April, 1965



Our

Message from the President,,,

Changing Living Patter

By WILLIAM T. ARNETT, AIA

President, Florida Association of Architects

Our friends the suburban housebuilders, that segment of the construction industry whose speculative activities are so intimately identified with what President Lyndon Johnson calls "the despoilation of the suburbs," seem to be in trouble.

Like King Canute, they are caught up in the relentless tide of change sweeping over our world, transforming our lives and our living patterns. And, like King Canute, they are not prepared to accommodate change.

They are discovering to their dismay that a home is not necessarily a house. They are realizing, for example, that 33 per cent of all dwelling units built in this country last year were apartments, and that another 10 per cent were mobile units built in a factory and transported on their own wheels.

They are discovering, as are their financial backers, that the public is becoming more knowledgeable about design, and that people are no longer satisfied with a house whose only criterion for excellence is "Will it sell?" rather than the infinitely more important "Is it liveable?"

They are discovering, as are hardpressed urban governments, that along with houses people require related things—goods, services, schools, churches, parks, transportation — in short, a way of life.

Confusion of Means

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

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

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

How We Live

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

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

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

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

Forces for Change

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

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

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

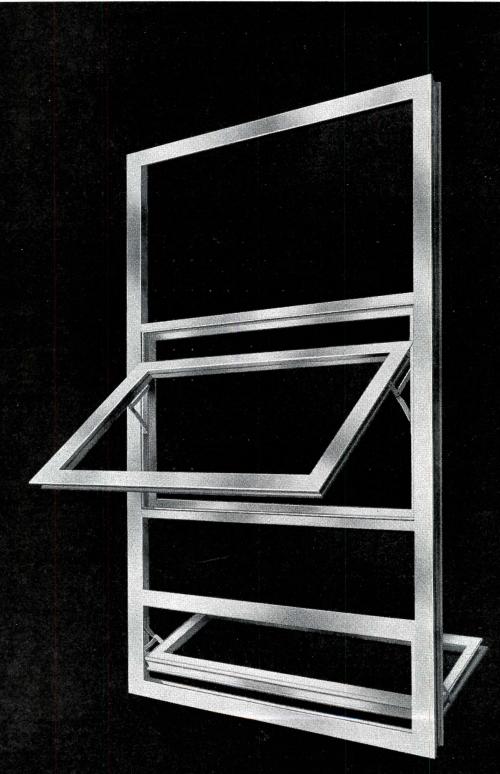
It is only in the middle years—less than half of the total years of married life - when the single-family suburban house really makes much sense. And even then, if the lot is too big or too small, the traditional single-family dwelling can be a liability to homebuyer and community

(Continued on Page 4)



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COVER

The North Tower of the Royal Palm Plaza Building, Boca Raton, Florida, by Robert E. Roll, A.I.A., Boca Raton, Florida. A part of a regional shopping center under development by Archer Investment Company, Inc. The quasi Spanish motif has been recreated throughout the complex in an effort to effect a homogeneous relationship with the familiar, adjacent Boca Raton Hotel and Club. Although basically a contemporary architect, Roll found this challenge as programmed by the client a rewarding experience and has succeeded in recreating a part of Spain in what promises to be one of the few shopping centers devoted to relating the architecture to the visual enjoyment of the shoppers. Lavish landscaping, broad vistas and lawns complete with statuary and fountains make shopping an aesthetic sojourn.

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President's Message . . .

(Continued from 2nd Cover)

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

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

Is There a Way Out?

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

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

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

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

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Right: Aerial view of new auditorium complex in Mobile, Ala.



ALGER-SULLIVAN COMPANY

TECHNICAL INFORMATION ON CELLON TREATMENT AND ALGER-SULLIVAN PRODUCTS

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

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Structural Models Seen As Teaching Aids

By RONALD SHAEFFER, Instructor

College of Architecture & Fine Arts
University of Florida

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

The project as assigned to the architecture students involved the design and construction of an efficient transversely loaded structure. The

two equal concentrated loads at the third point. This loading results in and area of pure moment or zero shear between the loads. The depth, width and rise or depression were all limited to a maximum of four inches. The only materials permitted were balsa wood and glue, the brand of which was specified.

