July/August 1976

New Architecture Heads
University of Florida Program
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The Florida Architect

Journal of the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects

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New Heads at UM &UF

Dr. Basil Honikman
Chairman of the Department of Architecture, Architectural Engineering and Planning University of Miami

"There are dozens of ways to practice architecture today. The school experience must be able to synthesize the stereotype image of the architect as 'artist' with a new discipline giving the student a reasonable proficiency in the basic skills and knowledge of architectural theory and practice."

Dr. Honikman believes "that architecture is a subject for study, theory building and knowledge searching. These activities are essential in the University and are most needed in subjects where they least exist."

Looking at the school as an institution, he feels it has a traditional role to play in the community not only as custodian of knowledge but in direct involvement. It should be able to work with the profession in complementary investigative or consultant roles. The school should have a graduate program different from the undergraduate curriculum as well as have a strong planning program. Most important of all the school must be able to relate to the entire building industry and not any segment.

Dr. Honikman comes to the UM following two years at North Carolina State and three years at the University of Kansas. He is 39 years old, being a native of Cape Town, South Africa. He received his bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Cape Town in 1960 and his Ph.D. from the University of London in 1972. Prior to coming to this country Dr. Honikman taught at the School of Architecture, Kingston Polytechnic, 1965-72. His practice experience includes projects in Great Britain, South Africa, California and Kansas. Dr. Honikman is the author of more than 40 publications covering building evaluation, architectural psychology research, architectural theory and architectural education and constructional technology. He is national secretary of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture (USA), a director of the Environmental Design Research Association, member of the Royal Institute of British Architects and is a Registered Architect, United Kingdom.

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Prologue

You think the architect doesn't need a voice in the political process? Or that he doesn't need the sympathetic ear of a politician? You say that you're a designer, not a politician, and besides you don't want to do government work?

The architect is at times incredibly naive in the workings of the political world. Consider these facits of your profession affected by politics:

- Your licensing board is in danger of being diminished or abolished by act of the legislature.
- You look to the legislature for relief from rising liability insurance costs.
- The legislature enacted the lien law and many other statutes, rules and regulations which help, or hinder, everyday practice.
- Taxes, including the possibility of a sales tax on professional services, come through the political process.
- There is increasing call by state government for price competition for A/E services.
- Count the number of projects in your office commissioned by a publicly elected body.
- Consider that zoning cases are decided by elected persons or by a board appointed by politicians.
- Even the duties of building officials with whom you deal every day are enacted through the political process.
- Etc, etc, etc.

City, county, state and nationally these influences range on that are as inescapable as death and taxes. And whatever happens on a state or federal level eventually filters down to private enterprise.

You've got to realize that people outside the profession-politicians and the general public alike-don't know, understand or even care what architecture is all about. You have to tell them, and in more ways than by just producing a good building.

The point is that someone in the profession has to mind the store-that someone, many, must take an interest in things political or there won't be much or a profession left to worry about.

Involvement is the key-from simply sending a contribution to FAPAC to actively campaigning for the candidate of your choice. You're not trying to buy influence-only seeking a sympathetic ear.

The Florida Architect

VOLUME 26 NUMBER 4 JULY/AUGUST 1976

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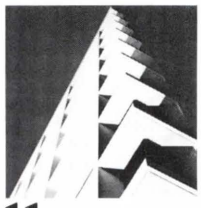

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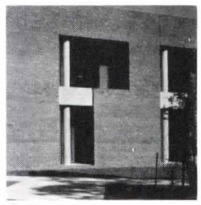

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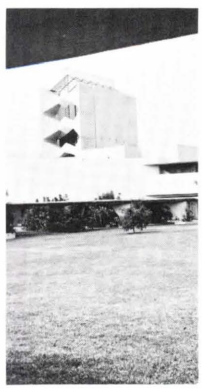


Cover: "Out of the ground and into the light, a child of the sun. . . the first truly American campus." This was Frank Lloyd Wright's description of the largest concentration of his architecture in the world at Florida Southern College in Lakeland. In the midst of the depression years of the 1930s, the late Dr. Ludd M. Spivey, then President of FSC visited Wright with an idea for a strikingly beautiful campus. . . and a promise. He told Wright he had no money, but that he would work night and day to raise it. After inspecting the site, a hillside grove overlooking Lake Hollingsworth, Wright accepted the challenge. The Annie Pfeiffer Chapel with its steel trellis and concrete tower, was the first building of the campus, completed in 1941. The last and largest was the Polk County Science Building, completed in 1957. The intervening years saw five other Wright designed structures built: a library, administration building, a smaller chapel, a business office complex and an arts center, all connected by covered esplanades. In 1975 the entire FLLW complex of buildings was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Photos courtesy of the FSC News Bureau.

Architectural Guild Charette Program

Project at the University of Florida helps bridge gap between school and office

In order to better familiarize students with practicing architects in the state, the University of Florida College of Architecture has developed a unique one week charette program. The program has a two-fold purpose: to involve the profession in the academic experience and to give design students entering their thesis quarter increased confidence to make their final design meaningful.

It is sponsored by the Department of Architecture and the Architectural Guild Fund, a non-profit participatory program for architects in Florida.

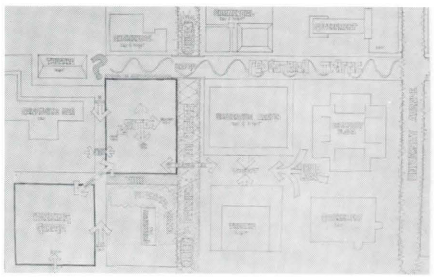
Offered in the Fall and Spring quarters of the academic year, students involved in the charette are in the fourth year AE 435 design course. The week is a regular part of their quarters' work though the grading process is played down. Of major importance here is the personal involvement and experience of being exposed to the practicing professional.

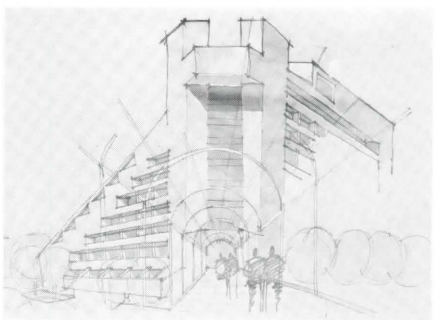
The architectural program for the charette is developed by the design faculty and four architects are contacted to act as adjunct professors. The class is divided into four sections with each architect in charge of one. The architect is then expected to develop a task structure for the section that is similar to the design process he employs in his office. The major emphasis is on this design process though other factors in real problem solving may be brought up by the architect.

The charette session begins on Monday with a noon luncheon and informal discussion between adjunct professors, faculty and the college dean. In the afternoon at the first general meeting with the students assignments are made and the program organized.

Days Tuesday through Friday operate on the same schedule. With formal work sessions from 2:30pm to 5:30pm, night sessions or other work times are at the discretion of the architect. In the evening from 8 to 10pm each of the visiting architects in turn gives a lecture or visual presentation of his work so that all the students have some exposure to the four different design philosophies represented. Saturday afternoon concludes the week with one hour presentation of each design solution.

Thus, these design students, at a critical stage in their academic career and through this experience, have a unique opportunity to synthesize taught and real life design processes.





Program:

The architectural program for this charette was a hotel and commercial facility for the Gainesville Central Business District. The city government became concerned with the decline of the CBD and funded a research project at the University to develop a comprehensive plan for the rejuvenation of this downtown area.

That plan calls for a new city plaza, a new judicial building, a new city library, a theatre and exhibition space and a hotel and commercial facility.

Land has been purchased and the city plaza and judicial building are under construction. Plans of these projects were available for design co-ordination and site visits helped to establish environmental influences.

The program called for 300 rooms, 8 suites, conference facilities, hotel office space as well as major and minor restaurants, cocktail lounges, retail shops and all necessary support facilities. The method of presentation was left up to each individual architect. Shown on the facing page are the four design solutions produced.

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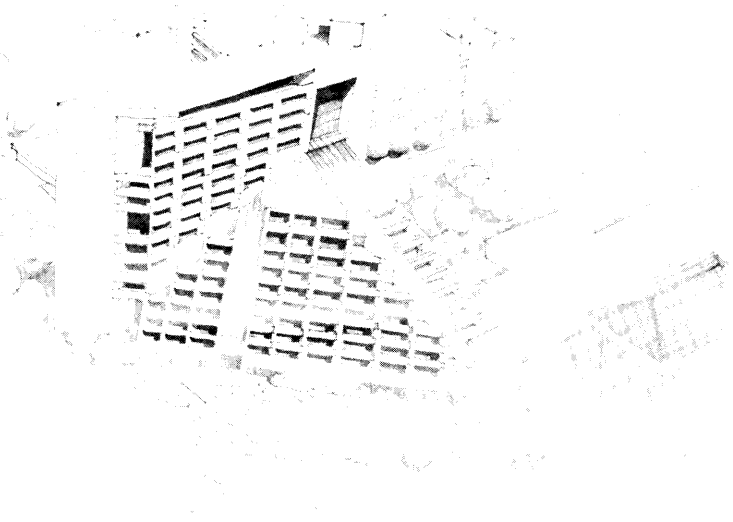

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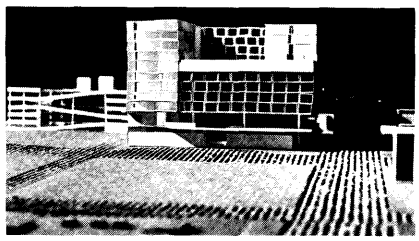

