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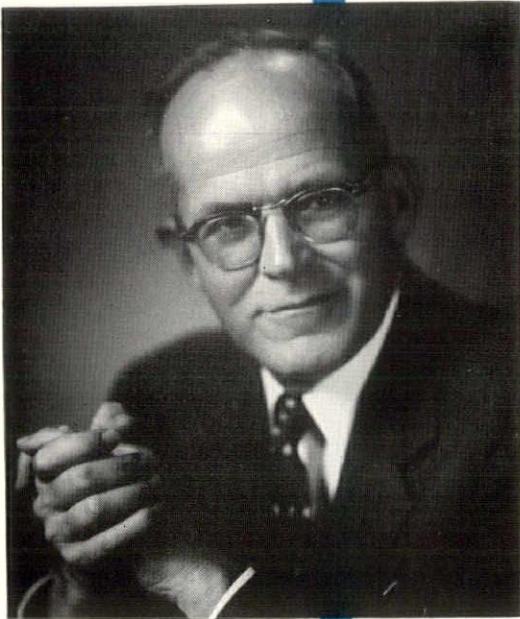
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To The Memory and Life's Purpose of This Man...



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The Florida Architect

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

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

THE COVER

Our commentary on the cover design this month will be chiefly notable for its absence of controversial statements — for explanation of which, see Tony Pullara's note on page 4! Suffice it to say, therefore, that the sketch from which this cover was developed, was admirably done by C. E. Skeen, a member of the Student Chapter, AIA, of the University of Florida.

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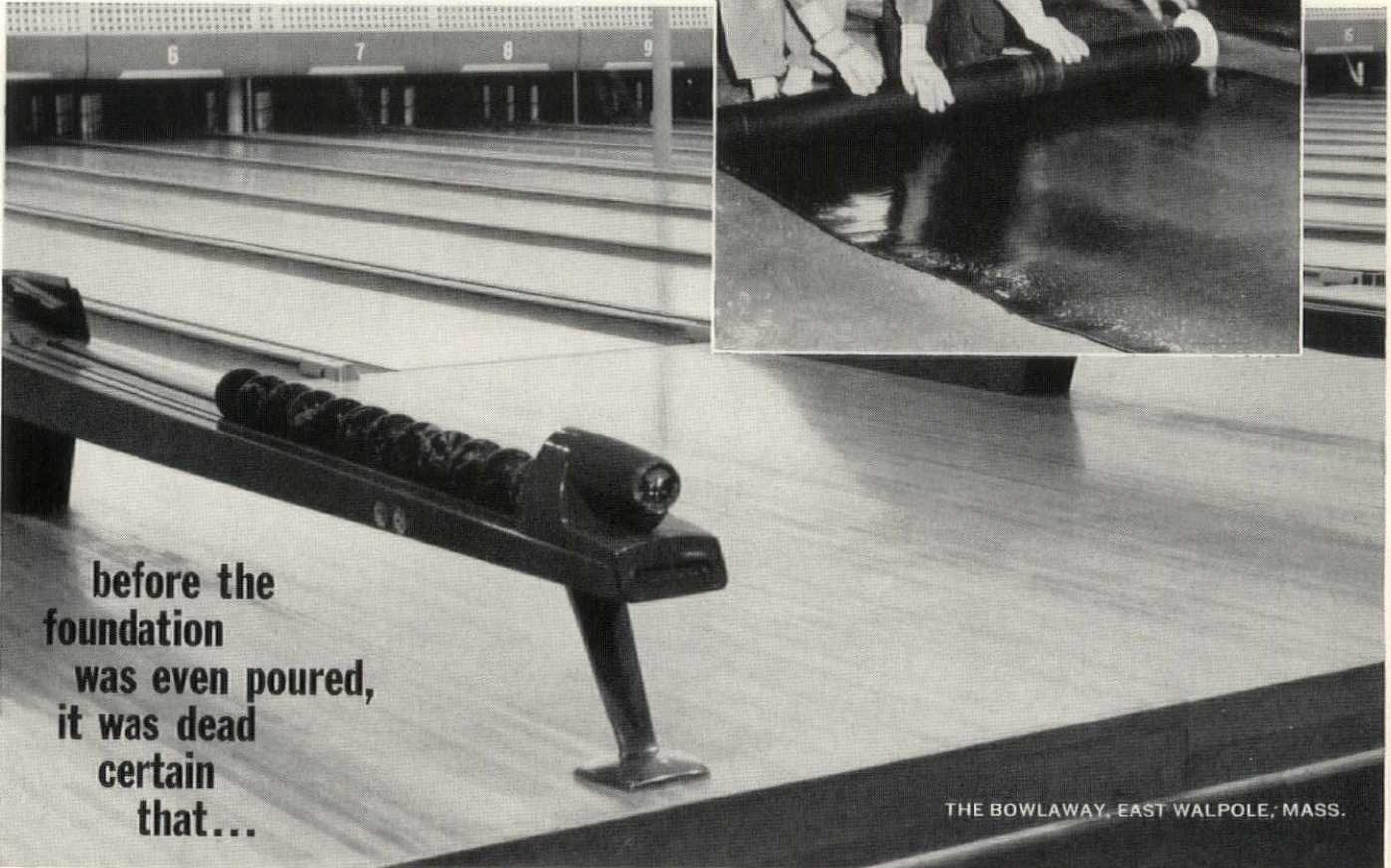
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VOLUME 11
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THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

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Letters

More Comments on Lien Law Revision

EDITOR, FA:

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you for the fine article entitled "A Letter To The Governor."

Since I am President of the National Association of Credit Men, North Florida Unit, and connected with the building industry, I am very much interested in seeing steps taken to revamp the Mechanics Lien Law. The Association has a legislative committee that is headed by Mr. CARL V. CESERY, president of the Jacksonville Tile Company. His committee has been working here and in Tallahassee and has the support of the Hon. JOHN E. MATHEWS regarding any legislation that would be accepted by the various industry groups.

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me two copies of the February, 1961, issue and one copy of the April, 1960, issue in order that I might pass this on to other members of the Association.

CARROLL C. WEST, JR.,
Steward-Mellon Co. of Jacksonville,
Jacksonville

EDITOR, FA:

Your "A Letter To The Governor" in the February, 1961, issue of *The Florida Architect* is a masterpiece and I have taken the liberty of sending photo copies to several of our building industry members who are vitally interested in a new lien law. The sentiments expressed in your letter to the Governor are identical with my "preachings" to the building industry members for more than three years.

If we are to accomplish the enactment of a complete new Lien Law, the preparation will have to be handled in a manner similar to that of the Florida Insurance Code. Many drafts will be necessary with meetings held in at least five principle Florida cities where anyone—labor, management, surety companies, banks and mortgage loan companies, architects, or any other interested party—may express themselves and eventually come to a meeting of the minds.

Our Association has 149 units throughout the country with 36,000 members. We have Florida offices in Jacksonville, Miami and Tampa; and each office has a substantial number of building industry members ready to help in any manner to get a livable Lien Law on the Florida statute books.

CARL CESERY, president, Jacksonville Tile Co., Jacksonville and Capitol Tile Co., Tallahassee, is chairman of our Legislative Committee. He shares our views in this matter and is awaiting the green light.

A. H. DUNLOP,
Executive Manager, National
Association of Credit Management

Legislators please take note! More and more trade groups within the building industry are urging a complete revision of Florida's present bad Lien Law.

Both of Us, Maybe . . .

EDITOR, FA:

As you know, we are very much in agreement on many topics that we have had the pleasure of discussing. The purpose of this letter is to point out a disagreement—at least in my opinion—that the cover of the February, 1961, *Florida Architect* fails to impress me as ". . . a kind of abstract suggestion of some sort of church symbolism."

I don't mean to be facetious, but it reminds me of either a necktie ad or an ad for "Arrow Shirts." This is just an impression; and I, too, perhaps, can be wrong.

Congratulations on an excellent publication!

ANTHONY L. PULLARA, AIA,
Tampa, Florida

Thank You, Too . . .

EDITOR, FA:

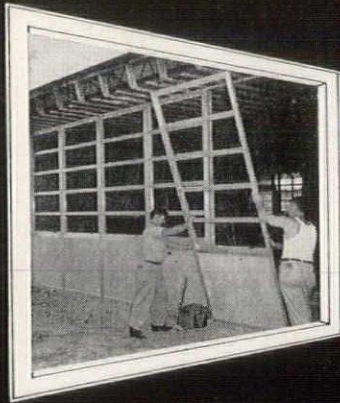
It has been my pleasure to receive your fine publication for some time and I wish to notify you of my address change. My new mailing address is P.O. Box 66, Lakeland, Florida.

I have particularly enjoyed perusing the magazine as have the builders who visit my office. Thank you again for placing me on your mailing list.

