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QUALITY METALWORK

Railings for over four stories of circular ramp are made of aluminum tubing and aluminum woven wire mesh.

The exposed roof framing is fabricated from steel tubing.

Harrelson Hall, N. C. State College,
Raleigh, N. C.

Architects: Holloway-Reeves & Associates, Raleigh, N. C.

J. D. Wilkins Co.

Greensboro, N.C.
ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT:

A sloping, partially wooded site bounded by rural residences was chosen for the location of a new Junior High School. The school was sited to allow for ultimate expansion and maximum outdoor physical education activities.

The school was designed to be built in three stages and to ultimately house 1,200 students, with the first stage built for only 600 students. Based on funds available to build an air conditioned school with a gross area of 80,675 square feet, it was decided to have a two-story school to utilize the height of the gymnasium, and to reduce construction cost to a minimum. Temporary classrooms were included to provide for expansion of the Library, Home Economics, Cafeteria, and Industrial Arts.

The unique feature of the school is a two-story student commons centrally located and skylighted.
The fact that our buildings and cities have grown increasingly ugly indicates that there may be forces at work that are not being considered in the training of new architects. The assumption is that architects do, somehow, have a role in influencing the nature of the constructed environment. Agreeing with the assumption leads one to the notion of beauty as an unspoken ideal of professional training. This writer believes that to deliberately strive for beauty as a primary goal of architecture is an obsolete and sentimental pursuit.

The historical notion of beauty is no longer valid if it ever was. Because it is still the basis of the tradition that persists in the training of new architects, much of our current design is neo-eclectic. At a time when all fields of art and science are expanding and producing discomforting questions, the 'trade school' approach to educating architects can be critically examined.

There is a rapidly increasing inventory of understanding based on studies beginning about fifty years ago, that the effects of space and an environmental space/time continuum are observable on people as well as animals. It is now known that ill-conceived interior and exterior spaces can be psychologically detrimental to people. It is suspected that there may also be long-range biological effects.

Perhaps the finely tuned artist-architect has always been more successful than not in defining by intuitive means the most appropriate environmental continuum. However, most decisions shaping the constructed environment cannot be made by means of great artistic short-circuits. More reliable means must be devised so that the larger and changed role of the architect in conditioning biological response can be justified.

Already, many other individuals and organizations — governmental, commercial, industrial—free of the educational and professional constrictions of the architect are influencing the nature of the constructed environment with a high degree of consciousness of their power. Usually the architect finds himself occupying a supporting role rather than a leading one because of his professional body of knowledge and attitudes usually limited to concepts of environment as buildings only. He cannot achieve and maintain a desirable image as an environmental expert unless he is allowed a degree of specialization during the training period. Actually, there is specialization now because most schools of architecture are oriented to producing designers. Thirty percent or more of the total credit hours is devoted to design and its presentation. Another thirty percent is generally devoted to technique and math-science methodology. The balance is assigned to a limited view of history, professional procedures and electives.

Some schools are now involved in expanded courses requiring undergraduate four year degrees before enrolling in professional masters courses. This does extend the (Continued on page 18)
ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT:

One of the Region’s oldest private specialty hospitals desired to move from its downtown location to a less congested urban area. Their requirements for expanding to approximately double existing facilities included:

1. Outpatient Clinics for 12 Doctors
2. Inpatient Nursing Units to accommodate 62 beds
3. Surgery Suite with three operating rooms
4. Diagnostic facilities
5. Kitchen, dining facilities, and service

The unusually large ratio of outpatients in this type facility suggested that the large clinical facilities be located on the first floor along with the administrative, emergency, diagnostic and service facilities. All inpatient rooms are located on the second floor which is devoted entirely to their care. The third floor contains three operating rooms and their related facilities. The basement houses permanent record storage and general storage.
ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT:

