

**May - 1957**

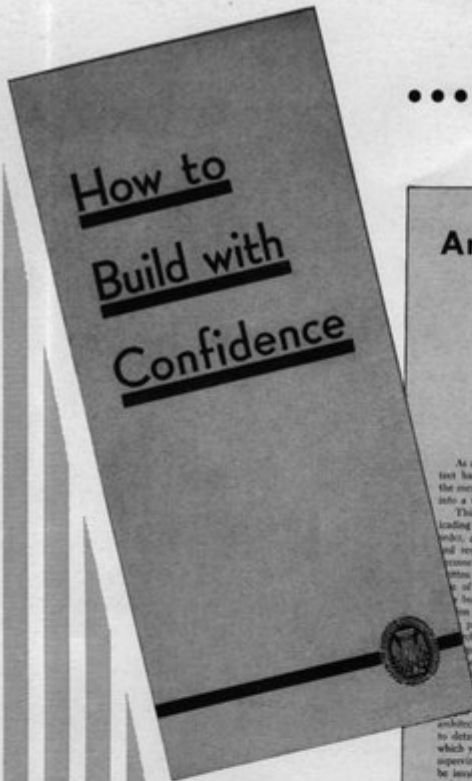


**Regional  
Conclave...**

*Florida architects were outnumbered almost seven to one. But they garnered two of six design awards, chairmanned the development of new Regional By-Laws and heard one of their top-rank delegates unanimously nominated as director for the four-state AIA district . . .*



# ...Now ready for use



This booklet has been prepared for the use of Florida AIA architects by a Special Committee of the Florida Association of Architects. As a matter of public information, it is written in layman's language about the architect and the services he can render to those contemplating a building project . . . As such it is a brief guide to better building — and already six of Florida's 10 AIA Chapters are using it as part of their local public relations program . . . This booklet is available in quantity only through AIA Chapters in Florida. Single copies may be obtained for 15 cents (in coin) from the FAA Executive Secretary's office . . .

# The Florida Architect

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## THE COVER

Of the six Florida firms which displayed some sixteen designs in the architectural exhibit of the Regional Conference in Atlanta last month, two received award recognition from the jury. One, Victor Lundy, of Sarasota, won a merit award for a church; and Robert M. Little, of Miami, received a citation for his medical association office building. Shown is an interior view of the pre-cast concrete screen which surrounds the second-floor offices of this building.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE — H. Samuel Krusé, Chairman, G. Clinton Gamble, T. Trip Russell. Editor — Roger W. Sherman.

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#### SERVICE IN YOUR AREA

## More About Crack-free Walls

There is more to the specification of concrete masonry units than meets the eye. Here, as a result of PCA research, are important facts of manufacture which have a direct bearing on the crack-free performance of the concrete masonry wall itself . . .

Though a high percentage of concrete masonry walls built during the last fifty years are free from cracks and are giving thoroughly satisfactory service, the fact remains that when it does occur, cracking has proved an expensive nuisance to architect, contractor and owner alike. Many factors can cause cracking, singly or in combination. Poor design can do it—failure to provide adequate expansion joints, improper wall design, inadequate footings, to name a few. Inadequate field supervision may also be a cause—hurry-up construction, wrongly-formulated mortar, improper wall chasing. The masonry unit itself may be the villain because of poor quality, thin face shells, insufficient strength. Or the nasty phenomenon may result from the crowning result of natural forces such as thermal volume changes or expansion and contraction of various structural members.

All such factors are important. They merit the top-drawer concern of architectural engineers and specification writers. But they are often overwhelmed by the effect of volume changes in concrete units resulting from changes in the moisture content of such units. And for this reason the Portland Cement Association has bent its very considerable research facilities toward investigating the varied influences of moisture in concrete masonry units. It has come up with some observations of practical significance. And as a background to careful specifications these observations are a guide to better building design because they furnish a basis for selection of more reliable—less crackable—concrete masonry units.

These PCA observations reach behind the blocks themselves. Most architects and specification men realize that conscientious cement block manufacturers have accepted new

standard dimensions for walls and cores. The following is concerned with factors which are not so obvious, but about which every competent specification writer should be informed. These are factors of manufacture—curing and drying operations which comprise two essential steps in the production of acceptable concrete masonry units.

Here is a brief review of essentials in the curing and drying operations necessary to produce concrete masonry units which will meet standard specifications.

#### Curing

To develop maximum strength and durability, the concrete units, shortly after they are molded, should be kept continuously moist by some type of water sprinkler device or placed in a specially designed room or kiln where an excess of moisture in the form of fog or spray completely surrounds and bathes the units. An adequate supply of moisture is absolutely essential throughout the curing period.

The time required for the concrete to develop strength and durability under these moist curing conditions depends on the temperature at which they are cured. At low temperatures approaching freezing the hardening process is very slow. As the temperature is raised, such as in a steam curing kiln, the curing process is accelerated. Hence, curing temperatures from 120 degree Fahrenheit to 180 degree Fahrenheit (at atmospheric pressure) often have been used successfully because both heat and moisture could be supplied by saturated steam from a low pressure boiler. So long as an excess of moisture is maintained, the rate of hardening is increased as the temperature is increased.

Indications are that a satisfactorily moist atmosphere can be maintained

(Continued on Page 4)

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

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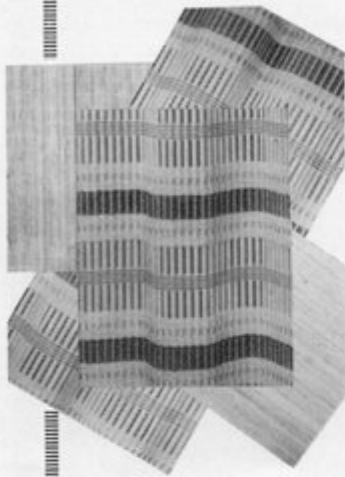
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## Crack-free Walls . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

at temperatures somewhat above 140 degrees Fahrenheit, but the limiting temperature appears to be about 170 degrees Fahrenheit to 180 degrees Fahrenheit even with well insulated and relatively tight kilns. Temperatures higher than 180 degrees Fahrenheit are difficult to maintain without the sacrifice of the proper moisture requirements which are more important than the temperature to develop the potential strength and durability of the concrete. However, in the pressure-tight chambers of autoclaves, where there is no loss of vapor, temperatures in the range of 350 degrees Fahrenheit are commonly used at pressures exceeding 150 p.(s.)i.

Concrete units will continue to gain in strength over a long period so long as proper moisture and temperature conditions are maintained. When the concrete has been allowed to become dry, the hardening process stops and there will be no further appreciable gain in strength unless the block again becomes thoroughly wet for a considerable period.

In plant practice the units are usually kept in the moist curing kiln long enough to meet specification strength requirements. If units fail to have the required strength, the curing must be continued in the stockpile, but such curing will usually develop a lower rate of strength gain.

It must be kept in mind that these block, as they come from moist curing kilns, whether they are to be moved to the stockpile or to the job, contain a large excess of moisture and definitely *will not* meet the dryness requirement of standard specifications. Such block are *not* suitable for use in either exterior or interior construction where they may dry out later, because as wet block dry out they shrink in volume. This shrinkage is one of the factors which tends to cause cracking in the wall assembly.

### Drying

Although aging of block under proper curing conditions eliminates a great amount of shrinkage capacity due to chemical changes (carbonation), the age of the block is no insurance against excessive moisture content or a tendency to shrink. Block six months old may still be unsatisfactory because they are wet. Providing well aged units are used, the moisture content of the block at the time of laying is the controlling factor. Block which appear quite dry on the surface may still fail, by a wide margin, to meet the dryness requirement of standard specifications. While block in stockpiles and covered storage tend to dry out, particularly during hot, dry seasons of the year, very few manufacturers in metropolitan areas find it practical to maintain a sufficiently large stock to

(Continued on Page 6)

## Commemorative Medal for AIA Centennial



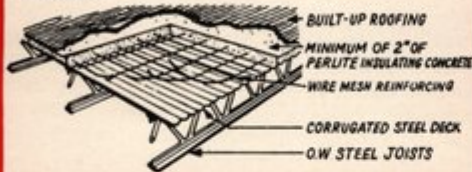
Design for a gold medal to be presented to President Eisenhower by the AIA during Centennial Celebration ceremonies this month in Washington. The medal will also be cast in bronze for AIA members. Designer is Sidney Waugh, Fellow and past president of the National Sculpture Society. Detail of the obverse side stems from the AIA seal; that on the reverse being a free expression of the AIA's Centennial Theme.

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

# Versatile "Florida Perlite" Concrete for any roof design

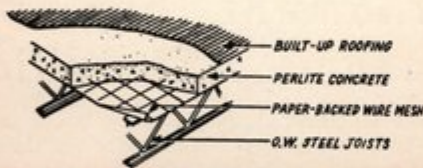
## light metal decks

For wide spans, metal decks are sturdy, easily erected, and make an attractive ceiling while serving as a permanent form for perlite concrete insulation.



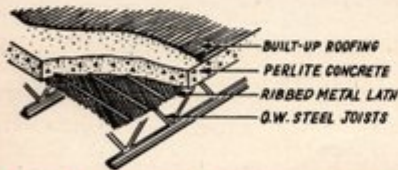
## paper-backed wire mesh

Weight of fresh perlite concrete depresses backing paper about 1/2 in. to embed wire mesh in slab. No other reinforcing needed.



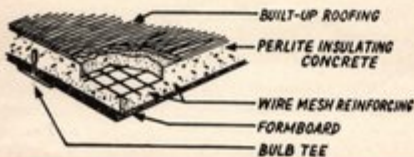
## high-ribbed metal lath

Low slump perlite concrete can be poured directly over high-ribbed expanded metal lath either wire tied or clipped to joists.



## formboard systems

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## Crack-free Walls . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

insure adequately dried block. Consequently, many manufacturers have become convinced that a separate drying operation, after moist curing, is necessary to properly condition block for the market.

Several manufacturers have experimented with various methods for drying the block after they have been moist cured. Generally the block remain in the curing kiln and hot air is introduced with fans to carry away the evaporated moisture through properly placed vents.

In order to combine the moist curing and drying in one operation, a number of out-of-state manufacturers are using high pressure steam curing. This method, known as "autoclaving," can produce units, which meet current specifications, ready for use within 24 hours after molding. However, the initial cost of special cylin-

ders and equipment for high pressure steam curing has been largely responsible for many manufacturers striving to develop satisfactory methods of moist curing and drying at a lower over-all cost.

