

The
FLORIDA ARCHITECT

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

February, 1964

Current Highlights . . .

- **CONGRESS IS NOW MOVING ON THE REMAINING KEY BILLS** of the Kennedy-Johnson program. These are the important measures — fairly few in number — that were left hanging at the end of 1963. Legislative leaders think most of them will be law by summer, when Congress quits to go home and campaign. Indeed, politics will play a major role in shaping the session's success. If the President scores high, he stands to do well in the November voting.

Johnson knows how to handle Congressmen—how to persuade . . . and how to punish. He has already pre-empted the issue of economy. By shutting down military bases, he has silenced many spending-cutters. He still won't get his way all the time—no President ever does. But his record will be good.

- **TAX CUTS AND CIVIL RIGHTS ARE GETTING TOP PRIORITY**, of course, as in 1963. Tax reduction is the heart of the Administration desire to stimulate business activity and create jobs. Presidential maneuvering — including the promises obtained from certain leaders — assures early action by the Senate. It still looks as if the withholding rates will have come down by April 1. Firms with automated accounting may be writing bigger checks before then.

Civil rights faces a long Senate filibuster after the rough fight that's developing in the House. No one can say when the showdown vote will come. And there's no way of telling what the provisions of the final version will prove to be.

- **JOHNSON'S BUDGET FOR 1965** — the 12 months that begin July 1 — won't be cut much by Congress. It's already tight. Note that Mr. Johnson has already performed the "impossible" by cutting below this year's total. As a result, the deficit will be actually be half that promised last fall by Mr. Kennedy. The White House realized that this was a "must" from a political standpoint.

To sum up the rough dimensions of the new budget:

. . . **Spending** will run about \$98 billion, down from the current year's \$99 billion. Congress will find that it has a tough job just keeping the total down to this in an election year.

. . . **Receipts** are being projected at approximately \$93 billion in fiscal 1965, compared with this year's \$90 billion — a solid gain despite the tax cut that's going to be in force.

. . . **The deficit** will run \$5 billion . . . down from this year's.

- **JOHNSON'S REVENUE ESTIMATES ASSUME A NEAR-BOOM** in business for 1964. Officials at the Treasury and the President's Council of Economic Advisers are projecting close to a 7% rise in national output . . . up from this year's 5%. Early passage of the tax cut has been very basic to this calculation. The tax cut is counted on to stimulate consumer buying which, in turn, will lead businessmen to add more to inventory to avoid loss of sales for lack of the right size, color, quality, etc. Finally, these increased demands are expected to induce industry to expand plant at a faster clip in 1964.

This is by means the universal forecast, even within the various government agencies. Certainly, many economists — some in Washington as well as a number in private industry — see somewhat smaller gains in 1964. But near-boom is the policy on which the Administration is basing its programs.

- **THE COMING "ATTACK ON POVERTY" PROGRAM** is one reason why the budget will grow, despite the sincere effort to trim it. It won't be a multi-billion dollar affair such as some officials urge. But it will cost many hundreds of millions. The fact that it will mean votes for Johnson is no liability.

Among the key features of the program may be such things as programs of retraining for higher skills on a greater scale than ever before, plus grants for building roads and other facilities to lure tourists and new industrial enterprises.

(Continued on 3rd Cover)



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The Florida Architect

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

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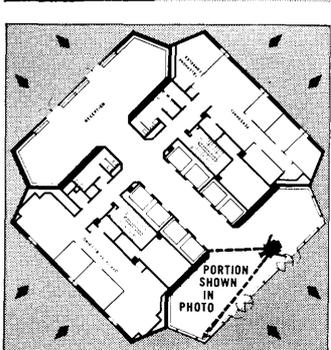
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VOLUME 14
 NUMBER 2 1964



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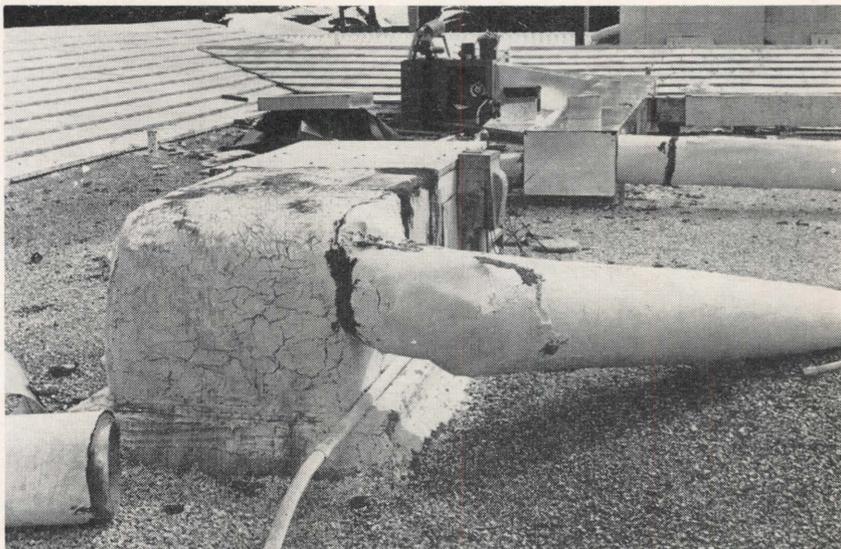
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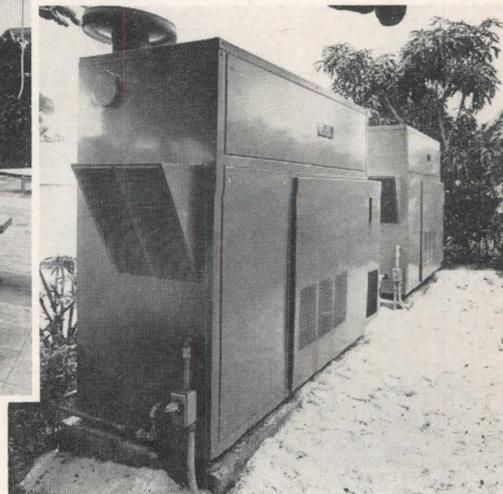


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Special Commendation For Design Excellence...

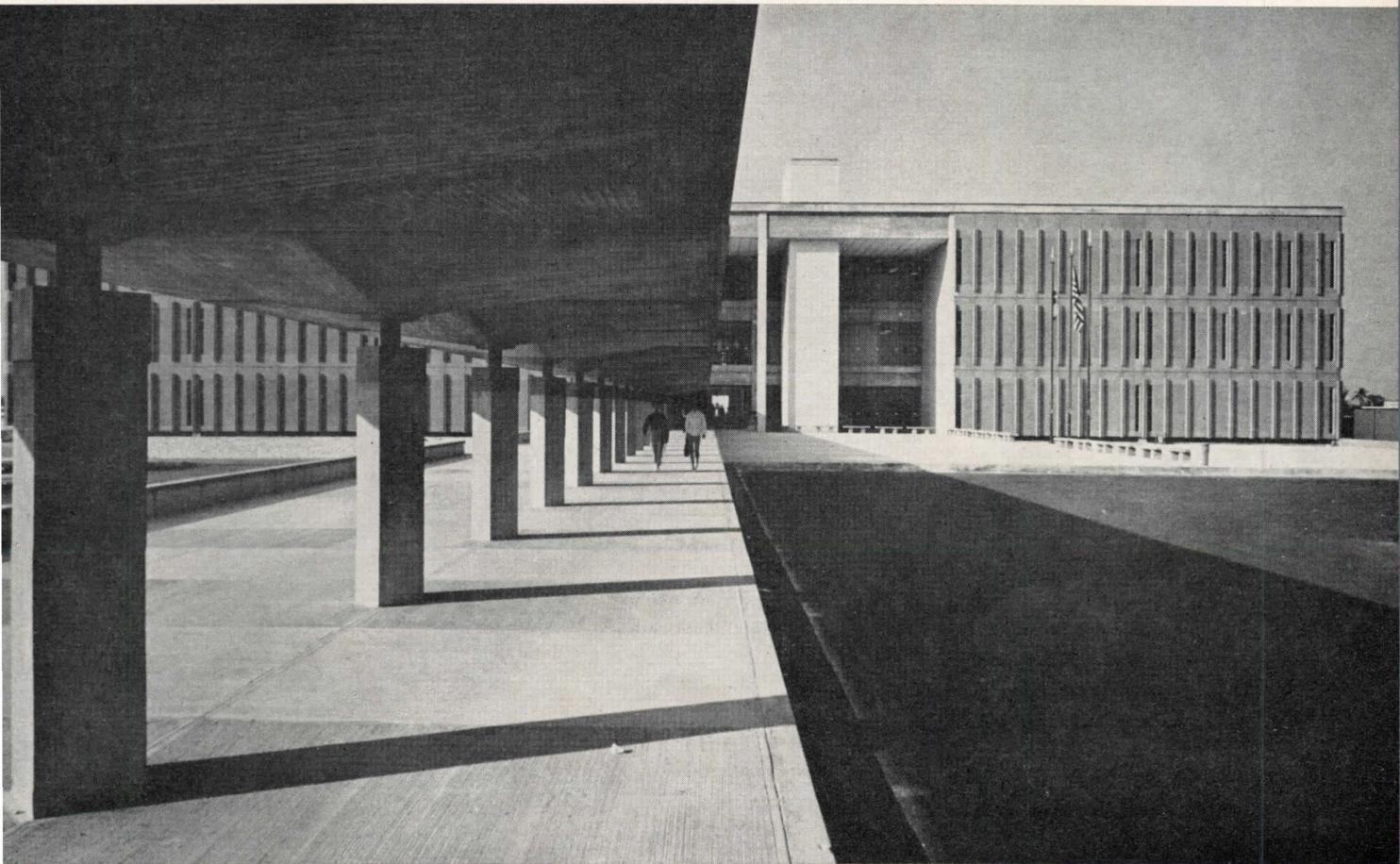
Dr. Shirley Cooper, Deputy Executive Secretary of the American Association of School Administrators, has announced that the Miami architectural firm of **PANCOAST, FERENDINO, GRAFTON, SKEELS & BURNHAM** have received special commendation for design excellence for their project of the classroom and administration building of the Miami-Dade Junior College, recently completed.

