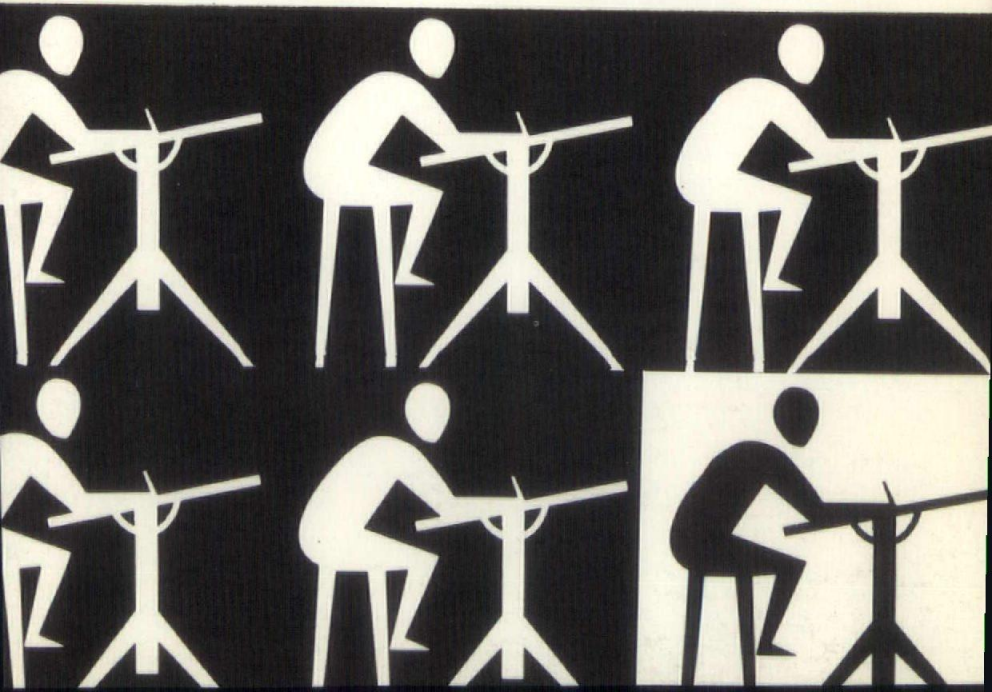
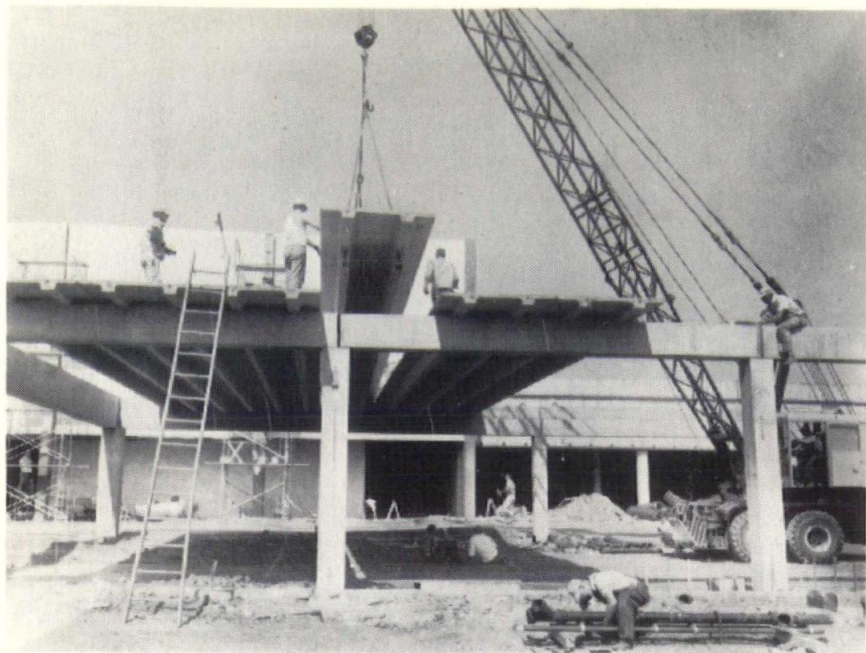


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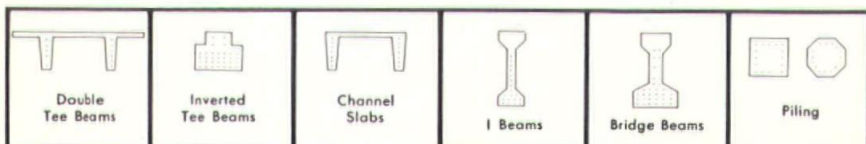
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THE MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE KANSAS
CITY CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF ARCHITECTS

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KANSAS CITY 8, MO.

