The Florida Outdoor Advertising Association recently appealed to a legislative subcommittee on highway beautification to "circumvent federal restriction on billboards in Florida by allowing counties to zone 1100 miles of highway roadside to commercial use.

The Federal Highway Beautification Act, passed in 1965, imposes a 10% reduction of federal aid to highway construction on any state not having effective control of erection and maintenance of billboard advertising within 660 feet of its interstate and primary road systems. The act permits such advertising in commercial and industrial zones. The obvious intent of this provision was to include established and needed urban commercial and industrial zones which these highways commonly pass through. Certainly there was no intent on the part of our Congress to include all the suburban and rural areas of the countryside.

The Act includes adequate provisions for orderly compliance without undue hardship by not requiring compliance until January 1, 1968 and permitting most to remain until July 1, 1970. The act also provides that just compensation be paid upon removal and that the federal share of such compensation would 75%.

The Congress of the United States, therefore, feels strongly enough about the value of natural beauty to our nation, that it has committed these millions of tax dollars to restore and maintain it. But in Florida, selfish, greed-motivated interests are asking that our legislature license them to further deplete our rapidly diminishing natural beauty.

The architects of Florida, who by training, experience and sensitive understanding are the planners of our visual environment, recognize their responsibility to the community and do, therefore, call upon our elected representatives to accept their responsibility and dedicate themselves as responsible guardians of this important part of our visual environment. We also suggest that they will find many other selfish interests within our midst, who have and will, if permitted, contribute to further deterioration of our irreplaceable and priceless natural beauty.

The Board of Directors of this Association has voted to take steps to initiate a "Governors' Conference on Natural Beauty." The architects of Florida have therefore accepted a challenge to provide leadership to such a movement. We recognize the enormity of the task and seek out the support of others.

To all of the many responsible citizens and groups who are interested in orderly development and the future of Florida's beauty, we issue a call to take a forward step to these ends and join the battle, with determination and enlightened dedication.

To our Governor, we respectfully urge that he accept the challenge and bring the full force of the influence of his high office to bear on the preservation of all of Florida's natural resources, and provide leadership and support to any and all who seek to improve our visual environment.
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FRONT COVER—Harvard University's Carpenter Center for the Visual Arts, designed by architect Le Corbusier. Class shown in Design Fundamentals...a workshop course to train students to visualize in space and develop sensitivity to form, structure, space, text, color, and construction experiments.

1967 BY LAWS AND MEMBERSHIP ROSTER

A-201 GENERAL CONDITIONS
Revision Agreement Reached

AIA RECOMMENDS...
Report on Fees

FLORIDA SCHOOL SYSTEMS PROJECT

ADVERTISERS' INDEX

VOLUME 17 • NUMBER 2 • 1967
CALANDER

February 10
Engineering Laboratories Workshop, 9 a.m., Langford Hotel, Winter Park.

February 11
FAAIA Council of Commissioners meeting, 10 a.m., 1000 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables, (FAAIA Headquarters).

February 23
FAAIA/Association Evaluation Committee meeting, 10 a.m., Sheraton Inn, St. Petersburg (6800 34th Street South, U.S. 19).

February 23
Seminar—Florida School Systems Project, sponsored by the Florida State Department of Education. Speakers: Dr. John Boice, Project Director, California SCSD Project, Stanford University; Heery & Heery, Architects and Engineers, Atlanta, Georgia; Dr. Harold L. Cramer, Project Director; and James Y. Bruce, AIA, Project Architect. Time: Thursday, February 23, 1967, 9 a.m. Place: Auditorium of the Florida Union, University of Florida campus, Gainesville.

February 24
FAAIA/FES Joint Committee meeting, 9:30 a.m., Sheraton Inn, St. Petersburg.

February 25
FAAIA Board of Directors meeting, 9:30 a.m., Sheraton Inn, St. Petersburg.

February 28
South Florida Chapter of Producers Council meeting. Cocktails 6:15 p.m., dinner 7:15 p.m., Coral Gables Country Club. Speaker: Dr. John N. Ott, chairman and executive director of Health and Lighting Research Institute. Subject: "Influence of Light on Environmental Health."

March 10 - 11
"Design Accomplishment Seminar," sponsored by FAAIA, at Thunderbird Motor Hotel, Jacksonville. (See page 12 in this issue.)

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These fine Florida restaurants received the HOLI­DAY Magazine Award for distinctive dining recently, a coveted prize throughout the country. And when it comes to award-winning cuisine, GAS is there. In the preparation of their gourmet dishes, each uses GAS, the heat preferred by leading chefs everywhere. Restaurants such as these use only the finest equipment available. The decor is exquisite. The food preparation is superb. The chefs are the finest available. Nothing compares with GAS for versatility, economy, cleanliness and complete temperature control.

FLORIDA GAS

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FEBRUARY, 1967
Regardless of point in time, we are always on one sort of threshold or another, waiting to take four giant steps forward into the abstract second chapter we have named the future. The paradox of the future is that however well we do at guessing what it will be and preparing for it, when it comes we will more likely than not be behind at the point of beginning. Attempting to solve the problems of tomorrow by using today's context and frame of reference is usually the largest and most consistent stumbling block.

In this issue of the FLORIDA ARCHITECT, the future is explored in terms of the training of architects and the people who will comprise the architectural offices, or their counterparts, of the next century... a century which, it might be well to add, may well bring about problems in building of time differentials in light years, of total energy systems, varying gravitational systems, adjustable weather conditions, total artificial food production, molecular assembly systems, and so on and so on. Add to this the probability of a totally re-oriented social-work structure and it makes one wonder about the relevancy of a school set up to teach the fundamentals of cast iron piping and fostering debate on "what is really pretty this week in architecture." Complicating the picture are the political and social bureaucracies which institutions of any kind are always embroiled in and which schools of architecture have no immunity from.

The young lady at the left shown working on a three-dimensional design problem at Harvard University's Carpenter Center for the Visual Arts follows a curriculum which has been set up for her and her contemporaries by the educators who are charged with the task of preparing her for the next 50 years of her life. The seal population of the arctic has been depleted twenty percent in the past two years alone by poachers. What we hope to question here is, what preparation will be necessary for what?, and how will the preparation be best implemented.

When asked by this magazine what significant developments could be foreseen in the practice of architecture in the next fifty years, Percival Goodman, head of the graduate design department at Columbia University, replied: ""In the next generation... the growth of the large firm to suit greatly increased scale of commissions. There will always be the smaller project, but the middle sized office will be swallowed up. The generation following may well revert to the older notions of the architect as the individual artist designing the occasional fine building. However, in both cases, genius will do what it does."

Says Dean Jim Lendrum of the University of Florida when asked what aspects of architectural education in America today might be considered archaic, ""I am not at all sure but what the entire system is archaic. It never really was planned. It just grew."
By CHARLES REED, JR. / Consulting Architect / Board of Education / State of North Carolina

The work of Charles Reed, Jr. is known to many people in Florida, and especially South Florida. After an association with the office of architect Igor Polevitzky, Mr. Reed held forth his own architectural practice until joining the Board of Public Instruction of the State of North Carolina in 1964 as Consulting Architect.

**TRADE SCHOOLS vs. ARCHITECTURE**

The fact that our buildings and cities have grown increasingly ugly indicates that there may be forces at work that are not being considered in the training of new architects. The assumption is that architects do, somehow, have a role in influencing the premature of the constructed environment. Agreeing with the assumption leads one to the notion of beauty as an unspoken ideal of professional assumption. It is impossible to a group of colleagues that to deliberately strive for beauty as a primary goal of architecture was an obsolete and sentimental pursuit.

The historical notion of beauty is no longer valid if it ever was. Because it is still the basis of the tradition that persists in the training of new architects, much of our current design is neo-eclectic. At a time when all fields of art and science are expanding and producing discomforting questions, the trade school approach to educating architects can be critically examined.

There is a rapidly increasing inventory of understanding, based on studies beginning about fifty years ago, that the effects of space and an environmental space/time continuum are observable on people as well as animals. It is probable that ill-conceived interior and exterior spaces can be biologically detrimental to people.

Perhaps the finely tuned artist-architect has always been more successful than not in defining by intuitive means the most appropriate environmental continuum. However, most decisions shaping the constructed environment cannot be made by means of great artistic short-circuits. More reliable means must be devised so that the larger and changed role of the architect can be justifiably conditioned biological response.

Already, many other individuals and organizations — governmental, commercial, industrial — free of the educational and professional constraints of the architect, are influencing the premature of the constructed environment with a high degree of consciousness of their power. Usually the architect finds himself occupying a supporting role rather than a leading one because of his general professional education, the breadth of knowledge and attitudes limited to concepts of environment as buildings only. He cannot achieve and maintain a desirable image as an environmental expert unless he is allowed a degree of specialization during the training period. Actually, there is specialization now because most schools of architecture are oriented to produce designers. Thirty percent or more of the total credit hours is devoted to design and its presentation. Another thirty percent is generally devoted to technique and mathematics methodology. The balance is assigned to a limited view of history, professional procedures and electives.

Some schools are now involved in expanded courses requiring under-graduate four year degrees before enrolling in professional masters courses. This does extend the educational period to six or eight years. But could it be that the candidates will receive just more of same five year program? PRODUCTION VS. DESIGN

If we are to continue the trade school approach, then curricula must be altered to meet the circumstances. For example, very few architects spend much time involved with design. In most offices, design is incidental to the completed product, in spite of conversation to the contrary. The greater amount of time and interest involves production and management. This will continue to be so for some time regardless of necessary newly evolving techniques of representing building ideas. Therefore, there is a need for persons of trained talent in the vital areas of managing the responsibility of large sums of private and public money, with emphasis on public because of increasing activity in that sector.

Many good students are unreasonably relegated to inglorious status positions or asked to transfer because of marginal ability to coordinate hand, eye, and imagination in design courses. Some of these people could possibly develop into the professional executives and managers that are now needed in almost all offices. By providing them with a sympathetic and discriminating attitude toward excellence of design, they could go a long way in providing the way for those with artistic architectural ability who generally are somewhat inept in these other areas.

Now concerning the techniques of building, an entire new group of professional specialists is required who are capable of planning and interpreting an incredibly fast-expanding body of technical knowledge. This body of knowledge is not limited to the manufacture and fastening together of hard and soft inert materials. It now involves measurable quantities of non-dimensional space, light, form, color, sound and related to the human biological and psychological response. No designer can any longer be sure of his ground without other architectural specialists to advise him. These advisers and partners must be design oriented.

**ADVANCED PROGRAMS**

Another path that seems to hold greater promise deals with the education of comprehensivists, those who have very broad, general knowledge and are capable of conceptualizing environment. Let us imagine a program combination of university-professional activity in which one has the maximum freedom of choice and movement between the life of an extended period of technical, artistic, and theoretical concentration and that of being paid for applying one's architectural knowledge. After enrolling in such a program one would be permitted to advance at a rate commensurate with one's interests and natural rhythm. At several points during a one to eight or ten year continuous program or series of programs, one could cross over into several disciplines of professional activity with certified competence. Certification would vary from that of some form of architectural technician to master planner or constructivist.

Programs would be imagined as corollary and cooperative with registered professional activities.
programs would be almost entirely supporting building in practice.

Professional activities would now be considered as curricula and university activities as regularly available learning and informational resources. The active architect could freely cross into the school program at scheduled entry points and partake of a continuous program. This would allow him to adopt a broad or specific series of courses to suit changing needs. He may choose to review past grounds in order to reinforce areas of professional activity that experience has proven to be weak. Other or advanced certificates of competence could be acquired depending upon one's need for specialization or comprehensive knowledge. The divisions that now exist between student and practicing architect, and between one professional and student generation and another, would be minimized.

