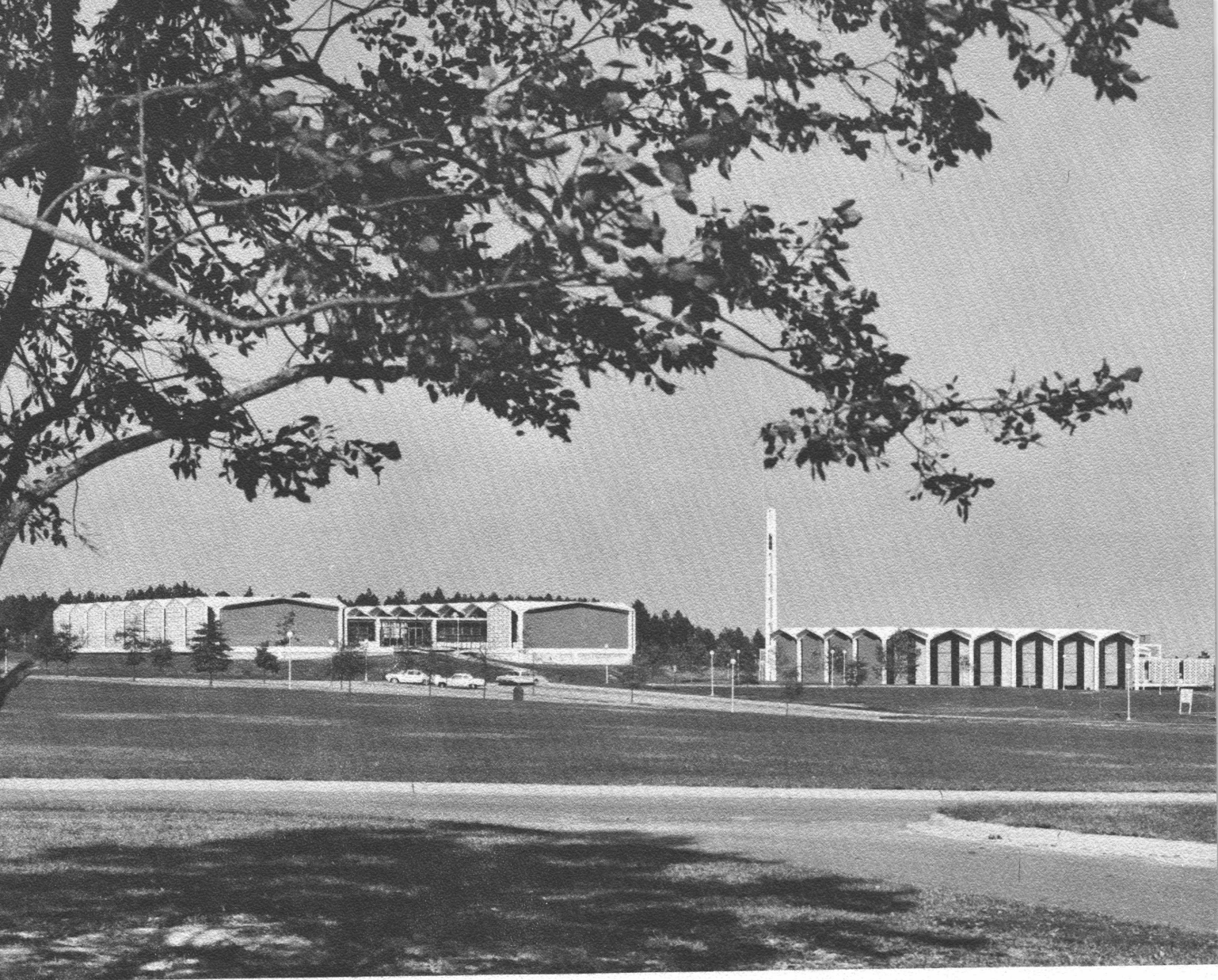


FEBRUARY, 1966

NORTH CAROLINA
ARCHITECT



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



Stevens & Wilkinson, A.I.A., Atlanta, Georgia, Architects
Jack K. Wilborn, Atlanta, Georgia, Engineer

A perfect meld at Methodist College

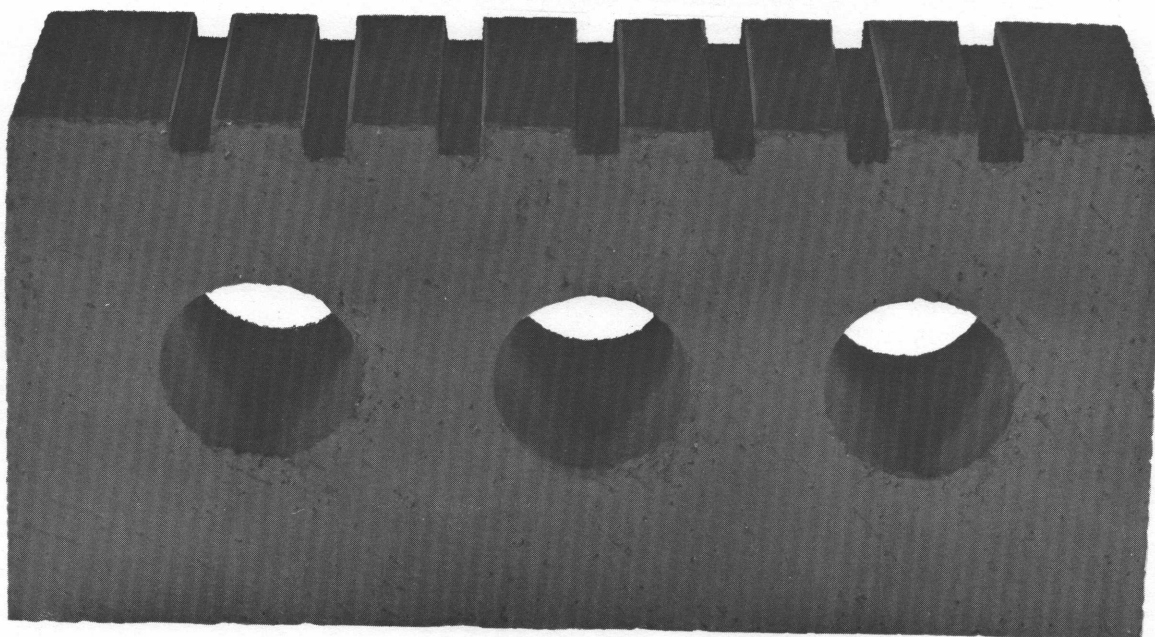
Fayetteville, N. C.

The new Methodist College in Fayetteville, N. C., gives an effect of airy spaciousness, of melding perfectly with the attractive, open site on which it is located.

