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F.A.A. OFFICERS — 1958

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FLORIDA NORTH WEST: Hugh J. Leitch; PALM BEACH: C. Ellis Duncan, Jefferson N. Powell.

THE COVER
The St. Petersburg home of Bruce Smith is the third of what we hope may be a continuing series of FAA architects' houses from every section of the State. This is a notable example of how a small house planned for future expansion can be developed to meet temporary needs and still retain a unity and character of its own.

VOLUME 8
NUMBER 3 1958
THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT
Strength, load bearing ability and speed of construction were three vital factors in the building of the Sunshine Parking garage in downtown Miami. All three requirements were accomplished through the use of 30’ 6” prestressed concrete Double “T” slabs, designed for a loading of 164 pounds per square foot. Additional construction time was saved by placing the concrete slabs directly on forms for composite pours.

Through the use of prestressed concrete and good construction methods, the general contractor, allowed only 100 days to complete the structure, finished the job 19 days ahead of time.

Architect: Stefan H. Zachar, Miami

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MARCH, 1958
Mid-Florida Chapter To
Host 44th Annual Convention

One of Florida’s newest, but most aggressive, AIA Chapters took a history-making step last month. The Mid-Florida Chapter accepted the invitation of the FAA to serve as host for the 44th Annual FAA Convention to be held in the new Deauville Hotel at Miami Beach, November 20, 21 and 22, 1958. The invitation was tendered by FAA President H. Samuel Kruse to Joseph M. Shipalo, Mid-Florida President, as a result of a decision of the FAA Executive Committee made during a planning conference held in Ft. Lauderdale, February 7.

This decision to invite Mid-Florida to be the host organization for the 1958 FAA Convention was made necessary as a result of a surprise action taken by the Broward County Chapter at its February 7 meeting. The Broward Chapter had been announced, at the 1957 FAA Convention, as hosts for the 1958 FAA meeting. But a group of its members expressed their firm feeling that the site of this year’s meeting should be in Ft. Lauderdale, rather than the site selected by the FAA Convention Committee. After considerable discussion the Broward County Chapter voted to relinquish its opportunity to host the 1958 Convention in view of the fact that the FAA’s definite commitment for a Convention hotel could not be changed.

The result of these moves puts the Mid-Florida Chapter in a unique position to prove its mettle. It will be the first Chapter in FAA annals to act as host to a state-wide gathering held in a community away from its own area of operations. Through a successful sponsorship of the 1958 FAA Convention the Mid-Florida Chapter will blaze a trail of organizational activity and regional cooperation that will undoubtedly attract both regional and national notice.

The idea of conducting Annual Convention activities in one place with an FAA Chapter from another locality acting as host-sponsor was first proposed at an FAA Board meeting during 1956. Early in 1957, then-president Edgar S. Wortman appointed a three-man FAA Convention Committee after further Board discussion. This committee was charged with the job of selecting hotel sites adequate for FAA Conventions, to set up procedures for conducting Conventions so that work of individual Chapter-members could be lessened and to recommend to the Board a method of rotating Convention sponsorship so that all Chapters of the FAA might have the opportunity to act as FAA Convention hosts — even though the physical site of the annual meeting might not be in their own home area.

Formation of this committee and an outline of its functions were reported in The Florida Architect issue of April, 1957. But in spite of the fact that this new FAA Convention policy has been actively studied for more than a year — and was ratified by both FAA Board and Convention action during the Clearwater meetings of November, 1957 — reasons behind it seem unclear to many Chapter members and even to some of the FAA directors.

Most of the reasons can be summed up in one phrase — the rapid growth of Florida’s State AIA organization. During the past five years annual meetings of the FAA have grown progressively in both numbers and importamce. The Clearwater Convention, with a full three-day program and a registration totaling 543, proved that the FAA had reached a point where special facilities would henceforth be necessary. And the Convention Committee’s research showed clearly that few hotels within the State could provide these facilities.

Although many other organizations have adopted the expedient of holding their conventions at the same place year after year — and dispensing with the idea of their being sponsored by various chapters or groups of members — the FAA Convention Committee wished to avoid this situation. Thus, it adopted the scheme (Continued on Page 6)

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT
Building gets A NEW LIFT!

Among projects comprising more than 10,000,000 sq.-ft. of existing Lift Slab construction is the School of Nursing, St. Vincent's Hospital, Jacksonville, completed last year. Architects and Engineers were Reynolds, Smith and Hills. The builders were the Geo. J. Auchter Co.

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LIFT SLAB OF FLORIDA, INC.
410 East Beach Blvd., Hallandale, Florida

MARCH, 1958
Mid-Florida To
Host Convention

(Continued from Page 4)

of designating convention sites well in advance — this year it hopes to set the site for both the 1959 and 1960 meetings — and of inviting various FAA Chapters to accept host-sponsorship of convention activities on a kind of rotation basis. The result would be to permit even the smallest and newest of FAA’s chapters to act as host at an Annual FAA Meeting, even though its home area contained no facilities adequate to FAA Convention needs. To make this practical the Committee recommended to the Board that the administrative and clerical work of the necessary pre-convention activities be centered in the office of the FAA Executive Director. This would free chapter members from a great deal of time-consuming work; would tend to develop standard operation procedures for running conventions and would also tend to expedite and simplify operations through better coordination from a central operating office. But the scheme would still leave with the Chapters the all-important matter of Convention theme, character, program and entertainment.