Various interest groups could conduct a mutually beneficial continuous dialogue which may provide a comprehensive basis for conceptualizing total environment. Various other related colleges of arts, sciences, professions may be brought in on a tentative discussion basis. This total process would involve a different look at traditional and habitual university educational activities. Courses of study would now evolve around basic social needs for defining environment. For example, the usual curriculum would become:

- Communications (Language, writing, electronics, printing, graphics)
- Ecology (Biology, anthropology, conservation, geography)
- Traditions and customs (moral, manners)
- Technique
- Science (physics, chemistry)
- Government (politics)
- Arts, Music, Drama
- Learning Resources (instructors, professors, library, equipment, audio-visual, college buildings)

It would be the hope that one's generation of learning could be reinforced by continued involvement rather than becoming obsolete because of a university background heavy with specifics before their reason for being could be appreciated.

It is necessary to realize the university must first understand its own organizational and administrative shortcomings which make activities seem to be convenient and habitual rather than educational. The university needs to rely on its own vast intellectual resources for which it is consulted and admired but rarely believes in itself.

In an epoch when the idea of work can no longer be the basis for social organization, a university, conducting programs the sole purpose of which is to trade for market value, becomes an anachronism.

By CHARLES COLBERT, FAIA/Architect-City Planner /City of New Orleans, Louisiana

Charles Colbert, former Dean of School of Architecture at Columbia University, first delivered this address at the recent FAIA Annual Convention in Miami Beach. For the past three years, Mr. Colbert has also served as supervising architect and director of the Office of Planning and Construction, Orleans Parish School Board.

ENVIRONMENT THROUGH LEARNING

I believe that my reason for being here is to provoke you into comment regarding learning as it is associated with environment.

Let me start with definitions. Environment, as I interpret the word, includes all the sensory perceptions we obtain from our surroundings of inert material, living organisms, natural phenomena, and man-made assemblages. It is the aggregate of all external conditions and influences affecting our lives and development. Learning is the acquisition of knowledge for the purpose of improving the condition of man on earth, particularly internal conditions and influences as they affect self.

Since I am neither scholar, historian nor etymologist (evolution of words), I cannot help being conditioned by the phrases and currents of our time. With this preface I will start by stating my concern for the qualitative issue of our times and proceed to relate this to our mutually dependent cultural and educational cycles. The automatic conditioning influences of education as I know them will be compared to what I feel is a superior method, for progress lies in individual learning. The essential element of "wanting" and the appetites of the vitally driven, egocentric young barbarian will lead me into the apparent contradiction of "moral-materialism." This basis of judging and being judged by our handwork, even our physical objects, obviates the pressing need for a new kind of learning and intimates a weakness in our "university" system of education. I will then timidly present a utopian proposal for improving architectural education. It proposes what I hope you will interpret as a departure in the architectural learning environment—a deeper concern for the total reality of the objects we create.

It is with an architectural eye that I view our social, political and economic systems. Because of this, perhaps, I continue to be amazed at our tolerance for quantitative conditioning. Why even a trace of the qualitative remains in our nature is in many respects a mystery. Our psyche is bombarded by public opinion polls and so-called statistical facts. The morning horoscope often appears to be our only escape from the purely quantitative statistic in the daily newspaper.

For me the term "Gross National Product" is particularly seductive. The N.A.M., labor, my best clients, ministers, even my children cling to its supposed revelations as though they glimpsed a final moment of truth. If anyone were so incautious as to ask for its natural corollary "The Net Quality Product", we can imagine the stunned reaction. Apparently quality, since it is not finitely measurable, is suspect.

I am told that predictable measure, with units like the cubic foot, is the essence of all science. According to our religiously accepted economic statistics, such a measure related to the dollar frees our human psyche as well as our consciousness. But, all human values are mercurial. The cubic foot can contain inert material, such as concrete, or, by my calculation, all human values are mercurial. The cubic foot can contain inert material, such as concrete, or, by my calculation, the thinking and idea exchange (the cerebrum) of thirty or forty human brains. These may vary from Copernicus to Cassius Clay. Thus, the cubic foot might hold the physical origin of all the really great ideas of human history. But, the judgment of value between inert matter and ideas does not lend itself to specific measure.
It is obviously difficult to quantify the qualitative. It is equally necessary. Especially for architects, who deal in things of material reality (objects and artifacts), is a standard of qualitative judgment is our only ultimate reality. Our service to the upward progress of man is otherwise as meaningless as “The Gross National Product”.

Our personal definition of quality is our measure. Our personal and innermost standards of judgment represent our ultimate worth. It is very probable, it seems to me, that the value of understanding and growth within ourselves will more revealing in the future than the misinterpreted remains of the Hotel Deauville by future social historians and archaeologists.

We are the captives of our environment and culture. A culture finds its objectives and simultaneously projects an educational system to propagate them. Usually, a spiraling cycle of educationally conditioned culture begets a culturally conditioned education. Somerset Maugham is currently raising the question that he describes a rural people he had met in his travels (before television I’m sure). He writes: “Their peculiarities had been given opportunities to develop unchecked. In great cities men are like a lot of stones thrown together in a bag; their jagged corners are rubbed off till they are as smooth as marbles. These men had never had their jagged corners rubbed away”.

This almost automatic cycle of cultural-educational repetition is mutually reinforcing and apparently can only be broken by a non-conformist and barbarously energetic iconoclasts and non-conformists—not those with beards, gutters, buggered concrete and Sartre under the arm, who softly retreat into cosmetic rebellion, but those with ugly jagged corners who really believe that they know a way to achieve a great departure or idea may define themselves as “a vital ignorance”. The temerity to risk playing the part of the fool is a characteristic of almost all innovators. (Wilders says: “Fear is the paralyzing effect of an educationally conditioned man; it is fear by taking a leap into the unknown that we know we are free”.) The generation of adequate energy to achieve a great departure or idea may even necessitate a raucous and over-developed ego. In any event, it is certainly a danger that we may not be armed with the proper “wanting”.

To paraphrase Lewis Mumford, we are too often “seeking to do better what should never have been done at all.” The group, the mean, the normative syndrome of the mechanistic society is a reflex oriented, conformist (a social, bureaucratic, or social psychologist but not for a teacher. The building of desire, want, the will to do best, certainly does not cannibalize personality. If a teacher can help a student “want”, the student will “find” for himself.

It is also pertinent to remember that most great ideas and departures from convention, occurring in the past, have stemmed from what might be called “a vital ignorance”. The temperance of risk playing the part of the fool is a characteristic of almost all innovators. (Wilders says: “Fear is the paralyzing effect of an educationally conditioned man; it is fear by taking a leap into the unknown that we know we are free”.)

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Words are peculiar; so simple, subtle and dangerous, "materialism" is such a word. It is a word that strikes at the core of our socio-political dilemma, our architectural quandary and even our own personalities. It involves our urban wastelands, our junk jungles and our department store merchandise.

Originally the word was applied to systems of philosophy which asserted that reality consists only of matter, as opposed to idealism. During the 18th and 19th centuries it came into prominence again with the development of mechanist science. The twentieth century has thoroughly degraded it for polite usage through association with Materialism. It is almost as evil as "intolerance" and "prejudice" — and certainly more prevalent.

In general usage "materialism" refers to a system of values by a nation, class, or individual, which emphasizes money, commerce, comfort, power, and possessions, and minimizes art, culture, ethics and religion. In contrast the word "moral" is defined as that which concerns the principles of right and wrong conduct. It pertains to character, Intentions, and social relations. Our times, our conditioning and our culture make both words obtuse. Our times, our conditioning and our culture make both words obtuse.

As professionals, we must realize the materials we use should be subservient to a system of values by a nation, class, or individual, which emphasizes money, commerce, comfort, power, and possessions, and minimizes art, culture, ethics and religion. It involves our urban wastelands, our junk jungles and our department store merchandise. It involves our urban wastelands, our junk jungles and our department store merchandise.

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ALISM. BARBARIANS ALLOWED.

Our symbol will be a large black ball — the admittedly limited and entirely physical universe of the architect.

In the beginning, as it should be, we will be housed by only the sky above and tents below. We will select a Head Leader and with the architectural judgment born of painful, building experience, give him a general program and let him, as an individual, design a material future for our dream.

We can only hope that several imperatives will guide him. He will select young-minded, regardless of age, for his faculty. They will be adequately paid but given no guarantees beyond annual contracts. There will no academic title and an individual can only be known for his creative work. The Leaders will be uniformly assembled because of their egocentric thirst to learn, to understand, to want. They will live in residence. Many will hopefully be barbarians and difficult to organize.

The Leaders will come from many backgrounds of competence and emphasis, (academic disciplines) and represent a near spectrum of total human knowledge. Each, upon accepting employment, will take an Arbhisthetic Oath (Embryonic egg) to devote his energy, beyond necessary ego satisfaction, to a deeper understanding and transmission of knowledge regarding the physical accouterments and materials of everyday physical environment. We will freely admit the physical object as a natural end or stopping point or way station to polemics and controversy. Acts of design are interpreted to encompass both objective and intrinsically personal and intuitive standards of judgment. Objectives will be related to the creators and creators to their objects. Collaborative intercourse will be cultivated in all possible ways except that the actual synthesis of all ideas in an object or structure must be the work of one prime individual and one only. Collaborative projects and juries of judgment (organized disharmony) will not be permitted. Responsibility of each evaluation will be fixed. All projects will be separately discussed by individual members of the faculty. Grades will not be given. Each Leader must develop one project annually and submit it to the same treatment rendered Learners. All must expose their knowledge and as well as their rate of growth and synthesis. Time in residence is at the sole discretion of the Head Leader. Degrees and certificates will not be awarded.

Leaders will consist of graduate and registered architects. This single prescription will be adhered to, except in rare cases where it may be waived by the Head Leader. The Head Leader is an Architect. All registered Leaders will concurrently reside for one year. There will be 3 or 4 Learners per Leader, Learners will live in temporary squatters camps with huts designed and built by themselves.

The Archiversity of The South has etched upon its symbolic black ball three overlapping circles — like Ballantines Beer labels. One of the following words is inscribed in each overlapping circle: LEARN, DO, SEARCH. The Learners are required to perform all three functions simultaneously. Learners will be exposed to each as separate exercises and in combination. In time Leaders may choose to specialize.

To LEARN means to help others teach you what you "learn them". To DO means to design, execute, experience and evaluate actual artifacts and buildings or perform support activities related thereto. To SEARCH means to return to first principles and work forward; to anticipate human appetites and to search for deeper applicable knowledge concerning physical things. It also means to read and to look and to objectively judge the handiwork of others... things — not personalities.

Leaders of Architectural background (like wings) will be expected to initiate working offices, for profit, part-time. They will undertake commissions for the Archiversity itself and for actual clients outside. In the beginning, this phase of their responsibility will be within the Ballantine Ring labeled DO, though it is also presurized to some SEARCH and some LEARN. Learners will work in offices and in classes in all phases of LEARN, DO AND SEARCH activity. As the Leaders grow in prosperity and scale, their SEARCHING and LEARNING functions in office will decrease and their DOING functions will increase in the office. At a point of mature development decided by the Head Leader, the office will move off campus to a new tent down the hill. A Leader has thus left the incubator, at least for the time being, but he may still teach some. Medical schools call such activity, teaching on "geographic part-time". While the Leader's office is a part of the Archiversity, it is called teaching on "geographic full-time".

