AN INVESTIGATION OF THE MEANS FOR UTILIZING ACADEMIC AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES TO PROVIDE SERVICES TO ARTS ORGANIZATIONS AND THROUGH THEM TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. FINAL REPORT.

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FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIV., BOCA RATON

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AN ARTS INSTITUTE WAS DEVELOPED AT FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY THAT IS INDEPENDENT BUT ALSO ORGANIZATIONALLY AFFILIATED WITH THE UNIVERSITY. THE INSTITUTE OPERATES MANY VARIED ENTERPRISES IN THE FIELDS OF VISUAL ARTS, DRAMA, DANCE, MUSIC, AND OPERA. A SURVEY ASSEMBLED DATA TO TEST THE THEORY THAT MANY LOCAL ARTS ORGANIZATIONS IN THE AREA COULD BE MOBILIZED IN A COOPERATIVE ENDEAVOR TO NURTURE EDUCATION IN THE ARTS. THE INFORMATION GATHERED SHOWED (1) THERE WAS A GENERALLY EXPRESSED NEED FOR A UNIVERSITY-SPONSORED ORGANIZATION TO SUPPLY LEADERSHIP, MAINTAIN STANDARDS, AND PROVIDE A FACILITY FOR ADVANCED STUDY AND (2) THE THEORY OF CREATING A COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION PROVED UNTENABLE. THE APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ARTS INSTITUTE WAS CHANGED TO MAKE IT INDEPENDENT OF THE ARTS, THEATRE, AND MUSIC ORGANIZATIONS. THE INSTITUTE IS AFFILIATED WITH THE UNIVERSITY THROUGH ITS TRUSTEES WHICH INCLUDE THE PRESIDENT AND SEVERAL DEPARTMENT HEADS. DIRECTORS OF A FEW LOCAL ARTS ORGANIZATIONS WILL ALSO SERVE AS TRUSTEES. (AL)
AN INVESTIGATION OF THE MEANS
FOR UTILIZING ACADEMIC AND
COMMUNITY RESOURCES TO PROVIDE
SERVICES TO ARTS ORGANIZATIONS
AND THROUGH THEM TO SCHOOLS
AND COLLEGES

FINAL REPORT

Submitted to the
U.S. Commissioner of Education
in fulfillment of
Contract OE 6-10-287
by
Florida Atlantic University

Harold Burris-Meyer
Project Director
31 July 1966
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THE STORY OF THE PROJECT

PRÉCIS

Data were assembled to test the theory that the many local arts organizations could be mobilized in a co-operative endeavor to nurture education in the Arts. Theory proved untenable. Generally expressed need was for a University-sponsored organization to supply leadership, maintain standards and provide a facility for advanced study. Such an organization was developed.
Florida Atlantic University is two years old. One of its five colleges, the College of Humanities, embraces the departments of art, drama and music. To develop the college program for the Arts, it is essential that university and community be mutually helpful, and that by such cooperation the Arts may prosper and fill an increasingly significant role in the life of the community.

How to go about accomplishing this desideratum was a problem. Attempts to plan a program and a facility to integrate university and community activity in the Arts revealed that not enough was known about the Arts in the community to provide a firm basis for the plan. But the definition of the problem was timely. New Federal Arts and Humanities legislation called for State programs in the Arts, which need coordination at the local level. The project which is the subject of this report, made possible by the new legislation, undertook first to provide the information necessary to develop a program and then to devise the instrumentality indicated.

The area studied was Palm Beach and Broward Counties, Florida, which include the communities of Palm Beach, Lake Worth, Boynton Beach, Delray Beach, Boca Raton, Deerfield Beach, Pompano Beach, Fort Lauderdale and Hollywood.

Several studies were made. The first concerned itself with the scope of the University teaching program in effect or possible within the University charter; the physical facilities in being, planned, projected and possible; anticipated faculty numbers, qualifications and responsibilities; and student enrollment in the Arts.
Then the community was studied: sociological profile (Section 3), record of activity in visual arts, music and theatre; galleries, art and music societies, community theatres, city recreation center programs (Section 4). The local product in the arts and the significance of the imported arts (opera, art exhibitions, concerts, plays) were evaluated.

Finally, the schools were studied: public and private secondary schools, special schools for acting, voice and ballet, four junior colleges and two universities. Data and evaluations were assembled on what was taught by whom, to whom and how well, and what effect, if any, all this teaching had on the cultural life of the community.

Each interview included a request for recommendations as to how the program of the organization could be forwarded through improved academic-community cooperation. The Arts Institute, diagrammed in the original proposal for this project (Reference a) was proposed as an instrument by which such cooperation might be effected. Criticism of the proposed Arts Institute was helpful in re-shaping that project, and served as a measure of the organization from which the criticism came.

The ultimate worth of a study such as this consists in the evaluation of the activities studied and in turn depends upon the competence of the observer. Much of the gathering of data, interviewing of people and evaluating of activities required by the project was done by the chairmen of the departments of art, drama, and music at the University. Professors at Broward Junior College and retired teachers gathered data. Museum directors, and professional musicians, painters and theatre impresarios contributed to the conclusions. Eighty-five people were involved in one way...
or another. As it will appear, some of the original premises on which the original Arts Institute concept was based proved to be in error. The recognition of these mistakes necessitated careful re-examining of procedures, and giving increased weight to the counsel of individual professional and practicing artists.

The salient sociological phenomenon of Palm Beach and Broward Counties is explosive growth. As the population grew so did activity in the Arts. But the area grew as many independent small towns, only lately realizing their contiguity as parts of a single community. Activity and interest in the Arts, instead of spreading from an improving nucleus, took the form of many small groups which remained small and independent while other small independent operations (art guilds, choirs, orchestras, community theatres) developed in other communities only a few miles away.

The school system developed under the policies of a rural-oriented state government. County school boards were autonomous. As the schools grew, they became just large copies of the little red schoolhouse. It is only within the past decade that the network of junior colleges and universities has achieved an approach to the educational unification of the area.

The educational system has tipped its hat to the Arts. High school, junior college, and university curricula contain courses in the visual arts, music and, in a few instances, the dance. There are no full-time drama teachers in the high schools. Plays, if undertaken, are directed on a part-time or volunteer basis. The junior colleges do better, but throughout the
system the emphasis is on mass education, teaching a little to a lot of people, and there is no particular reward for virtuosity. Adult education, which by charter is the responsibility of the junior colleges, too often treats the Arts only as leisure hobbies.

