the case of *Berman versus Parker*—which, in effect, declare that there's nothing in the United States Constitution that says we must live in ugly and degrading visual surroundings.

And more specifically, the Supreme Court, Justice Douglas writing the opinion, said that a property may be acquired by condemnation for an urban redevelopment project—this was a case in Washington, D. C.—even though that property was itself not sub-standard or a danger to life and health. In that case, the property was needed to provide a large and clear site for new construction. And the Court made it possible. That land has since acquired, I believe, by one of Webb and Knapp's development corporations, and will be redeveloped as part of the Southeast Washington project.

All too often, redevelopment in its early stages has been hampered, hamstrung and hobbled by all sorts of local prejudices. One fellow will claim that

it may be OK to condemn land for highways, but it's illegal, immoral not to say impractical to condemn land to get rid of the worst slum in town. I've even heard of somebody drawing a fine line of distinction *against* buying enough space to provide a magnificent setting for a new library building—but being willing to provide a suburban setting for a new school. In short, how inconsistent can you get?

But urban redevelopment is nothing new; It's been going on in one form or another since the Federal Housing Act of 1949 was passed. You in North Carolina should benefit by all the mistakes that everybody else has been making. (And those of you from Charlotte should certainly be proud to have an able fellow like Vernon Sawyer in charge of your own urban redevelopment program, since he comes from Norfolk, one of the more accomplished middle-sized cities in this field.)

Yesterday I spent some time with your very able member Jim Malcolm, a member of the new Redevelopment Commission of Charlotte, and could see for myself the utterly despicable slum which exists in the hollow and spilling down the hillsides, beginning not six blocks from the business center of Charlotte.

Until now, the cities of North Carolina have been trying to deal with these great and sprawling slum areas in a piecemeal and often piddling manner. It's like treating cancer with Mercurochrome.

Now, for the first time, it is possible to treat each slum for what it is: part of an overall problem, and not something to be operated on all by itself, and then told to go home and sin no more.

Those of you who will be working with redevelopment—and for the sake of the future of North Carolina's cities, I hope every man in the AIA will have something to do with redevelopment—you will be up against some tough problems.

For one thing, I'm sure your cities are not very different from most others I've seen. I've run across a consistent pattern. In every city I've visited in North Carolina—Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, Winston-Salem and Charlotte—I've been told in one form or another: "I'll show you some of the Goddamndest shacks and houses you ever saw—and they're owned by one of the biggest men (or 'one of the oldest families') in town."

But even such plutocratic dinosaurs as these owners are not totally impervious to change. Some of them no doubt will clean up their properties willingly. Others—the way the law is working—will probably get far more than their property is worth, and go off looking for something else to milk.

Nonetheless, condemnation is a powerful weapon, and when used wisely, and based upon a well-prepared plan, will be essential.

One of the greatest obstacles to city improvement is the visual complacency and ignorance of most people—and especially, most people who seem to control downtown property.

That's why I have found it such a refreshing experience to be in a State with an outstanding School of Design such as yours at Raleigh. How any school can have such an impact on a State in only 11 years is a mystery to me. Perhaps those who know its noted Dean Kamphoefner have the answer.

(Continued on next Page)

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from page 19)

And now comes the time when I should like to inflict upon you some of my own prescriptions for Tomorrow's Cities—prescription based on hunch, observation and conversation rather than much academic preparation. They're the result more of legpower than brainpower. And they reflect what I believe: that anybody who's concerned about the future of our cities, and how to improve them must get out and walk. Not only walk but look—inside and outside, again and again under varying conditions of light, sobriety and reflection.

And if we start walking out on the edge of the city, and meander in toward the center, this gives me an opportunity to get a few things off my chest along the way.

Suburbia:

In the first place, Suburbia may look like a nice open sort of roomy place, plenty of space to spread around; lots of vacant land, nice woodland. But if you know your town, you know that all those nice woods have been platted; the field over near the crossroads has been snapped up by a speculator; and the growing city has already enfolded this countryside—Don't be fooled, it's no longer country. It just looks that way.

And here is where the great urban failures are first apparent. For here is where population is growing faster. And here is where neither city nor county has been willing to buy land for future playgrounds. This is bastard country—the county knows it's going to lose it to the city, so why bother. The city knows it's going to annex it sooner or later, but either the law won't let the city spend tax money outside its borders, or else the city doesn't care.

At any rate, land you could buy now for \$1,000 an acre will soon be surrounded by new subdivisions, or else platted—and some public agency will eventually have to pay \$5,000 an acre for it—or else be driven in desperation to land nobody else wants.

At the University of North Carolina, some important research into the future patterns of urban development is now getting started.

The important thing about these studies is their assumption that we have a choice. They assume we do NOT have to keep growing in the same helter-skelter ways of the past. They assume there ARE new and better ways of land development and urban growth.

These studies also lead to my next point, which has to do with the clients of architects. My first observation for you and them has to do with land: Buy Plenty Now, and No Regrets Later.

Every day you can find proof of the fallacious saying that "Why should I buy more acreage than I need? Hell, I'm not in the real estate business!"

In a land-hungry nation, these are short-sighted words indeed. As a real estate reporter, I have interviewed many men who are frustrated financially and otherwise because they didn't "buy big." A corporation builds a branch office; a firm builds a new factory; an investor fixes up an old house. Almost inevitably, the property next door becomes more valuable. Five years later, when the owner runs out of parking space and tries to buy that land

next door, he finds the owner asking three times what he wanted five years ago. "How greedy can you get?"

