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# the florida architect

july 1960

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#### WHY THIS MESSAGE:

Because the University of Florida is a State-operated and financed institution, it cannot budget nor borrow funds needed to provide the one-to-nine matching sum necessary to assure an allocation from the National Defense Loan Fund. Thus donations must be relied upon to raise the \$90,000 needed to establish a basis for the total revolving fund required for student aid during the next four years. Hence this appeal for alumni help.

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# The Florida Architect

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

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*Editorial by Roger W. Sherman, AIA*

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Verna M. Sherman, Administrative Secretary, 414 Dupont Plaza Center, Miami

### THE COVER

The series of cover sketches developed by U/F architectural students last fall — which formed part of the Student Exhibit at the 45th Annual FAA Convention in Jacksonville — showed a nearly equal division between imaginative free-form designs and relatively simple, formalized layouts that achieved their effect through a disciplined balance between line, spacing and proportion. The one this month is in the latter category and is based on use of a quarter-inch grid as the control for positioning and spacing of the necessary lettering. It was developed by L. Salkin.

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THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

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## Letters

### Service via Agency . . .

EDITOR, FA:

This Committee has become concerned over the apparent tendencies and activities of various agencies of the Federal, State and local governments to design, control and execute architectural services.

The Institute "... believes that it is in the best interests of the public that governmental building programs be very completely planned and administered." The recent tendencies of certain agencies is not, in our opinion, in the best interests of the public's welfare, nor advantageous to the architectural profession. We feel it is of vital importance that the proper committees representing our profession become and/or remain alert to this problem, ferreting out and combating these tendencies, preferably at their earliest stages of development before they are allowed to grow to such magnitude as to be uncontrollable.

To more properly implement our concern, the Jacksonville Chapter has approved the attached resolution which states our position and expresses our feelings.

JOHN R. GRAVELEY, AIA

Chairman, Legislation and Registration Committee, Jacksonville Chapter, AIA.

*Resolution of the Jacksonville Chapter, AIA, concerning Government Competition With Private Professional Practitioners.*

WHEREAS:

1—Our country's government is established on the premise of free enterprise; and,

2—A sound private economy is essential to a strong and healthy government; and,

3—Professional design services, by their very nature, must be rendered in a completely unbiased and independent atmosphere; and,

4—It has been shown that professional design services can be rendered better and more economically by private practitioners; and,

5—It has been noted that the rendering of professional services in competition with private practitioners by many government agencies in

this area appears to be on the increase; and,

6—This Resolution is in agreement with established policies of the American Institute of Architects;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1—The Jacksonville Chapter, AIA, advocates the full-time employment by government agencies of qualified professional personnel to coordinate and administer their various programs requiring professional design services; and,

2—The Jacksonville Chapter, AIA, advocates the termination of the use of government agencies to render professional services in competition with private practitioners; and,

3—The Jacksonville Chapter, AIA, advocates the retaining of private practitioners to render professional design services to government agencies requiring same; and,

4—The Jacksonville Chapter, AIA, recommends to the FAA that they adopt a similar resolution, do everything proper to further the resolution and bring the resolution to the attention of all government personnel concerned to the end that a harmonious condition shall prevail for all parties.

### One Profession . . . ?

EDITOR, FA:

The primary consideration in the strained relations between architects and engineers either has escaped notice or has been ignored. The reasoning evidenced in Mr. Smith's comments (*"An Engineer Speaks"* by George L. Smith, page 11, May, 1960, issue) and the editorial (page 42, same issue) points to the current fact that architects and engineers consider themselves in competition. The difficulty lies in the attitude that these areas of activity are two separate professions, whereas, in reality, they are one.

We must agree that the architect is more qualified in the requirements of visual relationships—just as we recognize that the engineer is more qualified in the requirements of struc-

(Continued on Page 8)

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

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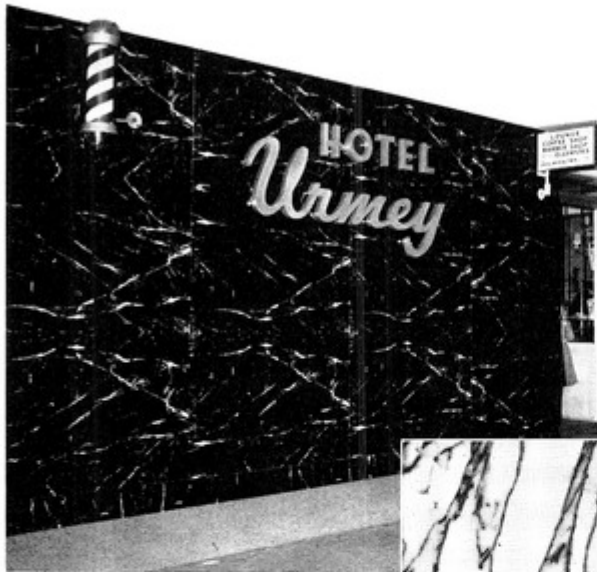
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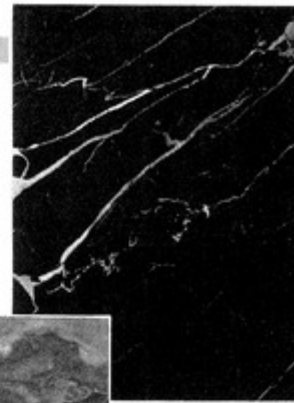
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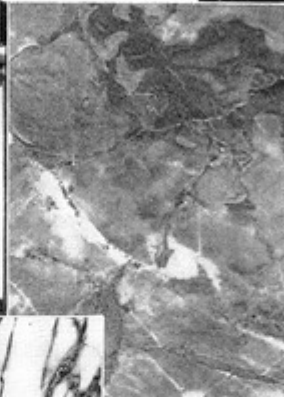
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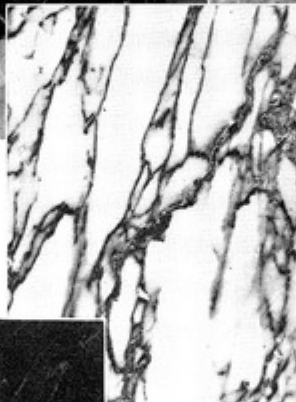
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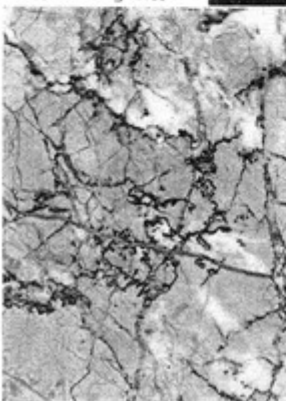
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# **F/A Panorama...**

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## **KEEP A HAWK-EYE ON THAT EXPENSE ACCOUNT . . .**

It's not news — but it's worth repeating at this mid-year check point. 1960 will be the year of the great expense crack-down by the Internal Revenue Service, and it's rumored that tax returns of self-employed and professional people will come up for the closest scrutiny. Get your tax consultant to check over your record-keeping routines — if you haven't already done so — and set up a complete schedule for every deductible. Then list every expense item as it occurs — and save the tabs to prove the entries . . . One man we know was socked with heavy penalties because he hadn't saved his parking tickets. Another lost out because the IRS man insisted that his business luncheon checks included non-deductible items for his wife — and he couldn't get together satisfactory proof that she wasn't even there!

## **URBAN RENEWAL — UP TO BAT FOR THIRD TIME . . .**

The Development Commission has started another campaign to get planning and zoning bills through the 1961 legislature — as well as a state-wide enabling act to permit full participation by Florida communities in the Federal Slum Clearance Program. Now under way is a \$15,000 study — \$10,000 of which is a Federal grant — looking toward a series of legislative proposals along these lines. Similar measures failed in 1957, more narrowly in 1959. David Clark, manager of the Commission's Planning Department, is hoping that home-town opinion will persuade legislators to pass the bills at the up-coming session . . . At the May conference of the American Society of Planning Officials, the Development Commission displayed 24 "workable plans" for redevelopment projects prepared by small communities throughout the State. These are ready to go — just as soon as the green light of legislative action makes it possible.

