CONTEMPORARY CHURCH
Economical construction and unobstructed inside space were main reasons for choosing a concrete shell roof for the Seattle park department's swimming pool at Green Lake. The 64' x 110' roof is supported only at the end walls. It forms a curve with a 54' radius and arches to 25' above the normal pool water level. The concrete in the roof tapers from 6" thick at the end walls to 3 3/4" in a distance of 4'.

Concrete shell roofs can span up to 300' and more without supporting columns. That's an important consideration in auditoriums, garages, warehouses, hangars, gymnasiums, exhibition buildings and train sheds and repair shops.

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Legislature Makes Change in Safe-Place Statute

By GERALD J. RICE, Legal Counsel

After persistent effort and patient explanation of Bill 185S by the Legislative Committee and Counsel for the Wisconsin Architects Association, the Wisconsin Legislature has now removed the troublesome reference to the architect in the last sentence of the Safe-Place Statute. Such sentence read: (Sec. 101.06) "... Every employer and every owner of a place of employment or a public building now or hereafter constructed shall so construct, repair and maintain such place of employment or public building, AND EVERY AR-

CHITECT SHALL SO PREPARE PLANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SUCH PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR PUBLIC BUILDINGS, as to render the same safe."

As a general rule, when a building is completed and turned over to an owner, the architect, engineer and the various contractors being no longer in control are relieved from direct liability to persons injured on the premises because of some defect in planning or construction. They can be held indirectly liable by the owner, who may have to pay for an injury, during a period of six years after completion of the building on the theory that there has been a breach of the implied contract to plan and build a safe building. But it has been contended by some lawyers in recent years that, by reason of the special reference to the architect in the Safe-Place Statute, the architect remained directly liable after completion of a building continuously and without limitation, notwithstanding the same liability did not also attach to engineers and contractors.

Bill 185S was introduced by Senator J. Kirby Hendee to remedy such unreasonable burden. A similar bill was introduced in the 1955 Legislative Session, and although it passed the Senate and was recommended by the Assembly Judiciary Committee, it was defeated as a collateral result of the contest between the architects and profession-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)
WAA Drops Effort to Seek Change in Registration Law

Bill 349S, to amend the Law relating to the registration of architects and professional engineers in Wisconsin, has been withdrawn at the request of the Wisconsin Architects Association. Introduced by Senator Leo P. O'Brien of Green Bay, at the request of the Association, the Bill proposed to create a statement of intention of the Registration Act to read as follows:

"Sec. 101.31 (Intro. Par.) The meaning and intent of this Section is to provide for the registration of only those architects and professional engineers who are qualified by training and experience to design and supervise construction of safe places of employment and safe public buildings as defined in Sec. 101.01."

The objects of the Bill were to clarify the purposes of the Registration Law and to set up a guide for the Engineers’ Division of the Registration Board in considering applications for registration as professional engineers.

To better understand the purpose of the Registration Act, it is necessary to briefly review the history and statutory background. The Registration Act, Sec. 101.31, is part of Chapter 101 of the Wisconsin Statutes, which imposes the duty on employers and owners to furnish safe places of employment and safe public buildings. To insure the observance of such duty, Chapter 101 provides for the establishment of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission. Among its duties are the duty and power: to establish a building code of safety standards of construction; to require owners to submit plans for approval before issuing a building permit; to supervise construction for compliance with approved plans; and to limit the preparation of plans and supervision of construction to registered architects and professional engineers. In addition, by Sec. 101.31, the Commission is empowered to appoint a Registration Board to qualify and register architects and engineers.

In Sub-sections 101.31 (2) (b) and (d), the definitions of the practices of "architecture" and "professional engineering" are both prefaced with the limitation "within the meaning and intent of this Section". Yet nowhere in the Statutes is there a statement of intention or meaning.

When the Registration Law was first adopted in 1917 and provided only for registering architects, no statement of intention was needed. Nor was such statement needed when the Civil Engineer was first registered in 1931, since architecture and civil engineering are well-defined and identifiable professions dealing with planning and construction of buildings and other structures.

