

The Florida Architect March/April 1972

# FLORIDA'S HILLIARD T. SMITH, JR. FAIA

## Candidate for Secretary of A



*The Florida Region of The American Institute of Architects is proud to have one of its members nominated for National Secretary of the Institute. Hilliard T. Smith, Jr. FAIA, the current Regional Director, is most qualified to be nominated and elected by the national membership.*

*Hilliard, a small practitioner, is aware of the problems and needs facing the practitioner today. He has devoted his service to the Institute for a climate that will be of greater benefit to the profession in the days ahead.*

*The Florida Region, along with the other Regions who have nominated Hilliard, urge you to carefully consider his background and approach to the problems of today. We urge the AIA membership to elect Hilliard.*

*The Editor*

### FAAIA ACTIVITIES

Serving eleventh year as chairman of Lake Worth Contractors Examining Board; member for 17 years.

Chairman, Architectural Advisory Council of the Capitol Center Planning Committee, state of Florida.

Past President, Palm Beach Chapter, AIA.

Past President FAAIA.

Director FAAIA since 1962.

Originator of Craftsman Award program for FAAIA.

Received the Anthony L. Pullara Award from FAAIA in 1968 as outstanding member for year.

### PHILOSOPHY

The social, political and economic pressures facing today's architect require him to be constantly alert to improve the efficiency of his practice so that he may better fulfill his desire and unique ability to plan and coordinate a more beautiful and useful man made environment.

To better serve the profession and public interest, the Institute must prudently plan its programs to promote a climate in government and society favorable to the architects' efforts and aid him to increase his knowledge and practice skills.

### AIA ACTIVITIES

Elected AIA Fellow in 1970 for service to Institute and Public Service.

Member AIA Board of Directors 1969-72.

Chairman 1970 AIA New Membership Classifications Committee.

Member 1970 AIA Structure Committee.

Member 1970 and 1971 AIA Government Affairs Steering Committee.

Commissioner AIA Government Affairs 1972.

Member AIA Office Practice Committee 1966-68.

Member AIA Labor Liaison Task Force 1971-72.

Member National Advisory Committee on Mason Productivity research project at University of Texas 1971-72.

THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION  
OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE  
OF ARCHITECTS

FAAIA OFFICERS FOR 1972

Richard E. Pryor, AIA, President  
1320 Coast Line Building  
Jacksonville, Florida 32202  
(904) 356-9491

Thomas H. Daniels, AIA, Vice President/  
President Designate  
425 Oak Avenue  
Panama City, Florida 32401  
(904) 763-3053

James E. Ferguson, Jr., AIA, Secretary  
2901 Ponce de Leon Blvd.  
Coral Gables, Florida 33146  
(305) 443-7758  
(305) 443-1164

Frank R. Mudano, AIA, Treasurer  
1189 N.E. Cleveland Street  
Clearwater, Florida 33515  
(813) 446-1041

1972 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ellis W. Bullock  
Arnold F. Butt  
John W. Dyal  
John T. Dye  
Rudolph J. Fletcher  
Robert G. Graf  
Stanley Glasgow  
Robert B. Greenbaum  
Donald R. Hampton  
Oscar A. Handle  
A. Reese Harvey  
Thurston Hatcher  
James B. Holliday  
Walter Keller  
C. Frasuer Knight  
Robert H. Levison, FAIA  
Howarth L. Lewis, Jr.  
James D. McGinley, Jr.  
Wiley M. Parker  
Roy L. Ricks  
Ted P. Pappas  
Nils M. Schweizer  
Frank D. Shumer  
Kenardon M. Spina  
Tollyn Twitchell  
William R. Upthegrove  
Francis R. Walton, FAIA  
Robert L. Woodward

DIRECTOR

Florida Region,  
American Institute of Architects  
Hilliard T. Smith, Jr., FAIA  
1123 Crestwood Boulevard, Lake Worth  
(305) 585-6448

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Florida Association of the  
American Institute of Architects  
Fotis N. Karousatos  
1815 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables  
(305) 444-5761

GENERAL COUNSEL

Smith, Moore & Huey  
P.O. Box 1169  
Tallahassee, Florida 32302  
(904) 222-5510

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Ted P. Pappas  
Charles E. Pattillo III  
Richard J. Veenstra

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

Fotis N. Karousatos / Editor  
John W. Totty / Assistant Editor  
Kurt Waldmann / Photography

COVER: Sculptures by sculptor Albert Vrana of Miami. See  
Story on Page 19. Photos by Shirley Busch.

2/72

CONTENTS

- 2 Hilliard T. Smith, FAIA
- 5 State Board of Architecture Survey
- 10 AIA National Policy Task Force Report
- 13 Red Flag Charrette
- 14 Advertisers
- 16 The Small Office Practitioner in a Multidisciplinary Design Team  
H. SAMUEL KRUSE', FAIA
- 20 Portrait: Catalyst

FOR REFERENCE

APR 28 1972

MIAMI-DADE JUNIOR COLLEGE  
NORTH CAMPUS LIBRARY

The  
Florida  
Architect  
March  
April

Volume 22  
Number 2

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, 1815 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.

# What on earth has electric power done for people who fly in the sky?



## Easy. Electric power has helped make the place the people fly from (or to) nicer.

Added conveniences all through Tampa's new Air Terminal Complex are all electric. From the coded direction signs that make traveling in the airport a little easier . . . to the "people mover" shuttle cars that add to the convenience of traveling . . . to the complex electronic equipment (convenience behind the scenes) . . . to preparing gourmet meals in a number of delightful restaurants . . . to the many elevators . . . the escalators . . . the lighting . . . the baggage conveyors (baggage is ready when you are) . . . intricate paging systems . . . closed circuit TV with handy flight information . . . and of course, the air conditioning

(enough to cool 2200 homes) . . . and the innovative heat reclaim system, which conserves heat emitted by lighting as well as the people themselves, and uses the "reclaimed" heat throughout the terminal.

Power through planning. Planning that included a rigorous economic evaluation of operating, owning and maintenance expenses before the all-electric choice was made.

The same kind of economic evaluation any homeowner, businessman, architect, engineer or builder can make.

And come up with the same answer.

**TEFCO**  
Tampa Electric Company

# State Board Exam Questionnaire

Results of the questionnaire given to employers of examinees in December, 1971. Returns: Florida — 40; Non-Florida — 126; Total — 166. (Note: Participants not answering account for remaining percentages)

## INFORMATION ABOUT THE FIRM

1. How many professional personnel?
  - 38.0% 1 to 5
  - 18.1% 6 to 10
  - 8.4% 11 to 15
  - 31.9% 16 or more
2. How many staff-clerical?
  - 71.7% 1 to 5
  - 12.0% 6 to 10
  - 2.4% 11 to 15
  - 12.7% 16 or more
3. Number of principals?
  - 34.9% 1
  - 28.3% 2
  - 7.8% 3
  - 10.3% 4
  - 17.5% 5 or more
4. Number of associates?
  - 43.4% 0
  - 12.7% 1
  - 6.6% 2
  - 13.3% 3
  - 21.7% 4 or more
5. What is your primary type of work at present?
  - 11.4% Residential
  - 36.2% Commercial
  - 31.9% Institutional
  - 14.5% Governmental
  - 2.4% Industrial
6. What is your approximate dollar volume of contract construction per year?
  - 5.4% \$100,000 to \$1,000,000
  - 11.4% 1,100,000 to 2,000,000
  - 22.9% 2,100,000 to 5,000,000
  - 22.9% 5,100,000 to 10,000,000
  - 35.5% over 10,000,000
7. How many years has your firm been established?
  - 19.3% 1 to 5
  - 19.9% 6 to 10
  - 15.1% 11 to 15
  - 15.1% 16 to 20
  - 28.9% 21 or more
8. How do you practice?
  - 21.7% As an individual
  - 22.3% As a partnership
  - 52.4% As a corporation
9. Are you presently engaged in urban design type projects?
  - 35.5% Yes
  - 61.5% No
10. Do you have "in-house" capability in Landscape Architecture?
  - 29.5% Yes
  - 68.1% No

*Last November the FAAIA Commission on Education, together with the Florida State Board of Architecture hosted the Southern Regional meeting of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, subject of the meeting was meaningful internship and a questionnaire prepared by Arnold Butt designed to disclose information on internship was presented, the questionnaire was given to all participants in the fall registration exams in the South, as well as being sent to their employers. This has been followed by a research study and the two will form the basis of a conference to be held in April addressing itself to problems of internship and educational implications as gleaned from the questionnaires. Results of the two questionnaires are presented herewith.*

11. Do you have "in-house" capability in Engineering?
  - 41.0% Yes
  - 57.8% No
12. Do you have capability in Interior Design?
  - 63.3% Yes
  - 36.1% No
13. Do you have capability in Planning?
  - 74.6% Yes
  - 23.0% No

## INFORMATION ABOUT EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

14. Many architectural schools have broadened their curricula to allow students to study subjects outside of architecture. Do you agree that this is desirable?
  - 88.0% Yes
  - 9.0% No
15. Are you ever in touch with an architectural school when seeking additional employees?
  - 75.3% Yes
  - 22.9% No
16. Have you found in the past two years that there have been enough qualified persons with architectural training available to serve the needs of your practice?
  - 50.0% Yes
  - 48.8% No
17. Do you ever employ architectural students for part-time or summer work?
  - 9.0% No
  - 51.8% Occasionally
  - 36.2% On a regular basis
18. If you hired a recent graduate who had worked 9 months (3 summers) in other architect offices, how long would you estimate it would take to "train" him to be productive in your office?
  - 9.6% 0-2 Months
  - 25.3% 3-5 Months
  - 27.7% 6-9 Months
  - 19.9% 10-12 Months
  - 13.9% More than 12 Months
19. Assuming two applicants for a position have the same amount of experience in architects offices, do you prefer a graduate of an architectural school?
  - 90.3% Yes
  - 5.4% No

CONTINUED

For natural beauty with fire protection  
you can't *match*

**non****com** wood  
for service you can't *match*

# Dantzler

The builders of Jacksonville's distinctive University Club atop the Gulf Life Tower knew that with Non-Com fire protected wood from Dantzler they would get quality, beauty, strength and safety. Non-Com fire protected lumber and plywood enhanced the Tudor architectural theme used throughout the University Club's 27th floor lounge and dining area as well as the saunas, handball courts, and bar on the 28th floor.