Vol. 10

Nos. 10 & 11

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1960

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ARCHITECT-IN-TRAINING

It has become apparent over the past several months that there is a great lack of information locally about the Architect-in-Training program of the American Institute of Architects. Further complicating the confusion is a state level A.I.T. program through the State Board of Registration in Jefferson City.

Therefore, in an effort to familiarize Chapter members with the overall intern setup for young men coming in to architecture, most of this issue of SKYLINES is devoted to material about the program. At the end will be found some information about the Architect-in-Training as found in the State Registration Board designation.

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

1. Graduates, and others qualified, enrolled with national AIA as Architect-in-Training.
2. Individual programs of experience in suitable offices for period required by State Boards, usually 3 years.
3. Periodic guidance by architect-advisor to secure balanced variety of work experience.
4. Log Book recording of actual work, weekly, quarterly and annual summaries.
5. Periodic review and guidance by advisory committee of AIA Chapter.
6. Maintenance of candidate status and acceptable progress.
7. Regular progress reports to national AIA by Chapter committee.

THE PROGRAM AS PART OF THE TOTAL EDUCATION PATTERN

Responsibilities have been defined by official action of:

Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture

It is the proper function and objective of the accredited school of architecture to provide a broad educational background of general culture and technical subjects leading to a degree in architecture; to examine and evaluate the candidate in these courses, to provide an atmosphere conducive to the development of a professional attitude, and a realization of the need for the experience of the architect-in-training program as preparation for full professional practice.

American Institute of Architects

It is the proper function, responsibility and duty of the profession to provide a program of guided apprenticeship, take cognizance of the candidate program and make available to him opportunities for experience in all areas of practice.

National Council of Architectural Registration Boards

It is the proper function and objective of the State examining board to evaluate the experience, knowledge and judgment gained under the architect-in-training program and to examine the candidate, confining the limit and extent of the exam to the application of his education and the professional pattern of practice with the objective of determining his professional judgment, competence to serve his client, the public and his profession.

WHAT DOES THE PROGRAM MEAN TO THE EMPLOYER?

Financial concessions?

None. Program has no effect on salaries.

Demands on employer?

Program operated on the initiative of the Candidate under supervision of employer-architect whose major contribution is personal interest and cooperation in providing a suitable variety of training experience.

WHAT DOES THE PROGRAM MEAN TO THE CANDIDATE

Financial benefits?

None. Candidate can expect no more preferential treatment financially than a medical intern in a hospital. Good experience and performance may expedite advancement.

Professional benefits?

Candidate recognized in semi-professional status.
Opportunities for balanced variety of training experience.

Log Book Supplement contains valuable reference lists for self-education in the profession and the building industry, to be supplemented by material sent by the AIA and acquired by the candidate from other sources.

Cost

Only small initial registration fee of \$5.00.
National AIA carries administrative cost.

WHO DOES WHAT?

Candidate

Send application form to the Octagon, Washington, with \$5.00 fee. Applications available from Chapter office.

Receives Certificate, Log Book and Supplement.

Reports to Advisory Committee of local AIA Chapter.
Fills in quarterly Experience Log sheets which he keeps in his Log Book.

Arranges conference at least once a year with Chapter advisor.

Fills in annual summary bar charts from quarterly Experience Log sheets.

Octagon (AIA headquarters, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.)

Receives and reviews applications.

Enrolls qualified candidate.

Sends identical certificate registration forms to Architect-in-Training and to Chapter Secretary.

Sends additional material for Supplement as approved and available — to all Architects-in-Training.

Receives reports on Architects-in-Training from Chapter secretaries.

AIA Chapter Secretary

Receives registration form issued by Octagon.

Notifies Chapter advisor or Advisory Committee of all enrollees.

Assists in maintaining contact of Architects-in-Training with the advisors and with the Chapter.

The Employer

Initials and closes out the quarterly Experience Log sheets to indicate correctness of entries.

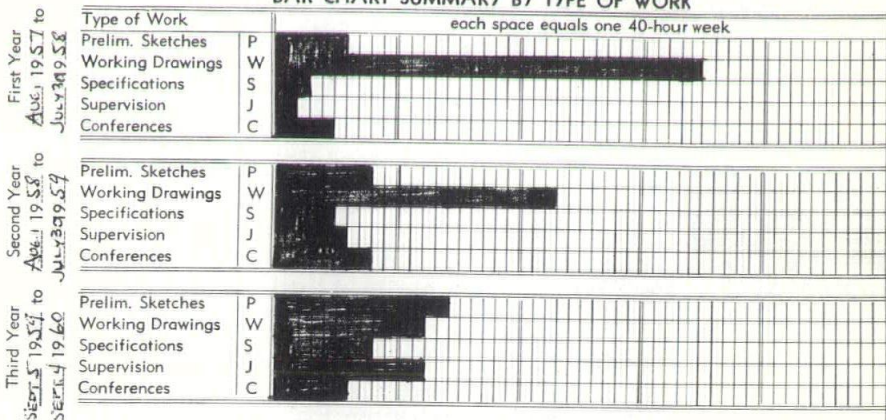
Advises with trainee-employee regarding the experience he is gaining and arranges for a balanced variety of experience for the trainee.