However, in 1935, when the title of Civil Engineer was changed to Professional Engineer, the Engineers’ Division of the Registration Board apparently felt that the word "professional" encompassed more than civil engineering. Disregarding the limitation that professional engineering be construed "within the meaning and intent of this Section," the Registration Board since 1935 has registered many engineers whose professional practices have nothing whatever to do with "safe places of employment and safe public buildings."

Thus, through June, 1955, the Board has registered professional engineers on the basis of separate examinations selected by applicants in the following fields of engineering:

- 4% Chemical Engineers
- 40% Civil Engineers divided:
  - Highway .................................. 13%
  - Hydraulics ................................ 3%
  - Municipal ................................ 5%
  - Sanitary .................................. 6%
  - Structural ................................ 20%
  - Unclassified ................................ 13%
  - Registered between 1931 and 1935 ........ 40%
- 20% Electrical Engineers divided:
  - Machinery .................................. 9%
  - Power ..................................... 31%
  - Illumination ................................ 3%
  - Industrial & Electronics .................. 7%
  - Communications ............................ 10%
  - Unclassified ................................ 40%
- 28% Mechanical Engineers divided:
  - Air-conditioning
    - Heating, etc. ............................ 17%
  - Heat and Power ............................ 12%
  - Industrial .................................. 9%
  - Total ..................................... 100%

As a result of the 1955 Amendment to the Registration Act, all of the above professional engineers are entitled by law to prepare plans and supervise construction of all types of buildings.

It would seem reasonable to conclude that the Board has construed "professional engineer" as any engineer who is professional as distinguished from non-professional, and has not recognized the apparent intent of the registration law which is to register only those architects and engineers who can aid employers and owners in their duty to furnish safe places of employment and public buildings.

It is readily acknowledged that the registration of professional engineers to distinguish them from non-professional engineers and to elevate the status of the professional engineer, is a worthwhile and meritorious objective. Bill 349S purported to correct the misinterpretation of professional engineer in the background of Chapter 101 of the Statutes, but would have terminated the registration of the great majority of professional engineers who have nothing to do with building construction. A companion bill to provide for the registration of such other professional engineers should have been offered. Architects were reluctant to draft such a bill and were waiting for the initiative to be taken by the Professional Engineers Society. When no companion bill was offered and when the architects did not offer their own version and were withholding action pending Legislative action on Bill 185S to amend the Safe-Place Statute, it became apparent that Bill 349S could not be given adequate study before the end of the present Legislative session.

At the suggestion of members of the Registration Board, a new joint committee of architects and professional engineers was created to study proposed legislation and allied problems. As an act of good faith, the Wisconsin Architects Association has requested withdrawal of Bill 349S, and will work with Professional Engineers for a reasonable solution of their mutual problems.
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BELOIT, WISCONSIN
Northeastern Division Holds Meeting at Weyauwega

By GEORGE NAROVEC, Secretary

The regular meeting of the Northeastern Division of Wisconsin Architects Association was held at Weyauwega, May 20, 1957. The meeting was called to order by the President, Leonard Reinke, and Junior Associate Certificates were presented to several new members.

Mr. Reinke asked for discussion as to where the July meeting should be held and it was decided to let the officer's plan the July program. The September meeting is to be held in Oshkosh.

Mr. Perc Brandt was introduced by the President and told members of a new group which is forming in the southwest, "National Association of Registered Architects", (N.A.R.A.). Mr. Brandt wrote the group for information regarding their organization and officers but has received no reply. Members agreed that this off-shot group is not legitimate and that the State organization is best able to handle the problem of resisting any move of the NARA in moving into Wisconsin.

Mr. Julius Sandstedt was then introduced and spoke briefly of his experiences in Washington while attending the National Convention. The theme of the convention was "100th Anniversary of A.I.A. World Wide Attendance". Notable speakers at the Convention were Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, Dr. Kimball, Lillian Gish, Bennett Cerf, Walter Reuther and Dr. Howard Mitchell.