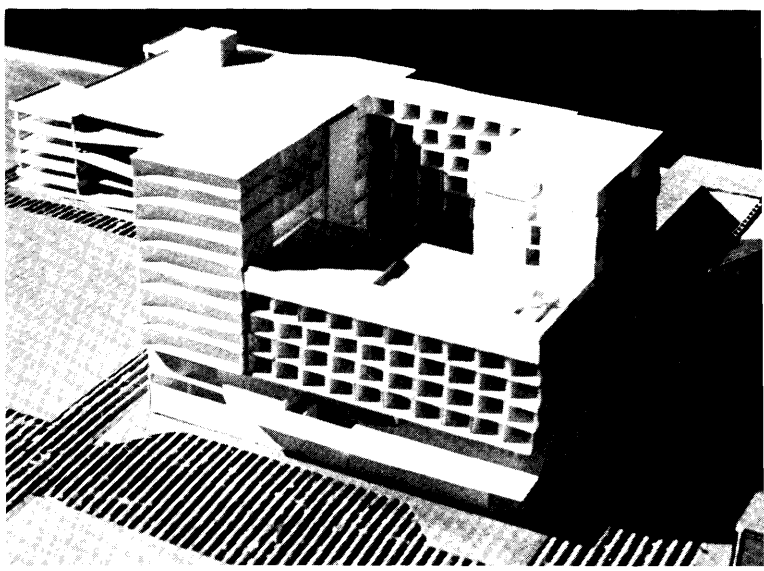

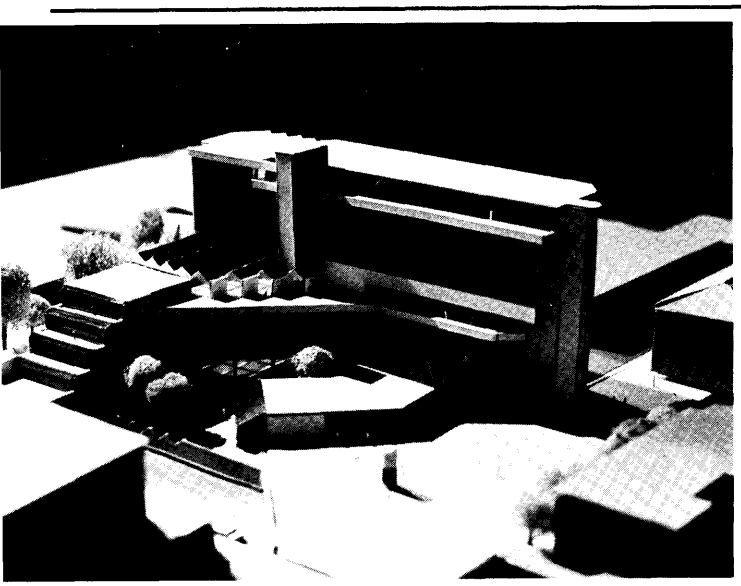

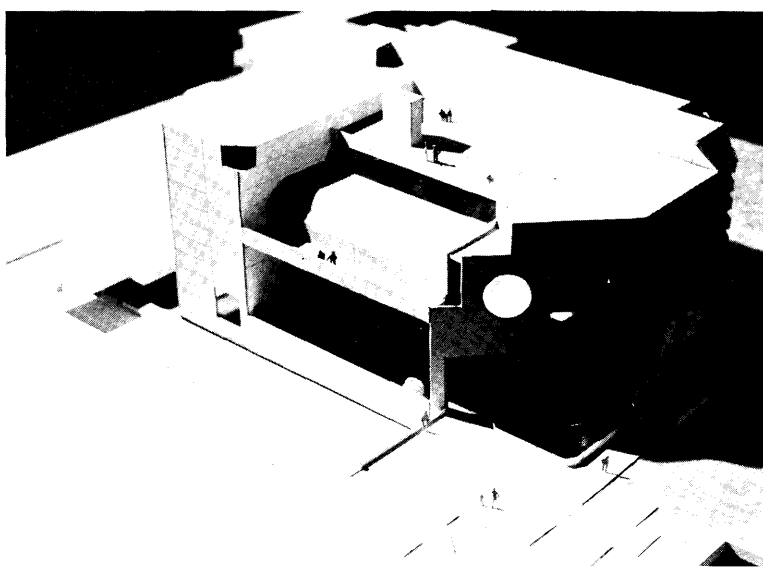

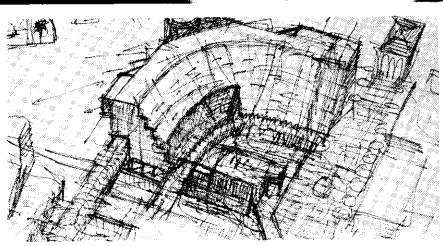

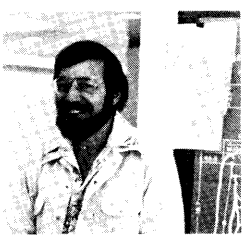

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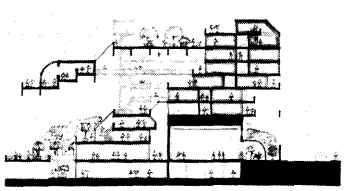


PETER RUMPEL
JACKSONVILLE

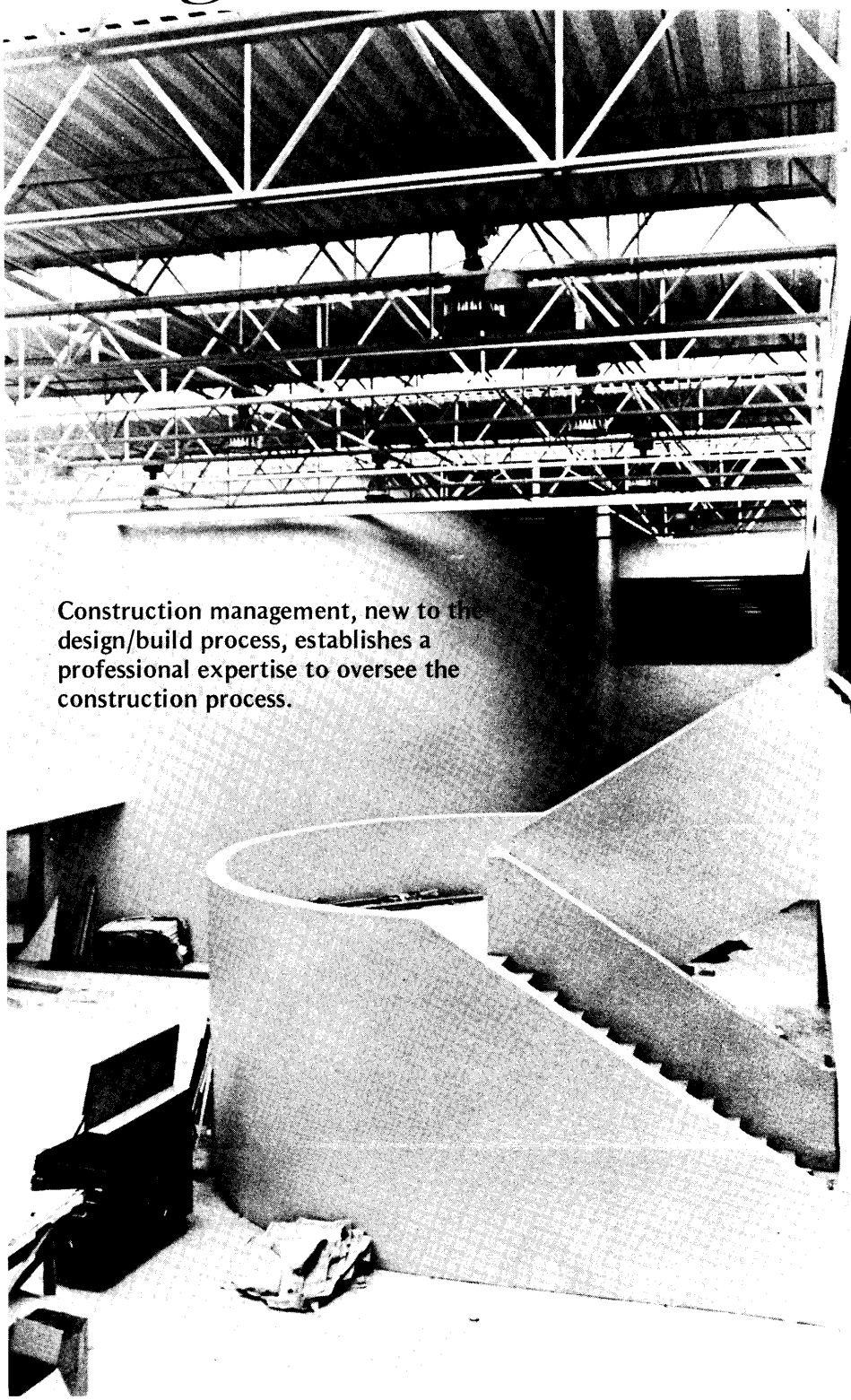
Is There a Manager in the House?

The function of construction management goes far beyond merely changing a firm letterhead to include those two words. A serious misunderstanding of what construction management is, and what a Construction Manager does, has led a large number of unqualified people — professional, technical and managerial— to self-appoint themselves as practitioners of an art they have not mastered.

In a changing building climate wracked by inflation, material shortages, environmental crises and now recession, there has been in the past few years a surge of interest in bringing a new order to the process of construction. Too often the typical building client has become dissatisfied with the ability of architects and the allied construction industry to provide a quality facility, and at the same time, to control the time it takes to design and construct it, as well as control the total cost of the facility.

Most architects, engineers and contractors will admit that design and construction have not been managed nearly as efficiently as most business and manufacturing operations. The logic by which the best modern management operates is that you must plan, organize, implement and then control the process of what is to be accomplished. Application of this logic to the design and construction of physical facilities brings forth the Construction Manager, offering a professional service for a fee, thus establishing the same client/ professional relationship so long enjoyed by architects. The Construction Manager must be as familiar with all of the construction processes as a true general contractor; he must be as skilled in the area of cost control as a talented comptroller; as knowledgeable of scheduling control as a plant manager; and as financially savvy as an investment banker.

Peter C. Darin, Jr. of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, writing in "Iowa Architect" listed the following talents which must be available within any firm offering C.M.



Construction management, new to the design/build process, establishes a professional expertise to oversee the construction process.

services.

1) Design process experts: Persons completely familiar with the managers of the design process in all of the significant disciplines including planning, architectural, mechanical, structural, electrical and civil.

2) Business managers: Persons trained and experienced in managing a business or process and having a background in the estimating, negotiating and supervision of field projects, as well as a working knowledge of the design process.

3) Cost controllers: Persons who know how to estimate the costs of the various systems in a building and who understand the cost implications of all decisions made by the design disciplines.

