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JAMES GIBBS

September, 1952

Progress Report on the Survey—Burdell

Pre-Registration Survey Findings—Cummings

1952 Honor Awards—Jury Report

• Lorentz Schmidt, 1884-1952 •

Architecture of Churches—Yost

Gap Between Education and Practice

Memorable Words from the Convention

35c

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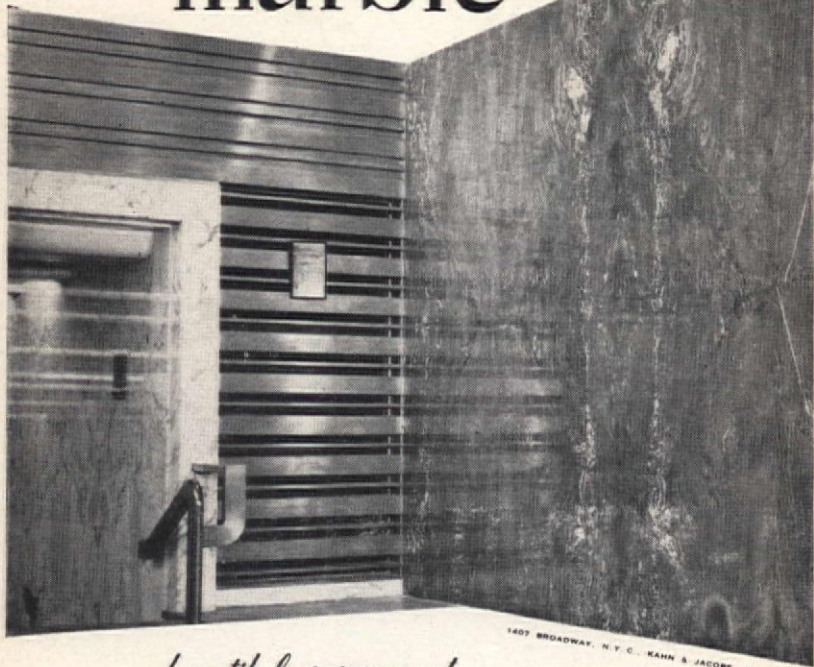
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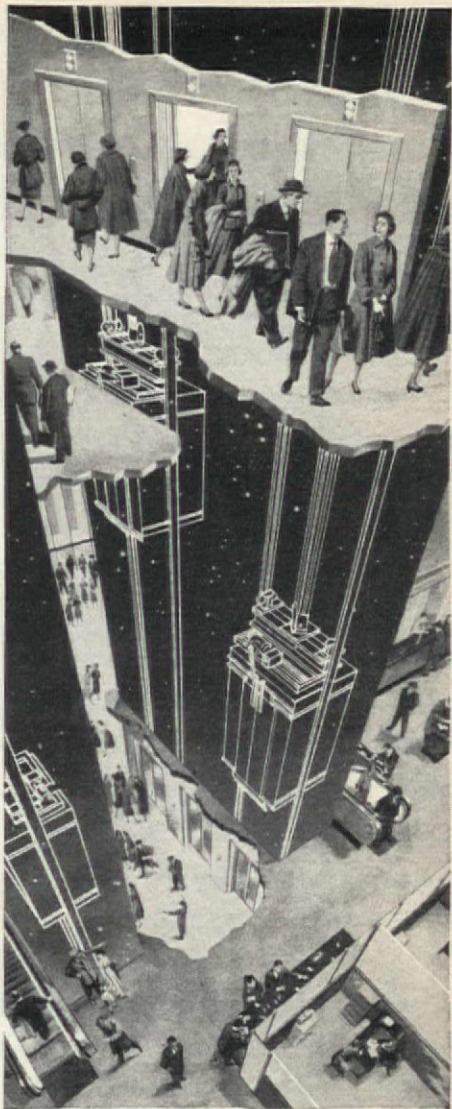
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Survey of the Architectural Profession

By *Dr. Edwin S. Burdell*

CHAIRMAN, COMMISSION FOR THE SURVEY OF EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION

Dr. Burdell makes the point—and it should be emphasized—that this is not the final report of the Survey; that is still to come. The present summary, with Mr. Cumming's resumé of the findings on registration, keeps us in touch with the Commission's thinking to date; there are meetings still to be held, conclusions still to be reached.

THIS REPORT is a semifinal summary of the recommendations which your Commission on Education and Registration has to make as a result of its 2½-year comprehensive study of:

1. The relationship of architecture and the American people today.
2. The practice of architecture.
3. The pre-registration training period and the current problems of registration [Report by George Bain Cummings, F.A.I.A., on page 105.—Ed.]
4. Education for the practice of architecture.
5. The role of The A.I.A. in relation to our recommendations.

Pursuant to a Houston Convention resolution, Ralph Walker instituted the Commission December, 1949. At the Washington Convention I outlined the plan of attack, and at the Chicago Conven-

tion I made a brief progress report, copies of which were mailed to the membership.

This study is the third survey in the first half of this century, following the 1930 study by Jones and Bosworth and the 1940 study by Young and Goldsmith. This one differs from the other two in that this was a collaborative effort of ten busy, professional architects, your past president, Mr. Walker, and your Director of Education and Research, Mr. Taylor. I, as the Chairman, found myself at an advantage in not being an architect by profession; but, being deeply interested in professional education I was able to work sympathetically and understandingly with my associates, who were: Walter H. Kilham, Ernest J. Kump and Walter T. Rolfe, representing the point of view of the practising architect; Clinton H. Cowgill, George B.

Cummings and Fred L. Markham, representing the point of view of the registration boards; Turpin C. Bannister, B. Kenneth Johnstone and Sidney W. Little, representing the schools' point of view; and Roy C. Jones, representing many points of view, particularly that of the Accrediting Board.

The survey has been generously financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The Commission has held eight meetings, each of three or four days' duration. Thus, the general direction of the inquiry, as well as the development of the statistical inquiry was under the constant surveillance of the Commission as a whole. No one-man control was possible under these circumstances, making it unique among current professional "one-man" surveys.

In addition to this national coverage, the Commission authorized a series of ten one-day conferences held on a widely scattered geographical basis. A dozen leading citizens in each community were invited to discuss three basic questions involving the political structure of the nation during the second half of the twentieth century, the physical character of our cities, towns and buildings, and finally their advice as to how best

to prepare men for professional practice. This "Conversation Across the Nation" has been consolidated into an interesting and challenging statement to all architects.

Our first recommendation is that the implementation of the findings must be undertaken by some continuing body, which is, of course, The Institute.

Specific recommendations will presumably be referred by the Board of Directors for study and action by various of your standing committees, such as the Education Committee, Membership Committee, Research Committee, Awards and Scholarships Committee, and certain joint committees with other organizations.

Education constitutes one-half of the title of our survey and an even larger proportion of our concern for the future of the profession. The profession must define the desirable characteristics of an architect and the qualifications for practice, and must offer assistance in establishing curricula to produce these characteristics and qualifications and in providing teachers for the schools.

Your Commission has supplied recommendations to this end.

Your failure to adopt some policies in these matters will invite outside pressure and influence to fill the vacuum which these continuing needs present.

You must have constantly in mind an important distinction between architectural education and its connotations of a quarter of a century ago, and education for the practice of architecture, which should be the orientation of the present-day schools of architecture.

Number, size, and location of schools, graduate schools, teacher training, relation to technical institutes and junior colleges should be studied continuously by your Education Committee. The Institute must take a statesmanlike view of these problems, especially on proposed new schools. Here national and local interests of architects must be reconciled with educational authorities. These problems are not the responsibility of an accrediting agency. Note the action of the medical profession in establishing regional schools in the South and West. One well staffed and well equipped school to serve the educational needs of several states is of more value to the profession than several poor ones in the same area.

The profession and the collegiate

schools cannot ignore the technical institutes and junior colleges, more and more of which are offering technical and purportedly professional courses. The lay public will sooner or later be unable to distinguish between the claims of the truly professionally trained man and a product of these vocational schools.

The Society for Engineering Education went through this ten or fifteen years ago and, thanks to the statesmanship of a few leaders, technical institutes in engineering were happily brought into the family and into accreditation at a proper level.

As the population of the United States increases and demand for architects increases, more high-school students should be recruited for architectural schools. This involves your assistance to high-school counselors, recruiting pamphlets and literature.

There are 13,000 architectural establishments to be staffed, involving a total personnel of 100,000. The professional input in 1949-50 was about 2,300 architectural school graduates.

Curriculum content should not be formulated by The A.I.A., but, in collaboration with A.C.S.A., The Institute should make recom-

mendations to the schools. The curriculum should emphasize basic principles of design, science, and the humanities, leaving to post-graduate or in-service training the study of specific applications of these principles to building materials, equipment, and operation. Our report will contain much valuable analytical material on educational method and content.

Young men going into Government and into teaching have difficulty with 5-year Bachelor's degrees. Many of the Commission believe that the whole question of the 5-year curriculum needs to be looked into. If the Master's degree is very generally being given for 5-year study, there is some question whether or not architects can legitimately require 5-year study for the Bachelor's degree. That is a controversial subject. With A.C.S.A. The Institute should try to eliminate confusion and inequity with respect to the award of degrees for varying lengths of study.

Because of the high cost of professional education, an effort should be made to finance academic fellowships for graduate specialization and research. Endowed chairs would attract a high type of pro-

fessional architect to teaching positions.

Teacher training should be stimulated by workshops, summer schools, as done so successfully by A.S.E.E. The Institute should strive to remove objection, where it exists, against teachers in local architectural schools practising their profession. That is a serious situation.

The matter of testing service should be looked into. Objective tests, such as those devised by testing headquarters at Princeton, have a great deal to offer to registration boards and schools in screening candidates.

