

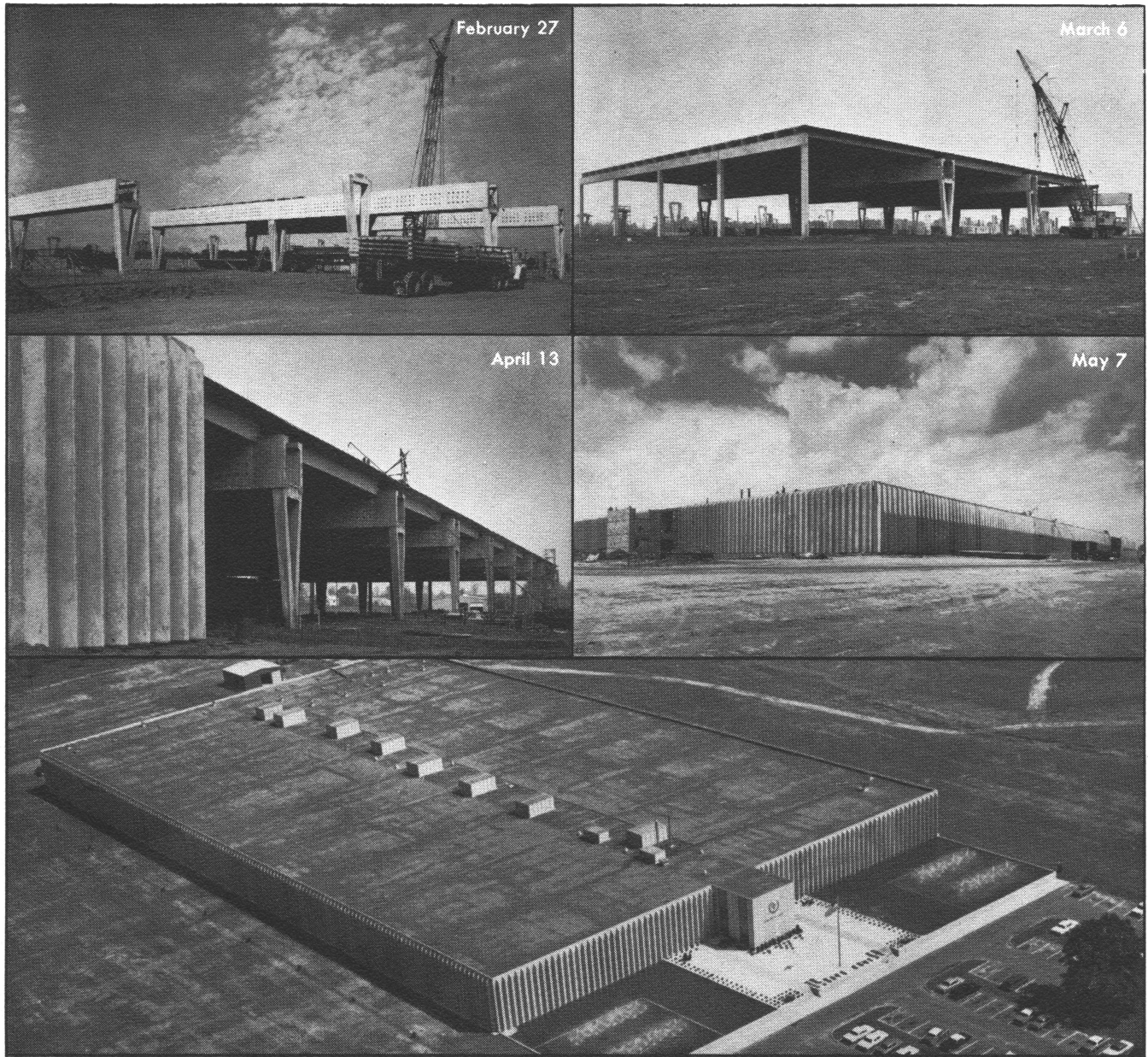
JANUARY, 1968

NORTH CAROLINA  
**ARCHITECT**



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

Owner: Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va. Architect-Engineer: Harry Payne & Associates, Greenville, So. Car. Consultants: Gherzi Textil Organisation, Zurich, Switzerland. General Contractor: Davis Constructors and Engineers, Albany, Ga. P/C Fabricator: Southern Prestressed Concrete Co., Inc., Pensacola, Fla.



# Concrete Helps Keep Cotton Clean at Dan River Mills

Concrete and clean cotton may appear to be an unlikely combination, but not at the cotton spinning and weaving plant of Dan River Mills at Benton, Alabama.

The basic prestressed, precast concrete structural system allowed everything that could be recessed to be built into the structure. Interiors of precast sandwich panel walls are caulked and painted to provide a smooth, lint-free envelope. The result—the ultimate in clean interiors so necessary to the production of quality cloth.

And that's not all. Concrete put the plant into operation faster, too. As the photos show, erection of the precast structure took just ten weeks—from the setting

of the first girders on cast-in-place reinforced concrete columns, through placing of single-tee roof members, to completion of walls. And sidewalls provide still another benefit—both are removable for future expansion.

Why concrete for industrial buildings? This Dan River Mills plant showcases just some of the many good reasons.



**Portland Cement Association**

1508 Willow Lawn Drive, Richmond, Va. 23230

*An organization of cement manufacturers to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete*

TS-9010—1 page, 7" x 10"—Trade Papers, 1967—2667

■ Precast, Prestressed ■ Literature: To be selected by district office



# NORTH CAROLINA ARCHITECT



JANUARY 1968, VOL. 15, NO. 1

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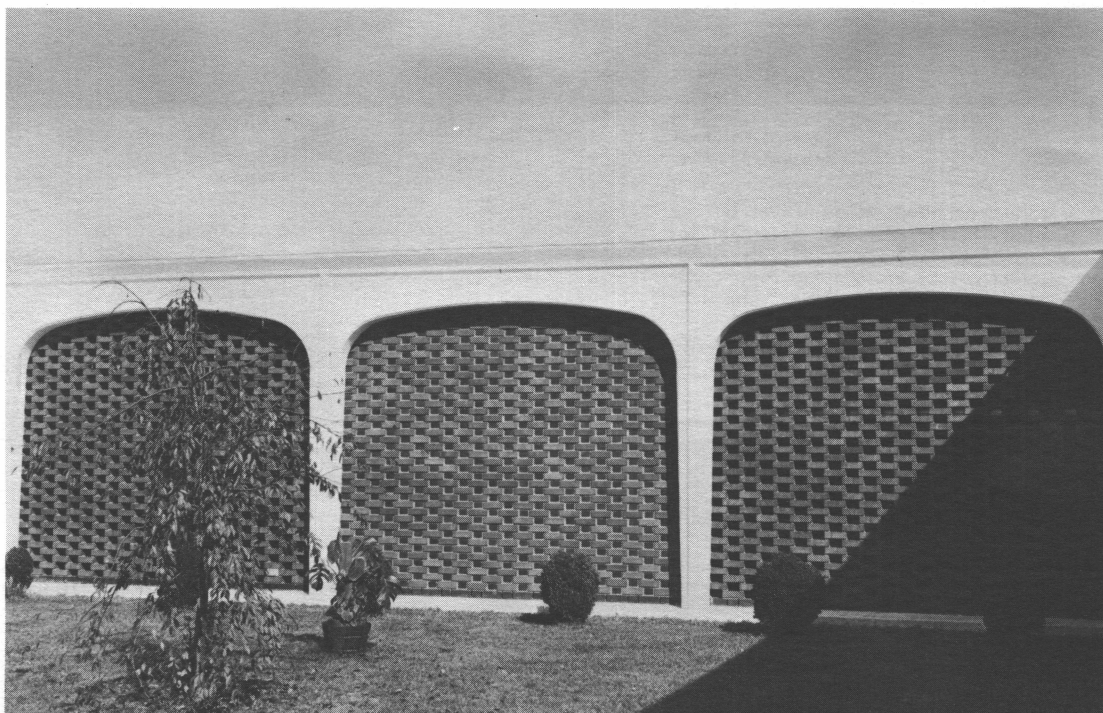


City Hall  
Madison, N. C.