By **LESTER C. PANCOAST, AIA**

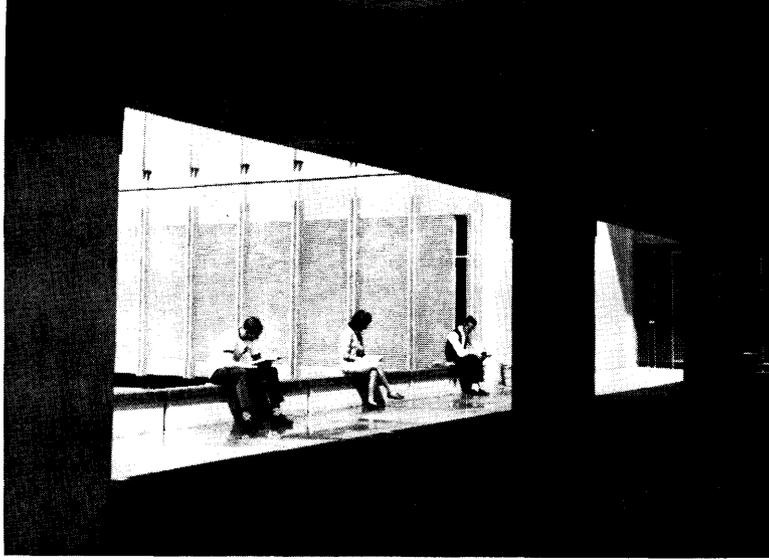
The award jury of three architects and three educators considered 325 school buildings from all sections of the United States. Thirty schools were selected, and all received the award of special commendation.

A workable plan for a complex educational plant. Space well utilized. The architecture is serene and simple but strong and expressive. Excellent handling of traffic in a large plant.

As a result of this award the Miami-Dade Junior College will be displayed at the School Administrators' National Convention in Atlantic City on February 15-19, 1964. The school will also be featured in a film strip to be distributed nationally.



Precast Concrete umbrellas now lead to the South entrance of the Administration Building; they will ultimately connect all major elements.



Railing wall units serve also as resting places for students.

DESIGN EXCELLENCE . . .

While learning whatever possible from his client an architect should explain his work, to expose his decision-making logic and aesthetic rational. If the client is as multiple as the students and faculty of a junior college, he might well use the college newspaper for this effort.

Collectively we have given birth to an animal from which we can begin to learn just how well we understood in 1962 and 1963 how to begin an air-conditioned South Florida Junior College. This first new building animal is beginning to deal with the man animal, pushing him about and qualifying his moods and functions, and being heavily used and qualified by

man: total involvement. Unlike ships (to which we have emotionally awarded sex) building animals remain "its." Certainly the temporary, non-humanizing name of "Building A" gives only one clue: that it is the first of a group. But now, "the new building" and its lost lake are adrift out there in the dusty but sometimes flooded concrete and asphalt windswept steppes of what still wants to be Masters Airfield for war planes.

"Building B," which we will be able to call the library, or less probably, the learning resources center, is at this writing taking form on the drafting tables. The library will join "Building A" against the elements; the

area between the two will become a space, a place, a "there."

The glass tile mural inside the south entrance shows the initially projected idea of the family group. Hopefully the buildings will be given proper names (such as Snodgrass Hall) and be loved, endured and inevitably brutalized by those who foul their nests.

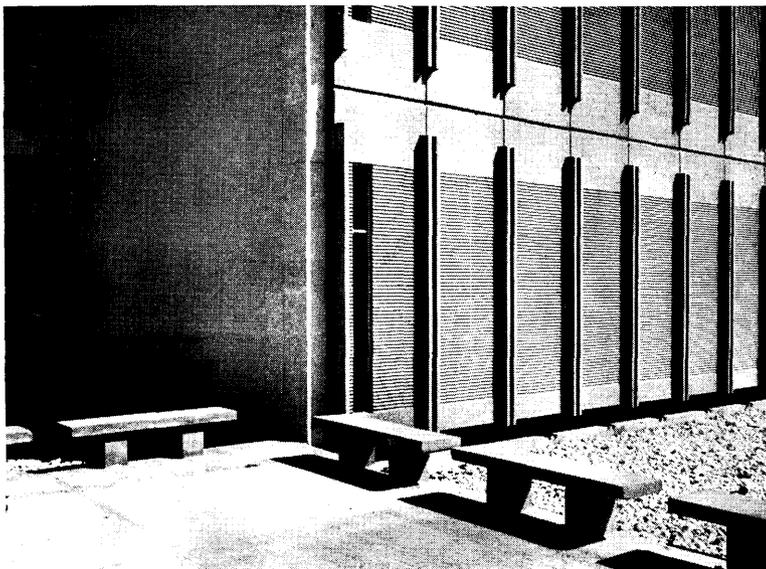
A third building of the family arrives, and the lake area begins to be described as the inner campus and everything else the outer. The outer campus is surrendered to 6,000 automobiles. The inner is spacious, cool, man-made, rational, and may the gods be praised, the trees are becoming giants.