The problem was assigned as a practical supplement to the relatiively rigorous treatment of elementary theory involved in the course. Balsa wood, a material that is definitely not isotropic and really not very homogeneous, seldom behaves in a manner precisely consistent with basic theory. Since these models were to

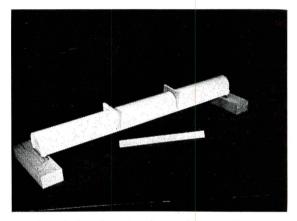


Fig. 2 — A barrel vault solution. Note load receivers.

be loaded to their ultimate capacity, the plastic nature of the material was of prime importance. Unfortunately, it is in this strain region that the behaviour of balsa wood becomes most erratic. For this reason an empirical approach to this problem was adopted by most of the teams. All of the teams built and tested several preliminary models to locate and remedy

(Continued on Page 8)

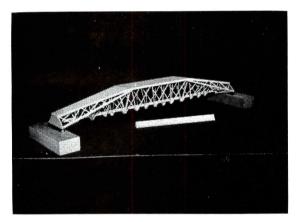
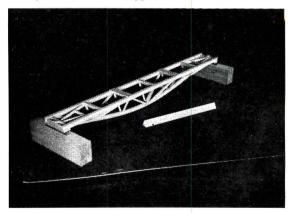


Fig. 1 — A combination truss and plate solution.

major design goal of the project was the achievement of the highest possible ratio of superimposed load to dead weight at collapse. The class of nineteen students was organized into two- and three-man teams for this one-week assignment, and certain specifications controlling the design of the models were adopted to insure a reasonable basis for competition among the teams. The structure was to be designed to span 33 inches between simple supports and to carry

Fig. 3 — An underslung truss design which weighed only 0.215 lbs. but supplied a load of 157.6 lbs.



Teaching Aids . . .

(Continued from Page 7)

weak features of their designs. Successive refinements usually resulted in higher load to weight ratios. The solutions finally arrived at by the seven teams were quite diverse in nature and ranged from truss-like configurations through various plate solutions to a barrel-vault approach. Some of these shapes can be seen in the accompanying photographs.

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

The dead weights of the structures ranged from 0.130 lbs. to 0.459 lbs., and the superimposed collapse loads ranged from 38.2 lbs. to 319.5 lbs. The load to weight ratios achieved ranged from 227 to 733 with an average value for all seven models of 527.

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

The assignment was well received by a large majority of the participating students and proved very beneficial to the learning process because of its tangible nature. The student was dealing with a real structure, something which he helped to conceive and construct. During the preliminary "design" tests and the final tests the student observed a great variety of structural behaviour. He was able to compare and contrast the actual behaviour with his own predictions of strong and weak points in the design. Some of the observed behaviour included the elastic instability of slender compression mem-

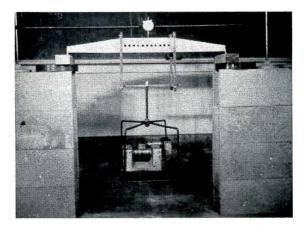


Fig. 4 — A folded-plate design, (w cross-section) under partial load.

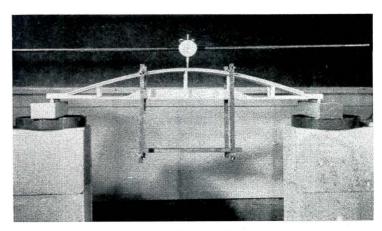


Fig. 5 — A semi-elastic arch solution with loading brackets in place.

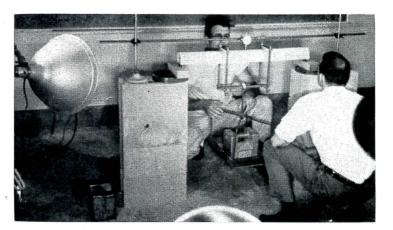


Fig. 6 — The barrel-vault model under partial load.

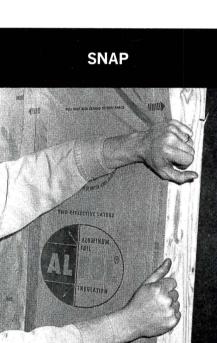
bers, lateral buckling of the entire structure, plate buckling and shear, diagonal tension, compression crushing (perpendicular to grain), and torsional effects due to the concentrated line loads and the inconsistency of the materal.

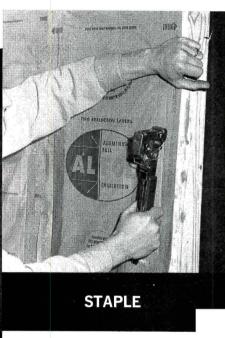
In conclusion it is important to recognize that this type of problem can in no way replace the traditional approach to the study of theoretical structural behaviour. It can, however, serve as a very dynamic method of illustrating the validity or the lack of validity in applying certain theory to certain design situations. This type of problem very readily points up both the complications and simplifications involved in the *application* of any theory.

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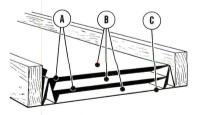


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Florida Association of Architects Foundation, Inc.

The 1964 Convention directed the FAA Board of Directors by Resolution to take all necessary action to establish a Florida Association of Architects Foundation to fulfill the objectives as indicated under Article I, Section 2 of the Foundation's Bylaws (See Page 11-12 of this issue.)

