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THE NORTH CAROLINA CONCRETE MASONRY ASSOCIATION
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Cover: Rendering of a portion of the site plan
of Betsy-Jeff Penn 4-H Camp, Reidsville.
Rendering, by Brian Shawcroft.
Architects: Holloway-Reeves, Raleigh.
Intriguing designs and long spans are readily achieved with concrete barrel shells. Long barrel shells are those which have a small chord compared to span. (Short barrels have large chords compared to span.)

To achieve full shell action (a membrane free of bending moments), support is required along the two curved edges as well as along the straight edges, as shown in the diagram below. In practice, however, the straight edges are never fully restrained so that some small bending moments in the shell must be considered in the design.

The stiffeners along the curved edges usually consist of arch-type ribs or diaphragms spanning between the supporting columns. Cantilevers are easily achieved; thus the visible shell edge can be as thin as the basic shell. Write for further free information. (U.S. and Canada only.)
Because of the complexity of today’s architecture, which includes in its broad scope everything from furniture design to urban renewal, no architect works alone. Every architect knows that his work cannot be fully realized without the collaboration of many other professionals of the arts and sciences— including engineers, sculptors, artists, landscape architects and others. An all inclusive summation would be “Comprehensive Services”.

To be proficient in any of the arts requires years of study and training in comprehensive subjects that will equip an individual with the outstanding traits in a given field. Individuals who make the grade in any of the professional fields allied with architecture are dedicated individuals.

Why is it then that so many people today when needing help on a given project seek out unqualified people to render demanding services for designing and constructing buildings of all types? Then, when the element of “Act of God” destroys these monuments, they immediately look to someone to reimburse them for their mistakes.

Insurance companies, banks, savings and loan companies and building inspectors should take stock of themselves when it comes to new construction. These individuals and companies can do much to remedy a bad situation that is getting progressively worse by refusing to lend money for or approving plans for constructing sub-standard buildings. If insurance companies would refuse insurance coverage on buildings that were not constructed in accordance with effective codes, and building inspectors would not issue permits for projects that were not designed by authorized or licensed professionals, they would be rendering an appreciative outstanding service to their community. Our buildings—all of them—would be safer and our insurance rates would be greatly decreased because we would not be paying for those individuals who, when building a project, put personal gain before anything else.

 Architects, engineers, artists, landscape architects and other professional people devote many years of their lives in preparing themselves for rendering a service to the public in new construction and buildings of all types. Why, then, is the general public so unconcerned as to what is being carried out today with regard to certain types of construction throughout our state and nation that has been designed and built by unqualified people.

A person gets only what he pays for, and a cheap rate for professional services by an incompetent and unlicensed individual is a miscarriage of justice. We, as individuals and citizens, let’s check up and get value received for services rendered.
BETSY-JEFF PENN
4-H CAMP
reidsville
architects:
HOLLOWAY-REEVES
raleigh
owner:
The University of North Carolina
contractor:
J. M. Thompson
raleigh

The campsite — and a major portion of the construction budget were given by Mrs. Betsy Penn of Reidsville to the University. Primarily, the camp will be used in the 4-H Club Program; but other groups will use the camp.

Heaviest occupancy of the camp will occur in the summer, requiring careful consideration of ventilation and natural air circulation. For winter use for seminars and other meetings, however, the buildings required heating and insulation.

Construction was accomplished through a very modest budget which included, in addition to the building construction, complete water and sewerage facilities.
The camp consists of structures with a varied assortment of spaces ranging from small sleeping cubicles to large assembly areas to accommodate the entire camp population for a full range of educational and social activities.

Buildings include eight campers’ cabins, dining hall, recreation-assembly building, two classrooms, two craft shelters, and staff house, the latter including an infirmary and quarters for the manager and instructors.

The site consists of a relatively narrow strip along a heavily wooded hillside adjacent to a large lake located in the Chinqua-Penn Plantation near Reidsville. The ground configuration indicated a linear arrangement of buildings forming individual “courts” or defined outdoor spaces. Boys’ and girls’ cabins are separated by the central group of buildings where the major portion of group activity takes place. The staff house is located at the approach end of the camp, near the girls’ cabins.