The American Institute of Architects
Architect-in-Training Program

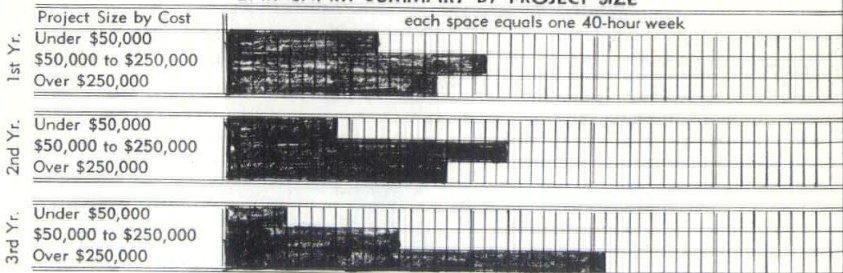
EXPERIENCE SUMMARY I

Record of JOHN ROE AIA File No. 936 Summary 1957 to 1960
Address KANSAS CITY, Mo. Reviewed by T. Square K.C. Mo. Aug. 15 '58
(Advisor) (Chapter) (Date)
T. Square K.C. Mo. Sept. 3 '59
B. Print K.C. Mo. Aug. 3 '60

BAR CHART SUMMARY BY TYPE OF WORK



BAR CHART SUMMARY BY PROJECT SIZE



The sample experience summary sheet from the Log Book, above, quickly summarizes the candidate's work by type and size of project.

BACKGROUND & DEVELOPMENT OF ARCHITECT-IN-TRAINING PROGRAM

(FROM THE PREFACE TO THE LOG BOOK)

In the architectural profession, there is an age-long tradition of assistance to the younger members by the older and experienced members. This tradition has in the past been partially formalized in a definite system of apprenticeship and is manifested today in the fact that there are many licensed practitioners who have received little or no formal training in professional schools.

The profession has never committed the preparation of new members entirely to the professional schools and the schools do not attempt or claim to produce the fully-trained architect. Thirty years ago the tradition was again somewhat formalized in the "mentor system," which was effective where adopted but never achieved national scope and uniformity.

The American Institute of Architects' sponsorship of the "Architect-in-Training" program is an answer to the unmet need to regularize and organize the training of the professional architect in the period between graduation from professional school and licensing for practice. This need has been recognized for some time but was specially emphasized by the 1950 AIA Commission for the Survey of Registration and Education.

The Report of this Commission, published in 1954 and accepted by the Institute's Board of Directors, is entitled "The Architect at Mid-Century"—Volume I, "Evolution and Achievement," and Volume II, "Conversations Across the Nation." A study of this Report is urged as a necessary part of the background and understanding of the profession itself.

The typical State law regarding registration or licensing of architects requires three years of satisfactory experience in an architect's office prior to admission to the State board examinations. The Survey Commission Report recommends continuation of this requirement and recommends the establishment of the Architect-in-Training program, organized to provide to the candidate opportunity for experience in all areas of practice and intended to equip him with professional judgment for practice.

The State laws vary considerably but in accordance with Survey recommendations, it is anticipated that through the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) State laws will tend to become more uniform. Registration procedures will continue to be predicated upon this program and examinations will increasingly conform to the NCARB Syllabus, which is intended to determine competence and professional judgment for practice.

The specific recommendations of the Survey Commission included:

R-30. The Commission recommends that The AIA, enlisting the support of ACSA, NCARB, and NAAB, develop and establish an "AIA Candidate Training Program." The Commission further recommends that this program include the following provisions:

- a. A minimum period of 3 years of experience (except as may be modified by R-14) in the office or offices of registered architects who maintain practices of acceptable quality.
- b. Participation by the candidate in all phases of professional service in several project cycles of varying types.
- c. Recording in detail by the candidate in a Logbook of Experience of all phases of his training.
- d. Periodic advisement of the candidate by an adviser, who may be the candidate's employer or another architect.
- e. Periodic advisement of the candidate and review of his Logbook by an appropriate committee of an AIA chapter.
- f. Admission to candidacy and the issuing of the Logbook by The AIA, on the basis of graduation from an accredited school of architecture, or upon certification by a Chapter Advisement Committee that the candidate has achieved a level of attainment equivalent to such graduation.
- g. Maintenance of candidate status by evidence of acceptable progress, and termination of such status at registration, or upon evidence of lack of progress.
- h. Regular reports by the advising chapter committee of The AIA regarding the status of candidates in its care.