Existing ASTM specifications contain requirements which limit the moisture content of concrete masonry units at time of delivery to 40 per cent of the total absorption. Former Federal Specifications limited this moisture content to 30 per cent. A new method of determining the moisture condition of masonry units by means of relative humidity recently has been adopted by the Corps of Engineers. This method incorporates an instrument known as the "Menzel Meter." The moisture condition can easily be determined with this instrument within a matter of minutes. This "dryness" requirement too often has been disregarded by architects, engineers, manufacturers, contractors and owners.

## A Tournament That Became A Tradition

How long does it take a pleasant custom to become a tradition? If you set the period at five years—or ten or even twenty-five—then the Annual Golf Tournament and Dinner held each summer by the F. GRAHAM WILLIAMS COMPANY achieved the distinction of a tradition many years ago. The event celebrated its thirty-third birthday last year. This year will be the thirty-fourth time that architects in the vicinity of the AIA South Atlantic District have been offered a full day of fun and fellowship at the personal invitation of Mr. F. GRAHAM WILLIAMS of Atlanta who is now chairman of the board of the company he founded almost 50 years ago.

This event — the *Annual Golf Tournament and Dinner for Architects and Architectural Draftsmen of the Southeast*—started 34 years ago come June as a local gathering, in Atlanta, of Mr. Williams' architect friends. That first tournament proved so successful from everybody's point of view that it was repeated—and since then it has grown into a regional event that each year pulls

architects from half a dozen states and plays host to hundreds.

You don't have to be a good golfer to enjoy the day-long party. But it helps if you have in mind copping a cup. BOB LITTLE of Miami won the cup one year, was runner-up another time. But he isn't the only good golfer among architects and architectural draftsmen of this state. And to all of these goes an invitation to compete, or just play, or even to merely trail along with the gallery.

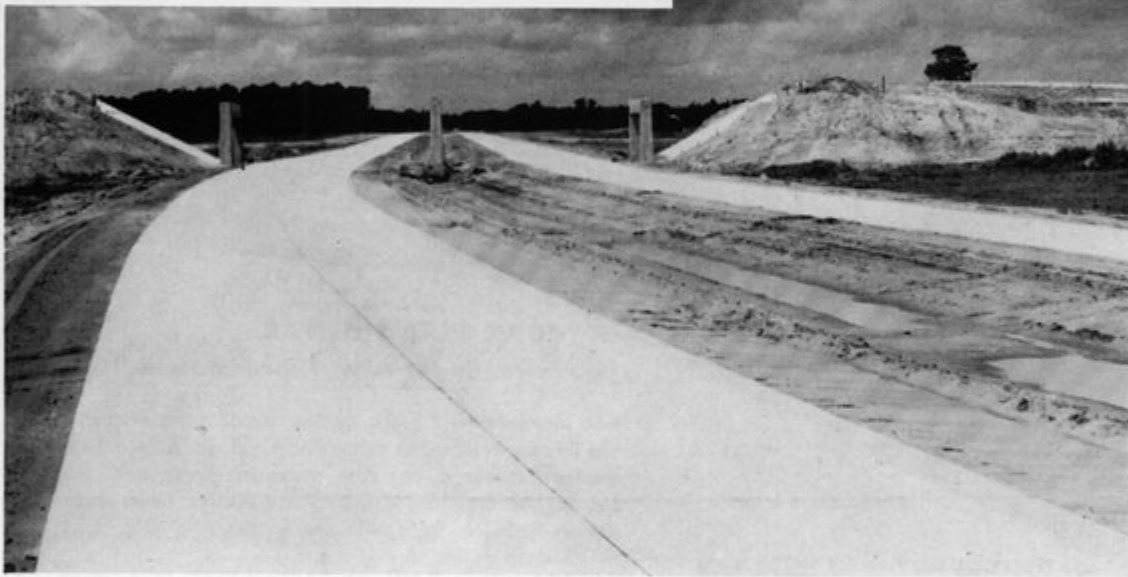
The date is June 21, 1957; the place, East Lake Country Club in Atlanta, Georgia. Those who have attended this golf party in former years need no urging to juggle their calendars around to take it in. Those who haven't, may want more information relative to details. If that's the case, either LOU LEUDEMANN or CLINT TERRY, the Williams' representatives in Florida, can supply them. Call or write to their office at 3709 Harlano Street, Coral Gables, for whatever additional facts you need—and their personal echo of Mr. Williams' invitation to enjoy the kind of field day from which traditions grow.

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT





# *Freeways* *in...* **concrete**



The illustration immediately above shows section of new concrete divided four-lane Freeway west of Lakeland (U. S. 17-92) — the first construction in Florida's program of Interstate thoroughfares.

This is a part of the nation-wide plan for modern Freeways — cost of initial construction to be borne 90 percent by the Federal Government and 10 percent by the states; upkeep will be wholly a state expense. Since maintenance vitally affects state highway budgets, most of the nation's traffic arteries are concrete.

Experience has taught highway officials that concrete is the only pavement that will stand up, year after year, under the pounding of constantly increasing traffic loads.

The inset shows Tampa's Bayshore Boulevard, built 20 years ago — of concrete. According to local authorities, during two decades of heavy traffic the maintenance expense of this busy artery has been practically nil. Since its construction, new methods of impacting and vibrating concrete make it denser and stronger. New type sawed joints assure increased riding comfort and safety, night and day, under all weather conditions.

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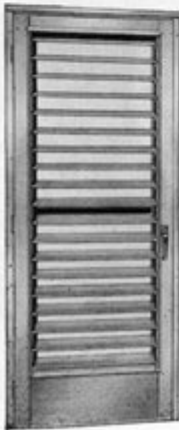


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# Goin is Nominated to Succeed Millkey

Regional Council delegates were unanimous in selecting a Floridian and an AIA Fellow to represent interests of the South Atlantic District on the AIA Board of Directors

For the first time since the Institute streamlined its national organization, a Florida architect will sit as a member of the AIA Board of Directors. That became apparent on April 6 when SANFORD W. GOIN, FAIA, was unanimously nominated as Regional Director for the AIA's South Atlantic District at the 1957 Regional Conference at Atlanta. The AIA director-elect is almost certain to be elected for a three-year term to succeed HERBERT C. MILLKEY, of Atlanta, at the AIA Convention in Washington in May, since nomination by a regional council is tantamount to the election of an AIA director.

His election will mark another milestone along the road of public service and service to the Institute which Sanford Goin has been travelling continuously for the past eleven years. He became a Corporate Member in 1942 and since 1946 has been intimately concerned with local Institute affairs — with the Florida Association of Architects the principal medium through which his active service to the profession has been directed. National recognition of this service was accorded him in 1954 when he was elevated to Institute Fellowship.

His personal interest in, and contact with, professional affairs in Florida, however, reaches back many more years than his own professional practice would indicate. As the son of an architect who established his office in Gainesville in 1911, the new AIA Regional Director-elect attended many FAA meetings years before he began to take an active part in the conduct of the organization. His association

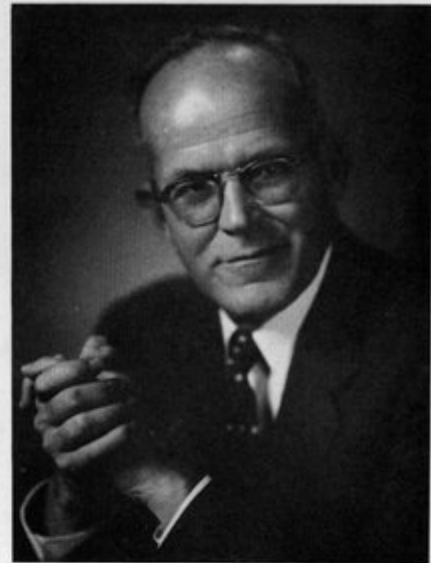
with the FAA goes back to the time when there was but one AIA Chapter in the state — and when such former leaders as GEORGE PHIEFFER, RUDOLPH WEAVER and FRANKLIN O. ADAMS were active in offices of the FAA and were laying the basic foundation for its future growth.

SANFORD W. GOIN was one of the small group of hard-working people which, during 1946 and 1947, accomplished the delicate job of consolidating the AIA's unification program in Florida.

The effect of this change was to provide AIA Chapters in Florida with a medium which could coordinate and represent their professional interests on a state-wide basis. It provided a means for determining collective policies for Florida's AIA chapters — as well as acting on them — which had formerly not existed. Thus it marked the real beginning of the FAA as it now stands.

The Regional Director-elect served as the FAA's secretary-treasurer during this period. In 1948 he became its vice-president, was returned as secretary-treasurer the following year and in 1950 was elected to the first of two successive terms as the FAA president. During this period, the FAA first retained a legal counsel (1948) and initiated studies leading to the employment of an executive secretary. Sanford W. Goin was particularly active in both matters and in 1952 was chairman of a state-wide committee which raised a fund of \$10,000 to establish an FAA executive secretary's office.

He has been active also on various FAA administrative groups, notably



Sanford W. Goin, FAIA

the Legislative Committee (since 1953) and the Education and Registration Committee of which he has been chairman since 1955.

He has been equally active in affairs of his home community of Gainesville. He has served as a member of the City Commission and City Plan Board and on the Mayor's Citizens Committee on Capital Improvement. Currently he is a member of the Alachua County Zoning Commission and the Steering Committee of the Florida Business Conference and is a director of the Gainesville Mutual Building and Loan Association. For many years he has also been active in Gainesville church and charitable affairs.

The new AIA Director-elect had this to say:

*"In my opinion the office of Regional Director in the AIA should be the straight line representing the shortest distance between the membership in the region and the top management in Washington.*

*"Though I have attended every Regional Conference from the first one in Atlanta in 1952 to this sixth Conference back in Atlanta again, I do not, at this time, have sufficient detailed knowledge of the office to enable an accurate statement as to how I would propose to shorten the distance between membership and management. I merely set it as my goal and promise to do my best to accomplish it in the next three years."*

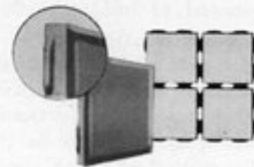
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THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

*In the Next Five Years . . .*

## \$300-Million for Schools in Florida

Buttressed by the findings of an impressive array of educational authorities, the Citizen's School Construction Committee documents a need for more than 12,000 classrooms and suggests a method for financing their construction . . .

