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Located in the heart of downtown Norfolk, the $6.5 million Golden Triangle building wraps a multitude of functions within a sleek, 14-story frame. A motor hotel, hotel, office building, convention center, it is the city's first new downtown hotel more than fifty years. Architecturally, it will remain an achievement of enduring significance.

The building occupies an entire city block. It houses more than fifty guest rooms, three floors of office space, and a complex of commercial shops. A convention center, comprising fourteen andable, inter-communicating banquet and meeting rooms, has a seating capacity of 1,000. Also included: A 135,000 sq. ft. swimming pool and off-street parking for 400 cars.

Keeping with its compelling, contemporary design, the Golden Triangle exemplifies the use of the latest techniques and materials in modern, multi-story construction. Basic construction of the towering building is reinforced steel, with Solite lightweight structural concrete used for floor decks. The choice of lightweight concrete for use in this multi-story building is significant. Solite's actual weight advantage is 1000 pounds per cubic yard, or 500 tons of dead load saved for every 1000 yards of structural concrete laid. In the Golden Triangle, this meant substantial savings in structural materials and labor, easier transportation and faster construction while still assuring the required in-position strength.

These reasons alone, plus others too numerous to mention here, have made Solite lightweight structural concrete the overwhelming choice for the finest structures on our "ever changing skyline."

The Golden Triangle stands out as an impressive element in Norfolk's urban redevelopment plan. Map above shows its location in area of Redevelopment Project No. 1.

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CONSULTING ARCHITECT: Morris Lapidus
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER: Keller-Loewer Associates
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Blake Construction Co., Inc.

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THE COVER . . . .
It's the first in a long time — a cover design submitted by an architect interested enough to take the time, thought and effort to develop one. Not only did this designer submit one cover sketch. In the publication office are five others! All are the work of Raymond H. Strowd, partner in the Fort Myers firm of Cornwell & Strowd, Architects. Our thanks to him — and to others, our hope that his example may spur them to similar interested efforts.

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VOLUME 11
NUMBER 9 1961
THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT
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THE STRUCTURE

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SEPTEMBER, 1961
J. Vance Duncan Appointed to
State Board of Architecture

In his first appointment to the Florida State Board of Architecture, Governor Farris Bryant named J. Vance Duncan, AIA, of Ocala, to fill the vacancy created by expiration of the short-term appointment of Francis R. Walton, AIA, of Daytona Beach. Walton had been named by former Governor Leroy Collins to complete the term of Richard Boone Rogers, AIA, who resigned from the Board early last year because of his wife’s illness. Re-appointments of Franklin S. Bunch, FAIA, of Jacksonville, and of Morton T. Ironmonger, AIA, Ft. Lauderdale, to additional four-year terms, were also announced by the Governor’s office.

A native and life-long resident of Ocala, Duncan was graduated in architecture from the University of Florida and later studied at the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University. He was registered to practice in 1939 and his Institute membership dates from 1946. He has conducted practice in Ocala under his own name since 1945.

Although he has not been prominently identified with regional professional organization, Duncan has been an active participant in public service groups. He is presently Governor for the State’s Community Growth Committee, a member of the Marion County Zoning and Building Committee and a member of the Ocala Building Code Committee. He is also serving as one of the Committee of 100 for Marion County and is a member of the Ocala Kiwanis Club. He saw five years of active duty with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during World War II and currently holds a commission as Colonel in the reserve force of that service branch.

The office address of the new State Board member is 314 Robertson Building, Ocala, Florida — telephone, Marion 9-1781. He is married to the former Patricia Bell and is the father of a son, Geoffrey M. Duncan, 19, and a daughter, Marcia, V. Duncan, 10.

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Moreover, Merry Brick's larger size units make color economical for any client of the architect and offer additional possibilities for interesting variations in design.

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SEPTEMBER, 1961
Breuer and Candella Slated as 1961 Convention Speakers

Two of the most outstanding designers in the field of contemporary architecture will be among the featured panelists at the important design seminars scheduled for the FAA's 47th Annual Convention to be held November 9, 10 and 11 at the Boca Raton Hotel. They are Marcel Breuer and Felix Candella, both of whom have won world-wide recognition for the brilliance of their varied work.

Marcel Breuer was born in Hungary and trained under Walter Gropius at the famed Bauhaus at Weimar, Germany. After an intensive and increasingly important practice in both Germany and England, he came to the United States in 1937 to accept a teaching assignment at Harvard University. His influence in the fields of architectural philosophy and creative design was almost immediate; and since establishing his own professional office in New York, his work has been instrumental in shaping a new approach to design in both architecture and industry. In architecture he has produced a wide range of building types both in this country and abroad.

He is regarded by all designing groups as an influential “form-giver”. During the Convention program he will be primarily concerned with philosophy of design and the part that his own creative philosophy, can play in evaluating the Convention's theme, “Structural Arts and Architecture”.

