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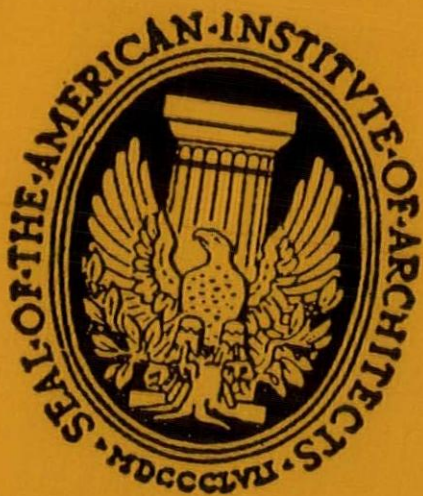
The Florida Professions Committee

The ABC's of the FAA

The Urban Renewal Program

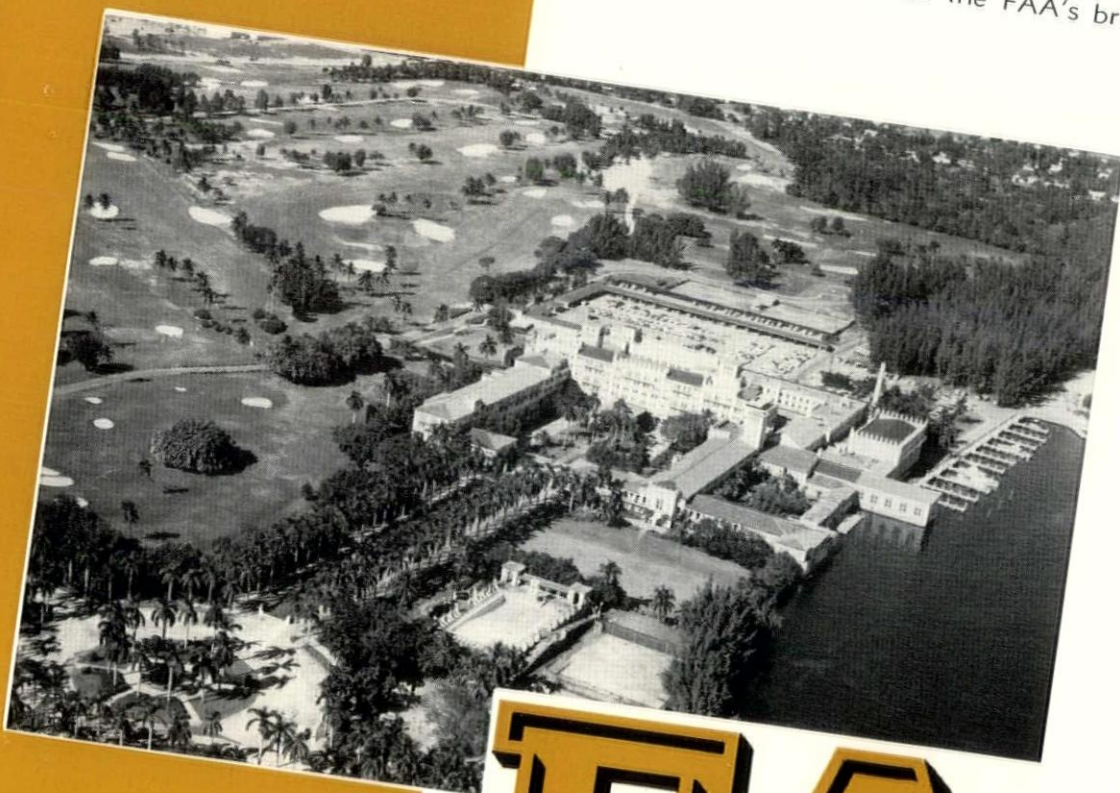
The FLORIDA ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL JOURNAL of the FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, INC.



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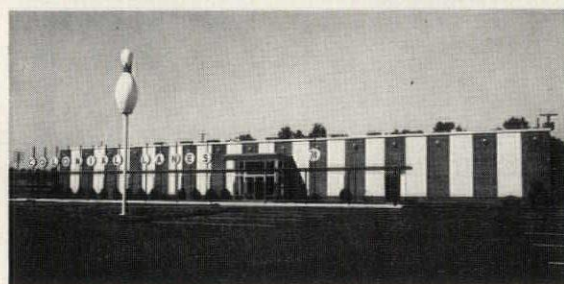
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The Florida Architect

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

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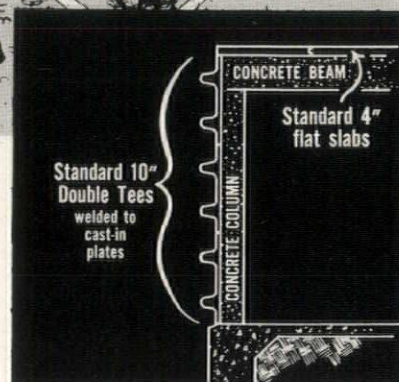
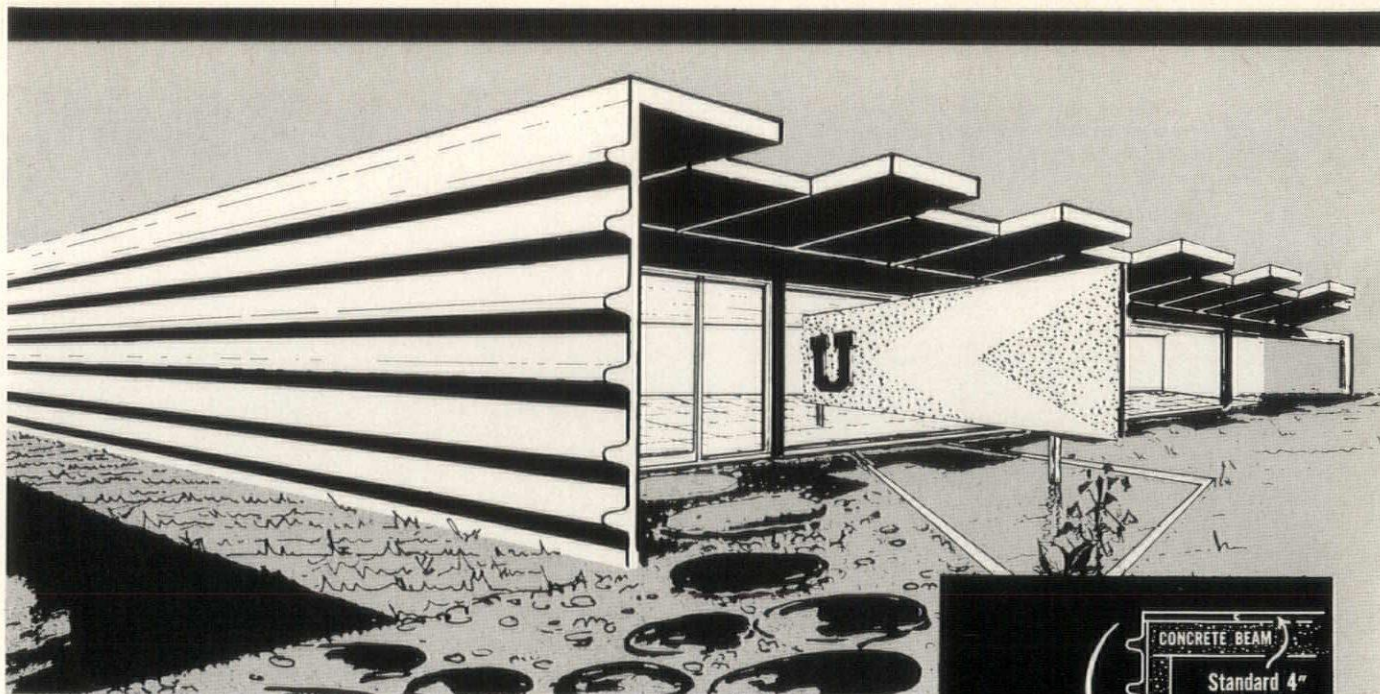
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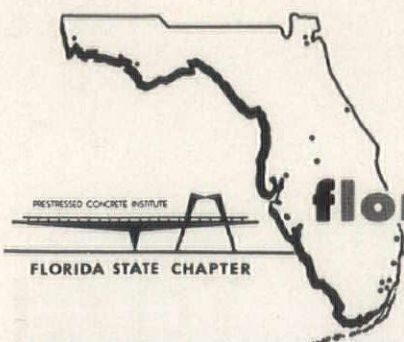
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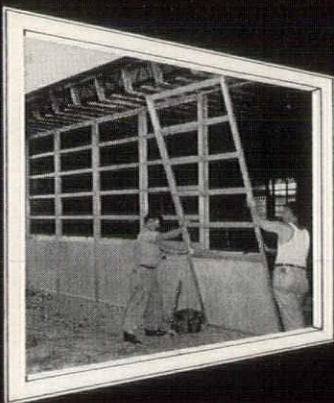
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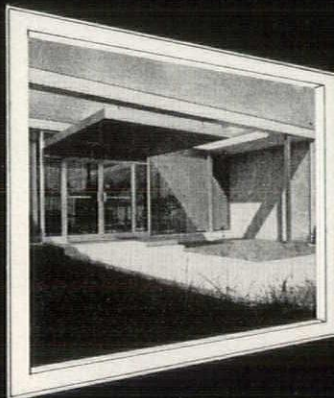


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Bunch and Reeder Elected to Fellowship

Two Florida architects were selected by the AIA Jury of Fellows for advancement to Fellowship status at the coming 1961 Philadelphia Convention. They are FRANKLIN S. BUNCH, Jacksonville Chapter, and EDWIN T. REEDER, Florida South Chapter. *The Florida Architect* offers its congratulation to both.