Leaders and Learners will eat together. Married Leaders and Learners may declare their hill but admission requirements are heavily weighted against marriage, at least during the first year. Leaders representing primary disciplines in the social, political, and physical sciences will be allowed to teach as much as half-time in other institutions after the first year; however, their prime library and office must remain on the campus of the Archiversity.

A few years after our tent Archiversity is in operation, a generalized campus organization, or plan, will be formulated. Thereafter all structures will be designed and supervised by selected Leaders through their private offices, at conventional fees and by conventional methods. The continuity of search, planning program, concept, design, construction, execution, use, judgment and extended analysis, even direction, will be set in motion. Based upon the experience of the London County Council, the world's greatest experiment in architectural-planning education to date, the proposal is to use all the physical facilities of the Archiversity as an experimental but living cadaver. Continuous exposure, disposition, experience, association and first hand judgment will constitute the basic design criteria.

Leaders and Learners will be contained within the body of their own creations. The non-illusionary selfhood of their own handiwork will be subject to continuous analysis and self appraisal.

The current project system used in our architectural schools will be carried forward but with the essential added dimension of reality and intimate post construction analysis. Projects not located on the Archiversity campus will uniformly be real projects involving real inter-disciplinary exchange. All academic projects will be undertaken as research or study grants financially supported by recipients of the service.

The Archiversity may be viewed as a gigantic, interrelated, and recycling aero-space activity. It is seated in the ultimate reality of immediate challenge — the real, the actual, the immediate is tempered in a world of overlapping academic disciplines and contesting viewpoints. It is not a retreat to Utopia but an advance toward the coordinated conceptual and building opportunities of our times.

Archiversity graduates will of course graduate to a world quite foreign to their campus. But their experiences and Insights of a new potential should lift them to a level of performance much above their peers. They would have been intimately exposed to the wonder, the power, the possibility and the contradictions innate within physical objects. These qualitative insights could trigger the revolution which architectural education has been approaching for so long. It could happen in medicine with the Medical Center concept. It could happen to architecture. It is not remotely utopian.

Our existing medical schools have already gone beyond this limited dream. Through pain they have achieved inordinate human security, and even governmental subsidy.

What can we do with ecstatic pleasure and a real vision of what might be? Here, in the Archiversity, LEARNING and ENVIRONMENT become continuous human activities. It is, at once, the cause and the purpose of our life.
By ROBERT L. GEDDES, AIA/-Director/
AIA Education Research Project

Robert L. Geddes, AIA, is Dean of the School of Architecture, Princeton University, New Jersey. Mr. Geddes was asked by the AIA to undertake this vital research project.

REPORT FROM PRINCETON

Now midway in its assigned duration of two years, the AIA Education Research Project will develop over the year ahead curricula tentatively rooted in a 2-4-6-8 approach.

"Although specific new curricula and course descriptions will be included in the recommendations of the project, they are intended as illustrations of a method rather than a model to be copied by the schools," Robert L. Geddes, AIA, project director, explains in a recent progress report.

The 2-4-6-8 arrangement is described in a section of the report which says:

"A first draft has been prepared of a projection for the overall general structure of environmental design education. This draft is intended as the basis for continuing discussion and analysis during the coming year . . . and will be developed into one of the final recommendations of the project.

"The projected structure visualizes a coordinated series of academic programs for technicians (2 years) technologists (4) professionals (6) and specialists (8). It is designed to encourage the training of a broad spectrum of skills to graduated levels of professional responsibility without restricting the diversity of the approach to education among the schools.

"This scheme will allow people to enter the field from a number of diversified preparatory paths; to change direction and emphasis during their academic careers without severe penalties; and to reach many different kinds of stopping points in their education before employment."

Geddes points out that the diversity characteristic of environmental design education in America is expected to continue but methods for defining objectives, describing techniques and evaluating results will have been "clearly established."

Geddes, dean of the School of Architecture at Princeton University, is assisted in the $100,000 project by Bernard P. Spring AIA, senior research architect, Princeton. Architectural schools across the nation have also been involved in the undertaking in one way or several. To date, the Geddes report indicates, considerable information from the schools, their faculty members and their students has been gathered and examined.

Architects, too, have been part of what Geddes describes as concentrated efforts during the first year toward "the classification of the problems and objectives of environmental design education." This fall, however, the scope has been widened to include clients and members of other design professions.

The report tells of planned meetings with "representative clients" and education consultants "in order to further clarify the needs and directions for change."

To date, however, it is the schools that have had by far the most involvement with the project. Many of the schools, influenced by the work of the research staff as well as by the increasing dialogue developing between themselves, are working out curriculum changes or hastening the implementation of changes already considered.

The report says the project has defined major problem areas in architectural education, developed a preliminary "structure" for education, enlisted the cooperation of some 60 schools in the project, charted 113 curricula (existing and proposed) from 79 schools, obtained statements from representatives of 70 schools, conducted a study of design education developments in England, made grants available to eight schools for studies of project interest, held conferences with architects and obtained records or reports of salient discussions among students at 11 schools.

Project plans entail the continuation of many of these activities, among them the conferences with architects, over the coming year.

The major problem areas as delineated by the project are continuity, or education on the nature of the environment beginning in high school to continuing education for the practicing environmental designer; scope, which involves a balance between breadth of understanding and depth of skill; method, or the widening of scope without excessive extension of time in training; reality, or the practical difficulty of keeping in balance preparation for dealing with today's problems, flexibility to meet the challenge of change, and a vision to anticipate the future; number, or the problems attendant to the development of designers sufficient in number to serve society's needs.

Grants of varying amounts totaling $15,000 have been offered to eight schools to help finance special studies which Geddes says "are aimed at the crystallization of educational objectives in specific areas."

St. Louis' Washington University, for example, is investigating technological education in the schools. Virginia Polytechnic Institute will prepare detailed descriptions of an introductory training sequence for architectural students.

Oklahoma State University is involved with another sequence study pertaining to an integrated program; the University of Kentucky with a joint architectural-engineering curriculum in environmental design; the University of New Mexico with a rational basis for determining form; the University of Oregon and the University of Virginia with objectives and methods of research architecture in a program combining the social and physical sciences.

One of the architect contacts the project has made, according to the Geddes report, was a day-long conference with 20 leading architects. All participants during the meeting filled out questionnaires, and Geddes said analyses of these gave "a rather clear picture of the changes in academic training and apprenticeship that this group of practitioners would like to see."

"There was great emphasis on the need for more intensive training and specialization in areas of practice beyond what is commonly called conceptual design. In a roundtable discussion, each participant gave his view of the more significant issues that should be considered in planning curriculum change."
This drag line is quarrying limerock at the Florida Portland Cement Dade County Plant near Miami. Combined production of this plant and the Tampa Plant accounts for the greatest percentage of all the portland and masonry cements manufactured in Florida. In addition to utilizing Florida’s raw materials, Florida Portland Cement contributes substantially to Florida’s economy by material purchases, plant investments, operating expenditures, payrolls and taxes.

SPECIFY AND USE FLORIDA CEMENTS, MANUFACTURED IN FLORIDA FOR FORTY YEARS

FLORIDA PORTLAND CEMENT DIVISION

General Portland Cement Company

FEBRUARY, 1967
The FAAIA has coordinated the DESIGN ACCOMPLISHMENT SEMINAR as part of your "continuing education program."

The intent of this educational seminar is to indicate the effort and correlation between "Design" and "Accomplishment." To achieve this intent, the seminar will utilize the Gulf Life Center, a 27-story tall building on a 12-acre St. John's River-front site across from downtown Jacksonville. The building is also the tallest, pre-cast, post-tensioned concrete structure in the nation.

Presentations by the panelists will place emphasis on design and how various offices and people resolved the production of the design. There will be no staging as such. Panelists will "sit with" participants all on the same level in a juxtaposition. A highlight of the two-day seminar is a complete tour of the Gulf Life Center on Saturday (buses provided).

Jan C. Rowan, editor of PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE, will be the dinner speaker.

All participants are urged to be present both days of the seminar and to attend all sessions. The registration fee of $17.00 includes two lunches and the dinner. Table-top exhibits by Producer Council members and other invited guests also will be featured.

Regardless of whether you are a principal of a firm or an architect/employer, your place on March 10 and 11 is in Jacksonville at the Thunderbird Motor Hotel (5865 Arlington Expressway). Room reservations should be made directly with the hotel.

Registration forms to FAAIA members are in the mail now.

SEMIMAR SCHEDULE
FRIDAY — MARCH 10, 1967
8:00 AM Registration / Coffee / Visit Exhibits
9:30 AM Prologue: Introductions
9:45 AM CLIENT: Approach, Method, Problems
   Henry M. Schley, Vice President-Building,
   Gulf Life Insurance Company
10:15 AM Audience Discussion / Jan C. Rowan, Moderator
10:45 AM Coffee Break / Visit Exhibits
11:15 AM ARCHITECT: The Design and Concept Story
   George S. Hammond, Project Architect,
   Welton Becket & Associates
12:15 PM Audience Discussion
12:45 PM Cocktails (Cash Bar) / Buffet Lunch / Visit Exhibits
2:00 PM ENGINEER: Structural-Mechanical Innovations
   Richard Bradshaw & Associates
3:00 PM Audience Discussion
3:30 PM ARCHITECT: Production & Administration
   George S. Hammond, Project Architect,
   Welton Becket & Associates
4:30 PM Audience Discussion
5:00 PM Seminar Recesses
6:00 PM Cocktails (Cash Bar) / Visit Exhibits
7:30 PM Dinner
8:30 PM Speaker: Jan C. Rowan, Editor
   PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE
SATURDAY — MARCH 11, 1967
8:00 AM Coffee / Visit Exhibits
9:30 AM CONTRACTOR: Problems & Difficulties
   Wilbur Glass, Vice President, The Auchter Company
10:00 AM Audience Discussion / Jan C. Rowan, Moderator
10:30 AM TOUR OF GULF LIFE CENTER
   (Buses will be provided)
12:45 PM Cocktails (Cash Bar) / Buffet Lunch / Visit Exhibits
2:15 PM SUMMATION:
   Client / Architect / Engineer / Contractor
3:00 PM Audience Discussion
3:30 PM EPILOGUE: Moderator, Jan C. Rowan
4:00 PM Adjournment

CORRECTION
A correction should be made to the Organizational Chart which appeared in the January issue of "The Florida Architect."
James Y. Bruce is Chairman of the Institutional Design Committee.
THE
FLORIDA
ASSOCIATION
OF
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF
ARCHITECTS

BYLAWS

FEBRUARY, 1967
ARTICLE 1. THE ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Name.

a. The name of this organization is the FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, INC., a non-profit incorporated, State organization chartered by The American Institute of Architects and the State of Florida; however, excepting for reports to governments, property transfer and transactions requiring legally correct identification, the name for common use shall be contracted to: Florida Association of The American Institute of Architects.

b. In these bylaws the corporation is called the Association, the American Institute of Architects, The Institute, and the Articles of Reincorporation, the Charter.

Section 2. Purposes.

a. The purpose of the Association shall be to organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the State of Florida to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession; to advance the science and art of planning and building by advancing the standard of architectural education, training and practice; to coordinate the building industry and the profession of architecture to insure the advancement of the living standards of our people through their improved environment; and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society.

b. The Association shall function as the statewide representative of and unifying body for the various Chapters and Sections of Chapters of the American Institute of Architects chartered within the State of Florida on matters of statewide and regional interest affecting the interests of such Chapters and Sections of Chapters.

c. The Association may borrow and lend money and own property of all kinds, movable or immovable, and engage in other activities which may be incidental to any of the above purposes.

d. The Association may act as trustee for scholarships, endowments or trusts of philanthropic nature.

e. This enumeration of purposes shall not be construed as limiting or restricting in any manner the powers of this Association but the Association shall have all of the powers and authority which may be conferred upon nonprofit corporations under the provisions of the laws of the State of Florida.

