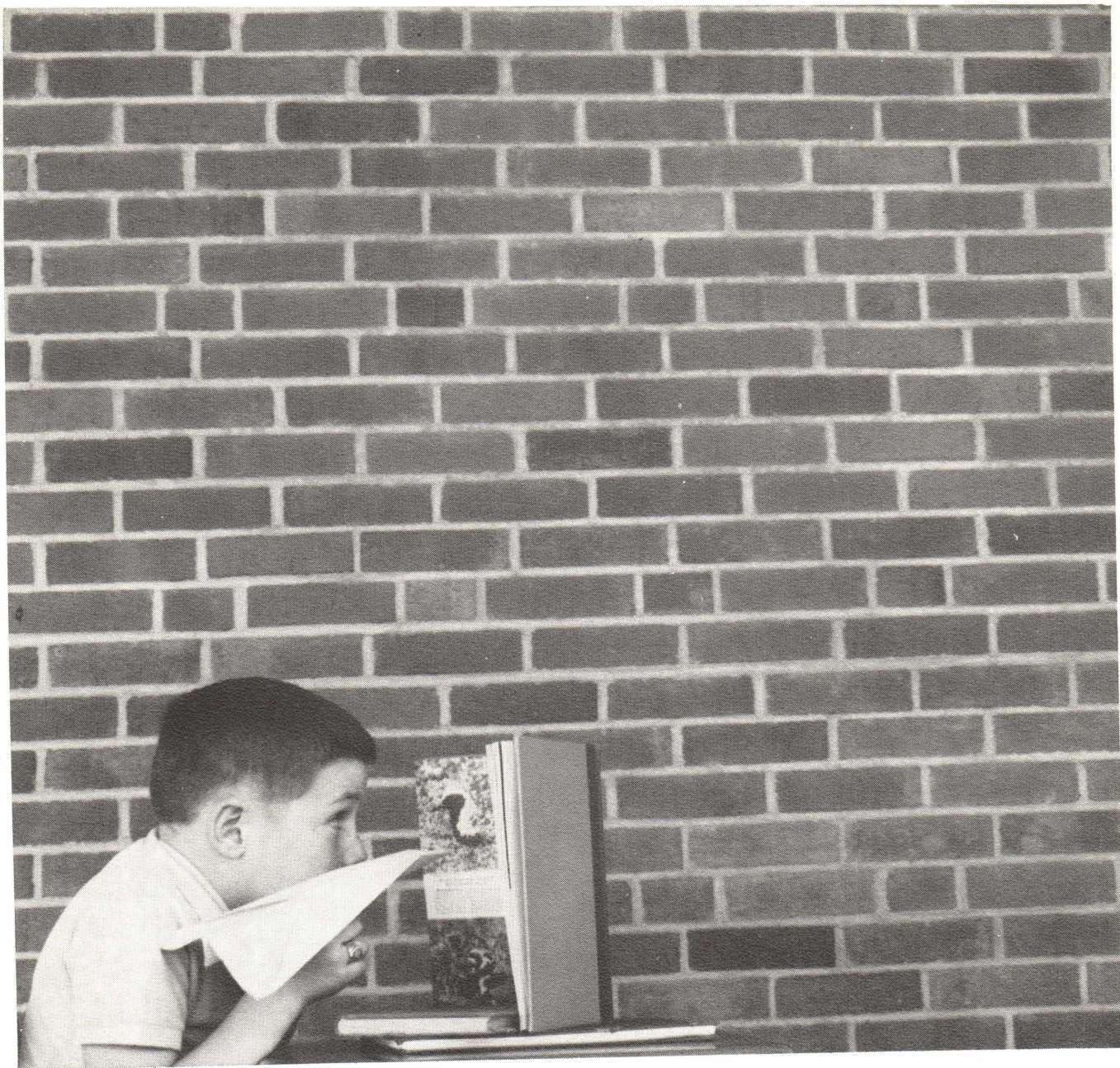


AUGUST, 1965

NORTH CAROLINA
ARCHITECT



PUBLISHED BY THE NORTH CAROLINA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS



It's elementary!!
You can build a better school with First Family Brick!

Why? It's as simple as ABC. First Family Brick gives you:

Advantages — A *first family* brick school is safer, more durable, easier to heat and air condition.

Beauty — Build a school with *first family* brick and you are sure of lasting beauty.

Never fades; never needs repairing.

Cost saving—*First Family* brick gives you initial economy, plus lower maintenance and insurance costs. You lower your building costs.

Brick from Boren, Kendrick, Broad River. Crafted with pride, fired with beauty.

BOREN

KENDRICK | BROAD RIVER

Divisions of Boren Clay Products Company, Pleasant Garden, N. C.



For
Concrete Blocks
Structural Concrete
Floor Systems
Pre-Cast Concrete
Bridges and Floors

STALITE

LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE

is manufactured from Gold Hill, N. C. slate stone. In addition to being about 15 pounds lighter than old type concrete blocks, Stalite has a beautiful texture, high insulative, fire resistive and acoustical values, is uniform in color, nailable and strong.



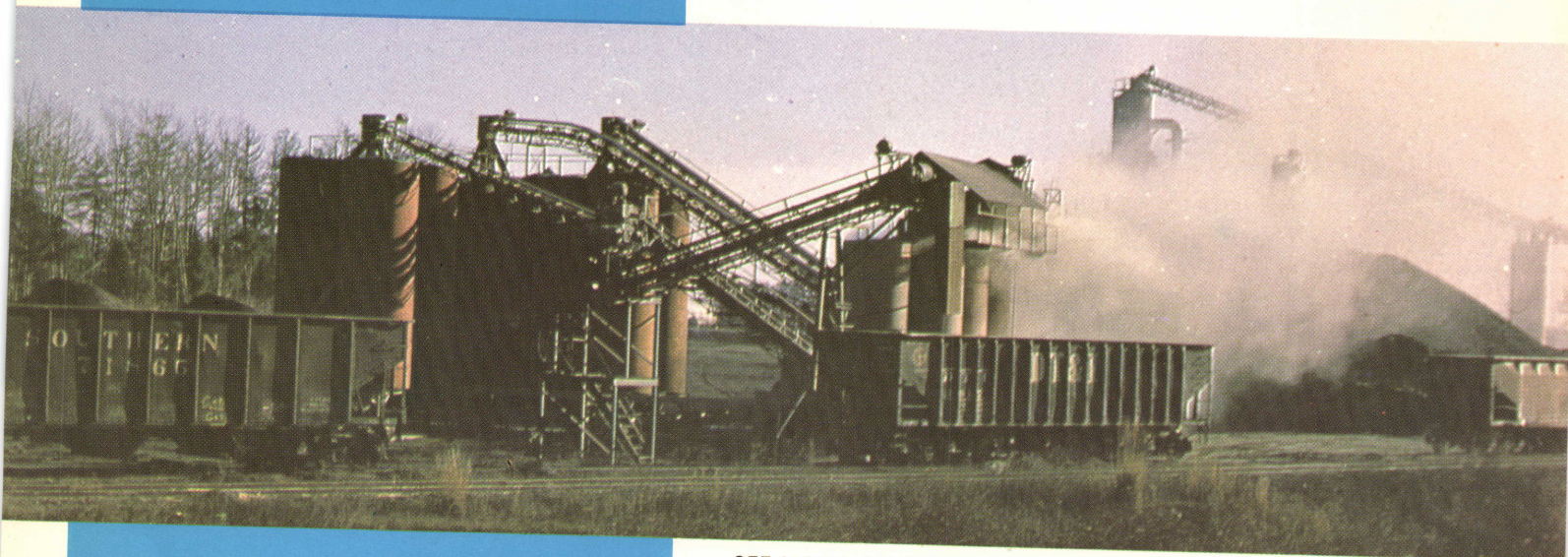
CAROLINA STALITE COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE "STALITE"

PHONE 704 636-5231

DRAWER 1037

SALISBURY, N. C. 28144



STALITE

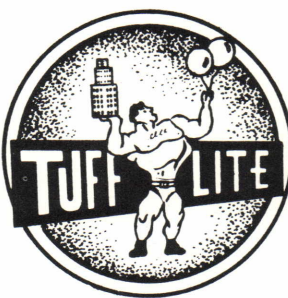
is a manufactured lightweight aggregate produced by expansively burning by a patented Fluo-Solid process at 2500 degrees F.

