

recent work in the Chapter area. Architect: John W. Floore, AIA. Fort Worth.

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THE TEXAS ARCHITECT

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1957 May Be Record Year

1957 may well be the best business year in U. S. history, although mild inflation could account for some of the predicted continued rise in activity.

That is the opinian of 221 leading economists, polled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation as the New Year dawns. It is an important prediction for all Americans, particularly those who are concerned with any aspect of the vital construction industry. For this opinion was reached by experts representing a wide range of political and economic thinking, even a considerable range of the technical procedures by which endless tabulations and masses of figures are molded into an overall opinion.

The coutiously optimistic findings of these economists is already being reflected in Texas, where planning of construction projects going on into 1958, and even the year beyond, goes on apace. Architects, who often began their schematic studies of projects two ar even three years ahead, and thereby constitute themselves a sensitive barameter for the economic climate, have begun to sense a small but definite upturn in the past 60 days. Clients, assured of a stable political climate and of generally optimistic indications, are wanting to go ahead with projects which were either sidetracked temporarily or actually put into cold storage during 1956.

Even the minor storm warnings concerning possible mild inflation may stimulate construction, for how many economists are predicting lower costs for either labor or materials? The trend, at least for the foreseeable future, seems upward—we hope at a reasonable rate. And the conclusion is more and more that sound expansion and needed construction should not be delayed. If the present soft mortgage money market can be firmed up much such construction should go ahead.

As 1957 begins, therefore, the architectural profession and the construction industry are apparently launching another 12 months of growth and continued prosperity, along with the economy in general. Our hope is that neither war nor economic upset will develop to mar these prospects, which are based upon fundamentally sound conditions far different from those of 1929.

The President's Letter

By Fred J. MacKie TSA-AIA President, Texes Society of Architects



This is my first opportunity to address aur readers through the columns of the TEXAS ARCHITECT, and I understand that the magazine's circulatian is now in excess of 8,500, reaching almost 7,500 in the state and over the U. 5. in addition to our TSA membership of about 1,100.

1957 promises to be a very active year for the Texas Society of Architects. Very soon, our chapters over the state will be celebrating the centennial of the American Institute of Architects. February 23, 1857 was the founding date of the AIA, and communities all aver the nation will be staging special events in connection with this one hundreth anniversary of the architectural profession in America as an organized society.

This issue of the TEXAS ARCHITECT carries first details of the centennial observance in Texas, which is being incorporated into our traditional Texas Architects' Week, held this year from February 23-March 2. Other events will be held during the coming 12 months, culminating with what promises to be a most impressive exhibition of "Texas Architecture-'57" at the State Fair of Dollas, our eighteenth annual convention, also in the North Texas metropolis this year; and a statewide tour for the magnificent centennial exhibition now being assembled in New York and Washington by AIA.

We therefore look for a very busy session of the TSA board of directors at the Commodore Perry Hotel in Austin January 12, at which cammittee organization will be perfected and a work plan for the entire year is to be presented for approval.

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Organization of Committees, Centennial Top Items January 12

Completing the organization of all TSA committees, and detailed planning for the special abservance of Texas Architects' Week February 23-March 2, in conjunction with the centennial of the American Institute of Architects, will be top items on the agendo of a January 12 meeting af the Executive Baard of TSA at the Commodore Perry Hotel in Austin January 12.

Fred J. MacKie, TSA-AIA of Houston, new TSA president, will preside as the Austin sessions begin at 10 a.m. Preliminary planning of TSA committee orgonization and committee programs for 1957 has been underway since the Corpus Christi convention of November 1-2, and all details are expected to be approved at the January 12 meeting.

SPECIAL REPORT DUE

A special report jointly prepared by Harald E. Calhoun, TSA-AIA Houston, Edwin W. Carroll, TSA-AIA of El Paso, and Karl Kamrath, TSA-AIA of Houston, will be presented in connection with the rapidly-approaching celebration of

Chapters To Present Details of Centennial Planning at Austin

A wide variety of Centennial pragrams, ranging from historical exhibitions through imaginary showings af the architecture of 2057, will be planned in detail at special sessions in conjunction with the January 12 meeting of the TSA Executive Board in Austin.

Each of the 13 TSA Chapters is expected to have at least one representative on hand for the planning sessions, which come only six weeks before the actual date of the AIA centennial observance on February 23.