Within the next five years Florida will need to build public schools for more pupils than existed throughout the state nine short years ago. In figures, this means that our school population has doubled in the past five years and by 1961 will total over a million. It means that new school plants will be needed to care for a pupil capacity of 372,206 in addition to the 636,237 for which educational facilities have already been provided. It means also that the bill for meeting these requirements will reach the amazing total of \$307,691,343.

These facts and figures furnish the controlling basis for a meaty report on the state's school-building needs submitted to Governor LEROY COLLINS in mid-March and released publicly early last month. The report was prepared by The Citizens' School Construction Committee, chairmanned by LAMARR SARRA, of Jacksonville, and represents a carefully documented research of the state's school-building needs for the present and for the immediate future. This research was conducted by the Office of Public Instruction, the Florida Association of County School Superintendents, Florida School Board Members' Association, Florida Education Association, the Continuing Educational Council of Florida, the State Advisory Council on Education and The Florida Association of Architects—a special committee of which was appointed last January at the request of Chairman Sara.

Thus, the basic figures which the report contains can be regarded as reliable. In some areas of the state they may even prove too conservative. They are considered as averages

only, developed from the growth-trends of the state as these exist at present. Should the current rate of the state's population growth suddenly spurt—as a result, say, of acceleration in industrial development—these estimates of pupil capacity, and the cost of providing school facilities adequate for it, would necessarily require upward revision.

But the sights are high enough as it is. They are high enough to present a prime challenge to those entrusted with the design and construction of school plants which must be built in the next five years. And they are certainly high enough to pose complex financing questions to every state and county agency concerned. In view of this last, the Sara report was understandably concerned with sources of financing quite as much as with the extent of the need for it.

On this point the report contained a number of specific recommendations which may ultimately—though not, probably, without considerable opposition—be reflected in enabling legislation. Briefly, and in substance, the report recommended a program of cooperative financing on the part of the state and each county as may be separately involved. It is most easily explained in terms of an average cost per pupil. This was determined to be \$800—a figure subject, of course, to wide practical variations in terms of location, plant classification, facilities required, etc.

The financing proposal is that \$200 of this total average cost be borne by the State from the general revenue fund. This figure would be matched by the county from the auto tag revenue. The other half of

the cost would be met to the extent of \$190 through sale of State Board of Education bonds, with the remaining \$210 being raised by counties from ad valorem taxes.

An appendix to the Sara document contains a complete transcript of the report furnished his group by the FAA Special Committee, chairmanned by SANFORD W. GOIN, FAIA, EDGAR S. WORTMAN, president of the FAA, WILLIAM STEWART MORRISON, SIDNEY R. WILKINSON and ALBERT R. BROADFOOT and assisted by GEORGE M. MEGGINSON, State School Architect. This report, comprehensive, though necessarily generalized, was based on analysis of some 60 Florida schools from all sections of the state. These ranged from simple classroom units to complete high schools and represented wide variations in materials and methods of construction.

Though hurriedly prepared (the committee had a bare three weeks from start to finish) the FAA report is a soberly balanced survey of significant points relative to the administrative planning of a school program. The following quotes are indicative of both its character and substance;

ON FINDINGS: "Though existing State Board regulations for classrooms relating to standards for accreditation provide for certain minimum areas of clear floor space, exclusive of storage and toilet areas, there are no regulations concerning maximum gross areas, either in the aggregate or on a per pupil basis."

"Variations in cost per square foot are influenced by many factors other than design. The greatest among

(Continued on Page 12)

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## Schools for Florida . . .

*(Continued from Page 11)*

*these is probably location, since location influences labor costs and site conditions that influence foundations, sewage disposal and water supply. Other influences are differences in area building codes and labor and market conditions at the exact time of bidding."*

**SOME CONCLUSIONS:** *"Cost per pupil served is the significant factor affecting total cost to the public . . . Square foot costs do not reflect relative total cost to the public unless related to area allowed per pupil . . . Variations in space per pupil allocated in schools already constructed indicate the need for developing acceptable and more equitable criteria for allocation of such spaces in the future."*

One conclusion neatly summed up the arguments against stock plans or legislated school building design like this: *"Change takes place too rapidly to admit the advisability of any fixed or continuing opinion (regardless of how expert) concerning the relative merits of materials and methods of construction . . . Better planning and over-all economy will be accomplished through flexibility of choice in matters of materials and methods of construction to suit the particular time and occasion, rather than through any recommended standards which might be imposed by law and fitting only the day and time in which the legislation might be enacted."*

**SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS** tabulated general requirements for complete elementary schools and complete high schools. As to classrooms, a multi-purpose unit was recommended with *"continued recognition of 30 pupils as being an acceptable class load for one teacher."* With an allowance of 40 square feet as an average gross area per pupil, this would provide a gross area for general purpose classrooms of 1200 square feet—or a net of 800 square feet of clear floor space with allowance in the gross for toilets, walls, corridors, etc. *"By considering the limits as applying to the aggregate areas of all classrooms rather than to any one classroom, some flexibility would be allowed to fit the space to the need, while at the same time placing a limitation on the total."*

For complete elementary schools

—including library, cafeteria, central heating plant, custodial facilities and administrative suite—"the area of such schools should be limited to 60 square feet per pupil."

For complete high schools, size limitations—on a per pupil area basis—were recommended as: 120 square feet for enrollments of 500 to 800; 100 square feet for enrollments of 800 to 1200; and 90 square feet for enrollments of 1200 and above. The report recommended that *" . . . construction of complete high schools for enrollments of less than 500 be avoided when possible."*

The FAA report also took a penetrating look at costs which resulted in statements such as these: *"Contrary to popular concept, the initial cost of a building falls far short of representing total cost. The total cost is the sum of initial cost, plus the continuing costs of insurance, maintenance and replacement over the useful life of the building."*

*"A look at our relatively new public buildings, including schools, will reveal too many cases where 'cheapness' was mistaken for economy. We earnestly believe that this results from unregulated competition over the misused, misunderstood and often misquoted 'cost per square foot'. We believe that now is the time to prevent the repetition of mistakes made in the past and would most earnestly recommend that all school boards start keeping accurate records by schools that would show every dollar spent for insurance, maintenance, utilities and replacements, year by year. Such records would soon reveal the faults in existing buildings that should not be repeated in new buildings and would reveal the buildings which, over the long term, cost the least."*

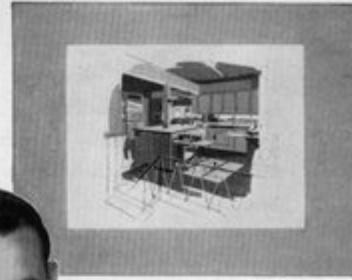
Pointed out also was the fact that construction costs are often confused in the minds of both the public and school officials with total costs—with the result that other costs are too often accorded scant consideration. Such other costs—exclusive of land cost—include site improvements, furnishings and equipment and fees for professional services. The report suggested 15 per cent of the construction cost as a reasonable allowance for these "other costs" relative to classrooms only; and 20 per cent of construction cost as a practical estimating average for complete schools.

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## Sixth Regional AIA Conference

At the Atlanta Biltmore Conference sessions were brief and businesslike -- but the seminars were packed with speeches. Results were a new set of Regional By-laws and nomination of a Regional Director from Florida.

The three-day meeting at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on April 4, 5 and 6, had been announced as the 1957 Regional Conference of The South Atlantic District, AIA. But it might well have been billed as a convention of the Georgia Chapter, with an assist from North and South Carolina.

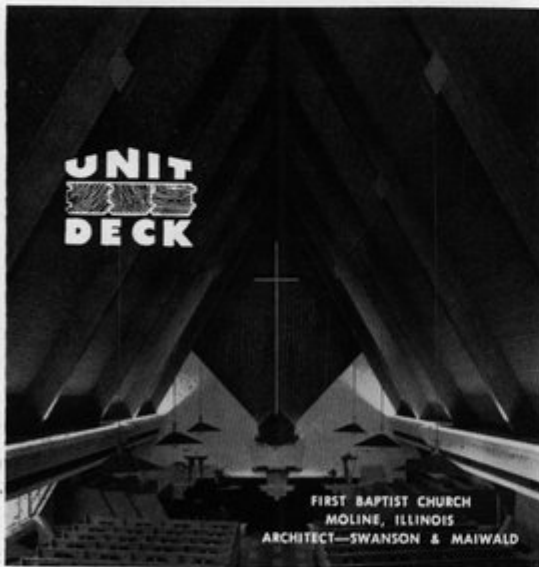
The Georgia Chapter was sponsor of the affair; and Georgia chapter members presided at all conference meetings. Committee reports of the Conference were given on the afternoon of the opening day. Of the ten Regional Committee Chairmen scheduled to report, five were from the Georgia Chapter, three were from

South Carolina, one was from North Carolina. The only committee chairman who had been named from all of Florida's ten chapters was JOHN L. R. GRAND, serving his second term as head of the Chapter Affairs Committee.

Highlight of this meeting was easily the address by BERYL PRICE, Chairman of the AIA National Committee on Chapter Affairs—which is reported elsewhere in this issue. Most of the committee reports appeared to be generalizations with little constructive criticism which might serve as a guide to developing more comprehensive performance for the future collective benefit of the

AIA District which these committees have been set up to serve.

An exception was the report of John L. R. Grand on Chapter Affairs, which dealt specifically with some points made by Beryl Price. One was the need for more adequate chapter organizational routine so that new officers and committee chairmen would know their jobs and responsibilities better. Grand indicated that the Institute will shortly issue a revised Chapter Manual as a practical aid in improving the mechanics of chapter operation. And he cited the practice of the Central New York Chapter as a helpful suggestion for others. For each officer and committee chairman the chapter provides a loose-leaf notebook as a working manual of the office. In it are outlined the duties and responsibilities of the office and current notes, or reports, of the business conducted during the year. When changes in office personnel occur, this manual is turned over to the new official. Thus a continuity of policy and procedure is established as a firm basis for further progress—



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and as a practical check on both past and current performance.

Grand spoke also of the high turnover in committee chairmen. He urged chapter adoption of the revised 1956 AIA policy by which the AIA Board "recommends to each chapter that the chairmen of chapter committees which coordinate with national committees of the same or similar functions, be appointed for three year terms." He echoed Price's statement that communications between various units of the Institute, particularly at chapter and regional levels, should be improved.

