

MARCH, 1968

NORTH CAROLINA
ARCHITECT



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



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Durham, N. C.

Architect:
Walter C. Burgess

General Contractor:
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Ageless Architecture through Brick Beauty



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Carter Stadium North Carolina State University, Raleigh

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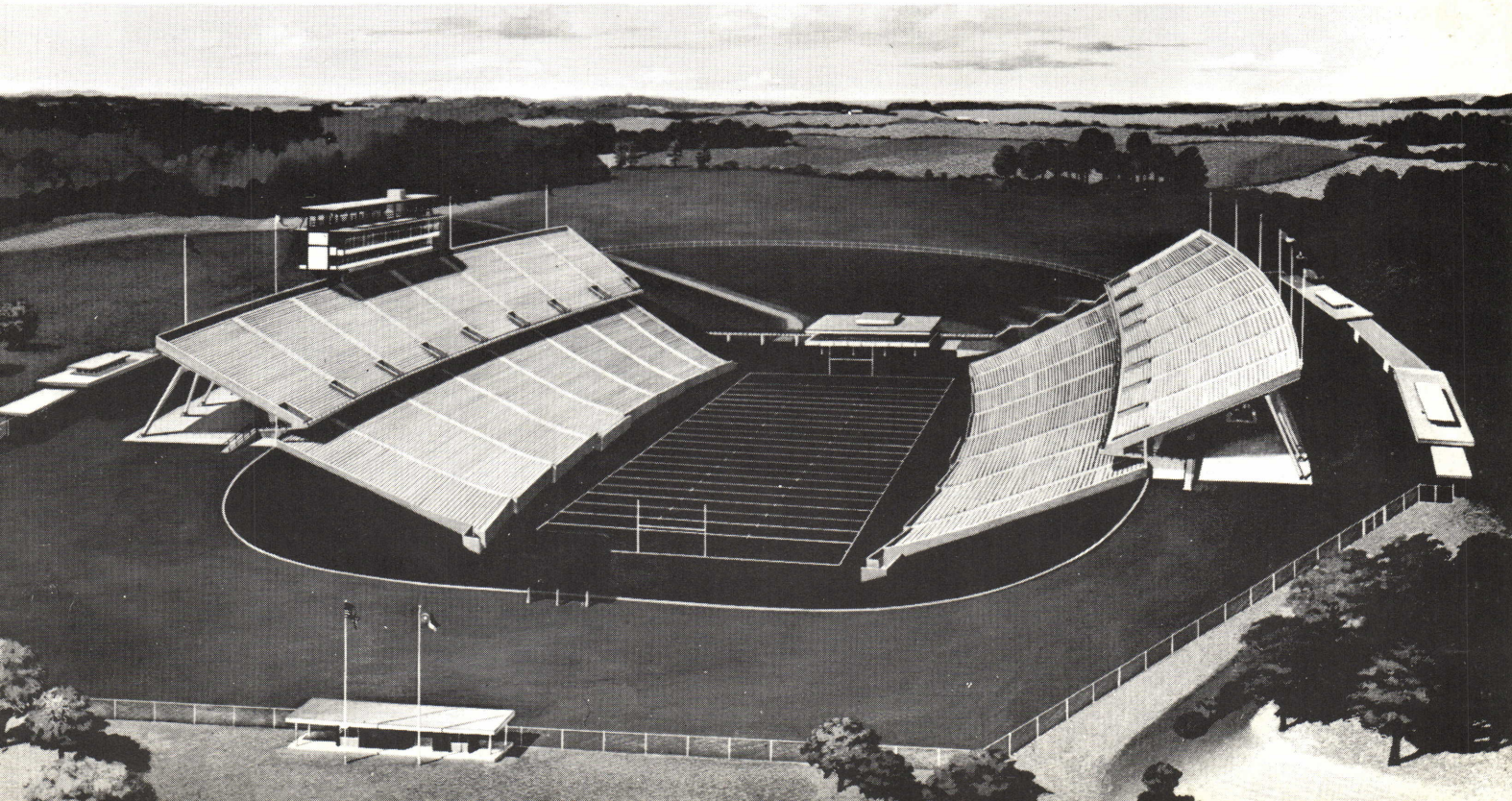
Completed in one year, Carter Stadium achieved considerable economies in time, labor, and erection costs through the use of Solite lightweight aggregates. Reduction in dead load was vital to the soaring look of the upper stands.