The intention was to design a group of spaces required for the banking process together with a community space which when architecturally defined would provide a commercial building compatible with the predominantly residential character of the area; and to utilize a sloping site.
CAROLINA BANK
aberdeen, north carolina

owner:
Carolina Bank
pinehurst, north carolina

architect:
HAYES-HOWELL & ASSOCIATES
southern pines

general contractor:
Dickerson, Inc.
monroe

landscape architect:
Lewis Clarke & Associates
raleigh

photographs:
Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.
charlotte

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT:

The owner’s main requirement was that of the credit-loan offices. These were to operate on an eight-hour day as opposed to the banking facility which operates only on a four-hour day. It was felt that the loan offices and the executive offices were best located on the exterior whereby enjoying the best view. The main banking room has a large circular skylight for natural light. Since the site was a corner lot and the building could be viewed from all sides, a circular scheme was adopted.
THE PARKSHELL, FREEDOM PARK
charlotte

Freedom Park in Charlotte has long contained an island stage in its man
made lake and seating for 2,800 in a natural bowl setting. Only recently
have steps been taken by the Charlotte Junior Chamber of Commerce
to raise funds to erect a permanent Parkshell, increase the seating ca-
capacity to 8,000, and create a civic facility to be used for outdoor con-
certs, religious services, jazz festivals, dramatic performances, and
high school and college functions.

The Parkshell contains storage and shop facilities, together with
dressing rooms on the lower level with the performance area, and a
“green room” deck above. Above the stage level supported by pre-
cast, post tensioned concrete ribs in the shape of folded hands, is a
cedar shake covered dome containing catwalks, the fly loft, and grid-
iron levels. From the gridiron hang the reflective ceiling panels, light-
ing, and scenery.

Design considerations revolved around the fact that the structure
would be in scheduled use only about 2% of the time, and should,
therefore, be open and airy, pro-
viding easy access for park visitors,
and thus useful as a park pavilion.

The effect of possible vandal-
ism, and maintenance costs in gen-
eral, were a major consideration,
thus the choice of permanent ma-
terials whose natural beauty would
increase with age.

The fact that it might have to
be built in stages was taken into
account in the design. Funds are
being raised by public subscription,
and it was felt that a unique build-
ing, flexible enough to serve a va-
riety of uses, would invite greater
support from this community now
serving as the cultural center of the
Piedmont Carolinas.

architects:
SHERMAN PARDUE & CO., AIA
charlotte

consultant:
Henry L. Kamphoefner, FAIA
A bird's eye, cut-away section shows the roof dome, gridiron level and fly loft, and the catwalk above the stage level, service room and deck. Below are the scenery shop and the dressing rooms.

A side elevation showing the cedar shake roof and supporting ribs.
NEW MEMBERS ASSIGNED TO NCAIA

CORPORATE MEMBERS

RALPH JOHN AUSTIN, JR., 601 South Lindell Road, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403
Born: March 11, 1925, Dallas, Texas
Registration: North Carolina #2566, 1966
Professional Training and Practice: Chief Draftsman, C. C. Hartmann, 1949 to Present

KYLE CLAYTON BOONE, 1095 Henderson Road, Asheville, North Carolina 28803
Born: December 16, 1932, Washington, D. C.
Registration: North Carolina #21583, 1966
Education: Emory and Henry College, Emory, V.P.L., Blacksburg, Va.
Graduated: 1962, B. of Arch.

ALBERT BENSON JOHNSON, 1095 Henderson Road, Asheville, North Carolina 28803
Born: December 20, 1919, Inman, South Carolina
Registration: North Carolina #2769, 1931
Education: Clemson University, Clemson, S. C.
Graduated: 1941, B.S.
Professional Training and Practice: Draftsman, Henry Irvin Gaines, Asheville, N. C.
1946 to 1950
1950 to Present

JOHN SUMTER MacRAE, III, 1813 Pembroke Road, Greensboro, North Carolina 27408
Born: August 3, 1937
Registration: North Carolina #21572, 1966
Education: Clemson University, Clemson, S. C.
N. C. State University, Raleigh, N. C.
Graduated: 1961, B. Arch.
Travel: Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Italy
Professional Training and Practice: Architectural Designer, J. Hyatt Hammond, Asheboro, N. C.
May 1964 to October 1964
Architectural Designer, Wm. F. Freeman, Inc, High Point, N. C.
October 1964 to August 1966
Architect, Woodroof and MacRae, Architects, Inc., Greensboro, N. C.
August 1966 to Present