**Ageless Architecture through Brick Beauty**

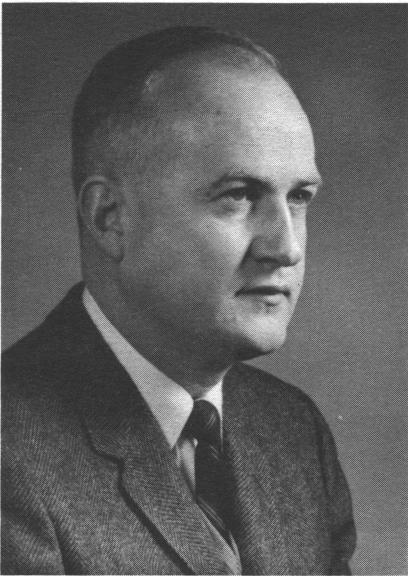
Architects & Engineers:  
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## NEW PRESIDENT OF NCAIA FOR 1968



**J. Hyatt Hammond**

J. Hyatt Hammond, AIA, Asheboro architect, is the new President of the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects for 1968. He has served as President-Elect during 1967.

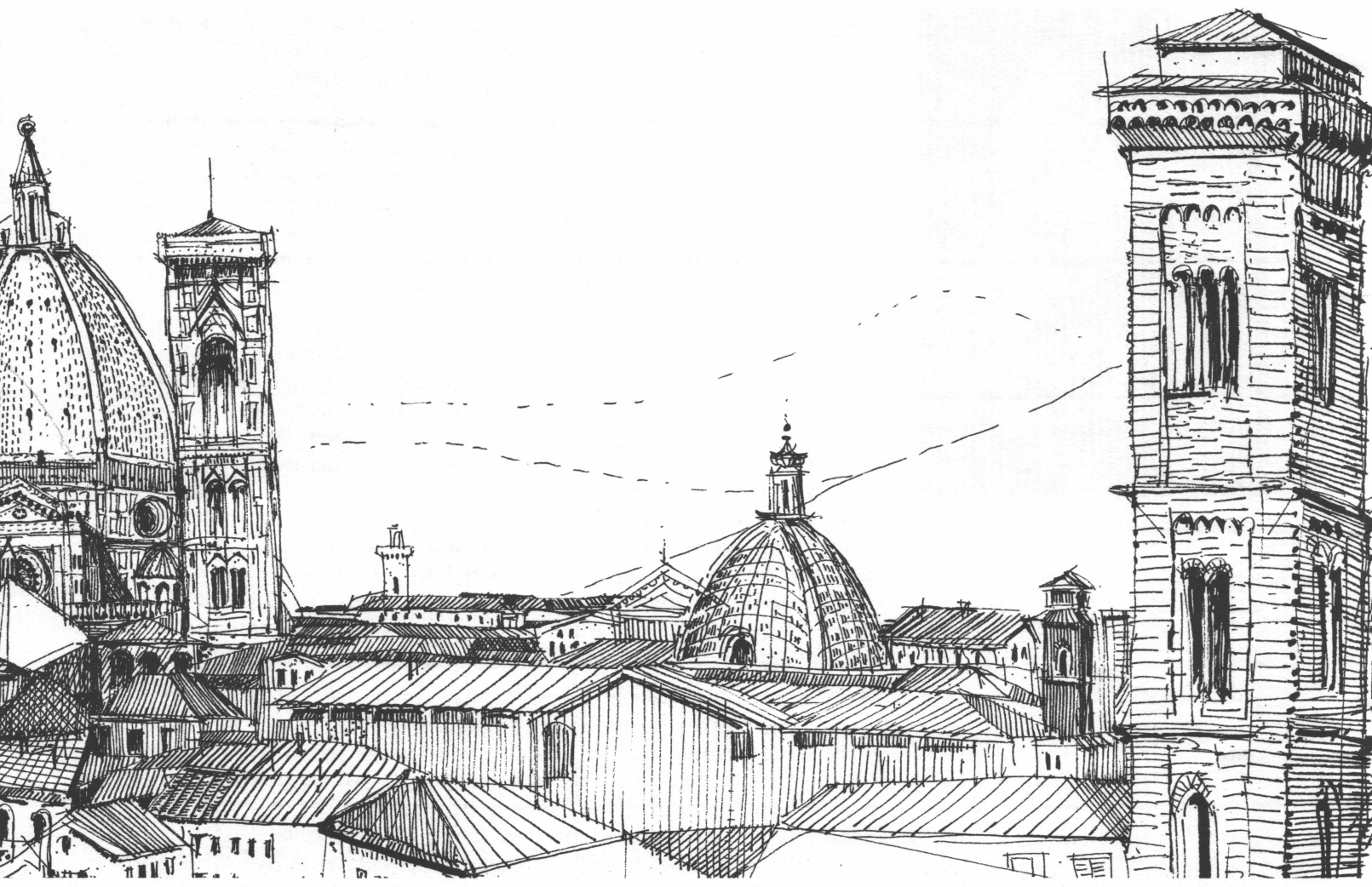
Mr. Hammond is a graduate of N. C. State University of Raleigh and is a holder of a number of awards including: 1963 State Award for the First National Bank building in Albemarle; 1964 Three-State Regional Award for the North Carolina State University Faculty Club building; and 1965 State Award for the Asheboro Library building. He also holds the Randolph E. Dumont Award representing the Duke Endowment for rural churches in Randolph and Davie Counties.

While many of Mr. Hammond's projects are complex and large, he also has a number of homes as well as smaller commercial buildings to his credit. Some of the projects designed by J. Hyatt Hammond Associates are: the new Fine Arts Center at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, a complex including a new drama department building with a 600-seat auditorium, a four story music building, a building for television studios, and a four story art department; the new Wilkes Community College in Wilkesboro; the Randolph and Guilford Technical Institute; the Randolph Savings and Loan and the Peoples Savings and Loan of Asheboro; the new Asheboro and North Asheboro Junior High buildings; Stedman's Manufacturing plant; the new Wachovia Bank building now under construction and the Trollinger Professional building which houses his own offices.

Mr. Hammond is married to the former Bonnie M. Burge of Asheboro. His military experience includes four years with the U. S. Navy during World War II. Three of the years were spent aboard ship in the Pacific. He has been a member of both the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs and has served as president of the Asheboro Chamber of Commerce. He has been on the official board of First Methodist Church and the board of directors of the Asheboro Country Club. For three years he was a board member of the NCSU Alumni. Presently, he is chairman of the committee for Beautification of the Asheboro Total Development Program.

