Along with the Bald Eagle, the $2 bill and suspenders, is the 6”x6” tile in danger of becoming extinct?

The 6” x 6” tile has been around for so long that it’s really a part of American history. As far back as 1660, the people of Williamsburg used it on fireplaces, stoves and kitchen floors. And it looks just as good today as it did then.

But now, for no good reason, the 6” x 6” tile is becoming a thing of the past. Large tile manufacturers have stopped making it. They say it costs too much to manufacture.

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Photos by Karl Riek
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Lithographed by Theo. Davis Sons, Inc., Zebulon, N. C.
Until a few months ago, North Carolina’s state central heating plant belched black smoke, contributing to the pollution of this area of Downtown Boulevard in central Raleigh. The two boilers which heat some fifteen major state buildings around the Capitol have converted to oil and gas, leaving only this eye-catching scene, but now minus the smoke.
SO, WHAT'S WRONG WITH BEING OLD FASHIONED?

(a bit of nostalgia from Southern Elevator) Remember the days of the front porch swing? How about when you used to watch Dad crank the Model T? Can you recall such fond memories as the apothecary jar of penny peppermint sticks or fifty-cent haircut? Those were the days you refer to when you say "They sure don't make 'em like they used to!" This modern-day business of "as long as it meets the minimum standards" just isn't good enough for us. Southern designs elevators for the needs of today and tomorrow but we always include the sturdiness of yesterday as a built-in feature. Southern builds elevators to last the lifetime of your building and then some. The next time your thoughts wander to Keystone Kops and Theda Bara, remember there's still one good old-fashioned buy in elevators: Southern Elevators®. Who knows, our elevators will probably still be around when the nickel beer comes back!

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In the heart of North Carolina lies the Research Triangle Park, planned and developed as a research center in conjunction with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Duke University at Durham and North Carolina State University at Raleigh. During its eleven year existence, more than half of the original 5,000 acres has been bought or deeded to organizations engaged in research, development and scientifically oriented production.

The development plan of the Park has been prepared to provide a maximum of design flexibility within the requirements of physiography and a major freeway plan. Restrictions in the Park establish high levels of performance standards and low density site coverage requirements.
1 Research Triangle Institute
2 Chemstrand Research Center, Monsanto Company
3 Forestry Sciences Laboratory of the U. S. Forest Service
4 American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists
5 North Carolina Science and Technology Research Center
6 Triangle Universities Computation Center
7 Interim Facilities:
   National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences of the U. S. Public Health Service
8 Permanent Site:
   National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
   National Air Pollution Control Administration of the U. S. Public Health Service
9 Technitoil, Inc.
10 International Business Machines Corporation
11 Beaulitt Corporation
12 Hercules, Incorporated
13 Regional Education Laboratory
14 Educational Testing Service
15 National Center for Health Statistics of the U. S. Public Health Service

*15 Interim Facilities:
   National Air Pollution Control Administration of the U. S. Public Health Service
16 Becton, Dickinson and Company
17 Richardson-Merrell, Inc.
18 Burroughs-Wellcome & Co. (USA) Inc.

*At 14 in 1970
A LETTER TO VIRGINIA:

Yes, Virginia, there is a plan for the Research Triangle Park. Perhaps you have difficulty seeing the plan for all the trees in the Park — but there is a plan.

And part of the difficulty in seeing the plan is a result of a basic policy in the plan—space required. The Research Triangle Park is in the countryside, it is not in a highly developed urban setting — and the space requirements reflect this situation. No more than 15% of any site may be covered by buildings. Each yard must be at least 150 feet deep (this provision results in a minimum site requirement of 6 acres, the smallest site that is usable given 150 ft. yard space all around a building) and no yard may be used for parking space. These requirements, plus the propensity of each firm to acquire ample expansion space and to locate away from other firms (so that neighboring land will be available for as long as possible) have resulted very much in a rural setting for the Park's facilities.

