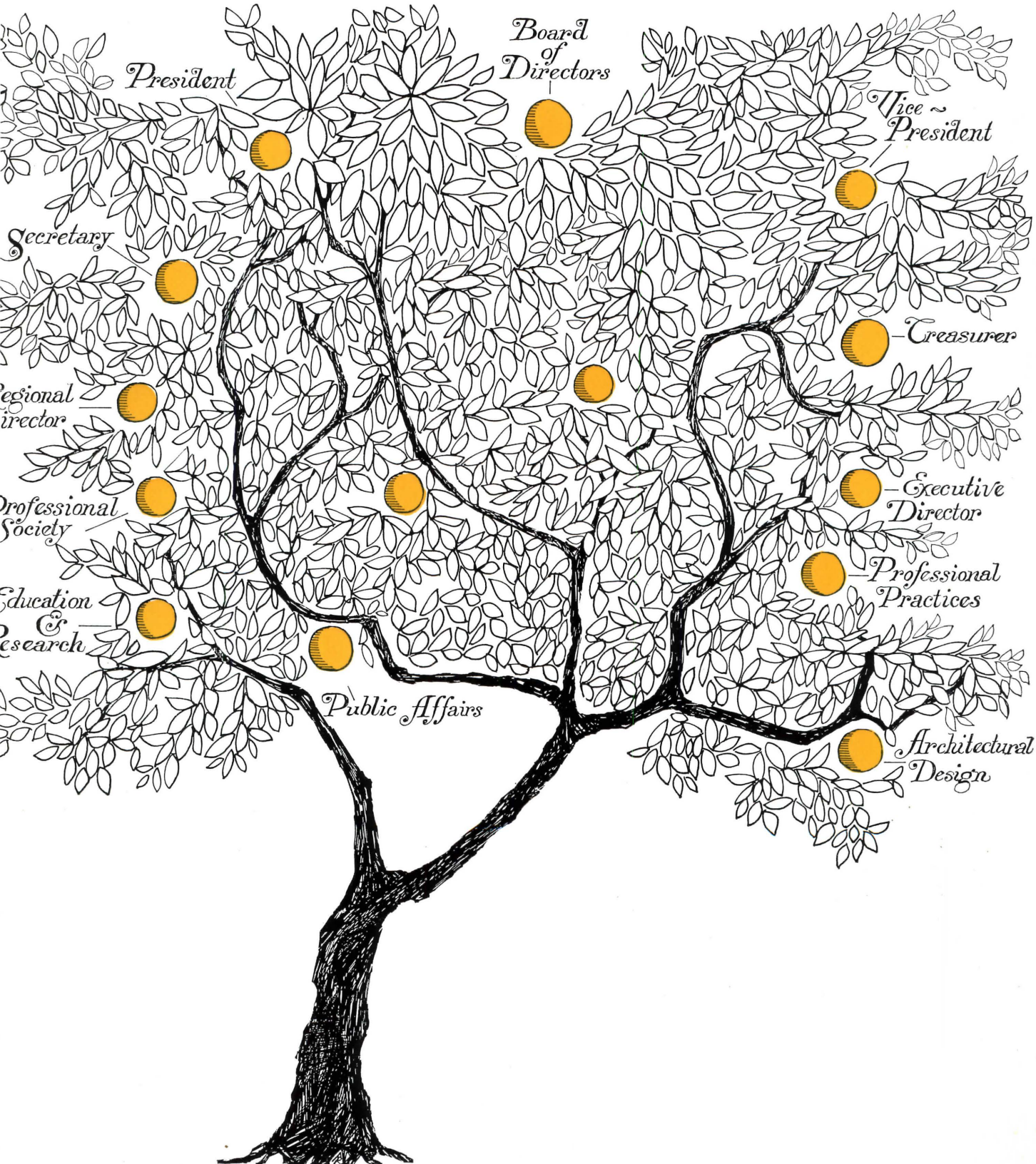


For Reference
Not to be taken from this room



the florida architect

february 1966



A YOUNG architect from the Midwest quotes for the current issue of FORTUNE magazine —

“Life in architecture is a chance to intervene, to contribute, to enhance what exists by the sheer power of one’s presence and activity.”

His definition of life in architecture is closely related to a definition of leadership. He proposes the opportunities of greatness with the performance of tasks of leading.

The American Institute of Architects in each of its subdivisions is once again at the beginning of a new year establishing its leadership for continuing and future activities. The Institute, the State Association and the Chapters have elected officers, selected committees, and are beginning the simulations of creating thinking for the profession.

MOLDING A PROGRAM

Perhaps you have heard your Chapter President tell of his rewarding trip to AIA national headquarters, “The Octagon”, in Washington. “Operation Grassroots” enjoined State and Chapter Presidents from the Eastern areas, inviting a closer relationship with national programs. He was vocal in searching for new ways to increase the effectiveness of his leadership. National officers and staff briefed each phase of their activity in order to better his efforts. Perhaps your Chapter President has also shared with you his meeting with

the FAAIA officers and staff held in Miami at mid-December with a similar purpose of calling together leaders for critical and constructive thinking.

Your Chapter is now dividing the work of its public and professional service among its committees. The Chapter and its committees are the base of all activities leading toward better environment and a stronger AIA. Standing back, we see a very proper vertical establishment of leadership from Chapter, to State, to the Institute. This is a very necessary structure of a pro-

fession dedicated to public service. I am certain that each subdivision of the Institute selects those men who have the group’s good will and the members’ trust for its officers and committees.

But leadership is not for this select group alone. If the programs for a better environment are to succeed, each architect must accept leadership. The Chapter, the State and the Institute chances to intervene, to contribute, to enhance, exist by the architect’s leadership in his community. We need hundreds of leaders to accept the responsibility for a better environment. The call is out for the architect to be a legislator, a state committee worker, a city planning board member, a voice at civic meetings against ugliness, a leader. Each architect must do his share of the work leading toward beauty and away from the present turmoil and dissatisfaction with the ugly. Those architects involved with Chapter, State and Institute leadership can only provide a platform from which the individual architect must speak as a leader.

“With a good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but know that here on earth God’s work must truly be our own.”

—President John F. Kennedy
1961



JAMES DEEN, AIA

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Brick

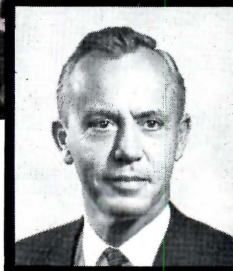
by the Bargeload... For a Finer Florida!



To your construction site from our Jacksonville terminal, Merry Brick moves constantly to build a finer Florida.

You get quality brick by the bargeload (for economy), delivered by a modern motorized fleet (for speed and efficiency) throughout Northern Florida, or by rail to other Florida points.

Wherever in Florida you may be, serving you is the constant concern of all Merry Brick personnel.



HARRY G. MADDEN
District Sales
Manager, Florida



ROBERT J. DICKSON
Sales Representative
St. Petersburg

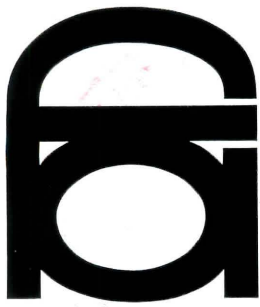


JOHN C. PREBLE
Sales Representative
Jacksonville

Merry Brothers

Brick and Tile Company
Augusta, Georgia





the
florida
architect
official journal
of the florida
association
of the american
institute of
architects

OFFICERS

James Deen, President, 7500 Red Road, South Miami
Hilliard T. Smith, Jr., President Designate-Vice President
1123 Crestwood Blvd., Lake Worth
Forrest R. Coxen, Secretary, 218 Avant Building, Tallahassee
Dana B. Johannes, Treasurer, 410 S. Lincoln Ave., Clearwater

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Broward County • Charles R. Kerley / George M. Polk
Daytona Beach • Francis R. Walton
Florida Central • J. A. Wohlberg / William J. Webber
H. Leslie Walker
Florida Gulf Coast • Earl J. Draeger / Jack West
Florida North • James T. Lendrum / Jack Moore
Florida North Central • Forrest R. Coxen
Florida Northwest • Ellis W. Bullock, Jr.
Florida South • James E. Ferguson, Jr. / Francis E. Telesca
Earl M. Starnes
Jacksonville • A. Robert Broadfoot, Jr. / Roy M. Pooley, Jr.
Harry E. Burns, Jr.
Mid-Florida • John B. Langley / Joseph M. Shifalo
Palm Beach • Jack Willson, Jr. / Jefferson N. Powell
Richard E. Pryor
Director, Florida Region, American Institute of Architects
Robert H. Levison, 425 South Garden Avenue, Clearwater
Executive Director, Florida Association of the American
Institute of Architects
Fotis N. Karousatos, 3730 S.W. 8th Street, Coral Gables

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Roy M. Pooley, Jr. / Joseph M. Shifalo, /Donald Singer

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

Fotis N. Karousatos / Editor
Eleanor Miller / Assistant Editor
Ann Krestensen / Art Director
G. Wade Swicord / Architectural Photographer
M. Elaine Mead / Circulation Manager

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT, Official Journal of the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects, Inc., is owned and published by the Association, a Florida Corporation not for profit. It is published monthly at the Executive Office of the Association, 3730 S.W. 8th Street, Coral Gables 34, Florida; telephone, 448-7454.

Editorial contributions, including plans and photographs of architects' work, are welcomed but publication cannot be guaranteed. Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of the Editor or the Florida Association of the AIA. Editorial material may be freely reprinted by other official AIA publications, provided full credit is given to the author and to The FLORIDA ARCHITECT for prior use. . . . Advertisements of products, materials and services adaptable for use in Florida are welcome, but mention of names or use of illustrations, of such materials and products in either editorial or advertising columns does not constitute endorsement by the Florida Association of the AIA. Advertising material must conform to standards of this publication; and the right is reserved to reject such material because of arrangement, copy or illustrations. . . . Controlled circulation postage paid at Miami, Florida. Single copies, 50 cents; subscription, \$5.00 per year. March Roster Issue, \$2.00. . . . McMurray Printers.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by James Deen

Inside Front Cover

DEDICATION

College of Architecture & Fine Arts

5-8

CONVENTION SEMINAR REPORT

"Quality or Mediocrity"

9-12

THE FEBRUARY SEMINAR

16

ORGANIZATION CHART COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

BYLAWS

17-32

FUTURE TOWN FORMS

A Matter of Choice

Part II

34-35

POSTSCRIPTS

36

THE EDITOR COMMENTS

by Fotis N. Karousatos

37

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

38

ADVERTISERS' INDEX

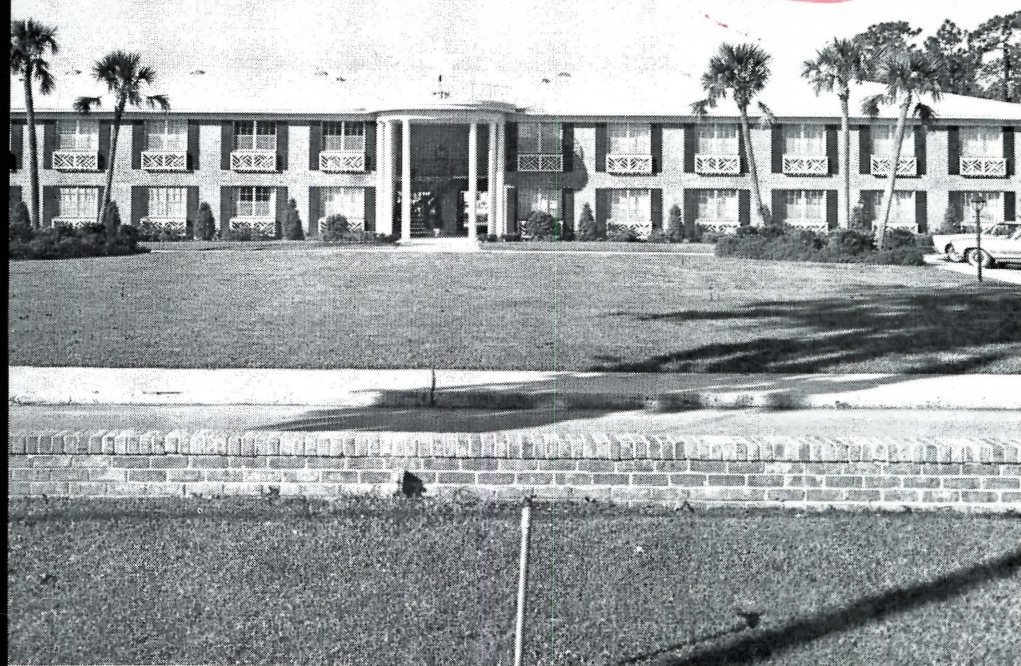
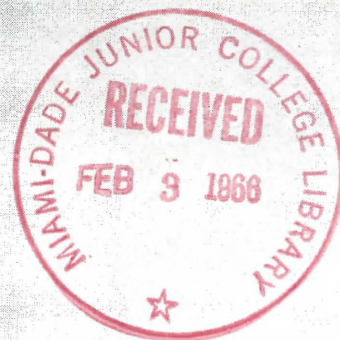
40

FRONT COVER — This is the "family tree" issue of The Florida Architect, devoted in great part to the FAAIA organizational chart and the bylaws by which we are governed. May our "cover tree" continue to grow strong — and may our work always "bear fruit"!

VOLUME 16 ■ NUMBER 2 ■ 1966

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

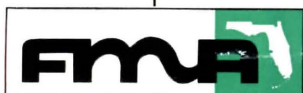
For Reference
 Not to be taken from this room



JACKSONVILLE APARTMENT OWNER

CHOOSES ALL-ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION

Alachua	Lakeland
Bartow	Lake Worth
Blountstown	Leesburg
Bushnell	Moore Haven
Chattahoochee	Mt. Dora
Clewiston	Newberry
Ft. Meade	New Smyrna Beach
Ft. Pierce	Ocala
Gainesville	Orlando
Green Cove Springs	Quincy
Havana	St. Cloud
Homestead	Sebring
Jacksonville	Starke
Jacksonville Beach	Tallahassee
Key West	Vero Beach
Kissimmee	Wauchula
Lake Helen	Williston



Located near Jacksonville University, the beautiful **Carriage House Apartments**, constructed in contemporary Colonial style, offer luxurious Florida living in "Total Electric" comfort.

The ultramodern apartment complex has many attractive features including soundproof construction, wall-to-wall carpeting or terrazzo, adjacent parking, lounge area, fully equipped recreation room, three pools and tennis court. Contributing to the comfort of All Electric Living are individually-controlled central air conditioning and heating and

built-in range, refrigerator and dishwasher in every unit.

The owner chose all-electric construction because of electricity's economy and convenience of operation. In the words of Jack B. Wales of the Carriage House Apartments, *"There are one hundred sixty-three units, all electrically equipped. All of our residents are very satisfied..."*

Architects, engineers, builders and owners are **sold** on "Total Electric" commercial construction. For your next commercial building, specify ALL-ELECTRIC.

