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It was a spend-and-tax Legislature, but it was a hard-working Legislature, too . . . And it passed enough good bills to keep everybody working at top capacity for the next two years . . .

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The Call of The Golden West . . .

That's West Florida, of course . . . and the call comes from Clearwater, the Gem of the Suncoast and the headquarters city for this year's FAA Convention . . . Plans for a wonderful Convention Program are virtually completed. They'll be detailed in the next issue . . . Watch for them . . . And don't forget the dates — November 7, 8, 9 . . . The Florida Central Chapter will be the hosts . . . This is a personal invitation from every member to come early, stay late and have the time of your life.

43rd ANNUAL FAA CONVENTION

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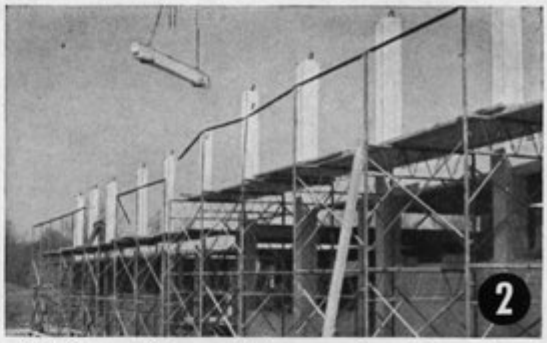

Next, the second floor spandrel beams were lowered into position.

Precast Concrete Units Cut Erection Time and Cost in Philadelphia Housing Project

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Built for the Philadelphia Housing Authority, the 500,000 sq. ft. low-rent housing project consists of 412 firesafe dwelling units plus central-heating, community and management buildings. Liddonfield Architects of Philadelphia designed the project. Stofflet & Tillotson was the general contractor.

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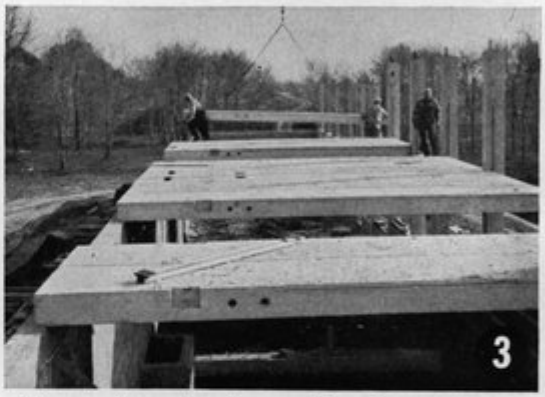

After rear walls were brought to second floor elevation, 3-ft. wide precast concrete floor channels with 10-in. legs were placed across the entire width of the buildings. Below is a view of the underside of the floor showing how conduits pass through sleeves in the legs.

General view before roof spandrel beams and roof slabs were erected.

Finished building. Precast roof slabs project 2 ft. to form sunshade.

The Florida Architect

VOLUME 7 JULY, 1957 NUMBER 7

CONTENTS

The Biennium Will Be Booming 4
A quickie report from Tallahassee

FAA Directors Meet at Clearwater 6

Good Architecture Is Good Government 8
By Henry R. Luce — Editor-in-Chief, Time, Inc.

The Future of The City 13
By Hon. Joseph S. Clark,
U. S. Senator (D) from Pennsylvania

Hostages to History 15
By Dr. Turpin C. Bannister, FAIA
Dean, U/F College of Architecture and Fine Arts

At Long Last — A New Home for the U/F College of Architecture 17

News and Notes 24

Necrology — John Edwin Petersen, AIA 29

Advertisers' Index 35

THE COVER

The Palm Beach Junior College is one of five now either completed or nearing completion in Florida. The 1957 Legislature authorized an additional six; and Florida's Junior College system will ultimately include some 18 or 20 community educational plants providing two years of college training, and in some cases additional facilities for industrial arts training and adult education classes. The Palm Beach unit was designed by Edgar S. Wortman and Hilliard T. Smith, Jr., AIA. Shown is the first of five units which when completed will represent an expenditure of $1-million and will accommodate 750 students. The engineers were Shinn & Hutcheson, Inc., the general contractor William A. Barbusse, Jr., Inc.

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

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The Biennium Will Be Booming

Authorized expansion of school and public work construction add up to a probable $200-million for the next two years.

It was a hard-working Legislature. By the time of final adjournment — extended a full week by the pressure of business — some 3600 bills had been given their introductory reading. Though a great many of these were local measures dealing with either counties or municipalities — and so assured of easy passage — a large number were of general application and thus required study by one of the Legislatures 93 committees (40 in the Senate, 53 in the House) charged with doing the investigative work relative to the merits — or otherwise — of proposed general legislation.

This year legislators were further burdened by consideration of constitutional revisions. They adjourned without completing this phase of the 1957 Session; and Governor Collins will undoubtedly re-convene them in the fall for the express purpose of completing constitutional redrafts.

It was, as always, a political Legislature, too. But evidence is accumulating that in some areas, at least, the politics of stubborn sectionalism is slowly giving way to realization that the overall progress of a great and growing State is an over-riding one. It now seems probable that the special-session this year will work out a formula for re-apportionment that will come closer to the practical ideal of proportional representation on which our democratic processes have always been founded.

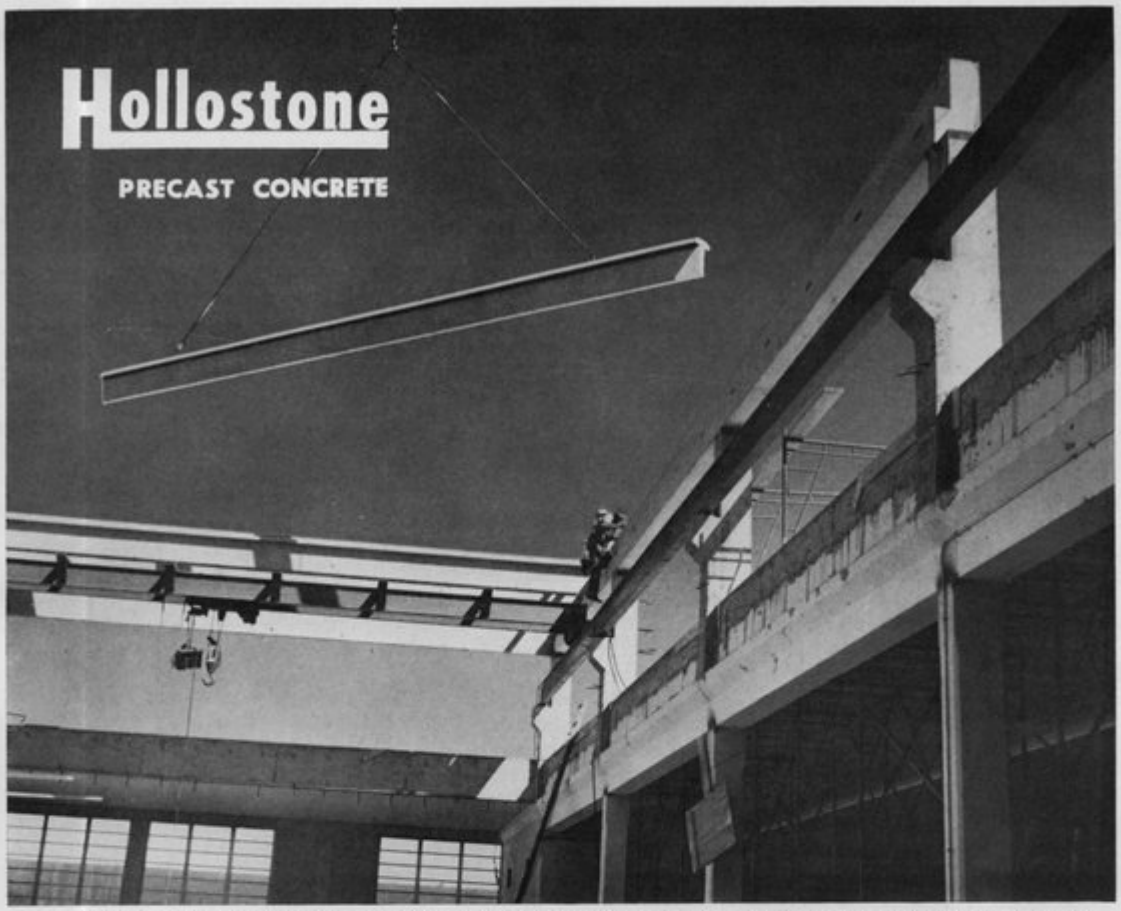
This matter of reapportionment lies closer to the heart of Florida's building industry than many architects may realize. Especially, it involves a matter of political control — a bloc of small counties against the large counties. As that control now exists, legislators from small counties can effectively block measures proposed by the larger counties, many of which could spell substantial progress for this state. Road developments, public improvements, home rule measures, better school policies — all these and others have great meaning in heavily populated areas, though some may have little significance in sparsely settled areas. And, since architects by and large must make their living in predominantly urban areas — most of which fall into the "large county" category — adequate representation on a population basis as one means for assuring sound future development of the state is, or at least should be, of important interest to each one.

It was a spend-and-tax Legislature, above all. As finally passed, the appropriation bill was almost 50 percent higher, for the coming biennium, than for the last one. But it reflected general conviction of legislators — and thus their constituents —that growth of the State now necessitates an increase in services. Much of the appropriation represents expansion, thus increases in operating expenses. But more than $62-million has been appropriated specifically for construction purposes — which range from a lath-house for horticultural purposes at the U/F Agricultural Experiment Station to a more than $10-million building program based on a sweeping re-organization of the State's prison system.

Between these extremes lies a wide variety of projects, a number of which pre-suppose a continuing building and development program which will probably require a high level of construction appropriation for many years to come. University development is a case in point. The U/F, for example, got a little more than $8.6-million, Florida State more than $3.5-million,

(Continued on Page 30)

Typical of the new education projects which the 1957 Legislative appropriations will shortly bring to reality is this design for the Pensacola Junior College for which the Pensacola firm of Hart and Leitch were architects.