W. M. SKIPPER, JR.,
Chairman, Planning and Zoning Board,
City of Lakeland

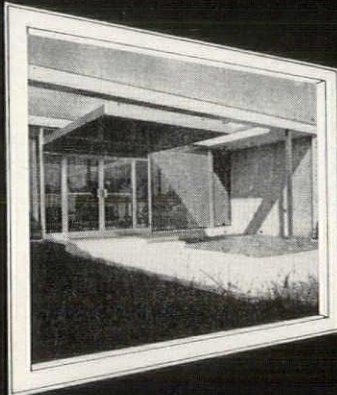
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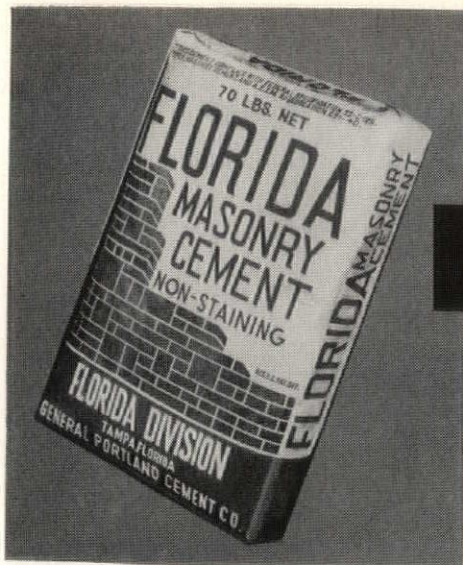
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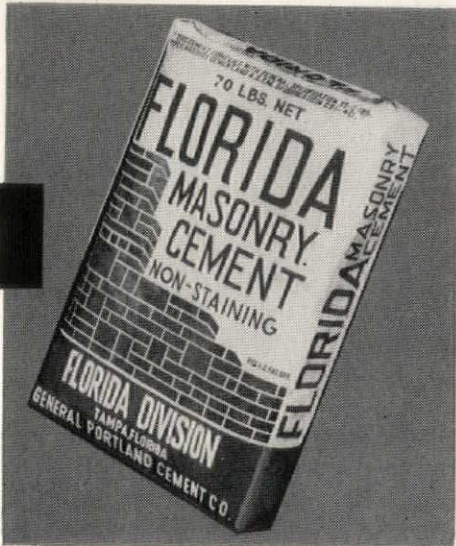
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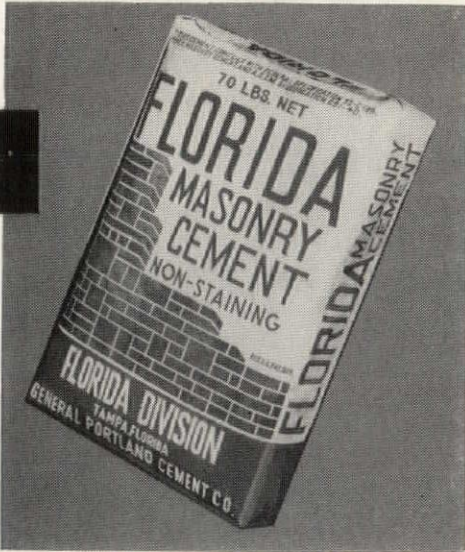
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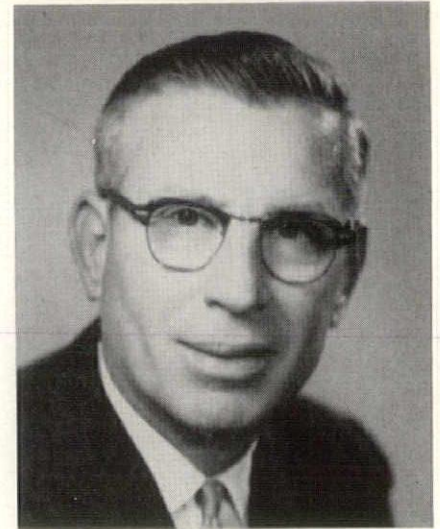
MARCH, 1961



What's This Small Office?

By ROBERT H. LEVISON

President, The Florida Association of Architects



CHARLES D. MAGINNIS, FAIA, once wrote in the *AIA Journal* this thought-provoking phrase, "Are we training too encyclopedically for the individual, forgetting that the architect in action usually works with a competent team? The sweep of his interest is so large that in theory there is almost no limit to the endowment of the architect, but room should be left in his poor brain for the play of his personal genius."

Most of the Florida offices are "small." But because they are "small" in the dimensions of numbers, this should be no reason to be "small"

in thinking and scope of the services. In this age of space and dimension, no one can afford to be "small."

At least two offices, small in numbers, we know are functioning as typical examples of greater vision and scope of service. They offer to their clients all of the services rendered by the numerically larger offices, together with the close personal touch so often neglected.

How do they do this?

For example: One small office operates with a permanent personnel of 10 to 12 people, three of which are producing executives. Assisting them

are keymen experienced in all work categories, thus allowing the executive personnel to devote the major portion of their efforts to specialization in their chosen fields and closer contact with their respective clients. For instance, partner "A" has devoted many years to church design and takes the responsibility for projects in this category; while partner "B", having had

(Continued on Page 26)



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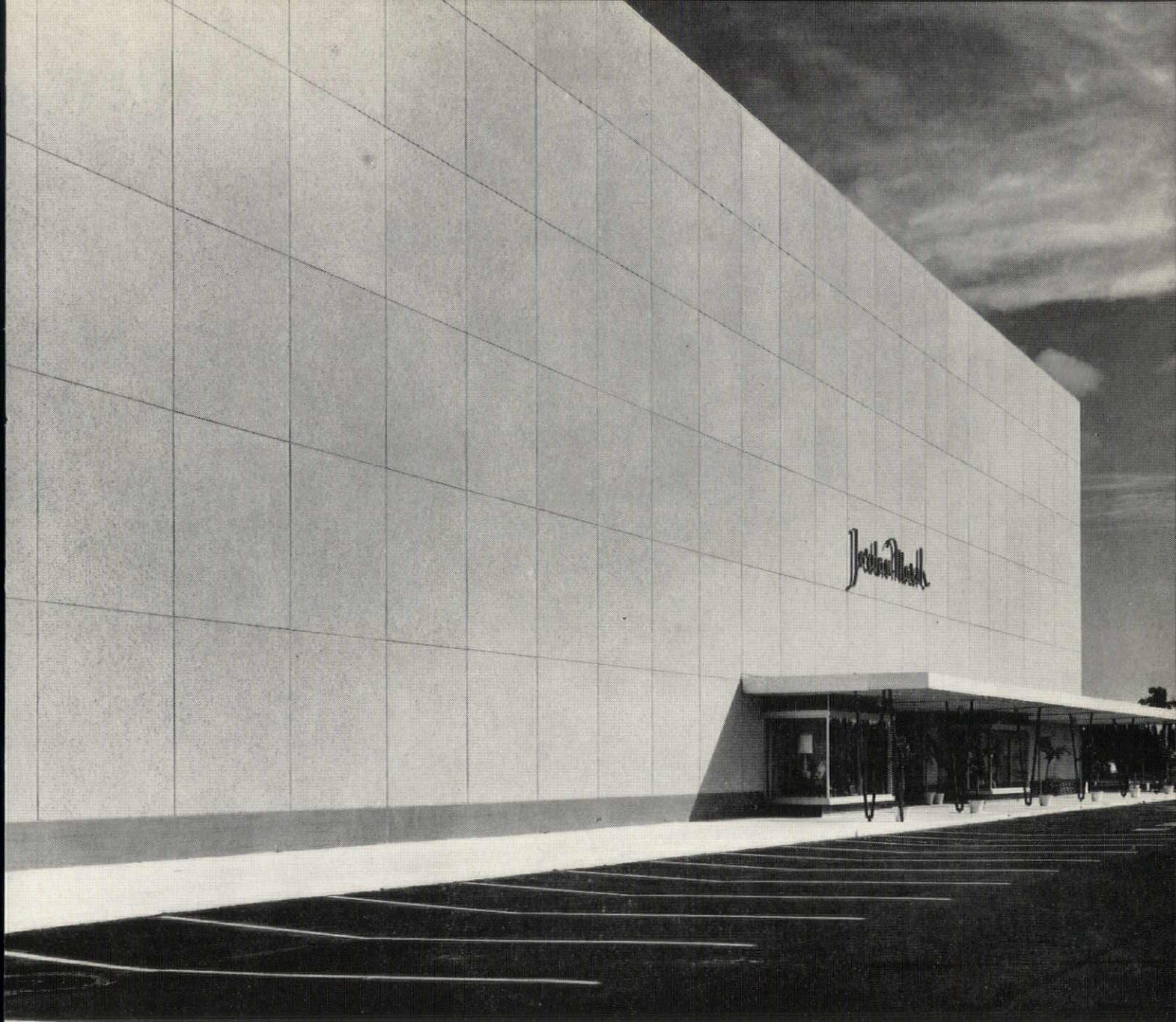
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How Climate Makes The Man

By DR. CLARENCE A. MILLS

University of Cincinnati

Temperature bears an importance to man far beyond the mere matter of his hour-to-hour comfort. In some places it lays a heavy, stagnating hand over his life and holds him to a vegetative existence; in others, it generates an energy and progressiveness which drives him forward with irresistible impetus. Its effects begin even before he is conceived, for the metabolic vigor of parental germ cells at the time of their union exerts a potent influence over the entire course of the new life. Without favorable temperatures, neither individual nor nation can develop innate potentialities to the full.

The hand of temperature is being felt over the world today, much as Ellsworth Huntington so ably pictured its course through past centuries. We are now caught in one of the long cycles of climatic change that alter the courses of nations and of world trends. Man thus has urgent need to understand the mechanism of this temperature dominance over him as an individual and over mankind as a whole. The answer lies in a close study of human dynamics.

The human body is essentially a combustion machine that functions only as its cells release energy by burning the foodstuffs taken in. True, this combustion in the cells is a very complicated affair, carried on at low temperatures and in numerous independent steps through the aid of special catalysts. Although it is far less violent than the gasoline explosions in an automobile motor, its over-all efficiency is no greater, and it is even more dependent upon rapid dissipation of its waste heat. The working efficiency of men, horses, and dogs ranges between 20 and 25 percent, but the Diesel engine designed by present-day engineers performs at over 40 percent efficiency.

For every unit of combustion energy transformed into work-output by

At the 46th Annual FAA Convention, held last November at the Hollywood Beach Hotel, Dr. Clarence A. Mills furnished the basis for the Convention's theme, "Man, Climate and the Architect" in his keynote address. Thesis of this address was that climate has a definite, measurable effect on man; that cold climates promote energy, warm climates langour; and that means to compensate for the stagnating effects of hot climates must lie within creative design as an increasingly vital characteristic of the architectural profession . . . His address will be published here in two parts of which this is the first. The author is a biochemist, researcher and teacher, currently the Director of the Laboratory of Experimental Medicine of the University of Cincinnati with a distinguished background of accomplishment in climatology as it has proved to be a controlling influence on the economic and sociological well being of man. His special concern here is the effect of climate on man's physical and mental behavior. As such it is also an important background for architectural design in any climate.

our bodies, three or four similar units must be dissipated as waste heat. Failure of such dissipation to keep pace with heat production in the body may mean heat stroke and death within a few hours. The waste heat of combustion thus becomes one of the body's most important excretory products.

Sudden changes in external temperatures, or in the rate of heat production within the body, are quickly countered by the movement of more blood into, or away from, the skin and by the activity of the sweat glands. The body can thus meet short-term emergencies with only slight changes in its internal temperature or behavior characteristics. External heat or cold, prolonged through many weeks or months, however, induces basic and important changes in the body economy.

