Construction Industry Foundation Formed

The Construction Industry Foundation, the first organization to represent all segments of the overall construction industry, was formed in Washington, May 27-28, under sponsorship of the American Institute of Architects.

Representatives of 14 established associations attended the foundation’s organizational meeting at AIA headquarters. They represent architects, engineers, building product manufacturers, contractors, subcontractors, home builders, bank loan officers, building owners and managers, insurance companies, and credit managers.

The foundation will be operated as a non-profit, educational organization. Its broad purpose is to deal with business-management, financial, and legal problems and abuses that damage the industry, reduce the quality of construction and increase building costs.

Robert G. Cernv, FAIA, The Cernv Associates, Minneapolis architectural firm, was elected president of the foundation. The CIF was Mr. Cernv’s “brainchild,” and he has been active during the past year in winning support for it. Robert F. Cushman, Cushman & Obert, Philadelphia, will be legal counsel and interim executive director.

Until a permanent staff is formed, CIF headquarters will be in Cushman & Obert’s offices, 2426 Fidelity Building, 123 South Broad Street, Philadelphia 19109. Permanent headquarters will be in Washington or New York.

The annual operating budget is expected to be $500,000. Membership dues are $1,000 per year. “Any individual, partnership, association, or corporation engaged in business, financial or professional activities and interested in the welfare of the construction industry” is eligible to join.

The foundation’s method of operation will be to retain experts to analyze problems and recommend solutions. Promising solutions will be reviewed by CIF committees and discussed with professional and trade associations. After a proposed solution has been adopted by CIF membership, the foundation will put it into effect by endorsement and action of CIF members.

At the Washington meeting, four problems were agreed upon for immediate action. They are:

1. Financial order and reform, particularly the system of payments to contractors, subcontractors, material suppliers, and manufacturers.

2. Bidding reforms and qualification of bidders, including bonding problems and bid-shopping.

3. Establishing standards for plans and specifications.


According to a statement of problems prepared by CIF organizers, the present withholding system of payments is “antiquated and subject to abuse and hazards. The general contractor may prudently withhold more than is necessary to guarantee performance by a subcontractor. Conversely, a subcontractor without the discipline of the retainage system must be reformed, possibly with escrow funds invested, interest accruing to the contractors.”

Bidding reform was defined to include the problem of unenforceable completion dates. It was pointed out also that while a bidder’s bond is required on public work there is no qualification based upon experience or competence and that there should be a reasonable ratio between the face value of a bond and the contractor’s assets.

In regard to the need for a standard for plans and specifications, the statement of problems said: “The industry suffers from flagrantly incomplete plans and specifications. This is particularly true of FHA apartment buildings and plans prepared for development contractors. These plans are bid at a hazard . . . Bidders are subject to growing liability for performance based upon interpretation of vague plans.”

In establishing standards, the CIF expects to work with representatives of Builders Exchanges and the FHA.

Problems associated with product performance and guarantees include the growing tendency in “third party” lawsuits to hold architects, engineers, and contractors responsible for material failures, the “or equal” syndrome in specifications, and the difficulty of determining whether a building material or its application is at fault when a failure occurs.

Other problems on the CIF’s list of those to be analyzed are the increasing amount of litigation in the industry, survey and soil exploration hazards, cost estimating and quantity surveys, respective responsibilities of architects and engineers, performance standards, and general terms and conditions of construction contracts.
The Florida Architect

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The architectural design of the new World Secretariat of Junior Chamber International has attempted to incorporate a feeling for the bold dynamic and youthful organization it houses. The architects have endeavored to give an international flavor to the building while generally avoiding any architectural style representing a particular country or period of time.

If any countries were any more influential in the design than others, the architect has commented, perhaps it would have been the contemporary Japanese, Italian, American or English. Naturally, the nature of the construction material, reinforced concrete, had to be kept in mind. On the first level a feeling of openness and of general welcome was desired as this area is to eventually contain exhibits accessible to the general public. The architect did not incorporate any imposing doorways or columns but created rather a flow-through feeling. The circular elevator shaft complements this general concept. The over-all impression of the exterior with its "in, out, and back in again" floor sequence, seeks to symbolize the movement and action within Junior Chamber International.