I suspect something of the same thing has happened here in Charlotte where this magnificent new Public Library has been tucked into this insignificant site.

I do not know who was pinching the pennies, but it pains me to see such a fine work of art hidden from the full view of the public. Civic art of this quality deserves a magnificent site.

And I have no doubt that the old excrescence on the corner has grown far more expensive—or at least the owners have increased their asking price—since the Library was built.

The lessons it seems to me, are clear:

Both in suburbia and even downtown, private and public investors must buy big when it comes to sites.

Now, back to Suburbia again:

This is the place for expanding schools, businesses and other land-using operations to think big, buy big, and profit from it later.

This is also the place for City agencies of every sort to plan ahead and buy ahead. In Greensboro, one of the finest examples of far-sightedness I ever saw was the 110-acre site now occupied by the Brook Elementary School and Greensboro Senior High School. When the public agency bought it in 1928 it was well outside of town and caused a "lot of criticism." Today, it's nearly surrounded by big developments; there's a big shopping center beyond it.

Ribbon Parks:

Now, let's turn from the platted fields, and the soon-to-be-developed woodlands of Suburbia, and move closer into town. Who in the world let those developers put so many houses so close together? This is what people think when they mean "we're building new slums out on the edge of town."

But there's another lesson in Greensboro—one of the finest public and private ventures I have seen in the Piedmont—those lovely creekbottom parks which stretch for more than two miles around the northwestern section of that city. I'm told it began in the 1880's when a far-sighted Englishman bought the first one. Then, in the 1920's, another far-sighted man, this time a landscape architect, named Cridland, laid out a large subdivision using the creekbottoms as the site of a long and winding lake. The lake was never built, but the little flat valley became a long finger park through the neighborhood.

The City has been wise and prudent enough to encourage (sometimes by a combination of persuasion and pressure) its land developers to dedicate extensions of this system. Today, thousands of homes and a whole half of the city enjoy the unique visual qualities which these ribbon parks contribute.

I'm sorry to note that these ribbons of green extend through the neighborhoods which need them the least. Whereas, on the south side of town, in some of the worst neighborhoods, Mile Run Creek regularly overflows its banks into the back yards of homes perched perilously on the low ground; "we get telephone calls of complaint after every rain," I heard from the City Planner. And the City has had the extra expense of bridging the

creek repeatedly because of a senseless pattern of streets laid down over the Mile Run Creek watershed.

Approaches to the City

Most of us in the future will approach these cities either by air or by a major, limited-access expressway. I would like to assert that a great opportunity for architects, planners, landscape architects lies in the creation of what should be called "approach zones" to cities. It's possible right now to predict which streets will connect your cities to the major interchanges of the new highways. These streets will be the new "front entrance" for millions of travelers, commuters and visitors. By beginning now, you can create the kind of visual impressions you choose—by controlling setback, by the creation of visual easements. This is the kind of urban design which has been little tried in America, where too often the dramatic high-spots where a highway first breaks over a hill, and the city first comes into view—this is the spot pre-empted by billboards and drive-ins. Here again is an opportunity to begin to re-shape our cities closer to our heart's desire.

And Now Downtown

The trouble with Downtown—and these are not only my conclusions, but my concluding remarks—is that it has no character, no feeling, no quality of distinction, no focal point. The irony of Charlotte is that its most important street corner, N. Tryon and Trade Street, is still called "The Square" in memory of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration. Of course it's no longer even a wide place in the road.

In so many of these cities, where is the Vital center, the very spot where the crowds gather in fine weather, where presidential candidates speak, and where they put up the reviewing stand for parades? Where is it, this important open space, the focal point for local patriotism? Swallowed up, in most of our cities, by the so-called "highest and best use of land"—which turns out to be just another building. Sold off, in the rush to "get our city out of the real estate business"—to the everlasting damage of Downtown.

We must bring back into this Vital Center not only spaciousness, but the kind of activities which give meaning to those spaces. Look at the nation's best shopping centers, at Victor Gruen's Northland and Eastland in Detroit, for example. Here, in the middle of the mall, are the disc-jockeys, the fashion models, the new cars on display, the "feelies"—sculpture brought down to earth to be felt and climbed upon by the kids. We must bring back all the arts, the gay and vivid beauty of flowers—not just piddling little planter boxes of flowers, but great and gaudy expanses of flowers, unmistakable, unforgettable. Expensive? Of course, but it's the Vital Center we're concerned with here, and neither its operations nor its salvation is going to come cheap.

And here in the Vital Center, we must keep things spic and span. Every flower yanked up from a prominent bed must be replaced at once; every loose and blowing piece of paper must be captured; grime must go.

"Wait a minute," somebody always says at this point. "You gonna put a square downtown? It'll attract nothing but ole bums, spitting tobacco juice all over, looking up the girls' skirts."

To this I have two answers. Bums need a park and a resting place too, and if you don't provide one in the bum's neighborhood they'll come into the Vital Center. Second, since when did looking up the girls' skirts become the exclusive occupation of the bums?