Following several weeks of difficulty in dissipating waste heat, phy-

sical and mental activity declines, and there is a drop in the combustion rate. Some of the glands of internal secretion, which so largely influence combustion rate, go into a less active, or resting, state. This is particularly true with the thyroid, adrenal, and sex glands, probably also with the pituitary. A lowered total combustion rate means less energy for thought and action, as well as less waste heat to be dissipated. Physical and mental characteristics thus change, from the dynamic and pushing, to a more passive, "let-George-do-it" type. Personal initiative gives way to a desire for security.

That these are basic changes in the individual's metabolic make-up is evidenced by equally profound alterations in such body functions as growth, rate of development, resistance to infection, and thought capacity. When difficult heat-loss in-

(Continued on Page 10)

Climate Makes The Man...

(Continued from Page 9)

duces a lowered combustion rate in the cells, growth slows down and may be completely halted, even though an ample food supply be available; onset of puberty and maturity is progressively delayed, and ability to reproduce is reduced or completely obliterated, although matings go on freely; resistance to bacterial invasion is impaired, especially for those respiratory infections in which the white blood cells (phagocytes) provide the first and main line of the body's defense-system; and, finally, ability to solve problems is greatly impaired.

Proper ease of body heat-loss means just the opposite—a fast growing, early maturing, highly fertile individual, with a keen mentality and good ability to fight infectious disease. These statements are by no means hypothetical but are based upon well authenticated statistical findings on man and on experimental animals under controlled conditions. They show up in the laboratory, under natural climatic differences, and during the wide seasonal swings in middle temperate latitudes.

Half of the earth's population lives year after year under a depressive blanket of moist heat that makes impossible an active life or high vitality. Their children grow slowly, mature late, and are, in the main, of inferior stature. Although the birth rate is high because of lack of restraint, high stillbirth and infant mortality rates cut heavily into the ranks of those who might live on to adulthood. Infectious diseases are the chief causes of death at all ages. The menses come on 1½-2 years later than among girls of cooler climates, and reproductive fertility shows an even greater lag. The age-old fallacy of early tropical maturity should be abandoned—it probably represents a carry-over from the Ice Age of 12,000 to 15,000 years ago, when optimal temperatures for man were to be found only in what are now the tropical regions. Even two milleniums ago, Hippocrates was stressing the fallacy of early tropical maturity, although the girls of ancient Greece were beginning their menses at the same early age as in middle American latitudes today. With the subsequent rise in earth temperatures, the girls of Greece

today begin their menses two years later than in Hippocrates' day.

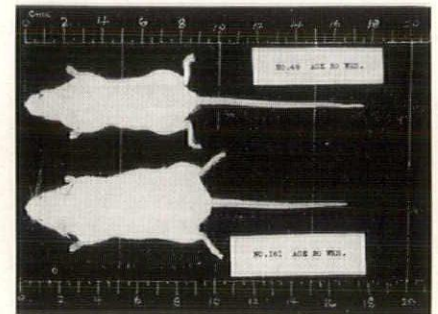
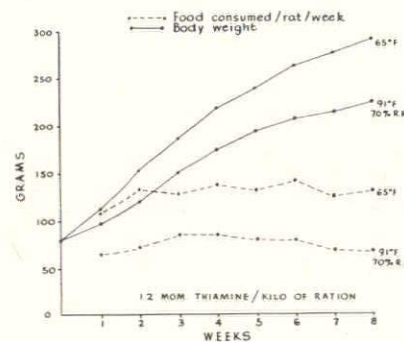
Domestic livestock show a comparable retardation where heat-loss is difficult. To bring a steer to the choice 1000-pound slaughter-size takes 12-15 months in Iowa or Illinois, 2½-3 years in Louisiana, and 4-5 years in Cuba, Panama, or Colombia. This represents maximum adult size in the tropical heat, whereas in Iowa or Illinois the steer will grow to almost double this weight. Hogs show the same contrast, taking 15 months in Panama to reach the 200-pound slaughter size achieved by Iowa shoats in 6-7 months.

In spite of the lack of sexual restraint and our "Mother India" ideas of early tropical maturity, evidence indicates that functional fertility is attained several years later, on the average, among tropical girls than

vive infectious attacks goes down with all other vital indices in tropical heat or in long subtropical summers. The number of deaths per 100 acute appendicitis cases hospitalized in the Gulf states is twice as high as in the Upper Plains states; and at Cincinnati, migrants from the South last just half as long with tuberculosis as do the Northern-born, considering only those who die, from first symptoms to death. Those adapted to heat also succumb more readily to pneumonia—a Dakota winter would produce a holocaust of pneumonia deaths in Panama or the Philippines!

Loss of mental acuity constitutes perhaps the most disturbing phase of heat effects, when viewed from the standpoint of the general welfare of mankind. Some years ago Ellsworth Huntington collected statistics showing best mental function at 38-40°

Food Consumption and Rat Growth Rates



Rats, like humans, do better in cool rather than hot climates. Even their bodily characteristics change measurably. Those in cool climates eat more, grow larger. In the photo, both were born in a 70°F room, fed the same diet. From three weeks of age No. 49 was kept at 65°F and No. 161 at 81°F and 70% relative humidity. Successive generations raised in cold show progressive shortening of the tail as a heat-loss organ.

among the more lusty progeny of cooler climates. Laboratory findings under controlled temperature conditions provide complete confirmation of the human statistics. Difficulty in heat-loss can so reduce animal fertility that conceptions become impossible, even with oft-repeated matings. Human conceptions resulting in live births are also sharply reduced during prolonged periods of severe heat among people of the temperate regions. The whole state of Florida suffers a 30 plus or minus percent decline in conceptions during the long summer heat, whereas in Maine conception rates then are highest.

The body's ability to resist or sur-

live, whereas 64° F seemed optimal for physical performance. Today we know that college students, given the standard aptitude or intelligence tests at Cincinnati latitudes across the country, achieve rating only 60 percent as high in summer heat as in winter cold. No such seasonal contrast in ratings occurs in the northern tier of states, where there is no prolonged depressive summer heat.

White rats have further confirmed the folly of summer sessions in colleges at lower latitudes unless the students be air-conditioned. With three groups of male rats from divided litters, kept on uniform diet and at three different environmental

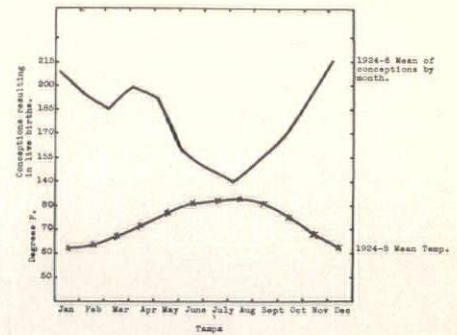
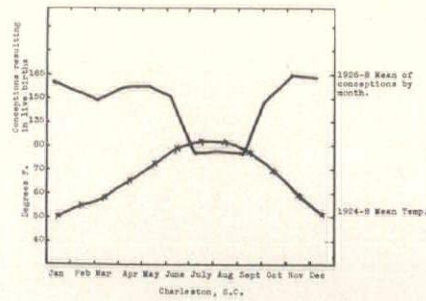
Effect of Heat on the Human Birth Rate

temperatures, it was found that ability to solve maze-tests was sharply retarded with increasing difficulty of heat-loss. The rats kept for four months at 55° F required only 12 trials before finding the correct maze pathway to the food dish; and, once they found the proper turns, no further errors were made on later testings. Those kept at 75° F made, on the average, 28 wrong turns before discovering the proper pathway, and even then their learning was far from complete. For the rats kept at 90° F, food seemed not worth the effort, those that did get through to the food took an average of 51 wrong turns and still could not repeat on successive days.

The rats' memory, or retention of learning, was tested by bringing them back to the maze after a month's absence. Those from the 55° F room showed perfect retention of their previous learning, those from the 75° F warmth had to relearn about half, but those from the 90° F heat seemed to retain no memory of their former efforts.

These basic observations on temperature dominance over mental ability and physical development are indeed of great significance to mankind as it faces existence problems in many regions of the earth. Should the more favored portions of our country give aid to these peoples whose living conditions are more adverse? Should such aid take the form of educational funds or of nutritional upbuilding? Fortunately, nutritional studies on animals have demonstrated that most of the depressive heat effects can be overcome by proper attention to vitamin and protein intake. Certain of the B vitamins are needed in extra amounts, and hot-weather diets should be richer—not poorer—in protein, if we would avoid metabolic letdown. Actually, our protein requirement remains the same (in grams per pound of body weight) in heat and cold, but a lowered caloric intake in hot weather makes it necessary that the smaller amount of food eaten be richer in protein.

Difficulty in body heat-loss begins its dominance over any person's life even before he is conceived. The metabolic vigor of parental germ cells at the time of their union exerts a considerable influence over the whole life course of the new individual.



In two comparative studies, one in Tampa and one in Charleston, S. C., the average number of conceptions resulting in live births dipped sharply during periods of hot weather—and climbed as sharply when the weather grew cooler. Note that the hotter climate of Tampa produced a comparatively greater change in both trend and numbers than did the somewhat cooler climate of Charleston.

Those children at Cincinnati latitudes whose parents have been depressed by July and August heat before conception have just half the likelihood of entering college that is enjoyed by those conceived in winter cold. Those conceived in summer heat also grow more slowly, develop later, and live a shorter life span (over four years less, according to Huntington's findings).

Further handicaps of hot-weather conception include a low likelihood of inclusion in *Who's Who* volumes and of being president of the United States of America. Eleven of our presidents were conceived in the first quarter of the year, ten in the second, four in the third, and seven in the fourth. Until the present incumbent entered the White House, there had never been an August conception at the head of our government. In any field of accomplishment one investigates, the advantages of cold-weather conception stand forth in bold relief. Perhaps these facts will find expression in high school or college eugenics courses and in planned parenthood through coming years. If so, the country's obstetricians will be able to plan a long vacation for each year!

