

SOUTHERN ARCHITECT



OCTOBER 1964



STRENGTH

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THE NORTH CAROLINA CONCRETE MASONRY ASSOCIATION

715 W. Johnson Street • P. O. Box 10533 • Raleigh, N.C.

OCTOBER 1964

VOLUME 11

NUMBER 10

SOUTHERN ARCHITECT



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NATIONAL ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE:

PETER BOVIS & ASSOCIATES
1180 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

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On Tuesday, November 3, the people of North Carolina will have an opportunity to vote on a \$100,000,000 bond issue for the construction of public schools in North Carolina. If approved, these bonds will go a long way toward alleviating the school classroom shortage in North Carolina. The money will be distributed, by a formula worked out by the Legislature, to all counties within the state.

As citizens of the state, we should all be vitally concerned about the passage of this bond issue. North Carolina has long ranked near the bottom of the fifty states in the support that it gives to public education. We also rank near the bottom of the scale in per capita income. The low income of a large percentage of the families in our state prevents their paying taxes and cuts down their buying income. These factors affect the economy of the state in addition to creating social problems. As professional men, architects are well aware of the importance of education in raising the economic and social standards of a community. Statistics show plainly enough that average income and living conditions are directly in proportion to a man's educational background. Only by raising the educational

level of our children can we raise the economic and social conditions under which our people live.

If the bond issue passes, a great deal of school work must be handled by the architects of the state in a short period of time. Since preliminary planning indicates that a large part of this money will be spent in renovating existing school buildings, the work will not be lucrative in many instances. Nevertheless, we as architects have a responsibility to give our Boards of Education good school buildings, designed to provide for the latest in educational methods. We must make an effort to stretch the building dollar as far as possible, giving the most in building for the money expended. At the same time, we must remember that buildings have to be maintained and that low initial cost can put a burden of maintenance upon some of our small school systems that they are not able to shoulder.

As citizens and as professional men, I urge each of you to support passage of the school bond issue on November 3, in order that the children of our state may have educational opportunities equal to the best in the country.

J. Scott Tucker, 2

WANTED: MORE SCHOOLS FOR OUR CHILDREN

By Dr. A. C. Dawson, Executive Secretary
North Carolina Education Association

One of the best school cartoons I ever saw depicted a schoolhouse so crowded children were bulging out the windows. One boy — who couldn't get his head in the room was saying to a friend: "Well, here we are back in school — sort of."

Now some would dismiss this cartoon as an unfounded generality, but is it? As we look toward the \$100 million school bond issue to be voted on November 3, I wonder if we shouldn't ask ourselves if we haven't — by failing to provide proper facilities — been "sort of" sending our children to school.

Cold facts would indicate as much. According to the Department of Public Instruction, North Carolina public school units need — right now — 11,187 additional or renovated school rooms. The need cuts across the entire state. Not a single one of the 171 administrative units in the state says that its building needs are being adequately met.

Many individual units need more than 50 new rooms. Some need more than 100. In Charlotte-Mecklenburg — one of our so-called "rich" areas, a total of 287 classrooms and 65 other special purpose rooms are needed.

I really don't have to tell you of these building needs. You, of all professional groups, probably see and appreciate the needs best. In your travels around the state, you see — just as I do — woefully inadequate school facilities. You have seen the "temporary" partitions thrown up in gymnasiums, libraries, and even basements. You have seen the hastily constructed "temporary" classrooms, and the new mobile classrooms.

Of all individuals, you probably understand best that these makeshift classrooms have a very definite effect on the learning process that goes on within them. You understand that surroundings are important, that the type of classroom in which a child finds himself can influence his willingness and ability to learn. You have shown this so vividly in the gleaming new functional structures you have designed.

These classroom needs exist in one of the most prosperous periods in the history of this state and this nation. Business in North Carolina has shown remarkable growth in the past few years. As a people, we have better and bigger homes, more expensive cars; we eat more, attend more sports contests, plant more shrubbery, build bigger swimming pools, and visit more far away places. We have more leisure time and money with which to enjoy it.

All of this is wonderful, but we need also to be certain that our children — to whom we must eventually pass the torch — have the very best in the way of training that we can offer. We can do a portion of this by seeing to it that they at least have adequate classrooms in which to be trained.

This demonstrated and critical need for new buildings will face North Carolina voters on November 3 as they vote on the proposed \$100 million school bond issue, an issue that has the overwhelming support of school superintendents, of county

and city boards of education, of county commissioners, and of the 1963 General Assembly.

If approved, the money would be appropriated to the various administrative units on a per pupil basis, the same basis on which all school current expense appropriations are allocated. In essence, this means putting the money where the children are and where needs are.

You have no doubt heard the argument that providing school facilities should be a local problem, but look at what has been happening in North Carolina in recent years. Local government units have been spending close to \$40 million per year on school construction projects, with accompanying rising tax rates at the local level. Even so, the State Department of Public Instruction estimates that \$400 million will have to be spent in the next five to six years to meet building needs. If this \$400 million must be financed from property taxes, you can imagine what is going to happen to local tax rates.

In addition, some local government units already face the possibility of reaching the statutory debt limits imposed by the state.

The cost of the proposed bond issue would be paid from state taxes. Nobody denies that more taxes are collected in the larger counties, but it is also true that citizens in the smaller counties make a good portion of their purchases in large cities, located in the more populous counties. The sales tax receipts from these larger counties reflect the purchases made by citizens from the less populous counties.

And let there be no mistake about the school building needs in the big cities. They are critical. Charlotte-Mecklenburg, Guilford, Forsyth, and Wake counties lead the list in building needs. Under the terms of the bond issue, they would — because of large pupil concentrations — receive major portions of the money.

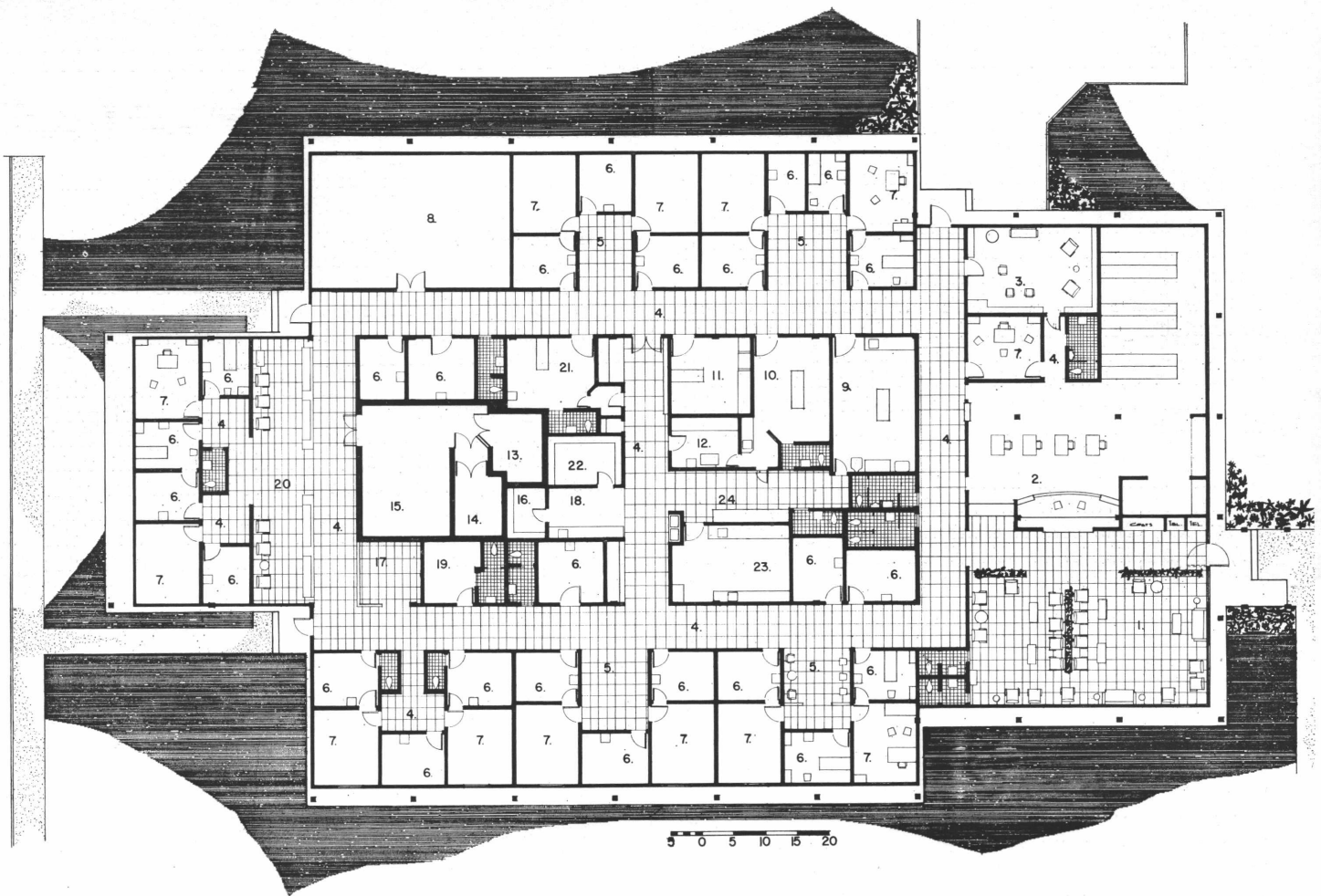
This bond issue, if approved, will not begin to solve all of our school building needs. For as long as I can remember, North Carolina has needed new school facilities. So long as the state continues to grow, it will continue to need new buildings.