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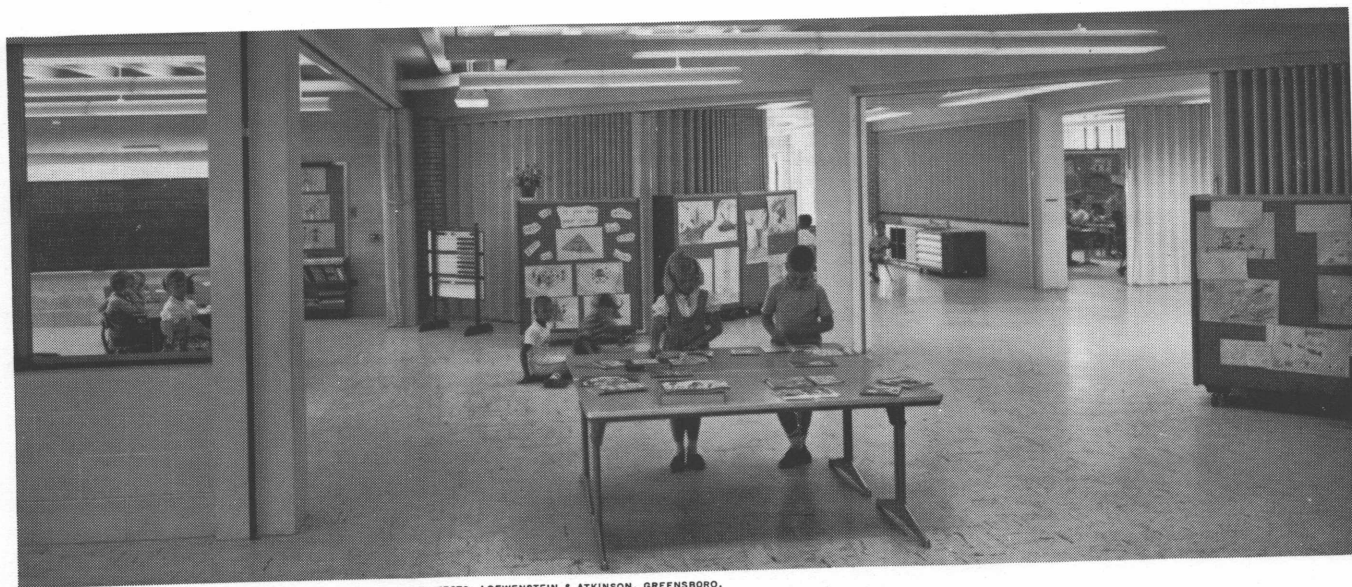
The basic requirements for today's schools—economy, flexibility and beauty—were attained by a total use of modern concrete, from the precast, prestressed roof

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NORTH CAROLINA ARCHITECT



FEBRUARY 1966, VOL. 13, NO. 2

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ARCHITECTURE AND THE TOTAL ENVIRONMENT

ADDRESS BY CHARLES M. NES, JR., FAIA
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT,
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA CHAPTER, AIA
AT RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
JANUARY 21, 1966

Mr. Chairman, Honored Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

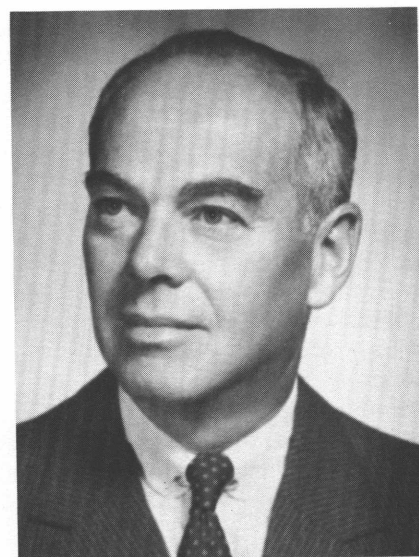
It is always a pleasure for me to visit North Carolina and an honor to have been invited to address you today.

The frustrations of that occupational disease called golf make its pleasures debatable — the pleasures of visiting your state are not.

It has become the custom in addresses of this kind to begin by spinning reels of statistics which are intended to frighten, or at least depress, the audience. While I do not want to disappoint you or to appear overly radical, I would like to telescope this part of my talk into a few sentences.

We are in the midst of a worldwide social and technical revolution which is moving most rapidly in our own country. It is composed of several things — growing population, rising birth rates, longer life, greater affluence, structural unemployment, civil rights problems, acceleration and misuse of technology, and several varieties of conspicuous waste. I am sure there are other problems, but these are enough to consider at the moment.

Here are my statistics, then: *On urban growth*, simply this — urbanization as we know it began only 100 years ago, but one-third of the entire world's population lives in urban areas right now. *On urban disintegration and megalopolis* — We talk of New York and Los Angeles as our largest cities, but the densely built-up urban strip from Boston to Alexandria, Virginia contains now almost 40 million people. It may not be pretty or well organized or have a cohesive government, but it is certainly the world's biggest city right now. *On cohesive government* — To cite just one example, we think of Washington, D. C., the nation's capital and a Federal territory, as having one government, though perhaps not a very good one. In fact, the Washington metropolitan area, a perfectly comprehensible piece of geography with common urban problems, has some 13 major governmental jurisdictions and 47 smaller ones. *On life expectancy* — In the early thirties in America, the average white male lived to be 59. Today he lives to the age of 70 and his wife, mark this, lives to be 75. In other words, what we gain from birth control we lose in geriatrics. *On urban air pollution* — Even if 70 to 80 per cent of the hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide discharged by automobiles can be significantly reduced, it is unlikely to make any discernible change in the urban atmosphere within the next decade. The number of new cars, and American's love affair with the automobile, will offset the gains. *On transportation*



CHARLES M. NES, JR., FAIA

technology — On July 31, 1965 there was a parkway traffic jam in New Jersey that lasted 7 hours, was 45 miles long, and tied up nearly a million cars. *And finally, on social problems* — Federal community relations specialists have compiled a list of 21 cities in which the threat of violence is raised by Negro resentment over lack of jobs, inadequate schools and housing, and the attitude of city officials. One of them is my own city of Baltimore. Among Negro citizens of Oakland, California, the unemployment rate is running five times the national average.

By now, obviously most of you are depressed, if not frightened, and look longingly towards Europe. I would be happy to go with you except for one thing — virtually all of these problems are more severe in America today simply because we are in the forefront of the social and technical revolution. In a few years, Europe will be overwhelmed with much of it too. Indeed, anyone who has tried to drive through London, Paris or Rome during the past summer might consider that we have already lost our pre-eminence in traffic chaos.

We do, however, *have one definite, distinguishing, national characteristic* — *we will undoubtedly continue to lead the world in wastefulness. We burn waste and by doing so pollute the air.* We discharge it into the water and befoul our streams and rivers. We dump it on land and create ugliness. We produce a greater volume of junk every year than many large nations do in total goods. But even more terrible is our continuing waste of human resources. Much of this waste results from discrimination, and we will increasingly see its by-products in our hospitals, jails, asylums, and tax bills for welfare services.

Manpower resources are wasted and social stability are endangered when the gulf grows between the educated and uneducated, between the middle class and the poor—when the symbols of affluence are held aloft daily before those who cannot afford or even aspire to them.