## **UNION WAGE RATES UP AGAIN . . .**

During the first quarter of 1960 the average hourly wage scales of U.S. union building trades workers increased 0.2 percent, hiking the estimated average wage for all union building construction workers to \$3.55. The wage rate level of April 1, this year was 4.4 percent higher than on April 1, 1959 — and a whacking 72 percent above the average for the three-year period 1947-1949, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics . . . On the basis of current average rates, bricklayers are the highest paid at \$4.08 per hour. Plasterers are next at \$3.95, plumbers third at \$3.93, and electricians fourth at \$3.90. Carpenters now average \$3.66 per hour, painters \$3.46. Laborers are eating pretty well these days, too. Their present average hourly rate is \$2.69 — ranging from \$1.20 to \$3.65 . . .

## **NEW ACCENT ON APPRENTICE TRAINING . . .**

At the Second Annual Florida State Apprentice Conference, held in Tampa during May, local Joint Apprentice Committees, which are cooperative labor-management groups, were urged to step up their training programs to meet the need for more skilled labor during the booming 'sixties. Currently, only 3,439 apprentices are registered for training in Florida. Among the existing 78 apprentice training groups, that of Broward County ranks first in the state, 11th in the nation. Started in 1947, the program now includes training in carpentry, sheet metal, plumbing, lathing, masonry, air conditioning and electrical work. Numbering 245 apprentices, the group includes the Broward Builders Exchange among several joint sponsors.

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## Letters

(Continued from Page 4)

ture and mechanical equipment. All disturbances of the natural environment affect the visual esthetic. In projects normally considered within the sphere of engineering, the architect should be retained as a consultant, just as the engineer is employed in the field of architecture.

In doubtful cases of responsibility, there should be no concern over which field receives the primary commission. The one should engage the other. Just as the architect knows the value of the engineer to his design, so the engineer must come to realize the value of the architect to his engineer-

ing. Ultimately, both must submit to the planner.

The answer is mutual respect and cooperative endeavor — not a division of the spoils.

HAROLD E. SECKINGER  
Architect,  
South Miami, Florida.

## A Crime Against . . .

EDITOR, FA:

Reference: Proposed buildings for College of Architecture and Fine Arts, University of Florida.

A crime against all who care about architecture. A greater crime against those who do not.

ARTHUR DAVID REAVES,  
Gainesville, Florida.

## Climatology Expert to Key Convention Program

One of the nation's top authorities on climatology and the effects of climate on building design will be among the group of expert specialists that will develop the "MAN, CLIMATE AND THE ARCHITECT" theme of the FAA's 46th Annual Convention in November. DR. PAUL A. SIPLE is popularly known as an explorer. But he has done extensive research on the effect of climate on man and his structures in every section of the globe. He will share his vast experience and knowledge with participants at the Convention's seminar program.

Dr. Siple is the author of many articles and books, both technical and popular; and he has been the recipient of innumerable honors for accomplishments in his special field. He is a member of many scientific and civic organizations and is currently the president of the Association of American Geographers.

As a member of Admiral Byrd's first Antarctic Expedition, Dr. Siple's career in climatology and exploration began in the sub-arctic. Since then, however, his investigations have ranged into every environmental condition under which man lives. His work as scientific adviser to the Chief of Army Research and Development in-



DR. PAUL A. SIPLE

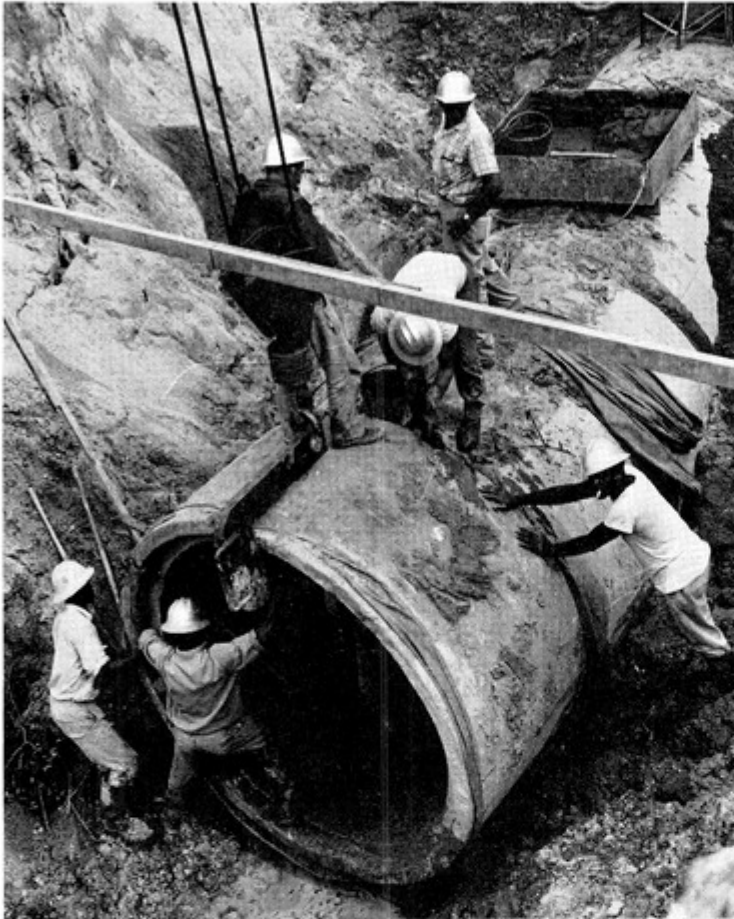
involved him with human survival problems in hot-humid climates as well as in cold-dry ones. His studies and conclusions — many of which have resulted in near-revolutionary recommendations concerning clothing and shelter units — have accomplished sweeping and basic changes in official policies as well as providing our armed forces with importantly improved equipment items.

Of particular significance to archi-

(Continued on Page 27)

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

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*Man, Climate and The Architect . . .*

## Notes On Climate Design

By JOHN MARTIN EVANS

Broward County Chapter  
1960 FAA Convention Program Chairman

*"Man is in reality a pawn of the environmental forces encompassing him, being pushed forward to a vantage point at one time, or held in lethargic bondage at another. Here is a challenge of the first magnitude—can human intelligence find an effective answer? If not an answer, then it should at least comprehend the forces at work and the major significance of their effects . . ."*

—Dr. Clarence A. Mills

After thousands of years of living in hot climates man is finally learning to cope with heat stress. Just as many hundreds of years ago he learned to overcome the frigid cold of western Europe by inventing an effective heating system, he is now developing a new philosophy and technique of hot climate design. There is no doubt that air cooling is at the heart of this

development and will make great areas of the world's surface healthful to live in. It is very easy, and perhaps not too inaccurate, to draw the analogy between the growth of heating systems and the exploitation of western Europe and the subsequent evaluation of air conditioning and the development of the world's tropical areas. But it is only part of the large-pattern techniques which the partnership of architecture and science has wrought.

The aim of good architecture is obviously not to turn away from science, but rather to integrate it into the larger framework of our profession. This science of climate design, this systematic knowledge, those disciplines that a region imposes upon its architects I would like to bring to your attention by these notes . . .

Because the human body had a very well known Architect, it has a fantastic ability to control its temperature over a wide range of external environments. Despite this ability, high temperatures and high humidities put a terrific strain on this heat regulating machinery.