Sooner or later, many of you will be called upon to design a new Center—perhaps a Civic Center, a Cultural Center, at any rate, a collection of buildings and spaces to house a group of activities. I hope they don't turn out to be another one of the dull and ponderous Civic Plaza type performance we've seen in so many cities—vast prairies of concrete, limestone and marble, with a few outcroppings of soil. Everything neat—far too neat to suit me—and geometric and precise. No little corners out of the wind, no casual little courts where you can buy a paper, get a coke, sit on a comfortable bench in the sun (or shade), and watch the life flowing by. I believe in spaciousness and an impressive site for any civic building. This is why I think it's a disgrace to allow any magnificent new building like the Charlotte Library to be hidden away behind an unsightly old building on the corner. But in our desire to give our new Civic Centers plenty of elbow room, I hope we don't end up at the other extreme, with *all plaza, and no pleasure*.

Now, I think we're in the midst of a design revolution. Not only in the Piedmont, but all over the nation, cities are wrestling with their conscience, their pocketbook, and their critics, looking for solutions. They're mixing various versions of Doctor Victor Gruen's Sheep-Dip for Sick Cities. (As somebody told me the other day, speaking of still another city with a version of the Fort Worth, Texas plan, "Everybody's Gruen It.")

There's enlightenment in the air. One of the nation's real estate experts recently ventured into print with an admission that the "highest and best use" of land might even be for open space.

It's not long ago that businessmen were convinced "You can't do business in a botanical garden." But when they look at some of the best shopping centers with lavish spectacular gardens and pleasure grounds, they change their tunes.

Of course, too many Downtown Improvement Committeemen still believe that every man has a God-given right to drive his automobile anywhere he damn well pleases, and more especially right up to the front door of every downtown merchant.

But these fellows are getting some hard knocks. Even their best friends are telling them "My wife doesn't like to shop downtown any more." One of these days they'll wake up to the fact that theirs is not just an economic problem, but an architectural problem. It's up to the architects of North Carolina to show them the way out of their dilemma. And the people of this and other states are looking for something better than the city they see around them today. I hope you, the architects of North Carolina, will help them get it.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AIA PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

The theme of the convention of the South Atlantic district of the American Institute of Architects, April 13-17th, during the four-day cruise to Nassau and return aboard the M. S. Italia, will be "The Architect in This Technical Age." The keynote address will be delivered by John Noble Richard of Toledo, Ohio, President of the American Institute of Architects.

Heads of four Southeastern university schools of architecture will participate in panel discussions. Regional Director Clinton B. Gamble of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, will preside. Architectural education and methods of assisting the practicing architect will be discussed in panel by Henry L. Kamphoefner, Dean of the North Carolina State College School of Design; Harlan McClure, Dean of the Clemson College, S. C., School of Architecture; Paul M. Haffernan, Director of Georgia Institute of Technology's School of Architecture; and James T. Lendrum, Head of the University of Florida's Department of Architecture.

Among notable authorities as guests and speakers will be Alfred L. Jaros, Jr., of Jaros, Baum & Bolles, consulting engineers of New York City; William J. Cavanaugh of Bolt, Beranek and Newman, Acoustical Engineers of Cambridge, Mass.; and Karl A. Staley, illuminating authority in charge of research for General Electric Lighting institute in Nela Park, Cleveland.

The three national architectural magazines will be represented in the program by Emerson Goble, Editor of the Architectural Record; Joseph A. Hazen, Jr., Executive Editor of the Architectural Forum; and Charles A. Magruder, Managing Editor of Progressive Architecture.

There will be a number of architectural exhibits aboard ship showing outstanding work of the architects from Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, from which several may be selected for honor awards. AIA President Richards will present the honor awards during a dinner meeting.

Host for the cruise convention is the South Carolina chapter, with Ralph McPherson, Greenville, S. C. architect, as conference chairman. More than 350 architects from the four Southeastern states and their wives are expected to attend.

"DESIGNED FOR LIVING"

The house books all say, "Don't live in a tent,
Just Build a good house, for its cheaper than rent.
But make no mistake, do it right from the plot
Get a good architect, THEN go look for a lot.

We looked all around, then made up our mind
That a good architect is not easy to find.
A school, a garage, or a church with a steeple
But nobody draws just a house for plain people.

We talked to our friends and the news passed around
Till we heard the good news that one had been found.
We said theres no hurry, with two years to go,
So send us the bills and we'll pay as we owe.

Eight months soon passed by, the plans were not here
And when they were mentioned, I trembled in fear
For the idea had been mine, and my wife let me know,
That I'd get naught but a promise while he got our dough.

So I called him, and wired him, and wrote him in verse,
But whatever I tried, it just made things worse.
I asked, I demanded, then ran out of hope,
For no matter my tactics, he answered, "No Soap."

Oh, he promised to send them, and then we'd expect,
But they never arrived, and I caught straight heck.
Till I finally decided, no plans would we see
And asked for a doghouse, for the dog—and for me.

Then when things looked the blackest, and mud was my name,
My faith was rewarded, for the plans finally came.
Then my dear wife ignored all the times she had taunted,
Said She'd known all along that we'd get what we wanted.

When we called at his office to talk the plans over
We were happy as lambs in a field full of clover.
He was glad we were pleased, but said, "Take it slow,
For theres one little thing, a question of dough."

While the plans were ideal, said he with a frown,
He was certain we knew that they must be cut down.
Five bedrooms were fine, but we'd just have to bare it,
And cut down to one, and all of us share it.

Lets cut out this bathroom, and this one right here,
And the others must go, I very much fear.
Now the house is quite modern, with one little lack,
Which is more than offset by the "Chick Sale" in back.

Now big windows are fine, for they keep a house sunny,
But they'll have to come out, for all such cost money.
I'd offset the gloom with plenty of light,
But its candles for you, for the budget is tight.