The impact of this condition on our cities is severe and alarming. As the middle class moves outward to the suburbs, they leave the city to the unwanted and un-needed casualties of our technological revolution. As the middle class spreads outward on the wheels of the ubiquitous automobile, we destroy the open land. Since this, in turn, leads steadily to more and more reliance on the automobile, we continue to build more highways, turn our cities into blighted parking lots, and destroy the urban scale for pedestrians.

Virtually every American is involved in these problems. We as professionals in design are particularly concerned because we are trained to seek logic and order and beauty in our physical environment. But what can *we* do about these profound and pressing problems?

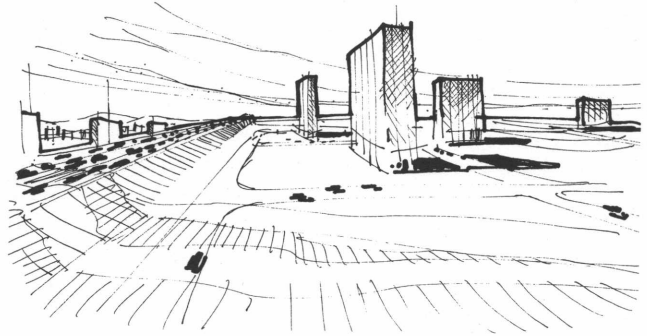
Can architecture cure poverty? Can it solve the problems of civil rights? Can it close the gap between the privileged and the economically disprivileged?

Of course it cannot. These are problems which lie mainly in social, political, and economic domains. As professionals, and above all as American citizens, we are concerned with them, but we have no special wisdom in these painful areas of concern.

And yet there are many things that architecture and skillful urban design can do — things which have not yet been widely done.

We can help to straighten out the transportation mess. Political consensus is needed, of course, to do the job, but it lies within our professional skills. Architects are helping San Francisco design its subway system. Architects are helping to design better highways. Architects are studying the integration of highways with buildings and their entrances to cities. Architects are separating people and cars vertically, as in Constitution Plaza in Hartford, and horizontally, as in Fresno and the planning of Oklahoma City.

Equally, if not more exciting, architecture most certainly can help to bring the vital middle class back to the cities to live. Proof of this lies in Lafayette Park in Detroit, in the Southwest Redevelopment Area of Washington, in Society Hill in Philadelphia, and in a dozen other major centers.



We know how to bring these badly needed people back into the city. We do not, however, know very much as yet about what we can best do for our poorer citizens. Many of them are members of minority groups who have been prodded to new levels of aspiration by the relentless and inevitable penetration of radio and television into their lives. Most architects today are not intrigued with the design of housing for the lowest income groups. We have been frustrated by the “knit picking” and stultifying requirements of the Federal, state, and local governments, by low fees and bureaucratic controls, by restrictive and antiquated zoning and building codes, by the examples to date of barren monotony and unimaginative design.

But we are beginning to know, I believe, how to design large urban spaces that are lively by both day and night, spaces that do not lose their vitality once the sun goes down. We have seen the examples of crisp and shining new cities in England and Sweden — with built-in variety and life, not compartmented into areas of rich and poor, high rise, and single family.

Given political backing, we can do a great deal to halt the spoilage of open land and the desecration of suburbia. The new towns of Reston, Virginia and Columbia, Maryland are evidence of this. It is significant too, I think, to recall what was said by a foresighted homebuilder, Edmund Bennett, when he appeared before the press under our auspices last summer at Arden House in New York. As you may remember, the Institute co-sponsored a three-day conference with Columbia University for the editors and writers of the magazine and broadcasting press. The fruits of this meeting are appearing all around us these days — in *Look*, *Life*, *Time*, *Fortune*, *Saturday Review* and CBS, to name but a few. Mr. Bennett was invited to Arden House to talk about Carderock Springs, the beautiful and successful suburban subdivision he sponsored in Maryland. It has won several important awards.

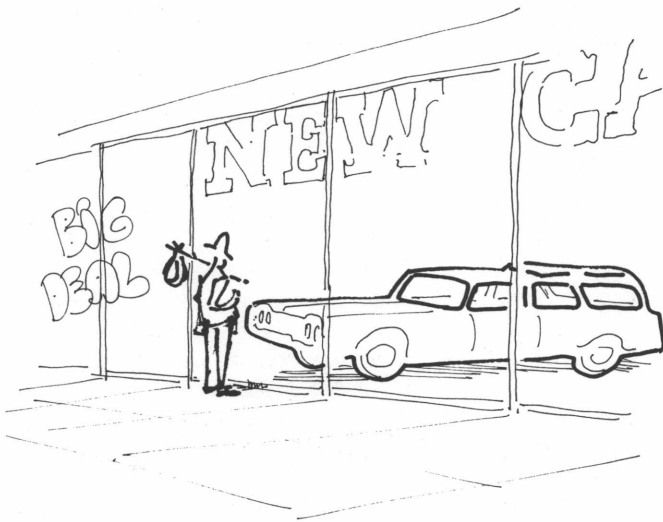
The houses are handsomely designed, contemporary, compatible with each other, and well sited. The terrain is intact, the trees have been spared, and the wires are underground. It cost Mr. Bennett an additional \$1,000 per lot to preserve the landscape and he got it all back from his enthusiastic homebuyers. All in all, he has much to be proud of. And yet he stood before the press and said that he had not wanted to build what he had built there. He does not believe in single family subdivisions that are unrelated to multi-family housing, open spaces, and commercial facilities.

In short, here is a builder who recognizes the need for the comprehensively designed community — if only local authorities, zoning and building codes would let him do something better.

In summary, I believe that while we are not competent to solve all of our urban problems we do have the professional skill to solve many of them, and there are enough of these to occupy our attention for sometime to come. These examples also make it clear, I think, that the job we can and must do extends far beyond the conventional boundaries of design.

Let us consider what some of these things are. First, we must put our own house in order. Many members of the Institute, as well as its staff, are working long hours to help raise the design and business capability of the architect. We are using the *Journal* to this end, and we continue to organize and promote seminars on architectural design, urban design, comprehensive services, and office practice. We are making changes in our documents, contracts, fee structures, specification work sheets, and insurance coverage to stay abreast of changing conditions.

We are seeking stronger and more fruitful liaison with other design professionals and the many key organizations of the building industry. We must absolutely close the widening chasm between architects, engineers, and designers in the other disciplines. *Without a competent and compatible team of design professionals, the complex needs of today's building projects cannot successfully be met.*



We are also taking a long overdue look at architectural education. Our architectural schools generally have not kept pace with design and building needs. We need architectural education based on a new curriculum which points towards the integration of the design professions — and above all we need *more schools*.

The Institute recently appropriated \$100,000 to the School of Architecture at Princeton University to study what can be done in these areas. We badly need more architectural technicians. A new training program for technicians has been authorized by the Board as a supplemental dues project for 1966. We hope to initiate promptly a standard curricula in the community colleges throughout the country — there are already pilot projects in several states.