Artistic endeavor as a hobby does fill an important place in the life of the community, but in general it touches few beyond those who participate. It provides no goal to which the young artist may aspire. It sets no standard of excellence. There is little promise for improvement of the Arts in the existing Arts organizations. The emphasis in the schools is on the appreciation of the Arts more than on practicing them. A place where the skilled performer can improve his art is hard to find. The talented young musician has no opportunity to study with a master for the time necessary to achieve professional competence. The talented artist has, in general, no place where he can work regularly with others of his profession. There is no professional resident theatre company to which the young actor may aspire.

This melancholy situation does not, however, indicate a public lack of interest in or appreciation of the Arts, nor a lack of enthusiasm for promoting them. The educational level of the population is substantially above the national average; and, though the average income is not spectacular, there is wealth in residence and leisure well in excess of national averages. (Section 3) In summary, there is a great deal of activity in the Arts, there is potential support, there is a sophisticated audience, but the standards of performance are low.
There are exceptions. One professional theatre in the area mounts productions worthy of any theatre. There is one good symphony orchestra. There are endowed art galleries and subsidized professional schools whose standards of performance are high. But these activities are exceptional and far less than equally populous but less fortunate communities support. And the generally low standards of performance militate against the public support of the arts which is necessary to raise the standards.

The problem facing the University and the community, if the University is to fulfill its function and provide leadership in the Arts, is to raise standards and provide leadership. However excellent the University's teaching program may be, the community standards in the Arts cannot improve until the self-defeating cycle of low standards and small support is broken.

The Arts Institute, originally proposed as a solution to this problem insofar as the problem was initially understood, appears in principle to be an optimal answer. But the projected form was impractical. Several earlier attempts had been made to establish arts councils, music guilds, opera societies, to coordinate the activities of many similar small organizations and reach segments of the community not served by existing organizations. But with few exceptions, these organizations fell into the hands of dilettantes and never gained popular or financial support.

It was, therefore, necessary to re-orient the approach to the development of an Arts Institute, and make the Institute independent of the Arts, theatre and music organizations which it had been previously assumed would be organizational members. The function chart (Section 2a) shows the services to
education in advanced study and performance much as originally conceived. But the Institute, while undertaking to fulfill many of the functions previously outlined, has been planned as an independent corporation.

The Institute is conceived as the instrumentality through which the University may best serve the community (outside its teaching program but important to that program) by operating the many and varied enterprises listed in the chart. Operationally the Institute proposes to integrate its performing and teaching activities as far as is feasible with those of the University for the benefit of the University and the community. The Institute is also prepared to undertake sponsored research employing University personnel and facilities but requiring more flexibility in organization and operation than is possible under the University operating restrictions.

Organizationally the Institute is affiliated with the University through its trustees, which include the President and several department heads. It is also to be affiliated through interlocking directorates, with the Florida Atlantic University Endowment Corporation, an organization devoted to supporting those necessary activities of the University which are not funded by the State. Directors of those few organizations in this area whose standards of performance are outstanding have agreed to be trustees of the Institute. Some of them are listed in the Articles of Incorporation (Section 2b). The certificate of incorporation of the Florida Atlantic Arts Institute, Incorporated, was issued on July 27, 1966.

This survey has served three purposes: First, it produced the raw
information which appears as exhibits and summaries -- in Sections 3 and 4. These data served to show the nature and scope of the problem of exploiting the Arts potential of the community. Second, by eliciting criticism of a projected Arts Institute, the survey provided guidance in the reorientation of the organizational plan. Finally, it aroused much interest and considerable enthusiastic support in the community organizations and the schools which look to the Institute as a means for establishing and maintaining high standards in the Arts. The appended function chart and Articles of Incorporation describe the tangible result of the project. The Institute has already been approached with a view to undertaking two items of sponsored research. Operation in one or more additional areas is anticipated before the end of the calendar year.
SECTIO2

FLORIDA ATLANTIC ARTS INSTITUTE

INCORPORATED

(a) FUNCTION

(b) ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
**PURPOSES**

To foster and promote education and administer research in the creative arts.

To bring outstanding artists and scholars to the Florida Atlantic University area, that they may provide guidance and instruction at an advanced professional level for talented individuals and groups at FAU and in the nearby community.

To create and sustain public interest and participation in, and support of, community and educational arts activities.

To provide a point of contact between university and community activities in the arts and national and international professional organizations in the arts.

---

**ACTIVITIES**

### Visual Arts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advanced Study</th>
<th>Development of New Principles and Techniques</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artists and Scholars-in-residence</td>
<td>Teaching Methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinguished visiting Artists</td>
<td>Media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminars to bring advanced student and artists together for study and critique</td>
<td>Outdoor Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Art</td>
<td>1. Murals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Mosaics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Sculpture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Gardens and Fountains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Services | Study of relative effectiveness of works of art on the basis of objectively measured emotional involvement by viewers |

### Drama & Dance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advanced Study</th>
<th>Development of New Principles and Techniques</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artists and Scholars-in-residence</td>
<td>Communication of emotion by dramatic techniques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinguished visiting artists</td>
<td>New training methods for the arts of movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminars and Experimental Workshops in Drama and Dance</td>
<td>1. Ballet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special classes for talented</td>
<td>2. Modern dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Handicapped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Non-theatrical applications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Dance notation | Educational television techniques |
| Dance notation | Application of drama techniques to teach |
| New dramatic techniques in use of light and sound | |

---
ANTIC ARTS INSTITUTE

GENERAL FUNCTIONS & SERVICES

Discover talent and foster its development
Artist and scholar exchange programs
Associate with national and international professional organizations to exchange information on new activities and developments and in the pursuit of mutual objectives
Maintain an Arts library in all media
Interdisciplinary research in the arts

ACTIVITIES

Music & Opera

Development of New Principles and Techniques
Communication of emotion by dramatic techniques
New training methods for the arts of movement
1. Ballet
2. Modern dance
3. Handicapped
4. Non-theatrical applications
Dance notation
Educational television techniques
Application of dramatic techniques to teaching
New dramatic techniques in use of light and sound