Public relations and centennial planning groups, working in each Chapter, have already worked out the framework of the statewide observances. Among the more elaborate events scheduled to date are special commemorative dinners in Houston and Dallas.

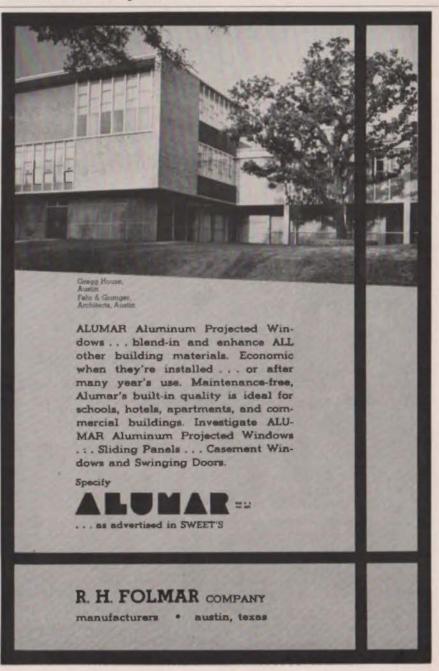
Among late details to be discussed in Austin are tie-ins with nationwide events including the issuance of an AIA commemorative pastage stamp, o centennial medol and memorial tablet, and the Centennial Exhibitian of American Architecture. the AIA centennial, which has been tied in with the traditional abservance of Texas Architects' Week.

Representatives from the 13 TSA Chapters, who have been planning for the centennial for months, will be asked to indicate their choice of vorious suggested programs and tie-ins with notional activity centering in New York City and Washington, D.C.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP DUE

The laying of a memorial cornerstane, issuance of a special U.S. postage stamp, and preparation of centennial histories, sculpture, china, and other materials will give TSA members the opportunity for an unusual celebration, dovetailing with the national AIA program. Many Chapters are already far olong with final plans for their awn local programs during the period from February 23-March 2 which marks both Texas Architects' Week and the launching of the nationwide AIA observance of the founding af the national group on February 23, 1957.

Other important action to be taken at the January 12 meeting includes study and expected adoption of the 1957 budget, and a discussion of developing plans far "Texas Architecture —'57", the statewide competition to be seen next fall at the State Fair of Texas in Dallas.



Descriptions of Winners In "Texas Architecture — '56

Following are brief descriptions of seven of the nine winning entries in "Texos Architecture—'56", annual competition sponsored by TSA and the Dallas Chapter, AIA. Pictures of these structures were shown in the November, 1956 issue.

Pictures ond a description of the ninth winner, by O'Neil Ford, TSA-AIA of San Antonio, ore not available.

A complete story was carried in the December, 1956 issue on the Parish Hall for Holy Cross Lutheran Church in Hauston, because this design, by Paul H. Elliott, TSA-AIA of Houston won the cover picture competition in the Houston Chapter in addition to honors in "Texas Architecture—'56".

William L. Jones Elementary School:

- Client: Tyler Independent School District, Tyler, Texas
- Architect: E. Davis Wilcox Associates, TSA-AIA, Tyler.
- General Contractor: R. L. Clonahan Construction Company, Tyler.

Requirements: The owner requested a moster plan design for a twelveclassroom elementary school to be located on a wooded, sloping site with the building situated to allow the maximum play area. The original construction program required eight classrooms, an administrative suite, and a multi-purpose area to be used as a temparary kitchen-cafetorium.

The site presented many difficulties due to extreme irregularities, numerous trees, a low marshy area with undesirable foundation qualities, and a gradient over most of the site of approximately a ten foot fall in every sixty feet.

The solution was to place the teaching and administrative areas on a mean level with the access road; and on a lower level, the play area and future kitchen-cafetorium. This change in level follows the natural slope of the site. The teaching units of four classroom clusters are offset and follow the natural contours of the topography which are, generally, northeast to southwest. By locating the buildings of the upper level of the site, the drainage and foundation problems were eliminated, thereby leaving the lower areas for open play activities. Approximately 12,000 feet of covered play area under the classrooms were

obtained by locating retaining walls at the North and West sides of each classroam cluster. Classroom clusters are suspended concrete pan joists supported by concrete columns. The multipurpose raam is concrete slab on fill. Light weight structural steel framing, steel deck, and a built-up room are included in the framing system. Exterior walls of masonry and floor to ceiling steel sash. Interior partititions of wood, studs, and paneling. Acoustical plaster ceilings; open corridor ceilings are exposed steel deck.