Although the second and third floors are presently leased they are the anticipated expansion areas of JCI as the organization continues to grow. It was intended that ultimately, the second and fifth floors would be the meeting, reference and historical type of areas while the third and fourth floors would be the specific areas for the day-to-day work of Junior Chamber.

Another distinctive feature of the building is an unusual and inspiring exterior lighting effect for night time. The design lends itself particularly well to creating the impression of an entirely different building by night than by day.

ARCHITECTS —
Morris Lapidus Associates
Architects/Interior Designers,
Miami Beach
Morris Lapidus, A.I.A. & Robert
Swedroe, A.I.A., Designers
Associate Architect, production,
Warren C. Wuertz, A.I.A.
Job Captain, Donald Seidler, R.A.
Interior Designer, Dorothy W.
Hinson, A.I.D.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS —
Oboler & Clarke Inc.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT —
James E. Voss

GENERAL CONTRACTOR —
Clark Construction Co., Inc.
The problem of housing an active Chamber of Commerce in a growing community is one which defies definition. In an area where the influx of people and the requirements of a community are expanding and changing at virtually unpredictable rates, few people, if any, are qualified to speak of the needs of such a facility as it relates to the future. It was out of such a concern for the needs of the future that this building achieved its form. A completely flexible mechanical system, lighting system, interior partitioning system and exterior enclosure system simplify the requirements of change.

The site selected for this building is directly adjacent to a major state-wide traffic artery within the outskirts of the Greater Orlando Business Area. It was the intent to provide the Chamber of Commerce with a viable and substantial building whose contemporary quality would not be the victim of fad and fashion in architecture but would instead become an undated statement of the community's integrity. To this end, the selection of a simple form seemed to be essential. The basic building materials are composed of brick and exposed steel. The four corner columns support major plate girders spanning between them at the building perimeter, thereby opening up a large plaza area beneath the building. Many interesting views of Lake Ivanhoe to the northeast and the rest of the surrounding city are available from each of the perimeter office spaces. To minimize the problem of solar gain through large glass areas, vertical sun screens of steel are used about the perimeter. The building also has an area on the roof which provides an impressive view of the surrounding area and is intended to be used for various Chamber functions such as reception of dignitaries, etc.

ARCHITECT — Schweizer Associates
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS — Tilden - Denson Associates
LANDSCAPE — William King
CONTRACTOR — Geiger - Jones Construction Co., Inc.
Munroe and Chambliss National Bank of East Ocala

ARCHITECT — Hal Thomas Reid, A.I.A.
INTERIOR DESIGNER — Eric Powell
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER — M. H. Johnson
MECHANICAL ENGINEER — Atkin, Conner & Turknett Co.
CONTRACTOR — J. Carlyle Ausley, Jr.

The Munroe & Chambliss National Bank of East Ocala is an affiliate bank of Munroe & Chambliss National Bank of Ocala, the downtown bank. The Bank is located in a growing residential and commercial area east of the central business district.

The design of the bank was to present a relaxed atmosphere with the stature and permanence of a banking institution. The formality of banking was to be reduced to a minimum with bookkeeping to be done by the parent bank.

At the request of the Architect and Interior Designer the bank directors agreed to sponsor a state wide art show (first art show for Ocala), to obtain fine art works for the new bank and establish a cultural image within the community. The show was so successful that the bank has made the art show on the site a permanent institution. The winners of the first year now hang as permanent art works in the bank.

Load bearing brick masonry walls are used throughout with steel beams and bar joist completing the roof structure. Allowance has been made to add two more drive-in teller units at a later date without destroying the amenities of the site.
Masonry Work on Junior Chamber International Building

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Newsnotes

Student Summer Survey of Buildings

A 4th year student in architecture at the University of Miami has been awarded a $250 grant by the National Council on the Arts to survey Miami-area buildings this summer.

