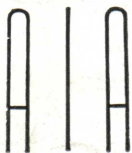


SOUTHERN ARCHITECT

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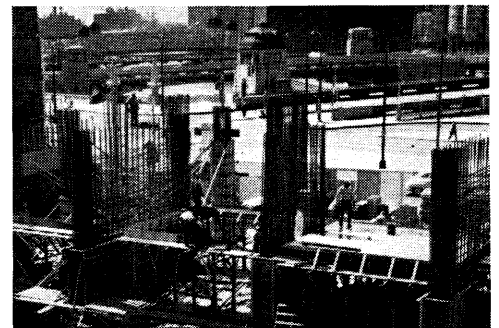
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SOUTHERN ARCHITECT



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Volume 6
Number 5

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CLEMMER

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

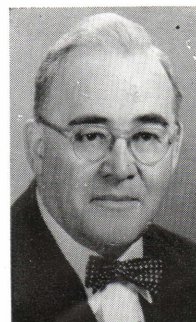
By the time you read this you no doubt will have already learned a great deal about the San Francisco convention in late April. We will not belabor the subject except to say it was a good and well-attended meeting held in a fascinating city. Six North Carolina Chapter members were in attendance in one capacity or another. All served as delegates. Other than the election of officers, the most important item of business, namely, the proposed reorganization of the Institute's structure, became somewhat controversial on technical grounds as convention time approached. After considerable discussion on the floor and amid some confusion the matter was tabled and a substitute resolution was adopted which authorizes the setting up of a committee of broad representation to re-study the whole subject and to re-submit it for further consideration at a future convention.

The South Atlantic Regional meeting in Winston-Salem also will be history when you read this. However, since this message is being written before the meeting, no comment can be made except to publicly thank Robert F. Arey, General Chairman, and all the faithful and hard-working Committee Chairmen and others who so ably assisted him. Special thanks are also due the Products Exhibitors whose booth displays contributed so much to the success of the Conference.

Since there will be no Summer Meeting in 1960, this is a fine time for committees to take inventory of their activities, duties and programs for the year. A little more than a half year remains before our forty-seventh Annual Meeting convenes in Durham in January. In order that our accomplishments may show continuing progress at the year's end, it is essential that we maintain our momentum thru the intervening months. To attain our goals we cannot allow our enthusiasm and activities to diminish during the summer months.

Chairmen of Committees having active programs and uncompleted activities are urged to keep their work moving. Council officers are especially encouraged to keep the magazine informed of significant activities and events transpiring within the respective Councils. Action and communication are vitally important between Chapter Meetings.

Robert L. Clemmer, President
N. C. Chapter, A.I.A.



ROSS E. SHUMAKER 1889-1960

Ross Edward Shumaker, AIA of Raleigh died April 8, 1960 in Rex Hospital in Raleigh after a lengthy illness. Mr. Shumaker was one of the six Member Emeritus of the North Carolina Chapter, having served it and the profession well for many years. He was born July 13, 1889 in Galden, Pennsylvania, received his Bachelor of Architecture from Ohio State University in 1916 and later did post-graduate work at Harvard University. He was elected to the North Carolina Chapter on February 6, 1940 and served it as Vice-President in 1945 and as President in 1946, and later as Executive Secretary from 1952 until 1954. In 1955 he was given a citation by the Chapter for outstanding service to the Chapter. From 1948 to 1951 he served as AIA Regional Director, one of three from the Chapter to be so honored. For the last 28 years he served as an officer and Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Architectural Registration Board. He is survived by his wife Mrs. Mozelle Shumaker of Raleigh and four daughters.

A.I.A.--1960 CONVENTION

The American Institute of Architects 1960 Annual Convention was held in San Francisco April 18-22. The following six members of the North Carolina Chapter attended: Robert L. Clemmer of Hickory, A. G. Odell, Jr. of Charlotte, Henry L. Kamphoefner of Raleigh, Henry I. Gaines of Asheville, John E. Ramsay of Salisbury and George Matsumoto of Raleigh. Southern Architect asked that a report of the meeting be forwarded for publication. The following article was written by Robert J. J. Locatell, a delegate from the Georgia Chapter AIA, and was submitted by Regional Director Odell as being an interesting and comprehensive summation of the event.

The City itself, the Theme, and the Speakers formed a perfect trinity for a stimulating meeting in the Masonic Memorial Temple. Some 2500 people attended. This may have been second in size, as compared to the Centennial Convention two years ago, but certainly it was first in personal interest for everyone.

THE CITY

Clear, vigorous weather, adventuresome cable cars, the up-up and down-down of busy streets, pervasive cleanliness. The natural open-hearted courtesy of the citizenry. Superb food and drink. Breathtaking panoramas embracing bustling activity with deliberate repose. Grottoes and Ghettoes in a color spectrum, both purposeful and accidental. A vibrant cross-section of styles and nationalities. A place best described as "exciting"; a kaleidoscope with overwhelming impact. This is The City.