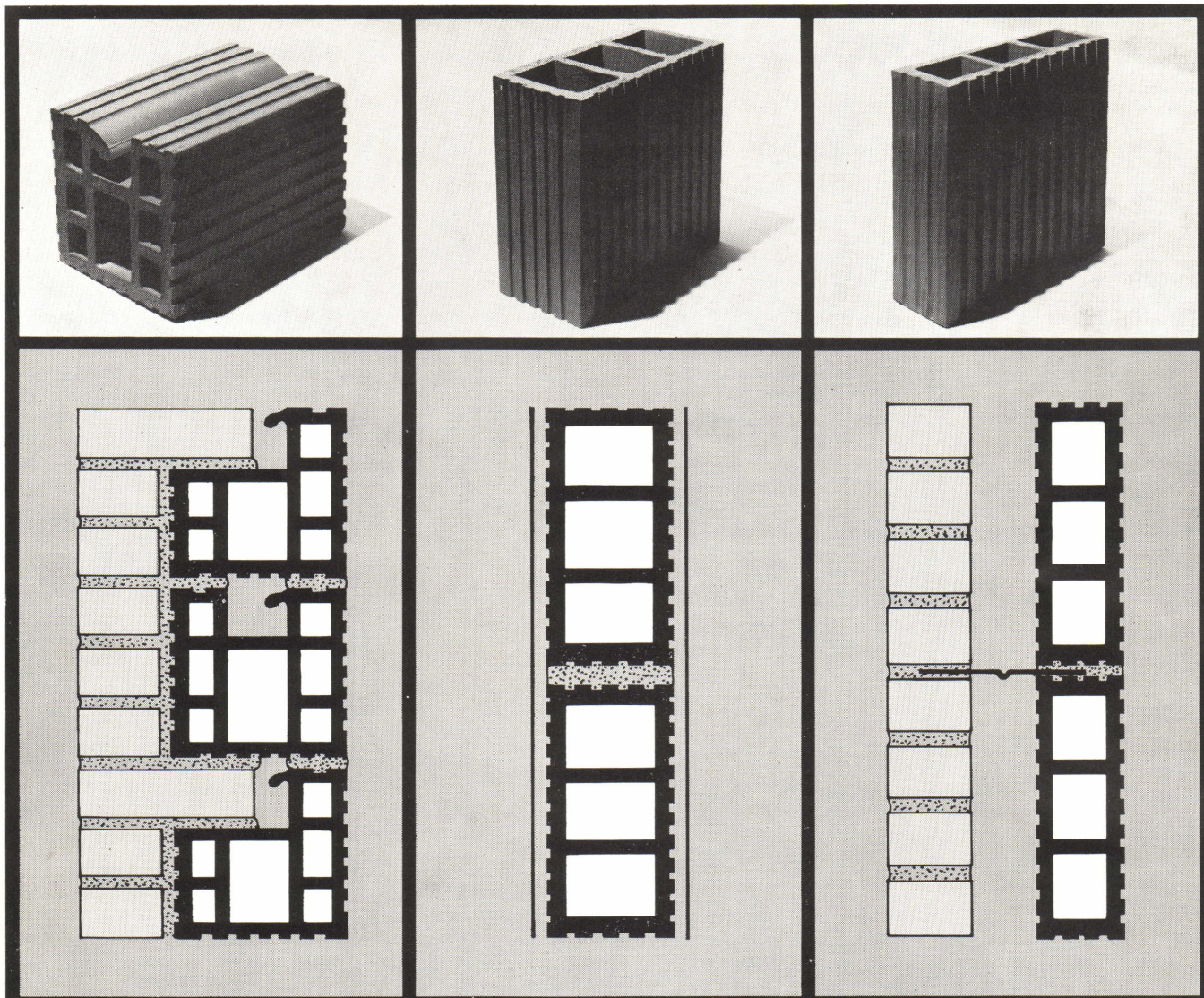
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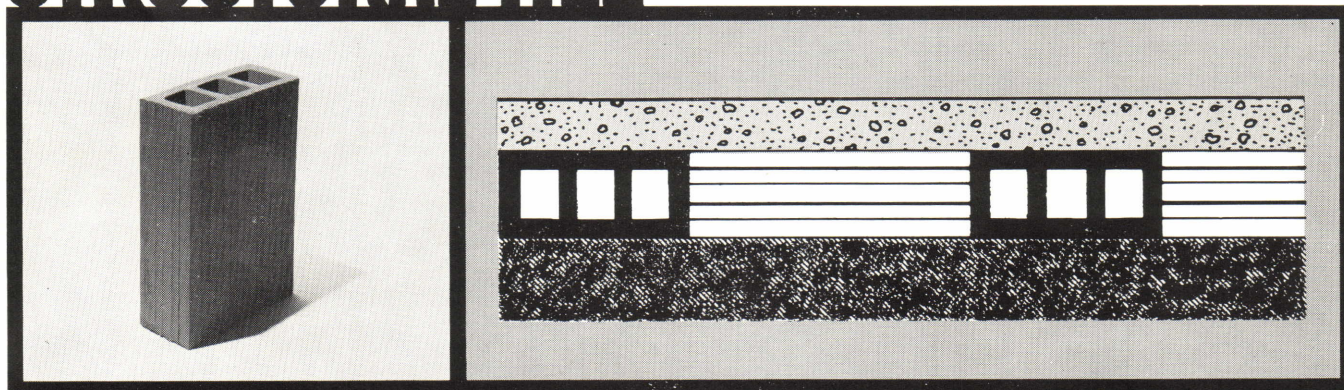
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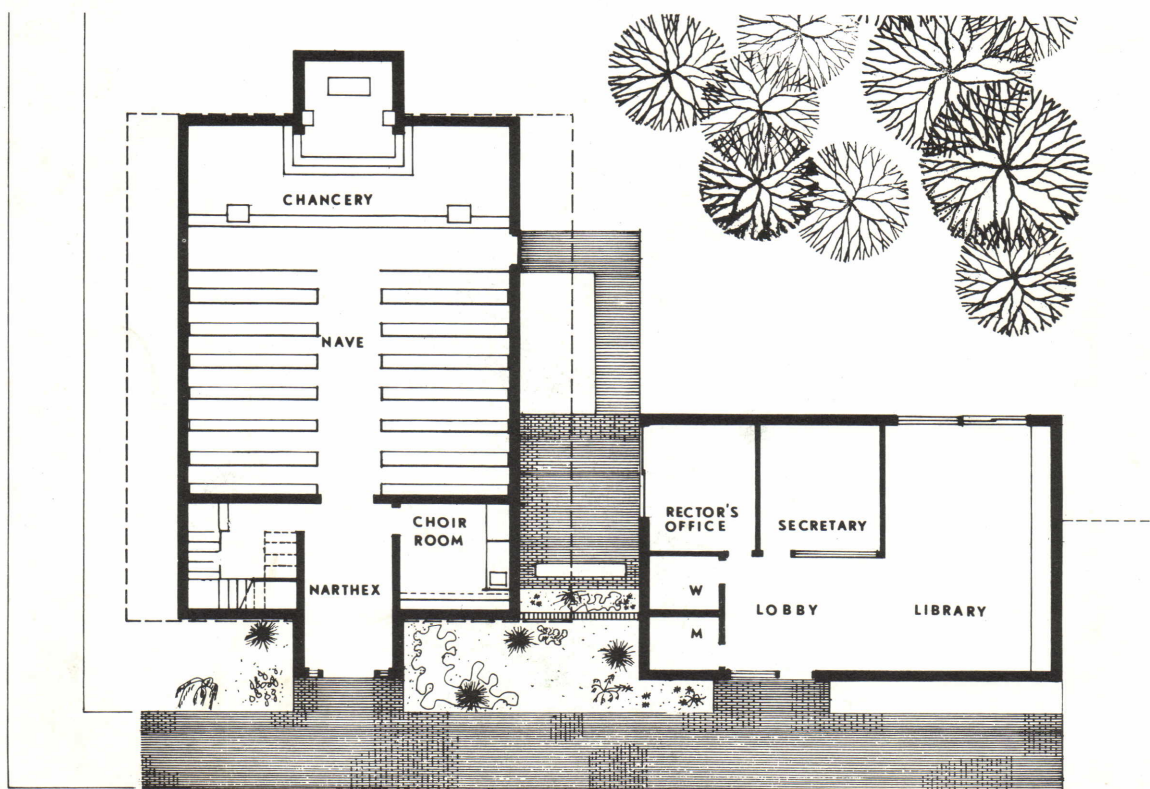
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ST. FRANCIS PARISH

Goldsboro, N. C.

Owner:

St. Francis Episcopal Church

Goldsboro, N. C.

Architect:

Ballard, McKim & Sawyer

Wilmington, N. C.

General Contractor:

Robert Helms

Goldsboro, N. C.

Engineer:

Henry M. VonOesen

Wilmington, N. C.

Photographers:

Joseph W. Molitor &

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A

Several years ago the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture organized a Foreign Students Exchange Project. The project permits no more than two selected and outstanding rising fifth year students from each of several of the collegiate schools of architecture of the United States to spend a period of work and travel in foreign countries in the summer between their fourth and fifth year. The exchange also permits foreign students, mostly English, of the same preparation and background, to work in American offices and to travel in the United States.

The American architects who have participated in the project financially obligate their office to a tax-deductible contribution of \$1,300, which is the total amount of their contribution. A foreign student is then assigned to the American office for a ten-week period during the summer months, and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture pays his salary out of the contribution made by the participating office. The foreign student is given a trans-Atlantic air ticket, a Greyhound bus pass for one month, and a stipend of \$300 to help him pay the expenses of three weeks of travel in the United States after his ten-week work duty in an American office.

American students are given a ten-week work assignment in an

English or Scandinavian office, a round trip air ticket from New York to the country where they will be working, a Eurail pass for one month's travel in England and on the European continent, and \$300 to help defray the incidentals of their European travel.

The School of Design has been participating in this project for several years, and several prominent offices in North Carolina have participated in the project. The School of Design has been sending two outstanding fifth year students to Europe each summer on this exchange. It has been a rich and rewarding experience for these young students. The following article is a statement by two of the School of Design students who had the good fortune to work and travel in Europe last summer.

Henry L. Kamphoefner, F.A.I.A.
Dean, School of Design
North Carolina State University

In recounting my experiences of the past summer, both of my visits in Sweden and of my travels, I will speak about several subjects. These include the people I had contact with, on and off the job, and my impressions of Scandinavian architecture.

During the summer I had little trouble finding friends or help. I found people everywhere receptive to a stranger in their country, particularly if he is an American. I had few language problems, especially in Sweden where all of the young people I met had some knowledge of English.

The people at the Vattenbyggnadsbyran* branch — where I worked in Goteborg (Gothenburg) are those whom I got to know the best—numbered some one hundred and fifty employees. (The main office of five hundred employees is at Stockholm.) I couldn't know everyone, but I became acquainted with nearly all of the fifty or so in the architectural department. The engineering department accounts for more than half of the total and occupies a different level of the six story building in which we were located.

*Vattenbyggnadsbyran translates to Water Building Bureau, a name which reflects the agency's traditional emphasis on dams, waterworks, etc.