The Commission further recommends the preparation of suitable guidance manuals for candidates, advisers, and advising committees.

R-31. The Commission recommends that The AIA accord all candidates enrolled in its AIA Candidate Training Program the title "Architect-in-Training."

Following AIA Board adoption of these recommendations, the Architect-in-Training program was developed in detail by the AIA Committee on Education and the Department of Education and Research, with the advice of the AIA Committee on Chapter Affairs.

The program carries the endorsement of The American Institute of Architects, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, the Association of Collegiate School of Architecture. All three organizations are in accord, in the belief that practical experience is necessary as a supplement to collegiate training and a prerequisite to the registration or licensing of architects.

The program is not mandatory and the State licensing or registration of candidates is not dependent upon it. The American Institute of Architects' sponsorship should in no way be construed to mean that membership in or affiliation with The American Institute of Architects is necessary for participation. AIA sponsorship and administration is a service to the profession at large. The candidate may apply for enrollment as a Junior Associate in the AIA chapter.

A candidate accepted as "Architect - in - Training" normally

- (a) Has received architectural training,
- (b) Intends to become licensed in a State of his choice,
- (c) Is committed to the practice of architecture on a high ethical plane.

From time to time, supplementary information will be forwarded to the participants from AIA headquarters, the Octagon, to be inserted in this loose-leaf Log Book. It is assumed that changes will be necessary from time to time and that the scope and service of the program can grow in the direction of the indicated needs.

The Log Book includes materials appropriate to the candidate's training and of interest to the candidate who seeks a license to practice architecture. Supplementary information is arranged by chapters corresponding to the divisions of the NCARB Syllabus, including study lists and bibliographies intended to assist the candidate in organizing and supplementing his experience, in anticipation of the day when he will seek his license and enter practice. The experience record is in loose-leaf form, based on quarterly records of a single employer.

The Log Book forms are designed for entries made concurrently with employer's time sheets, showing hours of

experience by type. For this reason, the key for the type of work done is that used in the AIA accounting system:

P—preliminary sketches

W—working drawings

S—specification writing

J—supervision

C—conference time

These should be logged by job and by hours on a weekly basis, totalling across for the week and down for the quarter.

If new employment is taken during any quarter, the experience record under the first employer should be totalled out and a new quarterly sheet started for the new employment.

Experience Summaries I and II are continuous, regardless of changes of employment.

At the end of each quarter, or termination of employment, the employer should sign in the space provided, indicating that the record is to the best of his knowledge a true and correct logging of the candidate's experience. Space is provided for the employer's comments or suggestions regarding the candidate's experience. The record is essentially quantitative, not qualitative. The employer is not expected to comment on the quality or value of the candidate's performance, although he may do so.

While experience by work task, building type, or size of project cannot always be gained in proper proportion, the candidate is urged to try to arrange for reasonable variety and proportion, even at the cost of changing employment to achieve it. The employer is urged to try to average the work assigned, to this end, within reasonable limits of projects currently active.

Space is provided for comments by the advisor (dean of school or other assigned chapter member or Advisement Committee) on the variety and suitability of the experience recorded for the quarter.

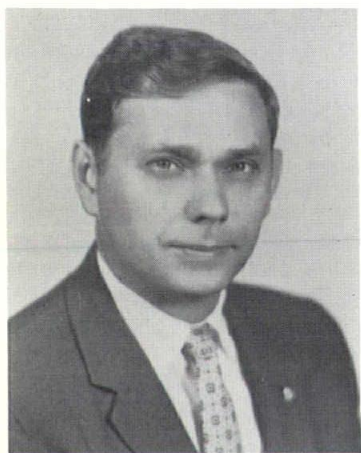
A conference for the appraisal should be arranged at least once each year. The appraisal should be made in the presence of the candidate, at which time the appraiser should advise the candidate on his future course of action in gaining suitable experience and suggest supplementary beneficial study.