The baby boom that we have heard so much about is just catching its second wind. Soon the children of the post-war baby boom — who are now crowding our colleges — will be sending their children to the public schools. If we fail to provide for the present, the crisis confronting us by 1970 will be gigantic.

And make no mistake about it. Those who cling to the idea that the little red schoolhouse is good enough for today's complicated and fast-moving world are wrong. They need to understand the complexity of the educational processes in today's society.

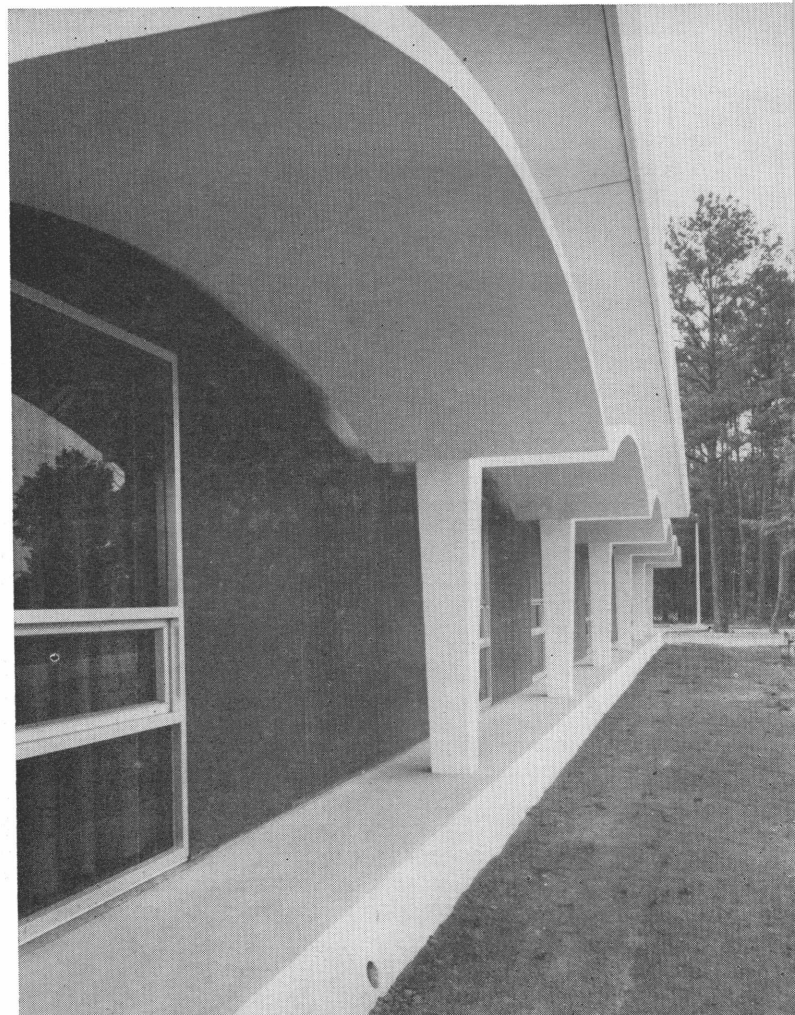
I am confident the citizens of North Carolina will respond favorably if they are fully informed. Never have they turned their backs on the children when they have been shown the real needs of the schools.

I am sure they will not this time.



LEGEND

1. Waiting Area
2. Bookkeeping & Records
3. Library & Conference
4. Corridor
5. Sub-waiting
6. Treatment Room
7. Doctor
8. Future Doctors
9. Emergency Operating
10. X-ray
11. Cast Room
12. Dark Room
13. Telephone Equipment
14. Boiler
15. Mech. Equipment Area
16. Drugs
17. O. B. Waiting
18. Nurse's Station
19. Nurse's Lockers
20. Children's Waiting
21. Cystoscopic
22. Storage
23. Laboratory
24. Testing Area





The problems of circulation, atmosphere, function and future expansion within a reasonable budget faced the architect in designing the Carolina General Clinic. Nine doctors from the old Carolina General Hospital commissioned Atwood Skinner to design a clinic to be located near the new Wilson Memorial Hospital. Their program included suites for 14 doctors; x-ray laboratory, emergency and work facilities; waiting area; business office; library-conference area and toilets. They also asked for low maintenance, efficient circulation, air conditioning, and a pleasant atmosphere in which to work.

Mr. Skinner solved the circulation problem with a central core of common facilities surrounded by doctors' suites. Each suite contains two offices and three treatment rooms. Various treatment rooms in the core give each doctor two available at all times. Sub-waiting areas are provided at each suite for patients who are summoned from the main waiting room, eliminating the usual "corridor chairs" found beside doctors' offices in many clinics. A clean, fresh and inviting interior greets the patient as he enters the building. Terrazzo floors, vinyl covered walls, low ceilings and light colors give a cheerful feeling to the spaces. Walnut furniture, appointments and paneled offices add warmth to the interior. Curved sections of the waiting room ceiling carry through the feeling of the exterior sun shades.

White precast concrete arches, fascia and sunshades accent the exterior, charcoal glasweld panels. Gray glass plate is used in all the windows. A concrete roof screen hides mechanical equipment on the roof and the entire building rests on a concrete base.

A public parking area extends down the left side with a separate one located at the rear for doctors. Future expansion is possible on each side of the rear pediatrics suite providing for four more doctors. Additional expansion may be carried into the existing doctors' parking.

CAROLINA GENERAL CLINIC

wilson

architect:

B. ATWOOD SKINNER, JR.

wilson

general contractor:

Jones Brothers Construction Co.

wilson

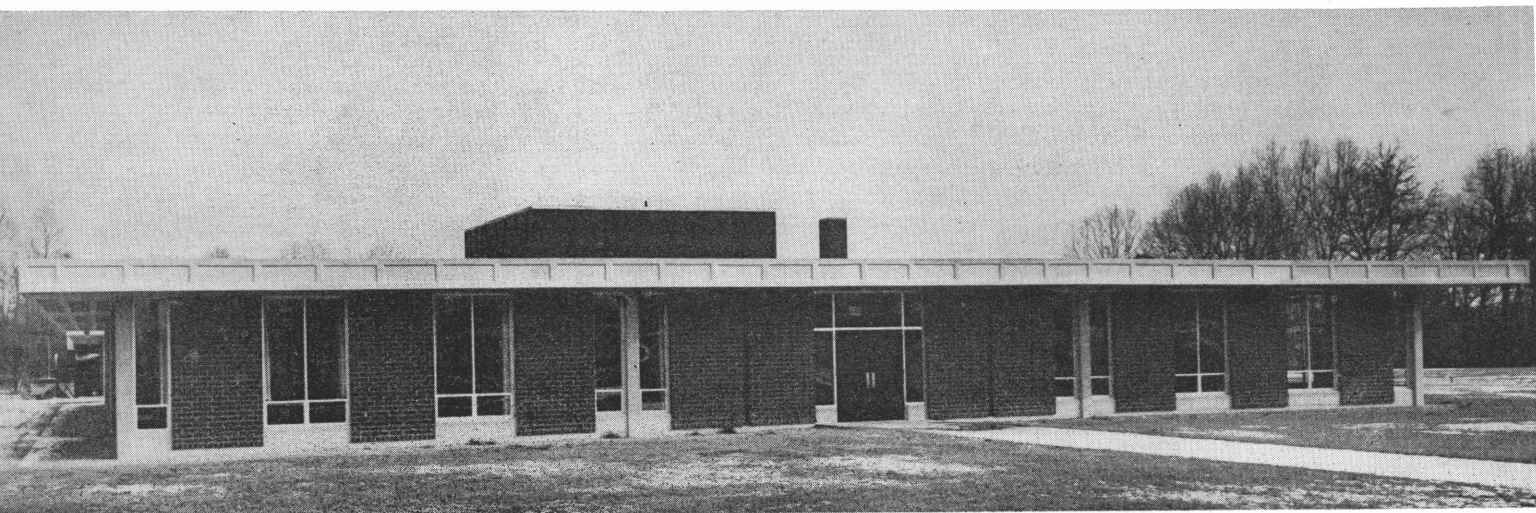
mechanical engineers:

Fenner & Proffitt

wilson

PHOTOS BY RAINES & COX





INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION CENTER

davidson

architect:

J. HYATT HAMMOND ASSOCIATES

J. Hyatt Hammond, AIA-Alvis O. George, AIA
asheboro

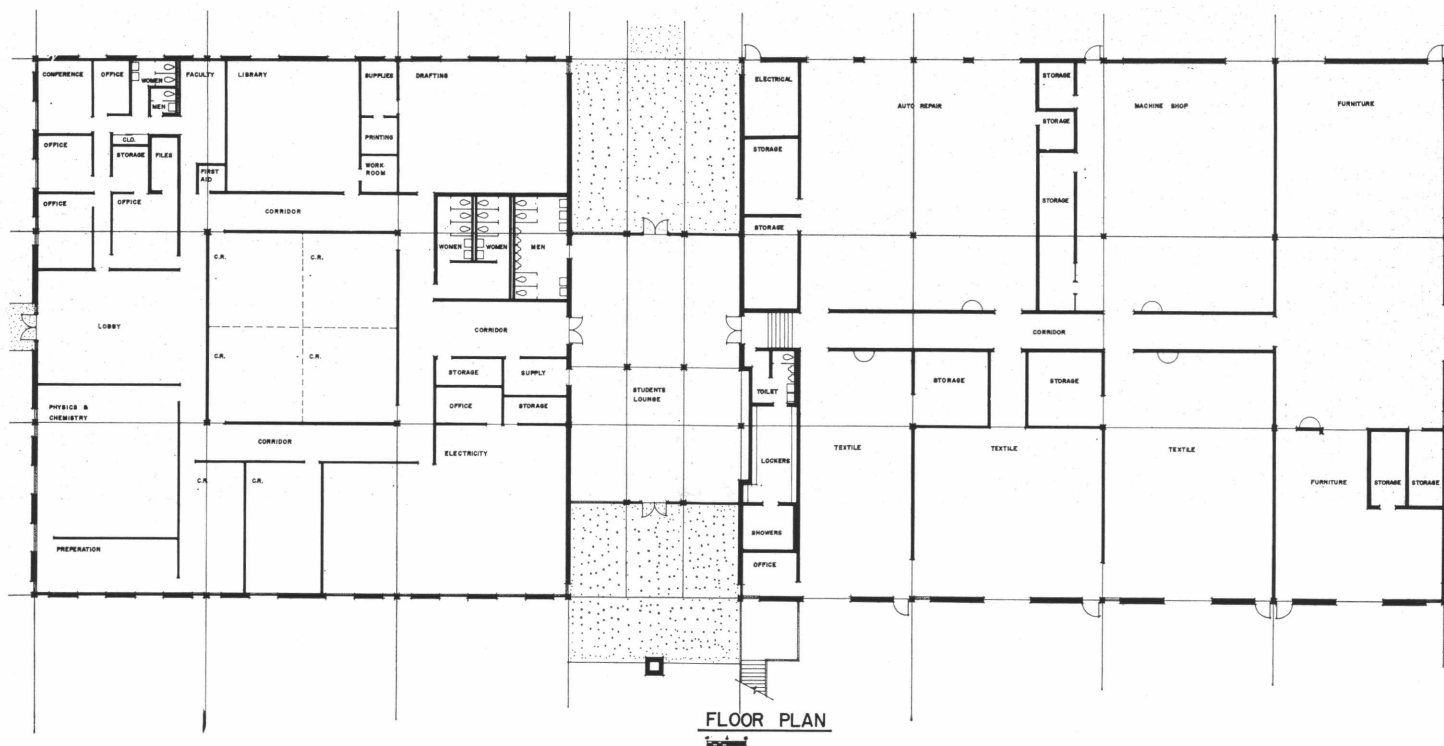
Throughout the development of the program, the need for flexibility was re-emphasized; flexibility not only in the structural concept, but mechanically as well. The first step in achieving this goal was the selection of a large span structural system, the reinforced concrete domed slab, with 30 x 40 foot bays. All walls are non-load bearing, allowing internal rearrangement and exterior expansion. Mechanical and electrical services are exposed to provide for easy tapping in and cutting out. 277/440 volt electrical service provides voltages to satisfy a wide range of requirements inherent in such an operation.

general contractor:
Dickerson, Inc.
monroe

mechanical engineer:
Amin and Owen
raleigh

structural engineer:
John Sutton





The building is divided in two parts by a lobby-lounge. The West wing contains the academic classrooms. The East wing consists of shops. Expansion of the shop area will be to the East. Future expansion of the academic area is planned as a separate unit located North of the existing facilities.

At this writing, the functional character of the building has undergone change. The textile areas have been decreased, while the scope of the furniture areas has increased necessitating additional

equipment such as sawdust collectors, as well as more space. The changes have been easily made due to the built-in flexibility of the structure.

The structural is reinforced concrete columns and slabs. Exterior walls are dark brown utility brick. Interior partitions are concrete block. Floors in the classroom portions are terrazzo; those in the shop are concrete. Heat is hot water radiation. Air conditioning units in the penthouse cool the classroom areas.



PROPOSED MEN'S HEALTH & PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING EAST CAROLINA COLLEGE

greenville

architect:

F. CARTER WILLIAMS

raleigh

mechanical engineer:

H. L. Buffaloe

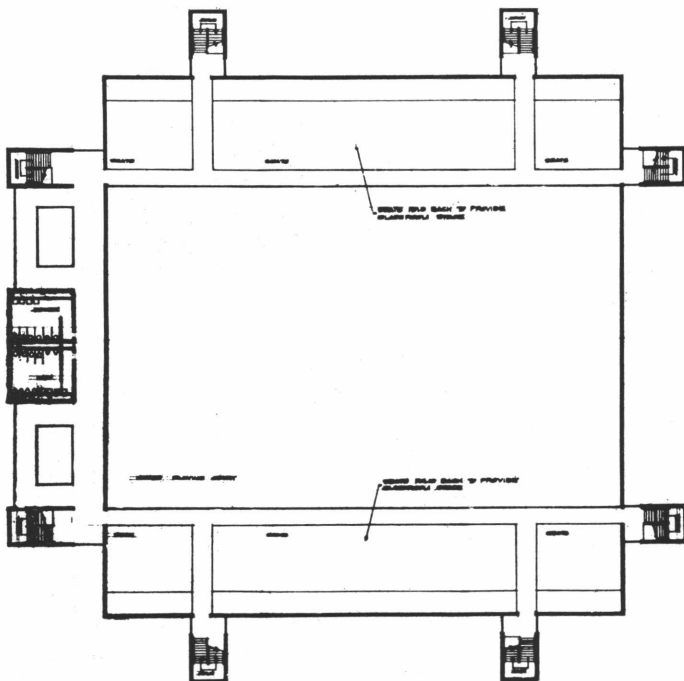
raleigh

structural engineers:

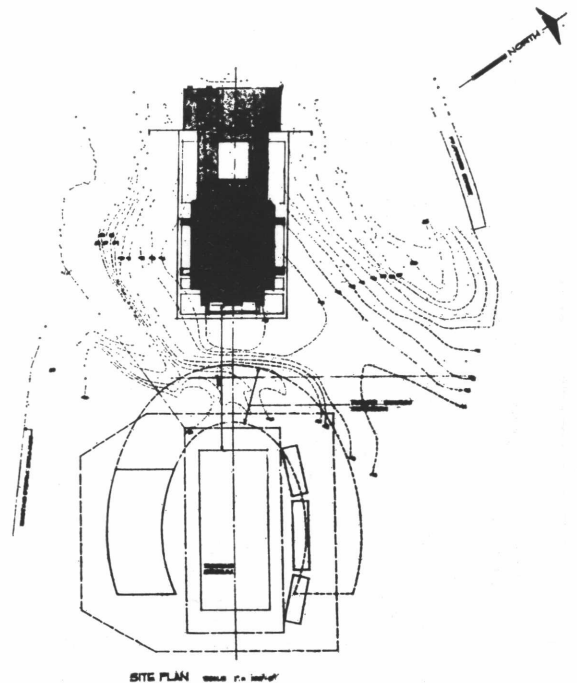
Kahn & Furbush

raleigh

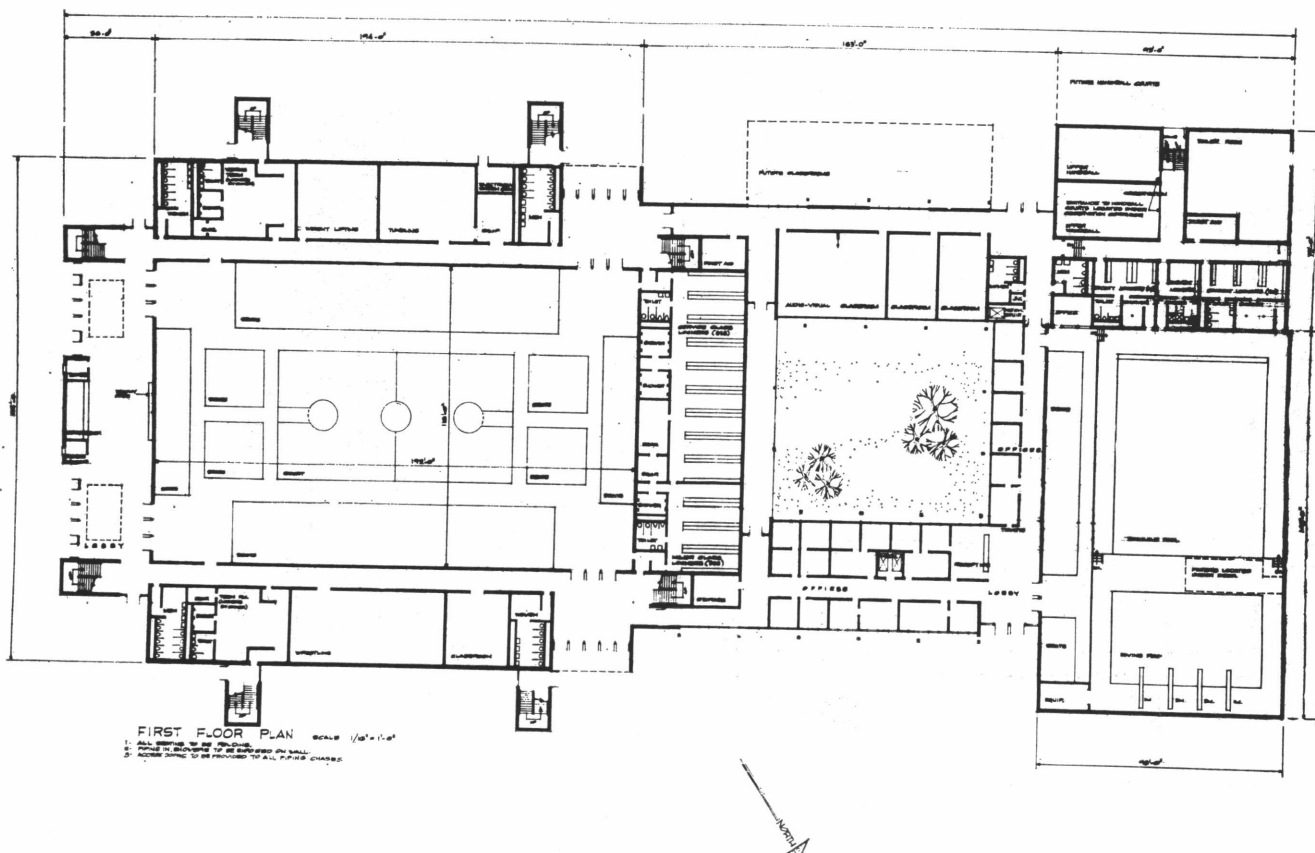
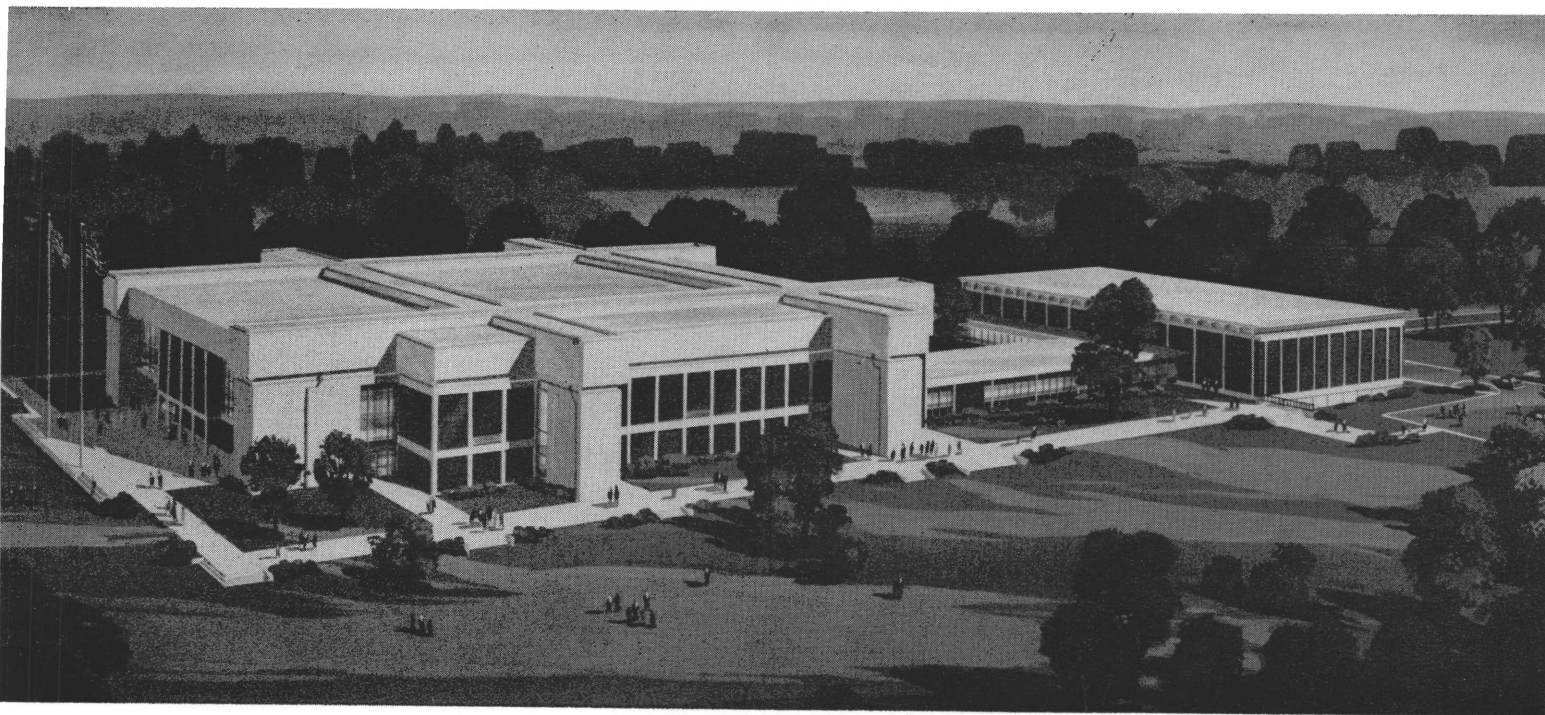
Overall expansion plans for one of North Carolina's most rapidly growing colleges include the future construction of complete men's gymnasium facilities. The proposed building contains approximately 100,000 square feet, with offices for twenty-five faculty members; and 10 classrooms. Plans also include an audio visual room, a regulation basketball court with seating for 6,000, and three intra-mural basketball courts. Additional facilities are provided with a wrestling and tumbling room, a weight-lifting room and two handball courts. Plans also call for a swimming pool and appurtenant facilities including showers, dressing rooms, a first aid room, storage room and toilets.



BALCONY FLOOR PLAN scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



SITE PLAN scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



N. C. CHAPTER AIA WELCOMES NEW MEMBERS

The following have recently become members of The N. C. Chapter AIA and were inducted and welcomed at the Fall meeting of the Chapter held in Southern Pines, October 10.