This South Miami project suggests the design flexibility and job efficiency which result from use of Hollostone pre-cast units. It's an industrial building for the Somerstein Land Company. Zurwelle-Whittaker were engineers and Charles T. Jones the builder.

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FAA Directors Meet at Clearwater

This year's third meeting of the FAA Board of Directors was held Saturday, June 1 in the Fort Harrison Hotel, Clearwater. Chief reason for selecting this particular meeting place was to give Board members opportunity to learn, at first hand the facilities of the Hotel which will become headquarters for the FAA's 43rd Annual Convention in November.

The meeting started with the usual luncheon at 12:30 and was called to order promptly thereafter. There were few interim committee reports offered. In the absence of the FAA Executive Secretary, FRANKLIN S. BUNCH, FAA Vice-president and member of the Legislative Committee, outlined briefly the nature and progress of FAA activities at Tallahassee. A detailed report of the Legislative Committee was necessarily postponed until the next Board meeting in August.

In his double capacity as an FAA Director and Dean of the U/F College of Architecture and Fine Arts, TURPIN C. BANNISTER, FAIA, reported that plans are now underway for the establishment of a research foundation in Gainesville. The project is now in the exploratory stage only. But it would involve a research program relative to performance of products and building design under conditions encountered in Florida. Support for the program would come partially from the University, partially from the various organized groups within the building industry.

AIA Regional Director SANFORD W. GOIN, FAIA, outlined for the Board the changes in regional operation which will come about as a result of the adoption of Regional By-Laws at the Atlanta Conference (see *Florida Architect* for May, 1957). He noted that the By-Laws call for one representative from each Chapter as membership of the Regional Council. Votes cast by each Council member would be based on corporate membership in each chapter under the formula designated in the AIA By-Laws.

The Board heard and approved plans for the 43rd Annual Convention presented by Convention Chairman ROBERT H. LEVISON. Levison indicated that work of the Host Chapter committee was progressing satisfactorily and that a first-class Convention could be expected.

FRANCIS R. WALTON of Daytona Beach introduced the subject of a new type of inter-chapter communication. There was need, he said, for better communication between architects of Florida on matters of special, even confidential nature. He proposed setting up a form of simple news letter for mailing to all AIA corporate members as frequently as needed. President EDGAR S. WORTMAN stated that the matter would be investigated and action reported for the Board's decision at a later date. (*Subsequently the FAA President sent a letter and questionnaire on this subject to all AIA corporate members.*)

The matter of enforcing the architects' law through State Board action was introduced. BENMONT TENCH, JR., FAA counsel and legislative investigator for the State Board, answered questions on this point by sketching the procedures by which violations of the architects' law must be, and are being handled. Tench outlined the various steps necessary to reveal violations, to obtain proof that violations have actually taken place and to bring the perpetrators to court. He noted the fact that architects themselves must be counted upon to help the meager State Board personnel to maintain a constant enforcement program and outlined the specific steps necessary in this connection.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Florida Association of Architects shall be to unite the architectural profression within the State of Florida to promote and forward the objectives of the The American Institute of Architects; to stimulate and encourage continual improvement within the profession; to cooperate with the other professions; to promote and participate in the matters of general public welfare, and represent and act for the architectural profession in the State; and to promote educational and public relations programs for the advancement of the profession.

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GOOD ARCHITECTURE IS GOOD GOVERNMENT

By HENRY R. LUCE
Editor-in-Chief, Time, Inc.

The author of this article was the chief speaker at the Annual Dinner of the AIA during the Centennial Celebration at Washington in May. His address is reproduced here — completely except for introductory paragraphs. In one Mr. Luce explained his initial interest in architecture and also set the theme for his address. He said: "A quarter of a century ago when America was deep in that traumatic episode known as the Great Depression, I came across LeCorbusier's famous dictum: 'Either you will have architecture, or you will have revolution.' Not being sure which I preferred, but knowing that I was loaded up with revolution, I went out and bought the ARCHITECTURAL FORUM. And then what happened? What happened was, we just got more revolution — revolution in architecture."

The major premise of my remarks tonight is that the 20th Century Revolution of Architecture has been accomplished. And it has been accomplished mainly in America—no matter how great our debt to European genius. The Founding Fathers of the Revolution in Architecture, the great and the colleagues of the great—many of them are in this room tonight. I salute you. If I should live to an old age and my grandchildren should ask me where I was and what I did during these world-shaking decades of the mid-Twentieth Century, I will tell them that on May 16, 1957, in Washington, D. C., there was celebrated the 100th Anniversary of the American Institute of Architects. And *I* was *there*. If that doesn't sound as exciting to my grandchildren as might the mention of war or interplanetary travel—then I will explain to them that, here, on this occasion, I shook hands with the men who gave the shape to *their* America, the men who raised the towers toward the sky, who stretched the roofs across the land, who formed the facade—the face—that their America presents to all the world. And I am sure I will be able to add—these were the men who, in the fullness of time, made God's country a splendid habitation for God's most fortunate children.

Is this wishful thinking? Objective facts support my prophecy.

The American Revolution in Architecture has been accomplished at a providential moment. For it comes precisely at the moment when there is taking place, and is about to take place, the most staggering mass of building ever done on this planet.

The quantitative projections must be more vividly in your minds and imaginations than in mine. There are tens of millions of prosperous Americans to be housed and rehoused. A quarter of a century from now, only a small fraction of the houses which now stand will be tolerable to the Americans who in 1976 celebrate the 200th Anniversary of this nation. And besides houses, there is everything else to build—factories, offices, stores,

schools, churches, airports, sports arenas, parks, playgrounds, places of art and entertainment—the list is endless, as varied as American life itself. And let's by no means forget highways—a great symbol of a continental and democratic people. This moving of the earth and making the waters to flow—this is the picture of modern men, of the American, making a new dwelling place on earth.

Well within a decade this picture of a whole new physical environment for Americans will be in the imaginations of the people. It will even be in the algebra of politicians.

But you may say, granted the hundreds of billions of dollars, granted the billions of tons of iron and concrete and glass that will be put in place, granted the billions of rivets that will hold the millions of girders, et cetera, et cetera, what guarantee is there that any appreciable part of all this will express good architecture? Does not a lot of evidence so far point to ugliness rather than beauty?

I must now take account of two things—the appalling amount of ugliness in the American scene at this moment and the degradation of democratic taste.

Nor do we have to go to our friends in Europe to hold a mirror up to us and find ourselves to be horrifying monsters of bad taste.

We find outraged critics right here at home. Thank God we do. In fact, the most readable description of ugly America is to be found right in the *Architectural Forum*, written by an esteemed colleague, Mary Mix Foley. In one sweeping phrase she speaks of "this mess that is man-made America." In her catalogue of horror she lists "...nineteenth-century buildings modernized at street level with chrome, glass, and neon—the restaurant in the derby hat, the candy-striped motel and the frozen-custard stand, dripping silvered concrete icicles . . . " "Probably never in the history of the human race," she continues, "has a culture equaled ours in the dreariness and corrupted fantasy of a major part of its buildings."

The whole story is even more appalling. For dreariness and ugliness were not thrust upon the American people; they chose it, they, the freest people in history. To quote Mrs. Foley once more: "In no previous culture have people in general been so free to choose what they like with so little deference to authority."

Here I am prophesying a splendid age of architecture on a continental scale. What chance is there for architecture if the will of the American people is for ugliness?

This cry of distress raises many more questions of philosophy and sociology than I can even venture to list tonight. There is implicit, for one thing, the old question as to whether Democracy is, after all, any good. None of the world's great architecture up to now, none of the architecture that American tourists go to see every year —none of it arose at the wave of the magic wand of Democracy. Except Periclean Greece, you might say. But then you might also say the Parthenon, that wonder of light in the shining sun, is really a monument to the fall of Greek Democracy which was in any case a very short-lived affair. As for the Versailles of Louis XIV—*l'etat c'est mai;* as for the Taj Mahal, as for the Great Wall of China so infinitely romantic, as for the Mayan temples, as for the stately Homes of England—you go on with the list—nearly all of majesty or beauty in architecture springs from Imperial Autocracy or from Aristocracy with a very capital "A".

Is then our choice between Democracy and Architecture? Is real political freedom incompatible with pervasive beauty?

These are big questions. In the phrase made famous by Dr. Tillich, they are even "ultimate questions." I shall not attempt ultimate answers. But there is one answer which can be given—an answer drawn from the experience and character of the American people.

Stated in briefest terms, my argument—and prophecy—is this. First, for 200 years, the American people have been faithful to one dominant purpose—namely, to the establishment of a form of government. Secondly, that purpose has now been fulfilled and we are at present seized by a broader challenge, namely the shaping of a civilization. Third, we will meet that broader challenge too; we will succeed in creating the first modern, technological, humane, prosperous and reverent civilization. This creative response to challenge will be most vividly expressed in and by architecture.

Having told you what I'm going to say, let me now try to say it.

The founding of the United States of America was an event unique in all history. As is stated in a famous passage of our national scripture, this nation was conceived in liberty and dedicated . . . Dedicated to what? Dedicated to a proposiion. What proposition? That all men are created equal? That's one way of putting it. More precisely, dedicated to the establishment of a form of government. A form of government which, while profoundly recognizing the frailty of human nature, should nevertheless seek a realization of all political wisdom—the balance of liberty and justice, the balance of freedom and equality, the balance of individualism and social cooperation.

Here is how a poet puts the American proposition — Walt Whitman: "Sole among nationalities, those States have assumed the task to put in forms of lasting practicality and on areas of amplitude rivaling the physical cosmos, the moral political speculations of the ages, the democratic republican principle . . . "

This task was providentially begun by our Founding Fathers—the most remarkable group of men ever brought together for the making of a nation.