While the dry bulb temperatures in Florida are usually not excessive, the wet bulb, or humidity, reading is extremely high during the entire year. This humidity curbs the efficiency of the sweating process and makes the expression *"it ain't the heat; it's the humidity"* an all too accurate description of a typical summer day in Florida. The summers, too, are marked by a total lack of frontal activity which might bring some stimulating weather to the peninsula.

Air movement increases the evaporative rate of the perspiration on the skin in proportion to its velocity and is a vital factor in helping the body get rid of its excess body heat. DR. CLARENCE A. MILLS remarks that short term emergencies of extreme heat stress can be tolerated by the body with minor behavior characteristics. Prolonging the period of heat stress for many weeks or months causes basic changes to occur in the body relating directly to our mental and physical activities which decline.

Figure 1 shows the four factors which relate to human comfort. They are: Air movement, Dry bulb temperature, Wet bulb temperature and Radiation. These four factors have been combined by DR. THOMAS BEDFORD into a thermal comfort reading  
*(Continued on Page 12)*

**Question:** *Where are the tropics?*

**Answer:** *Where the problems of keeping cool in the summer are greater than keeping warm in the winter.*

Florida is a large state stretching almost from the Tropic of Cancer to the 31st parallel. To generalize on the climate of such a large area is very difficult. We can say that as a state it divides its time between the trade wind belt and the middle latitude westerlies. The southern part lies entirely within the trade belt. This is one of the basic causes of the climatic differences in the state.

We are more interested in the critical months of the year—critical from

the point of view of hot climate design. This is, generally speaking, from March to October, from Equinox to Equinox. During this time the wet and dry bulb temperatures are fairly constant throughout the peninsula, although the effect of the trade wind on southeast Florida is one of increased cooling. In the design of devices to keep heat out of the building there are only minor differences between north and south Florida. In this matter sectionalism cannot be an issue.

*The human body is a heat producing machine. It must rid itself of excess body heat or die*

## Climate Design...

(Continued from Page 11)

called *Corrected Effective Temperature* (CEF) which has been very successful in measuring human comfort on an objective standard. This is achieved through four readings of Wet bulb temperature, Dry bulb temperature, Air movement by Kata thermometer and Radiant temperature by use of a Globe thermometer. Unless those four factors are measured, comfort remains very subjective and questionable in value (see Figure I).

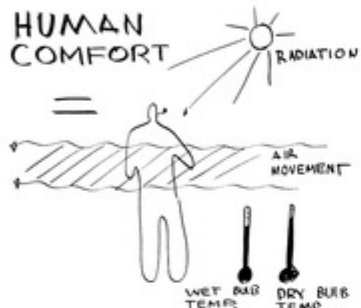


FIGURE I

"The problem of the sun, as we know, is that it passes from one extreme to another according to the seasons. In this play many conditions are created which await adequate solutions. It is at this point that authentic regionalism has its rightful place. The techniques are universal . . . The sun differs along the curvature of the meridian, its intensity varies on the crust of the earth according to its incidence. In this detail the Creator has given us beautiful and prodigious diversity. It is for us, in succession, to see a solution which is worthy of the work of nature."—LE CORBUSIER.

Florida is a low latitude state. At apogee the sun reaches an altitude of about 83 degrees in the north and about 88 in the southern latitudes. The solar load from the sun begins to be a problem at about the spring equinox and continues until the fall equinox in October. Figure II shows graphically the heat load on the elevations and roof of a building on a July day in the Miami area. The paradox of the summer sun in low latitude is that the north elevation receives a much higher solar load in these hot months than the south elevation. The

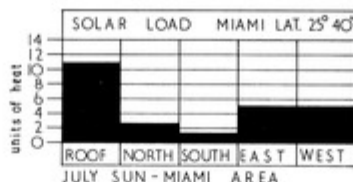


FIGURE II

sun rises in the northeast and sets in the northwest and radiates a considerable heat load to the north at these times. Since the sun is extremely high in the south during these same months, we have a much reduced solar load on this elevation. The east and west elevations and the roof receive intense solar loads as the graph indicates.

The solution to the solar gain on the various elevations is one of designing an effective screen to block the sun. Shading devices have always been used of course; but it was LE CORBUSIER who perceived that this element could be a most important esthetic, if properly designed. He used it in the Ministry of Education and Health Building in Rio and it was in this building that the *Brise Soleil* became famous. The salient expression of sun shades is in the unlimited variety or shapes that can be used on the various elevations to solve for the constant changing solar altitudes and hour angles. As OLGAY and OLGAY note in their book, "The materials which provide a screen between man and his natural environment offer rich possibilities for visual expression. With them new components are added to the architectural vocabulary."

The design of shading devices is based on three principles:

- 1—Determine the time of year when these devices are needed.
- 2—Determine the position of the sun when shading is needed.
- 3—Determine the type and position of the shading device which will block the sun.

The second requirement is best met by purchasing a *Sun Angle Calculator* from the Libbey-Owens-Ford Co., for a moderate price. This calculator contains templates for all latitudes in the United States. By eliminating the tedious projection of the true sun altitude along the sun azimuth line it saves its price in a few weeks of use. (We will have these available at the FAA convention in Hollywood next

November.) The tolerance of two degrees in latitude is close enough for sun shade design and it is not necessary to correct for the exact latitude of the subject under investigation.

The book called *Solar Control and Shading Devices* by Olgay and Olgay is also available. It is the best work on this subject and will remain so for many, many years. It can be purchased from Princeton University Press for \$12.50. (The authors will be guest speakers at the 1960 FAA convention.)

Because of the height of the sun during the summer months, the south elevation is not difficult to shade. Figure III shows the south elevation of the Broward Mental Hygiene Clinic and noon sun angles calculated for the various times of the year. You will notice that the sun is allowed to enter during the cold months. We get some reduction in our heating load—and, all and all, it adds to the brightness of the interiors during these months.

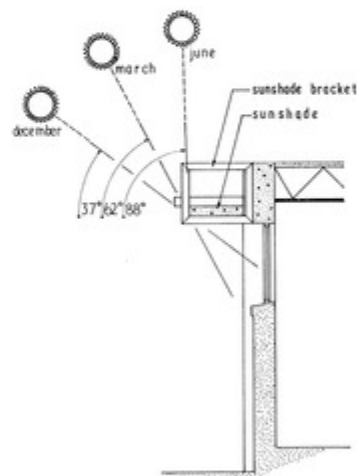


FIGURE III

As a general rule of the thumb the cost of shading devices will equal the cost of air conditioning tonnage saved by them. We found this rule quite accurate in the Clinic building mentioned above. Olgay and Olgay claim that a 30 per cent saving in the cost of air conditioning equipment and a 15 per cent saving in operation cost can be expected. Some air conditioning engineers are not aware of the reduced heat gain that such shading devices give and the

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

architect should make clear to his consultant that this factor has been reckoned with.

Figures IV and V represent a comparative heat gain through glass and through a frame wall. Figure VI shows a comparison of the total radiant heat load passed through quarter-inch plate glass as being close to 83 per cent, while on the right a new type of grey solar glass with the same thickness reduces this heat gain to 59 per cent. This glass could work to good use as a remedial solution to those areas that for one reason or another cannot be obscured with shading devices. The grey glass has an additional virtue of reducing glare from adjoining areas and from the sky.

Figure VII shows a situation in which non-air conditioned space is combined with air conditioned offices. The air conditioned space is oriented north and south with a solid wall to the west. The natural cooled space is oriented toward the east to make the best use of the trade wind breeze. Figure VIII shows a good orientation for air conditioned space.