Dr. Kimball's talk outlined expected trend in population growth as follows:

30% of world's land is usable.
Population growth has been one billion increase in the last 500 years.

With the prediction of 1 billion increase in the next 30 years which means density of 1 person per acre of land.

Dr. Kimball presented these figures to show what this will mean in terms of building and land use in the coming years.

Mr. Sandstedt described briefly the exhibit on Architecture at the National Gallery of Art.

The meeting was concluded with two movies:

"Be Gone Dull Care" by Oscar Peterson, a color and design study in abstract form relating art forms to music.

"Bethlehem Steel Film". A story of changes in architecture in the last 100 years, due to the development of new structural steel members. Namely, the wide flange section which has made possible the skyscraper.

Attendance at the meeting consisted of 18 members and their guests.
Ross Potter Is Awarded First Kenneth M. Murchison Prize

Ross T. Potter, 7425 Kenwood Avenue, Wauwatosa, a third year architectural student at the University of Illinois, has been awarded the first Kenneth M. Murchison prize in a recent competition of the National Institute for Architectural Education (formerly the Beaux Art Institute of Design). The problem was "A Nursery in a Shopping Center."

University of Illinois students won 21 of the 28 awards in the three NIAE competitions in which they were entered. Judging took place in Washington, D.C., at the Centennial Convention of the A.I.A.

Ross is the son of Robert P. Potter, secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin Architects Association.

CENTRAL WISCONSIN ANNOUNCES NEW REPS

Central Wisconsin Supply Corp. of Windsor announces new representation in two Wisconsin areas.

In Milwaukee, the Home Glass & Paint Company, 5936 W. Appleton Avenue, has been appointed as exclusive dealers for the Fabrow Window Wall line.

In the Madison area, Ray Wolff has been retained as the Corporation's sales representative for its complete line of building products.

Amendment . . .

From Page 3

And engineers relating to the registration act.

In the current session of the Legislature, Bill 185S was opposed by some labor elements and by Milwaukee County because of fears that Bill 185S proposed to relieve architects of some proper and just responsibility. However, when it was pointed out that the existing reference to the architect in the Safe-Place Statute might be interpreted as to single out the architect for an unjust and unreasonable burden and that the engineer and contractor were not equally liable, the official lobbyists for labor and for Milwaukee County withdrew active opposition. Nevertheless Bill 185S barely passed the Senate on a 15 to 13 vote, although recommended for passage by the Senate Judiciary Committee. In the Assembly, although recommended for passage by the Assembly Judiciary Committee, three separate votes were taken before the Bill was finally passed by a 66 to 29 vote. At all Committee hearings, the Wisconsin Architects Association was strongly supported by representatives of the Professional Engineering Society of Wisconsin and its Counsel.

After both Houses passed the Bill and it was sent to Governor Thomson for consideration, the following letter was addressed to the Governor by Gerald J. Rice, Counsel.

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)
A Distinguished Visitor

MILWAUKEE TV AUDIENCE
TO HEAR WARREN H. ASHLEY

The traditionalist Northeast, where the public conception of school design still generally centers on a pattern of red-brick-and-white trim monuments, has discovered many exciting surprises in recent years over the signature of Warren H. Ashley.

He will visit Milwaukee on Saturday, July 13, to appear on TV Station WITI at 3:30 p.m. on the regular program, “Art and You.” Also appearing with him will be Fritz von Grossmann, Milwaukee W.A.A. member. Both will be interviewed by Miss Merceline Skoll.

In the brief span of five years, Ashley has introduced the campus (or unit) style into public high school construction in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and Massachusetts.

He has explored the efficiency and beauty of the circular building as a school unit — and realized it in operation in one of his completed designs.

Most notably, he has visualized the school site as an integral part of school design, with trees, stones, and slopes brought “into the classroom.” The results have brought him national attention and honors.