4) Schedule controllers: This skill involves an understanding of the contractors' time requirements in all of the trades, as well as the time needed by the designers, whose work is interdependent on one another. Also, this person must be aware of the implications of all special knowledge available of the construction labor and/or materials conditions in the project area.

5) Financial expertise: An understanding of what effect cash flow requirements of various projects will have on the owners. While the embarrassment of not having cash ready for payment of work put in place is obvious, it is equally important that large amounts of money not be borrowed, nor bonds be issued, too long in advance of when the funds are needed. It could mean extra interest paid, or borrowing at a disadvantageous rate.

In addition to the talents listed above, Maurice Appleton, Project Manager for CM Associates on the project examined later in this article, stresses that a firm must be able to implement C.M. procedures in the public sector. Thus, the very breadth of talent and experience required in construction management indicates that a team of experts will have to be put together.

When should the construction manager come into the picture? While construction management is important in the traditional lineal scheduling process of program, design, bid and construct, it is absolutely vital to the success of any accelerated and overlapped process such as phased construction and fast track.

It is the construction manager's ability to lay out a realistic construction schedule that permits him to identify the proper sequence and detailing of all the design and construction operations in order to make the most effective use of the time, money and people resources at his command.

The process of construction management is one of orchestrated teamwork, with the Construction Manager as the conductor (but not dictator) of the activities of owner, architect/engineer and contractors. This does not imply any lessening of the role or responsibility of the design professional.

The designer will get a crash course in how to manage his own design process that should make him more efficient and more profitable. He should be able to eliminate the false starts and re-starts in design that come from getting facts too late to prevent errors or false premises. And he will get an education in how the other parts of the process function that should improve his own skills as well.

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CLIENT:
Dade County School Board
CONSULTING ARCHITECTS TO THE SCHOOL BOARD:
Ferendino/Grafton/Spillis/Candela
CONSTRUCTION MANAGER:
CM Associates, Inc.
ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS:
Smith Korach Hayet Haynie Partnership & Caudill Rowlett Scott •

C. M. Utilized on a Dade County High School

Having an interest in construction management, the State Department of Education has had a sort of pilot project under way for two years, applying the C.M. process to the construction of a high school facility in Dade County.

American High School, a 2600 student facility located in the growth pattern of Northwest Dade County, is scheduled to open its doors for classes in September, a scant two years after the initial selection of project architects. This represents a time

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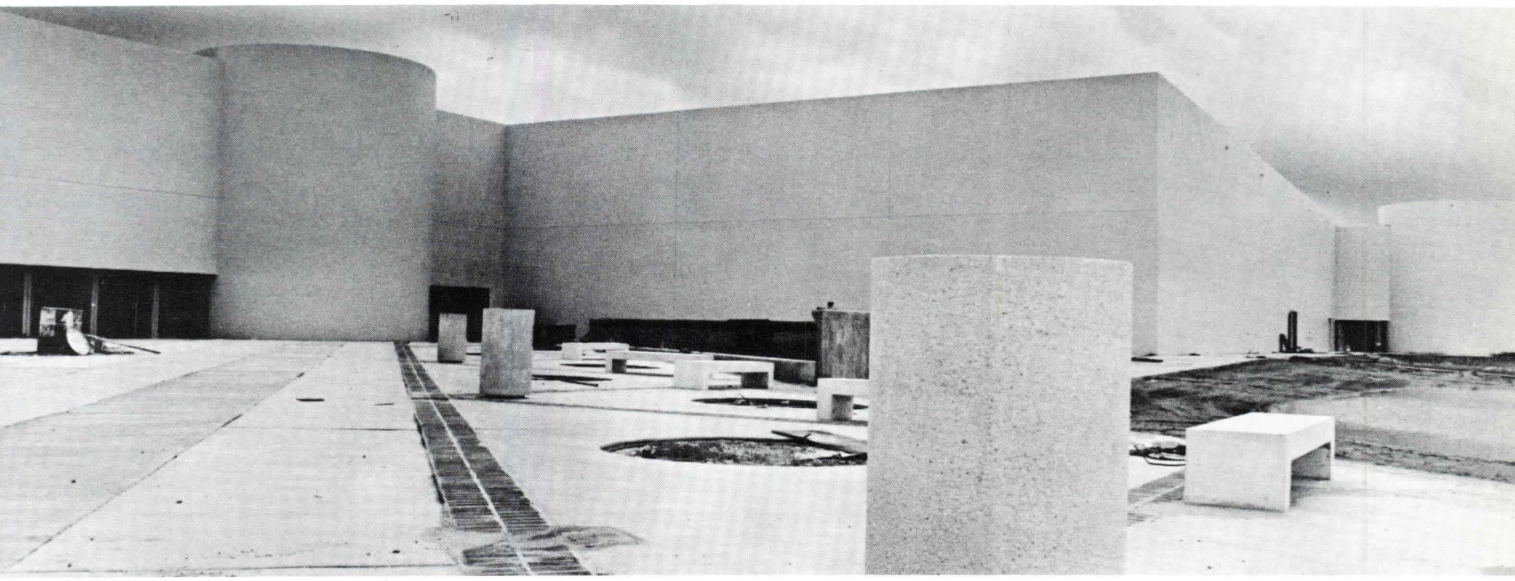


Photos by Bob Hunter

savings of some ten months over the normal design, bid, construct process and was achieved utilizing a modified fast track/phased construction procedure under the control of a professional Construction Manager.

With the decision to build this high school, the opportunity to utilize construction management techniques was taken by both the State Department of Education and the Dade County School Board. Following the prescribed procedure of advertisement and interview, the firm CM Associates of Houston was selected as Construction Managers in August of 1974. As one of their first tasks, CM Associates participated in, without a vote, the architect selection procedure. At that time, the joint venture team of Smith Korach Hayet Haynie Partnership of Miami and Caudill Rowlett Scott of Houston were chosen as Architects/Engineers for the project.

CM's first step was to determine a strategy for the project. This was done by building a network diagram with all significant design and construction activities identified as to owner, architect and construction manager responsibility and arranged in the proper construction sequence. The diagram was at that point a broad brush schedule, capable of fine tuning as the project proceeded.

Prior to A/E selection, educational specifications had been prepared by School Board personnel. Taking these specifications, CRS brought their famed "squatter" team to Miami to develop program and basic schematics in an intensive week long session with School Board personnel and SKHHP participants. Throughout the design stages, all presentations to the client and reviewing agencies were made by the C.M. and A/E team.

CM Associates, meanwhile, studied the local construction scene in terms of code requirements, construction techniques, material availabilities and union jurisdictions. Taking the first schematics from the architects, the Construction Manager performed a series of value engineering/life cycle cost studies. These covered each major building component and determined, for instance, that a steel structural system would be more economical, within the time frame schedule, than a concrete system. Following review and approval by the project team, the components determined to be the optimum for this situation were then organized into a kit of parts for use in designing the school.

While design proceeded, CM Associates, utilizing the studies of local conditions, the components selected and the schematic design, developed a procurement strategy breaking the total proposed construction contract into four bid packages. Each package was to be opened on four phased dates in lieu of the traditional single bid date for a lump sum contract. There is a distinct advantage in doing this by allowing the later bid packages to be modified as the price on earlier bid items are compared to budget estimates. This breakdown also shows the owner exactly how much he is paying for each piece of the total contract.

It is important to emphasize that the bid package breakdown listed here is peculiar to this project and would vary to suit the special conditions of any other project. For American High School Bid Package "A", opened on 6 January 1975, contained structural steel, special foundations, earthwork, concrete, elevators and chillers (later assigned to Package B). Bid Package "B", opened on 27 April, included plumbing, electrical work, mechanical/chiller, carpeting, fire protection, integrated ceiling, roofing/fill and masonry. Package "C", opened on 21 May contained misc. iron and metal, steel frames, glass and glazing, lath and plastering, quarry/ceramic tile, VAT/special flooring and kitchen equipment. The last Package "D", opened on 8 July 1975, included fixed equipment/millwork, landscaping and site work, painting and general works.

Communications, teamwork and adherance to tight schedules are all

hallmarks of the C.M. process. Particularly important is a need for decisiveness-to have options laid out and decisions made quickly and firmly. On this project weekly meetings with a printed agenda were held for representatives of the project team at the architects' office. In addition, construction meetings at the job site were held bi-weekly and a contractors field report issued within two days indicating items covered and actions required from various team members or contractors.

Since in this process the Construction Manager occupies the position normally occupied by the general contractor, what are usually sub contractors become prime contractors. That is, each of these contractors, some twenty in the case of American High School, has a separate contract with the owner and each must assume some of the administrative tasks usually handled by the general contractor. CM Associates supplied each with an instruction manual outlining in detail how to accomplish these unfamiliar tasks.

An important control item for both cost and scheduling is the project accounting report, a computer printout produced at the first of each month. This report, sent to all team members, quickly spots potential trouble in lagging schedules and cost overruns and is a most valuable management tool. The report is broken into three parts – project cost status, project payment report and detail construction report.

For the American High School job utilization of construction management has resulted in a tightly run project completed within the original schedule and at a cost some $1,000,000 under the budget. This savings is attributable to several factors. In addition to construction management, the original budget was based on the square foot cost of a conventional high school built with a concrete structural system. Value engineering indicated the steel structure, which was accepted, to be a significant savings. Also, due to the recession the project was bid in a declining construction market.

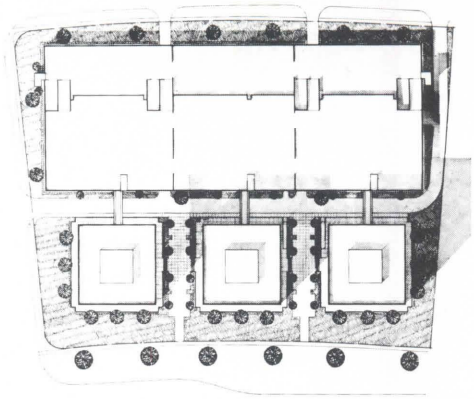
A full evaluation of the process will be conducted this fall by the Department of Education. Meanwhile, satisfaction has been such that the same team has been commissioned by the Dade County School Board to repeat the plan, using the same process, for building another new high school in Southwest Dade County.

JWT

S&T
SCHWAB & TWITTY ARCHITECTS, INC.