CORPORATE MEMBERS



William Franklin Freeman, Jr., High Point
 Born: October 16, 1926, Greensboro, N. C.
 Education: High Point High School, High Point
 N. C. State College, Raleigh
 Graduated: 1948, B. Arch-Engr.
 Travel:
 Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy,
 France, Belgium, England, Cuba, Mexico
 Professional Training:
 N. C. State Highway Commission, Raleigh
 Summer of 1944
 Voorhees and Everhart, High Point
 Summer of 1947
 Wm. H. Deitrick, Raleigh
 June 1948-May 1950
 G. Milton Small, Raleigh
 May 1950-August 1952
 Professional Practice:
 Wm. F. Freeman, Inc., High Point
 August 1952 to present

Joseph Kohn Hall, Charlotte
 Born: February 6, 1934, Asheville
 Education: Bayside High School,
 Bayside, L.I., N.Y.
 Greensboro Senior High School, Greensboro
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
 N. C. State College, Raleigh
 Graduated: 1959, B. Arch.
 Professional Training:
 Curtis & Davis, New Orleans, La.
 June 1959-September 1960
 Clive Pascall, Peter Watson, London, Eng.
 October 1960-June 1961
 Chas. W. Connelly, Charlotte
 October 1961-March 1963
 J. N. Pease & Assoc., Charlotte
 April 1963-October 1963
 Professional Practice:
 Chas. H. Wheatley & Assoc., Charlotte
 November 1963 to present
 Memberships:
 Associate Member, N. C. Chapter AIA



Raymond Martin Hepler, Greensboro
 Born: February 26, 1926, Greensboro
 Education: Greensboro Senior High School,
 Greensboro
 N. C. State College, Raleigh
 Graduated: 1950, Bachelor C.E.
 Professional Training:
 Loewenstein-Atkinson & Woodroof,
 Greensboro
 June 1950-October 1951
 McMinn, Norfleet & Wicker, Greensboro
 November 1953-November 1963
 Professional Practice:
 J. Hyatt Hammond Associates, Greensboro
 November 1963 to present



James Felix Kluttz, Salisbury
 Born: October 14, 1934, Concord
 Education: Concord High School, Concord
 N. C. State College, Raleigh
 Graduated: 1960, B. Architecture
 Professional Training:
 Div. of School Planning, Raleigh
 September 1955-August 1956
 John Erwin Ramsay & Assoc., Salisbury
 October 1960 to present



Michael D. Newman, Winston-Salem
 Born: December 29, 1936, New York, N.Y.
 Education: Woodmere High School,
 Woodmere, N.Y.
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
 Graduated: 1962, B. Architecture
 Travel:
 England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany,
 Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland,
 Austria, Italy, Spain
 Awards:
 York Prize, Cornell University
 Professional Training:
 Skidmore, Owings & Merrill
 June 6, 1956-August 31, 1956 and
 June 12, 1957-July 17, 1957
 Harry P. Jaenike, AIA
 June 16, 1958-September 16, 1958,
 February 9, 1959-September 19, 1960,
 June 19, 1961-September 15, 1961
 Lashmit, Brown & Pollock, Winston-Salem
 March 5, 1962 to present
 Memberships:
 Associate Member — N.Y. Chapter, AIA

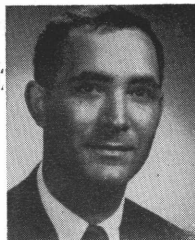


John Gus Pappas, Greensboro
 Born: March 29, 1926, Weldon
 Education: Ahoskie High School, Ahoskie
 Louisiana College, Louisiana
 N. C. State College, Raleigh
 Graduated: 1955, B. Architecture
 Professional Training:
 Owen F. Smith, Jesse M. Page, Raleigh
 July 1950-Sept. 1952, June 1953-Sept.
 1953, June 1954-Sept. 1954, June 1955-
 Aug. 1955
 Loewenstein-Atkinson, Greensboro
 Aug. 1955-Nov. 1955, May 1962-June
 1963
 McMinn, Norfleet & Wicker, Greensboro
 Nov. 1955-May 1962
 J. Hyatt Hammond & Assoc., Greensboro
 June 1963 to present
 Memberships:
 Student Associate at N. C. State College
 1953 to 1955



Benjamin B. Taylor, Raleigh
 Born: May 28, 1934, Maple, N. C.
 Education: Moyock High School, Moyock
 N. C. State College, Raleigh
 Graduated: 1958, B. Architecture
 Travel:
 Italy, Greece, France, Switzerland, Spain,
 Austria, Germany, England, Holland, Bel-
 gium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, East
 Germany, U.S.A.
 Awards:
 Fisher Body Craftsmans Guild — Fourth
 National Award
 Professional Training:
 Corps of Engrs., California
 August 1958-July 1959
 Corps of Engrs., Italy
 July 1959-August 1961
 Waller & Britt, Portsmouth, Va.
 October 1961-November 1963
 Raymond Sawyer, AIA, Raleigh
 November 1963 to present

William Murray Whisnant, Charlotte
 Born: April 2, 1932, Charlotte, N. C.
 Education: Central High School, Charlotte
 N. C. State College, Raleigh
 Graduated: 1956, B. Architecture
 Professional Training:
 Paul L. Snyder, Charlotte
 June-August 1955
 Sloan, & Wheatley, Charlotte
 July 1956-May 1959
 Sloan, Mackintosh, Wheatley & Benton
 May 1959-January 1960
 Chas. H. Wheatley & Assoc.
 January 1960 to present



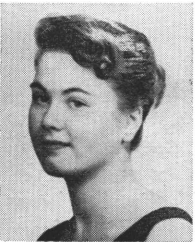
Haywood Homan Newkirk, Wilmington
 Born: September 2, 1933, Wilmington
 Education: New Hanover High School,
 Wilmington
 N. C. State College, Raleigh
 Graduated: 1959, B. Architecture
 Travel:
 U.S.A., Mexico, Switzerland, France, Italy,
 Spain, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Luxem-
 bourg
 Awards:
 Minor awards in Architecture
 Prizes in painting, exhibited in southeast
 U.S.
 Professional Training:
 Charles W. Davis, Jr., AIA, Raleigh
 February 1, 1957-September 15, 1957
 Ballard, McKim & Sawyer, Wilmington
 June 1959-December 1960
 John R. Oxenfeld, AIA, Wilmington
 October 1961 to present





Vernon Shogren, Raleigh
 Born: April 26, 1964, Kinghurst, Minn.
 Education: Univ. of Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Graduated 1950, B. Architecture
 Mass. Institute of Technology,
 Cambridge, Mass.
 Degree: M. Architecture
 Technische Hogeschool, Delft, Holland
 Professional Training:
 Reinhold Melander, Duluth, Minn.
 1950-1951
 Mosher & Drew, LaJolla, Calif.
 1957-1961
 Teacher — N. C. State College, School of
 Design
 1953-1955 and 1961 to present
 Memberships:
 American Society of Colleges of
 Architecture

ASSOCIATES



Elizabeth Parks Booker, Charlotte
 Born: January 30, 1940, Clemson, S. C.
 Education: Calhoun-Clemson High School,
 Clemson, S. C.
 D. W. Daniel High School, Clemson, S. C.
 Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.
 Graduated: 1962, B. Architecture
 Professional Training:
 Louis H. Asbury & Assoc., Charlotte
 October 1961-September 1963
 Ferebee & Walters, Charlotte
 September 1963 to present
 Memberships:
 Clemson Student Chapter, AIA
 1957-1961

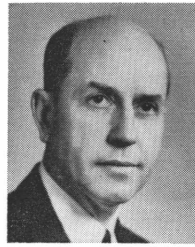


Charles Ronnie Boswell, Burlington
 Born: July 21, 1935, Burlington
 Education: Burlington High School, Burlington
 Walter M. Williams High School, Burlington
 Graduated: 1953
 Professional Training:
 George H. Foxworth, AIA, Burlington
 June 1955-November 1961
 Edwards & Williams, Burlington
 November 1961-June 1962
 Vernon E. Lewis, AIA, Burlington
 June 1962 to present



Stacy Earl Simmons, Charlotte
 Born: July 26, 1938, Jackson, Miss.
 Education: Kosciusko High School,
 Kosciusko, Miss.
 Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama
 Graduated: 1961, B. Architecture
 Professional Training:
 Larson & Larson, Winston-Salem
 June 1957-September 1957
 Painter, Weeks & McCarty, Knoxville, Tenn.
 October 1961-June 1963
 Ferebee & Walters, Charlotte
 June 1963-March 1964
 Walter Hook Associates, Charlotte
 March 1964 to present
 Memberships:
 Student Chapter AIA, Auburn University
 1957-1960

Robert Benton McDonald, Charlotte
 Born: December 24, 1924, Murphy
 Education: Murphy High School, Murphy
 University of Detroit, Detroit, Michigan
 N. C. State College, Raleigh
 Graduated: 1956, B. Land. Architect
 Professional Training:
 Planning Dept., Albuquerque, N. M.
 June 1956-December 1957
 Flatow-Moore-Bryan-Fairburn, Architects
 Engineers, Planners, Albuquerque and
 Colorado Springs, Colo.
 December 1957-December 1963
 A. G. Odell, Jr. & Assoc., Charlotte
 January 1964 to present
 Memberships:
 American Society of Planning Officials
 American Institute of Planners



The N. C. Chapter AIA is pleased to welcome Joseph W. Wells, AIA, formerly of Auburn, Alabama, now residing in Tryon. Mr. Wells is a graduate of The Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J., and holds a Bachelor of Architecture degree from Cornell University. He did postgraduate study in Paris and Fontainebleau, France.