In May, an Ashley design representative of this idea received one of six First Honor Awards given by the American Institute of Architects in its centennial year.

The award-winning school, the Edgemont Junior-Senior High, has been in operation for a year in the town of Greenburgh, N. Y.

Greenburgh had a “problem” site. Its wooded 70-acre tract was dominated by sharp elevations and stone outcroppings. A crisscross of ledges lay underneath 90 per cent of the rough land.

Greenburgh faced staggering expenses if it adopted the customary swept-clean, cut-flat definition of a school site. But this would have been demanded by a conventional “all-in-one” school.

Today the stones, trees, and woodland contours remain as part of a nationally acclaimed school campus. Ashley’s classroom units follow a graceful curve discovered in a broad, horseshoe-shaped ledge.

The relatively level areas of the site have been used for playing fields and for the administration-cafeteria-auditorium unit, largest of the school’s seven buildings. Greenburgh officials estimate that this arrangement saved them nearly a quarter-million dollars in site preparation costs.

Edgemont, only school in this year’s top AIA honor group, is a highly personal answer to one town's search for beauty and economy combined.

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)
BLESSED SACRAMENT CHURCH

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

A place of spiritual worship in contemporary architecture is the Blessed Sacrament Church, in Milwaukee. Strikingly beautiful design in every phase of the building, the church combines utility with the traditional serenity of a house of worship. It is the work of Herbst, Jacoby and Herbst, A.I.A., Milwaukee, with Heinz Brummel as Design Associate. General Contractor was H. Schmitt and Son. The combination of stone and metal lends a spirit of permanence to the structure, both inside and outside.

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The National Convention in Retrospect

WISCONSIN DELEGATES LOOK BACK TO WASHINGTON, AND THE A.I.A. IN ASSEMBLY

Following is a report on the A.I.A. convention in Washington, D.C. It was compiled from descriptions offered by three delegates in attendance, President Arthur O. Reddemann, Karel Tasko and Fritz von Grossman.

The nation's capitol presented heat and humidity last month to 3000 architects and 2000 guests for the centennial convention.

The new century of the A.I.A. was ushered in with a colorful ceremony at the opening assembly on Monday evening. Representatives of national professional and technical organizations, the Federal Government, Deans of the Colleges of Architecture, University Presidents, Gold Medalists of the A.I.A., officers of Architectural Societies of other nations, Fellows of the A.I.A. and officers of the Institute marched into the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton-Park to the music of the U. S. Navy School of Music Band.

After President Leon Chatelain opened the assembly, gifts from the foreign architectural societies were presented by their representatives. Illuminated scrolls were presented by the Presidents of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland; the Architectural Association of London brought a set of 15 bound volumes of English architecture, the Philippine Institute of Architects brought a solid slab of their mahogany with the A.I.A. seal carved out of it. The hit of the program was the President of the Danish Architects Association, Fleming Grut, who presented a solid gold medal and an illuminated scroll to the A.I.A.

The Editor of "The Atlantic Monthly", Dr. Edward A. Weeks, Jr., folowed with the keynote address which set the optimistic tone for the entire convention. He also sounded the first protests against contemporary residential architecture, a complaint which reappeared in other talks during the week, i.e., lack of privacy in the modern home. Dr. Weeks lamented the lack of recognition of one of man's great needs; to go off into a quiet corner to relax and be alone.

Dr. Paul Tillich of Harvard, one of our great contemporary philosophers and Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, President of the National Academy of Sciences in separate seminars repeated the same longing. She also decried the public's unawareness of the architect and cited several instances where, in ceremonies dedicated to his structure, the architect was not invited — he was forgotten.

Dr. Mitchell conducted the National Symphony Orchestra in a musically illustrated lecture on Thursday afternoon in one of the outstanding programs of the week. Presented in Constitution Hall, the concert drew an interesting parallel between Music and Architecture in the Environment of Man.