The first method of excluding heat from a building was by shading it from the sun. Another method is by reflectivity. Benjamin Franklin's experiment with colored patches of cloth in the snow was the classic experiment on this subject. By relating the depth of the patch of cloth sunk into the snow as the snow melted he was able to make a rough table of coefficients of reflectivity. In general a black body absorbs all the heat that reaches it and reflects none of it. Conversely, a white or shiny body reflects almost all the radiant heat it gets. Various colors have various coefficients of reflectivity.

A word of warning at this point. Any amount of color that substantially changes white into a strong tint or pastel will absorb from 50 per cent to 60 per cent of the sun's rays. Those walls that have a high solar load would best be a very light color. The north and south walls can take darker colors much better because of their lower solar heat load. By the same reasoning a sun shade of a dark color would not be efficient, since it would absorb a large heat load and radiate it back through the window that it had been designed to protect. Naturally, the glare of the white wall is a problem to be considered. This priority of

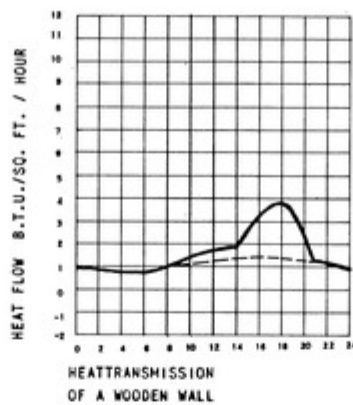


FIGURE IV

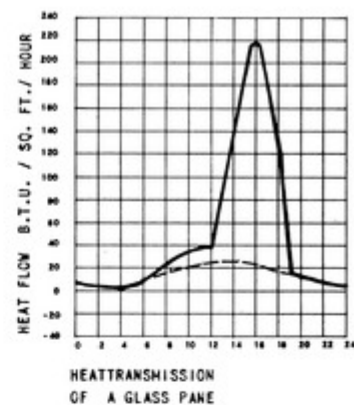


FIGURE V

problems and solutions must be solved for every job and every situation.

The third method of excluding heat is by using the principle of thermal capacity. We should avoid the use of building materials that have high mass and store up the heat of the sun. Our CBS construction is public enemy No. 1 from this point of view. It has high mass and poor "U" factors and time lag.

Time lag is a very important phrase in the thermal capacity department. It means the time it takes heat to pass through materials from the outside to the inside. The greater the mass, the greater the time it takes for the heat to pass through. If we take the example of a west concrete block wall, with furring and plaster,

we would find that it reaches its maximum temperature on the outside around four or five o'clock in the afternoon. Soon afterwards the sun sets and night cooling commences. Unfortunately, this does not stop the heat flow through the wall. Four or five hours later this temperature of perhaps 15 degrees above the inside temperature starts to radiate into the interior. This will last until equilibrium is reached in the early morning. In summer months in Florida this equilibrium is never reached. The block does not cool to outside temperature, but always has a deposit of heat in it.

Ideally, the proper wall or roof material should be a thin, highly re-

(Continued on Page 14)

FIGURE VI

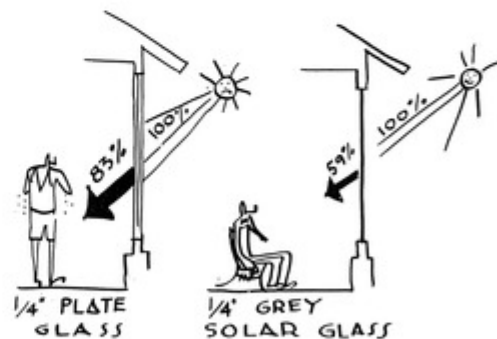


FIGURE VII

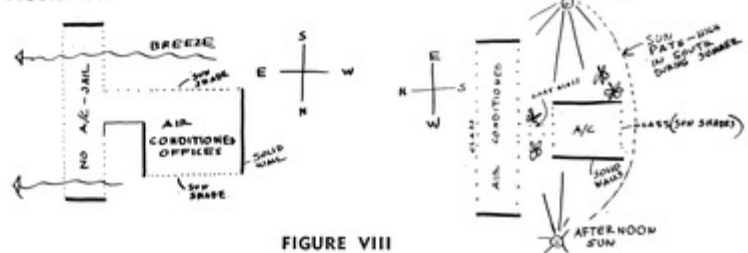


FIGURE VIII



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## Climate Design...

(Continued from Page 13)

flective curtain wall with a high "U" factor. This type of wall or panel would store very little heat and reach an equilibrium with the outside temperature in a very short time.

When we talk of "U" factors we mean the resistance of a material to conductivity of heat. Regardless of what the manufacturers' charts indicate for Florida, I would use at least a "U" factor of 0.1 for buildings that are used by people. This would be needed on the roof and the west and east walls. Insulation is a very small item in overall building cost—and never was so much comfort gained by so little money spent.

The fourth method of reducing heat stress is by air movement. It is a very important factor in any measurement of comfort factors as mentioned before. Air movement increases the evaporation of perspiration and aids the body in ridding itself of the excess body heat which varies from 400-700 Btu / Hour for normal activity. In temperate climates the body gets rid of this surplus heat by one-third conduction and convection, one-third radiation, and one-third evaporation. In the tropics this evaporation percentage is increased to 80 per cent—so you can see that anything that increases the rate of evaporation increases the comfort of the subject.

Comfort through air movement has a great amount to do with the proper orientation of the building. This is more successful in residential work than in commercial, because a house is usually a bit more flexible in its planning and less likely to be air conditioned than a commercial building. A non-air conditioned office or store is unthinkable in Florida. The weather bureau will be delighted to give all the information required on prevailing breezes in cities where it has a recording station.

Wind tunnel tests on scale model houses stress four points about the movement of air through buildings. They are, in a rough order of their importance:

- 1—Let the air in the building and out again with a minimum of obstructions and distance between openings.
- 2—There should be directional air movement along the ceiling line

to remove dead hot air and along the floor to a height of four or five feet to cool the people in the room.

- 3—If the exit is larger than the entry of air, then a venturi action is created and air velocity is increased.
- 4—Fences, trees, vegetation, and other buildings can breeze-block you, or set up turbulences that will alter normal air flow. Paved areas will radiate heat into the building at night if located to the windward of the openings. Grassed and landscaped areas will increase cooling factors if located to the windward of the openings.

This is only an outline of the problems we have in our particular climate of Florida. I have intentionally said little about air conditioning except where the subject entered this paper as a side-issue. I feel that is most complicated and the responsibility of the consultant. But it is the responsibility of the architect to turn over to his engineer a building that has as low a heat gain as is humanly possible to develop. We cannot expect the air conditioning designer to design our shading devices—although I suspect they must have been sorely tempted to do this at some time.

The architect can break the rules if he has full knowledge of the consequences of his act. These notes I have made have only been in the way of guiding principles; they are not mandates. No building has been designed without compromises between design, economy and function. Knowledge makes the decisions better balanced and wiser in the end. If we obtain the "authentic regionalism" that Corbu speaks about, both architecture and Florida will be served.

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**RUVIDO MISTO.** Rough aggregate in mixed sizes. Shown one-half of actual size.



**RUVIDO MISTO LUCIDO.** As above, with aggregate surface ground and highly polished.

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Periodically the problem of the "package deal" rears its ugly head to take a seat of primary importance along with the practicing non-professional. Angry members of the profession demand that the State Board or their professional society do something immediately to save them from utter ruin. As civilization progresses, even in this enlightened land, there are those who cannot keep pace.

Actually, where does the architectural profession stand in respect to these changing times? Many men have progressed in their thinking and their practice, far outdistancing any non-registered men bent on the practice of our profession in spite of State laws and no professional training. Others, long smug in the belief that registration laws and the American

## Package - By The Individual

By JOHN STETSON, AIA

President

Florida Association of Architects

Institute of Architects will forever protect them against the unregistered, are beginning to panic. Ordinary draftsmen are turning out designs too often as commendable as these complacent members of the Architectural profession.

