CAREER OPTIONS

Opportunities Through Architecture

The American Institute of Architecture Students

Edited by Christine Malecki, AIAS National Director
This booklet is intended as a basic guide to non-traditional careers for architectural students who are interested in their options after graduation. While not comprehensive, the job titles listed represent a broad sampling of actual occupations of people with architectural backgrounds.

Also included are profiles of people with non-traditional careers in architecture, resources for further investigation, and strategies for pursuing one’s career options.

These careers are in no way secondary to the traditional career path of the architect. Instead, they point to the multitude of directions one can take with one’s architectural training, and prove the value and versatility of such an education.
ART AND DESIGN

Careers in Art and Design are appealing because of their potential for creative and aesthetic expression. Although the design process is learned in an architectural education, many of these careers require additional specialized training or degrees. The median salary for most design or art careers is below the median salary of the practicing architect.

Mr. Jose Bon
Artist and Renderer
Miami, FL

"Towards the end of high school, I remember taking a basic drafting course, but I excelled in my art classes. When I was a freshman in college, I heard a professor say not to worry, the recession will get better. It did, and I continued in design courses. My third year in school, I began working in the 3 dimensional rendering field. I developed from there and was offered work from firms in Miami while I was still in school. After graduation, I worked with firms, then I moved to developers' offices and did strictly rendering work. When the recession came about again, I became very involved with interiors work."


Ms. Rosaleen D. Feerer, AIA
Owner, Interior Design Firm
Creative Concepts
Weaverville, NC
FIU, Miami, B.S. in Interior Design

Job description includes designing, marketing, and administration of firm.

"I started out in this field as a junior designer with a custom home builder. My advice for those seeking a similar job would be to get as much experience as you can before staring your own business—working for designers and architects is good. Also, joining a professional organization is very important."

Contributed by Candice Moore, AIAS, Savannah College of Art and Design.

Mr. Jim Vandenberg
Naval Architect
Little Rock, AR
Texas A&M University

Specializes in problem solving on older yachts, working out the problems designers and builders were not able to during their original construction.

"There is a great deal of designing and drawing of interior furnishings. Due to extremely tight tolerances, all furniture and cabinet designs are custom. Close working relationships are kept with the shipyard's carpentry and machine shops, as well as outside shops. Designs can include free-floating gangplanks, sliding doors, settees, tables, galley works, bunks, and cockpit control panels, using materials such as mahogany, corian, oak, etc.

"Architects can do anything that involves problem-solving and designing things that work."


ARCHITECTURAL CAREERS
Landscape Architect
Interior Designer
Model Maker
Architectural Photographer
Computer Presentation Designer
Architectural Renderer

DESIGN CAREERS
Urban Art Designer
Furniture Designer
Set Designer
Graphic Designer
Fashion Designer
Industrial Designer
Jewelry Designer
Prop Designer

OTHER RELATED CAREERS
Museum Curator
Illustrator
Technical Illustrator
Film—Design Development
Creative Director—Advertising
Painter
Sculptor
Environmental Artist
Printmaker
Bookbinder
Fine Arts Appraiser
Carpenter
GOVERNMENT

There are many positions within local, state, and federal government which depend on the architect's expertise. Careers with the government have the potential to make influential policy decisions. Like corporate careers, most government positions include job security, benefits, and significantly higher salaries.

Ms. Judith Guse-Noritake, AIA
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs Professional Staff
Washington, DC
University of Idaho, B.Arch., M.S., Wildlife and Range Studies

"Ms. Noritake deals with open space legislation and recreational issues, as well as architecturally related Subcommittee for Energy and the Environment activities. Duties include writing legislation, preparation and staffing of Congressional hearings, briefing Committee members, and processing legislation referred to the Subcommittee. Their concerns include the operation of the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record, the U.S. Holocaust Museum, and the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.

A lifelong interest and commitment to natural resource conservation led her to pursue a master's degree from the University of Idaho which would allow her to work in the natural resource policy arena. Her interest centered around human interaction with the natural environment and the conflicts arising over the use and preservation of it. The centerpiece of her master's study was a seven month internship in Washington, DC with the Congressional Research Service.

"Ms. Noritake believes that the role for professional architects, planners, and landscape architects to shape open space and natural resource policy could be great. She serves as an advocate and liaison to the National AIA Government Affairs group for many of these issues." ("The New Profession: Careers in Architecture" [Panel Discussion Program], The American Institute of Architects, National Convention, June 1922, 1992, Boston, MA.)