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

The Board of Trustees is composed of Forrest R. Coxen, C. Ellis Dun-

can, Dana B. Johannes, James T. Lendrum, Robert H. Levison, H. Samuel Kruse', FAIA, and Hilliard T. Smith, Jr. The Trustees elected Fotis N. Karousatos, Executive Director of the FAA, to serve as Treasurer of the Foundation.

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

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

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Bylaws

Florida Association of Architects Foundation, Inc.

ARTICLE I. NAME AND PURPOSE

Section 1. Name.

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

In these Bylaws the Corporation is called the Foundation.

Section 2. Purposes.

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

ARTICLE II. ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Membership.

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

Section 2. The Board of Trustees.

- a. The Board of Trustees of the Foundation shall consist of not more than fifteen Trustees, of whom not less than six shall be corporate members of the Florida Association of Architects, and who shall be elected by the members of the Foundation. The Secretary and the Treasurer of the Florida Association of Architects shall be Trustees throughout their terms of office in the Association. Other Trustees shall serve for a term of two years or until their respective successors shall have been elected and qualified, whichever is later. A Trustee may serve for two consecutive two-year terms but not for more than two terms consecutively, except this restriction shall not apply to the Secretary or Treasurer of the Association. Terms shall be arranged so that the terms of approximately one-half of the Trustees expire each year.
- **b.** The Trustees shall assume their terms of office at the annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees following the annual meeting of the Members at which they were elected.
- **c.** If a vacancy occurs in the membership of the Board of Trustees other than on account of the regular

expiration of a term of office, the vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term of office by appointment of a successor by the President of the Foundation.

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

ARTICLE III. MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Meetings.

- a. The annual meeting of the Members shall be held at least 60 days in advance of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees so that new Foundation Trustees may be elected in time to be notified to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.
- **b.** The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held on the day after the organization meeting of the F.A.A. Board of Directors and at the same place.
- **c.** At all meetings members may vote by proxy. Trustees may not vote by proxy.

Section 2. Other and Special Meetings.

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

Section 3. Notice of Meetings.

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

Section 4. Quorum.

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

Section 5. Executive Committee.

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

(Continued on Page 12)

Foundation Bylaws . . .

(Continued from Page 11)

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS

Section 1. Election of Officers.

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

Section 2. The President.

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

Section 3. The Vice President.

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

Section 4. The Secretary.

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

Section 5. The Treasurer.

- a. The Treasurer shall have and exercise the powers and duties usually appertaining to the office of Treasurer. He shall receive all contributions to the Florida Association of Architects Foundation, Inc., and have the care and custody of all the money, funds, valuable papers or documents of the Foundation. He shall invest and keep invested the funds of the Foundation in such securities as the Board of Trustees shall, from time to time, direct. He shall deposit or cause to be deposited all its funds in and with such depositories as the Board of Trustees may, from time to time, direct.
- **b.** He shall have authority to sign all checks, drafts, or other obligations for payment of money, but such checks shall be countersigned by the President or Vice President. He shall endorse for deposit or collection or otherwise all checks, drafts and other negotiable instruments payable to the Foundation or its order. He shall keep accurate books of accounts relating to the moneys and financial affairs of the Foundation and shall render an account of its funds at meetings of the Board of Trustees.

c. Non-Liability of Treasurer:

The Treasurer shall not be personally 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.

d. Release from Liability:

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 Foundation 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 therefor and a complete release of the retiring treasurer from any liability thereafter with respect thereto.

Section 6. Books of Accounts.

If directed by the Board of Trustees, the books of accounts may be in charge of and kept by a person or agency appointed by the President after consultation with the Board of Trustees. Such person or agency shall be under the direction of the Treasurer.

ARTICLE V. COMMITTEES

Section 1. Appointment of Committees.

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

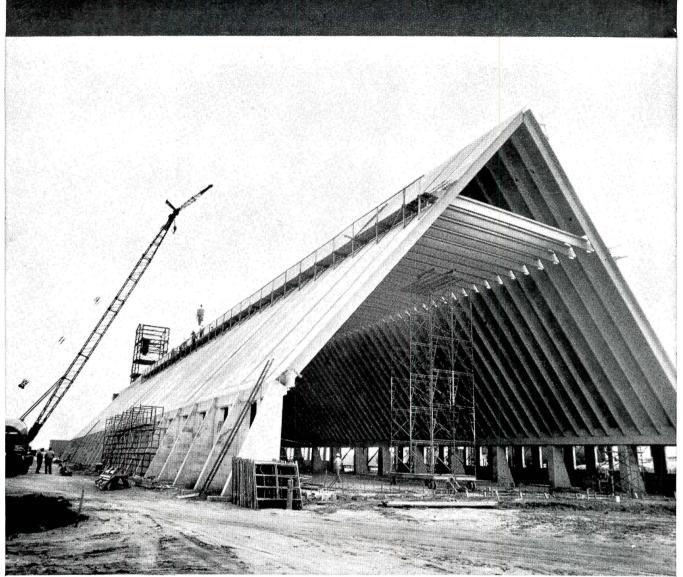
ARTICLE VI. AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Amendments.