With electricity out, the Hi-Fi's out too,
You'll really save money before I get through.
Away with the carport, it juts out too far,
And if you must build, you can't have a car.

The laundry is out for you can't have a maid,
With the mortgage you'll carry, she'd never get paid.
You'll never relax, so the study can go,
For you'll spend your time just earning the dough.

With the budget you have, theres no room at all
For a real place to dine, no matter how small.
You really won't need it, theres no money for heat,
But the kitchen is warmed, so thats where you'll eat.

Yes, the kitchen is warmed, by a fire made of wood,
I'd make it electric, or would if I could,
But we have to cut someplace, a fact you well know,
For while you have wishes, you don't have much dough.

Now you'll have to admit that we've cut down on space,
But it still seems to me that its too big a place.
So cut out the playroom for the kids here must stay,
They'll be only too glad to get outside to play.

Now lets see what is left, for while its not much,
It still can be used, if you have the right touch.
If you'd built as it was, you would be a fool,
And you've got to remember that you still have a pool.

A small living room, one bedroom for four,
And a beautiful staircase that goes down through the floor.
With a pool at the bottom, and flowers in bloom,
You soon will forget that there just ain't no room.

Now slow down a bit, theres no need to rave,
I know its not much, but think what you'll save.
Sure, compared to some others, this place is a wreck,
But the place was designed by a real architect.

Its design thats important, a fact you should know,
Not space and convenience, for that doesn't show.
The heck with your family, now where is your pride,
Its what others will see and not whats inside.

You have little money, you're real short of dough,
So this ain't for living, its strictly for show.
I must build my business, and show my design,
Not with space for my clients, but with room for my sign.

My wife was in tears, our dreams up in smoke,
Till we suddenly realized it was all a big joke.
We had just been told what we ought to know,
That a dreamhouse is fine, but dreams do cost dough.

Now, we'd rather not cut, but we will, though not far,
Or else we'll keep living just right where we are.
And while we want space, for living and play
We'll end up building for what we can pay.

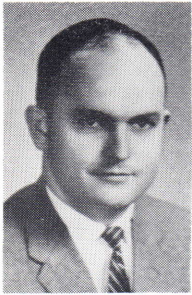
Yes, we did get our plans, and while all is not sunny,
We'll soon find some way to borrow the money.
But the waiting was worth it, for the plans he did send,
And we got what we asked for, and alls right in the end.

By R. H. Doolittle, Client
Greensboro, N. C.

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS IN THE NEWS

SOLITE OPENS OFFICE

The Carolina Solite Corporation has opened a new office in Raleigh and has appointed A. Cabell Ford, Jr. as Sales Representative. Ford is a native of Richmond, attended Hampden Sydney College, and served four years with the U. S. Gypsum Company. He is the son of the Director of Sales for Southern Lightweight Aggregate Corporation in Richmond, the Carolina Solite Corporation being a wholly owned subsidiary of that company. The company has also announced that it is opening a new plant at Green Cove Springs in Florida, and that construction is now underway at the Aquadale, N. C. plant which will make it equal in productive capacity to the plant at Bremono Bluff, Virginia which is the worlds largest producer of lightweight manufactured aggregate.



GETS POST

Ralph Reeves, AIA of Raleigh, has been appointed to the National Defense Executive Reserve, Business and Defense Services Administration. The Reserve, numbering some 900 members, is recruited to staff the operation of a production agency in event of national emergency. In line with the plan to shape the organization on regional lines, the reservists are drawn from all parts of the country, with 35 states represented.

CHURCH OFFICERS

Albert C. Woodroof, AIA of Greensboro, was elected Recording Secretary at the recent Church Architectural Guild Conference in Los Angeles. Others elected are H. Walter Damon of Youngstown, Ohio as President, Anthony Ferrara of Washington, D. C. as First Vice-President, Milton L. Grigg of Charlottesville, Virginia as Secretary, and Walter J. Wefel, Jr. of Shaker Heights, Ohio as Secretary.

CHARLOTTEAN HONORED

Clarence P. Street, secretary and general manager of McDevitt and Street Company of Charlotte, has been appointed a director of the Charlotte branch of the Fifth District Federal Reserve Bank. Since 1941, Mr. Street has been with McDevitt and Street Company in various capacities. He was president of the Carolinas Branch, AGC, in 1944. In 1953, Mr. Street was elected national president of the contractors' organization.

HOME PUBLISHED

The November 1958 issue of House and Home carried as its house 16 details of a house in Hickory, N. C. by Harrell and Clark, AIA.

MESSAGE REPEATED

The Associated General Contractors in their weekly bulletin of March 5 had as the cover leading article immediate past President James Presidents Message which appeared in the November 1958 Southern Architect. They titled it "Separate Contracts Blamed for Delays."

HOSPITAL MANUAL

The American Hospital Association has published a 72 page "Manual of Hospital Planning Procedures." It is to serve as a guide to sound planning of hospital construction and remodeling. A check list for appraising community needs is outlined in the text along with guides to equipment which should be included in the construction contract, method of determining equipment needs, and ways in which needed equipment can best be listed specified and procured. It is available \$1.50 from their offices 804 North Lakeshore Drive, Chicago 11, Illinois. They have also prepared the "Preventive Maintenance Guide," which outlines a program to extend the light of hospital equipment and buildings, to prevent costly breakdowns, to control costs, and to help save lives of patients by guaranteeing that any equipment emergency can be met. Their costs are \$2.00 each.