The dominant impression of the Park is still that of pine trees interspersed by an occasional building — even though there are now 37 buildings in the Park on 13 utilized sites. Five other sites have been acquired by research organizations but building construction has not yet been begun on these. Of the 5,135 acres acquired by the Research Triangle Foundation, 1,306 are in the 13 utilized sites, 583 are in the five sites presently unutilized, 580 have been acquired by or have been reserved for the State Highway Commission, and 2,666 remain available.

Yes, Virginia, there is a plan for the Research Triangle Park — and its principles are not unusual. Roads in the swales, buildings on the high ground, utility easements to the rear, highway systems designed for urban traffic (even while being in the country), and buildings to be sited on knolls or shoulders.

For the most part the original plan (prepared by City Planning and Architectural Associates in Chapel Hill) for the Park has been followed or will be. Sites have been transferred. Interchange areas have been reserved. Water lines have been installed. Sewer lines have been built. Power easements have been dedicated. And all in accordance with the plan.

Execution of the plan is still very much in process. Electric power lines have not yet been removed from Cornwallis Road as the plan calls for. Present Highway 54 has had to be reserved as a utility corridor. Davis Drive was built on top of a ridge, rather than at its base. The expressway system in the Park is not yet built (but the State Highway Commission says it will be built).

The performance standards for the Park, built into the Durham and Wake County Zoning Ordinances, have been adhered to. Written in 1959 the standards, specific and measurable, were one of the early successful efforts at industrial performance type regulations concerning light, noise, glare, odor, smoke, radiation, and other physical aspects of industrial development that can affect a neighboring property.

The State Highway Commission has built the roads in the Park mindful of the future. Two lanes at present, the roads are designed to be expanded as necessary to six lanes with a median strip. Appropriate rights-of-way have been dedicated.

Yes, Virginia, there is a plan for the Research Triangle Park — even though there is no such legal organization. The Research Triangle Park is the name for the land being developed by the Research Triangle Foundation of North Carolina, a private non-profit foundation that has as its prime function the promotion of research in North Carolina through the development of the Research Triangle Park. And, Virginia, do remember that the Research Triangle Park is not the Research Triangle Institute. The Institute is a separate organization, a non-profit facility carrying on contract research and as such is one (the first) of the research organizations in the Research Triangle Park.

Yes, Virginia, there is a plan for the Research Triangle Park and the most efficient way of seeing the plan is to come to the offices of the Research Triangle Foundation in the Hanes Building, obtain a map of the Park, and drive through the Park, judging the buildings as you go.

Pearson H. Stewart
Vice President, Planning
Research Triangle Park

JULY AUGUST 1970
Ten years ago there was an area of about 5,000 acres of clay and scrub pine in central North Carolina that helped hold three counties together. It contained a few creeks called dry branches, a handful of family farms, and some narrow country roadway.

Today it is the Research Triangle Park, heart and hub of North Carolina's Research Triangle region, and known and envied across the nation as a science center without parallel. It is one of America's most startling successes in regional economic growth and development since the California gold rush.

The farmland has given way to $50,000,000 worth of landscaped grounds and glistening research laboratories and offices. Present commitments are taking the brick and mortar investment value to more than $70,000,000 by the end of this year. There are plans for more to follow.

Country roads are fast being replaced by four-lane expressways aimed at the Park from the universities and cities that border the Research Triangle — the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Duke University in Durham, and North Carolina State University at Raleigh.

Along with some 6,500 of new employment and combined payrolls rocketing high into the tens of millions annually, a sizeable chunk of the 21st century is settling into this unlikely landscape. "This central fact in North Carolina's economic future," is how the area's destiny is described by Luther Hodges, former governor, former U. S. Secretary of Commerce, and now chairman of the Research Triangle Foundation.

What is a research triangle, anyway? Where did it come from and what does it do? These are questions that need to be asked less and less frequently as time and achievement are put behind us. But they are always a joy to answer.