The National Architectural Accrediting Board was organized in 1940, as a creation of The American Institute of Architects, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. A conference of parent bodies should review its accomplishments, problems, and procedures, looking forward to improvement and possible re-organization. There is much criticism of the general principles of accrediting just now. Presidents Gustavson of University of Nebraska and Marvin of George Washington University have been

sounding the tocsin of cost and interference by the multiplicity of accrediting agencies. The N.A.A.B. has done a wonderful job considering the limitations of finance and personnel, has worked so self-sacrificingly, does not deserve criticism. It must be strengthened by much more adequate financing in order to perform its functions more expeditiously.

There is a major responsibility of The A.I.A. to organize, coordinate, and promote supplementary or after-graduation study. Ninety-two per cent of the profession expressed the desire for such training. Two groups are to be served:

1. *Candidates for registration.* Organized courses for this group would relieve schools of some details on specific and rapidly changing skills and technologies, leaving them free for the more basic professional education.

2. *Practitioners.* Practising architects have indicated that they would welcome a wide variety of advanced study of new materials, building types, and so forth.

The 4-year course is the preferred course in engineering education, with conspicuous exceptions—Cornell and Columbia. In engineering education we believe in concentration on the basic sciences

and humanities in the first three years, the fourth devoted to introduction to technology. The graduate schools and industry must take a new responsibility and share in the training of graduates for practice. For you, that would mean all of the educational and guidance activities that have not been an accepted part of the responsibility of your local chapters up to now.

The Commission endorses present A.I.A. policy against recognition of specialization in practice by building types; hence, A.I.A. should expand its technical and educational services to keep general practitioners up to date in trends and requirements of *all* major building types.

The A.I.A. should provide a clearing house and should aggressively promote development of more and better textbooks and visual aids.

A "University of The American Institute of Architects" or "Institute of Architectural Education" might coordinate (but not actually teach) all educational and research activities of The Institute.

There are now approximately 40 student chapters. They need support and encouragement from local active chapters and The A.I.A.,

and provide the best place for contact between student and practitioners and normal growth of The Institute.

The A.I.A. should make available to schools teams of members to assist as advisors, critics, jurors, counselors, visiting lecturers and exchange professors.

Your Institute must lend professional leadership in the building industry for research and technical improvement, continuing and intensifying present collaboration with the Building Research Advisory Board of the Academy of Sciences, engineering societies, and other professional and technical groups. Our report traces historically, and clarifies, the relationships between architects and engineers.

Effort should be made to 1) acquaint the armed forces with the versatile services the architect rendered during World War II as revealed in the War Service Questionnaire, and 2) to provide architectural students with the opportunity to participate in reserve-officer training courses related to their professional skills while still in college.

Sustained efforts should be made, under direction of the Membership Committee, to attract to the ranks of The A.I.A. those of the

10,000 non-A.I.A. registered architects who are eligible and desirable. Highest proportion of A.I.A. membership to those registered is in Oklahoma and Iowa where 61 per cent are enrolled; New York has 42 per cent, and New Jersey only 18 per cent. By local chapters working more closely with students, more of the recent graduates will be induced to join.

You should look forward to another survey in ten or twelve years. Ample statistics are available for the first time in this 1950 survey; future surveys can detect trends and make valid comparisons. Routine records should be improved to bring automatically current information of survey type for certain vital activities, and to show trends between decennial surveys. There is continuing need for up-to-date information on the profession.

The chapters are the grass roots of The Institute, offering the best possible opportunities for recruitment, counseling, and public relations. Energy, imagination, intelligent cooperative effort at the local level are more effective there than at any other. At the state level, leadership in enforcing and revising registration laws is paramount. State educational policies

with respect to the professional schools of architecture should be watched by the state architectural association. In so far as is consistent with local and regional conditions, the state organization should reflect the principles and policies of The Institute and, hence, should keep in close touch with the staff in The Octagon and the national boards and committees.

At the national level, leadership must be constantly alert to orchestrate the manifold tasks and the diverse personnel, to the end that the profession will be on-going and able to meet the challenges of the second half of the twentieth century.

A profession in a free, democratic society need not be the helpless victim of circumstances or of forces outside itself. However closely the practice of architecture

is indissolubly linked to its contemporary social and technological frame of reference, fundamental objectives of that practice can be shaped and can be kept within the control of the professional members themselves.

An educator in a professional field is greatly gratified when he sees the energies of a body of mature, successful practitioners directed toward keeping their profession alive through improving the training of the succeeding generation. By initiating, encouraging, and contributing to the work of this Commission, and by implementing their recommendations, you are keeping alive the same professional spirit which motivated Hippocrates in medicine and Solon in democratic law. Without your continued interest and help, our labors will have been in vain.

Pre-Registration Training and Registration

By George Bain Cummings, F.A.I.A.

Continuing the semifinal report of the Commission for the Survey of Education and Registration.

DR. BURDELL has asked me to present two matters which are comprehended in the report of the Commission. The first of these is the pre-registration training period, and the second is the matter of registration itself. The two are closely related, inasmuch as experience in practice is a prerequisite in the majority of states for ad-

mission to the examination for registration. Our Commission has labored earnestly over these two matters. Regarding the first, our report, which is now in draft form, has this to say in regard to the role of The Institute concerning pre-registration training:

"The Institute should formulate and provide through its chapters and members an organized system, procedure and course of training for all recruits, both students and office trainees, affording instruction for the latter and experience in the offices of practising architects for all. To implement this, a series of pamphlets should be prepared, based upon a frame of reference such as that proposed by the Committee on Education and Registration of the Pennsylvania Society of Architects in 1948, entitled, "Outline Statement of Qualifications for the Practice of Architecture." This material should be put into the hands of schools, chapter committees and individual practising architects, for controlled distribution to recruits undergoing training.

"After consultation with the N.C.A.R.B., The Institute should prepare and publish a uniform 'log-book' or 'service record,' containing an outline of the discipline to be mastered, the logical sequence

to be followed, and spaces for chronological entries by employers, teachers, etc. As a frame of reference, the 'Proposed Schedule of Experience Training for Architects,' prepared by the Committee of the Pennsylvania Society of Architects, might be followed. It should be arranged that schools of architecture will supply the names of all students entering upon the last two years of the professional course, and that architects will supply the names of all employees 18 years of age or older, who signify their intention of continuing in the work and entering the profession by registration. To all such, The Institute should present the 'log-book' and simultaneously assign the nearest available A.I.A. member as a personal advisor to each applicant thus recorded, and follow up to insure that the contact is effective and continuous. The Institute would maintain contact with the candidate, and he would presumably, but not necessarily, become a Junior Associate of the local chapter. This may well follow the R.I.B.A. pattern, adapted, actually graduating men up through The Institute."

You will perceive from the foregoing, and you will note in reading the text of this report when finally

published, that thought has been given to previous endeavors of The Institute in this general direction. We have distilled from that previous experience, and from our concentrated thought on the subject, what we believe is not only what we ought to undertake, but what we can successfully undertake.

The matter of registration is not so clearly distilled at the moment. Perhaps there is no part of our Commission's effort which has been accompanied with deeper pain of labor. We have resolved many points of difference, but one still remains to be resolved. Briefly stated, there are those members of the Commission who believe that there should be one examination only, to which all candidates for a license to practise architecture must submit. There are others of the Commission who hold that preferential treatment should be afforded, by exemption from a part of the examination or by a different examination, to graduates of accredited schools of architecture. At this moment I can only assure you that there is the deepest soul-searching going on, and that the members of the Commission will conscientiously stay with the problem until a solution is reached.

Against this background, our report in its present draft form has this to say:

"The process of licensure and registration has now been extended to include all the states, although with varying regulations. In all states it is recognized that architects are the proper examiners and judges of competence, being the true peers of the applicants. A degree of uniformity in procedure has been evolved through the voluntary participation of state boards of examiners in the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. Because architects constitute the membership of the boards, the N.C.A.R.B. becomes a meeting-ground for architects performing a public service as set up under the laws of the respective states. These architects bring the ideas of the profession and the ideals of The Institute to their tasks and cooperate through the N.C.A.R.B. to help bring about uniformity in licensing practices. The Institute should urge its members to serve on state boards of examiners, sharing the responsibilities of examination and regulation.

"Leading architects in each state, supported by the profession, must continue to give study and thought to the formulation of more satis-

factory registration laws, and use political influence for their enactment.

"Some registration laws are imperfectly enforced because of the inertia of the practising architects. Effective enforcement calls for committees on this matter in every chapter, who must have, however, the active and willing cooperation of every architect in reporting violations, securing evidence and testimony.

"To these ends, The Institute, with the assistance of the N.C.A.R.B., should publish for general distribution to its members a pamphlet designed to stimulate interest and participation in the work of the state boards of examiners. It should prepare, with the assistance of the N.C.A.R.B., a pamphlet discussing a model registration law toward which the state associations might move in securing amendment of their respective state laws. The Institute should consult with the N.C.A.R.B. as to ways and means of supporting and assisting in strengthening the latter organization."

Now as to the oft-reiterated questions, "What is competence?" and "How do you test it?", our re-

port gives thorough discussion of the former and suggestions regarding the latter. Included among these suggestions are the following:

1. The N.C.A.R.B. should be urged to make an intensive study of examination techniques, employing expert assistance such as the Educational Testing Service, and experimenting with the use of newer types of examination questions.

2. An experiment should be made in preparing an "integrated" examination, in which all parts of the examination shall deal with the application of the respective parts of subject matter to the same building problem.

3. Secure the services of selected teams of people of outstanding specialized experience to prepare a large number of suitable examination questions, which may then be compiled and furnished for the use of state boards of examiners—a sort of blood bank, as it were.

It would seem that the N.C.A.R.B. furnishes the best possible forum and agency for continuing research and effort along these lines. The Institute should give it all possible encouragement and assistance. The examination

must be continually under critical and constructive scrutiny better to

achieve the good result we all desire.



