Message from the President...

Our Changing Living Patterns

By WILLIAM T. ARNETTI AIA
President, Florida Association of Architects

For 50 years Florida has had an orderly procedure, through Chapter 467 of the Florida Statutes, for evaluating the qualifications of those who engage “in the planning or design...of buildings for others.” This procedure is still operative. And any person who aspires to design buildings for others ought, in the public interest, to seek such evaluation.

But, if newspaper reports are to be relied upon, our friends seem bent on changing the law in the 1965 session of the Florida Legislature in a futile attempt to confer on themselves abilities which they do not possess. Because they know how to build, they reason that they know how to design; because some know how to draw, they reason that all know what to draw.

How We Live

We live in a crucial era of change in our urban way of life, for vast disintegrating and destructive forces are loose in the world. We make a fatal mistake in the construction industry if we assume that the design and construction of dwellings will remain static in a world of change.

To assume that the problem is simply a matter of houses versus apartments is peneiculous oversimplification. The fact is that new forms of housing are springing up across the land because we are seeking new living patterns just as we are seeking new social and economic patterns.

Many people, for instance, will still seek single-family houses in the suburbs—hopefully better than the ones now generally available. But many others will move into rehabilitated row houses in the city. Some will live in new apartments in the city. Some will live in new town houses or in atrium houses in both places. Some will live in entirely new towns, several of which have been built with a hundred more in the planning stage. Still others will live in special communities of various kinds.

What are the seemingly irresistible forces that are changing our living patterns?

Forces for Change

Chief among these compelling forces are explosive growth and shifting household patterns, a dramatic upward spiral in the economy, a revolution in technology, and a new concept of what constitutes good urban living. These seem destined to make tremendous differences in the kind of dwellings it is sensible to design, smart to build, and prudent to finance.

The most important single fact about how we live today is that there are more of us than ever before—194 million. The explosive growth of our population now produces about 1 million new households a year. By 1975 it is estimated that we will produce 1.5 million new households a year, and 2.2 million a year by the end of the century. This means that we will need to produce dwellings two or three times as fast just to keep up with the population explosion.

Another important factor is the relative gains made by two distinct categories of people—the young married and the elderly. The young marrieds have special and obvious characteristics which make apartment living desirable. Moreover, persons over 65 years of age—who now comprise about 15 per cent of our population—have somewhat similar needs.

It is only in the middle years—less than half of the total years of married life—when the single-family suburban house really makes much sense. And even then, if the lot is too big or too small, the traditional single-family dwelling can be a liability to homebuyer and community alike.

(Continued on Page 4)

Confusion of Means

For some strange reason, our friends seem bent on alienating the one group conceivably able to help them solve their problem—the design professions.

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(Continued on Page 4)
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Deflection caused by a 30 lb. torsion load on the vent was negligible... and a 40 psf exterior and 20 psf interior load caused no permanent set or glass breakage. It successfully passed a 30 lb. concentrated load test on vents and vent rails... a 40-inch-pound torsion load on intermediate rails and a vent balance arm test of 60 lbs. per corner. It is 2" deep... has flush vents with 7/8" glazing legs... and four-bar hardware! We call it our Series 210-3, 220-3, 255-3 or 260-3, all exceeding P-A3-H specifications... May we demonstrate it, submit our specifications, details, certified test reports and preliminary prices?
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The North Tower of the Royal Palm Plaza Building, Boca Raton, Florida, by
center under development by Archer Investment Company, Inc. The quasi
Spanish motif has been recreated throughout the complex in an effort to effect
a homogeneous relationship with the familiar, adjacent Boca Raton Hotel and
Club. Although basically a contemporary architect, Roll found this challenge
as programmed by the client a rewarding experience and has succeeded in
recreating a part of Spain in what promises to be one of the few shopping
centers devoted to relating the architecture to the visual enjoyment of the
shoppers. Lavish landscaping, broad vistas and lawns complete with statuary
and fountains make shopping an aesthetic sojourn.
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that architects demand to fulfill their color con­
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President's Message ... (Continued from 2nd Cover)

Another major factor in our changing living patterns is the dramatic increase in what people can afford to pay for shelter. In our affluent society, a home now means more than just shelter—it means all the amenities that help make the good life. And it means that all but the best of today's nearly 60 million dwelling units will need to be completely rehabilitated or replaced with much better housing.