It was this operating scheme which was discussed at the pre-Convention Board meeting last November and approved and ratified on the Convention floor. And in the carrying out of this scheme relative to the 1958 FAA Convention, the Mid-Florida Chapter will become a pioneer in solidifying a pattern of FAA organizational activity designed to strengthen service operations of the FAA for the increasing benefit of all its chapter members.

Members of the Mid-Florida Chapter are solidly behind President Joseph M. Shifalo’s determination to make the 1958 Convention program a high peak of professional interest and significance. Study has already started on a Convention theme and program. Committee chairmen to work directly with the FAA Executive Director’s office will be named by March 1; and it is expected that plans for the Convention program can be made public within a few weeks thereafter. Full details, as these develop, will be published in coming issues of The Florida Architect. Applications for advance registration and hotel reservations will be mailed to FAA members in August.

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FAA Board of Directors
Meet at Winter Park

First FAA Board of Directors’ meeting of the year was held Saturday, February 1, 1958, at the Langford Hotel, Winter Park. Almost a full roster of directors was present — as well as a number of Chapter presidents who had been invited to attend. Among the latter were Joseph M. Shifalo, Mid-Florida; John M. Evans, Broward County; Thomas E. Ewart, Jr., Jacksonville, and McLellan H. Johnson, Florida North. Present also were all FAA officers and Edgar S. Wörtman, immediate past-president of the FAA.

Business of the Board get underway after the customary luncheon. President H. Samuel Kruse outlined the policy of administrative operation for the year, touching on the new committee organization authorized by By-Law changes at the 1957 Convention and indicating the necessity for more active committee work throughout the year. He named his selection for committee chairmen which was approved by the directors. (See pages 14, 15 and 16 of this issue for a full listing of all FAA Committees.)

The Board considered three major matters in the course of its meeting. One was Regional Director Sanford W. Gore’s comments on the AIA Board Meeting held at Phoenix, Arizona, last November during which the FAA’s petition for regional status was presented. The Regional Director reported that reaction of the AIA Board to the petition was generally favorable, particularly in view of the fact that some other states have also requested recognition as individual AIA regions. He said, however, that

(Continued on Page 26)
Modern Horns of Plenty

These rotary kilns used in making portland cement are among the largest pieces of moving machinery in the world. They are as much as 500 feet long— the height of a 40-story building—and 12 feet in diameter—big enough to drive a car through.

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Portland cement concrete helps create a better and stronger nation through such diverse uses as barracks and bridges, homes and hospitals, roads and reservoirs, streets and schools, farm improvements and factories, pipe lines and public buildings. Concrete's unusual resistance to weathering, fire, decay, termites and vermin and its low annual cost make it such a popular construction material that the weight of concrete placed annually exceeds the nation's production of iron, steel, copper, lead, zinc, aluminum and other non-ferrous metals, brick, tile and lumber combined.

Developing information for making even more durable and lower-annual-cost concrete is the job to which the Portland Cement Association is dedicated. Towards this goal scores of scientists and engineers are at work on field projects from coast to coast and in the Association's laboratories near Chicago. Knowledge gained is made available to cement users quickly and freely through the PCA's broad program of education and technical service.

All of these activities are made possible by the voluntary financial support of PCA's 69 member companies. These companies make a large part of the portland cement used in the U. S. and Canada.
How and why motels profit with sliding glass doors

Major new trend is noted and hotel design is the dramatic use of the sliding glass door. With some 30,000 models accounting for the hotel's dollar across the country, the operable room with its sliding glass door has become a big factor in increased motel operation. Motels and hotels from coast to coast are finding the use of Alcor aluminum sliding glass doors a real competitive advantage.

This sliding glass door trend is accelerated by the need for open display of the world room to the guest—but beyond this indoor-outdoor appeal there are many practical advantages. Guests and luggage find easy entry through the fingertip-action Alcor door. Furniture can be readily transferred from room to room through the wide opening and easily moved over the low Alcor threshold. Of special importance is the Alcor's unique lock arrangement which can be level and mortised.

But perhaps the greatest value the sliding glass door imparts is a feeling of luxury— at minimum cost. Details such as custom-designed hinge gap hardware and beveled anti-silver flash are standard on all Alcor doors.

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We Need to Know More about Schools

Last month, in Dallas, Texas, Leon Chatelain, Jr., FAIA, spoke to the 59th Annual Convention of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., at the Statler-Hilton Hotel. The AIA president touched on the development of America through use of new resources and commented briefly on the architectural advances which would result. But most of his speech dealt with our nation’s schools — the economics of school plant construction and the effects of educational policies and programs on school planning and design.

Because much of what he said has direct and significant bearing to Florida’s overall educational problem, the major portion of his speech is reported here.

By LEON CHATELAIN, JR., FAIA

President, American Institute of Architects

Some doubts about our future are being raised today because we seemed to have lagged behind Russia in some areas. To overcome this lag, there’s a good deal of talk going on about how to catch up. Some of this talk involves us — the architect and the builder — and we had better pay heed. We had better pay heed because there’s a confusion and misunderstanding about public education. A good deal of this confusion involves school buildings — what they are, what they’re worth, and what they should cost.