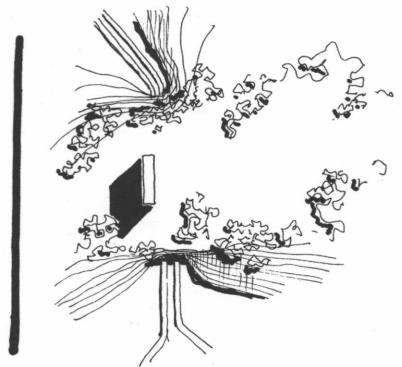
We have continued an even closer liaison with the government — with ever increasing success. Gouldie Odell's Potomac River Project is an outstanding example of AIA participation and influence at high level. Both the GSA and the Department of Defense have appointed architectural advisory boards — composed of outstanding AIA members — and they have been given significant powers. For the first time an architect recommended by us has been named Commissioner of Public Buildings of the GSA. At the government's request we have appointed a committee to work with the architect of the Capitol on the Madison Library and for the planning of Capitol Hill. Both the Secretary of the Interior and the newly appointed Secretary of Housing and Urban Development are "architect inclined" and have asked for advice and assistance from the AIA in many areas of their particular concern.

We are deeply involved in education of other groups beside ourselves. We are conducting an all-out war against community ugliness, not simply the *ugliness of poverty — serious as that may be — but the ugliness of affluence*. This accretions of bad taste and vulgarity, the congestion of signs and poles and self-defeating street advertising, the myopic planning of highways that divide and blight neighborhoods, and the unbridled speculations which rape and spoil the land.

To quote from an article by Paul Ylvisaker in the recent special issue of *Life* magazine on cities:

"This is not an argument for central domination of local affairs. Quite the contrary. It is a call for elevating the problems of our cities to a place on the nation's public agenda — on a par with employment, rocketry and national defense — and for giving mayors and others who deal with these problems the attention, dignity, and resources they deserve. Urban policy of this sort will undoubtedly contain stronger elements of control than we have known, and some limitation of choice. It makes no sense at all to leave the trenching of utility lines, or the control of air and water pollution, or the junking of automobiles, or the regulation of highway billboards to individual and local determination."

Continued on page 14



NCAIA WINTER MEETING 1966



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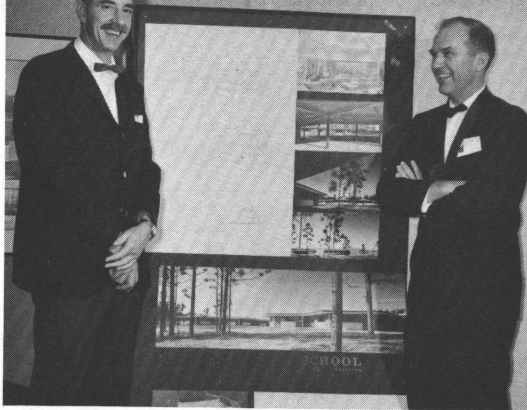


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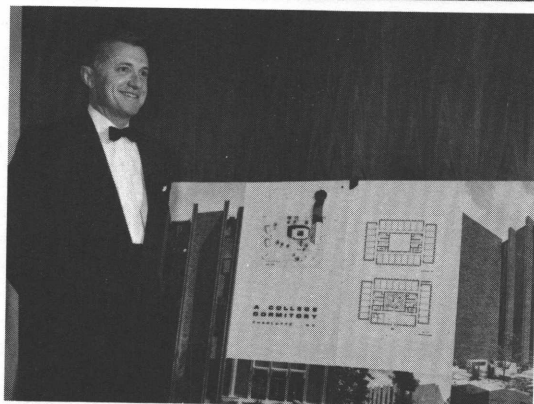
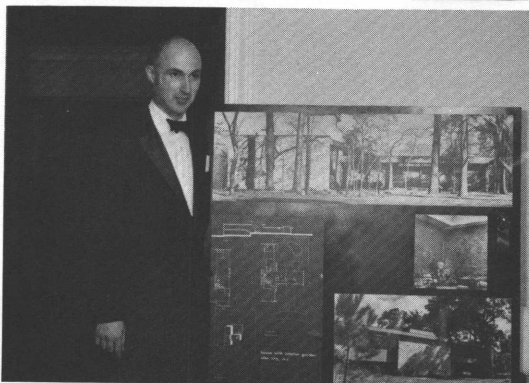


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- 1 Mrs. Richard Rice, Chairman of Ladies' Auxiliary; Ralph Reeves, Raleigh Convention Chairman; Mrs. Reeves, member Ladies' Planning Committee.
- 2 Outgoing NCAIA President Leslie Boney presents a Certificate of Appreciation to Committee Chairman Jesse Page.
- 3 Charles M. Nes, Jr., First Vice President of AIA, Mrs. Nes, Mrs. Macon Smith, and NCAIA President Smith.
- 4 NCAIA First Vice President Jim Hemphill presents the First Annual Craftsmanship Award to Robert F. Jenkins.
- 5 Rocky Rothschild, South Atlantic Regional Director of AIA, and NCAIA President Macon Smith.
- 6 Mrs. Leslie Boney receives a gift from the Chapter.
- 7 The inimitable Mr. Odell.



6



NCAIA AWARDS OF MERIT 1966

(To be published in detail in subsequent issues)



7

Miss Jane Hall, Art Editor of The Raleigh News & Observer, was the recipient of the Chapter's Fifth Annual Press Award presented for the best published article on architecture as judged by the N. C. Press Association. Miss Hall is pictured receiving a certificate from Herbert McKim, Chairman of the Chapter Public Relations Committee.



SAMUEL AARON ALLRED, 658½ North Main Street, High Point, North Carolina 27260
 Born: August 2, 1928, Greensboro, N. C.
 Registration: North Carolina 1963, #1316
 Education: Greensboro Senior High School, Greensboro
 North Carolina State University, Raleigh
 Graduated: 1953, B. Architecture
 Professional Training and Practice: Draftsman, Voorhees & Everhart, High Point
 June & July 1952
 Sept. 1955-April 1957
 Draftsman & Urban Renewal Project Planner, Wm. F. Freeman, Inc., High Point
 Sept. 1960-May 1964
 Draftsman, Designer, Spec. Writer, Voorhees, Everhart & Connor, High Pt.
 May 1964 to present



MOODYE R. CLARY, 920 Clanton Road, Charlotte, North Carolina 28208
 Born: August 16, 1933, High Point, North Carolina
 Registration: South Carolina #757, 1961, Texas
 Education: Rivers High School, Charleston, S. C.
 Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.
 Graduated, 1955, B. S. in Architecture
 Professional Training & Practice: Draftsman, Lockwood Green, Spartanburg, S. C.
 1955-1958 (includes 2 years leave of absence for military service)
 F. Arthur Hazard, Augusta, Ga.
 Oct. 1958-Aug. 1959
 Architect, Lyman H. Robertson, Augusta, Ga.
 August 1959-August 1962
 Thomas E. Stanley, Dallas, Texas
 August 1962-August 1965
 A. G. Odell, Jr. & Assoc., Charlotte
 August 1965 to present
 Memberships: Associate Member, Augusta, Ga., Chapter AIA
 1959-1962