* * *

Gerald S. Gordon Residence, Houston. Architects: Balton & Barnstone, Houston.

General Contractors: Van Cleve Construction Company and D. S. Rodgers Construction Company.

This is a two-story home at 2307 Bluebonnet. Among the features are the use of glass and steel in combination, brick panels, a two-story livingdining area with glass walls from floors to ceiling, white terrazo floors, side walls of glass, with sliding doors which open to little balconies front and back of the house, and o plastic sky dome in the stairway ceiling.

* * *

Project: Plant Office Building for Pine Lumber Mill, Silsbee, Texas.

Owner: Kirby Lumber Corporation.

- Architects: George F. Pierce, Jr. and Abel B. Pierce, TSA-AIA, Houston.
- Associates: Edwin J. Goodwin (Architect-in-charge of above project), Robert V. Flanogan.
- Engineers: H. E. Bovay, Jr., Consulting Engineers.
- General Contractor: W. S. Bellows Construction Corporation.

Program Requirements: An office building to house management, accounting, engineering and personnel departments in a newly completed large all-electric lumber mill in southeast Texas. Insurance requirements dictated fire-resistive construction. Accounting department arranged to disburse cash payrolls to employees queued up on outside of building after shift changes at the mill. Secretarial pool centrally located to serve all personnel in the building. Personnel deportment near building entrance to interview new applicants for employment. An efficient building was desired for operating efficiency and public and employee relations, but economy of planning and construction was a real factor in the design problem.

Design Solution: Compact rectangular plan with inner court far more natural light, spaciouness and visual enjayment. Accounting sectian has pay windows facing the plant and employee parking lots. Pay lines are protected from Gulf Coast weather by covered conopy which also shields windows from late afternoon sun. Secretarial pool located approximately equidistant from accounting, engineering and personnel department areas. Management offices placed at for east end of building with small reception area and adjacent to meeting room.

Lift slab method of construction utilized for economy and visual simplicity. Metal curtain walls, oriented chiefly to north and south and composed of porcelain panels glazed directly into aluminum sosh, saved floor space, cost and construction time.

* * *

- Benjamin Franklin Savings & Loan Association, Houston:
- Architects: Wilson Morris & Crain, TSA-AIA Houston.
- Partner-in-Charge: Ralph A. Anderson. Mechanical Engineers: Dole S. Cooper

& Associates.

Structural Engineer: Robert J. Cummins.

- General Contractors for Basic Structure: Manhattan Construction Company of Texas.
- General Contractors for Interior Finish: Robert W. Kurtz & Company Incorporated.

The problems was to design headquarters in downtown Houston for the Benjamin Franklin Savings & Loon Association in leased ground-floor spoce of a multi-storeyed office building. Public access to the space is from a busy street at one end ond from the lobby of the building on the opposite end. This fact made necessary a path of public circulation all the way through the space, leaving clerical and teller areas to be stretched along one side, and the executive desks along the other, in a readily accessible location to the clientelle. Opening the activities of the Association to full view within the main room and also from the street was considered to be desirable by the monagement.

The general atmosphere requested by the client was a quiet dignity which was also warm and inviting. Flooring in the most trafficked area near the street entrance is random Pennsylvania ledge stone, unground and unsealed. The remainder of the main room is carpeted. Walls, other than the mahognay storage wall for office supplies, are covered with Japanese grass cloth and black Kalistron.

The architect selected all furnishings as a part of the over-all design. * * *

X X

- Clifton Hall Texas Lutheran Callege: Architects: Fehr & Gronger, TSA-AIA, Austin.
- Associate-in-charge: George H. Zapalac.
- Structural Engineers: Wilson & Cottinghams, Austin.
- Mechanical Engineers: Blum & Querrera, Austin.

Texas Lutheran College, founded in 1891, since World War II, has had an influx of students which has resulted in a continued increase in enrollment, and existing facilities were soon outgrown.

The first building completed under a program of expansian is Clifton Hall, a dormitory for women which features the latest cancepts for dormitory living. A separate suite of rooms and bath is provided for each group of four girls. Two L-shoped study-sleeping rooms, each housing two girls, ore connected by o bath room.