Florida Municipal Utilities Association

WHEN CONSUMERS OWN,
 PROFITS STAY AT HOME

Barrett Named to State Board of Architecture

The appointment of Pearce L. Barrett to Florida's State Board of Architecture was recently announced by Governor Haydon Burns. Mr. Barrett received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Florida in 1950. He is presently a partner in the architectural firm of Barrett, Daffin & Bishop in Tallahassee, Florida. Mr. Barrett has also served as chief supervising architect for the Florida Hotel and Restaurant Commission, and was previously architectural designer with the Florida State Improvement Commission. He was president of the North Central Chapter of the FAA/AIA, 1964-65 and is an active member of the American Institute of Architects.

SUSS

⋮
IT'S
EASIER
TO
SAY
THAN
⋮

**SHELTON, ULLMANN,
SMITH & STREICH, INC.**

Designers & Furnishers
of Contract & Commercial
Interiors in Association with
Architects

600 S. E. 2nd Court
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Telephone 522-4779

Important Change!

The FAAIA's Seminar

on

"WEATHER RESISTANCE"

Friday, February 4th,

Will Be Held at the

HOLIDAY INN
Gainesville, Florida

Featured Speaker — BROWARD WILLIAMS
State Treasurer and Insurance Commissioner

PLAN TO ATTEND!



RUDOLPH WEAVER

FELLOW
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

1880 - 1944

GIFTED ARCHITECT • INSPIRING TEACHER • FIRM ADHERENT OF THE HIGHEST PRINCIPLES
OF PROFESSIONAL, ACADEMIC AND PRIVATE LIFE

IN 1925 HE CAME TO THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA TO ESTABLISH ITS CURRICULUM IN
ARCHITECTURE AND TO SERVE AS THE FIRST ARCHITECT TO THE BOARD OF CONTROL •
DURING NINETEEN YEARS OF EXEMPLARY LEADERSHIP HE FORMED THE SCHOOL OF
ARCHITECTURE AND ALLIED ARTS, PIONEERED ITS CURRICULA IN ART, LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTURE, AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION — THE NATION'S FIRST, AND SUCCESS-
FULLY DIRECTED FOR THE BOARD OF CONTROL THE DESIGN AND ERECTION OF MANY
NOTABLE BUILDINGS THROUGHOUT THE STATE

IN APPRECIATION OF HIS LONG AND DEVOTED SERVICE, AND FOR THE INSPIRATION OF
ALL FUTURE STUDENTS, THIS BUILDING AT THE CENTER OF THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITEC-
TURE AND FINE ARTS IS NAMED IN HIS HONOR

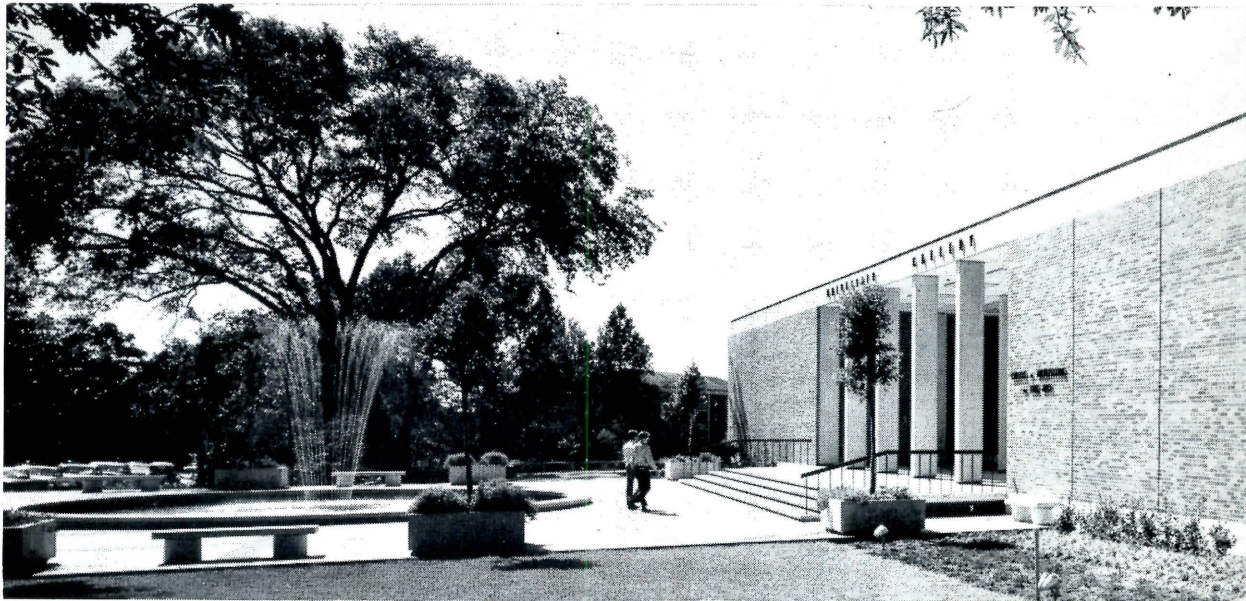
RUDOLPH WEAVER HALL

IN COMMEMORATION OF WHICH THIS TABLET HAS BEEN DEDI-
CATED BY THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTI-
TUTE OF ARCHITECTS

FEBRUARY 5, 1966



UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA



DEDICATION is Saturday, February 5th, at 2:30 p.m. After greetings by University of Florida President Dr. J. Wayne Reitz, the dedication speech will be given by Professor Leonard J. Currie, dean of the College of Architecture and Arts, University of Illinois. Governor Haydon Burns is expected to attend the ceremonies, and President James Deen will represent the Florida Association of the AIA. Landscaping for the new center of architecture was designed by Thomas Wallis of Stresau & Wallis. Noel Lake, landscape architect of the University of Florida, is in charge of plants and grounds.



THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT



COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE AND FINE ARTS CENTER

At long last the University of Florida "Stepchild College" has a new 98,500-square-foot home! In the past, the College of Architecture and Fine Arts has been housed in one place and then another, always using more-or-less unacceptable space given up by some other campus activity. Rudolph Weaver, FAIA, founded the School of Architecture in the attic of Peabody Hall in 1925. Since that time, because of the phenomenal growth of the College, it has been necessary to move to various temporary buildings without ever having a permanent location.

Dean Turpin Bannister, FAIA, and his faculty prepared a very detailed program of requirements for both the ultimate plan and the first phase. Included was the requirement that north-south crosswalks through the site be maintained and that an attempt be made to expose the students passing through the complex to art objects in such a way that they would acquire an appreciation of art through subtle contact.

Kemp, Bunch & Jackson of Jacksonville were engaged. Planning for a permanent building was begun in 1957 when the Legislature appropriated money for design only. After completion of the design development phase, the project remained dormant until funds were made available for construction in 1963.

The new Architecture and Fine Arts Center is the first phase of a master plan which includes several other elements such as a music hall and classroom buildings for the various departments within the College. The newly completed classroom building will be used by only the Department of Architecture in the developed plan. The terraced area between Rudolph Weaver Hall and the classroom building is the beginning of an east-west mall which will extend the length of the site tying all of the buildings into an integrated design. It is anticipated that the Music Hall will form the western terminus of this mall. Adequate parking will be provided.

The University Gallery forms the entrance to the project at Thirteenth Street and includes, in addition to the art gallery, two acoustically de-

signed lecture halls seating 136 and 95 students. This building has a gross area of 10,860 square feet and a volume of 208,840 cubic feet. In the center of the building is an atrium with a sunken court where spotlights can be trained upon sculpture for dramatic emphasis.

The two-story Administration-Library unit has been appropriately dedicated Rudolph Weaver Hall in honor of the founder of the College. This building houses the Administrative Suite, classrooms, faculty offices, audio-visual aids and the Architecture and Fine Arts Library. The Administrative Suite includes the Dean's office, Assistant Dean's office, secretarial space, work room, conference room, mail room and reception space. Connecting Weaver Hall with the classroom building are a covered passage at the first floor level and a glazed passage at the second floor level. The glazed passage is 18'-6" wide, 83 feet long and includes portable display stands for exhibits and faculty judging of student work. A gross area of 22,480 square feet is included in Weaver Hall and the connecting passage with a volume of 283,392 cubic feet.

The classroom building consists of four stories, a partial basement and a penthouse with a total area of 65,170 square feet and a volume of 856,692 cubic feet. Department head's suites are provided for Architecture, Building Construction and Art. Each suite consists of a private office, secretarial-waiting area and a workroom-storage space. The Building Construction Department uses eight classrooms as well as several computation rooms. Eleven drafting rooms, two classrooms and two seminar rooms are in use by the Department of Architecture, while the Art Department occupies thirteen major spaces for studios, teaching gallery, and storage areas. Interdepartmental spaces include a materials lab, woodwork shop, and a work court for constructing building mock-ups. Faculty offices are provided for each of the departments.

Consulting Engineers were Van Wagenen & Van Wagenen of Jacksonville and the \$1,500,000 complex was constructed by Tassinari Construction Co. of Gainesville.

A Trio of Outstanding Architects Take A Candid Look at the New School of Architecture

We can be thankful that one of the Nation's largest architectural schools has at long last moved from its shanty-town environment to occupy more acceptable quarters. For this the people of Florida must be justifiably proud.

Unfortunately the demand for more and better educated architects has not waited for the construction of the new building for the University of Florida's Architectural School. The new building is appropriate for the reading, writing and arithmetic curriculum utilizing paper, pencil, stools, drafting boards and those funny little sand pads.

But the dynamics of our time demand more. They require computers, audio-visual devices and techniques; need seminar rooms, and spaces for inter-disciplinary team teaching involving psychology, sociology, economics, government and other design professions; require workshops for research, creating and testing architecture at both theoretical and practical levels, but involving university-wide collaboration; and beg for an environment in which a university-wide creative life is stimulated. Our brand new building is already too small for existing requirements and inadequate according to emerging standards for teaching creative architecture.

Instead of dedicating the new building, it seems more fitting that we dedicate ourselves to the task of expanding this new facility to meet current demands and to keep pace with the twentieth century.

H. Samuel Krusé, FAIA
Miami, Florida

* * *

In order to comment effectively on the building in question, one ought to know and understand the educational process and philosophy which it houses. Not knowing this, I venture my thoughts and ask "does the building reflect these thoughts?"

The architect must be a man of conviction, possessing knowledge not only of his profession and the building trades but of his society as well. The life of today's student will be spent shaping a new world; understanding of this world can and should begin in the school.

Thus, in the school there first must exist the educator and philosophy of education tuned to the greater needs of the profession and capable of imparting to the student knowledge sufficient for his life's work. I think, perhaps, given the educator and student, environment becomes an important force in the educational process.

The environment (building) should be alive, possessing the soul of architecture. It should call forth that feeling in the student which drives him to become an architect. It should speak to the lay mind calling out "Here is Architecture, what it can be and what it can do for you." The building should tell all people that an Architect was there.

Fitting into the fabric of a campus, such a building should reflect and respect precepts and principles of urban

planning. It should not stand as an ivory tower but should become a thruway and meeting place for students of all disciplines, imitating that congregation of human beings called society.

With these comments, I leave the reader to draw his own conclusions as to the validity of this building and school as well as their place in the future of the profession. Notwithstanding requirements of client, restrictions of budget and need to fit an established environment (factors affecting all design problems), this building would perhaps function best as a home for students of Business Administration.

John W. Totty
Titusville, Florida

* * *

When a person or group of persons undertakes a building project, logic and reason call for careful analysis of all problems, aimed at reaching solutions based on the full extent of the knowledge of the people involved.

When an Architect builds for himself he has the advantage of a client with complete undersanding of worthwhile aims and goals and an unlimited outlet for creative expression unstifled by preconception.

When the only school of architecture in a rapidly growing state is given a prize site on a beautiful campus on which to build a multi-million dollar complex to house the creative nerve-center of the state's educational system, it follows that:

- 1) the building be in the true spirit of creative experimentation so that it provides inspiration to the students whose lives are affected every day by its spaces;
- 2) the "statement" be honest and uncluttered so that there be no doubt in the student's minds of the sincerity of the surroundings in which they are asked to mold a course for the future;
- 3) every resource of advanced technology that can provide systems and products for building be drawn on fully, so that the endeavor is truly creative from all points of view.

Unfortunately for the students, for the people of the State of Florida, and for Architecture, our new school has fallen far short!

There are always handy excuses for not having reached greatness. Some usually relate to political involvements. Others often speak of administrative problems, and more often than not there is talk of "making everybody happy". These excuses are shameful reasons for dismissing the true potential of architecture and for allowing what should be the mistress of creativity to be clothed in second-hand rags!

There is no reason for mediocrity!

Donald I. Singer
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

"Who is responsible for Quality or Mediocrity in our Cities?"

Matt M. Jetton, CHAIRMAN / Hillsborough County Planning Commission / Today, with over 70 per cent of our nation's population residing in urban communities, we face social, economic, and physical problems. These problems collectively form the greatest challenge of our time. Our present cities are hopelessly outdated; it has been estimated that we will have to completely rebuild them within the next 20 years. What physical form will our new cities take? . . . And how may we be assured that they will be beautiful and efficient, rather than ugly and disorderly?

When we speak of quality we must deal not only with individual components but with the *total environment*.

. . . The establishment of official public planning agencies or departments employing fulltime professional planning staffs has proven the best method of insuring the continuity of the comprehensive planning function.

. . . It remains for elected city officials and city councils to adopt the long-range plans and to translate these plans into policies which will guide and direct the proper growth and development of our cities . . . The establishment and administration of zoning and building codes to guide private development also lies directly within the control of our elected officials.

Within this framework, private land developers and builders and businessmen mold their individual plans for construction and development.

Who is responsible for building quality into our cities? Obviously, this responsibility lies with no single representative group but with all of the several professions, business groups, civic leaders, and governmental officials which individually have any part in the shaping, guiding, and carrying out of the growth of our communities. And to the list we should add the general public, as well, for it is in the last analysis the public which ultimately has the choice of accepting or rejecting the environment which is offered.

While the responsibility for bringing quality to our urban areas lies individually with all of the professions and groups which have a role in community development, such professions and groups have yet another responsibility which, to my mind, is not now being properly exercised. I speak of the responsibility which the professions, officials and business leaders have to each other — the responsibility of discussing joint problems by means of a free interchange of ideas. Today, this essential intercommunication is virtually lacking. How often have we gone to annual conferences and conventions only to hear our own interest groups wrestle with problems of urban development as only we see it. Each year, at countless meetings, architects talk to architects, builders talk to builders, city planners talk to city planners, landscape architects talk to landscape architects, land planners talk to land planners, and public officials talk to public officials.

THE CONVENTION

SEMINAR

"QUALITY OR MEDIOCRITY"

. . . We must not forget that the major portions of our cities are developed, and will continue to develop; under the workings of our democratic system, largely as the result of private enterprise . . . We must find ways to make beauty and quality pay — and to rationalize why mediocrity will not pay. We must strive to make good community design a product desired by the general public.

These are the responsibilities we must shoulder.

