SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1971

The Florida Architect

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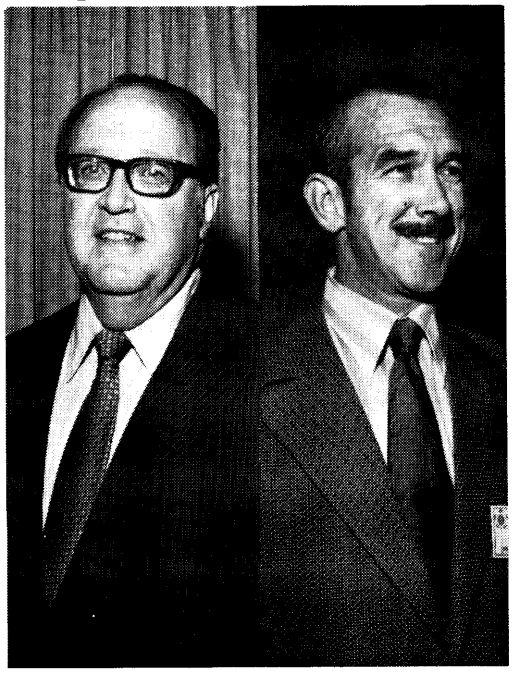
New Officers



JAMES E. FERGUSON, JR., SECRETARY

FRANK R. MUDANO, TREASURER

The 57th Annual Convention of the FAAIA was a tremendous success which was indicative of the total success for the entire year with respect to all programs.

The convention was attended by 1,140 persons including hundreds of architectural students from the Universities of Miami and Florida and Miami-Dade Jr. College. It was pleasing to see the students, the future professional, attend and mingle with the present architects and the representatives of the product manufacturers.

The convention, as always, ended with new members assuming the leadership of the Association for the coming year. These gentlemen are presented to you on this page. They are devoting themselves with effort and time away from their practice for the entire membership and the betterment of the profession in Florida. They alone cannot do the job that is required and lies ahead. They, your elected leadership, need your assistance.

1972 Executive Committee L/R: Hilliard T. Smith Jr., FAIA, AIA Regional Director; Richard E. Pryor, AIA, President; Frank R. Mudano, AIA, Treasurer; Thomas H. Daniel, AIA, Vice President; James E. Ferguson Jr., AIA, Secretary; Robert J. Boerema, AIA, Past President.

The Florida Architect Sept./Oct. Volume 21/Number 5

COVER: COCONUT GROVE RESIDENCE OF ARCHITECT ALFRED BROWNING PARKER, FAIA, IS THE 1971 WINNER OF THE ARCHITECTS AWARD FROM THE FLORIDA CHAPTER, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS.

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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 bi-monthly at the Executive Office of the Association, 1000 Ponce de Leon Blvd., Coral Gables, Florida 33134. Telephone: 444-5761 (area code 305). Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of the Editor or the Florida Association of the AIA. Editorial material may be reprinted provided full credit is given to the author and to THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT and copy is sent to publisher's office. Controlled circulation postage paid at Miami, Florida. Single copies, 75 cents, subscription, $6.50 per year. 1971 Member Roster available at $10.00 per copy. **1971** Directory of Architectural Building Products & Services available at $1.50 per copy.

Woodsong

COCONUT GROVE RESIDENCE OF ARCHITECT ALFRED BROWNING PARKER, FAIA, IS THE 1971 WINNER OF THE ARCHITECTS AWARD FROM THE FLORIDA CHAPTER, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS.

A small 135' square site was planted with many fine palms from all over the world. Over a period of years this palmetum was carefully tended and it flourished. Several surveys located and verified the position of each palm. On the only existing open areas three small (20' square) buildings were erected: one for living room and study; another for eating; and the third for sleeping. To meet the space requirements of the family, two buildings have mezzanines and the sleeping building has a total of four levels.

Except for three base slabs of concrete the exterior walls, interior walls, floors, stairs, terraces, decks and roofs are completely constructed of wood. Plastic-coated plywood sheets (Plyform) were used to form the three principal slabs. This plywood was re-used to form the outside of the moat while gunite concrete was sprayed. The plywood was ultimately used a third time in the buildings as wall sheathing.

The concrete slabs are elevated a number of feet on block columns to provide a base upon which to build the three wooden buildings. Not only does this permit the wood to drain properly but it also puts the interiors well above the debris and insects of the jungle floor.

Exterior walls are 2" x 6" studs with three layers of wood applied (exterior siding, exterior plywood sheathing and interior paneling). These walls are further insulated with foil-faced fiberglass batts. The result has produced spaces that are easily cooled or heated and that retain the desired temperatures.

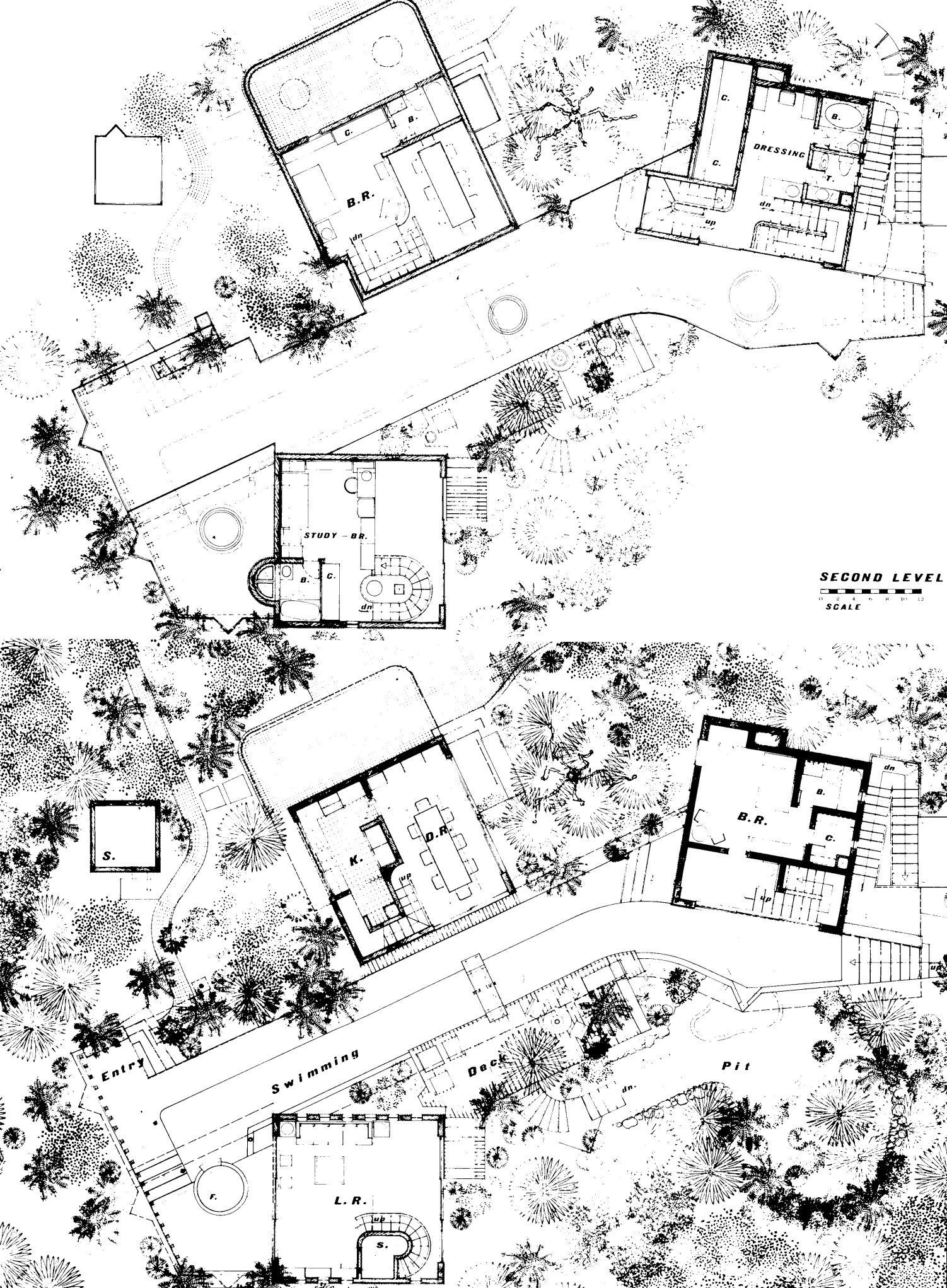
All exterior walls are covered with a vertical siding. This wood was milled with a deep rib from 6/4 stock in 3", 6" and 8" widths. When milling some of the wide material one rib and two ribs were dropped from the pattern to create variety. Placement was random and allowed working to the openings and to the corners. The design of the siding is intended to minimize wasping and splitting and all boards were backed with grooves. Aesthetically important were the considerations of the scale of the siding for the small buildings and a harmonious relationship with the palm fronds and their shadows on the walls.

