art is the work of a person

a human being

who is free to take into himself what he sees outside

and from his free center

put his human stamp on it

the artist is the sign to the whole world

that reality

or the world

is shaped by man

and not the other way around

November
1969

The Florida Architect
The Florida Architect

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Cover
Quote taken from "Footnotes and Headlines"
By Sister Corita

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT, Official Journal of the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects, Inc., is owned and published by the Association, a Florida Corporation not for profit. It is published monthly at the Executive Office of the Association, 1000 Ponce de Leon Blvd., Coral Gables, Florida 33134. Telephone: 444-5761 (area code 305). Editorial contributions, including plans and photographs of architects’ work, are welcomed but publication cannot be guaranteed. Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of the Editor or the Florida Association of the AIA. Editorial material may be freely reprinted by other official AIA publications, provided full credit is given to the author and to THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT for prior use. Controlled circulation postage paid at Miami, Florida. Single copies, 75 cents, subscription, members $2.00 per year, industry and non-members $6.50 per year. February Roster Issue, $10.00. October Handbook & Directory of Architectural Building Products & Services, single copy $3.00 or $1.50 for Directory only. McMurray Printers.
Senate Acts to Restrict Tax Benefits of Professional Service Corporations

There is, as you know, unequal tax treatment between self-employed individuals and employees of corporations, particularly as to pension and profit-sharing. This inequality has brought about obtaining the benefits of corporate plans by formation of professional service corporations. Nearly all of the states have passed statutes authorizing professional persons to practice in corporate form, and most of these statutes apply to architects.

From 1964 until 1969, the Internal Revenue Service waged a determined court fight in an attempt to deny corporate status to such professional firms for tax purposes. After losing at least fifteen law suits on the point in Federal trial and appellate courts, the Treasury Department changed its position, dropped the fight on administrative and judicial levels, and shifted the arena to the Congress. In the present general revision of the Internal Revenue Code, they first persuaded the House Committee on Ways and Means to apply H.R. 10 (Keogh) limits to Subchapter S corporations (corporations which elected to be taxed substantially as partnerships).

Then, in a surprise move, and without having held hearings on the point, the Senate Finance Committee recently announced that it had approved inclusion in the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (H.R. 13270) of a provision limiting tax-deferred contributions to retirement plans under professional corporations to no more than 10% of an individual's earnings up to $2,500 in any one year. The full announcement is as follows:

"The bill does not presently deal with the limits of pension plans except to provide that small business corporations (so-called Subchapter S Corporations) must in the future follow in general the limitations of H.R. 10 plans. In general, those plans limit current distributions to pension and profit-sharing plans to no more than 10% of the self-employed person's earnings from the business up to a maximum of $2,500 in any one year. The Committee decided to impose essentially the same limitations upon pension plans of professional service corporations (generally, corporations under special State laws relating to attorneys and doctors)."

The Senate Finance Committee has not yet drafted the actual language to implement its intent in this regard. Therefore, it is impossible to determine precisely how the provision would apply to incorporated architectural firms. It is unclear, in particular, whether incorporation under ordinary business corporation laws, rather than modern "professional service corporation laws" will make a difference. Undoubtedly, it is the new laws which have aroused the interest of Treasury and of the Committee Staffs.

One thing is certain: A move will be made to have the Finance Committee reconsider its action, and if that fails, to knock out the Committee's recommendation on the Senate floor.

If you would like to express an opinion on this matter you should contact your Senators immediately.

The strongest argument against the Finance Committee proposal is that it creates a new and wider discrimination against professionals than did the H.R. 10 (Keogh) limitations. Furthermore, no opportunity was given to professional groups to present their views. A good substantive argument of considerable appeal is that corporate pension and profit-sharing plans are much more favorable to ordinary employees than H.R. 10 plans, so that the ordinary wage-earner is also being hit if corporate plans are stifled.

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Expect more from a Thompson door
Greater Miami Federal Savings & Loan Association, Miami, Florida

The Greater Miami Federal Savings & Loan Association commissioned the Architect to design a 10 story addition to their present two story building located in the heart of the Financial District of Downtown Miami at 101 S.E. Second Avenue. The owners wanted a building that would serve as a symbol of Greater Miami Federal's faith in the Miami Metropolitan Area and would also dramatize the progressiveness and growth of Greater Miami Federal as a leader in the financial field in South Florida.