Felix Candella's position in the field of architectural engineering design can, perhaps, best be clarified in terms of the citation given him by the International Union of Architects at its London Congress in July of this year with reference to the award of the Auguste Perret Prize. He was described as “an engineer with a bold and inventive mind who, by his imaginative structural conceptions in reinforced concrete, has contributed to the enrichment of contemporary architectural form and the exploitations of space.”

Born in Madrid, he has lived in Mexico since 1939 and for the past 20 years has been a citizen of Mexico. But the creativity of his work in reinforced concrete has brought him an international reputation. He is a master in the design of thin-shelled structures; and proof of that fact lives in buildings all over Central America, in the United States, and on the Continent. In addition, Felix Candella is a teacher, author and lecturer, — a professor of building at the University of Mexico, contributor to architectural and engineering publications throughout the world, and guest speaker at many universities in South.
Fast erection speeds occupancy with Mabie-Bell Mo-Sai splayed panels

Mo-Sai is often selected for its aesthetic qualities — its wide range of colors and textures and the virtually unlimited size and shape possibilities ... such as the three-dimensional panels on the new YWCA Center in Tampa, Florida.

Yet economy, fast erection and early building occupancy are often equally important factors in selection of facing or curtain wall materials. The 5'x5' splayed Mo-Sai panels on the YWCA Building were supported on continuous angles and anchored with bolts at the rate of 30 to 40 panels per day.

Architect: James H. Kennedy, A.I.A.; Tampa, Florida
General Contractor: Jones Mahoney Corp., Tampa, Florida

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The third session of the 1961 FAA Office Practice Seminar started at 2:00 PM, June 10, 1961, at the Hillsboro Hotel, Tampa. Subject was "New AIA General Conditions." Chairman of his meeting was HILLARD T. SMITH, JR., AIA, a former president of the Palm Beach Chapter.

Mr. Smith — I'm sure you'll find this session equally as informative as those that have preceded it. It concerns a subject about which few of us seem know a great deal; and we are fortunate to have here someone who has thought enough about the AIA General Conditions to have made a very careful and detailed analysis of this facet of our professional work. The results of this analysis have been published in mimeographed form by the Atlanta Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute.

Mr. Bernard B. Rothschild is now president of that CSI Chapter. He is a principal of the Atlanta architectural firm of Finch, Alexander, Bornes, Rothschild and Pascal and is a past president of the Georgia Chapter, AIA. His study of the AIA General Conditions and their important influence on the practice of architecture has qualified him as an expert on this subject. Mr. Rothschild.

Mr. Rothschild — Really I am not an expert. But a new definition — in which the "X" is an unknown quantity and the "SPURT" is a drip under pressure — probably comes closer than anything else to defining what I am.

This subject — the AIA General Conditions — is probably as dull and as dry a one as any architect ever encounters — and it is probably one of the most important. But there are many in our profession who don't know what the General Conditions are. And that's the reason for a lot of court cases.

Now, the 1961 edition of the General Conditions has been changed in some important respects. Article 5, Shop Drawings, has this addition: "... The Architect shall check and approve, with reasonable promptness, such schedules and drawings only for conformance with the design concept of the Project and compliance with the information given in the Contract Documents." Under Article 8, Samples, the same type of sentence has been added. A new sentence has been added to the first paragraph of Article 14. It says, "... The Architect shall not be responsible for the acts or omissions of the superintendent or his assistants."

In Article 20, Correction of Work After Final Payment, the second sentence has been deleted. This had been the subject of much controversy since it seemed to imply that the Contractor could be held to a maintenance guarantee for the life of the building. Toward the end of the second paragraph of Article 25, Certificates for Payments, this clause has been added "... or from failure to comply with drawings and specifications and the terms of any special guarantees specified in the Contract ..."

Additions to Article 27, Contractor's Liability Insurance, I think, have changed the entire concept of that liability statement. The new words are italicized in this quotation from this article: "... from claims for damages because of bodily injury, including death, to his employees and all others; and from claims for damages to property — any and all of which may arise out of or result from the Contractor's operations under this Contract ..."

Changes in Article 38, Architect's Status, have also been the subject of some controversy. This is particularly true about the first sentence which now reads, "The Architect shall be (Continued on Page 10)"
General Conditions...
(Continued from Page 9)

the Owner's representative during the construction process and he shall observe the work in process on behalf of the Owner.

(EDITOR'S NOTE—Change from the old phrasing, "The Architect shall have general supervision and direction of the work ". . ." to the new expression, "... he shall observe the work in process . . ." was the subject of a membership letter from AIA Executive Director William H. Scheick, dated July 14, 1961. The change was made, according to this communication, because certain phrases in earlier editions of the General Conditions have caused the profession trouble in liability suits and revisions have been made to describe more accurately and specifically what the architect's services do and do not include. In two recent court cases claims have been made that the phrase "supervise and direct" involves the architect in responsibilities for detailed inspection which he cannot possibly assume.)