Jack L. Mullin / Mortgage Broker / I'm no flag-waving nut . . . but the American people are confused in their values today. We never look outside the front door and are getting fatness of the brain because of this.

. . . We have Appalachia of the soul in too much of Urban America today. Too many of our residential developments have mainly been speculative ventures with one thing in mind — to mass-produce a cubicle jammed in a spreading cluster of almost identical other cubicles.

This population and building explosion has produced one recognizable result — mass anxiety.

. . . The tragedy of our nation is that nature has been needlessly destroyed by earth-moving machines directed by greedy investors and builders with no sense of responsibility to the earth or the community.

. . . We must safeguard the natural beauty of our state immediately with architectural and community planning — senseless intra-city four-lane highways through prime residential areas and a super market and a gasoline station on every corner will destroy the paradise we advertise.

A well-balanced residential area . . . with bicycle paths, a library, and natural foliage . . . is not a pipe dream — it is the only hope we have for our youth and young adults.

So great is this tragic crisis in Urban America that many psychologists believe the family unit as we have known it will be destroyed.

. . . I feel a moral crisis exists today because parents never think often enough of their children and their children's children. As a consequence, our honesty and ethics are debased . . . parents aren't furnishing proper stimulation . . .

We are too busy indulging our rich way of life. And while a firm look at our inner self probably won't change all the people, at least we can have a realistic motivation towards a more moral and spiritual way of life.

The destruction of values goes along with the destruction of trees and this, too, is a hypocrisy of life that must be ended.

We live in an age of computers, but machines will never provide the answers for a lack of good common sense.

. . . We must plan wisely and act firmly.

Eve Proctor, CHAIRMAN / Downtown Beautification Committee, WINTER PARK / In a small city there are many people responsible for quality — namely the citizens or a committee of citizens — the merchants — Chamber of Commerce — the landlords and the City Commission with its park boards. I would like to

explain the roles of these various groups.

To my mind the basic reason for Quality is economics. To draw people, an area must first be attractive to the eye . . . This is the responsibility of the owners of the property. It is their sacred duty to the citizens, to do the very best they can. Fortunately, they are now compelled to use architects. If only the architects could impress these people with the necessity of giving a little space—so that a tree might grow. So many of them are shortsighted and build right up to the lot line, instead of making their neighborhoods a thing of beauty with planned planting. In this regard, I would urge these owners to use the services of a landscape architect. . . .

Most cities have a Merchants Association. In Winter Park this group was responsible for the forming of a Beautification Committee . . . Our committee has a representative cross section of citizens—bankers, architects, owners of property and members of the Chamber of Commerce. We meet about every two months depending upon what has to be done . . .

It is the duty of the Chamber of Commerce to keep the City on its toes. All too often the Commission becomes involved with City affairs, and rightly so. However, when work is heavy they are apt to overlook the City's appearance and what it should represent.

Quality can only be obtained by workers—very often it seems like a thankless job. It is so difficult to get things moving, but what a reward to see Quality rise where Mediocrity stood. It is the responsibility of many and not only a few.

R. D. Hill / *Division Manager, The Florida Power & Light Company, Palm Beach, Fla.* / . . . An old Chinese proverb states: "The man who moved the mountain was he who began carrying away the stones."

Many mountains have been moved since the founding of our United States. What has been the single most significant factor that has enabled the free man in our country's history to carry away the stones individually and move mountains collectively? It is a unique system of government which, by its very basic concepts, recognizes quality and discourages mediocrity.

. . . Our economic system is not something separate and apart from the other aspects of our way of life

—it is a part of our way of life.

Through its unique interaction, our economic system provides a means for putting the spotlight on quality and at the same time sentences the mediocre to eventual starvation. In my opinion, here lies the greatest weapon we have in the war on ugliness . . .

The electric utility business is particularly conscious of aesthetic as very few citizens escape the influence of its services and facilities . . .

Government, at all levels, must reaffirm its true role in the shaping of a better environment. For it is the role of government to provide for internal tranquility and thus allow the free process of economy to flourish. Free citizens must be encouraged to take an active part in the affairs of state. Our leaders in government must be carefully selected for it is they who set the stage for present and future growth and development.

What of the individual citizen and his role in the question of quality or mediocrity? As the moving of mountains begins with the carrying away of stones, development of our citizens begins with education. More and better institutions of learning are desperately needed to meet the demands of present and future needs . . . It is from pride that come the basic ingredients of quality.

To the members of the Florida Association of Architects, the challenge has been aptly put by Past President of AIA, Mr. Odell. "Our task is a big one, but if we, as architects, don't take up the challenge, we will have lost by default our role as shapers of a better American environment, a role which we have said is our right. But our right is not a divine one; it must be earned."

Finally, to the architects, engineers, and builders, I leave you with this parting quote from Henry J. Kaiser: "When your work speaks for itself, don't interrupt."

Norman Davis, *Public Affairs Editor / WJXT Television* / I have focused my attention on a breakdown in two fundamental processes which have permitted our cities to become what they are today and which will determine substantially what they will become tomorrow.

We are handicapped today (1) by local and state governments which have been unwilling or unable to tackle the needs of galloping urbanism, and (2) by a lack of an intensive and continuing debate

on what the city is and what it should try to become. These two topics are particularly relevant to the State of Florida.

As a backdrop to an exploration of state and local government, it is important to remind ourselves that government at a national level is moving rapidly to the rescue of the American city . . . Whether or not you agree with the motives or the methods of the federal push, the growing assumption of responsibility at the federal level is a reality . . .

Yet below the federal level, government has in most cases contented itself with being a caretaker and not an innovator.

The story of the domination of our state legislature by rural forces for over a generation is being rewritten today under pressure from the U.S. Supreme Court.

By 1967, the Florida Legislature will be reapportioned to represent people instead of pine trees.

But state government has not been alone in refusing to adapt its form and function to recognize the new reality posed by sprawling cities, for the urban areas themselves have clung rigidly to outdated forms of local government. Our cities and counties are severely hamstrung by fragmented, overlapping, contradictory layers of government that stifle the emergence of a true sense of community purpose and make comprehensive urban design and planning impossible.

. . . At this point, I would like to shift the emphasis somewhat to take up the second part of my thesis. Even if local government were made truly representative, and responsive to the people it serves, we still would need what I like to call a continuing dialogue on what the city is and what it should try to become.

The responsibility here falls most heavily on architects, planners, and other design professionals who are best qualified by training and experience to point out the features of our environment that are good—and why—and to suggest what is bad in our environment—and why. This obligation has by no means been fulfilled. "How is Mediocrity eliminated and Quality achieved in our Cities?"

Haley Sofge, *EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR / The Housing Authority of the City of Miami, Florida* / . . . Men must have pride in their homes, in their cities . . . and they must find a "place" for themselves

in this urban environment. Success in the AIA's effort to achieve quality in man's physical environment will occur in direct proportion to man's constant search for "identity"; to man's rebellion against unplanned, ugly cities.

This rebellion will take place sooner if we can give man something in which to take pride, to enjoy, or to compare. A well-designed school, library, public housing project; a well-conceived shopping center, filling station, or what-have-you, may be the community spark to ignite man's interest in a better environment. To the extent that he is successful in designing such a building or development, the individual architect is a "doer" in his profession's "War on Ugliness." To the extent that a public official or private sponsor can play a part in such an undertaking, he then joins the architect as a "doer" in this war.

There is no question of the need for a national research effort on man's environment comparable to the present organized effort to explore outer space . . . Today, however, the "War on Community Ugliness" must continue to be waged on many individual, unorganized fronts.

. . . Architects who have designed public facilities find quite often that they have been put in a strait jacket by federal and local authorities. The authorities justify this in the name of economy and their concern with the protection of the public's interest as if they are the only ones capable of defining the public's interest. With an eye chiefly on profit, private builders are often guilty of the same thing. If a public administrator is called upon to explain his involvement in an ugly, poorly-designed public building — and he is not requested to explain as often as he should be — one popular excuse is to blame the architect, saying he considered it a bread-and-butter account, *not lucrative* enough to engage his full talents. The architect, remembering all the agency policy and procedure seemingly designed to put a rein on his creative design impulses, might reply that there was no butter at all and very little bread in the undertaking.

Fortunately, there has appeared in recent years an increased awareness of the need for "quality" as we proceed with individual program efforts to build or re-build our cities. There is excitement afoot in many of our cities in the

form of beautiful, imaginative buildings and facilities — the result, I believe, of the proper mixing of good architecture and good administration.

The "proper mixing" I am talking about comes from our mutual understanding of our respective roles.

It is not enough merely to build more and more. We must continue to reinforce the drive for "quality" . . . We know that beauty is good business for our tourist-oriented economy.

Harrison W. Covington / *Painter and Chairman of the Visual Arts Department, University of South Florida* / . . . Our cities are somewhat less than inspiring.

One suggestion I have often heard is that a few carefully placed atomic bombs should be detonated in our "lovely" cities. As tempting as this suggestion is, I find that I can't agree . . . Cities are needed because there are people.

Ultimately these people control the aesthetic quality of their cities. It is impossible to force people to make major adjustments in their environment. For the most part, change is resisted and old forms retained. I believe the example of Brazilia proves this point. Even though this totally new city was designed by a master architect, the people who must live in it reject it.

The only way to bring about significant changes in our man-made environment is by changing the attitudes of a significant segment of the population. Preferably this segment will include the decision makers of the community. However, it is difficult to persuade a man to take a chance with his pocketbook when the abstract principle involved is of dubious merit to him in the first place. It is also difficult to discuss aesthetics with the man who's major thoughts revolve around the "practical". You simply can't get his attention. The normal result of this confrontation of "idealistic" planner or architect and "practical" businessman or politician is an unfortunate compromise. What I am trying to suggest is that by the time a man becomes a community or business leader it is very difficult to aesthetically educate him. The best time to reach him and to convince him of the importance of an aesthetically organized environment is while he is still a student.

Specifically, I suggest that the offerings in Fine Art at the universities in this State be investigated

and supported by the local AIA chapters . . . museums, art centers, performing auditoriums and theatres of significant design should be built on our campuses. They can serve as symbols of excellence as well as centers for the continuing confrontation of important art work for the students and citizens of the community (this is extremely important since conviction tends to fade if the aesthetic batteries aren't recharged occasionally).

One last point . . . if we agree that the people should be aesthetically awakened, we should also try to bring aesthetically alert people to the State if possible. This means that careful consideration should be given to the image created by Florida in other areas . . . This image has been embarrassing on occasion. For example, the exhibits included in the Florida Pavilion at the New York World Fair. While some were successful, the presentation of dozens of separate booths — each shouting for attention — was in extreme bad taste . . . I'm afraid that people attracted to this State by our Pavilion are not apt to aid us in our struggle for excellence.

Philip H. Hiss, PRESIDENT-ELECT / *Florida Arts Council* / In an age when many individuals feel helpless to contend with the forces of big government and big business, I remain a great believer in the power of the individual. I am convinced that whenever anything is accomplished it is because of the deep conviction and the devoted work of one person or of a small group of people.

One of the greatest forces working against the effective participation of the individual — in fact, against effective government — is the present extreme mobility of the American people. This is especially true of such states as Florida and California. In Florida we are certainly faced with the serious problem of an uncommitted and unknowledgeable electorate. To be blunt, too large a proportion of the electorate doesn't know anything about its adopted state or about its elected officials, and furthermore doesn't give a damn.

Linked with this extreme mobility is unprecedented technological and social change, which has come so rapidly that even the best minds have been unable to cope with it.

We are not going to have a better physical environment until

as a people we understand the need for it and will support it, and this is purely a matter of education.

Today it is perfectly possible to spend nineteen years in our schools and universities—in other words, to progress from kindergarten through several advanced degrees—without ever being exposed to *any* of the arts . . . We have produced a whole generation of aesthetic illiterates—persons who are only partially educated no matter how many degrees they may have—and it is these people by and large who are making crucial decisions affecting our environment . . .

I am constantly astonished and disheartened to discover persons in government, education and business, who are in positions of great influence in the selection of architects, city planners, conservation, and many other matters critically affecting our physical environment, who simply are not competent to make these decisions. Worse, many of them are so ignorant that they don't know they are ignorant. I am constantly told that design is a matter of "opinion" or "taste." It certainly is! Only some people's opinion isn't worth very much!

. . . The architect today is much more than an arranger of building components from the pages of Sweet's. Ideally, the architect-planner should be a superman with enough comprehension of engineering, acoustics, lighting, airconditioning, et cetera, to at least be able to ask his consultants the right questions. In addition, he needs to be more than a passable psychologist in order to influence clients who "know" what they want when they want it.

Very few architects are all of these things. In interviews I have recently done all over the country for a book on architecture and education, the consensus among many of our most respected architects is that there are no more than 25 highly creative architects in the entire country, and, more significantly, that probably no more than one of 10 practicing architects is even highly competent . . .

Not everyone wants a highly creative architect (frankly, they are an awful nuisance, constantly bringing up new ideas and challenging clients to do something better), but I know of very few people who would settle for less than a highly competent one—if they were capable of making the judgment.

In summation: How are we go-

ing to eliminate mediocrity and achieve quality in our cities—or anywhere? The long range and absolutely indispensable solution is better education for both clients and architects.

The only group who will suffer if we are able to achieve a better environment is the psychiatrists, and so far as I can see they are overworked in any case.

Robert F. Cochrane, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT / Donnelly Advertising Corporation of Florida, Miami, Florida / . . . I am engaged in the business of Outdoor Advertising. This is a business of standardize displays operated by about 900 companies and corporations on a nationwide basis. Economically, outdoor advertising is one of very few sources in a community which makes it possible for an otherwise unusable remnant of land in private ownership to produce income, even if only enough to pay the taxes. More than a quarter of a million people in this country receive regular income from advertising companies for rental of property.

In the broad categories of zoning, outdoor advertising has no place in residential or scenic areas. As a legitimate business, it should be permitted in commercial and industrial zoning districts under proper and reasonable controls.

During the recent hearings on the Administration's Highway Beautification Bill, the majority of the Metropolitan dailies constantly referred to the administration's efforts to protect the traveling public from the ugliness of "Billboards and Junkyards."

Little attention or space was given to the statement of Mr. Phillip Tocker, Chairman of the Board, Outdoor Advertising Association of America, who said: "Billboards have no place in the scenic areas of our highways. Cities and towns in the last half of the 20th century should and must be places of beauty. Outdoor Advertising will continue therefore to relate to the environment of the community and we will support legislation and engage in voluntary effort to meet these ends."

. . . Surveys indicate that an extremely small percentage of modern city dwellers have a highly developed sense of aesthetics. Yet the mass of American people unquestionably possess a certain in-born appreciation of something "better."

You in the architectural field

have a tremendous opportunity to point the way to perhaps a better and more understanding relationship between those concerned with the aesthetic environment of our cities and those primarily concerned with the economic aspect. Through such understanding and mutual respect, the road from mediocrity to quality might indeed be shortened.