Exterior corners are formed with a large quarter round to make an easy transition with the siding and to relate better to the trunks of the palms. Exterior vertical siding was fastened through pre-drilled holes with stainless steel ring shank (annullar) nails. The interior paneling was milled from 3/4" material in random widths with a modified type of V-joint and blind nailed.

The floors and roof decking throughout are composed of 5" x 6" members, stress 2640 E 1.8 Douglas Fir/Larch face decorative with striated pattern. The 5" nominal decking (3-13/16" actual) was used to its design limit (spans up to but not exceeding 20') throughout the buildings and for the roof over the pool. All other exposed material is Honduras mahongany.

The principal reason for selecting wood was simple — the Owner likes the material. It is warm to the touch, satisfying to the sight, in harmony with the environment, suitable for the forms required and durable for the tropical conditions. Wood is pleasant to work and rewarding in use.

It is difficult to visualize how this home could be built in anything other than wood. In the mini-jungle the home relates directly to the environment. The construction is almost a tree in one sense because it absorbs excess humidity during rainy periods and gives up moisture in dry seasons. The vertical hanging of the wood, the design of the siding, and its finish facilitates this free flow.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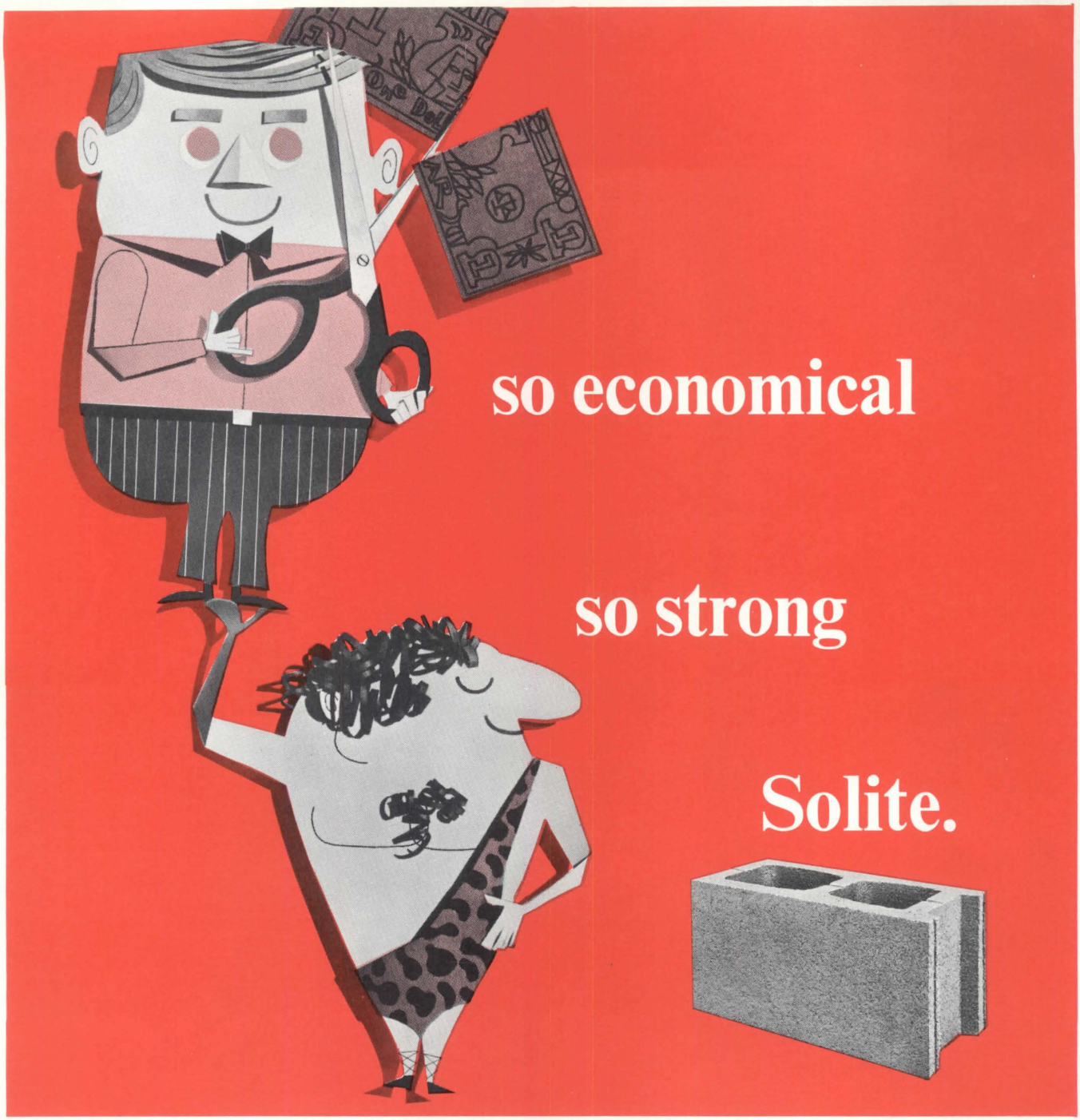
Woodsong



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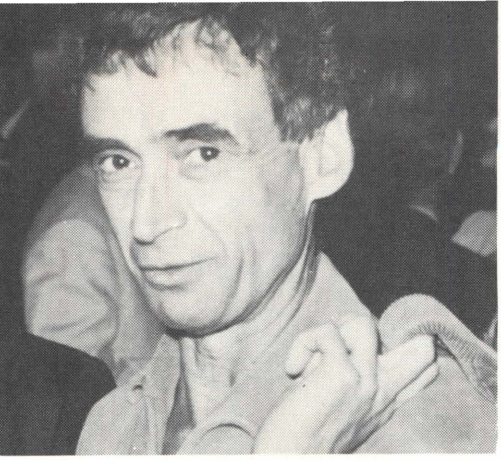


Paolo Soleri

Set with the theme "The New Architect" the 1971 FAAIA convention pointed a way to new and exciting vistas of practice for the architect. The personalities were diverse and interest of attendance varied in response to the futures represented by each.