Both of the newly-elected Fellows have been active for many years in AIA affairs at both chapter and FAA levels. And both have also been prominently concerned with a variety of community activities. Franklin S. Bunch, elected on the basis of Service to The Institute and Public Service, was born in Madison, Indiana, but has been a resident of Jacksonville since 1918. A graduate of the U/F College of Architecture, he is currently a principal in the firm of Kemp, Bunch and Jackson, formed in 1946. His institute membership dates from 1945.

He has served as a president of the FAA, vice president of the Florida Foundation for the Advancement of Building and, for two terms, as president of the Florida State Board of Architecture. As a member of many FAA committees he has been instrumental in helping to form and maintain FAA policies; and on two occasions served as chairman of the Florida Professions Committee during important past legislative sessions. His community activities include the presidency of the Jacksonville Building Code Advisory Board. He is married and the father of two sons.

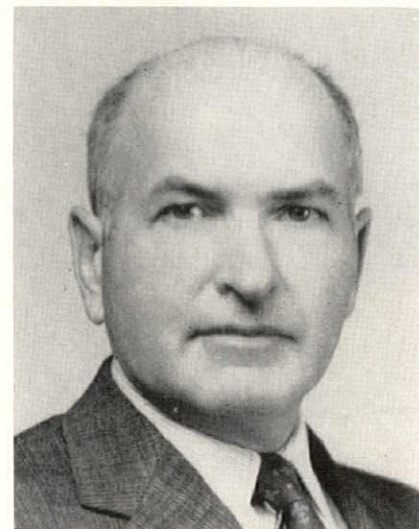
Edwin T. Reeder was elected to Fellowship on the basis of Public Service. Born in Laurium, Michigan, he has been a Florida resident since the mid-thirties after graduating from the architectural school of the University of Illinois. Prior to World War II—in which he served with distinction as a Captain in the famed U.S. Naval Reserve Seabees—he was a partner in the firm of Weed and Reeder. He established his own office in 1946 and now heads the archi-



FRANKLIN S. BUNCH, FAIA

tectural firm of The Edwin T. Reeder Associates in Miami. His institute membership dates from 1943.

He is a past president of the Florida South Chapter and has served on many FAA committees. He was a member of the technical committee that formed the South Florida Building Code and is presently serving as a member of the Governor's Committee for Community Growth and as chairman of the Metro Dade County Planning Advisory Board. He is married and the father of one son.



EDWIN T. REEDER, FAIA

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

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Florida Professions Committee

Sets New Policy on Legislation

The Florida Professions Committee has once more become an active organization to oppose, at this session of the State Legislature, proposals that may be made to hamstring the activities of professional regulatory boards as these are presently constituted. The Committee is composed of nine professional Associations, including the FAA, which act as coordinating spokesmen for each profession. In combination these form a group that in matters of policy can accurately reflect the attitudes and opinions of the great majority of our professional men and women.

First formed some eight years ago, the Committee maintains no formal organization, permanent staff or operating headquarters. It is entirely of a cooperative nature; and its chief function is to provide a clearing house

for information relative to legislation which it believes to be detrimental to the best interests of the Florida public which the Committee's various member groups serve. It has not been active as such since the 1957 session of the Legislature. Its purpose then was to oppose adoption of Article IV of the then-proposed blanket amendment to the State Constitution. Provisions of the amendments to Article IV would have created a position designated as "Director of Administrative Boards" with duties and a scope of authority which could easily have been employed to reduce all professional regulatory boards to the status of mere advisory groups to an all-powerful bureaucratic head.

In 1957 the Committee achieved its purpose. Article IV of the proposed amendment did not contain

the portions to which the Committee had voiced firm objections when the Constitutional Amendment "package" was rejected by referendum vote.

However, professional groups this year are anticipating a situation very similar to that of 1957. It appears probable that bills will be presented to legislators that, in effect, would achieve the same sort of bureaucratic control as that proposed in the 1957 constitutional amendment. Among these is a "Uniform Administrative Procedure Act". Alleged purpose of this bill is to provide a "... uniform standard of procedure to give citizens more power to defend themselves in disputes with state regulatory and licensing agencies." Study of these bills by the Florida Professions Committee has resulted in the following statement on policy with reference to any proposed legislation seeking to establish uniform administrative procedures for professional regulatory boards

"For years Florida's professional groups have enjoyed a self-government through the medium of their regulatory boards. At no cost to the State, these boards have functioned to ad-

(Continued on Page 22)