Non-Com wood can cost less than competitive fire-retardant materials. Less for labor to put up, too. And Non-Com fire preventive treatment lasts, just as its natural beauty never needs redoing. It's pressured-in for complete penetration, then kiln dried after treatment for permanent protection. Non-Com is so effective against flames it rates the Underwriters' Laboratories label.



Take the word of people who won't settle for anything less than the very best. Specify Non-Com fire protected lumber and plywood from Dantzler for lasting beauty, strength and safety. Non-Com wood is available when and where you need it, because Dantzler production exceeds many, many rail freight carloads annually. More than enough to supply all the Non-Com dealers serviced by Dantzler in Florida and elsewhere . . . AND keep extensive stocks in weather sheltered warehouses in both the Jacksonville Dantzler Headquarters, and their Pompano Beach branch.

Architect: Drake/Pattillo and Associates, Architects, Jacksonville (formerly Gordon, Drake and Pattillo)

Contractor: Aucher Co., Jacksonville; Lumber supplied by: Thompson Lumber Company, Jacksonville.

**non****com** YOU CAN'T  
MATCH  
NON-COM®  
WOOD  
FIRE PROTECTED WOOD

*Produced by*

# Dantzler

**LUMBER & EXPORT COMPANY**

P. O. Box 6340, Jacksonville, Florida 32205

Telephone (904) 786-0424 or 781-1853

P. O. Box 1419, Pompano Beach, Florida 33061

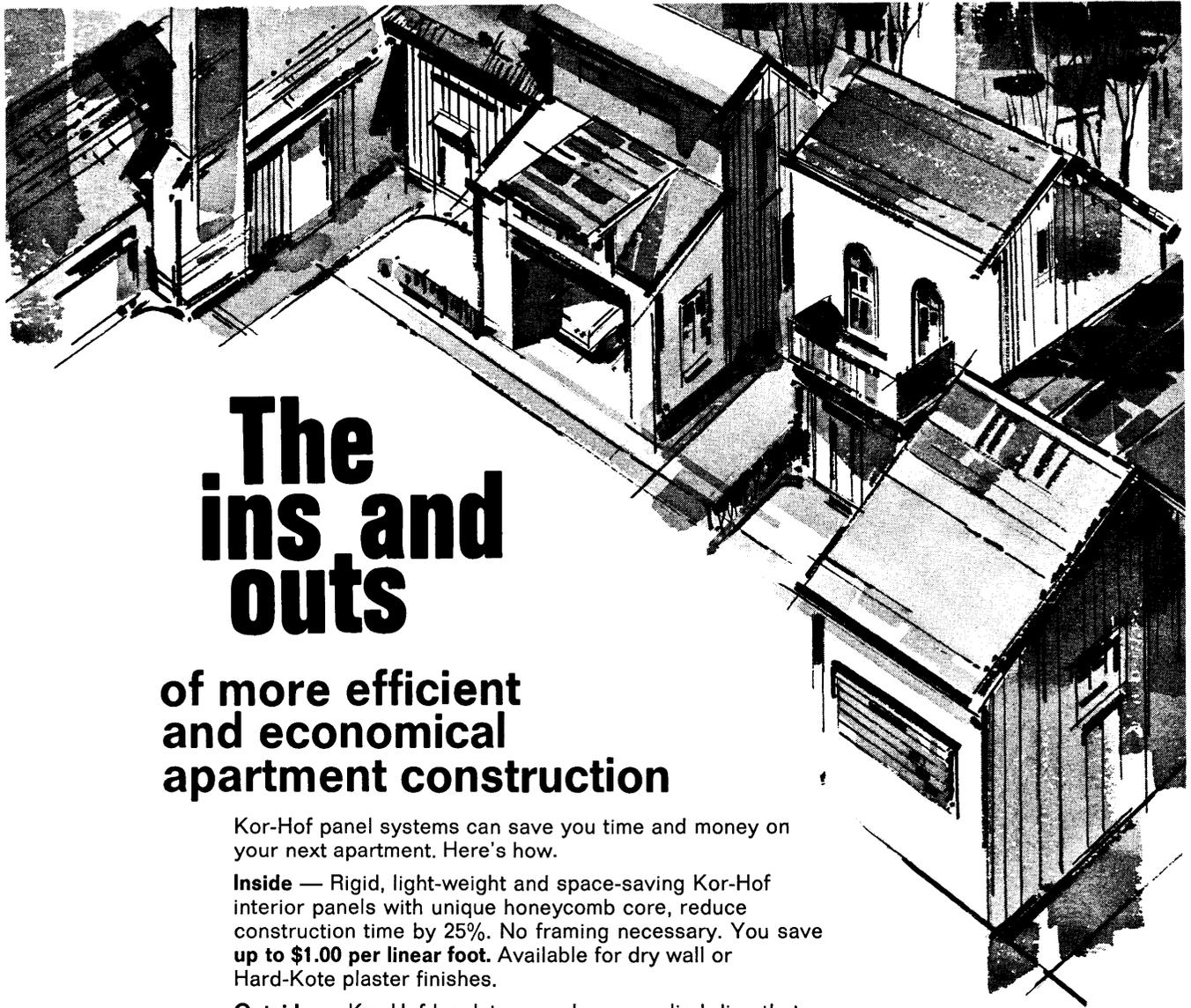
For more information about non-com® fire-retardant wood, write Dantzler at Jacksonville Headquarters, Dept. #806



**QUESTIONNAIRES, Continued**

- 20. Rate the graduates you have hired in the past few years in terms of their capabilities and understanding of Site Planning and Architectural Design.
  - 12.7% Excellent
  - 38.0% Good
  - 34.3% Fair
  - 4.8% Poor
  - 9.0% No Rating
- 21. Rate the graduates you have hired in the past few years in terms of their capabilities and understanding of Building Equipment and Construction.
  - 2.4% Excellent
  - 15.7% Good
  - 45.8% Fair
  - 23.5% Poor
  - 10.2% No Rating
- 22. Rate the graduates you have hired in the past few years in terms of their capabilities and understanding of Structural Design.
  - 1.2% Excellent
  - 23.5% Good
  - 47.6% Fair
  - 15.1% Poor
  - 10.2% No Rating
- 23. Rate the graduates you have hired in the past few years in terms of their capabilities and understanding of Drafting and Delineation.
  - 10.2% Excellent
  - 38.0% Good
  - 32.6% Fair
  - 9.0% Poor
  - 7.8% No Rating
- 24. Rate the graduates you have hired in the past few years in terms of their capabilities and understanding of Specifications and Contract Documents.
  - 1.8% Excellent
  - 6.6% Good
  - 33.2% Fair
  - 47.6% Poor
  - 9.6% No Rating
- 25. Rate the graduates you have hired in the past few years in terms of their capabilities and understanding of Computer Technology.
  - 1.8% Excellent
  - 6.0% Good
  - 13.3% Fair
  - 24.2% Poor
  - 51.8% No Rating
- 26. Rate the graduates you have hired in the past few years in terms of their capabilities at meeting and getting along with people, including clients.
  - 12.7% Excellent
  - 60.2% Good
  - 16.3% Fair
  - 1.8% Poor
  - 5.4% No Rating
- 27. If you hire a new graduate, do you allow for a "break-in" period to discover his capabilities?
  - 91.1% Yes
  - 6.6% No
- 28. Do you make any effort in your organization to expose new employees to a variety of job duties and responsibilities?
  - 96.4% Yes
  - 1.8% No
- 29. Do you have an organized program of education and/or training for new employees in your firm?
  - 18.1% Yes
  - 78.3% No
- 30. Have you fired a graduate in the past few years who was unable to perform satisfactorily after a reasonable trial period?
  - 39.8% Yes
  - 56.6% No
- 31. Rate the examinee(s) who recently took the registration examination and brought you this questionnaire in terms of overall performance. (This is anonymous.)
  - 38.6% Excellent
  - 42.8% Good
  - 10.8% Fair
  - — — Poor
  - 6.6% No Rating
- 32. On the average, examinees who take the registration exam in the southern states have 3.5 years experience in architectural offices before taking the exam the first time. Do you believe this time could be shortened with a program of continuing education and training?
  - 44.6% Yes
  - 54.2% No
- 33. Would you be interested in participating in an organized program of training or internship in collaboration with an architectural school or a professional organization, for graduates?
  - 74.1% Yes
  - 22.9% No
- 34. Would you be interested in participating in a program of training or internship, in collaboration with an architectural school.
  - 73.5% Yes
  - 21.7% No
- 35. Are you familiar with the changes in examination and registration procedure which NCARB has proposed to be implemented next year?
  - 50.6% Yes
  - 47.0% No
- 36. If the answer to question 35 is yes, are you in agreement with the proposed changes?
  - 29.5% Yes
  - 21.7% No
- 37. In the last 2 years, what have you been paying employees who have just graduated?
  - 2.4% Less than \$100/week
  - 26.5% \$100 to 130/week
  - 45.2% \$131 to 160/week
  - 17.5% \$161 to 200/week
  - 1.8% More than \$200/week

CONTINUED



# The ins and outs

## of more efficient and economical apartment construction

Kor-Hof panel systems can save you time and money on your next apartment. Here's how.