THE THEME

"The City" became the focal point from which the theme "Expanding Horizons" radiated and returned, carrying with it in each direction the elements of communication among the many and concentration of power among the few. It is the City that now presents the Architect's greatest challenge.

It is expanding, with the universe, as the rural-to-urban migration accelerates. It is spilling over into sub-urbia from the effects of physical ecstasies and the desire to escape harassment after quitting time.

Man is both maker and user of symbols, be they words, objects, or designs. These change constantly with economical and political tides. How much then must the Architect know to understand these changes moving ever more rapidly from "what was" to "what is" on toward "what may be"? This was The Theme.

THE SPEAKERS

Dr. Wendell Bell, Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, U.C.L.A., portrayed the transition from city "disorganization" (family & neighborhood) up to World War II, to city "over organization" since then. He illustrated the increasing over concentration of power, the forces controlling our elections, our bureaucratic structure in government, the influence of "choice" (by limiting the number of selections); and he posed questions concerning the absence of "equality of opportunity" for various social groups to participate in the leadership of business, education, and government affairs. The essential need for open communications between all groups, in the face of a declining and even

apathetic interest, was another of his chief concerns.

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Director, Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, spoke of man's increasing knowledge; knowledge that doubles every ten years; of a continuing destruction of "common" traditions whilst enriching "special" traditions as an outgrowth of this expanding knowledge; the resulting difficulties in communications between "high" and "low". Such difficulties, he said, will increase unless there is a recognition of a common purpose among men based on "lifelong intellectual vigor" responding to inner logic and discipline. Only these things can develop "public order" and a culture which will reflect the best in a civilization that may survive. In noting that only our present civilization "has put together the Greek notion of Truth and the experimental technique with an ideal of human betterment", he stated that it must be the role of the Architect as an artist to recognize this, as well as the need for a "common purpose" so that he may effectively contribute to the creation of a durable "public order". (You'll have to chew on this for a while)

Dr. C. Northcote Parkinson, Raffles Professor of History, University of Malaya, stated that fifty million people in the United States live neither in the city nor the country, because the magnetism of the city has been lost. Hence, urban sprawl wherein the neighborhood is "bogged down to the IQ level of the PTA". He said our attitudes are surrounded by "economic realities" and pressures which have made Esther Williams more effective than the State Department", and the Monroe Doctrine known only if Marilyn's name is associated therewith. After saying that our current ideas about democracy form our worst barriers against building the City as a fit place in which to live, he reviewed his earlier summary of the essential requirements for such a place.

First, a City must have "Focus" or center of interest; a cultural center in the broadest sense. Second, the essentials of civilized living must be present, including the amenities and which permit walking through pleasant landscaped areas (all cars parked underground). Third, clearly defined limits or boundaries must be established and fortified. Fourth, surround the perimeter with natural countryside devoid of clutter, so that one may go to the suburbs by choice rather than compulsion. Thus, City architecture requires "Master" planning, the establishment of a design standard of high order for the "focus", and the "honest integrity of good function". Meantime, stop the publication of Architectural Journals for a few years to give everyone a rest and permit some independent thinking.

Dr. Morton White, Professor of Philosophy, Harvard, through much circumlocution via Jefferson, Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Poe, and deTocqueville on up to the James boys (Henry and William), said in effect that the City is a lousy place in which to live, even though William James took it all back in 1907 when he said "magnificent". There were such comments as the City being a "lonely crowd of organizational men" and of it being "a state of mind where basic values are constantly attacked".

He deplored the deadly increase in conformity (in direct proportion to the City growth), and wound up by saying we need to demonstrate the Demo-

(Continued on page 14)

GETTING ALONG PROFESSIONALLY

The following article, by John Noble Richards, immediate past President of the American Institute of Architects, was written before his term ended April 23, and appeared in the January 1950 issue of "Consulting Engineer."

Man's unending quest has resulted in the collection of an enormous and constantly-growing body of knowledge such that not even a Leonardo could begin to assimilate it. Because of this, men have been forced to seek knowledge through specialization. The result has been a stupendous advancement in learning, but at the cost of weakened communications between closely related groups. An analogy might be that of a number of men digging separate tunnels into a mountainside; if the mountain is Knowledge, the further each penetrates, the more remote he becomes from his fellows.

Applying this analogy to the architect-engineer relationship, there are many parallels. What is needed is a clearer understanding of who the architect and consulting engineer are, what they do, and how their relationship can be improved to their mutual benefit.

Since the two professions are much dependent on each other, I am convinced that a major step toward improved relations would be better understanding of each other. Toward this end, I would like to offer some observations about my profession.

The Architectural Process

The principles of good architecture today are still essentially the same as they were in the days when the Greek and Roman civilizations flourished. Vitruvius left us an observation, which was paraphrased by Sir Henry Wotton, in 1600, and still has currency today: "Well building hath three conditions: commodity, firmness, and delight." Interpreting commodity as *function*, firmness as *structure*, and delight as *beauty*, these words still form the keystone of the creative architectural process.