Services
Repertory Season
Advanced students perform in and direct community groups
Technical assistance to community groups
Laboratory performance of original and experimental works
Fresh translations

Advanced Study
Artist and Scholars-in-residence
Distinguished visiting artists
Seminars
Chamber music
Opera

Advanced Study

Development of New Principles and Techniques
Teaching Methods
1. Sub-conscious motor skills
2. Learning by imitation
3. Sight reading
Objective measurement and analysis of mass audience response to music
New and improved instruments
Functional Music
1. In industry
2. In medicine
Programmed learning
Video tape

Music & Opera Services
Chamber Ensemble
Solo recitals
Soloists with local orchestras
Advanced students perform in and conduct community musical activities
Children's concerts

Services
Chamber Ensemble
Solo recitals
Soloists with local orchestras
Advanced students perform in and conduct community musical activities
Children's concerts
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF

FLORIDA ATLANTIC ARTS INSTITUTE, INC.

We, the undersigned, with other persons being desirous of forming a corporation for educational, charitable, and philanthropic purposes, under the provisions of Chapter 617 of the Florida Statutes, do agree to the following:

ARTICLE I
NAME

The name of the corporation is the Florida Atlantic Arts Institute, Incorporated.

ARTICLE II
PURPOSES

The general nature of the objects and purposes of this Corporation shall be:

1. To foster and promote education and administer research in the creative arts.

2. To bring outstanding artists and scholars to the Florida Atlantic area, that they may provide guidance and instruction at an advanced professional level for talented individuals and groups at the Florida Atlantic University and in the nearby community.

3. To promote and encourage greater public interest and participation in artistic performances and exhibitions in the community.

4. To provide a point of contact between university and community activities in the arts with national and international professional organizations in the arts.

5. To engage in, encourage and support all lawful
activities and pursuits that may be necessary, desirable or proper for the furtherance, accomplishment or attainment of the above objects and purposes, and to cooperate with any and all individuals, groups, corporations, organizations and/or agencies engaged in fostering, supporting, or carrying on similar objects or purposes.

ARTICLE III
QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS

The membership of this corporation shall constitute all persons hereinafter named as subscribers and such other persons as, from time to time hereafter, may become members, in the manner provided in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE IV
TERM OF EXISTENCE

This Corporation is to exist perpetually unless dissolved according to law.

ARTICLE V
SUBSCRIBERS

The names and residences of the subscribers to these articles are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth R. Williams</td>
<td>c/o Florida Atlantic University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boca Raton, Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene A. Robinson</td>
<td>c/o Florida Atlantic University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boca Raton, Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold Burris-Meyer</td>
<td>c/o Florida Atlantic University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boca Raton, Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norman T. Ball</td>
<td>245 N. E. Eighth Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Delray Beach, Florida</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARTICLE VI
OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of the corporation shall be
- 2 -
a President, Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other officers as may be provided in the By-Laws.

Section 2. The names of the persons who are to serve as officers of the corporation until the first meeting of the Board of Trustees are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Norman T. Ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice President</td>
<td>Kenneth R. Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Harold Burris-Meyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Eugene A. Robinson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 3. The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees or as provided in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE VII
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Section 1. The business affairs of this corporation shall be managed by the Board of Trustees. This corporation shall have seven trustees initially. The number of trustees may be increased from time to time, by the By-Laws, but shall never be less than three.

Section 2. The Board of Trustees shall be members of this corporation.

Section 3. Members of the Board of Trustees shall be elected and hold office in accordance with the By-Laws.

Section 4. The names and addresses of the persons who are to serve as trustees for the ensuing year, or until the first annual meeting of the corporation, are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth R. Williams</td>
<td>c/o Florida Atlantic University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boca Raton, Florida</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Article VIII
By-Laws

Section 1. The Board of Trustees of this corporation may provide such By-Laws for the conduct of its business and the carrying out of its purposes as they may deem necessary from time to time.

Section 2. Upon proper notice the By-Laws may be amended, altered or rescinded by a majority vote of those members of the Board of Trustees present at any regular meeting or any special meeting called for that purpose.

Article IX
Amendments

Section 1. These Articles of Incorporation may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those present at a special meeting of the membership called for that purpose by the Board of Trustees.

Section 2. Amendments may also be made at a regular meeting of the membership upon notice given, as provided by the By-Laws, of intention to submit such amendments.

Article X
Location

The location of this corporation shall be at
Florida Atlantic University, in the City of Boca Raton, County of Palm Beach, State of Florida.

ARTICLE XI
POWERS

In order to promote the purposes of this corporation it may acquire property by grant, gift, purchase, devise or bequest, and hold and dispose of such property as the corporation shall require for the benefit of the members and not for pecuniary profit.

ARTICLE XII
SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. No part of the net earnings of this Corporation shall inure to the benefit of any member, officer or director of the Corporation, or any private individual (except that reasonable compensation may be paid for services rendered to or for the Corporation effecting one or more of its purposes), and no member, officer or director of the Corporation or any private individual shall be entitled to share in the distribution of any of the corporate assets on dissolution of the Corporation. No substantial part of the activities of the Corporation shall be the carrying on of propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation and the Corporation shall not participate in or intervene in (including the publication or distribution of statements) any public political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

Section 2. Notwithstanding any of the other provisions of this Articles of Incorporation, the Corporation shall not conduct or carry on any activities not permitted to be conducted or carried on by an organization exempt under Section 501(c)(3)
of the Internal Revenue Code and its Regulations as they now exist or as they may hereafter be amended or by an organization, contributions to which are deductible under Section 170(c)(2) of such Code and Regulations as they now exist or as they may hereafter be amended.

Section 3. Upon dissolution of the Corporation or the winding up of its affairs, the assets of the Corporation shall be distributed exclusively to charitable, religious, scientific, literary or educational organizations which then qualify under the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and its Regulations as they now exist or as they may hereafter be amended.

Section 4. This Corporation is formed under Chapter 617 of the Florida Statutes and shall have all of the powers set forth therein not expressly prohibited hereunder.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we the undersigned subscribing incorporators, have hereunto set our hands and seals, this ______ day of __________, 1966, for the purpose of forming this corporation not for profit under the laws of the State of Florida.