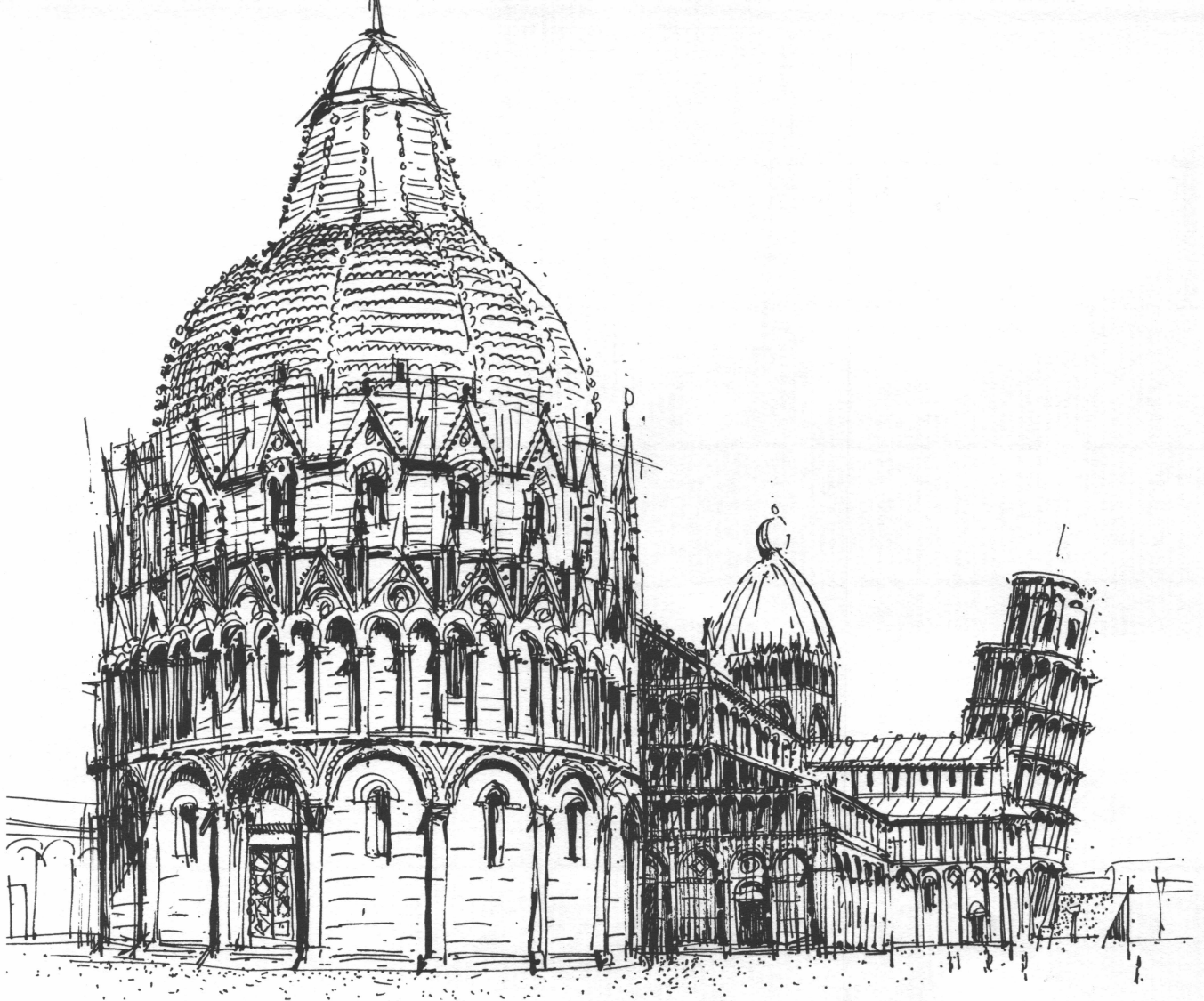
# FROM AN ARCHITECT'S SKETCHBOOK

*The well-known sights of Europe illustrated on the following pages capture the beauty, excitement and adventure discovered by E. F. (Abie) Harris, Jr., AIA, while on his trip abroad.*