Alexander Bukhair, 21, of Parma Heights, Ohio, will take photographs and draw sketches in a study of indigenous-type architecture and correct use of materials. Similar grants have been awarded to students in all schools of architecture in the U.S.

Verner Johnson, AIA
Elected Bank Director

Noted architect, Verner Johnson, AIA, was elected to the board of Biscayne Federal Savings and Loan Association, it was announced by E. Albert Pallot, president and board chairman.

In Miami since 1946, and in partnership with Igor Polevitzky, Mr. Johnson designed the original Golden Strand Hotel, the Havana Riviera, the outstanding and unique (circular) Channel 6 Building at 1111 Brickell Ave., among others.
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The 1969 AIA/RAIC Convention and Building Products Exhibit was held in Chicago on June 22-26. Presented here-with is a capsule of some happenings at the convention.

FOCUS NOW

New AIA Officers

Rex Whitaker Allen, FAIA, of San Francisco, was installed as President of The American Institute of Architects.

Robert F. Hastings, FAIA, of Detroit was elected First Vice President and the three elected Vice Presidents were: Francis D. Lethbridge, FAIA, Washington, D. C.; George T. Rockrise, FAIA, San Francisco; and George M. White, AIA, of Cleveland.

The newly elected Treasurer of the Institute is Rex L. Becker, FAIA, of St. Louis.

In addition, six new members of the Board of Directors began their three year term of office. They are: Floyd O. Wolfenbarger, FAIA, representing the Central States Region; Hilliard T. Smith, Jr., AIA, of the Florida Region; Arthur Froehlich, FAIA, of the California Region; Daniel Boone, FAIA, of the Texas Region; Russell O. Deeter, AIA, of the Pennsylvania Region; and Frederick W. Salogga, AIA, representing the Illinois Region.

Regional Judiciary Boards Eliminated

The Convention approved the Bylaw change eliminating the Regional Judiciary Boards. In place of the present hearings by the regional judiciary committees and the National Board, there will now be but one—by the National Judicial Board.

Terms of AIA Officers Change

The AIA Bylaws were amended to provide that the Officers and Directors will take office on January 1 following their election.

Proposed Ethical Standards Introduced

The Task Force on Professional Standards introduced the proposed Ethical Standards intended to replace the present Standards of Professional Practice. The Convention Delegates, by motion, directed the Board of Directors to: continue to refine the streamlined Ethical Standards; to present them at the 1970 Grassroots meetings; to promulgate them to the membership; and to bring the final version to the 1970 Boston Convention for vote.

Daniel Patrick Moynihan Speaks

"If we are to save our cities and restore to American life the sense of shared experience, trust, and common purpose that seem to be draining out of it, the quality of public design has got to be made a public issue because it is a political fact," according to Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Assistant to the President for Urban Affairs.

Delivering the keynote address at the joint convention of The American Institute of Architects and The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in Chicago, Dr. Moynihan said, "An era of great public works is as much needed in America today as any other single element in our public life," and added, "Magnificence does not mean monumental."

He noted that "the special requirement of this age of enormity is to create a public architecture of intimacy, one that brings people together in an experience of confidence and trust."

He said, "The American Institute of Architects shares with Dr. Moynihan an abiding concern for the social and economic fabric of the city."

Placing architecture in the context of contemporary America, Dr. Moynihan pointed out that the country is no longer young, that America, not the world, has changed. He said that the end of youth "ought to mark the onset of a period of far more satisfaction and much greater consequence. . . . Properly used, this should be a time of great expectation."

He said that "architecture and urban planning are the two arts which government by definition must be involved with, for better or worse," that "the common good requires an unbroken standard of taste and expenditure for the public appointments of government and of the public places of the city."

"The steady deterioration in the quality of public buildings and spaces," he said, has been accomplished by "a decline in the symbols of public unity and common purpose with which the citizen can identify, of which he can be proud, and by which he can know what he shares with his fellow citizens."