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

PROPOSED RULES OF FAA BOARD RELATING TO FAA FOUNDATION

- 1. Staffing for the FAA Foundation will be provided and paid for by the Association under the direction of its Executive Director within the financial means authorized by the Board of Directors, FAA.
- 2. The Board of Directors of the Association will submit annually to the FAA Foundation a list of projects for consideration by the Foundation for funding and activation.
- 3. It is understood that should a potential contributor wish to support a project not on the FAA project priortiy list, this project would be referred to FAA with a request that a special project be prepared with the help of an appropriate FAA committee for approval of the contributor.
- 4. The FAA Foundation alone will solicit funds from others than corporate members of the FAA, except as may otherwise be specifically authorized by the Board of Directors of the Association.



ENGINEERS: LAKELAND ENGINEERING ASSOC., INC.; CONTRACTOR: TEMPLIN'S INC.; PRESTRESSED CONCRETE PRODUCER: PRESTRESSED CONCRETE, INC.

1½ million cubic feet under one roof with no interior supports!

Prestressed concrete makes it possible

This imposing structure—360 feet long, 125 feet wide and 5½ stories high—is one of two built for the American Agricultural Chemical Company near Pierce, in Polk County, Florida. Designed by Lakeland Engineering Associates, Inc., for storage of bulk fertilizer, the structures are part of a multi-million-dollar phosphate complex.

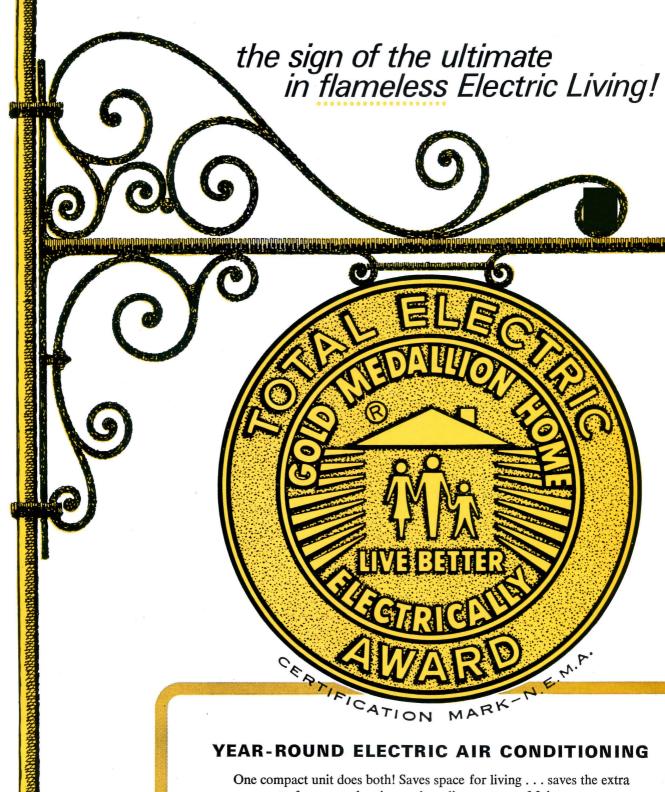
The prestressed concrete double-T's of the inclined roof are 8 feet wide, achieve a span of 75 feet. The hollow flat slabs for the flat roof are also prestressed. Anchored to cast-in-place concrete side walls, the prestressed members bear the entire roof load. No

interior columns are needed. To provide the maintenance-free advantages of an all-

concrete building, end walls are concrete masonry.

Prestressed concrete, today, provides exceptional versatility of design. With appropriate decorative treatment, the type of construction shown could provide a handsome church or dramatic civic auditorium. More and more, engineers and builders are choosing prestressed concrete for structures of every size and type.

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The continuing multi-million-dollar national advertising program for MEDALLION HOMES—a dynamic promotion which aids the entire building industry—is backed up locally by Florida's investor-owned electric companies.

The award of the GOLD MEDALLION certifies to the added comfort and convenience of

Year-round, reverse-cycle

electric air conditioning

Warms in Winter; Cools in Summer

... plus the following much-desired, much-publicized benefits:

all-electric kitchen

Including electric range, electric water heater, and other major electric appliances.

full housepower

100-200 amp service entrance and enough switches and outlets for modern convenience.

light for living

Ample lighting provision for comfort, safety and beauty.