Climatic temperature differences, whether brought about by latitude or altitude, are potent factors in human life, and so also are the wide seasonal temperature swings of the earth's middle latitudes. The fortunate nations of the earth are those located where the body's waste heat can be lost readily. Many other factors of life are also of great importance, of

course, but this article is devoted to the basic role of temperature. Due recognition must be given to the part that improved nutrition may play in minimizing the depressive effects of external heat. Natural resources may thus exert a marked and beneficial effect on a given population group by making possible a better dietary intake, but dietary improvement will still be conditioned on the exercise of mass intelligence in food selection and on the willingness to work for the better food, no matter how great the natural resources. We thus come back to energy as the mainspring of life, with all its potentialities and handicaps.

Proper ease of body heat-loss may be essential to progressiveness and accomplishment, but its advantages are by no means free of hazards. Evidences of mental and physical breakdown are today most alarming in those regions of the earth where temperatures are most energizing. Arteriosclerosis and heart failure, diabetes, cancer and many other breakdown diseases are there claiming far more victims than in tropical warmth, where infectious diseases run rampant. Northern rates of mental instability and breakdown, for instance, more than offset the decrease in tuberculosis deaths. Perhaps some day artificial conditioning will provide us with the Golden Mean.

Up through the millenniums since the last Ice Age, the crest of human civilization has shifted farther and farther poleward, with irregularly

(Continued on Page 12)

Climate Makes The Man...

(Continued from Page 11)

rising earth temperatures and melting ice caps. Improved housing and greater protection against winter cold have been considerable factors in this poleward shift, but probably of greater importance has been the expanding region of tropical heat. Volumes of argument pro and con would add little to that statement about the distant past, so let us move to more recent times.

Through the last 10,000 years of the earth's history, cyclic changes in temperatures have left fairly clear records. A millenium of rapidly receding glaciers and polar ice caps was succeeded by one of stability or advance. Five such cycles are in evidence over the last 10,000 years of rapid Ice Age regression. The next-to-last cold millenium fell in the days of early Greek and Roman glory and was followed by the thousand years of Dark Age warmth, when cereal grains could be ripened in Iceland and grapes in England.

The peak of Dark Age warmth occurred about A.D. 850, when optimal

temperatures in far northern Scandinavia activated the Norsemen and Vikings into a century of exploration and settlement. The gradual return of benumbing cold to their homeland and to the Greenland and Iceland settlements from the tenth to the fourteenth centuries dimmed their glory. Central Europe was at the same time relieved of her enervating warmth and entered the Renaissance and the period of industrialization. The miracles of this Western mechanistic civilization have reached a peak in America during the century just passed.

Once again earth temperatures are surging irregularly upward, reaching levels in 1930 about as high as prevailed a thousand years earlier. During the warmth of the early thirties soil thawing in Greenland allowed excavation of Viking bodies that had lain in solidly frozen earth for a thousand years. All records available indicate that earth temperatures have been rising for a full century, bringing definitely milder winters and the long summers of depressive heat that sap human energy and change the course of nations.

The same semitropical lethargy which earlier engulfed the Mediterranean countries of Europe is today creeping northward over the United States and Central Europe. Later onset of the menses in girls and smaller adult stature in American college youth have replaced the trend of recent centuries toward earlier maturity and ever-better physique. In the Carolinas the reversal came with children born in 1918, at Cincinnati latitudes a little later, and in Wisconsin it still remains only an indefinite hint. It is especially significant that this physical downturn should have occurred at a time when the production and distribution of foodstuffs were at all-time peaks and when greatest emphasis was being laid on child care and nutrition. Children now have fewer illnesses and grow faster in their early years than ever before; yet the adult stature is showing definite evidence of decline.

The northward shift of world power was emphasized by Germany's bid for a "place-in-the-sun" in World War I. Only the superior ingenuity and resources of Britain and America kept her from her goal, for Russia was



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then only in the early throes of her awakening, and France was quite incapable of coping with her more vigorous neighbor. When World War II came a quarter-century later, America was pushed to new peaks of industrial productivity and scientific advances that contributed substantially to victory, but the war's most significant outcome was the bid for world power by a new far-northern nation—Russia.

Retarded by the benumbing winter cold of past centuries, much of Russia today enjoys temperatures which are near the optimal for human endeavor. Freer flow of her energies and the heady successes of war and postwar years have given her a self-confidence that considers nothing impossible. Hers is now the early American frontier reaction of bubbling enthusiasm and high irresistible impetuosity. In the warm centuries ahead she may gain the sought-for place-in-the-sun, along with the lesser northern nations of Scandinavia and Canada. To appreciate that Russia is really a far-northern nation, one should bear in mind that the city of Stalingrad lies close to the latitude of Winnipeg.

To Be Continued

Part II of Dr. Mills' article will appear in an early forthcoming issue of this magazine. In it Dr. Mills will deal with the physical means of controlling climate for the benefit of man. Specifically he will describe an experimental house he built for this purpose which includes a new and revolutionary type of radiant heating and cooling system. . . . Look for it here — soon.

The effects of temperature will go far beyond their present influence over individual life and national trends. The present millenium of warmth may witness complete melting of the polar ice caps and consequent profound changes in the climates of present polar and temperate zones. The earth has experienced long eons of freedom from polar cold dur-

ing past periods of interglacial warmth, and Brooks, in his book, *Climate Through The Ages*, pictures the present ice caps as being down to the critically small diameter that makes them susceptible to rapid disappearance. Anyone desiring to make use of this information for long-term investment in northern real estate should buy high land, however, for the ocean level will rise roughly 150 feet as the ice caps disappear.

Present-day international interest in the mineral and fuel deposits of Antarctica may prove to be well based, in view of these temperature trends. Also, the broad, fertile, but still frozen reaches of northern Siberia and Canada may someday support the earth's most energetic populations, if the present outward expansion of semi-tropical lethargy continues. It takes only a few degrees of change in mean annual temperature to produce striking climatic alterations. Dark Age temperatures of Scandinavia, Britain, Iceland, and Greenland, for instance, were probably only 4-5 degrees higher than those prevailing through the colder centuries since the time of the Renaissance.

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MARCH, 1961

13

Personnel and Duties of FAA Committees for 1961

- 1... **AWARDS AND SCHOLARSHIPS**—
Chairman, MacMillan H. Johnson
1617 N. W. 12th Road, Gainesville
Duties: In general, to make recommendations for giving of scholarships and awards under the jurisdiction of the Florida Association of Architects other than those in conjunction with the Annual Convention.
- 2... **BOARD OF TRUSTEES, FAA LOAN FUND**—
Chairman, MacMillan H. Johnson
1617 N. W. 12th Road, Gainesville
Duties: To report and make recommendations to the Board of the status of the loan fund.
- 3... **CHAPTER AFFAIRS**—
Chairman, C. Robert Abele
550 Brickell Avenue, Miami
Duties: To unify the efforts and objectives of all FAA Chapters; to encourage an interchange of information on chapter affairs and problems.
- 4... **COLLABORATION WITH DESIGN PROFESSIONS**—
Chairman, A. Robert Broadfoot, Jr.
5557 Arlington Road, Jacksonville
Duties: To foster the Fine Arts and work with the Florida Fine Arts Council in promoting an even closer relationship between architects and sculptors, painters and other artists practicing the fine arts allied with architecture.
- 5... **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**—
Chairman, William T. Arnett
University of Florida, Gainesville
Duties: To provide professional leadership toward assisting the architectural profession in its responsibility for the design and re-design of urban and metropolitan areas, to foster sound community growth throughout the State and to work with the Florida Planning and Zoning Commission (where practical to so do) in these matters.
- 6... **CONVENTION**—
Chairman, Verner Johnson
250 N. E. 18th Street, Miami
Duties: To select convention sites and facilities for two to three years in advance and to direct convention activities and coordinate Host Chapter Convention Committees.
- 7... **EDUCATION**—
Chairman, I. Trip Russell
1020 Dupont Plaza Center, Miami
Duties: To develop continuing educational objectives, including education for practice; guidance for students, appraisal of methods and curricula, teacher training, and pre-registration and post-registration education and training.
- 8... **FAA-AIA FELLOWSHIP**—
Chairman, Archie G. Parish, FAIA
112 Rutland Bldg., St. Petersburg
Duties: To select from membership of the FAA those architects the Committee deems qualified for advancement to AIA Fellowship; and to propose the names of such architects to the AIA College of Fellows.
- 9... **FAA-FES LIAISON**—
Chairman, Russell T. Pancoast, FAIA
2575 S. Bayshore Drive, Miami
Duties: To maintain and further develop proper relations between the engineers and architects. To cooperate on State-wide problems which are of mutual interest to the Florida Association of Architects and the Florida Engineering Society on such matters as design, site planning, construction, interprofessional standards of practice, division of responsibilities, fees, liability and legislation affecting these professions, and to make recommendations thereon to their respective Boards of Directors or appropriate executives and Committees.

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recognition as to future activity.