The next day and one-half—except for a brief business session Friday afternoon—were packed with speeches and panel discussions planned to carry out the theme of the Conference, "Science, Intuition and Architecture." More than ten speeches were delivered during this time—exclusive of four panel discussions and the remarks attendant on the presentation of dignitaries and honor awards during the Conference Dinner of Friday evening. Among these was an address by President LEON CHATE-

LAIN, JR., FAIA, which echoed, with localized references, his thesis on the current need for federation as "a new layer of government" voiced at New York during the February 23 Centennial Celebration and reported in substance in the March issue of *The Florida Architect*.

Some of the speeches were both penetrating and constructive. It is hoped that they can be made available to Florida readers in future issues of this publication.

The architectural exhibit included 43 submissions from 23 offices. Sixteen exhibits were from Florida representing the work of seven offices. Of the six awards given, three went to Atlanta architects, two to Florida firms and one to a North Carolina architect. Honor Awards went to WILLNER & MILLKEY, Atlanta, for a fraternity house; and to STEVENS & WILKINSON, Atlanta, for an educational building at the University of Georgia. STEVENS & WILKINSON also won a Merit Award for an office building; the other Merit Award going to VICTOR LUNDY, Sarasota, for a Presbyterian church. Of the two

Citations given, one went to ROBERT M. LITTLE, Miami, for his Medical Association office building and the other was won by F. CARTER WILLIAMS of Raleigh, N. C., for the School of Design building at the North Carolina State College.

Total registration of the Conference was 600. Of this number, the corporate architects' registration totaled 158—of which 21 were from Florida. These included: from *Central Florida*, ERNEST T. H. BOWEN II, C. DALE DYKEMA, ELLIOTT B. HADLEY, MARK G. HAMPTON, VICTOR A. LUNDY, JOSEPH C. RUSSELLO and ROLAND W. SELLEW; from *Florida North*, TURPIN C. BANNISTER, FAIA, WILLIAM T. ARNETT, GORDON DIRKES, SANFORD W. GOIN, FAIA, JOHN L. R. GRAND, JAMES O. STAKELY and P. M. TORRACA; from *Jacksonville*, ROBERT O. BROWARD and A. EUGENE CELLAR; from *Palm Beach*, JOHN STETSON and FAA President EDGAR S. WORTMAN; from *Florida South*, ROBERT M. LITTLE; from *Florida Northwest*, ULA M. MANNING; and from *Florida North Central*, ERNEST J. STIDOLPH.

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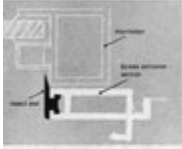
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# At Atlanta . . . Price Pinpoints Progress

As Chairman of the Committee on Chapter Affairs, Beryl Price laid down the line of Institute policy and sketched a formula for buttressing Chapter strength.

At the beginning of the AIA's second century, the Institute's overall program has been shifted into high gear; and it is up to each AIA chapter to step-up its individual progress accordingly. This was the burden of the talk given before delegates to the Regional Conference in Atlanta as the highlight of the general meeting on the afternoon of the opening day, April 4. The speaker was BERYL PRICE of Philadelphia and Ft. Lauderdale.

As chairman of the AIA's national Committee on Chapter Affairs, Price spoke authoritatively about Institute policies and programs. He touched on the need for better liaison between chapters, regions and national AIA headquarters. But most of his remarks were aimed at the chapter level; and in blunt terms he sketched a clear outline of activities needed to give chapters greater internal strength and also to increase the effectiveness of their professional influence on community affairs.

Though he did not stress the point, it was obvious that much of what he said concerned the public relations of the architectural profession as much as it did the elements of its local organization.

But Price did dwell on the need for improving internal relations between various units of the Institute. He called for "good will" between state, regional and national groups, deplored the "loss of contact" of AIA headquarters and officials with both chapter administrations and individual members. He called for improvement in chapter organization and operation as the first step toward avoiding possible danger in the future; and, in effect, he pledged full cooperation of the Institute staff and line to help bring this about.

The AIA committee chairman emphasized his conviction that chapter strength was the prime basis for continuing progress by the AIA. And

he spelled out a formula recommended for achieving it. Chapters, he said, should first be strong numerically, with 100 members as "an absolute minimum." Each such chapter should be served by a paid, full-time executive—a combination of secretary-director and public relations man. Each chapter, also, said Price, should maintain constant and close contact with all its membership and organize its area into small local groups, linked to the chapter through greater individual participation in AIA affairs and through the force of personal interest resulting from better chapter programs and a widened contact with community affairs.

Relative to this last point, Price touched on the emphasis that the Institute's chapter program is now giving to education. He advocated that all possible steps be taken to promote the teaching of architecture in secondary schools. He called for a closer relation between chapters and regional schools of architecture and urged chapter membership to take the initiative in fostering closer ties between their professional organization and individual students.

Price also advocated development of a speakers' bureau in each chapter and touched on the necessity for maintaining constant and cordial contact with other elements of the construction industry. He urged extension of present joint cooperative activities; and he extended his meaning to cover office employees. He urged that conscious effort be made to keep office log books and called for stimulation of individual interests on the part of students, draftsmen and associate members.

In outlining how chapters could build their strength along lines mentioned, Price named four points of attack. He spoke first of the "power" behind the vertical committee structure and urged that each chapter administration do everything possible

to vitalize work of committees, thus producing a greater participation in Institute affairs—a force, said Price, which has been largely responsible for the amazingly rapid growth, to twice their former size, of California chapters.

He named as another factor closer and more constant participation in professional publication activities, characterizing this as a "vital part" of chapter activity and the most practical means for developing needed improvements in communications between all elements of professional organization. A third means for achieving chapter strength, both internally and from a public relations viewpoint, is an exhibit program. Price strongly recommended that architectural exhibits and various types of cooperative shows become one of the chapter's major concerns. He advocated greater frequency for local exhibits and called for greater use of ingenuity to improve the quality of their presentation and to whet the public's interest in them.

Finally he suggested that chapters undertake a program of seminars, or chapter round-tables on a variety of technical matters. He spoke of the importance of discussing the application of new products and construction methods to problems of design and urged that the wide educational possibilities of this field of interest be utilized more extensively than at present.

In summary Price pointed to "splintering" of chapters—the break-up of one large, strong chapter into several smaller ones—as one of the dangers of the future. It could be avoided, he said, by maintaining chapter strength through creation of greater member interest, by adhering to the Institute's chapter-regional-national program for committee activities and by fostering close and constant liaison between chapters, regional staffs and AIA headquarters.

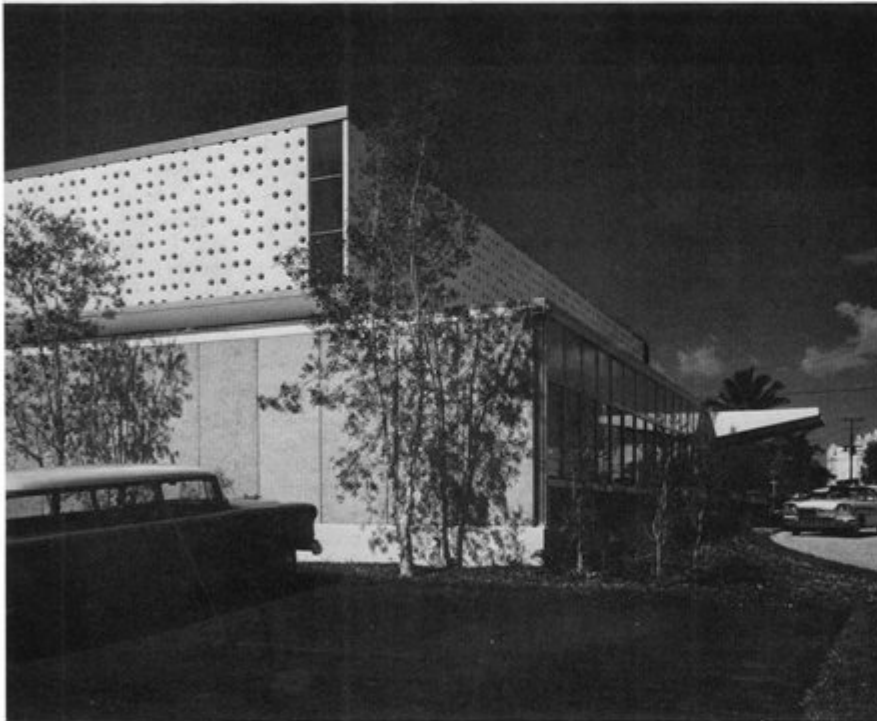
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Robert M. Little, Architect



Photos by Thibedeau Studio



Detail from the northeast. East and west walls of first floor are precast panels of light-weight reinforced concrete surfaced with pink river gravel. North side is a continuous window wall (top photo) incorporating aluminum frames, porcelain enameled steel panels and wood-louvered jalousies. Second floor is screened by pierced concrete panels.

18

Planned to provide working space for the administrative staff of a professional organization, the design-objective was to cloak this special-purpose building with a distinctive and pride-worthy character. At the same time interests of economy had to be served; and possibilities of growth embodied in structural provisions for an additional office floor.

Thus, every detail has been developed to provide the utmost flexibility of use. In addition to offices planned for maximum adaptability in terms of size and arrangement through use of movable partitions the building provides an assembly room to accommodate membership groups up to 50 in either formal or informal meetings. This area can be variously adapted for conferences, seminars or staff gatherings. It is completely equipped to permit showing of films or easy serving of catered meals when required. Near it is storage for chairs and equipment for lectures and film shows.

Opposite page a central patio with surrounding offices replaces the usual building lobby. Walls are of gray cement brick, with plywood paneling in movable partitions. Floors are vinyl tile in offices, steel-troweled cement in patio and second floor exterior corridors. Ceilings throughout are surfaced with acoustical plaster.

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MAY, 1957

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# Thin Shells . . . A Compound of the Complex

By JAMES O. POWER

A design-conscious engineer discussed the possibilities of thin-shell construction at the April meeting of the Florida South Chapter — and voiced some timely cautions relative to practical problems involved.

In 1933 a German engineer named FINSTERWALDER published a paper which outlined a mathematical solution for the design of shell roofs. Rarely has a development of this nature offered such breathtaking possibilities to architecture. Now, periodicals are filled with examples which capture the admiration and excite the imagination. Who can fail to be thrilled by the work of TORROJA, CANDELA, NERVI and the rest?

But "thin shell" is not the open sesame of architecture. The problems peculiar to this type of construction are unusual and often exasperating. This brief discussion concerns some of these problems.