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courses and for courses covering new techniques. Our professional magazines, and your own *Florida Architect* continually print articles covering new construction methods as well as articles concerned with the necessity of a thorough understanding of every field related to the successful design.  
*(Continued on Page 24)*

## 1960 Office Practice Seminar

The second of what is hoped will become an annual Office Practice Seminar has been scheduled for Friday, August 12 at Clearwater. Last year's Seminar, held at Palm Beach, was an outstanding success. Though admittedly an experiment, the session drew almost 70 architects from every section of the state. This year attendance could well be doubled, for the FAA Office Practice Committee, chairmanned by ROBERT H. LEVISON, has developed a program of significance to every practicing architect.

As last year, the Seminar will be divided into five hourly work sessions, two in the morning, three in the afternoon. As now planned, these will be followed by a cocktail party Friday evening at which Seminar participants will be joined by members of the FAA Board of Directors which will hold its third meeting of 1960 in Clearwater on Saturday, August 13. They will receive invitations to be guest-observers at the Board meeting.

The Seminar's first hourly session will get under way promptly at 10:00 AM. The second will follow a 10-minute coffee break. Luncheon will start at 12:15; and at 1:30 sharp the hourly afternoon sessions will start. This year the Seminar will include a summary session from 4:30 to 5:30.

Robert H. Levison will act as gen-

eral chairman of the day-long meeting. Speaker-moderators for the two morning sessions will be HILLIARD T. SMITH, JR., Palm Beach, who will open the Seminar with a discussion on "Program, Feasibility and Other Report Writing"; and EARLE M. STARNES, Miami, on "Specification Writing".

Subject of the first afternoon session will be "The Architect and His Accounting". The speaker will be a qualified expert—a CPA whose name will be announced in the August issue of *The Florida Architect*. The second meeting of the afternoon will deal with "Building Project Finance and Appraisal" and will be

handled by Chairman Levison with BRUCE TAYLOR, MIA, realtor, professional appraiser and Mayor of Belleaire. The following session will present a discussion of "Cost Estimating and Bidding Procedures" by a panel composed of JOHN ABNER BURTON, IV, Sanford; EDGAR C. HANEBUTH, Sarasota; and G. PERRIN MCCONNELL, executive secretary of the Florida West Coast Chapter, AGC, Tampa.

The Seminar's guest of honor will be DANIEL SCHWARTZMAN, FAIA, of New York City, Chairman of the AIA National Committee on Office Practice. He has consented to summarize the results of the day-long meeting; and from an unusually broad background of professional experience and distinguished accomplishment he will bring the proceedings of the Seminar into sharp and practical focus.

### TELL THE SEMINAR COMMITTEE YOUR PLANS TO ATTEND

**Write to:** Robert H. Levison, AIA, Ch. FAA Committee on Office Practice, 425 So. Garden Ave., Clearwater.

**Indicate:**  I will attend the Office Practice Seminar, August 12, 1960, at Clearwater.  
 I require hotel reservations for a) myself; b) myself and wife  
 Please reserve accommodations for a) Thursday night; b) Friday night; c) both Thursday and Friday nights.

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## Controls for An Airport Bedlam

The new—and still not entirely completed—passenger terminal at Miami's International Airport is among the very largest and most modern of its kind. Dade County's Port Authority has already spent over \$26 million centralizing the latest facilities into a million-plus square feet of hard-working floor space geared to the needs of the fast-approaching jet era of commercial aviation.

Within its big spread-U layout, Steward and Skinner, Miami architects, have provided for external expansion and internal alteration to accommodate ever-changing airline requirements and procedures. At this jet age terminal 74 huge aircraft can be loaded or unloaded simultaneously—three times the capacity of the National Airport at Washington, D. C. A passenger concourse about one-third of a mile in length has positions for 10 national and 26 international air lines.

The terminal was planned on the "split-level" principle of operation—with enplaning passengers arriving for ticketing and check-in at the second floor level and deplaning passengers claiming baggage and transportation on the ground floor. Much

of the lower level is assigned to terminal service areas. Baggage from second floor check-in stations is moved down by mechanical conveyors to large "make-up" areas.

Development of the airport has been in progress since the end of World War II and is now at least half again as large as was originally contemplated. Two new passenger stations were added and the two-story Consumer Service Building which stretches its 90-foot width to a third-mile length opposite the parking area. Above it is a just-completed five-story, 274-room commercial hotel—the first major hotel in the country built as part of an air terminal—that embodies in a roof-top, tropicalized setting a swimming pool, dressing rooms and bar.

In designing the hotel—which is virtually on top of planes landing and taking off—Steward and Skinner, together with Mitchell and Gordon, Coral Gables consulting engineers, were faced with a series of complicated interior conditioning problems. Of top importance was the control of noise. The huge airport's traffic pattern averages a flight movement every 84 seconds, 24 hours of every day.

**Air traffic at Miami's International Airport has zoomed more than 350 percent in the past nine years—compared with an average US increase of 167 percent. With this growth has come growing intensities of heat, noise and confusion . . . How to control the resulting bedlam was a major problem of overall design. The solution to it involved some ingenious innovations in structure, equipment and architectural pattern . . .**

And at 100 feet of altitude the sound intensity of a jet aircraft on takeoff will swell to 120 decibels. Noise, of course, seeps through windows, walls, roof and ventilator ducts. Four methods were employed to keep it out.

1 . . . Double windows were specified. The outer window, set nine and one-half inches from the inner unit, has two layers of glass secured in a neoprene gasket and canted outward from the bottom at a 5° angle to help reduce vibration and subsequent

*(Continued on Page 30)*

# New Guide Book to Comprehensive Design

A brilliantly compact tour of Dymaxia from its torturous concept through its progressive development into a full-fledged system that promises a boundless scope of possibility

**THE DYMAXION WORLD OF BUCKMINSTER FULLER**, by Dr. Robert W. Marks. Published by Reinhold Book Division, 430 Park Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. 232 pages; 8½ by 10½; illustrated; \$12.00.

From almost any point of view this is a truly extra-ordinary book. The subject of it—whom the author calls "a protean maverick"—is reason enough to lift this volume above the usual offerings of the book trade. But the format is almost as noteworthy, at least from an editorial viewpoint. Material has been arranged in two definite sections—one the running text which has been divided into chapters covering, generally, the background of

Buckminster Fuller and his specific accomplishments.

The other section—by far the most fascinating to any graphic-minded reader—presents a series of illustrations, drawings, charts, photographs, arranged in chronological order of issuance and complemented by captions which, in themselves, are often gems of highly informative, but ultra-condensed writing. The two sections reinforce and explain one another. In combination they create an account of a remarkable activity which, during the course of more than forty turbulent years, revealed a purposeful creativity and diamond-sharp mentality which history will undoubtedly rank

as equal to any of those which have helped make it.

Dr. Marks' generic name for the many Buckminster Fullers his book shows to exist is probably as good as any. It is the distillation of an 18-year friendship which has developed an evident ability to translate Dymaxion attitudes, philosophy, expressions and works in relatively simple, comparatively-easy-to-understand terms. The author has no need to apologize for his work when he says "It is a difficult matter to interpret Bucky." It is indeed. But he has succeeded so admirably that the Dymaxion world as well as our own ordinary one has cause to thank him.

Not that this book offers easy reading. To those who have conversed with Buckminster Fuller, or worked with him or read his "incisive, private argot" or listened to his reasoning and tried to absorb fully the technical richness offered—Dr. Marks' translation should be clear. But others must study. Necessarily both text and illustration captions contain numerous quotations from Buckminster Fuller; and the author's paraphrasing of ideas, reasoning and conclusions have under-



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standably been somewhat conditioned by the character of Dymaxion expression. But this is an asset rather than a liability. It is as it should be. The Dymaxion world is still a new one. The sooner today's world understands its language as an inclusive expression of its purposeful ideals, the better for all citizens.