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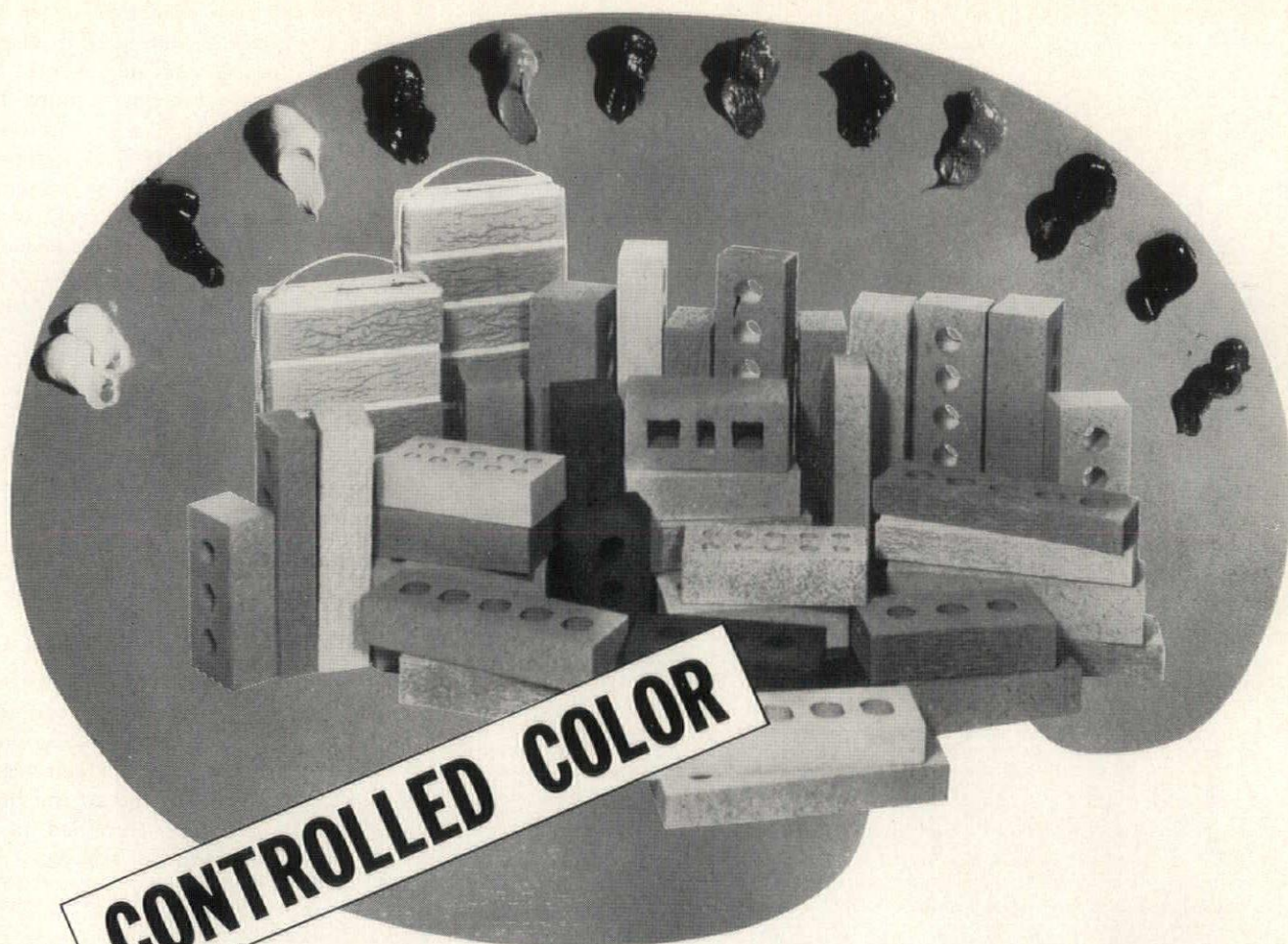
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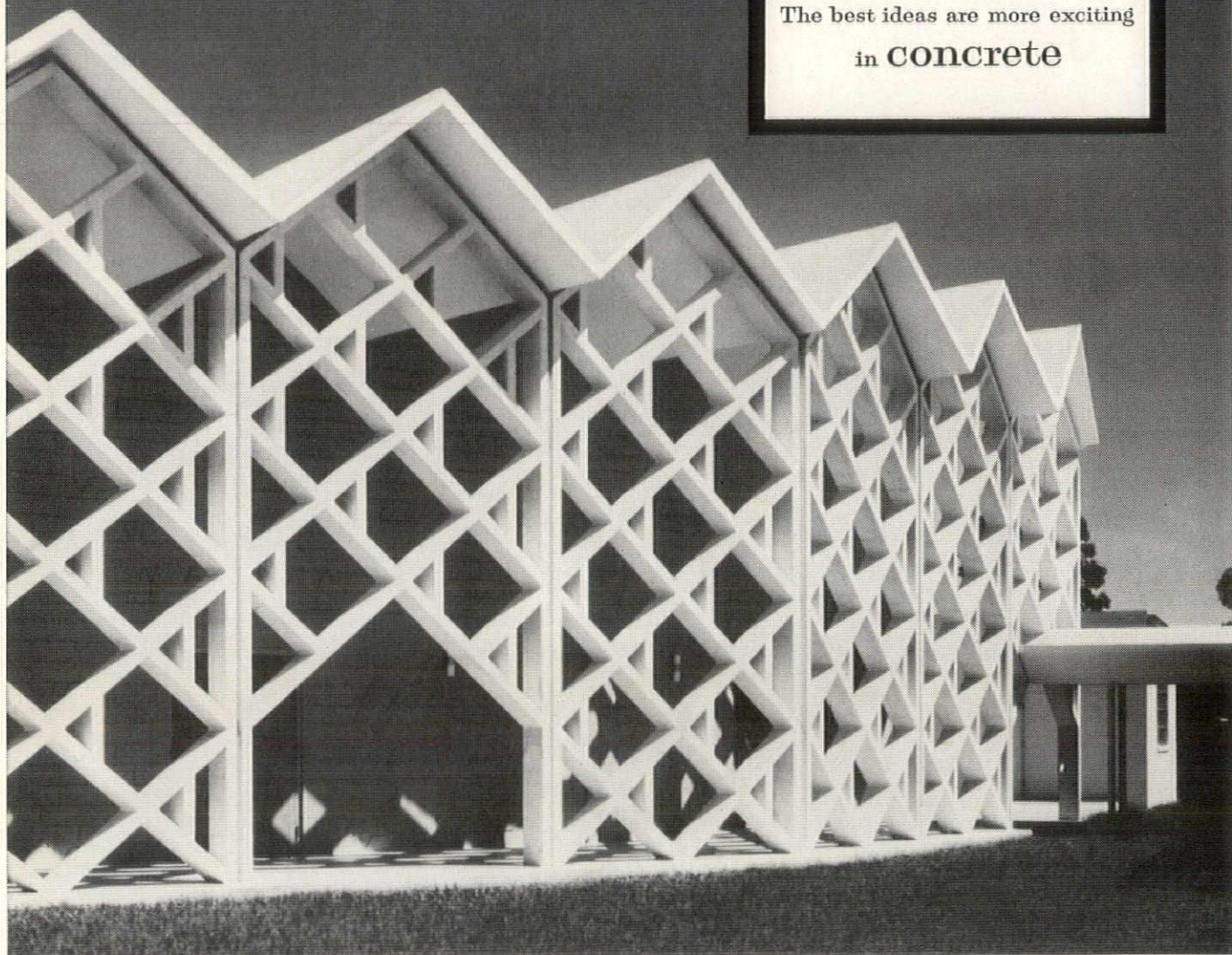
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"Operation Progress"

By JOHN STETSON

President, Joint Cooperative Council, Inc.



Florida's construction industry, for the most part, is completely devoid of proper control and adequate protection for the public. Excepting the legal, medical and real estate segments of our business and professional world, construction includes total expenditures by the buying public exceeding all other businesses combined now under control by state boards and acts governing and regulating their operations. Our lien law is a legal mess. Everyone admits it needs a complete revision. Unqualified persons go on year after year constructing homes and buildings with no adequate planning to assure a safe occupancy by their owners or the public. The greater land areas of the state have no building codes of any kind. Licensing, what there is, is accomplished in a slipshod manner requiring, too often, no knowledge of building techniques.

Who is concerned about this? The Joint Cooperative Council is currently sponsoring a legislative bill authored by leaders in the state construction industry to license all contractors. Thus, for the first time, the entire state would receive the same protection as do several of the more progressive counties' residents. The act is written in a very fair manner, guaranteeing contractors presently in business the right to continue their operations in their present locale. This is often referred to as the "granddaddy clause" but is most necessary to protect men long qualified in their particular fields. Later, as contractors desire to spread their efforts afield, it would be necessary to take an ex-

amination to qualify them to operate anywhere in the state. It is hoped that this will eliminate the present multitudinous examinations and licensing qualifying now required by the communities of Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties, as an example, and to permit a contractor to operate anywhere within the state with one qualifying license. He would naturally be required to take out an annual city, state and county occupational license; however this has nothing to do with the act.

Hurricane "Donna" clearly emphasized the necessity for permitting only qualified contractors to build in our state. Actually no area is completely free of hurricane dangers and protection must be provided for life and investment. During the year it is hoped that the Joint Cooperative Council can assist the Hurricane Advisory Committee established by the Internal Improvement Board in its efforts to obtain a premium differential on windstorm insurance for buildings constructed by, and designed by, qualified contractors and architects. By the architect certifying that the building was designed to meet hurricane wind and water dangers and that it was built according to these designs, and then by the contractor similarly certifying to its construction, the building owner would receive a reduced premium rate and the insurance company some assurance that it had a safe risk. Those buildings not "certified" would carry a premium commensurate with their higher risk. The only additional safety measure would be for the State Hotel and

Restaurant Commission to require all their licensed operations to be "certified," and the public could rest assured that the state was adequately offering them deserved protection.

During the coming year the Joint Cooperative Council will make every attempt to gain passage of the Contractors Licensing Law, but even now they are beginning their next project. This will be a new lien law for the state. This was begun several years ago, but now needs action. The most sensible suggestion to date is to scrap everything we now have and begin anew. To begin with, the architect and the engineer need protection which is not now apparent. Too many promoters or outright "welchers" take an option on a piece of property and then incur heavy expenses on the part of the architect or the engineer on a contingency basis. The seller of the property sometimes finds himself with an expired option and an involved legal tangle. Material suppliers too often learn too late that a release of lien has been given by a contractor who has not paid his bills. If the contractor decides to leave town about this time, the material dealer has no one to look to for payment.

A very simple solution has been offered and will be the basis of a new approach. This would require the filing with the Clerk of Circuit Court a paper on any property on which work was planned. Usually this would be filed by the designer (if he desires protection). Each succeeding supplier or contractor would affix his name thereto (by ample proof of right)

(Continued on Page 23)

The ABC's of The FAA...

a primer for politicians

Someone once observed that the ideal committee would be composed of three people—two to disagree and one to make the decisions. And it may have been a committeeman on the losing side of a vote who voiced another observation of the action-by-committee system to the effect that, "With enough power delegated to a three-man committee, one man could rule the world!"