He has been a member of The American Institute of Architects since 1948 and has served on the following National AIA Committees: Hurricane Resistance, Natural Hazards and the Committee on Safety in Buildings. He is a past member of the Board of Directors of the Virginia Chapter AIA and has served on the Executive Committee of the Alabama Chapter AIA. He was a member of the Construction Specifications Institute for five years. Mr. Wells has also been active in the American Legion, the Society of American Military Engineers and is a past Vice President of the Engineers Club of Hampton Roads, Va. Until recently he was an Associate Professor of Architecture, Auburn University.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

John R. Oxenfeld, AIA, and Haywood H. Newkirk, AIA, announce their association in the firm of Oxenfeld & Newkirk, AIA, Architects, and will be located in Suite 3, Masonic Temple, Wilmington, N. C.

A. G. Odell, Jr., FAIA, President of The American Institute of Architects, was featured as "Tar Heel of The Week" in an interesting article by Jane Hall appearing in the Raleigh News & Observer on Sunday, September 27.

The Institute has announced the election to "Member Emeritus" of two NCAIA members, Marion R. Marsh, AIA, of Charlotte, and J. Burton Wilder, AIA, of Greensboro.

John T. McCulloch of Charlotte has resigned from The American Institute of Architects.

John P. Cone, Jr., AIA, of Roanoke, Virginia, has transferred from the North Carolina Chapter to the Virginia Chapter, AIA.

beautiful practical
ceramic tile

mid-state tile co.
Lexington, North Carolina

THE HAND OF MAN

*An address by Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., FAIA
President, The American Institute of Architects
Before the 13th Annual Conference
Northwest Region, AIA, Portland, Oregon
Friday Evening, October 2, 1964*

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a privilege to be with you at this meeting, and it is always a pleasant experience for me — as I think it must be for all architects — to come to America's Great Northwest. The spectacular terrain of your region is matched by the spirit of its people. And the architecture of your mountains, your forests, and your rivers, is complemented by the architecture which we have come to accept as indigenous to the Northwest. Its attractiveness, its honest use of native materials, and its ability to serve your people are unsurpassed by any architecture in our country.

The theme of your meeting, "The Hand of Man," is both an intriguing and challenging one. It sums up our environmental dilemma, for it encompasses both the triumph and the failure of our human condition. The hand of man, directed by his intelligence, has brought us the wealth and power we enjoy today. But it is also the hand of man which has brought about the environmental misery which now torments us — which has created the chaos and ugliness that threaten to blight our lives.

The hand of man now lies heavily on our land. We need only look around us to find evidence of our failure as a people to mold an environment worthy of the wealthiest, most powerful, most technologically advanced nation in the history of the world.

Many areas of our American cities, large and small, are steeped in ugliness that we associate with economically depressed areas. Wealth is no assurance of quality. In the great market place of America, money can buy ugliness — and it frequently does. The richest commercial areas of our communities, areas in which handsome profits are turned, are often characterized by traffic jams, cheaply remodeled storefronts, rudely flashing signs shouting for attention, mammoth billboards, overhead wires mutilating our trees, unsightly parking lots, second-hand automobile yards and garish gas stations.

Order and restraint seem foreign to our cities. Our eyes are assaulted by clashing colors, our ears are numbed by incessant sales pitches, our tastes are outraged by the thrust of senseless sensations. In this situation, we become the victims of the city — and we feel victimized, and frustrated.

There is a bitter irony in all this. For while we have been frantically pursuing the wealth which we feel is necessary in order to enjoy "the good life," we have been destroying the environment which makes "the good life" possible. We have concentrated so much on gaining affluence that in the process we have neglected the means of enjoying the fruits of that affluence.

We flee our cities at every opportunity. Our well-heeled citizens travel to Europe each year to take advantage of the environmental delights that others have created. Then they return to their American cities, where they continue their pursuit of the wealth that will allow them to return again to Europe. Our not-so-well-heeled citizens seek relief from their cities in the unspoiled areas of our countryside. Year after year they find that these areas are becoming fewer and fewer as city growth and housing developments encroach upon the landscape. They find themselves travelling ever greater distances to escape the urban environment which they helped create. This must delight auto manufacturers and highway engineers.

But this furious rat-race is becoming more futile every year. We are approaching a time when there will be no place to run, no place to hide. The best and most splendid highways will then be no more than a means to cut the travel time from one urban area to another. The expressway will no longer mean escape — and perhaps then it will lose some of the attraction it has had for our people. When this happens, Americans will finally have to face the fact that they cannot seek relief from the cities by going to the mountains — for the mountains will be almost as cluttered as the cities. And they will not be able to cleanse themselves at the beach or the lake — for these will be as polluted and dirty as the cities. Then, when this state has been attained, our people will have to face up to the job of improving the cities — of cleaning up and rebuilding the very place where they stand. But, by then the job may be impossible. The crush of people and the enormity of the task may be so great that none can cope with it.

So we are forced to ask if we cannot prevent this happening — if we cannot take corrective measures now?

It should be apparent to everyone, and fortunately it is becoming so to an increasing number of people, that we can begin to correct our situation. We have at last, I believe, reached the stage where the American people will no longer tolerate the kind of surroundings that frustrate their actions and offend their eyes.

Public concern is growing, and our government leaders are beginning to talk about the problem, and the solution. President Johnson, in a major address last May at the University of Michigan, introduced his concept of what he called "The Great Society." There were many elements which the President included in "The Great Society," but his own catalogue of present evils makes it clear that today we stand far away from any such ideal community.

In speaking of our cities, the President said:

"There is the decay of the centers and despoiling of the suburbs. Open land is vanishing, and old landmarks are violated.

"Worst of all, expansion is eroding the precious and time-honored values of community with neighbors and communion with nature. The loss of

these values breeds loneliness and boredom and indifference.

"Our society will never be great until our cities are great. Today the frontier of imagination and innovation is inside those cities, not beyond their borders.

"New experiments are already going on. It will be the task of your generation to make the American city a place where future generations will come, not only to live, but to live the good life."

It is difficult to envision knowledgeable men differing with the President's judgment that the key to the "Great Society" is the city. Our cities must be great cities, for we are already an urban nation, and we will become even more urbanized in the next few decades. We cannot ignore the places where most of our people live without jeopardizing the future of our entire country.

The question, therefore, is not *should* we revitalize our cities, but *how* can we, in the words of the President, "make the American city a place where future generations will come, not only to live, but to live the good life"?

This is a complex problem, and I would not have anyone think that I, or The American Institute of Architects, believes there is a simple answer to it.

The fact is that all of us — citizens, business, government, architects — have been involved in making our cities what they are today, and could be responsible for what they threaten to be tomorrow. And all of us must now help to change our cities, if they are to be changed for the better.

We architects are proud of our profession, but today we stand before the American people and say that our profession has not made its fullest contribution to our country. And we say that we want to do more, and that we can do more, if our citizens, our businessmen, and our government leaders, understand and appreciate what we offer.

Solving our cities' problems requires the best from all of us, but architects cannot offer their best until it is understood that we are more than the designers of structures.

This is the crux of the problem our profession faces today. How do we get our government officials and the people they represent, to understand that architects should not be called in after a city has made its redevelopment plans and told they must work within these plans; that to do our best we must be able to help formulate those plans? How can we get them to understand that the design and location of our urban freeways should not be left solely to the engineer and the computer; that architects, when called in at the beginning, can do much to see that freeways harmonize with the fabric and character of our cities?

How can we get them to understand that it is a frequently impossible, and always difficult, task for an architect to make a building within the city inhabitable when he has no control whatsoever over what happens six inches beyond the property lines?

If we architects can solve this problem of human understanding, then I believe we will have taken a giant step toward solving the over-all problem of the cities.

The American Institute of Architects currently is conducting a number of programs which we believe will achieve some of this understanding. One is a program consisting of a series of "Aesthetic Responsibility Conferences" in many regions of the country. To these conferences come business

and community leaders, to discuss with architects not only the problem of urban ugliness, but who can do what about solving the problem.

The Institute also is conducting conferences for newspapermen in many parts of the country. In these conferences, we are presenting to the press facts and ideas about architecture and urban design which will encourage them to become more aware of our urban condition and transmit this to their readers. Already we have noted a marked improvement in the depth and scope of newspaper coverage in this field.