Taxpaying, Investor-owned

CALENDAR

March 23	 Miami Chapter Producers Council Information Meeting — Coral Gables Country Club — 6 P.M.
April 6	— State Legislature Convenes
April 9	— Broward County, AIA — Monthly Meeting — Ocean Manor Hotel, Ft. Lauderdale — Time 12 Noon.
April 13	— Florida South Chapter, AIA — Joint Meeting with the Home Builders of South Florida — Bayfront Audtorium
April 27	— Miami Chapter Producers Council Information Meeting — Coral Gables Country Club — 6 P.M.
May 22	— FAA Committee on Committees Meeting — Daytona — (Chair- men of Commissions & Executive Committee)
May 25	 Miami Chapter Producers Council Information Meeting — Coral Gables Country Club — 6 P.M.
June 4	— FAA Seminar — "Water Penetration" — Lanford Hotel — Winter Park
June 5	 FAA Board of Directors Meeting Langford Hotel — Winter Park Time 9:00 a.m.
June 14-18	 — AIA National Convention & 11th Pan American Congress of Archi- tects — Sheraton Park Hotel — Washington, D. C.
August 21	— FAA Committee on Committees Meeting — Vero Beach — (Chair- men of Commissions & Executive Committee)
September 11	— FAA Board of Directors Meeting—Miami
November 17-20	—FAA 51st Annual Convention — Jack Tar Hotel — Clearwater

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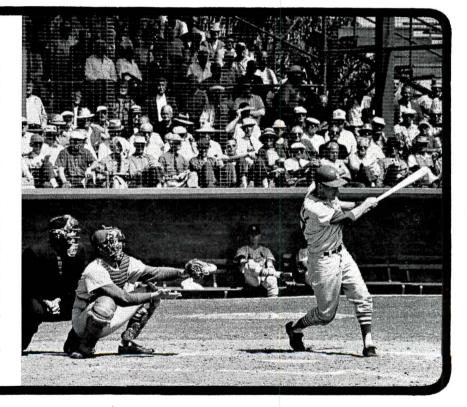
Apopka, Lake Apopka Natural Gas District Bartow, Central Florida Gas Corp. Blountstown, City of Blountstown Boca Raton, Florida Public Utilities Co. Boynton Beach, Florida Public Utilities Co.
Bradenton, Southern Gas and Electric Corp.
Chattahoochee, Town of Chattahoochee
Chipley, City of Chipley
Clearwater, City of Clearwater Clermont, Lake Apopka Natural Gas District Cocoa, City Gas Co. Crescent City, City of Crescent City Cutler Ridge, City Gas Co. Daytona Beach, Florida Gas Co. Deland, Florida Home Gas Co. Delray Beach, Florida Public Utilities Co. Eau Gallie, City Gas Co. Fort Lauderdale, Peoples Gas System
Fort Meade, City of Fort Meade
Fort Pierce, City of Fort Pierce
Gainesville, Gainesville Gas Co. Geneva, Alabama, Geneva County Gas District Haines City, Central Florida Gas Corp. Hialeah, City Gas Co. Hollywood, Peoples Gas System Jacksonville, Florida Gas Co. Jay, Town of Jay Lake Alfred, Central Florida Gas Corp. Lake City, City of Lake City Lake Wales, Central Florida Gas Corp. Lake Worth, Florida Public Utilities Co. Lake Worth, Florida Gas Co. Leesburg, City of Leesburg Live Oak, City of Live Oak Madison, City of Madison Marianna, City of Marianna
Melbourne, City Gas Co.
Miami, Florida Gas Co.
Miami Beach, Peoples Gas System
Mount Dora, Florida Gas Co. New Smyrna Beach, South Florida Natural Gas Co.
North Miami, Peoples Gas System
Ocala, Gulf Natural Gas Corp.
Opa Locka, City Gas Co. Orlando, Florida Gas Co. Palatka, Palatka Gas Authority Palm Beach, Florida Public Utilities Palm Beach Gardens, City of Palm Beach Gardens Panama City, Gulf Natural Gas Corp.
Pensacola, City of Pensacola
Perry, City of Perry
Plant City, Plant City Natural Gas Co. Port St. Joe, St. Joe Natural Gas Company St. Petersburg, City of St. Petersburg Sanford, Sanford Gas Co. Sarasota, Southern Gas and Electric Corp. Starke, City of Starke Tallahassee, City of Tallahassee Tampa, Peoples Gas System Titusville, City Gas Co. Umatilla, Florida Gas Co. Valparaiso, Okaloosa County Gas District West Miami, City Gas Co.
West Palm Beach, Florida Public Utilities Co.
Williston, City of Williston Winter Garden, Lake Apopka Natural Gas Winter Haven, Central Florida Gas Corp.

Winter Park, Florida Gas Co.