**Inside** — Rigid, light-weight and space-saving Kor-Hof interior panels with unique honeycomb core, reduce construction time by 25%. No framing necessary. You save up to \$1.00 per linear foot. Available for dry wall or Hard-Kote plaster finishes.

**Outside** — Kor-Hof Insulator panels are applied directly to masonry or block walls. Eliminates furring strips. These gypsum board, polystyrene-backed panels meet the new FHA insulation requirements.

Find out more about Kor-Hof panel systems for apartments, condominiums, office buildings, schools and houses. We know the panel systems business "inside out." Have your architect specify Kor-Hof.

Send me the inside (and outside) scoop on Kor-Hof panel systems.

My next project is \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## CONTEMPORARY BUILDING SYSTEMS, INC.

Panel Division  
A subsidiary of Florida Gas Company  
11251 GEMINI BLVD. DEPT. H  
ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32809  
Tel. 851-6770

## QUESTIONNAIRES, Continued

Results of the questionnaire given to Registration examinees in December, 1971: Returns: Alabama — 12; North Carolina — 24; Texas — 92; Arkansas — 7; South Carolina — 7; Florida — 169; Georgia — 99; Total — 410. (Note: Participants not answering account for the remaining percentage).

### EDUCATION

1. Do you have a professional degree (Bachelor of Architecture or Master in Architecture) in Architecture?  
70.7% Yes  
27.3% No
2. If you have a professional degree, did you get it from a school in the same state where you are taking the registration examination?  
46.0% Yes  
33.2% No

### PLACEMENT

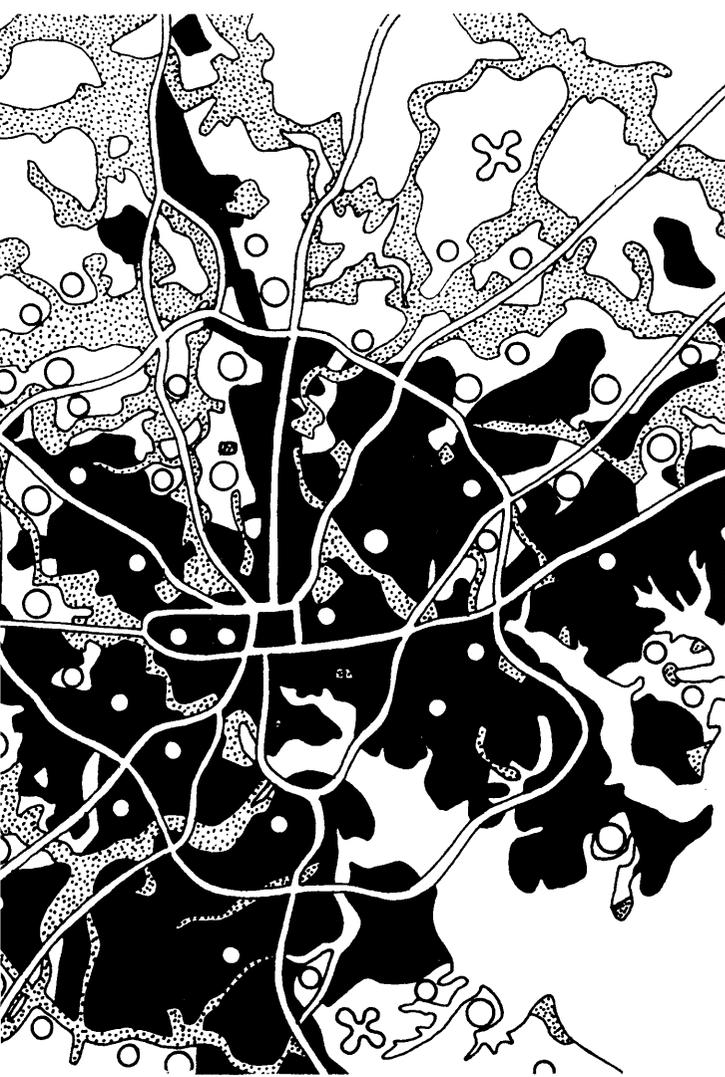
3. Immediately upon graduation did you:  
63.7% Go to work in an architectural office  
11.5% Enter the armed forces, join the Peace Corps, join VISTA, etc.  
9.5% Go to work in a related field, i.e., planning office, construction firm  
3.4% Go to work in a governmental agency  
.7% Go to work for a development corporation
4. Were you assisted by placement service at your school in finding a position in which to work?  
6.6% Yes  
82.9% No
5. If you found your own position, did you:  
48.1% Seek and get a position where you wanted to work  
25.8% Select the best of several offers  
14.9% Take the first position available

### EXPERIENCE

6. Did you gain your required experience for architectural registration in an architectural firm?  
88.0% Yes  
9.3% No
7. Size of firm(s) where you were first employed?  
42.9% 1 - 5 employees  
21.0% 6 - 15 employees  
31.7% 16 or more employees
8. Assuming it was legally possible, would you have preferred to get practical experience in:  
3.7% A governmental agency  
25.9% An urban or regional planning group  
8.3% A teaching position  
18.5% A development corporation  
35.3% A construction firm
9. How many months experience credited toward registration did you have before graduation?  
33.2% 0  
20.0% 6 months  
5.9% 9 months  
6.6% 12 months  
23.8% more than 12 months

10. How many months experience credited toward registration do you have at this time?  
.8% 12 months  
9.3% 13-24 months  
16.1% 25-36 months  
25.1% 37-48 months  
46.3% 49 months or more
11. Was there any form of organized educational program in the office where you gained your experience?  
12.4% Yes  
85.9% No
12. Do you think your experience could have been made more meaningful by an organized training program in the office?  
77.1% Yes  
21.1% No
13. Do you think a meaningful training program would result in significant financial cost to the firm?  
45.4% Yes  
51.5% No
14. Since graduation, how many different employers have you worked for?  
17.6% one  
27.1% two  
21.7% three  
11.2% four  
15.1% five or more
15. Do you believe experience helps to pass the Building Equipment part of the registration examination?  
71.7% Yes  
26.3% No
16. Do you believe experience helps to pass the Building Construction part of the registration examination?  
91.0% Yes  
6.6% No
17. Do you believe experience helps to pass the Structures part of the registration examination?  
40.5% Yes  
56.3% No
18. Do you believe experience helps to pass the Professional Administration part of the registration examination?  
77.6% Yes  
18.5% No
19. Do you believe experience helps to pass the Design part of the registration examination?  
62.9% Yes  
34.6% No
20. Do you believe experience helps to pass the Site Planning part of the registration examination?  
63.7% Yes  
33.2% No
21. Do you feel that you were sufficiently productive in your first position after graduation to justify a reasonable salary?  
75.1% Yes  
14.9% No
22. Approximately what was your salary in your first position after graduation?  
22.9% Less than \$100/week  
32.9% \$100 to \$130/week  
20.3% \$131 to \$160/week  
12.9% \$161 to \$200/week  
3.7% More than \$200/week

continued FA/14



**THE FIRST REPORT OF THE NATIONAL POLICY TASK FORCE**

## **AMERICA AT THE GROWING EDGE: A STRATEGY FOR BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA**

This report is about America at its growing edge. It outlines a set of policies that can enable this nation — as a responsible member of a threatened world of nations — to shape its growth and improve the quality of its community life.

The strategic objective of these policies is a national mosaic of community architecture designed to be in equilibrium with its natural setting and in sympathetic relationship with its using society.

In brief, the report urges:

- A. That changes be made in a number of the "ground rules" (e.g., tax policy, governmental organization, etc.) which presently shape the development of American communities;
- B. that the nation develop the capacity to build and rebuild at neighborhood scale (the "Growth Unit") ensuring open occupancy, environmental integrity, and a full range of essential facilities and services;
- C. that federal, state, and local governments — in partnership — set the pace and standards for growth policy through a special impact program affecting 60 of the nation's urban regions and a third of the nation's expected growth between 1970-2000.