Now Snodgrass Hall, once "Building A," once alone, never a successful prima donna, may introvert itself—shall we say herself—as much as she likes because she approaches her intended role: *that of a great coordinated collection of introverted spaces for administration and teaching.* Though the library may be born a more cheerful extrovert enjoying views of the lake and spacious interior rooms, and other members of the family will have their special charms which will result from their special purposes, Snodgrass's skylighted concourse *will be the essential pivot of the college no matter how large the campus grows.*

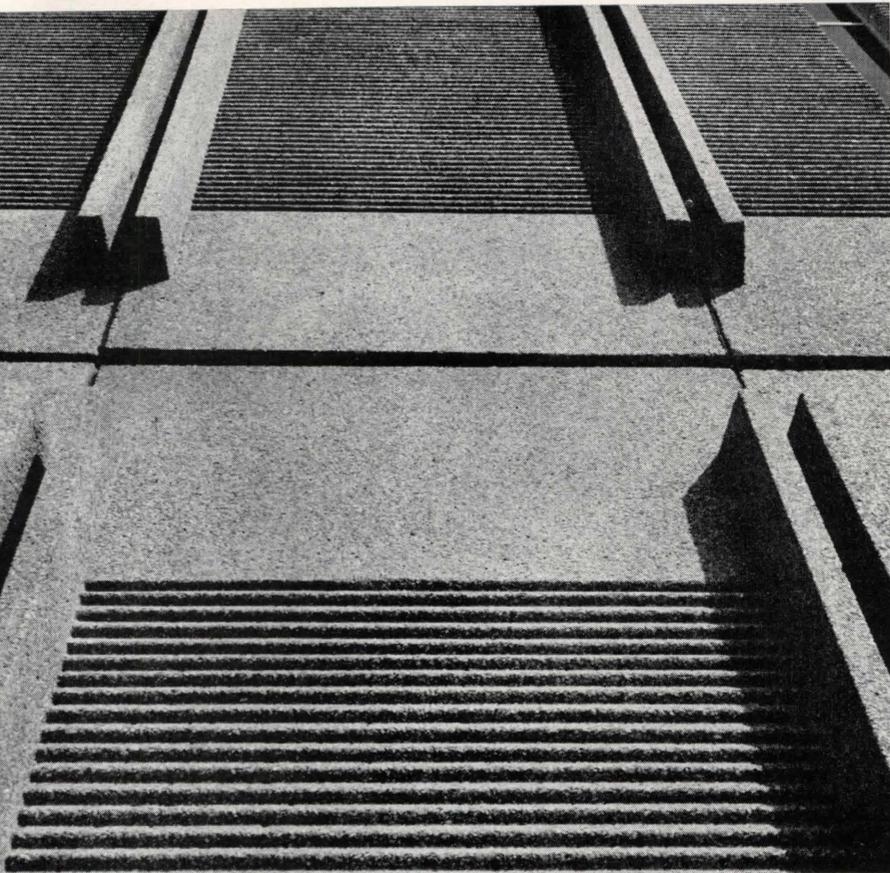
Air-conditioning is a recent phenomenon in Florida schools; with our belief that de-humidified education and compacted school plants can be more efficient, there is also a certainty that daily costs of operating air-conditioning plants must be minimum. Large areas of glass, and particularly sun heated glass, are enemies of practical air-conditioning.

Initial budgets precluded costly overhangs of the glass they would protect, yet the concept of having a vast three story structure with no reference to the out-doors was earnestly rejected; *the man animal is lost and bewildered who is unable to check on the weather or to recall how high above the ground he is.* The slit windows evolved, shielded by dark, heat-reducing, glare-reducing glass. To their designers the slits seemed in character with the modular precast exterior. Their vertical alignment always announcing the structural rhythm of the building, or sometimes making varied balanced

(Continued on Page 7)



Window slits of glare reducing glass occur in corners of standard classrooms, give reference to outdoors without costly sun control devices.



4 x 12 foot panels are striated to indicate interior spaces and to help the massive structure retain a sense of scale; panel-strengthening ribs pair off to provide delicacy and shadows to exterior facades.

Design Excellence . . .

(Continued from Page 6)

patterns within the structural bays. From the interiors the slits define the corners of the standard class rooms, make much of the exposed concrete columns, and allow discreet peeking at the expense of day dreaming, star gazing, tree watching, real estate speculation, cloud drifting and desert scanning.

Gazing from appropriate openings in buildings will be very much a part of the life on the campus. A library reader will be able to change his focal distance through glass walls carefully protected from the sun, and because of glass a diner in the cafeteria will be visually suspended above the lake. From glass windows and from grilled openings, such as those in the concourse of Snodgrass Hall, other buildings will be seen point-blank. White, or even light value surfaces reflect our splendid sunlight if the entire family of buildings around the lake wears the same tailored yellow-grey, green-grey, pinky-grey precast clothing of Snodgrass Hall. The naked, unskinted student's eye will be able to stare at the faces of the buildings in the full sun.

(Continued on Page 8)

Glass mosaic and natural concrete central well of three-story concourse give opportunity for social encounter and easy transition from air-conditioned classrooms for the hot sun.



Design Excellence . . .

(Continued from Page 7)

Can the collective soft dullness of the precast exteriors be countered with stair towers covered with white glass mosaic, which is also maintenance-free, and which also will grow old gracefully? Can interiors be brightened with alternating nine-matched-color system, two colors different on each floor, and bold entrances be further marked with cheerful yellow? Can this plan survive the freshly-painted eternal "temporaries," the left over military buildings of most campuses?

If Israel made her desert bloom, so can a junior college in north-west Miami. Although carefully controlled gifts may eventually play a part in

landscaping the campus, *the great effort must be organized and controlled by the college itself*, the architects have provided a landscape plan under the direction of an enthusiastic and capable landscape architect.

The plan encompasses tree-shaded parking, a botanical garden to separate the campus from the scratchy commercialism of 27th Avenue and giant selected-season blooming trees to reflect in the lake. Several varieties of sculpture-trunked aerial-rooted Ficus trees are called on, as well as extraordinary future giants called Bischoffia Javanica; which grow fast, behave well in a hurricane, do not drop their leaves, bear attractive but non-nuisance fruit, and are eminently tropical. Bischoffias make splendid

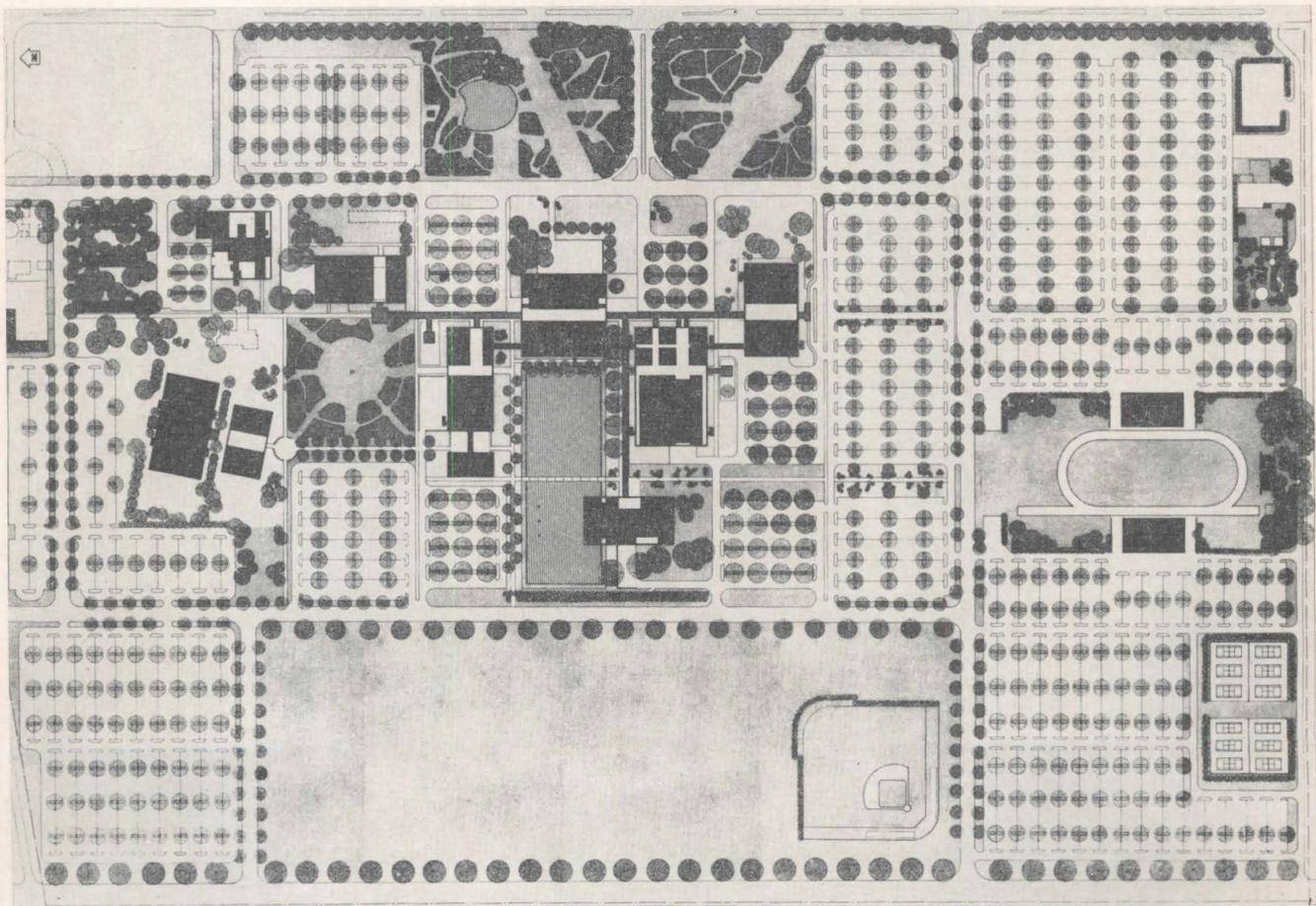
places for students to relax and congregate. In this climate the achievement of all this is possible within a few years.