Even the nameless genius who devised the first committee would undoubtedly regard such a conclusion with horror. Legislators, particularly, know the power than can reside in a small, but authoritative group. But they also know the value of the committee system; and they have developed this system into an organization of such effectiveness that it vastly simplifies legislative routine and virtually controls the mechanics of law-making operations.

The committee idea, however, has spread far beyond legislative chambers and hearing rooms. It has been expanded, refined, adjusted, variously applied. It has been consumed by the fire of conflict, controversy and conversation; and out of this fire has risen a phoenix of a new type—a kind of super-committee called an Association. Like the committee idea, the Association concept has spread to almost every category of human activity. To the extent that an Association acts for its membership under certain delegated and combined authorities and within certain special fields of activity and interest, it can claim kinship to a committee. But legislators, at least, properly recognize a great difference between the two.

In spite of this recognition, many of the values inherently a part of Association organization, activity and representation are not being utilized by legislators to the fullest extent possible—or even desirable. Associations today are more than fact-finding

The Florida Association of Architects is not the only professional association in our State. But it is one of the very oldest and most active. It is not the largest in our State; but through its various committees and the very wide range of its professional interests and contacts, it is a real and vital force in the progressive improvement of Florida communities . . . Here, in brief form, is a sketch of what the FAA is, how it works and what it does. Like Legislators, the FAA's concern is largely with affairs at the State level. Many problems with which legislators must deal involve the safety and welfare of the public; and many of these also involve some facet of land improvement and building construction . . . To aid in solving these problems in the best interests of all concerned, the FAA invites full use of its knowledge, experience and facilities . . .

bodies, more than sources of special information relative to the technical activities of trade or professional groups. And they are certainly more than lobbying fronts for pressure groups that some legislators unfortunately still regard them to be. Associations in general—and *Professional Associations* in particular—are formed and continue to exist predominantly on the basis of an ethical system that is closely geared to a sincere, collective urge toward public service and community improvement.

Basically, this is the same urge that motivates legislators—the pettiness of "practical politics" notwithstanding. Thus, the Association and the legislator can, and should, become partners under the skin. Each has the same general objectives; and each has experienced the generally similar difficulties of attaining these objectives. The teamwork of legislators and Associations who have realized this has accomplished great

things in the past—and will do the same in the future. More than ever now this "partnership" opportunity exists in Florida. Our jet-speed growth and the growing need for physical developments to match it have created problems of extraordinary size and complexity.

How can this partnership be formed? How can it work to the benefit of the people and communities of our State? And what results can we reasonably expect from this joint interest and activity? Answers can most easily be framed by using an active Association—the Florida Association of Architects—as an example.

This year the FAA will hold its 47th Annual Convention. Its first Convention was held in 1914 shortly after the Association was incorporated in May of that year. Then there were less than 100 architects practicing in Florida. Not all were of similar stature relative to technical

ability, ethical behavior or community interest. No legal standards of technical competency existed; and thus the public was largely at the mercy of the less competent and less scrupulous of those practicing, or offering to practice, architecture.

Need for both ethical and technical standards was obvious; and it was primarily to fill this need that the FAA was first organized. It became active immediately. Largely through the efforts of the FAA a bill to regulate the practice of architecture was drafted and signed into law in 1915 as Chapter 467 of the Florida Statutes.

The partnership between the FAA and the legislators of Florida was formed at that time. The basis for it was service to the people of Florida; and in establishing, with legislators, a statute of self-regulation, the architectural profession in Florida not only demonstrated its interest in the public good, but bound its membership to high standards of competency as a continuing safeguard.

Development of the FAA has reflected the overall growth of the State. Now, as when it was formed, the FAA is the spokesman for the architectural profession in Florida. Though numerically small in comparison with the total membership of the engineers, contractors, material and product suppliers and the construction trades that make up Florida's huge building industry, architects occupy a unique position in that industry. Their responsibilities are varied and wide. They are, of course, agents for owners of buildings and thus are the dominant factor in the design of buildings. In addition, other elements of the building industry look upon the architect as the coordinator of the many and varied trade activities and products necessary in the production of any modern structure. Thus, when architects speak through the medium of their professional association, the FAA, every phase and segment of the building industry listens.

Thus, as representing the architectural profession in Florida, the FAA is in an excellent position to work with legislators along many avenues of public service. As a State Organization of the American Institute of Architects, it can offer Florida legislative groups helpful information on

many matters touching the construction industry relative to both policies and procedures that have proved practical and advantageous elsewhere. Through the work of its various committees—currently there are 19 including several of direct legislative concern such as Community Development, Government Relations, Research, Hospitals and Health and Schools and Educational Facilities—the FAA can strengthen its working partnership with legislative groups in the support of a wide range of public service programs.

Like most state Associations, the FAA is composed of the various chapters of the American Institute of Architects in Florida. These are ten in number; and in each one, individuals and various committee groups are working at both community and county levels to help solve local problems that involve their field of specialization and to aid in the enlightened administration of local affairs. These chapter activities reflect those of the FAA at state levels. Thus in the cooperative efforts of the FAA, legislators can find not only an intimate knowledge of local situations and problems, but also an informed comprehension of the part that local matters necessarily must play in the development of state-wide policies and procedures.

All this suggests a constant and close contact with all elements of the building industry on the part of the FAA and its component chapters. This is one of the most significant of FAA activities. Among its working groups are liaison committees with other design professions, with engineers, with contractors and—through the FAA's participation in the program of the Joint Cooperative Council, Inc.—with home builders and material suppliers. The FAA's architect-members have been instrumental in efforts, with members of the Associated General Contractors chapters in Florida, to solve some of the problems connected with bidding procedures. They are taking active part in the current movement, now industry-wide, to replace Florida's present, woefully inadequate lien law with a new, workable, easily-understood statute that will provide fair protection to all concerned with any building project.

Through one of its committees the

FAA has been active in preparing the draft of a bill for the establishment of a Contractors Licensing law. Another has been active in working with the State Department of Education in both administrative and technical matters. Still others work with a wide variety of groups in such special interest fields as the preservation of our State's historic buildings, urban redevelopment, professional education, and zoning.

Thus the interests and activities of the FAA encompass a very broad range of subject matter that is also the concern of the Florida legislature. Perhaps more than ever before, the FAA is ready and able to work with legislators in supporting progressive actions in any of the many phases of its professional concern. To shape this possibility into a program of practical cooperation a new FAA Committee on Government Relations has recently been established. Its chairman, ANTHONY L. PULLARA, of Tampa, has already organized his committeemen as legislative contacts throughout the state. Theirs is the job of developing and maintaining liaison with local legislators; and the purpose of the new FAA Committee is to make available to legislative committees or individual legislators whatever advice and counsel may be helpful relative to any matter that touches the field of the committee's professional sphere.

It has an important additional purpose. Many agencies of our State Government are in some measure concerned with building construction. Since this concern automatically involves contact with some phase of architectural service, the Committee has been organized to function not only as a liaison with such governmental groups, but also as a source of specialized assistance on matters of operating policy and of advice on the development of programs.

Thus the FAA is now more than ever openly available as a working partner not only to legislators, governmental agencies and administrative officers. It gladly offers its interest and facilities to any state-level group for the promotion of any worthwhile program wherein its specialized professional background may prove helpful and that has been designed as a valid service to the public of Florida.



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How Climate Makes The Man

By DR. CLARENCE A. MILLS

University of Cincinnati

Climate Makes The Man—and also un-makes him—just as truly today as when my book of that title was published in 1942. Nikita Khrushchev's recent visits to America only highlighted the fact that far-northern people are now being pushed vigorously forward in world affairs by the same rising earth temperatures that are slowly sapping the energies of mid-temperate man.

Rarely is man afforded the opportunity to witness and recognize within a single life span an epochal change such as is presently in progress. Russia's rise to greatness should be recognized for what it is—a basic biologic response to the forces of climatic change, forces which have been dominating human populations through all recorded history.

My requested "lead" article in *Science* a decade ago "*Temperature Dominance Over Man*," (Sept. 16, 1949) presented a summarized word picture of this shifting climatic dominance and of the body responses upon which it is based. This article was accorded foreign language republication in both lay and scientific media. No new findings have since arisen to challenge the validity of this temperature dominance concept.