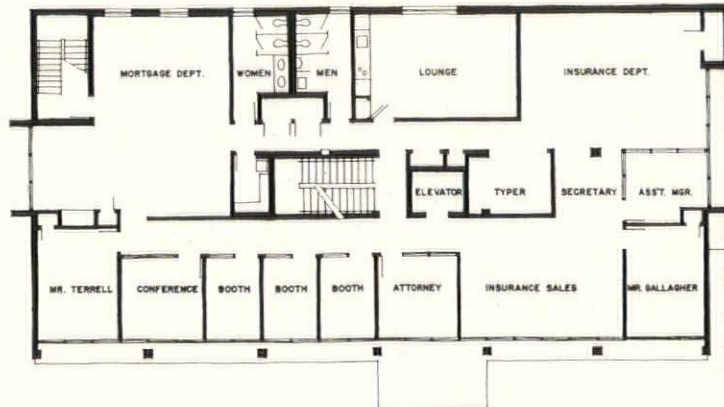
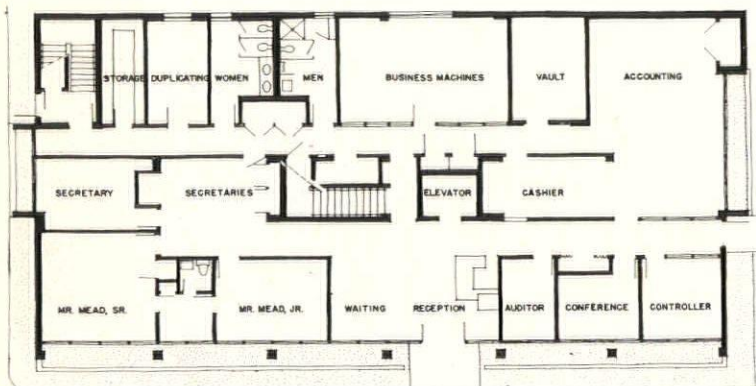
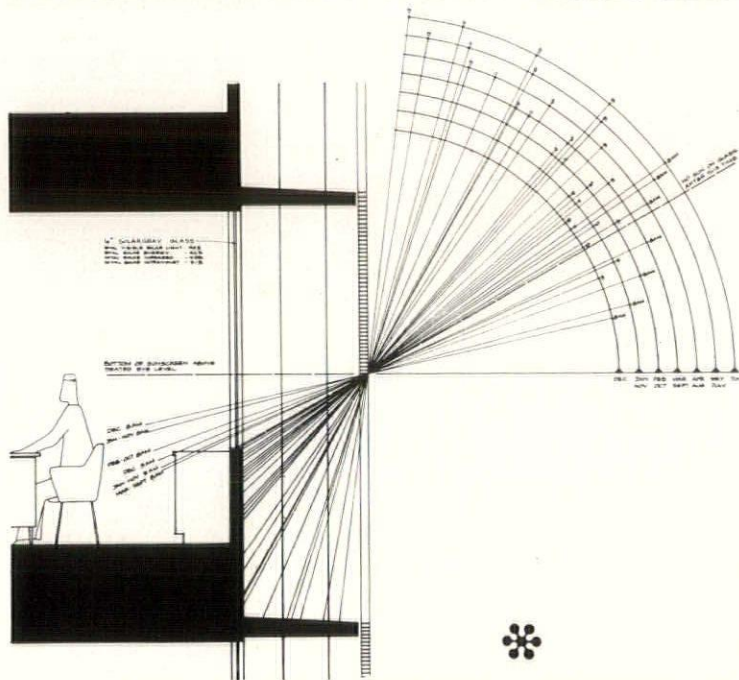
- 11... **HOME BUILDING—CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY—**
 Chairman, John Stetson
 P. O. Box 2174, Palm Beach
Duties: To promote utilization of architectural services by merchant builders; and to collaborate with associations in the construction field.
- 12... **HOSPITALS AND HEALTH—**
 Chairman, Walter B. Schultz
 P. O. Box 4817, Jacksonville
Duties: To provide professional leadership in the study of the principles of planning health facilities, the total remedial environment; to establish productive contact at the state and chapter levels and to cooperate with governmental and private agencies in matters of mutual interest; and to disseminate its contributions to professional knowledge by publication in THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT and by conferences.
- 13... **MEMBERSHIP—**
 Chairman, H. Leslie Walker
 620 Twiggs Street, Tampa
Duties: To stimulate an increase in membership (at Chapter level) in accordance with the By-Laws of each of the ten Chapters so that State Association membership can increase. To recommend policies and develop programs in furtherance thereof, as may be approved by The Board.
- 14... **OFFICE PRACTICE—**
 Chairman, Robert H. Levison
 425 South Garden Ave., Clearwater
Duties: To assist the architect to perfect himself in his profession through technical improvement in his office organization and techniques, and to develop seminars and office aids to accomplish this purpose.
- 15... **PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS—**
 Chairman, Belford W. Shoumate
 222 Plaza Circle, Palm Beach
Duties: To foster the preservation of the historic buildings within the State, particularly those having architectural significance. To assist local chapters where ever possible in compilation of data relating to buildings within the chapter area.
- 16... **PUBLIC RELATIONS—**
 Chairman, Edward G. Grafton
 2575 South Bayshore Drive
Duties: To work closely with the Chapters on the problem of the public relations of the Profession; to consider means whereby the programs developed at State and National level can be extended to the maximum degree at the Chapter level.
- 17... **PUBLICATIONS—**
 Chairman, G. Clinton Gamble
 P. O. Box 2465, Ft. Lauderdale
Duties: To direct the operation of THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT as set forth in the agreement with the Editor-Publisher and to implement directives of The Board relative to the publishing operation.
- 18... **RESEARCH—**
 Chairman, Turpin C. Bannister, FAIA
 University of Florida, Gainesville
Duties: To vigorously pursue a comprehensive, continuing program within the State Association, in collaboration with all fields of knowledge, making the results available to the profession through publication in THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT and reports, as required, to The Board.
- 19... **SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES—**
 Chairman, C. Ellis Duncan
 P. O. Box 695, Vero Beach, Florida
Duties: To provide professional leadership in the principles of planning of schools and educational facilities, the total educational environment; to establish productive contacts at State and Local levels and to cooperate with governmental and private agencies in matters of mutual interest; to disseminate its contributions to professional knowledge by publication in THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT and in reports to The Board.

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Photos by Rudi Rada

The proportioning of both fenestration and solar shading devices relative to each other and to the overall development of the building was by no means a happy accident of design. On the contrary a very intensive study was made of solar penetration into working offices throughout the year. Then a limit was set for both the desirable height and depth of such penetration. The sun screens were then designed to control these limitations at the most critical sun angles to provide the best possible interior working conditions. Note, in the diagram, how the solar shading panels have been sized and placed to assure proper screening without interference with the vision of seated people.



This Building Won Two Awards...

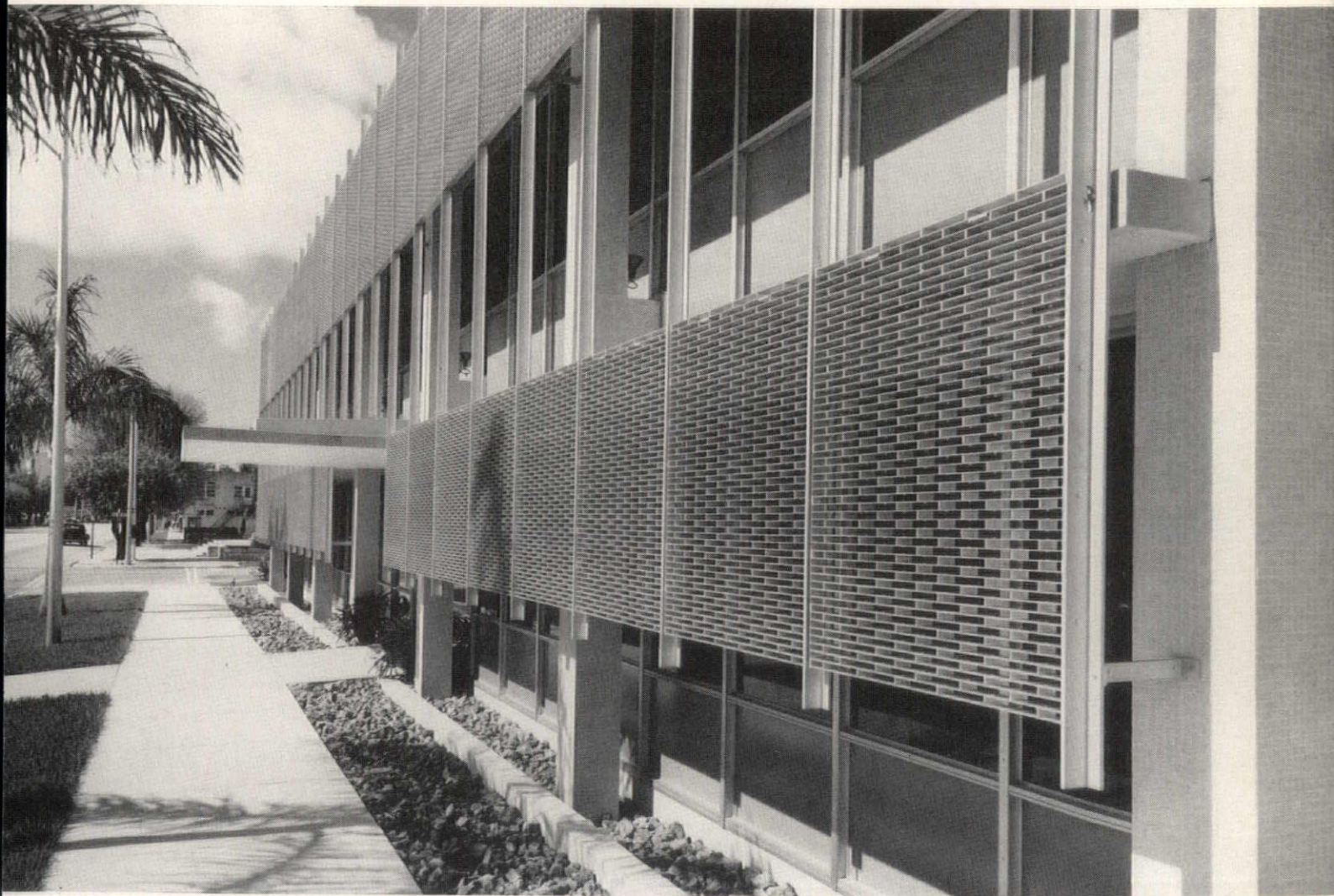
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**PANCOAST, FERENDINO,
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Architects

At the 46th Annual Convention of the Florida Association of Architects, held at the Hollywood Beach Hotel November 10-12, 1960, a blue-ribbon exhibit jury, including the President and the 1st Vice President of the AIA, singled out this building for a double citation. First, it was accorded an Award of Merit on the basis of architectural design. In addition, the jury gave it special recognition in the form of another citation for the manner in which its architects had handled the overall problem of interior climatic control.