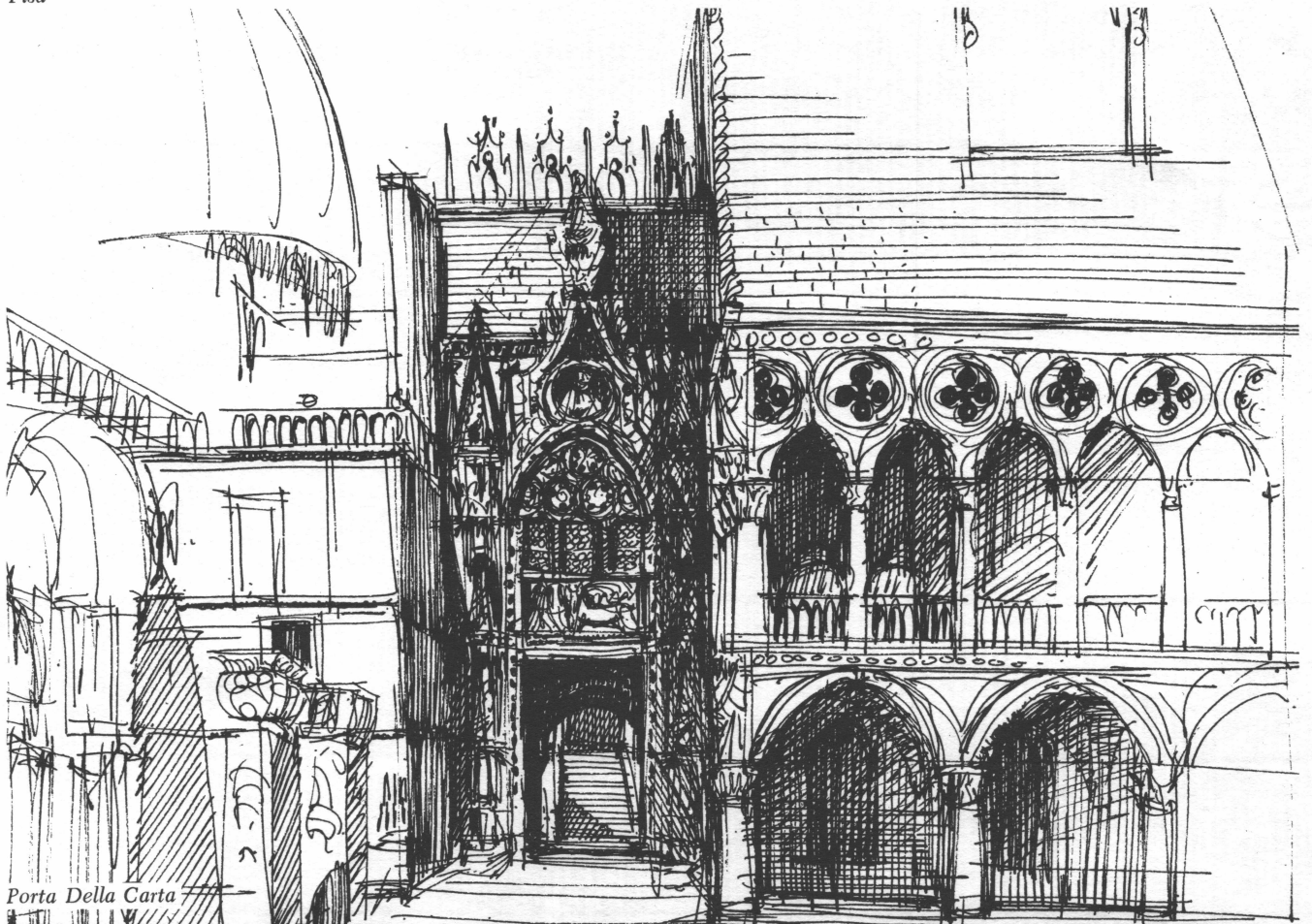


*Florence*

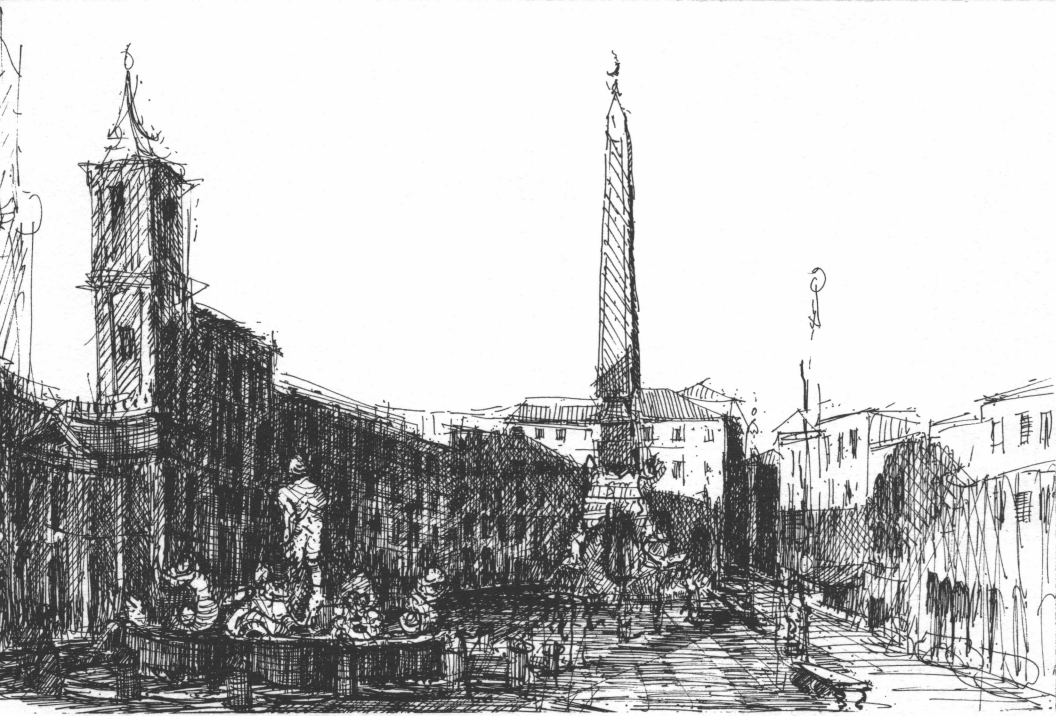




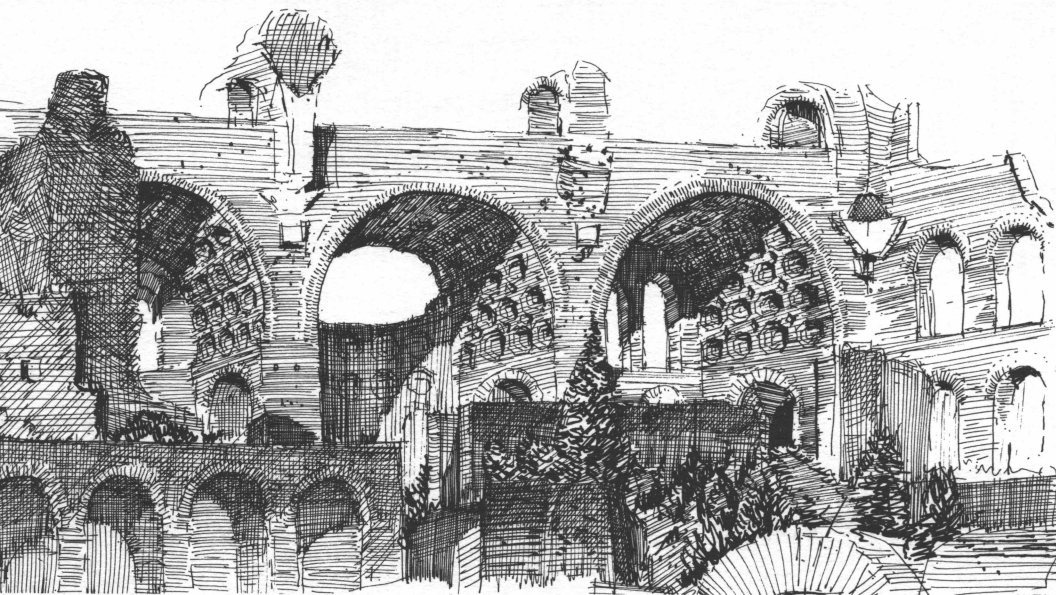
*Pisa*



*Porta Della Carta*



*Piazza Navona*

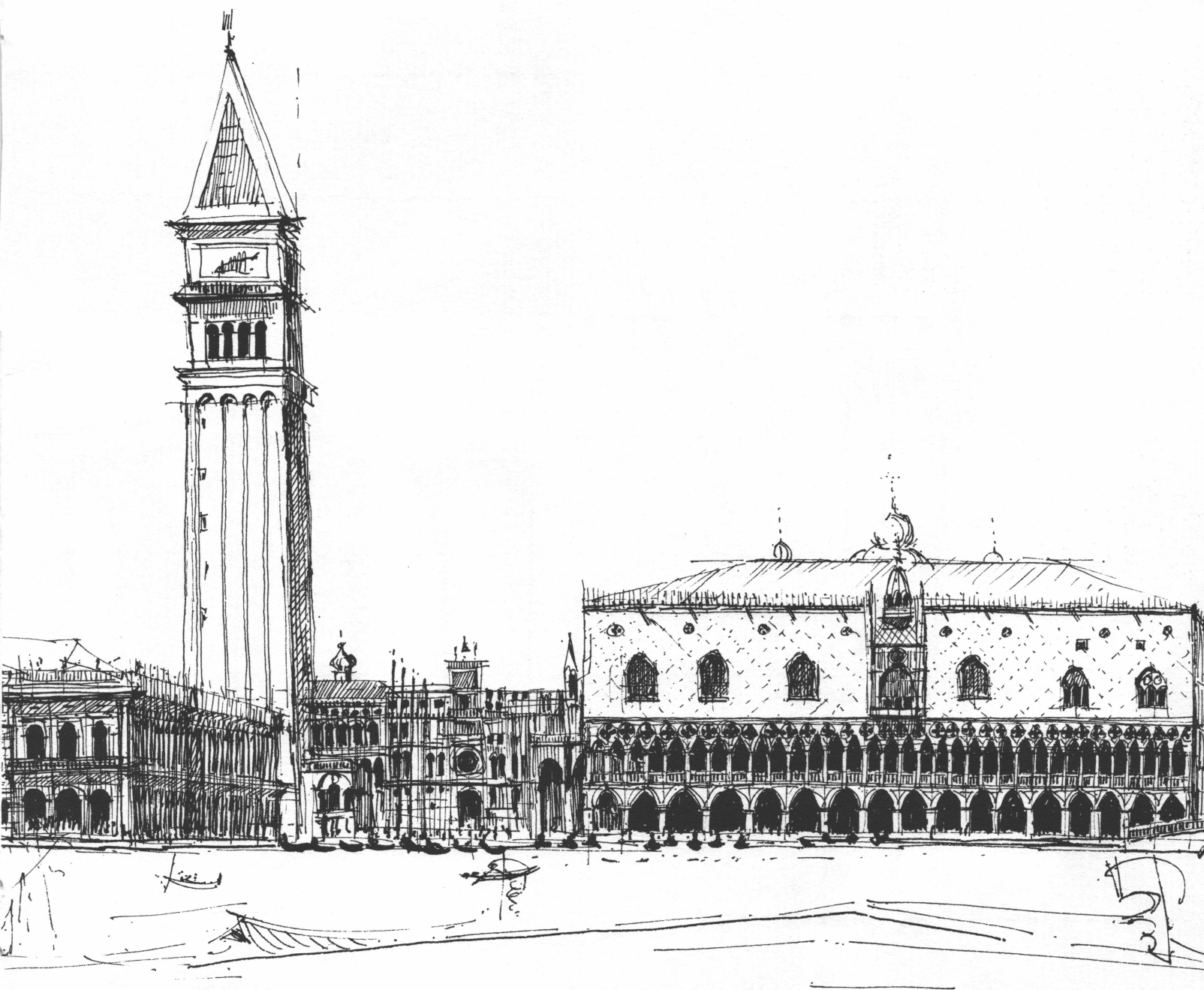


*Basilica of Maxentius*



*Spanish Stairs*

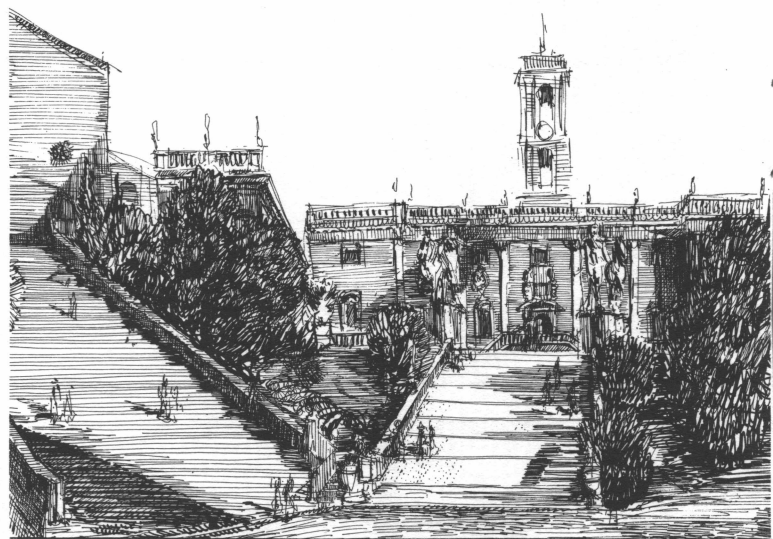




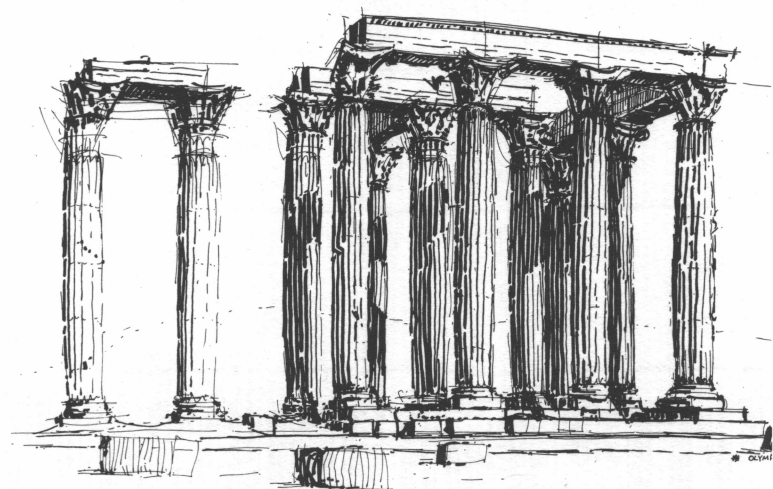
*Doge's Palace*



*Palazz Vecchio*



*Campidoglio*

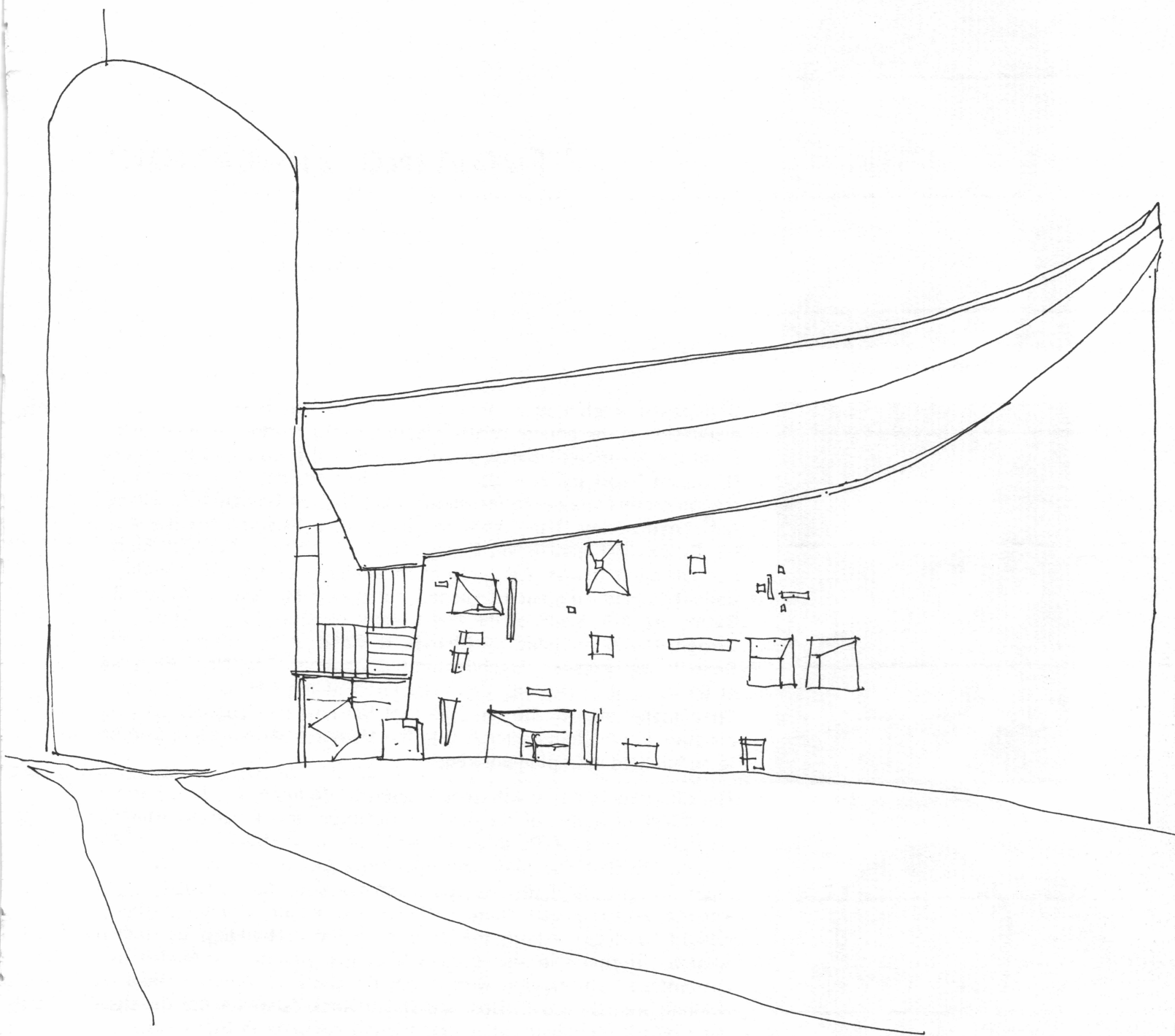


*Olympieion*



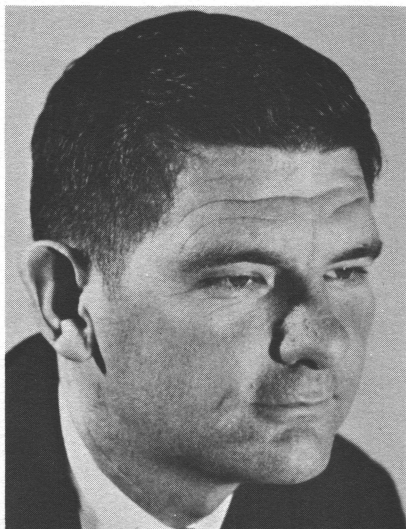
*Parthenon*





Ronchamp

*Mr. Harris is a graduate of N. C. State University and is a winner of 45th Paris Prize in Architecture. Presently, he is the Campus Planning Consultant to the Facilities Planning Division, N. C. S. U. and is a part-time Instructor in Architecture at the School of Design, N. C. S. U. He also is a partner of Harris & Burns Architects of Raleigh.*



Benjamin H. Evans, AIA



Robert P. Burns, Jr., AIA



Charles H. Kahn, AIA

## "EVOLVING EDUCATION"

Changes in architectural education will be the principal topic of discussion at the annual Winter Meeting of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C., on February 8, 9 and 10. Bringing the most current information on this subject to the membership will be **Benjamin H. Evans, AIA**, head of the Department of Professional Practice for the AIA. Mr. Evans, first speaker on Friday morning, has been the staff member assigned to the AIA project to evaluate current architectural education and suggest revisions. Following Mr. Evans, **Robert P. Burns, Jr., AIA**, Head of the Department of Architecture, School of Design, NCSU, assisted by **Charles H. Kahn, AIA**, Professor in the School, will present "Architectural Education: The New Program at the School of Design" and "Research at the School of Design". Specifically, this will be an outline of the new two degree, six-year program in architecture leading to the Master of Architecture degree to be initiated in September 1968.