A good place to start any discussion is with a definition; but unfortunately, there is no good single definition of thin shell concrete. Thus all concrete structures which depend on their shape rather than their thickness for their strength and stiffness may be roughly classified as follows:

1. *Folded or hipped plates.* These are nothing more than slabs corrugated to increase their depth and stiffness. All surfaces are planes. These are very popular because they are relatively economical to form.
2. *The cylinder or barrel.* The change to a surface curved in one direction gives us a better stress picture and allows us to reduce our slab thickness, but at the disadvantage of complicating the formwork.
3. *The dome or sphere.* Now we have curvature in both directions which is ideal structurally, but even more expensive to form than the barrel.
4. *The hyperbolic paraboloid or warped surface.* Did you ever wonder where the magic was in this shape? It's simple; we get curvature in both directions plus a property that simplifies forming. These surfaces will con-

tain a series of straight lines, which means that they can be formed with straight members.

Economy will obviously be one of our major considerations. Let's face one fact immediately. Thin shell concrete is not going to compete economically with bar joists and gypsum. I suspect that in almost all cases you will find that first costs will not favor thin shell over comparable systems in steel and wood. The differential, however, is often surprisingly small and may be overcome when the advantages of easier maintenance and higher fire resistance are considered. It may well be that thin shell concrete will offer the only solution where a specific appearance is desired. In any event, it should be remembered that even a relatively large increase in the cost of the roof may well be a small percentage increase in the cost of the building.

The key to economy in shell, or indeed, in any concrete construction, is the formwork. The economy of the formwork will depend primarily on the simplicity of the forms and on the number of reuses possible. Another point to remember is that concrete poured on steep slopes requires forming on both faces. Slopes up to 40 to 45 degrees can be poured without top forming. In continuous barrel structures economies are possible by making the formwork moveable. In such cases it is important to keep the under surface free from obstructions so that the forms may be dropped slightly and moved intact to the next bay.

Now let us assume that you are designing a building to be enclosed in a dome and that a shape has been selected which satisfies all the requirements of esthetics, structure and economy. Visualize, if you will, that clean unencumbered surface — functional, efficient and satisfying. Perhaps it is only 3 inches thick over much of its area.

Our troubles are only beginning. How about the roof insulation? The dome at M.I.T. is encased in a two-inch layer of non-structural concrete poured on two inches of rigid insulation, all of this over the structural slab. How about roofing? Of the several possibilities, none appear to be entirely satisfactory. Then, too, there is the problem of disposing of roof water. Where will we locate the cooling tower? On top of the dome? How about elevator penthouses and the like?

Exterior walls and windows present two problems. First, we must frame to curved surfaces and, second, we must design this framing to accommodate the very appreciable thermal movements of the shell. If interior partitions are required, will it be possible to divide the shell into segments without sacrificing the desired visual effect?

Lighting is no small problem. Where will the fixtures be located? Off hand, the most logical place would appear to be at the underside of the shell. But will it be possible to efficiently provide from there a glare-free light pattern of the intensity desired? Furthermore, consider the poor devil who has to change the lamps! One solution of this problem is to make the fixtures accessible from the exterior. But this means another flashing problem and our friend still has to scale the roof.

It is always something of a shock when we stop to enumerate the countless pipes, ducts and pieces of mechanical equipment which we customarily hide above a ceiling. What will we do with them in this case? Shall we expose them or shall we provide a hung ceiling and face the gnawing suspicion that we could have achieved the same effect with more conventional framing at less cost and without all these headaches?

(Continued on Page 22)

## Thin Shells . . .

(Continued from Page 21)

Concave surfaces present a perplexing problem in acoustics. They focus sound waves just as the reflector in an automobile headlight focuses light rays. A cylinder is bad, a dome is worse. We may find that at the center of the dome we will get 10 to 12 distinct echoes. Acoustic tile or plaster is inadequate to overcome this alone. Acoustic baffles or clouds hung from the shell to break up concentrations of sound waves were used in the M.I.T. dome to overcome this effect.

Now let's outline some of the problems of the structural engineer. Your structural engineer is by neither training nor inclination, a mathematician. Thin shells require him to cope with mathematics far more complex than anything previously demanded. As late as 1923, DISCHINGER, one of the pioneers of shell construction, abandoned, or rather deferred, an attempt to design a shell to cover a rectangular area because the mathematical difficulties of computation were too great for solution. Since that time,

progress has been made in the direction of providing a method of analysis which does not require the engineer to deal in abstract mathematical terms rather than the physical properties of the structure which have a real and familiar meaning to him. But by no stretch of the imagination could present day methods be called simple.

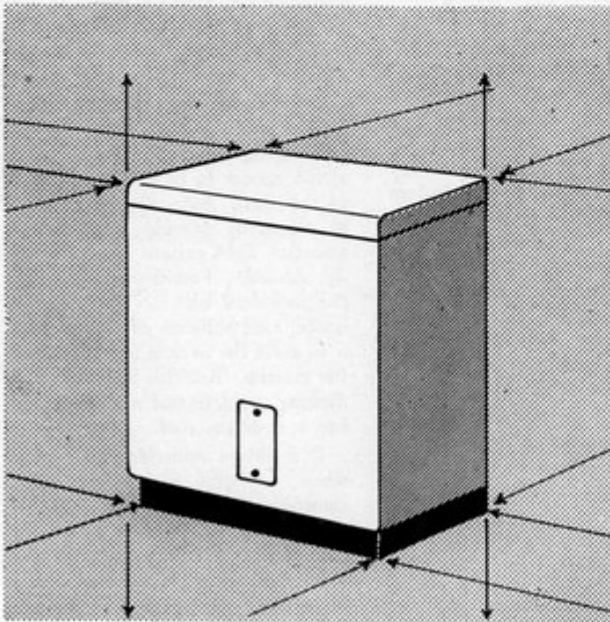
Beyond complexity there is even a greater problem. There are vast unexplored areas where questions are not only unanswered, but unasked. And there appears to be a growing uneasiness about the complex mathematical structure which has been erected on assumptions known to be questionable, if not invalid.

Shall we then limit our buildings to shapes which may be calculated by means of the theory of elasticity? Have we less courage, less intuition than those who built *Sancta Sophia* 1300 years before Finsterwalder? Listen to FELIX CANDELA, "I am wondering," he says, "what could be the progress of mankind if nobody were allowed to perform any jump or movement without a previous mathematical determination of the

force that must be asked from a certain muscle." If I understand him correctly, the essence of his argument is that we should use mathematics as a tool but that we should not accept it as a limitation.

This is a courageous philosophy and, certainly, Candela has proved a mighty champion of it. Unfortunately, there are few of us who are willing to accept the risks inherent in it. Never forget that the magnificent accomplishment of *Sancta Sophia* was successful only after two unsuccessful attempts.

After this recital you might suspect that I am trying to discourage the use of thin shells. Such is far from the truth. But I do urge you to consider the pitfalls which will beset you when you embark on a path which is at least unfamiliar and quite possibly uncharted. Consult your engineers and your estimator early in the job and work with them. Recognize, too, that in every stage from the conception through the construction you and your engineers will be called upon to expend a great deal more time and effort than is ordinarily required.



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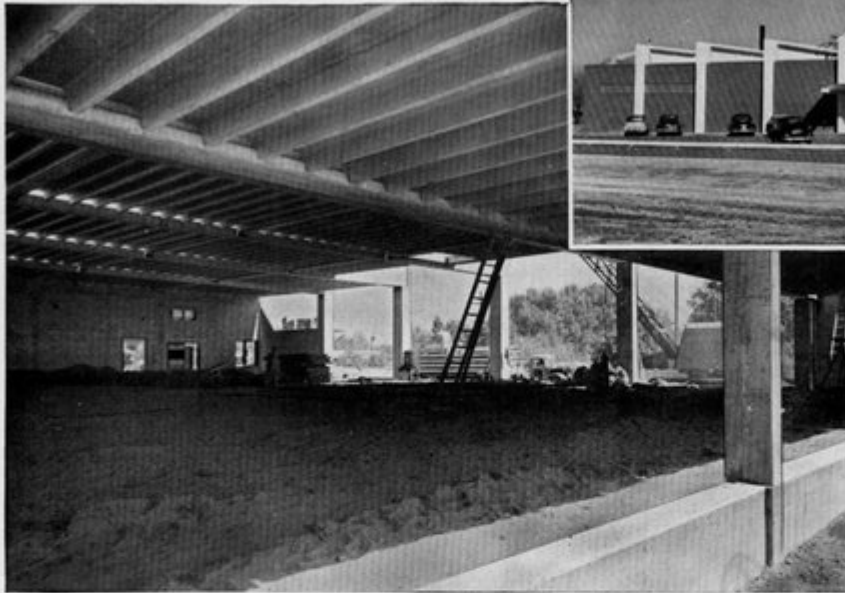
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Above: Front and side view of the nearly completed Safeway Store built in Midvale, Utah.

Left: Interior of the store showing precast concrete channel roof slabs placed on lower flange of the main prestressed concrete roof beams.

Architect, Wm. J. Monroe, Jr., Salt Lake City; Contractor, Ragnar-Benson, Inc., Chicago.

## Super Mart's 108 ft. clear span made possible by Precast, Prestressed Concrete Beams

The Safeway Store Building in Midvale, Utah, obtained a clear floor area 108' wide by 130' deep through the use of only five precast, prestressed concrete beams. The beams, cast on the job site, were placed to give a 16' space above the finished floor in the main store area.

The roof required about 13,500 sq. ft. of precast concrete channel slabs with conventional reinforcement. These channels, 2' wide with 10" legs, were placed on the lower flanges of the main prestressed beams. This allowed the prestressed concrete beams to stand boldly above the finished roof line to produce a dramatic architectural effect.

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form with any applicable local building codes. Like all concrete structures they offer many advantages: great strength, extra long life, very low maintenance cost and true *low-annual-cost* service. In addition, such structures provide great resistance to destructive natural forces such as storms, decay, termites and especially fire.

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# News & Notes

## Note from Tallahassee

The first three weeks of the legislative front have been quiet so far as the direct interests of architects are concerned. Present indications are that both House and Senate will approve an appropriation bill containing funds needed for construction of an architectural school building at the U/F at Gainesville. But it is too early yet to estimate the fate of the Governor's school financing program or to know what total of construction funds for State work will be finally approved.

Also, legislators will not complete consideration of the new Proposed Constitution for several more weeks. Parts of this might have some effect on future administration of the present registration law. Thus the FAA Legislative Committee, chaired by JAMES K. POWNALL is watching legislative developments closely and is prepared to move quickly and decisively if, and when, necessary to protect the interests of the profession.