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 $lacktriangleright^*$ $lacktriangleright^*$

Supplying enough hot water for showers after a hard spring training workout is a BIG job ... and Gas water heaters do it best, out-recovering all other types. That's why RUUD GL-375 Gas water heaters were specified for the locker rooms at St. Petersburg's August A. Busch Recreational Park, new spring training headquarters for the St. Louis Cardinal farm clubs. RUUD gives the Cardinal hopefuls Big League performance. Instant recovery action, dependability and overall economy makes RUUD Gas water heaters big hitters in anybody's league...for all water heating needs. Sign up some today and be a winner! See your local Natural Gas Utility or other Gas appliance dealer... they're relief specialists you can count on!





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Broward Honors Craftsman

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

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

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

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

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

function.

The craftsmen honored included:

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

Larry J. Abbate, stone mason, of Rudy's Stone Company of Ft. Lauderdale, received his fourth award in the past five years and holds the title "Craftsman of the Year" for the State of Florida, having been chosen by the Florida Association of Architects at the 1964 annual convention

His citation was for the stone work on the Miami Rug Company Building in Ft. Lauderdale. The jury commented that his installation produced a "striking three-dimensional effect simulating a rough cliffside." The building was designed by architect Scymour Drexler of Coral Gables and built by Miller & Solomon also of Coral Gables. (See Photo 2 page 20).

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

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

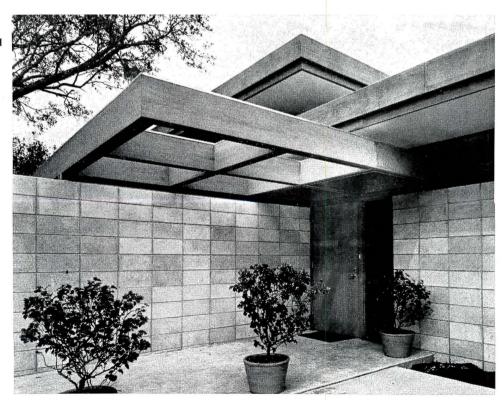
Prior to the award presentations colored slides, covering all ten awards were shown and narrated by Harrison A. Peck.

Photo 1

Finished Carpentry

Donald Peters — Craftsman

Dan C. Duckham — Architect



Broward Craftsman . . .

Photo 2

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



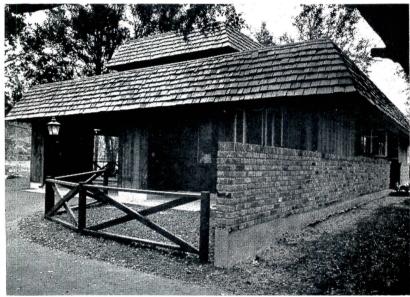
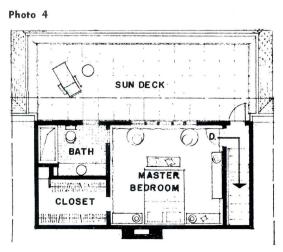


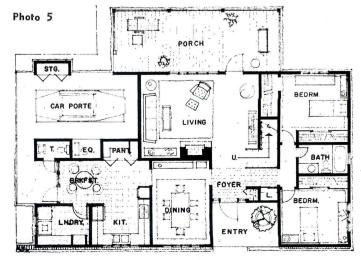
Photo 3

Shingle Roof Creating Rustic Effect

Leslie M. Willson —
Craftsman

James M. Hartley, AIA — Architect





UF Student Awards...

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

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

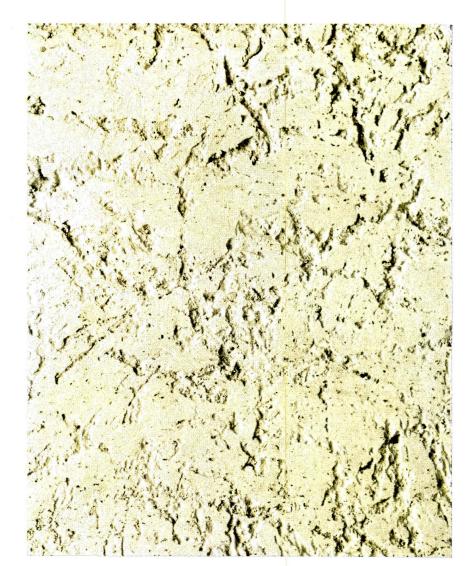
Professor R a y m o n d introduced Chris C. Benninger, Gainesville, as the University of Florida competitor in the Portland Cement Association's regional competition for a Summer Fellowship at the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts, Fontainebleau, France, and announced the selection of John R. Nichols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