Convention Notes

Soleri

Striding through life in the calm manner of the great visionary he is was Paola Soleri. Playing to an overflow audience was a dazzling display of slides illustrating first projects of construction in earth forming under way at Soleri's school in Arizona and ending with striking views of models of his visionary cities. The models were made as to seem almost real and the thought processes so logical as to make one wonder why these cities do not yet exist, or why they aren't being built. Perhaps because man is not yet ready for them, but these visions can serve as a guide through the evolution of social, economic and political processes necessary for their realization.

Bringing the architects focus to another scope of practice, visionary in its own manner, was the Regional Development Program.

Williams

In relation to what American society needs in order to survive, is the architect more a part of the problem then a part of the solution? Change is all about us today and regional development represents one rearrangement in societies way of perceiving problems and solutions. This architect asked where we stand in the midst of this change. Do we perceive what changes are taking place in societal institutions and can we, or do we want to, interpret the visual consequences of these changes? Can the architect have a major role in the creation of the future?

Ginn

Regional planning is not new but has existed in various forms since the early settlement of America. A brief history of regional planning was traced in a slide presentation by the speaker up to the present day as we face the question of how one plans in a multi-faceted democracy where planning is achieved by laws, public and private financial practices, and politics. The answers will lie again, partly, in what role the "New Architect" assumes in a changing society.

Veltman

In Houston, Texas an ecological planner is part of a developer team utilizing land analysis systems as developed by Ian McHarg in planning a "New Town" development on 20,000 acres of raw wooded property, the process and a resulting plan complete with new proposals of land preservation and sewerage treatment were presented via slides. Land uses as suggested by ecological factors were some times compromised by economic factors but nonetheless the fact that the process is being employed by a developer offers exciting potential.

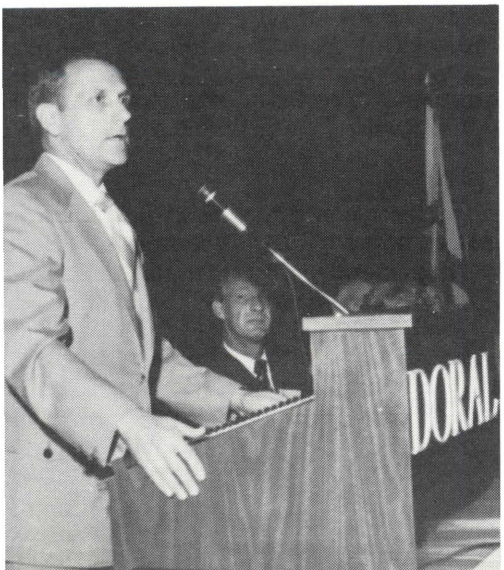
Schweizer

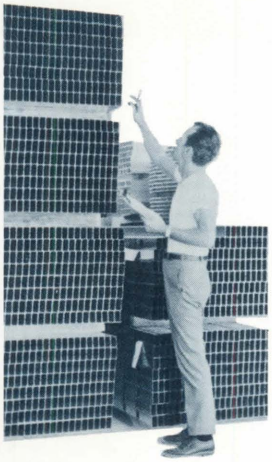
Finally, bringing regional planning home to Florida, Architect Schweizer and team leaders outlined work done at the Oklahawa Charrette held last July at Silver Springs and reported in F/A for July/August.

Ferebee

Tying up the package, Institute First Vice President Ferebee spoke of the crossroads choice facing the architect today: Assume a role of leadership in society while remaining as captain of the design team or accept the role of technician while others lead. Crucial in bidding for a role of leadership he lists these factors: Architects must present a united front with practitioners in all walks of practice working in common support; Architects must establish credibility, speaking only to those subjects in which they have knowledge, training and expertise; finally architects must avoid self serving activities. Their willingness to step in and tackle problems of present and future will determine their position of leader or technician.

S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., FAIA
First Vice President, AIA





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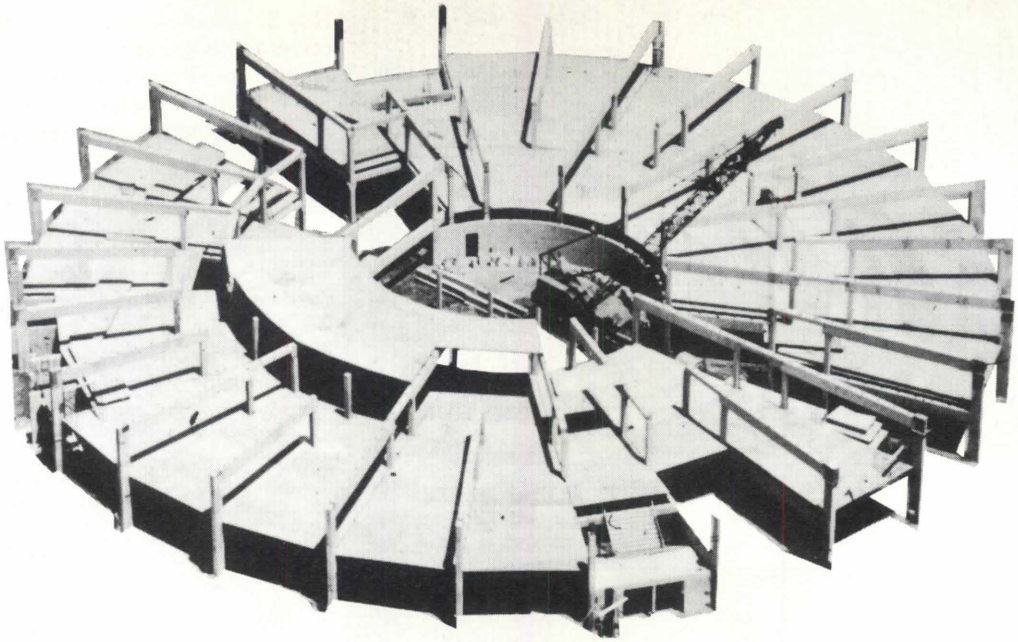
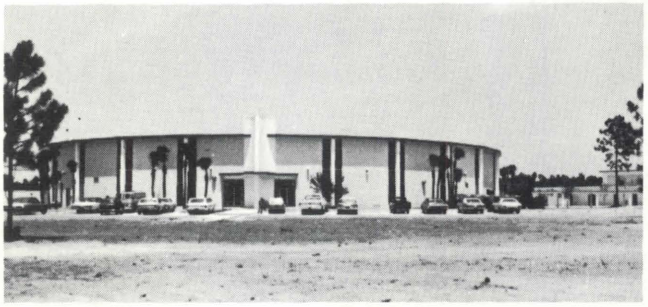
The 1972 President of FAAIA Richard E. Pryor of Jacksonville receives the Gavel from outgoing President Robert J. Boerema of Miami during the festivities of the Annual Banquet.

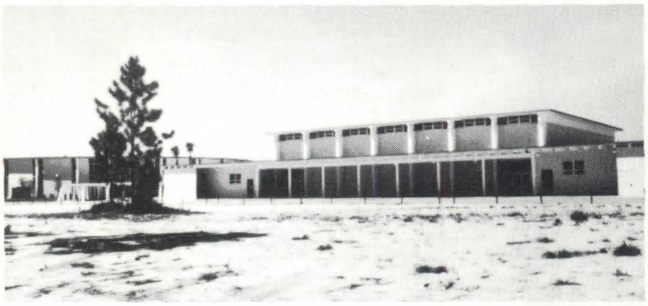
Robert H. Levison, FAIA of Clearwater receives from newly elected President Richard Pryor the Association's highest Award the "Gold Medal". Levison is the fifth member in 57th years of the Association to receive this Award for his distinquished leadership and service to the State Association over a period of many years

Convention Awards

President Boerema presents to "Hap" Lewis, AIA of Palm Beach the 1971 Anthony L. Pullara Memorial State Member Award for his service to the profession during the year.