Colar schemes vary from raam to raom. Other features are luxury baths with counter-type, tilted-in lavatories and tub-showers with glass enclosures, and an intercom to each room from the office.

The building, oriented east ond west, features wide overhangs to intercept sun roys. Crass ventilation for every room is pravided by large windows and obscure glass louvers on both walls of the corridors.

Each floor has a "community" study lounge, kitchenette, and a complete home-type loundry. A lorge sun deck on the second floor is popular with all the girls. The house director's suite is adjacent to the control office in the entrance foyer. A formal living room, separated from the entrance foyer by a large fireplace, opens onto patio.

* * *

- Project: J. R. Moore Junior High School, Tyler, Texas.
- Client: Tyler Independent School District.

Architects: Caudill-Rowlett-Scatt, Bruce and Russell, Assaciated Architects-Engineers, Bryon and Tyler, Texas.

post-convention tour by members of TSA.

Mechanical Engineer: J. W. Holl, Jr. Structural Engineer: A. M. Martin. General Contractor: Clanahan Construction Company, Tyler, Texas.

Features: A decentralized school plant for a decentrolized educational progrom; all glass gymnasium; autdoor gymnasium; step down classroom wings; three dining areas; autdoor social and teaching terraces.

Construction Outline: Concrete slab in fill, concrete beams and drilled piers.

Classroom wings: Steel bar joists and beams on pipe columns; brick covity walls; poured gypsum deck; aluminum orch, projected windows; aluminum door and window frames; acoustical tile and wood ceilings; plywoodglass partitions; asphalt tile floors; radian floors and forced air hot water heating systems.

Gymnosium: Rigid steel frame and beams; precast roof deck; aluminum awning windaws; asphalt tile floor; rubberized asphalt an outdoor gym; unit heaters.

Owner's Special Requirements:

1. Approach: The advanced educational program for this school represented a departure from the mass approach to secondary education. The architects were asked to emphasize a decentralized architecture.

(Photograph courtesy of Mexican Society of Architects)

2. Problems: (a.) To design a decentralized junior high school with selfcontained classroom units for 7th grade, partially self-contained for 8th and departmentalized for 9th—each grade level to function as a unit; ond to accammodate program changes ond permit ecanomical expansion. (b.) To design a school plont that gives speciol consideration to the characteristics of early teenogers, recognizing the importance of the student as an individual. (c.) To consider the best effective use of a sloping site.

* * *

Residence for Mr. ond Mrs. William F. Micchelli, Dallas.

Address, 10638 Royal Springs Dr.

Architect: E. G. Homilton, TSA-AIA, Dallas.

Design: A medium sized-medium priced house featuring open planning for emphasis on spacious living areas. Designed three dimensionally to present as complete a feeling of space as possible. Arranged to cut out west sun and make an inviting entry in spite of orientation. To open to the south with private living areas inside and out, and to allow use af carport as a covered play area opening to south garden. Movable panels for screening or dividing carport.



School Of Medicine

NEW PRODUCTS

A new alkyd semi-gloss enamel, Spred Lustre, a companion product to The Glidden Company's Spred Satin Latex emulsion point, has been announced.

Spred Lustre is a self-sealing, highhiding, low sheen enamel which is applicable to any interior surface where a highly durable, washable finish is

desired. Its superior color fastness and resistance to chalking make it suitable for specific outside uses as well.

Easily applied with brush, roller or spray equipment, Spred Lustre quickly seals new, unpainted surfaces of plaster, wood or wallboard and completely eliminates the necessity for using the usual primers. It is said to possess ex-



cellent flow characteristics, with the adar level at a minimum.

A graphically illustrated 36-page technical data book for architects, entitled "Facts and Data on Resilient Floors," has been produced by the Gold Seal Division of Congoleum-Nairn Inc. The baoklet facilitates the specification of the correct resilient floor far any type of residential, commercial or institutional building.

Copies of the booklet can be obtained free af charge by writing to the Architect Service Department, Congoleum-Nairn Inc., 195 Belgrave Drive,

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McKinney Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., is now marketing a new Anchor Hinge. It has been designed for hanging exterior doors of wood or metal in all public or commercial buildings where a door holder or door closer—in conjunction with other conditions—causes severe strain on hinges, particularly the top one.

Templote punching of screw holes permits its use on metol as well os on wood doors and jambs. Wood or mochine screws ore supplied.