Finally, the increasing emphasis on multi-family dwellings in our living patterns stems from two other reasons: the growing scarcity of land and its spiralling price, and the provision of mortgage insurance and other forms of government subsidy for multi-family dwellings.

Is There a Way Out?

What is to be done? Obviously one of our greatest shortcomings in the construction industry is failure to communicate. We still have builders complaining about architects and architects complaining about builders, without enough effort to work out their mutual problems together. We still have lenders insisting they are just investors with no responsibility for the industry into which they pour billions of dollars. And we still have regulatory agencies of government maintaining that restrictive zoning requirements and antiquated building codes are intended to protect buyers, when often they actually penalize the public.

In many ways our far-flung construction industry is not really an industry at all, because industry implies coordinated effort. It is high time we tried action by our full team of professionals.

The participants in a recent national round table considering the problems of better living for American families concluded:

"To develop new patterns of land use, to put them on a firm economic basis, to win official approval, to transform raw land into building sites, to design structures to take proper advantage of the sites, to get them financed and then built, to landscape, and finally to get people to move in—all this is far more than one man's job, far greater than the scope of a single profession. . . . We have a vast reservoir (of talent) to fall back on, and all we have to do is to use it."

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT
This magnificent stage made from Alger-Deck serves the theater in Mobile's new twelve-million-dollar auditorium complex. The edge-grain, laminated planks of long leaf pine are good for the life of the building because they've been treated by the new CELLON process at Alger-Sullivan. Developed by Koppers Company, Inc., the remarkable CELLON pressure treatment saturates every cell of the wood with penta, the proven preservative. For Mobile this means the best possible guarantee for a healthy stage floor, always free from dry-rot, decay and insect attack. Superior strength...golden beauty...and the armor of CELLON...all play a role in Alger-Deck's continuing performance. See the other side of this page for additional technical data and the man to call for more information.

Right: Aerial view of new auditorium complex in Mobile, Ala.
TECHNICAL INFORMATION ON CELLON TREATMENT AND ALGER-SULLIVAN PRODUCTS

CELLON TREATMENT: Developed by Koppers Company, Inc., of Pittsburgh, Pa., this process is considered the first real breakthrough in wood-preserving techniques in nearly 100 years. Eight-hour pressure treatment utilizes the proven preservative, pentachlorophenol, with liquid petroleum gas as the carrier for 100% penetration. The treatment results in wood that is dry, odorless, paintable, and without variations in dimension or weight. After treatment, the product is free from raised grain, can be made water repellent and may be laminated. Dry penta crystals, deposited by the CELLON process, are water insoluble and non-volatile and thus give permanent protection against decay and insect attack. Alger-Sullivan tests all treated materials for retention of .3+ pounds of penta per cubic foot, which is recommended under Federal Specification TT-W-571g.

LONGLEAF YELLOW PINE: All Alger-Sullivan decking and flooring products are produced from the very finest dense, old-growth, long leaf yellow pine. This means a minimum average count of six annual growth rings per inch and not less than one-third summerwood. Although FHA accepts a 1200 “f” rating minimum in the #2 grade yellow pine, Alger consistently supplies its distributors with stock graded at a minimum of 1750 “f” rating or above, by SPIB standards. Acceptable moisture content after kiln drying 48 hours at 155° ranges 9% to 14%, depending on end use of product. Alger-Sullivan continues to harvest from the world’s largest remaining stands of old-growth longleaf...almost unbelievable forests in the Alger lands of south Alabama.

ALGER-DECK: Edge grain, longleaf yellow pine, electronically laminated from one to two inch finger-jointed strips, can be formed to most any width for bleacher seats, truck and boxcar decking, loading ramps and flooring planks for auditoriums and stages. Available with or without CELLON treatment. The treatment locks the penta crystals in the wood and thus cannot contaminate merchandise transported in boxcars without separate containers.

BOWLING ALLEY FLOORING: Special bowling alley pattern flooring strips 1-1/4” x 3” in random lengths. Only the finest longleaf yellow pine selected and cut to expose the dense edge grain as a wearing surface. Alger is the world’s largest producer of dense, longleaf pine bowling alley flooring—as used in Brunswick and other bowling lanes the world over.