Sharpening awareness of the flaws in the way we've grown accounts for the rising demand for a national growth policy. Our nation's search for such a policy is a welcome sign of a maturing society, a more civilized and humane America. But just because so many seem to be asking for a national growth policy, doesn't mean that they all want the same policy. And just toting up everybody's unhappinesses about how we've grown — and maybe goofed — doesn't necessarily add up to a policy that's better or more consistent or more salable to the American public.

Not until these differences in need and life style are admitted and understood will we really be on our way toward more productive policies for national growth. These diversities are the facts of life that politicians — especially the President and the Congress — have to deal with if the nation is to have governing policy and not just years of fruitless debate.

In fact, it well may be that a diversified nation which values free choice above all may have to live with a national growth policy which is less than coherent, which contains more inconsistencies than it resolves, which turns the power of conflicting forces into creative energy — and which succeeds because it strives toward unity but does not mutilate its freedoms in an all-out effort to achieve it.

We submit this report in that spirit. We are a single profession with our own creative diversities. We have spoken assertively, but only to enrich the national debate, not dominate it. We have tried to convert what we think are legitimate discontents into constructive ideas of how to make America better. And we have taken the risk of translating generalities (this is easy) into specifics (which is tough).

# NATIONAL GROWTH STRATEGY AS AN INVITATION TO CREATIVITY

Community building of the sort we propose is a many-sided challenge.

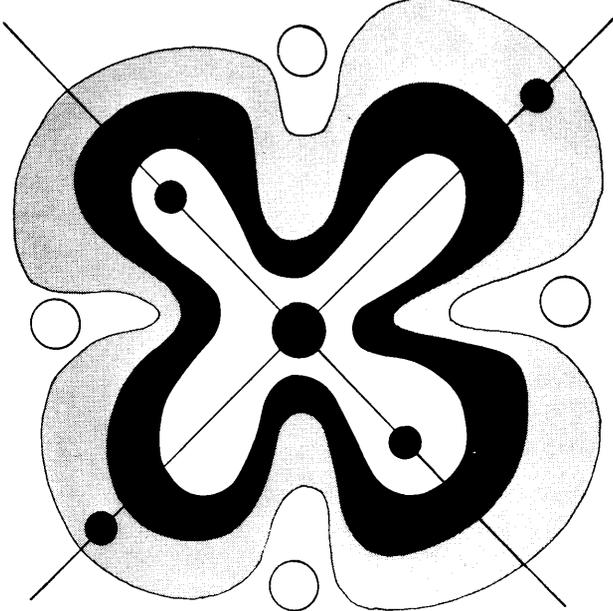
- A. A challenge to developers, planners, and architects to anticipate and give creative expression to the emerging life styles of a richly diversified American people. The trends clearly are moving in the direction of smaller families with working mothers. The trends seem also to be moving toward the requirements, certainly an expectation, of a rich array of critical services, such as day care, health, and continuing education. They also are pointing toward a greater degree of privacy and security. The art will be to put all these together into a working and livable community; the Growth Unit invites that art.
- B. A challenge to those committed to the integrity of the environment; to produce increments of growth that are less hostile to man and nature, which continuously reduce the pollution of land, air, and water; and maintain open spaces and green belts for recreation and tranquility.
- C. A challenge to all of us who must exact more and more resources which — at least relatively — are dwindling. Multiple purpose space and reusable resources will be the order of the day and will require all the inventiveness and ingenuity we can command.
- D. A challenge to restructure the financing and delivery of critical services, especially health, education, and security in the face of escalating costs and consumer dissatisfaction. We believe strongly, for instance, that electronic information systems should be incorporated routinely as part of the community's infrastructure. There is also the prospect that imaginative use of cable television can reshape public education.
- E. A challenge to each of the special skills, disciplines, and professions which historically have worked in isolation and are now being forced by the logic of complexity to meld their activities.
- F. A challenge to develop new forms of joint enterprise, both within the private sector and between business and government.
- G. A challenge to find new ways of resolving the dilemma of dividing trends, on the one hand, toward more distant government of greater resources and scope and, on the other, toward neighborhood control.

It is not easy to develop governing policy for a diverse nation in the full cry of its existence. It would be much easier to let the cup pass and continue to build the world's first throw-away civilization.

But if we are to achieve some coherence and not let freedom vanish into chaos, we have no alternative but to deal with all the tumbling forces and facts of the here and now, and then find levers that have the power not only to move but to win majority consent.

We have chosen the neighborhood Growth Unit as one such lever. It is within the grasp and values of every American. What we urge that the nation see and grasp it as part of a national strategy — to make of this country what it can and must be — a society confident and united enough to enjoy the richness of its diversity. Livability of that kind does not come by accident; even free choice requires design.

# BUILDING AT NEIGHBORHOOD COMMUNITY SCALE: THE "GROWTH UNIT"



## GROWTH UNIT

- 20 PERSONS/ACRE
- ▒ VARIABLE DENSITIES
- COMMUNITY FACILITIES
- ⊗ OPEN SPACE
- RECREATION

*The Growth Unit is a concept — a general way of saying that America's growth and renewal should be designed and executed not as individual buildings and projects, but as human communities with the full range of physical facilities and human services that ensure an urban life of quality.*

# Right at the start, you should talk to an architectural glass rep who works only with architects.



Before you get a line down on paper, get on the line with your PPG Architectural Rep.

He's a member of the only team of glass reps in the business who work exclusively with architects.

So he knows more about your kinds of problems, and has more time to help you solve them. He may be able to bring some new thinking to the design of your next building.

Backing him up are over 500 technical specialists who know more about fenestration, costs, and glass

alternatives than anybody else.

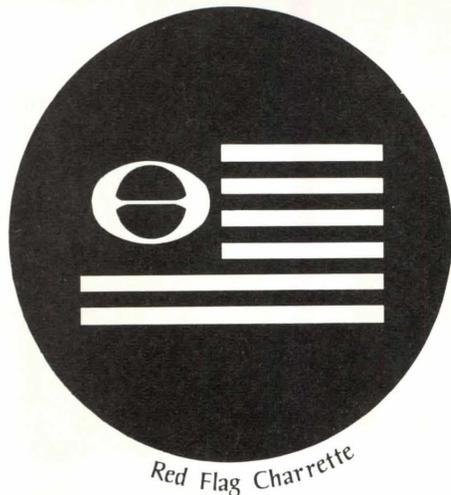
Prior to design, you can get a computerized building-cost analysis, to determine the effect of glass on costs, occupant comfort, and heat gain and loss.

These services come with no strings. No charge.

Call your local PPG rep. The earlier the better. Or write to Mr. D. C. Hegnes, Manager, Architectural and Construction Services, PPG Industries, Inc., One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

**PPG: a Concern for the Future**

**INDUSTRIES**



Red Flags over Florida – not political ones but Red Flags marking areas of critical ecological concern over the entire State of Florida was the work of the “Red Flag Charrette”. Held at the University of Florida on March 3, 4 & 5 under leadership from the FAAIA, the Charrette involved teams of architects, landscape architects, planners and ecologists similar to the Oklawaha Charrette held last year. Ecological factors were the basis for decisions with the goal of the Charrette being a schematic map of Florida indicating areas for preservation, for management and for development.

Planning on a broad scale and on a statewide basis involves people from many disciplines and interests. Again, this Charrette served to focus attention on only one facet but with a clear understanding of the total involvement. Florida can absorb the projected growth of the remainder of this century but such development must be planned and guided if the State’s unique environment is not to be destroyed.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE CHARRETTE:

### 1. WATER BUDGET

We recommend that complete and comprehensive water resources inventory be made of the State to identify areas which must be preserved to support the total water requirements.

### 2. TRANSPORTATION

Given the influence which major transportation networks make upon urban growth and patterns, we recommend that all proposed transportation plans not be undertaken until an overall comprehensive analysis of the environmental impact is completed on a regional basis as it would relate to population distribution and damage to eco-systems. Specifically we call attention to the proposed I-75 down and across South Florida, I-95 into South Dade County, I-10 in North Florida and the proposed South Florida Regional Jetport.

Depending upon automobiles as the only mode of transportation is affecting the urban quality due to traffic, noise, air pollution, roadways and parking areas. We recommend that public mass transit be studied as an alleviation of these problems; that they be studied as a means of controlling urban sprawl by making the urban areas more economically viable.

A balanced transportation frame work would more readily aid in guiding and directing urbanization.

### 3. REGIONAL PLANNING

That the overall impact of isolated planning efforts and lack of implementation power are recognized as the recurring cause of most, if not all, of the identified areas of concern.

We recommend therefore regional planning agencies of interdisciplinary composition be established with direct and scheduled public participation. Further, that these agencies be a part of a total statewide network for planning; that this agency be charged with the responsibility of protecting the public health, safety and welfare; that these decisions be based upon social, economic, and environmental constraints.

### 4. MIAMI – PALM BEACH URBAN CORRIDOR

We recommend that the existing southeast coast urban corridor be declared “an area of critical concern.” The results of unlimited, and basically unplanned growth has created an urban environment of degrading quality. All of the ills of many existing older cities are already manifest in this somewhat young city.

We recommend that concern at State and local levels be declared regarding further development in this area for the express purpose of developing an adequate planning and decision making process and updating building performance standards, and for readdressing an areawide capital improvement plan.