DALLAS EARL CUNDIFF, 2741 Lullington Drive, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27103
 Born: October 13, 1932, Forsyth County, N. C.
 Registration: North Carolina #1488, 1965
 Education: North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N. C.
 Graduated: 1962, B. Arch.
 Professional Training & Practice: Draftsman, Edwards & Pitman, Santa Barbara, Calif.
 July 1962-September 1963
 Draftsman & Designer, J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
 October 1963-February 1965
 Staff Architect, Fred W. Butner, Jr., AIA, Winston-Salem
 February 1965 to present



CECIL RUDOLPH HODGE, Route 1, Box 8, Matthews, North Carolina 28105
 Born: May 24, 1928, Alcolu, S. C.
 Registration: North Carolina #1365, 1964
 Education: Clemson University, Clemson, S. C.
 Graduated: 1950, B. S.
 Clemson University, Clemson, S. C.
 Graduated: 1958, B. Arch.
 Travel: Japan & Korea
 Professional Training & Practice: Draftsman, Chas. Morrison Grier, AIA, Charlotte
 February 1961-May 1963
 Chief Draftsman: J. L. Williams, Matthews, N. C.
 May 1963-October 1965
 Principal: Cecil R. Hodge, Architect, Monroe, N. C.
 October 1965 to present



WILLIAM TURNER LEONARD, Post Office Box 468, Statesville, North Carolina 28677
 Born: March 19, 1921, Statesville, N. C.
 Registration: North Carolina #1492, 1965
 Education: Mitchell College, Statesville, N. C.
 N. C. State University, Raleigh, N. C.
 Received Certificate ESMDT Course Arch. Drafting
 International Correspondence School
 Received certificate 1961
 Travel: Bahamas, Bermuda, Mexico, Canada, Portugal, France, England, Belgium, Holland
 Professional Training & Practice: Principal - Design Associates, Inc., Statesville
 1951 to present
 Memberships: Western North Carolina Council of Architects

New Members Assigned To NC Chapter AIA

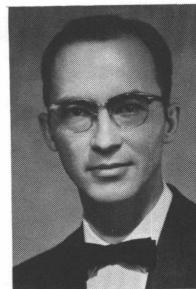


WILLIAM OLIVER MOORE, 14-A Dunbar Apartments, Asheville, North Carolina 28801
 Born: May 28, 1935, Iredell Co., N. C.
 Registration: North Carolina 1963, #1325
 Education: N. C. State University, Raleigh
 Graduated: 1959, B. Architecture
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
 Graduate work in City Planning
 Scholarships: Assistantship at U. N. C. in Planning
 Travel: Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Italy, Spain
 Professional Training and Practice: Staff Architect, C. M. Sappenfield, AIA, Asheville
 Jan. 1962-Dec. 1963
 Staff Architect, J. Bertram King, AIA, Asheville
 December 1963 to present



JIMMIE DELEON PHIPPS, JR., 7618 Woodstream Drive, Charlotte, North Carolina 28210
 Born: March 10, 1933, Scranton, South Carolina
 Registration: North Carolina #1494, 1965
 Education: Lake City High School, Lake City, S. C.
 Graduated: 1951
 Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.
 Graduated: 1955, B. S. Arch.
 Professional Training & Practice: Draftsman, The McPherson Co., Greenville, S. C.
 April 1958-October 1960
 Draftsman & Spec. Writer, A. G. Odell, Jr. & Assoc., Charlotte
 October 1960 to present

JAMES LEWIS WILLIAMS, P. O. Box 187, Matthews, North Carolina 28105
 Born: September 26, 1908, Greenville, S. C.
 Registration: North Carolina 1941, #428
 South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, West Virginia
 Education: University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.
 N. C. State College, Raleigh
 1927-1928, B. S. Civil Eng.
 1929-1932, B. S. Arch. Eng.
 Professional Training and Practice: Principal Architect, J. L. Williams, Arch.-Eng. & Assoc., Matthews, N. C.



CHARLES EDWARD WOODALL, 1810 Euclid Road, Durham, North Carolina 27707
 Born: February 8, 1934, Smithfield, N. C.
 Registration: North Carolina #1373, 1964
 Education: Smithfield High School, Smithfield, N. C.
 N. C. State University, Raleigh, N. C.
 Graduated: 1957, B. Arch.
 Professional Training & Practice: Draftsman Designer, John D. Latimer, AIA, Durham
 June 1956-Sept. 1956
 Draftsman Illustrator, U. S. Army
 Jan. 1958-Nov. 1959
 Draftsman Designer, Edward W. R. Waugh, Raleigh
 Feb. 1960-Feb. 1961
 Asst. to Campus Planner: N. C. State Planning Office, Raleigh
 March 1961-June 1964
 Architect Planner, John D. Latimer, AIA, Durham
 July 1964 to date

CORPORATE MEMBERS

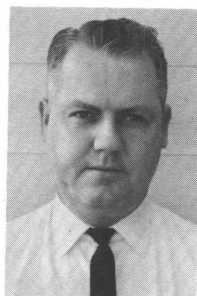
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

WILLIAM EDGAR BELL, 3434 Windsor Drive, Charlotte, North Carolina 28209
 Born: August 25, 1927, Orlando, Florida
 Education: Ponce De Leon High School, Coral Gables, Fla.
 Miami Senior High School, Miami, Florida
 Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida
 Graduated: 1953, B. S.
 Professional Practice: Draftsman
 Thomas C. Rickenbaker, Charlotte
 June 1961-February 1962
 Chas. W. Connelly, Charlotte
 April 1962-April 1965
 Jean G. Surratt, Charlotte
 April 1965 to present

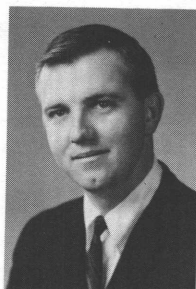


JAMES CUNNINGHAM BUIE, 2620 Broadwell Drive, Raleigh, North Carolina 27606
 Born: March 21, 1939, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Education: R. J. Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 N. C. State University, Raleigh, N. C.
 Graduated: 1964, B. Architecture
 Professional Practice:
 Draftsman, Fishel & Taylor, Raleigh
 Dec. 1963-April 1964
 Planning, N. C. State Univ., Raleigh
 May & June 1964
 Designer & Draftsman, Edwards & Portman, Atlanta, Ga.
 July 1964-August 1965
 Dodge & Beckwith, Raleigh
 August 1965 to present
 Membership: Raleigh Council of Architects

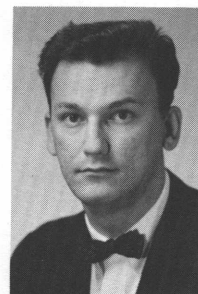
RICHARD C. BUTLER, 308 E. Fifth Street, Charlotte, North Carolina 28202
 Born: August 31, 1930, Hinton, West Virginia
 Education: Craddock High School, Portsmouth, Va.
 Pfeiffer College, Misenheimer, N. C.
 Professional Training:
 Charlotte Engineers, Inc.
 May 1959-August 1960
 Kirk Engineering Co., Philadelphia
 Aug. 1960-March 1961
 Sealtest Foods, Charlotte
 March 1961-March 1962
 Charles T. Main, Inc., Charlotte
 March 1962-April 1965
 Jean G. Surratt, AIA, Charlotte
 April 1965 to present