The primary planning concern was to reflect the diversified activities with a variety in sensation through a single architectural expression expressing the camp as a unit rather than an assortment of buildings.
PARK LANES BOWLING CENTER
charlotte

architects:
FEREBEE AND WALTERS
charlotte

contractor:
Myers & Chapman
charlotte

This bowling center is composed of thirty-two bowling lanes, a completely carpeted promenade, a snack bar, a convertible area for nursery or meeting room, plus associated auxiliary spaces.

The main entrance foyer was designed to direct patrons toward the control desk after entering the building. A similar directional stairway leads to the snack bar. The entire promenade area is
elevated two feet above the main floor and provides a plenum area for heating and air conditioning. The site slopes from right to left and thus provided space for a mechanical equipment room plus a laundromat and ladies ready to wear shop at the lower east level. The building is essentially of brick masonry and glass with an accent panel of exposed aggregate concrete masonry. The center is flanked by two parking lots and has an all weather canopy at the front.
PERSONALITY

RALPH J. ANDREWS

The present Director of the North Carolina Recreation Commission has had an immensely varied recreation background, plus a great ability and an eager readiness to serve North Carolina people. This combination of experience, ability and dedication to the service purposes of his agency has helped it to become the guide, and its services the goal, of many other states and a number of foreign countries.

Andrews was designated Fellow by the American Recreation Society in 1962. In accepting the highest honor of the recreation field he said, "I accept this award with humility, gratefulness and a sincerely held awareness that I receive it for North Carolina. I have, without any doubt, the finest, most capable staff of recreation consultants and office personnel anywhere in recreation. North Carolina has the best prepared, most dedicated recreators, in our public, private and commercial recreation organizations, of any other state. These facts have, many times, been reiterated by nationally recognized recreation authorities. With such a wonderful supporting cast my job has not been made easier for I have had to run hard just to keep up with its members."

Born in the midwest, Andrews acquired undergraduate and graduate training and experience in physical education, church and public recreation, and athletic coaching experience in football, baseball, track, judo, wrestling, boxing, basketball, and fencing, on public school and college levels. Andrews moved to the South in 1935. Here he added to preparation for his present job by experience as program director of one of the South's largest YMCAs and through his extensive athletic officiating work in all areas of public school and college sponsored athletics. Included, also, was professorial work in a graduate school where he taught athletic officials, school administrators and teachers the arts of recreation, and shared his recreation and recreation-related knowledge and skills with them.

In North Carolina Andrews has served as head of a college department of health, physical education and recreation, as a field staff member of the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, as director of municipal recreation and as director of a Kellogg Foundation project for the State. He has been in his present position, as Director of the North Carolina Recreation Commission, since 1950.

Andrews had two terms of service with the U. S. Army, in World War II and the Korean conflict, as a recreation and reconditioning consultant. At fifty-seven Andrews is still active in sports, having just last year assisted in coaching college wrestling and various athletic officiating and judging jobs including the teaching of foil fencing.

Andrews' wife is the former Miss Clarine Anderson. His 18 year-old son, Robin Dana, is on active military duty but will enter the State College Product Design curriculum in January 1964. His daughter, Tarnie Flora, 13 years of age, will be at Martin Jr. High school in Raleigh this fall.

An eager, effective promoter for North Carolina, Andrews contributes a great deal of professional recreation literature for North Carolina and for national publications. He is in demand as a platform participant in many aspects of recreation interests.
Although it is risky to speculate about the future, we can be reasonably certain of some things. One certainty is that we must prepare to live in a world of change where leisure is at the core, rather than in the fringe of life.

By 1980, the recreation business in all its aspects will become North Carolina's greatest source of economic return. In addition to the direct, measurable, dollar return from recreation there will be many intangible but definitively established financial gains from recreation, as well as from the immense societal advantages which desirable recreation opportunity bring into the state and the local community. These facts have implications of great importance to the old, long-respected field of architecture. It may be well to discuss a few of the basic facts upon which this prediction is made.