Much study and speculation have centered around the possible cause of these shifts in earth temperatures. Most significant have been the painstaking researches of Ewing and Donn (*Science*, 123, 1001-6, 1956 and 127, 1159-62, 1958) so aptly summarized by Frieden in *Harpers Magazine* (September, 1958). Ewing and Donn point to the shallow oceanic connection between Atlantic and Arctic waters, extending across the gap from Greenland to Norway, as the thermostat governing swings between Ice Age and Inter-Glacial warmth. When the Atlantic waters flowing over this shelf into the

otherwise almost land-locked Arctic are too shallow, the Arctic remains permanently frozen and cannot supply the vaporized moisture needed to build up or maintain the Polar Ice Cap. Summer meltings are then not fully replaced by winter snows, so there occurs a slow net shrinkage in the ice cap and a resulting slow rise in ocean level. This increases the mixing of warmer Atlantic waters across the Greenland-Norway shelf, and brings on a gradual melting and opening of the ice-locked Arctic.

At the peak of the last Ice Age—roughly 12,000 to 15,000 years ago—the oceans were 300 to 400 feet below present levels. The Greenland-Norway shelf is now less than 300 feet under water; hence, for many centuries at the peak of the last Ice Age, no warmer Atlantic waters reached the Arctic Ocean which then remained permanently frozen and unable to supply vaporized moisture to maintain the ice cap. Summer thaws and run-off gradually returned the ice-cap water to raise ocean

levels and to restore the flow of warmer Atlantic waters in to melt the long-frozen Arctic. Here is where we are at the present moment—with a gradual year-by-year shrinkage and thinning of the Arctic ice and a further anticipated rise in general ocean level—before the open Arctic waters can again supply enough vaporized moisture as winter snows to re-start the Ice Cap accumulation and initiate another Ice Age.

Ewing and Donn found adequate evidence of extensive human habitations along the unfrozen Arctic shores preceding the time—12,000 to 15,000 years ago—when other evidences also pointed to a cessation of Atlantic-Arctic mixing of waters across the Greenland-Norway shelf and a permanent freezing-over of Arctic waters. While polar snows from the open Arctic Ocean were building up the Ice Cap which pushed southward as far as the present Missouri and Ohio Rivers, ocean levels were falling from loss of all this vaporized moisture,

(Continued on Page 14)

Climate Makes The Man...

(Continued from Page 13)

bringing on eventually a cessation of mixing of Atlantic and Arctic waters and an Arctic freeze-up.

Asiatic migrants, who had crossed the Behring Strait at low-water and flourished during the later centuries of the un-frozen Arctic were forced southward down the milder-climate Pacific shores as the Arctic freeze-up came on 12,000 to 15,000 years ago. Within a few centuries they had reached the tip of South America and spread eastward over both continents.

There now seems little reason to doubt the validity of this picture of man's spread over the Americas from the original Behring Strait invasion or of the changing climatic forces driving him onward. There seems little reason to doubt, also, that these same climatic forces are actually at work today, again opening up an Arctic Ocean largely ice-locked for the last 12,000 to 15,000 years. During the long un-freezing of Arctic waters—already well started—and the untold centuries of new build-up of the polar ice cap by snows from the open Arctic Ocean, the northward sloping plains of North America and Asia can expect great climatic amelioration and a short but effective crop-growing season. Low-lying portions of these northern continental slopes will be flooded by the rise in ocean level yet to be anticipated.

Sharp shrinkage in size of the polar ice fields will lessen the number and vigor of polar cold air masses sweeping southward into temperate regions, so that the present semi-tropical climates of southern Europe and the U.S.A. will expand well northward to sap the energies of the engulfed populations. Far northern peoples, on the other hand, will respond to their climatic amelioration by an out-pouring of energy always seen in past human history to take place under such circumstances.

These climatic changes will benefit the people of Canada and the Scandinavian countries, but the one really large population mass to be benefitted will be the Russian. Perhaps we should no longer put it into the future tense, for this climatic amelioration is already well along and is most likely pacing the amaz-

ing developments of recent decades in Russia. Fearful—and with good reason—of being smothered by Western industrial nations during their post-revolutionary "childhood" period the Russians seem finally to have reached national adult stature and to have acquired the confidence that realization of their strength was bound to bring. In this new-found strength, they feel it safe to mix freely again with the Western nations, to take a leading part in easing world tensions and in solving world problems.

Biologically, the future centuries of climatic amelioration would seem to favor the far-northern peoples at the expense of those of present temperate latitudes, with a sharp poleward surge of the human energy and initiative upon which world leadership is based. Russia has a long and rosy future ahead, therefore, if she succeeds in solving her internal problems with the same effectiveness she has exhibited in outer space projects.

Control of Indoor Climates...

The winter heating phase of indoor climate control dates far back in antiquity and its increasing mastery through the centuries has allowed man a fairly comfortable existence well out into colder temperate latitudes. Hot-weather and hot-climate difficulty in body heat loss, however, is man's major handicap, holding well over half of the human race down to a low level of vitality and accomplishment. Only in the last few decades has corrective air conditioning offered effective relief from this depressive warmth. With all its draftiness and costly operation, it has allowed man a welcome indoor coolness and a more active life amid prevailing outdoor heat.

Unfortunately, the transport of heat to or from the body as heated or cooled air (conventional air conditioning) is not in harmony with the body's own natural heat loss mechanism. The normally comfortable non-perspiring person is in large part a heat radiator, radiating off roughly 60 per cent of his waste heat and losing about 25 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, by evaporation of insensible perspiration and by direct air warming. As radiant and convective heat loss channels be-

In a survey currently in progress we find the optimal climate for man in North America to have shifted from the Chicago-New York latitude well northward to the Montreal-Ottawa-Winnipeg latitude within the last few decades of Arctic warming-up. A similar pole-ward shift in the human optimum is taking place in Russia, Scandinavia and the other Baltic countries of Europe.

Is it expecting too much to hope that very serious consideration be given to these broad aspects of changing climates and their effects upon human energy and population masses? Must history-in-the-making always be a history of destructive conflict, of blind failure to evaluate properly the basic forces at work? Why not add to these years of remarkable international collaboration in geo-physics a similar collaboration in clarifying the human responses to climate and climatic changes upon which so much of human history depends?

come inadequate, perspiration becomes active and the individual turns to evaporative cooling—but this is a reserve mechanism quite outside the realm of comfort.

Recognition that air conditioning was not developing along natural physiologic lines led me to begin my researches into radiant conditioning in the "mid-thirties" and to conduct intensive field tests in an actual residence opened in 1950 at Reflection Point in Cincinnati. Briefly stated, here is a word picture of the *Reflective Radiant Conditioning* which today offers the most nearly ideal indoor comfort system available.

1—Solar Screening Externally, to exclude the sun's heat in summer and put it to use in winter (in ways already so familiar to you Florida Architects).

2—Infrared - Reflective Surfacing Inside, by Milium draw drapes over glassed areas and by color-lacquered and embossed foil wall paper on ceilings and outside walls (floors and inside walls of conventional materials and decoration).

3—Pressurizing, Ventilating, Non-Recirculating Electrostatically Filtered Air Input to provide 1.0 to 1.6 com-

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

plete changes per hour of all-outdoor air to meet code or desired ventilation requirements, to exclude outdoor dirt and fumes through active ex-filtration of the entire structure, and to afford complete control of indoor humidity independently of needed heat input or removal.

4—Radiant Heat Input or Removal

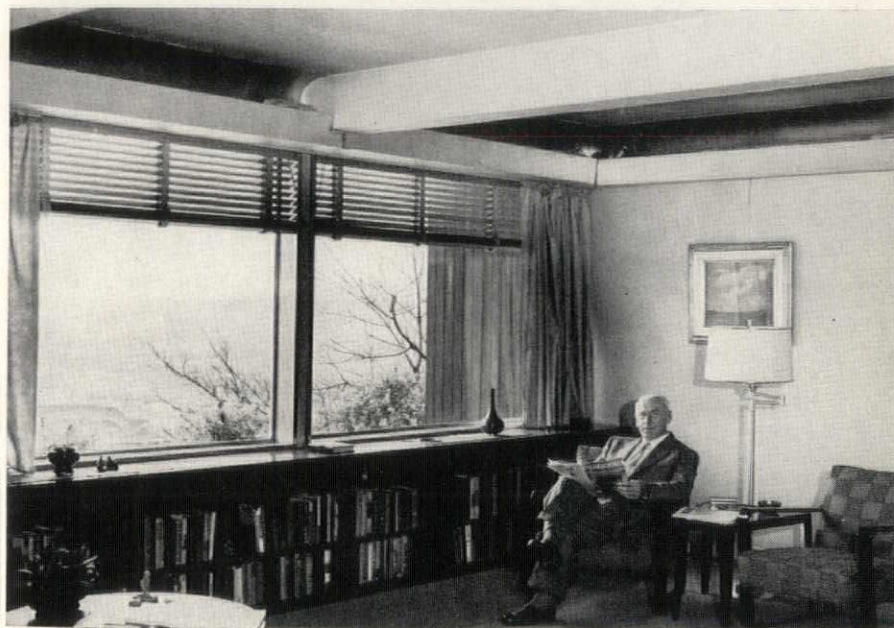
to satisfy comfort requirements in all rooms through the use of ceiling-suspended valence-type plate coils for heated or cooled fluid circulation from water heater or chiller, with completely automatic controls for imperceptible modulation to meet external temperature fluctuations.