Summary sheets are included in the Log Book in order that the candidate may record annual summaries of experience in terms of work tasks, building types, and project sizes. Bar charts provide a convenient graphic

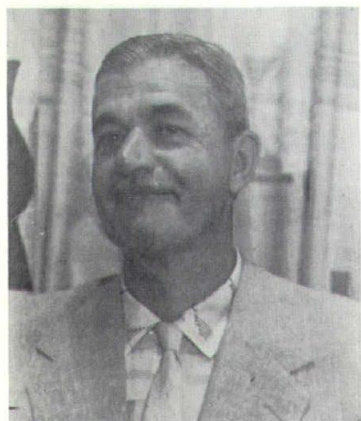
means for continuing and periodical appraisal by the candidate and the advisor. It would be impossible at best that all bars of the chart would be equal length, but serious deficiencies in one or more areas are readily revealed, indicating need for broader scope. The experience logs and summaries are kept in this Log Book.

The program is not mandatory and the licensing of candidates is not dependent upon the Architect-in-Training program. This Log Book may be presented to the State board of examiners at the time of application for examination, or the data may be used in compiling required records. The State board may ask NCARB to verify the record, prior to acceptance. If the candidate so desires, the experience record sheets may become a part of NCARB file. NCARB may verify them before acceptance.

NEW MEMBERS



WILLIAM H. WILSON, new Corporate member, is a partner in the Overland Park firm of Boyle & Wilson. Bill attended Central High and Junior College in Kansas City, going on to earn a B.S. in Architecture from the University of Kansas. He was an instructor in the Department of Architecture at K.U. for a year after graduation. He is registered in Missouri and Kansas.



CLAUDE M. GUNN rejoins the Chapter as a Corporate member after an absence of several years. Prior to transferring to the Washington-Metropolitan Chapter in 1938 he served as Chapter Treasurer. Claude is now a partner in the Kansas City firm of Sutton & Gunn. A native of St. Joseph, Mo., he's a graduate of the University of Michigan and licensed in Missouri.

REYNOLDS AWARD FOR 1961

The American Institute of Architects today announced that it will receive nominations for the fifth annual \$25,000 R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award, largest award in architecture.

"This international award is conferred each year on an architect who has designed a significant work of architecture using aluminum creatively," Edmund R. Purves, Executive Director of the AIA said.

Prime consideration is given the creative value of the architect's contribution to the use of aluminum and its potential value on the architecture of our times, Mr. Purves explained.

An architect may be nominated by anyone, including himself or his firm.

Mr. Purves said that the AIA this year, for the first time, was encouraging newspaper, magazine, radio and television editors to nominate local architects whose buildings are eligible.

To be eligible, the building should have been completed between January 1, 1958 and January 1, 1961—although the AIA Jury may consider earlier work if it desires. The designer should have used aluminum in a creative manner.

Nominations should include: the architect's name and address, the name and location of the structure, and the date it was completed—and the name and address of the person making the nomination.

Nominations should be sent to: The Reynolds Award, AIA, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. The Award, which may be given to any type of structure, was established four years ago by the directors of Reynolds Metals Company in memory of the firm's founder, the late Richard Samuel Reynolds.

It is administered by the American Institute of Architects. In addition to the \$25,000 honorary payment, the recipient also receives an original piece of sculpture especially created by a prominent contemporary artist.

The 1960 Award was conferred on Professor Jean Tschumi, noted Swiss architect, for the Nestle's International Headquarters Building in Vevey, Switzerland. The sculpture he received was designed by William Zorach.

Six Australian architects won the 1959 Reynolds Award for the Sidney Myer Music Bowl in Melbourne; seven Belgian architects were recipients of the 1958 Reynolds Award for the Transportation Pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair; and three Spanish architects received the 1957 Reynolds Award for a building in Barcelona. An American architect has yet to receive the Reynolds Award.

The AIA said nominations for the 1961 Reynolds Award would be accepted until December 12, 1960.

Architects practicing in any nation are eligible. Membership in a professional society is not required.

Programs giving details of the Award will be sent by the AIA to each one of the members of the Institute, numbering over 13,000, as well as to all foreign architectural societies.

The Award with the \$25,000 honorarium and the sculpture will be formally presented at the annual convention of the AIA in Philadelphia, April 25-28, 1961.

SOME THOUGHTS ON "ARCHITECTS-IN-TRAINING"

By George F. Pierce, Jr.

During the past four years it has been my privilege to have served as a regional representative of the AIA Chapter Affairs Committee. One of my pleasures, and also my concerns, during this time has been to observe from close hand the inception and development of the AIA Architect-In-Training Program, both as a national picture and also in an AIA chapter in my own Texas Region. I would like to share some of my thoughts with you because I believe it is one of the most important basic and long-range activities which we can encourage in the interest of the Institute and the architectural profession.