Mr. Michael A. Fitts
State Architect
State of Tennessee
Nashville, TN
University of Tennessee, B.S., Engineering
Tulane University, B.S., Architecture
Nashville School of Law, Doctor of Jurisprudence

"I am the chief staff officer for the State Building Commission, which is responsible for approval of all capitol improvements in which the State of Tennessee has an interest, with the exception of roads and bridges. I enjoy the variety of projects and broad responsibility for their quality.

"I landed a job as an engineer in State Government when jobs were at a premium. I considered government only temporary. I then transferred to the office of the State Architect and became enamored of the challenges there. I subsequently returned full time to school and received a degree in architecture, knowing that I wanted to return to that office. I did, and now I hold the position of State Architect.

"Prepare yourself as broadly as possible. A good design critic is equal to, or better than, a good designer."

Contacted by Christine Malecki, AIA National Director.
These careers are becoming a large part of architectural practice. Many of the jobs with corporations and institutions involve facility planning and management. Often, facilities personnel are the link between their organization and outside architectural firms. The primary differences from private practice is that one's employer is the only client, and much of the control over major decisions is lost. The benefits are job security, medical benefits, retirement packages, paid vacations, and substantially higher salaries. Some people recommend getting an MBA for this type of work, but others see this as only marginally helpful.

Mr. William Sims
Senior VP of Architecture and Facilities Engineering
Walt Disney Imagineering
Orlando, FL
University of Kentucky, B.S., Civil Engineering
Princeton University, M.Arch
Certified in Architecture, Civil Engineering, and Land Surveying

Job responsibilities include directing the efforts of over 300 Imagineers in the areas of architecture, urban design, landscaping, show set design, show lighting, store planning, interior design, graphic design, and facilities engineering.

"Disney Imagineering is the Disney company that designs and builds its theme parks worldwide... We do fun work and make people happy."

Advice to those who seek a similar job? "Move quickly into management positions. Get an MBA."

Contacted by Christine Malecki, AIA National Director.

Facilities Management
Facilities Architect
Physical Plant Manager
University Design Manager
Campus Planning

Administration
Project Manager
Construction Manager

Related Corporate Careers
Building Products Technology Development
Cost And Construction Analyst
Corporate Consultant
Building Products Industry Officer
Market Researcher
Marketing-Construction
Marketing-Design & Communications

Ms. Barbara Milan-Price
Managing Director of Architecture
CRSS Architects, Inc.
Greenville, SC
University of Colorado, B.A., M.Arch.

Job description includes staffing and organizing office of architects, (including directing, scheduling, quality control, and design approach), business development and marketing, and review and critique of design studios.

"I enjoy working with architects, and being responsible for the delivery of quality work. I started out practicing architecture, working on projects, and worked my way up to project director, project manager, and now, managing director."

"My advice would be to go with a firm that is committed to quality. Be committed to your very best-always. Get as close to what you think is good in a firm and stay with it."

Contributed by Candice Moore, AIA, Savannah College of Art & Design.
**TECHNICAL AND ENGINEERING**

This is a broad field which accommodates many careers with a related technical focus. Technical careers may require additional formal training or specialized coursework, but some also can be learned on the job and later developed as an expertise. Consulting is sometimes very profitable for those with advanced knowledge in specialized areas, and sometimes can lead to a full-time corporate position.

Although trends indicate that many more engineers become architects than vice versa, such careers can be very rewarding for people with a technical aptitude. According to the Department of Labor, civil engineering is by far the specialization with the most growth potential. The starting salaries are significantly higher than in architectural practice, but opportunities for advancement are mostly in administrative positions.