If the book lacks anything, it is a somewhat more detailed delineation of the human side of its comprehensive designer subject. Dr. Marks has skillfully and economically chronicled Mr. Dymaxion's achievements as designer, cartographer, teacher, writer, mathematician, model-builder, and, most recently, successful corporation executive. By and large, the book is largely the subjective story of Buckminster Fuller, inventor, who started out as a business man in the building materials field, spent some thirty years developing theories and "anticipatory designs" and now, with a stack of patents and a growing acceptance of his ideas, is engaged in administering his business entities and guarding against infringement of his rights to royalties.

So Dr. Marks' circle of biography

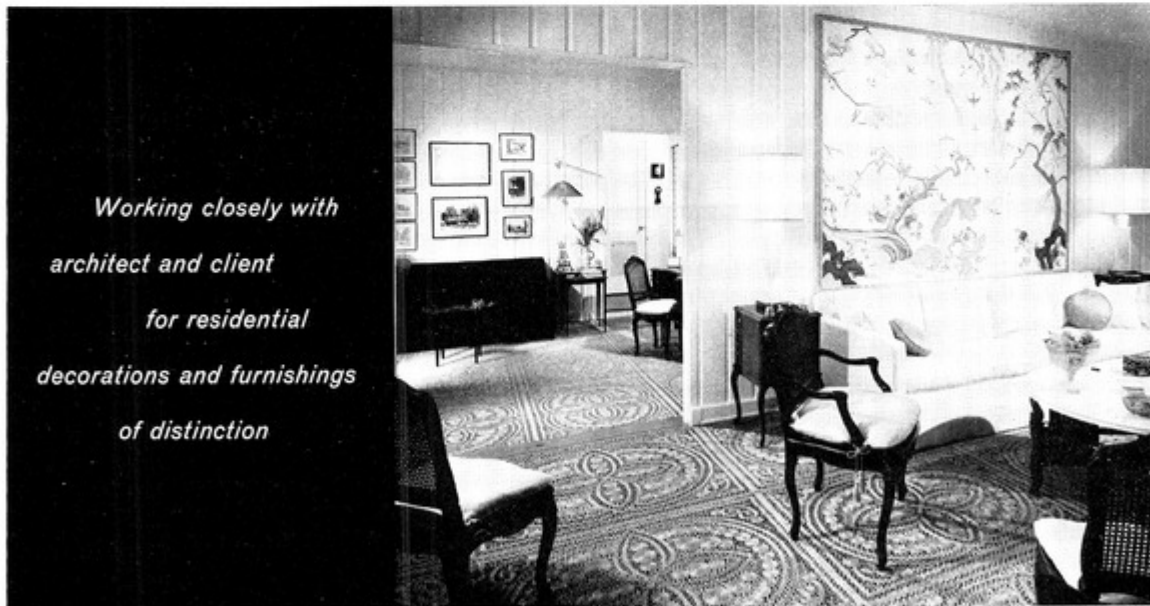
## Scheduled for Construction Soon...



In Florida, as elsewhere, Fuller's principles of geodesic design are being recognized as a unique solution to a whole series of spanning problems. As one example, this sketch for a Metropolitan Amusement Center for Fort Lauderdale embodies a geodesic dome 400 feet in diameter which is now being engineered in aluminum by the Kaiser organization to house 15,000 people. Charles F. McKirahan, AIA, and Associates are the architects.

seems to close as neatly as the structure of a geodesic dome. Within that circle, however, there is much that Dr. Marks has left untouched. There is the steel and velvet of the man himself; the people, the places, the "to-and-froing"—in short the whole va-

ried, multi-patterned background of this remarkable inventor whose accomplishments Dr. Marks explains so ably. Here is material in plenty for another fascinating volume. Some day soon, we hope, it should see the light of a publisher's release.—R.W.S.



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## President's Message...

(Continued from Page 19)

construction and operation of a building. Throughout our schooling we learn design and gain some knowledge of construction. Later in practice we further develop our design techniques, and, if worth our salt, learn a lot about how a building is put together. Too often, there our education ceases.

How often we hear architects make the pronouncement that they don't give a hoot if the building makes money for the owner or not. They say that the way they have designed it, it should; but how can an architect be expected to hang around until management makes a successful go of it. This raises the question, "If a building is designed properly and economically, why shouldn't it be a success?" Or maybe some architects' interest in their clients ceases upon final fee payment. So very much of our business is of the repeat variety, I hope this isn't often the case. To me, a successful operation is equally important to the design behind which the operation is carried on. Certainly each depends on the other.

There have been thousands of books written on the subject of proper use of real estate, tax planning for real estate, relationship of investment to anticipated income, economic breakdowns of business property development and operation. How many architectural firms have such editions in their libraries? How many practicing principals have made a study of these important factors? A knowledge, even slight, of this important part of a successful commercial building operation is just as essential as a basic knowledge of landscaping, air conditioning, decorating, etc. to any architect providing a service more comprehensive than just a plan service.

Herein seems to lie the problem and its answer. If you are not willing and able to offer a full service (so far as proper limitations permit), then be content to remain side by side with those offering just as much as you. As you loaf in the sun, don't be perturbed at the increasingly larger percentage of clients seeking a complete service (package deal or whatever you wish to call it) from offices or organizations capable of such service — or seeking draftsmen or other

unscrupulous professionals willing to perform a minimum service for an even more minimum fee.

Let's take as an example two cases with which we are quite familiar. The first is a man who retired to Florida with a wife, child and a certain amount of cash. The money was not enough to provide a living if invested in normal protected savings accounts. Retiree number two is in a parallel position. Both decided to enter the motel, hotel or apartment business.

Number One sought to stretch his money to its fullest, shopping for the cheapest of everything. At the conclusion of his building program he had eight small apartment units, had spent a total of slightly less than \$72,000 for land, building, furnishings, fees, etc., including a mortgage of \$25,000 and leaving operating funds of about \$7,500. At the end of five years, Number One has a real lemon on his hands. He still owes over \$20,000 on a mortgage, has no operating funds, a maximum occupancy that barely provides a living, and now his maintenance headaches have arrived.

(Continued on Page 28)

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## News & Notes

### Architects in the News

Complaints by some that architects aren't getting their fair share of publicity are not borne out by current facts. Analysis of returns from an all-state newspaper clipping service showed close to 100 items appearing in daily papers in every section of the state for the first week in June — all dealing with architects and their activities. Stories ranged in importance from a 1-column, 2-inch notice to a 7-column, half-page spread with pictures and full credit to the architects.

A survey of such publicity over the past several months indicates that Florida architects generally are enjoying an excellent press. Not only are their projected buildings being reported in newspapers throughout the state; but their activities as interested members of their communities are also being chronicled.

The conclusion is inescapable that the importance of architectural services is becoming more generally realized. Activities of architects are being reported as valid news stories — which indicates that editors are now

recognizing the professional character of these activities. In addition, the current volume of publicity for the profession indicates that architects themselves have recognized some of the editors' day-to-day problems — and are making it easier for them to use architectural stories by furnishing the kind of material needed. On both counts this is a big step ahead for grass-roots P/R in our state.

### Guide for Chapter Officers . .

To conform to official usage, the name of an AIA chapter should precede the designation of the Institute. For example, either of these two name styles is correct: "Florida Chapter, AIA," or "Florida Chapter of The American Institute of Architects." It is not correct to designate a chapter as, "American Institute of Architects, Florida Chapter."

This usage has been current with the Institute for some years. But it seems not to be generally realized by all Chapter officers. This reminder is particularly for the helpful guidance of chapter P/R Committee chairmen.