What's so new about "systems" construction?!

Vanguard High School, Ocala. Architect — Berry J. C. Walker, Ocala; general contractor — Drake Construction Company, Ocala; prestressed concrete supplier — Dura-Stress, Inc., Leesburg; concrete masonry units — Cummer, Inc., Kendrick.

The aura of mystery which some people have recently attached to the word "systems" is often misleading. It means nothing more than *prefabrication.* The Florida concrete industry has long been a pioneer and a leader in this field.

The new Vanguard High School in Ocala is a good example of the "systems" method which has been used for years by Florida's prestressed and precast concrete industries. In this school building, prestressed concrete served multiple purposes. It reduced time of construction, permitted space saving design, cut the cost of air conditioning and provided added fire and public shelter protection. Local technique, knowledge and products were utilized to the fullest. All at the low cost of only *$13.56 a square foot.*

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Roy Simon, AIA of Delray Beach receives the Architect Community Service Award from President Boerema. Simon was cited for his active leadership in community activity and service.

W. J. Bowen, President of the Florida Gas Company, Winter Park, is presented the 1971 "Award of Merit" by President Boerema. Bowen was selected for this award for his interest, activity and concern with the profession of architecture which has advanced the cause of good planning and design.

Convention Awards

The Architects Award from the Florida Chapter, Society of American Foresters is presented to Alfred Browning Parker, FAIA by H.S. Friensehner for the outstanding design and use of wood for the "Woodsong" residence.

Receiving the 1971 Anthony L. Pullara Memorial — State Chapter Award from President Boerema is Thurston Hatcher, AIA President of Florida South Chapter and Stanley Glasgow, Past President of the Chapter.

The 8th Annual Craftsman of the Year Award is received by Herman Maleika from President Boerema. Maleika was cited for outstanding execution of limestone masonry performed on the Cummings Memorial Chapel Addition, St. Johns Cathedral in Jacksonville. The Jacksonville Chapter nominated Maleika and the architectural design was performed by the firm Kemp, Bunch & Jackson.

Convention Awards

On behalf of the Mosaic Tile Co. and Interpace Corporation, Allen Kern receives from President Boerema the Building Product Exhibitor Award for Educational Value.

President Boerema presenting to John Custer of Roof Structures of Florida, Inc. the Annual Award to the Building Product Exhibitor for Display Excellence.

Urbahn and Slayton To Attend Florida Grassroots Conference

The President of the American Institute of Architects, Max O. Urbahn, FAIA and William L. Slayton, Executive Vice President will be in Tampa, Florida on December 10, at the Hawaiian Village for the Annual FAAIA "Florida Grassroots" conference.

The purpose of this annual conference is to have the AIA leadership present and explain the upcoming national AIA programs. The conference allows the local AIA Chapter leaders to become acquainted with the national programs and to have the opportunity to ask specific questions.

The "Grassroots" meeting is attended by the 12 Florida Chapter Presidents and their officers, the leaders of the State Association and other Board of Directors. Interested members may also attend as the conference is open.

Advertisers

News

An Introduction To A Program In Our Man-Made Environment

The FAAIA Committee on Environmental Education will conduct an Environmental Education seminar for the AIA Florida Chapters on December 11, at the Hawaiian Village in Tampa. This first, broadbase seminar, is also open to school administrators.

The Committee during the coming year plans to encourage environmental education in Florida public schools by following a four part strategy, namely:

a. **self-education**
b. **opening communication with educators**
c. **assisting in the establishment of specific programs**
d. **continuing support.**

During August-October 1972 five regional workshops will be held throughout the state at which school systems will receive a one or two day initiation in the concept of environmental education.

What is this program — Our Man-Made Environment — all about? or, to take the easier path — what isn't it?

It isn't a technical complexity

It isn't a book or a curricula

It isn't a clearly established body of material

It isn't a Science program or Social Studies program or Art or English or Math program

It isn't a lower school, middle school or high school program

It isn't an expensive program or a controversial program

It isn't an open classroom, traditional classroom, laboratory school or free school

What is it then?

A program built upon the teachers' and students' own living experiences in their own environment — their home, school, neighborhood and city.

A program concentrating on the built environment — the man-made world in which we all spend most of our lives.

A program aimed at long-range goals for developing a society equipped and interested in having some control over the world they live in.

A program which can unite different subjects or serve one at a time.

A program which begins at any age and goes on throughout one's life.

A program which demonstrates the creative skills of a teacher in any classroom, in any school, within any educational philosophy.

It is above anything else a new perspective into the familiar, a new attitude about man and his world — the why, the how, and the who for.

It is about one component of our total environment — the man-made physical environment — which offers a relevant lead into the other aspects of our surroundings — the economic, social, psychological, natural, etc.

There are no pretensions about it's relative importance — only a belief in its immediacy and thus its potential as a learning experience. . . .

WHEREAS it is increasingly apparent that it is necessary for government to husband its resources carefully and skillfully using the most sophisticated of management techniques; and,

WHEREAS the State of Florida is without legislation authorizing the long range planning and development of the capital requirements for essential state programs; and,

WHEREAS for the consecutive legislative sessions the need for legislation authorizing capital outlay according to long term needs determined by advanced project analysis and the best of business management methods was very apparent; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects proposes that legislation be prepared by the appropriate legislative service agency and supports the enactment of such legislation in the next session of the Legislature.

Convention Resolutions

WHEREAS the balance of the State's ecological systems are threatened by the density and quality of constructed environment; and,

WHEREAS the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects believes that the protection of the ecological balance is the basis of life itself and must become a first priority of public policy; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects encourages and supports the implementation by the State Government of a major State Land-Use Plan having the force of law and a part of a national land-use policy; and, further be it resolved that the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects pledges its voluntary professional guidance to the drafting of parameters for such a plan and provide leadership to activating multi-disciplinary teams for those public and private agencies who are equally concerned as the association in this effort.

WHEREAS the State of Florida has commissioned competent architects to design the new capitol center by using an unbiased process that assured selection of the best available professional talent; and,

WHEREAS criticism of the work of the commissioned firms is being publicized by persons using methods of questionable validity; and,

WHEREAS the criticism has diverted the talented and competent effort of the commissioned firms to a speedy and professional resolution of a complex program; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects communicate to the Capitol Center Planning Committee (charged to work with the State's commissioned architects as the State's representatives) that the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects deplores the character and methods of current criticism of the proposed design for the Capitol Center; and urges the continuation of the planning according to the previously approved designs without further delay.

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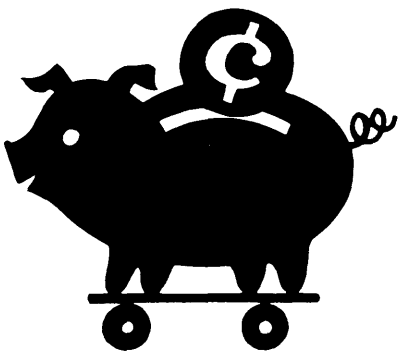

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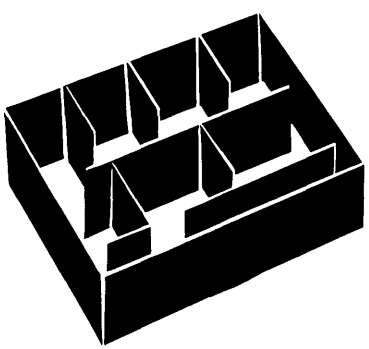
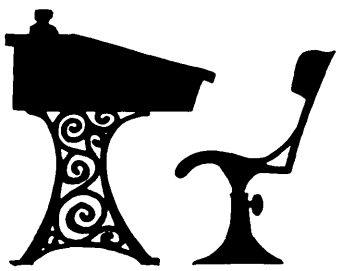


In addition to custom applications like these, Kor-Hof gypsum panels are also available in permanent interior wall systems for drywall or plaster finishes, and moveable partition systems for commercial buildings.