And now after 200 years, here in this City of Washington, we can say that, to an extraordinary degree, we and our forefathers have carried out our tremendous purpose. Today our America is an amazing example of functioning law and order—in all the turbulent flow of our commerce and

(Continued on Page 10)

Good Architecture . . .

(Continued from Page 9)

our daily life. Today America is an amazing example of liberty.Of course we must keep everlastingly vigilant to keep it so—and we will. We will work at it. We will not be deterred either by smugness or by fear, by the atomic bomb or any other terror.

So here we are, here is the plateau we have reached after so long a struggle. And now what? Now we are not satisfied. We are enjoying immense prosperity, widely spread among our people, and yet we are not satisfied with the quality of American life. If too many Americans seem contented, that is an illusion. Millions of us are grateful, as we ought to be, for the blessings we enjoy. But divine discontent is at work everywhere. We must have more and better education, says this one. We must have more and better medicine, says another. And mental health. Yes, and though we go to church in tens of millions, we must seek deeper spirituality. So it goes.

All of this I have summarized by saying that we are challenged to build a civilization. Another way of putting it is to say: we must build a *better* America!

A curious fact strikes one at this stage. When an American today hears the words "build a better America" he will grasp the meaning more readily in a figurative than in a literal sense. "Let's have better education," he will say, "more pay for teachers, more scholarships—but let's not spend too much money on 'bricks and mortar'!"

Today the American people are "sold" on education, as they always have been. They are sold on medicine, yes, and culture, too. Witness, in the last 20 years, the tremendous increase in the enjoyment of music, of the theatre, of painting—from Giotto to Picasso to the Sunday painter! And now comes Architecture. To use an American expression of elegant lineage, the American people are beginning "to get the word"—about Architecture.

It's up to us to send out the word more vigorously. You have accomplished the American Revolution in Architecture. Now it's for editors and good citizens to make known the news of that revolution.

We couldn't have done this 20 or 30 years ago. The revolution was under way then. But there weren't enough actual buildings to show it. And those that were, seemed odd. But now you've given us the buildings—enough of them. And to millions of Americans they don't seem queer; on the contrary, they seem *right*.

Furthermore, millions of Americans, not only the professionals, have begun to see that in our 20th Century, architecture is more than a building here and there, vitally important though each *good* building is. Architecture is a whole city. Architecture is the whole sweep of the American continent.

That is my answer to the nightmare doubts about the Derby Hat and the candy-striped motel. Not that all ugliness will be abolished. This is indeed a free country and a man must be free to sin against beauty just as he is free to sin against truth. We will not have a State with a capital "S" — *l'etat, lo Stato, Das Reich* — we do not have, we will not have, any State to decree our morals, our religion, our culture, our taste.

But we do work at these things—and they work on us. The ideal will not leave us be. It nags us, prods us, inspires us. The vision of the good, the true and, yes, of the beautiful, is like our conscience—it catches up with us sooner or later.

Today, the vision of good architecture has been held up before us, the vision spreads. There is the conviction that architecture is essential to the physical and spiritual health of this nation. The vision and the conviction will spread—and as they do, ugliness will recede and grace and worth will grow.

I have spoken of the Revolution in Architecture, but I have not defined it. Perhaps it is best defined in terms of an extraordinary affirmation: Good architecture is good economics.

Modern architecture did not grow up in the palaces of Emperors or Maharajahs. It was not designed to proclaim pomp and glory—except the glory of a free and self-respecting people. Modern architecture, or at least a large part of it, grew up in response to the people's needs. They were badly housed: let us build good, clean, economical housing. That is only one example of the fact that modern architecture is not the servant of imperial luxury or of aristocratic vanity: it has to meet an economic test and its chance for freshness and vitality was in making use of the vast wealth of material and technology produced in a profit-and-loss economy.

To be sure, a great deal of bad building is being done and people make money out of bad building. But the affirmation remains. I am speaking of the idea which is now implanted in our civilization: good architecture is good economics.

Tonight in this capital city of Washington, let me make a further affirmation: Good architecture is good government.

Good architecture is good government for a number of reasons. First of all, in our age, good government is required to be good economics.

Your ears have recently been assaulted by an uproarious hubbub about the Eisenhower budget. One might suppose from all this that the Eisenhower economics or the Eisenhower government or both are so bad that they can only be a prelude to the deluge. After us, after us modern Republicans, the deluge—or, at least —the hair-curl. There is evidently a degree of exaggeration in all this uproar. I am sure you are not unduly alarmed, for it must be apparent that one purpose of all this righteous indignation about economy is not so much to save the Republic as it is to liquidate modern Republicans. That being the case I am proud to accept the label Modern Republican, and I will make the modest assertion that we modern Republicans have no intention of being liquidated. We will be around for a long time, modern Republicans and modern Democrats, the cheerful companions of American progress. Yes, we will have modern Republicanism and modern architecture!

Still, this digression into current politics points up one great and *good* fact about our age. Good government in our age must meet the economic test.

But Government is more than economics. Government must *stand* for things, for principles, for ideals. Government must be a symbol. And architecture is, above all, the symbolizing art.

I would be the last ever to agree that human life is bounded and pre-

(Continued on Page 32)

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THE FUTURE OF THE CITY

As one of the chief speakers at the civic problems session of the AIA Centennial Celebration, Senator Clark delivered one of the most cogent and practical addresses of the entire Convention. It is reproduced here in full and deserves the most thoughtful attention of every architect interested in the current trends and future development of his community.

By Hon. JOSEPH S. CLARK,
U. S. Senator (D), Pennsylvania

You ask two questions:

First: *Will the city continue as a meeting and working place, or surrender to decentralization?* My answer is both will happen.

Second: *How can the city be restored?* My answer is only by spending a lot of money, changing a lot of laws and eliminating an enormous amount of lag and apathy.

Let me elaborate the answers.

The city will continue as a meeting and working place because wherever people go to exchange ideas, conduct business and continue the development of western civilization, there a city springs up.

For the immediate future, the continuance of our present cities is assured simply by the economics of housing. For some time the rate of new housing construction has been less than enough just to take care of new family generation and to replace substandard dwellings. The prospect for the future shows little chance of improvement. So people will continue to live in cities for the simple reason that there is nowhere else for them to go. There is a grave question, of course, as to what kind of cities they will be; but in any case our central cities will continue to house at least as many people as are there now. So there can be no surrender to decentralization in the absolute sense.

On the other hand, there is no alternative but to continue the fringe development that is now going on. Catherine Bauer recently pointed out that, even with the most optimistic assumptions as to urban renewal, we can expect to house in our Central cities only 17 million more people of the total population increase estimated at 55 million in the next 20 years. Thus, at least two-thirds of our population growth must be housed outside the core cities of our metropolitan areas. In other words, the metropolitan explosion cannot be stopped. It is inevitable; there just isn't the room in the central city, even if there was a great demand for skyscraper dwellings. Nor is it likely there will be a mass movement back to the farms.

So it seems pointless to talk about radical new patterns in the distribution of population. We are going to have central cities and rapidly growing fringe areas which surround and swallow many smaller cities. It is entirely possible that within another generation the remaining gaps will be filled in in the continuous urban and suburban belt reaching from Portland, Maine to Alexandria, Virginia. The problem is to make of these inevitable concentrations as civilized an environment as possible.

What's wrong now is familiar to all of us: The decay of the older areas of central cities; blight and slums; the flight of the middle class to the suburbs; the vicious circle created as creative people desert the central city, leaving a leadership vacuum filled by those less skilled culturally, economically and politically. And on the other hand, the often barren life in the suburbs: inadequate community organization; the haphazard provision of services through inadequate special districts; and the oppressive problems of transportation and communication—traffic bottlenecks, lack of downtown parking and consequent strangulation of the commercial areas in the central cities. This is not a pretty picture; but most of you, I suspect, will agree that it is not overdrawn.

What can we do about it? You ask: *"How can the city be restored?"* I suggest three things are needed; more money, changes in political structure and elimination of political lag.

First, money. Our central cities are in mortal danger not only through strangulation from traffic congestion but through financial starvation and attrition. The city, still the hub and nerve center of the area, must provide more and more services at increasing costs not only for the people who live in it but for those who work in it, use its facilities, but no longer live, vote and pay taxes there. Moreover, the people who can best afford to sustain the increasing cost of maintaining and improving the city's facilities are the very ones who have moved to the suburbs.

Some recently published figures on the Washington area illustrate this point. They reveal that the average family income for families living with-

(Continued on Page 35)

Look what's happening to sliding glass doors

Ador sliding glass doors in every room, and floor to ceiling glass make 80% of wall area

The biggest single change in the design of today's home is the increasing number of sliding glass doors used *per home*. Single units are found in most new homes. However, more and more residences are being designed with sliding glass doors in several rooms.

A good example is Mr. & Mrs. Willis Harpel's residence. Here, every room has at least one Ador sliding glass door. Unique structural design permits glass to be used extensively, accounting for more than 80% of the home's exterior wall area.

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LIVING ROOM uses two full length walls of sliding glass doors which join pool, patio and interior areas. Wall to the left also has 16' Ador. Glass to the right forms dining room wall.

DISTINGUISHED BY A GEOMETRIC PATTERN of connecting interior and exterior rooms, Harpel home uses 18' Ador sliding glass door to join studio-den to patio.

GUESTS SENSE THE NOTE OF LUXURY in this dining room view wall of 10' Ador sliding glass door.

SMALL MASTER BEDROOM gains restful spaciousness through sliding glass doors opening to sheltered patio.

CHEERFUL KITCHEN has wall of floor to ceiling fixed glass at one end; and 8' Ador sliding glass door at other end.

ADJOINING MR. AND MRS. BATHS use 3' Ador doors which slide into wall pockets. Obscure, fluted glass provides privacy.