The new hinges recognize the increasing use of door holders and door closers on heavy exterior doors. These holders and closers, under various conditions, impose an unusual load on door hinges. Fulcrums are established with varying leverages which pull a door at the top and push it from the bottam. As a result, says McKinney, the top hinge carries a heavy load and frequently screws pull out of the jamb, the door, or both.

This situation is said to occur in installations where doors open back to back, ore in batteries, in reveals, open over steps, ore subjected to sudden stopping, or ore exposed to strong wind.

Fort Worth Chapter Selection



An interior view of the W. H. Grove Rest Home, the project selected by members of the Fort Worth Chapter, AIA, as representative of recent work in the Chapter area. Architect: John W. Floore, AIA.

To provide strength to resist potential hing failure, plus domage to door or jamb, McKinney designed the Anchor Hinge in two models. One has an anchor plate or reinforcing angle extended out from both jamb and door leaf. This model is used as the top hinge when a door holder or closer is mounted on the door surface.



AN ARCHITECT IN HIS COMMUNITY

The subject of the "architect in his community" has been batted around for a good many years. Undoubtedly,



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PRESCOLITE MANUFACTURING CORP Berkeley, Colifornia + Neshaminy, Pennsylvania By Henry L. Wright, F.A.I.A. Abstract of an address delivered at the 17th Annual Convention of the Texas Society of Architects, Friday, November 2, 1956, at Corpus Christi, Texas

the builders of the Parthenon kicked it around a bit. We, certainly, are not going to pronounce the final word during this generation.

Although I am not going to offer any "how to do it" advice, I would like to plant a few seeds in this Texas garden. Perhaps, with your indulgence, some ruminating might be in order.

Wha among us hasn't been called an "orch-itect"? Arch as in fallen arches, rather than in archaic or archives. There may be a reason for this mispronunciation, and perhaps a lessan for the profession.

Unlike the doctor or lawyer, the orchitect is not called upon for professional service by the greater majority of the people individually. He serves them, yes, but collectively—his personal ond direct contact is with but a camparative few; so, more people read about architects than have any direct connection with them, and as hoppens with other words that people only read or write, the pronunciation may be awry.

I am not suggesting that orchitects enter a popularity contest, ar seek to divide like amoebas and appear everywhere. But I do believe that the architect has an obligation to his profession and to himself to take part in the life of his community. Isolation carries



a penalty far all of us. Participation in community life allows our neighbors to see us as fellow citizens and mokes the service we render both more understandable and of value.

Community activity is not easy. We are trained to frame our work in the broad sweep of history, to fashion for the future out of the past, to build with materials that will endure after our span is done.

We are, I believe, on the threshold of a new era, in which the architect will play a significant role. We can, as individuals and as a professional society, take some pride in the port that architects have already played in the development of our communities, and in aiding the possage of city, state and notional legislation which has benefitted the public in terms of education, recreation, health and social welfore. Our tenacity of purpose, with regard to safety in planning and construction, through codes and regulations, has forestalled untold disasters from occident, fire, flood and earthquake. Our recommendations, joined with those of educators and athers, have advanced school and hospital design and thereby, education and health. Through our training and experience as architects, we have contributed much to industry and commerce. We have helped to free the housewife from much drudgery and have made the home a healthier, happier place in which to live.

This is a time, therefore, when we should re-assess our value as architects, as a profession, and as a social integrant of our society; a time to survey post accomplishments, present efforts and future passibilities.

In primitive times, there was no community. The individual did as he pleased. Selfish interest predominated, and man gave no attention to the welfare of others. Man had to learn, through much hardship and suffering, that he could survive best, that his situation cauld improve, anly through cooperation. Our democracy is based on this faundation of community caoperatian, and what we may do individually, as architects, must adhere to this principle. The form of community participation to be entered into is a matter for the individual architect. We find architects helping in the development of community projects for youth, and aiding in other organizatian projects for the community.

Many other architects serve on public boords and commissions. If more would do so, other borriers would be broken down between the profession and the rest of the community.

An ossociate in our office is a member of the Los Angeles Board of Health Commissioners. He also is active in boys work and other civic activity. This enriches his own life, aids his community, and reflects the leadership our profession historically provides.

Some architects take part effectively in political affairs, and find that their counsel often helps to shape sound and beneficial policy and action in government.