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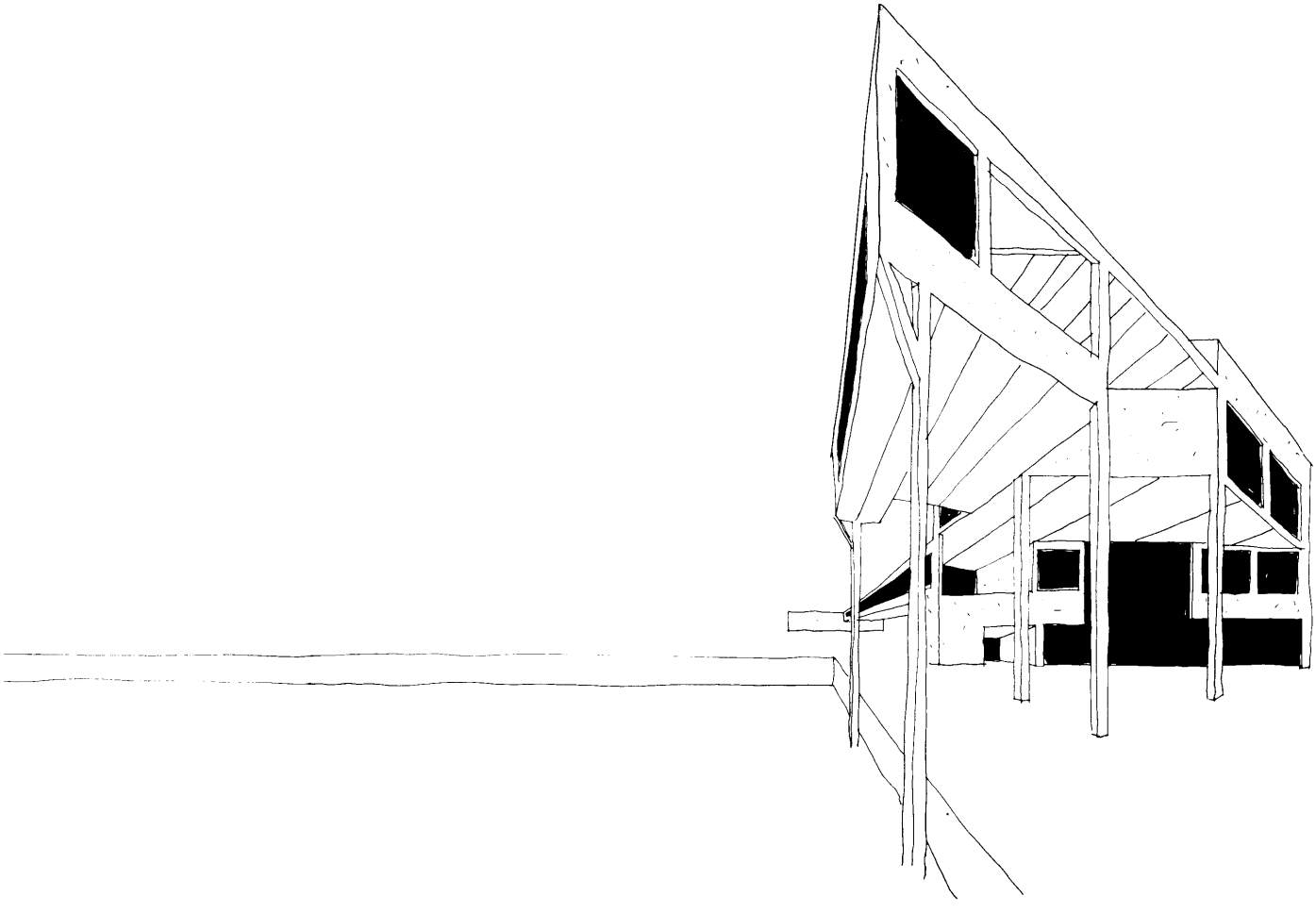
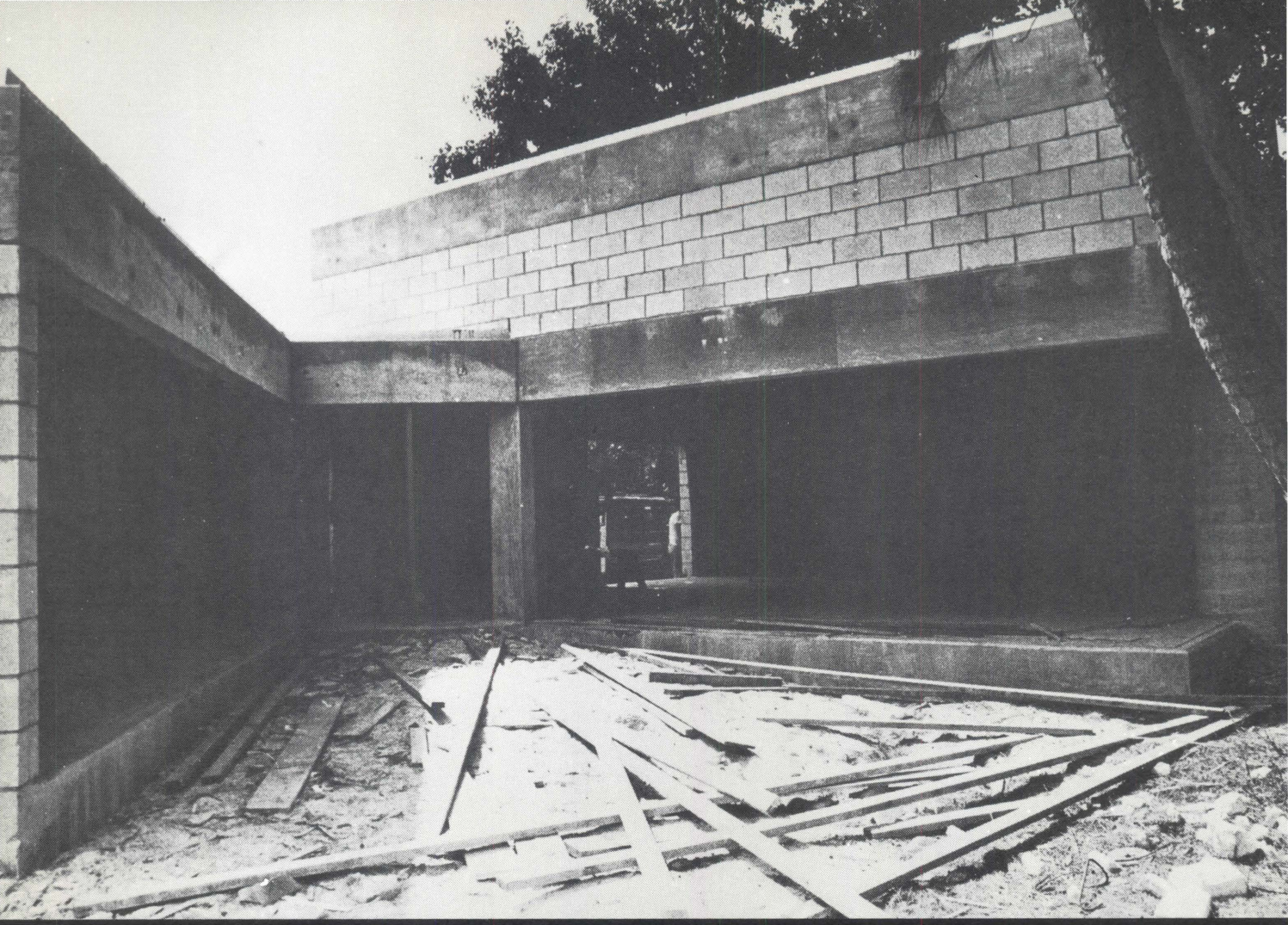


Nova University of Advanced Technology, Oceanographic Laboratory



Private Residence, Hollywood, Florida
Photo by Carl Floyd

Man is complete only when he fulfills his potential.