SEE YOUR ARCHITECT OR DEALER

USE STALITE FOR THE BEST



CAROLINA



CORPORATION

TELEPHONE 704 636-5231

SALISBURY, N. C. 28144

DRAWER 1037

LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE

for

**MASONRY UNITS
STRUCTURAL
CONCRETE
ATHLETIC TRACKS
FLOOR SYSTEMS
PRE-CAST CONCRETE
SEPTIC TANK
DRAIN LINES**



A TUFF-LITE ATHLETIC TRACK

Tuff-Lite for athletic tracks and drainage is properly sized for the best material available.

TUFF-LITE is a manufactured lightweight aggregate produced by expansively burning clay and shale at 2600° F. until it is vitrified.

SEE YOUR ARCHITECT OR DEALER

STAY RIGHT WITH TUFF-LITE

NORTH CAROLINA ARCHITECT



AUGUST 1965, VOL. 12, NO. 8

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

J. B. Wiggins, AIA, Chairman	Raleigh
R. Holland Brady, AIA	Tryon
C. F. Branan, AIA	Raleigh
James L. Brandt, AIA	Raleigh
John T. Caldwell, AIA	Raleigh
George W. Colvin, Jr., AIA	Charlotte
J. Stanley Fishel, AIA	Raleigh
Edwin H. Harris, Jr., AIA	Raleigh
Robert C. Huling, AIA	Salisbury
S. Harold James, AIA	Charlotte
Gene W. Jones, AIA	Raleigh
William G. Laslett	Southern Pines
Haywood H. Newkirk, AIA	Wilmington
Brian Shawcroft	Raleigh
Vernon Shogren	Raleigh
Gilbert M. Slack, AIA	Raleigh

In Charge of This Issue

J. B. Wiggins, AIA

NORTH CAROLINA CHAPTER THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Leslie N. Boney, Jr., AIA	President
Macon S. Smith, AIA	Vice-President
J. Norman Pease, Jr., AIA	Secretary
Richard L. Rice, AIA	Treasurer
Jack Baber, AIA	Director
Ralph W. Crump, AIA	Director
S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., AIA	Director
J. Hyatt Hammond, AIA	Director
James C. Hemphill, Jr., AIA	Director
John C. Higgins, Jr., AIA	Director
C. M. Sappenfield, AIA	Director
B. Atwood Skinner, Jr., AIA	Director
Louise Hall, AIA	Director
R. Mayne Albright	Archivist
Betty W. Silver	Attorney
	Executive Secretary

North Carolina Architect is published by the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, Mrs. Betty W. Silver, Executive Secretary, 115 W. Morgan Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601. Advertising rates on request.

North Carolina Architect was formerly published as Southern Architect, Volume I, No. 1, through Volume XI, No. 11, 1954-1964.

Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Lithographed by Theo. Davis Sons, Zebulon, N. C.

CONTENTS

The Architect as Planner, by Dr. John T. Caldwell	7
Neglected Cities	8
Sandhills Community College, Southern Pines	12
N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Building Wins Award	16
From The White House	20
In Memoriam: Cyrill Pfohl, Victor Cole	21
News Items	22
Dietetic Association to Hold Seminar	23
Calendar of Events	24
Index to Advertisers	24



City Hall Administrative Center, Clearwater, Fla.
 K. Whitney Dalzell, Jr., A.I.A., Clearwater, Fla., Architect
 H. Joseph Diaz & Associates, Tampa, Fla., Engineers
 Southeastern General Corp., Miami, Fla., General Contractors
 Crookers Builders Supply Co., Clearwater, Fla., Ready-Mix Supplier

A CRISP DESIGN FOR CLEARWATER, FLORIDA

Sleek and crisply designed, with wide areas of glass, Clearwater's new City Hall Administrative Center is an excellent example of the outstanding modern architecture to be found in Florida today.

The three-story Administrative Center is constructed of Solite lightweight structural concrete. Economy is

inherent in lightweight concrete construction, with substantial savings in materials, time and labor. Perhaps even more important, it offers today's architects a flexible medium for the fresh, creative designs that are fast becoming the "new face" of America.

SOLITE®

Lightweight Masonry Units and Structural Concrete
 1416 Baugh Building, Charlotte, N.C.



THE ARCHITECT AS PLANNER

(Address by Dr. John T. Caldwell to the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects on Friday, July 2, 1965, at Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina)

Growth and change are dominating characteristics of our generation with no slow-up in prospect. Two consequences are of particular relevance to this professional audience:

- (1) the ascendancy of architecture and
- (2) the imperative of planning.

Of the first, one critic (Wolf von Eckardt) wrote recently in the pages of the **Saturday Review** (January 23, 1965):

"Architecture is 'in'. Discussion of new buildings has graduated from newspaper real estate sections to the front pages and to all kinds of magazines. Names like Mies van der Rohe, Paul Rudolph, Louis Kahn, Philip Johnson, and Ed Stone are dropped at cocktail parties as easily as those of nightclub performers and golf champions. And the American Institute of Architects boasted to its members not long ago that architects have attained such status now that they are featured in whiskey ads.

"What's more, the President of the United States has recently said what architects and cantankerous critics have been lamenting for years: 'Our society will never be great until our cities are great . . . We must act to prevent an ugly America.' "

(Continued on page 18)



NEGLECTED CITIES

Our cities, paradoxically, are the pearls of our American civilization at the same time as they are one of our most grievous national problems . . . because they are old and neglected.

For millions of us, the city is home in the fullest sense of the word — a place to live, to work, to play, to go to school. Many city dwellers are transfers from farms or villages. More and more, however, are city born and city bred. They love the city where there is always something going on. They find the countryside dull and dead. The nocturnal orchestration of crickets and peepers would annoy urban sleepers, but not motor trucks thundering through the streets.

Most Americans want to live near if not in a city. Cities have something for everyone.

Physically, a city is a mass of humanity cooped up in a mass of masonry. The city is where the tumult is — the clatter and chatter of multitudes on the sidewalks, the screech of rubber on asphalt, the shriek of the fire engine and the wail of the ambulance, the rumble of a subway, a Fourth-of-July parade, the five-o'clock stampede to the suburbs, the honking of impatient motorists, an occasional shooting in a side-street saloon.