Bernard W. Shiell / PRESIDENT / Mortgage Bankers Association of Florida / One of man's greatest weaknesses is in his failure to plan far enough into the future. In the name of progress we have moved hastily and carelessly from the end of our noses. As a result of this shortsightedness, we are faced with our man-made environment of mediocrity. Our being here today admits that we are now taking stock of ourselves and that we are beginning to work together.

If the answer lies in stimulating community leaders to work with the architects, I suggest the architects should make the first move.

1. One way of stimulating community leaders to work with you would be for you to take an active part in community affairs, such as the Chamber of Commerce, Committee of 100, local civic clubs, churches and politics.

2. Demonstrate to those community leaders that you, the architects, have some knowledge and care about the economics of the problem.

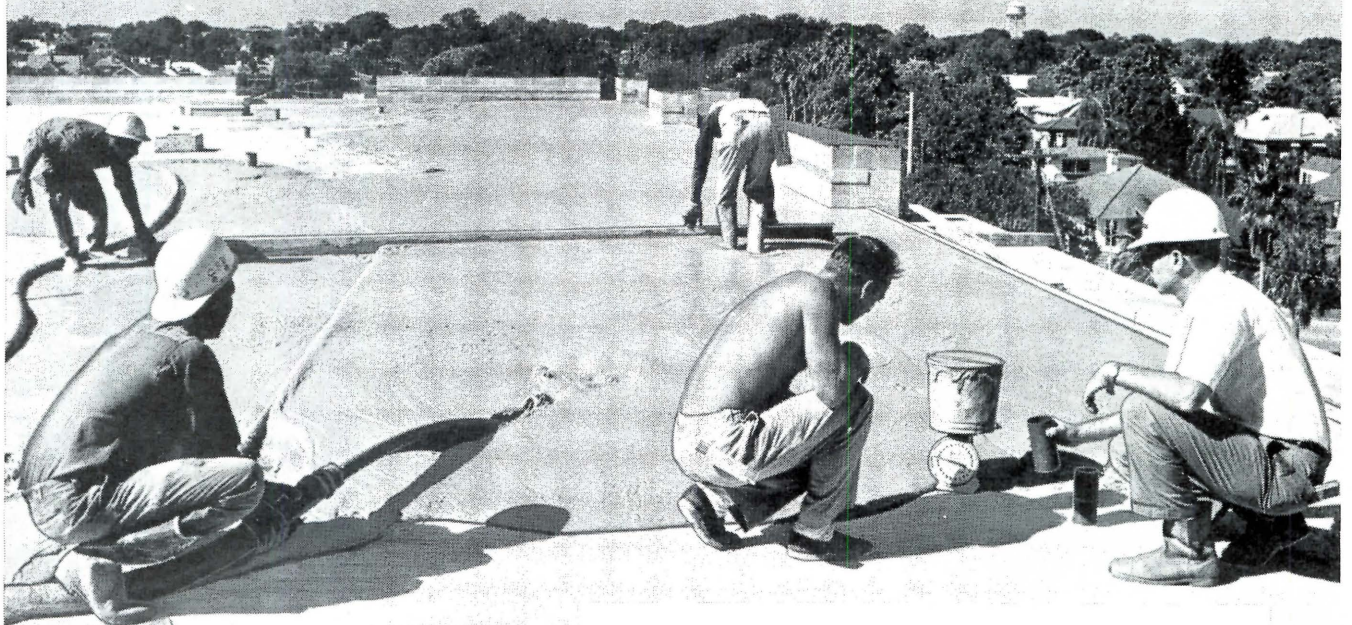
3. Architects should join together on a *local level* and be vociferous in their attack on ugliness. We need your positive approach to the problem. Tell us uninformed citizens what specifically we can do and then show us the ultimate benefits.

4. We are told that in 1966 there will be approximately 1,800,000 single family dwellings built and this figure will increase steadily, even rapidly, each year for many more years . . . We must find some way for architects to work with the builders who will be building the *millions of houses* in the years to come.

. . . We should remind ourselves that one of the things which we Americans hold so dear is directly responsible for this mediocrity and ugliness—and that is our free enterprise system. So, while we are pursuing this goal of eliminating mediocrity and ugliness, let's be careful not to do it at the expense of our cherished freedoms.

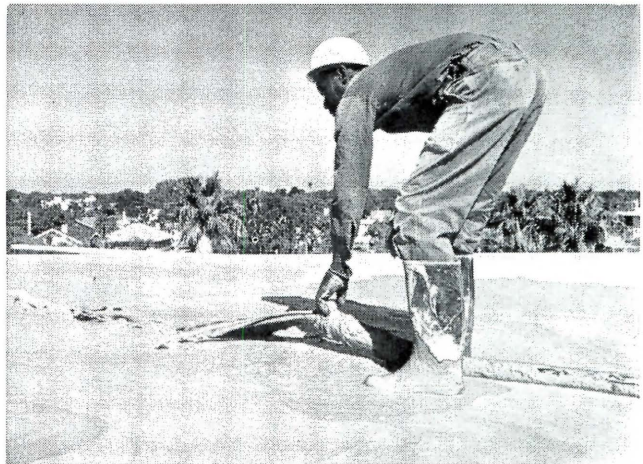
Florida Cements . . .

MANUFACTURED IN FLORIDA FOR USE IN FLORIDA



Applying 13,000 square feet of lightweight concrete roof deck

CREDITS:
OWNER: American Baptist Estates of St. Petersburg, Inc. **GENERAL CONTRACTOR:** Robert Chuckrow Construction Company, Inc., Sarasota, Florida, and New York City, New York. **ARCHITECTS:** John B. Gay and I. Blount Wagner, St. Petersburg. **STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:** Erwin Reiss, St. Petersburg. **LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE ROOF APPLICATOR:** Commercial Roof Decks of Tampa, Inc



Placing the lightweight concrete mixture

Insulate Concrete . . . With Concrete

Prestressed, precast, or poured-in-place concrete roof structures are best insulated with lightweight concrete made with **FLORIDA PORTLAND CEMENT** and vermiculite or perlite aggregate. Lightweight concrete is strong, fireproof, and permanent. With modern pumping equipment, large areas of conventional or unusual shapes can be placed and finished quickly and the deck pitched to drains as desired. Grouting of joints and uneven or rough areas is eliminated. Conduit may be imbedded in the insulating concrete as well. Modern — versatile — economical — it's concrete, your best buy in roof construction.

FLORIDA PORTLAND CEMENT DIVISION

Keep Florida Prosperous!
Buy Florida Manufactured Products!
Specify and Use Florida Cements!



General Portland Cement Company

PLANTS AND OFFICES IN TAMPA AND MIAMI



make the **Gold Medallion** your “Star Salesman”

...FOR FASTER SALES OF
NEW HOMES AND APARTMENT UNITS

Modern Floridians want electrical living by the *houseful* — including the comfort, cleanliness and safety of both heating and cooling by electricity. That’s why the GOLD MEDALLION Award has built-in sales appeal!

With competition as keen as it is, a builder needs every possible advantage to hold a sales lead. The TOTAL-ELECTRIC GOLD MEDALLION certification gives it to him!

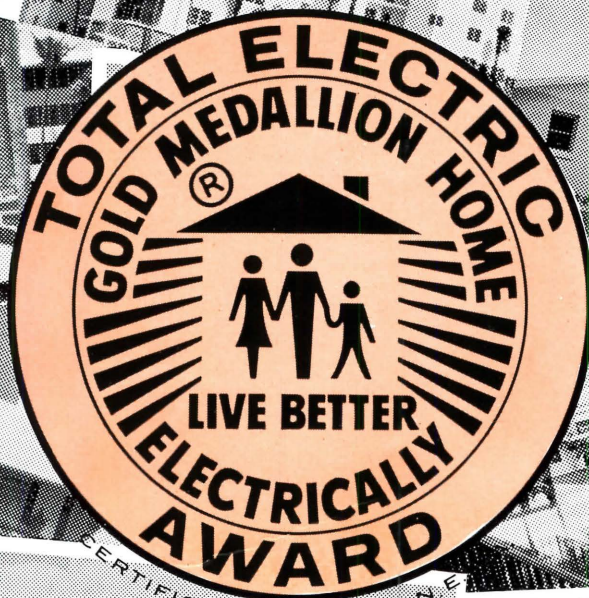
The tremendous multi-million dollar GOLD MEDALLION national advertising program is pre-selling and convincing your prospects that a GOLD MEDALLION on the outside of a home means better living inside — total-electric “push-button” living, with lasting value for the years ahead.

When your homes or apartments display the GOLD MEDALLION, you have a powerful sales tool working for you . . . for prestige and profit.

*For full details on Gold Medallion certification,
contact your electric utility company*

Florida’s Electric Companies . . . Taxpaying, Investor-Owned

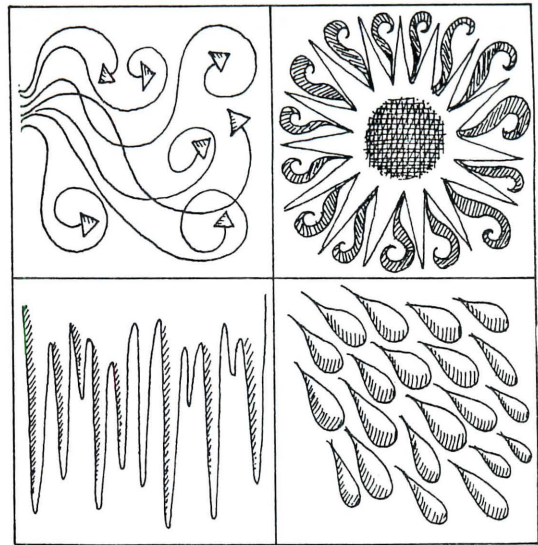
FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY • GULF POWER COMPANY



TOTAL-ELECTRIC GOLD MEDALLION STANDARDS

Valuable floor space can be utilized to the best advantage in a Gold Medallion Home or Apartment, because flameless and fumeless electric appliances can be installed without the problems encountered with chimneys, flues and vents.

TO QUALIFY FOR THE GOLD MEDALLION AWARD, the home must be electrically cooled and heated and it must include flameless electric water heating and an all-electric kitchen and laundry. It must have ample **LIGHT FOR LIVING**...a lighting system designed for comfort, safety, and decorative beauty. And finally, it should include **FULL HOUSEPOWER**... a 100-200 ampere service entrance and enough switches and outlets for modern convenience.



A Seminar on Weather Resistance

An FAAIA Seminar on February 4, 1966 at the Ramada Inn, Gainesville, Florida

A dynamic, hard-hitting, educational seminar for architects, engineers and others related with the building industry has been prepared by the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects.

This "Weather Resistance" seminar will cover the many ramifications of glass usage and specifications, with live demonstrations of water infiltration; characteristics; special features and relative strength of regular, wire, laminated and tempered glass; wind deflection; human impact and flying objects.

The Honorable Broward Williams, State Treasurer and Insurance Commissioner, will be the luncheon speaker. Mr. Williams will discuss insurance problems relating to construction.

The invited experts on this seminar program will provide technical data of value to you, and

ample time has been allotted for you to question these speakers.

REGISTRATION / \$5.00 for FAAIA Members (includes cocktail and luncheon). Your 1965 Membership Card must be shown at the Registration Desk. / \$10.00 for others (includes cocktail and luncheon).

PROGRAM

- 9:30 a.m. Coffee
- 10:00 a.m. "Statutes and Rules Affecting Design Under Jurisdiction of Hotel and Restaurant Commission"
Pearce Barrett, AIA
- 10:30 a.m. "Wired Glass — Safety with Beauty of Utility"
R. L. Keplinger, Production Manager, American Saint Gobain
- 11:00 a.m. "Glass Strength Tests"
Paul Christie, District Manager, Libbey-Owens-Ford Company
- 11:30 a.m. "Environmental Glasses"
J. Velma Lamb, Architectural Representative, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
- 12:00 noon Cocktails
- 12:45 p.m. Lunch
- 1:15 p.m. Honorable Broward Williams, State Treasurer
- 2:00 p.m. "Application of Fenestration"
George Stoltz, Vice President-General Manager, Porterfield Industries Inc. / Architectural Vice President of Architectural Aluminum Manufacturers Association
Frank Fitzgerald, Technical Director, Architectural Aluminum Manufacturers Association
- 3:30 p.m. "Tempered Safety Glass"
R. E. Brown, Sales Manager, and
C. Nitschke, Vice President of Engineering, Permaglass Inc. and
Robert Kohl, Manager, Hordis Brothers of Florida
- 5:00 p.m. Summary
H. Samuel Krusé, FAIA
- 5:30 p.m. Adjournment



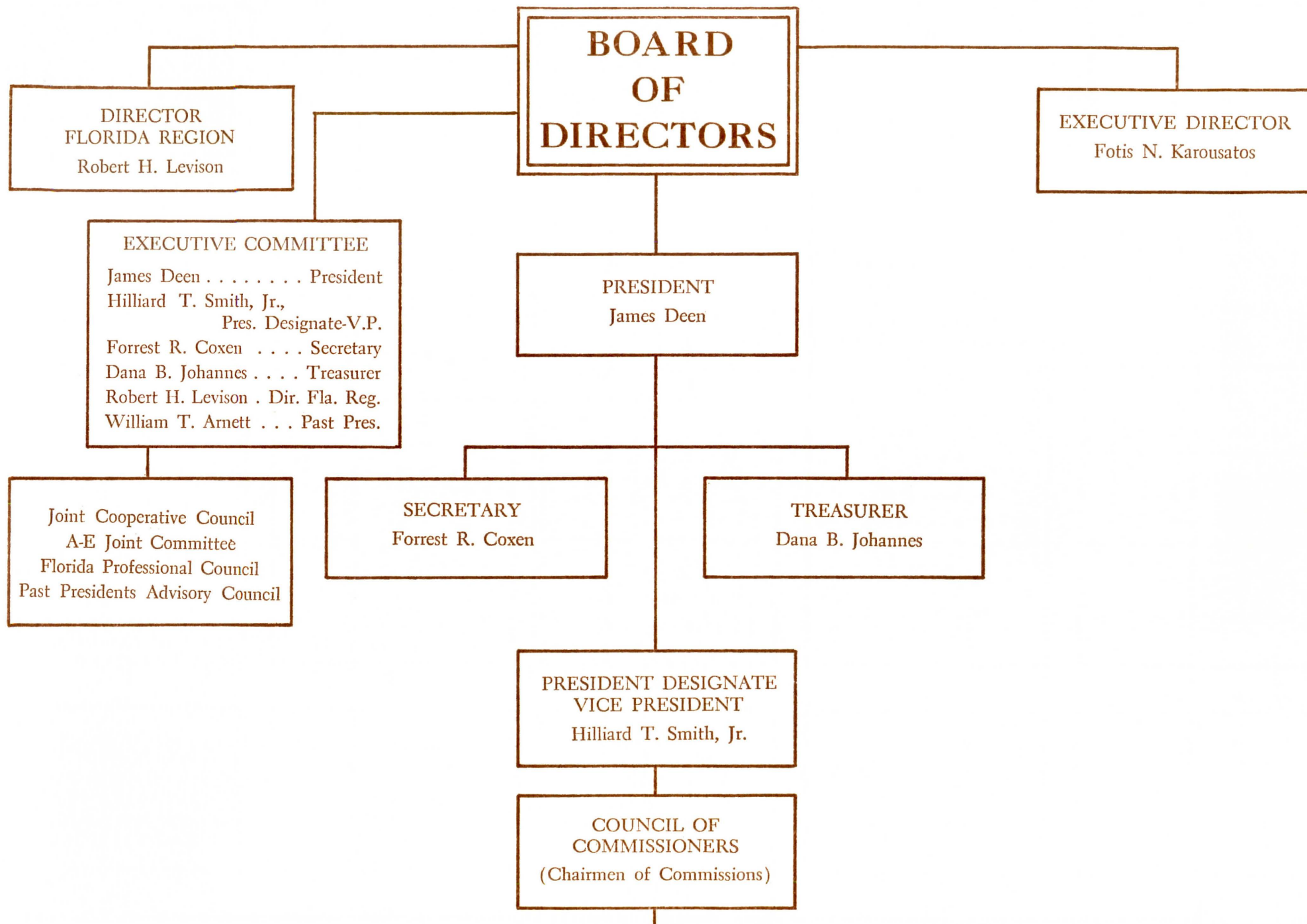
BROWARD WILLIAMS
State Treasurer & Insurance Commissioner