SUMMER IN SWEDEN

A Report to the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture on the 1967 Student Exchange Program

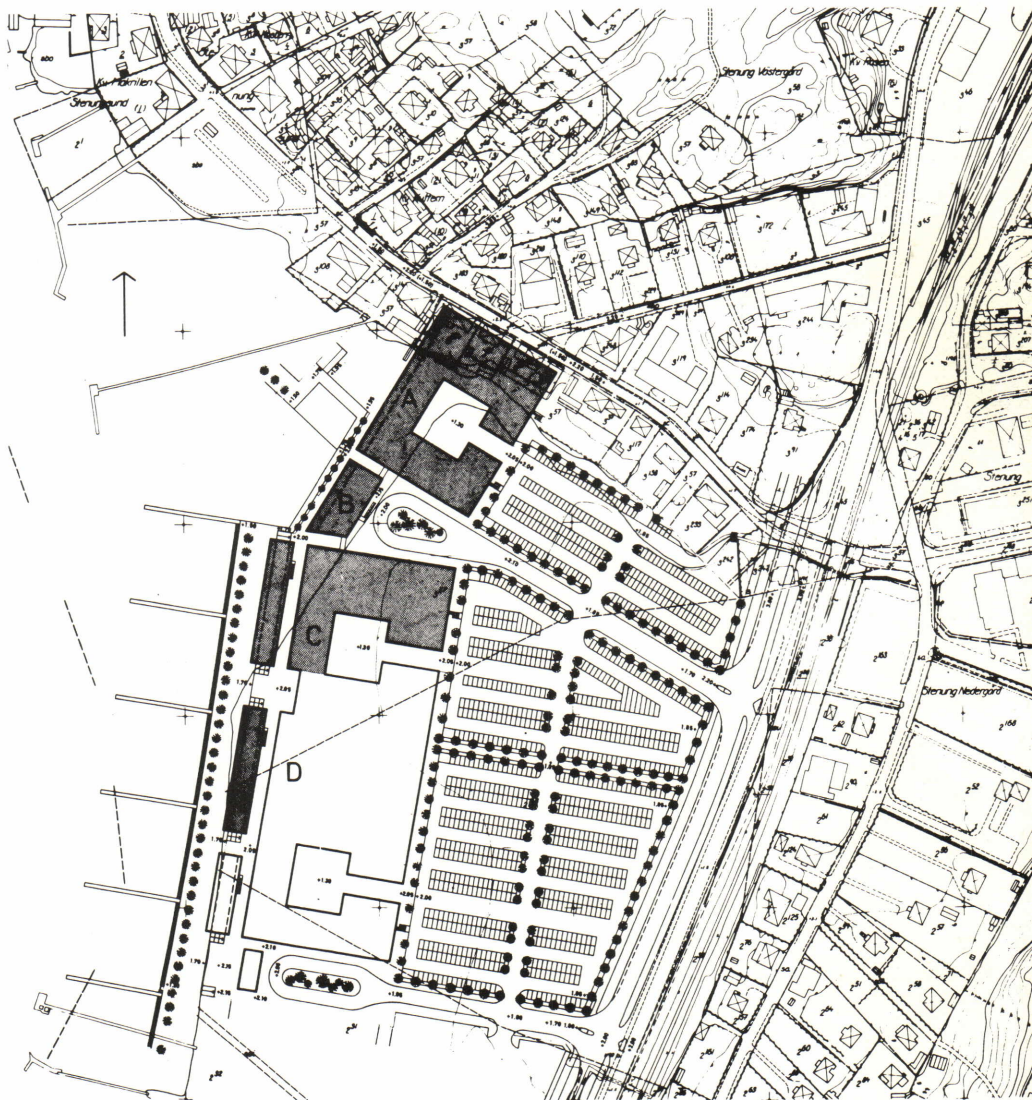
The Swedish people enjoy their own special way of living. Sweden after a hard dark winter turns naturally to relaxation and enjoyment of nature during the summer months. This attitude—characterized by long vacations, flowers, and well-kept, well-used parks—is one from which our country might profit. As a consequence of this relaxed manner, I was afforded ample time to visit from office to office and to talk with others.

I found most of the people—a majority of whom were not much older than I—somewhat more reserved than most Americans I have known. For this reason they seemed to leave the first move to me; however, once I ventured into their offices, they were very cordial and interested in talking. Often the conversations extended beyond the usual short talks into long discussions—about racial conflicts, Viet Nam, and other problems which, if not yet their concern, may threaten later because of their close association with and influence from the United States.

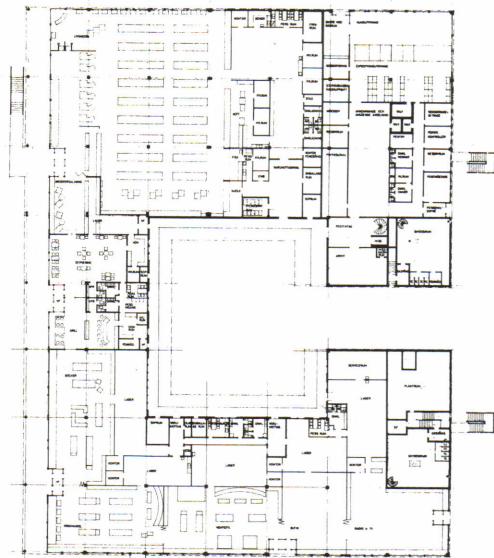
There seemed to be more cordiality between the principals and their employees than in most of the American firms that I have observed. Differences in status were not apparent to me in any significant degree. I was surprised at the lack of reproval given when one of the principals

STENUNGSUND TOWN CENTER, SWEDEN

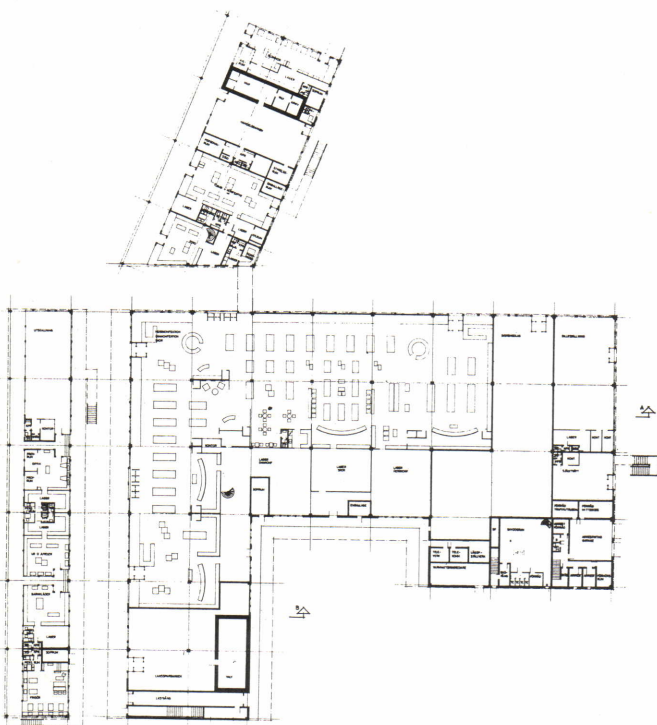
By Vattenbyggnadsbyran



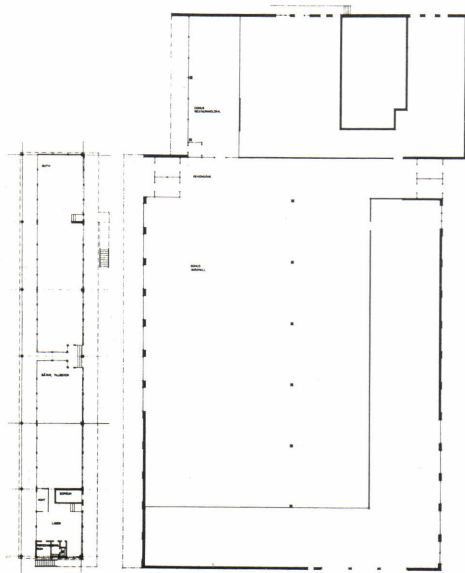
Site Plan



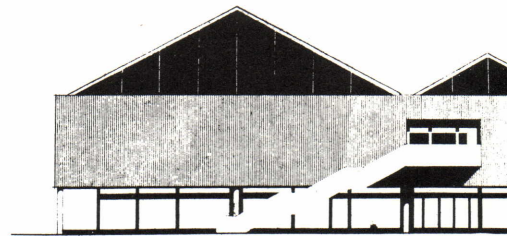
Floor Plan—Block A



Floor Plan—Block B & C



Floor Plan—Block D

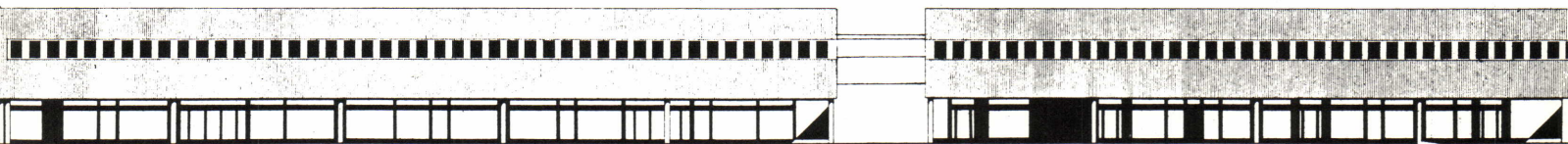


Elevation

happened onto a group that was obviously not engaged in its architectural project. Apparently the situation changes somewhat when vacations end and winter ushers in a more serious attitude toward work. Nevertheless it is well known that there is less class distinction in Sweden than in most other countries.