The confusion comes from ignorance, and this is a sad commentary on American life. The average parent and home owner is affected more by the condition of his schools than nearly anything else in his community life. His schools cost him money and affect the welfare of his children — they hit him in the pocketbook and in the family. Yet, by and large, the public knows next to nothing about its schools. This ignorance is not confined to the proverbial John Smith of Everytown, U.S.A. It has been disseminated recently by a number of prominent non-educational writers, thus compounding the confusion, and, even worse, encouraging school boards to embark upon unwise and wasteful ventures.

In the matter of public education, basically, we are dealing with two kinds of things — those we know, and those we do not know. Here are some of the facts:

The cost of school buildings has doubled in the past twenty years, due to advances in the price of land, materials, labor, and other expenses. Yet during the same period in which school-building costs doubled, the cost of building generally has tripled. In the difference between the two figures lies a real tribute to the dedication and ingenuity of the nation’s educators, contractors, and architects.

The fact is that the school-building is still the best bargain, dollar-for-dollar, on the building market today.

Yet some people claim that schools are overpriced and represent a heavy tax burden upon the homeowner. Are they a tax burden? The simple fact is that if schools were built for nothing at all, it would make very little difference on the average tax bill. Let’s say that Mr. John Smith receives an annual property tax bill of two hundred dollars. The chances are his bill will show that about half, or one hundred dollars of that amount, will be spent for education. But of that one hundred dollars, only about ten percent, or ten dollars, will be spent on his municipal school-building program. In other words, Mr. Smith’s share of his community’s school-building costs will cost about the same amount that he would spend in one evening by hiring a baby-sitter and taking his wife to dinner and a movie.

If school building increased at the same pace for fifteen years, Mr. Smith would pay about as much for his new school buildings during that time as he spends on one modest television set. This does not seem unreasonable.

The substantial expense of school buildings is the interest paid on financing and the annual cost of maintenance and repair. For this reason, we have this seeming paradox — only the wealthy community can afford a cheap school. We reject the argument that school buildings should be monuments. We feel that we won this argument many years ago. We can save money by avoiding the trappings and ornaments of the past — the fake columns, the parapet roofs, and the gingerbread. Forcing schools into a certain “look” adds nothing to education, creates community eye-sores, and wastes imagination and money. Contemporary design is simply the freedom to solve a problem without boxing a building into an artificial style.

(Continued on Page 10)
About Schools . . .

(Continued from Page 9)

Recently, several writers have stated that schools are being designed as "palaces," and that they're costing too much; that this is so because educators, architects, and contractors want it that way. This is sheer nonsense. In each of these districts, the writers have pointed to two or three specific schools as examples which prove their statements. The alleged high cost of one of the schools was cited over and over again. However, no one mentioned that the community in which the school is located has an average annual family income of twenty-one thousand dollars! Who are we, or anyone else, to say that the citizens of this rich suburb wasted their money by buying a truly first-class school?

On what should they have spent their money? Has anyone criticized them for buying new cars, new clothes, and new television sets? Since when is a school less important than incidental, personal luxuries? It seems to me there is a serious question of human values at issue here.

Money can be saved on schools. Of course it can. But it is rare when very much of it can be saved on the job site. The real savings to the community accrue through long-range planning of school buildings. A ten-year advance program is not unrealistic. Community studies on population trends, projected location of industry, residential building plans, and zoning development can be made at great future saving to the community. Planning targets can be adjusted from year to year. Architects are given time to make thoughtful design studies. Contractors may bid more accurately. Jobs are not dumped together on saturated building markets which deprive the school board of bidding competition. School boards are not stampeded into rash decisions and cut-rate schemes. Communities are not persuaded to accept temporary "package" buildings, fabricated without professional advice and without the needs of the individual site and educational program in mind.

It may seem a new thought to some, but the fact is that it would be hard to find two municipal school systems in our entire nation which teach the same thing in exactly the same way. This is basic to American education. As the architect and contractor know, seemingly minor changes in teaching methods and materials can make substantial differences in the school building. Take a science classroom, for example. Will the students be taught mainly at their desks, or while standing at the chalkboards? The answer to just this one question will affect the amount of wall space needed, the size of the wall boards, the amount of storage required, the type and size of seating equipment, and the intensity and location of lighting.

When you add to these questions of curriculum and method the peculiar needs of the local soil, climate, the degree of natural light available, and the availability of materials and labor, you begin to realize why educational facilities cannot be mass-produced on a stock basis.

Besides long-range planning and design tailored to specific community needs, permanence of building is essential to economy. Consider the cost of replacing temporary buildings — not just the construction, but the financing. The difference between a two-and-three percent interest rate can be twenty percent of the cost of the entire building. Today's school should be built of first-class materials and it should be built to last for forty years. This is not incompatible with flexibility. The good school is situated on enough ground to allow for expansion. It is designed so that additional units can easily be added without tearing down existing walls and laying new utility lines. It is designed, as we like to say, for ultimate use.

These are some of the things that we know about education, and it is our job, yours and mine, to tell this story through our organizations and individually, to the people we meet and do business with. There are many other things that we do not know, but which are of interest to all of us.

I hope I have not given the impression that we know all there is to know about designing for education. One considerable area of uncertainty concerns the psychological effects of architecture upon man. There is considerable hope, I am happy to report, that we will shortly begin to find out many new things about this subject. The National Science Foundation has granted a sum of money for us to hold a conference — which will include psychologists and sociologists— to define needed areas of basic research in architecture.