## Broward County Chapter

The third week in May was tentatively chosen for a Ft. Lauderdale Architects' Week as part of the Broward County Chapter's Centennial Observance program at the April

## Professional P/R

### In Broward County

As part of the Broward Builders' Exchange Home Show, held in the War Memorial Auditorium at Ft. Lauderdale March 19-23 was this exhibit booth, erected and staffed by members of the Broward County Chapter. Designed by Paul R. John, architect of Pompano Beach, the booth was erected by Morton and Clark Ironmonger, William P. Plumb, Paul R. John, John Evans and Preston Stevens of Robert Hansen's office.



luncheon meeting of the Chapter. Members accepted a recommendation by committee-chairman WILLIAM F. BICONEY that in place of a single commemorative dinner, a week-long program be sponsored by the Chapter to include speeches, panel discussions, film showings, etc.

Success of the Chapter's participation in the Broward Builders' Exchange show led to the tentative decision to set up a 10-man Exhibition Committee to handle future exhibits.

The Chapter will be represented at the National Convention in Washington by President MORTON IRONMONGER, Secretary JOHN EVANS, ROBERT E. HANSEN and one other cor-

porate member, not yet named. The Chapter authorized appropriation of \$100 for each member as partial reimbursement of Convention expenses.

## Florida Central Chapter

FAA President EDGAR S. WORTMAN, AIA Director-elect SANFORD W. GOIN, FAIA, and AGC President FRANK J. ROONEY were among the honored guests attending a business-and-seminar meeting of the Florida Central Chapter held the afternoon and evening of April 13. Hosts to Chapter members and guests — totaling about 100 at the afternoon panel discussion — were the Sarasota-Bradenton Association of Architects and the Sarasota General Contractors Association. Headquarters for the program was the Orange Blossom Hotel in Sarasota.

The Chapter business meeting followed a luncheon meeting of the Executive Committee. Among committee reports ELLIOTT B. HADLEY, as the Chapter's P/R chairman, urged extensive use of the AIA film, "Architecture, USA", recently purchased by the Chapter, noting that the script which is part of the film presentation precludes the need for an experienced speaker during the film's showing before any type of audience.

Announcement was also made that Clearwater had been tentatively selected as the site for the 1958 S-A AIA Regional Conference next April. However, a possible lack of hotel and display facilities at that season next year may force a change in that selection. Investigation will be made

*(Continued on Page 26)*

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT



Typical of Centennial Observance parties across the nation was this meeting of the Palm Beach Chapter held in the Polo Club at West Palm Beach February 23. Highlight of the evening was an informal talk by C. Herrick Hammond, FAIA (standing, left) past president of the Institute, a former architect of Chicago and now a resident, with a "retirement practice" of Del Ray Beach. Mr. Hammond reminisced entertainingly on an association with the Institute dating back more than 45 years.



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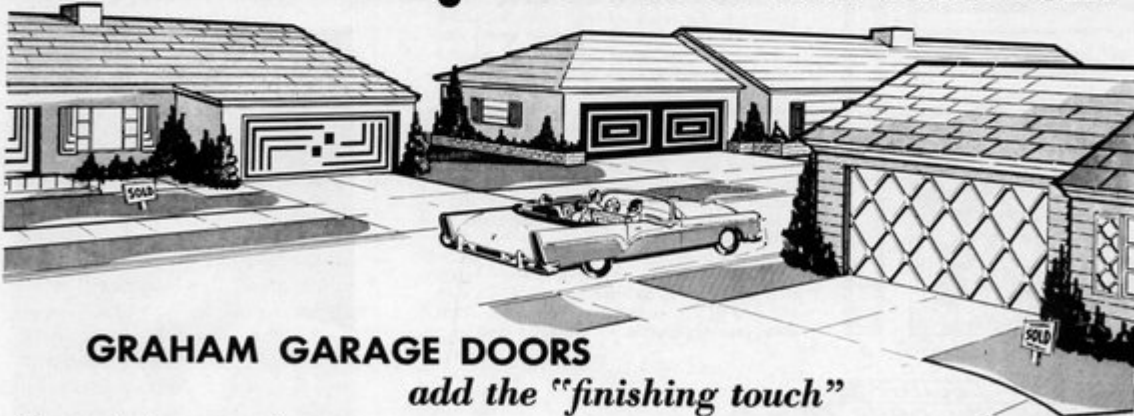
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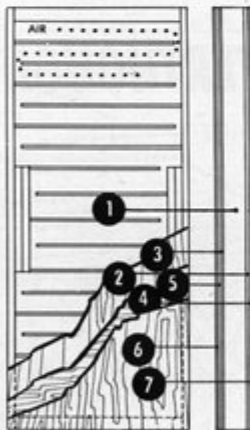
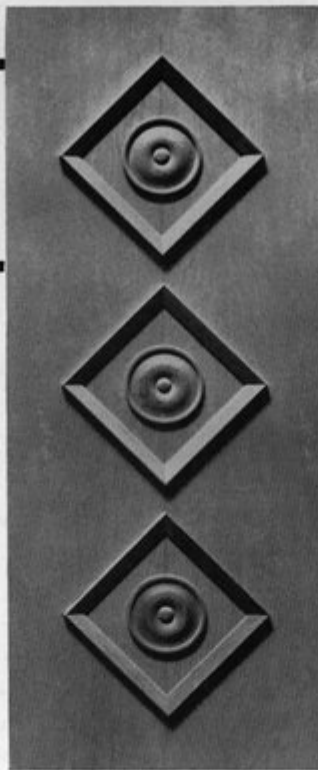
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## News & Notes

(Continued from Page 24)

and a definite report made available to the Regional Council shortly.

The afternoon seminar—a frank and constructive discussion of architect-contractor problems—was moderated by WILLIAM A. McRAE, member of a Lakeland legal firm. The panel of architects included ARCHIE C. PARISH, ANTHONY L. PULLARA and EDWARD J. SEIBERT for the architects; and LEE FURNELL, KELL HENNESSY and T. T. WATSON for the contractors.

Following a cocktail hour at 6:30 more than 125 architects and contractors with their wives attended a buffet dinner and listened to FRANK J. ROONEY discuss the growth and increasingly broad opportunities for the construction industry. The ladies, under the sponsorship of the Chapter's Auxiliary, had spent the afternoon to good advantage. After a talk by MRS. BARBARA DAME, architectural critic, they were guests at a fashion show.

## New Pensacola Office

Opening of a new office for the practice of architecture has been announced by WM. DUDLEY HUNT, JR. The office will handle all types of architectural work and will be located  
(Continued on Page 27)



Louis Skidmore, senior partner of the firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill and now a resident of Florida, will be awarded the AIA Gold Medal at the annual AIA banquet to be held May 16 in Washington, D. C. The award was voted him by AIA directors in recognition of his leadership "in the formation and conduct of a firm which has made outstanding contributions to the profession of architecture."

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

## News & Notes

(Continued from Page 26)

at 1320 North 15th Avenue, Pensacola. Mr. Hunt, formerly a resident of Pensacola, will also maintain his present office in New Orleans where he has practiced for several years.

### Wortman on AIA Committee

FAA President EDGAR S. WORTMAN, has been named a member of the AIA-NSPE Sub-committee of the 1957 AIA Committee on Collaboration of Design Professions. Duties of the Sub-committee, which includes seven men, chaired by ROY E. LARSON, FAIA, of Philadelphia, is to cooperate with engineers in matters of interest to both professions.

### Florida Scores Again

Again this year Florida was in the running after judgment of the AIA's 4th Annual Journalism Awards Competition. FREDERIC SHERMAN, Real Estate Editor of the *Miami Herald* won an honorable mention for his story, published December 16 last year, "Happy Hut that Suits the Scene". The winning story was one of a series which Sherman has been running in the Sunday editions in an effort to demonstrate to the public the qualities, in planning and design, which make a house good architecturally — and therefore an unusually good example of a sound real estate investment.

Last year *The Herald* won one of two top awards in the AIA competition. The other was won by Douglas Doubleday of the *St. Petersburg Times*.

### AIA Convention Report Scheduled for June Issue

Plans are now being perfected to assure as full as possible a news coverage of business and events of the AIA's Centennial Celebration meeting at Washington, D. C., in the June issue of *The Florida Architect*. As last year at Los Angeles, effort will be made to bring an overall, interpretative account of the Convention to those Florida architects unable to attend it. In addition, it is hoped that this magazine can also carry some of the significant speeches and seminar discussions which will mark this once-in-a-century conclave.

A story of the significant legislative developments will be a feature of the July issue.

MAY, 1957

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# S-A Regional Council Adopts By-Laws

Since an appointment at the 1956 Regional Conference a committee with representatives from four states has been working to develop by-laws for the AIA South Atlantic District regional organization. Headed by John L. R. Grand, the committee surveyed material from other districts, finally completed a final draft for presentation to the 1957 Regional conference in Atlanta last month. Published here for the first time are the By-Laws as approved and adopted by the S-A Regional Council, AIA, on April 5, 1957.

## Article I—Name

The name of the organization shall be the South Atlantic Regional Council of the American Institute of Architects.

## Article II—Objects

The objects of the South Atlantic Regional Council of the American Institute of Architects shall be those of The Institute; and, in addition, within the territory of the regional district fixed by The Board of The Institute, the Regional Council shall:

- A—Promote the purposes of The Institute;
- B—Foster cooperation between the Chapters and The Institute;
- C—Unify and coordinate the efforts of the members;
- D—Counsel with and assist the Regional Director;
- E—Provide a forum for discussion of regional matters and Chapter and regional views upon Institute policy;
- F—Elect Regional Judiciary members (and alternates) and,
- G—Nominate the district's candidate for the office of Regional Director in accordance with the provisions of these and The Institute's by-laws.
- H—Use the powers delegated by The Institute to effect these projects.

## Article III— Membership and Voting

Each chapter of the Institute within the territory of the South Atlantic Regional District shall be represented on the Council by only one voting member.

Each voting member shall cast the number of votes which the Secretary

of The Institute, determined as the number which his chapter was entitled to have accredited at the last preceding meeting of The Institute.

Council members shall be elected in the same manner and shall have the same qualifications and duties as member-delegates to meetings of The Institute.

Each voting member shall serve a term of one year or until his successor has qualified.