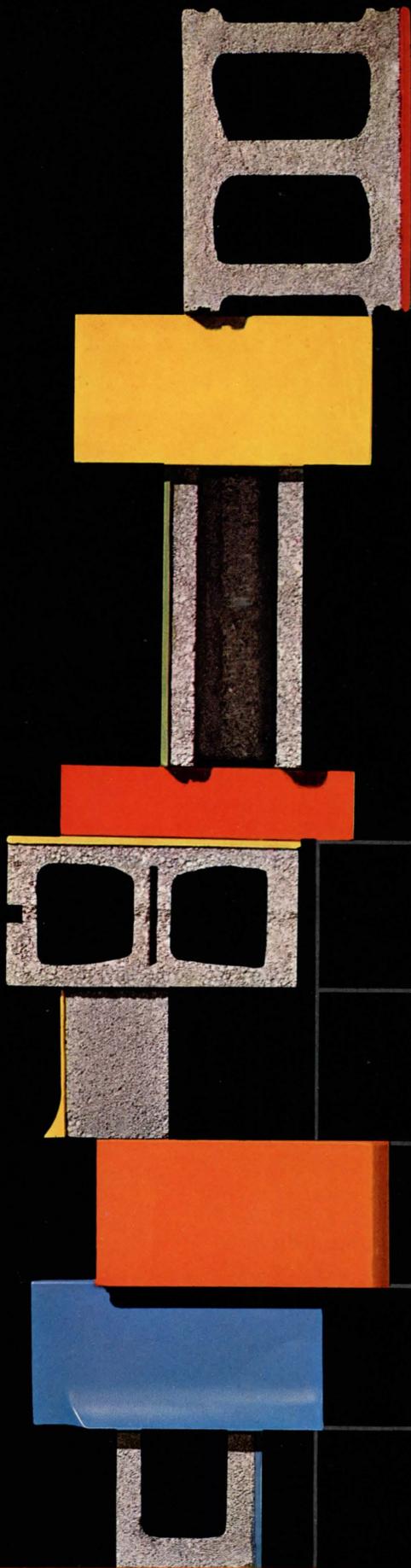
While these natural trees will make great areas of shade, there are already to be considered the man-made trees which will connect all buildings: indirectly lighted, non-dripping concrete parasols side by side, sized to move in any direction and to be received into the entrances they serve. Typical Miami traumatic transition from air-conditioned spaces to sun-baked concrete will be avoided.

Everywhere in the buildings now being built and designed there appears the statement and re-statement of a fundamental reality: *These are build-*

(Continued on Page 21)

College Master Plan relates existing military buildings (lower right) to new complex which will surround a recently excavated architectural lake. Square building at end of lake is the Administration and Classroom Building discussed in this article.





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It Is Well To Know . . .

By ARCHIE G. PARISH, FAIA

President

Florida State Board of Architecture

The responsibility to train and provide practical experience to subordinates falls upon the architects of today . . . the President here discusses the importance of this.

With the advent of the New Year, your Board again prepares to supervise the written examinations of those who aspire to secure registration as architects in Florida.

At this writing the tabulations will not have been completed as to those who have passed and those who have failed to pass the January examinations. It is regretted that based on past experience, more than sixty percent of those taking the examinations will have failed one or more of the written tests.

After each examination, the Board receives various comments from some of the unsuccessful candidates as to the reasons why they have failed to successfully pass the tests. Some have merit; *others are merely excuses to cover personal lack of preparedness.*

It is felt that we who are registered and who employ these young men and women who are striving to secure registration may, at some point, have overlooked phases of affording practical experience to them which would have adequately prepared them to cope with the examinations given.

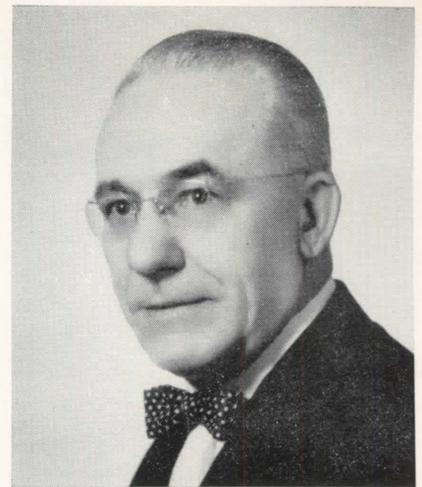
Your board has always striven to prepare examinations which are fair and objective and which will give definite information as to the fitness of examinees to assume their places in the field of professional architecture. It is granted that the examinations are not easy, nor should they be. No less a burden is placed upon the registered architect in community responsibility than is placed upon those in the other professions be they law, medicine or other professional activity. All must meet the rigid yardstick of qualification if we are to continue

to merit the respect and approbation of those whom we serve.

Bearing the above thoughts in mind, *how are we to improve the internship of these candidates for registration.* We must think back to our own "fledgling" days—*what steps did we take to secure the basic experience which enabled us to pass these tests.* I am sure that by going back through our field of experience, we can recall problems which will benefit our present examinees.

As in any other business or profession, we must possess a deep pride in our profession. We must hold paramount the fact that *ethics* are the keystone upon which a successful career will be built. We must stress this to our subordinates so that they will be fully aware of the fact that proper professional administration is as necessary as any other phase of operation. The aspiring candidate should be given the opportunity for assisting in client relations so that he will know what is expected of him and how he must conduct himself in establishing a sound practice.

We can also assist him in securing a full and well rounded experience in design and in site planning. Ideas and suggestions which may be advanced by him should be given sympathetic hearing. We can all recall in our younger days, our feelings of frustration when we advanced designs and ideas to our superiors which were passed over with the comment that such were idealistic and impractical. Yet today, many of those suggestions have now been thoroughly imbedded in modern architectural design. They



have proven themselves. When ideas advanced are impractical it should be explained why they are so. If there are portions which may be adapted, explore them and if they are found to be sound, utilize them where possible.

We should give the subordinate the opportunity of field experience away from the drafting board on structures and building construction. It is agreed that much in these fields can be learned from texts, yet there never has been a substitute for actual experience in training one to understand why certain things must be done.

An effort should be made to impress upon the subordinate the value of having an excellent knowledge of the history of architecture. He should be made to realize that through such knowledge he will reap the benefits of the thinking of the outstanding members of his profession through the centuries. Through such knowledge, he will have at his mind's command a veritable wealth of experience.

In summation we, the architects of the present, have the definite responsibility to train those who are to follow in our footsteps. We must insure that, in the future, the profession of architecture will be held in high esteem; it is the legacy we can leave which will be remembered far into the future. No more fitting monument can be erected to any man, than that of a student, who through outstanding accomplishment, reflects the training of his mentor.

Throughout the coming year, let us all combine our talents to insure that aspiring applicants will be worthy of the title "Architect" upon registration.

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Wood - Architecture - and The Future

By EARL M. STARNES, AIA

At the Annual Meeting of the South East Section of the Forest Products Research Society held early December 1963 . . . the then President of the Florida South Chapter of AIA surveyed the use of wood in Architecture. His address is reproduced in its entirety.

What role does wood play in this fabric of Architecture?

It has, of course, had the ancient and significant role of structure—

From the time man began to collect sticks and place these sticks in a fashion that provided him with support for sheltering materials, such as thatch, wood became an inseparable part of the history of Architecture and the science of construction. We have in equatorial Africa constructors today who follow the methods of the use of wood in structures that are 2000 years old.

Wood has been used as timber shapes, columns, beams, struts, rafters and so on, with as little modification from the tree trunk forms as possible.