For more information write or pick up the phone and ask for Mabry Dozier, (305) 256-3456 in Century, Florida.
Structural Models Seen As Teaching Aids

By RONALD SHAEFFER, Instructor
College of Architecture & Fine Arts
University of Florida

During the winter trimester, 1964, a new type of teaching device was introduced in the Department of Architecture at the University of Florida. Structural models of balsa wood were constructed and tested by the third-year students enrolled in AE 352, the second in a sequence of five courses concerned with the analysis and design of architectural structures. The initial idea for this project came from an article by Boyd C. Ringo in the February, 1964, issue of CIVIL ENGINEERING magazine. In this article Professor Ringo describes a model balsa-wood project undertaken by students in the Civil Engineering Department at the University of Cincinnati.

The project as assigned to the architecture students involved the design and construction of an efficient transversely loaded structure. The two equal concentrated loads at the third point. This loading results in an area of pure moment or zero shear between the loads. The depth, width and rise or depression were all limited to a maximum of four inches. The only materials permitted were balsa wood and glue, the brand of which was specified.

The problem was assigned as a practical supplement to the relatively rigorous treatment of elementary theory involved in the course. Balsa wood, a material that is definitely not isotropic and really not very homogeneous, seldom behaves in a manner precisely consistent with basic theory. Since these models were to be loaded to their ultimate capacity, the plastic nature of the material was of prime importance. Unfortunately, it is in this strain region that the behavior of balsa wood becomes most erratic. For this reason an empirical approach to this problem was adopted by most of the teams. All of the teams built and tested several preliminary models to locate and remedy (Continued on Page 8)

Fig. 2 - A barrel vault solution. Note load receivers.

Fig. 1 - A combination truss and plate solution.

Fig. 3 - An underslung truss design which weighed only 0.215 lbs. but supplied a load of 157.6 lbs.
weak features of their designs. Successive refinements usually resulted in higher load to weight ratios. The solutions finally arrived at by the seven teams were quite diverse in nature and ranged from truss-like configurations through various plate solutions to a barrel-vault approach. Some of these shapes can be seen in the accompanying photographs.

The structures were tested to failure using a steel double-tree system which can be seen in Figures 4, 5, and 6. Failure was defined as a complete loss of load-carrying ability, i.e., a total collapse. Local failures and deflection limits were not considered. Midspan deflection was measured, however, and varied from about 0.25 inches to 0.70 inches (at approximate ultimate load) for the various designs.

The dead weights of the structures ranged from 0.130 lbs. to 0.459 lbs., and the superimposed collapse loads ranged from 38.2 lbs. to 519.5 lbs. The load to weight ratios achieved ranged from 227 to 733 with an average value for all seven models of 527.

Most of the failures occurred just outside of one of the load locations where the flexural stresses were still rather high and combined with shearing stresses to maximize on a diagonal plane. In only one of the designs, the barrel-vault type, did failure occur near midspan. These results tend to substantiate the weakness of the material in shear. It is interesting to note that no glue failures occurred and that when a joint did fail, the fault lay with the material.

The assignment was well received by a large majority of the participating students and proved very beneficial to the learning process because of its tangible nature. The student was dealing with a real structure, something which he helped to conceive and construct. During the preliminary “design” tests and the final tests the student observed a great variety of structural behaviour. He was able to compare and contrast the actual behaviour with his own predictions of strong and weak points in the design. Some of the observed behaviour included the elastic instability of slender compression members, lateral buckling of the entire structure, plate buckling and shear, diagonal tension, compression crushing (perpendicular to grain), and torsional effects due to the concentrated line loads and the inconsistency of the material.

In conclusion it is important to recognize that this type of problem can in no way replace the traditional approach to the study of theoretical structural behaviour. It can, however, serve as a very dynamic method of illustrating the validity or the lack of validity in applying certain theory to certain design situations. This type of problem very readily points up both the complications and simplifications involved in the application of any theory.
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APRIL, 1965
The 1964 Convention directed the FAA Board of Directors by Resolution to take all necessary action to establish a Florida Association of Architects Foundation to fulfill the objectives as indicated under Article I, Section 2 of the Foundation’s Bylaws (See Page 11-12 of this issue.)