GLENN DERRICK CORLEY, 4314 Commonwealth Avenue, Apartment F-9, Charlotte, North Carolina 28205
 Born: December 29, 1941, Columbia, S. C.
 Education: Columbia High School, Columbia, S. C.
 Clemson University, Clemson, S. C.
 Graduated: 1965, B. Arch.
 Professional Practice: Draftsman, H. Reid Hearn, AIA, Columbia, S. C.
 June 1963-September 1963
 June 1964-September 1964
 J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
 June 1965 to present
 Memberships: Student Chapter, AIA, Clemson University
 1962-1965



GERALD PEADEN McVICKER, 2700½ Bedford Avenue, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607
 Born: August 19, 1938, Lumberton, North Carolina
 Education: Maxton High School, Maxton, N. C.
 Presbyterian Junior College, Maxton, N. C.
 North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N. C.
 Graduated: 1964, B. Architecture
 Professional Practice: Draftsman, Elizabeth B. Lee, AIA, Lumberton
 Feb. 1960-Sept. 1960
 Student Assistant Architect, Eastern Office, Div. of Design & Construction, Branch of Architecture, Historic Structures Section, Philadelphia
 June 1962-Sept. 1962
 Draftsman, Raymond C. Sawyer, AIA, Raleigh
 June 1963-August 1963
 Haskins & Rice, Raleigh
 January 1964 to present



WILLIAM ALFRED STANCIL, 4809-B Bluebird Court, Raleigh, North Carolina
 Born: January 1, 1941, Rocky Mount, N. C.
 Education: Rocky Mount Senior High School, Rocky Mount, N. C.
 North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N. C.
 Graduated: 1965, B. Architecture
 Professional Practice: Draftsman, Chas. W. Connelly & Assoc., Charlotte
 June-Sept. 1963
 Haskins & Rice, Raleigh
 June-Sept. 1964
 Sept. 1964-June 1965 - part time
 June 1965 to present

RONALD WESLEY THOMPSON, 219 Park Avenue, Raleigh, North Carolina 27605
 Born: April 24, 1937, Blandenboro, N. C.
 Education: Lumberton High School, Lumberton, N. C.
 North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N. C.
 Graduated: 1965, B. Architecture
 Professional Practice: Designer-Draftsman, Elizabeth B. Lee, AIA, Lumberton
 Sept. 1957-Sept. 1961
 Guy E. Crampton & Assoc., Raleigh
 Sept. 1961-June 1962
 Charles W. Davis, Jr., Raleigh
 June 1962-August 1964
 Haskins & Rice, Raleigh
 June 1965 to present

ROBERT ODELL VICKERY, 1439 Briarcreek Road, Charlotte, North Carolina 28205
 Born: November 30, 1941, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Education: Dreher High School, Columbia, S. C.
 Clemson University, Clemson, S. C.
 Graduated: 1965, B. Arch.
 Professional Practice: Draftsman: Reid Hearn & Assoc., Columbia, S. C.
 June 1962-Sept. 1962
 J. E. Sirrine Co., Greenville, S. C.
 June 1964-Sept. 1964
 Finch, Alexander, Barnes, Paschal & Rothschild, Atlanta, Ga.
 June 1965-August 1965
 J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
 September 1965 to present
 Memberships: Student Chapter, AIA, Clemson University
 1960-1965

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I would suggest that there is also no very good reason to leave the use and development of land to private speculators, although I know that an ingrained part of the "American way of life" has been that "I can do what I wish with what I own."

At the same time, Mr. Ylvisaker adds: "When developing urban policy in this society, we will have to rely more on the carrot than on the stick — creating incentives which are far-reaching enough to express a nation's concern, and powerful enough to exert a national influence."

He goes on to single out the reshaping of antiquated building and zoning regulations and the provision of tax incentives as two areas which promise great rewards. The author's comments on taxation follow almost precisely previous Institute statements and resolutions on this subject. He says, "Both the local property tax and the Federal income tax can and should be adapted so as to reward the man who maintains his property rather than the slumlord who exploits it . . . Taxes can also be revised to give a break to those willing to add some aesthetic extras to the cost of construction . . . Stiff taxes might be imposed on those who pollute air, land or water — with all or part of these same taxes remitted if the offender agrees to spend equivalent sums to prevent further pollution . . ."

Does all of this represent a radical departure from our American system? I don't think so. As John Reys points out in his fine book *The Making of Urban America*: ". . . the land system of the early New England town combined ownership in severality and ownership in common. Even where home lots and strips in the common fields were in individual ownerships, by custom and by town regulations, the *welfare of the community* as a whole predominated over individual desires or advantages." This was an approved public ethic of early America and we are just beginning to realize that we are going to have to pay heed to some of the lessons of the past if we really want a better society.

The great majority of our 160 chapters, bolstered by material which flows almost daily from our national headquarters, are working hard to combat urban ugliness. The campaign is bearing fruit at all levels. We are working at this on many levels — and with many other organizations and individuals sharing similar aims and concerns. The chapter works vis-a-vis the community. At national and regional levels, we are sponsoring seminars for the newspaper, magazine, and broadcasting press. Perhaps you have noted and read the many recent articles in our great magazines and watched the recent programs on CBS and NBC.

I am sure most of you have already seen our new motion picture *No Time for Ugliness*. Some 250 prints have already been purchased and are in use today. The film has been praised by leading citizens and government officials, and it recently won a silver medal at the International Film Festival. As we create

growing public awareness of ugliness, we are also working to hold up examples of good design. Your own awards program is an example. So is our regional citation awards program.

This is a very substantial activity to which we are deeply committed as a profession. It cannot end here, however. It would be foolish and tragic to face exactly the same problems with every generation that succeeds to positions of community influence. In recognition of this we have a successful filmstrip program in thousands of high schools. One recently won a bronze medal at the International Film Festival. Shortly, we hope to release a major motion picture, the first of a series, made especially for use in secondary schools.

Beyond this, a leading art educator is now working on an experimental curriculum for elementary schools. New Jersey education officials want such studies introduced immediately. After all, we can hardly expect our future citizens to demand good design and make the decisions necessary for a better environment if they cannot distinguish between the good and the bad. It is not enough, or perhaps I should say it is far too much, to expect people to take our word for these things. *A fundamental understanding of the elements of environmental design is a necessity, and we had better start with the elementary school student.*

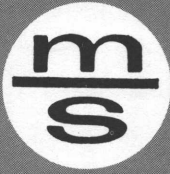
These are some of the matters which are occupying our Institute and our profession at this time. They will continue to occupy it under the next administration — as they have under the present one and the last one. They are the sort of activities that no individual architect, no chapter or state society, no region can do alone. If any young architect asks you what the AIA is doing for him, bring him into the picture. More than that — *enlist him in the struggle.* Success demands the personal involvement of every one of us in our community's professional, civic, and political affairs. Nothing else will suffice.