Dr. Moynihan stated, "Good or bad architecture is not an option. It is as fundamental a sign of the competence of government as will be found." He said that he believes this is beginning to be seen, and that the concern has begun to show results.

Calling for the creation of the "city beautiful," an "era of great public works," he said, "At a time when there is so much that is brutal ... the task of this less than all-powerful nation is to show to the world and to ourselves that, sensing our limitations, we know also our strength, and that we will husband and develop those strengths."

Dr. Moynihan concluded, "The surest sign of whether we have done this will reside in the buildings and public places which we shall construct in our time, and for which we will be remembered or forgotten in history."

Dr. Moynihan expressed optimism in the Department of Housing and Urban Development's new "Operation Breakthrough" program. On the subject of transportation, he said that although the highways built in the 1920's and 1930's were not, and were not supposed to be, designed with the social impact in mind, today the government and highway designers are aware of this and the impact of all parts of the transportation system on community development. Design teams, such as the one operating in Baltimore, he said, are a very powerful conceptual tool, and added, "If any invention has merit, this one does."
Students Seek Involvement

Architectural students asked American architects to donate 10 per cent of their annual business income to solving the nation's critical urban problems.

Taylor Culver, president of the 17,000-member Association of Student Chapters of The American Institute of Architects issued the plea at a meeting between students and AIA officers at the AIA's 101st annual convention.

Architects could reach the 10 per cent goal through direct financial contributions, donated time, money secured from foundations or the government, Culver explained.

Incoming AIA President Rex W. Allen, FAIA, of San Francisco responded with a "Yes" when asked by Culver if he would try to increase AIA programs of urban problem solving and public service.

If 15,000 architects donated only four hours of work a week or two weeks a year, the value would be more than $15 million, explained Frank Hunt, a San Francisco architect.

Culver also urged AIA to "police" its membership, perhaps ousting members who failed to contribute to public service. George E. Kassabaum, FAIA of St. Louis, said such action would drive architects out of community service. Instead architects who are public spirited should educate and persuade those who aren't, said Kassabaum.

AIA members are already helping around 100 community design centers across the nation. They are also recruiting minority members, helping get accreditation for architectural schools at mostly Negro universities, and advising national, state and local government on better design of highways, housing, urban renewal and conservation of air, land and water.

Twenty years ago, said Allen, AIA was largely concerned with securing work for architects.

"Now we're increasingly interested in public service and if we do this well, we won't have to worry about work."

"However, AIA efforts have often been minimal," declared Culver.

"We know we have failed. Look around us. Not just in the ghettos, but in all our cities, black, white, and mixed. The structure we have built isn't working," said Marcus H. Caines of New York City.

Caines urged architects to join engineers, planners, landscape architects and other professions and raise a multi-million-dollar war chest to influence U. S. government policy, aid the poor, produce better design in the cities.

"This profession is at a crisis stage. We could use $10 million to start to change. And then we would stop designing little buildings on little bits of land," added Caines.

"Poverty is the real problem in our cities and there is no architectural solution for that," said a Princeton student. Architects must use money, politics and sociology before design can help, he added.

Culver explained, "Our request for $15 million will be used to help communities determine the way in which they want to live. This is what we want you to be about," he said. "Architects can build their buildings, but it's the people who are going to live in them that must say what they should be. We ask you to stand for something."

He called for an on-going program, not a one-year commitment, and said that it would be structured with equal student-AIA member participation.

"We don't think architecture is necessarily the problem," he said. "We are re-defining the role of the architect and want you to be a part of it."

Ray Smith, of the Architects' Workshop in Philadelphia, said that the final product of the work proposed by the students would not be aesthetics, but that through the program a community would be able to develop a political and economic strength it did not have before, and it would be given technical assistance it could not otherwise afford.

When asked by Robert S. Sturgis, AIA, Cambridge, Mass., what grouping would constitute a "community," Culver said that whether it was a house, an area, a city, or the world, the "community" would be represented by an organization and given funds to sustain it.