WILLIAM ALBERT SLOAN, P. O. Box 5324, High Point, North Carolina 27262
Born: January 4, 1927, Rowan County
Registration: North Carolina #2869, 1954
Education: N. C. State University, Raleigh
Graduated: 1952, B. Arch.
Professional Training and Practice: Architect, Self-employed, 1962 to Present

HENRY RUSSELL WOOD, 1095 Hendersonville Road, Asheville, North Carolina 28803
Born: August 21, 1908, New Bedford, Massachusetts
Registration: North Carolina #416, 1941
Arkansas 1962
NCARB Certificate 1941
Graduated: 1927, S. B.
Harvard School of Architecture
Graduated: 1932, M. Arch.
Travel: European Continent, British Isles, North Africa, Panama, Nassau
Memberships: Associate of N. C. Chapter 1941 to 1943
Member of Western N. C. Council of Architects

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

MALCOLM EDWARD BATES, 830 Queen's Road, Charlotte, N. C. 28207
Born: January 8, 1940, Yorkshire, England
Education: Sir William Turner's School, Coatham, Redcar Yorkshire, England
Graduated: 1957
Leeds School of Architecture, University of Leeds, Yorkshire, England
Graduated: 1966 Diploma in Architecture
Professional Experience: Architectural Assistant, Philip B. Martinon & Partner, Architects, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, England
1957 to 1962
Architectural Assistant, Techter, Zarchi, Peri, Architects & Engineers, Tel Aviv 1962 to 1963
Memberships: Royal Institute of British Architects 1966 to Present

GEORGE RALPH BUCK, 596-A Wakefield Drive, Charlotte, North Carolina 28209
Born: September 30, 1933, Columbia, South Carolina
Education: Columbia High School, Columbia, S. C.
Graduated: 1951
Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.
Graduated: 1956, B.S. Arch.-Eng.
Professional Experience: Draftsman, Marsh & Hawkins, Architects, Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 1959 to Oct. 1960
Draftsman, A. G. Odeill, Jr., & Associates, Charlotte, N. C.
Oct. 1960 to Present
Memberships: Student AIA 1953 to 1956
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

CHARLES ALEXANDER HASTINGS, 2001 Sherwood Avenue, Charlotte, North Carolina 28209
Born: January 13, 1934, Wheeling, West Virginia
Education: The Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut
Graduated: 1952
Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Graduated: 1960 B. Arch.
Professional Experience: Design: A. G. Odell, Jr., Charlotte, N. C.
July 1960 to April 1966
Design: Sherman Pardue & Co., Architects, Charlotte, N. C.
June 1966 to Present
Memberships: Student AIA 1952 to 1960

DAVID CLAUDIAN MILLING, 2911 Crosby Drive, Charlotte, North Carolina 28211
Born: March 7, 1943, Florence, South Carolina
Education: St. John's High School, Darlington, S. C.
Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama
Clemson University, Clemson, S. C.
Graduated: B. Arch.
Professional Experience: Draftsman: Lewis & Dowis, Florence, S. C.
June 1964 to August 1964
Designer: A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, Charlotte, N. C.
August 1966 to Present
Memberships: Student Chapter, AIA, Clemson University
1963 to 1966

RONALD WAYNE TOUCHSTONE, 1430 Briar Creek Road, Charlotte, North Carolina 28205
Born: August 17, 1939, Greensboro, N. C.
Education: Anderson Boys' High School, Anderson, S. C.
Graduated: 1957
Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.
Graduated: 1963 B. Arch.
Professional Experience: Draftsman: Shiflett & Gresham, Richmond, Va.
June 1960 to Aug. 1960
Draftsman: Ledbetter & Earle, Anderson, S. C.
June 1962 to Aug. 1962
Designer-Draftsman: A. G. Odell, Jr. & Assoc., Charlotte, N. C.
Dec. 1963 to Present
Memberships: Clemson College Student Chapter, S. C., AIA
1960 to 1963
President of Chapter in 1962