These definitions have not yet been made, but I believe it can be predicted fairly that some of them will have to do with finding the answer to questions about human scale and the psychological effects of color. We know, for example, that larger ceiling cut down the cubic footage of a room, and all things being equal, help reduce the building cost of the unit. However, what effect does this have on the students in a schoolroom? We really do not know. This may seem a rather obscure question. But it is not when you consider that the design of one building can give the occupant a sense of freedom and space while another—containing the same square footage — seems to cramp and constrict. We know this much by observation. We also know that we must find out the why to these questions before we can do as much as we should to design a building which materially encourages the learning process.

Let us examine another part of the educational problem. There is an avalanche of effort today to provide more and better scientists through public education. As architects — the people who plan human environment and whose work must be tailored to the function of the structure in question — we are greatly interested in this subject.

The United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare has proposed a far-reaching scholarship award program to worthy high school students throughout the nation. When we heard this, we immediately thought of the logical connection between the awarding of scholarships — mostly for science students — and the need for physical facilities in the schools. It doesn't make much sense to have one without the other. We've been told by Secretary Folsom that we're in trouble because only one out of three high school students get a year of chemistry, and only one out of four takes physics. It seemed to me that someone should speak out about the obvious need for new and better classroom facilities for science. It did, until my staff looked into the subject a little further. The available facts were, to say the least, confusing.

According to the Department of

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

(Continued on Page 18)
Planned for Future Expansion

Residence in St. Petersburg,
Bruce Smith, AIA, Architect-Owner

With himself for a client, an architect can practice what he preaches. For his own home, Bruce Smith did just that; and hardly a small detail of the house pictured here was developed without good reason. The result is a comfortable shelter for the Smith family today — but one which has been planned for additions as future circumstances may require.

The property is large — seven acres bordered by a cove, covered with a grove of palmettos, groups of oaks, bays and myrtle. The house is oriented for views of the golf course and the cove — with plans for developing the cove side on tap for the future.

(Continued on Page 12)
future. Privacy is natural — thus permitting almost complete openness or the southeast exposure of the one room-deep plan. Shrewd use of porches and patio areas next to glass-closure walls gives an illusion of size and freedom — which will be retained when future additions turn the present living room into a planned-for dining room, provide a new living room at the end of the present porches and extend the northwest wing to include one or more bedrooms.

Retained also will be all the present assets of the Smith’s home — the cross-ventilation in every room which makes air-conditioning virtually unnecessary; the screened bays, eliminating need for sash screens; the clay-tile flooring, built of hollow units which...

Above, children’s porch (from nursery) opens to sleeping quarters through 10-foot doors and has direct connection to large screened patio. Left, the present living room will become the dining room when future additions have been completed. A pass-through from kitchen now serves as a convenient serving area for buffet suppers in living room and porch. This view is from the patio outside the living room window walls.

Indoor-outdoor merger of living space in this small house is particularly evident at night. Much of the lighting is from fixtures pointed at the ceiling to produce an indirect illumination. This is supplemented by local lighting—from spots, chair lamps and an up-and-down fixture in north-east corner of the living room illustrated in the picture on the opposite page.
serve as under-floor distribution ducts for a forced warm-air heating system; the varied use of "natural" materials throughout — Pasco County firebrick and used brick for walls, brick and tile paving on patio and porches, fir beams and posts, V-joint fir ceilings. Indoors wood surfaces are mostly stained gray — except in the kitchen (palmetto green and yellow) and the redwood plywood used on the children's porch. Outdoors a gray stain has also been used on posts, beams and trim, with the fence enclosing the service areas left the natural color of redwood.

The overall result is convenience and casual comfort in terms of needs and a complete adaptability in terms of future growth.

The architect-owner has proved that even in a very small house the varying requirements of children and adults can be met in a kind of zoned arrangement. Children's areas — nursery, play porch and screened patio — are easily supervised from any part of the house. But they can be separated from adults' quarters quite as easily. Photographs of the Smiths' home were taken by Annette and Rudi Rada. Interiors were decorated and furnished by E. C. Hoffman and Myricks.
Personnel and Duties of Vertical Committees for 1958

1. CHAPTER AFFAIRS
Chairman: John L. E. Grand (Fla. No.)
To study and advise the national officer of the chapter on procedures and policies of the chapter.

2. EDUCATION
Chairman: William B. Eaton (Fla. Cent.)
To study and report to the national officer of the chapter on the status of the educational program of the chapter.

3. OFFICE PRACTICE
Chairman: Frank S. Butlin (Fla. Sn.)
To study and report to the national officer of the chapter on the status of the office practice program of the chapter.

4. AWARDS AND SCHOLARSHIPS
Chairman: Albert Hixson (Fla. Mig. Co.)
To study and report to the national officer of the chapter on the status of the awards and scholarships program of the chapter.

5. RELATIONS
Chairman: Rev. F. Möller, Jr. (Fla.)
To study and report to the national officer of the chapter on the status of the relations program of the chapter.

6. COLLABORATION WITH DESIGN PROFESSIONS
Chairman: Ellis Durant (Palm Beach) P.O. Box 699, Very Beach
To study and report to the national officer of the chapter on the status of the collaboration with design professions program of the chapter.

7. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Chairman: William T. Amett (Fla. No.)
To study and report to the national officer of the chapter on the status of the community development program of the chapter.

8. PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS
Chairman: Francis H. Holloywine (Fla.)
To study and report to the national officer of the chapter on the status of the preservation of historic buildings program of the chapter.

9. RESEARCH
Chairman: E. H. Hansen (Broward)
To study and report to the national officer of the chapter on the status of the research program of the chapter.

10. SCHOOL BUILDINGS
Chairman: James E. Garland (Fla. Sn.)
To study and report to the national officer of the chapter on the status of the school buildings program of the chapter.

11. HOSPITALS AND HEALTH
Chairman: Daniel Hart (Fla. No.)
To study and report to the national officer of the chapter on the status of the hospitals and health program of the chapter.
1. **LEGISLATIVE**  
Chairman, James K. Pownall (Broward)  
1407 E. Las Olas Blvd., Ft. Lauderdale

Membership: Broward: Donald H. Moeller; Daytona Beach: Edwin Sneed; Florida Central: Anthony L. Pullara; Florida Central: Albert P. Woodard; Florida North West: Carlton Cobb; Florida South: Herbert R. Savage; Jacksonville: J. Brooks Haas; Mid-Florida: James Gamble Rogers; Palm Beach: George J. Yotaw.

**DUTIES:** The Committee on Legislation is an operating committee of the FAA. Its function is to guard and advance the interests of Florida architects as these may be involved with actions of the Florida State Legislature. The committee organizes and coordinates the chapter activities and those of individual architects with that of the FAA Executive Director to these ends. The committee works closely with the FAA Board and the Florida State Board of Architecture and maintains a close contact with legislative affairs toward the end of providing the architectural profession in Florida with an effective and state-wide representation of its coordinated needs.

**Assignment:** The vertical committee shall be the basic committee. Submit to the Board at its May meeting the full committee, its organization and its operational directions.

2. **MEMBERSHIP**


**DUTIES OF VICE-PRESIDENTS**
Chairman: Franklin S. Bunch (Jax.)
Membership: Marion I. Manley, FAIA, Florida South: G. Clinton Gamble, Broward.

3. **BUDGET**
Chairman, Edwin T. Reeder (Fla. So.) Dupont Plaza Center, Miami


4. **NOMINATING**
Personnel to be named at later date.

5. **JOINT COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, FAA-AGC-DES**
Chairman, John Stetson (Palm Beach) 217 Peruvian Avenue, Palm Beach

Membership: Anthony L. Pullara, Florida Central; C. Ellis Duncan, Palm Beach.

6. **BY-LAWS — CONSTITUTION CHANGES**
Chairman, Walter B. Schultz (Jax) 237 Park Street, Jacksonville

Membership: A. Wynn Howell, Florida Central; Jefferson N. Powell, Palm Beach; James L. Dean, Florida South.

**Assignment:** Prepare the necessary changes in the Constitution and By-Laws to be enacted which should the FAA become a regional district of the AIA. Prepare changes in By-Laws which will permit the Board and Treasurer to delegate the operations of their duties to the Executive Director’s office.

Define the Executive Director’s place in the FAA organization.

7. **RESOLUTIONS**
Personnel to be named at a later date.

8. **BOARD OF TRUSTEES, FAA Loan Fund**
Chairman, John C. Grand (Fla. No.) Dept. of Arch., Unv. of Fla., Gainesville


9. **CONVENTION POLICY**
Chairman, Verner Johnson, to serve 1 yr. (Fla. So.) 215 E. 18th Street, Miami

10. **FLORIDA—REGION OF AIA**
Chairman, Franklin S. Bunch (Jax.) 33 So. Hogan Street, Jacksonville

Membership: Marion I. Manley, FAIA, Florida South: G. Clinton Gamble, Broward.

11. **FAA BOARD EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**
Chairman, H. Samuel Kruse (Fla. So.) Chamber of Commerce Bjldg., Miami


**DUTIES OF VICE-PRESIDENTS**
Vice Presidents shall be responsible for the timely reporting of the vertical committees assigned to them and the encouraging of committee action.

Vice Presidents will make monthly reports to the President of their assigned committees’ activities, as well as the activities of the Chapters in their districts.

Vice Presidents shall visit at least one meeting of each of their Chapters during the year and arrange to give their meetings, a three-minute talk explaining how the FAA helps Chapters.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:**
Arthur Lee Campbell...
1. Chapter Affairs...
2. Public Relations...
3. Community Development...
4. Preservation of Historic Buildings...
William B. Harvard...
(Cen. Florida District)
1. Education...
2. Awards and Scholarships...
3. Hospitals and Health...
Verner Johnson...
(So. Florida District)
1. Office Practice...
2. Research...
3. School Buildings...
4. Home Building—Construction Industry...
5. Relations with Design Professions...

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**FAA Office Moved to Dupont Plaza Center**

The long-planned-for move has finally taken place! Last month the FAA files were trucked into the Dupont Plaza Center. With them, of course, went all the files of the Florida Architect; and shortly the FAA Administrative Office will have a formal downtown Miami address.

We say “shortly,” because right now our new headquarters office is not numbered; and for another month mail should be still addressed to the old headquarters at 7225 S.W. 82nd Court, Miami 43. But the office is operating right now. It’s located on the mezzanine floor, just off the Tarleton Hotel lobby and overlooks Biscayne Bay to the south and east. The space, of course, is designated by the building’s management for use by the architectural profession — some 2500 square feet of it which the Florida South Chapter is now considering plans to develop and furnish.