*Electric and Gas Utilities are searching for alternative means of supplying fuel to their customers. Energy Service Companies (ESCO's) are responsible for methodically repairing buildings consuming energy inefficiently. Large blocks of power placed for bid by local utility companies are bid by ESCO's. A typical ESCO may be responsible for repairing hundreds of buildings in a single utility service territory. The work involves energy retrofits to the lighting, HVAC and control systems in the buildings. The industry is in need of individuals who are able to understand how buildings are put together and how building systems affect occupants.*

*The branch of the building industry that I work in is unable to fill all of the positions that are available. In fact, the single factor that constrains our industry is the lack of trained personnel. Salaries for individuals right out of college start in the $30,000 range and progress up to the $75,000 range for a project coordinator.*

**Mr. B. James Halpert**
President of Energy Service Company
Measuring and Monitoring Services, Inc.
Red Bank, NJ
Carnegie Mellon University

*Construction Inspector*
*Cartographer*
*Land Surveyor*
*Building Pathologist*
*Architectural Programmer*
*Computer Systems Analyst*
*Preconstruction Estimator*
*Construction Software Designer*
*CAD Coordinator*
*Fire Protection Designer*

**Mr. Justin Henshell**
Building Pathologist
Henschel & Bucchello
Red Bank, NJ

*The scope of services we offer includes examination of buildings, taking field measurements, supervising the removal of portions of building elements to ascertain existing conditions, recording conditions photographically, preparing as built drawings, failure analysis, preparing reports, preparing construction documents for remedial work, consulting with architects on new projects, consulting on historical preservation and expert testimony. Approximately half the work is done in the office and half in the field. A good deal of travel is involved.*

*Building pathology or building forensics is a discipline that investigates building problems. The building pathologist should be knowledgeable in the science of construction. Thus, it is a field that should attract architectural graduates who are less talented in design than in the way buildings are put together. Most of the practitioners have architectural or construction engineering backgrounds, an inquisitive and analytical mind, and an aptitude for problem solving.*

**Mr. Justin Henshell**
Building Pathologist
Henschel & Bucchello
Red Bank, NJ

*Construction Inspector*
*Cartographer*
*Land Surveyor*
*Building Pathologist*
*Architectural Programmer*
*Computer Systems Analyst*
*Preconstruction Estimator*
*Construction Software Designer*
*CAD Coordinator*
*Fire Protection Designer*

**Related Engineering Careers**
*Structural Engineer*
*Civil Engineer*
*Marine Architect*
*Illuminating Engineer*
*Mechanical Engineer*
*Solar Energy Engineer*
*Planning Engineer*
*Design Automation Engineer*
*Specifications Engineer*
*Design Build Team Manager*

Related professional careers are often connected with the construction industry, and hands-on experience in the field is usually a good way to get started in those careers. Becoming a lawyer requires a law degree, but there are tremendous opportunities in contract negotiation and litigation that require the insight of an architectural background. Salaries and job conditions vary widely with these careers, but many can be more profitable than the average architect’s position.

Mr. Mark Reeves
Attorney-at-Law
Miami, FL
University of Miami, B.Arch. and M.S.

“Upon graduation, I began working in an architecture firm in a failing economy, supplementing my income by teaching studio at the university. All my friends were in law school. I remember all my friends studying and trying to impress me with their law school questions. I suggested that I knew what the answer was and they said that I couldn’t possibly, because I was a mere architect. They then proceeded to dare me. In 1980, I was making $6 an hour, a day laborer. This gave me three incentives to enter law school; money, involvement with contract work, and I was dared.

“The ability to think that is taught in your design studio prepares you for anything you want to do in the whole world. People are surprised that I’m an architect and a lawyer. I went from a right brain education to a left brain education. But the basic concept of design, and design integrity and symmetry and detail and proportion are the same. All of those ideas and concepts carry through when you construct a legal argument or contract. You want that contract to have the same design integrity as a building. You apply the same tools with a different vocabulary.”


Mr. Kevin Decker
Construction Specifier
C.H. Gurney & Company
Oklahoma City, OK

The certified construction specifier is a key member of the construction design team, offering expertise and direction on a wide variety of administrative, procedural, product usage, and technical issues. Some of the roles of the CCS are the following: convey the different types of construction contracts or project delivery methods, organize project manuals using the CSI concept and communicate these principles, prepare specifications, organize construction documents, both in written and graphic form, and communicate the requirements outlined in the Owner-Architect Agreement. (Michael L. Spence, CCS, CSI, CSI News Digest, October 1991).

“...I would like to let you know there are options out there. I found a specialty field within the field of architecture. According to the survey results, the average age of a Construction Specifier is 49. To fill this age gap I believe that most firms are willing to talk to enthusiastic graduates.”


Mr. Oscar Sklar
Architect and Developer
Miami, FL
Pratt Institute, B.Arch.