1952 Honor Awards REPORT OF THE JURY

THE FACT that this year, for the first time, The American Institute of Architects Honor Award Program was open to buildings of all classifications, seemed to bring out many more entries than heretofore. Approximately one hundred fifty projects were received and reviewed by the National Jury of five architects and three laymen at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn on Monday, June 23.

The classifications were diverse, and included medical buildings, banks, country clubs, car storage garages, stadia, shopping centers, restaurants, civic centers, tourist camps, industrial buildings, hospitals, housing projects, churches, multiple dwellings, war memorials, single family dwellings, telephone exchanges, candy shops, office buildings, paper mills, aircraft factories and power houses.

These entries were buildings designed by registered architects practicing professionally in the United

States. The program stated that the "buildings must have been erected in the United States or abroad and must have been completed since January 1, 1947." As a matter of fact, there were none submitted that were not erected in the United States or the Territory of Hawaii.

Of the twenty-odd submissions held for final consideration, twelve were determined to have special merit and were as a result given Awards of Merit. Of these twelve, not only one but *three* were deemed to have particular quality, and were given First Honor Awards.

The three FIRST HONOR AWARDS and comments by the Jury follow:

Lever House—S k i d m o r e, Owings & Merrill, architects, at Park Avenue between 52nd and 53rd Sts., New York City. Lever Brothers, owners.

The all-glass-and-metal building truly came into its own after several unsuccessful attempts in

this country and abroad to achieve the pristine quality and beautiful mass which this building attains.

An Architect's Office—Office of William S. Beckett, A.I.A., Los Angeles, Calif. William S. Beckett, Architect and Owner.

A compact, clean and well integrated plan which should serve its function admirably. The interior and exterior elevations show an admirable choice of materials.

Gaffney's Lake Wilderness Lodge—Maple Valley, State of Washington, Young & Richardson, Carleton & Detlie, Architects.

A most successful plan and elevation located in a truly magnificent setting on Lake Wilderness. Together with the 40 cabins located along the forward slope of the wooded hill in proximity to the lodge, and with a private airport nearby, this should be an ideal haven.



Those submissions given AWARDS OF MERIT, (and the jury again wishes to emphasize they are listed not in order of preference but as a group), follow:

Residence—Vina, Calif.

Architect—Mario Corbett Associates. Owner—Moritz Thomson. The jury was divided in its

appreciation of this house, some members being of the opinion that although the interior had dramatic qualities, it seemed hard to reconcile the two massive masonry end walls with the lightness and openness of the living quarters jammed between them.

Apartment House—100 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass.

Architects—William Hoskins Brown, Vernon, DeMars, Robert Woods Kennedy, Carl Koch, and Ralph Rapson. Owner—New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Cerebral Palsy School—Fresno, Calif.

Architects—David H. Horn, and Marshall D. Mortland. Owners—Fresno City Unified School District, Fresno County Schools.

Pontchartrain Beach Bus Shelter—New Orleans, La.

Architects—Freret & Wolf. Owners—Orleans Levee Board.

Illinois Childrens Home & Aid Society Administration and Clinical Office—Chicago, Ill.

Architects—Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. Owner—Illinois Childrens Home and Aid Society.

500 Home Community—Brentwood, Calif.

Associate Architects, Engineers

and Site Planners—Whitney R. Smith, A. Quincy Jones, Edgardo Contini; Collaborative Architects—Wayne R. Williams, James Charlton. Owners—Mutual Housing Association.

Insurance Office Building—Los Angeles, Calif.

Architect—Richard J. Neutra. Owner—Northwestern Mutual Fire Association.

Residence—Los Angeles, Calif.

Architect—Richard J. Neutra. Owner—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hinds.

Residence-Office—Los Alamitos, Calif.

Architect—Edward A. Killingsworth. Owners—Mr. and Mrs. John E. Baird.

Residence—Shreveport, La.

Architect—Richard J. Neutra. Owners—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Brien.

Public Relations—Grass-Roots Style

By Culver Heaton

CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE, PASADENA CHAPTER, A.I.A.

“I BEG YOUR PARDON, but I am a stranger in Pasadena and I wonder if you could recommend a good ophthalmotorhinolaryngologist?”

I don't remember how I answered this question, but the fact remains that I neither knew what the term meant, nor could I pronounce it. However, I have since learned that the stranger was inquiring about an eye-ear-nose-and-throat specialist.

At the next meeting of the Chapter Public Relations Committee it was agreed that while the ophthalmotorhinolaryngologists would certainly have an initial stumbling-

block to a public-relations program, the architects were not in a much better position. The fact remains that only half the people of the United States know what an architect is, and 75% of those that do know cannot pronounce the term. The average man on the street knows that an M.D. is a medical doctor, but he wonders what an “arch-e-tek” is and why is he “A-one-A”?

The committee decided that a program could not be effective until the public understood the terms used, and began to seek a means to spread this information on a wide basis. It was suddenly realized

that during the meeting each member of the Committee had carefully examined the book of matches on the table. It was beautifully imprinted with the crest of the exclusive California Club, in whose rooms the meeting was being held. The design on the match cover carried the dignity of the institution that it represented.

Eureka! A conversation piece had been found, a little seed that, over each cigarette, would prompt questions. The answer would be public relations at work—grass-roots style.

The Committee immediately employed a top-notch advertising consultant to prepare the design, and it was decided that only one story would be told—"What does A.I.A.



mean?" The resulting product is magnetic in its simplicity. You cannot help but pick it up. The bold "A.I.A." attracts your curiosity; the small type explains. The acceptance by the Chapter was spontaneous. The Chapter does not merchandise the matches to the public; rather they are casually distributed by the members as they go about their daily work, like a politician leaving a little trail of marked ballots behind him.



Lorentz Schmidt, F.A.I.A.

1884—1952

THE HISTORY of the Kansas Chapter A.I.A. begins with the arrival of Lorentz Schmidt in Wichita in 1915—two years after his graduation from Illinois in 1913.

Following his graduation, "Schmidty," as he was affectionately known, spent two years in Chicago gaining professional experience, principally in the office of Holabird & Roche.

In 1915 he returned to his native Kansas to practice, and established his office in Wichita. Those were rough days for the young practitioner recently out of school, and young Schmidty had to match his wit and design ability against the scrutinizing criticism of the "practical" clients of his day. They liked his designs but always wanted "someone with experience," but Schmidty never wavered. He had set his objective and professional ideals before him at that early date and never deviated from them.

There was a quality about him even then which developed as he matured and which gained him the respect of all who knew him, within and without the profession. As the Rev. Samuel E. West of Wichita said: "Everyone who knew him well was conscious of that quality. There was a quality in him which enabled him to overcome many handicaps, physical handicaps. In childhood a tragedy robbed him of one of his limbs, a tragedy which ceased to be a handicap and instead became a stepping-stone to greater things. It was a quality of his life—that strength and that courage which enabled him to work his way

through college and prepare himself for his vocation in the fine old American tradition."

Always striving to strengthen and unify the profession in Kansas, Schmidty was the motivating power behind the old Kansas Society of Architects, which he helped organize in 1918, and which three years later became the Kansas Chapter, A.I.A.

Those friendly personal and professional qualities which the public recognized in Schmidty brought to his firm many commissions throughout the state for churches, schools, hospitals, residences, and industrial buildings of all kinds. Because of his kindly interest in those in his employ, his office became the training ground for many young architects who today are in private practice in the Central States area.

Throughout his professional life, he was actively interested in civic affairs. In 1919 he was appointed to the first planning commission for the City of Wichita, and for several years was a director of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce. Ever conscious of his responsibility for furthering a healthy public relationship between the public and the building industry, Schmidty was always avail-

able for talks to civic groups or at public gatherings. For several years he served as chairman of the Wichita City Beautification Commission, and organized the Wichita Building Industries Committee.

Keenly interested in the welfare of the student, Schmidty served as vocation counselor for secondary schools. At Kansas State College and the University, he established student scholarship awards to those students showing the greatest progress in professional development.

For more than two decades he was active in Boy Scout work; and for his loyalty and contributions to the Scouts, the Kansas Council conferred upon him the order of the Silver Beaver.

Even among his most intimate friends, few knew that for the past fifteen years Schmidty had worked cooperatively with the juvenile courts in giving counsel and guidance to delinquent boys. He served as director of boys' work in the City of Wichita, and sponsored a program for the rehabilitation of youth.

Wherever and whenever youth or the profession needed help in his community, there you could find Schmidty battling for the right.

Shortly after he established his

practice, he began an organized effort for an architects' registration law for Kansas. He served on registration committees for many years. His efforts were finally rewarded when in 1950, thirty years after the struggle began, a registration law was finally adopted. It was largely through Schmidty's vision and efforts that Kansas was one of the first states to conduct an annual Builders Forum at which architects, contractors, sub-contractors and material firms met to discuss problems of mutual interest and devise means to better serve the building public of the state.

Because of his devotion to the profession, Schmidty won the respect of all, and in 1948 was elected Director of the Central States District, A.I.A.; and in 1951 was made a Fellow of The Institute.

Throughout his full life of service, there stood by his side Mrs. Schmidt, giving aid and encouragement whether the road ahead was smooth or rough.

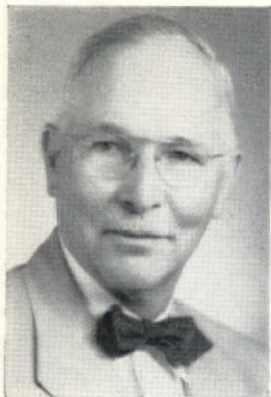
His contributions to The Institute's welfare as Director for the Central States District are known to all. In his passing, the profession has lost a great champion.

PAUL WEIGEL, F.A.I.A.