Some construction is still going on in the building — and around our office the “finishing touches” are very much in evidence. But the furniture and telephones are in; and you can always find a place for a visitor to sit and chat awhile. Incidentally there are two telephones, one for the FA A Executive Director’s office listing; the other for listing in the name of the Florida Architect. The former FRanklin 1-8555; the latter FRanklin 1-8531.

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THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT
Regional Conference Plans Complete

By GILBERT WATERS
1958 Regional Conference Manager

Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina architects are assured a memorable meeting when they attend the 1958 South Atlantic Regional Conference of the American Institute of Architects in the Gulf Coast resort city of Sarasota on April 17 through 19.

The entire city has cooperated to arrange an unmatched program. And nationally recognized speakers are coming to Sarasota to participate in "short-sleeves" roundtable discussions of the Conference theme: "The Architect's New Responsibilities in the Dynamic South." William Zimmerman is program chairman. Carl Vollmer is speakers' chairman.

Speakers who have agreed to participate include: Richard Neutra of Los Angeles, a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, famous for his individual architectural works and a leader in the field of community planning; and Paul Rebol, recently named Chairman of the Department of Architecture of Yale University.

Rudolph, a native of Kentucky, and a graduate of Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Harvard University, has practiced in Sarasota, Florida, since 1947. He has been visiting lecturer at schools throughout the nation, including Georgia Institute of Technology, Clemson College, and the University of Florida. He won the "Outstanding Young Architect's Award" at the Brazilian International Competition in 1954.

Sarasota's Municipal Auditorium will be headquarters for the 1958 S.A. Regional Conference. It will house an exhibit of architects' work in addition to a building product exhibit of almost 60 materials and equipment manufacturers and distributors.

Other speakers will be announced later.

For the ladies, there will be recreation activities at Sarasota's superlative white sand Gulf beaches, as well as tours and luncheons, arranged by Joyce West, ladies' events chairman.

The Conference Headquarters is in the downtown Orange Blossom Hotel, and Sarasota's luxurious Gulf-front resort accommodations are also making 200 rooms available to Conference-goers at special rates obtained by E. C. Hanebuth, reservation chairman.

Delegates who fly in will have rental cars at their disposal at low rates set especially for the Conference. A schedule of free Conference buses has also been arranged by Dick Slatter, transportation chairman.

Sarasota's Sailor Circus — a superlative aggregation of nationally famous young circus performers — will give a private performance for the Conference at Lido Casino. The Ringling Museum will be host at a reception for the Conference in the beautifully landscaped courtyard of the celebrated Italian Baroque museum. Reception is in charge of E. J. Seibert.

The annual Architectural Awards Exhibit is being presented at the Sarasota Art Association Galleries and will be a featured presentation of the Sarasota cultural season. Entry forms for the exhibit have been sent to all architects in the region by Beth Waters, architectural exhibit chairman.

The Conference Building Products Exhibit was virtually sold out by mid-February — the earliest of any Regional Conference on record. Nearly 60 manufacturers will display the latest products and services for the building industry. Werner Kanneberg is exhibits chairman and John Crowell is manufacturers' exhibit chairman.

With the Sarasota area considered by many as a cradle of contemporary architecture, a tour of Sarasota buildings arranged by Jack West will include a number of projects of real significance in annals of recent design.

Registration and reservation information has been sent to architects in the 15 Chapters in the four States of the South Atlantic District, and registrations are being received at the Conference Headquarters, 12 South Pineapple Ave., Sarasota. It is announced by Rolland W. Sellev, Regional Conference general chairman.
About Schools...

(Continued from Page 10)

Health, Education and Welfare, ninety-two percent of the senior high schools in the country were offering chemistry and physics in 1956. But, at the same time, only thirty-six percent of the senior high school students were taking chemistry and only twenty-six percent were taking physics. The figures seem to show clearly that the facilities are there, the courses are available — the students just aren’t taking them.

There is another disturbing factor here. The figures themselves don’t tell us what kind of facilities our schools have; what sort of programs are being offered. Are they good programs? We couldn’t find out. Several educational organizations have told us within the past few days that they’re just now planning to find out. The National Science Teachers Association tells us that we don’t even know how many science classrooms in the country have gas, electrical outlets, and running water. In this proud nation of pushbuttons, new car styles, color television, and the chemise, this is lamentable ignorance.

There is another element which is much harder to measure. This is the imagination and interest of the teacher. The best laboratory in the country won’t produce a good science program if the teacher is inadequate. However, it can be argued that an imaginative teacher can conduct a good science program without elaborate classroom facilities. Physics can be taught with a book, a buzzer, a dry cell, and a few brain cells. A running stream near a schoolhouse can be used for water-flow experiments and chemical analysis.

Another question we must ask concerns the number of science students we want. Is it a bad thing that one out of three high school pupils takes chemistry? Isn’t that enough? Will mass scholarships and more facilities produce Einsteins? Would more music schools produce Beethovens? You can encourage geniuses, but can you mass-produce them? It is relatively easy to raise many serious questions concerning all of the crash programs which have been outlined to us.

Obviously, we need a thorough understanding of our assets and needs before we can draw enough solid conclusions to put us on the proper path. This is of more than passing interest to architects and contractors, because the improvement of teaching methods and curricula will inevitably lead to improvement in the physical facilities of schools. One leads irresistibly to another.