“Development is a good avenue, highly risky, but profitable. It will give you self-esteem and the strength to negotiate. Why is development good for you as an architect? The developer was the most respected member on the team. Why can't the architect be the developer as well? I always thought of the architect as the conductor of the orchestra, the one that conducts everyone through the construction phase. I then thought, why can't the architect be the composer and arranger of the music and do everything from the beginning to the end?

“One must have steady nerves and a good head. Being a developer can also allow you to do the quality architecture you might not have another opportunity to do.

“Become familiar with the market of the area, what is selling, and what the demand is. Know about real estate in order to initiate the process. Real estate will provide another source of jobs. More and more architects are getting involved with real estate development as the competition gets tougher and the economy gets worse, so why not you?”

There is currently a trend in architectural services to specialize in one typology or technical expertise. Many of these careers are specialized enough to be considered non-traditional practice, even though they often occur within the framework of a private firm. If a firm develops a strong reputation within a certain type of project, firm stability and profitability can be very high. However, there is always the potential that certain markets can dry up, such as the recent drop in demand for office buildings. Advanced training may be advantageous in some areas, such as historic preservation and renovation.

Mr. William C. Shopsin
Historic Preservation Consultant
New York, NY

Carnegie Inst. of Technology, B.Arch.
Ecole Americain des Beaux Arts

Job Description: Self-employed; Advises property owners on matters relating to the Landmarks Preservation Commission presentation; Consultant to museums and historical societies; Professor at Pratt Institute School of Architecture, teaching historic preservation courses; Author and lecturer.

"Immediately after graduation from college, I began giving walking tours with the Museum of the City of New York. I served on the Visitors and Historic Buildings Committees of the New York Chapter AIA even before taking my licensing exams. Public service work (AIA), civic, and historic groups are very rewarding and a basis for a network of contacts. Go to lectures, exhibits, and activities outside of your normal job contacts to expand your own horizons.

"Do what you are happiest with. Forcing yourself to do boring assignments is deadening. The greatest personal satisfactions will not necessarily provide the greatest financial rewards."

Contacted by Dawn Thompson, AIAS Chapter President, Pratt Institute.
Although many architects have the interest and aptitude for writing, positions that involve writing about architecture alone are fairly rare. However, professional writing for firms, such as proposal and report writing, offers many opportunities. Writing is usually involved in a career as full-time educator. Freelancing is an option, although this is difficult to maintain as a full-time position. Most employers of writers look for degrees in English or writing. Writers' salaries are generally equivalent to, or below that of, practicing architects.

Ms. Beth Dunlap
Architecture Critic
Regional Correspondent for
Architectural Record
Miami Herald
Miami, Florida

"There are numerous vehicles for writing about architecture beyond the traditional written form. I have written two books and have turned one into a documentary."

"There are not many people who write about architecture full time. There are maybe a dozen papers that have architecture critics. I believe that architectural education drums the words out of people in favor of images."

"My background is in liberal arts with an emphasis in urban planning. I believe the specifics of your education are not as important as other elements. One is a love for the tedious work of writing, which is as tedious as drafting. If you love it, it becomes something you live to do. Beyond that, you need a finely tuned ability to see. You must look at the city and understand its relationships. You also need the ability to hear, not just to listen, but to hear and begin to understand the issues and translate them into words."

"I think that writing about architecture is extremely important because it is the only way people, be it clients or customers, patrons or pedestrians, or just plain old people, will ever get the message about what you are being trained to do. The public's desire to learn about the built environment is extremely strong."

Many of the opportunities for architects in education occur at colleges and universities. There are many opportunities to be a part-time instructor while maintaining a private practice, particularly teaching studio, structure, materials, and professional practice classes. Researchers and full-time professors usually have advanced degrees in specific areas of architecture. The salary range for full-time educators is equivalent to that of the average practicing architect.

Ms. Anne Taylor, Ph.D.
Professor, "Architecture and Children" Program Director
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM

"Anne Taylor is a professor at the School of Architecture and Planning at the University of New Mexico and a visiting professor at the College of Architecture and Urban Planning at the University of Washington in Seattle.

"Taylor wears two hats. One is her research on the effects of the environment on learning and behavior. Presently, she is directing the research and development of the Head Start Classroom of the future, assisting architects with architectural program curriculum for the learning environment. She also directs an Architecture and Children program, a curriculum developed to teach architecture and design in elementary and secondary schools for use by teachers, architects, and architecture students. Taylor has trained over 1,500 people in the use of this applied learning technique, derived from the architectural design studio and adapted for classroom use. She is currently working with the Japan Institute of Architects, the Architects Institute of Japan, and the American Institute of Architects in preparation for a long-planned exhibition on Architecture and Children."