Hostages to History

At the 100th Anniversary Meeting of the Florida North Chapter, U-F Dean TURPIN C. BANNISTER, FAIA, documented the background of the Institute and its growth as a great professional organization. Through the scholar's easy familiarity with historical facts, he showed that the architectural profession is closely bound to the traditional past even as it stands on the threshold of a beckoning future.

Turpin C. Bannister, MA, PhD, FAIA

We gather today to celebrate—together with our colleagues throughout the land—the hundredth birthday of the American Institute of Architects. It is a joyful privilege to express, on this memorable day, our warm gratitude not only to the original members who on February 23, 1857, joined to create The Institute, but also to their many successors who across ten decades have brought it to its present strength, maturity and usefulness.

It is difficult for us to realize how novel and pioneering a century ago was the very idea of a profession. Down the years, ordinary buildings had been designed by the same artisans—the master masons and carpenters—who built them. These craftsmen formed guilds by which they regulated work, competition and prices; supervised the training of apprentices; and aided members in the emergencies of life. London's Worshipful Company of Carpenters, chartered in the late 13th century, was typical. In 1724 it served as the model for the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, probably the oldest such group in the American colonies. Although the avowed purpose of the Philadelphia group was to obtain "instruction in the science of architecture", and although its architectural library was easily the finest in the colonies, its primary function was to guard the business interests of its members. Its price book, listing standard charges for all phases of construction, was so secret that even President Jefferson could not procure a copy. Latrobe complained bitterly against the company's monopoly of building and its members' practice of furnishing plans as a part of the construction contract.

In contrast to these ordinary artisan-designed buildings, large complex projects for monarchs, nobles, and ecclesiastic had commanded, even in the Middle Ages, the services of true architects, men who joined to practical skills a high order of knowledge, judgment and creative genius. PIERRE DE MONTEREAU not only designed and supervised the Sainte Chapelle for Louis IX, but he was continually on the move carrying out numerous royal commissions. Though such men no doubt enjoyed stimulating contacts as members of princely courts, they were too few in number and too isolated to form a professional group. During the Renaissance, however, when architecture came to be recognized as a fine art, architects joined painters and sculptors in the new academies of art by means of which royal patrons fostered the new style against the opposition of the ultra-conservative guild masters.

In 1671, Colbert and Louis XIV assembled their royal architects into the first solely architectural group, the Academie Royal d'Architecture. At regular weekly meetings, its members investigated and expanded technical knowledge. Classes in theoretical subjects were organized for members' pupils. The Academie thus presaged many professional characteristics; but it was not yet a professional group in the modern sense, because its members were all appointed and were paid to attend.

It was the social revolution of the 18th century which created new needs and conditions which could no longer be satisfied by traditional means. The rising middle class attained new prosperity, sought higher living standards, and could support a large number of practitioners of the learned arts. Inevitably, individual practitioners felt the need of contact with their colleagues. Soon professional groups appeared, first as local societies and then as regional and national organizations. In England, the lawyers came together in 1739, the civil engineers in 1771, and the veterinarians in 1791.

Gradually there arose the modern concept of a profession based on the principle that society, in order to secure the learned and enlightened services it requires, accords special status and privileges to those practitioners who voluntarily bind themselves as a group to maintain standards of performance advantageous to society. This has come to mean that a profession emerges only when it assumes three obligations. First, it must establish conditions which will enable its members to serve both clients and society on the highest level of effectiveness. Second, it must strive to raise the competence of its members by expanding technical

(Continued on Page 17)

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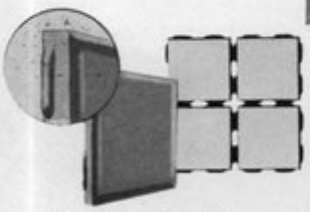

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Hostages to History

(Continued from Page 15)

knowledge and skills. And third, it must assure society of the continuing availability of its service through the constant renewal of its personnel by recruiting and training a steady and sufficient flow of new members.

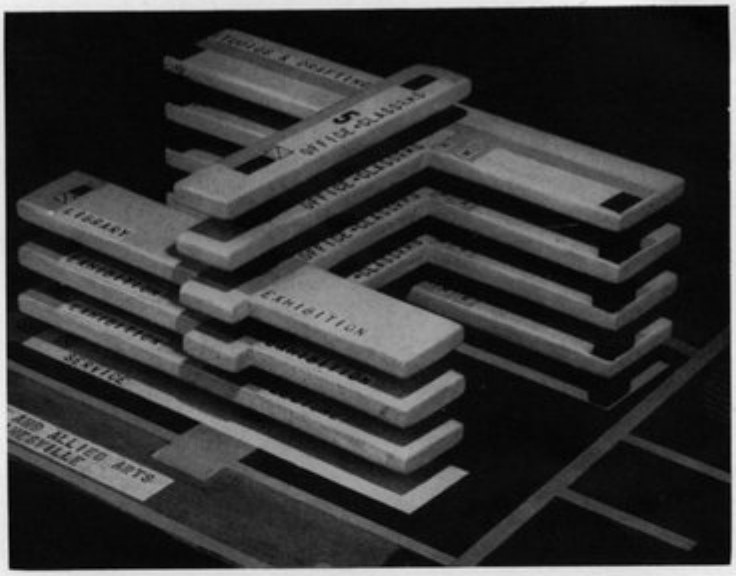
The first tentative groups of this kind among architects were formed in London in 1791 and 1806, and in Paris in 1812. The first permanent national group was the Society for the Propagation of Architecture in Holland, founded in 1819. Most important, however, was the organizing in 1834 of the Institute of British Architects whose members were to be *"architects of unimpeachable character, educated for and following their profession, and free from conflicting relations with trade . . . (which destroys) implicit confidence on the part of the public . . ."* At first, the membership was drawn from metropolitan London, but in time the Institue attained national scope and became the RIBA. Swiss architects joined forces in 1837, and three years later, French practitioners founded their Société Centrale.

In the youthful United States, although only a handful of architects could eke out a precarious existence, they followed a similar professional evolution. Several participated in the fine arts societies which appeared in Philadelphia and New York just after 1800. Slowly, along the eastern seaboard a new desire for buildings more consonant with the wider needs and ambitions of the expanding nation demanded architectural services in greater quantity and quality. Slowly, such opportunities attracted men of special talent and created a growing body of increasingly competent practitioners.

This trend, accentuated sharply by the building boom of the early 30's, came to a preliminary climax in 1836 when, on December 6, eleven architects gathered at the Astor House in New York to form the American Institution of Architects, the first strictly professional group in this country. The seven New York members included the THOMAS THOMASES, father and son, specialists in commercial projects, ISAIAH ROGERS, creator in numerous cities of the first luxury hotels, and ALEXANDER JACKSON

(Continued on Page 19)

At Long Last - A New Home for U-F College of Architecture



Complete facilities for the U/F College of Architecture and Fine Arts are shown in this preliminary schematic developed about three years ago. Current appropriation would provide for about half the 200,000 square feet which will ultimately be required. Total cost will be about $3-million.

For more than twenty-five years — since a College of Architecture was first established at the University of Florida — a permanent headquarters adequate to College needs, has been a constant dream of faculty, students and alumni alike. Now it appears that this dream will, at long last, become a near-future reality.

At the 1957 Legislature, a $1.5-million appropriation was approved by committees of both Houses; and the needed sum was included in the overall appropriation bill which was finally passed by both Houses and approved as law by Governor Collins. Further, it is fairly certain that construction can be started at the earliest practical moment. The new building is on the first priority list of appropriations — which calls for immediate action, barring presently unforseen conditions which might force postponement.

Present plans call for the building of what will be roughly half of what will ultimately be needed by the College. But in another year it should be possible to clear the campus of the " . . . *depressing, unsanitary, poorly-arranged, scattered, ill-ventilated, crowded, inefficient, unsafe*" temporary shacks which have housed College facilities and personnel ever since they were abandoned at the close of World War II.

Victory in the fight to turn dream into reality must be shared by many persons, contractors as well as architects. The architects' program, prior and during the 1955 Legislature was headed by former dean William T. Arnett, John L. R. Grand and Sanford W. Goin, FAIA, chairman of the FAA Committee of Education. In the Legislature, credit must go to Senate President William B. Shands and Representative Ralph Turlington for their constant interest and productive help.

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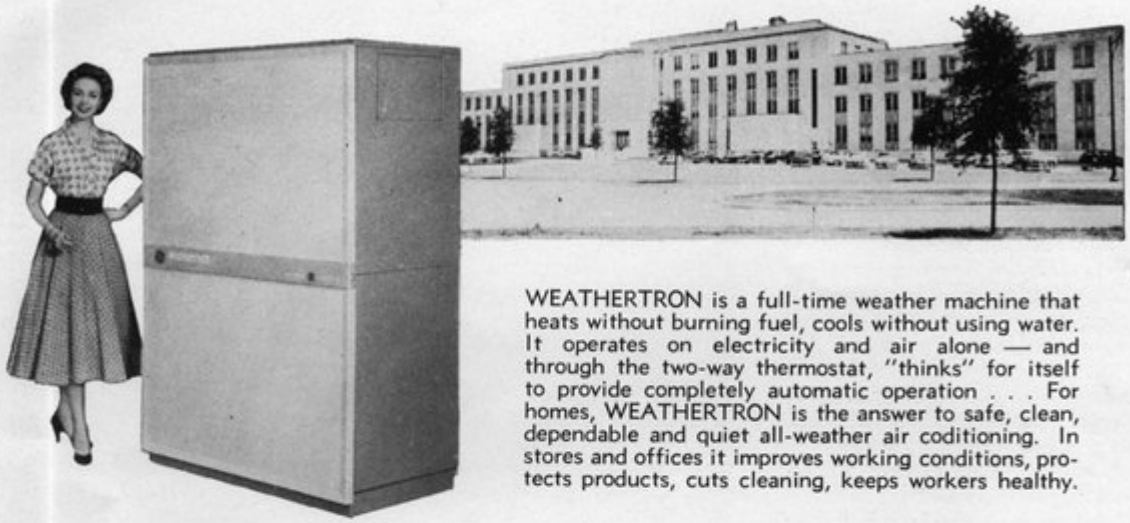

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Hostages to History . . .