In the 1950 decade five definitive developments displayed the temperature and quality of the changes in our society and, upon analysis, point direction for those changes which will come about in the future. These developments are:

First, the number of people employed in producing goods became fewer than the number employed in doing everything else. The predominant economic relationship became that of person-to-person rather than that of person to soil, to machine and things.

Second, the number of white collar workers exceeded the number of blue collar workers. The predominant center of economic effort shifted from field to assembly line.

Third, recreation emerged as the third largest segment of our economy, exceeded in magnitude only by manufacturing and agriculture.

Fourth, population began an upward climb. By 1980 it will be close to double that of 1960 and for every 100 employables between the ages of 15 and 59, there will be 70 or more persons under 15 and over 59.

Fifth, the pressures of man against land are accelerated by his tendency for occupancy at increasingly lower density. In 1960 a new home used twice as much land as in 1920. This has immediate and direct implications for architecture.

The pressures of our economy, of man against land, are further accelerated by three forces which have emerged since 1900. These three forces are:

1. Increasing amount of disposable time, which may be defined as those hours which are available for off-the-job living.
2. Increasing amount of disposable human energy, which is defined as those powers which are unleashed by automatic motion, better health and longer life, and which are not expended in earning an existence wage.
3. Increasing amount of disposable income, defined as the financial resources which are greater than what is required for an existence level of living.

Thus to man's basic, personal need for recreation is added the ingredients for a happier economic future, which he may turn to his own and his state's advantage if he will but add the land, water, structures and program resources which are needed for the planned recreation composite. This will not be easy because some greater changes in public and governmental attitudes, and in those of the home-owner, must be brought about in the 1960 decade than was achieved in the 200 years from Colonial America to 1960!

Taking for granted the incorporation of basic conditions of safe, economical, enduring structural engineering two important concerns to the field of architecture emerged. These two facets occur in home building, in community development and in public, private, and commercial recreation areas and structures. The first of these is to develop functional readiness, in residential, business, and public structures for the recreational use of our recently acquired funds of disposable time, energy, and money in this era of leisure. The architect must give important consideration to these functional factors, as follows:

Site, size, basic and related function, topography of the area, orientation of the structure, and all other natural and man-made features which are part of or immediately adjacent to it.

Still another factor of great importance is the program, or planned-use, factor. It is in this aspect that the North Carolina Recreation Commission and its specialists in recreation planning can, together with the architect, develop structures which are not 20 years old, recreation-wise, when they are built.

Although the North Carolina Recreation Commission has the most complete recreation file in the world, in its offices at the Mansion Park Building in Raleigh, it is realized that it cannot have all recreation knowledge "cornered", in a field so new and so rapidly developing as that of recreation. For this reason the Commission has established channels of liaison with many other states and with agencies throughout the world. Through these channels the Commission can secure information for local and State use when it is requested to do so.

(Continued on page 18)
DAY CAMP SHELTER

owner:
Recreation Department
City of Durham

architect:
KENNETH McCOY SCOTT, AIA

contractor:
C. C. Woods Construction Company

PHOTOS BY CHARLES H. COOPER
This small structure was designed as a day camp shelter for children in the six to twelve age group. It is located in Forest Hills Park, is constructed of concrete block and exposed wood, and provides a meeting place for adults and church groups as well as children. It provides shelter for games, lectures, workshops, and picnics and is lighted for use at night. Landscaping is incomplete.
WAR MEMORIAL COLISEUM—GREENSBORO

owner: The City of Greensboro

general contractor: Barger Construction Company

architect: McMinn, Norfleet & Wicker
greensboro

plumbing: Robb Plumbing & Heating Company

consultant mechanical engineer: George Rottman
greensboro

heating & air conditioning & refrigeration: W. H. Sullivan Company

consultant electrical engineer: John Bolen
charlotte

electrical: Starr Electric Company
This coliseum complex furnishes the City of Greensboro necessary facilities in the form of an auditorium for plays, movies and concerts. An arena for basketball, ice hockey, ice shows, boxing, and convention hall, plus exhibitions of all types. Between these two major units is a connecting wing containing an assembly hall and office facilities. The auditorium and connecting wing are completely air conditioned. The arena is heated and ventilated. The building construction is a combination of reinforced concrete, steel and masonry and cost approximately 3 1/2 million dollars.
owner:

FACULTY CLUB OF
NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH
CAROLINA AT RALEIGH

architect:

J. HYATT HAMMOND ASSOCIATES
asheboro

mechanical engineers:
Owen and Amin
raleigh

general contractor:
Dickerson, Inc.
monroe

site planners:
The Allen Organization
bennington, vermont

THE AUGUST 1963 SOUTHERN ARCHITECT
A gift by the Reynolds Foundation to the Faculty Club of N. C. State, the building is located on a knoll overlooking the pastures, lakes, woods and buildings of the West Raleigh Experimental Farm adjoining the State Fairgrounds.

As the program developed, the need for great flexibility of space was apparent in order to satisfy the many types and sizes of planned functions. The plan of the building was conceived as one large space which could be opened up or closed off to accommodate groups of from ten to one thousand by means of movable walls consisting of folding walnut doors, or specially designed movable panels. All major spaces open onto the outside brick terrace through sliding glass doors.

The 13 ft. ceiling height of the building is modulated by a large skylight in the main lobby, a suspended illuminated ceiling in the main lounge and a sculptural ceiling by Roy Gussow, sculptor, in the social lounge.

The dressing rooms, pro shop and manager's apartment are located in wings separated from the main structure in order to provide segregation of the unrelated activities.

The main structure rises from a platform of buff brick and consists of load bearing, exposed aggregate concrete slabs 8" thick. A system of cantilevered steel beams spanning the concrete bearing units carry 2'8" deep steel joists. The roof deck is poured gypsum. All mechanical services are located in the roof construction. The fascia of the wide overhang matches the exposed aggregate of the main supports. Floors throughout the building are terrazzo and the ceiling is acoustical plaster. Interior walls are plaster, brick or walnut paneling.

The building wings are constructed of load bearing buff brick walls and a concrete pan roof deck. Dressing rooms, kitchen are surfaced with structural glazed tile.

Other facilities provided for members of the club are a swimming pool, a nine hole golf course, tennis courts, handball courts and a playground for small children. A pro shop and snack bar located in the dressing room wing serves those enjoying the outdoor recreational facilities.
The interpretive resources of the Commission are, also, available to architects who have contracted to plan and supervise the construction of recreation and business structures, apartment houses, and even homes, as well as the many public buildings which increasingly, have multiple use purposes, one of which is recreation.

The Commission staff is available for review of plans which architects have developed and for consultation with regard to the incorporation of recreation resources or of some means for realizing best recreation potentials. This consultation is, of course, without charge because the North Carolina Recreation Commission is a tax supported agency.

A great deal of information is available and the North Carolina Recreation Commission is eager to assist in research or in the creation of structures which attempt to incorporate improved resources for recreation.

Architecture has much to contribute to this leisure-age research. There will be more of the team research method in which the planner, the architect, the landscape architect, the engineer, the conservationist, the forester, the horticulturist, the land economist, the soils expert, the water commissioner, the educator and recreator will coordinate their planning and recreation research approach, as well as the data which they separately develop. From this will come a new body of knowledge of principles and concepts and, finally, the policy upon which future recreation will be determined and from which we shall advance. North Carolina will be associated with leaders in this research. It is our hope that in this leadership we will find outstanding personnel from the architectural field.

Earlier we mentioned the fact that two aspects of recreation area and structure development have emerged. These are present from the small residence to the largest public establishment. The first, the functional approach, has been discussed. The second aspect is that of the opportunity which the recreation structure provides for the architect to turn to his advantage and make a contribution to the cultural and functional development of our time.