From what we now know, I offer several personal observations. They are not original or new, yet I think they are valid. We do know that we need more school buildings so that classes do not become too large for effective teaching. We do know that we should pay our teachers more — much more — in order to get and hold the best possible people for the important job of teaching.

I believe we also face a fundamental problem of reassessing our thinking about education. We cannot turn back the clock and say that everything will be much better if we just re-concentrate on the three R’s. There are no longer sharply divergent schools of progressive and conservativ education. Experimentation is always necessary to progress. In many American cities today, school boards are experimenting with teaching by means of closed-circuit television systems. This can hardly be called a frill or a waste of money.

I do think, however, that we need to place a good deal more emphasis on scholastic excellence, on competition among students within the schoolroom. I also firmly believe that we all have a big job to do outside the schoolroom. We blame youth for lack of interest in science and explain it on the ground that our youth considers scientists to be “eggheads” and therefore social oddities. Yet in the face of this statement, youthful experimentation in rocketry has become so widespread that there is serious concern over the likelihood of personal injuries. This does not sound as though youth lacks interest in science. One priceless and unique characteristic of youth is its perpetual curiosity. We, as adults, have the power to direct that curiosity into worthy channels. There seems to be evidence that we have failed to do this; instead, we have forfeited these opportunities through preoccupation with amusing and coddling ourselves.

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Perhaps it is we who really need re-education. Certainly we need re-education which will make us want to put our spare dollars into better schools rather than into more personal gadgets. It is for us to set the examples, else youth, as it always has, will reflect our attitudes and lose sight of those things in life which are worthy of its time.

I am not at all sure that the education our children are getting today is any worse than it was twenty years ago. However, I am sure that today's children need far more and better education than has ever been necessary in the past. As architects and contractors, it is our joint responsibility to build schools which, unlike the prison-like, pompous buildings of yesterday, serve to encourage learning. If such buildings can be combined with imaginative teaching that stimulates student curiosity in the physical sciences—and the arts—it is entirely possible that our young people may come to consider the acquisition of knowledge as something which is not socially desirable, but pleasurable. If this is done, we as a nation will have nothing to fear from anybody—not even ourselves.

The Institute Is Planning
New Series of P/R Movies

The first two in a series of semi-animated movie shorts on architectural subjects have just been completed and can be either purchased or rented from the AIA. Done on a minimum budget, both are 15-minute cartoon films intended primarily as discussion aids for adult and youth groups, though also suitable for TV.

One, "What's a House?" traces the evolution of residences and points up the importance of the architect in solving problems of site planning, orientation and construction.

The second — "A School for Johnny" — is concerned with filling community needs for schools, indicating how architects are meeting modern educational requirements in terms of design and structural economies.

The films are for sale at $6 each, or may be rented for $7 per film.
The Case of the Wire-Haired Octoplugs

The wires were tangled and tattered. The double-sockets in the sockets had double-sockets. Plug-uglies all over the place — what a mess!

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Broward County

The February 7 meeting of Florida's third largest AIA Chapter was held following luncheon at the Galt Ocean Mile Hotel and was one of the largest on record. Chief purpose of the meeting was to permit members to consider the report of a Chapter committee including President JOHN M. EVANS, Vice-President JACK W. ZIMMER and FAA Director WILLIAM F. BIGONET which, on the preceding Saturday, had discussed the matter of Ft. Lauderdale as the site for the 1958 FAA Convention before the FAA Board of Directors at its Winter Park meeting. Present by invitation at the Broward meeting were FAA President, H. SAMUEL KRUSE, FAA Vice-President VERNON JOHN-son, FAA Secretary ERNEST T. H. BOWEN, II, and the Executive Director and Administrative Secretary of the FAA.

Director Bigoney outlined the proposal made to the FAA Board: that the Miami Beach hotel selected by the FAA Convention Committee (represented at this meeting by Johnson, present chairman, and Bowen, 1957 chairman) be changed as a 1958 convention site in favor of a combination of two adjacent hotels in the Ft. Lauderdale area. FAA officers pointed out that a contract with the selected hotel had already been signed; that it could not now be broken; and that the choice lay with the Chapter as to whether it would serve as the 1958 Convention host under these circumstances or relinquish the opportunity to pioneer the new FAA convention scheme to another chapter.

Opinion was divided among those leading the discussion following Bigoney’s report; but at the final vote a majority decided that the Chapter should forego the Convention sponsorship this year. In announcing the decision, President Evans pledged the Chapter’s active participation in the 1958 Convention to the extent, at least, of “100 percent attendance.”

Other Chapter business of im-

(Continued on Page 22)

Message from The President

By H. SAMUEL KRUSE

President, FAA

Next month, 17-19 April, the South Atlantic District 1958 Regional Conference takes place in Sarasota, our Florida Central Chapter being the Sponsor and The Florida Architect being the Conference Publication. Concurrent with the Conference, the Regional Council meets to perform regional business. Each Chapter of the South Atlantic District has one Representative on this Council. Each Representative of the Council casts the number of votes which his Chapter was accredited with at the Institute Convention in Washington, D. C.