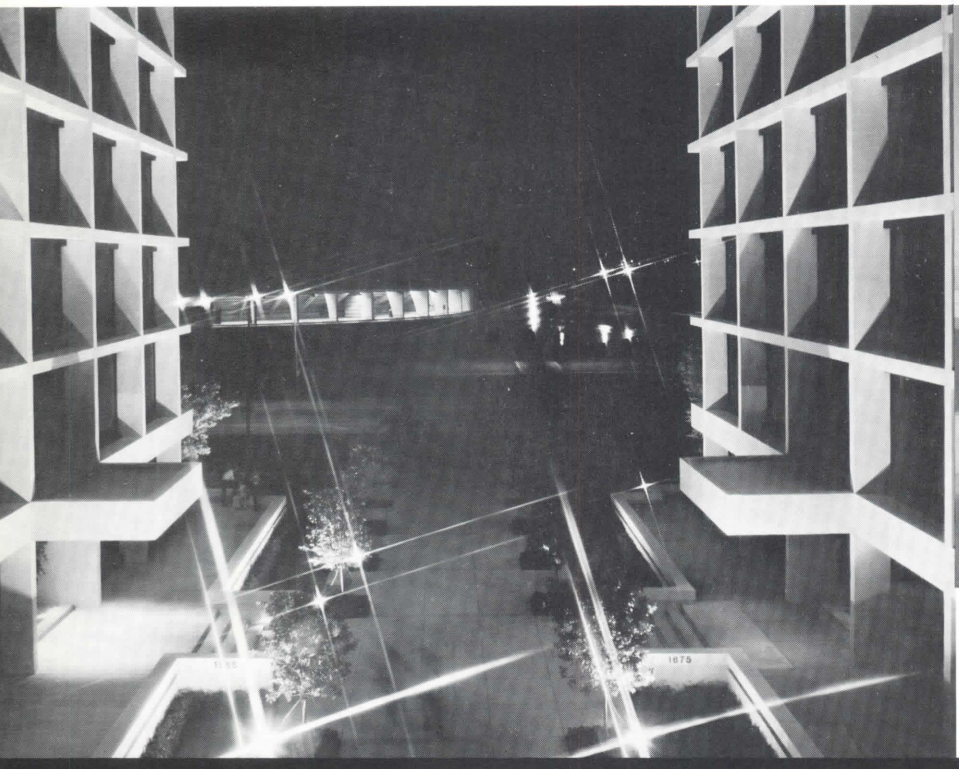
Forum III
West Palm Beach

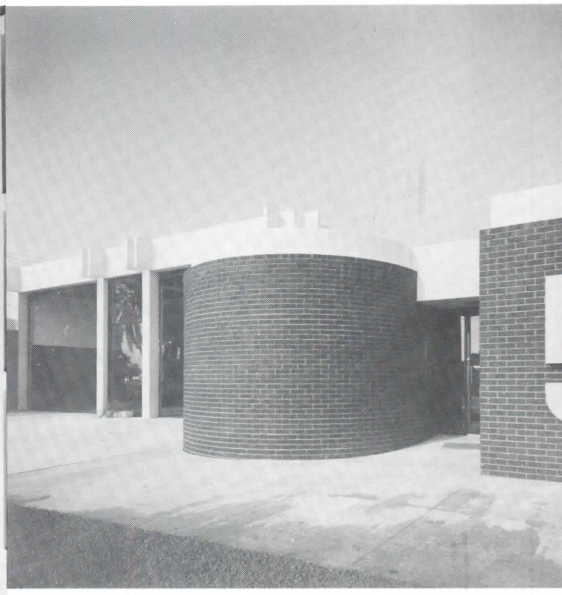
Forum III is a professional and commercial building complex comprised of three 10 story buildings and a multi-level parking structure. The major aspects of Forum III are its distinctive architectural design, the phase planning and related design and the design of the traffic flows.



Fire Station No. 5
West Palm Beach

A municipal building designed for complete efficiency to provide the greatest exiting capability (90 seconds from alarm to door closing). The plan, a play of geometric forms, was derived from the distinctive program requirements. The central apparatus room is bordered on one side by sleeping quarters and gear storage. On the other side is the working, teaching, lounge and administrative areas.





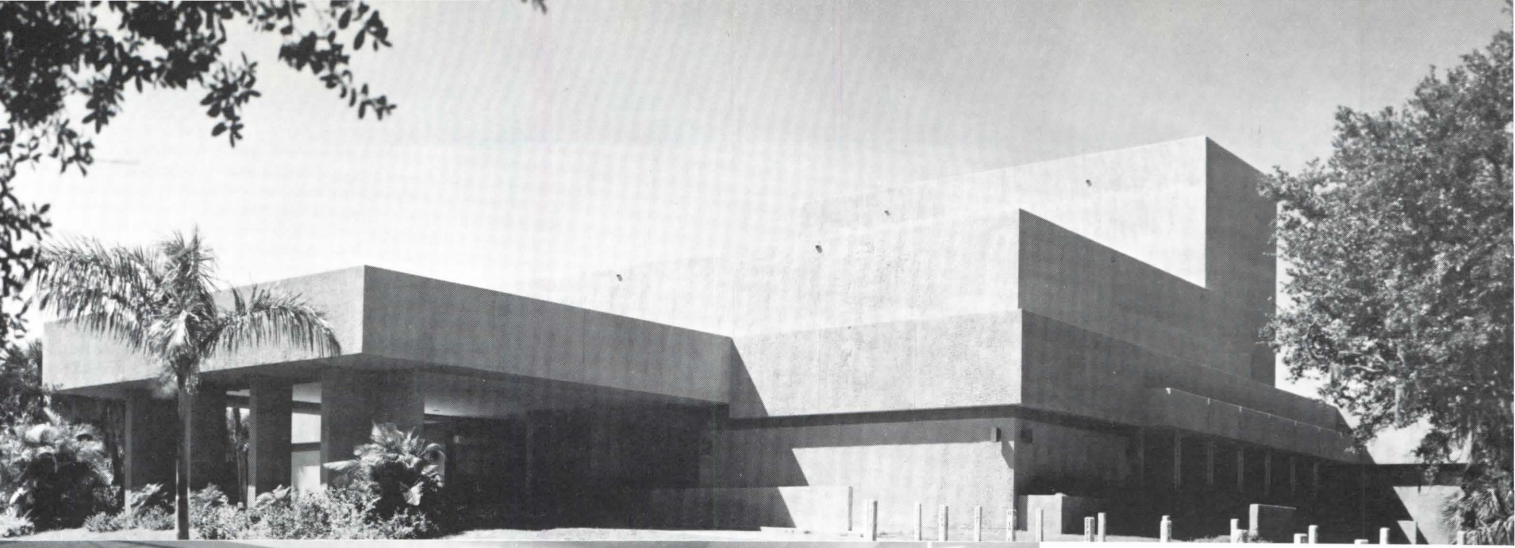
The West Palm Beach firm of Schwab & Twitty Architects, Inc. was established in 1968 with Ronald D. Schwab and Paul M. Twitty as principals. It was incorporated in 1971 to better facilitate the management and administrative needs of an expanding and growing firm. Corporate titles are alternated annually between the principals.

Schwab & Twitty is a multi-discipline firm performing work in all areas of the building industry. Their services include, but are not limited to, land planning, general architectural services, graphics and signage, interior design, landscape coordination, architectural photography and construction management. All of these areas are related to the total design and construction process and are considered important components of complete service.

The major portion of the firm's work has been in multi-family housing with the second largest dollar volume being office buildings. The remainder of the work has been evenly distributed between schools, banks, governmental, shopping centers, commercial, single family residential, restaurants, recreation, light industrial and institutional buildings.

Prior to the recent recessionary period, the firm had grown to a size of 52 people, but has subsequently reduced its personnel to around half that number. It is encouraging to note that the firm has started rehiring due to an increased workload and demand.

Schwab & Twitty has been able to maintain this relatively substantial size even through the recession due, in part, to several long range projects for clients having continued activity. These projects, with a ten year or more buildout, carried on construc-



Vero Beach Community Theatre
Vero Beach

Bold, massive, simple repretory theatre built on a contrasting woody site. A simple building with a slight implication of complexity. Its final form a resultant expression of its related functional uses — a large auditorium space, the stage and its equipment, the processional exterior aisles and the emphasis of solidity and purpose.

Media Center
Palm Beach County Schools

This prototype building was used at six different elementary schools in Palm Beach County. Various learning functions have been included within this facility to allow its role to expand from library to media center. Although all functions occur in one space, movable furniture, glass partitions, graphics, changes in floor and ceiling elevation and operable walls provide the necessary separation.

tion activity at a diminished scale while still requiring architectural services.

Several of these major projects are out of the state, providing the firm with a broad base of activity and clientel not limited to a specific geographical area. The firm's project experience has involved a variety of widespread locations from Atlantic City, New Jersey to Houston, Texas from the Bahamas to Boyne City, Michigan. Presently projects are either completed or in progress in the following states: Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Texas.

Philosophy

As a philosophy of practice, it is the belief of Schwab & Twitty that a good physical environment is essential to the mental and spiritual well being of any society. Architecture, because of its driect relationship to almost all of the elements making up this environment, is in a unique position to have a positive, far-reaching effect on society and its cultural standards.

Architecture itself can be loosely defined as the physical means by which man shelters and gives order to his social activities. It is historically a direct measure of his sociological and technological advancement and as such can be seen as embodying everything that is and is not of lasting value to a culture.