(Continued from Page 17)

DAVIS, who with ITHIEL TOWN, had established the country's first partnership for architectural practice. From Philadelphia came JOHN HAVILAND, whose Eastern State Penitentiary was the first American building to draw first-hand inspection by European architects. The fact that Haviland was also the first American architect to be elected a corresponding member of the British Institute seems to indicate that the American group was prompted to action by the recent example of their British colleagues. Despite an auspicious beginning, the venture proved abortive. The cessation of building caused by the panic of 1837 absorbed architects' energies in a bitter struggle to survive. The emergence of a permanent professional organization lay two decades away.

In the 1850's, the architectural scene saw rapid progress. During the decade urban population grew from 35 to 62 millions. A prodigious volume of building was reflected in the doubling of the number of architects —the census enumerated 591 in 1850 and 1263 in 1860. No doubt most of these lacked many qualifications, but certainly the number of competent practitioners had also increased greatly. More than ever, leading architects felt the need of association to protect the reputation of the profession against untrained pretenders Thus the stage was set for the great event we celebrate today.

On February 23, 1857, thirteen pioneers assembled in RICHARD UPJOHN's office in New York. Upjohn himself, trained in Britain, had become through his masterpiece, the third Trinity Church in New York, an acknowledged leader. Among the group was his son and worthy associate, RICHARD MERRILL UPJOHN; and at least one other, CHARLES BABCOCK, was a valuable assistant in his office. Another leader was the youthful RICHARD MORRIS HUNT, only recently returned from Paris where he had been the first American student in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Already Hunt was building one of the most influential practices in the country and already he was conducting in his office of Ecole-like atelier for the training of his assistants. Another member, LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, represented the contribution of German architectural education to our scene. Still another, FREDERICK A. PETERSEN, was the architect of Cooper Union, in which he introduced to this country many prophetic innovations, such as incombustible hollow-tile floors. Thus, the original membership itself symbolized American assimilation of diverse traditions which have enriched and stimulated our technical and cultural progress.

The Articles of Incorporation of the new Institute stated that "*The object of this society is to elevate the architectural profession as such, and to perfect its members practically and scientifically.*" Meetings, held first in Upjohn's office and later in quarters at New York University, were devoted to technical papers and discussions. As new members were admitted, they were drawn from other seaboard cities as well. But as they soon found regular attendance difficult, Philadelphia practitioners formed in 1861 a comparable Pennsylvania Institute of Architects to serve their local needs.

Fortunately, these struggling Institutes survived the Panic of 1857 and suspensions caused by the War Between the States. When peace returned, New York members averted the danger of numerous separate groups by adopting in March, 1867, the principle of local chapters united within an all-embracing nation-wide Institute. The New York group reorganized as the first chapter, but when the first convention met in October, members in other cities were already planning to establish similar units. The Philadelphia and Chicago chapters were admitted in 1869, and a year later came those in Boston, Baltimore, and Cincinnati. Then followed Rhode Island in 1875, San Francisco in 1881 and, six years later, Washington, Central New York, and Michigan.

This is not the place to recount at length the slow, but steady evolution of The Institute during its first century. It would comprise a fascinating story, but unfortunately no one has yet undertaken the long and laborious task of digging it out from obscure sources. Nevertheless, certain accomplishments stand as monuments to those devoted members who have believed with Theodore Roosevelt, that "*Every man owes some of his time to the upbuilding of the profession to which he belongs.*" It is appropriate here to recognize a few of these achievements as they relate to the obligations of a profession.

First was The Institute's role in defining the profession. For many decades Institute membership remained one of the most important gauges of professional qualifications. In the 1920 census, for example, 18,000 persons claimed the title of architect, but only about 1200, 7 percent, were members of The Instiute. This method of determination has been largely superseded by registration laws secured by the initiative of the several state societies. And The Institute has given strong support to such regulation, both as a national body and through its members in their respective states. Thus, by the 1940's, as registration became universal, The Institute could safely absorb a much larger proportion of aspirants. In 1950, membership represented 44 per cent of all registered architects in the United States. Today, the ratio is more than 52 per cent. In a very real sense, therefore, Institute membership has come to be recognized by laymen as a significant mark of professional competence.

From its earliest years, The Institute strove to establish conditions which would permit all architects to render effective service. Its first convention attacked the evils of unregulated competitions. Over the years, this scourge—unprofitable for either client or practitioner — has been brought under control. The Institute has also made great contributions to the perfecting of procedures of practice. Since 1888, its committees have developed through successive studies and revisions Standard Forms of construction contract documents. Its definition of the rights and duties of client, architect and contractor has done much to clarify and regularize these complex relationships. The importance of these and many other innovations can be easily appreciated if one tries to conceive of practicing today without them.

The Institute has likewise striven to raise the competence of its members by fostering the expansion of professional knowledge and skill. Its meetings and publications have from the first ranged a vast gamut of topics pertinent to the materials and methods of construction, the planning of

(Continued on Page 20)

Hostages to History . . .

(Continued from Page 19)

diverse building types, the solution of aesthetic problems, and the relation to architecture of the kindred arts of community planning, landscape design, painting, sculpture, and the decorative crafts. While technical matters have naturally been paramount, it is important to note that The Institute has never failed to stress the concept that architects must also cultivate understanding and discrimination in the realms of mind and spirit.

Finally, The Institute has maintained from its inception an intimate concern for the highest quality of professional education and training. The first convention proposed the founding of a national school of architecture which would combine methods developed at the French Ecole and the German polytechnics. When instruction was eventually assumed by the several collegiate schools, The Institute gave them all its wholehearted and indispensable support.

We today can take legitimate pride in The Institute's splendid record of achievement toward goals conceived on the highest level of professional service. If, as we face a new and second century, we seem impatient and dissatisfied with our past, this is indeed a tribute to our predecessors who by their thought and effort have prepared the vantage point for even bolder dreams. Fine as the record is, it can be for us only a challenge to equal their devotion, energy, and vision.

The watchword of our centennial observation is "A New Century Beckons." The phrase is meant to stress tomorrow's potentialities rather than yesterday's victories. We face the future immeasurably stronger and more confident than could our predecessors. The unification movement of the past decade has marshalled at last a membership large and strong enough to undertake a program of professional development heretofore impossible. In the past, the breadth and complexity of architecture has all too often frustrated attempts to resolve its more intricate problems. Today, we are beginning to glimpse the possibilities of systematic investigation and, today, we are beginning to enjoy unprecedented resources with which to implement such research. It is not difficult to predict that we will yet see a major deepening of architectural knowledge which will undergird a new flowering of the creative spirit of the art.

Today, our look into an honorable past reveals how very brief a century has been and how recently evolved are the conditions which we now take for granted. We in Florida can perhaps appreciate this rapidity of change more than most of our colleagues. In 1912, when a good number of our present members were already youths, there were only about 42 qualified practitioners in the state. On December 14th of that year, twenty-one of them met at Jacksonville to form the Florida Association of Architects, the state's first professional society. In May 1915, the group succeeded in obtaining a registration act to protect the public against unqualified pretenders. In 1921, the Florida Chapter of The Institute was established, and in 1925, the University of Florida initiated its curriculum in architecture. Three decades later, the phenomenal growth of the state has been paralleled by an equally extraordinary expansion of the profession. Thus, through personal experiences gained in our own life-time, we can grasp more fully the import of this remarkable transformation. It is not too much to hope that the profession in this state is now ready to assume a leading role in the further development of architecture during The Institute's second century.

As we in this nation and state face the second century of our profession, it would be well for us to recall the special mission of our art to minister to the minds and souls, as well as to the bodies, of men. It was Cassiodorus, chancellor of Theodoric, who about 500 expressed this fact so eloquently for the emperor in commissioning the architect of the imperial court:

"This is a work of great importance which I give you, for it will be your duty to fulfill by your art my strong desire to mark my reign with many new edifices. Whether it be the rebuilding of a city or the construction of a castle or a praetorium, it will be for you to translate these projects into realities. This is an honorable service worthy of any man's ambition, to leave to future ages monuments which will stir men's admiration.

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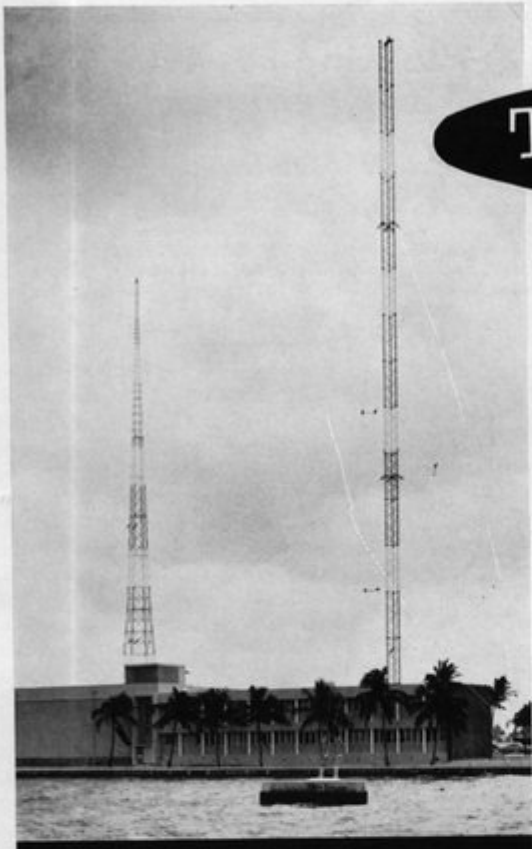

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Hostages to History...