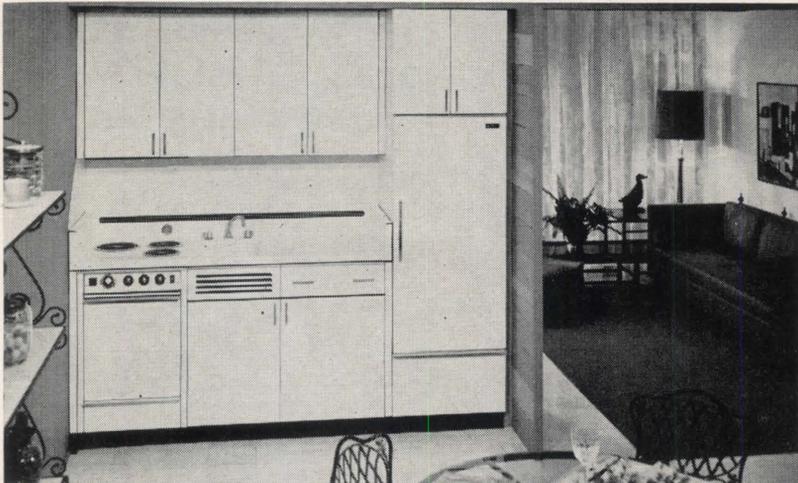
This method of post and beam and "A" frame construction for forming roofs has so long been the methods of roof framing that the entire concept of structural engineering was developed around it. And it has dominated the thinking of Architects and Structural Engineers until the most recent times.

The method of post and beam framing has been clarified and purified — if you will — by the laminating processes developed for structural timbers primarily since the 1940's. Prior to that time we were limited to structural considerations employing the use of lumber sizes. Maximum practical sizes of lumber from a manufacturing standpoint, distribution standpoint, and from an inherent limitation in wood itself then limited our spans and the spaces roofed with wood.

In the recent years we have begun to use wood in more liberal manners structurally because of the freedom from prior limitations. Lamination of structural members has allowed a growth in our space considerations, columns or supports can be placed with more concern for building use. The very shape of building structures is almost unlimited today. With laminated members we can design and build domes, interesting "A" framed structures, vaults of various sizes and shapes and highly refined post and beam structures.

One of the real values to the Architect in the use of laminated wood structure is the ability to select finish faces for exposed structures, which with lumber is always an arduous task, and often impossible.

In this discussion of laminated structural sections rather than speculate as to what I think the future will be, I would pose a few problems that must be solved to extend and broaden this particular use of wood. The most critical of all is the need for better systems of joining. Recently I was



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studying a book describing the Architecture of Japan and in this book are several illustrations describing beam and column and rafter details. Gentlemen, these people knew more about joining structural wood members with a sense of truth and beauty a thousand years ago than we do today. Some of these examples still stand as mute evidence of an understanding in wood construction we struggle to achieve.

A second concern in the realm of laminated timber is the premium cost on members utilizing compound curves. This, of course, requires three dimensional jigs but in designing spaces it sometimes is necessary to terminate structure on compound curved axis. A third consideration is the potential in stock piling structural shapes much as the manufacturers of other structural materials have found to be good business. This also includes the possibility that the rectangular section might some day be abandoned for a more efficient structural wood section. I think the future will bring better and more adequate methods of control from the consumers standpoint in purchasing laminated timber. Aesthetically the Architect will be able to harmoniously wed structure and space to enhance a way of building.

Since, at this point we seem to be deeply involved in wood as a structural material, let us consider the growth of stud, plate and rafter construction as applied to light buildings, such as homes, and small commercial structures. We, of course, inherited balloon framing from our forefathers. Today it is consistently used in wood frame constructions without material changes until we get to the roof. At this point, I would remind you that a frame wall of studs, plates and plywood sheathing outside and inside measuring 4' by 8' has a total of ten pieces of material and takes longer to construct in the field than a concrete block wall of the same dimension using 36 pieces of material. The only progress here is by the prefabricator who can in very short order construct such a wall panel. However, this has not broadly affected the use of light frame structure in walls. The development of larger components for walls is necessary to give the designers a tool with which to work. When we consider the light frame roof the story is quite different. Here in the past 15 years prefabricated

light roof trusses have been developed and imaginatively marketed and have in many areas of the land begun to dominate light frame roof construction for houses and small commercial structures. This is an efficient and sound use of small wood sections and has resulted in much construction economy and freer planning of spaces thus roofed.

The future of light construction in wood structure is not too bright unless components, panels, and methods of erection can be improved and developed. It is certainly an area of concern that should be studied and considered, so that a more fruitful service can be rendered the construction industry. The use of wood combined with other materials will be a great help as these products are more generally available.

As we continue to screen the field of wood and structure I would like to mention the extensive use of pole buildings. I believe one of the contributing factors in this mode of building is the simplification and diversification of members of chemically treated wood to create a rot and insect resistant product. At present most of the pole structures are utility buildings such as animal sheds, grain storage houses and open equipment shelters. As I have recently driven through North Carolina, I am currently reminded that the many of the pole structures are of significant vintage.

I believe, however, that a method mentioned recently being developed by the Minnesota Farm and Home Science laboratory in a new way of framing pole buildings should foretell a future for these structures. It, and I am not prepared to describe the method, will save 95% of the lumber used in pole structures and increase the load supporting ability by 25%. Perhaps this new method and the renewed interest recently expressed by Architects will increase the use of pole structures in such buildings as vacation houses. We, in our office, have recently investigated its use in a motel where the site problem dictated a raised structure. We did, however, yield to serious objections and used a masonry system.

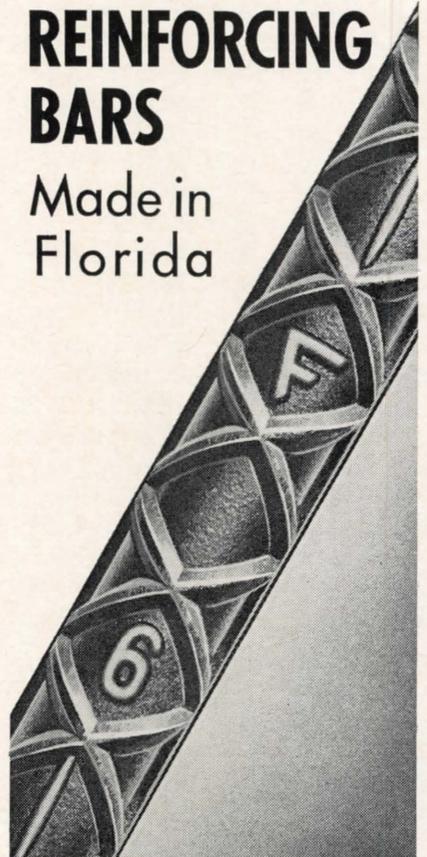
A few words could be shared concerning the use of wood in the exciting and exotic new concepts in shell structures of all categories. Since Felix

(Continued on Page 16)

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Wood...

(Continued from Page 15)

Candella, Architect-engineer, really introduced these structures to the world twenty years ago, we have seen hyperbolic paraboloids, warped shells, saddle structures, vaults and arches of all shapes and sizes built of wood. All shell structures are generated by straight line construction, thus lumber is an applicable material, generally being used as a solid decking warping to the conformation necessary to generate the beautiful twisting and contorting planes of these shells. Also a method used has been similar to an actually lamella construction. Here again, the construction is all straight lines but with lamella we must fill the voids between the supporting members.

I think it is through this imaginative and impressive use of wood and its products that we again see a rebirth of architecture with appropriate structure.

One of our prime problems in developing structural systems of warped planes is the fact that sheet materials such as plywood will not warp in the compound curves necessary to achieve the convolutions of the thin shells.

As an interesting sidelight at this point, I would like to relate an experience our firm had with a thin shell structure. As the design for a small church developed we selected a series of thin shells to span the 100' by 50' floor area. We elected to use sections of hyperbolic paraboloids and these — there are ten of them — were arranged in such a way that the roof expressed a very tent-like quality. My story here really is not concerned with roof shape but methods. We explored three materials for construction, steel, concrete, and wood. After a detailed cost analysis, we found a slight advantage in the concrete method. However, the most significant advantage, and I think it is inherent, in the use of concrete, was the lack of joining problem. Concrete, when wet, can be placed in almost any shape or form, and when it sets continuity of structure is assured. With wood in pieces and steel in pieces this was not possible. Perhaps with skin stressing systems and research we can develop simpler systems of building compound curve structures. The future will surely bring more and varied problems in

the future. Certainly some exciting solutions will evolve.