5—Standard Types Only of Heating, Cooling, and Control Equipment

for the circulating fluid line and the pressurizing air input.

In most American cities today advancing atmospheric pollution has rendered the outdoor air unfit for indoor ventilating needs except after the best electrostatic filtration. This is particularly true in urban areas of heavy motor traffic where ozone smogs are rapidly increasing in frequency and density. Open window ventilation simply must be abandoned in favor of pressurizing, exfiltrating, mechanical air-moving systems, if we are to exclude outdoor dirt and fumes from our indoor environment. Perhaps you people here in resort-minded Florida will not take kindly to this idea, but just observe as I did the dirt deposited on a car parked for 2 or 3 days at an ocean front hotel. The salt spray problem alone is almost sufficient to warrant such cleansing of indoor ventilating air for coastal locations.

The indoor climatic perfection attainable under such a radiant conditioning system is without perceptible drafts or air currents even in areas of heavy occupancy—and it operates at sharply reduced cooling and heating costs as compared to conventional air conditioning. It sharply lessens the structural requirements facing the architect, since indoor and outdoor control of radiant heat becomes largely a surface rather than a mass function. It favors lightweight construction, with almost unlimited glassed areas (single, not double glazed) so long as proper solar screening is employed. It leads to an unexpected relaxed type of in-



The author in his experimental house at Reflection Point. The house, which faces south and overlooks Cincinnati and the Ohio River, embodies the first reflective radiant conditioning installation. In this structure the heating and cooling coils lie in the indirect lighting cove. In systems installed within recent years, decorative plate coils, ceiling suspended, have replaced the cove structure to provide radiant heat transfer within rooms. Separate circulating systems and controls supply brine to the room coils and to the dehumidifying coil in air intake.

door life, where you can come and go from the sheltered environment as you wish—no windows to close and reopen with every absence or passing rainstorm, no window or door screens to maintain—simply constant indoor perfection regardless of outdoor weather vagaries or climatic extremes.

I realize full well that all this is completely contrary to all your efforts to build around your climate's good points. However, your structure can still have its views and its outdoor patios and gardens. Already most of your commercial structures demand full indoor control; and I feel certain this trend will spread rapidly also in the residential field. In your schools

it is almost mandatory, if you would provide an optimal environment for student brain function. With the ever increasing problems of school space for the growing population, it seems likely that year-round, two-shifts-a-day operation of completely conditioned school buildings will soon be widely adopted.

I have placed strong emphasis upon the occupant's needs for an active and vital existence within the shelters you architects provide. You have other structural problems also—esthetic, economic, hygienic. But none outrank the occupant's physical and mental welfare as he goes on through life's decades.



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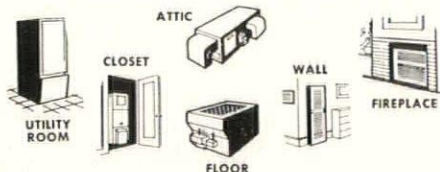
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The AIA Endorses New Federal Urban Development Program

The Executive Committee of AIA's Board of Directors has backed the housing and community development message of PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY as a "vital and long-awaited program to restore the vigor of America's cities and protect the 75 percent of our national income which they produce."

Speaking for the board which met in Philadelphia early last month to discuss the April convention on urban design, AIA President PHILLIP WILL, JR., said the AIA's 136 chapters and 14,000 members will be asked to support the program in their communities.

"For the first time," Mr. Will said, "we see a clear recognition of our most important domestic problem at the highest level of government—and one whose elements are stated in the correct order."

President Kennedy listed his administration's housing and community development objectives as (1) renewal and sound growth of cities and metropolitan areas, (2) provision of adequate housing for all Americans, and (3) encouragement of a prosperous and efficient construction industry as an essential component of the economy.

The President's message to Congress came as a matter of timely interest to the AIA Board since the purpose of its meeting was to review plans for the convention theme "Re-designing Urban America." The convention will be held in Philadelphia April 24-28 at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel.

In a press conference called to announce the profession's support, Mr. Will singled out for emphasis the President's statement that America's cities, to recapture their economic health, must woo back middle and upper-income residents, strengthen cultural and recreation facilities, provide close-in space for business and industry, and develop effective rapid transit.

"This is a remarkably clear state-

ment of the need," Mr. Will said. "The city cannot survive as a place of residence for only the lowest income families. Nor will pre-occupation with housing alone restore the city. Neglected and obsolete business buildings, aging and outworn community facilities, loss of amenity, and strangulation by traffic have created urban slums and swelled the exodus to suburbia, the refuge for the great displaced middle class. To date our urban renewal efforts have been too narrow and miserly to revitalize downtown, and our mortgage insurance policies have encouraged rather than slowed the flight to the suburbs and the wasteful consumption of open land.

"Consequently, it is particularly heartening to us—the professionals who must translate social needs and materials into design and structure—that Mr. Kennedy's program promises to reverse this damaging process by concentrating urban renewal and housing insurance funds in the cities themselves to cover business as well as residential properties."

Mr. Will urged broad public as well as professional support for the White House recommendation that an "effective and comprehensive planning process" be established in each metropolitan area to plan common services and needs.

"It is important," he said, "that the President speaks of increasing the total sum and Federal share of community planning grants. But it is equally important that the Federal government is willing to accommodate and encourage area-wide planning which, to be effective, often cuts across local political boundaries.

"Highway planning, restoration of the business district, preservation of open space, airport location, water and air pollution, lending and insuring for private and public housing—all of these activities are part of the legitimate design and planning process in any typical urban area. Their effective coordination is of paramount

importance and it can only be accomplished by political recognition at every level of government."

Also singled out for specific praise by the AIA President were Mr. Kennedy's proposals for a Cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, freedom of design in housing projects, Federal urban transportation studies, and research, education, and training of skilled manpower in the fields of housing and urban problems.

"These are all pieces in the great mosaic of the American city which we must bring out of ugliness, chaos, and poverty," Mr. Will said. "It can and must be done if we are to protect what we have now and build for a population which will come close to doubling in the next 40 years. Architects throughout the nation are grappling with these problems now, though not alone. They work in collaboration with city planners, engineers, builders, and other important specialists who contribute to shaping the urban environment—and who now have a renewed obligation to work together in a common cause. This is the new architecture of our time and the most challenging design problem in any nation's history. It takes many skills and resources. Not the least of these is understanding on the part of government. To find this understanding now at the highest level of government is heartening news indeed to the professional architect."

CSI Announces Policy on Contract Bidding Procedures

The controversy relative to bidding methods—single vs separate contracts—has recently been the subject of thoughtful consideration by the Construction Specifications Institute. A policy has finally been developed; and the following statement was released by WILLIAM A. RUSSELL, Secretary of the Greater Miami Chapter, CSI.

"The Construction Specifications Institute is vitally concerned with bidding procedures, awarding of contracts, and pre-qualifications of bidders. In common with other professional and technical organizations,

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News & Notes

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including contractor groups, the Institute is aware of the many problems involved in the proper handling of these functions.

"Being so concerned, CSI cannot ignore claims and counter claims, with respect to proper bidding procedures, proposed by some organizations. When, in its judgment, such claims are excessive, the Institute is compelled to respond and to point out that, in the best interests of the public and of the construction industry, CSI does not believe that any one procedure can be recommended to the exclusion of others.

"Therefore, whereas CSI understands that under some circumstances the awarding of separate contracts for general construction, mechanical and electrical work has merit, there are other cases in which this method may not be the best for protecting the owner's interests.

"The Construction Specifications Institute believes that, in a construction undertaking where undivided responsibility for coordination, control and completion is essential, a single contract would quite probably prove to be the most efficient and the most economical".