## Article IV— Officers and Their Duties

The regional Director shall be the Chairman and Presiding officer of the Regional Council.

The Secretary of the host chapter for the annual meeting and the Regional Conference shall also serve as Council Secretary, and shall be a non-voting, ex-officio member of the Regional Council.

The Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the Council and the Regional Conference during his term of office, and shall have custody of, and shall keep in good order, all property and records of the Council except the records and books of account in custody of the Treasurer, and shall perform all duties usual and incidental to his office.

A Treasurer of the Council shall be elected for a three year term to run concurrently with the term of office of the Regional Director. The Treasurer shall be a non-voting ex-officio member of the Council, and shall be from the same Chapter as the Regional Director.

The Regional Director and the Treasurer shall be jointly empowered to make all necessary banking arrangements for the Council, and the Treasurer shall exercise general supervision of the Council's financial affairs, maintaining its financial records and books of account, and per-

form all duties usual and incidental to his office.

## Article V—Meetings

The Regional Council shall hold at least one meeting each year, held at the same time as the Regional Conference.

Special Meetings may be held on call of the Regional Director or by a quorum of the Council.

A quorum of the Council shall consist of a number of members, representing chapters from at least three states, who together are entitled to cast a majority of the total vote of the Council.

Notices of meetings shall be served on council members and chapters stating the time and place of meeting not less than thirty days prior to the opening session.

## Article VI— Conduct of Meetings

Parliamentary procedure governing the conduct of all meetings shall be that set forth in the latest edition of "Robert's Rules of Order" when not inconsistent with these By-laws.

## Article VII— Regional Conference

A Regional Conference shall be held annually at the time and place selected by the Council, if not determined by the preceding conference.

The sponsoring chapter shall be known as the host chapter, and shall make all arrangements for the conference.

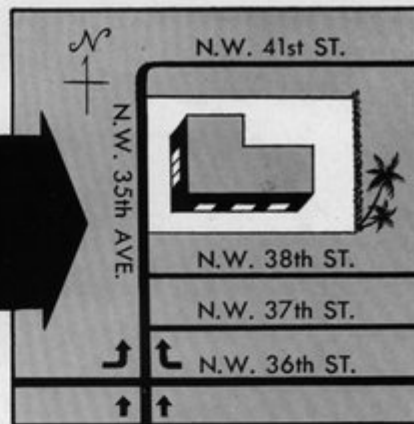
## Article VIII—Committees Section 1—Classes of Committees

Regional *Standing Committees* shall be established to correspond with *Board Committees* designated as vertical committees by The Institute Board. Special Committees may be  
*(Continued on Page 31)*

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## Regional By-Laws . . .

(Continued from Page 28)

established by the Council or the Regional Director.

### Section 2—Regional Committee Members

The Standing Committees shall be composed of the chairmen of the chapter committees of the district performing the same functions as the regional committee. Whenever functions are combined at chapter level, the chairmen of the chapter committee will serve as a member of each of the regional committees he represents functionally at the chapter level. Members of The Institute vertical committees, elected by The Board, shall be members of the corresponding regional committees, and shall serve as their chairmen.

Every special committee shall expire with the adjournment of the Annual meeting of the Council, but any thereof may be re-created.

Members of special committees shall be appointed by the Regional Director. Their terms of office shall expire with the committee.

### Article IX—Finances

Expenses of the Council shall be met by funds derived from the following:

- A—Funds appropriated by the American Institute of Architects for the use of this region;
- B—Proceeds of Regional Conferences in excess of expenses
- C—Per capita contributions from constituent component chapters as they may mutually agree.

Authority to Expend and Disburse Money:

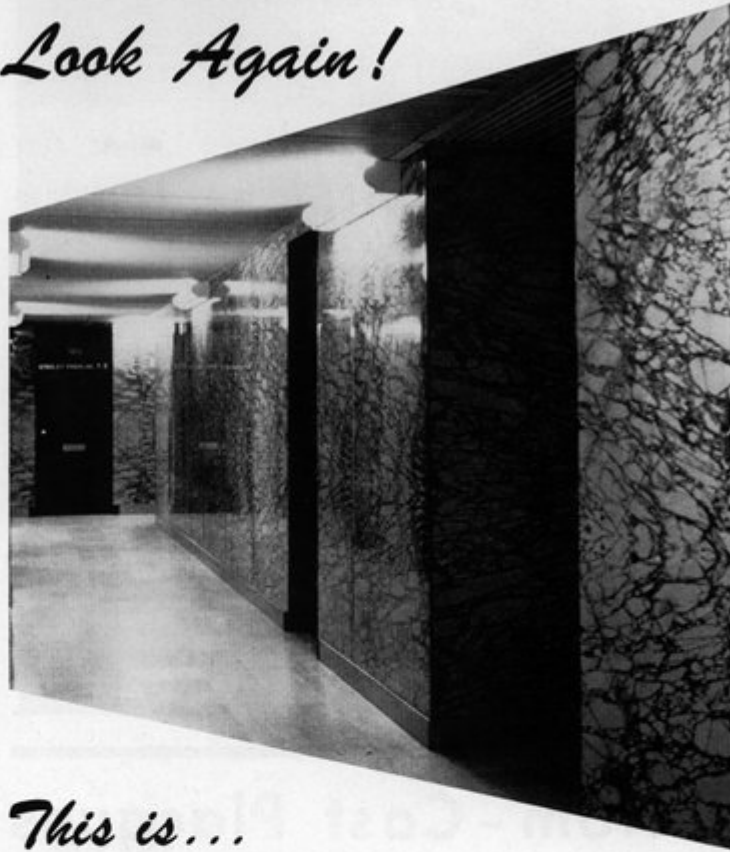
A—No member, officer, director, committee, jury, department, employee, agent, or representative of The Regional Council shall have any right, authority, or power to expend any money of The Regional Council, to incur any liability for, and in, its behalf, or to make any commitment which will, or may be, deemed to bind or involve The Regional Council in any expense or financial liability, unless such expenditure, liability, or commitment has been authorized by The Regional Council or by a specific resolution at a duly called meeting of The Regional Council has

(Continued on Page 32)

MAY, 1957

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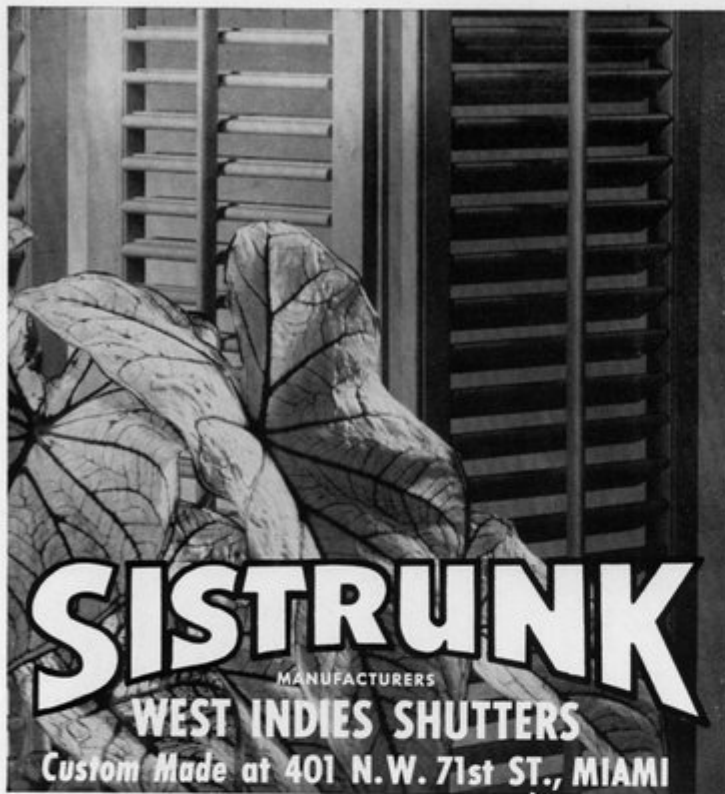
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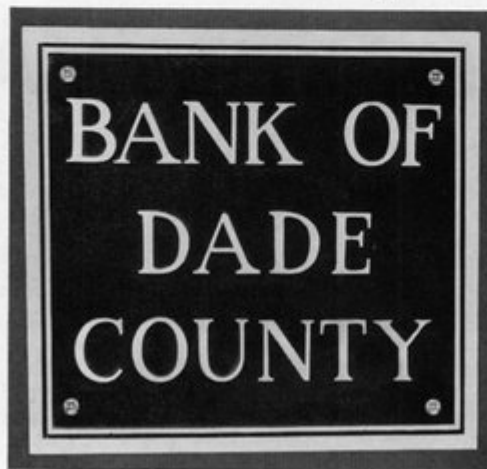
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## Regional By-Laws...

(Continued from Page 31)

made an appropriation to pay the same and has authorized the member, officer, director, committee, jury, department, employee, agent, or representative to make the expenditure or commitment or to incur the obligation. Nor shall any said person, jury, committee or department have any right, authority, or power to incur any expense or obligation on account of any specific appropriation in excess of the unexpended and unencumbered balance of such specific appropriation.

**B**—The Treasurer shall not have right or authority to pay any expense or obligation for, or in behalf of, The Regional Council unless an appropriation to pay such expense or obligation has been duly made by The Regional Council; nor shall he pay any expense or obligation on account of any specific appropriation in excess of the unexpended and unencumbered balance of such specific appropriation.

Funds derived from the proceeds of a Regional Conference may be shared with the host chapter, the amounts accruing to each to be determined by the Council. Funds paid into the treasury of the Council from proceeds of regional conferences should be used primarily in financing succeeding conferences, and secondarily in financing operations of the Council.

The Regional Council shall not have any title or interest in the property of any chapter nor be liable for any debt incurred by any chapter; and conversely, no chapter shall have any title or interest in the property of the Regional Council, nor shall it be liable for any debt incurred by the Regional Council.

### Article X—Nominations for Regional Director Section 1.

#### Nominations by Chapters

Three months prior to the Council meeting at the Regional Conference preceding each meeting of The Institute at which the office of the Regional Director is to become vacant, each chapter of the South Atlantic District shall submit to the Regional Director the name of the candidate

(Continued on Page 33)

which said chapter wishes the Council to place in nomination for the office of Regional Director. On receipt of the names of the candidates, the Regional Director shall advise the various chapters of the persons so nominated for the office and shall present such names as have been nominated by the chapters to the Council at the next regular meeting of the Council. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the nomination of a nominee for Regional Director from the floor of the Regional Council in the manner hereinafter provided in these by-laws.