Function is the social purpose of any building, including what is to be done in it, who is to do it, and how it is to be done. I suggest that there is no quarrel as to the preeminence of the architect in dealing with function, though he may call upon many engineers for specialized knowledge in the process of his studies.

Architecture is Broad Art

Vitruvius next spoke of firmness, or structure — more precisely, good engineering. Since this is so obviously an area where disputes between engineers and architects will arise, skip over it for a moment and consider Vitruvius' third condition — beauty. Here is the area in which the architect feels most at home and where, because of the nature of the creative process, he is most frequently misunderstood. How does the architect see this creative process? First, architecture is an art form, like music, painting, and sculpture. Like the latter two, it is a visual art; unlike all three, it must be func-

tional as well — it must shelter people, and serve as a primary aid to living.

Havelock Ellis, ordinarily an expert in quite another area, had this to say: "The art of building, or architecture, is the beginning of all the arts that lie outside the person . . ." Is this over-dramatization? I think not. Architecture is a matter of people, and it is the architect's job to adapt the art and science of building to human needs and wants.

This was not always so. Cheops did not give a fig for people when he erected the Great Pyramid, nor did Louis XIV with his incredible Versailles.

Today, however, buildings must functionally serve the people, processes, and events that take place within them. This human factor cannot be discounted, or reduced to formulae. If nothing more than shelter were necessary to satisfy man's wants, he should have been satisfied with the first cave he crawled into. The fact is, however, that man had no more than crawled into the cave than he promptly began decorating it with paintings.

Again, if man is to be contented with his environmental lot, why does he protest so much today against the unrelieved landscapes of smoke, telephone wires, and billboards? They may impede the function of the city, but the essential processes continue anyway.

The only possible conclusion is that man has an intuitive sense of beauty, whether it be in a flower, in a soaring tower of steel and glass, or in another human being. If this were not so, why in heaven's name would a grown man write a poem about a Grecian urn? More to the point, why would anyone want to read it?

Beauty is something integral to every society, though the level of taste is conditioned by the degree of education and amount of leisure time available. In early America, as in any pioneer society, the first order of business was survival. Still later, with the growth of the country, an indigenous culture appeared, and it is from this that the culture of our own time has sprung.

Although the history of architecture shows various periods in which no advancements in technology or styles were made, today's architecture can only be described as vibrant and alive. Gone are the borrowings from Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque, or Georgian, as if they were so many icings on the cake. We already have seen the development of the spare, angular, thrusting architecture that characterizes our skylines today, and behind it are still newer developments that take advantage of man's advanced technological development, and the availability of new materials and forms.

My brief, then, is that the architect is a very real factor in our culture, and his eminence in today's world carries with it very real responsibilities. No one else can do his job for him.

Note that it is possible to repeat those same words, substituting engineer for architect. The engineer's role in the transformation of our society is no less important, but it is essentially different.

The architect does not for a moment contend that the engineer is without a creative spark. I know an engineer whose supreme moment was the creation of one of today's great bridges. That was many years ago. Even today, the story goes, he returns frequently to regard his work, and never fails to weep at the beauty of it. This is a feeling the architect understands.

The Area of Misunderstanding

Returning now to Vitruvius' second condition, good engineering, we enter the prime area of misunderstanding between our two groups. Some of the problems that arise are easily solved; others would try the wisdom of a Solomon.

Consulting engineers are engineers who are independent practitioners. They most often work on a fee basis, and when the work has to do with buildings, they usually are selected by and work under the direction of architects. Some engineers say that this is being relegated to inferior status by the architect. The architect does not understand this attitude at all.

If I could suggest an analogy, the modern airliner usually has a complement of three or four highly skilled men in the cockpit on every flight, each man performing a series of demanding duties that blend into an extremely efficient performance. But if each man in the cockpit were to try to do the other man's job, the result would be chaos.

Similarly, the architect who thinks he is an engineer, or the engineer who thinks he is an architect, and holds himself forth as such, is doing a disservice to his profession and the community at large. When this sort of wrangling develops, it creates a condition that is perfect for the package dealer — who might be called the threatening autopilot of our analogy.

Coordinating the Work

Who should serve as the coordinator of a building project? Custom dictates that it should be the architect for architectural projects and the engineer for engineering projects. So far, so good, but now come the problems. Engineers look upon power plants, warehouses, and factories as engineering projects. It is the contention of some that, once the mechanical and electrical equipment is in place and the structural frame is worked out — which is the engineer's job — wrapping it in a masonry exterior is something that any fool could do.

But someone must coordinate building projects, and the architect argues that he should assume this responsibility. If the engineer is fit to assume these duties, then he is an architect. Some engineers, in turn, frequently advance the argument that, on some projects, the engineering services represent up to 50 or 60 percent of the total construction cost. And since this is true, responsibility (and fees) should be recast with this in mind. But on any modern building project, there is not just one, all-knowing engineer — there are many. There are civil, structural, mechanical, electrical, and chemical engineers — and frequently others. The work of all these, the architect, rather than some one engineer, should coordinate.