Office Practice Committee Announces Subjects For 1961 Seminar Program

EARL M. STARNES, co-chairman with ROBERT H. LEVISON of the FAA's Office Practice Committee has released information of the time, place and subject for the third annual Office Practice Seminar. Place will be Tampa—with a specific location to be announced later. Time will be Saturday, June 10, 1961. If this year's session follows the precedent of the last two, the meeting will start promptly at 9:00 AM and will be organized into two, tightly-packed three-hour sessions.

Subject of this year's Seminar will be just as practical and informative as others. There will be a discussion of the relationship between architectural students and practicing architects—with undoubtedly some consideration given to the increasingly important architect-in-training program of the AIA. Another section of the Seminar will be devoted to

problems involving coordination of engineering in production of work.

Two other subjects of importance will round out the program. One is the new AIA General Conditions; the other deals with the general question of the architect's overall legal responsibilities and will include a specific discussion of architects' liability insurance. As in past seminars, the Committee plans to present a speaker to summarize the various aspects of the program.

In discussing the program Chair-

man Starnes had this to say:

"We think that this year's Seminar will top the two past ones, good as those were. It is going to be a highly informative session directed toward serving the interests of our FAA membership in some very important aspects of architectural practice. We are now making arrangements for speakers on each subject and will announce the detailed program soon."

He urged architects to remember the Seminar date—June 10, at Tampa—and plan to attend.

Blueprint of A Fallacy...

"Blueprint for Better Schools" is the title of an elaborate and large (19"x15" 24 pages) three-color brochure recently issued by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. It presents what the text calls "... three basic junior high school concept designs"—one a "compact" structure for level sites, another a "hillside" unit, and the third a "pavilion" type for those who are attracted to "random campus planning."

The Association characterizes this brochure as "... part of a newly available, complete school design program." We would be more inclined to characterize it as a high-powered promotion for stock school plans. A careful survey of the brochure and the publicity release sent with it would certainly suggest that the Association had gone into the business of architectural design in terms of stock school plans. The architectural firm that worked up the remarkably complete sketches in the brochure—all of which, naturally, have been designed for construction in wood—have unfortunately lent a considerable talent to promoting what the AIA has been trying to discourage for many years—nationally and in almost every region through individual chapters and state organizations.

The architects are Cooper and Auerbach of Washington, D. C. One member of the firm, Seymour Auerbach, is listed in the AIA membership list of 1960 as a corporate member of the Washington-Metropolitan Chapter with a membership dating from 1956. He and his partner—who is not listed in the AIA membership list—may have been sincere in carrying out their assignment of examining "... how lumber, timbers, laminated beams and other wood products could be economically and intelligently used in the design and construction of schools." But the end result is the presentation of stock school plans—a presentation smooth enough to excite the attention of certain short-sighted state legislators and school board chairmen all over the country. These are the ones who have been advocating use of stock school plans. These are the individuals who want to "economize" on school construction—without thinking what this would do to the educational system—by "saving" the architect's fee.

Unwittingly or not, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and its firm of architects have played directly into the hands of these stock school plan advocates. What they have developed in this brochure is an educational will-of-the-wisp that has proved costly and impractical wherever it has been tried. Thus, from the viewpoint of sound educational economics such a presentation of stock plans might more accurately be titled "Blueprint of a Fallacy."

A-Bomb Shelters To Be Subject of U/F Workshops

The design and evaluation of personnel shelters against radioactive fallout will be the subjects for three workshop seminars to be held this spring under the sponsorship of the Office of Civil Defense and Mobilization. Workshops will be conducted largely by faculty members of the University of Florida who recently were given an intensive two-weeks training at the OCDM Staff College at Battle Creek, Michigan. Workshops will be conducted in Miami April 21 and 22, in Memphis, Tennessee, May 12 and 13, and in Atlanta, Georgia, May 26 and 27.

The Miami workshop will be held at the Dade County Civil Defense Center, 5600 S.W. 87th Avenue, and will be moderated by SHERIFF T. J. KELLY, Dade County Director of Civil Defense, and VICTOR PERROTTA, OCDM Regional Engineer. U/F personnel who will conduct the workshop include M. H. JOHNSON, Department of Architecture, KING ROYER, Department of Building Construction, and WILLIAM GRANTHAM,

Department of Civil Engineering.

Objective of these workshops is to inform architects and engineers of the potential need for protection against radioactive fallout in case of a nuclear attack. In addition, specific instruction will be given in means of evaluating the radiations expected and methods of protecting people by use of existing structures adapted for necessary shielding. Part of the workshop will also deal with methods of incorporating shelter designs into new structures of all types.

Architects and engineers in all sections of the State are invited to attend the Miami workshop. Brochures and registration forms will be sent to those in the lower east coast area.

Now Hear This . . . Construction's on the Move!

Contracts for future construction rose 13 per cent in January of this year to \$2,485,050,000, a new all-time high for the month, according to a recent release from the F. W. Dodge Corporation received here too late for publication in the March issue. The release said that the January gain in contracts marked the

sixth consecutive month to show an increase over year-earlier levels.

DR. GEORGE CLINE SMITH, the Dodge organization's chief economist, said that all three major construction categories — non-residential building, residential building and heavy engineering—contributed to the rise. Some months ago he had voiced the expectation that construction would prove to be one of the brightest spots on the economy during 1961 and might well prove instrumental in reversing the past few months' decline in general business activity. The high level of contracts in January lends support to that conviction.

Non-residential building contracts in January were up one percent over a year ago. Sharp gains were reported in contracts for hospitals and for public buildings with a modest increase registered for educational buildings. The total for residential buildings in January this year was five percent greater than in January 1960. Most of the gain, however, was accounted for by a sharp rise in contracts for apartment buildings and hotels. The volume of single-family homes continued below the year-earlier level.

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News & Notes

(Continued from Page 19)

State Board Proposed for Landscape Architects

Sponsored by the Florida Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects a bill will be introduced early in the 1961 Legislative session to establish The Florida Board of Landscape Architects. If it is passed and signed into law, Florida will be the sixth state to have adopted any sort of regulatory measure for the practice of Landscape Architecture.

According to an ASLA Florida Chapter spokesman, the bill as drawn has the enthusiastic support of the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs. It has also been reported that the powerful Florida Nurserymen and Growers Association has expressed no dissatisfaction to its various provisions and does not plan to oppose its passage through the Legislature.

In its present form this bill represents long and earnest work on the part of the legislative committee of the ASLA Florida Chapter, chairmanned by BAILEY O. BREEDLOVE

of Fort Lauderdale. Many of its provisions were adapted from those appearing in statutes of other states, notably New York, Georgia, California and Louisiana. Certain sections also were adapted from the Florida statutes regulating the practices of both architecture and engineering.

At present there are some fifty people in Florida who are practicing Landscape Architecture according to the definition of this practice that appears in the first section of the bill. In common with most legislative proposals of similar character, this measure contains a "grandfather clause," permitting registration as a Landscape Architect of individuals now "... regularly engaged in the practice of landscape architecture as a principal livelihood."

AIA Award of Merit for Weed-Johnson Associates

The Miami firm of WEED-JOHNSON ASSOCIATES was the only Florida firm picked by the 1961 AIA Honor Awards jury for an example of design that "... went far beyond mere competence and achieved true sig-

nificance." The jury gave an Award of Merit to the Office and Warehouse for the Coppertone Corporation in Miami. This building also received a similar award at the FAA's 46th Annual Convention exhibit last year at Hollywood.

The AIA jury selected seven buildings for First Honor Awards. Awards of Merit were accorded to eleven others.

Central Florida Approves Four-Hour Bidding Plan

The Four-Hour Bid Plan for handling sub-bids in Central Florida areas has received approval in principle from general contractors, subcontractors and suppliers, according to a recent news letter from the Central Florida Chapter of the AGC. The plan has received formal approval of the AGC, the Orange County General Contractors Association and the board of directors of the Central Florida Builders Exchange.

AGC members, working with committees of subcontractors and material suppliers, are hopeful that a bid depository system can be worked out to permit the four-hour plan to be-



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come generally operative in the very near future. The plan is now in effect in both Jacksonville and Broward County.

Women In Construction Plan Four-Chapter Forum

Florida now has four chapters of Women in Construction, a national association of women who earn their living in various phases of the construction industry. The Tampa Chapter, of which MARY ROGERS is president, is planning to stage a day-long Forum dedicated to the mutual interests of the membership. Chapters in Jacksonville, Daytona Beach and Miami have been invited to attend and participate. Two officials of the national organization, FRANCES CRABTREE and MARTHA KNOWLES will be speakers at Forum sessions which will be conducted by Mary Rogers.