The city is also where one can from time to time enjoy Van Cliburn at the piano, Eugene Ormandy on the podium, Fonteyn in the ballet, Willy Mays in center field, or the combo of your choice in the cool of an evening. In addition to the performing arts, cities can offer a delightful smorgasbord of art galleries, libraries, museums, zoos, parks, and a variety of educational and fraternal organizations—all of which provide fruitful opportunities for enriching one's hours of leisure.

But urban concentration has brought plenty of vexations to go along with its pleasures. Familiar to everyone are these 15 well-known irritants: (1) the traffic congestion in the city's center, brought about by our widespread preference for personalized transportation, (2) the shortage of downtown parking space, (3) the decline of ef-



Reprinted from *Construction News*, July 1965
Photos courtesy Raleigh News & Observer

ficient mass transportation, (4) the crowds, (5) the fumes, (6) the strain on city water supplies, (7) the pollution of rivers, (8) the high cost of proper sewage disposal, (9) the exodus of the middle class into fringe-area developments and to the suburbs, (10) the influx into the center of our cities of minority groups, and their economic and social segregation into residential ghettos, (11) the decay of older downtown business districts, (12) the deterioration of other commercial, industrial and residential areas of the city, (13) shrinkage of the city tax base, (14) skimping on basic municipal services, and (15) the unwillingness of suburbs to merge with the city so that all can pull together and prosper.

In short, we have metropolitan muddles — 219 of them—across the face of our land.

Combating Slums

With some recent exceptions in our largest cities that are now turning the tide in the opposite direction, American cities have been physically running downhill for a long time. The reason: Individual private concerns found it impossible—no matter their size and no matter how much they might have liked to do it—to meet their expenses in taking on co-ordinated urban renewal or rehabilitation work.

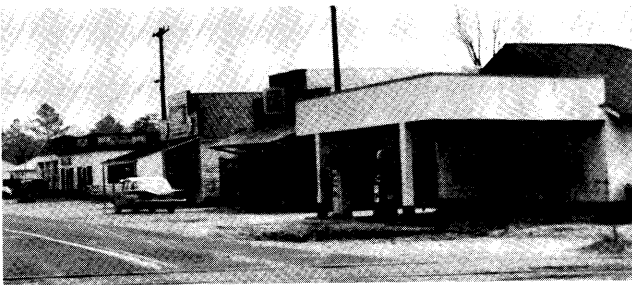
Obstacles to urban restoration by private enterprise are basically twofold. First is the difficulty of assembling land parcels of multiple ownership into a sufficiently large tract to justify a workable restoration project. Almost always such plans are thwarted by a “holdout” or two. A second obstacle is the discouragingly high cost of such land. Efforts to assemble land for a renewal project are likely to touch off speculative inflation of land values; and old buildings, however much dilapidated, have some value—which becomes a significant item in the cost of the new construction.

Remedies for these two basic obstacles to private restoration of slums were sought, therefore, in state enabling legislation (some of which dates back to 1944) and in the Federal Housing Act of 1949 (under which a community can acquire and assemble properties in slums, using the power of eminent domain where necessary.)

Under the 1949 federal legislation, the dollar difference between (1) the cost of acquiring and clearing badly blighted properties and (2) the income received when the consolidated land parcel is sold back for private (and sometimes public) redevelopment is met by the local and federal governments together—usually one-third by the local government and two-thirds by the federal government.

The private developer must pay a fair but not exorbitant price for such cleared land. From then on, he is on his own.

Subsequent amendments to the basic 1949 Act raised the sights and broadened the horizons



in getting the urban-restoration program out of the planning stages and into action on a broader basis. In addition to the cleaning out of slums, provision was made for rehabilitation of those areas that do not cry out for demolition.

Above all was the realization of the need for some kind of aid in the areas of revitalizing the economic base and taxable resources of cities. It is in this latter area that urban renewal, aided by federal funds in the manner described above, is now beginning to perform well as "seed" money and to provide tax-revenue-hungry cities with new tax bases and greatly increased income so they can provide modern, 20th-century services to their inhabitants, and also attract new income sources.

One criticism of federally sponsored urban renewal has been that people made homeless by slum clearance cannot afford to pay the rents required by private developers for the modern housing units they put up on the cleared land. In many cases this is true.

For this reason, many cities are now finding that supplementary public-housing projects going up at the same time as slum clearance are of great assistance in the resettlement-of-people problem. In addition, the Housing Act of 1961 includes a program of mortgage insurance to make more moderate rents possible. Long-term loans below market interest rates can also be made to non-profit and limited-profit organizations for building lower-rent housing for people of "moderate" incomes.

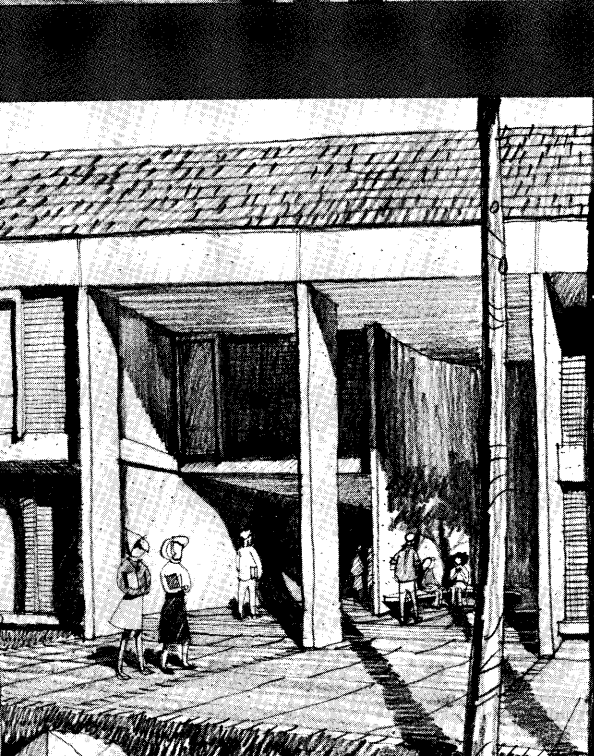
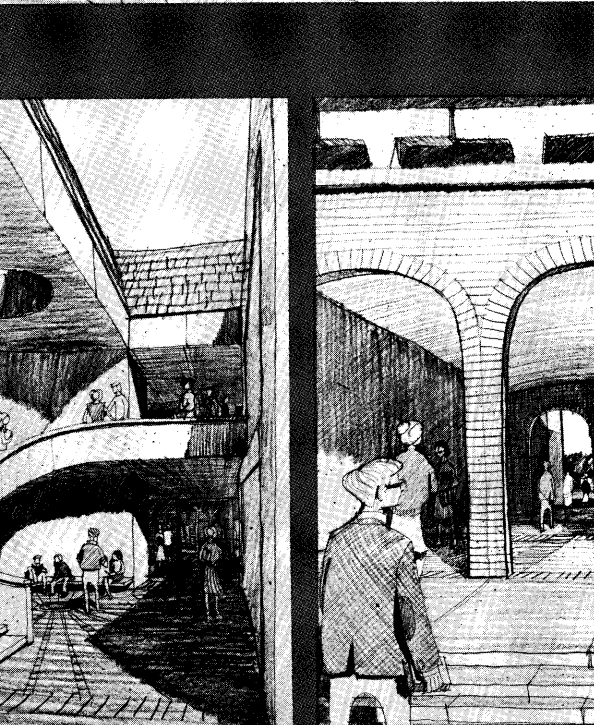
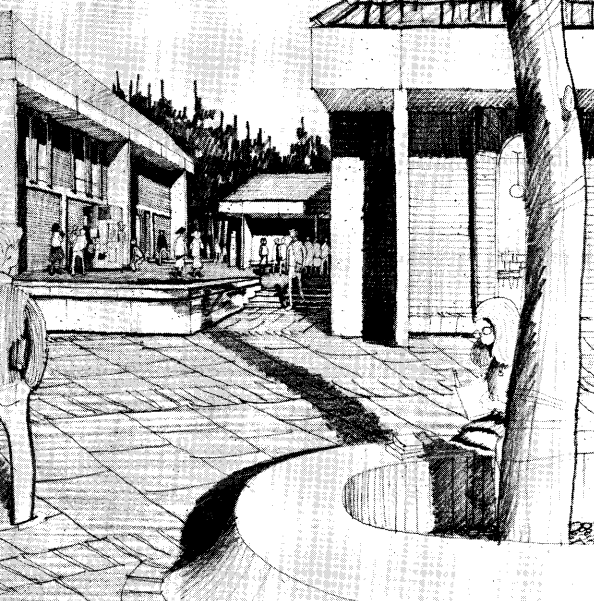
Nobody wants slums. But local tax laws are usually such that slums are easy to create and almost impossible to get rid of without outside money. Local tax laws, for example, penalize improvements to individual properties through raising of tax valuations, thus actually encouraging creation of slums over the years.