The Research Triangle is a place, a name, an idea, and a hope. The place and the name are derived from the location of North Carolina's three major university campuses. The schools are the alpha and omega of the whole Research Triangle proposition. Without them the idea would have no place to go, the hope would be barren. Their locations at the points of compact geographic triangle, all within a 15-mile radius of the central Research Triangle Park, is an event so fortunate it is hard to believe that it wasn't planned.

The idea arose out of North Carolina's desperate need to refuel its sagging, sputtering economy. By the end of the 1950s it was apparent that the new, technology based industries springing from post-war scientific enterprise had bypassed North Carolina. Too many of our energetic, technically trained young people were leaving the State. We were being denied a future of economic opportunity, stability, and growth.

Hope Is Now Reality

The hope, now solidly fleshed into exhilarating reality, was that happy geographic event, urgent economic necessity, and mountains of determination could be brought together to create a whole new dimension for building our State's future. It is not merely happening, it has been made to happen.

Let's have a look behind the Park's screen of pine and colorful hardwoods to see what this Research Triangle science center is made of. An investor audience won't need to be lectured on its obvious implications for leadership in helping to meet some of the important new in-
Industrial and government priorities now set for an America turning into the crucial 1970s.

Air pollution is not new, but it is the subject of some of the grimmest news of the past and present decades. This was attested to in President Nixon's Jan. 1 statement of intent to re-shape Federal and private efforts at new and higher levels against pollutant effects. It is noteworthy that within the week our three Triangle universities in North Carolina had signed the nation's first air pollution research consortium. The President's declaration followed by barely three months the start of construction on a 340,000-square-foot laboratory-office complex for the National Air Pollution Control Administration. This agency's command post and headquarters for the nation's assault force against air pollution is to be completed next year in the Research Triangle Park.

Air pollution is but the most visible and smelliest of myriad environmental influences that endanger the world's health and quality of life. Again, the President's recent State of the Union message was marked by its emphasis on the problems of our total living environment. Water and air pollutants, agricultural chemicals, drugs, food and fuel additives, noises, nerves and scores of other coexisting stresses, strains and agents are known today as hazards to our health. Their indiscriminate spread may imperil future generations. Basic research into their long-term effects on the human system is the chartered responsibility of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. It is the only facility of the 16 major research components of the national institutes of health that is not located in the Washington, D.C., area. For over three years NIEHS has been at work in

RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE

RTI, first inhabitant of the Research Triangle Park, began operations in 1959 providing research services to clients on a contract basis. Areas of capability span the physical and life sciences, economics, engineering, statistics, and health-related research in each of these disciplines. Clients include federal, state and local government agencies, foundations, and industrial firms ranging from local companies to national corporations.

Situated on a campus of 200 acres, Research Triangle Institute occupies six laboratory and office buildings, with a seventh soon to be built.

Robert M. Hanes Memorial Building
Administrative Headquarters for RTI and Research Triangle Park
Architects: Lashmit, Brown & Pollock
Winston-Salem

Camille Dreyfus Laboratories, RTI
Architects: A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates
Charlotte
The processing and classification of medical and demographic data from throughout the U. S. is the basis for a 1,001 action programs, policy guides, census-like evaluations and other studies in the health and health-care field. Records on all vital events occurring in the 50 States — births, deaths, hospital incidents, morbidity and illness rates — are collected, sifted, collated and analyzed at the Public Health Service's National Center for Health Statistics. This center, too, is in the Research Triangle Park, another link in the chain of Research Triangle scientific services to Government and industry.

Research A-Plenty

Industry research we have a-plenty. In the health field alone, three of the top firms in the U. S. have chosen the Research Triangle Park as the site for new scientific operations. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (USA), international leader in pharmaceuticals and medicinal drugs, is raising a breathtakingly handsome Research Triangle Park headquarters to which it will move this year from Westchester County, New York. The company is also building a major new manufacturing facility in nearby Greenville, N. C.

Becton, Dickinson & Co., of New Jersey, has scheduled an early start on its new center here for research in medical electronics, health instrumentation and biologicals.