Curtain wall construction was selected as a facing material due to its lightness in weight and thin cross section. The exterior of the building was faced with cloud white Satin Porcelain panels set in bronze horizontal and vertical framing members. This rich, durable exterior wall construction will be easily maintained. The large window openings are tinted bronze glass giving the tenant a pleasant view of the Biscayne Bay on the South and East sides, and a view of Downtown Miami on the North and West sides. The twelfth floor has a continuous row of windows on all four sides. All window sash have bronze frames and are pivoted type serviced from the inside.

The building has a canopy covered entrance off Southeast First Street which leads into a spacious elevator lobby with walls of Roman travertine marble and stainless steel elevator doors that extend the full height of the thirteen-foot high lobby. There is an entrance from the main lobby into the present bank lobby. The four high-speed elevators have the latest in electronic equipment with autotronic unlimited operation giving the tenants the fastest service possible in elevator design. The elevator cabs are faced with cherry paneling, matching the cherry paneling used in the present bank lobby. The elevator cabs are carpeted as well as each floor's corridor leading to the office areas. The corridor walls are covered in panels of the latest vinyl fabrics except at the elevator lobbies which are faced in Roman travertine marble. The doors to the tenant suites are finished in laminated plastic with specially designed name plates. The main lighting fixtures for the elevator lobbies were custom designed.

The Air Conditioning is designed to have one multi-zoned air handling unit located on each floor in the mechanical equipment room. Out of each air handling unit there are five supply air ducts, one for each of five zones. The zones are North, South, East and West perimeter zones and interior zone. Branch ducts run from the main ducts to ceiling outlets. Return air goes back through the space in the ceiling which acts as a return air plenum. This air conditioning system gives the utmost in individual tenant control.

The electrical design using mostly 2' x 4' recessed fluorescent fixtures with some incandescent recessed downlights and wallwashers was designed for one-hundred foot candles. There is an overhead conduit system for power and telephone, and a central T.V. antenna system which can be extended into each suite. There are two wet columns to service doctors and dentists should they become tenants in the future.

Each tenant's suite was custom designed to their individual purpose and taste.

The building was designed with a twelve foot floor to floor height allowing offices to have 9 foot high ceilings if required by room size or interior design.

In summary this office building is contemporary in design and reflects an impressive dignity. The Architect has recognized the variables of tomorrow so that this structure will be flexible enough to adapt to requirements still on the horizon of the future.

ARCHITECT
Wray G. Succop, AIA
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
H. J. Ross Associates
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Burk Builders, Inc.
CONSULTING INTERIOR DECORATOR
Richard Plumer
Rigid frame, haunched beam design of H. J. Ross Associates, Miami, Fla., consulting engineering firm for the 10-story addition to the Greater Miami Federal Savings and Loan Association Building, is illustrated in sketch of typical-type floor beams used for structure.

Haunched beam design resulted in a 20 percent floor beam steel weight savings as well as a gain of 12 inches in floor heights, according to the engineering firm. Space under middle of haunched beams eased installation of utilities. The 12-inch space savings per floor resulted in an overall building addition height savings of 10 feet.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation provided about 700 tons of ASTM A36 steel for the all-welded structure.
Contractor for The Greater Miami Federal Savings and Loan Association Building

BURK BUILDERS, INC.

2750 N.E. 187th Street
P. O. Box OJUS 816
Miami, Florida 33163
Telephone 949-3116
Letters

October Issue

The October issue of "The Florida Architect" arrived this morning and I wanted to tell you that I think it is the most informative issue of this magazine that has ever been published.

All of the articles cover subjects that are of vital interest to the architects in our area, and I am sure you will receive many favorable comments from others for you and your staff's efforts.

Please accept my sincere congratulations for a job well done!

Regards,
Wahl Snyder, F.A.I.A

I have just finished going through the October issue of the Florida Architect and want to congratulate you for its content, format, and general usefulness. I am sure it represents a considerable effort on your part as well as on the part of many others and it is, in my opinion, a real achievement in the production of a tool which is extremely useful to architects and of general interest to the public. Please express my thanks to your staff for this outstanding issue.