Another reason for slums is just plain lack of money on the part of poor landlords. Still another—equally important, if not more so because of financial security breeding contempt—is the plain refusal to renovate broken-down housing by absentee landlords who have made a good thing (high return on their investment) out of low tax assessments and over-crowded tenements.

Sometimes when landlords do make improvements, they have to raise rents to recover their investment. In many cases, the tenants are unable to pay the extra rent and are thus forced out.

It is evident that rehabilitating blighted areas of many of our neglected cities is a very complex problem which has to be approached from many different sides all at the same time. To more and more people, it looks as if our cities need—at the community level—increasingly well-led programs of land/building/people and tax-need coordination; programs that are well sparked by the business community rather than opposed by it.





The first of a new group of community colleges throughout the state, the Sandhills Community College is located on a 180 acre pine tract between Southern Pines and Pinehurst. The architects, Hayes, Howell & Associates, and the Perkins & Will partnership were associated for the master planning of the project, and the present construction consists of three buildings of the total of nine designed to complete the master plan.

Facilities included in the first phase are 1) Administration, library, lecture hall, classrooms, and faculty offices; 2) shops, testing labs, science laboratories, nursing, and music; and 3) food service facilities, study & lounge areas, book store, faculty lounge, student offices, and physical education.

The construction of the buildings consists of pre-cast concrete columns, spandrel, fascia, balconies, railings, and second floor window frames; brick exterior cavity walls with arched window openings on the first floor; first floor slab on grade, second floor slab on steel beams and bar joists; steel roof trusses, with tiled slope.

Basically each building is designed for circulation around an open landscaped court with open but covered corridors. The court formed by the grouping of the three buildings will be landscaped and paved around a central intricate spray fountain.

All buildings are completely air conditioned. The heating fuel is natural gas with four pipe system to zoned air handling units.



SANDHILLS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
southern pines



architects:

Hayes, Howell & Associates

southern pines

landscape architect:

Lewis Clarke

raleigh

general contractor:

H. R. Johnson Construction Co., Inc.

monroe

structural engineers:

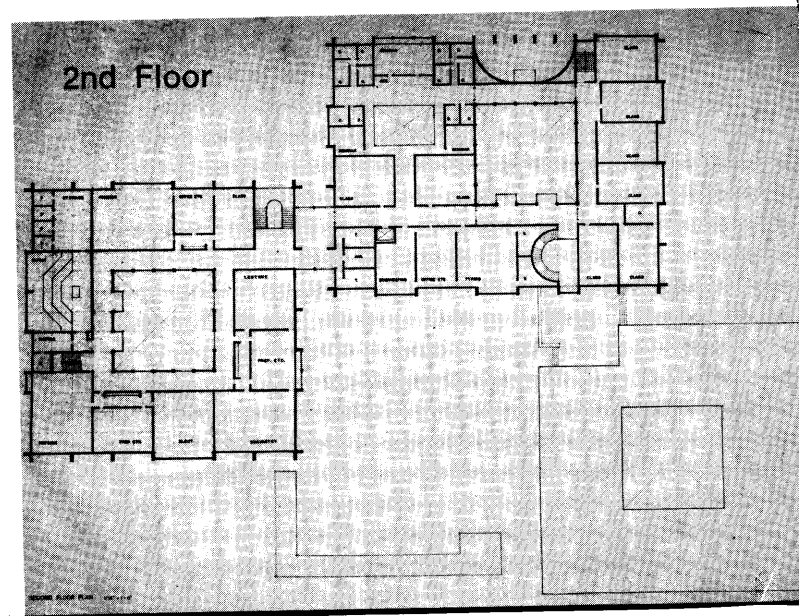
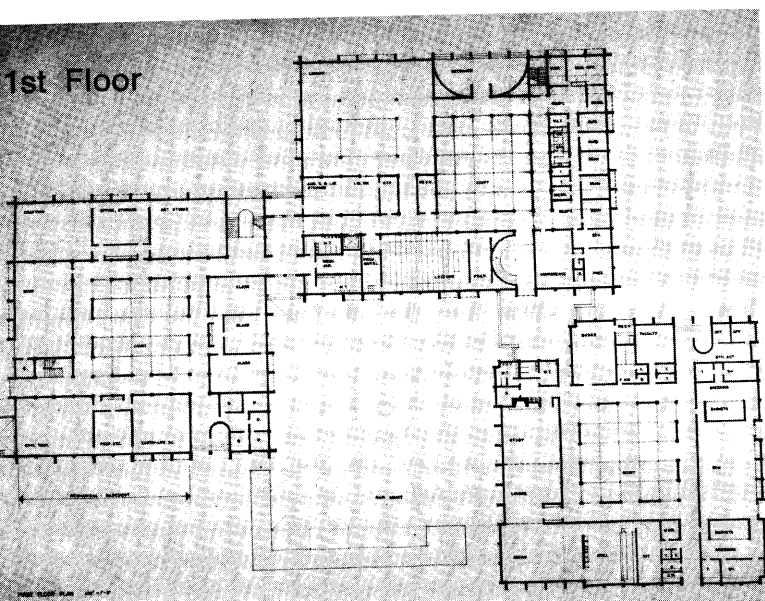
Gardner, Elsevier & Kline

durham

mechanical engineers:

H. L. Buffaloe

raleigh





NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING WINS AWARD

Receiving a first place award in the Prestressed Concrete Institute's 1965 Awards Program was the 12-story North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Building, an unprecedented structure in Durham. In making the award, the jury stated that the citation was given to recognize the ingenious and imaginative structural concept. The new technique involved the precasting of an entire exposed exterior structural system in short segmental units.

As each column rose story by story, trusses were created by threading alternating chord units and verticals on steel tendons. Stressing these tendons supplied the necessary joint rigidity. The design alternates truss and non-truss floors providing practically unobstructed window areas every other floor. Precast, prestressed concrete double tee floor units span in opposite directions on alternate floors so that each truss carries only one floor.

Two large concrete columns, formed with precast units, are placed well in from the ends of each facade to provide support for the 33ft. cantilever trusses.