The afternoon session will feature **John C. Portman, Jr., AIA**, partner and chief designer of the firm of Edwards and Portman, Atlanta, Georgia. Some of Portman's credits as an architect include the Atlanta Merchandise Mart, the Peachtree Center Building, the Gas Light Tower, the Trailway Bus Terminal and the new 800 room Regency-Hyatt House Hotel. These five major structures—inter-related by design—form the core of rapidly rebuilding downtown Atlanta. Portman is also president of five Atlanta companies and currently, in partnership with Trammell Crow of Dallas, Texas, is working with Cloyce C. Box and David Rockefeller on the development of a \$150 million office-commercial complex in San Francisco. Mr. Portman, in relating some of his experiences, will bring the membership his thoughts on the continuing education of architects. Speaking on Saturday morning will be **Dean Bill Lacy, AIA**, of the New School of Architecture at the University of Tennessee. He will discuss the establishment of programs initiated at his school.

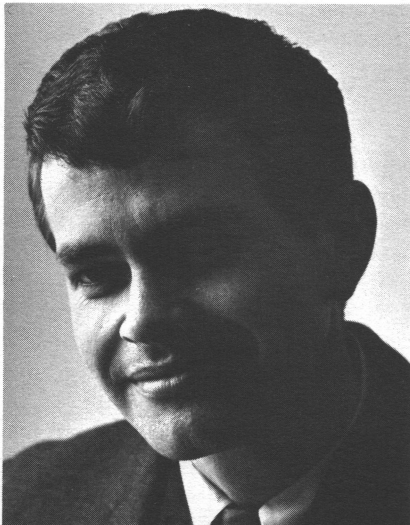
Supporting this array of interesting speakers, there will be announcement of winners of three awards programs offered by the Chapter. Winners of Honor Awards and Awards of Merit in the Fourteenth



## THEME OF WINTER MEETING



John C. Portman, Jr., AIA



Dean Bill Lacy, AIA

Annual Honor Awards Program will be announced by **Romaldo Giurgola**, AIA, Chairman, Division of Architecture, Columbia University, at the annual banquet on Friday evening. Mr. Giurgola, with I. M. Pei and Jan C. Rowan, comprised the jury for this program. The fifty-four entries will be on display during the entire meeting. An award to an outstanding craftsman will be made at a luncheon on Friday, as well as announcement of the Seventh Annual Press Award. Recipients of these awards will be honored at a luncheon on Friday at the Carolina.