Part of the solution to this problem is evident from the exterior. As indicated in the diagram on the facing page, carefully proportioned solar screens of anodized aluminum form an important element of functional design along the south, east and north sides of the building. Back of them the windows are glazed with gray solar glass; and the resulting combination is effective not only in eliminating sky glare from all interior spaces, but also in reducing radiant heat loads on window walls, thus effecting a substantial

(Continued on Page 18)





Photos by Rudi Rada

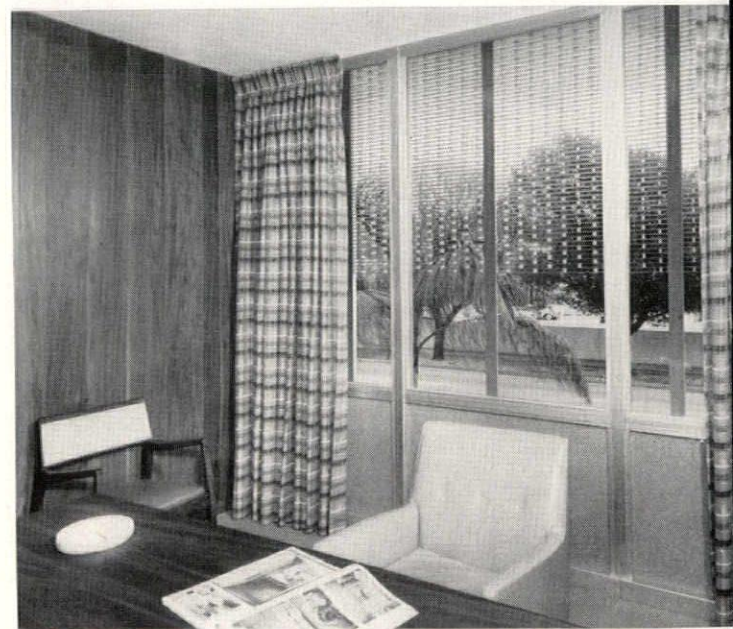
Interiors — executed by Richard Plumer, of which these are typical — reflect the same character of quality and conservatism that marks the building itself. Above is one of the offices of the owner's suite; below, left, is a view of the reception lobby taken from the receptionist's desk. Right below is a view of a typical executive office. Note how the aluminum sun screens — that are actually a type of floor grating slightly modified for this special use — add a uniquely decorative accent to the interior without materially effecting either outdoor viewing or even, glareless natural lighting.

reduction in the capacities of air conditioning units.

There are two such units, one of 10-ton capacity on the first floor, the other, of 15-tons, on the second floor. Both are of the reverse-cycle type, operate independently of each other under a zoned system with each space zone controlled by local thermostats.

The light color of the exterior—an overall gray made up of the predominating color of aluminium blended with the monotone of tile-surfaced walls and curtain wall panels—contributes also to a lessening of the radiant heat load. It is reflective, rather than absorptive; but matte finishes of walls and panels, plus the screening effect of the grilles, prevent any visual glare.

Though of prime importance, the matter of interior climatic control was not the only decisive element in selecting materials. Of almost equal concern was the desire of both owners and architects that all materials be of a character and quality to maintain their original appearance and function through a long useful life with the very minimum of maintenance. Thus the materials of the exterior are matched in character by those indoors. For example, floors are of travertine; toilet rooms are completely surfaced with ceramic tile; and walls are either paneled in walnut—as in most offices—or surfaced with vinyl cloth—as in work rooms and service areas.



Saluting:



Architects: Wahl Snyder and Associates; Darrell F. Fleegeer, Associate Designer.
Engineers: H. J. Ross and Associates, Structural;
Norman Dignum Associates, Mechanical.



J. Neville McArthur Building, University of Miami School of Engineering.



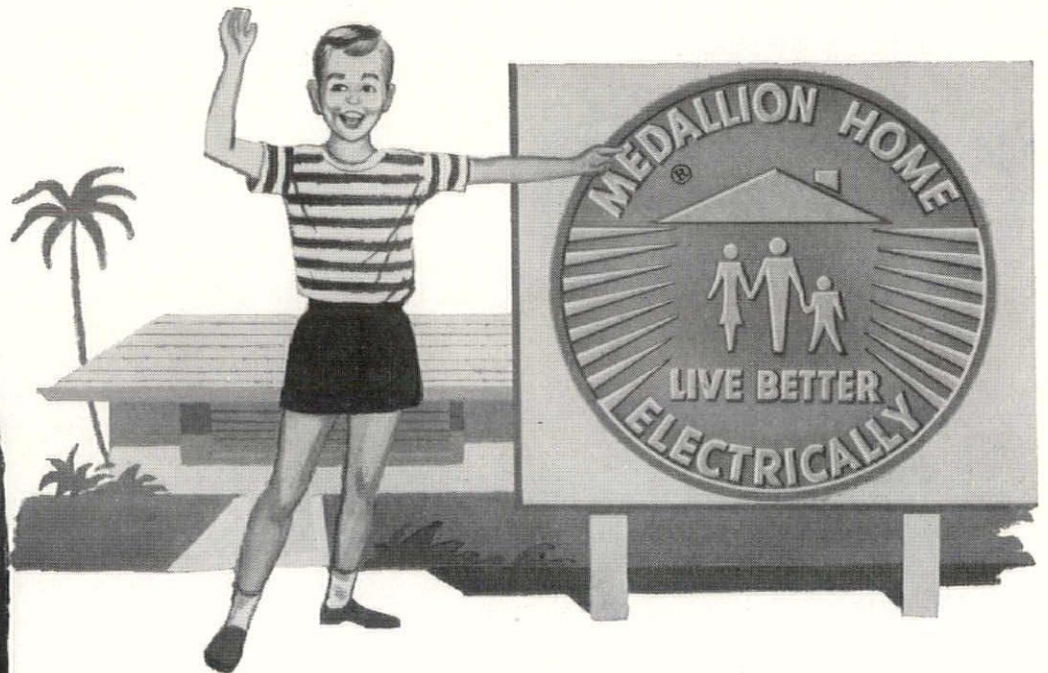
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News & Notes

JCC Sponsoring New Law for Contractors

Some six and one-half years ago a group of 20 men gathered around a conference table in the Orange Court Hotel in Orlando. Half of them represented the FAA chapters throughout the state; and the other half were representatives of AGC chapter groups. When their conference ended, an FAA-AGC Joint Cooperative Committee had been formed at state level—its purpose being to develop a mutual understanding of problems faced by both architects and contractors “. . . and to transcribe these understandings into practices and policies which benefit the entire building industry and the public.”

Since that first meeting, the FAA-AGC Committee has changed its character in many respects, shifted its outlook somewhat, enlarged its scope of representation. The following year, in April, the Florida Engineering Society was invited to send representatives to work with the architects and contractors. Later the membership was further expanded to include the interests and cooperative actions of the Florida Home Builders Association and the Florida Building Industry Council.

In 1959 action was started on the drafting of a charter for the growing organization; and last year the work was completed and a charter granted. Subsequently the name of the Committee was changed to *Joint Cooperative Council of Florida, Inc.* Unfortunately, misunderstandings apparently arose during the drafting of the Charter with the result that the Florida Engineering Society voted to withdraw from further official participation in the group.

During the past year much of the Council's concern has been with the drafting of a proposed Contractors' Licensing Law. A committee appointed last year to develop a final draft of this measure included ANTHONY L. PULLARA, AIA, Tampa, as chairman, R. L. RUMPF, JR., FHBA, Orlando, DON SPICER, AGC, St. Petersburg, and MALGER H. GRAY, FBIC, Tampa. The draft was submitted to a meeting of the Council held in Miami February 18, 1961. The meeting was

attended by R. J. KELLY, of the Attorney General's Office in Tallahassee, who suggested that certain revisions might be of advantage. Accordingly, a sub-committee including W. W. ARNOLD, AGC, of Ft. Pierce, MALGER H. GRAY, FBIC, and JOHN STETSON, FAA, was named to work out these revisions with Tallahassee officials.

Elections for 1961 officers were also part of the February meeting's business. The following were named: *President*, JOHN STETSON, FAA; *Vice President*, RAYMOND DYSON, AGC; *Secretary-treasurer*, MALGER H. GRAY, FBIC; *Recording Secretary*, HAL LIND, FHBA. These officers also form the Council's Executive Committee.

Architects and Contractors Stage Lien Law Forum in Jacksonville

Reported by JOHN R. GRAVELEY, AIA

A Mechanics Lien Law Forum, sponsored by the N.E. Florida Chapter of the A.G.C. was held at the Beauclerc Country Club on Friday, Feb. 24, 1961. Present were contractors, sub-contractors, materialmen, manufacturers' representatives, attorneys, and architects FRED W. BUCKY, JR., ROBERT C. BROWARD, ROBERT A. WARNER, JOHN CREAMER, and JOHN R. GRAVELEY.

Considerable dissatisfaction with the present law was expressed by most of those attending. There were three main speakers. Attorney-General RICHARD E. ERVIN delivered a report prepared by an aide which stated that the Attorney-General's office realizes

parts of the present law need correction, that the Attorney-General's office has prepared several drafts of proposed revisions to the present law, and that these drafts failed to pass the Legislature because of lack of support by those who had asked for such revisions.

Jacksonville Attorney MARK HULSEY gave a history of lien laws, then several examples endeavoring to show the weaknesses of the present law. Both the Attorney-General and Mr. Hulsey favor a new law based on the present laws of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Materialman DEWITT DAWKINS
(Continued on Page 22)



Snapped at a recent meeting of the Joint Cooperative Council was this group of delegates from the FAA and AGC during a discussion of one preliminary draft of the Contractors Licensing Law, which, as now planned, will be submitted to the Legislature this year. Left to right are: Perrin McConnel, AGC, Tampa; Paul H. Hinds, AGC, Miami; James Gamble Rogers, II, FAA, Winter Park; Anthony L. Pullara, FAA, Tampa, chairman of the JCC bill-drafting committee; Robert H. Munsie, AGC, Jacksonville; and Edwin R. Brown, AGC, Orlando.

News & Notes

(Continued from Page 2)

described his many efforts to promote legislation, and admitted that when bills were finally presented to the legislature that those who had pressed for revisions did not appear to present their cases where it counted the most—before legislative sessions. Mr. Dawkins is in favor of a law based on that law now in force in California. He also reported that during 1960 there were 735 liens filed in Duval County alone for an aggregate amount of over \$2-million, giving some idea of the seriousness of the problem.

The following points, or claims, were put forth: The present law was drafted by the Florida Bar Association as an ideal form of legislation for nationwide adoption. Since its adoption by Florida in 1947 it has been repudiated by the very Association which created it. Several court decisions appear to contradict the law as well as each other. It is claimed that this confused state of affairs is due to the ambiguous nature of the law. However, there is no guar-

antee that judges would not disagree over a new law.