Culver said, "We want you to understand that the students are human beings. We dislike what we've been given as society, and we want to work to change it. Specifically, we want to do it with you—blacks, whites, young, and old."

AIA President George E. Kassabaum, FAIA, enjoined the members, "We have been given a challenge here, not an unreasonable demand.

(Editor's Note: The ASC Resolution was brought before the Convention Delegates who approved it in principle. It is believed the intent is to establish a Task Force Committee to determine how best the student request can be accomplished.)
The Association sponsored three legislative bills affecting the Practice of Architecture and, as the headline states, all were successfully passed. They are:

The Corporate Practice bill was amended but the final wording of the amendment does not affect the intent of this permissive legislation.

The Corporate Practice law, to be effective July 1, 1969, allows the Florida State Board of Architecture to establish rules governing the practice of architecture as a corporation. We mention this purposely to urge caution on the part of architects in presuming their responsibilities and prerogatives based on Rules not yet written. We have been informed the FSBA will make every attempt to establish these Rules within six months or earlier.

The bill providing for qualifications and procedural requirements for applicants for examination deletes effective July 1, 1969 the . . . “seven years of diversified training” as an alternate requirement for examination. It does provide a grandfather clause for those persons who are presently engaged in the seven year diversified training requirement to be allowed to sit for examination if they notify the FSBA within one year i.e. by June 30, 1970.

The third bill sponsored by FAAIA allows the FSBA to establish standards of professional practice or conduct.

The wording of the above bills as they passed the Legislature appears at the end of this report. Architects and those persons planning to become registered should take time to carefully read the new statute.

In addition to the three Association sponsored bills FAAIA was also on the scene in Tallahassee in the role of “watchdog” against bad legislation. The efforts of FAAIA and others were successful in preventing certain proposed legislation from being enacted, such as:

a. placing limitations on indemnification agreements for construction contracts,
b. extension of grandfather clause for landscape architects to become licensed without examination,
c. permissive legislation for stock school plans,
d. mandatory legislation for stock school plans,
e. requirement for State Superintendent of Education to approve and be responsible for structural and mechanical design and strength of materials in school construction,
f. removal of jurisdiction of apartments from Hotel & Restaurant Commission.

The legislative efforts of the FAAIA in behalf of the profession, both members and non-members, is one important reason why all architects in Florida should support their professional organization.

The three Association sponsored bills are presented herewith:

### Corporate Practice

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Chapter 467, Florida Statutes, is amended by adding a new section 467.19 to read:

467.19 Corporate and partnership practice of architecture; certificate of authorization; fees; revocation or suspension; rules.—

(1) The practice of or offer to practice architecture by individual architects registered under this chapter through a corporation or partnership offering architectural services to the public, or by a corporation or partner-
ship offering architectural services to the public through individual registered architects, as agents, employees, officers or partners, is permitted subject to the provisions of this chapter; provided, that one (1) or more of the principal officers of such corporation or partners of such partnership and all personnel of such corporation or partnership who act in its behalf as architects in this state are registered architects as provided by this chapter and provided that control of such corporation and all partners of such partnership shall be registered architects under this chapter or registered professional engineers as provided in chapter 471, Florida Statutes, or registered landscape architects as provided in chapter 481, Florida Statutes, and that one (1) or more of the directors and one (1) or more of the owners of such corporation, and one (1) or more of the partners of such partnership shall be a registered architect as provided in this chapter, and further provided that said corporation or partnership has been issued a certificate of authorization by the board as provided herein. All documents involving the practice of architecture which shall have been prepared for the use of such corporation or partnership shall bear the signature and seal of a registered architect; provided that no architect shall affix or permit to be affixed his seal or his name to any plan, specification, drawing or other related document which was not prepared by him or under his responsible supervising control. Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that a certificate or registration to practice architecture shall be held by a corporation or partnership.