A few minutes ago I asked the question "What role does wood play in the fabric of Architecture?"

I have been working with the broad brush of a water colorist across the field of structure — structure using wood and wood products.

Now perhaps to proceed, we should continue with wood as a *weathering in material*. This brings up the general classification of siding and roofing.

Recent statistics on the use of wood as an exterior material in house construction indicate a downward trend. In 1940, 43% of houses built used wood exteriors, in 1954, 31% of houses built had wood exteriors, and in 1956 only 24% of new houses built featured outside wood. The source of these statistics was Mr. Gene Brewer, President of United States Plywood Corporation and one who is eminently concerned with the sale of wood products. Mr. Brewer also stated, "that wood windows are on the same roller coaster. In 1940 the trend line goes from 91% in new one family houses to 57% in 1956."

From the architects point of view let us examine some of the reasons why this trend and what, if anything, can be done about it. Perhaps we should examine some of the environmental weapons at constant work to destroy our buildings: *sun* — the heat and auxiliary rays of this source of energy tend to increase oxidation, remove moisture and change temperatures of building surfaces, *rain* — the bearing of injurious chemicals and the inherent damage of wetting, *erosion* — from the wind and wind born particles, the affects of great changes in air temperatures. The combination of these forces pinpoints one of our most serious considerations in the use of wood. Its durability. I know that wood as a natural material has tremendous longevity. In Finn Maniers book *Wood in Architecture* he points out beautiful wood details in a barn dating from about 1550 now exhibited in Finland. In this case it is a beautiful half timber structure infilled with tapered sticks which was the reinforcing for the clay stucco then used.

As we travel about the world we can see many examples of this great life span of wood. Just last summer I studied wooden houses built in Savannah in the 18th century. I believe

the secret of this wood life is to allow the wood itself the freedom of air and light. It must be permanently sealed against all environmental affects or designed in such a way that it becomes a total part of the environment. Chemical treating provides rot resistance and is certainly advisable in detailing the wood to allow it to be its own best protector of itself. We have found great success with non-sealing type finishes in this locale and continue to use wood as an excellent exterior material.

The use of wood for roofing evolved through the cons of history from great slabs to the present day shingle or shape. I believe these will be continued in use where certain aesthetic principals of architectural design are employed. They have served well for centuries and will serve in the future.

Another reason that the trend is away from the use of wood is again our old problem of joining. Proper joining requires a level of craftsmanship that in general we find in construction non-existent. I do not deplore this but find it a reality we must live with when designing exterior wall systems in wood. This is another area of research that can bear fruit for future use of wood products.

The recent application of relatively inert materials to wood back up products will certainly enhance and contribute to the new uses of wood as a weathering material. These materials ostensibly add to the life of wood exteriors and will certainly enliven facades with color and texture. Consistently throughout recent literature concerning the use of wood products we find reference to the joint use of wood and other products. A fine expression of this idea I found in the same speech by Mr. Gene Brewer, who stated, "take wood and weld it to the best of the new materials and we will have a product as workable, as modern, and as beautiful as there is in the world. Above all, you will have a product which will continue to hold its place in the home and the general economy. Take wood and by continued research and development—tireless development—adapt it to the needs and desires of the builders, architects, designers, manufacturers and consumers in general and I'm confident we can regain much of the lost ground."

(Continued on Page 19)

Integration Of Structure And Esthetics

By R. J. LYMAN

Executive Director
Prestressed Concrete Institute

At a dinner meeting of the Florida Central Chapter of the AIA held early December 1963, in St. Petersburg . . . the Executive Director of the PCI discussed the aesthetics of prestressed concrete . . . and outlined the results of prestressed concrete structures when good architectural and engineering judgment are used without regard for selfish commercial or political interests. His address is reproduced here in its entirety.

It is always a pleasure to return to the friendly Florida climate, renew acquaintances with many old friends, and see some new faces, with the prospect of cultivating new friends. It is an especially friendly atmosphere to me, because the Prestressed Concrete Institute was founded in Florida, nearly ten years ago, by a very progressive group of Florida producers who could see the tremendous future of the then young industry.

This past year one of our foremost accomplishments was the conductance of our First Annual PCI Awards Program—a program of awards based on the design judged most worthy as a contribution to the advancement of prestressed concrete. A very distinguished jury of three architects and two engineers, all nationally prominent in their professions, analyzed and judged over 100 submissions. Prestressed concrete, as evidenced by this review of work from the offices of many of the countries leading architects, large and small, gives promise to being capable of capturing the imagination of the architectural profession when creatively designed by men of profound imagination and integrity.

The possibilities of using prestressed concrete designs are limited only by the imagination of the architect and the engineer. It has been proven over and over again that this versatile material can be used economically, with many plus advantages in all types of buildings, structures and bridges. The long, shallow beams and column free areas in buildings, plus the natural aesthetics of prestressed concrete, make it a material which in many applications is an idea. The engineer definitely likes the fire resistive qualities, the desirability of high density

concrete from a finish and durability standpoint, and the long term savings of no painting or relatively maintenance free structures. In addition, the building contractor is amazed at the simplicity of prestressed concrete construction, and the many *time saving* techniques made possible by this material. When steel and concrete are combined together in the best manner, based on good architectural and engineering judgement, without regard for selfish commercial or political interests, the result is *safe, durable, aesthetic, and economical* structures of prestressed concrete.

On every side, the discerning student of building construction can perceive a changing attitude toward architectural design; this attitude is more than a trend; it amounts to a changed concept. I believe that there is an increasing desire among architects to portray a human warmth in their buildings, a warmth that has been lacking in recent decades. This is a human appreciation and relationship, which is considerably above and beyond merely providing structures which function and work well. It is what I choose to call "functioning with feeling", or transforming a cold, mathematical machined type structure by giving it space and a chance to breathe individually. Good architects are concerned with this desire for warmth and finding a valid modern answer to color, texture, plasticity, light and shadow, and spaciousness. When I was in grade school, I was intrigued by the word "onomatopoeia" — making the sound suit the sense. The architect can do the same by providing a structural image that does

(Continued on Page 19)

News & Notes

AIA Building Products Register . . .

The 3rd Edition of The American Institute of Architects' BUILDING PRODUCTS REGISTER will be published in March, 1964, according to William H. Scheick, AIA Executive Director.

Developed after 12 years of study, the REGISTER was created as a technical reference for architects, engineers and other construction industry specifiers. It provides a fingertip-fast source of factual product data at the initial stage of material selection, prior to research into more detailed informational areas.

A new look will introduce the 3rd REGISTER edition. It will be in the standard 8½" x 11" size with a hard cloth-bound cover. This change from the previous edition makes it easier to handle and, for example, to keep with Sweet's Architectural Catalog File and other bound product literature. In addition to AIA File Numbers, the REGISTER also uses Sweet's 1964 File Numbers for quick

cross-reference. Product data, within 27 different categories, paralleling those of Sweet's, are condensed into three-line listings across two pages under an average of two dozen pertinent criteria headings.

Other REGISTER features include: Abstracts of Technical Standards and Testing Methods, Specifications and Manufacturer Association Standards and Literature; general information on proper product use; a Product Type Index; an Index of Manufacturers; a Trade Names Index; a Directory of Organizations and a List of Abbreviations. Heavy stock dividers between categories, also indexed, will further assist the speed of search.

The Board of Directors of the Institute has approved free distribution of one free copy of the REGISTER to each AIA Corporate Member requesting it. Additional copies are available to members at the prepaid price of \$15 prior to publication February 29, 1964. Thereafter the price will be \$20.

The AIA Board has also approved sale of the REGISTER to non-mem-

ber architects, engineers, specifiers and others in the construction industry, as well as to the public, on the same basis—\$15 prepaid prior to publication, \$20 after February 29. All orders of five or more copies will receive a 25% discount. Each Manufacturer-Lister will receive one complimentary copy.