"The new, fresh attack of the concrete problem shown in the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Building has a great potential for the future," commented the jury. "It represents an economy of effort we hope we'll see further explored by architects."

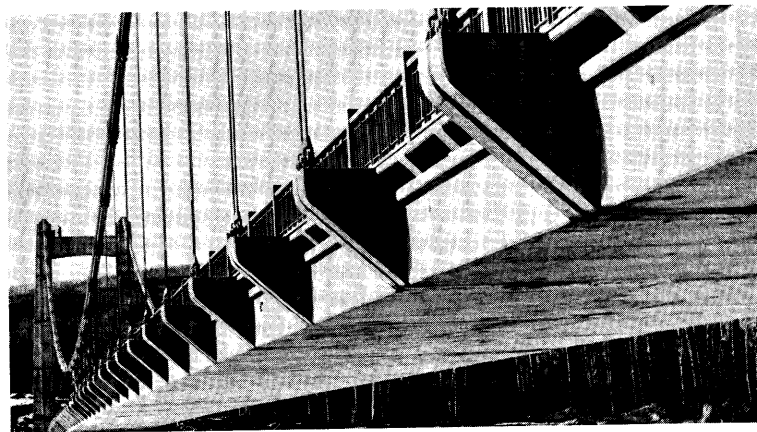
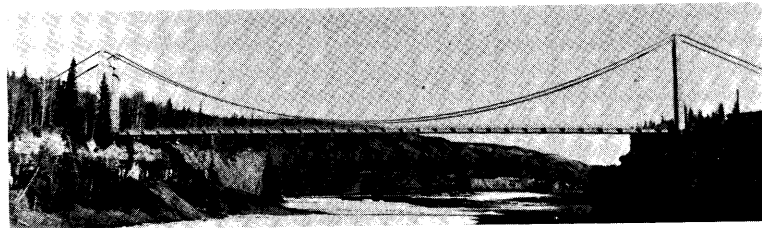
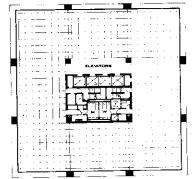
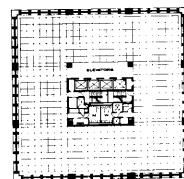
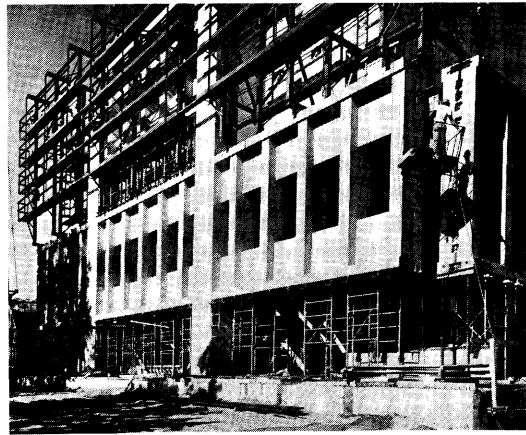
The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Building was designed by architect Welton Becket, F.A.I.A.; Associate architect was M. A. Ham, Associates, Inc. of Durham; Seelye, Stevenson, Value & Knecht were structural engineers.

The five judges for the Awards Program were: Max Abramovitz, F.A.I.A., New York, Chairman; Wallace L. Chadwick, Los Angeles; Edward D. Dart, A.I.A., Chicago; Arthur G. Odell, Jr., F.A.I.A., Charlotte, N. C.; and Murray A. Wilson, Salina, Kansas.

Canada's Hudson Hope Bridge embodying a bold, new concept in bridge design and construction—precasting an entire bridge deck in short segmental units, then hanging these units from a cable suspension system and post-tensioning the entire 680 ft. deck span—was the other of the two projects placing first.

Exhibits of the two First Award winners and all Merit Award recipients will be on display at the PCI annual convention December 5-10 in the Americana Hotel, Miami Beach.

The top Award winners, Mr. Joseph Dudra of Phillips, Barratt & Partners and Mr. Welton Becket, F.A.I.A. will be the Institute's special guests at the convention.



**THE BEST IDEAS
ARE MORE EXCITING
IN CONCRETE**



Owner: The Whitson Company, San Diego, Calif. Architect: Deems-Martin, Associates, San Diego, Calif. Structural Engineer: A. J. Blaylock and Associates, San Diego, Calif. Contractor: Peter Kiewit Sons Company, Arcadia, Calif.

OUT OF THE GEOMETRY OF STRENGTH... a dramatic pattern in beauty for walls of precast concrete

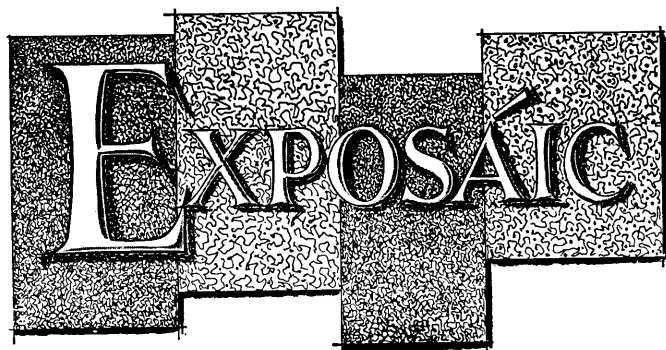
The new 8-story Hillcrest North Medical Center in San Diego achieves exceptional wall interest. The imaginatively-designed wall panels, with tapered sides and wedge-shaped spandrels, provide multiple facets that catch the light in ever-changing patterns. □ This striking effect grows out of the structural design itself. The panels, of structural lightweight concrete, are actually vertical load-bearing channels which also enclose space. Panels

are anchored integrally with the structure by cast-in-place connections. In this way, beauty is combined with high structural efficiency and economy. □ Such stimulating ways of using concrete are opening up a whole new field of architectural design. More and more, you see the beauty of concrete expressed in buildings of all types and sizes.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

1508 Willow Lawn Dr., Richmond, Va. 23230
An organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

Specify



Precast Aggregate Panels

By

DIXIE EXPOSÁIC, INC.

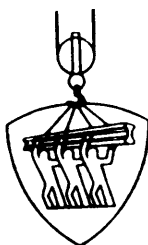
P. O. BOX 926

MOUNT AIRY, N. C. 27030

TELEPHONE 786-8338

IT'S BETTER!
SCHOKBETON

PRECAST CONCRETE



Mable Bell

SCHOKBETON CORP.

P. O. Box 1558,
Greensboro, N. C.
Telephone 299-6122

Agents for GRANUX

Members of
Producers' Council, Inc.
North Carolina Design
Foundation
The Clemson Architectural
Foundation

(Continued from Page 7)

On my second point, the imperative of planning, there is almost nothing that needs to be said to define the obvious, but there exists an unlimited need for awakening, exhortation, and sounding of the tocsin. Not to an audience of architects is this needed, but to a bewildered or indifferent or languid public—yes.

Architects are planners. Though there exists a wide range of planning ability among architects—as in any profession—every practitioner at least is a conscious planner.

Architects, however, are also citizens. As citizens they carry the normal obligation of every other person to be socially aware and to participate responsibly in community decision-making. It has been suggested, indeed, that **special** knowledge and **special** awareness carry the moral obligation of **special** responsibility to the society. Even as members of the legal profession must offer leadership to the improvement of legal processes and our court system, so the professional architects speak out above the tumultuous noises of mediocrity for more order and beauty in our man-made environment.