(SEAL)

(SEAL)

(SEAL)

(SEAL)

STATE OF FLORIDA )

COUNTY OF PAM BEACH )

Before me, a Notary Public duly authorized by the State and County named above to take acknowledgments, personally appeared KENNETH R. WILLIAMS, EUGENE A. ROBINSON, HAROLD BURRIS-MEYER and NORMAN T. BAIL, to me known to be the persons described as subscribers in and who executed the foregoing articles of Incorporation, and they acknowledged before me that they executed and
subscribed to these Articles of Incorporation.

WITNESS my hand and official seal in the County and State named above this ____________________________.

My Commission Expires: ____________________________

Notary Public

____________________________
[Signature]
CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

OF

FLORIDA ATLANTIC ARTS INSTITUTE, INCORPORATED,

a corporation not for profit organized and existing under
the Laws of the State of Florida, filed on the 27th day
of July A.D., 1966 as shown by the records of
this office.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of
the State of Florida at Tallahassee, the Capitol,
this the 27th day of July
A. D. 1966.

[Signature]  
Secretary of State
SECTION 3

AREA - ANALYSIS

BROWARD AND PALM BEACH COUNTIES

Prepared by
Louis J. Kilmer
Junior College of Broward County
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

April - 1966
AREA - ANALYSIS

BROWARD AND PALM BEACH COUNTIES

Prepared by
Louis J. Kilmer
Junior College of Broward County
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

April - 1966
Introduction

With few exceptions, the data contained in this report was derived from secondary sources. The statistics are quoted directly, with the exception of some current and projected figures computed by this reporter. The report suffers from a lack of extensive comparative data for Palm Beach County, due to the fact that Palm Beach has only recently formed an Area Planning Board. In all cases where such data may be missing, it is due either to lack of receipt or availability of such. It is felt, however, that the material presented will offer a reasonably accurate summary of the socio-economic profile of the two-county area.

Population Profile

Florida has doubled its population every twenty years until the present day. The average rate of growth per decade from 1830 to 1940 was about 44.0%, compared to a national average of about 24.0% for the same period.

1960 census data indicates that Florida showed the second largest increase in numbers (2,000,000 new inhabitants) and by far the largest relative growth (78.7%) for the decade 1950-1960. This moved Florida from 20th to 10th place in the ranking of states by population.

In the early days Florida's growth was concentrated primarily in the northern part of the state. Beginning in about 1890 the lower east coast began its tremendous growth.

Examination of Tables I and II will show the tremendous growth in the two-county area relative to the state as a whole. Of particular significance is the increase in Broward County growth during the 1950-1960 decade. This figure quadrupled while Palm Beach's population doubled in the same period.

The characteristics of the area under consideration makes necessary an analysis of the relative influence of in-migration as contrasted with the rate of natural increase. Available statistics indicate that by 1962 total births became relatively constant for Broward County, while deaths increased steadily from 1950 to the present. Projections indicate that if the trend

1. net natural increase divided by total population times 1000 allows expression of increase per 1000 of total population (this excludes migrational factor.)
continues that by the year 1974 Broward County will reach a point where deaths will equal, then surpass births. By 1964 deaths were 58.1% of births. Natural increase will decline as a factor and growth will exist as a function of in-migration. Examination of Table III shows the relative stability of the rate of natural increase for the years 1951 through 1959, then the approximate 50% decrease between 1962 and 1965. The rate of increase through in-migration, while decreasing significantly from 1959 to the present, remains substantially higher than the rate of natural increase. A continuation of this trend has been projected.

Comparable figures for in-migration to Palm Beach were not obtained, but due to the somewhat homogeneous nature of the two-county area it is a fairly safe assumption that a like situation exists. 35.6% of the 1960 Palm Beach population represented in-migration dated from 1955. In the decade 1950-1960 Palm Beach county evidenced a net gain from migration totaling 93,748.

TABLE I

POPULATION GROWTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1920-1960</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>968,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,468,211</td>
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<tr>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,897,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,771,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>228,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,952,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>465,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,349,011*</td>
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</table>

* Estimated
TABLE II

PERCENT INCREASE OF POPULATION
BROWARD & PALM BEACH COUNTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BROWARD COUNTY</th>
<th>PALM BEACH COUNTY</th>
<th>STATE OF FLORIDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930-1940</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>29.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-1950</td>
<td>110.9</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>46.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-1960</td>
<td>297.8</td>
<td>98.9</td>
<td>78.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE III

POPULATION INCREASE COMPONENTS
BROWARD COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SELECTED YEARS, 1950-1965</th>
<th>NET NATURAL INCREASE</th>
<th>NET IN-MIGRATION</th>
<th>TOTAL POPULATION (AS OF APRIL 1)</th>
<th>RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE</th>
<th>RATE OF INCREASE BY MIGRATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1,352</td>
<td>12,115</td>
<td>97,400</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>124.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1,684</td>
<td>13,406</td>
<td>123,900</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>108.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>2,858</td>
<td>27,042</td>
<td>197,200</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>130.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>4,064</td>
<td>23,536</td>
<td>299,800</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>78.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>4,373</td>
<td>17,327</td>
<td>381,700</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>2,816</td>
<td>35,684</td>
<td>465,000</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>76.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age-Structure

For the first time in our history, the median age of the United States has declined. The 1960 census showed a median age of 29.5 years for the total population; a decrease of 0.7% over the 1950-1960 decade. This decline reflects the baby boom which has increased the proportion of younger people in the nation.

Broward County exceeds the national figure for median age (33.7 years). Table IV shows a substantial increase in the "over 65" population in the fifteen year period between 1950-1965,
(7.6% contrasted with 14.8%). The "35-64" year bracket evidenced stability and the combined adolescent and young adult group (15-34 years) decreased in percentage by 7.1% during the same period.

Table V indicates that the percentage of "over 65" in Palm Beach County increased between 1950-1965 (9.5% to 17.0%). In summary, the rate of increase of the "over 65" population of both counties has far exceeded the rate of increase in the other age groupings. This has been due, of course, to the in-migration of retirees.