It is not the contention of the architect that the engineers' jobs can be done away with. Far from it. It is, however, his argument that someone must collate the information of a great many engineers, together with the work of many other experts and technicians, and then must create out of these diverse efforts a coherent, functional structure that is also esthetically pleasing.

There is, we can agree, a greater tendency among engineers to concentrate upon a narrow field. And while it is necessary for an architect to understand some engineering, the engineer does not necessarily have to understand any architecture.

Mutual Respect a Prerequisite

There is no gainsaying the fact that most architects could not design an intricate structure without the services of the engineer. Yet, to use another comparison, consider what must be the relationship between a surgeon, whose skills are applied to all parts of the body, and the orthopedist, whose frame of reference is more limited — but whose knowledge of that specific area is comprehensive. It would be unthinkable for the surgeon to attempt to diagnose an orthopedic ailment, and it would be equally unthinkable for the orthopedist to attempt to assume the broad responsibilities of the surgeon. Each man must, and does, respect the other's talents and special training.

Other areas of difference doubtless will continue to exist, but these are greatly in the minority. Engineers feel, frequently with good reason, that architects fail to give them proper recognition. Engineers also have heard from time to time of architectural firms with full staffs of engineers undertaking engineering projects. I think we are agreed that the shoemaker should stick to his last, and the only ethical solution to a problem such as this is for such a firm to have an engineer as one of the principals and operate as an architect-engineer.

On the other hand, architects find that some engineers still insist with a fingersnap that they can "do" architecture.

Packaged Competition

Instead of this sort of sniping, it would be far more desirable to have the two professions close ranks against the nonprofessional building service offered by the package merchant who purports to offer both design and building services in one contract and would supplant the art and science of building with propaganda and cut-rate designs.

A common lure is the guaranteed-price package contract. But no human being can look into the future and accurately guess at the exact future cost of materials and services. Thus, the only way in which a contract of that type can be offered is either to pad the price or to leave the specifications purposely vague to permit skimping. This practice destroys the economic advantages of competitive bidding by contractors, and it fails to provide professional supervision during construction. The packager supervises his own work. The end result is that the uninformed public all too often equates the package dealer and his all-too-frequent shoddy

(Continued on page 8)

GETTING ALONG PROFESSIONALLY (Cont'd)

work with that produced by independent practitioners. Thus, the stature of both architects and consulting engineers is eroded by those who regard professional competence as a commodity they can buy and sell, and who regard professional registration laws as something to be flouted.

The truth is that the back-room designer, although holding himself out as a purveyor of a sort of supermarket full of engineering and architectural services, does not have the courage to accept personal responsibility for the architectural and engineering decisions that flow out of his wheezing "think" machine.

Working Together

Despite all our arguments, the present relations between the architectural and engineering communities are generally very good, and steadily improving. Currently, the AIA is working very closely with the Engineers Joint Council, and we have an excellent joint committee. The objectives of this joint committee are: "To maintain and further develop proper relations between engineers and architects. To cooperate on problems of national scope which are of interest to The American Institute of Architects and the Engineers Joint Council as well as other groups, in areas such as design, site planning, construction, and matters of mutual interest."

We hope that some of the fruits of our labors soon will be evident to architects and consulting engineers, both as groups and as individual practitioners. We hope too that both professions will foster the growth of understanding.

On the personal level, architects should admit their limitations, particularly in the areas of engineering and science. It is a frequent complaint of engineers, undoubtedly grounded in fact, that some architects are know-it-alls who kid the client into thinking of them as modern-day Leonardos, while the poor engineer labors unwittingly behind the scenes to support the deception.

But the engineer, for his part, must recognize his limitations, particularly in the areas of function and beauty. He should accept the architect as the coordinator on architectural projects, the man normally responsible for the engineer's work. We will, no doubt, long argue about which projects are architectural and which are engineering. It is easy to assign the home, the church or the school to the architect and the dam or the highway to the engineer. It is the great middle ground on which we sometimes disagree.

Team Effort the Answer

Meanwhile it is estimated that some \$600 billion worth of new construction will be undertaken in America in the next decade — more than the worth of all existing buildings in the country. This job must be done by the engineers and architects working as a team; there is simply no one else to do it. That is why our two professions must continue to bend every effort, both on the national and local levels, to promote good practice through strong registration laws, logical local building codes, and sensible regulations. With continued competence in our separate fields, we must strive to work together in harmony and with mutual respect.

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AIA ELECTS N. C. ARCHITECTS

The American Institute of Architects on April 26, 1960 elected and assigned to the North Carolina Chapter three new architects. They are Robert W. Hall of Raleigh, Robert E. L. Peterson and Gilbert M. Slack.