(American Institute of Architects, Public Awareness Panel Program; AIA Joint Committee Meeting, September 27-29, 1992, New Orleans, LA)
ENTREPRENEURING

There is tremendous potential for success in forming a company offering innovative or specialized services or products. There are substantial risks in starting a venture, but these risks translate into higher potential rewards. It is wise to have training or advice in business and financial matters, as well as thorough market and production research.

Mr. Henry Adams
Architectural Inventor
New York, NY
Carnegie Institute of Technology

"I have taken advantage of my ability to build architectural models and working prototypes, and have invented/designed/produced architecturally inspired commercial products. Some of these products I have licensed to large companies, others I have financed, produced, and marketed myself. And some are still in the prototype/testing stage.

"While the state of the U.S. economy seems to be demonstrating job hardships for architects, we are grateful to report that our business has grown proportionally to the slowing economy...and we have never been busier. I can unequivocally state that this option was right for me, and I believe it can be right for others with similar talents."


TRADITIONAL PRACTICE

Of course, there is nothing wrong with following the path of the traditional architect. In spite of fluctuating economic conditions, the overall outlook for the profession is rated well by the Department of Labor. In fact, many professionals recommend starting out at a traditional firm to learn the business before branching out into different areas. For graduates of accredited programs, a typical path is to start one's internship after graduation with the aid of the Intern Development Program (IDP). Note that IDP accepts credit for many different types of job experience and graduate coursework, as long as it is under the guidance of a registered architect. After completing one's internship and passing the registration exam, one can work as a staff architect, start one's own firm, or branch out into other areas.

Ms. Victoria Leslie Grant
VP, Director of Planning
and Design
DFA
Raleigh, NC
University of Oregon
UC Berkeley, Civil Engineering
San Francisco State, Fine Arts

"My job involves traditional architectural services, including technical design and planning.

"I have found that job experience is more important than your degree. I worked for a firm that dealt exclusively with micro-electronics, then obtained a bio-technology degree—a natural progression!

"My advice for those seeking a similar job would be to look for those firms that do what they are interested in. It's better to work for a smaller firm in the city. Once at a firm, look for a mentor fast."

Contributed by Todd L. Groves, AIAS, Savannah College of Art & Design.

RELATED CAREERS
Furniture and Material Inventor and Fabricator
Architectural Inventor
Construction Company Founder
CEO—Corporate
Product Inventor
Sales Manager

ARCHITECTURAL PRODUCTS AND SERVICES
Computer Presentations
Building Products
Graphic Supplies
Solar Technology
Office Systems
Environmental Products
Prefabricated Housing

ARCHITECTURE FIRM POSITIONS
Principal
Project Architect
Staff Architect
Draftsperson
Intern
CAREER FINDING STRATEGIES

Strategies for Pursuing a Career that is Right for You

An increasing number of students are interested in pursuing jobs that are outside the traditional realm of architectural practice. However, the way one enters a non-traditional career is a bit mystifying. Many people will tell students that their careers happened by accident or by luck; this is not very helpful to someone who is searching for a more specific direction to go with their architectural degree. Following are some strategies that may help you take charge of your future career.

Know Thyself and Follow Your Bliss

There is truth in the old clichés. The first thing you can do is take a hard look at yourself and decide what you enjoy doing the most. An interest in computers, teaching, or even talking on the phone can be turned into a rewarding career.

Investigate

You cannot expect to find the career that is right for you by sitting at home worrying about your future. There are plenty of resources available to help you discover jobs that match your interests. Start pursuing them.

The first place to go is your school career counseling office. Even if it does not have services tailored specifically for architecture students, the staff can help you find publications on different careers, counsel you on your goals, and assist you in applying to graduate schools or finding a job.

Your school or local public library also has sections devoted to career counseling. With some searching of the book and periodical catalogs, you can find a lot of useful information on many types of relevant jobs available, salary levels, and educational requirements.

Not to be overlooked are the people you see every day. You can learn a lot about opportunities in architecture by approaching your professors, school administrators, and professionals about career directions you may have in mind.