We further recommend that the urbanizing process be held at its existing borders until such time as a water budget and other vital life support systems are inventoried, deficiencies identified, and an overall program for revitalization is made, and that the area of critical concern considers an interaction of economic, social, and environmental overcrowding, congestion, water and air pollution, crime, lack of housing.

### 5. THE KEYS, AND UNDEVELOPED AREAS ADJACENT TO THE EXISTING MIAMI URBAN CORRIDOR

We recommend a moratorium be declared on areas of new and potential growth where it is demonstrated that their realization will have significant impact upon vital ecological resources and systems basic to that future population’s very existence. These areas are specifically the entire Keys region including the offshore reefs and the undeveloped areas between the urban corridor and the conservation areas.

In the Keys, destruction of upland and coastal vegetation and natural drainage patterns is causing siltation and turbidity detrimental to fish and wildlife. Unlimited growth policy is taxing a limited water supply. Sewage treatment is almost entirely septic tank which affects coastal water. Visual amenities unique to this region are being destroyed with commercial strip development and elimination of upland and coastal vegetation. We have been given to understand that, at the present rate of development of the Keys, death is imminent.

### 6. GENERAL RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that the Green Swamp area and its surrounds be recognized for its aquifer recharge capability and for its vital influence as the artesian source of the river systems of Central and South Florida, and that this area be considered as vital to the quality and quantity of the potable water supply of the Central Florida aquifer system.

It is recommended that preservation status be considered for major portions of this area with temporary restraint of drainage projects.

It is further recommended that ground water and aquifer dynamic flow rate data be obtained to complete a hydrologic model study, and that this planning be incorporated in the regional plans of the Withlacoochee, Oklawaha, Peace and Kissimmee/Okechobee/Everglades River Basins.

### 7. COASTLINE *Including Sand Beaches, Salt Marsh, and Mangrove Forests.*

We recommend a limit on site habitat destruction by a moratorium on dredge and fill operations of the coastline of the State.

We further recommend that steps be taken by State government to restrict upland impairment of water quality; it is also recommended to designate and assign preserve and management areas.

### 8. INDIVIDUAL RECOMMENDATION OF SOUTH FLORIDA TEAM

We recommend that the Biscayne Aquifer be given the status and protection equal to those guidelines and laws protecting open water reservoirs.



SCALE MODEL BY  
MIAMI MODEL BUILDERS

# kurt waldmann, architectural photography

1905 Northwest 115th Street, Miami, Florida 33167 Tel. (305) 685-2898

<b>Advertisers</b>	Dantzer Lumber and Export Company	6
	Dunan Brick Yard (Third Cover)	21
	Florida Gas — CBS Panel Division	8
	Florida Portland Cement Division	18
	Hercules Incorporated	15
	International Marketing Consultants (North American Liquidators)	19
	Kurt Waldmann/Architectural Photographer	4
	Pavlow Office Furniture (Back Cover)	22
	PPG Industries	12
	The Richard Plumer Company	19
	Tampa Electric Co.	4

## QUESTIONNAIRES, Continued

23. What is your approximate salary at present?
- |       |                      |
|-------|----------------------|
| 1.9%  | Less than \$150/week |
| 28.5% | \$151 to \$200/week  |
| 36.3% | \$201 to \$250/week  |
| 16.3% | \$251 to \$300/week  |
| 12.9% | More than \$300/week |
24. After registration, do you plan to open your own office?
- |       |     |
|-------|-----|
| 32.4% | Yes |
| 63.9% | No  |
25. After registration, do you plan to work in an architect's office?
- |       |     |
|-------|-----|
| 73.7% | Yes |
| 22.4% | No  |
26. After registration, do you plan on becoming a principal in the firm where you are presently working?
- |       |     |
|-------|-----|
| 31.7% | Yes |
| 65.4% | No  |
27. After registration, do you plan on working for a development corporation?
- |       |     |
|-------|-----|
| 9.3%  | Yes |
| 87.6% | No  |
28. After registration, do you plan on working for a governmental agency?
- |       |     |
|-------|-----|
| 9.3%  | Yes |
| 88.8% | No  |
29. After registration, do you plan on working for an urban or regional planning group?
- |       |     |
|-------|-----|
| 8.3%  | Yes |
| 87.8% | No  |

## PERSONAL DATA

30. Your age is between
- |       |            |
|-------|------------|
| 9.3%  | 20-25      |
| 45.2% | 26-30      |
| 19.8% | 31-33      |
| 11.7% | 36-40      |
| 11.8% | 41 or over |
31. You are:
- |       |        |
|-------|--------|
| 94.9% | Male   |
| 3.7%  | Female |
32. Are you married:
- |       |     |
|-------|-----|
| 82.0% | Yes |
| 16.3% | No  |
33. If married, is your spouse employed?
- |       |     |
|-------|-----|
| 36.3% | Yes |
| 47.8% | No  |
34. How many children do you have?
- |       |           |
|-------|-----------|
| 33.2% | 0         |
| 22.4% | 1         |
| 23.2% | 2         |
| 7.8%  | 3         |
| 5.6%  | 4 or more |
35. Are you a citizen of the United States?
- |       |     |
|-------|-----|
| 91.7% | Yes |
| 6.3%  | No  |

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS: FAAIA OFFICE HAS  
MOVED TO 1815 PONCE DE LEON BLVD., CORAL  
GABLES, 33134, TELEPHONE: (305) 444-5761**

# THINK CONCRETELY AND THE DESIGNS WILL COME LIGHTLY

No matter what type structure you are designing, remember that the owners can enjoy lower insurance rates and less maintenance cost with lightweight concrete. Buildings made of concrete containing lightweight aggregate can't burn, rot, sag or rust.

Occupants are safer, buildings are quieter and more secure, and the owners are happy with the results. All of the low cost, readily available forms of modern lightweight concrete—blocks, precast panels, decking, ready mix—benefit when Snowden™ Lightweight

Aggregate is used. Ask your local concrete producer, or try Snowden on your next job and see the difference.

SNOWDEN™ LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE—another new product from *Hercules Incorporated.*

DISTRICT SALES OFFICE: 703-285-1631 • SNOWDEN, VIRGINIA, PLANT: 703-299-4711

**SNOWDEN™**  
**LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE**



**HERCULES**

During the past 20 years, The American Institute of Architects, independently and with others, has sponsored studies which isolate trends and predict the future of the profession of architecture. Although these studies cover a variety of subjects, they all have a common theme:

(1) Environmental problems will become more complex and larger in scope, and they will not be parceled out in neat, precise programs for solution by disciplines of well-defined limits and skills.

(2) Society will look to teams of specialists for defining problems, designing the solutions, and effectuating the construction for all aspects of the physical environment, from the smallest component to complex, large-scale regional projects. More and more criteria for decision shall include social and aesthetic benefits as well as economic considerations.

(3) For many of these teams, the architect will play a significant role, provided:

(a) The architect learns to participate effectively in the process by which technological, social, economic and political interests shape the physical environment and influence the creative process; and

(b) He recognizes the wide range of abilities, disciplines, and professions needed in the creative process and finds a way to work harmoniously with them in a meaningful joint effort to improve the environment.

tem, to make personalized value judgements beneficial to the commonwealth, and to attain, in depth, knowledge and skills needed for a single role.

Obviously the practice of architecture as something personal between individual architects serving an individual client and following a monolithic pattern of service is becoming less and less. Practice is changing rapidly and diversely. The challenge posed is to understand, to anticipate and to use change as an opportunity to further individual professional skills and effectiveness and to broaden professional values and judgments. The small office practitioner, who can adapt and lead, will find expanding horizons for the exercise of his skills. The opportunities in a multidisciplinary team are limitless. By learning how multidisciplinary design teams are working on large scale public works, the architect can prepare himself for the exploitation of the emerging multidisciplinary opportunities. It is for this purpose that this paper is written.

No office, large or small, should be without a report of the future of the profession prepared by AIA in 1969. It is by McCue, Ewald and Midwest Research Institute, author and investigators, entitled "Creating the Human Environment", University of Illinois Press, Urbana, \$15. It is the first report of the Committee of the Future of the Profession findings concerning the future of society as a whole and the building industry in particular. Its findings are the basis for understanding the growing need for interdisciplinary cooperation in the develop-design-construct process for the emerging society.

*Second In A Series Of Articles Prepared By  
FAAIA Practice Aids Committee*

H. SAMUEL KRUSE, FAIA

## The Small Office Practitioner

The failure of our urban expressways alerted the citizens and made them keenly aware that many public works, large in scale and comprehensive in their effect on the environment, are being designed by inexpert talent without benefit of the wide variety of disciplines needed to properly develop and evaluate alternatives. Hardly a day passes that some citizens, somewhere, are reported in our newspapers as being unhappy with proposed projects affecting their communities.

The process by which the man-made environment is created is already interdisciplinary. Consultants, collaborators, and specialists are now essential and routine, and the number of contributing disciplines will grow. Whether all of the disciplines will combine into single interdisciplinary firms, or whether the number of separate, individual specialists' organizations will increase, cannot be determined with any certainty now. Nor can we know now, whether society will see the collaborative or interdisciplinary design process as synonymous with the profession of architecture. This will depend upon how readily architect-led firms enlarge their organizations to include several disciplines and/or how well the multidisciplinary firms or architect-led collaborations perform.