There are encouraging signs. The willingness of city governments in several sections of the nation, to call upon architectural counsel is evidence of a coming ero in which architects will play a great role.

These isolated cases do nat represent a major trend. Too mony communities, which addly enough, maintain commissions, have never called upon an architect to join such a commission. This is not necessarily the fault of the townspeaple, but may signify the architect's lock of integration in cammunity affairs? The architect should offer his services.

Our clients today, in the main, are practical, realistic businessmen. They want to know, in dollars and cents, just what we, as architects, can do far them, and they are justifiably correct in their demands. This is especially true if we are contemplating, with a group af clients, the re-designing of a community or a section of a city. It must be shown that such replanning is prafitable, if not in immediate dollars, in anticipated increases in property values, in more efficient operation and in other terms the businessman understands.

The great majority of architects today are more keenly aware of the social responsibility of our profession, and its unique value, than ever before in the history of the profession. We must communicate this fact to the pub-

ne City Council City of El Paso hereby issues this Certificate of Merit to Hilliam Huchrmann for outstanding service to the community (ammission Han 1940 - 1956

Architect Honored For Civic Service

William G. Wuehrmann, TSA-AIA, a member of the Executive Board of the Texas Society of Architects, has long been known as a prominent civic worker in his home city of El Paso. The City Council recently honored him with this certificate of merit, citing 16 years of outstanding service as chairman of the City Plan Commission.

lic! The public must learn of our accomplishments. Provided we are given the opportunity to express them.

A strong ond respected Chapter of the American Institute of Architects becomes a natural source of help to the community in many ways. Once it becomes known as a continuing influence within the community, it will be called upon for counsel and leadership in many community problems and activities. The views of the architects should be sought and respected, and inevitably, individual members of the Chapter shauld find themselves in positions of public leadership and influence.

The TSA must maintain a tradition of public service and leadership in community affairs, so it will be a channel of encouragement and preparation through which the younger architect will be encouraged to assume his rightful place of service and leadership in his cammunity.

The yaunger members should not forget the small town and the smaller community. There is a ripe field there and economic gain awaits the young architect who will take the time to find a community, perhaps on entire region, that may require architectural services and does not yet possess them.

These men must remember that America is built of thousands of small communities, as is aur present day city. Each of these communities need yau. You have much to offer, and the community has much to gain. Grow roots for the soke of our future in Texas and America.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF LIGHT

(Editor's Note: We continue with a series on lighting, by H. L. Logan, Vice-President for Research, Holophane Company, New York, N.Y.)

Although the presence of light is essential to permit us to receive visual information from a field of view; and the quantity of light, all other things being equal, will determine the rate at which we can see, light alone is not enough. There is plenty of light in a fog on a snowfield in the daytime, but the only information the eyes can get about the field of view is the presence of light. In order to get more information from the field of view there must be contrasts. There must be differences in quantity of light in various parts of the field, or differences in color, or both.

DISTRIBUTION OF LIGHT

This means that given a quantity of light, the precise distribution of that light will determine the amount of information that can be received from the field; and the maximum information only occurs when the least probable information is received.

So the receipt of the maximum information depends upon the distribution of the light. From these considerations it is abvious that "bland" fields of view with law contrasts will convey less information than "sculptured" fields with wider contrasts, but there is also a top limit to the desirable contrasts which will be discussed under "GLARE".

As we are natural creatures the logical assumption is that the distributions of light in "model" natural fields of view are those that will give us the most useful information, as they are the distributions that have been tied up with our survival.

These "model" natural fields are



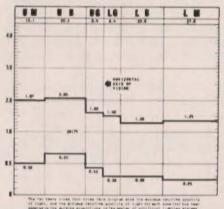
ones characteristic of the natural conditions to which man has optimum adaptation. These natural conditions are those found at same isolated areas on the 70° F. annual isotherm, ar along the spring and summer 70° F. isotherms.

Measurements mode under such

Conditions have led to the diagram:

The two heavy lines that cross this diagram are used as guide lines in the design of the distribution of light in artificial fields of view.

The heavy initials at the head of each column on the diagram identify the different zones in the hemispherical field of view of a human being; which zones are transferred onto the chart



in columns that have an area proportional to the size of the zanes in space. The hemispherical projection of a human field of view onto a flat plane, and showing the various visual zones, is given in the illustration below.