The firm believes that there exist standards of functional and esthetic excellence by which any architecture can be measured, that the degree of success in achieving this excellence will have direct effect on those who are exposed to it, and that there is

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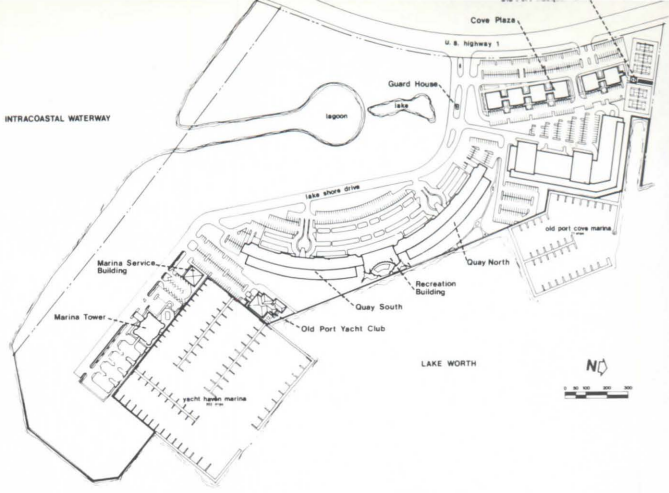


Old Port Cove
North Palm Beach

A self-contained water oriented condominium community designed to maximize views from the waterfront location and capitalize upon prevailing southeasterly winds. The site contains both recreational and support facilities including a tennis club, a private marina/yacht club, three yacht basins and a commercial/professional complex comprised of six identical two story buildings.

present in our culture today the need and possibility for architectural excellence unmatched at any time in history. It is to the pursuit of this excellence that Schwab & Twitty assign themselves.

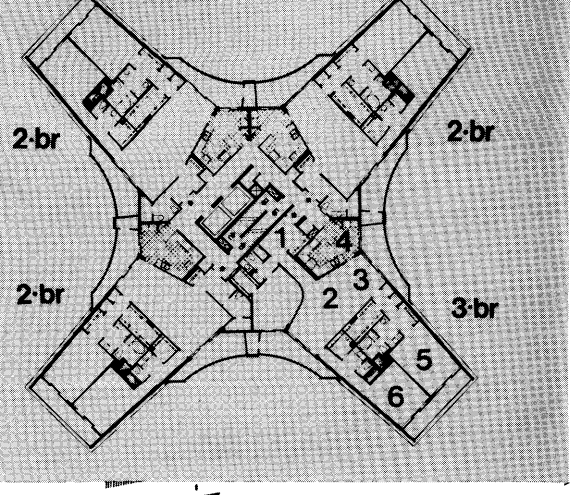
They believe that for any building to be successful it must be economically feasible, aesthetically pleasing and functionally correct. Unless all three of these areas are properly addressed in the design, it will not be totally successful.

Organization

The office functions primarily on a team concept in the production of projects. The size of a team can range from two or three people to eight or ten depending on the complexity of the project and timespan within which it must be produced. Recently six schools were produced simultaneously for the Palm Beach County School Board using this team concept. The end results could not have been achieved without this approach.

The firm does not have an established limit on the size to which it will grow. The principals felt from the outset that the firm would grow as large as client demand dictates. Schwab & Twitty feel that with the proper organization and team effort any project, no matter how large or small, can receive intensive study and attention. Also, the larger firm would have more readily available expertise to bring to bear on any architectural commission.

The firm uses outside engineering consultants rather than establishing an inhouse capability, feeling this gives flexibility to the workload and project schedule. Staff and production capacity can be quickly ex-

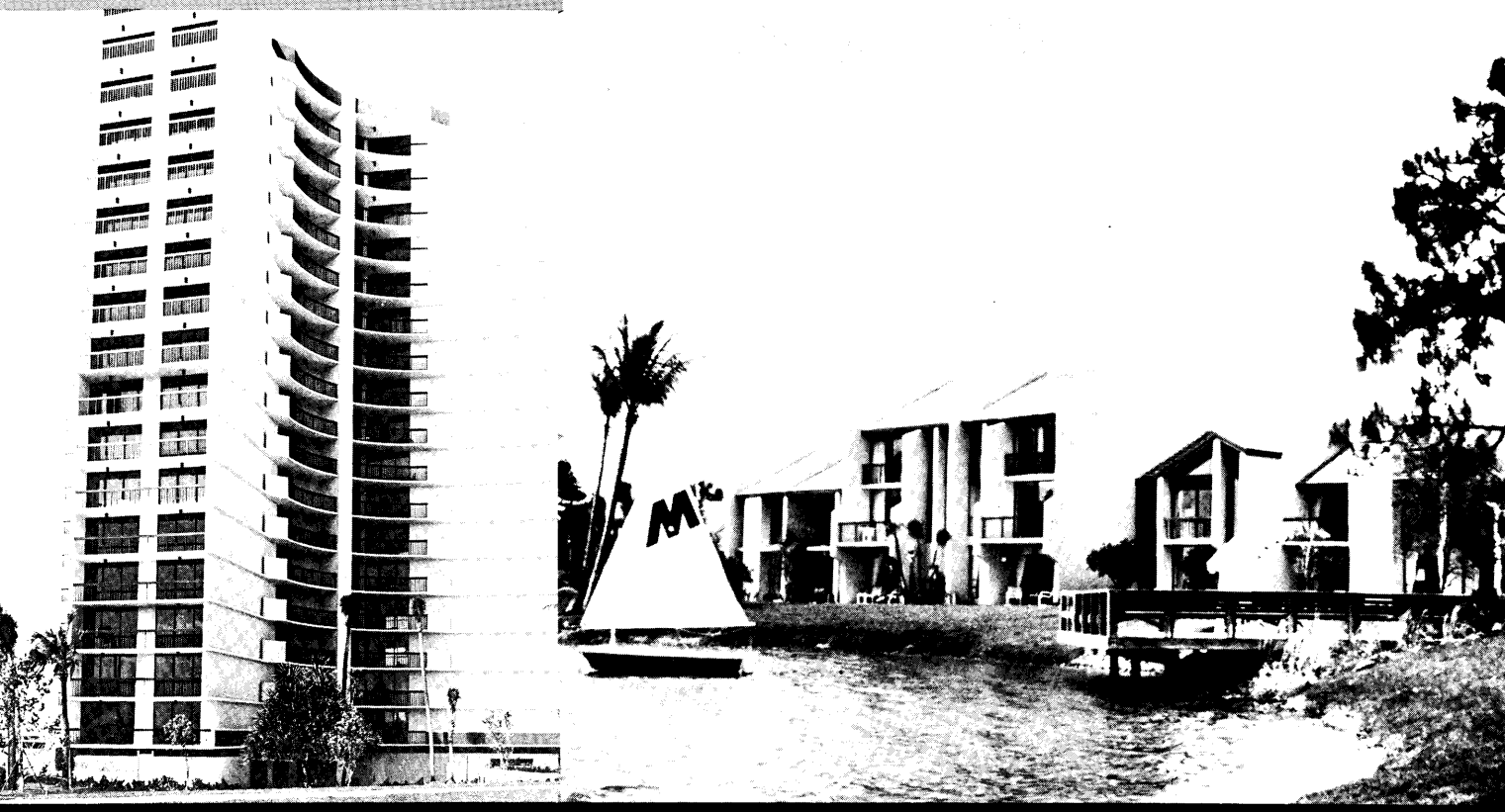


The Admirals Walk
Boca Raton

Orientation and privacy through rational planning have created a floor plan with each apartment separate without common party walls, freedom from the structural grid, yielding each of the four units per floor three separate vistas. The views include the Atlantic Ocean to the east, the intracoastal waterway to the west and the city of Boca Raton beyond. The exterior design consists of solid and void areas complimenting the curvilinear form of the building by the division of the surfaces with the expression of floor slabs and balconies into areas and masses of sunlight and shade.

Boca West
Boca Raton

A resort community for both the permanent and second home buyer. The 1400 acre site will eventually consist of 15 residential villages of 10 to 50 acres each, intertwined among the four golf courses, waterways, tennis and other recreational facilities for the support of the community. Each on the villages is a small self-contained residential community consisting of several divergent compatible housing concepts, including: Townhouses, garden apartments, single level villas and mid-rise apartment buildings with four units to the floor.



panded by having several consultants that are readily available and that the firm has had experience and confidence in working with.

The firm is completely computerized in cost accounting, job cost analysis and billing procedure. A certified public accountant is a permanent member of the staff and is responsible for financial management and planning for review by the principals.

Marketing

Schwab & Twitty feel that marketing is an important part of any architectural practice. Even though 75% of their work comes from past clients or client referral, it is felt that the firm should have a continuing marketing program to cover every area of social and potential client spectrum.

At the present time four men are basically responsible for the marketing function of the firm: the two principals, the corporation vice president and the president of their planning affiliate. Even though these four have the primary responsibility for day to day marketing activity, it has been expressed to all personnel within the office that each can and should play an active role in the total marketing program. This total activity is essential for a continued and steady growth process.

One important aspect of the marketing program is project diversification. Schwab & Twitty does not want to become known as a steretyped architectural firm in only one or two building types, but rather a versatile firm with a wide range of building type expertise. It is felt a broad base in the construction market will help protect its vitality and growth from a slow down in any one sector

S&T

Eastpointe
Singer Island ›

An ocean side condominium and country club community combined 15 minutes apart by automobile. Strategically sited to capture the best of both. The two parts of this development totally contrast each other producing a very compatible solution to the Florida condominium. The ocean portion consists of three luxury towers, each a self-sufficient project of its own, on Singer Island. The country club is a golf, water, tennis, hunting and horse oriented community west of the Florida Turnpike.

‹
The President
West Palm Beach

A condominium community with a mixture of single family residential, townhouses, low, mid and high rise buildings designed as a "city with a city." The color, texture and forms of the individual buildings have been coordinated to produce a uniformly repeating theme throughout the development. Every unit overlooks the fairways of one of the two 18-hole championship golf courses and the elequently landscaped grounds.

‹
Persky
North Palm Beach

The client's program directed the eventual design of this distinctive residence. They requested a home that would take advantage of the climate and of the water site. They like to entertain and they wanted room for parties with adequate kitchen facilities to handle any number of guests. gadditionally they requested the children's area be separated from the master suite. All the major rooms have views of the water.

of the construction industry.

From the public relations side of marketing, it is felt that the firm's name should be exposed in the general news media as often as possible to establish a community awareness of its presence and project involvement.