(Continued from Page 20)

"It will be your duty to direct mason, sculptor, painter, and those who work in stone, bronze, plaster and mosaic. What they know not you must teach them; what they find difficult, you must solve. Behold what varied knowledge you must master; but, if their labor ends in satisfaction, their success will be your eulogy, the most abundant and flattering reward that any heart can wish."

In more modern terms, Walt Whitman voiced the same sentiment:

"When the materials are all prepared and ready, the architects shall appear;
I swear to you the architects shall appear without fail;
I swear to you they will understand you and justify you;
The greatest among them will be he who best knows you, and encloses all and is faithful to all;
He and the rest shall not forget you, they shall perceive that you are not an iota less than they;
You shall be fully glorified in them."

News & Notes

Florida Central

The Florida Central's formula of Executive Board meeting *plus* Chapter meeting *plus* discussion seminar *plus* evening dinner-with-speaker — the latter preceded by a cocktail party — continues to be a successful one. Latest proof was the Chapter meeting of Saturday, June 8, which was marked by an afternoon panel discussion on "Ethics and Professional Practice" and an after-dinner address by Dean Turpin C. Bannister, FAIA.

Panelists A. Wynn Howell, Anthony L. Pullara and J. Bruce Smith centered their remarks on the difficulties of adhering strictly to the AIA's Mandatory Rule No. 3. Their conclusion — joined by participants from the floor — was that a definite fee schedule was desirable to avoid possible competetive complications relative to the award and acceptance of commissions. Thomas V. Talley acted as panel moderator.

The Chapter heard a progress report on 1957 Convention plans by Elliott B. Hadley. And it voted to purchase 20 AIA Centennial Medals for presentation to mayors of cities in the Chapter's area who had proclaimed an official Architects' Week and to officials of the Sarasota Savings and Loan Assoc. for establishing an exhibit gallery in their new building.

The Chapter Auxiliary also met to plan for Convention activities. Members voted to invite the Mid-Florida Auxilliary to become co-hostesses at the Convention. Mrs. A. Wynn Howell is chairman of the Auxiliary Convention Committee with the executive board as members. Mrs. Elliott B. Hadley presided at the business meeting, and later, with Mrs. Archie A. Parish, gave a detailed report of the ladies' activities at the Washington AIA Convention.

Florida South

The June 11th dinner meeting at the Park Lane in Coral Gables was highlighted by an architectural travel-talk by Lester Pancoast, who recently returned from an extensive foreign tour. He showed many color-slides — some of them magnificent shots — from India, Thailand and Japan and accompanied the showing with a running commentary on architectural characteristics of the countries he visited. His material ranged from modest workers' homes in Siam to the huge new city which LeCorbusier is carving of concrete in India. Included were some especially fine shots of Japanese temples and teahouses.

At the request of President Wahl Snyder, Trip Russell, Sam Kruse and Herbert Savage reported informally on the AIA Centennial Celebration at Washington. A brief comment on results of FAA legislative activity was given by the FAA Executive Secretary.

Broward Chapter

More than 250 persons were guests of the Chapter's three-day Centennial

(Continued on Page 27)

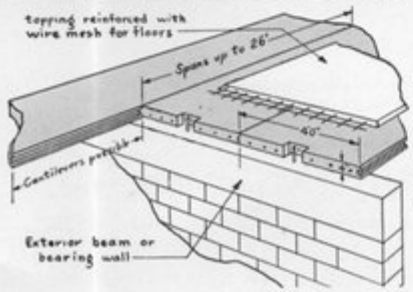
NEW!

WRIGHT 4 in. PRECAST, PRESTRESSED CONCRETE FLAT SLABS FOR SPANS UP TO 26 ft. PLUS CANTILEVER!

Architect: Wm. Vaughn
Engineer: D. E. Britt Associates
Contractor: John R. Elwell Const. Co.
Project: Chateau Apartments, Pompano

Slabs are cast in all-steel forms for uniformity. Mass production technique assures availability for on-time delivery. Modular 4" width, spans up to 26'.

Slabs can be erected at rate of 8,000 sq. ft. per day. Tongue and grooved edges speed placement, give greater stability. Undersurface is smooth, ready to paint or plaster.



Detail sketch shows usual method of erection. Versatility of slabs to meet unusual construction problems is unlimited.

WRIGHT precast prestressed concrete flat slabs offer quicker, easier erection of floors and roofs of multi-storied buildings. New 4" thickness lowers depth of building . . . smooth undersurface takes paint or plaster, eliminates need for hung ceiling. Slabs are of standard, 4" width for easier designing, speedier erection. Tongue and grooved edges and weld lugs in each slab for greater stability. Spans up to 26' plus cantilever are possible due to pretensioned steel strands in slabs which provide greater strength and load-carrying ability. To speed erection, achieve greater stability in floors and roofs . . . investigate the advantages of WRIGHT 4" precast prestressed concrete flat slabs. Your architect or engineer can give you the complete story.

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Fort Lauderdale, Florida • JA 4-6568

News & Notes

(Continued from Page 24)

Anniversary Observance at its opening Tuesday evening, May 29. The party was held at the Coral Sands Hotel, Ft. Lauderdale and included a reception at which slides of the AIA's Washington Centennial Celebration and a color sound film were shown. Later, refreshments were served to the group which included decorators, engineers, builders, press representatives, civic officials and local business executives.

The AIA Convention slides were from pictures taken by JOHN EVANS, Chapter secretary and included examples of design award winners, building products exhibits and Convention personalities. As he showed the slides, Evans gave a running commentary on the Centennial Celebration program. The other sound and color film was titled "Communications Primer", an abstraction by CHARLES and RAY EAMES, obtained from the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

The exhibit remained open to the public for the next two days. It was designed by the Chapter's associate members and comprised mounted photos of the AIA design award winners for the past three years. It was visited by several hundred people.

Grafton Named to AIA P/R

EDWARD G. GRAFTON, last year's FAA Convention Committee chairman for the Florida South Chapter, has been named as the South Atlantic Region's member of the important AIA Committee on Public Relations, according to a recent announcement by Regional Director SANFORD W. GOIN.

A number of other Florida architects were also recently named as members of national AIA committees. CLINTON GAMBLE, immediate past-president of the FAA was re-appointed as chairman of the Hurricane Committee. Also appointed to the membership of the Hurricane Committee were JOHN STETSON, Palm Beach, and EARNEST T. H. BOWEN, II, Florida Central.

Edward G. Grafton

Other National AIA Committeemen from Florida include FAA President EDGAR S. WORTMAN, appointed earlier this year to the AIA Committee on Collaboration of Design Professions; and JOHN L. R. GRAND who for some years has served as a hard-working member of the important Chapter Affairs Committee.

(Continued on Page 28)

News & Notes

(Continued from Page 27)

FAA Committees Named

FAA President EDGAR S. WORTMAN has announced appointments for two FAA Committees. One, on Resolutions, includes JACK MOORE, chairman, KENNETH JACOBSON and ELLIOTT B. HADLEY. Its duties are: *"To consider resolutions as submitted; develop other resolutions as deemed advisable; and to ascertain that all resolutions are properly drafted and processed for presentation in accordance with the policy adopted at the 1956 FAA Convention."*

The other is an FAA Convention Committee with members serving one, two and three years to permit retention of informed membership as reappointments are made from year to year. Members are: ERNEST T. H. BOWEN, II, three years; VERNER JOHNSON, two years; FRANCIS R. WALTON, one year. Duties of this committee are: *"To work with the FAA Executive Secretary on matters relative to planning future FAA Conventions, including: 1 . . . Investigate sites and accommodations; 2 . . . Study and recommend themes and programs; 3 . . . Establish operating budgets; 4 . . . Aid the host chapter in determining local convention policy and development."*

Palm Beach Party

Through the generous hospitality of JOHN H. CROUSE, Palm Beach dealer for the York Corporation, 27 Chapter members, their wives and six "distinguished guests" enjoyed a unique and memorable evening. At 7:00 PM they boarded the "Paddlewheel Queen" — a Mississippi - River - Ferry type boat — for the start of a four-hour moonlight cruise on the Inland Waterway, from one end of Lake Worth to the other.

On board there was music, there was food — a dinner of superb barbecued chicken — and all during the evening there were refreshments, light and otherwise. On the broad top deck couples danced as the shores slipped quietly by and the moon came up strong and full and silver.

Blood Bank Project Becomes Student Design Competition

Drawings for a new building proposed for the Gainesville Blood Bank became a design project at the U/F College of Architecture and Fine Arts; and the project turned into a design competition when the Bank's management offered prizes for the best designs. Winners were: L. C. George, first; Raymond Malles, second; Eoghan Kelley, third. Work of Craig Lindenlow was awarded honorable mention. Pictured above are sponsors and winners of the competition, left to right: P. M. Torracca, head, Department of Architecture; Dean Turpin C. Bannister, FAIA; H. P. Constans, vice-pres., John Henry Thomas Memorial Blood Bank; Miss Virginia Morgan, Blood Bank supervisor; L. C. George, Raymond Malles and Eoghan Kelley, prize winners; Sadi Koruturk, associate professor.

News & Notes

(Continued from Page 28)

Paul M. Rudolph, Sarasota, was recently named to a top-level position at the Yale University School of Architecture and Design. Effective next February, he will become the new Chairman of the School's Department of Architecture. As one of the nation's outstanding young architects Rudolph has skyrocketed to national prominence for his highly unconvention and imaginative design and for his contributions to a wide range of professional journals here and abroad. Born in Kentucky in 1918, the new department head was graduated from Alabama Polytechnic Institute in 1940 and received his M.Arch. degree in 1947 from Harvard University.