LIBRARY WEEK

The American Library Association has set April 12-18 as National Library Week. The theme is "Wake Up and Read" and the objective is "A Better-Read, Better-Informed America." In North Carolina the State Chairman is Mr. Benjamin L. Smith, retired Superintendent of Public Instruction of Greensboro City Schools, and the headquarters are at 342 South Spring Street in Burlington with Evelyn L. Parks as Executive Director.

SPECIAL SHOW

The formica-sponsored television show "Our Changing Homes" will be presented March 16 at 1:00 p.m. over Charlotte WBTV station's Betty Feezor Show. This is the same show with minor variations which was done last fall over Raleigh-Durham's WTVD. It contains considerable institutional promotion for the AIA and the National Association of Home Builders.

FIRM REORGANIZED

William Henley Deitrick, FAIA of Raleigh, has reorganized his firm, which will hereafter be known as Guy E. Crampton and Associates. The office will remain at 115 West Morgan Street in Raleigh, with Deitrick as consultant. In addition to Crampton, AIA, general partner, others in the firm are Stanley Fishel, AIA, James R. Pittman, Jr., AIA, and C. F. Brannan, Architect, and M. E. Ray and E. R. Noland, Registered Engineers as limited partners.

AIA NEWS

RESEARCH CONFERENCE HELD

Problems and prospects of architectural research were the subject of a two-day working session by a specially invited group of prominent architects, social and environmental scientists and engineers meeting March 10 to March 12 at Ann Arbor, Michigan. The conference was sponsored by The American Institute of Architects with a grant from the National Science Foundation.

"Architectural research is not only necessary now, it is ten years late in getting started," Herbert H. Swinburne, AIA, Philadelphia architect told the group. He proposed setting up a ten-man Research Study at one of the country's leading universities to coordinate architectural research and make research contracts for specific explorations with various universities.

"What we need and what The American Institute of Architects seeks is architectural research of which there is far too little as distinct from building research of which there is plenty," said Walter A. Taylor, AIA director of education and research. "Architectural research is concerned with the social and life sciences and the reaction of humans to the manmade environment the architect creates. Building research is concerned with materials of construction and their assembly," Mr. Taylor explained.

Conference papers dealt with such varied subjects as psychology, sociology, environmental hygiene and planning, and structural research. Conference chairmen were Walter E. Campbell, AIA, of Boston and Walter A. Taylor. Dr. Francis M. Kobayashi of the Division of Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences of NSF summed up the aims of basic architectural research.

SCHOOL MEET URGED

The American Institute of Architects today called for a "national conference on school safety" to help architects, engineers, fire marshals, educators and local building authorities intensify the search for fire-safe school building plans. The call was issued by the AIA Board of Directors at the beginning of its annual meeting in Washington, D. C., March 9-12.

"The recent school fire tragedies at Chicago and near Little Rock, Arkansas, make a national conference on school safety imperative," the AIA directors stated. "All of us who share in the responsibility for school safety must pool and coordinate our experiences and findings. We owe no less to the parents of America. It is a gratifying fact that there has been no report of any fire in a recently completed school building," the AIA directors stated. "The buildings in Chicago and the reform school near Little Rock were among the far too many obsolescent school plants which should have been modernized or replaced long ago. There must be an orderly approach to the improvement of local fire codes," the AIA statement continued. "Fire codes often differ radically in different communities. Some are far too lax. Others tend to be over-zealous and set back recent advances in school design and school building economy. Our

aim must be not to interfere with progress but to assure the maximum amount of fire safety for our children.

"In the hope of advancing this aim The American Institute of Architects would welcome a national conference on school safety. We would like to meet with representatives from the agencies and authorities concerned with this problem—the fire marshals, the fire insurance underwriters, the engineers and the school administrators. Such a conference might be held at The Octagon, our national headquarters in Washington, D. C. It should arrive at practical recommendations to the local authorities." The AIA directors praised the efforts of both the AIA Committee on School Buildings and Educational Facilities and the AIA Committee on Human Safety. "The devoted voluntary work of these AIA committees has largely contributed to the constant improvement of building safety. We are proud to note that despite many improvements in school design and a more attractive appearance of most modern school buildings, the average cost of school construction has increased only half as much in recent years as the cost of other building types," the statement added.

Among other agenda items the three-day Board meeting will approve final plans for the national AIA convention at New Orleans, La., June 22 to 26, discuss closer cooperation between AIA and the American Institute of Planners, and hear numerous Committee reports.

Members of the AIA Board of Directors are President John Noble Richards of Toledo, Ohio; First Vice President Philip Will, Jr., of Chicago, Ill.; 2nd Vice President Henry L. Wright of Los Angeles, Calif.; Secretary Edward L. Wilson of Fort Worth, Tex.; Treasurer Raymond S. Kastendieck of Gary, Ind.; Edmund R. Purves, Executive Director, Washington, D. C. Regional Directors are: J. Roy Carroll of Philadelphia, Pa.; Bergman S. Letzler of Louisville, Ky.; John H. Pritchard of Tunica, Miss.; Donald J. Stewart of Portland, Ore.; I. Lloyd Roark of Overland Park, Kan.; Clinton Gamble of Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; U. Floyd Rible of Los Angeles, Calif.; R. Max Brooks of Austin, Tex.; Trevor W. Rogers of Kenmore, N. Y.; Frederic H. Porter of Cheyenne, Wyo.; Harold T. Spitznagel of Sioux Falls, S. D.; and Alonzo J. Harriman of Auburn, Me.