Administration

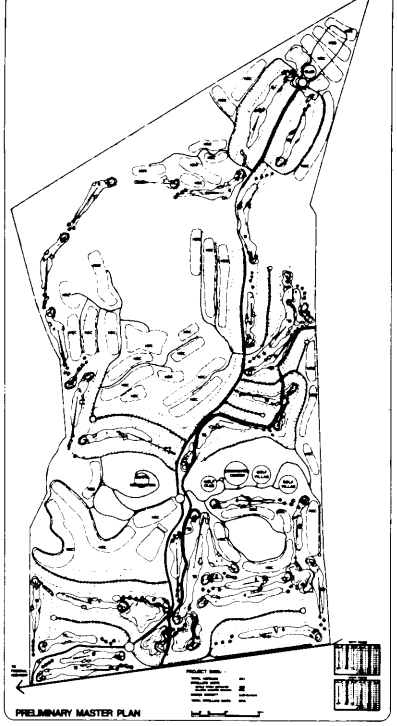
For the administration of projects, a job file is kept in a three ring binder and subtitled under appropriate headings. All information and correspondence is kept at the team leaders desk while the job is in production and construction. This allows ready availability of the file. Once the job is completed this information is placed in dead file status and can be redrawn whenever necessary in the future.

Each of the two principals is directly responsible for approximately 50% of the projects in the office with team leaders and job captains reporting directly to them. Each principal has overall responsibility of job procurement, design, production and construction coordination. This mode of operation was established when the firm was founded and has continued to work well. Schwab & Twitty feel it allows the principal to maintain a continuity and control throughout the project as it passes through various stages. It has given a logical control and production sequence to the total life of the project and has also given the client contact with the same principal for the duration of the job.

The principals involve themselves deeply in the programming and concept stages along with the senior men of the office. They maintain a close relationship with the team throughout the preliminaries, schematics, construction document phase and construc-

Surfsedge
Naples

Two fifteen story towers on a generous site in the midst of Park Shore, a unique beachfront development with the Gulf of Mexico to the west and the Bay to the east. Each apartment unit has been designed to provide maximum exposure. The individual apartment floor plans provide multiple choices of two and three bedroom units.



A Master Plan by Team Plan, Inc.

Little Turtle
Columbus, Ohio

The first PUD, the first major condominium in a strong single-family market and the first large development with contemporary architectural design in Columbus. Its extreme popularity is directly related to its design and its planning as a total community. Only half of the allowed density has been planned and designed, with individual units adapted to their specific part on the rolling and treed site. Thus 50% of the acreage is provided for open areas, recreational facilities, garden plots, picnic areas, playgrounds and bicycle and nature trails.

tion. In addition to the normal problem solving procedures implemented in the architectural process, overall input is achieved by interoffice juries. These juries allow a project to be subject to intensive scrutiny in the early phases of its development.

Team Plan, Inc.

Schwab & Twitty has extensive experience in the areas of large scale master land use planning, urban design, program and space analysis, cost analysis and budgeting and environmental impact assessments. All of these extended services are implemented with a total service team tailored to the requirements of any given project.

Team Plan, Inc. is the land planning arm of this organization. It is a separate and independent corporation which can perform work for other clients with Schwab & Twitty are not directly involved.

Team Plan is a progressive firm dedicated to the disciplines of comprehensive planning, urban design and design research. Implicit in the name Team Plan is a strong belief in the team approach to problem solving within the design disciplines.

The firm functions as the core of a multidisciplinary design/research group which is assembled for each project and consists of a wide range of consultants who are capable of applying specific expertise toward solving a planning problem.

Schwab & Twitty, being results oriented, embrace the comprehensive services required to analyze the clients architectural needs, perform the necessary studies and research to solve these needs and translate the solution into a physical form that will be aesthetically pleasing, economically feasible and functionally correct. ●

How Will Your Building Burn?

by Joan Jefferson

(Consultant Your City, County, State, and Sixty-three Federal Agencies)

Joan Jefferson is the wife of architect Peter Jefferson of Stuart, Florida. She is an accountant and serves as Business Manager of Peter Jefferson Associates as well as President of Common Place Enterprises, Inc. Joan is an Associate Member, Palm Beach Chapter, AIA and a member of National Fire Protection Association.

Fire standards are not new. The United States has had National fire standards since at least 1896 when the National Fire Protection Association was formed. These standards were designed primarily to prevent conflagration, and generally tended to protect property rather than lives.

During the past few years, movies such as the "Towering Inferno", and such devastating fires as the 1971 Hotel fire in Seoul, Korea that killed 163, and the 1972 High Rise fire in San Paulo, Brazil that killed 16 and injured 375, focused public attention on life and fire safety.

Washington, responding to this public attention, formed the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control (a 20 person commission; including Educators, Fire-Fighters, Insurance men, a Physician, Polititians, a Newsman, a Fire Equipment Representative, and a Consultant to the National Council of Negro Women, but no Architect).

In May, 1973, the Commission presented findings of their two-year study to the President in the form of a book entitled "AMERICA BURNING".

Based on this report, the 93rd Congress enacted Public Law 93-498, known as the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

The purpose of the act was to:

"(1) Reduce the Nation's losses caused by fire through better fire prevention and control;

(2) Supplement existing programs of research, training, and education, and to encourage new and approved programs and activities by State and Local Governments;

(3) Establish the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration and the Fire Research Center with the Department of Commerce; and

(4) Establish an intensified program of research into the treatment of burn and smoke injuries and the rehabilitation of victims of fires within the National Institution of Health."

The National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control, in their report, "recommended to schools giving degrees in Architecture and Engineering that they include in their curricula at least one course in fire safety. Further, they urged the American Institute of Architects, Professional Engineering Societies, and the State Registration Boards to implement this recommendation."

Mr. Jim Dowling, Chairman, National AIA Building Codes Committee, states that in compliance with this recommendation, the AIA is stressing education of the Architect in Fire and Life Safety.

Currently, in Florida, the accredited schools of Architecture do not offer a three hour course in Life/Fire Safety; however, the subject is integrated into other courses. There are Life/Fire Safety related questions given on the Florida Registration Examination at this time.

Educating the public to fire prevention and safety is one of the prime objectives of the Florida State College located in Ocala.

The Fire College has an extensive fire related-library which is available to the public and offers both fire-fighting training and assistance to communities in fire-related planning.

The Fire College will provide seminars for Architects, either at the Fire College or through Vo-Tech courses in individual communities. They will also review plans for the individual Architect, who may live in an area where there is not a Fire Marshal available or qualified to offer this service. This process is somewhat limited, however, as the Fire College does not have a large staff qualified to offer this service.

For information relative to the Fire College and their programs, contact the Director, Mr. Allan Wilson.

• One of the most difficult problems the Architect encounters in utilizing Fire Standards and Codes is their lack of standardization.

It seems obvious that Fire Standards and Codes are applied indiscriminately.

There would seem to be defects in Codes that require sprinkler systems on the *exterior* of buildings where there is no possibility of conflagration. In the new *Miami Police* Administration Building, a concrete building, sprinklers were required not only over the quarry tile paving surrounding the building, but over the exterior, covered motorcycle parking areas. If there were an oil or gasoline originated fire, the water, of course, would not put the fire out, and in fact, could act as an agent to worsen the situation. At the same facility

fire codes require standpipes in the concrete parking garage. What is the purpose? What is the cost/benefit ratio in this instance?

On the other hand, there would also seem to be defects in Codes that would permit the new hotels with great interior atriums without means of venting at the roof line.

In a building, it is known that the most common means of fire travel are by way of vertical arteries. Recently, people have been killed in Hotel fires that were of so-called "fire-resistive" construction, when the smoke and heat traveled to many parts of the building through open stairways, utility shafts, and ventilating ducts. When smoke and heat travels upward to the top and is unable to escape or continue upwards, it will spread horizontally.

It requires little imagination to see what the results of a fire in an atrium Hotel might be.

- There are at least sixty-three Federal Agencies involved in fire safety; many of them are empowered with the right to promote and enforce fire standards.

According to Mr. Irwin A. Benjamin, Chief, Fire Safety Engineering Division, National Bureau of Standards, "there is a climate of change in code enforcement in this Country which will bring us from the single source solution to multiple options." What price will the Architect pay for these so-called trade-offs?

- In the State of Florida, if you are the Architect for a State-financed project, your design is governed by the 1967 issue of the NFPA Life Safety Code.

If you are designing a bowling establishment, dry cleaning plant, garage, lumber yard and/or woodworking plant or place of assembly, your design is governed by the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

At this time, these are the only Architectural projects governed by State Fire Codes or Standards.

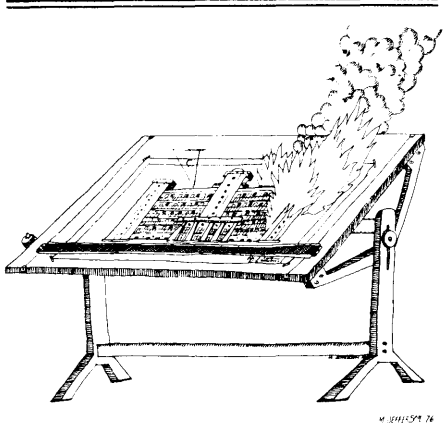
However, during the last Florida Legislative Session, House Bill 4145 was adopted, charging the State Fire Marshal's Office with "Establishment for *uniform* fire safety standards for State-owned and State-leased buildings, and for all *Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Rest Homes, Correctional Facilities, Public Lodging Establishments, Public Food Service Establishments, Elevators, Migrant Labor Camps, and Self-Service Gasoline Stations*, of which standards the State Fire Marshal shall be the final administrative interpreting authority."

Mr. Olin L. Greene, Director, Division of State Fire Marshal, is in the process, at this time, of preparing the above standards; unfortunately, this work is being done without any input from members of the architectural profession. Mr. Greene would welcome such input, and it seems a rare opportunity for the architectural profession to help create standards, rather than being in a position of trying to change them after they have been adopted. Ironically, the professions least represented in the development of Fire safety standards are the Architects and the Fire-Fighters.

At the local level in Florida, chaos abounds. Most local entities are certain that Fire Standards are necessary and good, but which standard is best? Some have adopted Fire Standards by adopting Codes such as the Southern Standard Building Code or the South Florida Building Code (not necessarily the current year's edition), others have adopted the 1967 or 1970 or 1973 NFPA Life Safety Code or are waiting to adopt the 1976 Edition, and still others have or plan to write their own Fire Prevention and Safety Code.