Hugh J. Leitch, AIA

Congratulations on a fine October issue. I found myself "cutting up" practically the entire issue for future reference. Articles were excellent in choice and content.

Keep up the good work.

Robert F. Slater, AIA

A pat on the back for your October issue. It was fine. I loved your cover to say nothing of all the advertising. With kindest regards,

Cordially,

Publisher, Florida Builder
Joan B. Reynolds

Convention

Our representatives have just returned from your 55th Annual Convention and Exhibit and have asked me to write you regarding the excellence of the exhibit and how well it was handled.

They especially noted the excellent cooperation they received from your official decorator, Southeastern Decorators, Inc.

Thank you!

Best regards,

Lee J. Katz
Merchandising Specialist
Metallurgical Materials Division
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Today's systems

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Jacksonville Architect Presented "Emeritus Certificate" By NCARB

Jacksonville Architect Mellon C. Greeley, F.A.I.A., center, was presented one of the five "Emeritus Certificates" voted to be given by the 48th Annual NCARB Convention in Chicago to certain past national presidents. Architect Harry Burns, Chairman of the Southern Conference of NCARB and President of FAIA, left, and Architect Robert Darby, President of the Jacksonville Chapter of A.I.A., right, made the presentation at Mr. Greeley's home in Jacksonville last week. Mr. Greeley is 89 years of age. He was President of NCARB in 1939, 40 and 41; was one of NCARB's founders; was a founder of the Florida Association of Architects; and served on the Florida State Board of Architecture for forty-two years. He, with six other architects, drafted and then persuaded the state legislature to adopt the initial Florida Architects' Law in 1915. Only six Emeritus Certificates have been awarded by NCARB in its 50 year history. The Certificate properly certifies Mellon C. Greeley as the "Dean of Florida Architects."

Recipicent of the scholarship from the Miami firm of architects and engineers is Juan Gerard Gonzalez, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Gonzalez.

Gonzalez, a native of Holguin, Cuba, came to the U.S. in 1962 and is a 1965 graduate of Miami Jackson Senior High School. He has been at the UM since February of 1966.

The scholarship was awarded on the basis of academic standing and financial need.

Architect Appointed to State Board

James J. Jennewein, AIA, Tampa architect, has been appointed to the Florida State Board of Architecture.

Jennewein is a partner in the firm of McElvy, Jennewein, Stefany & Howard, architects.

A graduate of the Syracuse University School of Architecture, he also studied under a Fulbright Scholarship to Stuttgart, Germany.

Jennewein holds professional registration in New York, Georgia and Florida and formerly served on the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

He served as Secretary of the FAIA this past year.

Gores Addresses School Planning Conference

It shouldn't look like a school. It shouldn't smell like a school. But it should be a school.

This is the feeling of Dr. Harold B. Gores of New York City, president of the Ford Foundation-sponsored Educational Facilities Inc., who addressed the recent School Facilities Planning Conference at the University of Florida.

"Make schools look less like kitchens and more like living rooms," Gores told the approximately 300 educators and architects in attendance. "Give the kids space. We don't want any maximum security box offices."

Concerning the usual schoolroom, Gores remarked: "Only the children can be given these slippery plastic containers where you have to keep alert lest you slip out."

He urged that "comfortable furniture" be put in the classroom and added that school administrators and designers "buy not only beauty but also materials that are destructible."

Continuing, Gores said, "If you design around trust you praise the occupant. The child could destroy them (destructible materials), except he doesn't."

Giving children a high quality environment he commented, is "one way of maturing the child, which is one function of education."

Gores declared he knows of "no case where children surrounded with good things deliberately destroyed them."

The nation's liveliest states in school design, according to Gores, are Florida, California and Texas.

"These states are changing the shape of education more than any others," he remarked. "You people are in the very vanguard of the system."

Florida's innovatively designed schools, said Gores, will draw an "immense" group of visitors during the upcoming year.

Looking back, Gores remarked that "We've won the battle of the boxes—the usual string of schools and classrooms strung along in a linear fashion like coaches of a train."

However, a still common pitfall in the design of schools is in the design of the library. "Most are too small. When we design a library, we would make sure it has room to grow," said Gores.