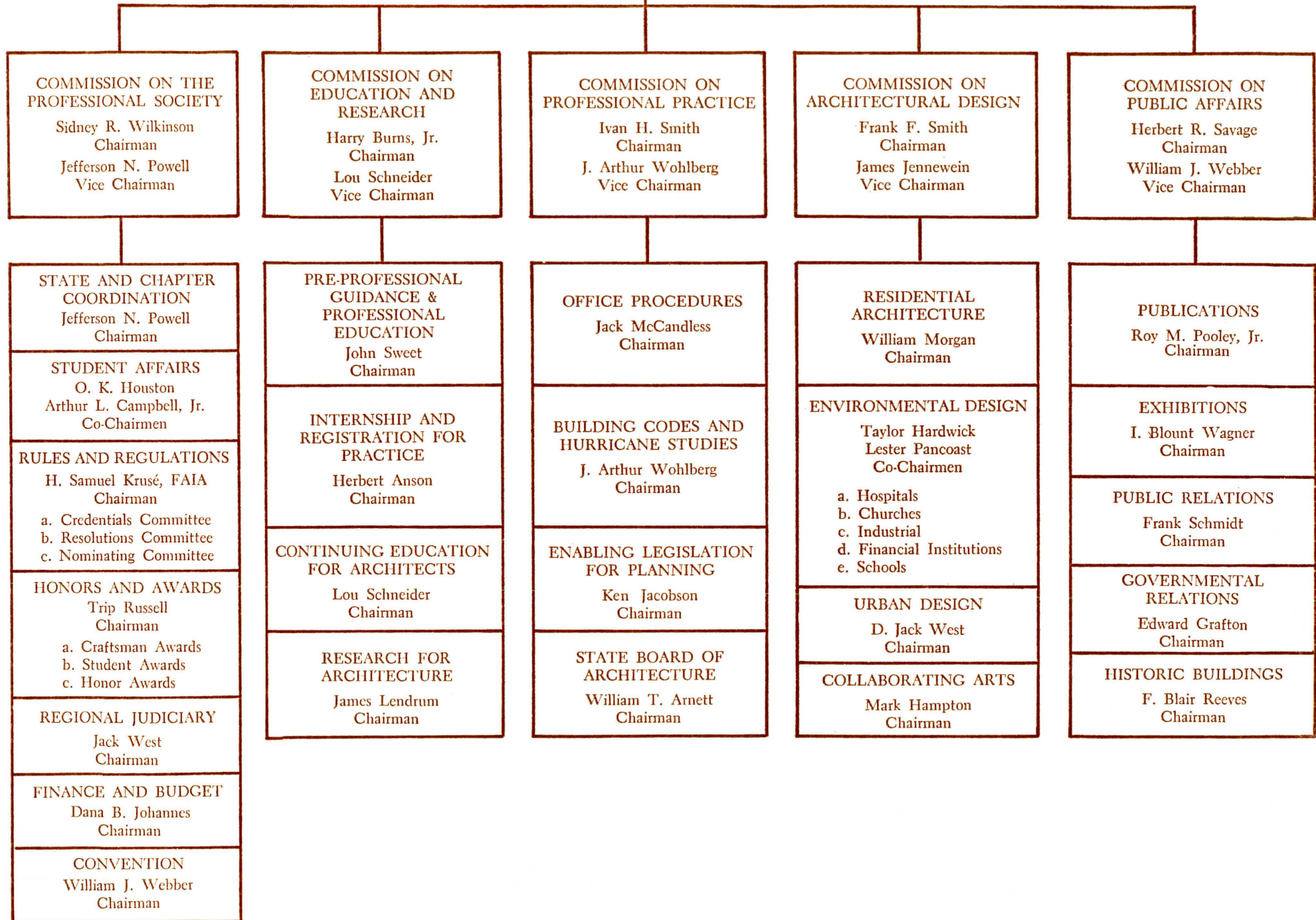
THE
FLORIDA
ASSOCIATION
OF
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF
ARCHITECTS

ORGANIZATION CHART
COMMITTEE STRUCTURE
BYLAWS



FEBRUARY, 1966





PERSONNEL AND DUTIES OF FAAIA COMMITTEES FOR 1966

Duties of each commission: To direct, coordinate, and review the objectives and activities of committees within the commission; to interrelate these functions with other commissions; to maintain liaison with the Board.

[illegible]

1 . . PRE-PROFESSIONAL GUIDANCE & PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Chairman: John Sweet

Duties: To encourage and advise chapters in developing pre-professional guidance and career day programs in local high schools; to serve as a source for obtaining films, filmstrips, and related materials on vocational guidance and the work of architects; to foster closer relationships between schools of architecture and the profession.

2 . . INTERNSHIP & REGISTRATION FOR PRACTICE

Chairman: Herbert Anson

Duties: To encourage and advise chapters in developing pre-registration training programs at the local level; to serve as a source of information on the pre-registration training program of the Institute; to maintain liaison with the Florida State Board of Architecture and with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards with respect to examinations for registration.

3 . . CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR ARCHITECTS

Chairman: Louis Schneider

Vice Chairman: Horace H. Hamlin, Jr.

Duties: To foster and encourage the continuing development of professional competence within the profession; to encourage and advise the various commissions and committees in developing seminars, workshops, and similar educational devices for architects; to serve as a focus for the Association in developing techniques for continuing professional education.

4 . . RESEARCH FOR ARCHITECTURE

Chairman: James Lendrum

Duties: To study and make recommendations to the Board with respect to the role of the Association in research for architecture; to develop broader understanding of the purposes of research and of the necessity for research in this age of accelerated change.

C. Commission on Professional Practice

Chairman: Ivan Smith

Vice-Chairman: J. Arthur Wohlberg

1 . . OFFICE PROCEDURES

Chairman: Jack McCandless

Duties: To assist the architect to perfect himself in his profession through technical improvement in his office organization and techniques; to develop seminars and office aids to accomplish this purpose.

2 . . BUILDING CODES & HURRICANE STUDIES

Chairman: J. Arthur Wohlberg

Vice-Chairman: Robert F. Darby

Duties: To provide professional leadership in the study of the principles of design, including codes and standards, to protect human life and minimize damage to buildings resulting from disaster such as fire, flood, hurricane, and deterioration; to establish productive liaison with other organizations on the state and local level; to promote uniformity of codes in the interest of simplifying design procedures and the use of proven new materials and techniques.

Donald Singer	Ernest H. Notz	Archie G. Parish	Louis Schneider	Arthur L. Campbell, Jr.	William H. Guerin	Sam Marshall	Henry Riccio	Harry E. Burns, Jr.	Wayne D. Heasley	Jack S. Willson, Jr.
Donald Singer	Ernest H. Notz	Mark Hampton	Louis Schneider	Arthur L. Campbell, Jr.	William H. Guerin	Sam Marshall	Henry Riccio	James Meehan	Wayne D. Heasley	Jack S. Willson, Jr.
Donald Singer	Ernest H. Notz	Archie G. Parish	Louis Schneider	Arthur L. Campbell, Jr.	William H. Guerin	Sam Marshall	John Sweet	Faunce McCully	Wayne D. Heasley	Jack S. Willson, Jr.
Donald Singer	Ernest H. Notz	William B. Harvard	Louis Schneider	Arthur L. Campbell, Jr.	William H. Guerin	Sam Marshall	Stephen Davis	Harry E. Burns, Jr.	Wayne D. Heasley	Jack S. Willson, Jr.
Clinton Gamble	Joseph Blais, Jr.	Melvin F. Schultz (Vice-Chairman) Richard M. Jones (Vice-Chairman)	Joseph Blacker	Arthur F. Butt	Pearce L. Barrett	Dan Hart	Ed Rempe	Thomas E. Ewart	Clifford W. Wright	Donald R. Edge
Robert Hansen	Joseph Blais, Jr.	James R. Dry	Joseph Blacker	Arthur F. Butt	Pearce L. Barrett	Dan Hart	O. H. Oppenheimer	Walter Schultz Robert F. Darby (Vice-Chairman)	Clifford W. Wright	Donald R. Edge

3 . . ENABLING LEGISLATION FOR PLANNING

Chairman: Ken Jacobson

Duties: To provide professional leadership in the study of the presence or lack of regulation and control with respect to urban design and development; to study the lack of adequate planning enabling legislation in Florida and the reasons therefor; to establish effective liaison with other organizations concerned with urban development, zoning, subdivision regulation, and related subjects.

4 . . STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURE

Chairman: William T. Arnett

Vice-Chairman: Herbert L. Anson

Duties: To maintain effective liaison between the Association and the Florida State Board of Architecture; to cooperate in matters of mutual interest.

D. Commission on Architectural Design

Chairman: Frank F. Smith

Vice-Chairman: James Jennewein

1 . . RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE

Chairman: William Morgan

Duties: To provide professional leadership in the study of design principles in planning single family housing, low income housing, and housing for the elderly, including functional, technical, economic, aesthetic, financial, and construction requirements; to maintain productive liaison with public and private agencies, organizations, and associations aligned with specific interests in the field of residential architecture.

2 . . ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

Chairman: Taylor Hardwick

Vice-Chairmen::

- (Hospitals)
- (Churches)
- (Industrial)
- (Financial Institutions)
- (Schools)

Duties: To provide professional leadership in the principles of planning of all facilities and their environment, including functional, technical, economic, and aesthetic requirements; to maintain effective liaison with governmental and private agencies in matters of mutual interests.

3 . . URBAN DESIGN

Chairman: Jack West

Duties: To provide professional leadership, assistance, and direction to the architectural profession in fulfilling its responsibility for the design and redesign of urban, metropolitan, and regional areas; to foster sound community growth throughout the state; to maintain liaison with allied professions and organizations in this field.

4 . . COLLABORATING ARTS

Chairman: Mark Hampton

Duties: To encourage and strengthen productive interprofessional collaboration with the arts related to architecture; to recommend procedures and programs toward the end of increasing the inclusion of works of collaborative artists in archi-

BROWARD COUNTY	DAYTONA BEACH	FLORIDA CENTRAL	FLORIDA GULF COAST	FLORIDA NORTH	FLA. NORTH CENTRAL	FLA. NORTH WEST	FLORIDA SOUTH	JACKSON-VILLE	MID-FLORIDA	PALM BEACH
Clinton Gamble	Joseph Blais, Jr.	James R. Dry	Joseph Blacker	Arthur F. Butt	Pearce L. Barrett	Dan Hart	Curtis Haley	Walter Schultz	Clifford W. Wright	Donald R. Edge
Herbert L. Anson (Vice-Chairman)							Russell T. Pancoast, FAIA (Vice-Chairman)			
Paul Robin John	Francis R. Walton	Sandford Goldman	Frank F. Smith, Jr.	Frank G. George	Mays L. Gray	Roy Ricks	Donald H. Forfar	J. Brooks Haas	Lyle P. Fugleberg	R. Carroll Peacock
Paul Robin John	Francis R. Walton	James J. Jennewein	Frank F. Smith, Jr.	Frank G. George	Mays L. Gray	Roy Ricks	Donald H. Forfar	Walter Schultz	Lyle P. Fugleberg	R. Carroll Peacock
Robert Hansen	Francis R. Walton	H. Dean Rowe	Frank F. Smith, Jr.	Frank G. George	Mays L. Gray	Roy Ricks	Donald H. Forfar	Jim Kemp	Harold W. Johnson	R. Carroll Peacock
Paul Robin John	Francis R. Walton	James Y. Bruce	Frank F. Smith, Jr.	Frank G. George	Mays L. Gray	Roy Ricks	Kenneth Miller	Herbert Coons	Lyle P. Fugleberg	R. Carroll Peacock

1 . . PUBLICATIONS

Chairman: Roy M. Pooley, Jr.

Duties: To act as liaison between the editor of the official publications of the Association and the Board; to be responsible for publication programs; to recommend publication policies to the Board.

Don Singer

Joseph M.
Shifalo**2 . . EXHIBITIONS**

Chairman: I. Blount Wagner

Duties: To develop exhibition programs of current interest to the profession; to represent the work of the Association and the Institute to the general public.

William
PlumbTom
JannetidesJohn R.
HoweySidney R.
WilkinsonFrank G.
Schmidt, Jr.James
CrookeRobert W.
ClarkLowell L.
LotspeichNorman
Robson**3 . . PUBLIC RELATIONS**

Chairman: Frank Schmidt

Duties: To develop the public relations of the architectural profession; to recommend means by which the national and state programs can be extended to the maximum at the local level.

William
PlumbTom
JannetidesDon E.
McIntoshSidney R.
WilkinsonFrank G.
Schmidt, Jr.
(Vice-
Chairman)Warren
DixonJames
CrookeWalter
Klements

Ted Pappas

Joseph M.
ShipaloNorman
Robson**4 . . GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS**

Chairman: Edward Grafton

Duties: To promote the usefulness of the profession and the Association to the various governmental bureaus and agencies having charge of the planning and designing of public buildings and monuments and their environment; to promote the employment of architects in private practice to plan and design such public works; to maintain liaison with the Florida Legislature to forward statewide and local legislation that will promote the welfare of the architectural profession and the construction industry and the public health and welfare; to cooperate with the Commission on Public Affairs of the Institute.

William
PlumbTom
JannetidesRichard
JessenSidney R.
WilkinsonFrank G.
Schmidt, Jr.Pearce L.
Barrett
(Vice-
Chairman)James
CrookeReuben
SchneiderRoy M.
Pooley, Jr.Donald R.
HamptonNorman
Robson**5 . . HISTORIC BUILDINGS**

Chairman: F. Blair Reeves

Vice-Chairman: Herschel E. Shepard, Jr.

Duties: To collaborate with allied organizations and chapters in identifying historic buildings of architectural significance; to foster the preservation and care of such buildings in appropriate instances.