Section 3. Composition.

a. The Association shall consist of all members of The Institute in its component chapter organizations in the State of Florida.

b. The domain of the Association is the State of Florida.

c. The domain of the Region shall be as designated by the Institute.

d. The membership is organized into members, Board of Directors, (herein called the Board), officers and committees with dues, privileges and classifications of membership; functions and responsibilities of the Board and committees; and the qualifications and duties of officers, all as set forth hereinafter.

ARTICLE II. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1.

a. All Corporate Members and Members Emeritus of all Chapters or Sections of Chapters of the American Institute of Architects within the State of Florida shall automatically be Members of the Association.

b. All Professional Associates and Associates of all Chapters or Sections of Chapters of the American Institute of Architects within the State of Florida shall automatically be Professional Associates and Associates of the Association.

Section 2. Student Associate

a. A student in an architectural school or college in the State of Florida who is a Student Associate of The Institute is a Student Associate of the Association.

b. The Association or any Chapter may establish and sponsor student chapters in schools of architecture in Florida under conditions established by The Institute. When sponsorship is by a Chapter, the Student Chapter is related to the Association through the sponsoring Chapter. When the Association sponsors a Student Chapter, the relationship will be directly with the Board which will supervise the preparation of its constitution and bylaws and obtain approval of them from The Institute.

Section 3. Member Emeritus.

A member, who qualifies for status as Member Emeritus of The Institute, shall be a Member Emeritus of the Association and shall be exempted from payment of dues, but his rights and privileges, benefits and obligations of full membership shall remain unabridged.

Section 4. Honorary Associate.

a. A person of esteemed character who is not eligible for corporate membership in The Institute, but who has rendered a distinguished service to the profession of architecture or to the arts and sciences allied therewith may become an Honorary Associate.
Section 8. Privileges of Members.

a. A Corporate Member in good standing may exercise all the rights and privileges granted him under these bylaws.

b. A Professional Associate and Associate in good standing may:
   (1) Serve as a member of any committee of the Association that does not perform any duty of the Executive Committee or that is not concerned with disciplinary matters or Institute business or affairs. In addition, the Professional Associate may serve as chairman of such committees;
   (2) Speak and make motions at any meeting of the Association and vote thereon at any matter that does not concern the affairs of business of the Institute, or the nomination of a delegate to an Institute meeting;
   (3) Not hold office or a directorship of the Association.

ARTICLE III. MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Annual.

a. There shall be an annual Meeting, herein referred to as the Convention, which shall be the annual meeting of the Association and the Florida Region of the Institute.

b. Time and place of the annual Convention shall be fixed by the Board if not fixed by the preceding Convention.

c. All members in good standing may discuss the business and debate the issues brought before the Convention. The voting necessary to enact the business before the Convention shall be done by the Chapter Delegates, and the President of the Association in case of a tie vote. The Officers of the Association shall conduct the business of the Convention.

d. Delegates to the Convention shall be selected by each Chapter.
   (1) The number of delegate votes entitled to each Chapter shall be based on its number of Corporate Members in good standing with Chapter, Association and Institute and whose dues have been paid in full to the Association thirty days prior to the Annual Convention, as certified by the Secretary of the Association.
   (2) Each Chapter shall have two delegate votes for the first six and one additional delegate vote for each additional seven (or fraction thereof) such certified Corporate Members.
   (3) At the discretion of each chapter, its delegation may consist of a single delegate, or as many as four delegates for each certified delegate-vote.
   (4) Chapters shall be furnished with credential cards by the Secretary of the Association and these shall be certified by the President or Secretary of the Chapter that each delegate is in good standing with his Chapter, the Association and The Institute.
   (5) The Board, at a meeting held prior to the meeting of the Association, shall elect three Corporate Members having the qualifications of delegates to act as the Credentials Committee of the meeting. The Secretary, ex-officio, shall act as secretary of the credentials committee, and the committee shall elect one of its members as its chairman. The term of office of every member of the credentials committee shall expire when the report of the committee has been accepted by the meeting.

e. An Annual Report shall be made in writing to the Convention by each of the following: President, Secretary, Treasurer, Director-at-Large, and Board. The report
of the Board shall include such committee reports and special reports as the Board deems advisable.

f. Approval by the Convention of the Annual Reports and the recommendations contained therein shall constitute Convention endorsement of the policies and proposals reflected by the reports.

g. New Officers for the ensuing year shall be elected to succeed those whose terms are about to expire.

(1) Nominations shall be made during the first business session of the Convention.

(2) The nominating committee shall report its nominations to the Convention following which nominations may be made from the floor. If the Nominating Committee finds the member nominated from the floor eligible to hold office and his nomination is seconded by two accredited delegates from different Chapters, then he is nominated for office.

(3) In the event no contest develops, the election may be declared by acclamation.

(4) For contested elections, voting shall be by ballots made available to each delegation. A ballot box shall be open for voting for not less than four hours after nominations have been closed.

(5) The President shall announce the results of all balloting at the last business session of the Convention and declare all elections.

Section 2. Special.

a. A special meeting of the Association shall be held if a call therefor, stating its purpose, is made by any of the following:

(1) The Convention, by concurring majority vote.

(2) The Board, by concurring vote of two-thirds of the Board.

(3) Not less than one-half of the Chapters, provided each such Chapter has obtained the concurring vote of not less than two-thirds of the membership of its governing body.

(4) Written petition to the Board signed by not less than twenty-five per cent of the total number of members in good standing of the Association.

b. Chapter representation shall be by delegate, under the same rules governing the conduct of the Convention.

c. The number of delegates for each Chapter shall be the same as for the last preceding Convention.

d. A new Chapter chartered subsequent to the last previous Convention shall be entitled to delegate votes in accordance with the Secretary's count of such Chapter's Corporate Members in good standing fifteen days prior to the special meeting.

Section 3. Notice.

Notice of the Convention or Special Meeting of the Association shall be served on each member and Chapter of the Association by letter or in an official publication of the Association. Notice of the Convention shall be served not less than thirty days before the opening session, and in case of Special Meetings, not less than fifteen days before such meetings.

Section 4. Rules of Order.

All meetings shall be conducted in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order.

Section 5. Voting.

a. Voting may be by affirmation, unless a vote by roll call is requested by a qualified delegate, at which time a roll call vote of the delegations shall be taken.

b. The Chairman or acting Chairman of each delegation shall cast the votes for his Chapter's delegation, but Chapters shall not be required to vote as a unit.

c. No Chapter may vote by proxy.

d. An officer of the Association shall be entitled to vote only as a member of his Chapter delegation except that the President shall have an independent vote in the event of a tie.

e. Minimum number of votes required for action. Unless these bylaws otherwise require, any action or decision of an Annual Convention or other meeting of the Association shall be by the concurring vote of a majority of the delegates voting, except that on a roll call vote any action or decision shall be by the concurring vote of a majority of those accredited votes which are cast.

f. A quorum for a meeting of the Association shall consist of no less than 25 Corporate Members, and at which meeting there is present at least one Corporate Member from a majority of the Chapters in the State.


No vote shall be taken by letter ballot.

Section 7. Delegates to American Institute of Architects Convention

The Delegate representing the Association at the Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects shall be the President of the Association.

Section 8. Suspension of Bylaws.

These bylaws may be suspended at any meeting for the transaction of any special business by a two-thirds roll call vote of the delegates present. When the special business has been consummated, the bylaws shall be immediately in force again.

ARTICLE IV. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. Membership.

a. There shall be a Board of Directors, in these bylaws referred to as the Board. The Board shall consist of:

(1) The Officers of the Association;

(2) One or more directors from each Florida Chapter as hereinafter provided.

(3) A Director-at-Large, who shall be the Director of the Florida Region of The American Institute of Architects; and

(4) The immediate past president, who shall be a member of the Board the year following his term as president.

b. The Directors, one or more from each Chapter, shall be elected by each Chapter at its Annual Meeting

(1) An Alternate Director, one for each Director, shall be elected by each Chapter at its annual meeting to function for the Director when the Director cannot attend Board meetings or serve as a Director.

(2) The number of Directors from each Chapter shall be based on The Institute membership in the various Chapters as determined by the current membership roster of The Institute as follows:
ARTICLE V. OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Election.
   a. The Officers of the Association shall be members of the Board and elected by a majority vote of accredited delegates present and voting at the annual meeting.
   b. The officers of the Association and Board shall consist of a President, President Designate (Vice President), Secretary, and Treasurer. The officers shall be Corporate Members and shall be elected by the Membership of the Association at the Annual Meeting, as designated herein.
   c. The President shall not be elected directly, but shall assume office by automatic succession from the Office of President Designate (Vice President), except the President shall be elected when the President Designate (Vice President) is unable or unwilling to assume the Office of President.
   d. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be eligible for re-election.
   e. All terms of office shall begin with the post-convention Board of Directors meeting.
   f. Any or all officers shall hold office until their successors have been elected and qualified. If a vacancy occurs in any office of the Association, other than the expiration of the term of office, such vacancy shall be filled as set forth in the Charter.
   g. Only such members who have been officers or who have served on the Board for at least one year are eligible for nomination for President Designate (Vice President).

Section 2. President.
   a. The President shall be the administrative head of the Association and shall exercise general supervision of its business and affairs, except such thereof as are placed under the administration and supervision of the Secretary and of the Treasurer, respectively, and he shall perform all the duties incidental to his office and those that are required to be performed by him by law, the Charter, these bylaws, and those that are properly delegated to him by the Board.
   b. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and the Board and shall be Chairman of the Executive Committee.
   c. The President shall serve a term of one year.

Section 3. The President Designate (Vice President).
   a. The President Designate (Vice President) shall possess all the powers and shall perform all the duties of the President in the event of the absence of the President or of his disability, refusal, or failure to act.
   b. The President Designate (Vice President) shall perform other duties that are properly assigned by the Board.
   c. The President Designate (Vice President) shall be Chairman of the Council of Commissioners.
   d. The President Designate (Vice President) shall serve a term of one year.

Section 4. The Secretary.
   a. General Duties of the Secretary. The Secretary shall be an administrative officer of the Association and
shall act as its recording secretary and its corresponding secretary and as the secretary of each meeting of the Association, the Board and the Executive Committee. He shall perform the duties usual and incidental to his office and the duties that are required to be performed by the law, the Charter, these bylaws and the duties properly assigned to him by the Board.

b. Specific Duties of the Secretary.

(1) Custody of Property. The Secretary shall have custody of and shall safeguard and shall keep in order all property of the Association, except that property with which the Treasurer is charged.

(2) Issue Notices. He shall be responsible for the preparation and issuance of all notices and all calls and notices of all meetings of the Association, the Board and the Executive Committee.

(3) Conduct Correspondence and Maintain Records. He shall conduct the correspondence, keep the membership roll and corporate records, minutes, annual reports.

(4) Affix Seal and Sign Papers. He shall keep the seal of the Association and affix it on such instruments as require it and sign all papers that require the attest or approval of the Association.

(5) Prepare the Board’s Annual Report. In collaboration with the Officers of the Association, he shall prepare the annual report of the Board.

(6) Meetings. He shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the arrangements for and recording of meetings.