Robert Waterbury Hall, Raleigh, N. C.
 Born: December 12, 1918, Newark, N. J.
 Education: Warwick (N.Y.) High School
 Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 While serving in the Armed Forces during World War II, attended classes in Architecture at Rome the year following the end of hostilities.
 Professional Training:
 Draftsman—Booth & Dickerson, Warwick, N. Y.
 Draftsman—W. T. Grant Arch. Dept., New York, N. Y.
 Designer—Olsen, Deitrick, Carr & Greiner, Cherry Point
 Designer—Whitman Edmonds & White, Baltimore, Md.
 Chief Draftsman—Sydney Schleman, Middletown, N. Y.
 Job Captain—Edwards & McKimmon, Raleigh, N. C.
 Job Captain—William Henley Deitrick, Raleigh, N. C.
 Professional Practice:
 Own practice, Goshen, N. Y.
 January 1952-March 1955
 Leif Valand & Associates, Raleigh, N. C.
 April 1955-Present



Robert Edward Lee Peterson, Greensboro, N. C.
 Born: April 1917, Franklin, Va.
 Education: Franklin (Va.) High School
 William & Mary-V.P.I. Extension College, Norfolk, Va.
 International Correspondence School
 Professional Training:
 Draftsman—Naval Operating Base
 Chief Draftsman—U. S. Army
 Draftsman & Designer—C. C. Benton & Sons, Wilson, N. C.
 Designer—McMinn-Norfleet, Greensboro, N. C.
 Designer—Loewenstein-Atkinson, Greensboro, N. C.
 Professional Practice:
 Own practice—Robert E. L. Peterson, Architect



Gilbert McCloud Slack, Raleigh, N. C.
 Born: December 1923, Seagrove, N. C.
 Education: Bath High School, Bath, N. C.
 N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
 Graduated: 1953
 Professional Training:
 Draftsman—Baumgarten-Saunders, Raleigh, N. C.
 September 1951-April 1952
 Draftsman—Edward W. Waugh, Raleigh, N. C.
 May 1953-September 1954
 Draftsman—Page and Smith, Raleigh, N. C.
 October 1954-April 1955
 Draftsman—Leif Valand, Raleigh, N. C.
 May 1955-November 1958
 Associate—Leif Valand, Raleigh, N. C.
 December 1958-Present
 Professional Practice:
 Leif Valand & Associates, Raleigh, N. C.
 August 1956-Present

REGIONAL EXHIBITORS LIST

The N. C. Chapter American Institute of Architects and the AIA South Atlantic District are grateful to the following firms who had exhibits for the Regional Conference in Winston-Salem May 12-14:

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 The Brooks Company, Inc.
 General Specialties Company
 W. Q. Watters Company
 U. S. Plywood Corp.
 Portland Cement Association
 Brick & Tile Service, Inc.
 Southern Brick & Tile Mfg. Association
 Jenn Air Company
 Carolina Quality Block Company
 Arnold Stone Company
 Lloyd A. Fry Roofing Company
 Aluminum Company of America
 Buckingham Virginia Slate Corp.
 Libbey Owens Ford Glass Company
 Bradley Washfountain Company
 Lithonia Lighting Products Company
 Cambridge Tile Mfg. Company
 Harvey Hubbell, Inc.
 Zonolite Company
 Louis Martin (Model Builder)
 Asheboro Concrete Products Company
 American Olean Tile Company
 Cherokee Flooring Corp.



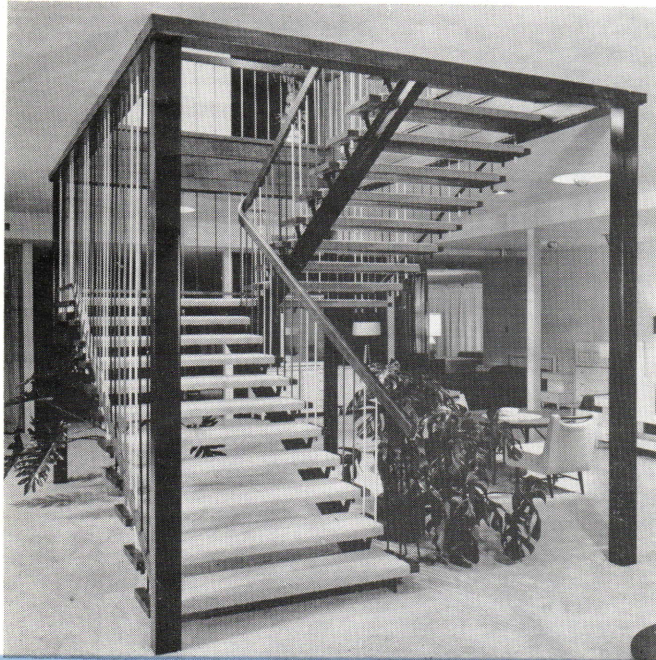
NCAIA

HONOR AWARDS

1960

The owners of this building asked the architect to design it to attract buyers during the semi-annual Furniture Markets. They desired 25,000 square feet of showroom area, no elevators, a small office, conference room, reception and cloakroom, small kitchen, dining room, shipping and receiving area, toilets and storage. The owners capitalized on the square plan form chosen by the architect by naming the building "The American Square" and using the term as an advertising slogan. It is 120' square feet surrounding a 40' square central court.