TABLE IV

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE GROUP</th>
<th>1940*</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1965</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNDER 15</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 34</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 64</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>38.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 &amp; OVER</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*discrepancy in total of .1 appears in original source

TABLE V

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE GROUP</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>1965</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNDER 15</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 64</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>57.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 &amp; OVER</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Education Profile

The level of educational attainment of a population and the academic activity of an area offers a most important clue to the "cultural" vitality of that area. In this respect, the lower southeast coast of Florida stands on the threshold of potential national recognition. This potential revolves about three educational institutions, one of which (University of Miami) is outside the particular scope of this analysis.

Florida Atlantic University, located in Boca Raton, is now in its second year of operation, offering students junior and senior level work. Ultimately this university will offer doctoral programs.

The Nova University of Advanced Technology, to admit its first class in 1967, aspires to becoming the "M.I.T. of the South." Current indications are favorable relative to this possibility.

Not to be overlooked in the total offerings in the field of higher education are the Junior College of Broward County, Palm Beach Junior College, and Marymount College in Boca Raton.

The median school years completed in 1960 for the United States as a whole was 10.6 years. Florida stood at 10.9 years, surpassing some 29 states. Broward County evidenced a median figure of 11.9 years in 1960; with Palm Beach reporting 11.3 years. The figures for these two counties surpass the state median.

For the school years 1961-62 through 1965-66, Broward County has averaged a 6.54% yearly enrollment increase in its public schools. Based on projected enrollment, the school years 1966-67 through 1970-71 will average a 5.85% increase. Private schools in Broward County had an enrollment of 8,800 during the 1964-65 school year. Parochial school enrollment in the combined Palm Beach-Broward area for the school year 1965-66 totaled 12,958, and a 5% annual increase is anticipated. Public school enrollment in Palm Beach County in 1965 totaled 61,078 as contrasted with 18,420 in 1950. Palm Beach County could not offer projected figures at this time, but examination of Table VIII shows the continual increase in enrollment over the five year period from 1961 to 1966. This county anticipates a 3% - 5% annual increase.

Data from Florida Atlantic University indicates an enrollment figure of 2,631 for the 1966 winter trimester. Projections were not offered.*

### TABLE VI

**SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS**

**BROWARD COUNTY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>ELEMENTARY</th>
<th>JUNIOR HIGH</th>
<th>HIGH SCHOOL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>49,588</td>
<td>23,008</td>
<td>18,034</td>
<td>90,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>52,475</td>
<td>24,121</td>
<td>19,474</td>
<td>96,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>55,711</td>
<td>25,572</td>
<td>20,656</td>
<td>101,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>58,818</td>
<td>26,888</td>
<td>21,837</td>
<td>107,543</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE VII

**PROJECTED COMPARATIVE INCREASES**

**IN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT**

**BROWARD COUNTY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>TOTAL ENROLLMENT</th>
<th>PERCENT INCREASE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>90,630</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>96,070</td>
<td>6.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>101,739</td>
<td>5.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>107,543</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>113,755</td>
<td>5.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE VIII

**SCHOOL ENROLLMENT**

**PALM BEACH COUNTY, 1961-1966**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>ELEMENTARY</th>
<th>JUNIOR HIGH</th>
<th>HIGH SCHOOL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>31,495</td>
<td>12,798</td>
<td>7,961</td>
<td>52,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>33,034</td>
<td>13,903</td>
<td>8,688</td>
<td>55,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>34,733</td>
<td>14,297</td>
<td>10,080</td>
<td>59,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>36,195</td>
<td>14,963</td>
<td>10,542</td>
<td>61,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>35,801</td>
<td>15,259</td>
<td>11,035</td>
<td>62,095</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table IX indicates the projection made by Nova University relative to student load and faculty. Between the academic years 1968-69 and 1976-77, the student load will increase from one-hundred to fifteen hundred and the faculty from seventeen to two-hundred and fifty-five. These projections, it should be noted, are considered extremely conservative by the Hunter Moss Report. This report notes that the Graduate Research Center in the Southwest, in Dallas, achieved in four years what Nova has projected for a ten year period. Beyond the economic impact this will have on the area, the effect it will have on the intellectual climate is apparent when we realize that in addition to the students and faculty, each PhD will attract ten engineer-scientists, who will in turn create employment for one-hundred and fifty technicians. The Hunter Moss Report estimates that by the year 1975, there could be five-hundred and ten engineers and over seven thousand technicians. By 1980 these figures could be quadrupled through the influence of industry attracted to the area.

**Table IX**

**PROJECTED SCHEDULING**

**NOVA UNIVERSITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACADEMIC YEAR</th>
<th>STUDENT LOAD</th>
<th>REQUIRED FACULTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Hunter Moss Report: "The Impact of Nova University on Broward County."
Economic Profile

During the period 1950-1960, Broward County developed into a "dormitory community" for Palm Beach, and even more so for Dade County.* A survey made in 1963 by the State Road Department indicates that this aspect has increased more rapidly than the population of the county. Statistics covering the labor force and employment are therefore somewhat spurious. In spite of any upward correction that may be made, the per capita income of Broward County is low when compared to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the county as a whole. This is partly attributable to the seasonal nature of the economy, and partly to the retiree acting as a labor market depressant. This factor holds true also for Palm Beach County.

The estimated total labor force of Broward County increased by 20,200 from 1962 to 1965, while unemployment during the same period dropped a total of 2,800. Personal income in Broward County increased from $118,000,000 in 1950 to slightly over $1,000,000,000 in 1965.

Information from Table X reflects a reduction in the percentage of the population earning an income under $3,000 per year, and an increased percentage in each income category above $4,000 per year. The most significant gain in percentage was in the $7,000 to $9,999 income bracket. (11.7%) and the next largest percentage gain evidenced in the $10,000 and over bracket. (8.7%).

While the statistics are not reported in this paper, savings accounts in Savings and Loan Associations in Broward County; total assessed property value, and the total number of customers of electricity in Broward County doubled in the period from 1959 to 1964. The amount of detailed business activity in Broward County is extensive, and the above are simply three examples culled from the available data to exemplify the tremendous growth in this county in the past few years.

The labor force of Palm Beach County has grown from 52,000 to 91,000 in the fifteen year period between 1950 and 1965. In 1965 Palm Beach evidenced a 3% unemployment rate. The median family income increased from $1,814.00 to $5,384.00 in this same fifteen year period, to approach the national family median income of $5,660.00. While the Broward County median income figure for 1965 was not available, it was $4,996.00 in 1960, and in all likelihood approximates the Palm Beach figure at this time. Both counties exceed the state median income of $4,722.00 (1960).