The Institute is not neglecting its own members, however. We have taken steps to broaden the services which architects can offer to their clients. We are now carrying on an Urban Design Program, the objective of which is to give architects a better working knowledge of the many elements of urban design.

We have a great need for more involvement by the business community also. The objective here is not simply to tell businessmen that architects can do more for them, and therefore should be brought into building programs at the earliest possible time. We are striving to convince businessmen that they have a stake — a big stake — in the improvement of our cities, and that a greater investment in "quality" now will pay future dividends.

Fortune magazine, one of our most influential business journals, said in a recent editorial that "it is very much a part of business' business to re-create an American environment in which the human spirit can thrive." As *Fortune* pointed out, development of our urban environment can serve the self-interest of businessmen by creating markets, new products, and new systems.

If we architects can succeed in our efforts to create a better understanding on the part of businessmen, and all our citizens, of the challenging task we face in our communities, and of our profession's ability and eagerness to contribute more in meeting that challenge, then many avenues to action will be open.

It is still true in our country that nothing is quite so effective in achieving lasting results as local volunteer movements. With the support of the people, architects can and should take the lead in forming such movements to improve our cities. And there is much that these volunteer efforts can accomplish, as we know from experience.

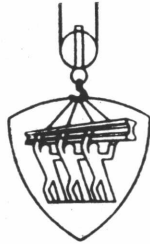
Volunteers, if properly led and properly reinforced by community support, can clean up our cities, can restore areas that are deteriorating needlessly and can bring some elements of order into the urban landscape.

Businessmen working with architects can add to these efforts. They can finance community projects, such as parks, playgrounds and urban open spaces. They can revitalize rundown business and commercial areas. And they can refrain from doing some of the things that make our already critical situation worse — such as the placing of large new buildings in areas that already are congested.

These are good things — necessary things that must be done if we are to achieve anything close to "The Great Society." But it is by no means enough, and we should expect our governments — federal, state and local — to take a significant

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part and to display greater wisdom in the functions of government which affect community development.

To begin with, government at all levels must encourage the development of effective programs to improve our physical environment. Although many such programs which now exist may seem insignificant in relation to the magnitude of the problem, collectively they can have a profound influence on the attitudes which both the government and the private citizen bring to bear on the issue.

The leadership to create this atmosphere must begin with the President. There are a number of programs and activities already under way to which the President can give added impetus, and by so doing can create the atmosphere of leadership which is needed.

He can reaffirm his support of the enlightened suggestions on the design of government buildings which the Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Office Space presented in the summer of 1962. This committee produced a far-reaching report which called for nothing less than the finest contemporary American architectural thought in the design of Federal buildings throughout the nation. The late President Kennedy adopted this report as a policy statement to guide all programs in this field, an action which the *New York Times* called "the assumption of responsible government leadership in architecture." The current Administration should assure the nation that this policy still exists, and that all affected government agencies are being guided by its principles.

The President can lend the weight of his office to the implementation of the magnificent plan for redeveloping Pennsylvania Avenue in our National Capital. This brilliantly conceived design for converting what is now a shabby, uninspiring boulevard into a truly symbolic "grand axis" of the nation has been completed by a council composed of outstanding architects, planners and other citizens. But even though a number of groups and organizations, including The American Institute of Architects, have enthusiastically endorsed the plan, it lies dormant. And it will continue to lie dormant until the President gives it his all-out support and turns loose all the resources at his disposal for effectively carrying it forward. I can see no reason for further delay in this matter.

The President can call for a thorough re-evaluation of the government's current method of building new Post Offices. In many localities, especially smaller cities and towns, the Post Office is the only physical symbol of national government that the citizen comes in contact with. If the citizen were to limit his opinion of national government to the impression he gets from many of our smaller new Post Offices, he would have a low opinion indeed. The reason for this lies with the government's lease-back method of building new Post Offices, which places the emphasis on the profit motive at the expense of the public good. We have no objection to the inclusion of private enterprise in this program, but as it is now operated, the program encourages the entrepreneur to construct a shabby building in order to make a bigger profit. As a result, the Federal government is symbolized in many of our smaller towns and cities only by Post Office Buildings that can hardly be distinguished from the poor examples of speculative commercial structures.

Surely a better way can be found — one in which neither the adequate profit of the entrepreneur nor the image of the Federal government is forced to suffer; one in which the environment of the local community is enhanced by the action of the Federal government, not harmed.

One proposal which has been made before, but which has not been acted on by Congress, should be pushed by the President to give added meaning to his words about "The Great Society." This is the proposal to create a Department of Housing and Community Development. And may I say that the problem is not just to create such a department, but to create it in such a manner, and with sufficient authority, so that it can act with success in the solution of community problems with their physical environment.

All levels of government — Federal, state and local — can re-evaluate the impact that our vast Interstate Highway System is having on our country, especially on our urban areas. Too often freeways are allowed to tear up the fabric of our communities. Insufficient attention is given to the disruption of urban life caused by imposing monolithic strips of concrete on the face of our cities. Too often highways are allowed to eat up urban open space, displace an unnecessary number of houses and businesses, or violate such natural assets as rivers and waterfronts.

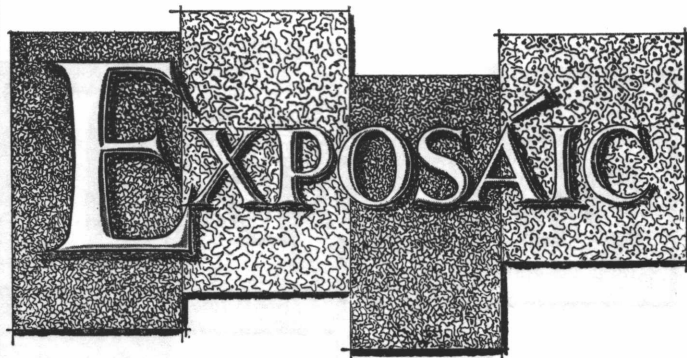
There is today a crying need for all levels of government to undertake a searching examination of their tax structures as they affect building and development. In too many instances, our present tax laws encourage decay and penalize efforts to upgrade neighborhoods. Many slums are in existence today simply because our tax laws have made them profitable for the "slumlord." The incentive of a private entrepreneur to improve these areas is discouraged by the prospect of greater taxes. This is a gross violation of one of the major purposes of taxation, which is to channel public monies toward public betterment.

State and local governments can adopt a number of programs to encourage the improvement of our environment and discourage the forces which create blight and ugliness. Effective and workable zoning and building codes, legislation and campaigns to control billboards and signs, programs of tree planting and maintenance, the placing of wires underground where they belong, and the enactment of laws to assure the preservation of the good buildings, parks and neighborhoods that cities now have — all of these activities are necessary if our communities are to become pleasant and orderly places in which to live.

The problem of rescuing our cities and towns from their chaotic and ugly condition is so vast and so complex that no one has yet come up with a fully developed course of action that will solve it. But I am convinced that this nation has both the talent and the resources to cure our national disease of ugliness, and that the architectural profession must be in the center of this effort.

All we need is the desire to do so, and the involvement of all elements of our society — government, business, citizens groups and the private citizen himself. To the cause of creating a beautiful America, the architects of this nation dedicate their talents, energy and love. This is their goal and pledge. We hope it will soon be the goal and pledge of all Americans. END

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CONSULT AN ARCHITECT

LESLIE N. BONEY

The oldest member of the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects still practicing architecture, Leslie N. Boney, 83, died at his home in Wilmington, N. C. on Friday, September 18. Mr. Boney, a 1903 graduate of N. C. State College, established his own office in Wilmington in 1922. His three sons, Leslie, Jr., William and Charles, who survive, were all associated with him in the practice of architecture. During his long career, Mr. Boney designed many public buildings, banks, hospitals, churches and commercial buildings, notable among these Bragaw and Lee Dormitories on the campus of North Carolina State.

He was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, vice president of the New Hanover Housing Corp., member of the Carolina Yacht Club, St. Jones Masonic Lodge No. 1, Scottish Rite Bodies and the Sudan Shriners Temple. He was a former president of the Boney clan.

Funeral services were conducted from the First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, on Sunday, September 20. Surviving in addition to three sons are his wife, the former Mary Lily Hussey, two daughters Mary L. Boney of Decatur, Ga. and Sue Boney of Wilmington, and nine grandchildren.

The North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects extends its deepest sympathy to Mr. Boney's family.

LINDSEY M. GUDGER

Lindsey M. Gudger, AIA, 60, well-known architect of Asheville, N. C. died in Asheville on Monday, September 28. He was the senior member of the architectural firm of Gudger, Baber and Wood, and had been a member of the NCAIA since 1938. He was president of the Chapter in 1950. Mr. Gudger was also a member of the American Artists Professional League and was well known throughout the region for his paintings.