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

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

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

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



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Developed in Lambert's Florida Laboratories, KEESTONE is a specially formulated powder, containing properly graded aggregates, in a ready-to-use form. Applied to freshly poured concrete floor slabs, by dust-on or broadcast method, KEESTONE is floated and troweled into the surface to simulate the natural keystone. The entire operation is completed while concrete is in a plastic state. A KEESTONE finish assures you of a colorful and textured surface that is slip-proof and glare-proof with uniformity of color over any size area. The finish is permanently "fused" to become a monolithic part of the concrete floor. KEESTONE'S dramatic surface is ideal for concrete patios, swimming pool and deck areas, showroom floors . . . in fact, for any exterior or interior concrete floor surface where a decorative, natural stone effect is desired. Resistant to heavy traffic and adverse weather conditions, KEESTONE is a lasting complement to architectural design and landscape. You will be assured of a durable and distinctive appearance when you specify all concrete floor surfaces to be finished with KEESTONE. Write for AIA File Brochure.

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The ABC's of The FAA...

a primer for politicians

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

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

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

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

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

Basically, this is the same urge that motivates legislators—the pettiness of "practical politics" notwithstanding. Thus, the Association and the legislator can, and should, become partners under the skin. Each has the same general objectives; and

each has experienced the generally similar difficulties of attaining these objectives. The teamwork of legislators and Associations who have realized this has accomplished great things in the past—and will do the same in the future. More than ever now this "partnership" opportunity exists in Florida. Our jet-speed growth and the growing need for physical developments to match it have created problems of extraordinary size and complexity.

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

This year the FAA will hold its 51st Annual Convention, Its first Convention was held in 1914 shortly after the Association was incorporated in May of that year. Then there were less than 100 architects practicing in Florida compared to over 1,400 today. Not all were of similar stature relative to technical ability, ethical behavior or community interest. No legal standards of technical competency existed; and thus the public was largely at the mercy of the less competent and less scrupulous of those practicing, or offering to practice, architecture.

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

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

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

Thus, as representing the architectural profession in Florida, the FAA is in an excellent position to work with legislators along many avenues of public service. As a State Organization of the American Institute of Architects, it can offer Florida legislative groups helpful information on many matters touching the construction industry relative to both policies and procedures that have proved practical and advantageous elsewhere. Through the work of its various committees—currently there are 25 including several of direct legislative concern such as Urban Design, Research, Environment Design and Joint Cooperative Council—the FAA can strengthen its working partnership with legislative groups in the support of a wide range of public service programs.

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

All this suggests a constant and close contact with all elements of the building industry on the part of the FAA and its component chapters. This is one of the most significant of FAA activities Among its working groups are liaison committees with other design professions, with engineers, with contractors and through the FAA's participation in the program of the Joint Cooperative Council, Inc.—with home builders and material suppliers. The FAA's architect-members have been instrumental in efforts, with members of the Associated General Contractors chapters in Florida, to solve some of the problems connected with bidding procedures. They were active with the legislative committee reviewing the old lien law and subsequently replaced by the 1963 Legislature with a new, workable, easily-understood statute that provides fair protection to all concerned with any building project.

Through its committees the FAA works with a wide variety of groups in such special interest fields as the preservation of our State's historic buildings, urban redevelopment, professional education and zoning.

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

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

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

Florida South Chapter, AIA Approves Resolution For AIA to Recognize Cuban Architects in Exile

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

February 26, 1965 Dear President Telesca:

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

Because there is much evidence to support the Colegio's position and because similar organizations of Cuban professionals in exile have gained recognition from their USA counterparts, it is believed that the Florida South Chapter, AIA recommend to the American Institute of Architects serious consideration be given to

- 1. Recognition of the Colegio de Arquitectos de Cuba en el Exilio as the true representation of the Cuban architects; and
- 2. Recommendation to the Federacion Panamericana de Asociationes de Arquitectos that it also recognize the Colegio.

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

> Yours sincerely, H. Samuel Kruse, FAIA

Resolution Regarding The Colegio de Arquitectos de Cuba en El Exilio WHEREAS:

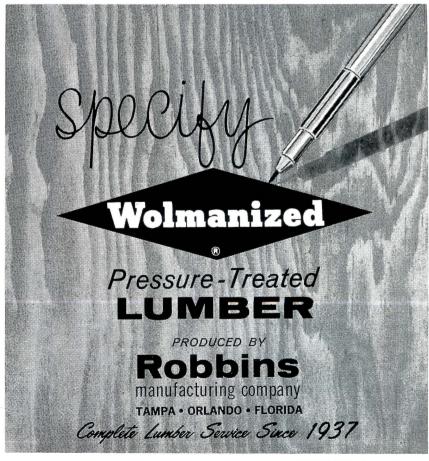
1. The Architectural profession in

- Cuba has been absorbed in Sindicato Unico de Trabajadores del Ramo de la Construccion (Union of Construction Workers) and no truly professional organization remains in Cuba for architects.
- 2. Resisting dissolution 409 Cuban architects, a great majority of Cuban architects and all members of their Colegio de Arquitectos de Cuba, fled Cuba, retaining their professional organization and status, but redesignating the organization Colegio de Arquitectos de Cuba en el Exilio to indicate their absence from Cuba.
- 3. Other Cuban professional organizations have been similarly relocated, namely Colegio Medico de Cuba en el Exilio, Colegio de Abogados de la Habana en el Exilio, Colegio de Contadores Publicos y Privados en el Exilio, Colegio de Periodistas Cubanos