Actually not a specific intent, but what has developed as a very important result of the Architect-In-Training program is the help and orientation of unlicensed degree-holders toward state registration, and also of great importance, the development of a more positive affiliation

between this group of young men and the AIA. The idea of the Architect-In-Training program was conceived and developed by the AIA Educational Committee and the Department of Education and Research at the Octagon, and was based on Board-Approved Recommendations R-30 and R-31 of the Commission for the Survey of Education and Registration. After an early trial run in a couple of states, the program was revised and perfected and two years ago made available to the entire country. The Chapter Affairs Committee was requested to push the program at the regional and chapter levels and to make the Institute membership aware of its importance to the health of the profession.

The Architect-In-Training Program is well planned, easy to understand and simple to put into operation. In essence, the candidate for registration is given a pattern for completing the required experience in practicing architects' offices, and a comprehensive and simple method of recording it. He "enrolls" in the Program either by writing directly to the Octagon or to the local AIA chapter nearest him. Accredited schools of architecture are aware of the program and are cooperating by informing their students of its existence and advantages. In some cases the schools are arranging for the class to enroll at graduation. However, if the program is to be successful, the individual AIA chapters must carry the responsibility of reaching and enrolling the eligible candidates. The chapters are best able to direct the individual candidate in his in-service-education since all states are not yet alike in their licensing requirements.

After registration in the Architect-In-Training program, the trainee receives a handsomely bound "Log Book" in which his types of office experience are recorded and then verified by his employer. A "Log Book Supplement" is also presented to the applicant. It contains many items of information valuable to a would-be architect. Both are in loose-leaf form and the material will be supplemented from the Octagon as occasions arise.

Individual AIA chapters can accomplish much for themselves, their membership and the profession by actively encouraging and pushing the Architect-in-Training Program. A chapter can be of very great assistance to the enrollees in the Program by assisting them in the satisfactory fulfillment of their prime ambitions. It can take great steps toward strengthening the Institute by attracting serious, well-trained new members. It can, by developing this important activity, materially raise the standards of the profession. Through committee assignments, it can give chapter members a worthy goal of

improving their own background while assisting younger people to reach higher levels of professional development.

Experience has proven that the candidates really need only to be shown how to help themselves. This can be done by compiling bibliographies of pertinent material for study, by advising on state and NCARB registration requirements, and by conducting seminars in fields of interest directly related to their current needs. The chapter committee can acquaint the candidates with established practicing architects who will advise them and serve as proper examples. The program can show the academically-trained enrollee the other skills and techniques valuable to the practicing architect, while affording the office-trained applicant (who may be without formal education in architecture), the opportunities to widen his horizons through history, engineering and other fascinating subjects. As singularly important as any other feature, the chapter, through such a program, can keep in touch with the candidates and draw them logically into the profession and the Institute.

It has been my pleasure to observe how one chapter in particular has handled the Architect-in-Training Program during 1958 and 1959 in a very successful and gratifying way. With the real hope that other chapters and Institute members will be interested and will benefit in developing their own programs, I would like to relate the experiences of the Fort Worth Chapter initiated, I am proud to say, by their Chapter Affairs Committee Chairman, the late Hubert Crane, and also their Education Committee Chairman, George W. Shupee.

Under the direction of these two capable and dedicated gentlemen, the following objectives were adopted:

1. To assist capable men to prepare for the examination for architectural registration in Texas.
2. To make youngsters feel a part of the profession (an answer to the recurring question, "What can the AIA do for me?").
3. To bring the students and sponsors together and accomplish the stimulation of both.
4. To afford the Fort Worth Chapter a worthy project of which it could be proud.

A start toward accomplishing these objectives was made by placing an announcement in the drafting rooms of all chapter members. This method reached and sought out the type of men for which the program was designed. The chapter did **not** wait for these individuals to seek it. The response was most encouraging.

Next, a canvass of chapter members was made and a list of men, agreeable to serve as sponsors, was compiled. Monthly meetings were scheduled, programs of lectures, round table discussions, and "dry run examinations" were conducted. Special classes in techniques of presentation were organized on a weekly basis and were enthusiastically attended. The chapter committee obtained a list of books for special study from the office of the state registration board and made volumes available to the candidates by soliciting gifts to the public library. The Fort Worth Art Association's help was enlisted through the use of its auditorium for meetings. An anthology of typical questions on registration examinations was obtained from the NCARB. The Fort Worth Chapter paid the five dollar registration fee in the Architect-in-Training Program for every one of the candidates.

After one year of operation of the program, the Architect-in-Training Committee of the Fort Worth Chapter recently took stock of the results.

First of all, the attendance and interest was continuing in an unrelenting and gratifying manner. New subjects for lectures were constantly being suggested by both members and trainees. Classes and "dry run" examinations on registration subjects were very popular. The round table discussions with practicing architects or engineers seemed to be most appealing to the candidate. More help in structural design, history and site planning was specifically requested.