For the distaff side a delightful entertainment has been planned for Friday morning. A continental breakfast will be served at the Country Club of North Carolina, followed by a tour of the historic Shaw House, the Carolina Soap and Candle Shop and Midland Crafters. The ladies will return to the Carolina to join the members for luncheon. Thursday evening portends to be a gala affair—cocktails, buffet dinner and entertainment at the Country Club of North Carolina for everyone attending the Meeting. Entertainment following the banquet on Friday evening will be four members of the Carolina Playmakers who will entertain with music and skits from a recent Playmaker production. The Lee Boswell orchestra will play for dancing on Friday and a midnight breakfast will conclude the activities.

On Saturday the ladies are invited to tour the Sandhills Community College or take a trip to Ben Owens' Jugtown Pottery Shop. The afternoon will be free for golfing or relaxing and cocktails and dancing will be on the program for Saturday evening.

Also included in the program is an excellent products display. Thirty-three manufacturers will have booths and will make available the latest information on new products. At a luncheon on Saturday a drawing for prizes donated by these exhibitors will be held.

**J. Hyatt Hammond**, AIA, President of the Chapter, stated that he expected approximately 125 architects from across North Carolina to attend the meeting.

# THE COSTS OF POOR HOUSING IN RURAL NORTH CAROLINA

by Paul H. Guthrie, Jr.  
Assistant Coordinator  
State Planning Task Force

*[The following article has been reprinted from the POPULAR GOVERNMENT, November issue.]*

We live in an exciting and rapidly changing world. Changes are occurring almost daily and, as these changes occur, so must our governmental approaches to the problems presented for public solution. Things that were once outside of the regular operations of local units of government have become the new needs of today and the obligations of tomorrow. More than 30 years ago one court expressed it this way:

Needs that were narrow or parochial a century ago may be interwoven in our day with the well-being of the nation. What is critical or urgent changes with the times (*Helvering v. Davis*, 301 U. S. 619).

To some extent housing and the counties' role falls into this category—a modern need, born of current, changing circumstances necessary for the continued well-being and prosperity of our state.

Historically, the county has been responsible for the care of the poor and the maintenance of the public health. From the earliest sessions of our General Assembly, the county has been charged with a responsibility for the poor. More recently, the county has been responsible for the vast majority of the local public health programs. And still more recently, public hospitals supported by county governments have replaced private institutions as the major source of hospital care in North Carolina. Thus the county has always had a concern, a responsibility, and a legislative mandate for the health and welfare of its citizens.

It is declared . . . that in such urban and rural areas [where] there is a lack of safe or sanitary dwelling accommodations available to all inhabitants thereof and that . . . many persons of low income are forced to occupy overcrowded and congested dwelling accommodations . . . that these conditions cause an increase in and spread of disease and crime and constitute a menace to the health, safety, morals, and welfare of the citizens of the state . . . [when] these conditions cannot be remedied by the ordinary op-



eration of private enterprise . . . [then] the providing of safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations for persons of low income are public uses and purposes for which public money may be spent. [G.S. 157-2]

This was the statement of the legislature in 1935 and again in 1941—that public housing is related to the public health and welfare and is a public purpose. The North Carolina Supreme Court has agreed.

## Why the Present Concern

Now for just a moment let's go behind this language and see whether we can determine why public housing has become a public need and what has happened to the free-market principle of supply and demand. *Why is there now pressure for public action?*

First, never in this country have low-income groups been housed by their own devices. Throughout history someone else has provided the capital to house the poor. In ancient time, in Europe, the Lord of the Manor provided the shelter



for his laborers. In our state, tenants and slaves were housed by the landowner in "exchange" for their labor. In the early days of the textile industry, the mill towns developed as housing financed by the employer, for his employees. In other areas the church aided in the housing of the poor, and the county poor farm was provided for the destitute. Today, few of these forms still exist—the slave is gone, tenancy is rapidly decreasing, the mill town is disappearing, and the county poor farm is vanishing. In our rapidly changing world "cash money" has replaced "in kind" expenditure. The net result is that the historical provider of low-income housing have left the field and there is a serious gap in provision.

To this lack of capital, we can add several additional factors that affect the supply of housing and the type of housing: changes in modern life, the rapidly increasing desires for better housing by people of all income levels, and today's world's continuing demands for higher levels of attainment—just to stay abreast of relative income levels.

The question, then, becomes: Who will provide the housing needed by low-income individuals if the private sector is no longer able to supply such housing on its own? And second, if this is a public purpose, what are some of the problems involved?

It is difficult for those of us who live and work in an affluent community and surroundings to understand freely and easily the nature of this state's housing needs. And we would all like to believe that a man, through his own labor, without assistance from an outside or public source, should be able to house his family and provide a sufficient life for them. *Yet in North Carolina today such a goal is impossible to reach within existing conditions.*

Approximately 35 per cent (420,000) of our occupied housing units have been classed as unsound or lacking elementary health facilities. Of these units, about 200,000 are classified as overcrowded.

Perhaps the real question to ask at this point is why we have so many unsound units. The answer lies in our income levels. Recent studies indicate a relatively high correlation between income levels and housing needs (.86). Since North Carolina is one of the lower states in comparative income levels, we are faced with a correspondingly low level of satisfactory housing.

For a moment, let's think about this problem in concrete terms. How much housing will a family income of \$3,000 a year buy? For an average family of four, not much. Assuming the normal taxes, etc., our family of four probably has around \$255 a month to spend. Food at a minimum will cost \$60-\$80. Fuels, utilities, etc., could run another \$20-30 per month. Most experts feel that housing should account for perhaps 25 per cent of the household budget. Given this, our family of four would have about \$60 per month for housing. Out of the total family budget, then—after food, housing, utilities—the family would have at a maximum, perhaps \$50 a month for clothing, school supplies, transportation to work, medicines, health care, insurance. There is not very much flexibility in this budget.

### What Can the Poor Afford

But we still have the hard question—how much housing will this \$60 per month buy for a family of four? In the housing purchase area, assuming the most advantageous mortgage agreement on a thirty-year loan for \$10,000, payments before taxes would run \$65. Taxes would cost another \$6-10 per month. Therefore, our family of four, in 30 years under conventional circumstances, could hope to acquire at most a \$6,000-\$10,000 dwelling unit—that is, of course, if conventional loan institutions should consider (1) that the family with that income level is a good risk; (2) that the property to be acquired is a worthy risk; and (3) that the unit bought or constructed will last out the terms of the agreement. What all this really boils down to is that under exist-

ing, conventional circumstances, for people in the income levels of our family of four, it is virtually impossible to purchase adequate living quarters. The sole remaining possibility for the family is to rent. Think now about your community. How many places in your town or county could a family of four rent and live comfortably in for \$60 a month? As you can see, the market is limited. Yet in North Carolina today more than 35 per cent of all families earn less than our family of four. Almost 400,000 families must find quarters with less than the \$60 per month that this family has to spend.

For these reasons it seems clear that conventional circumstances and the private market are economically unable to provide the housing necessary for low-income people. This is not a criticism of the housing industry; it is rather a statement of plain economic fact. The investment and money markets for housing are national in scope. We are in the lower one-third of the income scale; the most reliable markets for national investment are elsewhere. They offer the first attraction to the large-scale investor. The low-income market comes far behind.

### Where Is the Greatest Need

Let's add a further dimension to our dilemma. Where are the poorest housing units? In the city slum? In the built-up areas? Not at all. The poorest housing is in the smaller towns and rural areas. Our greatest problems lie in these places. That is not too surprising. Remember that we spoke earlier of the high correlation between income and housing. Well, incomes are higher in the cities than in the rural areas. More jobs are available in the cities and cash income is higher and more consistent. All of this has its affect upon housing. More than half of all the housing in rural North Carolina is considered substandard by modern standards. But why, then, do we always think of the cities as the places with the poor housing? This misconception rises from the fact that in cities,

poor housing stands out as an entity (the slum, the deteriorating neighborhood, etc.). In rural areas the poor house may be standing alone surrounded by trees, fields, perhaps attractive flowers, yet it is still substandard. Another facet is that in the cities where the poor housing is located close together, the public problem of dealing with it has seemed easier: the density has made planned approaches simpler. Therefore, public agencies have been created to deal with such urban areas. In the rural areas, or in the small towns where the management problems of scattered needs have impeded activity, little if any public action has begun.