Funeral services were conducted on Wednesday, September 30, from Trinity Episcopal Church of which he was a member. Surviving Mr. Gudger are his wife, Marie Tyler Gudger; one son, James E. Gudger of Asheville; and one daughter, Miss Marie Gudger of Raleigh.

The sincere sympathy of the N. C. Chapter is extended to Mr. Gudger's family.

FALLOUT SHELTER ANALYSIS COURSE TO BE OFFERED

The Raleigh-Wake County Civil Defense Agency will sponsor a special university course in "Fallout Shelter Analysis" in cooperation with the Federal Office of Civil Defense, the State Civil Defense Agency, and the School of Design, N. C. State. The course will be conducted in the School of Design, Room 207, Brooks Hall, beginning at 7:00 P.M., Tuesday evening, January 5, 1965, with class periods from 7:00-10:00 each Tuesday evening thereafter for thirteen weeks.

Fallout Shelter Analysis courses are being organized and conducted throughout the U. S. in order to develop the professional capabilities among the nation's architects and engineers to plan and design fallout radiation protection structures. Progress in the Civil Defense fallout shelter program is creating a demand for the services of architects and engineers qualified in nuclear age design and construction.

To be eligible for the course, an applicant must be a registered architect or engineer, or hold a bachelor's degree from a recognized school of architecture or engineering. Those who successfully complete the course will be certified as a qualified fallout shelter analyst and listed in national and regional directories published periodically by the Office of Civil Defense.

The course will be taught by Professor Van L. Kenyon, College of Engineering, Duke University. No tuition fee will be charged and all necessary books will be furnished at no charge. Applications for enrollment may be obtained from the Raleigh-Wake County Civil Defense Agency, 1800 Fayetteville Rd., Raleigh, Telephone 834-6226, and should be submitted prior to December 1.

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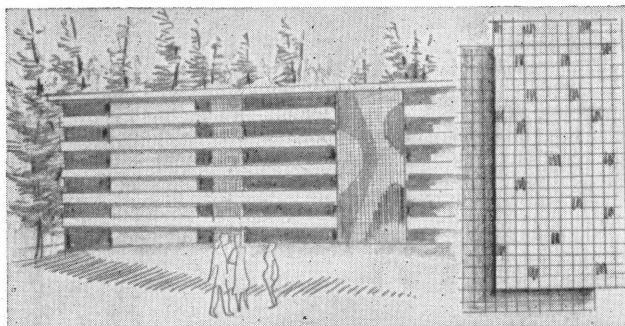
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DESIGN FOUNDATION NEWS

The main function of the Design Foundation is to provide funds for salary supplement purposes at the North Carolina State 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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George C. Connor, Jr., AIA, President

NOVEMBER 4: Charlotte Section of N. C.
Chapter, AIA,
Stork Restaurant No. 2
Charles H. Wheatley, AIA, President

NOVEMBER 4: Durham Council of Architects,
Harvey's
James A. Ward, Acting President

NOVEMBER 5: Raleigh Council of Architects,
YMCA, 12:15-1:30
Ralph B. Reeves, Jr., AIA, President

NOVEMBER 9: Winston-Salem Council of Architects,
Reynolds Building Restaurant
Kenneth B. Jennings, AIA, President

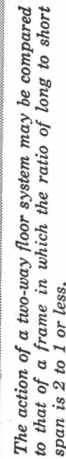
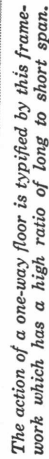
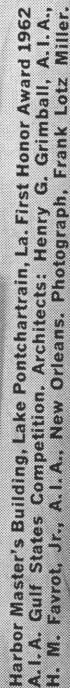
NOVEMBER 15: Deadline for material for December
issue

NOVEMBER 19: Greensboro Registered Architects,
Ivanhoe's Restaurant
Walter E. Blue, Jr., AIA, President

NOVEMBER 20: Eastern Carolina Council of
Architects, Lumberton, N. C.
Warren E. Hargett, AIA, President
Elizabeth Lee, AIA, Hostess

**SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION AIA
BIENNIAL MEETING
JACK TAR POINSETT HOTEL
GREENVILLE, S. C.
OCTOBER 29-30-31**

**N. C. CHAPTER AIA WINTER MEETING
JACK TAR DURHAM
DURHAM, N. C.
JANUARY 21, 22, 23, 1965**



Two-way flat plates are economical for medium to heavy loads on spans up to about 30 feet. They present a smooth undersurface as the photo shows. In the accompanying tables, material quantities for concrete, reinforcement and formwork are stated in units per square foot of panel with no allowance for waste or breakage.

Designs are based on a concrete strength of $f'c=3,000$ psi; a steel stress of $f_s=20,000$ psi; and the use of A305 reinforcing bars. Write on your letterhead for further free information. (U.S. and Canada only.)

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete



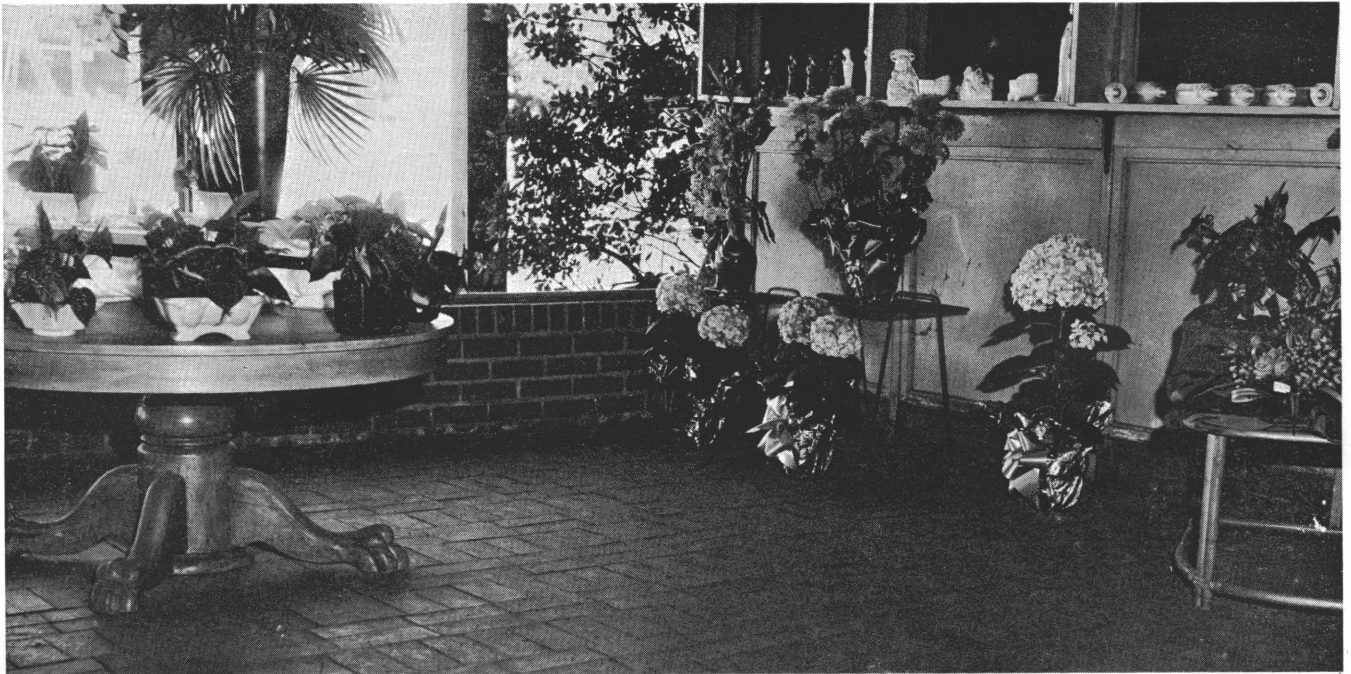
Item	Concrete (cu. ft.)						Reinforcement (lb.)						Formwork (sq. ft.)					
	15x15		20x20		25x25		15x15		20x20		25x25		15x15		20x20		25x25	
	Total per units sq.ft.	Units per sq.ft.	Total per units sq.ft.	Units per sq.ft.	Total per units sq.ft.	Units per sq.ft.	Total per units sq.ft.	Units per sq.ft.	Total per units sq.ft.	Units per sq.ft.	Total per units sq.ft.	Total per units sq.ft.	Units per sq.ft.	Total per units sq.ft.	Units per sq.ft.	Total per units sq.ft.	Total per units sq.ft.	Units per sq.ft.
Slab	94	0.42	250	0.62	521	0.83	419	1.86	996	2.49	2045	3.27	225	1.00	400	1.00	625	1.00

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

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