BRENDA ADELAIDE WHITEHURST, 208 Altondale Avenue, Charlotte, North Carolina
Born: March 4, 1939, Charlotte, N. C.
Education: Central High School, Charlotte, N. C.
Graduated: 1957
Mars Hill College, Mars Hill, N. C.
Richmond Professional Institute, Richmond, Va.
Graduated: 1962 BFA
Professional Experience: Commercial Designer, Self-employed, Charlotte, N. C.
June 1962-Jan. 1963
Interior Designer: Jean G. Surratt, AIA, Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 1963 to Present
EDUCATION FOR ARCHITECTS

(Continued from page 8)

educational period to six or eight years. But could it be that the candidates will receive just more of the same five year program?

If we are to continue the 'trade school' approach, then curricula must be altered to meet the circumstances. For example, very few architects spend much time involved with design. In most offices, design is incidental to the completed product, in spite of conversation to the contrary. The greater amount of time and interest involves production and management. This will continue to be so for sometime regardless of necessary newly evolving techniques of representing building ideas. Therefore, there is a need for persons of trained talent in the vital areas of managing the responsibility of large sums of private and public money, with emphasis on public because of increasing activity in that sector.

Many good students are unreasonably relegated to inglorious status positions or asked to transfer because of marginal ability to coordinate hand, eye, and imagination in design courses. Some of these people could possibly develop into the professional executives and managers that are now needed in almost all offices. By providing them with a sympathetic and discriminating attitude toward excellence of design they could go a long way in providing and smoothing the way for those with artistic architectural ability who generally are somewhat inept in these other areas.

Now concerning the techniques of building, an entire new group of professional specialists is required who are capable of realizing and interpreting an incredibly fast-expanding body of technical knowledge. This body of knowledge is not limited to the manufacture and fastening together of hard and soft inert materials. It also involves measurable quantities and qualities of multi-dimensional space, light, form, color, sound that relate to the human biological and psychological response. No designer can any longer be sure of his ground without other architectural specialists to advise him. These advisers and partners must be design oriented.

Another path that seems to hold greater promise deals with the education of comprehensivists, those who have very broad, general knowledge and are capable of conceptualizing environment. Let us imagine a program combination of university-professional activity in which one has the maximum freedom of choice and movement between the life of an extended period of technical, artistic, and theoretical concentration and that of receiving money for applying one's architectural knowledge. After enrolling in such a program, one would be permitted to advance at a rate commensurate with one's interests, attitudes, and natural rhythms. At several points during a one to eight or ten year continuous program or series of programs one could crossover into several degrees of professional activity with certified competence. Certification would vary from that of some form of architectural technician to master planner or master constructivist.

Programs would be imagined as corollary and cooperative with registered professional activities. Several programs would be almost entirely supporting building construction in practice. Professional activities would now be considered as curricula, and university activities as regularly available learning and informational resources. The active architect could freely cross into the school program at scheduled entry points and partake of a continuous program. This would allow him to adopt either a broad or a specific series of courses to suit changing
needs. He may choose to review past ground in order to reinforce areas of professional activity that experience has proven to be weak. Other or advanced certificates of competence could be acquired depending upon one's need for specialization or comprehensive knowledge. The divisions that now exist between student and practicing architect, and between one professional and student generation and another would be minimized.

Various interest groups could conduct a mutually beneficial continuous dialogue which may provide a comprehensive basis for conceptualizing total environment. Various other related colleges of arts, sciences, professions may be brought in on a tentative discussion basis.

This total process would involve an original look at traditional university educational activities. Courses of study would now evolve around basic social needs for defining environment. For example, much of the usual curriculum might consist of these studies:

Communications = language, writing, electronics, printing, graphics, transportation, films.