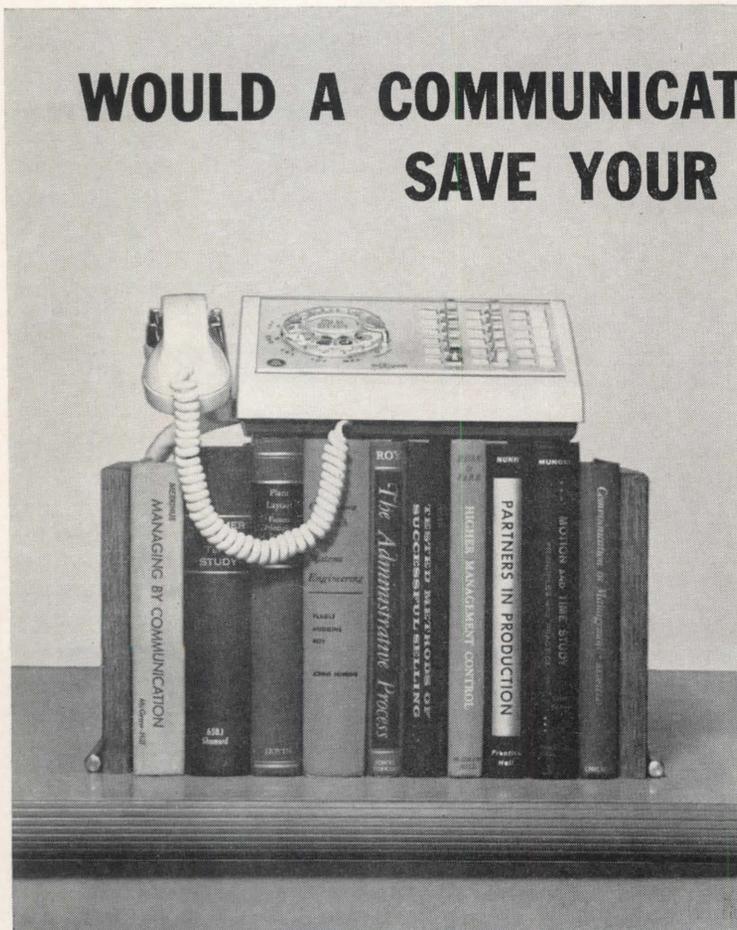
For copies of the REGISTER, write the AIA BUILDING PRODUCTS REGISTER, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., 20006. Make checks payable to "The American Institute of Architects — BPR."

Revised Specifications . . .

The Steel Structures Painting Council has announced the publication of a revised set of specifications designed to guide architects, structural and maintenance engineers and steel fabricators in the preparation of steel surfaces for painting. The updated standards are the result of the SSPC's findings over a 10-year period and

(Continued on Page 20)

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Wood . . .

(Continued from Page 16)

Back to our original question "What role does wood play in the fabric of Architecture?"

We have considered structure, weathering surfaces, walls and roofs, and now find ourselves looking at all the myriad possibilities of interior finishes, cabinets, doors, trim, and floors. This list of products past, present, and future could go on for a long time. However, I believe one point should be noted as to some trends and possible future developments.

When wood building finish products evolved from the lumber panel stage to the sheet plywood panel stage a comparable thing happened in the architectural world of reason. Meis van der Rohe professed "Less is more" and the gauntlet of simplicity was thrown to the architects of the world. We then began to see the exquisite use of the new flat sheet wood materials inside, outside, everywhere in buildings. Almost a complete lack of trim, and in many cases unfortunately so. As is the fashion, however, we soon discovered the need for joining to truly express the panels. Today the panels are still used in the finest room interiors in completely coordinated systems of revealed trim and applied trim with doors and other openings set in and beautifully detailed. The future unfolds all manner of useful purposes for wood products to improve the environment.

Wood will never be surpassed as a poetic expression of man's deepest relationship to nature through architecture. It is warm to the sight, it is kind to the touch and it is implicit to quality. I always think of the advice given to the Japanese wood worker; *never finish wood with a tool, always use the hand*. I think somehow we must use our minds as our hands and consider wood, its products and its by-products in this kind of poetic light.

I have answered only three roles wood plays in Architecture. Structure, weathering materials, and interior finishes. Others include concrete framework, and centering for all types of construction. The total use of wood and its products for instance amounts

to approximately 12% of the construction dollar on ordinary motel structures. It is exceeded only by the combined mechanical and electrical work in buildings of this nature. The picture is bright, with imagination and foresight the role wood can play will continue to be significant.

In the next 50 years we in this great land will duplicate our present existing buildings—a *big job is ahead*.

Prestressed Concrete . . .

(Continued from Page 17)

properly and warmly what it looks like it should do.

Along with the desire for humanism in our buildings is the desire to find and use significant and meaningful forms. In all parts of the country, there is a great search to find new expressive ways to produce forms and shapes more exciting than the square and rectilinear boxes which seem to have become the vogue. But right now, and perhaps influenced by such examples as Saarinen's huge winged TWA terminal at Idlewild and large wing at Dulles Airport, there is an appreciative recognition among imaginative architects that most anything is possible. Practically no span is too great, materials can be molded and shaped into almost any sort of sculptured surface, we can build, connect, and support in almost any manner. There are those who feel we must take advantage of every avenue of approach and construct every form and shape that appears to be beautiful and at the same time functional to its purpose. Gradually, however, rationalism along with economy has a way of permeating and tempering this atmosphere to preserve some discipline in applying form and shape.

Still another aspect that architectural design has taken today is the growing cognizance among architects of the rapidly advancing technology of building construction. Architects can no longer afford to pass over these advancements by giving them simple lip service. They are coming too fast and are so apparent that they require proper consideration and use. Much more thought is now being given to

providing structural members, exposed on the interior of the building, as well as on the exterior, which are so proportioned and designed that they become attractive and decorative, as well as serving the structural function. It is becoming more and more apparent that elemental prefabrication of structural building components needs an amplified translation into our multi-story structures.

Every ambitious architect has the desire to design exciting buildings that span large areas easily and answer the needs of their clients. But along with this desire of accomplishment must come the desire to perform this design functionally, beautifully, and economically. And of course to achieve this plane of attainment, every effort must be expended to take maximum advantage of the advanced design and construction techniques, including use of methods and materials which are consistent with the latest technology, bringing to the structure the advantages that these technologies can provide.

After talking with many of your colleagues across this wide country, I am convinced that architects in general have a strong desire to make their buildings more human with a natural warmth and more appealing; there is a basic urge to show creative originality in the buildings they are designing; and there is a sincere effort being made to employ the latest building and construction techniques. I don't say that prestressed concrete is the panacea of all your troubles, the famed cure-all elixir, or the answer to all your design problems, I do say that use of prestressed concrete is worthy of investigation when the needs of the situation demand an economy of construction, a freedom from maintenance problems, an ease and simplicity in field construction never before demonstrated, an essentially controlled quality, and a flexibility both in adaptability to mechanical requirements, and in the possibility of physical alteration that is so important today. The elements of members and shapes of prestressed concrete which are offered by our industry everywhere today do provide a maximum efficiency combined with beauty for the architect's imaginative use of space.

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News & Notes

(Continued from Page 18)

the work of an advisory panel established by the group in 1960 to draft changes.

The new edition is the first step in the SSPC's program to streamline all its specifications by the end of 1964. Among the numerous improvements incorporated, two were included to meet long-standing needs: a new section devoted to descriptions of prepared surfaces which offer the user a yardstick in specifying his blast-cleaning requirements; and the addition of a specification covering a new, intermediate grade of blast cleaning called, "Near-White."

Current revisions also reflect the Council's efforts to simplify and tighten surface preparation regulations pertaining to: 1) weathering of steel surfaces; 2) cleaning of welds; 3) preventing a recurrence of rust on previously cleaned surfaces; 4) selecting the degree of surface cleaning necessary.

Offered along with the general revisions is a "Guide to Surface Preparation Specifications." Intended as a quick-reference aid, this guide will help the user choose the preparation best suited to specific grades of steel. The updated standards, including the Guide, sell for \$2.00 per set.