JOURNALISM WINNERS ANNOUNCED

George McCue of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and Frederick Gutheim, architectural critic and planner of Washington, D. C., writing for *Harper's* magazine, are winners of the twin \$500 first prizes in The American Institute of Architects' Sixth Annual Journalism Award competition. Mr. McCue received the first prize in the newspaper class for his articles on architecture in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch's* art and music section, February, May, June and November, 1958. Mr. Gutheim was awarded the first prize in the magazine class for his article on New York's proposed Lincoln Art and Culture Center, "Athens on the Subway," which appeared in *Harper's* October, 1958.

Second prizes of \$250 each went to Terry Ferrer,

(Continued on next Page)

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDATION RE-ELECTS OFFICERS

At the Annual Meeting of the N. C. State College Architectural Foundation, held in connection with the NCAIA annual meeting in Charlotte January 23rd, the officers were re-elected for 1959. They are Marion Ham, AIA of Durham as President, Charles H. Wheatley, AIA of Charlotte as Vice-President, L. L. Ray of the College as Secretary and J. G. Vann of the College as Treasurer. Ham will also serve as Chairman of the Executive Committee. Elected as Directors are J. N. Pease, Jr., AIA of Charlotte, William H. Deitrick, FAIA of Raleigh, Leslie N. Boney, Jr., AIA of Wilmington, Conrad B. Wessell, AIA of Goldsboro and H. B. Foster of Brick & Tile Service of Greensboro, and Sidney B. Jefferies, President of Jefferies Engineering and Equipment Company of Greensboro. Pease will also serve as Chairman of the Investment Committee. William Hart of the Foundations office, in a report to the members regarding finances in 1958, termed the year the most successful in the Foundations history. Henry L. Kamphoefner, FAIA of Raleigh and Dean of the School of Design at the College, proposed that the Foundation's name be changed to the Design Foundation. Action was deferred on the suggestion.

education editor of the *New York Herald Tribune* for her article on the New York school building controversy, November 23, 1958, and to Mary Hamman of *Life* magazine for the series on "The U. S. Need for More Livable Homes," September-October, 1958.

The AIA Journalism Award Jury also awarded nine Honorable Mentions. Six were for outstanding news and feature stories on architectural subjects: 1. Barbara Barnes of the *Philadelphia Evening and Sunday Bulletin*, April 6, 1958. 2. John Woerpel of the *Detroit Free Press*, December 19, 1958. 3. Grady Clay, real estate editor of the *Louisville Courier Journal*, March 9, 1958. 4. William W. Lutz of the *Detroit News*, May 6, 1958. 5. John Wilson of the *Spartanburg South Carolina Herald*, October 31, 1958. 6. Leonard Buder of the *New York Times*, February 9, 1958. Three were for outstanding magazine articles: 1. Cranston Jones, architecture editor, *Time* magazine, for the cover story on architect Edward D. Stone, March 31, 1958. 2. Jane Jacobs for her article in *Fortune* concluding the series "The Exploding Metropolis," April, 1958. 3. Ken Bates for "Report on 10 Trend-Setting Houses" in *Living* magazine, January, 1958.

Serving on the Jury of Awards were Miss Jeanne Davern, assistant to the editor of *Architectural Record*, Mr. Thomas W. D. Wright, Washington, D. C., architect, and Wolf Von Eckardt of the AIA public relations staff.

The Jury made the following comments on this year's AIA Journalism Awards:

"We have been impressed by the many diversified approaches to architectural journalism such as architectural criticism, biographical sketches of architects, various building categories, design issues, preservation of historic buildings, building

BOARD OF ARCHITECTURE PRESENTS CERTIFICATES

On February 28 at the Salisbury Country Club, President of the North Carolina Board of Architecture, Mr. John Erwin Ramsay, AIA of Salisbury, presented certificates of Registration to thirteen candidates that qualified to practice architecture in North Carolina through written examination. They are: William Vernon Bailey, Washington, D. C.; James B. Bell, Charlotte, N. C.; J. Frank Cook, Clemmons, N. C.; Robert William Hedrick, Ashboro, N. C.; Robert Swan Johnson, Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Harrison McArthur, Jr., Charlotte, N. C.; Charles Lee Phillips, Wilson, N. C.; Shoji Sadao, Raleigh, N. C.; Marvin Harold Saline, Charlotte, N. C.; Cornelius David Sides, Jr., Raleigh, N. C.; J. Bradford Wiggins, Raleigh, N. C.; William Robert Wyatt, Jr. Rocky Mount, N. C.; Ralph Gordon Echols, Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Friedrich Heinrich Schmitt of Charlotte, N. C., will also be presented his certificate of Registration through reciprocity with Germany.

Other Members of the Board of Architecture are Leon McMinn, AIA, Vice-President, Greensboro, N. C.; James W. Griffith, Jr., AIA, Secretary-Treasurer, Greenville, N. C.; S. Porter Graves, Jr., AIA, Charlotte, N. C.; Shannon Meriwether, AIA, Tryon, N. C. A. Lewis Polier, AIA, Raleigh, N. C. is Executive-Secretary-Treasurer.

technology, and political issues arising from building and planning problems.