It is claimed that presently an owner could contract for work with a contractor for a stipulated sum which might be even as low as one-half the actual cost of the project (for example) and that the contractor could then proceed with the project, and that, if the owner makes the payments as provided by law up to the contract price, the remaining balances due sub-contractors are legally not collectible items. (lienwise)

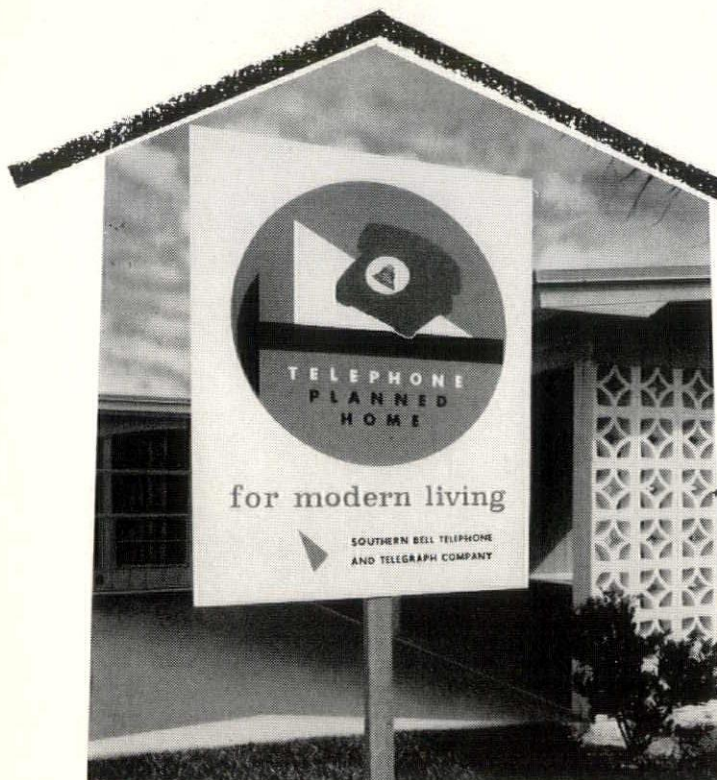
The feeling among tradesmen is that liens appear to result from dishonesty on the part of the owner or contractor, and in some instances from collusion between the two. A case was cited where a contractor completed a project and furnished an affidavit stating that all bills were paid. The contractor was paid in full and a mortgage secured. Thirty days later a lien was filed by a sub-contractor, who was then awarded payment by court action. This brought out the fact that an owner has no assurance that all bills are paid until

90 days after completion. There is doubt as to the 90-day limit; some think that a lien could be filed anytime within a year after completion.

A recent court ruling against a materialman supplying a sub-contractor has disturbed that trade. Where a party supplies materials to someone else who is in turn working for the contractor, the court has held that this relationship is too far removed from the owner for him to be liable—thus the proposal that the contractor be named the owner's agent by law, so materialmen could supply material to the contractor as the owner's agent. This proposal could seriously undermine the architect's traditional and legal position of being the owner's agent.

Adequate protection seems available to sub-contractors at present (such as "notice of intent to file lien" when commencing a job) but the contractor resents its use and so the "sub" hesitates to protect himself. Where the sub has endeavored to avail himself of his rights, he claims he has then been discriminated against by contractors. Many archi-

(Continued on Page 23)



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pects also hesitate to exercise their rights until too late.

During dinner, the architects present discussed the architects' viewpoint with Mr. Dawkins, a key figure in this controversy. It was explained that architects also have an interest in lien rights. Architects frequently furnish owners with factual preliminary data, even working drawings, so an owner can determine whether he can finance a project or if it will be satisfactory on the site. When such services show it is more advantageous to him not to proceed, the owner sometimes refuses payment to the architect, even though his services have increased the value of the property by showing what use can be made of the property. Formerly, the architect was entitled to lien protection under such conditions; and the architect should have such rights returned to him in the future. Mr. Dawkins was also informed that the architect is the owner's agent, and that a clause in any new law favoring the contractor would definitely hamper the architect's position. It was also pointed out that where an architect is given supervision of the work there should be less likelihood of liens accruing on the job.

There are two basic forms of lien law. Those of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin require that the owner be served a notice from all persons commencing work on his property. The owner is then supposed to know who he owes and for how much. This type is favored by the bar associations. It is argued that the owner would receive so many notices he would not know if everyone were paid or not without services of a CPA. As the owner's agent, the duty of checking out such notices might fall upon the architect. His work-load and liability would be increased considerably, all at little apparent advantage, since such notices cannot cover all items, nor could they protect against labor liens. The architect's position presently is that he certifies payment for work completed; the contractor affirms that the bills are paid.

All speakers reasoned that a study by legislators would be free of pressures by conflicting interests and urged that the coming session be urged to appoint a committee to study this problem during the next biennium

(Continued on Page 25)

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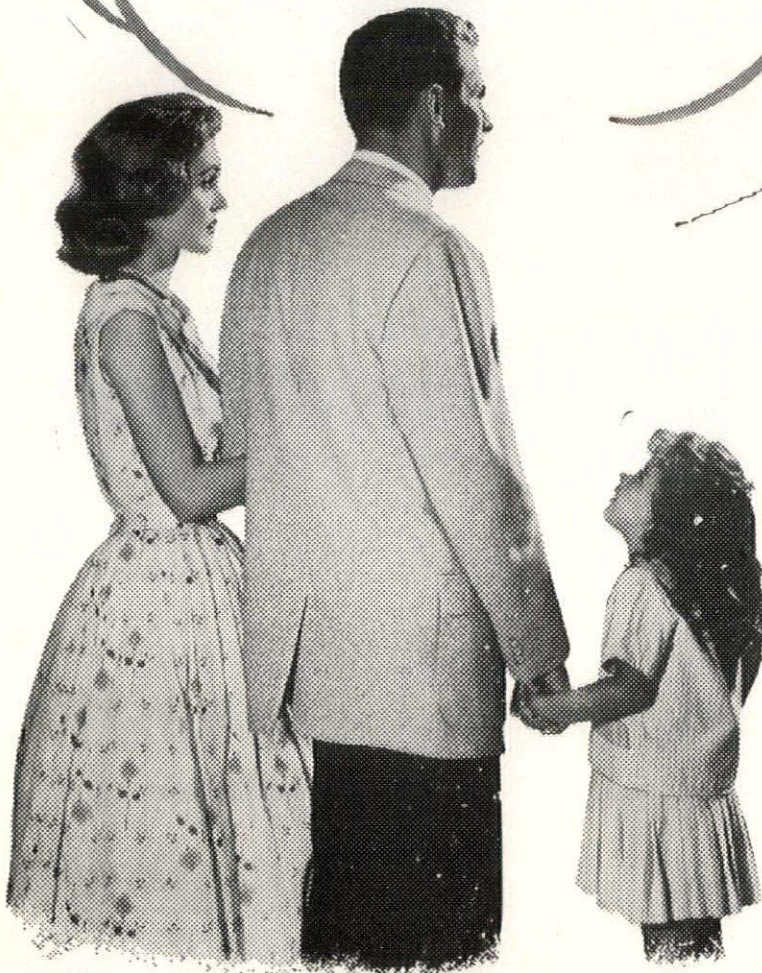
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News & Notes

(Continued from Page 23)

and report an entirely new law for consideration at the 1963 Legislature. Some realize that such a study might get into the hands of a legislator unsympathetic to lien rights, which would have the danger of a reduction of lien rights or their abolishment altogether; but the general mood is to try for something better than that which now exists.

The *Florida Architect* magazine and ROGER W. SHERMAN'S "Open Letter to the Governor" came in for much favorable comment, the last paragraph of that letter being cited as what is needed at this time.

Committee Named for 1961 FAA Convention

Twenty-two members of the Palm Beach Chapter have been named as members of a Host Chapter Committee for the FAA's 47th Annual Convention which this year will be held at the Boca Raton Hotel November 9, 10 and 11, 1961. General Co-chairmen are Chapter president HAROLD A. OBST and KENNETH JACOBSON. Other appointments are:

Architectural Exhibits, REED B. FULLER and ROBERT F. BLAKE, II; *Arrangements*, HILLIARD T. SMITH and DONALD R. EDGE; *Awards*, RICHARD HANNA and NORMAN N. ROBSON; *Entertainment*, ROY M. SIMON and JACK S. WILLSON, JR.; *Hospitality*, JOHN STETSON and EDGAR S. WORTMAN; *Products Exhibit*, HOWARD E. MCCALL and GEORGE J. VOTAW; *Program*, FREDERICK W. KESSLER and JEFFERSON N. POWELL; *Publicity*, ROBERT W. WENING, JR., and JOHN T. SHOUP, JR.; *Registration*, CHARLES E. TOTH and ROBERT W. RICHARDSON, JR.; *Students*, PAUL A. MCKINLEY and JOHN R. MARION.

Details of the *Ladies Program* will be handled by MRS. BEVERLY STETSON and MRS. EMILY V. OBST.

Personals . . .

Architectural credit for the design of the Pasadena Community Church in St. Petersburg, published in the February, 1961, issue of *The Florida Architect*, should have included the name of BLANCHARD E. JOLLY. He has been a long-time associate of

(Continued from Page 25)

MARCH, 1961

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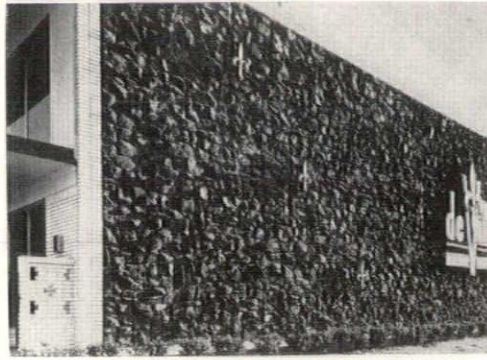
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News & Notes

(Continued from Page 25)

WILLIAM B. HARVARD and is now a member of the partnership recently formed by the two men.

ROBERT W. RICHARDSON, JR., supervising architect for the East Coast District of the Hotel and Restaurant Commission has opened new offices in the Paramount Building, North County Road and Sunrise Avenue, in Palm Beach.

Small Office...