Ecology = biology, anthropology, earth sciences, natural sciences, conservation.

Traditions and customs = morals, manners, superstition, religion, fashion, space, aesthetics.

 Technique = logic, research, science methodology, applied science.

Science = physics, chemistry, mathematics.

Government = politics, history, economics, philosophy, law.

Arts = music, drama, literature, cinema, dance, sculpture, painting.

Learning Resources = faculty, libraries, equipment, audio-visual media, community, architectural professionals.

It would be the hope that one's generation of learning could be reinforced by continued involvement rather than becoming obsolete because of a university background heavy with specifics before their reason for being could be appreciated.

It is necessary to realize that the university must first understand its own organizational and administrative shortcomings in which most learning activities are seen to be convenient and habitual rather than educational. The university needs to rely on its own vast intellectual resources for which it is consulted and admired but rarely believes in, itself.

In an epoch when the conventional idea of work can no longer be the basis for social organization, a university becomes an anachronism when it continues conducting programs the sole purpose of which is to trade for market value.

McLUHAN TO GIVE PURVES LECTURE

Dr. Marshall McLuhan, controversial author of the book, "Understanding Media," has been selected to deliver the third annual Purves Memorial Lecture, the opening address at the 1967 convention of The American Institute of Architects.

The four-day convention, to be held in New York City May 14-18, will take as its theme "The New Architect." Four theme sessions and related workshops will be devoted to new requirements in education, methods of practice, technology and design which affect the contemporary architect.

The Purves Lecture was inaugurated in 1965 in honor of the late Edmund Randolph Purves, FAIA, Institute executive director from 1949 to 1960. Previous Purves Lecturers have been Lewis Mumford, Hon. AIA, and Dr. Nathan M. Pusey, president of Harvard University.

Dr. McLuhan, a native of Edmonton, Alberta, has been professor of English at St. Michael's College in the University of Toronto, Canada, since 1952. An outspoken communications theorist, he has been called the world's first Pop philosopher. He is the author of several books; his best known, "Understanding Media," is about the way man has been shaped by the means used to deliver information.

Planned for fall publication is his newest book, "Culture Is Our Business." Also scheduled for fall is his occupancy of the Albert Schweitzer chair of Fordham University, New York, a one-year appointment.

Dr. McLuhan's address will follow the inaugural ceremonies of the convention on May 15. A highlight of the morning meeting will be a welcoming address by Governor Nelson Rockefeller. That afternoon the first of four theme session workshops to be presented will focus on "Education and the Future of the Profession."

Tuesday's (May 16) theme session will concentrate on "Practice," and the workshop will cover the study on cost of services, being conducted now by Case & Company of San Francisco. "Technology" will be the subject for consideration on Wednesday (May 17) and "Design," using Manhattan as a case study, will be the subject of Thursday's theme session and workshop.

Final event of the convention on Thursday evening (May 18) will be the Annual Banquet, with the investiture of new Institute Fellows and presentation of the Gold Medal to New York City architect Wallace K. Harrison FAIA.

NATIONAL AIA CONVENTION
MAY 14-18
NEW YORK HILTON HOTEL

MARCH 1967 19
CHARLOTTE HOSTS SUCCESSFUL HOSPITAL SEMINAR

A two-day hospital planning seminar sponsored by the North Carolina Chapter, AIA, Mark Snoddy, Chairman, was held at the Barringer Inn, Charlotte, on March 10-11. More than one hundred architects, hospital planners, hospital administrators and others involved with hospital planning came from Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina for the conference.

The six distinguished speakers addressing the seminar were H. Carl Rowland of the Duke Endowment; Thomas Howerton, Wilson, N. C. Hospital Administrator; James Gordon, Management Consultant of Greenville, S. C.; Dr. W. N. Fortescue, practicing physician of Hendersonville, N. C.; Jacque Norman, Hospital Consultant, Greenville, S. C.; William Henderson of the N. C. Medical Care Commission; and hospital architect J. Armand Burgun of New York. Each speaker approached the problem of hospital planning from his own field in an attempt to bring a better understanding of the total concept.