The Foundation has become a reality and as of April 1, 1965 the treasury contains $2,336.94 which has been received from the following: the FAA, by action of its Board of Directors, has transferred $2,000 to the Foundation; the Palm Beach Chapter, AIA, has contributed $300 earmarked for Scholarship, which the Chapter obtained from the recently-held “Beaux Arts Ball”; and Richard Boone Rogers, AIA, contributed $36.94.

The Board of Trustees is composed of Forrest R. Coxen, C. Ellis Duncan, Dana B. Johannes, James T. Lendrum, Robert H. Levison, H. Samuel Kruse, FAIA, and Hilliard T. Smith, Jr. The Trustees elected Fotis N. Karousatos, Executive Director of the FAA, to serve as Treasurer of the Foundation.

The first project of the Foundation is the preparation of a 16 mm. sound, color film on the subject of “Community Ugliness.” Copies of this film will be available within 30 days for use by AIA Chapters, civic groups and other organizations.

The Foundation requests local Florida-based Corporations to give consideration to contributing funds which can be earmarked if desired for a specific purpose. Contributions should be directed to The Florida Association of Architects Foundation, Inc., and forwarded to 3730 S.W. 8th Street, Coral Gables, Fla. 33134.

No matter how you look at it, phone wiring still looks best when you can’t see it. So plan ahead for plenty of telephone outlets and enough public phones. Call our Architects’ and Builders’ Representative while you’re still in the blueprint stage.

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ARTICLE I. NAME AND PURPOSE

Section 1. Name.
The name of this Corporation is the Florida Association of Architects Foundation, Incorporated.

In these Bylaws the Corporation is called the Foundation.

Section 2. Purposes.
The purposes of the Foundation shall be to solicit, receive and expend gifts, grants and legacies, to provide architectural scholarships, establish professorships, and assist architectural, educational and research projects; to establish awards, prizes and medals for meritorious work; to provide for the disseminating of literature and information of use and advantage to the profession of architecture and the arts and services allied to it; to assist by cooperation and association in any activity that shall result in the improvement of the profession of architecture; and to do all of this without pecuniary profit.

ARTICLE II. ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Membership.
The members of the Foundation shall be the Officers and Directors of the Florida Association of Architects during their terms of office. The Officers and Directors of the Florida Association of Architects shall automatically become members of the Foundation and shall cease to be members of the Foundation automatically when they cease to be Officers and Directors of the Association.

Section 2. The Board of Trustees.
a. The Board of Trustees of the Foundation shall consist of not more than fifteen Trustees, of whom not less than six shall be corporate members of the Florida Association of Architects, and who shall be elected by the members of the Foundation. The Secretary and the Treasurer of the Florida Association of Architects shall be Trustees throughout their terms of office in the Association. Other Trustees shall serve for a term of two years or until their respective successors shall have been elected and qualified, whichever is later. A Trustee may serve for two consecutive two-year terms but not for more than two terms consecutively, except this restriction shall not apply to the Secretary or Treasurer of the Association. Terms shall be arranged so that the terms of approximately one-half of the Trustees expire each year.

b. The Trustees shall assume their terms of office at the annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees following the annual meeting of the Members at which they were elected.

c. If a vacancy occurs in the membership of the Board of Trustees other than on account of the regular expiration of a term of office, the vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term of office by appointment of a successor by the President of the Foundation.

d. Any proposed action to be taken or things to be done by or on behalf of the Foundation shall be taken or under the authority of the Board of Trustees, which shall have the powers conferred or allowed by law.

ARTICLE III. MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Meetings.
a. The annual meeting of the Members shall be held at least 60 days in advance of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees so that new Foundation Trustees may be elected in time to be notified to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

b. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held on the day after the organization meeting of the F.A.A. Board of Directors and at the same place.

c. At all meetings members may vote by proxy. Trustees may not vote by proxy.

Section 2. Other and Special Meetings.
One other meeting of the Board of Trustees shall also be held at the time, place and date each year as determined by the President of the Foundation. Other meetings may be called at any time by the President or any four Trustees.

Section 3. Notice of Meetings.
At least twenty days written notice of any meetings should be given by the Secretary by mailing the same to each member or Trustee at his last known post office address.