The final change in the 1961 document is the deletion of the last sentence in Article 42, Use of Premises.

Now, no architect worth his salt would start a job with a stock plan. But in using the General Conditions just as they are architects are doing just that. Just because these are printed doesn't necessarily mean they are either complete or even applicable without change to every job. Specifications change with jobs; and the General Conditions are as much a part of a job specification as any other part. They should be reviewed for their detailed application to each job and changed as the conditions of the job may make necessary.

The whole point is that this 1961 AIA document furnishes merely the basis, or foundation, for revisions that will be appropriate. You should get to know the various articles of the General Conditions—then adapt them as needed. Here's an example. In Article 1-C there is statement that is beautifully phrased but isn't understood by 95 per cent of architects. It says "The law of the place of building shall govern the construction of this Contract." Most architects take that to mean that the building must conform to a building code or zoning ordinance. It means nothing of the kind. The word "construction" is used in its legal sense. It means "interpretation"—interpretation of the Contract in the event it lands in court.

So, if you're not entirely familiar with the laws of the place where your building is to be constructed, I urge strongly that you make friends with a local attorney and a good insurance counsellor. Many articles in the General Conditions have legal implications; and, depending on the job type, size and conditions, the matter of insurance can become both involved and highly technical.

(EDITOR'S NOTE — The remainder of this session was devoted to a descriptive commentary by the speaker of the document referred to near the beginning of this report. Full title of this is "Guide for Supplementary General Conditions, Special Conditions, Instructions to Bidders and Bid Form." Bound with this was a "Check List for Supplementary General Conditions" compiled by the Houston, Chapter CSI . . . The full document comprises 47 pages devoted to notes and suggested possible revisions or alternates covering all 44 articles of the AIA General Conditions. This wide range of subject matter made it impractical to report Mr. Rothschild's extemporaneous comments in any more substantial detail than has been reported here . . . Copies of the document may be obtained without charge on application to the Administrative Secretary of the FAA, 414F Dupont Plaza Center, Miami 32, Florida.)

The four-session, all-day Office Practice Seminar, held June 10, 1961, at the Hillsboro Hotel in Tampa, was the third such gathering to be sponsored by the FAA's Office Practice Committee. Seminar Chairman Earl M. Starnes, working with FAA President Robert H. Levison, organized the meeting into four sessions as follows:

10:00 AM....THE STUDENT AND THE ARCHITECT"
Chairman....J. Vance Duncan, AIA
Speakers.....T. Trip Russell, AIA
Ronnie Ginn
Dale Freelove
Walter Raymond, AIA

11:15 AM...."ARCHITECT-ENGINEER COORDINATION"
Chairman....Robert H. Maybin, AIA
Speakers.....Newton Ebaugh, PE
W. E. Bishop, PE
C. M. Spooner, Jr., PE

2:00 PM...."NEW AIA GENERAL CONDITIONS"
Chairman....Hilliard T. Smith, Jr., AIA
Speakers.....Bernard B. Rothschild, AIA

3:15 PM...."OMMISSIONS AND ERRORS"
Chairman....Earl M. Starnes, AIA
Speakers.....Victor A. Schinnerer,
Insurance Counselor
William E. Sherman
Attorney

This year, for the first time, proceedings of the seminar were tape-recorded. A resolution was adopted by the FAA Board of Directors at its June 9th meeting that "the pertinent portions" of these proceedings be published. The first two sessions were reported in July and August. Material on others will follow. Most of the talks were delivered on an extemporaneous basis, thus a substantial re-writing from the transcript of the recording has been necessary to avoid repetitions and fragmented sentences that invariably occur in the recording of such deliveries. However, all tape-transcripts have been edited with the care necessary to assure inclusion of all "the pertinent portions" of each session.
TOTAL COVERAGE FOR TOTAL LIVING...

TWO DADE COUNTY HOUSES DESIGNED BY KENNETH TREISTER

reflect an unusual, but intensely practical, approach to the
problem of residential design. This assumes that the lot,
whatever its size or orientation, is quite as much a part of a
living area as the house itself. Thus, landscaping becomes an
integral part of the design process and house and grounds are
so ingeniously related as to provide a breadth of living facil­
ity that is not commonly evidenced in the great majority of
suburban neighborhoods....Particularly noteworthy is the fact
that this design approach utilizes the building site from lot
line to lot line. Planning is open; but the plot development
has been arranged to achieve almost complete privacy while
affording vistas of gardens from almost any interior space.
north and was devoid of natural features or vistas. A garden fence surrounds the lot providing complete privacy and defining the space. The entire lot is divided into a complex of outdoor gardens, arbors, covered areas, screened patios, and enclosed spaces, each of which is considered a room for living —thereby making the surrounding fence the actual limiting element of the home. Thus developed the lot provides more than 10,000 square feet of living area, though the enclosed spaces—including the three interior garden courts—total only 2,200 square feet . . . The plan is zoned in two ways, one to achieve separation between “living” and “sleeping” areas, the other to establish segregation of adults’ spaces from those designed for children. Rooms are grouped about a large brick-paved patio, part of which is sheltered and the remainder screened. Sliding glass doors separate the patio from living and dining areas; and wood-jalousie doors form the partition between sleeping areas and patio. During summer the doors are usually open and the house becomes a sort of pavilion shelter with a minimum degree of separation between indoors and out.