The city, the suburb, the urban environment, the very quality of life itself — these are the issues, the problems, the challenge, the great opportunity facing the architects of America today. It is a heavy and frightening responsibility. But I feel we are wonderfully lucky to have such important and rewarding work to do. Let us be worthy of it, of our citizens, and of ourselves.

Thank you.

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GOVERNOR APPOINTS KING TO BOARD

Governor Dan Moore recently announced the appointment of J. Bertram King, AIA, of Asheville, to fill the unexpired term of Shannon Meriwether, AIA, on the North Carolina Board of Architecture. Mr. Meriwether resigned the post late in 1965. The following are members of the Board with Mr. King: Archie R. Davis, AIA, President; Fred W. Butner, Jr., AIA, Vice President; Charles H. Wheatley, AIA, Secretary-Treasurer; and Robert L. Clemmer, FAIA, Member. A. Lewis Polier, AIA, is Executive Director and R. Mayne Albright serves as attorney.

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AIA HONORS CHARLESTON

On January 29, The American Institute of Architects honored the city of Charleston, S. C., for its achievement in preserving historic and architecturally important buildings.

The award was the "Citation for Excellence in Community Architecture", awarded by the AIA in a program to recognize communities and persons whose efforts have produced projects or concepts that bring orderly improvements to the urban scene. No single building can qualify for a citation. During the past 10 months, each of the Institute's 17 geographical regions has nominated a city for the citation. The selections were then confirmed by the national Board of Directors.

The citation was presented by Bernard B. Rothchild of Atlanta, Ga., the director of AIA's South Atlantic Region. AIA's national president Morris Ketchem Jr., FAIA, of New York City then addressed the assembly on "The Fabric of Our Cities." The award was made at the annual meeting of the South Carolina Chapter AIA at Charleston. Honored guests were South Carolina's U.S. Senators Donald S. Russell and Strom Thurmond.

The citation to Charleston's citizens and mayor also commended the Preservation Society of Charleston and the Historic Charleston Foundation, "for vision in preserving, restoring and revitalizing the beautiful 18th and 19th century buildings and gardens of historic Charleston, thereby turning portions of the city into visible history which is at the same time suitable for the contemporary purposes of its citizens."

The historical restoration and preservation for which Charleston's citizens were honored has been actively going on since 1923. Restoration efforts have covered the entire city where pre-Revolutionary, post-Revolutionary and ante-bellum structures still exist.

Serious work began in 1920 with the founding of the Society for the Preservation of Old Dwellings. This largely women's organization was formed to fight the neglect of old houses which was permitting them to decay as slum tenements.

The optimistic spirit accompanying the return of Charleston's youth from the armed forces of World War I, and the rediscovery by visitors of the charm of the old seaport city, led to an awakened interest in the community's rich architectural heritage.

Other organizations soon joined the campaign to protect the handsome old houses and gardens: The Charleston Historic Foundation, the Charleston Museum, the Carolina Art Association, local members of the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and the Charleston Council of Architects. Active in the work was Albert Simons, FAIA, member of the City Planning and Zoning Commission and the City Board of Architectural Review since their inception.

The movement for preservation of the historic areas received official assistance in the 1930's with preparation of a zoning ordinance creating an area known as "Old and Historic Charleston" which was to be protected by the Board of Architectural Review.

The continuing city-wide program also involved other municipal departments: the City Planning and Zoning Commission, City Engineers Office, and the Charleston County and City Planning Board.

The objective of all these citizens' work was to preserve the colonial and early American architecture which lends charm to the city and attracts visitors from all over the world. However, they did not intend their city to become a museum, but took the direction of putting landmarks to use. Buildings were restored and adapted to present-day uses, with the structures continuing to be occupied.

The result of their 40 years of thoughtful work is that Charlestonians have turned preservation into a practical asset. It enables them to enjoy modern comfort in surroundings that offer the grace and elegance of an earlier day — which could not be duplicated today except at prohibitive cost. Handsome old buildings now furnish residents with spacious apartments, up-to-date offices, shops and private residences.

Macon S. Smith, President of NCAIA, attended the presentation.

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MRS. DENNIS JOINS NCAIA STAFF

Mrs. Jeane Dennis has been employed by the N. C. Chapter AIA as office assistant at the AIA Tower in Raleigh. Mrs. Dennis began her duties in February and presently will be in the office on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.

Jeane Dennis is a native of Durham and attended Wake Forest College. She is the wife of Darrell F. Dennis, who represents Cutter Laboratories in this area. The couple has two children, Kim 5 and Jeff 2.

SIX PASS ARCHITECTURAL EXAM

The North Carolina Board of Architecture announced on February 6 that six men had completed the architectural examination and are now certified to practice in the State.

The Board met in a three-day session in Durham to grade exams which were taken at N. C. State University at Raleigh on December 28-31.

The six who passed all portions of the exam are: Karl D. Stuart, Southern Pines; Stacy E. Simmons, Charlotte; John Knox Smith, Greensboro; Bruce Robertson, Charlotte; John H. Bennett, Charlotte; and David Weed, Southern Pines. Certificates were presented to the six on February 19th in Charlotte.

Thirty-four applicants took either all or part of the exam. Ten took the exam for the first time. An applicant must take and pass the entire exam within a three-year period. Any portion of the exam which is failed may be retaken within that three year period.

AIA CITATION OF HONOR PRESENTED GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER

New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller was honored January 27 by The American Institute of Architects for his leadership in "furthering architecture, planning and the visual and performing arts."

Governor Rockefeller was presented an AIA Citation of Honor, highest tribute the Institute gives to an American, not an architect, who has helped to advance the cause of architecture and its allied arts through public service. The award is rarely given.

Citing the Governor's leadership as "both the chief executive . . . and as a private citizen of vast influence and prestige," the award came as a result of a unanimous resolution of the Institute's national board of directors.

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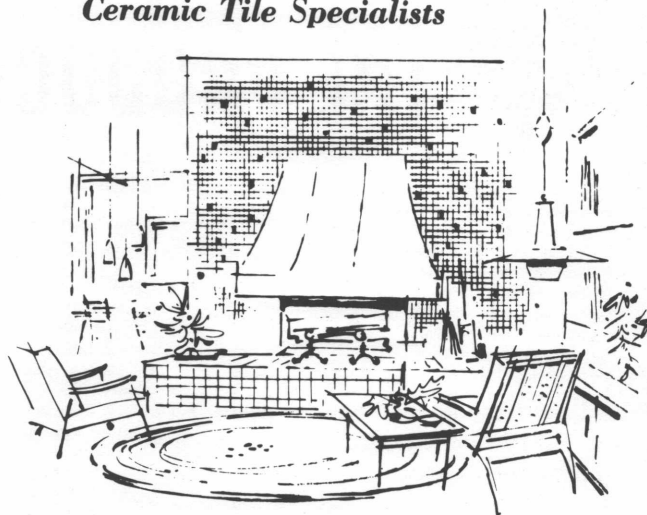
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Calendar of Events