* the expression used to describe the phenomenon of a residential community housing the worker who travels to another political subdivision for his employment.
Of greater significance, however, is the next ten years. The Hunter Moss Report on Nova University outlines the anticipated impact this institution will have on the economic structure of the area. Incorporated in this report (Hunter Moss) is the reprint of an article from the April, 1965 issue of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY entitled "The University and Regional Prosperity." In essence, this article examines the connections between strong schools of science and engineering and regional development. Five regions of the United States account for more than one-half of the total research and defense awards of the Defense Department. These are Southern California, San Francisco Bay Area, New York City and Northern New Jersey, Baltimore-Washington, and Boston. Subcontract awards tend to go to the same regions. Of the $1.7 billion of federal money being spent for research in universities, three states received half: California, Massachusetts and New York. These three states and Illinois educate the greatest number of PhD's.

TABLE X

INCOME BREAKDOWN AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL*

BROWARD COUNTY - 1949 - 1959

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>1949</th>
<th>1959</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNDER $1,000</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 - 1,999</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000 - 2,999</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000 - 3,999</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000 - 4,999</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 - 5,999</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,000 - 6,999</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,000 - 9,999</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 &amp; OVER</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Palm Beach 1959 percentages closely approximate Broward figures.
Two of the fifteen objectives listed by Nova University are of particular significance:

(1) To provide a program of continuing education that will enable scientists and engineers to keep abreast of changes in technical and scientific knowledge.

(2) To conduct research in scientific and technological areas in support of governmental and industrial needs, to the extent that faculty expertise and laboratory facilities permit.

Relative to the impact of Nova University, the report states that a realistic objective by 1980 would be:

(1) total new basic & service workers 60,101
(2) total annual salaries & wages $630,652,659
(3) total annual housing expenditure $107,215,013
(4) total potential housing market $857,720,104
(5) total new households 51,085
(6) average real estate unit value $16,790
(7) total additional population 176,309

It is possible that Nova University and its attracted industries, plus supporting workers will account for about 25% of the projected one-million population in 1980 (Broward County.)

A corollary picture emerges from this which is somewhat more germane to the purpose of our analysis. It is a safe inference that given the anticipated economic impact, the age structure and educational level of the population will show changes conducive to increased support for, and participation in the arts.

SUMMARY

The movement of Florida from 20th to 10th place in ranking of states by population has been effected primarily by the tremendous growth of the southeast coast since 1950. As contrasted with the one other area in this country evidencing over a 50% growth (California), the in-migration to Florida has been primarily of those falling in the middle and upper socio-economic levels. While the rate of natural increase is low relative to growth by in-migration, and the median age is approximately five years higher than the national median, it is possible that these trends will be reversed if the projected economic picture eventuates.
The state of Florida surpasses the national median in terms of educational attainment, and Broward and Palm Beach in turn exceed the Florida median. Both public and parochial schools anticipate an approximate annual enrollment increase of between 5% and 6%. The presence of three colleges and two universities in the two-county area, plus the anticipated influx of technical personnel, can only favorably modify the level of educational attainment of the population. The nature of the projected economic picture should also reduce the "brain-drain" factor so common in areas without a strong university-industrial complex. The Nova University of Advanced Technology and Florida Atlantic University, combined with the industry that research facilities attract, should represent one of the largest "industries" in this area, along with tourism and retirement.

An increasingly "younger" and highly educated population, in an economically progressive area, supporting two major universities and three colleges offers the optimal environment for a vital cultural center.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. United States Bureau of the Census; U.S. Census of Population, 1960
2. City and County Data Book; 1962 (U.S. Bureau of the Census)
3. Statistical Abstract: A Document of Source Data; Broward County; 1965
4. 1950 Census of the Population; Vol. II; Characteristics of the Population; Florida
5. Hunter Moss and Company; The Impact of Nova University on Broward County
7. Miami Herald; April 3, 4, 1966
8. Personal Correspondence:
   Board of Public Instruction, Broward County
   Board of Public Instruction, Palm Beach County
   Catholic Diocese, Broward and Palm Beach County
   Marymount College, Boca Raton, Florida
   Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, Florida
   Palm Beach Junior College, Florida
SECTION 4

(a) SURVEY STATISTICS

(b) EXAMPLES OF SURVEY REPORTS
SURVEY STATISTICS

(over $2,000,000 a year devoted to the Arts)

VISUAL ARTS

20 community organizations with one or more exhibits per year
200 members in average group, ranging from 16 professionals
to 825 "hobbyists"
30 paid instructors
1 to 12 shows per year with prizes ranging from blue ribbons
to $5,000 cash
$641,000 combined budgets, ranging from $200 to $250,000
per year

1 university, 4 junior colleges
2,750 students
24 instructors
$353,500 combined budgets

20 secondary schools
Approximately 10% of students take voluntary courses
Most schools employ only one art teacher
Average art department has $400 budget, not including
teacher's salary

BALLET

2 civic ballets
Each comprises 40-50 members of corps de ballet
2 or more performances per year
$10,000 yearly budgets for each

4 public schools have dance programs as part of physical
education curricula
275 students
6 instructors
6 public performances
Budgets are insignificant

4 excellent private schools and many lesser ones
8 community theatres
   2 have one or more paid personnel
   Programs include one-act plays, musicals (4), and full-length plays (26)
   Budgets range from $750 to $22,000 for combined expenditures of $54,650

2 private drama schools feed community and school drama

2 theatres used by touring companies and a third is under construction

2 defunct community theatres reported "lack of support" but community members reported "lack of quality performance"

1 university and 4 junior colleges
   425 drama students
   10 instructors
   13 major productions. Unspecified number of studio productions.
   $20,500 combined budgets

20 secondary schools
   6 have drama courses, 6 have speech courses, 4 have drama clubs, 4 offered no cooperation
   682 students
   11 instructors
   16 or more productions
   No information of significance on budgets

**MUSIC**

4 community orchestras
   200 musicians
   27 programs
   $175,000 combined budget

3 opera companies
   423 members
   13 programs
   $70,000 combined budget
MUSIC (continued)