LORENTZ SCHMIDT, F.A.I.A.
1884-1952

Regional Director, Central States District
The American Institute of Architects
1948-1951



C. STORRS
BARROWS
Rochester, N. Y.

Representing
the New York
District



W. GORDON
JAMIESON

Representing
the Western
Mountain District

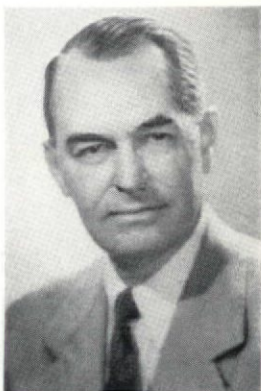
Regional Directors of
The American Institute of Architects

Elected June 26, 1952
for three-year terms



EDGAR H.
BERNERS
Green Bay, Wisc.

Representing
the North Central
States District



PHILIP D.
CREER
Providence, R. I.

Representing the
New England
District

Journal
The AIA

Invocation Preceding First Luncheon Session

By the Reverend William J. Chase

ST. JAMES CHURCH, NEW YORK

ALMIGHTY GOD and Father of all men, accept we pray thee this moment in which we fix our hearts and minds on thee.

Thou who from chaos didst ordain order; from infinity didst measure space; from formlessness didst cause beauty to appear to delight the hearts of men; do thou guide and sustain all those who offer the work of their hands in integrity and virtue.

Bless with thy special graces of vision and persevering hope all those here who seek thy help. Grant

thy continuing care and love to all those who no longer walk among us. Make us cheerfully content that others should inherit the fruit of our toil, and that without taint of vanity or presumption.

Whatever of the work of these thy sons may be true and lovely and of good report, do thou grant the establishing of it. And use us, we pray thee, for the greater welfare and refreshment of our fellow men.

All of which we ask in the name of Him who lived to serve among us. Amen.

Remarks Upon Bestowing of Fellowships

By H. Daland Chandler, F.A.I.A.

MR. PRESIDENT, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends of The Institute:

Fellowship in The Institute is bestowed on a member in recognition of distinguished contributions to the advancement of architecture in the fields of design, science of construction, literature and educa-

tion, for service to The Institute, and for public service. It is not sought by the individual himself, but for him by his fellow architects who feel certain that his work is of such outstanding quality of distinction that it merits this accolade from the ranking organization of the profession.

You have placed the responsibility for making this award in the hands of a jury of six, chosen by The Board, from different parts of the country, and each brings a regional and discriminating emphasis to the problem of selection.

We measure every candidate by one standard: With what skill coupled with light has he fashioned form to follow function? Has he fused creativeness and beauty in the solution of his problem? With what style and imagination has

he expressed the gospel of our profession?

Times change, and the accent placed on values varies from decade to decade, but the intangible qualities of brilliance, of integrity, of loyalty to The Institute and the willingness to serve the commonweal remain constant. It is for these qualities that to these men who come before you tonight the honor of Fellowship is, in the opinion of your jury, justly and manifestly due. May it carry their torch high!

Remarks on Being Elected to Honorary Membership

By Robert Moses

The Certificate of Honorary Membership was presented to
Mr. Moses at Jones Beach, Long Island.

TO TELL THE TRUTH, I never expected to live long enough to become a member of this goodly society. It didn't seem that there could be a ballot box large enough to hold all the blackballs of the functional planners with whom I have locked horns in recent years. You have been most generous and forgiving, and now that I am to enjoy the privileges and immunities of membership I promise to be good—at least reasonably good for the time being.

I suppose you figured that in a profession whose votaries and practitioners span the ages from Bulfinch to Bel Geddes, Cheops to Corbussier, Phidias to Gropius, Haussmann to Harrison, Hiram to Holden, Kubla to Ely Jacques Kahn, Leonardo to Lustron, Mansard to Mendelsohn, Michelangelo to Mies van der Rohe, Napoleon to Niemeyer and Neutra, Solomon to Saarinen and from Wren to Wright, there is room for one roughneck to represent the archi-

tektural yearnings of the great unwashed.

Only a Mumford has found here at Jones Beach anything to complain about. Here we have sought to hold the mirror up to nature, with only enough man-made works to keep man in order. Why, we even toned down Louis Skidmore when he succeeded Bill Haugaard in the completion of our own Eighth Wonder of the World, the new Stadium which opens next week. This has been

tough on Skid—no cantilevers defying gravity, no roof resting airily on helium, no tower poised on pilotti, and no rentals sustained by soft soap.

Bless you, gentlemen, for the undeserved honor you have paid me. And don't suppose for a minute that I am really facetious about it. That's just a way of avoiding emotion. Let us from now on work together even more closely as partners in building for a new age.

Accepting the Edward C. Kemper Award

By William Stanley Parker, F.A.I.A.

The Edward C. Kemper Award was presented to Mr. Parker at the Building Industry Luncheon, June 26, 1952.

MR. PRESIDENT, Members of The Institute:

For something more than forty years now I have been doing what I most wanted to do in my relations with The Institute.

First, about 1910, I was on the Committee of Education, and it is of interest to me to record the four other members of that small committee at that time: Lloyd Warren, Ralph Cram, Clarence Zantzinger, and Emil Lorch, the latter of whom is here with us today.

A few years later, in 1914,

Frank Miles Day, then a recent past-president of The Institute, was made chairman of a committee to revise the first edition of our standard documents. I was invited to sit with that committee as the so-called representative of a Boston group that had just finished a similar operation with regard to devising some standard general conditions. I might be referred to as the "baby-sitter," with slightly inverted application at that time, because I certainly was the baby member of the group. The "baby-sitter" of that day is still

sitting on the dock. Little did I think in those days that in 1951 I would be editing the sixth edition.

I would like to make one correction—my sense of accuracy amounts to a disease. I should not be accorded the Handbook; that was Mr. Day's position; he was responsible primarily for the initiation of it and of the initial text. I have been merely the annotator and amplifier of it in recent years.

To be a member of The Institute is a privilege; to be permitted to work for The Institute in committees, and particularly as an officer on its Board of Directors, is a liberal education. If I withdrew from my own life all the results of my contact with The Institute, a very small amount would be left. Mr. President, I am very grateful for this recognition. The Institute in presenting this award, having given me all these years the opportunity of the interests and values of my membership in

The Institute, leaves me doubly in its debt.

I am particularly interested that the name of Edward Kemper is associated with the award, for it was he with whom I worked so intimately and intensively during the six years I was Secretary of The Institute, which—I am somewhat shocked to remember—was thirty years ago. His devotion to The Institute was always inspiring. I think perhaps my most persistent memory is of that round room in The Octagon which was for six years my official office, and in the center of which is the table on which the Treaty of Ghent was signed; opposite me, across two desks, was the smiling, placid, confident personality of Ed Kemper, ready to answer all my questions.

Mr. President, my only prayer at the moment is that I may be permitted many more years of service to The Institute. After all, I am still young!

Invitation to Seattle

By Waldo B. Christenson

MR. CHAIRMAN and Ladies and Gentlemen:

That was indeed a most gracious gesture from our friends and hosts

here in New York. We all had a happy, pleasant and most interesting visit with you, and it will remain long in our memories.

SEPTEMBER, 1952

I know that I am expressing the deepfelt sentiments of all of us here when I say you have been perfect hosts.

To the members of the 1952 Convention Committee—Arthur C. Holden, Chairman, Matthew W. Del Gaudio, Vice Chairman, Alonzo W. Clark, Secretary, and Daniel Schwartzman, Treasurer—to the staff at The Octagon and here in New York—to the other chairmen, vice chairmen and to the members of the various convention committees and their charming ladies, and to all our colleagues and friends of metropolitan New York, we want to express our sincere thanks and appreciation for their generous hos-

pitality and for their unselfish and untiring efforts to make our visit here such a happy one.

As you know, Seattle, Washington, is the site for the 85th Annual Convention, June 16 to 19, 1953. We, the A.I.A. Chapters of the Pacific Northwest, are honored to be your hosts and cordially invite you to come to Seattle in the "Evergreen Empire," the gateway to Alaska and the Orient. Seattle is the largest city in the world which is only 100 years of age.

We wish to share our glorious, air-conditioned Pacific Northwest with you, and again suggest that you relax, June 16-19, 1953, in Seattle. It is later than you think!

Calendar

September 3-13: Centennial of Engineering, headquarters at Conrad Hilton Hotel (formerly the Stevens), Chicago, Ill. Special ceremonies will be held on September 10, Centennial Day.

September 8-12: National Technical Conference, Illuminating Engineering Society, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

September 15-18: 54th Annual Convention of the American Hospital Association, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

September 18-20: Meeting of Regional Council for the South Atlantic

District, A.I.A., Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. After the organizational meeting there will be a conference on school buildings.

October 1-3: Great Lakes District Seminar and Convention of the Architects Society of Ohio, Netherlands Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

October 2-4: Convention of New York State Association of Architects, Olympic Auditorium, Lake Placid, N. Y.

October 3-5: Meeting of the Northwest Regional Council, Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash.

October 9-11: Central States Conference, A.I.A., Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Mo.

October 9-11: Convention of California Council of Architects and Sierra-Nevada Regional Conference, Yosemite National Park, Calif.

October 14-17: Annual Conference, National Association of Housing Officials, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

October 19-25: VIII Congreso Panamericano de Arquitectos, Mexico City.

October 24-25: Gulf States Regional Council, Jefferson Davis Hotel (some meetings at Whitley Hotel), Montgomery, Ala.

October 27-29: Semi-annual meeting

of the Board of Directors, A.I.A., Grand Hotel, Point Clear, Ala.

October 29-31: Convention of Texas Society of Architects, A.I.A., Hotel Cortez, El Paso, Tex.

November 7-8: Regional Conference, North Central States District, A.I.A., Saint Paul Hotel, Saint Paul, Minn.