Richardson-Merrell, Inc., now a leading maker of pharmaceuticals and other health products, was started some 65 years ago in a Greensboro, N. C., drugstore. The company plans to add to its other facilities in the State with a new Research Triangle Park laboratory site.
Moving on to another field, the advanced technology needs of the electronics and information handling industries are as demanding as they are extensive. The Research Triangle Park started out small in electronics with a branch of the Philadelphia-based Technitrol, Inc., but soon moved on to the biggest, International Business Machines Corp. Five years ago IBM decided on the Research Triangle as an ideal setting for new research and development operations and a manufacturing activity, and in 1966 took occupancy of its 400-acre tract.

Textile research claims four of the Research Triangle Park's 18 operating entities. They include Monsanto Co.'s Chemstrand research center, developmental laboratories of Hercules, Inc., Beaunit Fibers, and the executive headquarters and standards testing facilities of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

The Research Triangle's three major universities and others in the immediate area have national stature — international in many respects — in the ever growing, ever broader and ever more important enterprises of education. Slated for the central Park itself are two separate education groups, a research unit of the Educational Testing Service from Princeton, N. J., and a new interstate organization at the forefront of experimental teaching and learning techniques, the Regional Education Laboratory of the Carolinas and Virginia.

Nearing the end of this brief accounting, the State of North Carolina's science and technology research center is another Park occupant, serving industry through technology transfers from the advancing science and engineering disciplines and awarding basic research grants.
to the State's universities and colleges.

Other Facility

Another Federal Government facility is the laboratory and greenhouse complex of the southeastern regional experiment station of the U. S. Forest Service. Two university-affiliated organizations close our roll call. The Park's Triangle Universities Computation Center is the largest information teleprocessing system of its kind in existence, a giant central computer that performs teaching, research and business operations for a network of universities and colleges on a remote, time-sharing basis. Focal point and trigger for all the richly varied activities of the Research Triangle is its namesake and bellwether, the Research Triangle Institute. Created by the universities as the unifying mechanism for all that would follow, the Institute began operation in 1959 as a separate, self-sustaining corporation. It has since grown to a permanent, full-time staff of more than 400 professional and support personnel.

Institute research capabilities span the life sciences, physical sciences, economics, statistics and engineering. The breadth and excellence of its research, often undertaken in conjunction with university graduate departments, make it a nonpareil among the nation's not-for-profit scientific organizations.

Although the Institute supports itself from earnings on its research contracts with Government and industry clients, it has also received in its 10-year life some $700,000 in laboratory equipment grants from State government. During the same period its cumulative revenues, now over $7,000,000 annually, have reached a total of approximately $34,000,000. Virtually all of
these dollars circulate through the State's economy as salaries, wages and local purchases of services and materials; virtually none of them would have been available except for the initiation and development of the unique Research Triangle program.

Institute operations represent only a small fraction of the Research Triangle's over-all impact, but this record of return on public investment — nearly 50-to-1 — vividly highlights the whole. Going into its second decade, the total program has achieved a young maturity that more than matches original expectations in terms of scientific contribution as well as economic purpose. For the Research Triangle, however, there is neither the time nor the inclination to look back. The most satisfying parts of its history are still in the future.

Photo credits:
page 13: Hanes Memorial Building, Lewis P. Watson, Dreyfus Laboratories, Joseph W. Molitor
page 15: Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Charles Wm. Holland, American Assn. of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Joseph W. Molitor, Science & Technology Research Center, Walter E. Shackelford
page 16: National Environmental Health Sciences Center, Joseph W. Molitor

Master Plan
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
and
National Air Pollution Control Administration
Architects: A. G. Odell, Jr. and Associates
Charlotte
and
Smith, Hinchman and Gryllis and Associates
Detroit

JULY AUGUST 1970 17
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ARCHITECTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

NCAIA Chapter Members Hear From The Experts

Richard L. Rice, NCAIA President; James C. Wallace, keynote speaker; Roy G. Sowers and Gilliam K. Horton of North Carolina’s Conservation and Development

Discussing various aspects of our environmental crisis and conservation of our natural resources, three outstanding speakers addressed the members of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects assembled for their annual summer meeting at Wrightsville Beach on 31 July.