As a companion to the revised specifications, the Council is offering a set of visual standards. Comprising a series of 23 color photographs of various steel surfaces, these illustrations were adopted by the Swedish Standards Association and jointly approved by the SSPC and the American Society for Testing and Materials. They are suggested for use in conjunction with the Council's printed specifications and may be ordered through the SSPC at a cost of \$15 per set.

Inquiries concerning both printed and illustrated standards, as well as the Council's newly published free bulletins reviewing its bridge and tank painting test programs may be addressed as follows: Steel Structures Painting Council, 4400 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.

Handbook Available . . .

A new edition of "Fundamentals of Building Insulation" has been published by the Insulation Board Institute.

The basic, 44-page booklet tells how residential and commercial insulation works, why it is used, and where it should be used. The updated publication is designed as an aid to architects, engineers, builders, retail building materials dealers, teachers and students in schools and colleges offering building materials courses.

R. A. LaCrosse, IBI technical director, points out that the edition contains information on three new products, intermediate and nail-base insulation board sheathing, and sound deadening insulation board. Other sections of the booklet have been revised to include the latest insulation information, including proper insulation for electric heating.

Single copies are available without cost to individuals, and up to 30 copies are free to schools and colleges where the booklet will be used in classes on building construction. Additional copies are 40 cents each plus postage.

Copies of "Fundamentals of Building Insulation" may be obtained by writing to Mr. Robert A. LaCrosse, technical director, Insulation Board Institute, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois 60602.

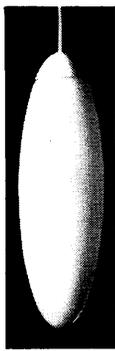
Ceramic Tile

Sets Record . . .

Ceramic tile production in the United States set an all-time record, estimated at 275 million square feet, in 1963. Industry sources predict another record of perhaps 290 million square feet in 1964.

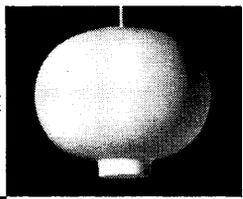
"The 1963 record is an indication of the increased awareness of the quality aspects of real ceramic tile, said William M. North, president of the Tile Council of America, trade association of the leading domestic producers. "Furthermore, this all-time record for our domestic producers was made in the face of greatly increased imports of foreign tiles.

"Building professionals — especially architects — and the consuming public alike, each year are discovering that ceramic tile can give lifelong beauty and economy in construction," Mr. North said. "The result is that production of domestic tile is increasing faster than the production of building products as a whole."

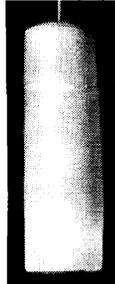


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Design Excellence...

(Continued from Page 20)

ings of concrete. It is not only for economic reasons that architectural cosmetics are held to a minimum. Exposed concrete has a soft rugged beauty and speaks of the way it was formed. The covered walks, the pre-cast copings and benches, the columns and beams of these buildings are designed to remain unpainted. Where this material can be touched and kicked it will become dirty, but concrete receives dirt much more gracefully than paint, and it remains real. Architectural expression of this kind of reality is becoming more accepted in many old countries, and now is reaching young provincial Florida.

If controversy were to diminish about the buildings being built at our junior college, if no one much cared about the process or result, or if the architectural style generated here were to be allowed to go wandering off in other directions, then we would lose aesthetic coordination and the valuable controlled statement: "This special place is Miami-Dade Junior College." For all these thoughts, however, we must not become so involved in why these countless decisions were made—or in what the deciders intended to do—that we cannot decide whether the results are of the best.

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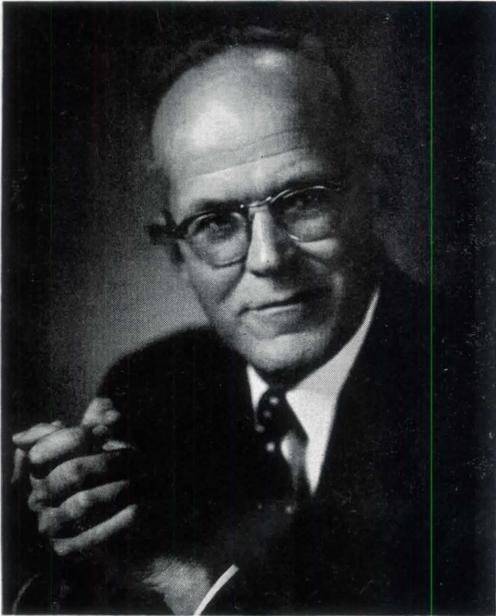
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- **MEDICAL CARE FOR THE AGED UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY** will be reactivated by the White House early in the new session. The Ways and Means Committee had held some hearings on the matter last fall, but they were perfunctory—designed only to avoid seeming obstructive. But now the Administration will push very hard behind the same bill, essentially, that failed in the House in 1962. That draft called for hospital and nursing-home care for retirees.
The Administration is still a bit shy of the Ways and Means votes needed to get a bill to the floor. It's hard to say if Johnson's charm and arm-twisting can win the extra support. He may have to compromise — maybe by letting private insurers play a role. Once on the floor the bill would quickly pass.
- **THE LABOR LAWS MAY COME UP FOR REVISION** this session because of the rail dispute over feather-bedding. Congress voted for limited, compulsory arbitration last summer — after much soul-searching — to block a strike on the railroads. But time is running out and the unions can still walk out in February. So it may be necessary to authorize a tougher, broader law.
In addition, Congress will be working on other labor bills.
. . . **Jobless insurance:** Overhaul of the System may be voted.
. . . **Wage-hour coverage:** The drive to extend the 40-hour week to restaurants, hotels, laundries, etc., will be stressed. But don't expect action to put unions under antitrust laws.
- **FARM LEGISLATION WILL BE QUITE MILD THIS YEAR**, compared with 1963. A voluntary production-cutting formula will be offered to wheat growers — instead of mandatory controls — to maintain farm income and curb surpluses. Those farmers who agree to a reduction in plantings would be able to count on guaranteed high prices of up to \$2 a bushel. Those who balk would not.
As for cotton, domestic textile mills would get the same 8c a pound subsidy available to foreign mills since 1956.
- **CONGRESS SEEMS LIKELY TO VOTE TIGHTER CONTROLS** on commodity trading this year, in the wake of the "salad oil scandals" uncovered late in 1963. Decisions as to the final form of a bill still haven't been firmed up, but it looks as if the Secretary of Agriculture will get power to set minimums on the amount of cash that must be put up during a commodity transaction. Such power already exists in stock trading . . . at the Federal Reserve Board.
- **DON'T BE SHY ABOUT VOICING YOUR PERSONAL VIEWS** to your Congressmen on any piece of legislation, pending or not. Let him know what you think about measures that will affect your family or business or your community. It is your right and duty. Likely as not, Congressmen want to hear from you. The views of respected citizens carry great weight in lawmakers' decisions.
- **THE ELECTIONS' OUTCOME WILL BE STRONGLY INFLUENCED** by what Congress does this year. Johnson may emerge as a strong leader with high prestige. Or wrangling over key bills can hurt his image and cost votes in November. The tax cut can only be an asset. But civil rights can help a lot — or ruin.
At this time, it looks as if Johnson will be able to point to a fairly impressive record — aid to education and foreign aid in 1963 . . . the tax cut, civil rights, a farm program, a big budget with an economy label and, perhaps, Medicare — all in 1964. The Democrats will claim all of the credit.
Much will also depend on who is the GOP nominee. Leaders in Washington are betting it won't be Goldwater, despite his lead. It could be Nixon, Scranton, or a dark horse. The battleground is now presumed to be the North and West — not the South. So candidate . . . legislation . . . and the convention platform will now have to be fashioned with the race in mind.

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



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- Architecture was both a cause and a profession to Sanford W. Goin, FAIA. As a cause he preached it everywhere as the basis for better living and sound development in the state and region he loved. As a profession he practiced it with tolerance, with wisdom, with integrity and with humility.
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The Florida Central Auxiliary has undertaken, as a special project, to raise funds for the Sanford W. Goin Architectural Scholarship. Contributions should be addressed to Mrs. Archie G. Parish, President of Women's Auxiliary, 145 Wildwood Lane, S. E., St. Petersburg 5, Florida.

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