"In awarding the first prize to Mr. McCue of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* we recognize his effort to show that every intelligent person has a stake in and can be expected to hold an opinion about architecture. By placing these articles on the newspaper's Music and Arts page, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* has recognized the concern of its readers with architectural ideas. "We awarded Miss Terry Ferrer the second prize for her writing about the contribution architecture has made to education through design.

"Mr. Frederick Gutheim was awarded the first magazine prize for an outstanding work of architectural criticism. Such criticism is much needed, and, unfortunately, all too rare. He and *Harper's* deserve the honor for publishing not only a highly perceptive analysis of Lincoln Center, but for raising questions about the design of cultural centers everywhere. The *Life* series, 'The U. S. Need for More Livable Homes,' has well explored the great potential that lies in the most retarded area of American building. It has emphasized the contribution America's architects can still make in the field of consumer housing.

The \$1,500 annual awards program was established in 1953 to recognize and encourage writing that will further public understanding of architecture and the architect. In addition to cash awards, Certificates of Merit or Honorable Mention will be given to awardees and to the publication in which their work appeared. Presentations will be made by the AIA chapter in the locality of the publication. Eligible for submission by writers or their publishers were articles that appeared in a general circulation newspaper or magazine during 1958.

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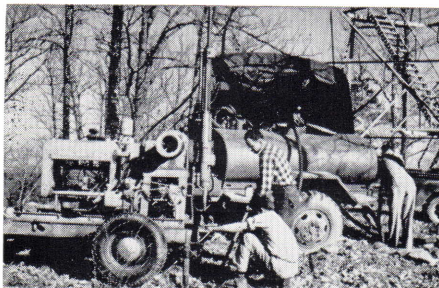
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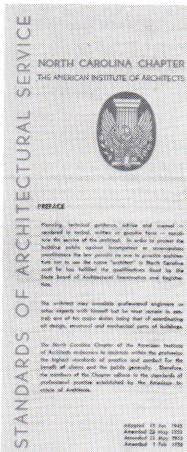


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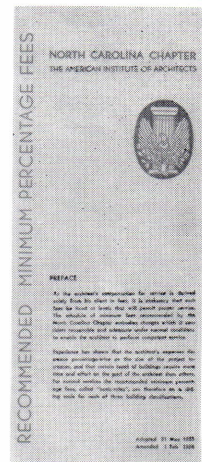
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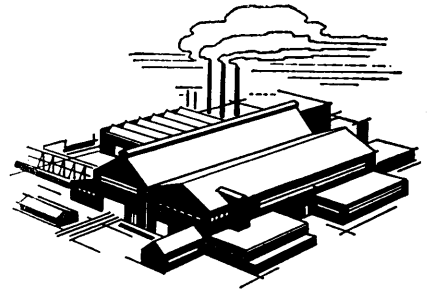
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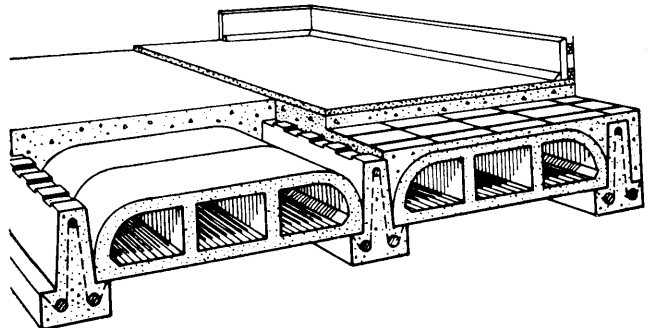
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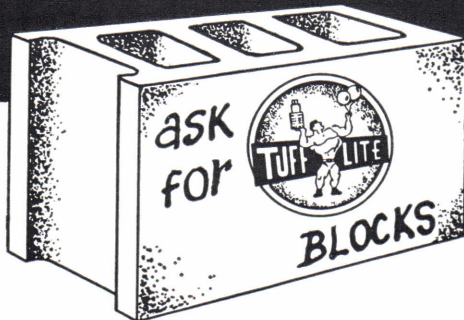
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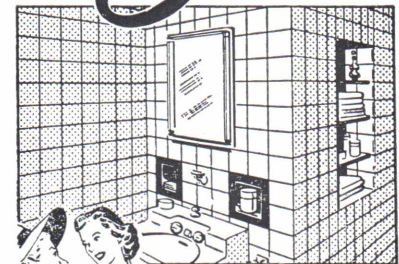
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ARCHITECTURAL CALENDAR

MARCH 4, 11, 18, 25: Architects Guild of High Point, High Point.

MARCH 5, 19: Raleigh Council of Architects, S & W Cafeteria, Raleigh.

MARCH 7: Charlotte Council of Architects, Chez Montet, Charlotte.

MARCH 13-14: Middle Atlantic Region AIA Meeting, Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

MARCH 23: Carolina Section American Welding Society, N. C. State College Cafeteria, Raleigh.

MARCH 27: Eastern Council of Architects, Greenville.

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

APRIL 13-17: South Atlantic Region AIA Meeting, Cruise Charleston-Nassau.

APRIL 17: Western Council of Architects, Shelby.

JUNE 18: Professional Engineers of N. C., Sedgefield Inn, Greensboro.

JUNE 19: F. Graham Williams Co., 36th Annual Golf Tournament, E. Lake Country Club, Atlanta, Ga.

JUNE 22-23: N. C. Building Inspectors Association Annual Meeting, New Bern.

JUNE 22-26: AIA Convention, Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, La.