When discussing the architect's role, a distinction must be made of the areas of competence of the individual architect and of the profession of architecture. The individual architect will not be an "interdisciplinary". (My word for a dilettante with superficial and rudimentary understanding of many disciplines.) The architect for the emerging society will continue to be a master of the range of subdisciplines of his own profession: qualified to define the aspirations and needs of people and, through a value sys-

In Baltimore, Chicago, and Brooklyn, very complex urban highway design projects were undertaken by architect-led, multidisciplinary design teams. These teams found it necessary to involve the users and the decision-makers in the formulation of design decisions, because the people not only felt that previous public works were inexpertly done, but also that they were done with little regard for people needs and aspirations, as is fitting in a democratic society. As users of highways they wanted to be involved. The teams also found an array of overlapping and conflicting decisions by statutory and reviewing authorities which could be a constant source of frustration and needless delay. By making decision-makers a part of their teams, statutory and reviewing authority was centralized and many bureaucratic institutions bypassed.

This evolved into tripartite planning consortia, each consisting of a **Citizen Team**, a **Decision-Making Team**, and a **Design Team** of professionals from a variety of disciplines. The teams worked in a peer relationship as a committee, investigating and rendering design decisions, until a consensus of design decisions was reached for the project as a whole.

The **Citizens Team Members** were community-selected and represented the organized community interests affected by the project. As has been shown in Model Cities and other similar programs, the user involvement in the design process must be real and representative of the community. A two-hour public meeting at which completed plans, developed behind closed doors and already approved by reviewing authorities, are presented **Fait Accompli** is not involvement according to contemporary citizen attitudes. The citizens'

team worked with the other teams from the beginning, step-by-step up the ladder of decisions until a plan which was acceptable to all teams was developed. The ladder of decisions, difficult at the first rungs, became an educational process for all teams as well as a decision-making process.

The **Decision-Making Team** members were representatives of every agency having reviewing authority: the planning department, the health department, the building and zoning department, the mayor, the city council, etc. The representatives were authorized to make decisions for their agencies as the work with the other teams progressed up the ladder of decisions.

The **Design Team** included, not only the usual design disciplines, but also economists, behavioral scientists, historians, geographers and others. It was multidisciplinary only in composition, for it acted as a unit in isolating problems and developing alternatives for solutions to the problems with the active participation of the other parts of the consortium.

The decisions made by the consortium were the precepts which controlled the detailed, technical design of the project. The *evolution of the design* team concept led to a highly sophisticated process for developing and evaluating design alternatives, but such sophistication was beneficial because it created projects having consideration for the overall policies of urbanization, preserving rather than destroying the best of existing values, and meeting the aspirations people have for themselves and their community.

In the real world, the consortium is a design concept team which functions under a team leader selected by the consortium (usually a person high in the firm actually under contract to perform the work, but not necessarily). The leader is usually selected because he is obviously a leader (not because he is an expert) and is trusted by all team members to break deadlocked decisions wisely and courageously (the only time the leader votes).

The collecting of information and synthesizing are done by task forces, consisting of the best members of the consortium for the tasks assigned to the task force by the design team as a committee. For example: a task force for traffic problems might consist of a city traffic engineer, a transportation analyst, a planner and landscape architect who will investigate and recommend alternatives for solving traffic problems to the consortium. Periodically, the task forces submit material to the consortium for evaluation and decision.

An individual member of the consortium might be assigned to only one, none, or many task forces, but as a member of the consortium, he participates in making all evaluations and decisions for the consortium. By this process is obtained the broadest input of professional judgment, based on an assimilation of relevant information selected from all available resources, responsive to user and client requirements, and sensitive to community interests. The process is applicable to any large-scale project.

Of course, the process provides feedback. Planning for one portion of the project may be in the synthesis stage while

## In A Multidisciplinary Design Team

The teams must be created, obviously, since they do not exist. The client, public or private institution, must start the organization of the team, which is no small task. Teams cannot be a conglomeration of consultants working at only their specialty, but must be teams of peers acting as a committee to solve problems jointly. The client must have in his employ a person or persons to perform three vital functions:

- (1) The systems-analyst-designer function, to discover relationships that are not readily apparent in social systems and in socio-physical systems, and to integrate these systems;
- (2) From function (1) to design the team, to familiarize the team with the task, acquaint strangers comprising the team, and design the participating team process (with everybody on the team participating); and
- (3) To keep the team vital and related to the community realities and each member to the other members.

Architects have played this role well, in the Baltimore Charrette for a new high school, and in FAAIA's own Oklawaha River Basin Charrette and Red Flag Charrette, but this role is not always an architect's role. The architect has unique talents, attitudes and experiences to contribute as team members as well:

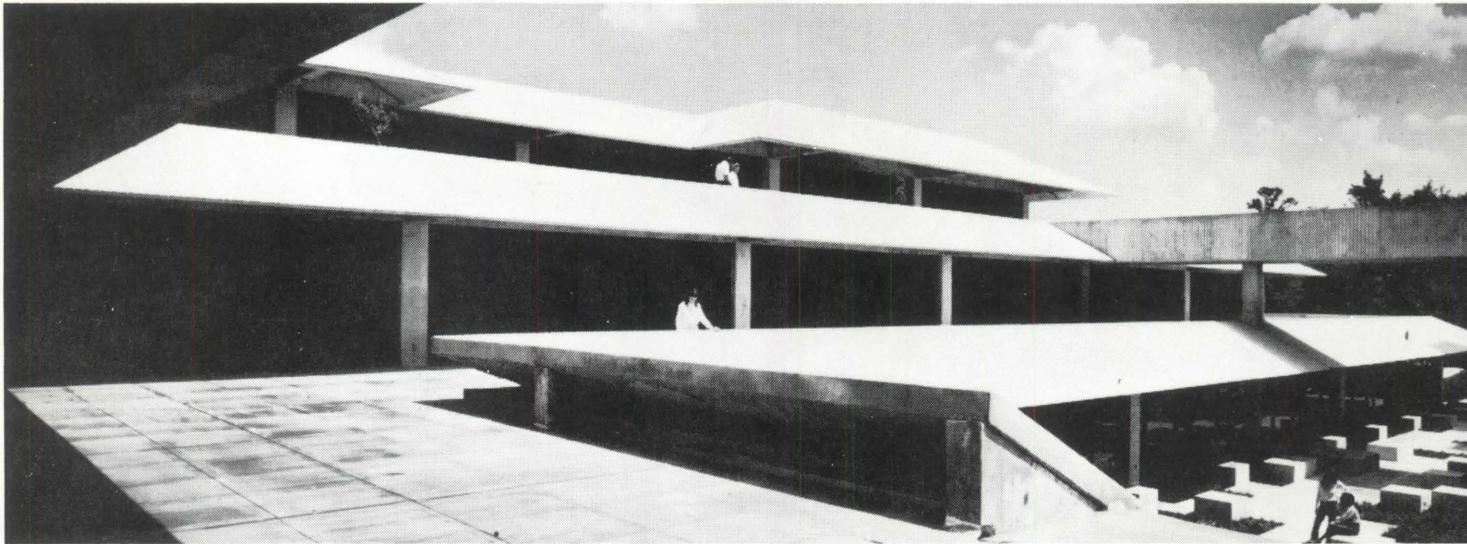
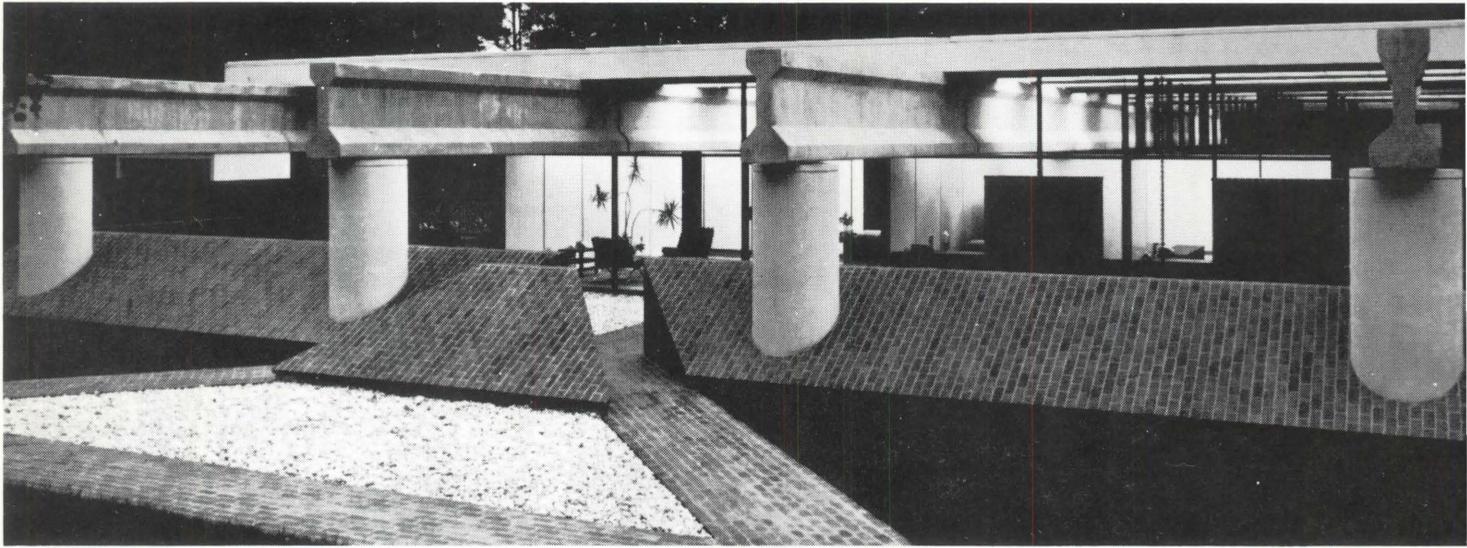
- (1) The talent of communication — audio and visual;
- (2) The attitude that things serve people, not vice versa; and
- (3) The experience of giving physical dimensions to the needs and aspirations of people by using the arts as well as the sciences as tools.

another portion is still in the investigation stage, and for yet another portion, the decision by the consortium might have already been made. Synthesis can be interrupted for further investigation; evaluation might suggest other alternatives requiring further synthesis or additional investigation. At any point in the process, details of the problem can be invoked for solution.