The development of recreation structures is so new, in relation to the long history of architect, that the architect is not restricted by many of the traditions, fetishes, taboos, and status symbols which many other kinds of structures (including homes) have acquired throughout the years. This gives more free rein to the creative talent than is given in many other parts of the architectural field.

To fit a neighborhood center into the community in which it is to be placed to make it blend with the topography and the character of the neighborhood without being limited by its deficiencies, to give life, color, form, and symmetry to the recreation structure is, we believe, an opportunity and a responsibility for the capable architect. The degree
of creative opportunity is not equal in other aspects of architecture to that of recreation. It is there for the alert recreation planner and architect who is aware of the freedoms of the era of leisure.

The new concept of man in relation to time gives promise of the flowering of a new culture, of which architecture can be an important part. Already there is emerging a new role for the family, a new concept of neighborhood, a new sense of community, and a new vigor in recreation participation by all ages of our people. These human advantages are securely rested upon the newly established bases of the effective relationships of recreation to our economy. Besides being good for people, it is also good for business. In these influences architecture can find great challenges.

Recreation is becoming recognized as the State’s major, potential producer of goods, consumer of goods, and employer of people. All of these add to the enrichment of our economy as well as to the fuller, happier living of our North Carolina people. The areas and structure for them must be planned by recreation architects.

Patterns of planned recreation shaped into effective procedure (program) are recognized by North Carolina State leadership as a social responsibility of government at all levels. Recreation planning, translated into recreation action, becomes the order of the day. Woven into the chart of progress, in the North Carolina of the future, is the warp and woof of recreation opportunity for its citizens, their assurance of a more abundant and wholesome life for themselves and for their children and grandchildren.

Truly, these accumulated pictures of the significance of recreation in the years ahead, and the chart of action for progress which is being formulated by North Carolina’s Governor Sanford, indicate a new Frontier for North Carolina in the dawning of the Age of Leisure. This understanding of the recreation movement, of its economic importance, of its contribution to the cultural, physical and other fitness qualities of our people and to the good life of the State, will bring to it the magnificent support which can be found only in North Carolina. In the recreation movement is much to challenge the leadership of the field of architecture.

Although there is a great deal of statistical information in carefully considered, significantly developed projections as to future land uses, and as to structure development, it was intentionally not used here. It was preferred, instead, to touch upon several aspects of the present and the predictable future which will be affected by the newly found amounts of disposable time, energy and finances. and to relate them, as challenges, to the field of architecture.

The North Carolina Recreation Commission, this State’s official recreation advisory agency is ready to join its resources with those of the field of architecture to the advantage of (1) function and (2) beauty in recreation areas and structures. END.
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**PRODUCERS’ COUNCIL OFFICERS ELECTED**

New officers for the Carolinas’ Chapter of the Producers’ Council were named recently: Connor Stoupe, First Vice President; Edwin H. Smith, Second Vice President; R. Reagin Warren, President; and Edward Jordan, Secretary-Treasurer. The new officers will serve for 1963-64 and will be installed at a meeting to be held in Charlotte in September.

**BIDDING AND CONTRACTING PROCEDURES**

Recommended Bidding and Contracting Procedures for Privately Financed Construction in North Carolina, developed by the North Carolina Construction Industry Joint Cooperative Committee, was approved recently by the North Carolina Chapter, American Institute of Architects. All architects and owners are urged to follow these procedures.

These Bidding and Contracting Procedures are recommended to architects and owners to clearly define the responsibilities of various contractors and assure maximum value and satisfaction to owners. Prior to approval of the procedures by the AIA, approval was given by all Associations represented on the Joint Committee. They are Carolinas Chapter, NECA; N. C. Association of Plumbing and Heating Contractors; Mechanical Contractors Association of the Carolinas and Carolinas Branch, AGC.

These procedures were also approved by the Professional Engineers of North Carolina at their Summer Meeting.