In Goteborg I found an interesting contrast between the VBB employees and other office workers and townspeople. The most noticeable difference was in dress, which was very colorful and informal in our office, but this informality also extended into actions and manner as well. In the engineering department there was less informality of dress but not of manner. In Sweden, as here perhaps, communication between the architect and the engineer could be strengthened. However, in the VBB office, the separation was not great and the two divisions seemed to have very close contact with each other.

It was my good fortune to get to know a number of people outside the office. The principal sources of meeting other people were the dormitory complex where I stayed and at student dances, sponsored frequently during the summer by Chalmers Teknisk Hogskola (University). The dormitories are a part of Chalmers and consist of two high-



rise units and five lower units, all interconnected by tunnels. Most of those I met where I lived were architectural students, usually older than I. These associations gave me a chance to compare their architectural education with ours. I found the two to be very similar—the Swedes stressing urban and regional planning more and mathematics less than most U. S. schools. They have a four year curriculum instead of our five years; but apparently it is the secondary courses, not the main design courses that receive less emphasis.

The people I met at the dances and other social gatherings were usually students, although architecture often wasn't the subject at hand. In my opinion a lot can be said for the type of social system which I observed in Sweden as compared to that which I see here. Few people date to these dances; boys and girls coming singly or in groups. A boy dances twice with a girl, then chooses a new partner. This continues with the boy having the prerogative of returning to an earlier partner if he wishes. These dances were always slow in getting started as it seemed that everyone there was too shy to begin the first dance, but after some time the floor would be packed, and everyone very much in the spirit of the occasion.

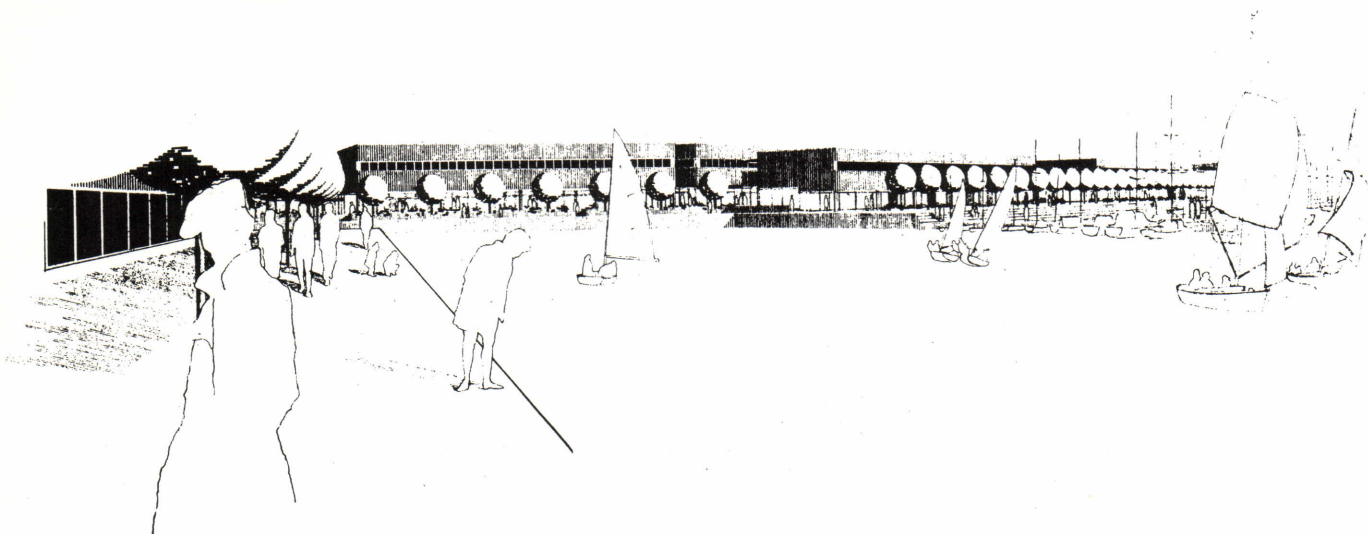
However, this spirit is less enthusiastic than one would observe in this country. Even in this setting, the reservation of action for which Swedes are noted is evident. This isn't meant to be a criticism of Swedish social life, especially in light of its merits. The advantages of their system over our one boy-one girl system are obvious!

Since I traveled around Sweden and Scandinavia at every opportunity, I will give some thoughts and impressions of the architecture that I saw. The Scandinavians are well known for their high degree of efficiency and effectiveness in city planning. This results from an innate simplicity in all of their design activities coupled with powerful governmental control over land and its use, and was quite evident to me, because VBB does more regional planning projects than individual buildings. Most of my time in the office was spent working with the center and housing for a small town near the coast. Stockholm is a good city to study for examples of urban planning; it has a long history of its own planning, which—combined with its magnificent site—makes it a very interesting and beautiful city. In order to free the older parts of the central city from increasing congestion, satellite towns have been built several miles from the center. To some

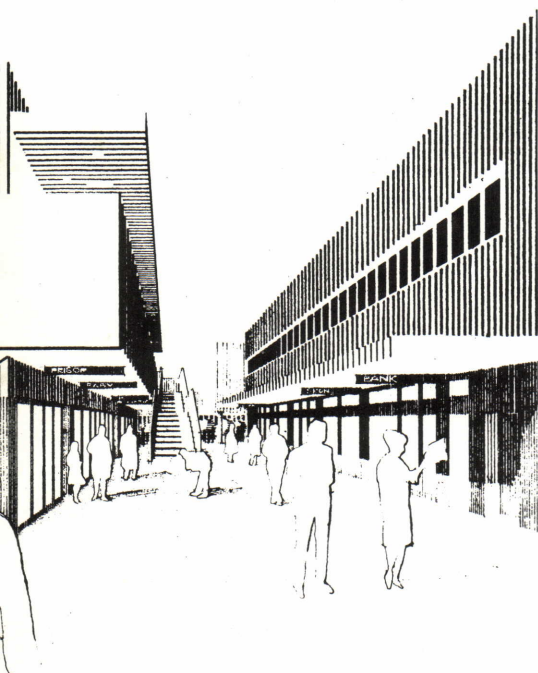
extent the satellites attempt to limit commuting back into central Stockholm by providing new industries. However, a majority of the people do work in Stockholm; as a result, the subway is a major link as well as a source of congestion—as it is in this country.

In two of the Stockholm satellite towns I visited—Farsta and Vällingby—I liked the overall planning and the variety and scale of spaces of both towns, but I did not like many of the buildings, especially at Farsta. In the shopping areas—which are mostly all pedestrian—the shops have little overall unity in terms of shape, colors, or use of materials. In the housing areas many of the high-rise apartments are typical of those seen throughout Sweden. Many of them are flat, unrelieved boxes with projecting balconies and little to commend for structure or form.

Certainly, I don't want to give a negative impression of Scandinavian architecture because my overall impression was good. One aspect of architecture that is common even in simple buildings is a careful attention to detailing and finish materials. I would venture a guess that one reason houses are so expensive in Sweden is because of this desire for quality in materials and workmanship.