If Chapters have not already done so, their Council Representatives should be selected immediately. Only those individuals who are certain they can attend the Council should be selected and these individuals should be thoroughly instructed as to the accredited number of votes their Chapters are entitled to and the policies and ambitions of the Florida Association of Architects. It seems appropriate that the Regional Council at the Sarasota meeting make some official expression concerning FAA’s ambition to become a District of the Institute. It is believed that an expression favorable to FAA is possible with a 100 percent Florida vote as a nucleus.

We can’t become a Regional District unless we gain support from our sister states of the South Atlantic District. We can’t gain their support unless we can show that we are ready-grown-up. Adult concern for solving professional problems, although these problems might not be ours directly, is one manifestation of our readiness. It will be important that the FAA representation to Sarasota be large in numbers and its participation active and mature.

The year 1958 seems destined to become FAA’s banner year of firsts. On Thursday, 13 February, the FAA moved into its first home. In the past the office of the FAA moved with each president and/or secretary, and more recently had its being in various nooks and crannies of The Sherman’s domicile. Our new home is in the Dupont Plaza Building in Miami, Florida, and, although the paint is hardly dry, it is ready for business and visitors. Drop in and say, “Hello.” It’s your office, you know.

With the official notification of committee appointments accomplished, it is our earnest hope that committees will attack immediately their assignments. The Legislative Committee has a particularly important task of preparing our organization for the legislative year.
News & Notes

(Continued from Page 21)

portance included the following: Chapter participation in the Broward Building Exposition to be held in Ft. Lauderdale, March 11 to 15, to feature a graphic explanation of the architect’s function; formation of a Chapter speakers’ bureau to be made available to community groups; and a continuation of the Chapter’s past participation in a student scholarship program. Part of the members’ discussion centered on ways to help solve some of Broward County’s problems which have developed as a result of the area’s unusually rapid expansion.

Treasurer Louis Wolff reported as head of the Chapter Party Committee; and as a result of discussion relative to his report, the Chapter voted to hold its 1958 party at the home of a member rather than at a hotel or club. But at adjournment time no member had volunteered to act as host to the 75 couples which the committee had estimated would attend.

Florida Central

The Tampa Terrace Hotel was the site of the February 8 meeting of the Chapter’s Executive Board and members. The Board met at 10:30 A.M. with eight Chapter directors and Gilbert Waters, Regional Conference Manager, present. Minutes of the preceding meetings (on December 14) were ratified — an action necessary due to the absence of a quorum in December. At the Chapter meeting, called to order by President Robert H. Levison at 2:45, the 32 members attending approved the report of 1957 Convention Treasurer Jack McCamblers and gave him a rising vote of thanks for his painstaking and efficient services. They listened to a report by FAA Director Anthony L. Pullara on the FAA Board meeting of February 1; heard Gilbert Waters outline the agenda for the Regional Conference scheduled for April 17 to 19 at Sarasota; and discussed a proposal by Research Committee Chairman Edmond MacCollin that the Chapter authorize at least a token support to the Florida Foundation for the Advancement of Building.

The Chapter voted that $50 be donated to the Foundation; and that the Research Committee investigate details regarding Foundation membership requirements and report back to the Chapter. Chapter members also decided that all reservations for Chapter meetings be paid in advance — with no reservations honored unless so paid.

The following applications were approved by the Chapter for membership:

Corporate: Alfred T. Floyd, Jr.; Glenn O. Johnson, Richard H. Slater; Herbert L. Walker, Jr.; Associate: Richard McClain Jones; Robert L. Grundman; E. Jason Robarts; Joseph J. Fillingham; Junior Associate: James B. Peterson. In addition, the application for transfer (Continued on Page 24)
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Registration by exemption was granted to the following: EUGENE G.
Baker, Glens Falls, N. Y.; JOSEPH E. BRIGHT, Valdosta, Ga.; THEODORE R.
Cromar, Jr., Silver Springs, Md.; GEORGE C. HABDOX, Bethesda, Md.;
BENARD R. KLEKAMP, Miami; JAMES T. LENDRUM, Gainesville; LORON M.
Murray, Silver Springs, Md.; ARTHUR T. POCHERT, Miami Beach;
CIRIL E. SCHLEY, Detroit, Mich.; WALTER S. SNEILL, Jacksonville; EARL
H. STRUNK, Miami; DONALD E. THOMPSON, Sanford; RAY F. WARD,

Directors' Meeting . . .
(Continued from Page 6)
no formal decision relative to Flori-
da's status had yet been made; and
that were the matter to be favorably
reported this year, ratification or
approval of the FAA petition by the
AIA Board could not become effec-
tive until 1959 and that full regional
status for Florida could not become
operative until 1960.

Another matter concerned ratifi-
cation by the full FAA Board of the
service agreement between the FAA
and the FAA Executive Director.
Each clause of the agreement as drafted was read by President Krusé and discussed; and the agreement was finally approved unanimously. As executed, the arrangement covers a two-year period; and unless renewed by the Board prior to the 1959 FAA Convention, will expire December 31, 1959.

Third highlight of the meeting was a long discussion centering on the location of the 1958 FAA Convention site. This was led by a delegation from the Broward Chapter which desired the site in Ft. Lauderdale if the Broward Chapter were to act as hosts. The Board voted to support the former decision of the FAA Convention Committee which had authorized a contract with the Deauville Hotel at Miami Beach; and it authorized the FAA Board Executive Committee to issue a Convention-Host invitation to another Chapter should the Broward County membership decide to support the position of its delegation and relinquish the privilege of sponsoring the 1958 Convention.

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