Copies of the complete Bidding and Contracting Procedures have been mailed to all members of North Carolina Chapter, AIA; members of PENC; North Carolina building contractor members of Carolinas Branch, AGC; and members of other trade associations who took part in the development of this document.

THE AUGUST 1963 SOUTHERN ARCHITECT
A NEW TIME LIMIT
ON LIABILITY OF BUILDERS

R. Mayne Albright, Attorney
North Carolina Board of Architecture and
North Carolina Chapter The American Institute of Architects

The N. C. Board of Architecture and the N. C. Chapter AIA were directly interested in and affected by two Bills introduced in the 1963 General Assembly. The first was a new Statute of Limitations, and the second was a renewed effort to amend the North Carolina Architectural Practice Act to clarify the ambiguous and troublesome phrase “buildings for himself.” The new Statute of Limitations was approved and ratified, but the Bill to amend the Practice Act was defeated on the floor of the House of Representatives.

G. S. 1-50.5

On June 17, 1963, the North Carolina General Assembly gave final approval to a new Statute of Limitations relating to the time within which legal actions must be brought against architects, engineers or contractors. This Act (House Bill 1046 introduced by Representative Robert Calder of New Hanover) amends North Carolina General Statutes 1-50 by adding the following subsection which reads as follows:

“5. No action to recover damages for any injury to property, real or personal, or for an injury to the person, or for bodily injury or wrongful death, arising out of the defective and unsafe condition of an improvement to real property, nor any action for contribution or indemnity for damages sustained on account of such injury, shall be brought against any person performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision of construction or construction of such improvement to real property, more than six years after the performance or furnishing of such services and construction. This limitation shall not apply to any person in actual possession and control as owner, tenant, or otherwise, of the improvement at the time the defective and unsafe condition of such improvement constitutes the proximate cause of the injury for which it is proposed to bring an action.”

THE EFFECT OF THE NEW STATUTE

This new six year Statute of Limitation (G.S. 1-50.5) supplements rather than repeals or modifies the existing statutes of limitations. The three year limitation of G.S. 1-52 which applies generally to the time within which contract and tort actions must be brought continues to apply to architects, engineers and contractors, as well as to others. For the purposes of this article, the term “Builder” is intended to include all those engaged in building construction, including architects and engineers.

Pending any interpretation by the Courts, the following illustrations are offered to show how the present North Carolina law, including the new six year Statute, now appears to apply to suits against builders by persons who have suffered injury or loss and who feel, rightly or wrongly, that the Builder is responsible and should pay.

Some years after a Builder has completed his contract with an Owner, a stairway collapses causing property damage to the Owner and personal injury to a Third Party. Who may Owner and Third Party sue and when must their suits be filed, or be thereafter barred by the Statute of Limitations?

1. G.S. 1-52.1 Owner has three years in which to sue Builder for negligent breach of duty under his contract. The three year period begins to run from the date of completion of Builder’s work under his contract, for “this Statute of Limitations begins to run from the breach, from the wrongful act or omission complained of, without regard to the time when the harmful consequences were discovered.” See Powers vs. Trust Co., 206 N.C. 220; 19 N.C. Law Review 559.

2. G.S. 1-52.5 Third Party cannot sue on a contract to which he was not a party, and must base his action in tort for his injuries. Under G.S. 1-52.5 he must start his action against Owner or Builder or both within three years of the date of his injury.

3. G.S. 1-50.5 Under the 1963 amendment, Third Party still has three years from the date of his injuries in which to sue the person in actual possession or control of the property as owner, tenant or otherwise, but regardless of the date of his injury, he cannot sue the Builder unless his suit is brought within six years after the completion of the Builder’s services to the Owner.