William
PlumbTom
JannetidesHenry L.
RobertsSidney R.
WilkinsonF. Blair
ReevesWarren
DixonJames
CrookeRichard D.
MiskielCharles
PattilloHill
StigginsNorman
Robson**6 . . INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

Chairman:

Duties: Serves the best interests of the United States of America in the Institute's relations with foreign architects and foreign and international architectural organizations; makes recommendations as to Institute representation in international organizations and their meetings, prepares for dissemination to the membership information and professional knowledge obtained through international relations; makes nominations for Honorary Fellowships through the Commission on the Professional Society.

BY LAWS

THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, INC.

As adopted by the Membership at the 1965 Convention.

ARTICLE 1. THE ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Name.

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

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

Section 2. Purposes.

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

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

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

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

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

Section 3. Composition.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1.

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

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

Section 2. Student Associate

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

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

Section 3. Member Emeritus.

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

Section 4. Honorary Associate.

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

b. The nomination for Honorary Associateship may be made in writing by any member of the Board at any regular Board meeting. The written nomination shall be signed by the nominator and shall give the full name of the nominee, reasons for the nomination, the biography of the nominee, a history of his attainments and his qualifications for the honor. When he is elected by two-thirds vote of the Board membership, the Secretary shall ascertain if the nominee desires to accept the honor. If he accepts, he shall be presented with a certificate of membership at the next annual meeting of the Association.

c. An Honorary Associate shall be privileged to attend the annual conventions of the Association and speak and take part in the discussions thereat on all matters except those relating to the corporate affairs of the Association, but he may not vote thereat nor shall he pay dues.

Section 5. Other Membership.

Other types of membership may be created as the need arises and when permitted by The Institute.

Section 6. Status of Members.

a. The status of a member admitted prior to an amendment of the bylaws relating to the eligibility or qualifications for membership shall not be changed because of the amendment.

b. The grant to and the exercise and use by a member of the rights and privileges vested in him by the Charter and bylaws shall be conditioned upon his professional conduct and the payment of dues to his Chapter, the Association, and The Institute.

c. The secretaries of the Florida Chapters of The Institute at the beginning of the fiscal year and mid-year shall file with the Secretary of the Association lists of their Chapter members in good standing by name and classification and shall inform the Secretary of the Association at all times of any additions or changes to the lists filed. The Secretary of the Association shall issue cards indicating membership in the Association to those members who become in good standing.

Section 7. Termination of Membership.

a. A corporate membership shall be terminated by the death of a member, by his resignation, or by his conviction of a felony, or by his default under the conditions prescribed in these bylaws, and it may be terminated by action of the AIA Board after it finds him guilty of unprofessional conduct.

b. None of the above Members, Professional Associates or Associates may resign from the Association, nor may they resign from the American Institute of Architects or one of its Chapters or Sections of Chapters and remain a member of the Association.

c. A Professional Associate or Associate may be suspended or expelled by the Chapter of The American Institute of Architects of which he is a member and shall automatically be suspended or expelled by the Association.

Section 8. Privileges of Members.

a. A Corporate Member in good standing may ex-

ercise all the rights and privileges granted him under these bylaws.

b. A Professional Associate and Associate in good standing may:

(1) Serve as a member of any committee of the Association that does not perform any duty of the Executive Committee or that is not concerned with disciplinary matters or Institute business or affairs. In addition, the Professional Associate may serve as chairman of such committees;

(2) Speak and make motions at any meeting of the Association and vote thereat on any matter that does not concern the affairs of business of the Institute, or the nomination of a delegate to an Institute meeting;

(3) Not hold office or a directorship of the Association.

ARTICLE III. MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Annual.

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

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

c. Business of the Convention shall be conducted by the Officers of the Association and the Chapter Delegates.

d. Delegates to the Convention shall be selected by each Chapter.

(1) The number of delegate votes entitled to each Chapter shall be based on its number of Corporate Members in good standing with Chapter, Association and Institute and whose dues have been paid in full to the Association on or before the first day of October of the current year, as certified by the Secretary of the Association.

(2) Each Chapter shall have two delegate votes for the first six and one additional delegate vote for each additional seven (or fraction thereof) such certified Corporate Members.

(3) At the discretion of each chapter, its delegation may consist of a single delegate, or as many as four delegates for each certified delegate-vote.

(4) Chapters shall be furnished with credential cards by the Secretary of the Association and these shall be certified by the President or Secretary of the Chapter that each delegate is in good standing with his Chapter, the Association and The Institute.

(5) The Board, at a meeting held prior to the meeting of the Association, shall elect three Corporate Members having the qualifications of delegates to act as the Credentials Committee of the meeting. The Secretary, ex-officio, shall act as secretary of the credentials committee, and the committee shall elect one of its members as its chairman. The term of office of every member of the credentials committee shall expire when the report of the committee has been accepted by the meeting.

e. An Annual Report shall be made in writing to the Convention by each of the following: President, Secretary, Treasurer, Director-at-Large, and Board. The report

of the Board shall include such committee reports and special reports as the Board deems advisable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 2. Special.

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

(1) The Convention, by concurring majority vote.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 3. Notice.

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

Section 4. Rules of Order.

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

Section 5. Voting.

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

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

c. No Chapter may vote by proxy.

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

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

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

Section 6. Letter Ballots.

No vote shall be taken by letter ballot.

Section 7.

Delegates to American Institute of Architects Convention

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

Section 8. Suspension of Bylaws.

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

ARTICLE IV. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. Membership.

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

(1) The Officers of the Association;

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

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

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

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

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

(2) The number of Directors from each Chapter shall be based on The Institute membership in the various Chapters as determined by the current membership roster of The Institute as follows:

No. of Members in Chapter	No. of Directors
1 to 19	1
20 to 59	2
60 or more	3

(3) At least one director and his alternate director shall be members of the Chapter Executive Committee.

c. The Florida Student Associates of Chapters of The American Institute of Architects shall be represented on the Board by Student Representatives who shall maintain liaison between the Association and their Student Chapter.

Section 2. Vacancies.

Vacancy of a Director on the Board shall be filled as set forth in the Charter.

Section 3. Authority.

a. The Board shall manage, direct, control, conduct and administer the property, affairs and business of the Association, and between annual Conventions, within the appropriations made therefor, put into effect all general policies, directives and instructions adopted by the Association at a meeting of the Association.

b. The Board shall issue and mail such bulletins and publications to its members and to others as determined by the Board.

c. The Board shall establish and adopt rules and regulations supplementing, but not in conflict with the Charter and these By-laws, to govern the use of the property, name, initials, symbol and insignia of the Association and to govern the affairs and business of the Association.

d. Each Director, and Alternate Director in the absence of the Director, shall convey to the Board the actions and requests of the Chapter he represents.

Section 4. Meetings.

a. Regular Meetings: The Board shall hold at least four regular meetings each year.

(1) Time and place of the meetings shall be fixed by the Board.

(2) One regular meeting shall be held immediately preceding the opening of the annual Convention and another meeting within thirty days after the beginning of the new fiscal year.

(3) Ten members of the Board shall constitute a quorum and all decisions shall be made by concurring vote of not less than a majority of those members present.

(4) Upon the request of the Director-at-Large the Board shall convene as the Regional Council.

b. Special Meetings: A special meeting of the Board may be called by the President, or by a written notice by a majority of the Officers or by six members of the Board.

(1) Time and place for the special meeting shall be fixed by the person or persons calling the meeting.

c. Notices and Minutes:

(1) Notice of each meeting of the Board shall be sent in writing by the Secretary to each member of the Board at least five days before the date fixed for the meeting.

(2) Minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be recorded by the Secretary and approved by the Board in its succeeding meeting.

ARTICLE V. OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Election.

a. The Officers of the Association shall be members of the Board and elected by a majority vote of accredited delegates present and voting at the annual meeting.

b. The officers of the Association and Board shall consist of a President, President Designate (Vice President), Secretary, and Treasurer. The officers shall be Corporate Members and shall be elected by the Membership of the Association at the Annual Meeting, as designated herein.

c. The President shall not be elected directly, but shall assume office by automatic succession from the Office of President Designate (Vice President), except the President shall be elected when the President Designate (Vice President) is unable or unwilling to assume the Office of President.

d. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be eligible for re-election.

e. All terms of office shall begin with the fiscal year.

f. Any or all officers shall hold office until their successors have been elected and qualified. If a vacancy occurs in any office of the Association, other than the expiration of the term of office, such vacancy shall be filled as set forth in the Charter.

g. Only such members who have been officers or who have served on the Board for at least one year are eligible for nomination for President Designate (Vice President).

Section 2. President.

a. The President shall be the administrative head of the Association and shall exercise general supervision of its business and affairs, except such thereof as are placed under the administration and supervision of the Secretary and of the Treasurer, respectively, and he shall perform all the duties incidental to his office and those that are required to be performed by him by law, the Charter, these bylaws, and those that are properly delegated to him by the Board.

b. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and the Board and shall be Chairman of the Executive Committee.

c. The President shall serve a term of one year.

Section 3.

The President Designate (Vice President).

a. The President Designate (Vice President) shall possess all the powers and shall perform all the duties of the President in the event of the absence of the President or of his disability, refusal, or failure to act.

b. The President Designate (Vice President) shall perform other duties that are properly assigned by the Board.

c. The President Designate (Vice President) shall be Chairman of the Committee on Committees.

d. The President Designate (Vice President) shall serve a term of one year.

Section 4. The Secretary.

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

b. Specific Duties of the Secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 5. The Treasurer.

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

and the duties that are properly assigned to him by the Board.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VI.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

Section 1. Composition.

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

Section 2. Powers Delegated to the Committee.

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

- (1) adopt a general budget;
- (2) change the policies, rules of the Board or the bylaws;
- (3) make an award of honor;
- (4) purchase, sell, lease, or hypothecate any real property;
- (5) form an affiliation;
- (6) fix assessments and annual dues; however, it shall be allowed to act for the Board on any of the fore-

going excepted matters which have been delegated specifically to it by two-thirds vote of the Board.

Section 3. Decisions of the Committee.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII. ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1. Executive Officer.

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

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

Section 2. Duties of Executive Director.

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

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

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

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

Section 3. Functions of Executive Director.

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

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

c. Legislative Functions. He shall establish continuing and effective relationships with the Florida Legislature,

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

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

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

Section 4. Assistants to the Executive Director.

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

ARTICLE VIII. COMMISSIONS

Section 1.

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

Section 2.

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

Section 3.

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

Section 4.

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

Section 5.

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

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

c. The Commission on Professional Practice shall have jurisdiction over committees whose functions relate to the practice of architecture.

d. The Commission on Architectural Design shall have jurisdiction over committees whose functions relate to architectural design.

e. The Commission on Public Affairs shall have jurisdiction over committees whose functions relate to public affairs or governmental relations.

f. A list of Commission Committee jurisdiction shall be published in the Rules of the Board or in a supplementary publication thereof.

ARTICLE IX. COMMITTEES

Section 1. Structure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

e. The President Designate (Vice President's) recommendations for committee Chairman for the following fiscal year shall be presented to the Board at its regular meeting immediately prior to the Convention of the

Association for Board approval and advice. The committee chairman for the subsequent fiscal year shall be announced at a business session of the preceding Convention.

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

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

Section 2. Nominating Committee.

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

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

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

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

Section 3. Committee on Finance and Budget.

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

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

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

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

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

Section 4. Committee on Governmental Relations.

There shall be a Committee on Governmental Relations consisting of one member from each Chapter of the

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

Section 5. Committee on Publications.

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

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

Section 6. Committee on Conventions.

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

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

Section 7. Committee for Joint Cooperative Council.

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

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

Section 8. Operations.

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

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

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

d. Committees shall act as advisors to the Board and shall report their findings, recommendations and actions to the Board except the Regional Judiciary Committee

whose reports are confidential and required by The Institute to be made directly to the Executive Director thereof.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE X. FINANCIAL

Section 1. Fiscal Year.

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

Section 2. Dues.

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

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

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

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

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

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

or by other appropriate instrument signed by the person or his Chapter.

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

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

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

Section 3. Contributions.

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

Section 4. Funds and Securities.

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

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

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

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

Section 5. Annual Budget.

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

b. Unless authorized and directed to do so at a Convention or special meeting of the Association, the Board shall not adopt any budget, make any appropriations, or authorize any expenditure or in any way obligate

or incur obligation for the Association, which, in the aggregate of any fiscal year, exceeds the estimated income of the Association for such year.

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

Section 6. Audits.

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

ARTICLE XI. AMENDMENTS

Section 1. By Meetings of the Association.

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

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

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

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

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

Section 2. By The Institute.

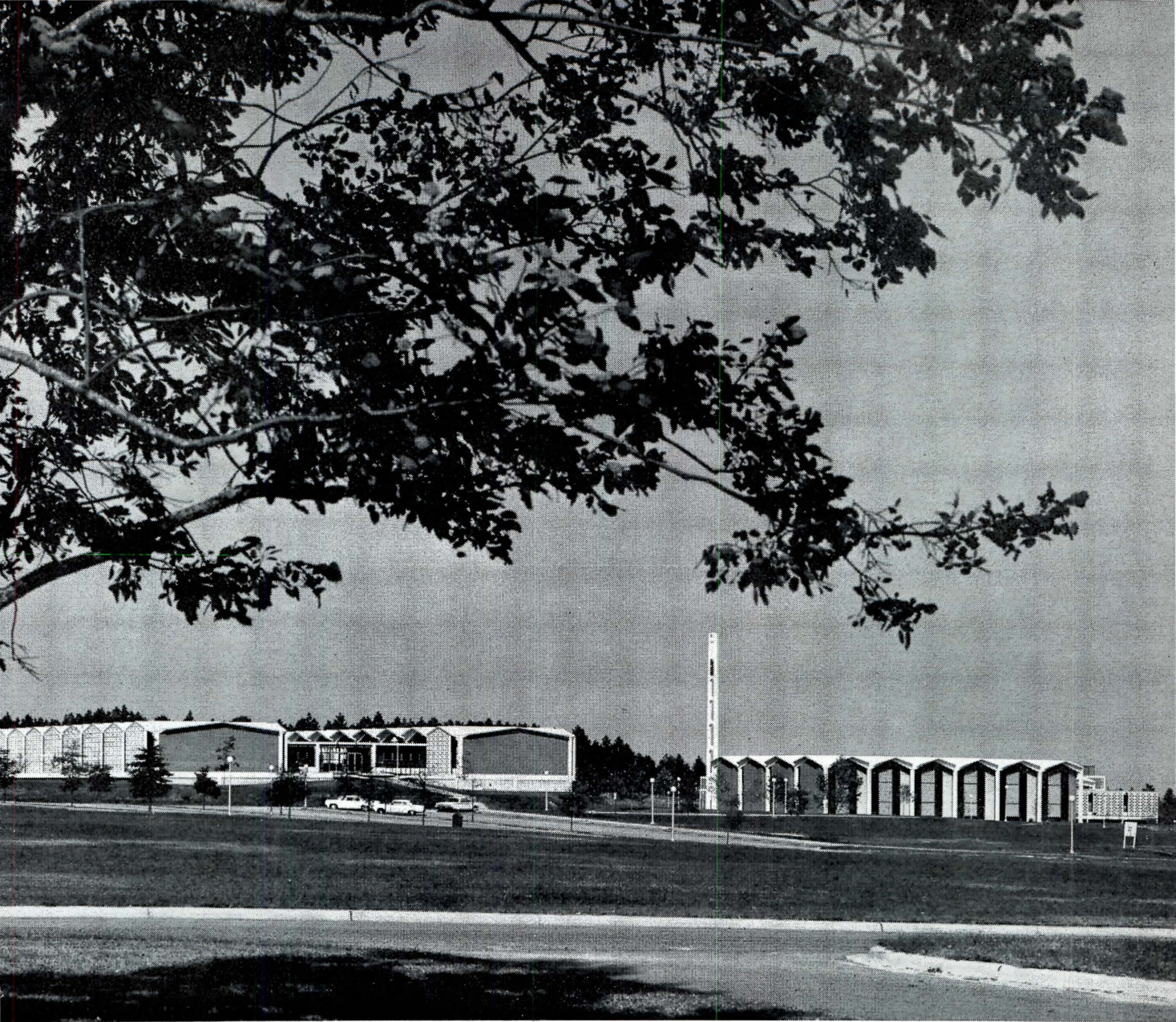
The Institute, unless the statutes forbid, may amend any provision of these Bylaws when the Association fails to enact amendments properly requested by The Institute. Each amendment made by The Institute shall have the same force and effect as if made by the Association, and shall be effective immediately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

Section 3. Title and Numbering.