Photos by Rudi Rada

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT
SEPTEMBER, 1961
THREE BUILDINGS COMPRIS ONE HOUSE for a maximum of privacy and comfortable living on a 75 by 125-foot urban lot. Here, too, the lot is fenced, the landscaping is designed as an integral part of the total living area and the enclosed areas are characterized by a feeling of open and informal spaciousness. The three buildings are: a two-story home with patio and pool; a guest and cabana building; and a carport — all served by a central cement-paved walk.
Construction is wood throughout. Framing members are joined and anchored with heavy-duty metal connectors, galvanized to resist corrosion and exposed on the exterior. All interiors are wood paneled, mostly in cypress boards, with flush panel, jalousied and fixed louvre wood doors being used for openings. Except in the living and dining areas, furniture, designed by the architect, is largely built-in to provide an integration of interior design with that of the building itself. Floors in dining and living areas are random-pattern green Vermont slate. In the den the floor is brick in a herringbone pattern; and in the covered walk and pool areas are finished in cement bordered with strips of small, neutrally colored cobblestones. In the landscape development, most of the usual lawn areas have been eliminated. In their place are large areas of river gravel in various color ranges that surround reflecting pools and fountains. Planting has been largely confined to low maintenance elements, including small base plants, dwarf palms and cacti.
The nation's 100,000-home public housing program requires the "very best thinking and creative work" of architects to carry the plans of PHA Commissioner Marie McGuire to a successful conclusion. Further, the Commissioner believes that "architects must be less hampered in their creative efforts, that they must be rewarded and their prestige increased."

These statements reflect a new policy on the part of the PHA—a change of "ground rules"—and were made by Francis X. Servaites, PHA Deputy Commissioner, before an audience of Florida Central Chapter architects on August 12th.

The PHA official's talk was primarily an outline of the Federal bureau's new attitude toward the overall problem of providing "better designed and better looking public housing projects." In commenting on the recent past history of low-rent housing programs the speaker said, "In recent years the AIA and the PHA have not exactly been seeing eye to eye. Some harsh words have been said on both sides. Luckily this is behind us. We have turned the proverbial corner and things are different."

"I strongly suspect both of us can take blame for the past. There have been—let us face it—mistakes made. The criticisms of the low-rent program, however, about which all of us have heard too much, are undoubtedly exaggerated in the public eye. Regardless, things like institutionalization, lack of creativity, rubber stamp projects, failure to impart charm, unimaginative design...that can be eliminated if we work together."

He touched on the admitted "rigidity of thought" and the time-consuming routines that had characterized former PHA policies and procedures "to the detriment of creativity." But he warned his audience not to expect complete elimination of all "bureaucratic accumulations."

"Controls there must be," he said, "and controls there always will be when it comes to the expenditure of public funds. This responsibility can never be laid aside; and in this respect the goals of the AIA before the public should be one with those of the PHA. These are times that call most urgently not for argument, but for agreement amongst those that have a mutually common goal."

"The PHA message for better staff work has gone out to the field. Our Regional Offices, who must process the work of your imaginations, have been alerted to our new expectations. This places squarely on the membership of the AIA the task of producing new designs commensurate with economy and the people's interests we both serve."

Servaites sketched the progress of the public housing program from the passage of the Housing Act of 1937...
to the present—and then projected the program in terms of the immediate future. In barely 25 years the program has progressed from little more than an idealistic concept to a total of 487,399 public housing homes—with 41,344 more now being built. Further, 88,503 additional units are now largely completed in architects' offices and awaiting bid action; and awaiting action by local housing authorities are the 100,000 new units authorized by the Congress.

"You Floridians" said the Washington official, "hampered by an overall lack of urban renewal legislation, can well use a generous portion of this 100,000 authorization of homes to do some of the slum clearance work that is so badly needed in most communities."

Commenting specifically on the PHA administration’s new attitude toward the part architects should take in the achievement of its immediate program the speaker had this to say.

"In the success of the program we are reserving a special niche for the architect and his design. To his business profession he has added a degree of moral and social obligation and a lasting contribution has been made. You have done more than present the program to the public. You have explained it.

"A case in point is the Victoria Plaza Court in San Antonio, Texas, where our present Commissioner Marie McGuire, working with her architect, making innumerable studies, has pioneered in constructing housing for the aged. The light that they let into the subject has spread far beyond the bounds of San Antonio and has affected to a lasting degree the design of such housing elsewhere and the public housing program in general.