University of Miami Student Awarded Scholarship

A University of Miami fourth-year student in architecture and architectural engineering has been awarded the first Smith, Korack, Havet, Lip-pac, Havnie and Associates full-tuition scholarship for the academic year 1969-70.
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White concrete bricks... building material with a future

Concrete products manufacturers are pioneering a dramatic development...white concrete bricks. Why have they started making white brick of concrete? Because architects frequently want a brick that is truly white! An ordinary white brick is not really white.

In addition to a true white color, there are technical advantages: High compressive strength. Easy handling. (Masons like them.) Superior bonding with mortar. Dimensional uniformity. Minimum shrinkage. No leakage. Low absorption. Contain no impurities to oxidize and stain. And, perhaps most important of all, white concrete brick costs less. The very impressive Western Towers Apartments at Western Kentucky University is an example of the use of this new product made with TRINITY WHITE portland cement.

All the technical and aesthetic advantages of white concrete brick are summed up in a booklet Trinity White would like to send you. Please inquire.


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Are Mobile Homes Some Kind of an Answer—Or Are They An Environmental Cop-out?

No matter how the ever-lagging task of housing the ill-housed finally gets done, the mobile home is here to stay. Why, there is no stanching the flow. In August of this year (August data is the latest available), one of every three single-family dwelling units sold was a mobile home. The exact score was 55,100 mobile homes to 70,000 houses. The total for 1969 is expected to be 400,000 mobile homes sales; and for 1970, 475,000.

The clearest difference between a mobile home and any other kind of shelter is money. This year the average selling price of a mobile home is about $6,000. And everybody knows what the price is for a conventional house: simply terrible.

But there are other crucial differences. Like financing. You buy a mobile home exactly as you would a car: with a down payment of 15-20% and the balance in three years. And an even better deal seems on the way. A bill written by Sen. Ernest T. Hollings of South Carolina would lift the sheltering umbrella of FHA financing over the mobile homes industry. Already passed by the Senate and now pending in the House, this bill provides for FHA insurance on mobile homes mortgages up to $10,000 for 12 years at an interest rate of 8.5%. To the surprise of no one at all, the National Association of Home Builders strenuously fought this legislation as a starving man fights for a crust.

Great expectations are being generated by HUD and others for the manufactured house as the best and quickest way home for millions. But mobile homes are doing much better. Will the impressive utility of the mobile home industry (with the growing involvement of major manufacturing companies) stifle the prefabbing opportunities? And in the long run, would this be good environmentally?

The very characteristic that gives the mobile home its decisive advantages—mobility itself—also makes it an environmental liability. Discounting the intelligential snobbery manifested toward the “trailer camp” (doubtless a hangover in part from bygone days), the best of mobile homes parks are not true communities. They can only be appendages of other communities because they lack the essentials of a community: a government, schools, churches, social and cultural institutions. And because of these deficiencies, are they shy of the one essential that shapes a community over the long haul: a sense of permanence and continuity.

Whether a mobile home on its pad in a park pays its fair share of community expenses is arguable. In some states, they may. In many others, they don’t. All demographic data suggests that the mobile home population is by no means disadvantaged. Yet as an environmental fragment within a community, the mobile home group’s legal and social responsibilities are far from clear.

In a symbolic sense, the only barrier between the two most ambitious activists in the housing industry—mobile homes and factory built component houses—is the house anchored to its foundation. A friendly competitor of mobile homes, Don L. Gilchrist of the Home Manufacturers Association, thinks building a house to last 60 years not only handicaps the buyer who has an awful time finding mortgage money and a worse time paying the interest charges; it also denies the social mobility of people today. Says Mr. Gilchrist, “The character of a neighborhood in these times changes every fifteen years or so. Occupants come and go. So what would be wrong with recognizing obsolescence and planning for it?” It would help to solve our money problems if we could put a new house at a reasonable cost on the same site every fifteen years. Then maybe we could finance it the way mobile homes are financed.” That would help the prefabric industry, of course, but what about mobile homes?

If they looked more like conventional homes; or if they could retain their enviable technological advantages and get rid of their vestigial wheels, then perhaps the design professions, the planners and the community leaders would show an interest in incorporating the mobile home into the environmental family. Even a little architectural trimming goes a long way, as the Western Wood Products Association demonstrated when they commissioned architect Alex Pierce to design the attractive “outdoor living package” of screens, benches, fencing and deck for enhancing both the appearance and privacy of a mobile home.