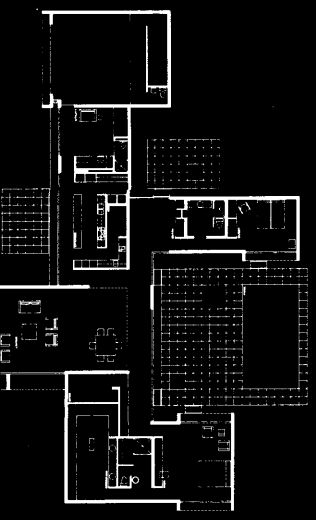
Fulfilling potential demands the utmost integrity throughout the scope of function, and these two are interdependent.

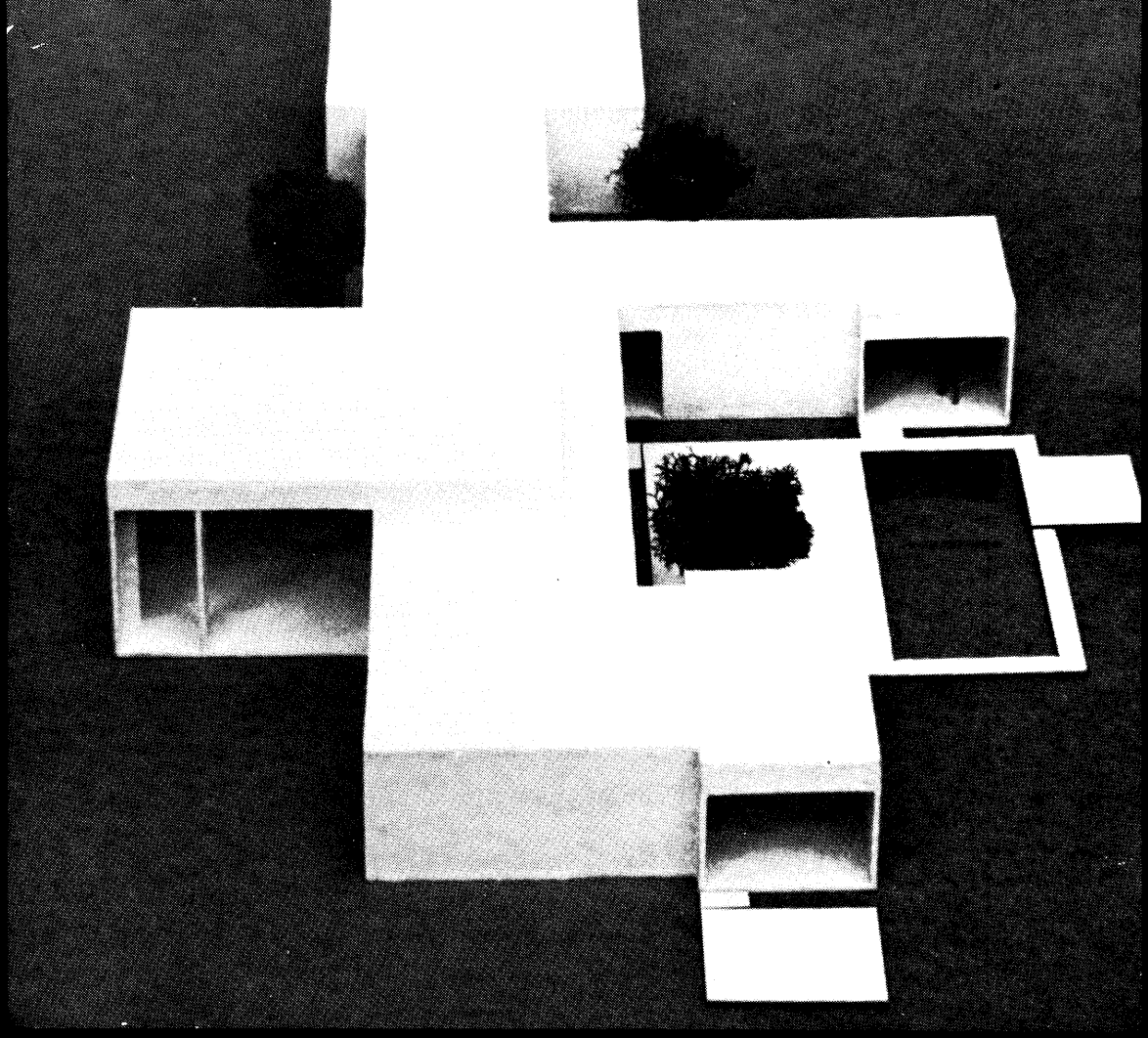
Integrity in man's work goes beyond the realm of concretes and it is in this abstract regard that we can begin to form objective guidelines for the performance and critical evaluation of architecture.

What might be the most important point of misunderstanding concerning architecture among architects and non-architects alike is the misconception that the aesthetics of environment are subjective in nature and therefore a matter of taste and opinion. The architect who can in fact eliminate this rationalization in planning and design would not only have the greatest reason for mental well-being, but would also produce excellent buildings.

Beauty is not a pre-conceived or contrived ideal, but rather the qualitative result of purposeful action. When we contemplate that thought, it follows quite naturally that standards of beauty change as does life, a fact