March 23-April 4, 1953: York Course on Protection and Repair of Ancient Buildings. Details from Secretary, York Civic Trust, St. Anthony's Hall, Peaseholme Green, York, England.

May 25-30, 1953: Eighth International Hospital Congress, Church House, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, England.

Books & Bulletins

THE RISE OF THE SKYSCRAPER.

By Carl W. Condit. 268 pp. 6¼" x 9½". Chicago: 1952: Univ. of Chicago Press. \$5.

A painstaking effort to bring between book covers the story of the Chicago School, with illustrations of many of the early landmarks that have been razed in the march of progress.

MOUNT RUSHMORE. By Gilbert

C. Fite. 286 pp. 5½" x 8¾". Norman: 1952: Univ. of Oklahoma Press. \$3.75.

The story of the gigantic project, originated by Gutzon Borglum, of carving the faces of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and

T. R. on a mountain in South Dakota.

THE NEW ARCHITECTURE. By Alfred Roth. 236 pp. 11" x 9¼". Zurich: 1951: Editions Girsberger. \$9.25.

Fifth edition of a book first published in 1940. A balanced effort to interpret the milestones in modern architecture, of about 15 to 20 years ago; text in French, German and English.

SHADES & SHADOWS. By William Wirt Turner. 122 pp. 6" x 9". New York: 1952: Ronald Press Co. \$3.25.

A textbook in connection with a series of worksheets for student

use by the Head of the Department of Engineering Drawing at Notre Dame.

ARCHITECTS' YEAR BOOK, Vol. 4.

Edited by Jane Drew and Trevor Dannatt. 296 pp. 7" x 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ ". London: 1952: Paul Elek. Available from British Book Centre, New York. N. Y. \$11.

The fourth annual review, by an editorial board consisting of E. Maxwell Fry, Herbert Read and Ove N. Arup, giving significant viewpoints of contemporary work, such as might be gathered by clipping the best features of the magazines.

FORMS AND FUNCTIONS OF 20TH CENTURY ARCHITECTURE.

Edited by Talbot F. Hamlin. 3,466 pp. 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 10". 4 vols. New York: 1952: Columbia University Press. \$75.

One of the important milestones in architectural literature—a worthy successor to Guadet's "Elements et Theorie de l'Architecture" of a half century ago. Professor Hamlin has undertaken to bring together for our time the available knowledge about architecture and its problems. He has himself written most of the first two volumes—the fundamentals of building and the philosophical and esthetic bases of architectural design—the best part of the four-volume work. Outstanding men

have contributed sections on the various types of buildings common to our day, bringing a wealth of specialized knowledge and some 3,700 illustrations. It may come as a welcome surprise to some to find in these volumes an assurance that, in spite of what we may see about us, the fundamentals of good architecture are the same today as they were in Egypt, Greece and Rome. Only the needs, materials, and technology have kept changing with the years. Our time is obviously one in which convenience and strength have crowded beauty aside. Sir Henry Wotton's "commoditie and firmness" seem to have lost for the time their companion, "delight." Doubtless we are on our way to a reunion of the three, and in a new edition, say a decade hence, many of the present illustrations among the special types may give way to others in which beauty is no longer a problem child.

KABAH. By Robert B. Stacy-Judd. 392 pp. 6" x 9". Hollywood: 1951: House-Warven. \$5.50.

The story of Maya architecture as reflected from the lively travel-adventure style of a California architect, illustrated by his own excellent photographs.

AESTHETIC STUDIES. By Katharine Gilbert. 154 pp. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Durham, N. C.: 1952: Duke University Press. \$3.

The late Katharine Gilbert's

guest editorial in the March 1950 JOURNAL, "Architecture and the Poet," will be recalled as a charming essay by a philosopher who was also Chairman of the Department of Aesthetics, Art, and Music at Duke University. This posthumously published volume is a collection of equally charming essays, to which has been added a bibliography of Dr. Gilbert's writings.

EARLY AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE. By Hugh Morrison. 634 pp. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". New York, 1952: Oxford University Press. \$12.50.

Professor Hugh Morrison has undertaken and completed a large task—the study of our early architecture, not alone in domestic work, with which other books have made us somewhat familiar, but in the larger buildings needed by the early settlers in New England, in the South, and in the Southwest. The author stresses particularly the many architectural styles brought about in this country by regional conditions, both geographic and social.

LOUIS SULLIVAN: PROPHET OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE. By Hugh Morrison. 414 pp. 6" x 9". New York: 1952: Peter Smith. \$6.

By means of that great boon, offset lithography, the original edition of Professor Morrison's life of Sullivan, long out of print,

has been reproduced in facsimile for a generation more hungry than ever for an insight into Sullivan's philosophy and works.

AMERICAN FURNITURE. By Joseph Downs. 500 pp. 9" x 12". New York: 1952: Macmillan Company. \$17.50.

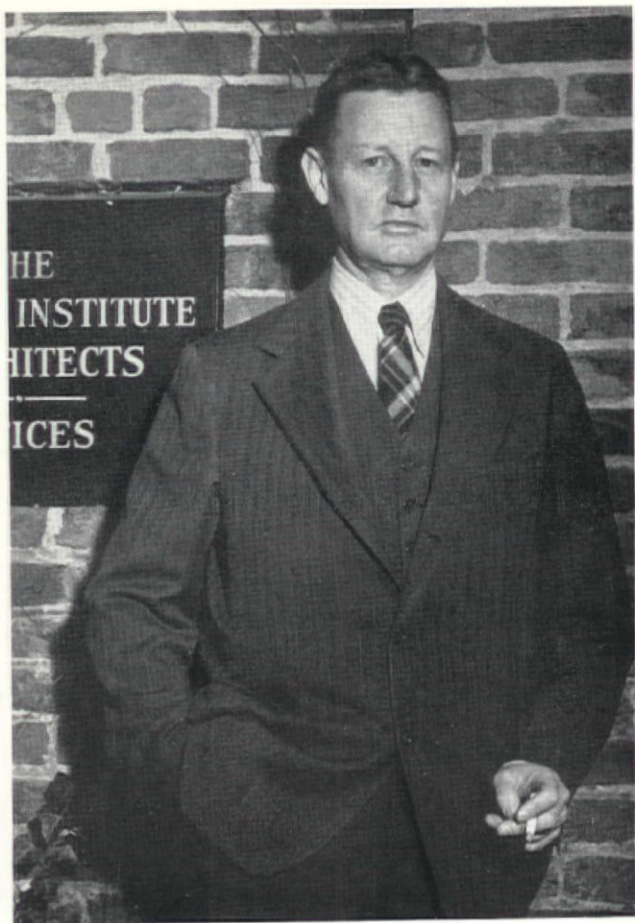
A magnificent showing of 400 pieces of the Henry Francis du Pont collection now furnishing Winterthur, Delaware. Mr. Downs is curator of this museum and presents here pieces from the Queen Anne and Chippendale periods, when the American cabinetmakers of New England, New York, Philadelphia, and the South were at the height of their achievement. Each of the superb illustrations is described, dated, and usually ascribed to a craftsman.

BUILDING IN ENGLAND DOWN TO 1540. By L. F. Salzman. 646 pp. 6" x 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". London: 1952: Oxford University Press. \$12.50.

A new viewpoint in the record of English medieval architecture. Instead of the monuments themselves, the author has laboriously dug up the details of the contracts and workman's agreements. Those who are interested in the social backgrounds against which early architecture was produced will find here material that has not heretofore been accessible.



THE INSTITUTE'S NATIONAL HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM, 1952
FIRST HONOR AWARD (ONE OF THREE)
LEVER HOUSE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL, ARCHITECTS



EDMUND RANDOLPH PURVES, F.A.I.A.
Executive Director
The American Institute of Architects

The Institute's Headquarters Staff

By Clair W. Ditchy, F.A.I.A.

In accord with the wishes of the Board of Directors, A.I.A., there follows the first of a series of biographical sketches of staff members. The Board's thought is that our rapidly expanding membership is not sufficiently acquainted with our excellent headquarters organization and its efficient personnel—who does what, and why. In this and succeeding issues of the JOURNAL, you will have the opportunity of meeting, one by one, these people who minister so capably and loyally to the prestige and usefulness of The Institute.

EDMUND RANDOLPH PURVES, F.A.I.A.,

Executive Director

“NED” PURVES was born in Philadelphia, educated at Germantown Friends School, the University of Pennsylvania, the Atelier Gromort in Paris, and by travel and study for two years in Europe. He practised in Philadelphia for fifteen years (Day & Purves; as an individual; Purves, Cope & Stewart); served as president of the Pennsylvania Society of Architects from 1936-38, and as Regional Director of the Middle Atlantic District from 1938-41. He became Washington Representative of The A.I.A. in 1941, served as delegate to the International Technical Congress, Paris, 1946, and after an interruption for war service, was appointed Director of Public and Professional Relations. Upon the retirement of Edward C. Kemper in 1949, he was named Executive Director.

While seeking his first architectural degree at U. of P. in 1917, Purves left to join the American Field Service with the French Army, transferring to the American Expeditionary Force when the U. S. entered the war. His service in six major engagements was recognized by the award of the Croix de Guerre with Silver Star, the Verdun Medal, the Field Service Medal and the Victory Medal with four Battle Clasps.

In World War II Purves entered the service as a Captain in the Army Air Force, served in the Pacific area and, at the war's end, with the rank of Major, in the Seventh Air Force, came back to The Institute.

The Executive Director, as the title indicates, is the administrative arm of The Board, directing all

departments of the headquarters staff and carrying out the wishes of The Board and of the Convention. Since the deletion of the post of Director of Public and Professional Relations, he has also served as The Institute's chief liaison officer with Government depart-

ments and bureaus. Arranging and programming meetings of The Board, the Executive Committee of The Board, and the Convention, are duties placed upon the Executive Director, in the discharge of which he finds assistance among other members of the staff.