Walls are masonry, floors are concrete on bar joists with carpet, and roof is concrete on bar joists with pitch and gravel finish, over an acoustical plaster ceiling. To discourage out-of-season vandalism, glazed areas face the internal court except at entry, where provision has been made for ceiling panels, which may be lowered for protection. Dining and entertaining areas are away from the main entry for privacy, yet open to the interior court and external terrace. Exterior finish is of white brick terrazzo and pebble concrete paving.

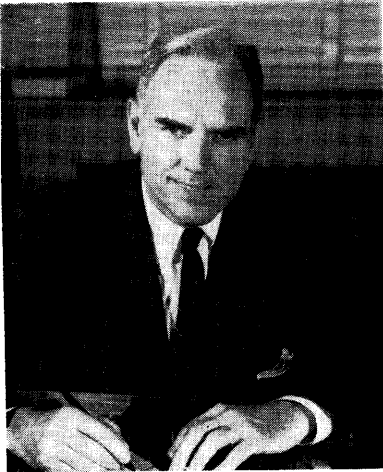


BUILDING IN HIGH POINT

Second of a series on award-winning projects.

Building for
The American Furniture Co.
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Salisbury, N. C.
Builder: Stanley W. Bowles
Martinsville, Va.





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

NORTH CAROLINA PERSONALITY OF THE MONTH

JOHN T. CALDWELL

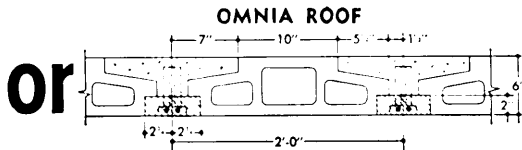
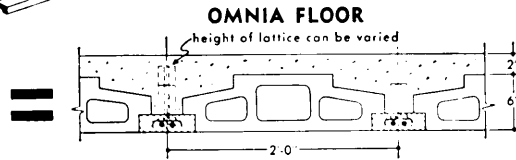
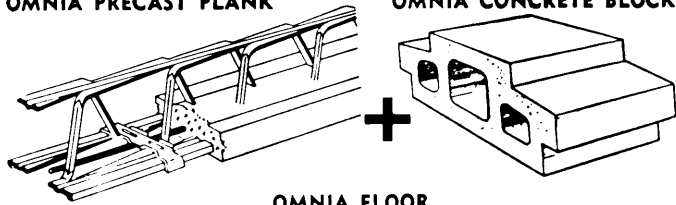
On March 7 Dr. John Tyler Caldwell was installed as the eighth chancellor of North Carolina State College. Dr. Caldwell, a nationally-known educator and scholar who headed the University of Arkansas since 1952, was recommended last August by a 15-man selection committee composed of trustees, alumni, and faculty members, and was approved by the Consolidated University of N. C. Board of Trustees.

Dr. Caldwell brings to State College a broad background of education and experience in top-level positions. Dr. Caldwell was born in Yazoo City, Miss., December 19, 1911. Following his graduation from the public schools of that city, he entered Mississippi State College and received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1932. He taught at Holmes Junior College in Goodman, Miss., from 1932 to 1936; served as a junior economist for the United States Resettlement Administration at State College, Miss., and Little Rock, Ark., in 1936-37. He subsequently attended Duke University, Columbia University, and Princeton University, earning Master of Arts degrees at both Duke and Columbia and his Doctor of Philosophy degree from Princeton in 1939. In the fall of 1939, he joined the faculty of Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn., as an instructor in political science. By 1942, when he entered the United States Navy, he had risen to the rank of assistant professor. While in the Navy he advanced in rank from ensign to lieutenant commander, winning the Bronze Star Medal prior to his discharge in 1946. Dr. Caldwell returned to Vanderbilt in 1946, and in 1947 was elected to the presidency of Alabama College in Montevallo, Ala. In 1952, he was named president of the University of Arkansas. While serving as president of Alabama College, he was named the official member for Alabama on the Southern Regional Education Board, which he served through 1952. In 1954, while on a three-month leave of absence, he was consultant to the Ford Foundation on education in Pakistan. Dr. Caldwell is a member of the American Political Science Association; the Southern Political Science Association; the American Society for Public Administration; the National Education Association; the Board of Directors of the Educational Testing Service; the Legislative Committee of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities; the Committee for Advancement of School Administration of the American Association of School Administrators; and the National Commission on Accrediting. Dr. Caldwell is also a Democrat, a Christian Scientist, and a Rotarian. In 1947 he married the former Catherine Wadsworth Zeek. They have 4 children.