### Century 21 Exposition . . . . Seattle 1962 . . . .



Man's role in the space age will be the main theme of The Century 21 Exposition scheduled for Seattle, Washington, from April 21 to October 21, 1962. Eighty-four nations have already been invited to participate in what will be the first international exposition held in the U. S. since the World's Fair of 1939 . . . Century 21 will offer an insight into man's future, rather than a review of past progress that has marked the character of former expositions. Progress of science will be heavily stressed; and Congress has appropriated some \$9-millions for the U. S. part of the exposition . . . Above is a model of the U. S. Science Pavilion, the \$3.5-million focal point of a 6.5-acre display area that will contain "the most comprehensive science exhibit ever assembled." Architects for the pre-cast, pre-stressed, five-unit structure are Minoru Yamasaki and Associates, of Detroit, and Naramore, Bain, Brady and Johanson of Seattle.

## Summer Workshop Proposed

During last month's meeting of the Florida Central Chapter a proposal for establishing a summer professional workshop was endorsed and a committee authorized for the purpose of expediting action toward this end. The proposal was made to the Chapter at its June 11 meeting at Lakeland by Mr. R. C. WILLARD of the U/F College of Architecture and Fine Arts.

As outlined by Mr. Willard the "workshop" would start during the summer of 1961 to serve the area of the Florida Central Chapter — Tampa, St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Sarasota and Lakeland. It would operate in three separate phases. First the workshop would offer courses in architecture and fine arts at pre-college levels to high school students — the object being to help students choose architecture as a college major and also to provide a generalized fine arts background for laymen.

Second phase would involve a program of continuing education in technical subjects for the practicing professional. This would offer refresher courses in such subjects as design,

mechanical equipment, advanced structural systems, rendering, interior design and landscaping. The program's third phase would be aimed at the men with whom architects work — bankers, real estate men, builders. Courses would be selected to provide these laymen with generalized information on architecture and the arts.

In outlining the program Mr. Willard suggested that the courses be given on a night school basis — with some classes also scheduled for Saturdays. Support of the program would come from tuition charges for each course.

## Personal . . .

JAMES E. WINDHAM, III, has moved from 1315 Edgewater Drive to 333 North Rosalind Avenue, Orlando.

Friends and associates were saddened by the sudden and tragic death of CHESTER W. TROWBRIDGE, 33, Ft. Lauderdale, in an airplane accident near Andros Island in the Bahamas, June 21. He was an associate of the Broward County Chapter and maintained an office at 3215 N. Ocean Blvd., Ft. Lauderdale.

## Climatology Expert...

(Continued from Page 8)

fects is Dr. Siple's completion of Regional Climatic Analyses and Design Data — 1200 pages with 84 maps and charts — first attempted for *House Beautiful's* Climate Control Project and subsequently published serially by the *AIA Bulletin*. Since then — 1949 to 1952 — he produced *Climatic Criteria for Building Construction* for the Building Research Advisory Board of the National Research Council and was Associate Editor, with TYLER S. ROGERS, of the *Architectural Record* book, *Design of Insulated Buildings for Various Climates*.

These accomplishments are only a small portion of the vital background that this man will bring to the FAA Convention. Since his start with Admiral Byrd in 1928 as a 19-year old student of geology and biology at Alleghany College, Dr. Siple has bent a keen, and probing mentality toward the solutions of man's environment problems. His willingness to share his findings is an opportunity no Florida architect should miss.

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## President's Message...

(Continued from Page 24)

Number Two took a different path. He first sought an architect he felt had a basic knowledge of the field chosen by Number Two as his best investment possibility. After several meetings with his architect he learned he had chosen a rental operation with which he was least familiar. It took over six months to work out his program—and only after careful analysis of the relationship of investment to income, utilizing every possible operational expense factor, mortgage requirement, public appeal factor, family part of the operation, maintenance, etc. His final investment? A whopping \$235,000. Today he enjoys an even larger income than originally planned for, and finds almost no vacancies year round.

No, the difference was not in location; the two are across-the-street neighbors. The architect for Number One received the grand fee of \$500—and by the appearance of the situation did not earn that. Number Two's man received a six percent fee and earned every nickel. Today he and Number Two, only five years ago complete strangers, are close friends.

Operation figures indicate the plan established for this successful operation erred on the conservative side by at least twenty percent as to income and over ten percent as to costs. No magic formula was used. This architect knew where to find the information he did not already possess, and then put it to use for his client. You might call this a "package deal." But certainly the insurance broker, the mortgage company and particularly the client consider it a "good deal."

This package by the individual extends into another field almost untouched. All about us are locations for very successful operations. The only thing required is an imaginative mind, with business sense to instigate a project, then sell it. Why should others make the profits on such developments? The architect is trained to do these things, but usually sits in his ivory tower awaiting the knock at the door heralding the approach of a person seeking drafting services. Florida today offers almost unlimited possibilities for new building developed as a package by an enterprising architect.

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## Airport Bedlam...

(Continued from Page 21)

sound transmission. Window frames themselves are also cushioned with neoprene.

2... Both inner and outer surfaces of the exterior concrete block wall have been sealed with a parging coat of cement stucco. An inner wall independent of the exterior block construction was framed with metal studs to which inner window units are attached. Studs are set on insulating fiber board pads on each floor and are separated from direct contact with the inside surface of the exterior wall by neoprene cushions.

3... To soundproof the roof, a series of light channels were suspended from the structural slab by resilient clips. From these another series of resilient clips supports a metal lath and plaster ceiling hung two feet below the roof slab.

4... With the building thus sealed tightly, a high velocity air-conditioning system was used and designed to operate at a slight positive pressure as a further deterrent to sound waves.

The insulation provided by the double-membrane wall construction and the use of triple glazing at windows resulted in relatively small interior heat gain or loss. In addition, the solar heat load through large glass areas was minimized through use of hollow core, aluminum sun shades. These also shield five floors of airport offices; and controllable vertical louvers provide solar shading for public areas on the second floor along the west side of the terminal building.

Though these devices served to reduce considerably the air conditioning machinery and ducts which would otherwise have been necessary, over 3,000 tons of cooling capacity are still required to handle the entire terminal-hotel heat load of nearly 18 million Btu's per hour. This is said to be the largest refrigeration system serving a single building in the South-east.

Terminal building and hotel are conditioned by separate systems. In the terminal, seven Carrier centrifugal refrigerating machines furnish chilled water to 112 built-up fan-coil conditioners in service rooms and pent-houses strategically located throughout the terminal. Each equipment room houses from three to five air

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handling units comprised of a fan section, cooling coils, dampers and air chambers. Here return air is mixed with 10 percent outside air, filtered, cooled and dehumidified and circulated through low velocity ducts at 1,000 feet per minute.

Purpose of sectional apparatus rooms is for optimum control at maximum economy. Instead of operating a central plant continuously at peak performance, individual systems can be adjusted to meet fluctuating needs determined by varying load conditions. Conditioned air is discharged through wall grilles and ceiling diffusers. Return air ducts are non-existent, for spaces above hung ceilings in terminal areas have been utilized as return air plenums.

In the hotel system, conditioned air is supplied at high velocity to ceiling-mounted units in each room. In each is a secondary chilled-water coil; and dial controls permit occupants to regulate temperatures according to individual preference.

The system saved two rooms per hotel floor, according to the engineer. Conditioned air is produced in a central penthouse equipment room and distributed through small-diameter, sound-insulated, cylindrical ducts within the wall and ceiling construction. The high-pressure air is fed through the ceiling units from a series of small jets; and its velocity is reduced in a sound-absorbing chamber of the control cabinets before being released to the room through ceiling diffusers.