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

ARTICLE XII. RESPONSIBILITY

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



Stevens & Wilkinson, A.I.A., Atlanta, Georgia, Architects
Jack K. Wilborn, Atlanta, Georgia, Engineer

A perfect meld at Methodist College

Fayetteville, N. C.

The new Methodist College in Fayetteville, N. C., gives an effect of airy spaciousness, of melding perfectly with the attractive, open site on which it is located.

Like so many leading educational projects, it employs lightweight concrete construction for both building economy and design versatility. All buildings are of reinforced concrete frame construction, employing Solite lightweight structural concrete in floors and roof deck. Its combination of beauty, economy and functional efficiency is another tribute to the imagination and skills of today's architects and the construction trades that serve them.

SOLITE®

Lightweight Masonry Units and Structural Concrete
Atlantic Coast Line Building, Jacksonville, Florida 32202

FUTURE TOWN FORMS

(This is Part II of our two-part reprinting of "Future Town Forms." Part I was featured in the January issue of Florida Architect.)

DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

Planned unit developments are a good source of ideas about desirable town form for the future. Already there are some details from planned developments which can be used to make improvements as our existing neighborhoods and cities fill out and are rebuilt.

The planned unit approach has revolutionary advantages over conventional lot-by-lot development. Perhaps we should make most of them by requiring that any sizable open tract suitable for development should be developed *only* as a planned unit, rather than subdivided into conventional lots for sale.

To launch a limited discussion, here is a definition of a planned unit housing development. There are of course planned developments for commercial and industrial uses—the planned shopping center and the industrial park—and as we become more expert we will evolve means to handle all these things in combination, coming up with regulations guiding development of whole new towns. Aside from its emphasis on housing, the following would fairly well describe any of these:

"Planned unit development for housing:

- (a) Land under unified control planned and developed as a whole, and
- (b) In a single development operation or definitely programmed series of development operations including all lands and buildings, and
- (c) For dwellings and related facilities, and
- (d) According to comprehensive and detailed plans including not only streets, utilities, lots or building sites, and the like, but also site plans, floor plans, and elevations for all buildings as intended to be located, constructed, used, and related to each other, and detailed plans for other uses and improvements on the land as related to buildings, and
- (e) With a program for provision, operation and maintenance of such areas, improvements and facilities as will be for common use by some or all of the occupants of the development, but will not be provided, operated, or maintained at general public expense.

Unified development with approved detailed plans and construction schedules, distinguishes the planned unit approach from present general practice under which land is subdivided and required improvements installed before lots are sold. After the lot is sold, some kind of a house will be built, perhaps. Since we don't know how its interior

functional areas will be related by windows to houses on either side, our regulations are clumsy and wasteful. We establish lot width and area and yard requirements and limitations on height to keep the worst from happening and the worst doesn't happen.

The best doesn't happen either. In rows of lookalike houses, living room picture windows frame principal vistas composed of identical front yards, sidewalks, streets, passing traffic and parked cars.

Future neighborhood and town forms possible through good planned unit development have streets which serve rather than dominate. Land area in streets is kept to a minimum, with loops or cul de sacs holding down traffic in low density areas. The dominant design feature is the parklike common open space system, continuous through superblocks and threaded with walkways (well away from streets) leading to schools and other principal destinations.

Detached single-family residences and town houses are oriented toward the interior parks and away from streets, grouped in clusters on lots smaller than has been customary, but with increased utility and a feeling of greater space rather than less. Careful design and siting of individual residences make excessive side and front yards unnecessary.

Medium to high density facilities are separated from low-density by the parks, and have direct but controlled access to collector and arterial streets without pouring traffic through low-density neighborhoods.

The result is a great deal more amenity than is common in usual subdivisions, considerably higher density, a designed mixture of housing types and major economies in land, improvement, service and maintenance cost per unit.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OLDER AREAS

Some devices used in planned developments can be adapted for use in partially built-up sections and in rebuilding older areas. In zoning for individual residential lots, we can shift from present crude flat specifications to performance-related standards giving equal or better protection of public interest, but allowing improved land use and more flexible residential design.

On *individual lots*, required visibility triangles protecting traffic safety and view might replace usual front yard requirements. Instead of side and rear yard minimums (with rear yards hopelessly confused by usual permission of accessory buildings but not portions of principal structures), we could move to limitations assuring safety and access, requiring portions of buildings to be separated as necessary for safety and access—and that's all.

As to privacy and relation of interior

function to open space on the lot, we can do much better than at present. From housing codes we have indications as to amount of glassed area required in relation to floor area in rooms used for specific purposes. Using the approach of some planned development regulations, we might say that where 75% or more of required glassed area of a living room or bedroom is involved, one set of dimensional minimums applies to related open space; where less than 25% of such required living room or bedroom glassed area or windows for kitchens, baths and other interior space is involved, a second set of related open space minimums applies, and where no glassed area is involved the only requirement is for building separation for safety or access.

These approaches leave much more of the lot available for buildings than at present, allowing more flexible design, but creating the danger that too much of the lot may be covered. Here again the regulatory approach is related to performance, with a figure set on maximum lot coverage by buildings or with floor area ratio established. When the site designer has met other open space requirements, land left over as a result of maximum building coverage limitations must be used for courts, patios and the like, but it can be used flexibly.

Height regulations are primarily to assure adequate light and air. Make them do it by leaning suitable light planes inward over the lot from above its boundaries or buildable area limits, with lower portions of buildings near the neighbors, higher portions toward the center of the lot. This is better than the usual flat limit applying anywhere over the buildable area, and often too high at its edges.

On *streets* in existing subdivisions, we can make some improvements. Traffic diverters at strategic intersections allow local drivers to get home, but make routes unattractive to short-cutting outsiders. We can't do much about excessive street lengths which waste land and raise maintenance costs, but we might reduce excessive right of way widths on minor streets by giving strips to adjoining owners. In the course of building or rebuilding, the added area available in the lots would allow more flexibility in structural location and increase potentials for more useful arrangements of open space on the lot.

TOWARD THE PUBLIC LAND NET AS A KEY ELEMENT

Moving from details to the total urban scene, what steps can we take toward gradual betterment, particularly in suburban sectors? We can practice more assiduously what we have been preaching—that planning is an instrument for coordinated and efficient development.

Out ahead, we take many public and quasi-public actions involving major

land acquisition: building interstate highways, major expressways and other large-scale automotive arteries; providing mass transportation; extending trunk sewer, water, gas and electrical systems; building new schools, colleges, universities, public administration and public service buildings; adding new parks and recreation areas; building new churches; adding new cemeteries.

We have tended to plan for these things separately. Perhaps we should begin to plan for them together, wherever "togetherness" can be made appropriate. The new (and much needed) coordinating planning concept proposed is the public land net. If we make a continuing effort to relate public and quasi-public actions to building the public land net, in the years ahead we can multiply benefits (and particularly amenities), reduce costs, minimize the effects of errors in foresight, and provide for both present and future needs.

The public land net is a system of interconnected wide webs, usually centered on limited-access traffic arteries. Within these webs, as a basic developmental objective, public and quasi-public uses which can properly be located there are grouped in such a way as to provide continuous open space under public or quasi-public control, with landscaped areas, merged toward the center, buildings grouped at the edges.

We cannot now provide established residential areas with a system of continuous interior parks like those possible in planned developments. As the next best thing, we might surround neighborhoods with a reasonably continuous system of exterior greenbelt of parklike character—largely as a dividend for doing intelligently what we must do anyway . . .

Within the net, islands for private uses are served, interconnected, shielded and buffered by the threads which set them apart. The existence of the net as a preferable location for land-consuming public uses gives private areas within the meshes security against disruption by unpredictable public action. This net makes logical major land use divisions easier—within one reticulation may be a regional commercial center; within another, an industrial park.

In most suburban areas, space within the meshes may be used for balanced residential communities with supporting commercial and service facilities. Here the net provides access and a perimeter greenbelt, and the location of principal entries to community from outside traffic arteries and mass transport facilities sets the destination for internal collector streets and begins to establish a desirable internal pattern of land use.

. . . Holding this principle in mind for a moment, what do we do about streets? The minor and collector system

within the community may already be set, and may not fit the peripheral highways which have been or will be established around it. Here too there is a practical solution which depends on the net, to be broadened from highway rights of way by other public and quasi-public uses by land acquisition programs which will frequently involve non-park facilities but which can be run together with relatively limited purchase in advance of need or outright purchase for park purposes to fill in gaps. If our planning is working right, buildings for public and quasi-public use can be aligned along the outside edge of the net, with their open space concentrated toward its center to merge into (or in some cases supply) the greenbelt. A collector belt-line might well be established for such buildings, between them and the rest of the community, on land which in many cases could be acquired in connection with a specific public use, and would thus not be directly chargeable to the greenbelt scheme . . .

If medium to high density residential facilities are somewhat further into the community from these complexes, their residents can enter and leave the community without congesting traffic on streets farther toward its center, and are close to schools and shopping facilities. Buffering may be needed between areas for apartments, town house and mobile home parks and single-family detached districts. The best way to provide it is by extensions inward from the peripheral greenbelt. Another course is to require wide yards or vegetative or other screening where medium to high density uses adjoin single-family detached. Where high-rise can be encouraged in such areas, requirements for low ground coverage and extensive landscaped open space, for location adjacent to the surrounding greenbelt, and for pedestrian easements to the greenbelt might both build toward continuity of open space and provide buffering.

Even in neighborhoods already developed, these things are possible, but only over the long pull, and usually only if the public land net is used as a major factor in public policy. The results are worth working for.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

To sharpen focus and tie things more closely together, these main points are emphasized:

1. To a degree never before possible, we have the power to shape future urban form, and to influence the wishes of men as to what they want cities to be. Persuasion may be necessary for those who are reluctant to leave the past.

2. With these powers comes responsibility to act wisely and in the general public interest. The general public interest is broader than our towns or time.

3. Ahead of us is massive urban growth which cannot be ignored and a change in the age structure of population which demands a shift in housing mix. Between 1960 and 1980 we will add as many people as there were in the country fifteen years ago, but the balance between age groups in this population will not be what it is now. Retirees will double. The number between 30 and retirement age will increase by only half. The family-forming 20-30 age group will double. The children will triple. There is evident need for proportionately more apartments, town houses, mobile homes in the new housing supply.

4. Adding more housing of this kind in our towns seems likely to strengthen them as long-lived communities, to protect them from becoming deteriorating housing compartments. The increased density makes possible limitation of excessive urban sprawl, which is the inevitable alternative if present suburban densities are maintained, and sets the standards for new suburbs farther out.

5. Planned unit developments, with higher densities, improved housing mix and increased amenities, are a major advance over the current urban pattern, where they can be required or encouraged. They should be.

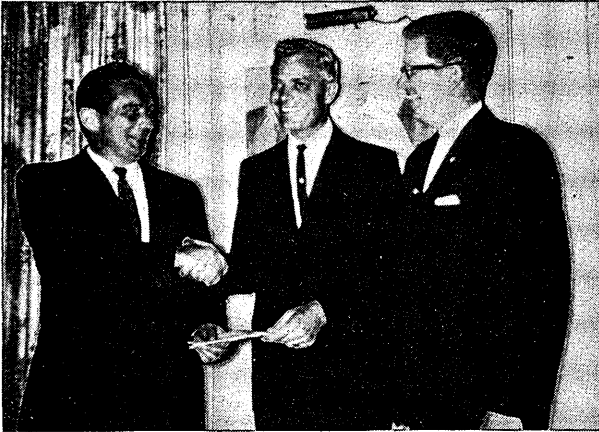
6. Within existing suburbs and new ones not built on planned development principles, we can at least encourage slow improvement. We can amend our crude zoning ordinances to permit greater freedom in the use of lots to permit departure from building forms which set a rectangle crossways within a rectangle, to allow more effective use of the now-fragmented open space around buildings, to set more sensitive and functional height limitations. We can relieve some of the discomforts and hazards of through traffic in residential neighborhoods.

7. At larger scale, the public land net has great promise as a planning and development tool, with patient and persistent application offering numerous and substantial rewards. Combining public and quasi-public activities requiring extensive open space to broaden major traffic arteries into parkways for multipurpose present use creates greenbelts around neighborhoods, buffering and shielding for major commercial and industrial complexes, and a land reserve for adaptation to unforeseeable needs of the future.

8. Predominantly residential areas within the meshes of the net are helped by its effects to evolve into more pleasant, convenient and intelligent patterns.

We have the power to shape the future of urban America. We have the responsibility to use it unselfishly and wisely. The rewards for success are great, the penalty for failure incalculable. We must not fail our own time, or time to come.

POSTSCRIPTS



Palm Beach Installation: past president Jack Willson, president John Marion, and FA/AIA president James Deen.

PALM BEACH CHAPTER ANNOUNCES NEW OFFICERS

Installation of 1966 officers of the Palm Beach Chapter was held January 8 at the Raquet Club. The affair was also attended by James Deen, president of the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects, and FAA/AIA executive director Fotis N. Karousatos.

New Officers

John B. Marion, President
Richard E. Pryor, Vice President
Howarth Lewis, Secretary
Rudolph M. Arsenicos, Treasurer

Executive Committee Members

Kenardon M. Spina
Chuck Toth

FAA Directors

Jack S. Willson (Past President)
Richard E. Pryor
Jefferson Powell

John Marion has set the following course for the Chapter for the coming year:

"That the Palm Beach Chapter and its members can produce a better product, increase the public demand for architectural services, and to strengthen the Palm Beach Chapter so as to achieve these goals. We will also continue our war on community ugliness."