"Frankly, I can tell you that Commissioner McGuire feels that our ground rules must be changed. She thinks that architects must be less hampered in their creative efforts, that they must be rewarded and their prestige increased. She believes that it is vital to the program and proposes to give it immediately more emphasis.

"Presently our ideas run to award programs, national competitions, pilot projects, research grants, educational materials, and like matters. Their production may take a little time, but a start has been made as anyone who has in the last two weeks read our circular of July 26, 1961, knows. This was an informal briefing on housing for the elderly. This was expansive, rather than limiting, helpful rather than hindering, and full of ideas rather than restrictions. It is the kind of thing you can expect from us in the future.

"Today, we have assembled under Dr. Weaver, housing experts in every field of housing operation, who are not only recognized authorities in their own specialized fields, but enthusiastic supporters of the entire housing program as it was stated in the President's housing message. As was not quite the case under the previous administration, they are united in support of the entire program, they are working together.

"To do for your communities what needs to be done, their united efforts need your cooperation and support, and, very important, your best thinking and creative work. Particularly, does Commissioner McGuire of PHA—and I will add myself—think that (Continued on Page 31)
WEED JOHNSON ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS . . . Located near St. Petersburg on Highway 19, this is the state headquarters for the Allstate Insurance Company. Containing 72,000 sq. ft. and of reinforced concrete construction, the building was designed for an eventual second floor, with low initial cost and minimum maintenance expenditures as controlling requirements. The site is 11 acres in the center of a 70-acre tract planned for development as an office-building park . . . Exterior walls are surfaced with glazed tile, openings fitted with heat-resisting glass set in molded rubber gaskets. Inside, floors are of vinyl asbestos; ceilings are sound-absorbing - spray-type in the cafeteria, access tile elsewhere. Movable partitions are used for all office areas . . .
On this page are two views of the lobby and, opposite, the cafeteria—both of which have acoustically-sprayed folded plate ceilings. On both east and west sides of the building openings are screened on the exterior with precast concrete grille blocks. These are shown from the inside in the view of the cafeteria serving line on page 18; and from the outside in the general view of southeast corner of the building on page 19 taken from the parking lot to include a view of the cafeteria exterior with its outdoor, covered terrace. The relatively isolated location of the cafeteria resulted through grouping of all service and mechanical areas toward the rear of the building. But the cafeteria was also placed here so the room may be used for dinner meetings by outside organizations without interference to normal operations in other parts of the building.
Coxen to Give Legislative Report as New Chairman of FAA Committee

Forrest R. Coxen, of Tallahassee, past president of the Florida North Central Chapter, has been named by FAA President Robert H. Levison as the Chairman of the FAA's Governmental Relations Committee to succeed the late Anthony L. Pullara. He is currently compiling recommendations from each member of his committee which will be incorporated in a full and final report of the committee's 1961 activities for presentation to the FAA Board of Directors at its next meeting.

In the meantime, Coxen has provided The Florida Architect with highlights of the Committee's work during the 1961 legislation session for the information of FAA members. His statement noted first the directives given his Committee by the FAA Board. It then outlined the activities of the Committee and closed with a commentary on overall accomplishments.

The Committee's program was designated by the FAA Board to encompass the following:

1...Each week during the 1961 legislative session the FAA would be represented in Tallahassee by a member of the Governmental Relations Committee.

2...In addition, a legislative representative would be employed for the duration of the 1961 session and a Tallahassee member of the Committee would act to coordinate the work of the professional representative with activities of visiting Committee members. The FAA Board retained Tallahassee attorney J. Lewis Hall, Sr., as legislative representative and designated Coxen as the Committee's Tallahassee "coordinator".

3...Guidance for both legislative representative and Committee members was embodied in a resolution approved by FAA membership at the Association's 1960 Convention and

(Continued on Page 29)
Modern school uses precast concrete . . .
reduces costs to less than $11\textsuperscript{00} per square foot!

How to get the best school at the lowest cost. This is a common problem in growing communities. The Linton-Stockton Elementary School in Linton, Indiana, solved it with precast concrete.

The school building has received wide acclaim in educational circles . . . and the cost was only $10.87 per square foot.

There are 36 classrooms in all, each averaging 1200 square feet in size. Total accommodations: 1200 pupils. Total cost for this 80,000 square foot school: $870,000.

Construction was relatively simple. The frame was formed by precast concrete members supporting precast roof slabs. All pre-casting was done at the site.

Careful planning, standardization of members and re-use of forms helped hold down costs and building time. Other advantages include low maintenance, long life, low annual cost and high fire safety.