(7) The Secretary shall obtain from all Chapters of The American Institute of Architects in the State of Florida by February of each year the names, classifications and addresses of all the Chapter Corporate, Professional Associates, Associates, and Emeritus Members in good standing on the first day of January of that year.

c. Delegation of Duties. Delegation of the actual performance of his duties is the prerogative of the Secretary, however, he shall not delegate his responsibility for the property of the Association, or affixing the seal of the Association, or the making of any attestation or certification required to be given by him, or the signing of any document requiring his signature.

d. The Secretary shall serve a term of one year.

Section 5. The Treasurer.
a. General Duties of the Treasurer. The Treasurer shall be an administrative officer of the Association and shall exercise general supervision of its financial affairs, keeping the records and books of account thereof. He shall assist the Finance and Budget Committee to prepare the budget, collect amounts due the Association and shall have the custody of its securities, funds and moneys making the disbursements for the Association therefrom. He shall have charge of all matters relating to insurance, taxes, bonds, instruments and papers involving financial transactions. He shall conduct the correspondence relating to his office. He shall sign all instruments of the Association whereon his signature is required, and perform all duties required to be performed by him by law, these bylaws, and the duties that are properly assigned to him by the Board.

b. Reports of the Treasurer. The Treasurer shall make a written report to the Board at its regular meetings and to the delegates at each annual meeting and other meetings of the Association if required. Each report shall describe the financial condition of the Association, a comparison of the budget to appropriations as of the date of the report, the income and expenditures for the period of the report, and the Treasurer’s recommendations on financial matters.

c. Liability of the Treasurer. The Treasurer, personally, shall not be liable for any decrease of the capital surplus, income, balance or reserve of any fund or account resulting from any of his acts performed in good faith in conducting the usual business of his office. When a new treasurer takes office, the retiring treasurer shall turn over to his successor a copy of the closing audit of the treasury and all the records and books of account and all moneys, securities, and other valuable items and papers belonging to the Association that are in his custody and possession. The incoming treasurer shall check the same and, if found correct, shall give the retiring treasurer his receipt thereof and a complete release of the retiring treasurer from any liability thereto with respect thereto.

d. Delegation of Duties. The Treasurer may not authorize any person to sign any financial instrument, notice or agreement of the Association that requires the signature of the Treasurer, unless such delegation or authorization is expressly permitted by these bylaws or the Board, but he may delegate to assistants the actual performance of the clerical, bookkeeping, statistical, collecting, and recording work of his office and may authorize designated assistants to sign, under their respective titles, records, vouchers, receipts and other documents if such is not prohibited by the bylaws.

e. The Treasurer shall serve a term of one year.

ARTICLE VI.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

Section 1. Composition.

There shall be an Executive Committee of the Board composed of the President, the President Designate (Vice President), the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Director of the Florida Region and the immediate Past President who shall serve on the Executive Committee the year following his term as President.

Section 2. Powers Delegated to the Committee.

The Executive Committee shall have full authority, right and power to act for the Board during periods between Board meetings on all matters except that it shall not:

(1) adopt a general budget;
(2) change the policies, rules of the Board or the bylaws;
(3) make an award of honor;
(4) purchase, sell, lease, or hypothecate any real property;
(5) form an affiliation;
(6) fix assessments and annual dues; however, it shall be allowed to act for the Board on any of the foregoing excepted matters which have been delegated specifically to it by two-thirds vote of the Board.

Section 3. Decisions of the Committee.

a. The President, who shall be the chairman of the
Executive Committee, shall fix the time and place for the meetings of the Executive Committee.

b. A quorum of two-thirds of its members shall be necessary to transact business at a meeting. Every decision of the Executive Committee shall not be less than a majority of votes.

c. The Executive Committee must actually meet in order to transact business, otherwise the acts and decisions of the Executive Committee are not binding on the Board or the Association.

d. The actions of the Executive Committee shall be recorded in minutes and ratified by the Board at its meeting following such action.

ARTICLE VII. ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1. Executive Officer.

a. The administrative and executive offices shall be in the charge of an executive officer, who shall be known as the Executive Director. The Executive Director shall be employed by and shall report to the Board.

b. The Executive Director shall be the Assistant Treasurer and shall perform such duties in this capacity as the Treasurer may direct and under his direct supervision.

c. He shall be the officer in whom the Board shall place the responsibility for carrying out its general policies.

d. He shall maintain contacts with other professional societies, particularly those in the fields allied to architecture and with trade associations in the construction industry so that he may be constantly informed as to the activities in those fields, extending the cooperation of the Association as circumstances may warrant.

Section 2. Duties of Executive Director.

a. The Executive Director shall be and act as the chief executive officer of the Association, and as such shall have general management of the administration of its affairs, subject to the general direction and control of the Board and the supervision of the administrative officers of the Association.

b. He shall stimulate programs under the various departments and coordinate all inter-departmental affairs.

c. He shall be the officer in whom the Board shall place the responsibility for carrying out its general policies.

d. He shall maintain contacts with other professional societies particularly those in the fields allied to architecture and with trade associations in the construction industry so that he may be constantly informed as to the activities in those fields, extending the cooperation of the Association as circumstances may warrant.

Section 3. Functions of Executive Director.

a. Administrative Functions. He shall direct the administrative functions of the Association office as provided in Article VII of the bylaws. He shall serve as Chief Executive Officer of The Association in charge of the administrative and executive offices, and shall maintain liaison with professional societies. The Executive Director will limit his employment to the Association.

b. Editorial Functions. He shall be responsible for the publications of the Association, including the official journal, carrying out Board directives as formulated by the Publications Committee and the Board.

c. Legislative Functions. He shall establish continuing and effective relationships with the Florida Legislature, carrying out Board directives as formulated by the Legislative Committee and the Board. He shall serve as Legislative Representative for the Association on a continuing basis, with such specialized legal assistance as may be necessary from time to time.

d. Legal and Accounting Function. He shall coordinate legal and accounting functions of the Association as required, acting to carry out directives of the Board.

e. Liaison Functions with State Board. He shall establish and maintain effective liaison with the Florida State Board of Architecture subject to the direction and control of the Board and supervision of the officers of the Association.

Section 4. Assistants to the Executive Director.

Upon the recommendation of the Executive Director, the Board may employ assistants to the Executive Director to perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the Board and by the Executive Director, including the details of the administrative work of the Association.

Section 5. Council of Past Presidents

a. There shall be a Council of Past Presidents consisting of all past presidents of the Association.

b. The Council of Past Presidents shall meet when called by the President.

c. The Council shall give advice and counsel to the President and shall perform such peculiar duties related to the Association or the Profession best done by a prestigious group as the President requests and the Council agrees to perform.

ARTICLE VIII. COMMISSIONS

Section 1. The Association shall establish commissions to act as supervisory and liaison agents for the Board and the Association.

Section 2. Each commission shall consist of a Commissioner elected by the Board at the post-convention Board meeting and at least one member who shall be the Vice-Commissioner appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Board at its first regular meeting. At least one member of each commission shall be a member of the Board.

Section 3. The term of office of the members of a commission shall be one year and that term shall coincide with the term of the President.

Section 4. The number and type of commissions shall be similar in title and functions to those of the national commissions of The Institute which presently include the Commission on the Professional Society, the Commission on Education and Research, the Commission on Professional Practice, the Commission on Architectural Design and the Commission on Public Affairs.

Section 5. The Commission on the Professional Society shall have jurisdiction over committees whose functions relate to the administration of Association affairs or business.

b. The Commission on Education and Research shall have jurisdiction over committees and its functions relating to architectural education, pre-registration training, the registration or licensing of architects, continuing adult education of the practitioner and research as a source of knowledge to be integrated with educational constituents.
ARTICLE IX. COMMITTEES

Section 1. Structure.

a. The Association Committees shall consist of Regional Committees, of Special Committees required for specific short term activities of the Association, and Standing Committees, established by these bylaws, of two types:

(1) FAIAA Standing Committees which serve the special needs of the Association and cooperate with similar committees of the Chapters or Sections of Chapters of The Institute located in the State of Florida.

(2) Standing Committees which are equivalent to those Chapter and Institute committees with similar titles and duties.

b. Regional Judiciary Committee. The Regional Judiciary Committee shall conduct initial hearings on charges of unprofessional conduct against a Corporate Member of the Association which have been referred to it by The Institute and which hearings shall be conducted according to the bylaws and Rules of the Board of The Institute.

The Regional Judiciary Committee shall be composed of three Corporate Members, elected to serve staggered three year terms, and an Alternate, elected to serve a one year term. Members and Alternate shall be members in good standing in The Institute, shall be from different geographical areas of the Region, and shall not be the Regional Director nor Officers of the Chapters, The Association or The Institute.

c. Special Committees may be created by the President or by the Board. When created by the President, the Board, at its next meeting thereafter, shall review such action and may continue or discontinue such Committees, or make changes in personnel as it may deem proper.

(1) Special Committees shall expire with the fiscal year, but may be recreated to continue to function into the following fiscal year.

(2) Chairman and members for special committees shall be appointed from the membership and their terms shall expire with the committee.

d. FAIAA Standing Committees shall be a Nominating Committee, Committee on Finance and Budget, Committee on Governmental Relations, Committee for Publications, Committee for Conventions, Committee for Joint Cooperative Council.

(1) The membership of these committees shall be selected by the President from the membership according to the bylaws and policies established by the Board.

e. The President Designate (Vice President's) recommendations for committee Chairman for the following fiscal year shall be presented to the Board at its regular meeting immediately prior to the Convention of the Association for Board approval and advice. The committee chairman for the subsequent fiscal year shall be announced at a business session of the preceding Convention.

f. The President may, at any time, discontinue special committees, alter classification, or make any changes in the personnel of Special and FAIAA Standing Committees and report such action to the Board at its next meeting.

g. Other Standing Committees shall be the chairmen of the Chapter Committees performing the same functions of the Association Committee at the Chapter level.

Section 2. Nominating Committee.

a. There shall be a Nominating Committee whose duty shall be to nominate members in good standing with The Institute, the Chapter and the Association, qualified to become Officers in the Association for each of the offices about to be vacated.

b. The Board, at least sixty days before the Convention of the Association, shall elect the committee composed of a chairman and four members from separate geographical areas of the Region. Chairman and members shall be Corporate Members.

c. The Committee shall apprise the membership of their nominations prior to the convening of the Convention and shall report their nominations to the Convention at the first business session.

d. The powers of the Committee shall terminate with the adjournment of the Convention.

Section 3. Committee on Finance and Budget.

a. There shall be a Committee on Finance and Budget whose duty shall be to prepare the annual budget for the Board and to recommend fiscal policies for adoption by the Association.

b. The Committee shall consist of five members who are serving or have served as a Director or who have held office in the Association, appointed by the President with the Board approval, to serve for the initial year terms as follows: 2 members for one year; 2 members for two years; 1 member for three years. As their terms expire appointments shall be made for three year terms. The President annually shall designate one of the senior members to act as chairman.

c. The annual budget for the fiscal year following the annual meeting shall be presented in draft for the Board meeting immediately before the Convention for its comments and report to the Convention.

d. The final recommended budget shall be prepared for the Board approval at the first meeting of the Board in the new fiscal year.

e. The Committee shall provide for long-range fiscal planning for the Association and recommend policies related to funding, investments, travel and expense accounts, control of service projects, supplemental income and other financial matters which will enhance the Association's financial stability and accrue benefits to the members and the total profession, present and future.

Section 4. Committee on Governmental Relations.

There shall be a Committee on Governmental Rela-
tions consisting of one member from each Chapter of the Region, either Corporate or Professional Associate. It shall be the duty of this Committee to promote the usefulness of the profession and The Association to the various governmental bureaus and agencies having charge of the planning and designing of public buildings and monuments and their environment; to promote the employment of architects in private practice to plan and design such public works; to maintain liaison with the legislature of the state to forward statewide and local legislation that will promote the welfare of the architectural profession and the construction industry and the public health and welfare. It shall cooperate with the national Commission on Public Affairs of The Institute.