Once design concepts are formulated and decisions made, specific assignments are made to individual members of the design team of professionals for implementation. These assignments are executed by the assigned professional, utilizing his professional and technical staffs, the advice and counsel of the other professional members of the design team, and other professional and technical consultants as needed.

General use of the tripartite consortium is making headway in public works, hardly any with private clients, although some universities are experimenting with the process for campus development in urban areas. To achieve general acceptance, some radical changes will be required in governmental bureaucracies that administer programs and in the institutionalized design professions serving the bureaucracies as employees and consultants. While changes for the successful exploitation of the design team concept are being encouraged by many farsighted public administrators, existing ordinances, policies, and an over-simplified approach to design are still obstacles to beneficial public and large-scale works. This in itself suggests a role for the architect. ■

# Nothing says versatility like prestressed concrete... here are just two award-winning examples



It's hard to find a building material more versatile than prestressed concrete. In fact, it's so versatile that it can be adapted to most any building . . . and build it better. For example, in the top picture the offices of architects Barrett, Daffin, and Figg, Tallahassee, are both functional and attractive and achieve large inside areas of completely flexible space with the use of structural precast beams and roof.

Below, the Florida State Museum, University of Florida, again combines function and beauty as the "umbrella" concept of the building makes

the roof as important as the walls, gives strong, clean lines, and affords protection from the intense sunshine of Florida. Construction was much simplified by precasting.

Prestressed concrete might turn your building problem into an award winning opportunity. For further information, contact Structural Market Manager, Florida or Signal Mountain Cements; Miami, Tampa, and Chattanooga.

**Florida & Signal Mountain Cements  
General Portland Cement Company**



## DICTIONARIES WEBSTER

Library size, 1971 edition, brand new, still in box. Cost new: \$45.00.

Will Sell for \$15

Deduct 10% on orders of 6 or more.

Mail to

**NORTH AMERICAN  
LIQUIDATORS**

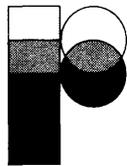
**1450 Niagara Falls Blvd.  
Dept.. HH-42**

**Tonawanda, New York 14150**

C.O.D orders enclose \$1.00 good will deposit. Pay balance plus C.O.D. shipping on delivery. Be satisfied on inspection or return within 10 days for full refund. No dealers, each volume specifically stamped not for resale. Please add \$1.25 postage and handling. New York State residents add applicable sales tax.

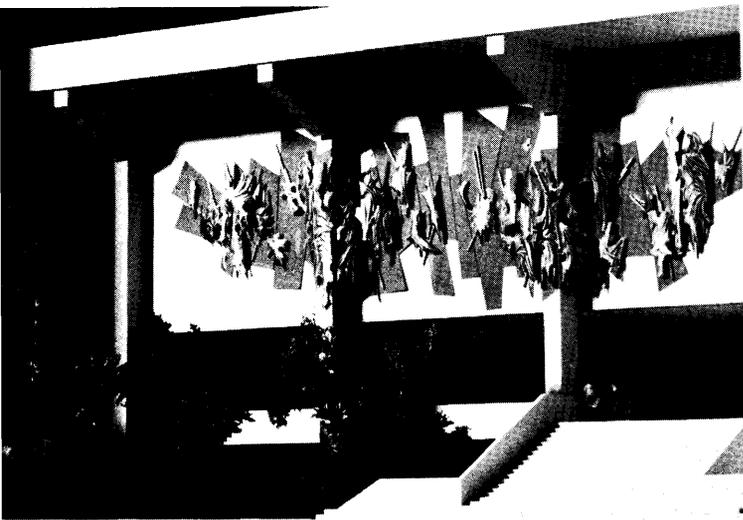
DESIGN QUALITY SERVICE  
QUALITY SERVICE DESIGN  
SERVICE DESIGN QUALITY  
**DESIGN QUALITY SERVICE**

QUALITY SERVICE DESIGN  
SERVICE DESIGN QUALITY  
DESIGN QUALITY SERVICE



**RICHARD PLUMER**  
INTERIOR DESIGN  
RESIDENTIAL • BUSINESS • YACHTS

155 N.E. 40TH ST. • MIAMI • MIAMI PHONE 751-9775 • BROWARD PHONE 525-4531



Photographs of various segments of a model for an 80 foot three dimensional sculpture — titled "Las Cuatro Razas" — done in bronze and concrete. The completed sculpture (see photo) will be mounted over the main entrance of the multi-purpose building at Florida International University, Miami.

The sculpture consists of thirty one pieces, abstract figures, constructed of architectural bronze sheet, hammered and brazed for texture and form. They stand off the wall to the extent of five feet. These figurative forms weigh from twenty five pounds to as much as four hundred pounds and range in size from 2 x 3 feet to 16 x 5 feet. They are fastened to a background, of ferro-cement sheets in an area 103 feet x 30 feet between two stair towers. Large sheets of Dyplast foam were sprung into desired shapes of curved geometric forms. Upon these forms were fastened many layers of wire mesh (the skeleton of ferro cement) before cement or concrete was applied. The ferro cement shell is attached to the wall and the bronze to it.

## Cover Story

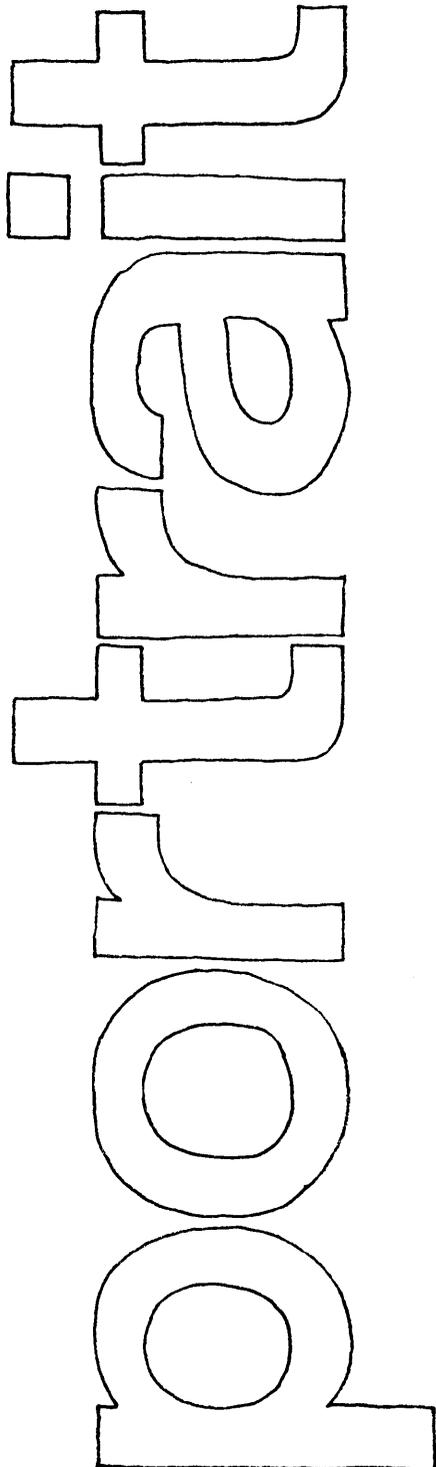
"Vrana is unceasing in his investigation of space-mass relations. He is interested in new materials . . . he has even pioneered the use of new ones in the southeast . . . but for him their intrinsic qualities are never an end, but a means. Each of his small sculptures is a discovery of some aspect of the relation of space and mass and together they are preludes to his monumental sculpture . . . his major achievement: the fusion of sculpture and architecture in a manner rarely accomplished since the Baroque era."

*SCULPTOR: ALBERT VRANA  
ARCHITECTS: GREENLEAF AND TELESKA  
PHOTOS: SHIRLEY BUSCH*

Kenneth Donahue, Director  
Los Angeles County Museum of Art

# CATALYST: THE FIRST YEAR

CATALYST, St. Petersburg, is the community involvement of a group of architects, architectural graduates, an attorney, a graphic designer and is open to other persons of various disciplines having a concern for their community and desiring to take action to improve it. It is a prototype for the Tampa Bay region and hopefully for other areas around the State. First year involvement includes:



## ■ DOWNTOWN ST. PETERSBURG

Largest, longest and most comprehensive of CATALYST projects, started with a three part slide series on downtowns in general and on St. Petersburg in particular. Over 30 speeches and presentations have been made on the need for a revitalized urban core and a time and cost study for a design project has been prepared.