The urgencies, as well as the feasibility, call for the combined capabilities of both the mobile homes and the home manufacturing industries. Without them, we will never supply the 26 million dwelling units that must be built, supposedly in the next ten years. But unless these pivotal industries stop thinking of a house as a product and start assuming a prime responsibility for the quality of the environment, those 26 million houses are sure to become the flotsam of a lost battle.

Reprinted from “The Environment Monthly” November 1969
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THE NEW CITY HALL in Toronto, Ont., a world-renowned architectural masterpiece, designed by Viljo Revell of Finland, implemented our exterior protective coating for the exposed concrete walls of their 20 and 27 story towers, and the mammoth, domed Council Chamber. Architect: John B. Parkin Assoc. of Toronto.

THE WORLD- FAMOUS Guggenheim Museum, New York, has chosen our functional and decorative coatings to highlight its exterior.

Call or write for Catalogue
Expo '70 — Japan and the Year of Progress and Harmony for Mankind

This year, the FAAIA will be traveling to the Orient and, of course, one of the major highlights will be Expo '70. This is the first exposition of its kind to be held in Asia and almost all the nations of the world will be displaying their cultural, industrial and scientific achievements both for the present and the future.

The Japanese Pavilion will be divided into three parts—the Past, the Present and the Future. Japan's past will provide a perspective of Japan's historical development from her pre-historic days to the present, with emphasis on culture and its isolation from the rest of the Far East. Displays will include the beginning of the Buddhist Temples and massive statues which began in the sixth century.

Japan's present, as depicted in a sprawling site, will show her progress in industry, social life and land utilization. It will feature the daily life of the Japanese in all forms such as leisure, housing, communications and urbanization.

Century 21 in Japan will illustrate the life and living of the Japanese in the future. Culturally, Economically and Globally—the future of Japan explored in full.

The Sanyo Group of Manufacturing Companies Hall promises to be one of the most interesting to architects. This will take in the view of the Future House of Health in the Third (Artificial) Nature. In this design for housing in the future, the emphasis will be placed on man's health and well being. In this futuristic home, temperature and humidity will be completely automatic-controlled, and air conditioners will prevent air pollution of these cities. All the grounds and gardens of these homes will produce in "Artificial Nature" that is to say living flowers and lawns will be grown by artificial means.

The Matsushita Pavilion will be built in the elegant architectural style of the Tempyo Era and consist of two houses surrounded by bamboo groves. In this house, the technological and cultural achievements will be joined to make the whole home of the future. It will be the true joining of the peace and tranquility that man will need and the advanced technological devices of the future.

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3101 Maguire Blvd., Orlando, Fla. 32803
The 55th Annual Convention is now history and can be recorded as the most successful conclave. The professional seminars, workshop sessions, product exhibits and social activities received acclaim by everyone in attendance.

Everyone agreed that the three speakers, Dr. S. P. R. Charter, Ian L. McHarg and Dr. Granville Fisher were most provocative in discussing the theme "How To Shape Man To Earth's Needs." The seminars devoted to the theme did not end at the conclusion of each session. Small group discussions with the speakers carried forth into the late evening hours and were quite stimulating if not controversial.

The seminar presentations were taped and the FAAIA is now in the process of transcribing. It is anticipated the material presented at the seminars will be published in the first issue of this publication in 1970.

The accompanying photo portrays the new FAAIA officers as well as the informality surrounding the convention. The leaders for the coming year are from left to right Robert J. Boerema, Vice President/President Designate, Thomas H. Daniels, Secretary, Richard E. Pryor, Treasurer, Harry E. Burns, Jr., President.
Chuck Dodson, a mosaic sculptor, was the recipient of the FAAIA 6th Annual Craftsman of the Year Award. The recognition was awarded to Dodson for the mosaic sculpture on the front facade of the Bishopric-Green-Fielden building in Miami, Florida.

In an uninterrupted expanse across the front of the building, Dodson's work depicts the terms and verbal concepts of the advertising and public relations professions conducted by the owners of the building.

Clifford F. Landress, AIA, was the architect for the building.