J. Armand Burgun, well-known New York hospital architect, elaborated on the complexities involved in the design and construction of hospitals and noted the numbers of allied professionals, government agencies, and artisans who must be brought in to complete an entire project. He stressed the importance of having the architect act as coordinator and captain of the team. He stated that there could be as many as 23 different kinds of consultants involved on one project, as well as the owner, and in New York State, six federal agencies, six state agencies, seven municipal agencies and two quasi-governmental agencies. He also mentioned the building construction contractor with a minimum of six divisions in this category and the various engineers who must be consulted from time to time, and the doctors who have their individual needs. The total team comprises a staggering number of persons who often encounter overlapping responsibilities. In Mr. Burgun's opinion, the architect must be capable of coordinating and controlling the entire process.

H. Carl Rowland, addressing the banquet session on "Trends in European Hospital Planning," observed that European hospitals are experimenting with a variety of new construction and automation techniques more advanced than anything in the United States.

The Saturday morning session, moderated by Mr. Rowland, was a lively open forum discussion relating to all aspects of hospital construction.
NEWS NOTES

The firm of George M. Smart, Architect, is now Smart and Woodall, AIA, Architects. The new firm is located at 113 North Boylan Avenue, Raleigh, telephone 834-7676. The partners, both Corporate Members of the North Carolina Chapter AIA, are George M. Smart and Charles E. Woodall.

The Raleigh Rotary Club has elected Gry E. Crampton, Jr., AIA, to serve as sergeant-at-arms of that organization for the coming year.

The Cultural Affairs Committee of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, Charles H. Boney, AIA, Chairman, sponsored a group of twenty-four Brazilian students for a month's visit in Wilmington in January. Their full schedule of activities included a square dance, trip down river aboard the USCG Cutter McCulloch, barbecue at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Claud Eifird, Jr., a day on the Battleship North Carolina, a trip to Camp Lejeune, a party by Wilmington College Civitan and Circle K Clubs, and various sporting events. The students stayed in private homes during their visit.

Industry Week will be held at North Carolina State University May 29-June 2. Included in the thirty technical courses offered will be:
- Introductory Concepts in Foundation Engineering;
- Ultimate Strength Design and Analysis of Reinforced Concrete Structures;
- Portland Cement Concrete Technology;

Each course will provide 30 class hours of instruction. Additional information may be obtained from the Division of Continuing Education, NCSU, Raleigh.

The 1967 International Congress on Religion, Architecture and the Visual Arts to be held at the New York Hilton Hotel August 28-September 2 has defined its purpose as "to re-examine the relationship of religion, architecture and the visual arts in the light of contemporary revolutions—both political and technological—and shifting human values." A splendid program is planned and additional information may be had by writing the 1967 International Congress on Religion, Architecture and the Visual Arts, 287 Park Ave. South, New York, N. Y. 10010.

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Calendar of Events
April 4: Durham Council of Architects, Jack Tar Hotel, 12:30 PM, Max Isley, AIA, President
April 5: Charlotte Section, N. C. Chapter AIA, Charlotte Town Mall Community Hall, 12:30 PM, Paul Braswell, AIA, President
April 6: Raleigh Council of Architects, YMCA, Hillsborough St., 12:15 PM, William C. Correll, AIA, President
April 7: NCAIA Joint Meeting with AGC for Documents Review, Voyager Inn, Greensboro, 10:00 AM, Piedmont Section, NCAIA, Hosts
April 17: Producers’ Council Informational Meeting, Wagoner Hall, Charlotte
April 19: Winston-Salem Council of Architects, Twin City Club, 12:00 N, Donald S. Van Etten, AIA, President
May 14-18: National AIA Convention, New York Hilton Hotel, New York City
July 20-23: NCAIA Summer Meeting, Blockade Runner Hotel, Wrightsville Beach

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Architect
Kenneth McCoy Scott, AIA
Durham, N. C.