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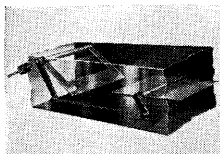
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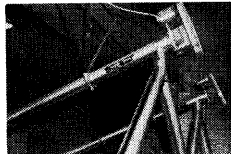
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BUILDINGS VOLUME DEFINED

The American Institute of Architects has issued a new Document No. D-101 "The Architectural Area and Volume of Buildings" replacing the 1958 edition Document 239. The statement of purpose of the work is to "Establish Definitions for Architectural Area and Volume of Buildings." In that these subjects are frequently confusing to both owners, builders and others in the industry Southern Architect is reproducing the definitions:

ARCHITECTURAL AREA OF BUILDINGS

The architectural area of a building is the sum of the areas of the several floors of the building, including basements, mezzanine and intermediate floored tiers and penthouses of headroom height, measured from the exterior faces of exterior walls or from the center line of walls separating buildings.

Covered walkways, open roofed-over areas that are paved, porches and similar spaces shall have the architectural area multiplied by an area factor of 0.50. The architectural area does not include such features as pipe trenches, exterior terraces or steps, chimneys, roof overhangs, etc.

ARCHITECTURAL VOLUME OF BUILDINGS

The architectural volume (cube or cubage) of a building is the product of the total areas defined above and the height from the average depth of footings to finish floor, floor to floor, to the average height of the surface of the finished roof above, for the various parts of the building.

AIA MEETING (Continued from page 5)

cratic processes through (1) Education, (2) fostering individuality and (3) maintaining open communication among our fellow citizens because "a City must be more than a prison of disconnected cells".

HIGHLIGHTS

The view from the "top of the Mark".

Oppenheimer's innate humility which came through to touch everyone. Almost in reverence all stood to give him an ovation and a salute of respect.

The rotunda of the City Hall during the Investiture of Fellows' Ceremony.

Comment by Architect returning to bus after seeing Ed Stone's Stanford Medical Center, "Well, he sure grilled the Hell outa that one!"

The complete rejection of the Amendments to the By-Laws and the return of the Institute's Reorganization Plan to Committee for restudy and presentation to the 1961 Convention in Philadelphia April 23-28.

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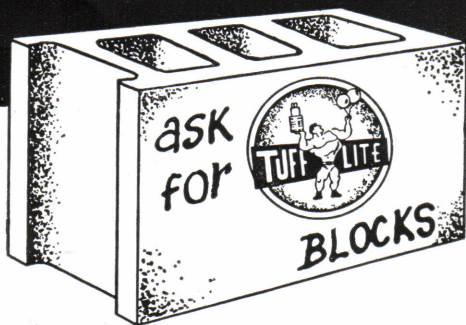
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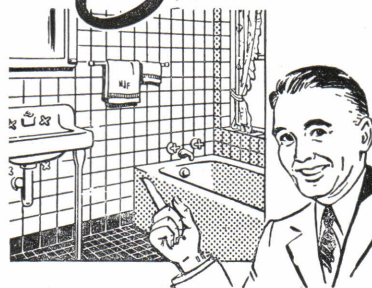
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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS TO MEET IN N. Y.

The 61st annual meeting of the AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS will be held at the Waldorf Astoria in New York City, June 26 through 29. The theme of the convention is PLANNING FOR SPACE. There will be symposiums on all facets of landscape design and discussions by eminent professionals in the fields of planning, design and building.

This meeting is an example of the right people concerning themselves with the right subject: In the face of our exploding population, the steady loss of natural beauty, and the unplanned sprawl that surrounds our cities there is urgent need for thoughtful long range planning for the best use of the space we still have to work with. Landscape architects are deeply concerned with these problems and, as practicing professionals, they are devoting themselves to the solution of these problems. Attending the convention will be private practitioners, officers of national planning organizations, members of private and public planning agencies; representatives of industrial firms, educational institutions, park boards, and similar groups. In attendance here will be people who touch almost every facet of landscape design.

Mayor Robert Wagner, of New York City will welcome the visiting members and guests at the opening meeting Monday morning, June 27th. His address will begin a full three day program of symposiums and talks by eminent professionals in the fields of planning, design and building. To climax the convention, on Wednesday, Mr. R. Buckminster Fuller will address the Society. Mr. Fuller, one of America's most creative architects and engineers, is known and respected all over the world for his advanced concepts of design. There will be symposiums on city planning and zoning, regional planning and highway planning, and the problems of jet airports in relation to land use. There will be discussions of landscape design at the urban level, for country homes, and design for outdoor living. There will also be reports on the planning for the New York World's Fair of 1964-1965 from the viewpoint of the architect, engineer and landscape architect. The design of parks of various sizes and facilities for public recreation will also be considered. And there will be discussions of college and school site planning by specialists in this important field.

A field trip to come of the "Seven Wonders of New York City" is included on the schedule, and there will be over 50 trade exhibits where the public can see the latest materials and methods in the field of landscape architecture.