An Elder Statesman Talks to Students

By Hubert Hammond Crane

A transcript of the opening remarks by Mr. Crane preceding a question-and-answer session of the architectural students at the University of Texas, March 21. The concluding sentence represents the sort of questions the speaker may expect.

FORTY YEARS AGO, when I faced a future from the spot on which you now stand, there were few automobiles. Radio was wireless telegraphy and had not found its voice, and television was not even a gleam in any man's eye. Roads were bad, the Wright Brothers had a bicycle shop in Dayton, Ohio, and all engineers wore peg-top corduroy trousers.

My generation could face the future confidently with but a portion of the knowledge you now need. They have been the gatherers of some of the knowledge you now must have to start your career but they have, by their efforts, willed you the time in which to acquire it.

You can move from place to

place in a fraction of the time then required. News and knowledge comes to you quicker and the indexes of learning have been compiled and simplified for your convenience. Machines and processes have been perfected to free you from time-consuming tasks, and the devil has been forced to invent many fascinating diversions to compete for this greater leisure.

I have tried to keep abreast of this constantly exhilarating movement, but tomorrow is just as unknown to me as it is to you. My only advantage lies in an occasional back-shot down a winding road, which promises but little in the way of finite orientation. I have taken a few lessons from the whiffenpoof bird, which flies back-

ward in an attempt to discover from where he has come, never being quite certain where he is going. I am here to tell you something of these back-shots, not as a means of orienting you, but as a method by which you may orient yourselves.

While we occupy the same place in time at this moment, my kite now has a tail forty years longer than yours. You must carry this weight in the body of your kite, and you must build a longer, better tail to stabilize it through the coming years.

I built my tail with eight hours' reading and study during each week of this forty years. I have no other recipe to give you for the building of yours. It is made of many bits of knowledge collected by a curious mind, but it is tied together with ideals. These ideals are those every conscientious parent

gives to his child as it reaches the ages of understanding. Their task is to start each mind with complete faith in the ultimate conquest of truth. Without belief in this we can find no pattern in our past nor any direction to our future. With it, man's long journey through the years reveals a clear but vacillating movement forward with a constantly increasing speed and change of direction.

For those of you who are interested, I am here to answer such of your questions as I am able. I have tried to be brief, so those who are not interested may still date one of the less attractive co-eds.

Questions.

The first question asked was:

Do you believe a man can abide by the intent of the Code of Ethics of the A.I.A., and be financially successful in the practice of architecture?

The Gap Between Education and Practice

By Clinton H. Cowgill, F.A.I.A.

HEAD, DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

A talk before the Southeastern Regional Meeting of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, Clemson, S. C.,

April, 1952.

WHEN MR. GATES asked me to talk about helping architectural graduates (and possibly others) during the period prior to their registration as architects, I was very glad, because that happens

to be my hobby. That a problem exists in connection with this group has been generally recognized for many years, as all of you know, but agreement on how it should be solved is difficult to secure. Members of registration boards and architectural school faculties have been especially interested in this problem—the former because they are painfully aware that many candidates for registration have been unable to secure adequate experience and proper guidance, and the latter because they are interested in the progress of their students and have been told of their students' difficulties. Many architects who are neither members of registration boards nor teachers are interested also, and many of these practitioners have taken individual action, offering to those who are fortunate enough to become their employees both a variety of experience and wise guidance. If this sort of thing were more general than it is there would be no problem; but except in times of unusual prosperity few architectural firms can afford to take such action.

The reason why the architectural graduate cannot be given a wide experience and extensive instruction in an architect's office is well

known. Most architectural graduates without previous office experience do not possess the knowledge and skill to enable them to earn a living wage at first. If they are to produce enough in the office to equal the value of a living wage plus the rental value of the space occupied plus the cost of the necessary instruction, they must be continued doing things they have learned to do well. To secure an adequate variety of experience within three years, on the other hand, it is necessary for most neophytes to be changed from one kind of work to another as soon as the former task has been mastered. Thus it happens that many candidates for registration as architects are ill-prepared for the examinations and for responsible practice as architects.

For the employee who is not an architectural graduate the situation is still worse. At the start he is less capable than the graduate. He should attempt to get a general education as well as to learn the technicalities of office practice during his employment. Even though he would usually be younger than the college graduate at the start, he would be older when he reached a point at which he would be

qualified to take the registration examinations.

One reason that a complete solution to this problem is not forthcoming is that it would be expensive. If architects cannot afford as individuals to give their employees the desired opportunities to learn, the profession cannot be expected to finance it through group action. Some parents can afford to pay for their children's experience, as well as their education, of course, but if only the children of the well-to-do were recruited by the architectural profession, many of those who are most capable would be passed up. Unless some benevolent foundation can be interested in subsidizing a program, therefore, only half measures will be possible.

Under these conditions, the architectural schools should take the first step, by graduating men who are more capable of producing in an architect's office. To accomplish this, students should be selected more wisely. Until more appropriate entrance examinations are devised, it will still be necessary to consider secondary-school records and the usual aptitude tests. Conferences probably should be resorted to more often in questionable cases. During the first year, students should be subjected to even

more rigid tests and be closely observed. Even with the wisest selection, however, many who are not properly endowed will be admitted. Those who are not guided into a more suitable field during the first year, should be, if possible, before the end of the second year.

As early in the curriculum as possible, each architectural student should spend a summer on a construction project. During the first two years of the curriculum, enough knowledge and skill should be attained by the student to enable him to secure a summer job in an architect's office. Most architects are willing to give a summer's job to a promising student. With a summer of construction experience and a summer of office experience behind him, the student begins to think like an architect, and his progress in school is accelerated. By the time he has completed his fifth year, if he has a natural aptitude for architecture, he should be able to earn a living wage in an office without "getting in a rut."

It is to be expected, however, that architectural schools will still graduate some students without the desired natural aptitude and who have not taken full advantage of their opportunities. Many of these will develop into useful as-

sistants in architectural organizations. Some may even become exceptionally expert in deliniation or other special tasks. These men should not become registered for practice, however, and it is wasteful to give them the advantages of a specially planned experience program. A national examination should be sponsored by The American Institute of Architects, therefore, to assist in the selection of those qualified for their experience program. The nature of this examination can be determined only after study by examination experts, architects, and architectural teachers. It probably should be given at the architectural schools by A.I.A. chapter committees.

Architectural employees who are not graduates of architectural schools should be admitted to this examination when they have completed studies which are equivalent to those required of architectural students. Upon passing this examination, these employees should be admitted to the specially planned experience program.

Those admitted to this experience program probably should be given some sort of title, but a suitable title is hard to find. "Apprentice" and "interne" are both unsuitable, the former being appro-

priate to skilled trades or crafts and the latter suggesting hospital service. "Neophyte" has been suggested, but it has religious connotations. Neither "scholar" nor "fellow" are appropriate titles for non-academic distinctions. "Architect in training" is very objectionable because it suggests qualifications for limited practice. It has already been suggested that the right to limited practice should be given to these trainees, but in my opinion such a move would undermine the architectural registration structure which has been painfully built over so many years. It is difficult to secure reasonable enforcement of registration laws now, and such a complication would make enforcement still more difficult.

With the number of architectural graduates and others to be given the privilege of a special experience program, limited as has been suggested, the burden upon the practising architects should not be excessive. If a suitable background has been secured through study in school or otherwise, the amount of instruction required in the office would not be very great. It might be necessary to require these employees to continue with tasks, after they have become proficient, for longer periods than

would be ideal, but the smart boys should be able to secure a well rounded experience in three years.

Frequently, it might be necessary or desirable for the neophytes to change from one office to another. In such cases, the first employer might continue as mentor, or the duties of mentor might be taken over by the second employer. It is not necessary that the mentor be an employer. An architectural teacher might continue to advise the school graduate and serve as his official mentor. It is desirable, however, that some records be kept. The American Institute of Architects should establish the machinery. The names of all who apply for the examinations should be recorded, also the examination results, the names of mentors, reports on the various kinds of experience, etc. It has been suggested that a log book be kept by each neophyte, but such a book does not obviate the necessity of permanent records being kept in a central office.

If such a procedure should be established, it is probable that few of those taking advantage of it would fail their registration examinations. It is certain that eventually the character of the registration examinations would be changed and

the examinations shortened for those enrolling in this program. It may be expected also that such a program would result in a much-improved standard for admission to the architectural profession. There should also be fewer disappointments, because the unfit would be eliminated before so much time and effort had been devoted to fruitless attempts to qualify.

How may such a program for filling the gap between graduation from architectural school and registration for practice be established? The schools would undoubtedly do their part if their faculties were convinced of the soundness of the program. The architects in practice, I believe, are quite anxious to do as much as they can afford to do to solve this problem, and if the schools do their part, the practitioners should be able to do theirs. It remains, then, for The American Institute of Architects, representing the whole profession, to take the lead. A special committee, or a sub-committee of the Committee on Education, should be appointed and instructed to work out the details. Every A.I.A. chapter which has an accredited architectural school in its territory should be asked to set up a special com-

mittee to manage the program in its territory. Other chapters might do likewise, or ask nearby chapters to take over, or work out a cooperative arrangement.

The cost of such a program should not necessarily be great. A fee sufficient in amount to cover the actual expense could be collected from applicants for the national examination sponsored by A.I.A. Mentors will gladly serve without pay, and committees can be expected to serve without cost to The Institute except for travelling ex-

penses. If additional funds were made available, examination experts might be employed to assist in preparing examinations and grading papers.

If you have a better solution to this problem, it should be publicized. If you like the solution presented here, it would be encouraging to hear from you. The problem can be solved! Let us quit talking about it—we have talked about it for at least twenty years—and actually do something about it.