Again, in the rural areas because of the problems of scale and size, local governments have not had the resources to deal as well with the problem of housing as have their big-city cousins. And not only do these smaller places have more problems, but they also have less useable capital available to help develop a housing program.

### **Local Authority in the Field of Housing**

I think we have now touched upon the chief concerns of rural area and in this matter—the problems of money, of location, of supply and scale, and of management. Now let's consider authority. Can North Carolina counties, along with cities, develop low-cost housing programs? Yes, they can.

In 1935 the legislature passed the Housing Authority Act (GS Ch. 157). In 1941, this act was extended to include county authorities and regional authorities (Public Laws of 1941, Ch. 78). Such authorities have been upheld by the courts as a valid public purpose (see, for example, 213 N.C. 744; 221 N.C. 334). Specifically, this act states that in addition to the city authorities that can be established (included, of course, is their ten-mile-radius authority), counties over 60,000 population or two or more counties with an aggregate population of over 60,000 persons may form housing authorities. These authorities

(either county-wide or regional) can be established after petition by 25 residents and a finding of fact by the county commissioners that (1) unsanitary or unsafe inhabited dwellings exist in the county, and/or (2) that sufficient safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations are lacking in the county. Upon establishment, the commissioners must appoint an authority board or representatives to a regional multi-county board. Such county or regional boards then have the same authority and responsibility as any city housing authority established under Chapter 157. In this capacity the authority may investigate, determine, make recommendations, and carry out projects affecting housing needs.

Fairly clearly, legal authority exists for county activity in public housing. The problem for counties, is not one of ability but of commitment and approach.

### **The Costs of Poor Housing**

But before we talk about approaches, we might consider the costs of continued inactivity in this area and why the legislature as far back as 1941 considered it of sufficient concern to pass enabling legislation.

What is it that is so bad about poor housing? What does it do to our communities? How does it affect their growth and development? What, in real dollars, are the implications of having, outside the cities, half of the people ill housed? Very simply, substandard housing costs this state money and drains off a good share of its resources. It is (given the close correlation between income and poor housing) a sign of low incomes. Most people, given more money, would seek better quarters, running water, inside plumbing, solid roofs, rodent-free structures, and attractive surroundings. But until the income problem is solved, with better education and more skilled jobs, the housing situation will grow more acute. (And in realistic terms, poor housing will tend to slow down the attainment of these goals of higher incomes, better

education, and higher-paying jobs).

In terms of the public health and welfare, substandard housing encourages poor community health, promotes unsanitary conditions, and is a potential threat to the well-being of the community. Such conditions, engendered by poor housing, tend to lower the values of property, cause large increases in public expenses, and lend themselves to a general deterioration of the community. The irony of all of this is that when poor housing begins to cause increased community costs, it is the better properties that must bear the burdens. The poor properties contribute to the general revenues inversely to their cost to the community. In rural areas, substandard dwellings have their effect more on the individual, and in this manner upon the community. While there is some effect upon neighborhoods, the effects upon the residents are the most severe. Perhaps the greatest damage is to the young. With poor health and poor housing, poor schooling becomes commonplace. Education becomes sporadic, classes are missed, and opportunities are lost. If a child enters the first grade sufficiently behind his fellow students in experience and continues to lose ground in his early years, under the usual educational system he will continue to fall behind until he drops out and becomes a charge to society. This is a direct cost to the community. With improvements in housing and living conditions, the risks and the threats to the public health and welfare can be reduced. More individuals can become contributing members to their communities; children will be better able to compete in our rapidly accelerating educational processes; and public expenditures in the years ahead can be used for programmatic results rather than for stop-gap current expediences.

All of these comments and more stem from poor housing. In a nutshell, then, poor housing—impoverished housing—is a blight upon the community, responsible for additional costs to society, and destructive to economic progress.



## What Can Be Done

With this background—the need, the problems of adapting low incomes and resources into productive housing components, the unattractive conventional market, the community costs of poor and substandard housing—it must be asked, What can be done? Some people believe that the first step is the creation of an interest group, such as a housing authority, to take the lead. Across the nation, some 2,600 communities have done this; 177 counties are now operating better than 52,000 dwelling units. Currently in our state there are low-rent housing activities in 44 counties, almost all of them in towns and cities. But much more is needed. In our state, where our need is rather uniform, representing a large segment of our total population, we need to consider a more unified approach. Our efforts should be on several levels.

First, we need to prepare an effort at the local level to analyze our local needs, to determine just what is currently available to help our needs. Many localities are not fully aware of the resources currently available. For example, under more traditional approaches the resources of the Farmers' Home Administration are available to rural people and communities. Rural housing loans are available to people living in rural areas and in communities with under 5,500 population. Loans can be made for construction and repair of houses and purchase of sites at a marketable interest rate. Other programs are available for farmers, elderly persons, and communities. It might be observed that these "modest" home-loan programs have certain drawbacks. First, such loans are made only to owners and long-term lessors of property. Second, loans are predicated upon the existing income level and the ability to repay. As we projected earlier with our family of four, both of these limits, and especially the ownership requirements, cut deeply into the user potential. Yet, how many citizens are aware of these programs?

Next, after examining local needs and developing an awareness of existing resources, we must make a concerted effort to reduce our shortcomings. This may well involve (and probably will, given existing legislation) the establishment of a housing authority, but it should not be limited to just that. In this consideration of public housing programs, we need to think also about the condition of existing housing. Can we, as public bodies, do something about this? Do we enforce health and sanitary requirements? Are there building codes? Would local planning and zoning help development? Are some forms of housing that are not adequate being sold to low-income families?

With regard to the establishment of authorities in rural counties, the more traditional methods of public housing are not sufficient. Yet some of the new approaches do offer the opportunity for advancement and also involve local builders, etc., in the market. For example, let me combine a couple of newer approaches (at least superficially) into a rural concept.

In many rural communities and especially in the county, large masses of new dwellings are not needed in one place. Many units need repair, upgrading, etc. Some need to be torn down. But in strictly gross terms, only a handful of new units are needed in any one geographic position. So in management terms, tooling up a complete organization to handle this volume (from construction to opening) is not practical. Yet under a turnkey and scattered-site approach with local builders, a local organization might begin a program, purchase the units complete, and manage them upon acceptance. Likewise, a renovation and leasing program might also be worked out in smaller communities and rural areas.

Finally, in any multi-site effort at the local level, we need to think "organization"—not merely in our counties and small communities, but also at the state level. In terms of management and efficiency of

operation, if we are truly to attack this serious problem of housing, we must think of our local and regional operations as basically managing operations, designed to propose new programs and operations and to study in a limited fashion local needs but not to be highly technically competent with complete expertise. This technical competency could be supplied by a program of state support, available to all local operations, on a regional or statewide basis, and able to provide the staff back-up necessary to begin programs, prepare the basic operations and formulas, and assist the local units in initial management. In this way trained personnel can be used to the best advantage and a maximum effort can be made, using local people and local builders to provide better local housing.

## Conclusion

No easy answers and simple programs will suffice to meet housing needs in our rural communities. I have pointed out a few of those needs, some of the costs of unsound housing, and a few of the approaches that might be applicable to our rural communities and small towns. No estimate of cost outlay for local programs can be made until programs are created. Yet clearly the costs involved are not merely those of operating a program, but rather the real and far more significant costs that our unsound dwellings convey to the next generation of county and town taxpayers.

Poor housing is a community condition, representative of a fault in our local economy. If we are to move North Carolina forward as a growing industrial state, able to keep pace with our neighbors and the rest of the country, we must make it possible for all our people to find decent housing. If we don't, we will continue to pay the costs of more health problems, larger numbers of school dropouts, more community problems, less industrial expansion, and a continued low-income level.



## A COURSE IN PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS

The Institute of Government of the University of North Carolina, with the cooperation of the N. C. Department of Archives and History, will sponsor a one-week, intensive short course in Planning for the Preservation of Historic Buildings and Areas, March 10-16, 1968.

The course is designed to provide an introduction to preservation planning for city planners, urban renewal administrators, historical society and museum directors, architects, historians, government officials, private citizens and others who are professionally involved in public and private preservation programs. It will cover a broad range of preservation subjects, including the identification and evaluation of historic areas and resources, the preparation of plans for historic sites and areas, and the implementation of such plans through historic area zoning, private covenants, urban renewal, and other strategic legal and administrative devices. Considerable emphasis will be placed on the new federal preservation legislation.