Section 5. Committee on Publications.

a. There shall be a Standing Committee for Publications consisting of 3 Corporate Members. Terms of members shall be such as to assure one retiring member per year.

b. It shall be the duty of the committee to act as liaison between the editor of the official publications of the Association and the Board, be responsible for publication programs, and recommend publication policies to the Board for its consideration.

Section 6. Committee on Conventions.

a. There shall be a standing Committee for Conventions consisting of 4 Corporate Members, one of which shall be the Host Chapter Committee Chairman of the Convention immediately past. Terms of members shall be such as to assure one retiring member per year.

b. The duties of this committee shall be to recommend convention policies to the Board for its consideration, to develop convention format and organization consistent with the professional and educational needs of Florida architects and consistent with good public relations, and to act for the Board with Host Chapter Committees in coordinating programs in harmony with the Association interests and policies.

Section 7. Committee for Joint Cooperative Council.

a. There shall be a standing Committee on Relations with the Building Industry, consisting of 4 Corporate Members and 4 Professional Associates.

b. It shall be the duty of the committee to foster a cooperative relationship between architects and contractors, producers of building materials and equipment and other elements of the building industry. It shall cooperate with the national Commission on Professional Practice of The Institute.

Section 8. Operations.

a. The Secretary shall notify the chairmen and members of the various committees of the names and addresses of their respective committee members and their various assignments.

b. The President shall be ex-officio a member of all committees, and the Secretary may act as secretary for the committee if so selected by the committee.

c. Committees have the right to request and receive all information and records in possession of the Association and necessary to discharge the duties assigned them.

d. Committees shall act as advisers to the Board and shall report their findings, recommendations and actions to the Board except the Regional Judiciary Committee whose reports are confidential and required by The Institute to be made directly to the Executive Director thereof.

e. The majority of members of a committee shall constitute a quorum. Findings, recommendations and actions of a committee shall be made according to the concurring vote of the majority of members present at a committee meeting or a concurring majority vote of letter ballots.

f. The chairman of any committee requiring an appropriation shall submit a written request to the Board for the amount required and reasons thereof, and if granted, file with the final report of the committee a detailed accounting of moneys appropriated and expended.

(1) Expenses of the members of the Regional Judiciary Committee attending meetings shall be reimbursed by The Institute in the manner and amount as prescribed by the Treasurer of The Institute.

g. No committee nor any member or chairman thereof shall incur financial obligations unless funds are available in its appropriation and it is authorized to do so by the Board. No committee nor any member or chairman, shall commit the Association, orally or otherwise, on any matter unless specifically authorized to do so by the Board.

h. When their terms expire, committee chairmen and members shall transmit to their successors all information and records necessary to continue the work of the committees.

ARTICLE X. FINANCIAL

Section 1. Fiscal Year.

The fiscal year of this Association shall be the calendar year.

Section 2. Dues.

a. Annual dues equal to the pro-rata share required to defray the expenses of the Association for the ensuing fiscal year shall be recommended by the Board and determined and fixed by the Convention.

b. Each member shall contribute annual dues in an amount determined by the Convention.

c. Dues shall be for the Association's fiscal year and shall be due and payable on the first day of the fiscal year, January 1st.

d. Any member, whose dues and assessments are not paid in full at the end of the fiscal year, is in default to his Chapter and Association, and his membership may be terminated.

e. The Secretary shall send sixty days prior to the end of the fiscal year a written notice, by registered mail, to each such member who has not paid his dues and assessments by that time, with a copy to the Secretary of his Chapter, warning such member of pending termination date.

f. The Board may terminate the membership of all types of Associate Members for non-payment of dues and assessments any time after the end of the fiscal year for which the Associate Member is in default. The Secretary shall remove from the rolls of the Association, the name of any Associate Member upon receiving notice of termination of membership from the Board, from his Chapter,
or by other appropriate instrument signed by the person or his Chapter.

g. If a Corporation Member is in default to his Chapter and the Association for non-payment in full of his dues and assessments at the end of the fiscal year, the Secretary shall so advise the Institute, and request the termination of his membership. Copies of such notice and request shall be sent to the delinquent member and to the secretary of his Chapter.

h. Termination of membership for any Corporate Member shall be only by action of The Institute.

i. Each Chapter treasurer shall collect dues from each member assigned to his Chapter and shall promptly remit dues collected to the Treasurer of the Association at the office of the Association. At the option of any component Chapter of the Association, the Treasurer of the Association will collect Chapter and Association dues from each member of the Chapters which elect the option, and shall promptly remit dues collected for the Chapters to their respective treasurers.

Section 3. Contributions.

The Board, at any regular meeting, by a concurring vote of two-thirds of the members present, or at any special meeting called therefor, may authorize the raising of, and thereupon raise, money by voluntary contribution from its members, in addition to annual dues, for any designated special purpose consistent with the objectives of the Association, and prescribe the manner in which such contributions shall be collected. Non-payment of contributions shall not abridge, suspend, or terminate the privileges and rights of any member.

Section 4. Funds and Securities.

a. All moneys received by the Association shall be promptly deposited, in their original form, in a depository approved by the Board.

b. Every disbursement of money, except for petty cash, shall be by check of the Association, signed by the Executive Director and countersigned by the Treasurer or by another officer designated by the board.

c. The Treasurer shall establish petty cash accounts as authorized by the Board. These funds shall be disbursed for the usual petty cash purposes, by the person named in the Board’s authorization of the account. Statements of expenditures shall be duly recorded and the expenditures approved by the Treasurer before the account is replenished.

d. Reserve or funds in excess of required operating funds shall be deposited by the Treasurer in an interest-bearing depository approved by the Board. Or when authorized by the Board, such funds may be invested in short term government or municipal bonds or equivalent securities.

Section 5. Annual Budget.

a. The Board shall adopt an annual budget at its first meeting each year, by a concurring vote of not less than two-thirds of its membership present. The Budget shall show in detail the anticipated income and expenditures of the Association for the fiscal year.

b. Unless authorized and directed to do so at a Convention or special meeting of the Association, the Board shall not adopt any budget, make any appropriations, or authorize any expenditure or in any way obligate or incur obligation for the Association, which, in the aggregate of any fiscal year, exceeds the estimated income of the Association for such year.

c. Each expenditure of money and each financial liability of the Association shall be evidenced by a voucher, or persons authorized to incur the expense or liability, except petty cash expenditures which shall be subject to the approval of the Treasurer, and shall be accounted against appropriated and/or budgeted items.

Section 6. Audits.

The Board shall authorize employment of a Certified Public Accountant to audit the books and accounts of the Association for report at the first Board meeting of each fiscal year.

ARTICLE XI. AMENDMENTS

Section 1. By Meetings of the Association.

The Charter and Bylaws of the Association may be amended at any annual or special meeting of the Association provided:

1) Written notice stating the purpose and reason for each proposed amendment is sent to each Corporate and Associate Member not less than thirty days prior to the date of the meeting at which the proposed amendment is to be voted on. A copy of the proposed amendments shall be included with the notice circulated as set forth in the Charter.

2) Voting shall be by roll-call only and shall require the concurring vote of not less than two-thirds of the total delegates-votes present at the meeting.

3) Every resolution or motion of this Association amending its Charter or Bylaws shall state that it will become effective only if and when it is approved by The American Institute of Architects.

4) Immediately following adoption of such resolution or motion, the Secretary shall submit a copy of the amendment and the resolution to the Secretary of The Institute requesting Institute approval. Upon receipt of such approval, the Secretary shall enter the amendment and record its approval in the proper place in the documents with the date of the amendment and its approval.

Section 2. By The Institute.

The Institute, unless the statutes forbid, may amend any provision of these Bylaws when the Association fails to enact amendments properly requested by The Institute. Each amendment made by The Institute shall have the same force and effect as if made by the Association, and shall be effective immediately on receipt of the notice of the Secretary of The Institute containing the amendment. The Secretary shall enter such amendment in the proper place in these Bylaws and notify the Chapters of the change.

Section 3. Title and Numbering.

The Secretary may rearrange, retitle, renumber or correct obvious errors in the various articles, sections and paragraphs of these Bylaws as becomes necessary.

ARTICLE XII. RESPONSIBILITY

The Association shall not be responsible for any vote or statement of its officers or members nor be pledged or bound in any manner except by the approval of the Board, in conformity with these Bylaws.

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT
Membership in the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects includes all Corporate Members of the AIA assigned by the Institute to AIA Chapters in Florida, and all Professional Associate and Associate Members of the eleven AIA Chapters in Florida.
## Broward County Chapter

**OFFICERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Paul Robin John</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice President</td>
<td>Joseph T. Romano</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Charles McAlpine, Jr.</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Donald I. Singer</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CORPORATE MEMBERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Larson, Victor A.</td>
<td>3114 S. Andrews Ave., Ft. Lauderdale 33316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lukens, Bayard C. (E)</td>
<td>1539 Adams St., Hollywood 33020</td>
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<tr>
<td>May, John E.</td>
<td>500 W. Hallandale Blvd., Hallandale 33008</td>
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<tr>
<td>McAlpine, Charles, Jr.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moberg, Claus R.</td>
<td>1928 Tyler St., Hollywood 33020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moeller, Donald H.</td>
<td>1823 Mayo St., Hollywood 33020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco, Gene C.</td>
<td>4005 N. Federal Hwy., Ft. Lauderdale 33308</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phillips, Joseph E., Jr.</td>
<td>3050 N. Federal Hwy., Room 6, Ft. Lauderdale 33303</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plumb, William Parrish</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polk, George M.</td>
<td>4441 N. E. 17Terr., Ft. Lauderdale 33308</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pownall, James K.</td>
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<td>Frack, Arthur E. (E)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Price, Beryl, FAIA</td>
<td>121 S. 19 St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1910</td>
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<td>Redden, John S.</td>
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<td>Reilly, Richard C.</td>
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<td>Romano, Joseph T.</td>
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<td>Rude, Arthur H.</td>
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<td>Sanford, Carol</td>
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<td>Singer, Donald I.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spalding, David B.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Start, Cedric</td>
<td>1823 Mayo St., Hollywood 33020</td>
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<td>Stewart, Courtney</td>
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<td>Storrs, George D., Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thornton, Maurice E.</td>
<td>4800 N.E. 15 Way, Ft. Lauderdale 33305</td>
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<tr>
<td>Todd, Robert E.</td>
<td>1260 N.E. 2 St., Pompano Beach 33065</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vaughn, William T.</td>
<td>909 East Olas Blvd., Ft. Lauderdale 33301</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waddell, George</td>
<td>233-A Commercial Blvd., Ft. Lauderdale 33308</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wiesman, George C.</td>
<td>1520 S.E. 3 St., Pompano Beach 33060</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wolff, Louis</td>
<td>2457 N.E. 50 St., Ft. Lauderdale 33305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimmer, Jack W.</td>
<td>1801 N.E. 14 St., Ft. Lauderdale 33304</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Daytona Beach Chapter

**OFFICERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Francis R. Walton</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice President</td>
<td>Joseph R. Blais, Jr.</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Joel W. Sayers, Jr.</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Walter K. Smith, Jr.</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CORPORATE MEMBERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kommerer, Alfred G.</td>
<td>P.O. Box 5595, Daytona Beach 32194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leete, David A.</td>
<td>406 Orange Ave., Daytona Beach 32194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell, James L.</td>
<td>121½ N. Woodland Blvd., Deland 32720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noffs, Ernest H.</td>
<td>104 Van Ave., Daytona Beach 32108</td>
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<td>Peck, Gouverneur M.</td>
<td>930 N. Florida, Deland 32720</td>
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<td>200 Seabreeze Blvd., Daytona Beach 32108</td>
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<td>Smith, Walter K., Jr.</td>
<td>P.O. Box 127, Ormond Beach 32074</td>
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<td>Snell, Edwin M.</td>
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<td>Walton, Francis R.</td>
<td>211 N. Ridgewood Ave., Daytona Beach 32104</td>
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**PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES**

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<tr>
<td>McDonald, Robert E.</td>
<td>1814 N.E. 17 Terrace, Ft. Lauderdale 33305</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mayor, Robert Kipp</td>
<td>1000 N.E. 14 Place, Ft. Lauderdale 33304</td>
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<td>Seymour, Edward B.</td>
<td>2144 N.E. 57 St., Ft. Lauderdale 33308</td>
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<td>Swanson, Walter E., Jr.</td>
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<td>Boeglin, Robert W.</td>
<td>6251 N.W. 18 Court, Ft. Lauderdale 33313</td>
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<td>DeCamille, Robert M.</td>
<td>4488 Seagrave Drive, Lauderdale-by-the-Sea 33308</td>
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<td>Kruic, Donald David</td>
<td>498 S.E. 13 St., Pompano Beach 33060</td>
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<tr>
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<td>309 N. Federal Hwy., #120, Pompano Beach 33062</td>
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<td>Aube1, Lynn A.</td>
<td>2931 S.W. 13 Court, Ft. Lauderdale 33312</td>
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<td>Gomez, Alberto F.</td>
<td>808 E. Las Olas Blvd., Suite 103, Ft. Lauderdale 33301</td>
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<tr>
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<td>14 Elm St., Concord, Mass. 01742</td>
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<td>Joseph, Stanford R.</td>
<td>Cassel Court Towers, Cincinnati, Ohio 45237</td>
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<td>John, Paul Robin</td>
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<td>Inwood, Arthur D.</td>
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<td>Kerley, Charles R.</td>
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<td>Griffin, Lisa</td>
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<td>Griffin, Nancy (E)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jannellsides, Tom</td>
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<td>Conner, Evan J.</td>
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<td>Gee, J. Milton</td>
<td>104 Venetian Way, Daytona Beach 32109</td>
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<td>Heward, Robert George</td>
<td>1835 Cocoa Palm Drive, Edgewater 32023</td>
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<td>Fletchcr, Rudolph J.</td>
<td>1011 Chaffee Place, Daytona Beach 32108</td>
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<td>Merryday, Harry, Jr.</td>
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24
Florida Central Chapter — Continued

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FEBRUARY, 1967
ALL-ELECTRIC buildings are for the “money-minded”

Among Florida’s financial institutions, the “interest” is decidedly toward all-electric buildings that pay “dividends” in comfort and convenience, safety and savings.

The integration of lighting, heating and cooling into a combined electrical space conditioning system provides greater flexibility in design and increased revenue-producing space.

In any type of commercial building, all-electric construction can save money in initial costs and long-time maintenance. You and your architect or engineer are invited to consult your electric utility company, without obligation.
Mr. Warren B. Jarvis, its President, says: "Several economic and efficiency factors figured in our decision to go all-electric. But the primary reason was that we simply liked the comfort and convenience of an all-electric building. Our homes are equipped for total-electric living, so why should we settle for anything less in our business?"

Donald R. Jones, its President, says: "We chose electric air conditioning for its automatic controlled comfort which benefits our customers and employees. Our building has the newest and most modern lighting and 70 tons of year-round, reverse-cycle air conditioning. Along with other benefits, we have been especially pleased with our two electric kitchens for the convenience of our employees."

Mr. J. P. Toole, Executive Vice President.

"Being a banker, I cannot overlook the savings that are built-in by reverse-cycle electric cooling and heating, the efficient exterior and interior lighting, and other electric aids at my disposal. Therefore, it's no wonder we fully enjoy the many advantages of our total-electric building," says Mr. J. P. Toole, Executive Vice President.

A flameless electric heating and cooling system maintains ideal year-around temperatures and spotless cleanliness for customers and employees alike in this impressive new branch office of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Panama City, Fla. All areas of the building also have high-level illumination which provides a major portion of the heating requirements.
Revision Agreement Reached

A-201 General Conditions

Representatives of the AIA, AGC and the insurance industry, meeting on January 10th, agreed on a re-wording of 4.18.3 which makes the document usable and which should end all controversy that has taken place in the field. The new wording, approved by the Executive Committees of both AIA and AGC, is deemed fully insurable by the insurance industry.

The new wording, which replaces sub-paragraph 4.18.3 as printed in the November 1966 revision of A-201 document, is as follows:

"4.18.3 The obligations of the Contractor under this Paragraph 4.18 shall not extend to the liability of the Architect, his agents or employees arising out of (1) the preparation or approval of maps, drawings, opinions, reports, surveys, change orders, designs or specifications, or (2) the giving of or the failure to give directions or instructions by the architect, his agents or employees provided such giving or failure to give is the primary cause of the injury or damage."

This new sub-paragraph clearly eliminates any responsibility of the Contractor to indemnify the architect from liability arising out of the drawings, specifications, change orders, etc., which the Architect originates. This is entirely consistent with the original principles underlying the indemnification provision. It does not dilute the protection from unfair claims arising out of the construction operations which are the Contractor's basic responsibility.

Until the next printing of Document A-201 by the Institute, the FAAIA, which stocks AIA documents, has prepared an addendum to be enclosed with the A-201.

How much did you pay for heat last year?

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OIL</th>
<th>GAS</th>
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<td>CLEARWATER</td>
<td>$40.30</td>
<td>$66.57</td>
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<td>GAINESVILLE</td>
<td>$149.97</td>
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<td>$355.82</td>
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<td>$63.38</td>
<td>$88.43</td>
<td>$173.08</td>
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<td>$48.30</td>
<td>$82.11</td>
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<td>$48.32</td>
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<td>$103.92</td>
<td>$170.45</td>
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<td>$144.50</td>
<td>$152.64</td>
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<td>TAMPA</td>
<td>$62.72</td>
<td>$114.41</td>
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These figures were compiled by an independent engineering research corporation. They represent the average yearly cost of heating a typical 3-bedroom residence (1600-1800 square feet of floor space) in various Florida communities using the three major fuels: oil, gas and electricity.

How much did heat cost you last year? In all cases, oil heat cost less.

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Sadi S. Koru

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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Lannister, Turpin C., FAIA (E)</td>
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<td>Johnson, McMillan H., Dept. of Architecture, Univ. of Fla., Gainesville 32601</td>
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<td>Koru, Sadi S.</td>
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<td>Moore, Jack</td>
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<td>Reeves, F. Blair</td>
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<td>Reid, Hal Thomas</td>
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<td>Schmid, Frank G., Jr.</td>
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<td>Thors, Craig B.</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<td>Watson, Robert E.</td>
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<td>Wooster, Shirley O., Jr</td>
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<td>Wright, Carson Bennett</td>
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<td>Wright, Murray B.</td>
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</tr>
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**February, 1967**
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FEBRUARY, 1967

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During the last decade, many thousands of new homes, apartments, commercial buildings and industrial plants have been built in Florida. Architects and engineers, working with progressive builders, have translated the new concepts in electrical distribution systems into the comforts and conveniences of total electric living and working environments.

Electrically heated and cooled offices, plants, schools, apartment buildings, and Medallion Homes cost less to build and own. There’s no need for boiler rooms, fuel storage space or chimneys. Electric heat ends dirt... saves frequent, expensive redecorating... means lower maintenance costs.

The thirty-four members of the Florida Municipal Utilities Association salute the architects of Florida who are helping to bring our industrial customers the total benefits of modern manufacturing and processing; contributing to our commercial customers' prosperity through such innovations as high-level lighting, year-round air conditioning and electrical merchandising; and keeping our residential customers aware of the growing number of comforts and conveniences electricity can offer.
AIA Recommends 6% Limitation Repeal

The requirements of modern design and building construction have made the 27-year-old federal limitation of 6 percent on architectural and engineering fees for government work obsolete and detrimental to the economic interests of both the government and the design professions.

This is a conclusion reached by The American Institute of Architects and contained in a study of statutory architect-engineer fee limitations delivered today to the General Accounting Office.

The AIA position paper, prepared to assist the GAO in its government-wide study of interpretations and applications of fee limitations, urges repeal of the 6 percent limitation originally established by Congress in 1939.

The Institute points out that for nearly three decades, the fee limitation has been written into law for other agencies without any recorded Congressional examination of the rationale for the limitation or of changed conditions.

Among other findings, the study maintains that:

The cost of architectural services has risen faster than the cost of construction, due primarily to the complexity of today's buildings and component systems;

The limitation, while considered fair in 1939 for relatively simple structures, is now completely unrealistic for laboratories, electronic facilities, remodeling and rehabilitation services and specialized structures, such as nuclear facilities;

Because of the limitation, an architect frequently cannot allow as much time for research and design as the project needs, thus preventing possible cost-cutting design solutions.

The AIA report, containing statements of architects throughout the country, concludes also that the increasing probability of financial loss works against the best interests of the government because of a resultant loss of interest in federal projects by outstanding professionals.

A long time-lapse between conception of a project and completion of the structure, with the architect's fee based on an estimated construction cost, which does not take into consideration changing economic factors during the design and building process, discourages many professionals from accepting federal work, the study asserts.

The AIA report to GAO calls for repeal of the statutory limitation and suggests instead that an architect's fee should be negotiated on the basis of the size, nature and complexity of specific projects, the usual procedure with private clients.

The Institute also recommends a government-wide review of construction practices, including methods of negotiating fees, to provide for uniform procedures throughout all agencies. Different procedures used by several agencies are inefficient and expensive, the report maintains.

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Through this new system you may design for room rearrangement at will while maintaining environment standards.

Here is a sea of space, air and light. And in this sea; heating, cooling, ventilation and illumination are furnished from above ceiling plane, in such dispersion that they do not restrict the possible arrangement of rooms. Then too—the structural system is so precise that by shifting movable partitions or operable walls, a great many room plan arrangements are feasible, present and future, while always providing environment matching or exceeding that with fixed partitions.

This is no pipe dream. It is Space Grid—a system of integrated structural and mechanical systems representing the cooperative design development of a unified structural/mechanical systems by five national manufacturers; each highly qualified in their own specialties.

Now, instead of spending frustrating days integrating a half-dozen mechanical systems which were designed without relation to one another, you start with your total structural/mechanical instrument, and proceed to design for the maximum efficiency of all component systems.

Space Grid is one of the successful solutions to the much-publicized SCSD performance specification for California school construction. But the range of resources represented by the collaborating manufacturers comprising Space Grid extends its application to manufacturing, administration, commerce, recreation, rest homes and other similar end uses. Fast construction and single responsibility are bonus benefits. For further details, refer to Sweet’s File 2A/Bu. Or write direct to Architectural Systems Department, Butler Manufacturing Company, 7418 East 13th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64126.


**SCSD is the School Construction Systems Development project of the Educational Facilities Laboratories.
Florida School

(EDITOR’S NOTE: “The Florida Architect” believes the potential of this program is far-reaching. We believe it was a function of this publication’s informational service to the profession and to the people of Florida to publish this report, at the request of the project team. The FAAIA has not subscribed to this program and, as additional information becomes available, “The Florida Architect” will again bring the facts to the profession and to the public.)