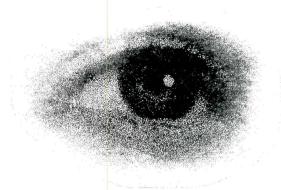
- en el Exilio and Directorio Magisterial Revolucionario, and have gained recognition by the counterpart USA organizations.
- 4. The Colegio de Arquitectos de Cuba en el Exilio entreats the Florida South Chapter to assist the Colegio to gain the recognition from The American Institute of Architects as have other Cuban professional organizations in exile from their USA counterparts.

BE IT RESOLVED, THAT

1. The Florida South Chapter, AIA request The American Institute of Architects to give serious and earnest consideration to the entreaty of the Colegio de Arquitectos de Cuba en el Exilio for (a) recognition as the true representation of the Cuban Architects and (b) a recommendation to the Federacion Panamericana (Continued on Page 26)



QUALITY or MEDIOCRITY



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

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

- 1. The intent of the conference is to awaken State interest in its aesthetic condition and stimulate community leaders to work with architects in improving it.
- 2. Goal of the Conference: The overall theory is to place the architect in the community at large as a responsible, contributing member, taking the leadership in the fight against ugliness, and to achieve the widest possible publicity for this effort.
- 3. Statement of Purpose: This conference was conceived for the purpose of inspiring community activity to fight our State's ugliness. We must engage in this struggle if we are to develop culturally as well as scientifically. We are fighting immensity, the corporate mind a total machine society, in defense of our democratic life.

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

tiful products and buildings.

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

Members of the Convention Committee are:

Program—William Webber, Mark G. Hampton, J. Arthur Wohlberg.

Architectural—Robert C. Wielage, Frank R. Prince.

Student—Jack McCandless.
Registration—Ira Bount Wagner.
Public Relations—John R. Howey.
Arrangements—James Y. Bruce.
Hospitality—James R. Dry.
Awards and Prizes Fliet C. Flet

Awards and Prizes—Eliot C. Fletcher.

Entertainment—Sanford M. Goldman.

Products Exhibit—Frank R. Mudano.

Ladies Program—Mr. and Mrs. James Jennewein.

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Resolution . . .

(Continued from Page 24)

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

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

UF Student Awards . . .

(Continued from Page 21)
Medal to John R. Nichols

Chi Medal to John R. Nichols, Miami.

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

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

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2...If you join an AIA Chapter, tell us about it, listing your current address. Busy Chapter secretaries sometimes forget to file changes promptly.

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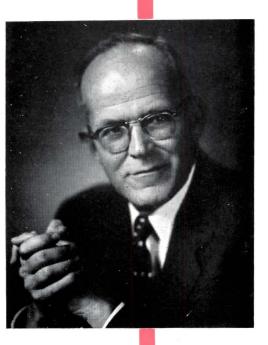
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- He was keenly aware that in the training of young people lay the bright future of the profession he served so well. So he worked with them, counseled them, taught them by giving freely of his interests, energies and experience. . . . The Sanford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

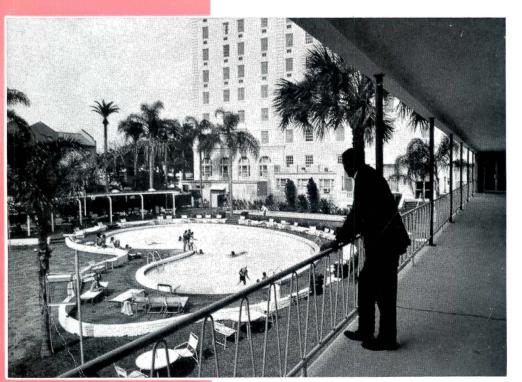
The Florida Central Auxiliary has undertaken, as a special project, to raise funds for the Sanford W. Goin Architectural Scholarship. Contributions should be addressed to Mrs. Archie G. Parish, President of Women's Auxiliary, 145 Wildwood Lane, S. E., St. Petersburg 5, Florida.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, FLORIDA CENTRAL CHAPTER, AIA.



Next In November... QUALITY

QUALITY OR MEDIOCRITY



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51st ANNUAL FAA CONVENTIO

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