DONALD SINGER





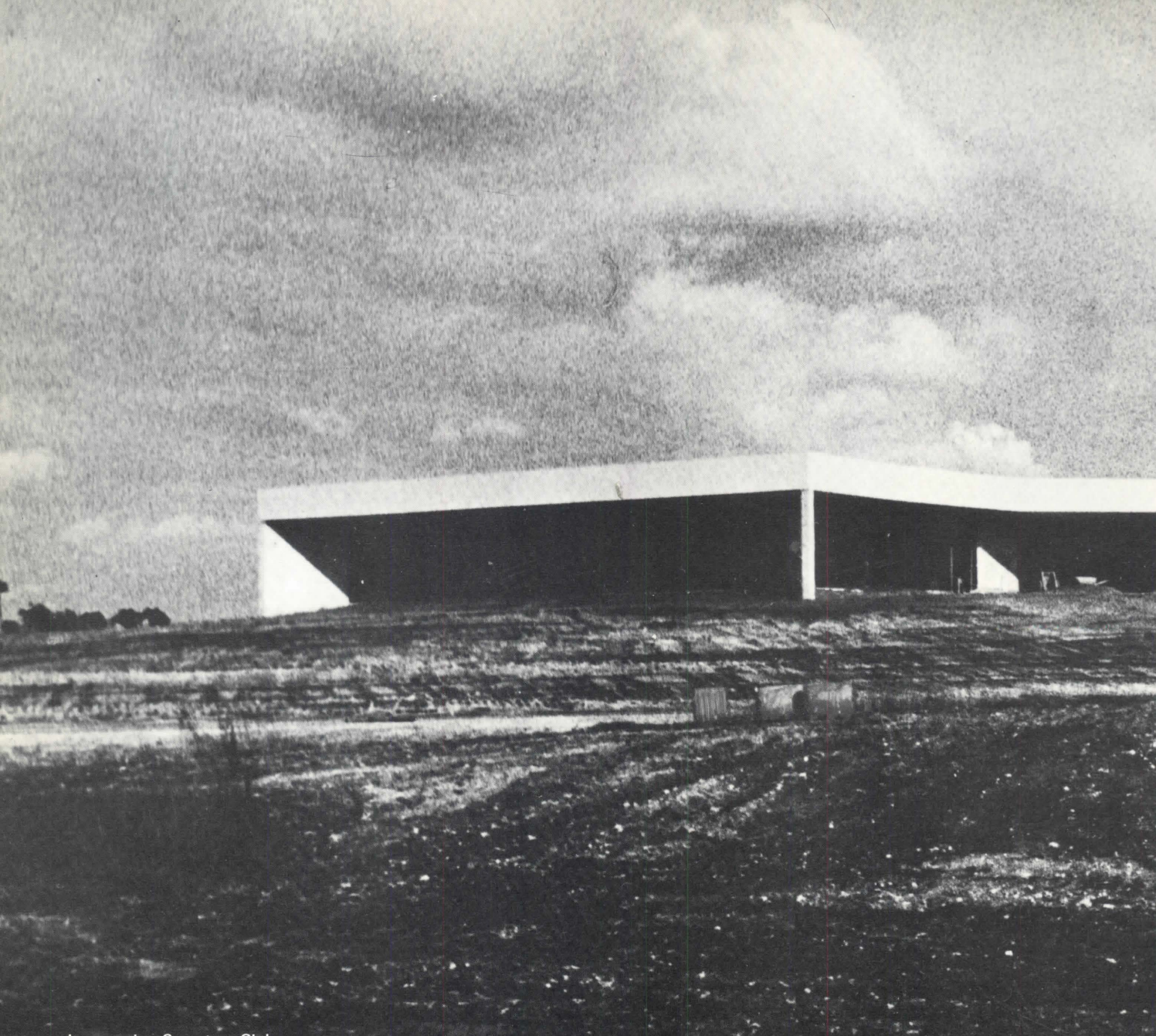
Private Residence, Boca Raton, Florida

which many find difficult to acknowledge. Architecture must change in the same way for it is not taste, it is idea; it is not whim, it is reason; it is not mere decoration of function, it is anticipation of life. Anticipation—not imitation; that is what raises architecture to the level of art.

If a building merely reflects the physical and emotional demands of a client, it can become a piece of hardware, but by projecting the sensitivities of those involved into a creative process, one attempts to determine a sense of order. . . an order unique because of the greatly varying circumstances which surround each new project. More often than not, this key point in the process we call "design" is ignored or passed over in favor of factors erroneously labeled as "practicalities".

It is all to easy, I am afraid, for "practicality" to become merely a concession to lack of concern. Order, honesty and individuality are all very practical considerations to man's mental well-being.

I am involved with four vastly different projects now which become good illustrative examples of these thoughts. Two are residences, very different in scope and each with an individual sense of order that has generated physical character.



Jacaranda Country Club, Plantation, Florida. Photo by Carl Floyd.

Each grew natually out of its own demands and limitations and became itself. (The single house still exists as a viable way of life for many people. . . but it must turn into itself for environment. It is now part of a flat suburban structure and should be considered as such.) In the smaller house we create a single inner garden closed off from neighbors by a wall of earth. The house is spatially constructed of two areas of use — communal and private — and the structure is physically expressive of that simple statement. Every item is selected with a spartan budget in mind, but there is a fine line between simplicity and expediency and stop gap answers must be set aside if a worthwhile aesthetic is to result.

The second house provided an entirely different program, and quite naturally a different result. A greater latitude of physical refinement was possible, but the straightforwardness is wrapped around bright sunlit outdoor space, always flowing, but constantly touched by an awareness of light and growing things. The white concrete walls and black slate floors examplify simplicity in the intense Florida sunlight.

The other two projects deal much more with essence than with personalities. A private recreational club deals with imagery. The function was broken down into the basics of social and recreational and separated to intellectualize the physical requirement. Services were placed below — the vertical connection allows complete

DONALD SINGER

access to all sides of the building — another physical requirement. Vistas and promenades provide the proper setting for pagentry and the concrete walls stretch out in extended horizontal dimension to absorb and be absorbed in the flat Florida landscape.

We are also involved in a laboratory building for oceanographic research and experimentation. The building design is based on the essence of the work of these people. The scientists and technicians view their work as a "non-hierarcal" structure with a strong emphasis on inter-action. We place the library in a key position and relate it directly to the water and boats. The verticality is meaningful to the intensity of work; it also represents a unit of functional efficiency which can be lost by expansion. The unit will be repeated as the facility grows.

This work and more is produced with very few people and a very real concern on the part of all for the work. Our organizational chart is unlike any you are likely to see elsewhere. It is necessary to exploit oneself physically time after time in order to find the answer to a particular problem, but after seven years, I am more than willing to rebut any obituary written for the small office. We deal daily with human conditions and the rational development of man's environment. Naturally enough, we come face to face with irrationality, but one must realize that even if there is an abundance of it, it is the irrational that is the exception and the rational that is the rule! That is the nature of man.

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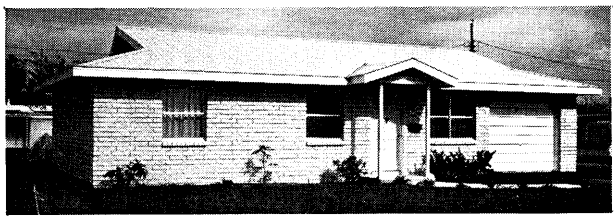

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End of an Ordeal! A New Registration Process

Arnold F. Butt, AIA
Chairman, Department of Architecture
University of Florida

Last July at the national convention of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards in San Francisco, the membership approved a new system of registration procedures which seem certain to have significant effects on those who will enter the architectural profession. Changes in examination procedures have caught most of the attention in the proposed new registration system. This is understandable since the examination procedure is locked in the minds of many registered architects as the last door that had to be opened to enter the profession. It was an ordeal, an endurance contest, for most which they remember well. However, the changes in the total process of registration have wider implications which may be evident from this description of the meeting in San Francisco. Although sixteen resolutions were brought to the floor of the convention, interest centered on Resolution No. 6 which reads as follows:

RESOLUTION NO. 6

Whereas, the purpose of registration is health, safety of public welfare, and

Whereas, public welfare demands a workable and satisfactorily built environment, and

Whereas, competent architects are needed to meet this goal, and

Whereas, registration is a professional competence identifying process, and

Whereas, this process measures educational, training and examination evidence, and

Whereas, this evidence must be related to the wisdom and knowledge of the time,

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the recommendations of the Examination Development Committee for revising the registration process, as detailed below, be accepted:

1. PURPOSE

   To phase out the present 36 hour, 7 part Examination for Architectural License Candidates. To implement, as soon as practicable, the new Professional Examination for candidates holding NAAB Accredited Professional Architectural Degrees and a Qualifying Examination for candidates without NAAP Accredited Degrees and/or with combinations of education and experience in accordance with NCARB equivalencies.