Recent years have brought many new, additional and unexpected demands on the nation’s schools.

From the ungraded memorize-and-recite concept in a home or a one-room schoolhouse, education has progressed through the graded system in a self-contained classroom. First this was a multi-floored, double-loaded corridor school, later becoming a single floor, finger plan type. Now the complex, multi-experience-various size education groups—along with new teaching techniques, new programs and innovations—require a completely new type of educational facility.

With rapidly developing educational aids and communications techniques, modular scheduling and computer programming, the school center which is planned today to take advantage of these concepts as they are made available on the local level will greatly accelerate and popularize their use, thereby making a real contribution to the over-all educational program. This is most important to our total educational environment and the total community of Florida.

Planning these complex facilities takes time — and money. Too little of the architect’s time can be spent in the development and planning stages of a school because too much of his time is required for solving the problems concerned with putting together the thousands of specialized parts that are now prerequisites in a building. The architect needs time to study the educational specifications, carefully and deliberately, to develop a well coordinated plan for the present and have that plan be flexible enough to meet the constantly changing educational requirements that come upon us more rapidly every day.

It is and has been common practice for architects to design a school building to last 30 to 50, or more, years. Who would have thought in 1937, let’s say, that education would be hammering to get out of a self-contained classroom as it is today; that education would rapidly move toward the extended day as well as year-round programs; that education would swing toward modular scheduling; that computerized techniques would be available; that groupings would change drastically in size, increasing and decreasing in the same day. The problem is further aggravated by the tremendous amounts of school construction that will be yet required in Florida and by the inability of so many districts to even stay current with space demands. So it is rush, rush, rush, with insufficient time for proper planning and the pressures of budgets with too little monies to keep up with demands for space, that now cause many of our school facilities to be out of date before they are completed and occupied.

All sorts of attempts have been made to ease this time-money pressure.
SYSTEMS PROJECT

sure in the designing of schools, of
good economy and in less time. Stock
plans, prefabrication, panelization and
modular approaches have all been
tried at one time or another. All of
these approaches have their draw­
backs, and few, if any, have seen
success in the United States.

The components approach, which
forms the basis of the Florida SCHOOL
SYSTEMS PROJECT for the State De­
partment of Education, has proven
successful in England and California.
The components approach attempts to
resolve the building by developing a
system of parts that all work to­
gether. The sought-for gain in a
component system for the architect is
the reduction of production time dur­
ing the working drawing and super­
vision phases of his work. This then
leaves him with additional time avail­
able for design/development. Speed
of construction time and coordination
is the contractor's gain. While the
Owner benefits from all those features
mentioned, the major benefit to the
Owner is in flexibility of space within
the confines of the exterior wall line.

England, at the end of World War
II, was faced with a large backlog of
needed schoolhouse construction. The
British conceived a modular systems
approach to produce school buildings
quickly and economically. The Educa­
tional Facilities Laboratories (EFL),
New York City, a Ford Foundation
supported agency, sponsored a project
using a similar technique which was
initiated in California in 1961 involv­
ing 13 school districts, 22 separate
buildings, over 2 million square feet
and an estimated 30 million dollar
budget. The Stanford University School
Planning Laboratory and EFL set up
a group to handle the project, School
Construction Systems Development
(SCSD). The project was limited,
generally, to secondary schools and to
six systems of components: 1. Struc­
ture; 2. heating, ventilation and air
conditioning; 3. lighting and ceiling;
4. fixed, movable and operatable in­
terior partitions; 5. storage units and
laboratory furniture; and 6. book
lockers.

The first step in the SCSD pro­
gram was to prepare educational spe­
cifications broad enough to cover the
requirements of all the school districts
that joined the project. Project staff
architects then used these as a basis
for developing detailed performance
specifications for the 6 component
systems. Manufacturers placed unit
price bids for the components design­
ed to meet the requirements of the
performance specifications. By exer­
cising their judgment in evaluating
cost and solution to problem, the
project staff chose the best bid.

Individual member school districts
developed educational specifications
for specific school plants and their
architects provided designs using the
component systems. Bids were taken
on the buildings, from general con­
tractors, as is normally done, with the
exception that the bids of the systems
producers were based upon unit prices
previously established with the SCSD
staff.

The purpose of Florida SSP is to
“build better schools and build them
more economically.” This sounds great
but of more importance are the edu­
cational specifications that become
the backbone for the performance
specifications that sets forth the sys­
tems requirements.

A system that because of its so­
phisticated integration of components
allows a physical plant to be built (as
plant requirements dictate) at a cost
picture commensurate with less so­
phisticated building projects, thereby
affording built-in value in quality of
finishes, distribution of audio visual
and mechanical systems, complete
flexibility of space, clear span column
free spaces, etc., is not only contrary
to “stock plans” but adds scope to
potential educational value of any
given project designated under Florida
SSP.

Florida SSP proposes to achieve a
fully flexible component system by
way of performance specifications that
will produce: (a) overall lighting vari­
able at levels between 70 fc and 200
fc as well as variable between direct,
semi-direct and luminous ceilings;
(b) flat or coffered ceilings either
hard surface or acoustical surface;
(c) air conditioning flexible enough
to serve areas as small as 450 sq. ft.
and as large as 3600 sq. ft, with
proper distribution methods as well as
proper controls; (d) systems of par­
titions including fixed, movable and
operatable partitions, each with a
variety of surfaces and finishes; (e)
and a structural column and spanning
system capable of maintaining a
“sandwich” thickness, from top of
roof to bottom of ceiling, not to ex­
ceed 3' deep with spans up to 70'.
In spans over 70' for the gymnasium,
and like, the depth shall not exceed
5'. All lighting, air conditioning, and
structures shall be integrated within
the "sandwich" thickness while all
partitioning shall fasten into the ceil­
ing-lighting system on its grid pat­
tern.

The totally integrated component
system shall allow partition arrange­ments
on a 4" module, the ceiling/
lighting grid on a 5' module and a
vertical column module of 2' between
10' and 26'. Steel, concrete and wood
manufacturers of structural systems,
as well as air conditioning, ceiling/
lighting and partitioning systems man­ manufacture,
s are being interviewed con­
tinuously to gather reactions toward
participation in the program, with
considerable success.

At this time, it appears a construc­
tion budget of $20,000,000 to $40,-
000,000, over a two or three year
building period, will be necessary to
offer industry the proper incentive to
become involved since the research
and development monies will be con­
siderable. The construction budget
monies will be required during July
large school districts and one small
school district have shown more than
passing interest in the project to date.
It is not the project staff's intent or
suggestion that these interested coun­
ties pool all of their capital improve­
ment budgets into the program, but
each participating district should take
one or more new schools or large ad­
ditions out of their regular program
and commit same to Florida SSP on a
"let's see how this program works"
basis. If the results are as favorable
as it appears they will be, more dis­
tricts may wish to participate and the
participating districts may wish to in­
crease their participation in the pro­
gram.

The first report of the project staff
to the Superintendent, State Depart­
ment of Education, is due prior to the
meeting of the Legislature in April.
The first report will advise the Supe­
rintendent as to the acceptability by
the various school districts, school ar­chitects, school contractors, and school
orientated industry of a project such
as this. The first report will also ad­
vice the Superintendent as to proceed­
ing further with a project of this type
and magnitude.
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Thermal resistance calculations are analogous to electrical problems in that under a constant temperature differential (voltage drop) a higher resistance will reduce the heat flow (current).

This heat flow (summer and winter) must be paid for in higher fuel costs and in larger heating and air-conditioning mechanical equipment.

The increased insulation provided by Solite masonry units substantially reduces the cost of heating and air-conditioning.

A secondary benefit of using Solite masonry is the warmer inside wall temperatures that protect against cold, sweating walls. Condensation starts when inside wall temperature drops below the dew point of the interior air.
“Not at all, Tommy. It's the modern way to keep thermal environment in step with changing needs.”

“Isn't this ridiculous?”

“Thermal environment, silly. It's what keeps you awake. Isn't it, Miss Jones?”

New Lennox Direct Multizone System keeps comfort in step with changing interior spaces

Double walls have been dividing and defining interior space for some time. Because heating and air conditioning systems were “locked” to the floor, it has been hard for comfort to follow. Now the Lennox Direct Multizone System provides the final step in space flexibility. Its fiberglass ducts plug or unplug into the ceiling. Moving with the walls, it maintains proper thermal environment in each area. As a result, today's lecture halls are tomorrow's "complete" 1st class classrooms. A change typical of modern buildings—industrial, office buildings, clinics, stores—ever space can't afford to be static.

Lennox DMS unit is a sleek, 42" low, roof-top system that heats, cools and ventilates at the same time. Thus it can cool a crowded, sun-washed, window-walled room while it heats a room looking north.

It can, in fact, deliver 12 different temperatures of air to 12 different rooms, at the same time. And at any temperature under 57°, the DMS brings outdoor cool air to provide "free" cooling.

Each unit delivers up to 22 tons cooling and 500,000 Btuh heating.

The Lennox DMS is a complete, factory-assembled package, including all components, wiring, and controls. We offer total, single-source accountability for its performance.

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Engineering Laboratories Workshop

ORLANDO—Guest speakers from Atlanta and Washington, D. C., will be featured at an Engineering Laboratories Workshop in Winter Park on February 10, sponsored by the Engineering Laboratory Practices Committee of the Florida Engineering Society.

George Nelson, P.E., of Atlanta, currently president of the American Council of Independent Laboratories, will discuss "Selection of Engineering Laboratories."

J. R. Dile, of Washington, manager of the Cement and Concrete Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards, will describe "Services of the National Bureau of Standards of Interest to Engineering Laboratories."

The workshop is being held for officers and key personnel of engineering laboratories throughout the State, as well as interested engineers, architects and contractors. It will be held at Winter Park's Langford Hotel.

Registration will begin at 9 a.m. The program will run from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. including a group luncheon at noon. There will be a nominal registration fee.

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The new Center Campus Building of Fairfield University blends a wide variety of concrete techniques to produce a design of unusual interest. It shows how cast-in-place concrete combined with precast concrete can so easily conform to an architect’s ideas. He is almost unlimited in his freedom of design.

Lehigh Cement was used in the ready mixed concrete for both precast and cast-in-place concrete. Precasting of wall panels, columns and miscellaneous units was done on the job site by the E & F Construction Company. With such a wide variety of construction techniques, uniform dependable quality of the ready mix was of vital importance. Coupled with the skill and ingenuity of the contractor, it permitted the rendering of a most unusual and interesting new structure.

Owner: Fairfield University, Fairfield, Conn.
Robert H. Mutrux, Associate in charge
Contractor: The E & F Construction Company, Bridgeport, Conn.
R/M: Silliman Company, Bridgeport, Conn.
Concrete Block: Milford Concrete Products, Inc., Milford, Conn.

(1) A system of concrete walks, some of exposed aggregate surfaces, encircle the building. (2) Taking advantage of the terrain, a cast-in-place post-tensioned bridge carries the walk to the main entrance. (3) Precast columns and wall panels are used throughout the structure, providing both interior and exterior architectural effects. (4) Lower level exterior walls on east facade are bushhammered. (5) Roof decking is precast. (6) Spandrel at top of building and the fireplace chimney units are precast.

(7) Terrazzo floors add a note of luxury. (8) Concrete block walls with special exposed surfaces provide decorative effects throughout the building. (9) Concrete block units are also used in partition walls.

(10) West facade of building features sculptured cast-in-place walls below cantilevered beam construction. (11) Beams over recreational area in this structural system are post-tensioned. (12) Large precast wall panels enclose the second floor area.
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