Perspective



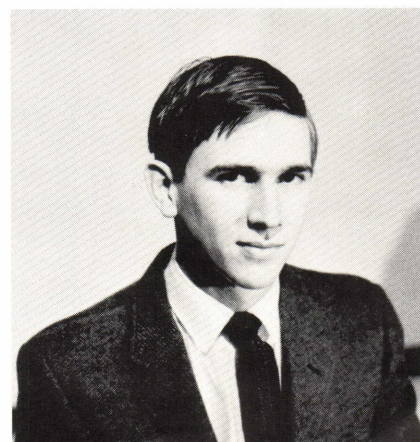
Perspective

Concrete is used extensively in spite of Sweden's abundant steel resources. I saw more prefabrication of large scale concrete structures in Scandinavia than I've seen in the U. S. I visited Albertslund, a satellite town just south of Copenhagen, where most of the buildings are wholly or partially constructed of relatively large prefabricated concrete elements. This Danish town, which is still under construction, is one of the best examples of overall planning that I saw during the summer. It has a variety of private and public spaces emphasized by the separation of modes of transportation. Further, the individual buildings with the exception of the large two story apartments, are well done and form a logical and consistent grouping.

I hope this brief account, in which I've attempted to relate some of my experiences on and off the job, is enough to relay some of my impressions of Sweden and Scandinavia. These direct impressions differ considerably from my previous feelings about the country and people. There is no substitute for first hand experience and last summer's trip was an invaluable one for me. I compliment the ACSA program on its manner of operation—of allowing extensive travel combined with the opportunity

through work and residence to get to know one area and its people. I was also very pleased with the firm for which I worked. Vattenbyggnadsbyran is an excellent firm, and they treated me well.

Coleman Bynum
5th Year Student
School of Design, N. C. S. U.



A SUMMER IN G. B.

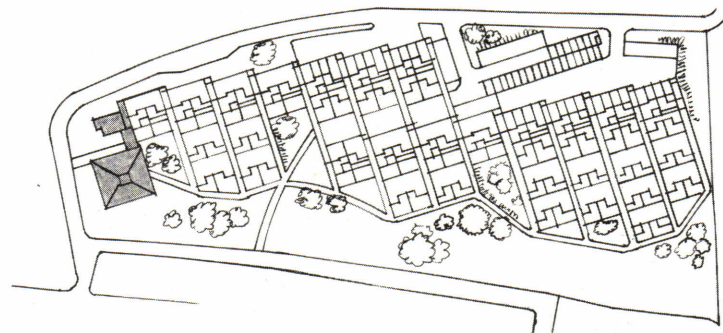
A Report to the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture on the 1967 Student Exchange Program

Removed from his own environment, one finds two major opportunities for improving himself. First, he is able to observe the people and heritage of other cultures. Second, he can look back at his own environment more objectively and critically than he could ever have from within it. I believe that it is the latter that is the more important, since a person learns much about himself and his native surroundings by changing his environment to one with completely different biases and attitudes. This past summer was the first time I have had this experience, and I am still digesting and will continue to do so for some time, all that I absorbed through my observations of and contact with different people. It is extremely difficult to evaluate in any quantitative terms what I have gained; I derived much that will become evident only as time goes on.

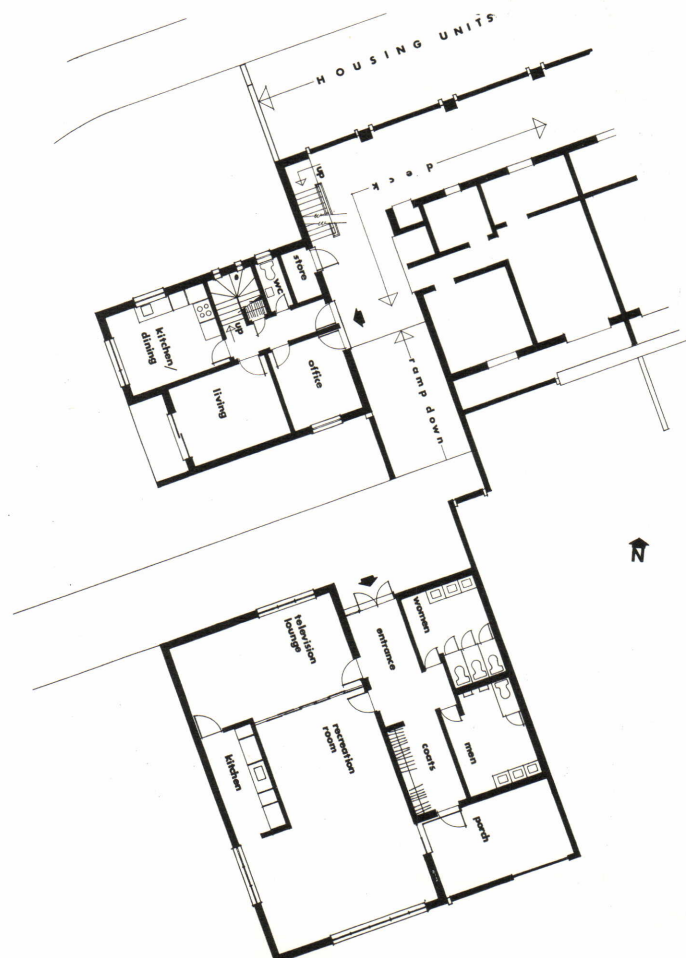
The first point, the awareness of differences, is more easily evaluated in exact terms. The sense of observation becomes very acute after only a short time, since it is used in all directions turned and in all the events that occur. It is very exciting to look first hand at the people and products of different societies. The increase in basic knowledge helps one to grow as a person while understanding and cooperating with them.

CROFT PLACE, PUDSEY, YORKS

Architect: Gillinson, Barnett & Partners



Site Plan



First Floor Plan—Warden's Res. & Community Center

During the course of the summer, there were several very advantageous events that occurred and which helped make the summer more enjoyable than could ever have been anticipated. These will be pointed out specifically as I write.