- What does all this mean to the Architect? To quote Professor Boyd Hartley, Chairman, Department of Fire Protection and Safety Engineering, Illinois Institute of Technology, it means "that the Architect can no longer ignore either the existence of the fire problem or the efforts of Fire Protection Engineers and Specialists, as well as Federal and other levels of Government establishing building requirements now and in the future. If Architects do not provide realistic, practical, and well thought-out input into the system, they will undoubtedly find that the Standards in the future will contain many provisions that some Architects (at least) will consider to be both impractical and unreasonable."

What does it mean to you? •



New School Heads, Cont.

Mark T. Jaroszewicz
Dean
College of Architecture
University of Florida

Describing architecture as "the difficult and complex art and science of building a setting for human life," Mark Jaroszewicz says an architect needs "human empathy, artistic creativity, technological competence and organizational and economic acumen."

Mark T. Jaroszewicz, AIA, will assume his duties on 1 September as the first Dean of the College of Architecture at the University of Florida. He comes to Florida from Oklahoma State University where he has been Professor and Head of the School of Architecture since 1973.

Born in Warsaw, Poland in 1921, Jaroszewicz arrived in the U.S. in 1946 and became a naturalized citizen in 1953. He received a Diploma in Architecture and Urban Design from Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, 1945, equivalent to a master's degree in this country.

His professional experience, including several years of private practice, was in the Detroit area. He last practiced as Principal and Vice President of Tarapata-MacMahon-Paulsen Corp. of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan prior to entering fulltime teaching. Jaroszewicz has had work published in a number of architectural magazines and has received 20 major awards on the national, state and local level. Consider that the torrid lands lying on either side of the equator offer some of the most difficult building conditions on the earth. Dean Jaroszewicz sees this as opportunity for the College of Architecture.

He would like to establish the UF school as the "major force in tropical architecture." He says that over 95% of the world's developing nations lie in the tropical or semi-tropical environmental belts, along with Florida. Therefore he believes the College can aid the poorer nations by striving to solve the problems faced by the tropical architect.

Jaroszewicz has always maintained an active participation in the AIA, having served in all the major offices of the Detroit Chapter. He was Vice President for 1976 and President Elect for 1977 of the Oklahoma Chapter AIA. With this background he looks forward to being able to participate in FAAIA activities. •

Photos by Kurt Waldmann

1

Pensacola Junior College Library Pensacola

THE BULLOCK ASSOCIATES

ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS, INC.

This library is the last major building on an established campus. No provisions were made for this structure in the master plan. However, siting by the architect resulted in a compatible interface with existing campus circulation.

A limited budget of approximately $25.00 per square foot dictated a simple straight forward structure. The exterior materials were to be compatible with the existing buildings. For variation, the architect provided sculptured openings for penetration of natural light and a sky lighted stairwell surrounded by a mezzanine as a spatial link between the first and second levels.

2

Golf Clubhouse
Naval Air Station
Pensacola

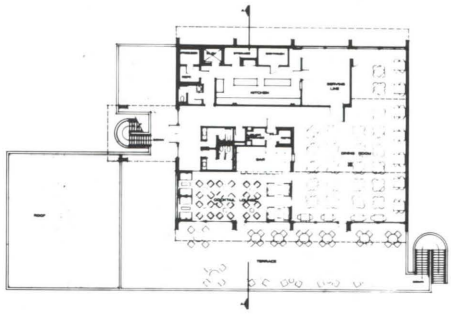
THE BULLOCK ASSOCIATES

ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS, INC.

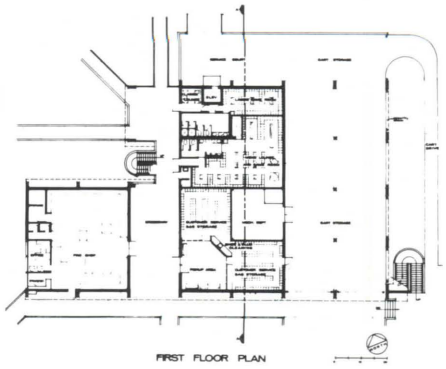
This complete golf club facility serves two 18 hole golf courses. It brings together many diverse functions encompassing full food service, pro shop, locker rooms, cart storage and service.

Taking advantage of pleasant weather, an outdoor terrace is provided on the second level. This will also accomodate large overflow crowds during golf tournaments. The Club has become the most popular place on base and is used by various military and civilian organizations for meetings, luncheons and cocktails.

The building is of poured in place concrete construction, exterior and interior, with the mass of this structure being used to eliminate the sound of low flying jet aircraft.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

3

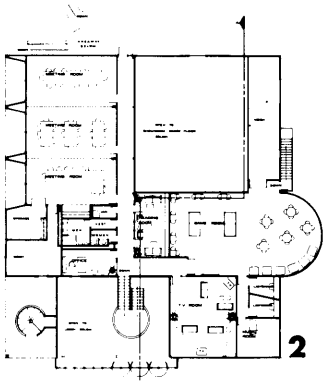
Airman's Open Mess Eglin Air Force Base

THE BULLOCK ASSOCIATES

ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS, INC.

This is first and primarily a recreation facility used by off-duty young airmen and airwomen. The concept was to provide an attractive place that had a specific appeal to the young, 17-20 years of age. Of prime importance was to aid the Air Force in their enlisted retention program. Within this context, the resulting architecture is most successful and has tremendous appeal to the users.

The major functional problems were those of separation of diverse activities: eating, dancing, drinking, live entertainment, quiet listening music, games and meetings. The multilevel structure, taking advantage of the sloping site, accomplishes the required separation while remaining very functional and open.



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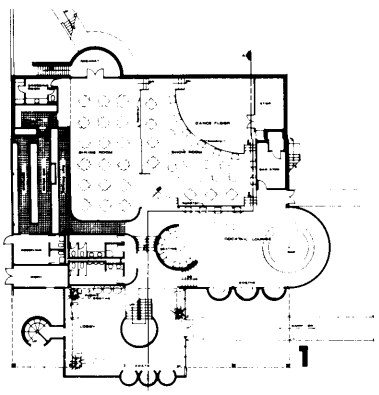

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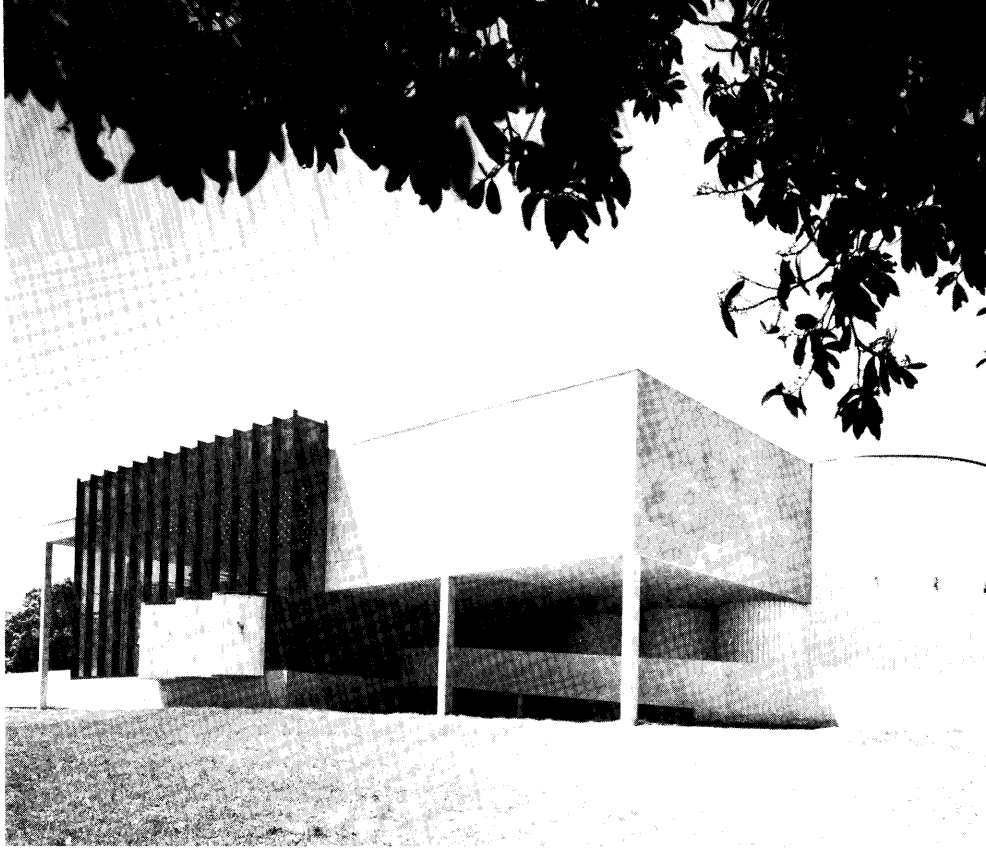
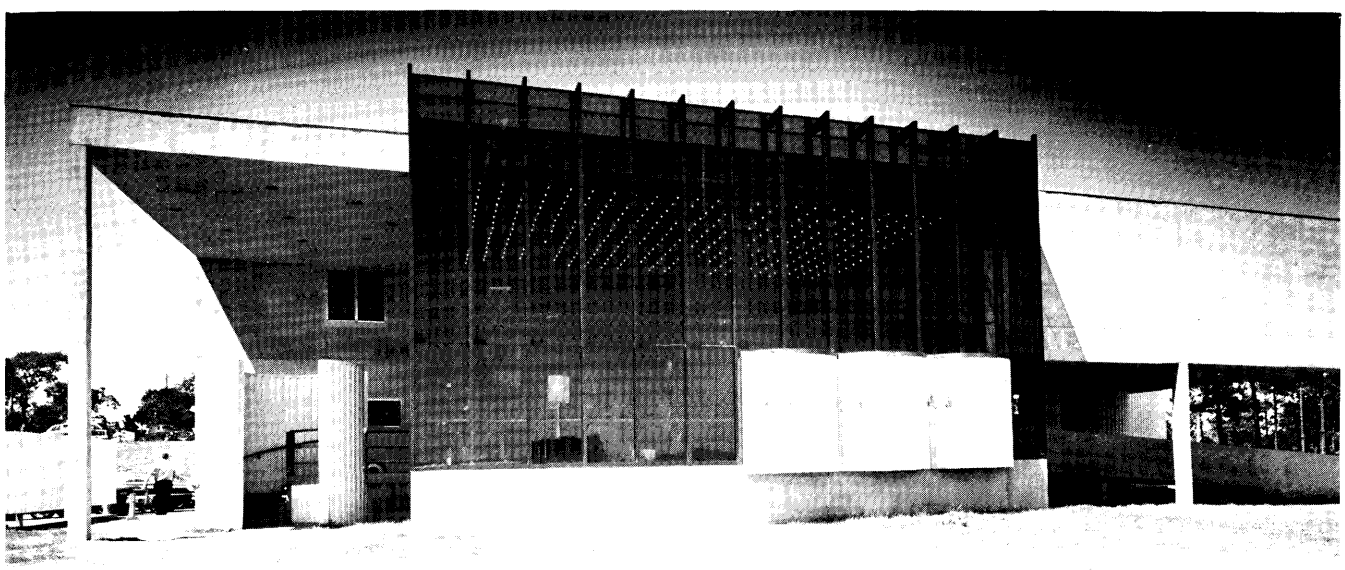


Photos by Kurt Waldmann

General Contractor for Airman's Open Mess at Eglin Air Force Base



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GENERAL CONTRACTORS 904/438-5491

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Pittsburgh's Golden Triangle now boasts a new 34-story jewel with 14 glimmering facets. (The two octagons share a side, if you're counting.)