Section 4. Quorum.
The majority of the number of members and of the number of Trustees shall constitute a quorum at any meeting except where otherwise provided by law; but a less number may adjourn any meeting from time to time, and meetings may be held, as adjourned, without further notice.

Section 5. Executive Committee.
The President of the Foundation may appoint an Executive Committee of three members of the Board of Trustees who shall have and exercise the powers of the Board of Trustees between meetings of the Board of Trustees and shall regularly report to the Board of Trustees its actions at each meeting of the Board of Trustees for review by the Board of Trustees or for such further action as may be deemed advisable by the Board of Trustees.

(Continued on Page 12)
ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS

Section 1. Election of Officers.

The Officers of the Foundation shall be a President, Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. All of the officers shall be elected by the Board of Trustees from among the members of the Board of Trustees at their annual meeting, except that in June 1964 the President shall be elected by the members of the Foundation for a two-year period. The terms of office of the officers shall commence at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees and, except as set forth in the preceding sentence, they shall hold office for one year and until their respective successors are elected and qualified, whichever shall be later.

Section 2. The President.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Trustees and shall have general power to execute all contracts and other instruments in the name of the Florida Association of Architects Foundation, Inc.; and in addition such other duties as the Board of Trustees may, from time to time, direct.

Section 3. The Vice President.

The Vice President shall perform the duties and shall have the powers of the President during the absence or inability of the President.

Section 4. The Secretary.

The Secretary shall keep a record of all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Trustees and shall have charge of all books and papers, except those which are hereinafter directed to be in charge of the Treasurer, and shall, in general, perform such other duties as the Board of Trustees may, from time to time, direct.

Section 5. The Treasurer.

a. The Treasurer shall have and exercise the powers and duties usually appertaining to the office of Treasurer. He shall receive all contributions to the Florida Association of Architects Foundation, Inc., and have the care and custody of all the money, funds, valuable papers or documents of the Foundation. He shall invest and keep invested the funds of the Foundation in such securities as is within the right of the Board of Trustees to grant, except that no such committee other than the Executive Committee shall be empowered to incur on behalf of the Foundation any obligation or liability not specifically provided for in the resolution empowering such committee to act.

ARTICLE V. COMMITTEES

Section 1. Appointment of Committees.

The Board of Trustees, acting through its President or Vice President, shall have power to appoint such committees from its own membership as they deem desirable and shall give such committees such authority and power as is within the right of the Board of Trustees to grant, except that no such committee other than the Executive Committee shall be empowered to incur on behalf of the Foundation any obligation or liability not specifically provided for in the resolution empowering such committee to act.

ARTICLE VI. AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Amendments.

These Bylaws may be amended, altered, added to or modified, or repealed at any time by the Members, at any meeting thereof, by the two-thirds of those Members, at the time in office and present at a meeting duly called for that purpose; provided that such notice of any such amendment, alteration, addition, modification or repeal be given to the Members at least twenty days before the meeting.

PROPOSED RULES OF FAA BOARD RELATING TO FAA FOUNDATION

1. Staffing for the FAA Foundation will be provided and paid for by the Association under the direction of its Executive Director within the financial means authorized by the Board of Directors, FAA.

2. The Board of Directors of the Association will submit annually to the FAA Foundation a list of projects for consideration by the Foundation for funding and activation.

3. It is understood that should a potential contributor wish to support a project not on the FAA project priority list, this project would be referred to FAA with a request that a special project be prepared with the help of an appropriate FAA committee for approval of the contributor.

4. The FAA Foundation alone will solicit funds from others than corporate members of the FAA, except as may otherwise be specifically authorized by the Board of Directors of the Association.
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This imposing structure—360 feet long, 125 feet wide and 5½ stories high—is one of two built for the American Agricultural Chemical Company near Pierce, in Polk County, Florida. Designed by Lakeland Engineering Associates, Inc., for storage of bulk fertilizer, the structures are part of a multi-million-dollar phosphate complex.

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- **light for living**  
  Ample lighting provision for comfort, safety and beauty.
CALENDAR

March 23 — Miami Chapter Producers Council Information Meeting — Coral Gables Country Club — 6 P.M.

April 6 — State Legislature Convenes

April 9 — Broward County, AIA — Monthly Meeting — Ocean Manor Hotel, Ft. Lauderdale — Time 12 Noon.