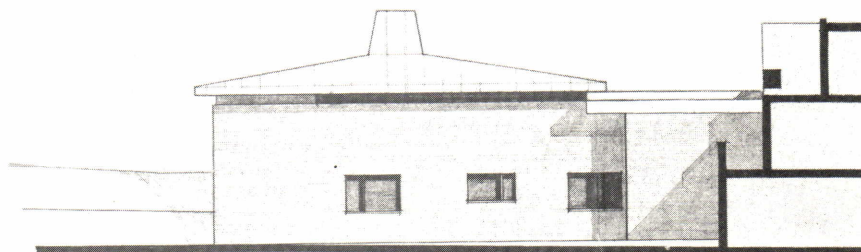
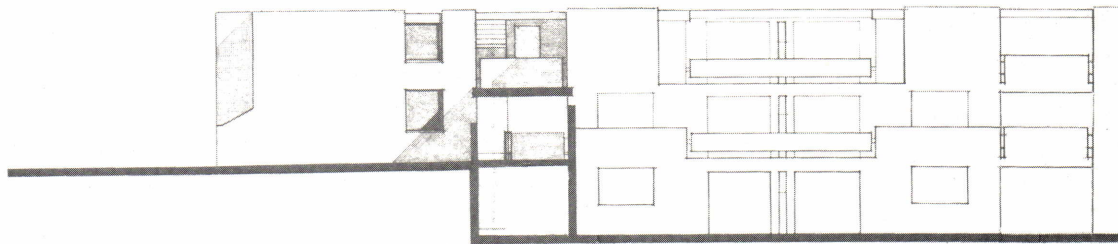
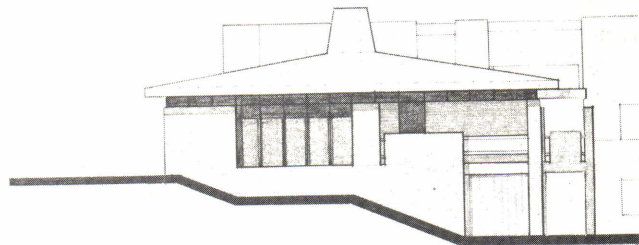
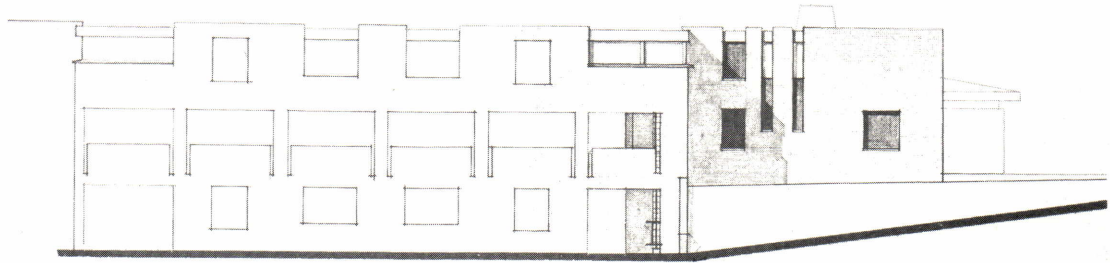
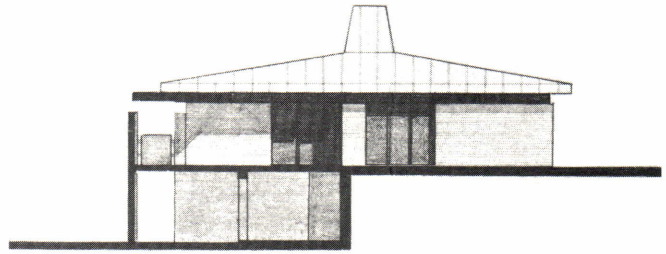
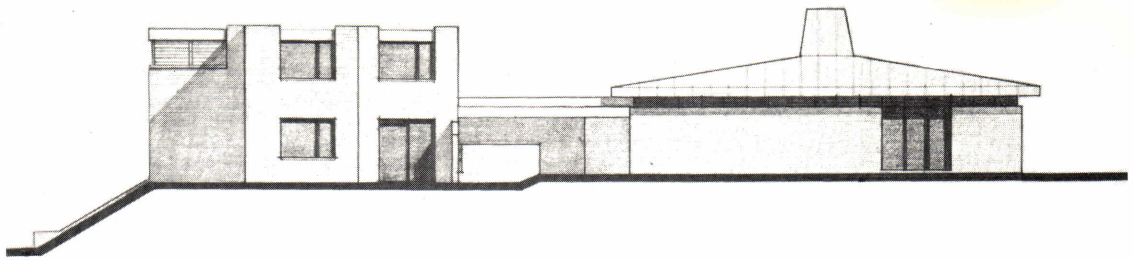
The entire trip is one I shall never forget. After many initial anxieties, everything seemed to fall into place. The first thing in my mind was the trans-Atlantic flight. This may be just a necessary evil to some people but it was very exciting to me as I am sure it was to most of the other students. The excitement did not decrease even as the flight was ending. We were flying over Ireland and England; many of us were soon to be in Europe for the first time.

All the people who were to work in Great Britain, as I was, spent the first night in London and on the following day traveled to their respective destinations. As soon as I found out that I was assigned to work in Leeds, England, I tried to find out as much about the city as possible. Everyone I talked with who seemed to know anything about it, painted a rather bleak picture of Leeds. They referred to it as a dirty, slum-ridden, typical northern industrial city, overcast in smoke and smog. Therefore, I was not expecting much. Leeds is situated about midway between Lon-

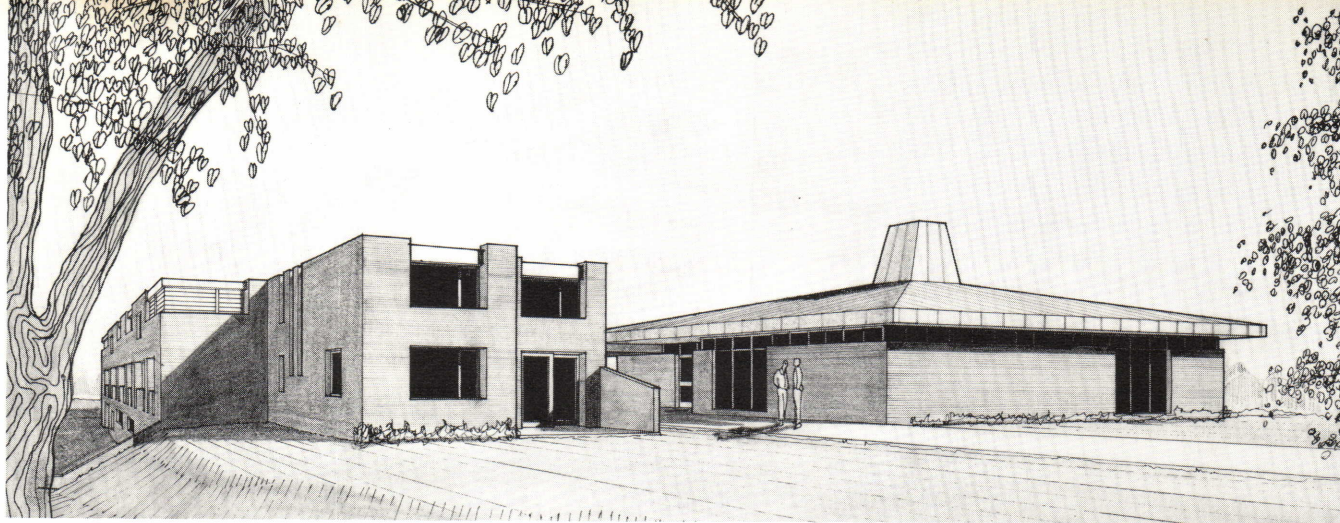
don and Edinburgh, a distance of approximately 190 miles from each. On that first day, traveling north to Leeds, I saw a good cross-section of the English countryside from the train. The approach to Leeds from the south did little to offset the bad preconception that I had. However, my hopes rose after we crossed the dirty River Aire and arrived at the three year old train station; here was quite a change after passing through so many dark, dirty and rundown Victorian stations. After finding my way through the town, I became quite satisfied with the idea that those who painted Leeds "black", probably had never even been there. It is an industrial city, one of the largest woolen centers in Britain, and the fifth largest city in England. However, the river is a clear dividing line through the city. To the south is the industrial/slum section and to the north, where the city center lies, Leeds is a fine, university-centered city. It forms an appropriate gateway to some of the most beautiful sections of England; the Lake District and the Yorkshire moors and dales are considered by many people to be some of the most beautiful natural areas in England. Located near the geographic center of the country, made it easy for me to get to many other parts of England. Too many people go there and see only London and

its environs; they miss the wealth that is England. I considered being assigned to Leeds as my first true advantage.

The office with which I was to work had arranged with the Leeds School of Architecture to locate temporary lodging for me, either one or more nights. They had arranged for me to stay at a youth hostel, one of a nation wide chain, called **TOC H**. This was the second major advantage of my trip. To my great benefit, this hostel turned out to be principally a dormitory for many architectural students with a few other students and young working men. Thus, upon my arrival there, I immediately had about forty potential new friends and a built-in social group. There were three fourth year students from the Leeds School of Architecture who were coming to the United States on the ACSA program. Since they did not leave England until three weeks after I arrived there, I had a chance to meet them. Through them and the fellows at **TOC H** I met many other students. Between the people at the office and this group of students, I made many new and fine friendships and became for the summer, quite Anglicized. I was able to talk with these people both formally and socially. Discussions of every aspect of life and mutual interest ranging from politics and



Elevations—Warden's Res. & Community Center



Perspective

Viet Nam to “Flower Power” and architecture—at work, at the pub, over dinner, or in plain “bull sessions”—gave me an insight into the English mind and way of life, and, I hope, made them more understanding of Americans and their problems. I became well acquainted with the British social, economic, political and educational systems, thanks to my many fine teachers.