If your community is considering a new school, it should definitely consider precast concrete. Free information will be sent on request.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
1612 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Florida
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

SEPTEMBER, 1961
News & Notes

Lath and Plaster Seminar . . .
A full day of information on the latest techniques in use of lath and plaster is available to all Florida architects at the Seminar to be held Saturday, September 16, 1961, at the Town House, West Palm Beach. The session is being offered by the Gypsum Association and the Metal Lath Manufacturers Association with sponsorship by the Florida Lathing and Plastering Contractors Association, Inc. There is no charge for the session — which is open to all FAA members — and luncheon and cocktails will be tendered by the sponsor of the meeting.

Registration, however, is necessary. Application should be made promptly to Joe M. Baker, Exec. Secy., P.O. Box 464, New Smyrna Beach, Florida — or he may be contacted via phone at GArdn 8-5153.

Deadline for School Exhibit
September 15, 1961, is the deadline for receipt of entry blanks for the 1962 School Building Architectural Exhibit of the National Convention of the American Association of School Administrators. The Convention is to be held in Atlantic City, N.J., February 17-21, 1962. Notices of intention to exhibit should be addressed to American Association of School Administrators, Attention: Dr. Shirley Cooper, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Notes on Chapters . . .
Florida South — President Herbert R. Savage has set up a Past President's Council. Purpose is to sit twice a year — January and June — to review past Chapter accomplishments, to help clarify present Chapter aims and policies and to advise on future Chapter objectives.

Alfred B. Parker, FAIA, has accepted an appointment by H. Samuel Kruse, the Chapter's 1963 AIA Convention Chairman, as chairman of the Convention Seminars Committee.

Florida Central — Harry Merritt has been named as chairman of a new committee to study the feasibility of establishing a new scholarship fund or of participating in an already established fund. His report will be the basis of the Chapter's future course of action in this field of interest.

President A. Wynn Howell has appointed Elliott Hadley as chairman of a new Historical Committee.

As the second largest Chapter in the state, the membership is concerned about the wide extent of chapter jurisdiction. Discussion has occurred about the possibilities of, 1) establishing new chapters in the Florida Central's area, or, 2) establishing a series of local sub-chapters under executive control of Florida Central. A new Committee on Chapter Reorganization has been appointed to study the matter. Chairman is Dana Johannes; and members are Jack West, Archie G. Parish, FAIA and H. Leslie Walker, Jr.

Florida North Central — Secretary-Treasurer Prentiss Huddleston has reported discussion about the possibility of the Chapter acting as Host to the 1963 FAA Convention. However, latest information is the opportunity has been declined and the FAA Convention Committee is now surveying other location possibilities.

Edward M. Fearnley, lately a member of the staff of the Architect for the Board of Control, Tallahassee, has returned to a teaching assignment in the U/F at Gainesville.

Memorandum on Covers . . .
Here is an excerpt from a letter signed by A. Robert Broadfoot, AIA, of the Jacksonville Chapter, dated June 19, 1961:

"For the past several months I have noticed with alarm the fact that the covers for The Florida Architect have deteriorated in design appeal and that there is absolutely no attempt at design or the least bit of creativeness expressed in the cover of The Florida Architect . . . Would it not be possible for The Florida Architect to employ an artist rather than a type-setter to design the covers of our future issues of The Florida Architect?"

Following is a communication from Clinton Gamble, Chairman, FAA Publication Committee, dated November 21, 1960 — almost exactly seven months prior to the letter quoted above:

"To: Presidents of Chapters, FAA"

"1...Enclosed are 10 copies of the (Continued on Page 27)"
New applications, wider acceptance, increased demand for its use... have marked prestressed concrete progress, making this an era of unprecedented product expansion. Chartered in 1954... its inception in Florida... the Prestressed Concrete Institute will hold its convention this year in Denver, Colorado. The roster now totals 720— with members in 48 states in the U.S.A. and in 33 other countries. For their contribution in making this era noteworthy, acknowledgment is made to the following Florida manufacturers of prestressed concrete units.

Architect, George Storrs, Jr. Photographs courtesy of R. H. Wright, Inc.

CONVENTION OF THE PRESTRESSED CONCRETE INSTITUTE October 15-19, 1961

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS
Brown Palace Hotel — Denver, Colorado

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
PRESTRESSED CONCRETE INSTITUTE
205 W. WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6-6285

BRANNEN, INC., Sarasota
CAPITOL PRESTRESS COMPANY, Jacksonville
CAST-CRETE CORPORATION, Tampa
CONCRETE STRUCTURES, INC., North Miami
DURA-STRESS, INC., Leesburg
DUVAL ENGINEERING & CONTRACTING CO., Jacksonville
EWELL ENGINEERING AND CONTRACTING CO., Lakeland
FINFROCK INDUSTRIES, INC., Orlando
FLORIDA LITH-BAR, INC., Miami
F. H. WRIGHT, INC., Ft. Lauderdale