Detailed information relative to any phase of the Forum—which will be held May 6, 1961—can be obtained from FRANCES MABRY, chairman of the Tampa Chapter's Forum Committee. Her address is, 3000 San Nicholas, Tampa 9, Florida.

38th Annual Golf Day Set for June Sixteenth

The F. Graham Williams Company is now planning its 38th Annual Golf Tournament and Dinner for Friday, June 16th, 1961, at the East Lake Country Club in Atlanta, according to a recent communication from the company's chairman, F. GRAHAM WILLIAMS. As in past years the Tournament is open to all architects and architectural draftsmen in the southeast.

Changes . . .

JOHN PIERCE STEVENS, AIA, announces the opening of an office for the practice of general architecture at 5557 Arlington Road, Jacksonville.

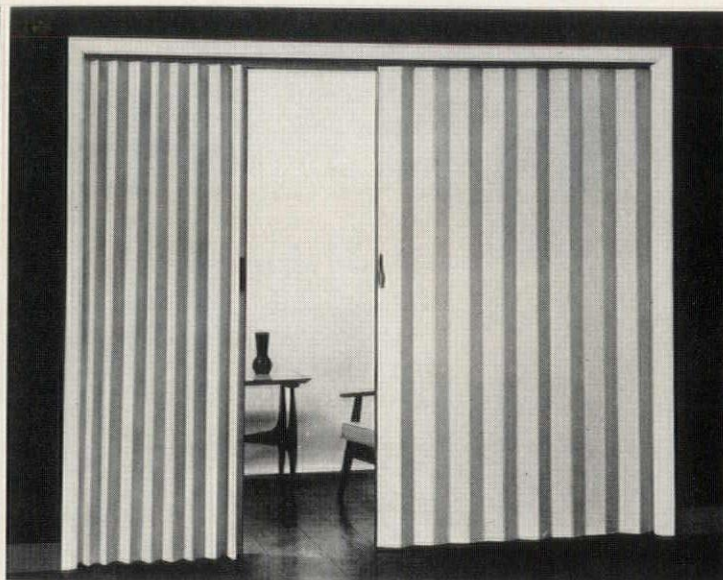
Some changes have been made in the Convention Committee of the Palm Beach Chapter, according to a recent announcement of President HAROLD A. OBST. He has withdrawn from the Committee as co-chairman; and KENNETH JACOBSON has been named its general chairman. JEFFERSON N. POWELL, first named as a member of the Program Sub-committee has resigned. His place will be taken by SAMUEL OGREN, JR.

APRIL, 1961

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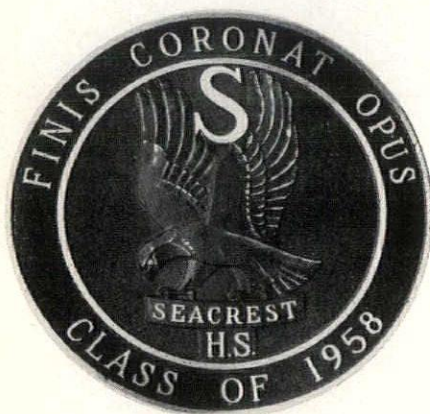
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Florida Professions . . .

(Continued from Page 6)

minister statutes through policies wisely geared to requirements, techniques and customs peculiar to each professional group.

"Furthermore, these boards have proved effective in curbing violations of the statutes. Thus they have developed into efficient and economical units of governmental administration primarily and effectively protecting the welfare of the public.

"Any type of uniform administrative procedure would change this. The practical effect would be to establish a new, unnecessary and costly layer of government. The result would be an administration administering administrators.

"The establishment of uniform administrative procedures would, on one hand, create a bureaucratic secretariat of political character; and on the other, effectively nullify the principles of self-regulation which our professional groups have struggled so long to establish, maintain and perfect. Carried to a logical conclusion they would:

- 1...Strip all boards of most of their present authorities.
- 2...Replace the seasoned understanding and balanced judgment of professional experience and knowledge with bureaucratic and arbitrary rules and regulations which is not in the best interest of the public welfare.
- 3...Materially increase costs of statute administration by superimposing a new membrane of staff and procedure on present regulatory board operations.
- 4...Remove the operation of regulatory boards from necessarily close contact with activities and development of professional groups.
- 5...Open the door wide to the possibilities of flagrant political abuse."

This policy statement has been ratified by all groups that currently make up The Florida Professions Committee. With proper implementation of this policy through active committees of each professional group, it should provide a strong basis for opposing any legislation which would tend, even in small measure, to reduce the service of safeguarding the public that regulatory boards of each professional group are so ably performing.

"Operation Progress"

(Continued from Page 9)

and when the project is completed a sister document containing releases would provide the owner with complete protection and proof of payment. The semantics of a legal approach to any such law require considerable study. This suggested measure has received a favorable acceptance by lawyers, builders and material suppliers. A member of the Attorney General's staff seemed certain of its workability and was enthusiastic about its simplicity.

Look for no sudden miracles from the Joint Cooperative Council. The organization is composed of representatives from the Associated General Contractors, the Home Builders, the Florida Building Industries Council and the Florida Association of Architects. The mechanics of setting anything in motion among such a group are far from simple. But when an agreed program is reached, you can rest assured it is for the good of all segments of the construction industry and for the general public.

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We Need The Urban Renewal Program

As in the past two sessions, the subject of Urban Renewal will undoubtedly become an issue of the 1961 Legislature. And properly so. During the past year especially there has been evident throughout the State a growing realization of what civic re-development programs could conceivably achieve for Florida communities. Reported in these columns have been many projects planned by cities and towns in all sections of the State—projects which, though carefully planned and skillfully organized, have been stopped short on the very brink of practical realization.

Against some of them has been built the stone wall of "unconstitutionality." Others have run afoul of emotionalism—opposition based on unreasoning allegiance to "sacred rights of private property." At the very least, all such projects have had to battle misunderstanding—a misunderstanding not only of basic purpose, but also of practical procedure.

This element of misunderstanding has probably been the chief stumbling block for Urban Renewal in Florida. It has nullified the plans of enlightened community administrators and it has thwarted efforts of progressive lawmakers to pass enabling legislation that would permit completion of civic re-development projects already planned. It is misunderstanding verging dangerously close to mental blindness that has drawn such red herrings as "socialism," "dictatorship," "political regimentation," and even "integration" across every piece of general legislation thus far proposed as a means for expanding civic service facilities and improving living conditions in all sorts of Florida communities.

Such attitudes seem incredible in view of the wide acceptance of Urban Renewal through the country—except in a very few states of which ours is one—and the simplicity of the principle behind it. Many examples of urban renewal programs are available to show what planned re-development can do for a city and its citizens. And as for the principle behind such development, here it is in brief outline.

A community wishes to better itself, clear its slums, rejuvenate its downtown area, solve some of its traffic problems and plan for orderly future expansion. As a first step, the renewal program is carefully planned—economically and physically—with areas being re-zoned for new uses as needed. The second step is the exercise of civic authority to acquire land as may be necessary to put the re-zoning plan into effect. The third step is the physical development of the program—the clearing of blighted areas designated for re-use and the construction of facilities necessary to carry through the renewal program. The whole concept is just that simple.

Fear of the concept stems largely, we think, from an erroneous conviction that private citizens who own property are going to be cheated out of their holdings. Eminent domain may be employed by the civic authority in cases where voluntary cooperative action cannot be generated. But in every case the owners of property acquired for a renewal program are compensated. Further, in most cases, they have the opportunity to acquire new property equivalent in value to that lost through eminent domain and to improve that property—provided the improvement meets requirements of whatever new zoning regulations have been made part of the overall program.

There is no single method that *must* be employed in carrying through urban renewal programs. It can be placed entirely in the hands of a Redevelopment Authority; or the various improvements can be constructed entirely by private organizations. Financing, likewise, can be accomplished by various means. It is *not* true that Federal funds *must* be utilized—a misconception that has given rise to the mythical spectre of "unwanted government control." There is really only one "must" attached to the conduct of any urban renewal activity. It must be based on a carefully thought out "workable plan"—and that plan must be such that it is fair to all concerned, the citizens as well as the city.

Urban Renewal could prove a much needed "Operation Bootstrap" to many Florida communities. Doesn't it seem unfortunate that mental inflexibility and dogged short-sightedness are, in our State, still effectively opposing the fruits of one of the most practical plans for cooperative self-improvement that has yet been devised?—ROGER W. SHERMAN, AIA