(Continued from Page 6)

more experience in contemporary residential and motel design, is responsible for the projects in this category; and partner "C" may assume responsibility for design of hospitals, rest homes and clinics. Assisting the three partners are well qualified personnel experienced in all design and detail phases of the work including coordination of engineering services and inspection.

Operating as above, the three partners are obligated to expend maximum effort in coordination and direction. In so doing, they have welded together a hard-hitting, closely-knit organization considered by some to be more effective than larger organizations doing the same volume of work. Their relatively small overhead permits acceptance of commissions for lower cost projects as well as the larger type, this without materially affecting their operating budget.

The other office has people trained in dual functions to prepare the basic data for their associated specialists. This, of course, requires a maximum effort in coordination and direction, but makes the small office as effective as any other—while the overhead remains within the budget of the necessarily small projects they are thus able to handle.

The approach by both firms is imaginative and they attack the problems in every case, large or small, with the same approach and format. Thus they consider each client for complete service from feasibility through supervision and do a fine job for every client.

Let us then *not* allow anyone to stupefy any of us with the BIG office "Boogy-Bear." The only "small" office is one that THINKS small.

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Cooperation...

A Basis for

Economic Growth

During the 1959 session of the State Legislature, a bill was passed that, in effect, called upon all agencies having anything to do with public work to give preference to the employment of professional talents, trade skills and building products that were native to, or procurable in, our State. The bill passed both houses without opposition and was duly signed into law by the Governor.

So far as the intent was concerned, this was what legislators call a "good bill." But it was good only to the extent that it put on Florida's statute books a mild admonition to "buy Florida" when, as and if possible. In it, however, nestled the germ of an idea that, fully developed, could do much to help Florida help herself.

This is the idea that cooperative actions are more than gestures; they constitute a very real economic force. Carried to its logical conclusion in every phase of Florida's building industry, the idea would not only benefit various elements of that industry by providing work to maintain staffs and assure payrolls, but it would also be of material help to the State government through collection of additional taxes.

Let's see, briefly, how the idea works—both pro and con—in a few typical instances.

Here, for example, is a regional branch building for an important insurance company in Jacksonville. The architects were a local firm. At the start of the project the owners' stated policy was that the building be constructed to the greatest possible extent from local materials and products, locally fabricated and locally installed.

The policy was a public spirited one so far as local community interests were concerned, for it provided work for firms and individuals who were residents of the community. But it was also a shrewd stroke of enlightened public relations on the part of the insurance company. It not only helped to make the building one of Jacksonville's most prideful landmarks; but it also sold the people in the area on the desirability of investing their earnings with the company. Thus, everybody has benefited; and the economy of Jacksonville as well as the financial stability of the company has been strengthened.

On the other side of the coin are two examples of projects in the southern end of the state. One is a bank building in the construction of which the products and services of many local firms were by-passed in preference to employment of non-local workmen and the utilization of out-of-state materials, products and equipment—many items of which were and are completely adequate for the purpose involved and available on a local basis.

The result? Poor community relations, of course—which is costing the bank substantial sums to improve. The bank appeared to be blind to the fact that spending at home was merely a practical way of assuring its own stability and growth by attracting to it a whole series of new accounts as one outcome of what could have been cooperative community action.

The other example is a newspaper plant. Out-of-state architects have specified almost entirely out-of-state materials and products. The plant will be adequate and efficient without much doubt. But one cannot help but wonder with what good grace the newspaper can now solicit advertising from the many local firms and suppliers whose offerings and bids have been by-passed. Much money that could have been used for advertising has been checked out-of-state to others.

These observations are not made in any narrow spirit of small-town, Main Street partisanship. We realize that Florida—in common with all her sister states—is not completely self-sufficient relative to *all* the materials, products and services required for complex and large modern buildings. This is obvious. But it is apparently not so obvious that more and more of these materials, products and services are being constantly made available for use in Florida by firms in Florida. And—as least on the basis of the two examples cited—it is not obvious to many people that taking advantage of this ready, local availability can accrue economic benefits to all concerned.

Owners build buildings because of local growth. This growth has come from the success of many firms that have invested in an area. Utilization of the services and products of such firms serves further to stimulate this growth—and thus assure the success of a building owner's enterprise. By-passing such firms tends to limit their progress, helps weaken the economic base of the community, increases the owner's risk and even jeopardizes the profitable acceptance of his project. So, local business cooperation is more than a nice idea. It is a practical means for developing a strong local economy and nurturing a steady and healthy community growth.

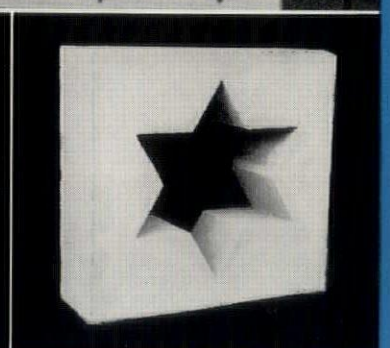
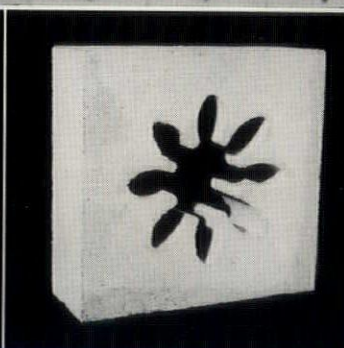
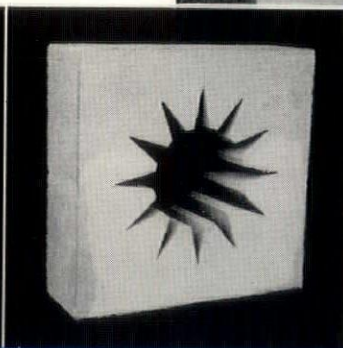
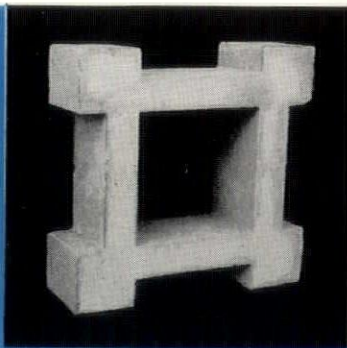
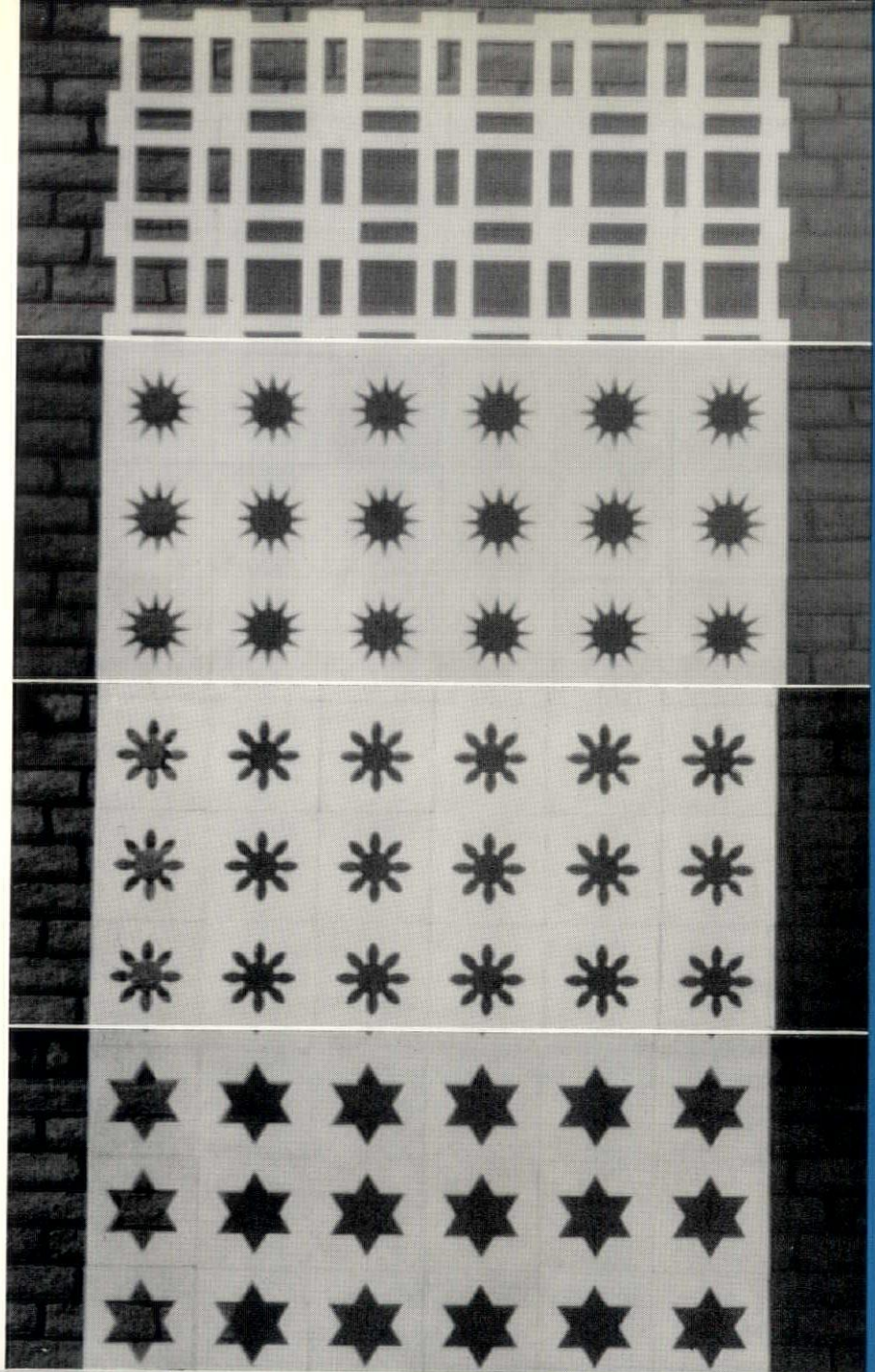
Architects have more power than many of them realize in furtherance of this development. They have the power of specification. Working with the owner as his agent, architects can very largely control the selection of materials, products and services needed for any building. When they select those local to the area of their owner's interests, they are not only doing him a substantial economic service. They are helping to assure their own professional progress by welding one more cooperative member to the economic structure of a strong and stable community.

—ROGER W. SHERMAN, AIA

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