It's the twin towers of the Equibank Building, at Oliver Plaza, sheathed entirely in PPG Solarban® 550 Twindow® reflective insulating glass.

The glass adds to a fascinating, unconventional design and makes it an incredible visual drama that teases the passer-by with eye-boggling reflections.

It's an inviting building. Warm and welcoming. And a welcome relief from the cold, impersonal bank buildings of the past.

Yet for all its reflective beauty, the glass gives the building a very practical side, too. The inside.

Owner: Oliver Tyrone Corporation, Pittsburgh
Architect: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Chicago

Because of the reflective and insulating qualities of PPG Solarban 550 Twindow glass, the building will stay warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

And will do it using about half the energy of a similar building built 5 to 8 years ago.

Today, more than ever, buildings have to be energy efficient. But that does not mean they can't be spectacularly beautiful. The Equibank Building and PPG high-performance glass have proved it again.

Start to prove it to yourself. Write to us and we'll send you information on all the PPG high-performance glasses. There's one that's right for your job.

Write PPG Industries, Inc., One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.
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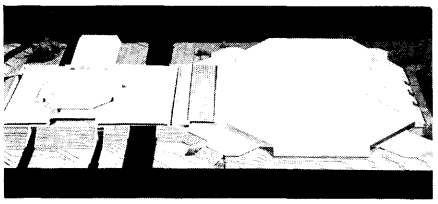
PPG GLASS HELPED TWIN OCTAGONS FIT BEAUTIFULLY INTO A TRIANGLE.

News

Photo
Marvin Sloben



Capitol City Civic Center

Working drawings are now in progress for the new Tallahassee-Leon County Civic Center. The $24 million project is designed by Barrett, Daffin and Figg Architects/Engineers/Planners. Funds for the project will come from three sources: $12 million from the State University System, $6 million from Leon County and $6 million from Tallahassee. The multi-use facility includes an arena seating 13,500 persons, a 40,000 square foot exhibition hall, a theatre seating 2200 and parking for 1000 cars. Construction is slated to begin in January 1977. Consulting Architects for the project are Curtis and Davis, Inc.

Error of Omission

The following is a list of Florida architects who received Honorable Mention in the Biscayne West competition featured in The Florida Architect for May/June.

Denis E. Arden
Ruben Travieso
Miami

Robert E. Isaacs
Stephen J. Roth
William Henderson
David Wolfberg
Ranbir Singh
Connell, Metcalf & Eddy
Coral Gables

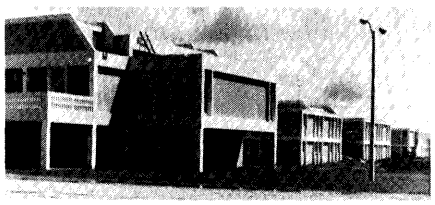
Wilbur B. Pearson, Jr.
Pedro E. Montorro
Mariano J. Rodriguez
Miami

Brad Schiffer
Rex Nichols
Miami

Saul G. Suarez
Armando A. Dehesq, AIA
Robert E. Chilsholm
Emilio J. Fuster
Ft. Lauderdale

SPECIAL INTEREST

Charles M. Sieger, AIA
Henderson-Rosenberg & Associates
Miami



South Dade Correctional Institution

A new correctional institution in South Florida resembles a college campus more than a medium-security prison. Designed by the Smith Korach Hayet Haynie Partnership of Miami, the center reflects the unique concept of creating a more intense treatment-oriented institution than is usually available. Its concept was created by the State of Florida Division of Corrections under a program prepared by the Law Enforcement Assistance Agency in conjunction with the consulting firm of Curtis and Davis, Inc. of New Orleans. The $8.8 million project includes 16 buildings covering 163,000 square feet on a 60 acre tract of land.

Letters

Coral Gables History

Dear John:

Per your request, I am pleased to give you the following information on some Coral Gables buildings which you may not be familiar with. Please call me any time you care to as I was associated with Mr. Paist and Mr. Fink on all their controls of the architecture in the City of Coral Gables directly under Mr. George Merrick.

Mr. Walter DeGarmo and Phineas E. Paist were architects for the Douglas Street Entrance Building at Douglas Road and the Trail.

The Granada Plaza Fountains were designed by Artist Denman Fink in association with Phineas E. Paist.

Paist and Steward were the architects for the City Hall of Coral Gables as well as the Christian Science Church opposite the City Hall.

Paist and Steward were architects for the Coral Gables Fire Station, and the old Coral Gables Ground Sales Building at the corner of Ponce de Leon and Coral Way, which is now occupied by the Flagship First National Bank.

Mr. Denman Fink, a nationally known artist, collaborated on all of these projects, as well as all the plazas in Coral Gables.

Yours very truly,
Harold D. Steward

Correction on KBJ Projects

Dear John:

Congratulations on another excellent issue. The magazine is developing variety, style, content and is graphically pleasing.

A correction is in order in the Independent Life and Atlantic Bank articles:

The Landscape Architect for Independent was Robert Hartwig and Associates and for Atlantic was Urban Space Design, Inc., just the reverse of the published credits. Otherwise, the articles were first class.

Sincerely yours,
Richard T. Reep
Vice President
Kemp, Bunch and Jackson,
Architects, Inc.

Design Awards

Dear John,

On behalf of the Mid-Florida Chapter, I want to thank you for the coverage you gave our award's program.

Very truly yours,
D. B. Young, Jr., AIA
Honors and Awards Committee

Dear John,

I was very pleased with the coverage of the Florida Gulf Coast Chapter Awards in the May/June issue. Well done!

How much would 100 extra issues cost the Chapter for distribution to local business men?

Very truly yours,
Mark Ramaeker,
Architect AIA

EDITORS NOTE: In the future when we run Chapter Design Awards extra copies can be made available at cost for local public relations use.

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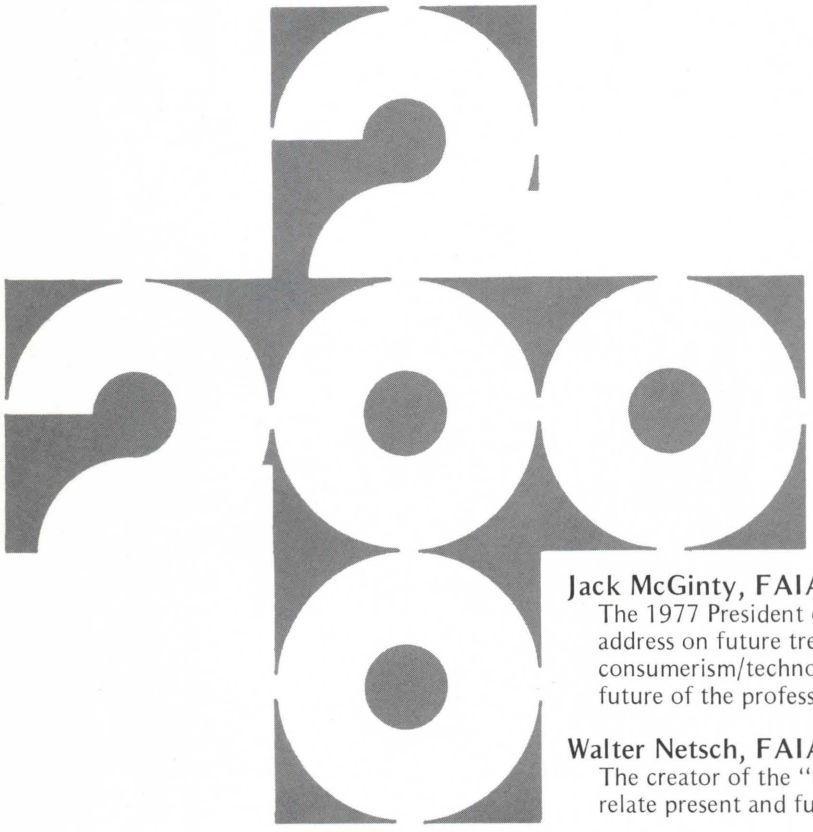

On October 7 to 10, 1976 the Sarasota Hyatt House will Feature:

Jack McGinty, FAIA
The 1977 President of the Institute will deliver a major address on future trends in society - resources/energy/consumerism/technology – and how these affect the future of the profession.

Walter Netsch, FAIA
The creator of the "field theory" approach to design will relate present and future influences on the design process.

John Johansen, FAIA
A designer noted for his individual and unique work will expound on his design theory and explore its future direction.

C. Herbert Wheeler, FAIA
Noted for his work in office practice techniques, Wheeler will show "Project Documentation Systems" with innovations in graphic and specification documentation, documentation planning and management plus simplification of working drawings.

Fred S. Dubin, P.E.
An engineer noted for his work in the field of energy will speak on the topic of "Energy Conservation and the Design Professional."

And You –
whose professional knowledge and capabilities will be greatly enriched by attending this 62nd Annual FAAIA Convention and Building Products Exhibit.