In his report of the year's activities and recommendations to other chapters interested in instituting their own program. Hubert Crane carefully pointed out that each chapter must endeavor to suit the needs of its particular group of candidates. To be successful, he believed the chapter must have at least one dedicated member "with a low regard for his own time." My question is, "How could time be invested more wisely in one's profession?"

Certainly another important feature which must not be overlooked is that chapter cooperation and participation is mandatory. However, this can be accomplished with thorough and thoughtful planning, as was done so well at Fort Worth. Philip Creer, Director of the Department of Architecture at the University of Texas, has called Hubert Crane "the Babe Ruth of post graduate architectural education" in Texas, and rightly so!

Other areas of the country have also been showing a growing interest in the Architect-in-Training idea, and it

is clear that the potential benefit is almost unlimited. Over eighty chapters are presently listed on the Octagon's records as having a chapter program under way, or at least having trainees enrolled from their area. Members of the Columbus Chapter have assumed individual responsibility for graduates of Ohio State University, paying their enrollment fee. Similarly, the Utah Chapter has sponsored graduates of the University of Utah. The Houston Chapter formed a special "Architect-in-Training Committee" and has a well-organized program under way under the leadership of Stayton Nunn, Sr. All these are really fine examples for other chapters to follow.

AIA President, John Richards, calls the Architect-in-Training Program "Our version of medical internship." We have the way set up for us, let's enlist the unlimited means of every chapter!

REPRINTED FROM

THE AIA JOURNAL FOR FEBRUARY, 1960

REGISTRATION & THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARCHITECTURAL REGISTRATION BOARDS

By Fred L. Markham, FAIA

Past-President, NCARB

(From the A-I-T Log Book Supplement)

The registration or licensing of architects, while of ancient origin, is a relatively recent procedure in the United States.

The first licensing law in this country was enacted in the state of Illinois in 1893. The last of the 48 states to make such provision was Vermont in 1951.

Unlike England and many of the European and South American countries there is no national licensing of architects in the United States. Here all professional registration is exclusively a state responsibility.

If you want to practice in Wisconsin you must obtain a license to practice in Wisconsin. Your license to practice in Missouri, while necessary in Missouri, has no validity elsewhere.

Again, unlike some European countries, the full responsibility for a structure lies with the licensed architect. Cities, counties, and states assume no responsibility for structural soundness or fundamental conformity to building codes and standards. Most political subdivisions require building permits, in which process the local building inspector reviews plans and specifications. Many larger cities subject these documents to a rigorous review and require correction of observed defects before issuing permits, but the architect is still held responsible for the structure in all of its aspects.

The licensing law of each state conforms to that state's constitutional structure and history. This has resulted in a wide variety of statutory patterns. Each state, in some respects, is different from all others. It therefore becomes necessary for the architect who contemplates operating in a wide area to familiarize himself with the individual laws of all those states in which he anticipates practicing.

Faced with this situation, members of boards of examiners of several states began holding annual meetings during the early 1920's, in an attempt to bring some order out of the relatively chaotic situation.

This movement developed into the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, an organization which, with few exceptions, now includes the state examining bodies of all states and territories of the United States. During its short life, it has helped greatly to bring a degree of equality to the examinations given by the individual states; to provide a clearing house for the resolution of inter-state problems and to provide a means by which an architect registered by examination in one state may use the results of this examination to obtain license in a second state without retaking the examination.

A degree of conformity in the duration, scope and subject matter of architectural examinations was effected through the publication of Syllabus 3 in the late 1930's—which outlined examination content. This Syllabus, re-written in 1953 (identified as Syllabus 3-53) is bound herewith. It will serve as a general guide to the subject matter in which a candidate may be expected to prove competence. States vary somewhat in the manner in which the subject matter is sub-divided, but an in-

creasingly high percentage conform in detail to the Syllabus divisions.

Having passed the examination of any state which conforms to the Syllabus, (including the standards of admission to examination thereto), and having certification thereto by that state board, a candidate may obtain from NCARB a Council Certificate. The Council Certificate consists of a Record (known as "Council Record") which contains a complete file of information pertinent to the individual's professional training and experience; his complete school transcript, his tabulation of office experience, letters of reference from employees, associates, etc., and a statement of his personal history. To this Record is appended a detailed statement of the results of the candidate's examination as given in his home state signed by the board giving the examination. The Secretary of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards attaches a certificate attesting to the fact that the examination taken conformed to the content of the Syllabus and was therefore equivalent to that being offered in the other states of the United States.