* * *

"Architecture, Religions and Relevance" has been adopted for the theme of the 1966 annual conference of the American Society for Church Architecture, Donald Sunshine, AIA, General Conference Chairman, has announced.

Attendance at the session, scheduled for the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, May 10th, 11th and 12th, is expected to be in excess of 600, divided equally among the three basic categories of membership, Mr.

Sunshine stated. The Society's membership is composed of the leading architects in the field of religious building design, including not only sanctuaries but educational facilities as well; members of the clergy with special interests in the design and construction of religious buildings; and laymen who serve on the various boards and committees which assume responsibility for design and construction of new churches for their congregations.

The program will include seminars, general sessions and official association meetings. Emphasis will be placed on two phases of religious construction; first, on the practical matters of developing plans, selecting and using materials and in the construction process, and, second, on the design problems concerned in relating ritual and worship procedures to the architecture and layout of the building.

Assisting Mr. Sunshine as members of the Conference Planning Committee are: Architects; Norman Abplanaly, AIA, Donald Anderson, AIA, Donald Billman, AIA, Leroy Bonesz, AIA, Charles Cedarholm, Morris Hertel, AIA, Donald Patton, AIA, Charles Rowe, AIA, Charles Stade, Robert C. Taylor, AIA, D. Carr Whitehead, AIA, Clergy; Reverend William Allen, Vicar, St. Anselm Episcopal Church, Reverend Richard J. Douaire, Assistant Pastor, Our Lady of the Angels Church, Laymen; William Shubert and Ellis Murphy, general conference manager. Mrs. D. Carr Whitehead will develop the ladies program.

* * *

CORPORATE MEMBER TO THE FHA

S. Porter Driscoll, until recently a Corporate Member of the Jacksonville Chapter, has accepted the position of Assistant Director for Design, Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.

* * *

JACKSONVILLE CHAPTER OFFICERS

Officers for 1966 were announced by the Jacksonville Chapter: J. P. Stevens, President; Walter Schultz, Vice-President; Allen Frye, Secretary; and J. P. Graves, Treasurer.

Allen Frye, Secretary; J. P. Stevens, President; J. P. Graves, Treasurer.



DAYTONA ON THE MOVE

The recently-held annual convention of the FAAIA adopted a resolution charging the Association to implement the project calling for "Citizens Committee for a Better Environment."

The Daytona Beach chapter of the AIA is to be congratulated for its foresight in implementing this project in their area.

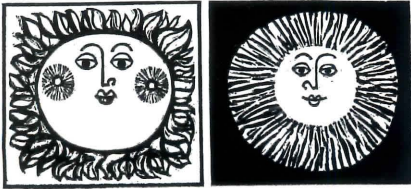
This chapter and some 15 Daytona businessmen formed a planning committee whose goal is to propose improvements in the downtown block bounded by Orange Avenue, Beach Street, Magnolia, and Palmetto Avenues — an area now being discussed for urban renewal.

The planning committee will study the community block-by-block and submit suggestions to the real estate owners.

This action by the Daytona Beach chapter dictates responsible community leadership by architects.

Concerted action by local architects and responsible businessmen will in time bring about complete elimination of our ugly cities.

FOTIS N. KAROUSATOS



CALENDAR

February 4

"Weather Resistance" Seminar, sponsored by the FAAIA. Morning and afternoon sessions. Luncheon speaker is Broward Williams. See Page 16 for further story. Holiday Inn, Gainesville, Florida.

February 5

Dedication of the School of Architecture and Fine Arts, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. 2:30 p.m.

February 5

FAAIA Board of Directors meeting — 9 a.m. — Holiday Inn, Gainesville, Fla.

February 21

FAAIA Exhibitors Committee meeting—Deauville Hotel, Miami Beach—Regency Room—10 a.m.

April 2

Council of Commissions meeting — Jacksonville, Fla.

April 23

FAAIA Board of Directors meeting — Robert Myer Hotel, Orlando, Fla.

May 21

Council of Commissions meeting — Tampa, Fla.

June 4

FAAIA Board of Directors meeting — Sarasota, Fla.

June 28 - July 1

AIA National Convention—Denver, Colorado.

July 30

Council of Commissions meeting — Miami, Florida.

August 13

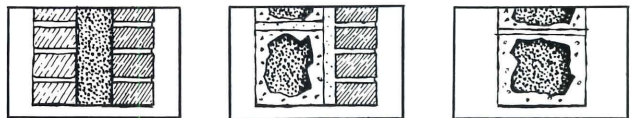
FAAIA Board of Directors meeting—Tallahassee, Fla.

October 5 - 8

52nd Annual Convention, Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects — Deauville Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.

**IT'S ONLY
EXPENSIVE
WHEN IT'S
LEFT OUT**

**Using Zonolite Masonry Fill
is the easiest, most economical
way to insulate walls like these.**



Zonolite Masonry Fill Insulation reduces thermal transmission through these walls up to 50%, significantly raises indoor wall temperatures, eliminates radiant heat exchange and chilly downdrafts.

Result: Vastly increased comfort, a whopping savings on fuel bills. And initial costs are lower too because you install smaller, more efficient heating and air conditioning systems.

So when it comes time to cut corners don't cut out the Zonolite Masonry Fill Insulation. It's only expensive when it's left out.

For more information consult your Zonolite representative.

ZONOLITE



ZONOLITE DIVISION W. R. GRACE & CO.
135 SO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Custom-Cast Plaques



We can fill all your design needs for any type, size or shape of cast bronze or aluminum plaques, name panels or decorative bas-reliefs . . .

FLORIDA FOUNDRY & PATTERN WORKS

3737 N. W. 43rd Street, Miami

FINANCING IS PART OF THE PLAN...

Let our \$300,000,000 worth of experience in FHA Multi-Family Financing help you help your client.

Write or call
C. R. Golder,
Vice President

J. I. KISLAK MORTGAGE CORPORATION OF FLORIDA

1220 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD, MIAMI,
FLORIDA

TELEPHONE: 377-3781

OFFICES IN: COCOA BEACH,
ORLANDO, ST. PETERSBURG,
TAMPA, FORT LAUDERDALE,
PENSACOLA & JACKSONVILLE



JOHN F. HALLMAN, JR., Pres. & Treasurer
MARK. P. J. WILLIAMS, Vice-Pres.

G. ED LUNSFORD, JR., Secretary
FRANK D. WILLIAMS, Vice-Pres.



ESTABLISHED 1910

F. GRAHAM WILLIAMS CO.

INCORPORATED

"Beautiful and Permanent Building Materials"

TRINITY 5-0043

ATLANTA
GA.

1690 MONROE DRIVE, N. E.
OFFICES AND YARD

FACE BRICK
HANDMADE BRICK
CERAMIC GLAZED BRICK
GRANITE
LIMESTONE
BRIAR HILL STONE
CRAB ORCHARD FLAGSTONE
CRAB ORCHARD RUBBLE STONE
"NOR-CARLA BLUESTONE"

STRUCTURAL CERAMIC
GLAZED TILE
SALT GLAZED TILE
GLAZED SOLAR SCREENS
UNGLAZED FACING TILE
ARCHITECTURAL TERRA COTTA
BUCKINGHAM AND VERMONT
SLATE FOR ROOFS AND FLOORS
PENNSYLVANIA WILLIAMSTONE

PRECAST LIGHTWEIGHT INSULATING ROOF AND WALL SLABS

We are prepared to give the fullest cooperation and the best quality and service to the ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS and OWNERS on any of the many Beautiful and Permanent Building Materials we handle. Write, wire or telephone us COLLECT for complete information, samples and prices.

Our new Florida representative will be announced soon. If any information is needed before this announcement is made, please contact our Atlanta, Georgia office, P. O. Box 13406, Station K, Zip Code 30324, or through our telephone number 875-0043, Area Code 404.

ADVERTISERS' INDEX

Florida Caterpillar Dealers
Inside Back Cover

Florida Foundry & Pattern
Works
39

Florida Investor-Owned
Electric Utilities
14, 15

Florida Municipal Utilities
Association
3

Florida Portland Cement
Association
13

J. I. Kislak Mortgage Corp.
of Florida
39

Merry Brothers Brick & Tile Co.
1

Muzak Corporation
40

Robbins Manufacturing Co.
40

Shelton, Ullmann, Smith
& Streich, Inc.
4

Solite Corporation
33

F. Graham Williams Co.
39

Zonolite Division,
W. R. Grace & Co.
38

... SPECIFY

Wolmanized

**PRESSURE
TREATED
LUMBER**

Produced by
Robbins
manufacturing
company
TAMPA • ORLANDO
FLORIDA

*Complete
Lumber Service
Since
1937*

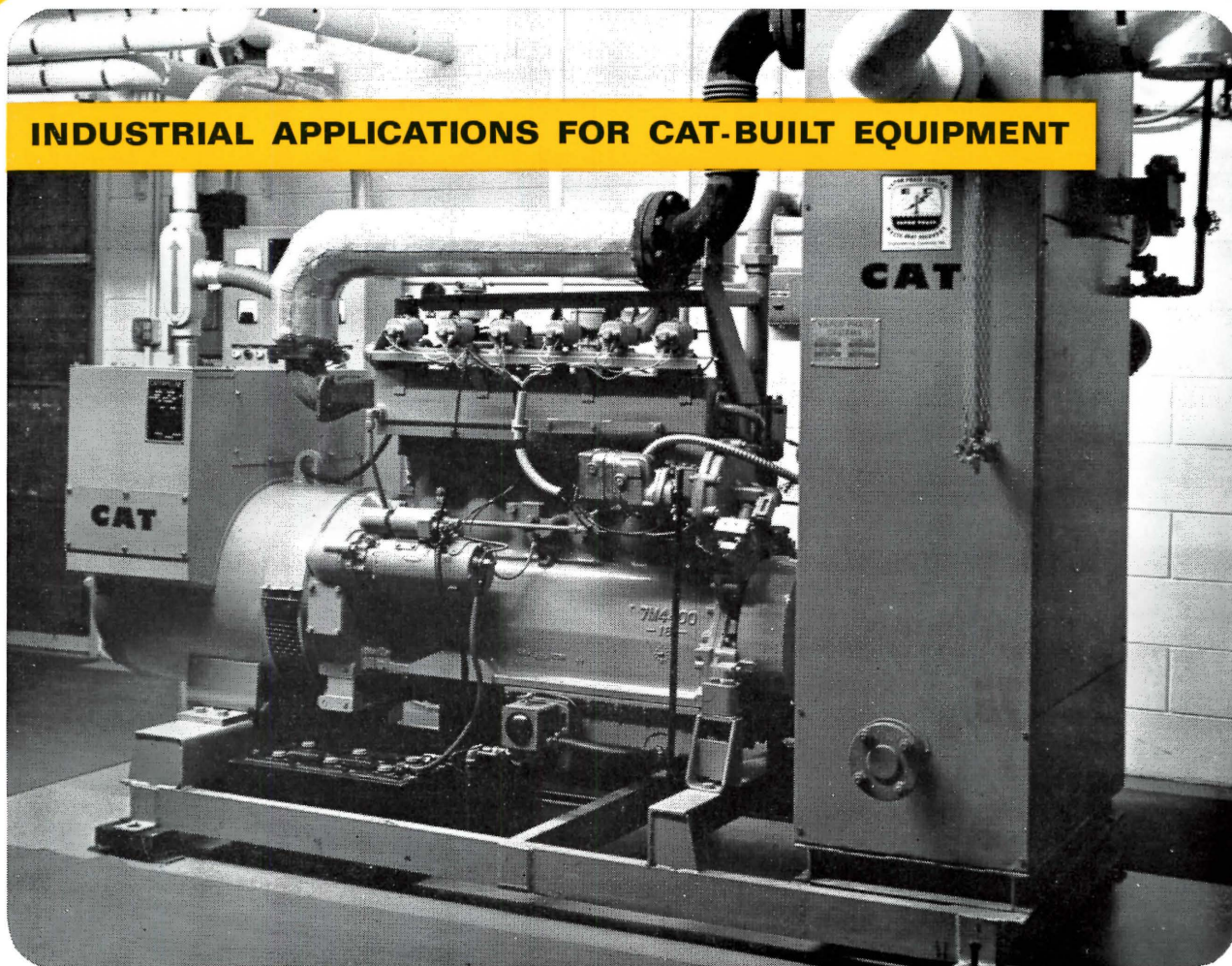
Muzak sound systems are designed for voice and music

Muzak sound systems provide building-wide communications. Speakers are balanced for full range reproduction of programmed background music and voice-paging or public addressing. Your local Muzak franchiser can provide expert assistance in placing speakers for exact coverage according to size, ambient noise, and special needs of the areas to be installed. Whenever you need versatile sound systems, call your local Muzak franchiser.



Jacksonville: Florida Wired Music Company, 1646 San Marco Blvd.
Orlando: Florida Music Network, Inc., 3107 Edgewater Drive
Tampa: Tropical Music Service, Inc., Post Office Box 1803
Miami Beach: Melody Inc., 1759 Bay Road

INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CAT-BUILT EQUIPMENT



TOTAL ENERGY FROM CATERPILLAR

Total energy explains the system of providing the total power requirements, exclusive of outside power sources, for a building, plant or facility from a single source of fuel. Energy requirements usually include heating, lighting, power and air conditioning.

The fuel or energy source might conceivably be natural gas, fuel oil or other fuel capable of being converted into heat and electric power.

In Florida, schools, apartments, plants and offices are moving in "on-site" generating units for low-cost electric power where dependability can't be overlooked.

Caterpillar engines and electric sets for prime power and standby generation are your key to increased profit. Whatever your requirements — large or small — you can benefit from low-cost total energy.

If you are building, expanding or modernizing, let your Caterpillar dealer show you the advantages of low-cost packaged electricity for prime and standby power.

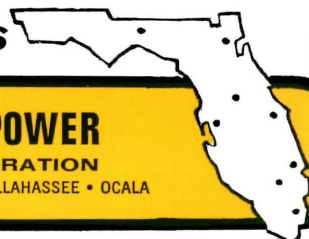
Call your Florida Caterpillar dealer... he's in the Yellow Pages. He'll be glad to show you how total energy from Caterpillar can generate more profits for you.

YOUR FLORIDA CATERPILLAR® DEALERS

JOS. L. ROZIER
MACHINERY CO.
ORLANDO • TAMPA

KELLY TRACTOR
COMPANY
MIAMI • WEST PALM BEACH • CLEWISTON

RING POWER
CORPORATION
JACKSONVILLE • TALLAHASSEE • OCALA



Caterpillar, Cat and Traxcavator are Registered Trademarks of Caterpillar Tractor Co.

Return Requested
THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT
3730 S. W. 8th Street
Coral Gables, Fla. 33134
Accepted As Controlled Circulation
Publication at Miami, Fla.

Miami-Dade Jr. College Library
E. G. Eymann, Head Librarian
11380 NW 27 Ave.
Miami, Fla. 33167

10