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

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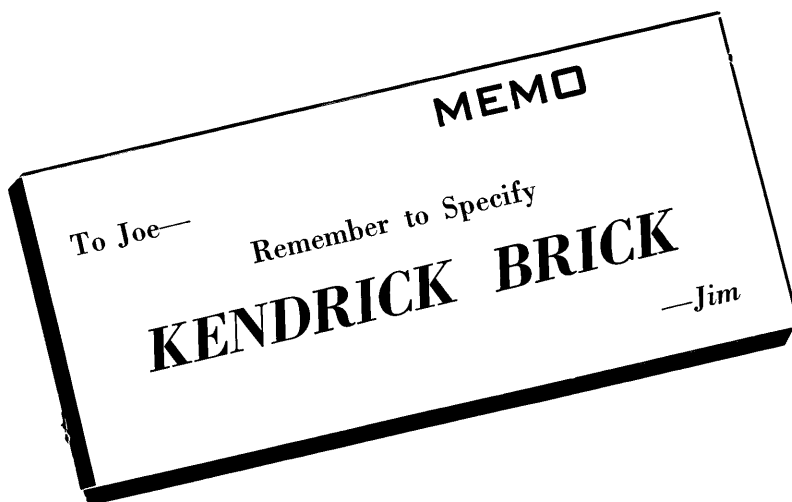
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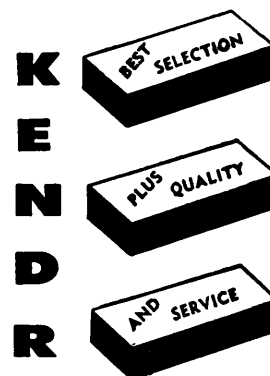


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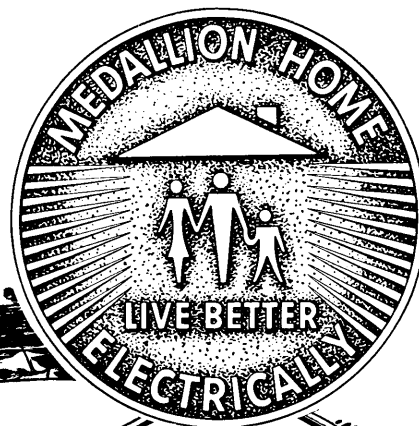
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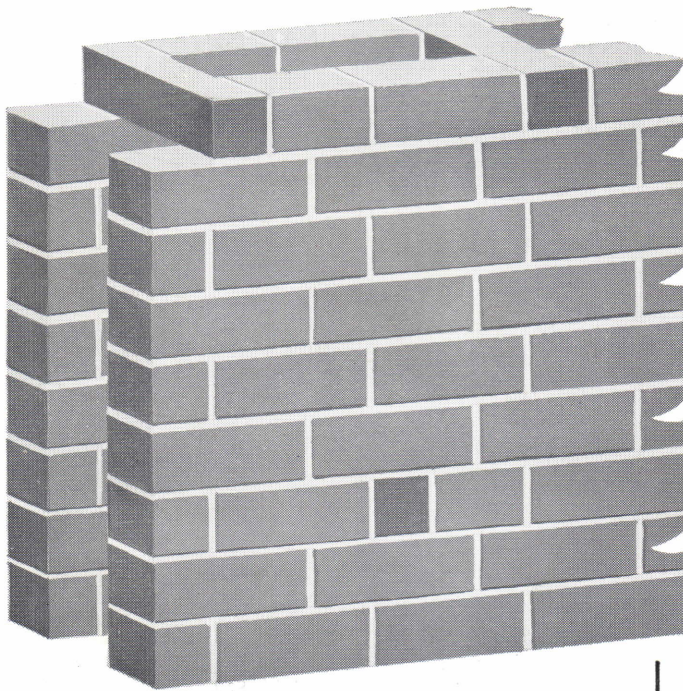
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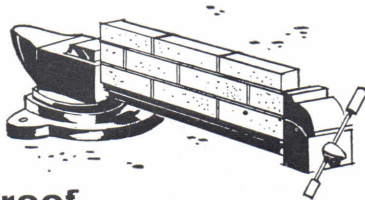
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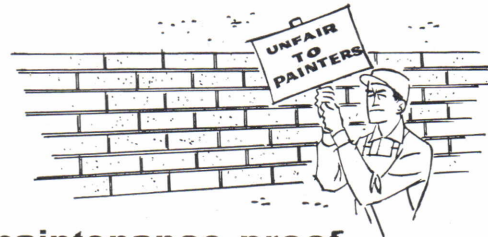
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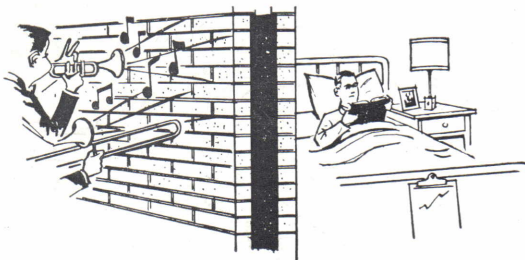
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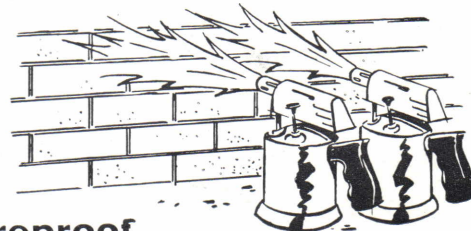
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