JOHN EDWIN PETERSEN, AIA, died suddenly at his home June 6. Born in Chicago in 1903, he received a B.S. and M.S. from Armour Institute and a diploma from the Beaux Arts, France. He was awarded a painting scholarship by the Chicago Art Institute, the Columbia President's scholarship, design medals in Beaux Arts; and he was a finalist in the 1929 Paris Prize Competition. He had been a member of the firm of Petersen and Shuflin since 1949 and was chief designer of the Dupont Plaza building now under construction. Prior to his Miami residence he had taught design at both Armour Institute and the Ecole Des Beaux Arts at Fontainebleu. During World War II he served as Combat Intelligence Officer, USAF, and later was active in Miami civic affairs. He was a member of the Florida South Chapter and served as president in 1952.

Biennium Booming...

(Continued from Page 4)

Florida A & M just under $3-million. And in Tampa $8-million will be spent shortly on the start of a brand new 4-year college — with another on the east coast well beyond the talking stage and the subject for a matching appropriation, possibly in 1959.

Expansion of the Junior College system is another case. Five plants already exist. The Legislature authorized six at this session; and based on developing population needs, Florida may ultimately have some 20 Junior Colleges, ranging in facility-cost from $1-million up. Their development will be supervised by the State Department of Education through the local school boards in counties wherein they will be built — though some effort was made in the House to place them in the jurisdiction of the Board of Control.

As a matter of fact, provision for vastly expanded public school construction was a major concern during this legislative session. By and large, the Legislature accepted the principles laid down in the Sara Report (see *Florida Architect*, May, 1957, page 11). A bill authorizing that $36-million be raised to be matched by county funds passed both Houses — and was later implemented by the provision of additional taxes. Based on the Sara formula for school-construction financing, this would make possible a total of some $144-million for new public schools during the next two years.

Thus the 1957 Legislature gave the affirmative nod to what may amount to about $200-million dollars in new state and county construction in the 1957-59 biennium. In doing so the law-makers signified approval of the principles behind much of that overall figure; and thus they at least implied approval of continuing for the future a similar policy of expanded expenditures geared to the rate and trend of the State's growth.

But on some other matters they showed a curious reluctance to be as far-seeing. As at the 1955 Legislature, permissive legislation relative to planning and zoning for counties and municipalities failed to become law. It fared somewhat better than at the last session, however, since two bills were approved by a committee of the

(Continued on Facing Page)

House and finally were passed by that body. But in the Senate they were referred to a sub-committee — and there they languished and died during the final hectic two weeks before the session ended.

Another forward-looking proposal received even rougher treatment. This was a bill amending the State Constitution to permit municipalities to acquire, by eminent domain, slum or blighted areas for the purpose of redevelopment by private agencies. It was designed, of course, to permit Florida cities to clean themselves of decay and deadwood — and to be helped in doing so through waiting cooperation of the Federal Urban Redevelopment Program. Florida remains one of the few states which has not passed enabling legislation along these lines. But, in spite of the fact that the bill was permissive and in no way mandatory — the hook on which approval of many a mediocre or even a bad bill has been hung — it got short shrift from the House Committee on Constitutional Amendments which at the time was ears-deep in the bewildering cross-currents of constitutional revisions.

Another measure which passed the House but failed in the Senate is quite probably being used in some quarters as an example of a curious penny-wise-pound-foolish attitude that all legislatures appear to assume on occasion. This would have provided the State Road Department with some $30-million with which to acquire rights-of-way for the State's highway program which is subject to tremendous expansion under terms of the Federal participation plan. The most telling argument for the bill was the possibility of planning the road program ahead, thus making it possible to acquire rights-of-way at the Road Department's leisure — and before undue publicity or the pressure of deadlines operated to inflate prices.

Proponents of the bill estimated that it would save future State taxpayers at least $300-million in land costs alone, not to mention possible other millions of savings in lowered construction costs through choice of rights of way better adapted to highway development and use. But the bugaboo of added taxes necessary to make the measure work scared an already tax-shy Senate. What looked to be a real start toward sound economic planning died aborning.

Good Architecture . . .

(Continued from Page 10)

scribed by economics. Let us clearly reject the economic interpretation of history or of life—a narrow, wretched philosophy shared by Marxists and robber barons. Life is more than economics! And so is architecture! You would be miserable if you felt you could never express anything but economics. And indeed perhaps you do often feel miserable, because you feel bound in an economic straight-jacket. Never fear—life will burst that straight-jacket. But also, rejoice that as modern architects you can express *good* economics. I do not say you always *do*, but you *can*. And *that* makes you contemporary — servants of our present and future needs.

But will you be given the chance to transcend economics, the chance to express the non-economic, the more-than-economic character and aspirations of the American nation? That is what we must mainly strive for, now — to get buildings, many of them, big and little, which point beyond themselves to the best in American life. The chance to express more than economics must be given you by the home-builders of America, by the industrial corporations, by the universities — and notably by Government in all its many branches, federal and local.

The relation of Government to architecture may be put under two heads. Most importantly, perhaps, there is the effect of Government laws and policy on architecture. Government's influence for better or for worse is enormous in terms of urban renewal, city planning, housing policy, even the lowly local building codes. All Americans who wish to build a better America must learn how to teach politicians that bad architecture is bad politics. I believe this can and will be done.

There is one powerful lobby missing from the American scene,—the lobby for architecture. Let us try to develop a powerful lobby for architecture. Not for hand-cuts, for favors; but for good architecture as such. When that is done the better and beautiful America will be in sight.

But Government is itself a big builder. It is in its own buildings that Government has the duty—and the right! — to symbolize what Gov-

ernment stands for. This is the proposition which brings together the threads of my thought tonight.

We applaud the founders of this capital city because they laid out a magnificent city plan. But they did something else, equally important. They fixed on a style of architecture to symbolize the great American determination to establish a form of government. The choice of style was the classical Greco-Roman style—the natural and perfect choice for that time. To be sure Rome did not symbolize democracy or liberty in our hard-won sense of the word. But it did symbolize Good Government—it symbolized order, law, and equal justice under law.

What the Founding Fathers said and what Jacksonian Democracy said was this: We *will* have a government of free men, we will even have a democracy, and we will prove that a democracy does not have to slide into chaos and tyranny. We will prove that you can have a democratic government which will be both honorable and honored. We will prove that a nation of free men can be dignified, maintaining self-respect at home and respect throughout the world.

That is what our forefathers said 150 years ago; they said it partly as fact, partly as bold aspiration. They said it symbolically.

Today, America has the same thing to say—in greater fact and in greater aspiration. We, too, must say it symbolically. And we have more to say, new things to say—the determination to build a great civilization. We must say the old and the new in new language—your own language, the architectural language of the 20th Century.

We are already doing it. Witness the new American embassy buildings. Some of the new embassies are triumphs of modern architecture. They are also great acts of statesmanship. The Department of State deserves, I think, an award from this Institute not only for the buildings themselves but for the magnificent directive under which they are being built. The Department of State has written a Magna Carta of fresh, imaginative architecture—and architecture of symbolism symbolizing the dignity of this Republic and its profound concern for all mankind.

(Continued on Page 34)

..BUILDERS' ROSTER..

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.

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C—E. M. Eastman, V.-Pres.—AGC

Good Architecture . . .

(Continued from Page 33)

What we have done abroad we must do at home. We must do it here in Washington and down to every county courthouse and postoffice.

No one architect can tell another *how* to express, how to symbolize, a great virtue or a great aspiration. And certainly a layman cannot. This sort of expression is an act of inspiration. But the architect who touches Government has a duty to steep himself in the meaning of America. The citizen and politician has a duty to pray that out of the architect's profound understanding of America will come the inspiration to express what we want to say as a nation.

What do we want to say? Perhaps it could all be put in two words. We want to say Democracy and we want to say Dignity.

Modern architecture can certainly express Democracy. We say Democracy by requiring that buildings meet an economic test—the test of wise, farsighted economics. We say Democracy by buildings which are frank, open and unaffected. Our welcoming shopping centers, our cheerful new schools, our glass front banks, all emphatically say Democracy.

And what about Dignity? I choose that word because in World War II and after, the phrase most commonly used to express what we fought for was the Dignity of Man. It may not be your favorite phrase or mine, because it so readily reminds that most often man exhibits himself as a most undignified animal. Yet right there perhaps is the clue. Man is not a noble savage—and never was. He is a created creature having implanted in him the power to create nobility. He is a striving creature. We Americans are striving creatures. We have achieved magnificently. And now we have set out upon a magnificent adventure. To express step by step, the progress of that adventure, to express it in fact and in aspiration—so to do will be the fulfillment of the American Revolution of Architecture.

In the dawning light of that fulfillment, I salute you. I salute you in faith and in hope. In reasoned faith in our own fellow-Americans. In confident hope that the divine discontent which has led us to this hour will abide with us now and forever.

Future of the City . . .

(Continued from Page 13)

in the District of Columbia in 1956 was $4,900; but in the surrounding area it was $6,773—or over one-third higher—and ranged up to $7,735 in Montgomery County, Maryland. I suspect the same relative income levels hold true for other metropolitan areas.

As the city's costs go up, its tax resources go down. Those who move in are poorer than those who move out. Moreover, in the competition with State and Federal governments for tax revenues, local government comes off a poor third. Business, looking for lower tax rates, is following the flight to the suburbs. The city is left with the problems of providing the needs and services required for civilized living, without the money to cope with them.

I don't believe the way out of this financial dilemma will come through local taxing systems—even as they may be revised. Wealth is too unequally distributed; its location bears too little relation to the need for services. Hence the property tax is unfair and relatively unproductive as well as relatively inflexible. And there is hardly any other kind of tax available which can be well administered on a local basis. Local sales taxes drive business outside the taxing jurisdiction. Graduated income taxes have been largely pre-empted by State and Federal governments.

There are only two alternatives: One is to establish a new level of government, a fourth layer, that will correspond geographically to the new community — the metropolitan area. The other is to use the larger jurisdictions that already exist—the State and Federal governments, and in practical fact that means the Federal government, because the States are as limited in their financial resources as are the cities.