A lively talk on “Ecology Meets the Brontosaurus”, given by JAMES C. WALLACE, Associate Professor of University Studies, North Carolina State University, stirred the imaginations of the one hundred architects, their wives and guests. His enthusiasm for his subject and his spirited presentation led his audience to a greater awareness of this country’s rapidly deteriorating environment which will inevitably bring changes in our life style. Following Mr. Wallace, the Chairman of North Carolina’s Board of Conservation and Development, GILLIAM K. HORTON of Wilmington, discussed the many and varied programs and proposals which are considered by this Board. Of particular interest was his explanation of the Bald Head Island controversy. Bald Head is a subtropical island on North Carolina’s coast and its marshes furnish many of the shellfish for the fishing industry. It is feared that developing the island into a resort could upset this natural habitat to the detriment of the ecology of the area.

Banquet speaker on Friday evening was ROY G. SOWERS, Director, North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, who urged the architects of the state to become involved in their local affairs and to promote in every way the conservation of our natural resources.

N. C. ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDATION MAKES CONTRIBUTIONS

Macon Smith, President, N. C. Architectural Foundation; Theresa Raper, Fellowship recipient; Nisbett Rodgers, President, N. C. Design Foundation.

A highlight of the NCAIA Summer Meeting was the announcement that the North Carolina Architectural Foundation was this year contributing $6,000 to the North Carolina Design Foundation. In addition, the Architectural Foundation is awarding three $1,000 Fellowships for graduate study in architecture at the School of Design, NCSU, for 1970-71.

At the Chapter banquet held at the Blockade Runner Hotel, Wrightsville Beach on Friday, 31 July, Macon S. Smith, AIA, President of the N. C. Architectural Foundation, presented the $6,000 check to Nisbett P. Rodgers, President of the N. C. Design Foundation.

Smith also introduced Mrs. Theresa R. Raper and Richard C. McCommons, each of whom were awarded a $1,000 Fellowship. McCommons received the Arthur C. Jenkins, Jr. Memorial Fellowship, established in honor of a NCAIA President who died in office in 1963. These two students, both native North Carolinians, have completed four years of undergraduate study with honors at the School of Design and will receive Master of Architecture degrees upon completion of two more years of study. The third Fellowship recipient will be named at a later date.

The Leslie N. Boney scholarship in the amount of $500 was included in the Design Foundation check. This scholarship has been given annually for five years as a memorial to the late Leslie N. Boney by his family.

The total of $9,000 for the Design Foundation and the Fellowships was contributed from NCAIA Chapter members to the N. C. Architectural Foundation.
UNIVERSITIES KEEP PACE

While expansion of research facilities progresses rapidly in the Research Triangle Park, the area universities have also conducted tremendous growth programs.

Physics and Chemistry Classroom and Laboratory Building
Phases I and II
North Carolina State University
Raleigh
Architects: Ballard, McKim and Sawyer
Wilmington
Duke Nuclear Laboratory
Duke University
Durham
Architects and Engineers:
A. G. Odell, Jr. and
Associates
Charlotte
NCAIA PRESENTS
FIRST HISTORIC
PRESERVATION AND
RESTORATION AWARD

Under the leadership of NCAIA President, Richard L. Rice, a new award program was initiated by the Chapter this year to recognize excellence in historic building preservation and restoration. From the entries submitted by Chapter members, the jury selected two to receive certificates: The Single Brothers House in Old Salem and the Old State Bank Building in Raleigh.

The half-timbered section of the Single Brothers House was begun in August 1768 with the brick addition completed in 1786. Over the next 150 years many changes were made to the facade and the building was put to various uses. In 1961, the house was leased to Old Salem for restoration and today is an authentically restored museum open to the public.