THE NEED FOR THIS NEW LAW—

The recent trend of the Courts has been to allow such suits against Builders for alleged building defects when the injury complained of occurred many years after the Builder had completed his work and had no responsibility or occasion for knowing anything about the condition of the building. Under these conditions, a Builder in order to protect himself properly, would have to carry Errors and Omissions insurance until his death while the affect of such insurance would not necessarily increase the protection of a Third Person covered by the usual landlord’s public liability insurance. Furthermore, after many years have elapsed it is frequently impossible to find witnesses or to locate written documents necessary to verify the duties and responsibility of the several parties engaged in a construction project. To meet this unusually harsh and unnecessary situation, the Wisconsin legislature in 1961, adopted a six year Statute of Limitations supported by AGC, Architects, Professional Engineers and other groups. The American Institute of Architects recommended its consideration by all States, and the North Carolina General Assembly was only one of several state legislative bodies to consider similar bills.

Mr. Ralph Reeves, AIA, was Chairman of the Legal Affairs Committee for the North Carolina Chapter AIA, and members of the Professional Engineers and Associated General Contractors gave their support to the passage of this legislation by the North Carolina General Assembly. END.
ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONS HOLDS MEETING

The North Carolina Association of Professions held its quarterly summer meeting at the North Carolina Bar Center in Raleigh on July 20.

President T. C. Cooke, P.E., appointed J. T. Dixon, D.V.M. of Durham, as chairman of the nominating committee to report at the next meeting. Other members are George Rottman, P.E. of Jamestown, Fleming Fuller, M.D. of Kinston, and B. Atwood Skinner, A.I.A. of Wilson. Mrs. Annette Boutwell, vice president of Communications Associates of Raleigh has been employed as executive secretary of NCAP.

Featured speaker at the meeting was State Senator John R. Jordan, Jr. of Raleigh. Introduced by Albert Haskins, A.I.A., Jordan talked to the group about the recent legislature.

The next meeting will be held in Burlington September 20.

HONORED BY SERTOMANS

Joseph R. Flowers, A.I.A, was named Sertoman of the Year 1962-63 by the Raleigh Sertoma Club, it was announced recently. He was awarded this honor for his outstanding service and contributions to the organization in the capacity of the club's secretary and other offices which he has held during a number of years.

At the same time Mr. Flowers' wife, Nancy, was named LaSertoman for the year, this being the first time that husband and wife have been so honored in one year. Mr. Flowers is an associate in the firm of Jesse Page & Associates of Raleigh.

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THE AUGUST 1963 SOUTHERN ARCHITECT
The main function of the Design Foundation is to provide funds for salary supplement purposes at the N. C. State College School of Design. These funds materially aid the School in attracting and holding high-caliber faculty members and to remain competitive with other institutions. The Architectural Profession wishes to thank the patrons listed below and to encourage other business and industrial firms to support the Foundation program. Interested persons may write Box 5067, State College Station, Raleigh, North Carolina. The list below does not include the many architects who also contribute to the foundation.

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**NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE SCHOOL OF DESIGN AND NORTH CAROLINA DESIGN FOUNDATION NEWS**

In the School of Design in June, two short-term appointments terminated; and two resignations and a leave of absence occurred. Grant Joslin, Sculptor and Instructor in Design, and Clark Macomber, Industrial Designer and Assistant Professor of Product Design both concluded two year appointments.

Charles M. Sappenfield, Architect and Assistant Professor of Architecture, resigned to devote full time to his private practice in Asheville. Paul Buisson, Architect and Assistant Professor of Architecture, resigned to accept a position as Associate Professor in the Department or Architectural Engineering at the University of Miami in Florida. Edward W. Waugh, Architect-Planner and Associate Professor of Architecture, was granted a two year leave of absence to work on the design of a new school of agriculture at La Molina, Peru.

Zenon A. Zielinski has been appointed Associate Professor of Architecture. Professor Zielinski is a native of Poland, where he attended Warsaw University of Technology and received the M.S. and the Doctor of Technical Science. During 1962-63 he has been a visiting scholar to the United States on a U. S. Department of State Grant. He has been lecturing on precast and prestressed concrete structures at the University of Illinois and the University of California at Berkeley. At the School of Design he will teach fifth year structures to the students in architecture and continue his work in concrete research with Jerzy Glowczewski and Charles H. Kahn, Associate Professors of Architecture.