John Dee, Ft. Lauderdale General Contractor, received the 2nd Craftsmanship of the Year Award. The award recognized the interior and exterior finish carpentry for the residence of Robert Pechnick.

The architect was Dan C. Duckham.
Pullara Memorial Awards

The Anthony L. Pullara Memorial Awards of State Member and State Chapter were established in memory of Architect Anthony L. Pullara of Tampa because of his devoted service over and above his official capacities. The intent is to perpetuate Tony's memory and those things for which he stood in our profession.

Anthony L. Pullara Memorial State Chapter Award received by Palm Beach Chapter President Rudolph Arscnicos, AIA from H. Leslie Walker, AIA.

Architect Community Service Award

The Architect Community Service Award was received by Robert E. Hansen, FAIA for his many years of devoted service to the Ft. Lauderdale Community. The award was presented by H. Leslie Walker, AIA.
Donald J. Lehning of the University of Florida has been awarded first place in an architectural student competition for design of the City of Miami Convention & Cultural Center.

He is one of 55 fourth-year architectural students from the Universities of Miami and Florida who participated in a program aimed at stimulating creative thinking in concrete design, sponsored by the Florida Department of Lehigh Portland Cement Company.

Second place went to William F. Brown, Jr., University of Miami; and third place to H. W. Gradick, Jr., University of Florida. Honorable Mention awards were presented to H. Richard Schuster, University of Miami, and R. Miller, University of Florida.

The award was made by Lehigh's Florida Department Manager, Ralph A. Britson, at a special banquet attended by local business and community leaders, held recently at the David William Hotel.

The Student Design Competition was launched last March by Lehigh in cooperation with the Miami architectural firm of Ferendino/Grafton/Pancoast who were commissioned by the City in 1967 to develop the actual design for a new Convention & Cultural Center at Bayfront Park. The firm's design has been approved by the City, and construction is scheduled to begin next year.

While the concepts developed by the students were not incorporated in the actual plan for the Convention & Cultural Center, the same guidelines submitted by the City to Ferendino/Grafton/Pancoast were used in the Design Competition.

The guidelines required the designer to consider the complex problems of urban America in addition to the unusual structural requirements for a project of this size. It provided a maximum challenge for the fourth-year student and proved to be a total exercise in architectural design as well as a meaningful educational experience.

In order to assure that all contestants had a uniform concept of the project requirements, an opening seminar was held at the offices of Ferendino/Grafton/Pancoast where members of the firm provided background information developed from their own research and from several reports and plans prepared in 1967 for the Downtown Development Authority. These included a report from Doxiadis Associates, Inc. which detailed numerous physical, sociological and aesthetic factors to be considered in the project. Doxiadis is one of the world's leading consultants on urban redevelopment.

The guidelines also stipulated that designs submitted had to include concrete or concrete products in any form, and were to display both "aesthetic value" and "structural integrity."

Students had eight weeks to complete their designs. Each university then selected a maximum of 10 which were submitted to a jury for final review and selection.

The jury consisted of Joseph N. Smith, assistant director, School of Architecture, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta; II. Samuel Kruse, FAIA, Watson, Deutschman & Kruse, architects, Miami; George T. Crouse, P.E., Crain & Crouse, Inc., consulting engineers, Miami; O. K. Houston, Jr., Houston, Albury & Baldwin, architects, Coral Gables; and Jose Corbato, Ferendino / Grafton / Pancoast.

Donald J. Lehning, first-place winner of the Lehigh Student Design Competition, describes his plan for the new Miami Convention & Cultural Center as, "An expression of intellectual and sociological change shown in the wave-like undulation of metal skin and lines of supercompressed concrete."
This Is Red River Rubble...

It's a hard, fine-grained sandstone from the now-dry bed of the Kiamichi River in Oklahoma. In color it ranges from a warm umber through a variety of brownish reds to warm, light tan... Face textures are just as varied. Over thousands of years rushing water has sculptured each individual stone with an infinite diversity of hollows, ridges, striations, swirls — and has worn each surface to a soft, mellow smoothness... The general character of this unusual stone suggests its use in broad, unbroken areas wherein rugged scale and rich color are dominating factors of design... Age and exposure can do nothing to this stone except enhance the mellow richness of its natural beauty...
kurt waldmann
architectural photography