(2) A corporation or partnership desiring a certificate of authorization shall file with the board an application upon such a form to be prescribed by the board and the designation required by the following subsection, accompanied by the fee prescribed by the board, which fee shall not exceed seventy-five dollars ($75).

(3) A corporation shall file with the board, using a form provided by the board, the names and addresses of all officers and board members of the corporation, including the principal officer or officers duly registered to practice architecture in this state, and also of an individual or individuals duly registered to practice architecture in this state who shall be in responsible charge of the practice of architecture in this state, by said corporation. Such partnership shall file with the board, using a form provided by the board, the names and addresses of all partners of the partnership, including the partner or partners duly registered to practice architecture in this state, and also of an individual or individuals duly registered to practice architecture in this state who shall be in responsible charge of the practice of architecture, in this state, by said partnership. This same form, giving the same information, must accompany the annual certification of authorization renewal fee prescribed by the board. In the event there shall be a change in any of these persons during the year, such changes shall be designated on the same form and filed with the board by the corporation or partnership within thirty (30) days after the effective date of such change.

(4) If all the requirements of this section are met, the board shall issue to such corporation or partnership a certificate of authorization. Revocation or suspension of a certificate of authorization held by such corporation or partnership as provided in this section shall be administered by the board in the same manner as provided for revocation of an individual architect's certificate of registration as provided in section 467.14, Florida Statutes.

(5) The board shall promulgate and enforce such rules as are required to regulate corporations or partnerships as to the name of such corporation or partnership which shall be authorized to obtain a certificate of authorization from the board and as to the practice of architecture through such corporation or partnership.

(6) Persons seeking to incorporate under the provisions of this section shall first obtain approval from the Florida state board of architecture prior to filing their articles of incorporation with the office of the secretary of state.

(7) The fact that individual registered architects practice architecture through a corporation or partnership as provided in this section shall not relieve such architects from personal liability for their professional acts, and each such corporation and such stockholders who are architects or partnership shall be jointly and severally liable for the professional acts of agents, employees, officers, or partners.

Section 2. This act shall take effect on July 1, 1969.

2

Educational Requirements

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 467.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

467.08 Rules governing examinations.

(1) Provisions shall be made by the Florida state board of architecture for holding examinations at least twice in each year, of applicants for registration to practice architecture, if there shall be any such application. All persons now registered to practice architecture shall continue to be so registered but all architects must apply for and obtain annual renewals of their registrations as provided by law. Upon payment of a fee, new applicants may be admitted by the board upon examination. The scope of the entrance-to-practice examination shall be such as to determine the qualifications of the applicant to practice architecture and shall cover such technical and professional subjects as relate to architecture and the basic arts and sciences, a knowledge of which is material to the proper understanding, application and practices of the principles of architecture. Any applicant for examination shall establish by satisfactory evidence to the board with his application that he is twenty-one years of age, that he is a citizen of the United States, or has pending a declaration of intention so to become, that he is of good moral character, that he is a graduate of an accredited high school or has
education equivalent thereto, and that he is a graduate of a school or college of architecture appearing upon the list of approved schools and colleges of architecture as adopted and published by the board in its rules, with graduation therefrom evidenced by a diploma setting forth the applicant's degree, or that he has had training which shall be found by the board to be fully equivalent to such degree, and a minimum of one year of diversified training in offices of registered practicing architects.

(2) Time spent engaging in architectural duties either as a part of military duties while in the armed forces of the United States or as a teacher in a curriculum of architecture at a school or college of architecture appearing on the approved list adopted by the board as provided herein shall be evaluated by the board for credit to apply towards the periods of diversified training required herein; and providing that any applicant, in proper form, filed with and accepted by the board for consideration at the time this law becomes effective shall be subject only to the present requirements of this section 467.08 as they existed immediately prior to the adoption of this act. It is further provided that any person engaged in a program of seven (7) years of diversified training in offices of registered practicing architects at the time of the adoption of this act who shall so notify the board within one (1) year after the adoption of this act that he is engaged in such a program of seven (7) years of diversified training in the offices of registered practicing architects shall be, if otherwise qualified, permitted by the board to take the examination upon completion of said seven (7) years of diversified training as was provided in section 467.08 prior to the adoption of this act; provided, however, that no certificate of registration shall be issued either with or without an examination to any corporation, partnership, firm or association to practice architecture in this state, but all certificates of registration shall be to individual persons.