All the evidence I have seen indicates that despite the current outcry, the Federal budget is less of a strain on the national tax base than local budgets are on local tax resources. Since 1946, State and local taxes per capita have risen three times as fast as Federal taxes, and State and local debt—which is a rough measure of the excess of need over resources—has also risen much faster than the Federal debt.

That is why it seems to me that the economy campaign now being waged by some powerful organizations in this country is totally misguided when it is directed against those parts of the Federal budget which would relieve the burden on local taxpayers—for example, Federal aid to education. Equally misguided have been the Administration's cuts in urban renewal, which is a splendid example of something that could not be done at all if the communities had to rely on their own tax resources.

The second obstacle to restoration of the city is obsolete governmental structure.

The legal and political framework in which we struggle to provide for the city of the future is sometimes our own worst enemy, when it should be our greatest ally.

What would we do if we were the Founding Fathers and were creating a national political structure in this year 1957 instead of 1787? Of course, we would still create a Federal system, but would we have 48 States—plus two more—with the present boundaries? Of course not. We would pay attention to the natural boundaries of metropolitan communities—and knowing how these change, we might even try to make possible some adjustment from time to time in boundaries.

But we are the captives of the mistakes, as well as the beneficiaries of the wisdom, of the Founding Fathers and their successors. We can't do much about illogical State boundaries in our lifetime. We can only try to moderate their effects.

In the meantime, there is great opportunity for political invention at the local level. Instead of the unimaginative labyrinth of special and *ad hoc* bodies created in our metropolitan areas, let's continue to search for new approaches to metropolitan government, for the need is great. I favor and applaud such developments as those being worked out in Toronto and Montreal, in Dade County, Florida, and Allegheny County in Pennsylvania. And, in seeking larger jurisdictions, let's use intelligently the larger jurisdictions that already exist—the county; for problems which cross county lines, the State; and for metropolitan problems that are characteris-

(Continued on Page 36)

ADVERTISERS' INDEX

Ador Sales, Inc. 14
Aluminum Insulating Co., Inc. 24
V. E. Anderson Mfg. Co., Inc. 1
Associated Elevator Supply Inc. 28
Bell Television, Inc. 7
Bruce Equipment Co. 36
Builders' Roster 34
Dunan Brick Yards . . 3rd Cover
Electrend Distributing Co. . . 34
Florida Foundry & Pattern Works 32
Florida General Supply Corp. . 18
Florida Home Heating Institute 26
Florida Portland Cement . . 21
Florida Power & Light Co. . . 22
Florida Steel Corporation . . 20
Graham Industries, Inc. . . 23
George C. Griffin Co. . . 6-28
Horst Gunther 28
Hamilton Plywood 22
Hollostone Co. of Miami . . 5
Interstate Marble & Tile Co. 23-31
Miami Window Corp. . 4th Cover
Mr. Foster's Store 29
Mutschler Kitchens of Florida 11
Portland Cement Association . 2
Prescolite Mfg. Co. 35
A. H. Ramsey & Sons, Inc. . . 12
Sistrunk 32
Stylon of Miami 16
Thompson Door Company, Inc. 30
Unit Structures 27
F. Graham Williams 33
R. H. Wright & Son, Inc. . . 25

Future of the City . . .

(Continued from Page 35)

tically interstate, the Federal government.

If this last sounds like a dangerous invasion of our honored tradition of local home rule, consider what's happened in highways.

Very few of our communities had made any real start in building the metropolitan highway system of the future until the new Federal highway program was enacted. Now super highways within metropolitan areas are an accepted part of the interstate system. Communities have the wherewithal to get these highways built, yet local control over the location of the highways is not truly lessened. City authorities participate to the full in these decisions. Under Federal leadership we have improvised a *de facto* metropolitan structure for highway building which is working.

The same evolution is evident in regard to metropolitan water supplies. Municipal water supply has already become an important factor in Federal river development projects; eventually, it may be the major factor.

But to use our higher levels of government as we should in the solution of urban problems, two other political reforms are required:

1. *We must bring the State legislatures up to date, so that the tail of the rural counties stops wagging the dog of our huge urban populations.*

2. *We must re-orient a Federal government superbly equipped to deal with the nineteenth century problems of agriculture and natural resources, and hardly equipped at all to deal with the urban society which today it largely represents.*

A Federal government which does not pay as much attention to urbiculture as to agriculture, to the conservation of cities as to soil, to the movement of people and goods within as well as between cities is not adapted to twentieth century America. One immediate step that I am proposing is the creation of a Department of Urban Affairs with cabinet status, in which will be placed such programs as housing, urban renewal, community facilities and probably civil defense—those functions where the Federal government is dealing most directly and exclusively with urban concerns.

The third obstacle to restoring the city I have called political lag. Thomas Jefferson warned that, *"the laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind . . ."*

We must overcome the lag that separates the politician from the planner—your calling from mine. But remember that the successful politician reflects the people as well as leads them. Overcoming the political lag means educating not just the politicians but the public.

This is a task where your profession has an extraordinary responsibility. You architects and planners, after all, are ready to move, anxious to make things better than they are. Whether public opinion is aroused will depend to a great extent on how much you, yourselves, take part in the process of communicating to the people your conception of the better city, and how well you succeed.

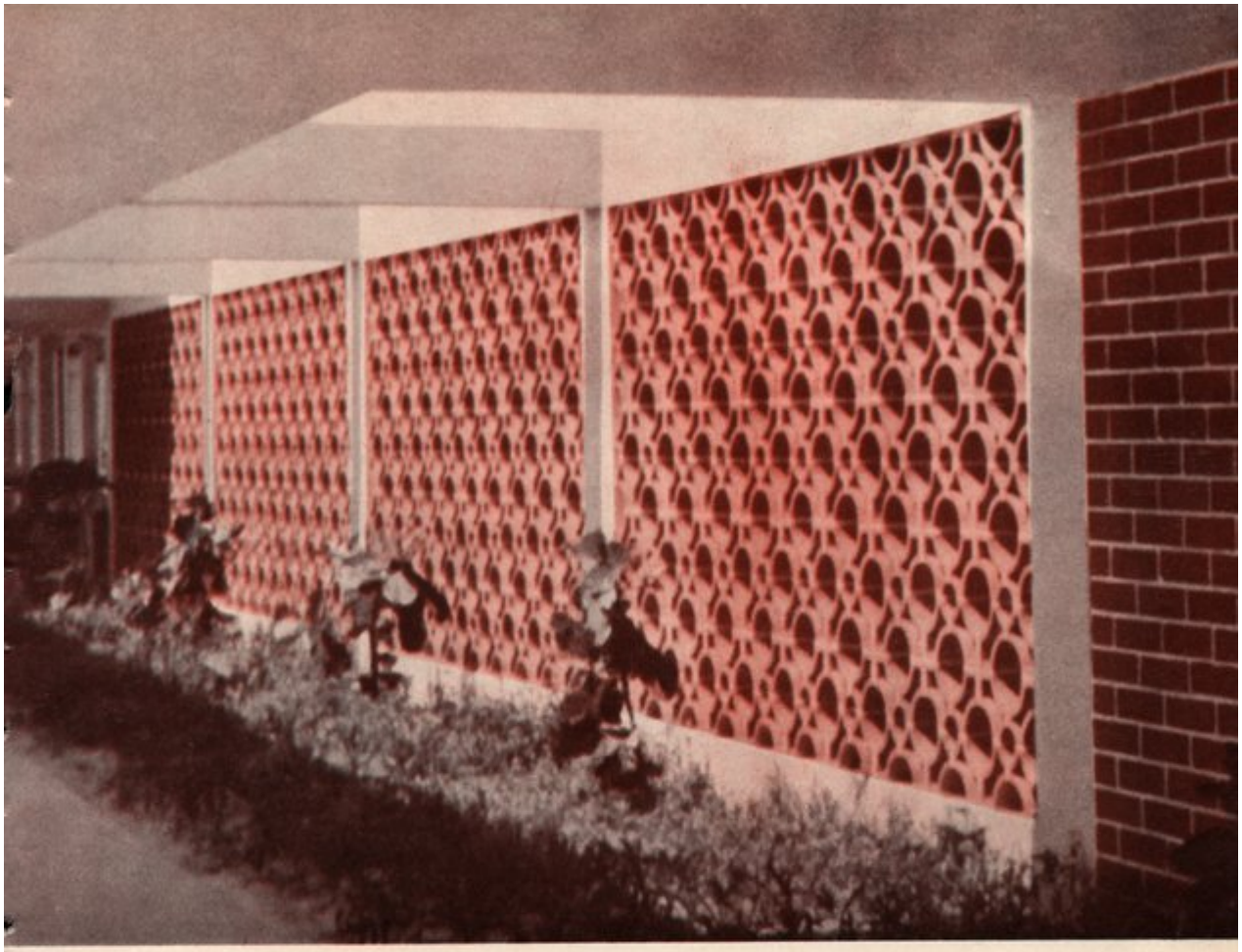
When public opinion is aroused—as any politician will tell you—things do get done. When politicians, planners and the people work together—as they did in Philadelphia—toward the common goal of making the city a better place in which to live and work and play, they *make* a future for the city.

The restoration of the American city is perhaps man's greatest challenge today in his age-old battle to control and shape the environment in which he lives. The struggle between man and his surroundings—both those he found and those he made himself—is the stuff of which history is made. Along the path of this struggle, civilizations have come and gone.

And in many ways, the city is civilization.

The city is more than form; it is substance, life, spirit. Streets, buildings and facilities exist for a purpose; they came into being because people need them to lead the type of existence which they preferred to any other.

And the desire to live in cities, the desire for urban culture—these will continue as long as civilization lasts. Your vision and ideas and action will have a great and perhaps a decisive influence in determining how well these desires will be met—and, thus, in determining the degree to which our daily living is truly civilized.



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