Don’t be afraid to call up people in a particular field and ask them questions. You can look in your local AIA directory, architecture journals, professional directories, or even the phone book for names of companies or firms that do work related to your interests. You can usually reach someone helpful if you’re polite enough. Ask them what kind of work they do, what sort of training is helpful, what other positions there are in the field, what sort of salaries (in general) are available, etc. You may want to set up a half-hour appointment to talk with someone face to face. This may eventually lead to a job interview if you keep in touch.
Proven Paths

Following are some strategies that have worked for countless architectural graduates searching for jobs that match their interests:

Use Your Thesis

Many schools have thesis programs during the last year of study or independent study opportunities that allow you to concentrate on a specific area that interests you. In-depth knowledge in areas such as housing for AIDS patients, solar design, or historic preservation can help get you a job in a firm or other company that does similar work.

Network

This does not necessarily involve cocktail parties and racquetball games (although it can if you like). Simply joining community and school activities in areas you enjoy can help you meet people with interesting jobs and people who have friends with interesting jobs.

Apply at Non-Architect Firms

It is not a sin to work for someone other than an architect when you graduate. If your goal is to become registered, you must eventually work for an architect to fulfill IDP requirements, but that does not mean you have to do it right away. Many architects do recommend working for a firm before pursuing a “career option” in order to gain an understanding of the professional world, although this is not always possible.

Graduate School

Although graduate school can be expensive, there are a lot of outstanding programs for architectural graduates in more specialized areas. Of course, there are many fellowship and scholarship opportunities for graduate students. For those of you who are professional accredited degree candidates, many schools offer M.Arch. degrees that take only a year to complete.

Start Your Own Company

If you’ve got a good idea, a modest source of capital, and a lot of energy, starting your own company or consulting firm can be very rewarding. Doing computer presentations, home energy savings analyses, and custom furniture design are samples of potential activities. However, be wary of drawing plans and doing other professional architectural services without a registered architect or licensed engineer involved. Liability and architectural licensing regulations could put an early end to your career if something goes wrong.
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

These are just a few of the reference materials available to help you investigate your career options. Most of these titles are readily available in your local public or university library.

General Reading:


--Discusses professional opportunities for architectural graduates


--Discussion of alternatives in education and the profession


--Comprehensive look at a traditional architecture career

Career Profiles:


--Thorough career descriptions, statistics, and outlooks


--Comparative statistics on job outlooks, salary, stress, etc.

Other References:


--Thorough listing of professional design organizations’ addresses and other helpful contacts


--Provides complete profiles on architectural programs in North America

To order, call the AIA Bookstore at (202) 626-7485
Professional organizations have helpful information on the careers they represent, and can often provide lists of schools with programs in their field, training requirements, and other related information.

- Acoustical Society of America (ASA)
  335 East 45th Street
  New York, NY 10017
  (212) 661-9404

- American Bar Association
  Education Department
  750 N. Lake Shore Drive
  Chicago, IL 60611
  (312) 988-5000

- American Council for Construction Education (ACEC)
  Box 1266
  Manhattan, KS 66502
  (913) 776-1544

- American Institute of Graphic Artists
  Education Department
  1059 Third Ave.
  New York, NY 10021
  (212) 752-0813

- American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers
  430 N. Michigan Ave.
  Chicago, IL 60611

- American Planning Association (APA)
  1776 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
  Washington, DC 20036
  (202) 872-0811

- American Society of Architectural Perspectives (ASAP)
  320 Newbury St.
  Boston, MA 02115
  (617) 846-4766

- American Society of Furniture Designers
  P.O. Box 2688
  High Point, NC 27261

- American Society of Interior Designers (ASID)
  1430 Broadway
  New York, NY 10018
  (212) 944-9220

- American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA)
  1733 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
  Washington, DC 20006
  (202) 666-7730

- Architects, Designers, and Planners for Social Responsibility (ADPSR)
  303 Eleventh Street
  New Haven, CT 06510
  (203) 623-2377

- Aviation Management Association (AMAA)
  1776 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
  Washington, DC 20036
  (202) 872-0811

- Association of Computer-Aided Design in Architecture (ACADIA)
  College of Arch. and Environmental Design
  Arizona State University
  Tempe, AZ 85287-1905
  (602) 965-1344

- Construction Specifications Institute
  Education Department
  601 Madison St.
  Alexandria, VA 22314

- Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA)
  345 East 47th St.
  New York, NY 10017
  (212) 705-7926