(3) All examinations shall be prepared and conducted by or under the direction and supervision of the board, and due notice of the time and place of the holding of such examinations shall be published, as in the case provided for the publication of the rules and regulations thereof.

Section 2. This act shall take effect on July 1, 1969.

3 Standards of Practice or Conduct

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 467.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

467.01 Florida state board of architecture; terms of members.

(1) The governor shall appoint a Florida state board of architecture, to be composed of five members who are architects residing in the state, who have been engaged in the practice of architecture at least five years, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(2) No person shall be eligible to appointment as a member of the Florida state board of architecture unless he shall be at the time of his appointment a citizen of the United States, a Florida resident, and a registered architect in this state, nor unless he shall have had at least ten years previous experience in the independent practice of architecture under his own name, of which five years shall have been within the state, or shall have had five years experience in such practice and not less than five years experience as a member of the faculty of the school or department of architecture at the University of Florida or the University of Miami at Coral Gables, Florida.

(3) The terms of three of said members shall be in four year cycles from the date of the appointment of the first board; and terms of the other two members shall be in four year cycles from a day two years subsequent to such appointment of the first board; each member shall hold over after the expiration of his term until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the board shall be filled by the governor of the state for the unexpired term of such membership. The governor may remove any of the members of said for inefficiency or neglect of duty.

Section 2. Section 467.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

467.03 Board to adopt rules and regulations; seal; record; quorum.

(1) The Florida state board of architecture shall have power to sue and be sued in its official name as an agency of the state and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to govern its proceedings and shall establish standards of professional practice or conduct encompassing improper use of an architect's seal, incompetency, negligence, dishonest practices and acts by an architect which willfully mislead or defraud any person.

(2) The board shall adopt a seal, and the secretary shall have the care and custody thereof, and shall keep a record of the proceedings of the board, which shall always be open to public examination.

(3) Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3. Section 467.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

467.10. Who entitled to a certificate of registration; display; to be recorded. Any individual person who practices or offers to practice architecture through a partnership or corporation which offers architectural services to the public must hold a certificate of registration to practice architecture as provided in this chapter. Each person holding certificate of registration to practice architecture in this state, shall post such certificate of
registration in a prominent place in his place of business and shall cause such certificate of registration to be recorded in the secretary of state's office upon payment of a fee of one dollar to the secretary of state. Failure to post his certificate of registration or to have the same recorded, shall be deemed sufficient cause for revocation of said certificate of registration.

Section 4. Section 467.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

467.11. Admission without examination.—Hereafter no person shall be admitted to practice architecture in this state without an examination except in accordance with the procedure: that a certificate of registration may be issued upon filing of application and payment of the same fees as if qualified by examination to a person who meets the requirements of applicants for examination as set forth in section 467.08 and has passed a standard examination and holds a current certificate issued by the national council of architectural registration boards and who furnishes satisfactory evidence of continued honorable professional practice after the passing of such examination together with satisfactory evidence of his present ability and integrity.

Section 5. Section 467.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

467.13. Filling and distribution of roster: registration made condition precedent to obtaining occupational license. No roster of architects need be published by the board hereafter, but annually the secretary of the board shall prepare a roster showing the names and business addresses of all registered architects and the names and business addresses of all partnerships, corporations or other business organizations which hold certificates of authorization to offer architectural services and the principal officers, partners or members thereof and file the same in the office of the secretary of state and furnish a copy to each registered architect. A copy shall also be furnished without charge upon the request of any public official of this state, including any state, county or municipal building inspector or commissioner. Any person applying to the licensing official of any county, city, town or village for an occupational license to practice architecture shall at the time of such application exhibit to such licensing official satisfactory evidence, under the seal of the Florida state board of architecture and the hand of its secretary that such applicant possesses a registration certificate and any required annual renewal thereof and no such occupational license shall be granted until such evidence shall be presented, any provision of any special act or general act notwithstanding.