The method of designing a lighting system to produce a field of view distribution that folls between the guide lines, is simple in principle, and will be described in the following article.

Our design department will collaborote clasely with you all along the line... to see that the final appearance of interiors is tasteful and appropriate to overall construction and design. Graphic presentations furnished, no abligation. Many exclusive lines of furniture. Visit our show rooms with clients

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A BULLETIN HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM THE STATE CAPITOL ANNOUNCING THE RELOCATION OF THE PROPOSED NORTH-SOUTH FREEWAY! IT WILL NOW COME THROUGH BY THE RIVER AND NEAR THE HEART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT! THESE DEVELOPMENTS COME AS NO SURPRISE IN THE RAPIDLY SNOWBALL-ING PLANS TO REDEVELOP OUR CITY DUE TO THE INCREASING INTEREST SPARKED BY PROMINENT LEADERS OF RAVENSTOWN, SUCH AS R.C. FORSYTHE, AND THE ADDED ACTIVITIES OF CIVIC GROUPS, EXECUTIVES OF LARGE INDUSTRIES ARE CONSIDERING FUTURE RIVER BEND LOCATIONS! GREAT THINGS ARE PREDICTED FOR THIS AREA!





IN A SPECIAL SESSION TODAY THE CITY COUNCIL VOTED UNANIMOUS-LY TO HOLD A BOND ELECTION TO PROVIDE MONEY FOR A CITY PARK IN THE RIVER BEND SECTION!

I KNOW, BOB.

AND HE'S DOING WONDERS TOO!

JEFF, YOU SURE PUT THE BEE IN DAD'S

BONNET ABOUT CLEANING UP THAT OLD

RIVER BEND AREA! HE'S REALLY BEEN

CAMPAIGNING FOR IT SINCE YOU HAD

YOUR TALK WITH HIM!



THE MONEY WILL ALSO BE USED TO

COMPLETELY BEAUTIFY THE RIVER AND

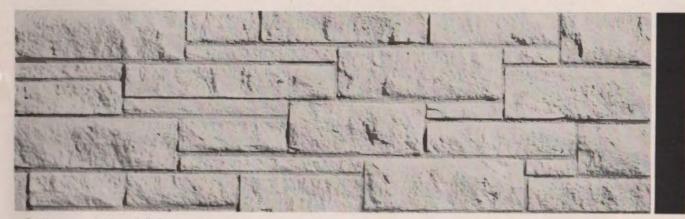
IT'S BANKS, PLUS IMPROVEMENT OF

CITY THOROUGH FARES IN THIS AND

OTHER AREAS OF TOWN!

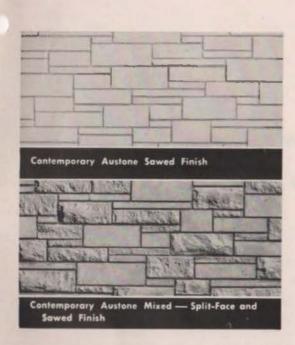
TEXAS QUARRIES Introduces





Contemporary Austone Split-Face

a new long, low look in stone .. plus 25% more coverage



Contemporary Austone gives you all the great natural advantages of stone..all its extras of beauty, looks and coverage..plus a 20% savings in freight costs. Write for samples, data and full descriptive information. Stone takes on a new dimension with Contemporary Austone..a new long, low look so in demand for today's modern and ranch-style homes. It takes on 25% more coverage..60 square feet per ton, instead of random ashlar's conventional 48 square feet, to put it at a price competitive with ordinary face brick.

Add to this the new *double-faced* beauty of Contemporary Austone..one side split-face and the other sawed finish..and you get one of the most important new stones to be offered on the market in years.

Contemporary Austone comes in random lengths with face heights of 11/2", 31/2" and 51/2" and with a new 3" bed thickness to reduce weight and freight. It is available in three classic grades. Cream is fine-textured, beautifully tinted in a creamy, golden color. Shell bears nature's own decorative shell imprints and varies from buff to a rich golden color. Travertone bears the same appearance as Cream in color, with a scattering of small shell imprints.



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Its extra tough surface is made for rough usage and easy cleaning. Greases, oils, spilled foods present no problem. It's slip-safe, and so smooth-surfaced that no waxing is required to keep that clean, brand-new look for years. See Vina-Lux, and test it in service. You'll welcome its fresh beauty and low-cost maintenance. Write for information, samples and color chart.

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