## ■ JORDAN PARK COMMUNITY CENTER

The old Royal Theatre is presently useless and vacant. CATALYST is committed to provide architectural services required to turn it into a viable community center. Design development phase is complete.

## ■ BOOKER CREEK

A CATALYST study to stimulate public awareness of both beauty and blight, to suggest means of retaining the desirable and the beautiful and to prepare recommendations for alternatives to blight and ugliness. Phase one will be a study of what now exists and of proposed developments which will affect the stream. Hopefully public interest will be generated to the extent that the environment of Booker Creek can be saved and converted to a community asset.

## ■ VISUAL AIDS LIBRARY

CATALYST is communication and the most effective communication tool is visual. A visual survey of the Tampa Bay region environment has been prepared and is currently being refined for public presentation. The existing library of 500 slides is being expanded and categorized and it is planned that presentations be developed on each CATALYST project including a timed, prepared transcript to accompany color slides.

## ■ AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

CATALYST was asked by the Florida Gulf Coast Coalition for Clean Air to offer planning expertise for analysis of a project on the development of air quality standards. A CATALYST member served as chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee whose recommendations included organizing regional land use, developing urban transportation systems and providing more open space near urban centers. The committee also prepared a slide show on air pollution.

## ■ BLACK STUDIES CENTER

CATALYST is now preparing to work with community leaders to establish an "open school" to train minority individuals for the design professions. It will be a complex undertaking and conceptual direction is being established.

CATALYST: Substance producing a reaction. It's all of this.

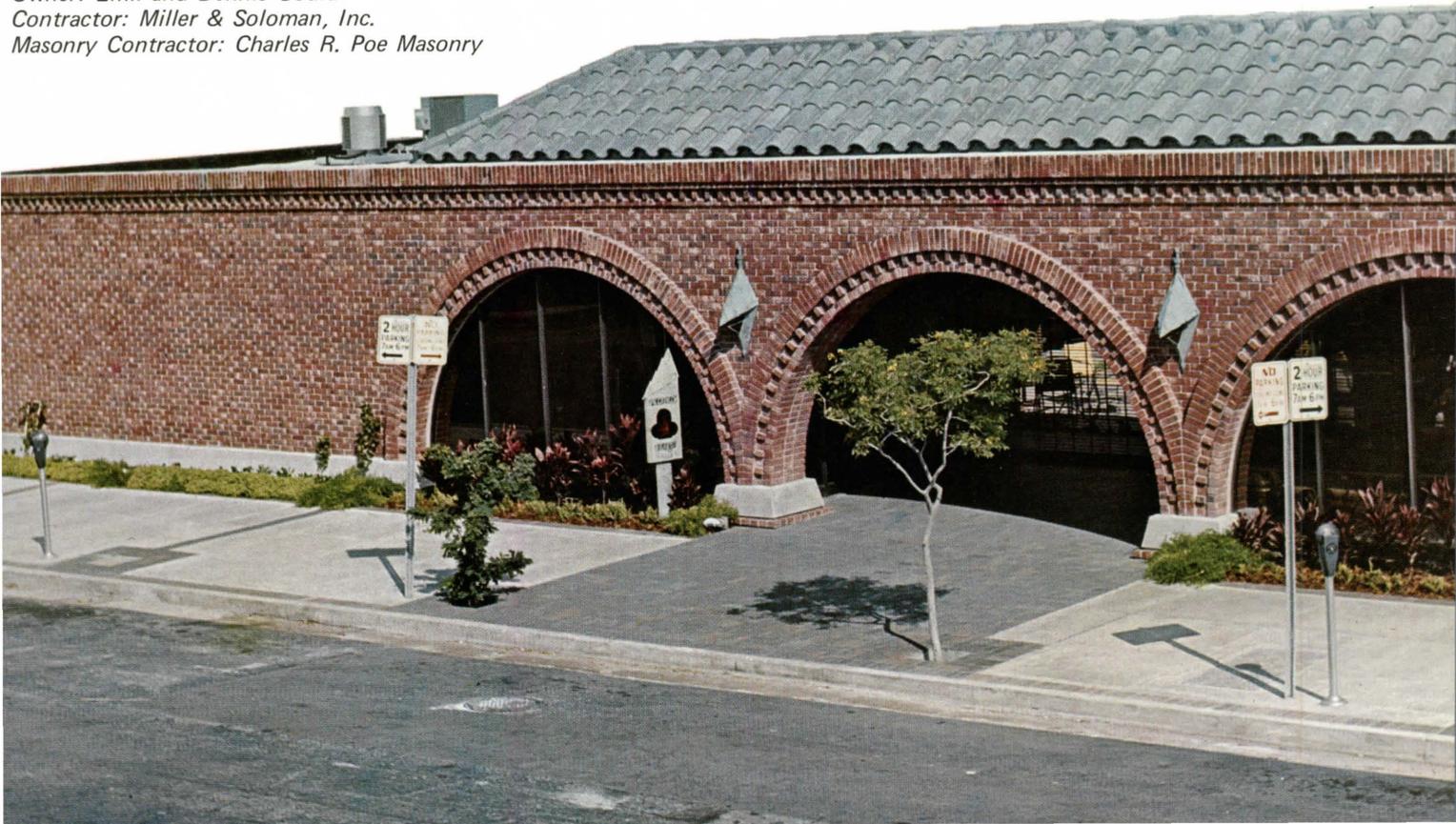
For the masonry products you need in Southeast Florida call

# DUNAN BRICK

P.O. BOX 5, MIAMI  
(305) 887-1525  
1818 NORTH 7th AVENUE, LAKE WORTH  
(305) 582-5760

The new Decorators Showcase in Miami utilized "Old Williamsburg" brick from Richtex Corporation in South Carolina and rustic pavers from Whitacre-Greer in Ohio. We are Southeast Florida distributors for these fine masonry products.

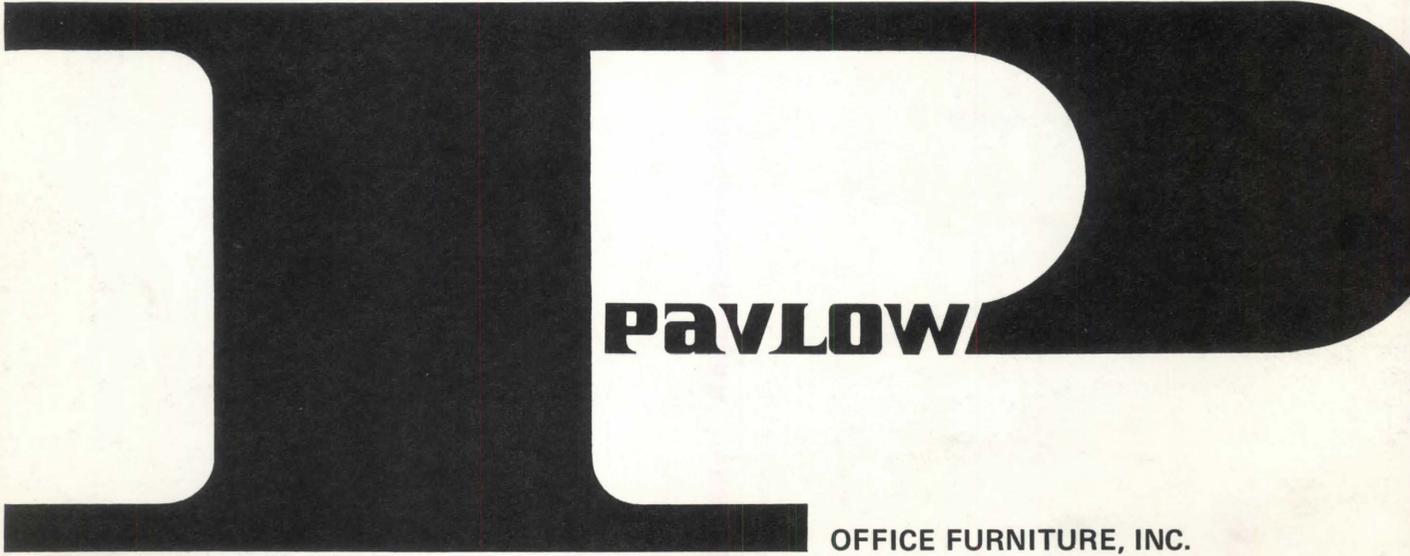
*Architect: Thurston Hatcher Associates  
Owner: Emil and Dennis Gould  
Contractor: Miller & Soloman, Inc.  
Masonry Contractor: Charles R. Poe Masonry*



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

10

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT  
1815 Ponce de Leon Blvd.  
Coral Gables, Fla. 33134  
Accepted As Controlled Circulation  
Publication at Miami, Fla.



**PAVLOW**

**FINE OFFICE FURNITURE FOR INTERIORS**

**OFFICE FURNITURE, INC.  
2801 S.W. 31st AVENUE  
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33133  
444-8221**