Section 6. Section 467.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

467.14. Revocation of registration certificate; reinstatement; procedure; process, attorneys, and counsel.—

(1) Any architect's certificate of registration issued in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall remain in full force until revoked for cause as provided in this chapter. Any architect's registration certificate and current renewal may be suspended for a period not exceeding twelve months or may be revoked, by the unanimous vote of the members of the board sitting with a minimum of four members in any hearing, for incompetency, or negligence in the practice of architecture; for a dishonest practice for affixing or permitting to be affixed his seal or his name to any plan, specification, drawing, or other related document which was not prepared by him or under his responsible supervising control; for using his seal or doing any other act as an architect at a time when his certificate of registration is suspended or at a time when current renewals have not been obtained in conformity with section 467.12, Florida Statutes; on conviction of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, in which case the record of conviction is conclusive evidence; for willfully misleading or defrauding any person employing him as an architect; for violation of the standards of professional practice or conduct established by rule and regulation of the board; or for the violation of this or any other law of this state relating to the practice of architecture or any lawful rule or regulation made by the board pursuant to law.

(2) The accused certificate holder shall have twenty days notice of the charge against him and of the time and place of the meeting of the board for the hearing and determination of the charge. At such hearing the accused shall have the right to cross-examine witnesses against him, to produce witnesses in his defense, and to appear personally or by counsel. In the event of suspension or revocation, the secretary of the board shall give notice to the secretary of state, who shall duly cancel the registration issued in his office.

(3) The Florida state board of architecture under the hand of its secretary and seal of the board, may require the production of books, papers, or other documents and may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify and to produce such books, papers, or other documents in their possession before the board or any member thereof which are relevant to any hearing or to any proceeding concerning any violation of laws regulating architects or the practices of architecture. Subpoenas shall be served by the sheriff of the county where the witness resides or may be found.

(4) If any person refuses to obey any subpoena or refuses to testify or to produce any books, papers, or other documents required to be produced, the board may present its petition to the circuit court of the county wherein such person was served with subpoena setting forth the facts, whereupon such court shall issue its rule nunc pro tunc to such person requiring him to obey forthwith the subpoena or show cause why he fails to obey the same. Unless such person shows sufficient cause for failing to obey, the court shall forthwith direct such person to obey the same. Upon his refusal to comply he shall be adjudged in contempt of court and punished therefore, as the court may direct.

(5) In any judicial proceeding to which the board may be a party, the board shall be entitled to the services of the attorney general of this state and of the several state attorneys and assistant state attorneys in any circuit where such litigation may be. The board shall also have power to secure such other legal advice and services as may be necessary or proper for the conduct of its affairs.

(6) The person whose certificate of registration was revoked may have a new certificate of registration issued to him by the secretary of said board upon the certificate of said board issued by them upon satisfactory evidence for proper reasons for his reinstatement, and upon payment to the secretary of a fee of ten dollars. The person whose certificate of registration is suspended shall have his certificate of registration reinstated by the board at the end of the period of his suspension.

Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 1969.
Convention Pre-Payment Deposit Plan For Architects

At the request of the FAAIA President the Pre-Payment Deposit Plan for the October Convention remains open for participation by all architects and by associate members of AIA Chapters. The membership received the necessary materials early in April and the response was good. Anyone desiring to participate may do so with the only difference being a reduced number of payments towards the hotel room cost. If you do not have the form and wish to begin participating please contact the Association office.

The Convention Program Committee will begin to release information on the Convention Program within the next thirty days. At this time hotel room reservation forms will be sent to every registered architect and associate members.

the 55th Annual Convention Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects

October 24, 25, 26, 27 1969

Grand Bahamas Hotel & Country Club, West End, Grand Bahama Island