2 choral groups
100 members
12 programs annually
$5,000 combined budget

Supporting guilds and organizations
1,100 members
$10,290 combined budget

4 miscellaneous musical performing groups
488 members
48 programs
$5,700 combined budget

3 organizations which sponsor professional concerts
3,265 subscribers
10 to 12 programs annually
$125,000 combined expenditures

8 churches
1,273 choir members
10 permanent and 19 part time staff members
60 programs (in addition to weekly services)

1 university and 4 junior colleges
3,732 students (10% of student body)
26 teachers
189 programs
$259,090 combined budget

Secondary schools
4,125 students
34 teachers
380 programs
$220,980 combined budget

NOTE: An unspecified number of football games are included in the college and school programs. Bands are more numerous than orchestras. Playing of band instrument is encouraged. There is a dearth of strings.
COMBINED PROGRAMS

6 recreation centers
  936 participants
  96 paid instructors

Programs are varied according to the activity and/or the group. Art shows, band concerts, and dance recitals are included. Greatest interest is in painting, with 308 participants in 6 centers.

No breakdown of budget figures for the Performing Arts alone (except Hollywood Recreation Center's $20,000 per year, 4th highest in nation). Art classes are as much as $1 per hour. Children's ballet classes are $.50 per hour.

NOTE: Nova University of Advanced Technology will be in operation September of 1967. Although a doctoral program in the physical sciences will be the basic program for at least two years, plans have been formulated for the Arts program (again on the doctoral level) by 1970.
CONFIDENTIAL

TO: The U. S. Commissioner of Education, Public Law 531

PROJECT: An Investigation of the Means for Utilizing Academic and Community Resources to Provide Services to Arts Organizations and Through Them to Schools and Colleges in the Counties of Palm Beach and Broward, Florida.

1. Name of Organization: Norton Gallery Art School of Art
   Year Founded: 1940

2. Address: 10, Palm Beach, Florida

3. Officers:
   President: Robert Hunter, Director
   Vice President: and Rotating Board
   Treasurer: of Directors of
   Program Chairman: Prominent Flem
   Others: Better Citizens and Benefactors

4. Constitution (Please submit copy)

5. Objective and Function: Non-profit art museum and school of art

6. Number of Members: Male 50+ Female 100+ Total 250

7. Age Distribution from 18 to 60 Average Age 30-50

8. Occupation of Members (%)
   - Working
   - Housewives
   - Professional Artists
   - Teachers
   - Retired
   - Students

9. Type of Organization: Professional ✔ Scholastic ☐ Hobbyist ☐
10. Areas of Interest (%): Painting 2%, Sculpture 15%, Drawing 45%
   Graphics 10%, Ceramics 15%, Crafts 10%
   Others (specify) Last Organization Name

11. Do you own Building? ☑ Rent? _ None _

   Others _

13. Budget __________ $250,000 _ Per Year, fees _

14. How do you Raise Funds? WILL OF MRS. MORTON,
   ENDOWMENTS, TRUSTS, GIFTS, GRANTS,
   TUITION, AND PUBLIC ASSISTANTS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.

15. Do you give Classes? ☑ Do you Charge? _ Models? _
   List of Classes:
   **DRAWING** Time M-W-F Age Level 18-30+
   **PAINTING** Time M-W-F Age Level 18-30+
   **CERAMICS** Time T-T Age Level 18-30+
   **SCULPTURE** Time T-T Age Level 18-30+

16. Names of Instructors: **Ralph Moore**
   **Carl Jensen**
   2 VISITING ARTISTS OF PROFESSIONAL LEVEL

17. Shows: Monthly _ Yearly _ None _

18. Jury: Professional _ Popular _ None _

19. Prizes: Ribbons with no cash _
   Cash _ Amount $100 to $500 (4 prizes in one show)

20. Do you have Speakers or Program? YES _ fee YES $50 to $200
1. Do you think an Art Institute would be of benefit to your organization?

   Very Much _____ Some _____ None _____ Not able to Predict _____

2. What are your needs? (in order of importance.)

   Financial Help _____ Professional Advice _____ Speakers _____
   Rooms to Meet _____ Art Gallery _____ Your Exhibition Gallery _____
   Art Library _____ Art Films _____ Art Programs _____
   Demonstrations _____ Use of Equipment (Kilns, Tools, etc.) _____
   Life Models _____ Portrait Models _____ Evening Classes _____
   Day Classes _____ Saturday Classes _____ Sunday Programs _____
   Judges for your Shows _____ Outside Shows _____
   Your Traveling Shows _____ Research facilities _____
   Cultural Programs _____ Camera Clubs, etc. _____

What special needs and ideas do you have?  **WE WILL JOIN THE ART INSTITUTE ONLY UNDER UNIVERSITY SPONSORSHIP ANDING PROFESSIONAL-LEVEL COURSES, AND ONLY AFTER APPOINTMENT OF AN ART DIRECTOR OF PROFESSIONAL ABILITY AND REPUTATION. WE DO NOT WANT MORE HOBBIST COURSES. WE WANT TO RAISING PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS, NOT TO LOWER OURSELVES TO THE COMMON LEVEL ALREADY TOO MUCH IN EVIDENCE IN THE AREA. WE WILL NOT ASSOCIATE OURSELVES WITH ANY ACTIVITY THAT DOES NOT MEET OUR STANDARDS—AND WE HOPE—UNIVERSITY STANDARDS.**
ARTS RESOURCES SURVEY: SCHOOL QUESTIONNAIRE

Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, Fla.

All information will be kept confidential.

Name of School: Jupiter Jr. Sr.

Address

Telephone

Grade level

Public or Private? Number of students

Number of teachers: Full time Part time

Are any Creative Art courses required of all students?

If so, which?

What percent of students take voluntary courses?

Answer the following for the discipline circled:

VISUAL ARTS DRAMA DANCE MUSIC

Name of course

ART I

Description

Art course acquainting students with mediapotential to use materials and express ideas Hrs/Wk 5

Name of course

ART II

Description

Advanced art class - given student more opportunities to work on own ideas Hrs/Wk 5

Name of course

ART 7

Description

Opportunity to explore potential of media + express ideas - acquire Hrs/Wk 5

Name of course

ART 8

Description

1/4 wks 1/4 with designer products Hrs/Wk

(Continue on other side if necessary)

Number of instructors: Full time Part time

Dept. budget for year $2000 Source? in students' expenses

Do you have public shows? Yes How often will full time classes display in library today?