Fred Eichenberger, Industrial Designer, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Product Design. Mr. Eichenberger is a native of Brooklyn, attended Pratt Institute, and received his B.F.A. from New York University. He has been Assistant Professor of Industrial Design at the University of Cincinnati for the past ten years. In the School of Design he will teach second year product design, basic design, and Design Graphics and Packaging.

Raymond Musselwhite, Sculptor, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Design. Mr. Musselwhite is a native of Wilmington, North Carolina. He attended the University of Maryland, Wilmington College, George Washington University, and holds the B.S. Ed. from the University of Georgia. He is now completing his work for the Master's Degree in Sculpture at the University of Georgia. He has taught in the schools of art at the University of Oklahoma and Texas Wesleyan College. In the School of Design he will teach sculpture and basic design.

David D. Teachout, Landscape Architect, has been appointed Instructor in Landscape Architecture. He will teach first year design and descriptive drawing. He received the B.Arch. from the School of Design in 1959.

Three temporary, part-time appointments have been arranged for 1963-64 with Louise Hall, Bradford Wiggins, and Dorothy Wurman. Louise Hall, Professor of Architecture at Duke University, will teach the third year courses in the history of design. Miss Hall holds the B.A. from Wellesley College, B.Arch. from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Ph.D. in the History of Architecture from Harvard. Bradford Wiggins will teach courses in technical drawing as he continues full-time in the office of Raleigh Architect Owen Smith. Mr. Wiggins received the B.Arch. from the School of Design in 1956. Dorothy Wurman will teach a class in basic design during the year. Mrs. Wurman holds the B.Arch. from the University of Pennsylvania.
EAST CAROLINA COUNCIL

The East Carolina Council of Architect’s held its regular meeting on June 28th, 1963 at Fisher’s Restaurant, Wilmington.

The Wilmington hosts provided a very tasty and adequate cocktail table with time for introduction of the local builders who were invited to provide a suitable audience, as Architect reservations indicated less than good attendance potential.

John Gemmil, area Portland Cement Association representative, introduced Ted W. Hunt of the P.C.A. who talked on Site Cast and Precast Concrete exterior panels, both decorative and structural. His series of color slides showed the full range of possibilities.

MIES AWARDED MEDAL OF FREEDOM

The highest civilian honor which a U. S. President can bestow in peacetime is the Presidential Medal of Freedom. On July 4 President Kennedy announced the award of Freedom Medals to 31 citizens, one of them to Architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe FAIA. The medal will be presented in ceremonies at the White House in September.

The Medals are awarded to persons who have made meritorious contributions to (1) the security or national interests of the U. S., (2) world peace, or (3) cultural or other significant public or private endeavors. Mies received AIA’s highest honor, the Gold Medal, in 1960.

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Interested members of the building industry may obtain a copy by writing on their business letterhead to the Sales Dept., Sanford Brick & Tile Co., Colon, N. C.
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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

AUGUST 27: Architect’s Guild of High Point
Marguerite’s Restaurant
George C. Connor, Jr., AIA, President

SEPTEMBER 3: Raleigh Council of Architects
Y.M.C.A.
G. Milton Small, AIA, President

SEPTEMBER 4: Durham Council of Architects,
Harvey’s
Kenneth M. Scott, AIA, President

SEPTEMBER 4: Charlotte Section of N. C. Chapter,
AIA, Stock Restaurant No. 2
Beverly L. Freeman, AIA, President

SEPTEMBER 6: Eastern Council of Architects,
Southern Pines
Conrad Wessell, Jr., AIA, President

SEPTEMBER 15: Deadline for material for October issue

SEPTEMBER 17: Winston-Salem Council of Architects
Reynolds Building Restaurant
J. Aubrey Kirby, AIA, President

SEPTEMBER 19: Greensboro Registered Architects, Maplehouse Restaurant
Thomas P. Heritage, AIA, President

NCAIA Executive Committee Meeting:
8:00 P.M., October 17
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OCTOBER 18

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