April 13 — Florida South Chapter, AIA — Joint Meeting with the Home Builders of South Florida — Bayfront Audtorium

April 27 — Miami Chapter Producers Council Information Meeting — Coral Gables Country Club — 6 P.M.

May 22 — FAA Committee on Committees Meeting — Daytona — (Chairmen of Commissions & Executive Committee)

May 25 — Miami Chapter Producers Council Information Meeting — Coral Gables Country Club — 6 P.M.

June 4 — FAA Seminar — "Water Penetration" — Lanford Hotel — Winter Park

June 5 — FAA Board of Directors Meeting — Langford Hotel — Winter Park — Time 9:00 a.m.

June 14-18 — AIA National Convention & 11th Pan American Congress of Architects — Sheraton Park Hotel — Washington, D. C.

August 21 — FAA Committee on Committees Meeting — Vero Beach — (Chairmen of Commissions & Executive Committee)

September 11 — FAA Board of Directors Meeting — Miami

November 17-20 — FAA 51st Annual Convention — Jack Tar Hotel — Clearwater

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Broward Honors Craftsman

Certificates of excellence were presented to Broward County's "top 10" construction industry craftsmen of 1964 at the annual Craftsmanship Awards dinner Saturday night, January 31, at the Governors' Club Hotel in Fort Lauderdale. The awards are a joint activity of the Broward County Chapter, AIA, Broward Builders Exchange and the County Chapter of the Florida Engineering Society.

Accomplishments of the men were chosen from a field of 53 nominated jobs received by the Awards Committee. The annual event is designed to encourage and recognize outstanding workmanship on construction in the Broward County area.

Recognition also was given to the architect, engineer, general contractor and sub-contractor on each of the 10 selected examples of outstanding construction craftsmanship.

Robert C. Kerley, AIA, of Fort Lauderdale chairman of the Awards Committee presented the awards.

Clinton Gamble, FAIA, emphasized The Importance of Craftsmen in his address delivered to more than two hundred persons attending the function.

The craftsmen honored included:

Donald Peters, carpenter, employed by Cuomo Construction Company in Ft. Lauderdale, received his award for the finished carpentry at the Charles E. Allen residence, 1515 S. W. 15th Avenue, Ft. Lauderdale. He was cited for "exceptionally fine workmanship on the paneling and trim." The residence was designed by architect Dan C. Duckham and the general contractor was Cuomo Construction Company. (See Photo 1 below)

Larry J. Abbate, stone mason, of Rudy's Stone Company of Ft. Lauderdale, received his fourth award in the past five years and holds the title "Craftsman of the Year" for the State of Florida, having been chosen by the Florida Association of Architects at the 1964 annual convention. His citation was for the stone work on the Miami Rug Company Building in Ft. Lauderdale. The jury commented that his installation produced a "striking three-dimensional effect simulating a rough cliffside." The building was designed by architect Seymour Drexler of Coral Gables and built by Miller & Solomon also of Coral Gables. (See Photo 2 page 20).

Leslie M. Willson, carpenter, employed by Kenneth B. Pautz of Hollywood received an award for his outstanding work on the cedar shingle roof on the John A. Kellner residence in Dania. The home was designed by architect James M. Hartley, AIA, and built by Kenneth Pautz. Willson was praised for the "careful placement of each shake to create the desired rustic effect." (See Photos 3, 4 and 5 page 20).

Commending the craftsmen and their employers on behalf of the sponsoring organizations were Broward Builders Exchange First Vice President, W. J. Hower; Victor A. Larson, AIA, immediate past president of the Broward County Chapter AIA and William Flewellen, immediate past president of the Broward County Chapter of the Florida Engineering Society.

Prior to the award presentations colored slides, covering all ten awards were shown and narrated by Harrison A. Peck.
Broward Craftsman...

Stone Masonry
Striking three-dimensional effect
Larry Abbate — Craftsman
Seymour Drexler — Architect

Shingle Roof Creating Rustic Effect
Leslie M. Willson — Craftsman
James M. Hartley, AIA — Architect
UF Student Awards...

For its March meeting, the Florida North Chapter joined the students and faculty of the Department of Architecture, College of Architecture and Fine Arts, University of Florida in honoring award-winning students at the Annual Awards Luncheon. Professor Dan P. Branch, AIA, was chairman of the Awards Luncheon Committee and Professor Walter Raymond, AIA, was master of ceremonies.