2. PREREQUISITES FOR NEW PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS

   A professional Architectural degree from a school accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board to be required for entrance to the new Professional Examination beginning in June, 1973 or a passing grade in the Qualifying Examination to be first offered in December, 1972.

   For the holders of a Masters Degree in Architecture, one year's acceptable experience in the field to be required.

   For the holders of a Bachelor of Architectural Degree, the first professional degree, two (2) years acceptable experience in the field to be required.

The fifth "whereas" in the resolution pinpoints the process of registration as measuring "educational, training, and examination evidence". To different degrees, each of the above elements in the present process of registration was affected by the resolution. The most sweeping change will be made in examination procedures. The development of the new examination has been a subject of great interest to architectural faculty, students, and recent graduates, not to mention some 4,000 persons around the U.S. involved in taking the present examination. The approved proposal reflects some of the criticisms and concern which came out of regional meetings over the past year. The tremendous effort put into the regional meetings was no doubt responsible for the delegates being well informed and prepared to act at the convention.

Educational Requirements

Support for the idea of requiring a professional education for a professional registration is strong. There is, however, good reason to consider that the educational path of a desirable candidate may not necessarily be through an NAAB accredited school. Therefore, the Qualifying (or Equivalency) Examination will be used to measure the level of education of those without the professional degree from NAAB accredited schools.

Some concern has been expressed about the possibilities for registration of a person without formal education but with extensive experience. The Qualifying Exam could be used to measure the capabilities of these persons as well, if the board members so desired. In a survey of examinees taken in 1969, however, it was found that 40% had degrees from non-accredited schools, and between 50% and 60% had accredited degrees. The unknown factor including those with partial or no formal education could not be more than 10%.

Training Requirements

The new system of registration procedures includes changes in the length of time spent in training or internship after graduation. For graduates of accredited schools with the Masters Degree in Architecture, the requirement would be one year. For graduates of accredited schools with the Bachelor of Architecture Degree, the requirement would be two years. In either case, the professional degree would permit the graduate to take the Professional Exam.

CONTINUED

For others including those with non-professional degrees or nonaccredited degrees, a total of eight years of combined education and internship would be required prior to taking the Qualifying Exam. On successful completion of that exam, the candidate could then take the Professional Exam. The NCARB proposal would also permit those with no education or partial education to take the Qualifying Exam after eight years combined training and education and to follow this with the Professional Exam. Such procedure would require a change of the Rules of the Florida State Board of Architecture which are presently designed to rule out the non-degree persons unless they declared their desire to take this route prior to July 1, 1970.

Amendments to Resolution No. 6 were presented by the Western and New England Regions which would have required three years experience before taking the Professional Examination. (Present requirements in these regions is three years). Although the amendments were defeated, several points from the debate are worth noting. First, there is some concern among board members of some of the states about the educational programs in their areas. The feeling seemed to be that while the graduates might be better prepared for the future in the profession, they were not sufficiently prepared to meet the problems of today. Strengthening the National Architectural Accrediting Board toward setting a minimum set of school standards was felt to be desirable. And, finally, it was agreed that the office experience which graduates receive should be made more meaningful.

In summary, the education and training requirements would be:

Education	Internship	Exam
Graduates with Masters Degree in Architecture (accredited school)	One year	Professional Exam
Graduates with Bachelor of Architecture (accredited school)	Two years	Professional Exam
Others — a. no or partial education b. non-professional degrees c. non-accredited degrees	Eight years total education and internship	Qualifying Exam and Professional Exam

New Examinations

The qualifying (Equivalency) Examination will be a modification of the present exam. A comparison of the two is probably the best way to explain the new exam.

PRESENT EXAM

Type of Exam	Hours	No. Questions
Building Equipment	4	150
Building Construction	3	150
Structures	5	150 (135+15)
Professional Administration	3	150
History/Theory	4	100
Planning		100
Design	12	
Site Planning	5	

TIME REQUIRED: FOUR DAYS

Registration Process, Continued

QUALIFYING (EQUIVALENCY) EXAM

Type of Exam	Hours	No. Questions
Construction	3	100
Theory		100
and	4	120
Practive	1	50
Architectural		50
Theory	2½	50
		50
Design/ Site Planning	8	

TIME REQUIRED: TWO DAYS

For candidates who have passed a part of the present exam the following is an explanation of how credit will be given for work already passed:

To get credit for passing Construction Theory and Practice, the candidate would have had to pass Structures and any two of the remaining three areas covered in the present exam. If he has completed all other parts of the examination, he would have satisfied the examination requirements for registration.

To get credit for Architectural Theory and Design, a candidate must have passed Design, History, Theory, and Planning (but not Site Planning). If he has passed all other parts of the present exam, he would have satisfied the requirements for registration. If he has passed History, Theory, and Site Planning, but not Design, he would have to complete the Design section. If he has passed Design, he would get credit for Design only, and if he had History, Theory and Planning to take, he would take the Architectural Theory section of the Qualifying Exam.

It would be possible for candidates to proceed to the Professional Exam if they have partially completed the present exam or to complete those minor parts of the present examination to satisfy the requirements for registration.

Professional Examination

The work done to date by the Education Testing Service toward the design of the new Professional Examination was presented to the Convention on slides with commentary. The presentation was convincing but I'm certain its credibility cannot be communicated without seeing the whole show. I will, therefore, attempt to describe only the process of the new Professional Exam with excerpts from the text of the Commentary.

The Professional Exam is described as a test of knowledge and judgement based upon the concept that an architect must help build an improved environment. He must be an individual who has the knowledge and judgement to move from where we are to where we want to be in our environmental world.

CONTINUED

Registration Process, Continued

Secondly, the Professional Examination should coordinate the prerequisites of the candidate's education and the examination to insure that a level of competence exists. That is, it is not necessary to re-examine a candidate for those aspects which he should have covered in a professional school.

The Exam would cover four basic areas:

1. Environmental
2. Programming
3. Design/Technology
4. Construction

The first section of the exam would contain questions in four areas of the Environmental Content: Public and Private Goals, Environmental Facts, Implementation Capabilities, and Planning Action.

In Programming, five areas cover question information: The establishment for goals for the problem; the identification and understanding of acts; the development of programmatic concepts; the identification of needs; and the statement of the problem.

In Design and Technology, the third section, there are the following areas: Physical Relationships — affinities and relationships of spaces, buildings, and streets that develop among the various design aspects of the problem; Design Alternatives — the identification of the most acceptable scheme; Development of the scheme into a solution; and the application to the solution of systems and materials which are appropriate.

In Construction, the need is to identify or evaluate the candidates knowledge of contractual relationships, construction techniques, quality control, cost control and time factors of architectural practice.

Each candidate will be supplied with resource material covering the above four areas which would furnish all the necessary information about a given design project. On the basis of information supplied, he would make decisions in response to questions, choosing one of four possible answers to each question. The test will probably take only one day, at the most two, and will be completely machine graded.

The above report makes dry reading but it is factual. The most interested persons will no doubt be those who are presently taking the exam and recent graduates. If the report does not answer all the questions such people have, I will be glad to try to answer them by mail or phone if they will contact me.

With changes in educational curricula and changes in the examination process underway, it seems appropriate to get to work on a more meaningful internship program. As a beginning, the Southern Conference of NCARB will meet at the Department of Architecture, University of Florida to see if some progress can be made this year toward such a program. Representatives of state registration boards and architectural schools from ten states, from Texas to North Carolina, will attend. The two-day meeting on November 11 and 12 will be organized as a workshop with an action program as it's goal. There is no good reason why we could not have some sound recommendations for the next NCARB convention if this program is a success. ■

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