FLORIDA PRESTRESSED CONCRETE CO., INC., Tampa
JUNO PRESTRESSORS, INC., West Palm Beach
LEWIS MANUFACTURING CO., INC., Miami
MAULE INDUSTRIES, INC., Miami
MEEKINS-BAMMMAN PRE-CAST CORP., Hallandale
PERMA-STRESS, INC., Holly Hill
PRESTRESSED CONCRETE, INC., Lakeland
SOUTHERN PRESTRESSED CONCRETE CO., INC., Pensacola
WEST COAST SHELL CORPORATION, Sarasota

SEPTEMBER, 1961
A MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH IN COOLING & HEATING

ARKLA'S NEW 25-TON GAS CHILLER-HEATER

Here it is—the revolutionary new Arkla absorption unit that heats and cools without a steam producing boiler or converter. Gas-fired burners in the generator section energize the system for absorption cooling, or for heating. It’s the perfect system for modern year 'round gas air conditioning.

INSTANTLY HEATS AND COOLS AUTOMATICALLY • HEATS WATER WITHOUT A BOILER • COOLS WATER WITHOUT A COMPRESSOR • REQUIRES NO LUBRICATION • SEALED FOR LIFE, REQUIRING MINIMUM MAINTENANCE • MAINTAINS SAME CAPACITY FOR THE LIFE OF THE UNIT • HAS NO MOVING PARTS IN THE HEATING AND COOLING CYCLE • FIRST MEDIUM OR LARGE TONNAGE AIR CONDITIONER THAT HEATS. Truly revolutionary... investigate for your next building project the new Arkla DF-3000 Gas-fired All Year® Chiller-Heater.

FOR DETAILS CONTACT YOUR LOCAL GAS COMPANY OR WRITE ARKLA AIR CONDITIONING CORPORATION 812 MAIN STREET • LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
program for the cover design competition you will have in your chapter. If you need more copies please let me know.

"2...We have set the date for submission of the cover designs for January 10, 1961. You may wish to submit before that time which will be appropriate. The point, of course, is to have the designs by the time of the January Board meeting of the FAA.

"3...If you wish to appoint someone other than yourself to follow up on this matter, would you please let Roger Sherman know who it is.

"4...You recognize that this cover competition is not only for the practical purpose of getting some really worthwhile imaginative covers, but also to give all of us the knowledge that The Florida Architect is really our publication.

"5...Any further questions may be addressed to either Roger Sherman or to me and we will see our answers are coordinated and prompt in reply.

"6...I sincerely hope you will make this an important part of your chapter activity for these next two months and see to it we get some inspired cover designs."

The point is that the Publications Committee of the FAA and the editor-publisher of the magazine both have long recognized the economic impracticality of Mr. Broadfoot’s suggestion that The Florida Architect “employ an artist” to design covers. The interest in cover design showed by the Jacksonville Chapter—of which Mr. Broadfoot is a member—in 1959 was welcome and resulted in an immediate improvement in the magazine’s appearance. This interest was continued by the U/F Student Chapter in 1960; and most covers during that year were adapted from student designs—with credit given to the individuals concerned.

However, since that time only a few of the 1961 covers have been new and original designs. These also came from students. They were not the only ones submitted for 1961 covers. But the others could not be adapted for use either because such adaptation would have proved inordinately expensive or because the designer had neglected to conform to some of the basically necessary mechanical requirements of publication processing.

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Your clients have learned about the advantages of oil home heating from advertising like this in newspapers and on TV and radio during the past two years.

By now, just about everybody knows that Florida homes need heat during our short but chilly winter cold snaps... That efficient, dependable home heating doesn't have to cost much in Florida... That OIL heat averages about HALF the cost of heat from other fuels... And that you don't have to pay a premium price for fuel oil when you use it for home heating only! If you'll insist on clean, safe, economical OIL heat—you'll never "take a beating" on the cost of home heating!

Architects who specify oil for home heating are assuring their clients of substantial savings in the years to come... savings they've been told about time after time. They will not question your recommendation of better, cheaper, safer oil heat in the houses you build for them!

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BEST AND CHEAPEST COMBINATION FOR YEAR 'ROUND HOME COMFORT;
OIL HOUSE HEATING AND ELECTRIC AIR CONDITIONING!
Legislative Report...
(Continued from Page 22)

following appeared to have special importance, though the list does not include all that were investigated.

HB 1039 Stockplans for Schools. This was killed in committee with the cooperation of officials of the State Department of Education and Dr. C. W. McGuffey, School Plant Administrator.

HB 1294, Mechanics Lien Law Study. Long advocated by the FAA, this was passed. Result will be to set up a study committee toward the end of writing a completely new lien law for introduction at the 1963 session of the Legislature.

HB 1358, Contractors' License Act. This bill, which had the support of the FAA, was not reported out of committee in time for passage; and HB 1528, Setting up a State Board for Landscape Architects cleared committees, but died on the legislative calendar. Similarly, HB 1683, Revisions to Architect's Law died on the calendar. This would have raised Florida registration requirements in closer conformity with standards of the NCARB than now exists.