The Old State Bank Building, standing on the Christ Episcopal Church property in downtown Raleigh was threatened with destruction when the North Carolina National Bank obtained the building, moved it to a new location, restored the exterior and ingeniously adapted the interior in a most sympathetic manner to function as a branch bank. Constructed originally to house the State Bank of North Carolina, the cornerstone was laid March 23, 1813. In addition to the banking business, the building also contained living quarters for the Bank President. When Christ Church bought the building in 1873, it was converted to the Church Rectory and in later years was used as Sunday School classrooms until 1968, when the current owner began restoration.

Jury for the awards program was composed of J. Everette Fauber, Jr., FAIA, Lynchburg, Va., restoration architect for the AIA's historic Octagon House in Washington; Dr. H. G. Jones, Director, N. C. Department of Archives and History; and Wm. Henley Deitrick, FAIA, retired architect and former chairman of the Raleigh Historic Sites Commission. James R. Johnson, Jr., AIA, was chairman of the Chapter committee responsible for administering the program.

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In Memoriam

Edward Loewenstein

Edward Loewenstein, AIA, Greensboro architect, died Sunday, July 12, at age 57.

Loewenstein was a partner in the architectural firm of Loewenstein, Atkinson & Wilson, Inc., and was recently elected president of Greensboro Registered Architects for 1970-71.

Loewenstein was a native of Chicago, Ill., son of the late James B. and Aline G. Loewenstein.

He received his bachelor of architecture degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge, Mass., and began his career as a junior draftsman with Ralph E. Stoetzel in Chicago in 1935.

After serving in the U. S. Army Artillery Corps and the Army Corps of Engineers from 1941 to 1945, Loewenstein established himself as an independent architect in Greensboro.

In 1952, Robert A. Atkinson, Jr., joined the firm, and in 1967, W. Thomas Wilson became a partner.

Loewenstein's activities in professional societies included: president of the N. C. Design Foundation, editor of the Southern Architect, director of Friends of the Library at UNC-G, director of the Greensboro Preservation Society, and director of the Greensboro Chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America.

He is survived by his widow, the former Frances Stern; daughters Jane Loewenstein of Greensboro, and Laura Loewenstein of Baltimore, Md.; a sister, Mrs. Herbert Falender of Indianapolis, Ind.

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DIVISION OF SANFORD BRICK CORPORATION
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Rotary Restaurant Crowns Capstone House

University of South Carolina Columbia, S. C.

Linking college and community, the new bronze-and-white 18-story Capstone House is a towering eastern terminus along the main axis for the University of South Carolina's master campus plan.

Its revolving restaurant, first in the two Carolinas, is one of several facilities serving both "town and gown." Others: meeting rooms used for civic affairs and for continuing education programs, a central kitchen which serves banquets at the nearby City Coliseum.

Primarily a student dormitory, Capstone House contains a handsome faculty lounge, guest rooms, student cafeteria, canteen, laundry, student lounges and study rooms.

Lightweight advantages of Solite aggregates were integral to the economical composite design type of steel framing. Framing members and floor slabs of Solite lightweight structural concrete work together for greater strength. Dead load reduction and fire resistance properties of Solite aggregate were also important factors in the use of 45,000 concrete masonry units.

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Bruce F. Laing, Architectural Service Representative for U. S. Plywood Division, U. S. Plywood-Champion Papers, Incorporated is the new President of The Carolinas' Chapter of Producers' Council, Incorporated, the national organization of manufacturers of quality building materials and equipment.

Laing will serve for the next twelve (12) months. Serving with him are W. S. "Bill" Buchanan of PPG Industries, First Vice-President; James A. Davis of Delph Hardware and Specialty Company, Second Vice-President; James W. Tyson, Jr. of Koppers Company, Incorporated, Secretary; and Robert J. Morin of Johns-Manville, Treasurer.

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