- March 2: Forum on The University and The City,
UNC at Charlotte
- March 2: Charlotte Section, N. C. Chapter AIA,
Stork Restaurant, Independence Blvd., 12:30 P.M.,
Thomas P. Turner, Jr., AIA, President
- March 2: Durham Council of Architects, Jack Tar
Hotel, Frank DePasquale, AIA, President
- March 3: Raleigh Council of Architects, YMCA,
12:15-1:30 P.M., C. Frank Branan, AIA, President
- March 9: N. C. Association of Professions, 3rd Annual
Meeting, Robert E. Lee Hotel, Winston-Salem
- March 15: Winston-Salem Council of Architects,
Reynolds Building Restaurant, 12:00 Noon, Don
Hines, AIA, President
- March 24: Greensboro Registered Architects, Dino's
Restaurant, 6:30 P.M., Leon McMinn, AIA, Presi-
dent

NCAIA SUMMER MEETING
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JULY 21, 22, 23

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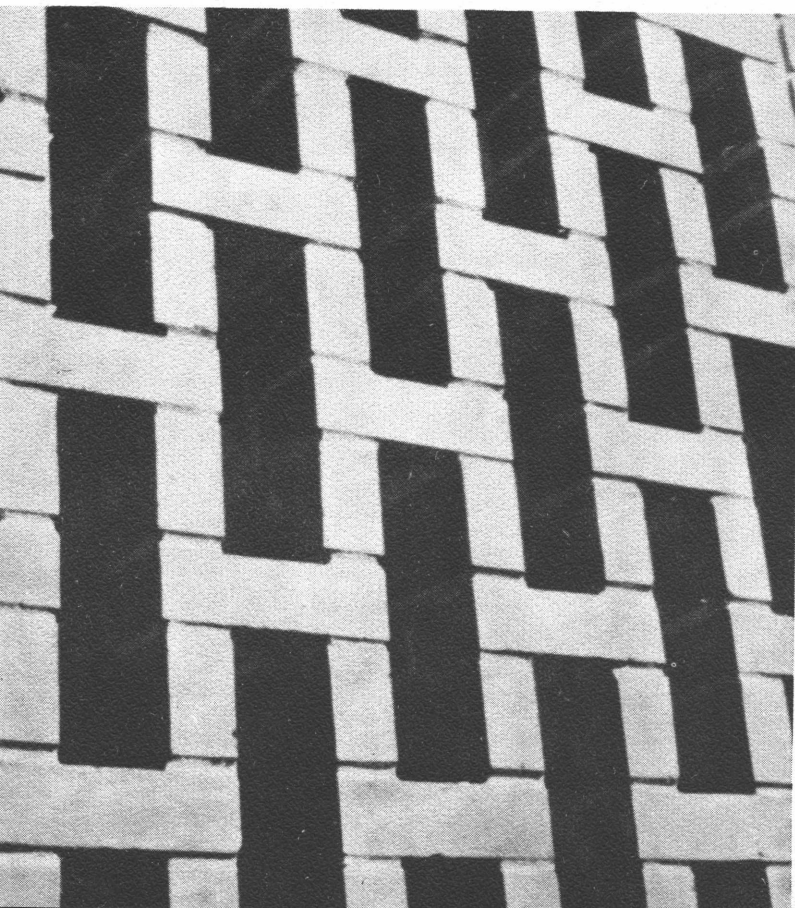
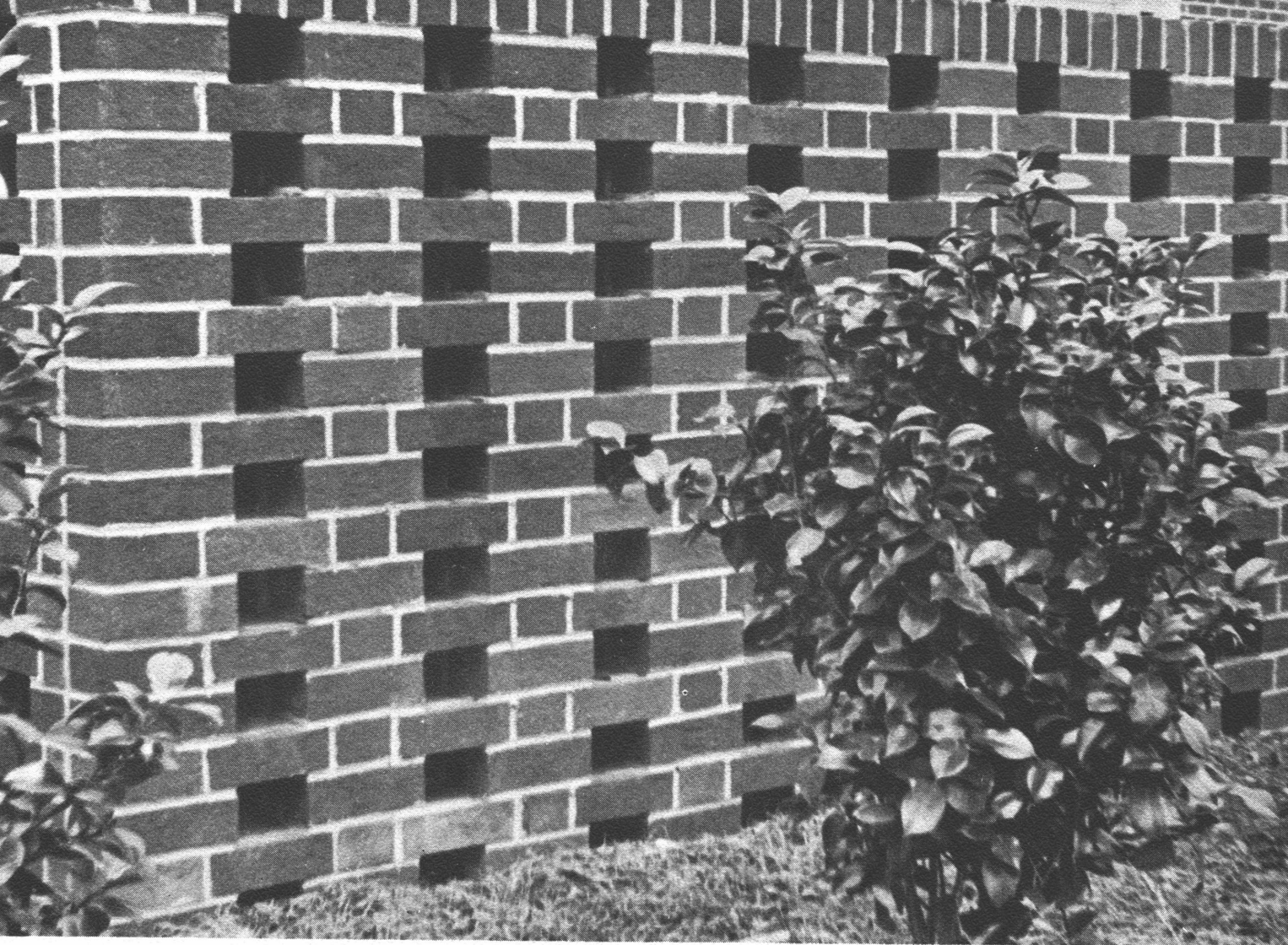
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