Egbert Jacobson, author of Basic Color, co-author of Sign Language, and art critic of the Tampa Tribune was the luncheon speaker.

Professor Raymond introduced Chris C. Benninger, Gainesville, as the University of Florida competitor in the Portland Cement Association's regional competition for a Summer Fellowship at the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts, Fontainebleau, France, and announced the selection of John R. Nichols for a teaching assistantship at the University of Manchester, England.

Professor William Wagner, AIA, introduced the students selected to represent the College in the competition for the Lloyd Warren Fellowship (Paris Prize). They are: Clyde Brady, Panama City; John Fullerton, Fort Myers; John R. Nichols, Miami; Craig Salley, Orlando; Edward T. White, Pensacola.

Professor Dale Everett announced the winners of the Florida Chapter, American Institute of Interior Designers 1965 Student Competition: First award, $100—Nancy R. Mitchell, Nashville, Tennessee; Third award, $75—Suzi Rank, Miami Beach; Honorable mention—$25, Ronald Pedonti, Daytona Beach. The winner was selected on the basis of Portfolio Submissions.

Professor Raymond introduced Jim McElroy, District Manager of the Solite Corporation who made the awards of the Solite prizes: First Prize, $75.00—Chris C. Benninger, Gainesville; Second Prize, $25.00—Carlos R. Gonzalez, Cuba.

President William T. Arnett, AIA, Florida Association of Architects, awarded the Florida Association of Architects medal to Richard K. Johnson, and Professor James T. Lendrum, AIA, presented the Alpha Rho (Continued on Page 26)

APRIL, 1965

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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 undoubtedly regard such a conclusion with horror. Legislators, particularly, know the power that 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 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.

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.
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 25 including several of direct legislative concern such as Urban Design, Research, Environment Design and Joint Cooperative Council—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 eleven 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 were active with the legislative committee reviewing the old lien law and subsequently replaced by the 1963 Legislature with a new, workable, easily-understood statute that provides fair protection to all concerned with any building project.

Through its committees the FAA works 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 the FAA Committee on Government Relations under the able guidance of its Chairman, Barnard W. Hartman Jr., of Panama City, has already organized his committees as legislative contacts throughout the state. Theirs is the job of developing and maintaining liaison with local legislators; and the purpose of this 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.

APRIL, 1965
Frances E. Telesca, President of the Florida South Chapter, AIA, received the following letter and resolution from H. Samuel Kruse, FAIA who was assigned the responsibility to draw up the appropriate resolution supporting the Cuban Architects in exile. The Chapter’s Executive Committee adopted the Resolution on March 9th and forwarded to AIA for consideration at the June Convention in Washington.

February 26, 1965
Dear President Telesca:

Having assembled certificates and other papers supporting the contention that Colegio de Arquitectos de Cuba en el Exilio is the actual and legal organization to represent the architects of Cuba, and having met with the leaders of the Colegio to discuss their contention, it is believed that the Colegio actually represents the architects of Cuba, the majority of which are in exile.

Because there is much evidence to support the Colegio’s position and because similar organizations of Cuban professionals in exile have gained recognition from their USA counterparts, it is believed that the Florida South Chapter, AIA recommend to the American Institute of Architects serious consideration be given to
1. Recognition of the Colegio de Arquitectos de Cuba en el Exilio as the true representation of the Cuban architects; and
2. Recommendation to the Federacion Panamericana de Asociaciones de Arquitectos that it also recognize the Colegio.

Please present the attached resolution and supporting papers to the Executive Committee of the Florida South Chapter, AIA at its next meeting.