Room outlets of this system contain no fans, thus no motors to service. In addition to saving the cost of electrical circuits to each unit, the overall operating cost of this high-velocity system is said to be much less than that of the conventional type employing fan-coil equipment.

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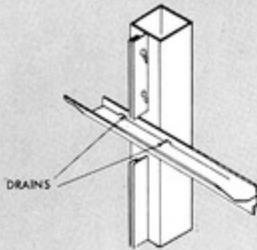
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## "Local Papers

## Please Copy . . ."

The men who administer local government in the towns, cities and counties throughout our state undoubtedly have the best interests of their communities at heart. In spite of the politics involved, most of them probably have a sincere desire to serve their fellow citizens well and to improve local conditions in every possible way.

But not all of them travel the same road to these goals. And in some cases a blind spot of misunderstanding is effectively preventing much progress along any path at all.

For example, in many of our smaller cities, there exists a curious attitude on the part of public officials relative to the issuance of building permits. In too many instances permits for construction of really substantial buildings are being issued by departments without question relative to either the character or adequacy of the drawings and specifications for a proposed structure or the technical competence of the individual who prepared these documents.

This procedure is creating an unfortunate situation in every community where it is current. It is hamstringing the community's progressive development by giving unthinking approval to poor planning, cheap-john building methods, inept design—and is therefore helping to keep property values low while improving the chances of future business deterioration and community blight. This is certainly important enough to cause citizens some concern. But in addition, the slipshod practice is exposing members of the community to the dangers of possible building failures resulting from technical incompetence on the part of unqualified building designers.

Finally—and possibly most dangerous of all—this situation is such that it is difficult, sometimes legally impossible, to fix responsibility for any such failure which might occur. The building official who issues a permit for a structure designed by anyone not duly certified as competent under Florida law assumes a fearful responsibility himself. He has opened the door to technical incompetence as well as professional illegality. Thus he can give his fellow citizens no assurance that the building for which he grants a permit will be either structurally safe or even adequate for its purpose.

Surely, it would seem, no building official, zoning director, mayor or city commissioner would expose himself or his townsfolk to the possibility of such hazards. Yet, as a result of weak administrative policies or the lack of adequate regulatory ordinances, that is exactly what is happening in many Florida communities.

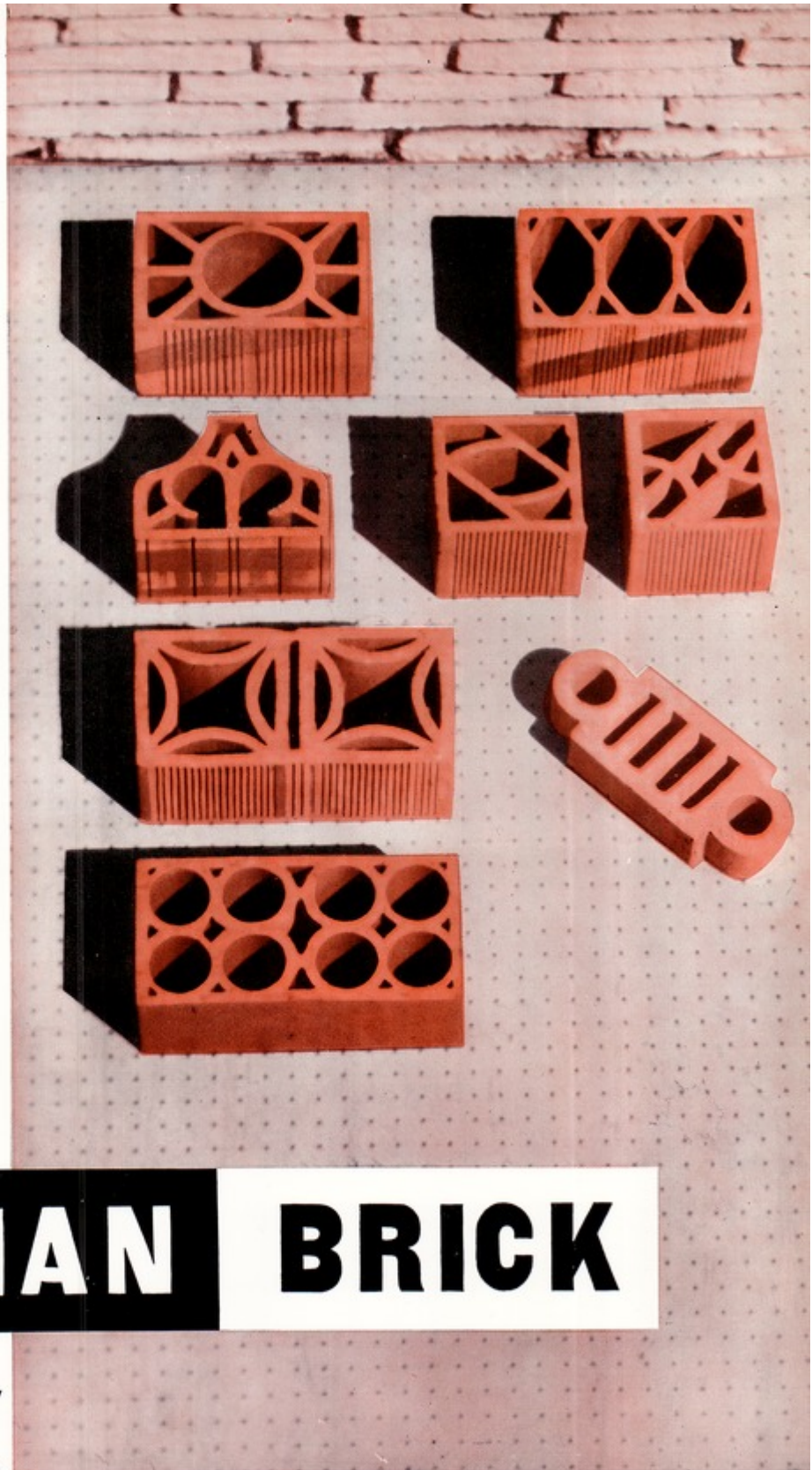
Of course, it's not happening on purpose. This situation exists primarily because local government officials do not realize first, the various dangers involved; nor, second, how easy it is to take the positive step needed to eliminate these dangers.

All that any community need do is to adopt an ordinance embodying two simple provisions. The first is that no building permit shall be issued unless the documents submitted bear the signature and seal of an individual registered by an official state agency as being technically competent and legally qualified to produce them. The second is that no occupational license for the purpose of preparing building plans and specifications shall be issued to anyone not so registered.

It's just that simple. Communities which have already done this have raised their civic sights to the vast advantage of their citizens. If all Florida communities would do this, each would take a long step toward sounder civic values and a brighter, more prosperous future.—ROGER W. SHERMAN, AIA.

## Ornamental Barandas

These are the grille tile of hard, fired clay we import from Venezuela. They're somewhat lighter in color and more delicate in scale than those from Panama. But they have the same sort of slight color variations and occasional kiln markings that make for a really beautiful texture in the finished wall.



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# FAA

. . . The first Convention of the new decade — which some are already calling "The Sizzling Sixties" — will be at Hollywood in November. The Broward County Chapter will be the host; and members are already at work developing the theme "Man, Climate and The Architect" into a program which promises to be both provocative and unusual. . . . It's not too early to plan for the 1960 FAA Convention right now. There's a good chance you'll be invited to participate as well as to attend . . .



Headquarters for the 1960 Convention will be the Hollywood Beach Hotel—long rated as offering some of the best convention facilities on the entire east coast. In addition to plenty of space for meetings and exhibits, all sorts of opportunities exist for fun.

## **46th ANNUAL FAA CONVENTION**

NOVEMBER 10, 11, 12, 1960 — HOLLYWOOD BEACH HOTEL — HOLLYWOOD