The course will be taught by members of the University of North Carolina faculty, supplemented by professionals in the preservation and planning fields. It will be taught in the Joseph Palmer Knapp Building, Chapel Hill, N. C. The last two days will be conducted at Winston-Salem, N. C., in the town of Old Salem. There lectures, demonstrations, and field trips will be sponsored by the professional staffs of Old Salem, Inc. and the Winston-Salem-Forsyth County Planning Board.

The tuition and fee schedule for the course has not yet been definitely established. There will be a supplies and materials fee of approximately \$40-\$50. Limited housing will be available at the Institute of Government for \$3.00 per night to the first 15 applicants.

Enrollment in the course will be limited to a total of 25 students. Applicants are advised to write immediately for application blanks and more detailed information to Professor Robert E. Stipe, Institute of Government, U.N.C., P. O. Box 990, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514.

## INCIDENTALLY . . .

Walter D. Toy, Jr., AIA, has been appointed chairman of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg, N. C., Planning Commission . . . John Allen Marfleet, AIA, is a new Associate of the architectural firm of A. G. Odell, Jr. and Assoc. of Charlotte. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia and is a licensed Architect in Florida, Virginia and North Carolina and a corporate member of the American Institute of Architects . . . Publications Committee has directed that the original cover design for N. C. Architect be used in coming issues.

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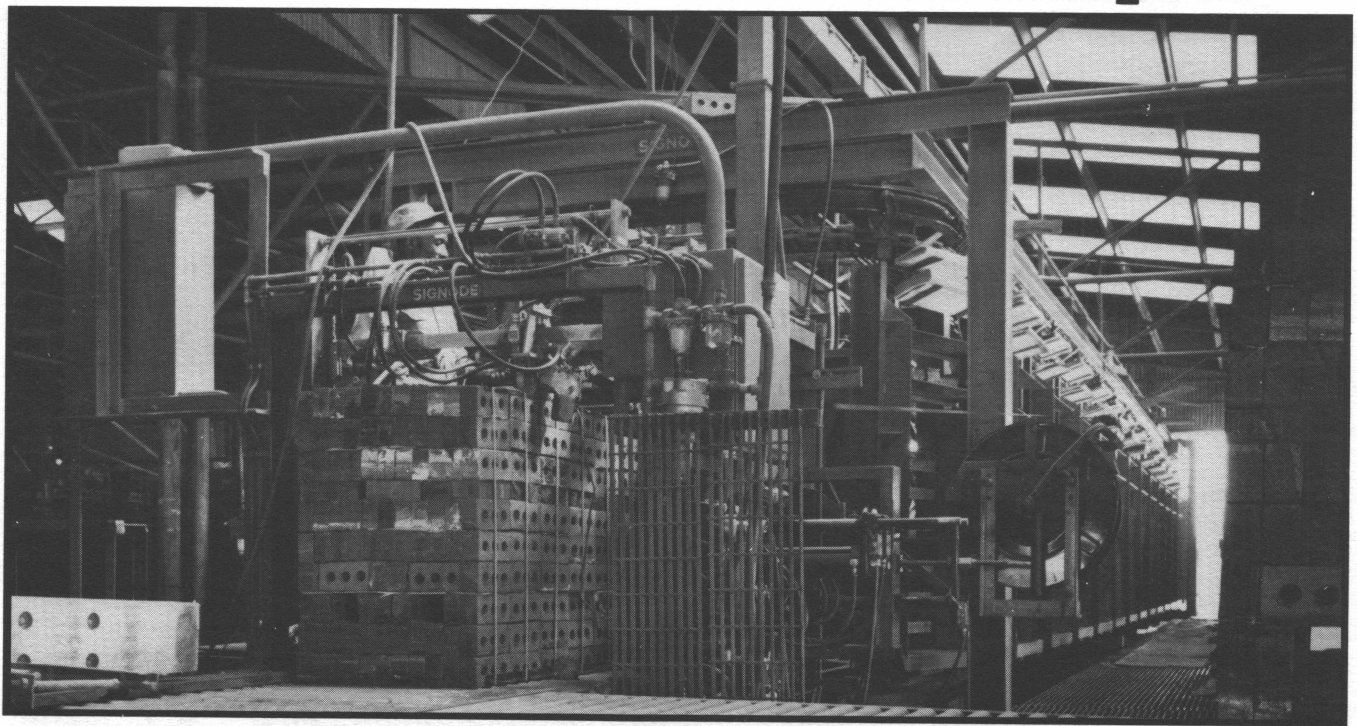
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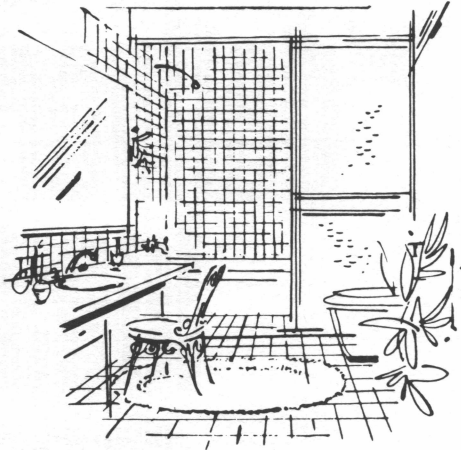
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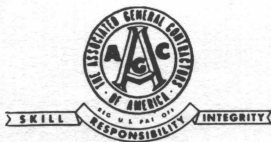
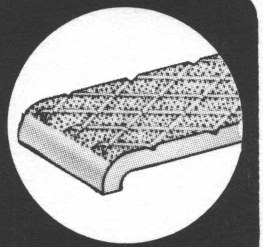
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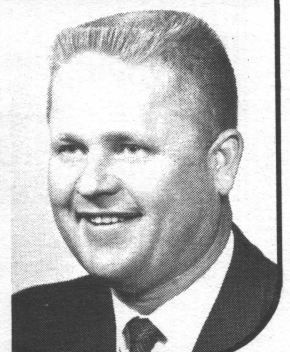
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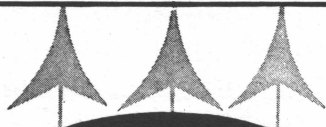
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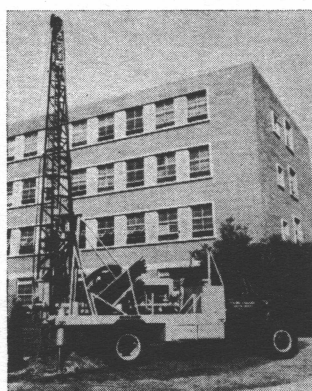
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## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

### NCAIA — WINTER MEETING

Feb. 8-9-10

The Carolina — Pinehurst, N. C.

February 1: Raleigh Council of Architects, YMCA, Hillsborough Street, 12:15 P.M., George M. Smart, AIA, President.

February 7: Charlotte Section, N. C. Chapter AIA, Charlottetown Mall Community Hall, 12:30 P.M., Roy F. Kendrick, AIA, President.

February 13: Durham Council of Architects, Jack Tar Hotel, 12:30 P.M., Max Isley, AIA, President.

February 15: Greensboro Registered Architects, Cellar Antoine's, 12:30 P.M., R.E.L. Peterson, AIA, President.

February 19: Winston-Salem Council of Architects, Twin City Club, 12:15 P.M., Donald Van Etten, AIA, President.

June 23-29: National AIA Meeting, Portland, Oregon and Honolulu, Hawaii.

July 11-13: N. C. Chapter AIA Summer Meeting, Grove Park Inn, Asheville.

Professional Development Courses for Architects and Engineers on Fallout Shelter Analysis, February, 1968 —for complete information write to Civil Defense Agency of N. C., P. O. Box 2596, Raleigh, N. C. 27602.

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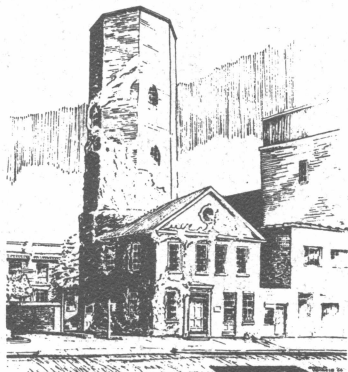
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