Yours sincerely,
H. Samuel Kruse, FAIA

Resolution Regarding The Colegio de Arquitectos de Cuba en El Exilio

WHEREAS:
1. The Architectural profession in Cuba has been absorbed in Sindicato Unico de Trabajadores del Ramo de la Construccion (Union of Construction Workers) and no truly professional organization remains in Cuba for architects.
2. Resisting dissolution 409 Cuban architects, a great majority of Cuban architects and all members of their Colegio de Arquitectos de Cuba, fled Cuba, retaining their professional organization and status, but redesignating the organization Colegio de Arquitectos de Cuba en el Exilio to indicate their absence from Cuba.
3. Other Cuban professional organizations have been similarly relocated, namely Colegio Medico de Cuba en el Exilio, Colegio de Abogados de la Habana en el Exilio, Colegio de Contadores Publicos y Privados en el Exilio, Colegio de Periodistas Cubanos en el Exilio and Directorio Ministerial Revolucionario, and have gained recognition by the counterpart USA organizations.
4. The Colegio de Arquitectos de Cuba en el Exilio entertains the Florida South Chapter to assist the Colegio to gain the recognition from The American Institute of Architects as have other Cuban professional organizations in exile from their USA counterparts.

BE IT RESOLVED, THAT
1. The Florida South Chapter, AIA request The American Institute of Architects to give serious and earnest consideration to the entreaty of the Colegio de Arquitectos de Cuba en el Exilio for (a) recognition as the true representation of the Cuban Architects and (b) a recommendation to the Federacion Panamericana

(Continued on Page 26)
"Quality or Mediocrity" is the theme for the 51st Annual Convention of The Florida Association of Architects as announced by the Florida Central Chapter, AIA, which is hosting the 1965 Convention. The site of the Convention is Clearwater, Florida, at the beautiful Jack Tar Hotel, which has the most modern convention hall facilities on the West Coast.

The Convention Committee, in its announcement of the theme, provided the following:

1. The intent of the conference is to awaken State interest in its aesthetic condition and stimulate community leaders to work with architects in improving it.

2. Goal of the Conference: The overall theory is to place the architect in the community at large as a responsible, contributing member, taking the leadership in the fight against ugliness, and to achieve the widest possible publicity for this effort.

3. Statement of Purpose: This conference was conceived for the purpose of inspiring community activity to fight our State's ugliness. We must engage in this struggle if we are to develop culturally as well as scientifically. We are fighting immensity, the corporate mind—a total machine society, in defense of our democratic life.

We are fighting the pressure for cheapness in the midst of our greatest period of prosperity. We have never been richer and poorer at the same time. More production and consumption seems to lead to lower standards of workmanship instead of longer lasting and more beautiful products and buildings.

We believe that broad citizens' Committees on Aesthetic Responsibility must be established throughout the state to arouse public awareness of aesthetics, to reeducate people to see, to bring pressure on everyone responsible for our visual environment to stop this desecration of our Country.

Members of the Convention Committee are:


Student—Jack McCandless.
Registration—Ira Bount Wagner.
Public Relations—John R. Howey.
Arrangements—James Y. Bruce.
Hospitality—James R. Dry.
Awards and Prizes—Eliot C. Fletcher.
Entertainment—Sanford M. Goldman.
Products Exhibit—Frank R. Mudano.
Ladies Program—Mr. and Mrs. James Jennewein.

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Resolution...

(Continued from Page 24)

de Asociaciones de Arquitectos for recognition and acceptance in the family of Pan American Architects.

2. The Florida South Chapter, AIA forward along with the request the certificates, documents and rosters in support of the Colegio's treaty for The American Institute of Architects to use in their deliberations.

UF Student Awards...

(Continued from Page 21)

Chi Medal to John R. Nichols, Miami.

Myrl Hanes, AIA, President of the Florida North Chapter, presented the AIA Silver School Medal for general excellence in architecture to Edward T. White, Pensacola, and the runner-up award to John R. Nichols, Miami. Mr. Hanes made the Reynolds Metals Prize, $200, to Terry G. Hoffman, Norwalk, Connecticut. Mr. Kalil of Reynolds Metals, who was to have made the award was injured in an automobile accident and was unable to attend.

The Awards Luncheon was held in the Blue Room of the Student Service Center, University of Florida.

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- He was keenly aware that in the training of young people lay the bright future of the profession he served so well. So he worked with them, counseled them, taught them by giving freely of his interests, energies and experience. . . . The Sanford W. Goin Architectural Scholarship was established for the purpose of continuing in some measure, the opportunities for training he so constantly offered. Your contribution to it can thus be a tangible share toward realization of those professional ideals for which Sanford W. Goin lived and worked.

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.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, FLORIDA CENTRAL CHAPTER, AIA.
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