It is easy to make these general observations. It is even easy to dream great **plans**. But dreaming is not enough, as every architect knows, as every university chancellor knows, and every city manager. Planning involves hard thinking and hard decisions under the most favorable and controllable situations. Under the liquid, clashing, shifting, competing interests of a democratically governed American community, the burdens of leadership are enormous. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive of a more demanding test of the competence of a democracy than that of visualizing, developing, and achieving acceptance of a fully adequate city, county, or area plan.

Let me illustrate what ought to be a relatively **manageable** situation for planning—our university at Raleigh. The land available to us is all under one ownership, the State of North Carolina. Authority to allocate the land to various functions is adequately centered in University administration. A single general purpose must be served—education.

Assuming that we have been sensible enough to use a representative faculty committee to review and approve the plans which we have—and a Trustee committee similarly—the planning process can be adhered to and carried forward in its general outline with reasonable assurance. We have established certain premises without opposition. For example,

- 1) We desire a campus free of intra-campus vehicular traffic—a pedestrian campus.
(Some wag could well point out that the Seaboard and Southern Railroads have not yet heard of this concept and could care less!)
- 2) We wish to have our student housing within 10 minutes walking of the central academic concentration—now symbolized by Harrelson Hall.
- 3) We wish to concentrate our libraries and academic departments of heaviest enrollment within a relatively small radius for efficiency in use of time and space.
- 4) Student living, physical education, theater, etc., will be developed south of the tracks.
- 5) Specialized research facilities not involving large numbers of students will be mainly developed in underused areas southwest of the academic campus.
- 6) Extensive-use requirements of the agricultural research function will be further removed from the lands committed to intensive use.

It sounds simple. There are problems. But the logic is there, and there are no vested ownerships to obstruct the plan.

We can even envisage certain maximum dimensions of requirements, and if we desire to do so can establish approximate limits. Thus we plan for the accommodation of a maximum of 20,000 students studying at all levels. And we may, long before reaching such numbers, plan a lower cut-off figure.

The most troublesome of our planning ingredients—impossible to project really—is our research requirement, which constantly expands but unevenly and in unexpected fields.

The point is: though we do not have an easy task, it has some manageable ingredients that keep it from being hopeless.

But a city or a region is something else!

Lewis Mumford, speaking recently at Princeton, made the point (in **University** Spring 1965):

"When I speak of the future of the city, I refer not to what is probable and therefore predictable, but to what is possible; and not merely to what is possible, but to what, out of the entire range of possibilities, is valuable and desirable.

"No single future looms before us as inescapable—but rather a number of conceivable futures, depending upon the actual situation we confront from year to year, the way we read our statistical data, the way we evaluate our experience, the extent to which we collectively apply our intelligence and imagination to the problems before us, and the purposes which we value and seek to carry out."

What a prescription—loaded with imponderables!

Mumford's address, incidentally, is a fresh, wonderful appeal to understand what a city is—how it is different from the **process** we call "urbanization." Listen to what he says on this:

"The unique, emergent function of the city, and increasingly now the main reason for its existence, is the continued enlargement, storage and transmission of an even larger portion of the cultural heritage. Not merely the symbolic heritage of science and art, not merely what can be written or carved or painted or built, but likewise what must be transmitted directly, by word of mouth, from teacher to student, from craftsman to apprentice, from priest or prophet to disciple, or just from man to man."

He does not wish to see this concept of the city extinguished. Nor do you and I. Thank goodness he does see signs that we are about to wake up and that "all those changes which are possible and desirable will become probable."

The opportunities are great. I see several from where I sit in west Raleigh. But how to achieve the possible will take so much dedication and leadership and public concern and public understanding and money and unselfishness. For example:—Can we, do you suppose, convert an ugly, decaying State fairgrounds area, with one jewel of a building now and an exquisite stadium in the making, into a State Fair

Park, with museums and permanent exhibits and lagoons and an auditorium and a zoo and restaurants inviting year 'round the children and common people to taste the best?

—Can we somehow see the emerging Triangle Area in all its great potential instead of a real estate boom?

—Can we successfully get the twelve counties of the Piedmont Crescent to protect the future against leaping confusion—an "urbanization" which Mumford calls "the process of creating close human settlements, buildings and roads—any kind of building, any kind of road—in an environment that thereby becomes increasingly **unsuited** to the pursuit of rural occupations like hunting, fishing, farming, gardening."

—Can we achieve successful rural planning and zoning **before** confusion takes over?

—Can we achieve lovely roads and highways, unblemished?

—Well, we can try. And the "we" is you and I and all the other human beings we know who can be roused to take an interest, who want this America **not** to be ugly.

John Gardner has eloquently written on renewal in societies and men. In his 1962 **REPORT** to the Carnegie Corporation, he wrote:

"... every few years the archeologists unearth another ancient civilization that flourished for a time and then died. The modern mind, acutely conscious of the sweep of history and chronically apprehensive, is quick to ask, 'Is it our turn now?'"

"... Suppose one tried to imagine a society that would be relatively immune to decay—an ever-renewing society. What would it be like? What would be the ingredients that provided the immunity?"

Out of his essay this sentence comes close to answering the question he asked:

"In the last analysis, no society will be capable of continuous renewal unless it produces the kind of men who can further that process. It will need innovative men and men with the capacity for self-renewal."

I like to think that the architects of North Carolina, their wives, their children and their clients will promote the vision, the realism, the hard thinking and the unselfishness out of which planning for beauty can come and will. Thus they can lay claim to being the innovative, self-renewing persons who will keep it from being "our turn" to decay.

Perhaps America's present fresh commitment to education, to beauty, and to architecture will show us the way to the self-renewing society!

McDevitt & Street Company

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

145 Remount Road

Charlotte, North Carolina



Over 35 Years Continuous Experience in
General Construction in the Southeast.

Ezra Meir & Associates

709 W. Johnson St.

Raleigh, N. C.

Phone TE 4-8441



- Soil Testing
- Rock Coring
- Laboratory Analysis
- Undisturbed Samples with Hollow Stem Auger
- Field Testing and Reports

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 8, 1965

Dear Mr. Boney:

Mrs. Johnson asked me to thank you for your invitation on behalf of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects to attend their convention in July.

It is so encouraging to Mrs. Johnson to learn of the dedication and skills that are already at work enhancing cities and countryside of America. Because your efforts in this area are so important and commendable, she would like nothing more than to say "yes." Most regretfully, however, her reply must be a disappointing one. Mrs. Johnson has already made plans for July and her schedule is completely full. She is indeed sorry she must decline your generous invitation.

The President's program for beauty can only be realized if organizations like yours dedicate their time and talent in their local communities. She hopes you will convey her appreciation to your members for their meaningful gesture and her very best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Bess Abell".

Bess Abell
Social Secretary

Mr. Leslie N. Boney, Jr.
President, North Carolina Chapter
The American Institute of Architects
115 West Morgan Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

CYRILL HENRY PFOHL

Cyrril Henry Pfohl, AIA, died suddenly at his home in Winston-Salem on Saturday, August 7. Although he had suffered a severe heart attack several years ago, his death was unexpected. Mr. Pfohl was born in Winston-Salem and had spent most of his life there.