- Industrial Designers Society of America (IDSA)
  1142 Walker Rd., Suite E
  Great Falls, VA 22066
  (703) 759-0100

- Institute of Business Designers (IBA)
  1155 Merchandise Mart
  Chicago, IL 60654
  (312) 752-1590

- National Computer Graphics Association (NCGA)
  2722 Merriilee Dr., Suite 200
  Fairfax, VA 22031
  (703) 698-9600

- National Housing and Rehabilitation Association (NHRA)
  1726 18th St.
  Washington, DC 20009
  (202) 328-9171

- National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE)
  2029 K Street, N.W.
  Washington, DC 20006
  (202) 463-2300

- National Trust for Historic Preservation
  1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
  Washington, DC 20036
  (202) 673-4000

- Professional Photographers of America
  1090 Executive Way
  Des Plaines, IL 60018
  (708) 299-8161

- Society of Architectural Administrators
  1735 New York Ave., N.W.
  Washington, DC 20006
  (202) 626-7300

- Society of Architectural Historians (SAH)
  1700 Walnut Street, Suite 716
  Philadelphia, PA 19103
  (215) 735-0224

- Society for Marketing Professional Services
  99 Canal Center Plaza
  Alexandria, VA 22314
  (703) 549-6117
The American Institute of Architects (AIA) continues to address the issue of career counseling and career options with its Careers Task Force and Careers in Architecture program, within the Education Department, and through several publications.

**AIA Careers Guide**
This contains descriptions, educational requirements, advice in selecting schools, outlooks for careers in architecture, scholarship and fellowship information, and allied professions. ($10 non-member/$7 member.) To order send a check or money order to AIA Careers in Architecture Program at the address below.

**Graduating Into Architecture**
This handy booklet is designed for the person who is entering the profession after graduating from an architectural program. Developed by the AIA, AIAS, NCARB, NAAB, and the ACSA, it outlines the internship and registration processes, and lists resources and advice on finding a job. It can be obtained from the AIA Education Department for $10.

The American Institute of Architects
1735 New York Ave. N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 626-7300

AIA Careers in Architecture Program/Education Dept. (202) 626-7345
AIA Library Hotline (202) 626-7554
AIA Bookstore (202) 626-7485

**Resources for related topics:**

**High School Career Days:**
National Institute of Architectural Education (NIAE)
30 West 22nd Street
New York, NY 10010
(212) 924-7000

**Intern Development Program and Registration:**
National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB)
1735 New York Ave. N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
General Information
(202) 783-6500

**Architecture Schools:**
Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture (ACSA)
1735 New York Ave. N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 785-2324
ABOUT THE AIAS

A Word About the AIAS

The American Institute of Architecture Students (AIAS) is a non-profit organization serving the needs of architecture students in the United States and Canada. Currently, there are over 9,000 student members in over 170 chapters.

At the local level, AIAS chapters are involved in holding professional development seminars, community action projects, curriculum advisory committees, direct member benefits such as newsletters, informal regional conferences, and social functions, and many other programs to benefit their members.

In addition to supporting its chapters, the National AIAS' functions are twofold. First, the National Office produces direct member services such as CRIT, the AIAS journal; the AIAS News; FORUM, the annual educational conference; Grassroots, the annual leadership conference for Chapter Presidents; and a number of competitions dealing with current design and policy issues. Second, the AIAS is an advocacy group, facilitating discussion of pertinent issues and representing the voice of the students to the AIA, NCARB's IDP Coordinating Committee, the ACSA, related professions and trades, various other groups and committees, and the general public.

Through its student National Directors, the AIAS researches and publishes information on various issues for its members. This booklet is the product of the work of Lisa Szymurlo, National Director 1991-92, and Christine Malecki, National Director 1992-93. During the 1993-94 term, the issues that will be studied are Government Issues, Architecture and the Environment, Entering the Profession, Public Awareness of Architecture, and Chapter Development. Some previous issues that have been studied and will continue to remain prominent are Community Action, Career Options, "Minorities in Architecture," Affordable Housing, and Women in Architecture.

You can join AIAS through the chapter at your school. If no chapter exists, you can obtain an affiliate membership in order to receive AIAS publications. If you are interested in starting an AIAS chapter at your school, or have any other questions, call the AIAS at (202) 626-7472.
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—Christine Malecki, 3/93