The Architecture of Churches

By *L. Morgan Yost, F.A.I.A.*

An address before the International Churchman's Exposition,
Chicago, Ill., May 23, 1952.

PAST GREAT ARCHITECTURES were great because they solved the problems of those times, using to the utmost the materials and methods which were then available.

No architecture can be excellent in itself. No building can be judged in a vacuum. Relating circumstances determine the greatness of an architecture. These circumstances are of the past—evolution, if you will—as well as of the present and the future.

Though we build *in* the present, we build *for* the future. An architect is successful in his design as he judges that portion of the future during which his building will be used.

In the past, times moved more slowly, and the evolution of building development, though readily measurable, changed but little in one generation.

Today times are changing most rapidly, and the life expectancy of

a church building or any other building is correspondingly less. The changes in our cities, our communities, in our methods of transportation, in our scientific developments in general, mean an accelerated advance.

There is a tendency under such awe-inspiring conditions to seek refuge in the past. That tendency we have seen among certain elements of our people ever since the scientific era came into being. But we cannot seek refuge in the seventeenth century or the thirteenth century, much as we might like to escape such things as airplane crashes, television, or the atomic bomb.

All these things have come so quickly that it has been difficult, almost to the impossible, to assimilate them. But these various things can mean the greatest civilization that man has ever seen. And a great civilization builds for its *future* use.

Our civilization must be great enough to build so civilization may continue to build. And the greatness of a civilization is measured by its *own* architecture.

I do not for a minute deny the romance of past styles, nor do I say at all that I do not admire past styles as past styles. But are we

to believe that architecture has *only* a past? In all great architectural eras of the past, religious architecture has led. The Egyptian and the Greek temples, the basilicas of early Rome, the wonderful Romanesque of Spain and France, which changed as man learned, reaching the ultimate development of the inspired Gothic cathedrals of France—all of these in their day were modern.

They were not built with the thought that a style of architecture from a previous age could suitably express the Christian faith in all succeeding ages. They were all sincere and beautiful. In their day they were as useful as their builders knew how to make them. They all have their worthy place as part of a heritage upon which today's architecture should build.

But building upon a heritage is not to copy it. To assume that modern attainments in the arts, music, literature, painting and architecture are not of the same quality as they were in past ages, is to admit a great cultural inferiority complex. Even forgetting for a moment the great advantages that modern inventions have brought us, we still must reckon with our own cultural integrity. Should we assume that God in-

tended civilization to reach its highest point in the arts in those past ages? Are we of the belief that He is leading us forward no longer? Certainly such a belief would break the thread of human creativity, and would even deny the presence of Divine guidance in these times.

The architects of our churches today should try to give our church buildings an outward form suitable to our need today. We should today build contemporary buildings, as Christians have in each of the past great periods of the church's life. No effort of man should be neglected, and no materials or methods should be overlooked, to design today's church so that its building may be as useful as possible in the work of God. No architectural tradition or superstition or habit should stand in the way of realizing an architecture based on well defined needs and useful purposes. Today we have the means to do greater, though very different, buildings than have ever been done before.

Why should we object to new forms in art and architecture? Abstract forms were always used in the best periods of art. Art in the old days was a tribal affair or an affair of the community, not a pri-

vate professional privilege. Thus, it came out of the people, not out of academic learning. It was also thus in the Gothic. Everyone worked on the cathedral, and witness what is left to us! Indeed, art has its downfall when people delegate a few men to produce enough art for the rest, or borrow from another time or purpose. Let us instil the knowledge of all our people into the buildings we do today. Let us all cross the divide now and travel into another fertile valley. Architecture is a creation of the living, not of the dead.

You may ask, "Why not copy that old which is good?" The answer is that the good is good as judged by the needs and abilities of the civilization which created it. Our forefathers builded the best they knew, not the best that we know. They used all the knowledge and facilities they possessed. We should not use their so-called styles, as these will have lost their meaning completely in the light of our modern knowledge.

We should in our churches combine the best in our religious heritage, an appreciation of the functional use of the structure, methods of construction, heating, lighting, acoustics, and provisions for en-

vironmental comfort not available to past generations. And all of these must be brought together with an all-consuming wish to build a beautiful place of worship, which shall be a joy to all who see it.

It is necessary and unfortunate that I say that many of the so-called modern churches which have been built are poor—some even downright bad—architecture. All architects who design churches are not church architects. Perhaps the architect who could design the very best church never yet has done one. Such an architect must be a seeker of truth, a seeker of beauty. Under no circumstances should he design a modern house of worship merely for the sensationalism and the talk that the design might cause. The very best modern churches will be quiet, dignified, and reposeful. They may be different, but they will not be self-consciously different. With those of you who say that you have never seen a modern church that you like, I might almost agree. A very few have been built. That in itself, however, is no reason to close our minds to the whole problem of a suitable contemporary environment for worship. The challenge looms all the greater, and it

is a measure of the greatness of our civilization when we solve it successfully and generally. The churchman too often assumes the role of amateur architect, forcing upon the architect his ideas of esthetics, of planning, even of construction. The architect who is the true seeker of beauty and truth cannot do well under the imposition of arbitrary schemes and dictates. The creation of a design will in itself be a revelatory experience to that architect. Within himself he will feel a great urge to do the best that he has ever done. Too often this inspired urge is dampened or even killed unwittingly by those in the church who attempt to hold the course of design with a firm hand. We have great architects in America. All too seldom have they been allowed to design churches.

Even before employing an architect, the church should discover whether such a man would accept the responsibility and the challenge which the design of a modern church brings. An architect cannot be hired and then asked either to do traditional or modern. A true architect can do only what he believes in. One who would work only in the solution of today's problems with today's methods

could not be induced to do a so-called traditional building. And conversely, a man who has always designed churches in the traditional styles could not be expected to design a good modern building, for he would very likely regard modern as merely "another style," not as *the* great expression of this civilization of ours.

I think you will agree with me that the church has competition. The automobile, radio, TV, hobbies, and just ordinary chores that people do on Sunday. The same old thing in church building will not have the impact, or excite the interest in these people. The building itself must do a modern sales job. To build a building now which could have been built twenty-five or fifty years ago will, I think, attract little interest in the vital but overlooked part that religion could have in the lives of these families whom we wish to draw into the church.

Neither must we be afraid that a modern building will lack the atmosphere and the environment that is associated with churches of the past. Modern lighting and acoustics, materials and structure, with their colors, their textures and their dramatic possibilities can now create an environment of awe and

worship that old methods cannot. All of this requires the hand of a master artist—an architect who understands the psychology of environment, the needs of the ritual, the possibilities of engineering and science which are integrated with the structure itself.

Such a man will not dissipate the building fund on a skin treatment, since it is the essence that can be beautiful. He will know that it is not enough to put a cross on a chimney stack to signify a religious building. It must look like a church, not a school or factory or civic building. But that does not mean it must look like all the churches that have been built in the past.

Let us bring this period in the life of the church to the point where its architecture once again leads. Less than that is not giving church architecture its proper significance.

The Architectural League's Gold Medal Exhibitions

FOLLOWING, in general, the plan of last year, The League announces two competitive exhibitions in the winter of 1952-53. One of these exhibitions will have for its subject Mural Decoration,

Sculpture, Design and Craftsmanship in Native Industrial Art, shown December 2-31, 1952. The second exhibition will be on Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Engineering, shown February 3-27, 1953. Two juries will choose from these exhibitions the material for a final Gold Medal Compre-

hensive Exhibition, to be held in the spring of 1953.

A circular of information describing the scheme of preliminary submissions and the rules is available from the Exhibition Committee, Louis Skidmore, Chairman, 115 East 40 St., New York 16, N. Y.



Architects Read and Write

Letters from readers—discussion, argumentative, corrective, even vituperative



"CLIMATOLOGY AND GOOD JUDGMENT"

BY PHILIP LUTHER ROBINSON, A.S.L.A., Great Neck, N. Y.

HAPPENING UPON A COPY of your March 1952 issue in the office of an architect friend, I read the article "Climatology and Good Judgment" by Mr. W. H. Tusler.

I quite agree with Mr. Tusler on orienting a house so that the living-room faces northeast. In addition to the reasons given, a landscape architect would add the following:

1. Modern living requires a terrace on the garden side of the house. The terrace is much more livable when it lies in the shadow of the house.

2. For the sake of privacy a high screen planting is often placed on the rear lot line. Smaller plants

and flowers will receive adequate sunlight when placed against the south side of such a screen. This would not be true if the positions were reversed.

3. Flowering plants are much more brilliant when viewed with the sun behind one than they are when seen against the light. This also applies to foliage.

I realize that all too often the client has purchased the land before the architect has been retained. In that case he usually can do little about the orientation. There are times, however, when he can influence the client to make the proper selection and earn the eternal gratitude of the client.

JOURNAL OF THE A. I. A.

BAUHAUS BABBLE
BY "HUBERTUS JUNIUS"

Dedicated to Gordon Allen, F.A.I.A., following
his letter, "Translate!" in the May JOURNAL.

It is told how the rabble
On the Tower of Babble
Were compelled to abandon con-
struction;
When words lost their meaning
The thing started leaning
At an angle which threatened
disruption.

Now the cause of confusion
Was not an illusion
Evoked by celestial ill humor,
But was caused by the hiring
Of a bright and aspiring
Young Don from the Bauhaus of
Sumer.

This clerk of the works
Called the bricklayers jerks

For misreading the graphical
media,
And aroused the ill will
Of the Carpenters' Guild
By demanding their lines be made
speedier.

He asked that the fates
Of the linear weights
Be carefully checked in advance;
He interpreted space
In the foreman's red face
And got himself kicked in the
pants.

The slaves and the minions
All shouted opinions
On art and plastic mobility,
And abandoned the project
For essays on logic
And a life of loquacious futility.