Do you charge admission? Yes What becomes of this money?

Is private instruction available? Yes Limited What charge? What scholarships, awards, or prizes are made? 0

May be awarded by students faculty

Other recognition of excellence
top student work

What can you do for any unusual talent you discover? Try to become aware of it and get student going 4 college it may, there

Are you satisfied with your program? Comment on reverse side

How would an Advanced Creative Arts Institute help you or your people? Comment on reverse side.
INFORMATION FOR ARTS INSTITUTE

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: LAKE WORTH PLAYHOUSE

ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 784, Lake Worth, Florida

PHONE: NONE

OFFICERS:
- HELEN MC HARRY - PRESIDENT
- V. TUMA - VICE PRESIDENT
- D. CARR - VICE PRESIDENT
- CAROL MC CALL - CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
- MARIAN GIBBON - RECORDING SECRETARY
- JIM YOUNG - TREASURER

PROGRAM FOR YEAR:
- 4 Annual Productions
- 1 Building Fund Production
- Sponsorship of Student to Palm Beach Junior College
- Lake Worth Playhouse Bert Reynolds Scholarship
  (a production is put on in which Mr. Reynolds stars
with the complete profit going into fund. This is
done whenever Mr. Reynolds is available)

ANNUAL BUDGET: $2,000.00 Approximately

SOURCE OF MONEY:
- Advertising in program, Patron Season Ticket
- Sales, Box Office Ticket Sales

PAID PERSONEL:
- Director: $NONE per
- Technical Director: $NONE per
- Maintenance: NONE per

OTHERS:
- ALL PERSONEL VOLUNTARY

Do you own your building? NONE
- Value: $NONE

Do you rent? YES
- Annual Rental: $260
- ($200 per night per show)

FUTURE PLANS:
- Construction of a Building
- More Workshops

HOW COULD INSTITUTE BEST SERVE THIS ORGANIZATION?

- POSSIBILITY OF PROFESSIONAL INSTRUCTOR AT LOCAL WORKSHOPS
- SPONSORSHIP OF MORE WORKSHOPS ON VARIOUS LOCAL LOCATIONS
- WITH THE DESIRE OF INTERESTING MORE THAN ONE GROUP
- SHORT INSTRUCTION COURSES ON LOCAL BASIS IN TECHNICAL MATTERS
- SUCH AS LIGHTING, SOUND, ETC.
INFORMATION FOR ARTS INSTITUTE

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: Pompano Beach Symphony Orchestra
ADDRESS: 310 N.E. 67th St
PHONE: 943-0111
PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION: To give to the local community an appreciation of fine music through a symphony orchestra

OFFICERS:
- Music Director: Dr. John Connelly
- President: Mr. Francis H. Kershaw
- Secretary: Mrs. John L. Hocking

NO. OF BOARD MEMBERS: 10
NO. OF PROGRAMS FOR YEAR: 1
NO. OF STUDENTS INVOLVED: 25
NO. OF MEMBERS: 65

Annual Budget (Music Only) 1966: $12,000
1965: $10,000
1964: $8,000

SOURCES OF MONEY:
- City of Pompano Beach
- Musical Association
- Music Trust Fund
- Local Hotels
- Sold Subscription
- Other

METHODS OF RAISING MONEY:
- People donate without solicitation
- They find new people who somehowสนับสนุน

FUTURE PLANS:
- Expansion of symphony with 13 of performances - especially outside (radio) of Pompano Beach

WHAT IMPROVEMENTS ARE HOPED FOR:

HOW COULD INSTITUTE BEST SERVE YOUR ORGANIZATION?

1) Help us find other places to play.
2) The city of Pompano needs financial aid to build an adequate performing hall in the city. There is no concert auditorium with adequate facilities between Boca Raton and Miami (except some smaller 700-1200 seat high school auditoriums)

Can carry this in as late but it does take some time to file.

- [Date]
I am interested in your organization and have many ideas how it may be developed if you are interested. I have had much experience in developing cultural organizations. Make progress on your venture. Concerning the arts.

John Campbell

Home address
2511 NE 13th St
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Phone 10 65324
After Sept 1st

Pompano Page 2
ARTS RESOURCES SURVEY - COMMUNITY CENTERS

Project: An investigation of the means for utilizing Academic and Community resources to provide services to Arts organizations and through them to schools and colleges in the counties of Palm Beach and Broward, Florida

NAME OF RECREATION CENTER: [Redacted]
ADDRESS: 1016 [Redacted]
PHONE: [Redacted]
DIRECTOR: [Redacted]
OTHER PAID PERSONNEL: [Redacted]

ARE INSTRUCTORS PAID BY YOU OR STUDENTS?

Please circle one of the following and relate following answers to single discipline. Use fresh questionnaire for each arts area.

VISUAL ARTS  DRAMA  BALLET  MUSIC  OTHER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Course</th>
<th>Fee</th>
<th># of students</th>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Frequency of meeting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROGRAM FOR YEARS (SHOWS? PERFORMANCES?)

YEARLY BUDGET:
OWN BLDG? VALUE:
SOURCE OF MONEY:
REN'T? ANNUAL RENTAL?

FEE: FEES  ADMISSIONS  OTHER

OBJECTIVE OF PROGRAM

SPECIAL NEEDS

FUTURE PLANS

HOW COULD ADVANCED ARTS INSTITUTE SERVE YOU?

[Handwritten notes on the page]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ceramics</th>
<th>$3.50</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>35-60</th>
<th>6 weeks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children's Art Class</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6-13</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DELRAY PAGE 2
REFERENCES

a. SMALL CONTRACT PROPOSAL
   Submitted to the U. S. Commissioner of Education
   Under the Provision of Public Law 531
   AN INVESTIGATION OF THE MEANS FOR UTILIZING
   ACADEMIC AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES TO PROVIDE
   SERVICES TO ARTS ORGANIZATIONS AND THROUGH
   THEM TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.
   Florida Atlantic University; Boca Raton, Florida
   26 February 1965

b. TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT
   In compliance with Article 3 of the Amendment of
   Contract OE-6-10-287
   23 June 1966

c. SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED
   Under Contract OE-6-10-287
   27 July 1966