### Section 2.

#### Nominations from the Floor

Nominations of any corporate member eligible to hold the office may be proposed by any council member, and if the nomination is seconded by council members representing two other chapters of the District, then the member's name shall be added to those previously submitted for consideration of the Council in determining the official nominee of the Council for the office of Regional Director.

### Article XI—Regional Judiciary Committee

#### Section 1—Duties

The duties of the Regional Judiciary Committee shall be to conduct initial hearings on charges of unprofessional conduct against corporate members of the District which have been referred to it by The Institute. All such hearings and procedures shall be in strict accordance with the By-Laws of The Institute and the Procedural Rules of The Board.

#### Section 2—Composition

The Regional Judiciary Committee shall be composed of three corporate members and one alternate, the members to serve for staggered three-year terms and the alternate a one-year term. Members and alternate shall be members in good standing in The Institute and each shall be from a different chapter in the District. No officer, or director, of The Institute shall be eligible for service on the Regional Judiciary Committee.

#### Section 3—Election of Members

**A—Nomination by Chapters or Petition:** Any Chapter executive committee or group of five  
(Continued on Page 34)

MAY, 1957

F. GRAHAM WILLIAMS, Chairman

JOHN F. HALLMAN, President

JACK K. WERK, Vice-Pres.

MARK P. J. WILLIAMS, Vice-Pres.

JAMES H. BARRON, JR., Secy-Treas.

FRANK D. WILLIAMS, Vice-Pres.

JOSEPH A. COLE, Vice-Pres.



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Contracting firms listed below have either been recommended by practicing architects in their locality or are trade association members of recognized standing. AGC—Associated General Contractors, FAEC—Florida Association of Electrical Contractors, ACI—Amer. Concrete Institute; NCMA—Natl. Concrete Masonry Assoc., NRMCA—Natl. Ready-mixed Concrete Assoc., FCPA—Florida Concrete Products Assoc. C—Person to contact.

## — CHARLOTTE COUNTY —

### GENERAL

**Cleveland Construction Co., Inc.**  
Harborview Rd., Punta Gorda  
Phone: NE 2-5911  
C—Roy C. Young, Pres.—AGC

## — DADE COUNTY —

### GENERAL

**Avant Construction Co., Inc.**  
360 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami  
Phone: NE 5-2409  
C—John L. Avant, Pres.—AGC

**Edward M. Fleming Construction Co., Inc.**  
4121 N.W. 25th St., Miami 42  
Phone: NE 5-0791  
C—Ed. M. Fleming, Pres.—AGC

### PAVING, GRADING

**T. J. James Construction Co.**  
1700 N.W. 119th St., Miami  
Phone: MU 8-8621  
C—Randolph Young, Gen. Mgr.—AGC

## — DUVAL COUNTY —

### INDUSTRIAL & HEAVY

**Henry G. Dupree Co.**  
1125 Kings Ave., Jacksonville  
Phone: FL 9-6622  
C—Henry G. DuPree, Pres.—AGC

## — PALM BEACH COUNTY —

### GENERAL

**Arnold Construction Co.**  
S'te 7, Murray Bld., Palm Beach  
Phone: TE 2-4267  
C—W. H. Arnold, Pres.—AGC

## Paul & Son, Inc.

921 Ortega Rd., W. Palm Beach  
Phone TE 2-3716

C—P. D. Crickenberger, Pres.

### CONCRETE MASONRY

## Shirley Brothers, Inc.

N. Canal Pt. Rd., Pahokee  
Phone: Pahokee 7185

C—Claude L. Shirley, Pres.—AGC  
AGC assoc. NRMCA; FCPA; NCMA

### PLASTERING

## J. A. Tompkins

1102 North A, Lake Worth  
Phone: JU 2-6790

C—J. A. Tompkins, Owner—AGC

### ELECTRICAL

## Arrow Electric Company

501 Palm St., W. Palm Beach  
Phone: TE 3-8424

C—V. L. Burkhardt, Pres.—AGC  
Assoc.; FAEC

## — PINELLAS COUNTY —

### GENERAL

## A. P. Hennessy & Sons, Inc.

2300 22d St. N., St. Petersburg  
Phone: 7-0308

C—L. J. Hennessy, Pres.—AGC

## — VOLUSIA COUNTY —

### CONCRETE MASONRY

## Quillian's Concrete

3rd St. - F.E.C., Daytona Beach  
Phone: CL 3-8113

C—Hugo Quillian, Partner—AGC  
Assoc. NCMA; FSPA; NRMCA. ACI

## — GEORGIA—Fulton County —

### GENERAL

## Beers Construction Company

70 Ellis St., N.E., Atlanta 3  
Phone: AL 0555

C—E. M. Eastman, V.-Pres.—AGC

## Regional By-Laws

(Continued from Page 33)

corporate members of a Chapter may nominate an eligible corporate member for service on the Regional Judiciary Committee. Nominations shall be forwarded to the Regional Director 30 days in advance of the Regional Council meeting at which an election shall take place.

### B—Nominations from the Floor:

Nominations from the floor at any Regional Council meeting may be made for a member of the Regional Judiciary Committee by any council member; and if said member is eligible to serve on the committee, and his nomination is seconded by council members representing two other chapters of the District, then his name shall be added to those previously nominated.

### Section 4—Chairman

The senior member shall be chairman during his last year of service.

### Section 5—Meetings

The Regional Judiciary Committee shall normally hold a meeting to conduct hearings one day in advance of the annual Regional Conference, provided it has cases before it referred to it by The Institute. Other meetings of the Committee shall be held whenever The Institute directs.

Expenses of the Committee members at meetings to conduct hearings will be reimbursed by The Institute in the manner and amount as prescribed for such reimbursement of expenses by the Treasurer of The Institute.

## Article XII—Amendments

These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the Regional Council by an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of all the votes accredited to be cast at the meeting on any question not relating to the property of The Institute or its chapters, provided that each council member shall have received notice of the meeting at which it is to be voted upon not less than 30 days prior to the date of the meeting. Further, no amendment shall be submitted for a vote that would directly or indirectly nullify or contravene any act or policy of The Institute.

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### FAA Directors' Meeting Advanced to June 1st

Date for the FAA Board of Directors' third meeting of the year has finally been set for June 1st, 1957. The Fort Harrison Hotel in Clearwater has been named as the place for the meeting which will be called to order by President EDGAR S. WORTMAN immediately after lunch. The customary Directors' luncheon will start promptly at 12:30. The meeting date was advanced to avoid conflict with the regular mid-year meeting of the State Board.

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## Live Splinter or Petrified Log?

In his meaty discussion of Institute policies during the Regional Conference at Atlanta last month, BERYL PRICE, dynamic chairman of the AIA's Chapter Affairs Committee, undoubtedly voiced many convictions of thoughtful AIA members interested in the continued development of the Institute's strength and influence. As reported elsewhere in this issue, his speech was full of practical inspiration. But it is open to question whether all of his statements relative to current organizational policies, particularly at both chapter and regional levels, could be whole-heartedly accepted by all AIA members in Florida.

Among these was a statement that a membership of 100 was "an absolute minimum" for what he called a "strong" chapter. He decried the "splintering" of Chapters into smaller groups and implied that such splinter chapters did not contain the inherent strength of interest necessary for vigorous operation as an AIA entity.

Now, there *may* be strength as well as safety in mere numbers. But experience has not always borne out that thesis. Mere numbers can also hide apathy and lethargy; and it is certainly true that more can often be accomplished by a few souls dedicated enough to be vigorous and vocal than by ten or even a hundred times as many whose interest is cold to the point of inactivity. The worth of a high interest in a small group has shown itself countless times in countless situations. And the growth of AIA membership in Florida is a particular case in point.

As a matter of historical fact, practically all of Florida's 10 AIA chapters are "splinters"—offshoots from a single chapter, and originally formed by small, but energetic, groups who saw the need for a more vigorous application of AIA policies and influences in specific local areas throughout the State. As recently as last year this process produced three new chapters. It may yet produce another one from the Florida Central Chapter—which, within a single year, has more than gained back the membership it lost through formation of the Mid-Florida Chapter formerly listed on its roster.

No . . . the criterion, it seems to us, is not an

arbitrary, numerical one. It is a need in a locality—whether that locality is a single city, a metropolitan area, a county or a state. The growth of the architectural profession in Florida has highlighted a whole series of local needs; and local chapters have naturally been formed to fill them.

Part of Beryl Price's argument must, of course, be granted. In the small chapter, personnel is often not large enough to staff all committees without doubling up. In theory, of course, that is not good—even though the AIA recognizes the possibility and has suggested a committee combination for small as well as large chapters. But practically, here in Florida, AIA affairs are handled about as well in the eight small chapters as they are in the two larger ones.

As to our small chapters' impact on community affairs, it is proving to be a real one of increasing importance. In Pensacola, in Orlando and particularly in Jacksonville the new, small chapters are achieving public recognition for the architectural profession which was formerly lacking. Each is growing in numbers as well as in public stature, though probably none will ever reach the 100-member mark which the AIA Chapter Affairs Committee chairman sets as a desirable minimum.

Maybe our AIA set up in Florida is just another indication of the fact that "Florida is Different." Each Chapter as a member of The Florida Association of Architects, is an integral part of a body which reinforces, at the state level, the local influence of the Chapter itself. With plans for an increasing service now under way, the FAA will more and more give to its member chapters the strength which added numbers might, in some cases, otherwise provide them. As liaison between the FAA and its chapter-members grows closer, the work of the FAA will serve as both a buttress to, and an extension of, each Chapter's local activities.

In Florida, at least, interest and initiative are generally favored over mere size. In a region which is expanding as dynamically as is the Sunshine State, a group of live and sprouting splinters is much preferable than a single petrified log, however large.

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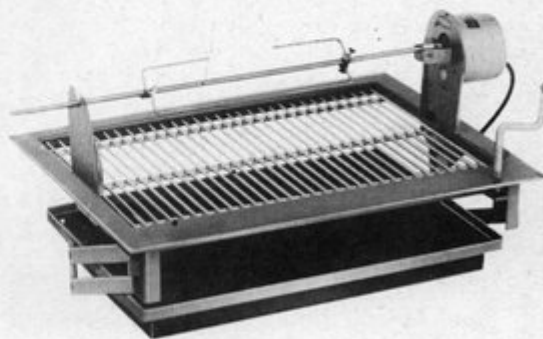
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