A graduate of the Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa., he received his B. Arch. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1924. Prior to World War II he taught mathematics in the public school system as well as doing architectural work. During World War II he served in the U. S. Army Air Corps, completing his duty as a Captain in 1945. He was employed as an architect by Lynch & Foard of Wilmington and Macklin & Stinson, Winston-Salem, until 1949 when he established his own office for the practice of architecture.

Mr. Pfohl had been an active member of the North Carolina Chapter AIA since he became a member in 1948. He served as Chapter Treasurer in 1954 and Secretary in 1955-56. He also was chairman of numerous Chapter committees over the years.

Funeral services were conducted from the Home Moravian Church, Winston-Salem, of which he was a life-long member, on Tuesday, August 10, with burial in the church cemetery. Mr. Pfohl is survived by his wife, the former Marie Smith, a sister and several nephews.

The North Carolina Chapter AIA extends its sincere sympathy to his survivors.

VICTOR O'LYNNE COLE

Victor O. Cole, AIA, 40, of Raleigh died suddenly Saturday night, August 7, in Durham. He was a native of Sanford, a graduate of N. C. State University and had lived in Raleigh for thirteen years. Mr. Cole was a member of the North Carolina Chapter AIA, and was active in the Raleigh Council of Architects. He established his own firm for the practice of architecture in 1958. He was with the Army Air Force during World War II and won the Soldiers Medal and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Mr. Cole is survived by his wife, the former Colleen McDonald of Raleigh; one son Victor O. Cole, Jr.; two daughters, C. Bridget Cole and Janet M. Cole, all of the home; and his parents Mr. and Mrs. Hubert O. Cole of Sanford.

Funeral services were conducted on Monday, August 9, at St. John's Baptist Church, of which he was a member, by The Rev. John W. Lambert. Burial was in Montlawn Cemetery, Raleigh.

The North Carolina Chapter AIA extends its deepest sympathy to Mr. Cole's family.

J-D-WILKINS Co.
MANUFACTURERS
Architectural Metal
W. LEE ST. AT GLENWOOD AVE.
GREENSBORO, N.C.

Salisbury Lumber & Supply Company



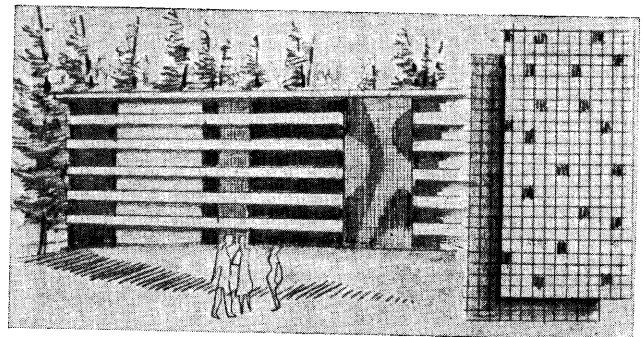
MILLWORK

BUILDING
MATERIALS

S. Main St. at City Limits Phone ME 6-5821
Salisbury, N. C.

for your question about

CERAMIC TILE



RENFROW HAS THE ANSWER

Complete line of SUNTILE products

- Tile for Floor & Walls Interior & Exterior
- Solar Walls Panels
- Epoxy Adhesives & Grouts
- Suntile Custom Designs
- New, Exciting Ceratile Patterns

Suntile Research . . . your guarantee of quality

RENFROW DISTRIBUTING COMPANY

1822 Sunnyside Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Phone ED 4-6811



SOUTHERN ELEVATOR COMPANY

**A North Carolina Owned
& Operated Corporation**

**MANUFACTURERS OF
PASSENGER & FREIGHT
ELEVATORS-
CABLE OR HYDRAULIC**

•
MAIN OFFICES & PLANT
GREENSBORO, N. C.

BRANCH OFFICE
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



**beautiful practical
ceramic tile**

mid-state tile co.
Lexington, North Carolina



For beauty and permanence . . .

BORDEN

FACE BRICK

BUILDING BRICK

STRUCTURAL TILE

DRAIN TILE



Borden
BRICK & TILE CO.

GOLDSBORO
RE 4-3771

DURHAM SANFORD

Stuart Baesel Returns



J. N. Pease Associates is pleased to announce that Mr. Stuart Baesel, AIA, has joined the firm as a Senior Associate. Mr. Baesel, a native Charlottean, attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is a graduate of the School of Design at N. C. State University and received his Master of Architecture degree from Cranbrook Academy of Art. He also studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Fontainebleu, France. Mr. Baesel is a member of the American Institute of Architects and has for the past four years served as Editor of the South Carolina Architectural Quarterly "Review of Architecture". He is returning to Charlotte after approximately ten years of practice in New York City and Columbia, South Carolina.

New Boren Plant in Roseboro

The Roseboro Town officials were advised in July of the completion of the business transaction by Mr. Orton Boren, who purchased the old Sampson Brick Company with additional clay lands. Mr. Boren expressed the expectations of building a complete, modern tunnel brick plant there within a year, with the capacity for producing 80 thousand brick per day, or some 30 million brick per year.

Other plants in the Boren chain include Boren Clay Products, Pleasant Garden, N. C., Kendrick Brick, Monroe, N. C., and Broad River Brick, Broad River, S. C.

This new plant will help North Carolina increase the lead it already holds over all other States in this nation as the leading Brick manufacturing state.

Electric Space Conditioning

Carolina Power & Light, Duke Power, S. C. Electric & Gas and Virginia Electric and Power are sponsoring an Architects and Professional Engineers Electric Space Conditioning Seminar at the Grove Park Inn in Asheville, N. C. on September 2 and 3.

Developing the theme during the two-day meeting will be outstanding speakers from the various host companies and representatives of Sylvania Electric Products, Electric Heating Association, Inc., Carrier Air Conditioning Co., General Electric Co., Westinghouse Electric Corp., Friden, Inc. and Edwin L. Wiegand Co.

Approximately one hundred architects and engineers from North Carolina and South Carolina have been invited to attend.

Dietetic Association to Hold Seminar

The North Carolina Dietetic Association Food Administration Institute will hold a seminar on Layout and Equipment on Tuesday, September 28, at the Jack Tar Hotel Durham. Miss Dorothy Tate, Director of Dietetics at the Duke University Medical Center, has issued an invitation to all NCAIA Members to attend.

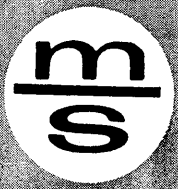
Tentative Program
North Carolina Dietetic Association
Food Administration Institute
on
LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT
Tuesday, September 28, 1965

- 8:00 Registration—Jack Tar Hotel
- 8:30 Greetings—Miss Flo Stephens, President of N.C.D.A. Chief of Dietetics at V. A. Hospital in Oteen.
- 8:40 Pre-architectural Planning—Mr. Lou Swanson, Assistant Adm. Director in charge of long range planning at Duke Medical Center.
- 9:30 Administrative Aspects of the Medical Care Commission—Mr. William Henderson, Executive Secretary of Medical Care Commission in Raleigh

- 10:00 Coffee Break
- 10:20 Layout In Food Service—Mrs. Alecia Smith, Dietitian at V. A. Central Office in Washington, D. C.
- 11:20 Work Units in the Kitchen—Miss Kathryn Heitshu, Director of Dietetics at Medical College of Virginia in Richmond
- 12:20 Planned Lunch
- 1:30 Specifications and Materials—Mr. Lyle Root, Supervisor, School Lunch Program for Baltimore County in Maryland
- 2:30 Engineering Involvement—Mr. L. T. Matthews, Assistant Engineer, Duke University
- 3:00-4:30 Group Discussions on Equipment—Leaders: Mrs. Annette Moore, Dietitian with Austin Hansen Associates
Mrs. Vera Jenkins, Dietitian with Groen, Blodgett Co., Traulsen Co.

beautiful practical
ceramic tile

mid-state tile co.
Lexington, North Carolina



Sure, Freedom Windows have passed tests for Air Infiltration and Water Infiltration and Icing and Condensation. But that's not even the half of it.