Shortly after starting, I became aware that the work I was to do at the office was the third major advantage within my summer experience. The office in which I worked was a rapidly growing architectural and planning firm with many projects underway at all levels of development. Gillinson, Barnett and Partners is a fairly large firm; they have a staff of nearly sixty people with a major expansion of staff and facilities last October. The firm keeps a very tight pace in relation to most British offices, but not as tight as the pace set by some American firms. Most British firms are engaged in public housing projects of some kind, because there is such a grave housing shortage at the present time. At least eighty percent of the work at the office last summer dealt with housing projects in communities in the north of England. I was put to work on a housing problem, and what I had to do was quite unexpected

and very rewarding. I was given a small design job which was part of a housing complex in the town of Pudsey in Yorkshire. About thirty percent of the projected 135 dwellings are to be designed for old, retired people. I was to design a small community center and warden’s house complex for these people. I was allowed considerable freedom to carry through this portion of the project myself, being restricted mainly by conforming materials and details with those of the residences, and by the economic factor which appeared to affect the British architect more than the American due to the lowering economy of Britain. I was able to carry through the initial stages while I was there, and learned much about the operation of a British office in doing so. The principals and staff were all very friendly and interesting; they made me feel very much a part of the firm while there.

During my stay in England, I traveled and went sightseeing every weekend except two, planning my excursions carefully so as to see as much of the country as possible in my limited time. I traveled north to York, Durham, Newcastle, and up into the scenic areas of Yorkshire and Northumberland, and eventually as far north as Edinburgh. This city was one of the most impressive I saw all summer. I visited near-

by Cumbernauld New Town, which is still under construction, and was fascinated by the sculptural beauty of the Town Center in contrast to the simplicity of the housing units. I traveled south to Coventry, Oxford, Stratford, Bath, Winchester, Sheffield, Portsmouth, and Bristol and many of their surrounding points of interest and countryside. I searched out, and in some cases discovered, the new architecture like that in the redeveloped parts of bombed out Coventry and Bristol, along with the traditional architecture, like that of Oxford and Bath. I had the opportunity to see many of the projects either underway or completed of Gillinson, Barnett and Partners while traveling. When I went west to Manchester and Liverpool, I became very interested in the city of Liverpool. It was and still is, an exciting port city, where many experimental buildings were done; many ideas first brought back from foreign lands were tried out here.

As the center for everything in England, I visited London four times. I even used some of the days reserved for my European travel, seeing some of the many things there that I had previously missed. In some respects, London is like any big city, but there are parts of it that are uniquely London and these make it a wonderful, fascinating city.

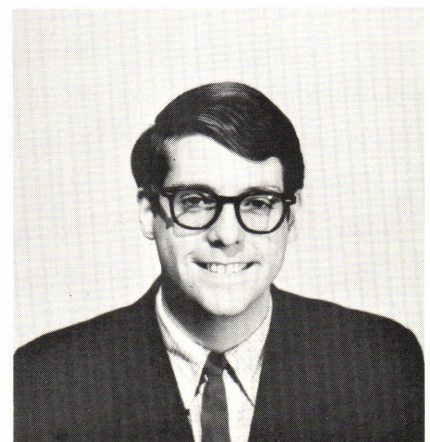
Leaving London, I crossed the channel into France to begin the second part of my travels. In Europe, I traveled by train using a Eurail Travel Pass which allows a person to travel extensively for a period of one month, with only one ticket or pass. I traveled overnight through the Swiss Alps and the Italian and Swiss lake districts. This route led me to Milan where I spent two days. The next four days were spent in Rome and then three days in the Renaissance city of Florence; in such a short time, I am sure that I missed a great deal of these two fascinating and beautiful cities. Leaving Italy, I traveled through the Austrian Alps, stopping shortly at Innsbruck, to Munich. I stayed there for three days and then went across the German countryside through Denmark to Copenhagen for two days. My journey then took me through Sweden to Stockholm. After a stay of two days, I traveled back through Copenhagen and crossed the lowlands of Germany and the Netherlands and arrived at Amsterdam. My last night was spent in Brussels, where I had a chance to see the Grande Place at night, a spectacular sight and one I am glad I did not miss. I recrossed the channel in unusually perfect weather and returned to London to prepare for my flight home.

It would be futile for me to at-

tempt to relate what I saw or my reactions in each city; that would be a book in itself. I believe the most I can say about the trip is that it was fascinating, often beautiful, and has given me an overwhelming urge to return to most of these places and to visit many of those I missed. The Eurail Pass was very beneficial in two ways: it was economical in time and money, and it allowed a very carefree travel plan; one can go almost anywhere and stay for as long as he wishes. It was especially economical since it allowed me to sleep on the train for seven out of the eighteen nights that I had on the continent. Given all the same conditions, I would not change this portion of the trip except minimally; it was delightful.

When I arrived back in London, I realized that my journey was ending, but I was still excited over the flight home; it was fabulous. I had a seat by the window and the sky was clear nearly all the way. We enjoyed a magnificent view of the coastline of eastern Canada and New England, Boston and Long Island; everything was clear and lovely. This was the perfect ending to a wonderful summer.

John E. Moyer
5th Year Student
School of Design, N. C. S. U.





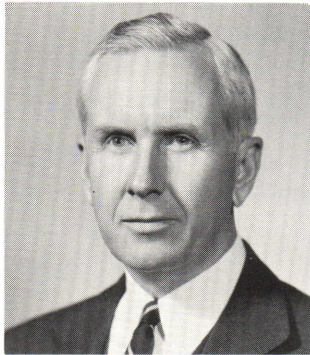
ARCHITECTS HOLD SUCCESSFUL WINTER MEETING

The gracious old frame structured Carolina Hotel in Pinehurst was the setting for the 54th Annual Winter Meeting of the North Carolina Chapter AIA on February 8, 9 and 10. One hundred North Carolina Architects, their ladies and guests were educated about education, were entertained by a Carolina Playmakers production, were wine and dined at the fashionable Country Club of North Carolina, were exposed to an excellent display of architectural products and generally experienced a full three-day variety program.

Among many highlights was the awarding by Romaldo Giurgola of three Honor Awards and four Awards of Merit for design excellence to Chapter members, the recognition of two members of the press for outstanding architectural reporting and the obvious enthusiasm of Cohen Ludwig upon receiving the Chapter's Craftsmanship Award.

A general air of congeniality permeated the group as they were carried through a well-planned and well-executed agenda. Climaxing the official program was the drawing for the many fabulous prizes donated by the products exhibitors. Architects came away feeling refreshed and rewarded by their participation in this inspiring occasion.





Leslie N. Boney, Jr., FAIA

NOMINEE FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE AIA

Leslie N. Boney, Jr. has been nominated by the North Carolina Chapter for one of the three offices of vice-president of the AIA. He has served the Institute previously as a member of the Committee on Aesthetics, the Committee on School and College Architecture, and the Committee on State and Chapter Affairs. His interest in serving the profession spans twenty years, and his activities have given him an opportunity to familiarize himself with the Institute's programs on every level.

In 1965, he served as president of the North Carolina Chapter. Under his leadership the Chapter inaugurated an aggressive public relations program including an extensive campaign to further the Institute's War on Community Ugliness. The Chapter also established a state-wide community college curriculum for architectural draftsmen and received the endorsement of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte for an additional School of Architecture in the state.

His activities in the North Carolina Chapter include terms as vice-president, as director, as Commissioner of Public Affairs, and as Chairman of Legal Affairs, Schools, and other committees. He has been a member of the Executive Committee of the South Atlantic Regional Council of the Institute for four years. He was organizer and has served as president and director of the Eastern Carolina Council of Architects.

Boney has received appointments from Governor and Mrs. Moore to seven Commissions and committees and from former Governor Sanford to two state-wide task forces. He is currently a member of the Governor's Executive Mansion Fine Arts Commission, the Finance Committee of the Governor's Study Commission on the Public Schools, and a similar Commission on Vocational Rehabilitation.