They Say:

H. S. Goodhart-Rendel

*(At the R.I.B.A. Dinner, London,
March 20, 1952)*

. . . the position of what a lead-
ing member of our Institute and
of the Royal Academy used con-
stantly and rather embarrassingly to
proclaim his "mistress art." At the
present time, architecture finds her-
self expected to behave less as a

mistress in any sense than as a
general servant, with a number of
useful tasks to perform under em-
ployers who expect her only to be
clean, willing and moderately
sober! Her power of performing
these tasks not only efficiently but
beautifully is unimagined by many
for whom she works, and I am
afraid that it is sometimes forgot-
ten by herself.

SEPTEMBER, 1952

The Editor's Asides

AS PRICES RISE there is a shift in personal expenditure budgets that is not generally observed. Between 1930 and 1951, families have been spending an increasingly larger part of their income for food, a larger part for automobiles, but a smaller part for clothing, and a decidedly smaller part for housing—15.5% in 1930, compared with 10.5% in 1951. With all the advertising put out by the building industry, perhaps we are not competing efficiently for our accustomed share of the consumer's dollar.

IN CONNECTION WITH the New York Convention's exhibit in the Lever Building, there was printed a booklet, "The Effect of Steel and Glass upon Architectural Design." Frank Lloyd Wright had recalled that his master, Dankmar Adler, Louis Sullivan's partner, had written a paper for the A.I.A. Convention of 1896 which illustrates how early the thoughts of progressive architects were turning to the effects of a changing technology. The official record of the 1896 Nashville Convention proceedings revealed not one but four significant papers on this general

theme. They were written by Joseph Warren Yost of Columbus, Dankmar Adler of Chicago, R. D. Andrews of Boston, and G. F. Newton of Boston. The New York host chapters have had these four papers reprinted in a 7½" x 10", 24-page booklet, copies of which are now available from The Octagon at 55c each, which includes postage. Here is a significant leaf from the architectural history of our time.

REMINISCENT OF the political conventions, South Carolina Chapter, A.I.A., has just picked up its standard and joined other demonstrators in the approval of Pasadena Chapter's nomination of a uniform sign for crediting at a site the architect with the responsibility for a building operation.

THE THRUSTING OF A SPADE into the ground has vast and unsuspected possibilities—as the seekers for gold, uranium and diamonds well know. The particular spade we have in mind at the moment, however, was recently wielded on the grounds of the U. S. Embassy in Rome. Excavation was beginning for the foundation walls of a needed garage. What that spade

struck was part of an old wall, that of a crypto-porticus or underground corridor leading to a stadium near the famous Gardens of Sallust. The wall bore a fresco, upon which had been painted or merely scratched a prototype of the Christon of Constantine. Elsewhere were indications that the place had been dedicated to some early Christian martyr of the first half of the third century, A.D.

While the excavation goes on under the direction of the archeologists, the Embassy car will be garaged elsewhere.

ONE OF THE THINGS that the architect knows very little about is the subject of insurance, as applied to contractual relations between architects, clients and builders. Joe E. Smay, a professor at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., is so convinced of this fact that he is writing a book on the subject. He will try to explain the advantages, limitations and risks tied up in construction operations. Lack of really adequate knowledge on this subject too frequently becomes apparent when a loss occurs and the loser attempts collection. Then, for the first time, the architect realizes that he should know a lot more about these

specialized forms of insurance than he does. Smay would welcome correspondence from architects, particularly telling of experiences, pleasant or unpleasant, in this field. Here is a chance to assist an author and also profit by his work.

RESEARCH SPECIALISTS tell us that more than 55% of today's disposable income in this country, in the form of bank balances and Government bond ownership, has gravitated into the hands of families with incomes between \$1,500 and \$6,000 yearly. The redistribution of wealth, a mere figure of speech twenty years ago, has apparently become a *fait accompli*. The building of houses is tied to this shift with implications and possibilities that are only beginning to be sensed by the architectural profession.

STATISTICS ARE FASCINATING. The trouble is that, once learned, the problem of what to do about them is immediately pressing. For instance, it has just come to our attention that there are more rats than human beings in these United States. If it were not for Washington's August weather we might be able to deduce some great moral from this fact.

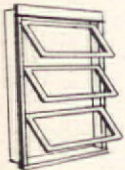
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3. Is the Window Easily Operated?
4. Weather Protection When the Window is Open?
5. Weather-tightness When the Window is Closed?
6. What Obstructions to View (Rails and Muntins)?
7. First Cost?
8. Maintenance Costs?
9. Can All Window Glass be Cleaned from Inside?
10. How Does the Window Fit in With Plans for Screens, Storm Sash, Blinds, etc.?

This "Question" has been taken from one of the most comprehensive books ever written on windows. Architect-authors, Geoffrey Baker and Bruno Funaro, have developed the ten-point check list shown above for maximum window efficiency.

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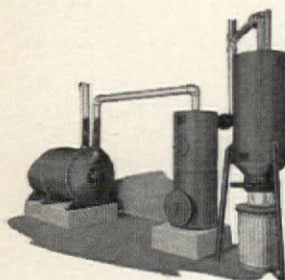
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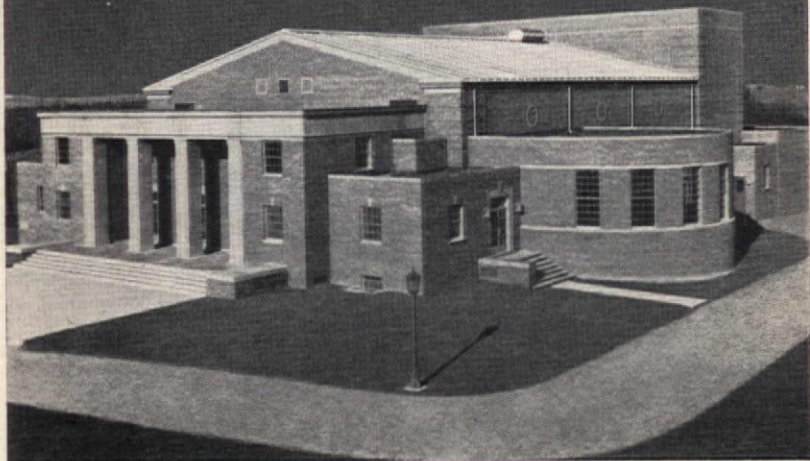


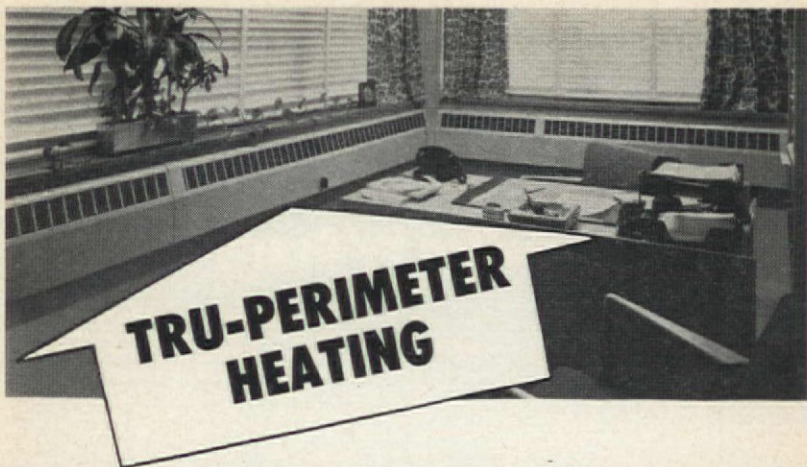
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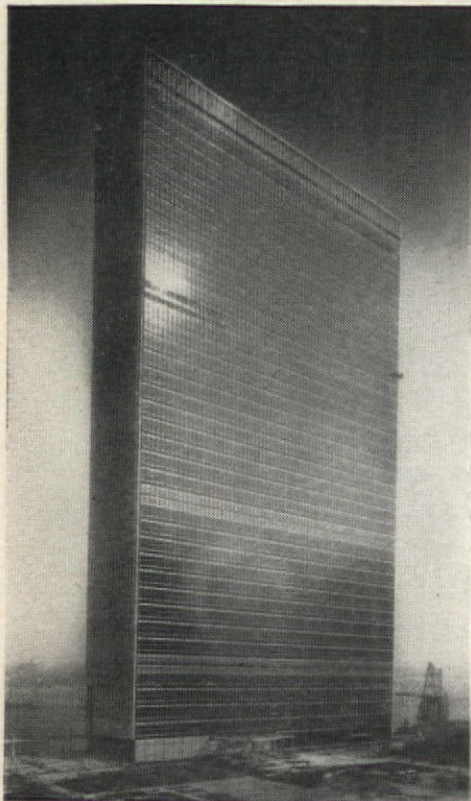
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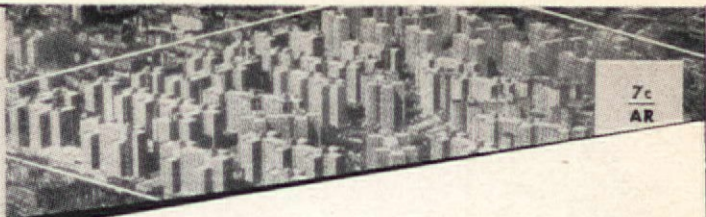
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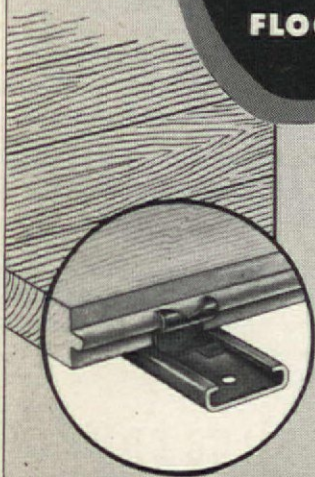
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