Freedom Windows are Stainless Steel.

No other window material even comes close to stainless steel. That's fact. Only FREEDOM WINDOWS of Stainless Steel, in the natural unpainted state of the metal, will *never* discolor. Or pit. Or corrode. Or stain adjacent materials.

They don't need painting, repainting, and repainting *ad infinitum*. They don't need anything but regular window cleaning to maintain their pristine luster. And we mean *luster*, not a dull gray finish.

Nothing blends with other materials like stainless steel. And no other material lasts so long or requires so little maintenance.

FREEDOM WINDOWS cost a bit more, naturally. But that's first cost only. Through several years of service they *save* money. After all, they can outlive *any* building.

We know you've been swamped with blurbs on aluminum, and aluminum is fine in its place. But here's how it compares with stainless:

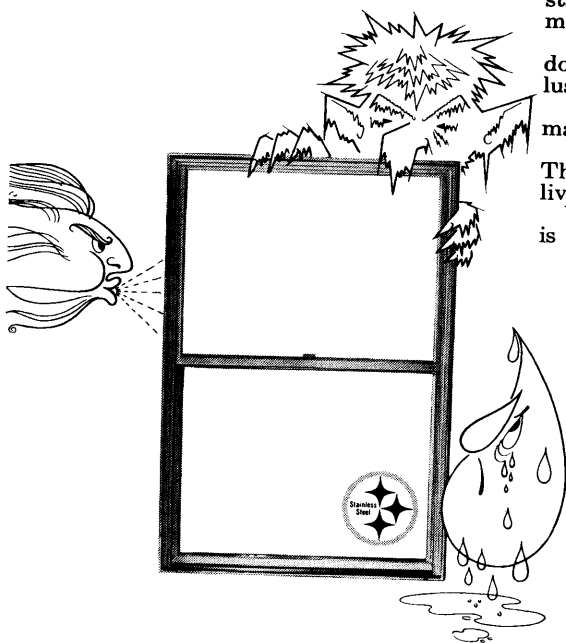
	Stainless	Aluminum
Ultimate tensile strength	90,000 psi	22,000 psi
Yield point (2% offset)	40,000 psi	16,000 psi
Melting point	2,570°F	1,270°F
Modulus of elasticity (E) 10	28	10
Thermal conductivity (Btu/sf/hr/°F/in)	113	1,393
Thermal expansion (°F x 10 ⁻⁶)	9.4	12.1

We rest our case.



MANUFACTURING DIVISION
REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION

Dept. NL-1772-A, Youngstown, Ohio 44505



Calendar of Events

- August 27: East Carolina Council of Architects, Wilmington, Office of Leslie N. Boney, Architect, Hosts; Harry K. McGee, AIA, President
- September 1: Charlotte Section, N. C. Chapter AIA, Stork Restaurant, Independence Blvd., 12:30 P.M., John C. Higgins, Jr., AIA, President
- September 1: Durham Council of Architects, Jack Tar Hotel, James A. Ward, AIA, President
- September 2: Raleigh Council of Architects, YMCA, 12:15-1:30 P.M., Ralph B. Reeves, Jr., AIA, President
- September 14: Greensboro Registered Architects, Ivanhoe's Restaurant, Walter E. Blue, Jr., AIA, President
- September 21: Winston-Salem Council of Architects, Reynolds Building Restaurant, 12:00 Noon, James Clyde Williams, President
- September 28: N. C. Dietetic Association Seminar, Jack Tar Hotel, Durham

Index to Advertisers

Borden Brick & Tile Company	22
Boren Clay Products Company	2
Brick & Tile Service, Inc.	25
Carolina Stalite — Tufflite Co.	3 & 4
Dixie Exposaic Company	18
Mabie-Bell Schokbeton Company	18
McDevitt & Street Company	19
Ezra Meir & Associates	19
Mid-State Tile Company	21, 22
Portland Cement Association	17
Producers' Council, Inc.	24
Renfrow Distributing Co.	21
Republic Steel Corporation	23
Salisbury Lumber & Supply Co.	21
Solite Corporation	6
Southern Elevator Company	22
J. D. Wilkins Company	21



CAROLINA'S CHAPTER

THE PRODUCERS' COUNCIL, INC.

Aluminum Company of America
Amarlite Corp.
American Air Filter Corp.
Armstrong Cork Company
Barber-Coleman Company
Caloric Appliance Corp.
Cambridge Tile Manufacturing Co.
C. F. Church—Division
Crawford Door Company
Cupples Products Corp.
Duke Power Co.
Dwyer Products Corp.
Fenestra, Incorporated
Formica Corp.
Georgia-Pacific Corp.
Hough Manufacturing Co.
Inland Steel Products Company
Johns-Manville Sales Corporation
Kawneer Company
Kentile, Incorporated
LCN Closers, Inc.
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company
Mastic Tile Division

John Gill
James R. Carter
Kirk Cousart
Walter Koenig
S. Edward Jordan
Maxson Betts Co.
W. G. "Bill" White
Lawrence E. Irvine
Crawford Door Sales Co., Inc.
Edwin C. Boyette & Son, Inc.
J. G. McCachern
Clarke Distributing Co.
Southern Engineering Company
Faison Kuester
Kermit L. Mann
Andy Turner
Connor B. Stroup
Wm. A. Lee, Jr.
Robt. W. Aiken
Everett H. Bolte
L. E. "Woody" Atkins, Jr.
Robert C. Bainbridge
Van Williams

Michael Flynn Mfg. Co.
Benjamin Moore & Co.
The Mosaic Tile Co.
Natco Corporation
Natco Corp.
National Gypsum Company
New Castle Products, Inc.
North Carolina Concrete Masonry Association
Northrop Architectural Systems
Otis Elevator Company
Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation
Piedmont Natural Gas Company
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
H. H. Robertson Company
The Ruberoid Company
Sargent and Company
Stanley Hardware
Steelcraft Mfg. Co.
Unistrut Corporation
United States Plywood Corporation
Universal Rundle Corporation
Vermont Marble Company
Zonolite Division

General Specialties, Inc.
Bob Bennett
Mike Galifianakis
James F. Traylor
W. Fred Casey Co.
Acoustics, Inc.
Delph Hardware & Specialty Co.
Andrew L. Clement
H & S Lumber Co.
R. Reagin Warren
Ray L. Loflin
Ted Ballenger
John R. Howard
Perry S. Hudnell
Van Williams
Hal Owen
R. D. Ghezzi
Delph Hardware & Specialty Co.
Mill-Power Supply Co.
Bruce F. Laing
Jack D. Ruhl
David Baldwin
E. G. Vincent

CONSULT AN ARCHITECT



Only brick does so much so well.

Brick and Tile Service, Inc., Greensboro, N. C.



J. AUBREY KIRBY, AIA
454 Archer Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27106-5406