The sum needed to construct the building proposed for the College of Architecture and Fine Arts for the U/F (see The Florida Architect for May, 1960) was retained in the final version of the joint Appropriations Bill. However, funds have not yet been released by the Administration, though indications are that priority for this project may make possible its construction during 1962.

Convention Speakers...
(Continued from Page 8)

America, United States and Europe. To cap this climax, he was recently appointed as Charles Elliot Norton Professor of Poetry at Harvard University for the coming academic year.

In November these men — with others to be announced later — will bring to those attending the 1961 FAA Convention the inspiration of their knowledge and past accomplishments and their stimulating approach to the attainment of new achievement peaks in the future. The experience of meeting and hearing them should be unforgettable.

SEPTEMBER, 1961
the medallion that has a magnetic pull!

The MEDALLION HOME program helps sell more homes faster! In the FP&L service area, twice as many Medallion Homes and Apartment Units were certified in 1960 as in 1959.

Architects will be benefitted by the 50 million dollars being spent nationally during 1961 alone on the Medallion Home promotion.

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there's no Match for **flameless** Electric Living

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT
Architect’s Part in PHA...

(Continued from Page 17)

we need it in the field of public housing. Where we have had it in the past, we count our many successes. Where we have not had it, there are our failures.”

A brief period of questions and answers followed the PHA official’s address. In answer to one relative to availability of financing for housing for the elderly, Servaites clarified the PHA’s position compared to that of other agencies. He stated that 100 percent financing for a non-profit organization for housing the elderly could be obtained from the Community Facilities Administration, a component of the IIHFA at sub-market interest rates. The money is obtained from Fannie Mae, must be paid back, and since it involves no subsidy, as does a PHA project, will necessitate higher rents than those contemplated by PHA.

One question that provoked general laughter was “Who is, or what is, Fannie Mae?” Servaites replied that it used to be a girl’s name, but now stood for FNMA—the Federal National Mortgage Association.
NEW LOW RATE for natural gas for air conditioning and heating approved by FPC for Florida gas utilities. Ask your local utility for owning and operating cost study on gas vs. electric air conditioning before you buy. Units available from 3-tons up. Recent big gas air conditioning installations in Florida: University of South Florida, Tampa; Robert Meyer hotel, Jacksonville; Univis factory, Ft. Lauderdale; Spyraflon factory, Miami; Golden Beach City Hall.

Scare advertising by electric utilities proved UNFAIR and FALSE by latest report of National Fire Protection Association. Most recent 12-months figures show 122,900 fires attributed to electricity with property losses of $193,220,000, only 31,600 attributed to gas with property losses of $28,520,000. Gas safety record also far better than oil which caused 47,800 fires and property losses of $31,870,000. Frequency of fires per installation: Electric 1 in 480, Gas 1 in 2,212.

WHAT'S NEW? Gas water heater that combines THREE CAPACITIES in one, 30-gallons, 40-gallons and 50-gallons. You dial for the production wanted. Small family, set dial for 30-gallons; big family with clothes washer and dish washer, set for 50-gallons. Heater automatically adjusts for peak efficiency at each setting.

Two new high schools opening at DeLand this month will use natural gas for heating, water heating and cooking, also in laboratories of science departments.

The Florida Natural Gas Association took leading role in efforts that defeated scheme to have 1961 Legislature double state utilities tax, from 1-1/2% to 3% of customers bills. Increase would have been passed on directly to customer. Association argued that taxes on all utility consumers already too high, ranging from 11-1/2% to 21-1/2%. State wanted to build roads with increase it would have got. Polk County legislators shoved local bill through closing hours of session authorizing special tax on utility consumers to build hospital, but subject to referendum. Big question FNGA couldn't get anybody to answer: "Why should gas consumers pay for roads and hospitals that everybody, including non-gas utility consumers, would use?"

Meat packers bemoan fact they can't make something useful out of pig's squeal. Gas industry has solved problem equally as challenging. Exhaust heat from gas powered turbine and conventional engines now being used to make steam for heating, water heating and absorption air cooling. Get the story and facts on this exciting new development from your gas utility. Ask for brochure on Park Plaza Shopping Center, Little Rock, Ark.

Florida hotels, motels, restaurants and office buildings installing natural gas powered generating units to supply electricity when thunderstorms or hurricanes knock out power lines. Cost is surprisingly low. Your gas utility will supply technical data.
Ornamental Barandas

These are the grille tile of hard, fired clay we import from Venezuela. They're somewhat lighter in color and more delicate in scale than those from Panama. But they have the same sort of slight color variations and occasional kiln markings that make for a really beautiful texture in the finished wall.
Here's the anodized aluminum interlocking architectural grille that represents a new dimension in function and decorative beauty. Neatness and patterns that will evoke the admiration of the most exacting requirements.

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