The Council Certificate is generally accepted throughout the nation as an evidence that a candidate is qualified to practice architecture but it is necessary for him to make individual application in each state and comply with its specific requirements. When applying in a new state the applicant requests the National Council secretary to forward a copy of the Council Certificate to the state with which application is being placed. If the Council Certificate is in order, and if 5 years have not elapsed since its issuance, the Certificate will be forwarded immediately. The majority of the states accept the Certificate as evidence of competence and will issue a license based upon its presentations. If, however, more than five years have elapsed between the time of its issuance and the request that it be forwarded to a state board, it is necessary that the letters of reference contained in the Council record be made current.

The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards has currently issued more than 2,000 Certificates and has on file approximately 5,000 Council Records. If a candidate requests Council certification simultaneously with his appearance for examination the issuance of the certificate is greatly facilitated and it is unnecessary for him to make the effort at a later date. The Council invites all men approaching examination to make use of its services, secure a Council Record and request that upon successfully passing the examination the Council Certificate be issued to them.



THE ARCHITECT-IN-TRAINING SHOULD BE PROVIDED AN ATMOSPHERE CONDUSIVE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PROFESSIONAL ATTITUDE, AS WELL AS OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPERIENCE IN ALL AREAS OF PRACTICE.

A.I.T. PROGRAM OF STATE BOARD

Recent correspondence with Miss Clemmie Wall, Secretary to the Missouri State Board of Registration for Architects and Professional Engineers, developed that there is no official connection between the A.I.T. program of the AIA and that of the State Board. Persons interested in the State A.I.T. must make application to the State Board and are assigned an Architect-in-Training number until they pass the registration exam.

According to Miss Wall, the advantages of enrolling as an Architect-in-Training through the State Board is that such enrollment marks the completion of the first half of the four-day written exam required for registration as an architect. It is the first step toward registration, in other words.

At the present time the State Board does not make use of the information recorded in the A.I.T. Log Book. However, by Board regulation, Log Books will be accepted after October 1, 1962, and considered as evidence in support of an application. In each instance, the Log Book will be given whatever weight the Architectural Division determines to be fair and just.

This means that anyone who has enrolled in the national A.I.T. program after October 1, 1959, can expect to have his Log Book considered by the State Board when he goes for the exam. This is in line with the minimum three-year internship required by the A.I.T. and the State Board.

Any specific questions on the State program should be addressed to Miss Wall at the Board, Box 184, Jefferson City, Missouri.

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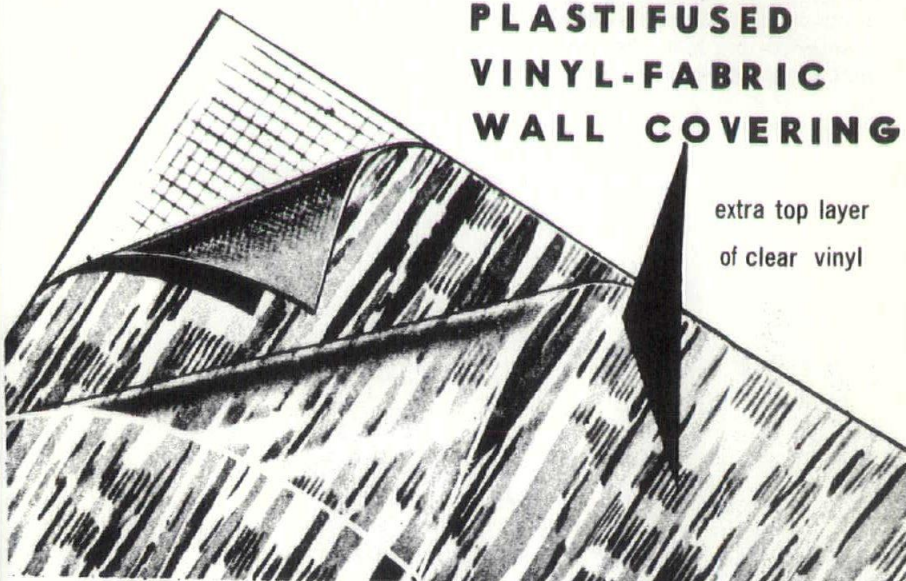
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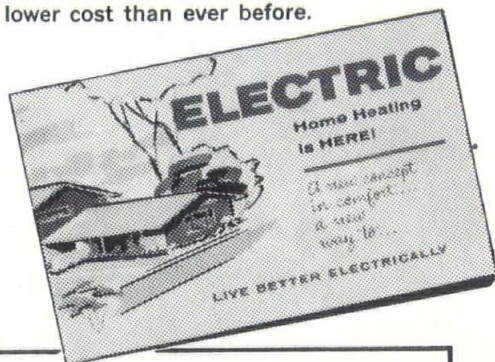
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