Boney is active in the field of education both as an architect and as a citizen. During the past fifteen years, he has developed a close relationship with

leaders of the American Association of School Administrators and has appeared at their national meetings as panel moderator, speaker, and juror for the school exhibition. At the request of the United States Department of State, he made a special study of the American Community School in Athens, Thessalonica, Rome, and Madrid in 1965. He was appointed as adviser to the National Council on School Construction in the publication of booklets for the United States Office of Education on Planning of Community Colleges and Vocational Education Facilities.

Boney is a consistent contributor to the life of his university, church, and community, having served as president of the North Carolina State University General Alumni Association, president of the School of Design Architectural Foundation, and Chairman of the Chancellor's Committee on Public Affairs. He presently serves on the Board of Trustees of Union Theological Seminary in Richmond, Virginia and St. Andrews College in Laurinburg, North Carolina. He was president of the Men of Wilmington Presbytery and is a ruling elder and former Chairman of the Board of Deacons of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington. His leadership on the City planning Board led to the formation of a joint City-County Planning Commission and to the establishment of the Wilmington Historic District to preserve values and arrest deterioration. He has been president and director of the North Carolina Planning Association, the New Hanover County Unit of the American Cancer Society, and the Lower Cape Fear Historical Society.

Upon graduation from North Carolina State University in 1940, Boney joined the firm of his father, Leslie N. Boney. Following service in World War II as a Major in the Corps of Engineers, he returned to practice as a partner together with two brothers, Bill and Charles. His father, at the time of his death at age 83, was described in a NCAIA memorial as "Dean of North Carolina Architects."

The Boney's firm was unique in the nation in that it included a father and three sons, all of whom were AIA members. Their schools, churches, and hospitals have received state and regional design awards and citations. The firm has designed schools in 54 of the 100 counties in North Carolina, 6 campuses for the State Community College Program, and numerous banks and related facilities.

We sincerely believe that the election of Leslie N. Boney, Jr. as a vice-president of the Institute would be a great step in promoting the aims and ideals of all of us.

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INCIDENTALLY . . .

The Asheville Council elected new officers this week. James L. Padgett, AIA, is the new president and William O. Moore, AIA, is the vice-president . . . Howard K. Olive, AIA, CSI, announces the opening of an office for general practice of architecture and as a Specification Consultant. The office address is Box 11346, Park Road Sta., Charlotte, N. C. 28209 . . . Young man completing military service in September 1968 desires employment in North Carolina. Two years college and graduate of Massey Technical Institute, Jacksonville, Fla., in architectural drafting. Contact Chapter office for name and address . . . The Durham Council elected the following officers for 1968: Wm. B. Keener, AIA, president; Sam Hodges, Jr., AIA, vice-pres.; R. W. Williams, Jr., AIA, secretary-treasurer; Max Isley, AIA, director; Vernon Harrison, AIA, director.



L to r: Skinner, AIA, Martin, Instructor, Sawyer, AIA, Lamn, AIA & Stephens, AIA.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTING PROGRAM

The Architectural Drafting Department of the Pitt Technical Institute met with Architects on the Advisory Committee to discuss and review the student work and the two-year program. Other topics discussed were course outlines, employment of graduates, on the job training, and visiting lecturers.

Pitt Technical Institute and Catawba Valley Technical Institute were the first in the state to have the two-year Architectural Drafting Program.

The Advisory Committee are Architects from the Eastern Council of the American Institute of Architects.

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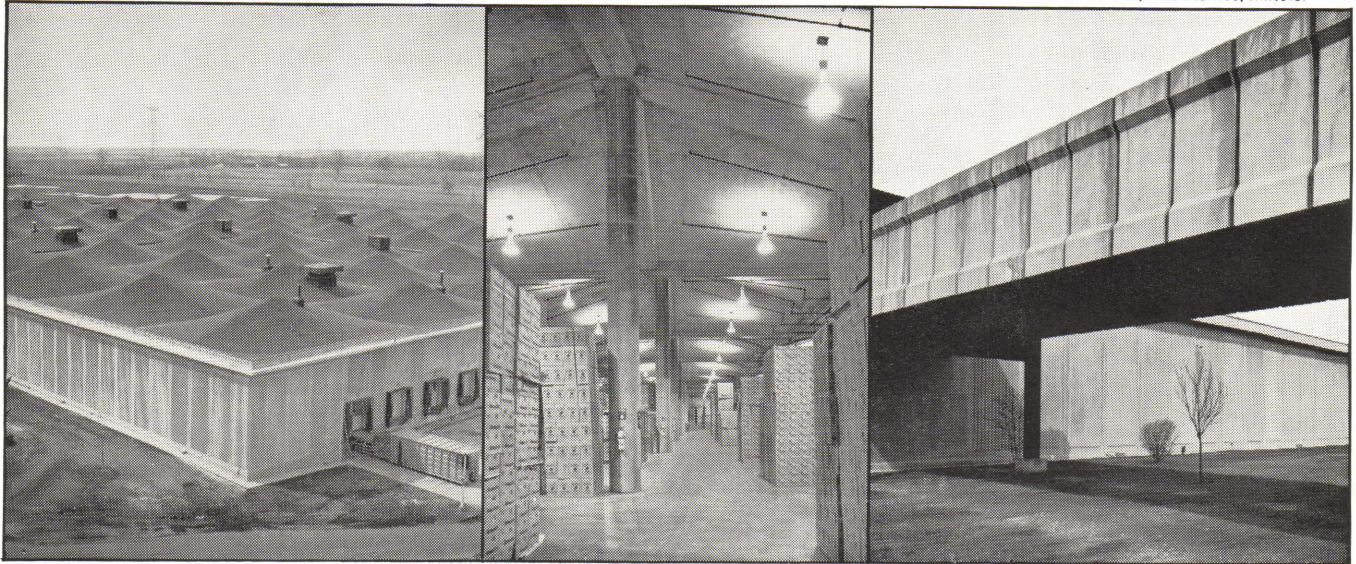
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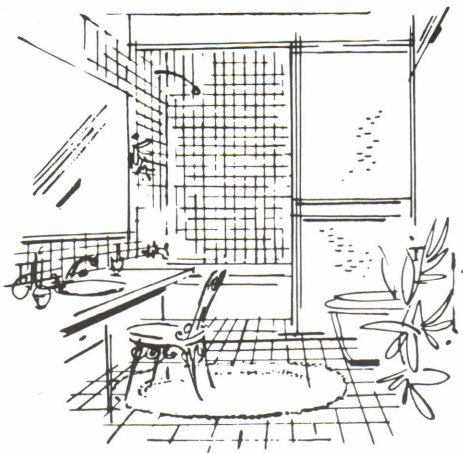
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CALENDAR

April 2: Durham Council of Architects, Jack Tar Hotel, 12:30 P.M., Wm. B. Keener, AIA, President.

April 3: Charlotte Section, N. C. Chapter, AIA, Charlottetown Mall Community Hall, 12:30 P.M., Roy F. Kendrick, AIA, President.

April 4: N. C. Chapter AIA television program—"A is for Architecture", 6:30 P.M., Educational TV.

April 4: Raleigh Council of Architects, YMCA, Hillsborough Street, 12:15 P.M., George M. Smart, AIA, President.

April 16: Winston-Salem Council of Architects, 12:15 P.M., Twin-City Club, Don Van Etten, AIA, President.

April 18: Greensboro Registered Architects, Celar Antoine's, 12:30 P.M., R. E. L. Peterson, AIA, President.

April 22-23: National AIA Board of Directors Meeting, Grove Park Inn, Asheville.

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

Aug. 1, 2 & 3: N. C. Chapter AIA Summer Meeting, Grove Park Inn, Asheville.

Oct. 9-13: South Atlantic Regional AIA Convention, Atlanta, Georgia.

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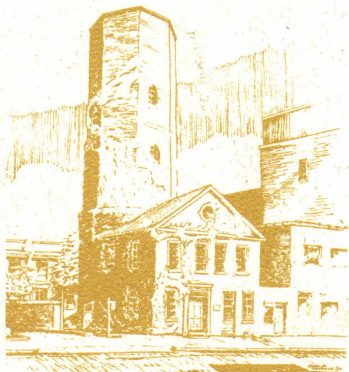
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