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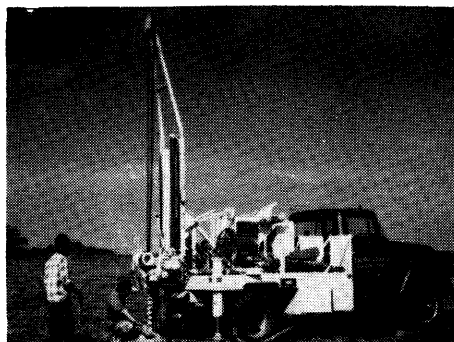
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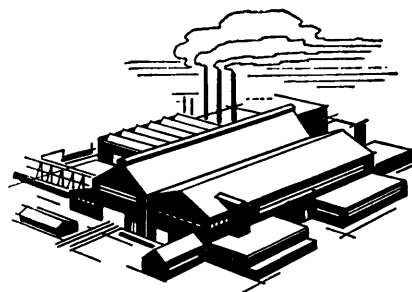
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ARCHITECTURAL CALENDAR

JUNE 1: Charlotte Council of Architects, Chez Monet, Charlotte.

JUNE 1, 8, 15, 22, 29: Architects Guild of High Point, Marguerite's Restaurant.

JUNE 2: Raleigh Council of Architects, College Inn.

JUNE 6-9: N. C. Board of Architecture Summer Series Exams, N. C. State College School of Design, Raleigh.

JUNE 7: Durham Council of Architects, Harvey's.

JUNE 13-14: N. C. Building Inspectors Assn. Annual Meeting, Sheraton Hotel, High Point.

JUNE 19-22: N. C. Board of Architecture Meeting, Esseola Lodge, Linville.

JUNE 21: Winston-Salem Council of Architects, Y. W. C. A.

JUNE 24-29: Building Research Institute, Wianno Club, Wianno, Mass.

JUNE 26-28: American Society of Landscape Architects 61st Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.

JULY 1: Deadline for material for issue after next of this publication.

JANUARY 26-28: N. C. Chapter AIA Annual Meeting, Hotel Washington Duke, Durham.

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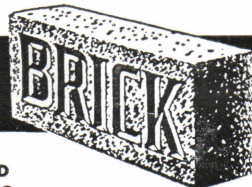
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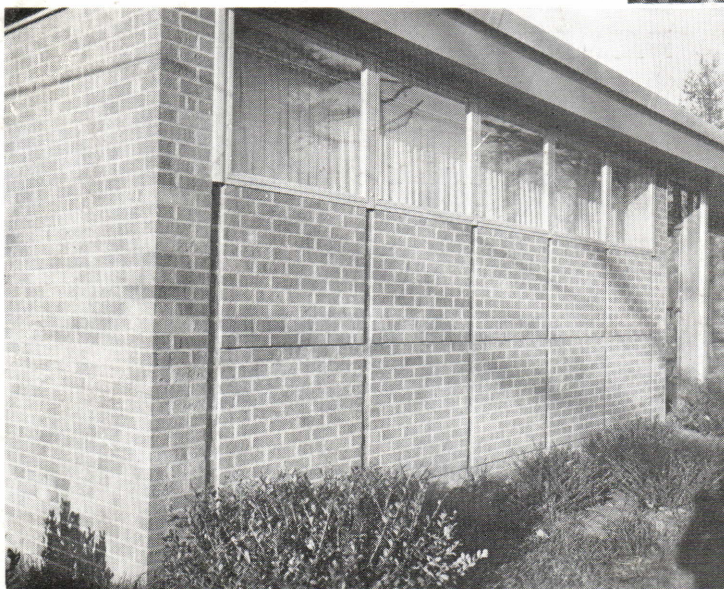
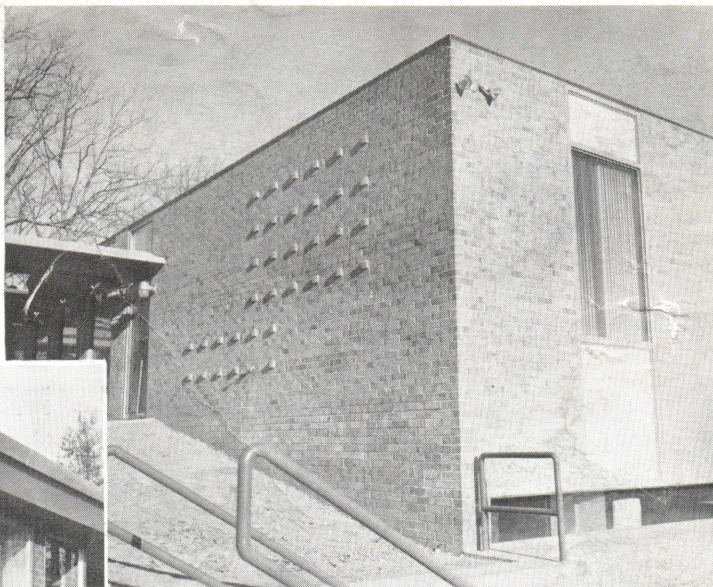
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