President Chatelain's address took the housing industry to task for its complaint of "tight money" accusing them of fumbling and of trying to get the Federal government to resolve the housing program for them through legislation.

Mr. Chatelain's bare knuckle speech drew loud protests in the Washington press but the consensus agreed with him.

The only relief from Washington's heat and humidity came with rain which fell in buckets just as the delegates were going to the National Gallery of Art for the opening of exhibition "One Hundred Years of American Architecture". Soaked gowns didn't dampen the spirits who saw a carefully panorama of American Architecture in photographs.

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

VANDER HEYDEN APPOINTS SEVEN

Vander Heyden, Inc., Milwaukee concrete block and plank manufacturer, has appointed seven men to newly created positions in an effort to departmentalize its growing business, according to a company spokesman.

The appointments are: J. Herbert Graf, as dox plank sales manager; Robert J. Twieg, chief engineer; Herbert Loucks, Jr., production manager; Frank Hebal, purchasing agent; James Mutchler, credit manager, Harry Zaeske, traffic manager, and Larry A. Glisch, chief accountant.

Two salesmen, Earl H. Frailing and Jerry F. Kenkel, were named sales engineers, and Robert Bergmann was selected as an additional field service man.

BLUE SHIELD HAS NEW SURGICAL PLAN

New special and preferred programs have been announced by Surgical Care of the Blue Shield Plan.

The current contract, now referred to as the special plan, has been revised to include the additional benefits of X-ray and radium therapy (in or out of the hospital) as well as certain other benefits.

Monthly group rates for the new programs will be $1.35 for single, and $4.10 for family. The current contract rates are $1.00 for single, and $3.00 for family.

SCHWEITZER SPEAKS TO COLLEGE WOMEN'S CLUB

Frederick Schweitzer, Milwaukee, addressed the College Women's Club on Tuesday, May 21. His subject was "The Contemporary Thought in Architecture: Part II The Home."

It was another in a series of fine public relations efforts by W.A.A. members in recent weeks.
Warren H. Ashley . . .

From Page 9

But it incorporates concepts and aims which are the basis of all Ashley designs. In the current era of standing-room-only schools, Warren Ashley has tried to defeat "bigness" and the tumult of mass traffic. He does not believe that this can be accomplished by the mere expansion of conventional schools. His campus units

are created to divide a school into areas of privacy, comfort, and pleasant teacher-student contacts.

In a time when educational demands and techniques are rapidly changing, Ashley has sought flexibility in school construction. The campus concept itself makes expansion economical and efficient. New units, whether they are intended for conventional classroom use, or for such purposes of the future as television studios and special science laboratories, can be added without shattering the peace or shuffling the educational plan of the campus school.

Ashley's schools were the first structures in New England to incorporate the lift slab concrete roof, which is poured at ground level and then hoisted mechanically atop steel columns. This basic design provides a school interior in which classroom walls can be easily adapted to changing needs in future years.

Schools of the recent past, Ashley points out, have been built with rigid bearing walls that insist on a class size of exactly 30 pupils. Schools of the present and future, he maintains, must be able efficiently to accommodate classes which range in size from three or four gifted pupils to a hundred or more working at one time with a television teacher.

The campus of the award-winning Edgemont Junior-Senior High School preserves much of the original beauty of a wooded site. This photograph shows the social studies-library unit and at right, a corner of the science unit, as they are approached on the open campus walkway.
Convention Report ...
From Page 13

company of which had not been seen before in exhibits. Color transparencies several feet in dimension, each way, and made for the exhibition by Eastman-Kodak were the highlights.

A boat trip down the Potomac River to Mt. Vernon with a picnic supper on board was the informal social event of the convention.

The grand finale was the annual dinner where 2200 delegates and guests saw Louis Skidmore receive the Gold Medal of the Institute and Ralph Walker the Centennial Gold Medal of Honor. They also heard Henry R. Luce, editor-in-chief of Time, Inc., ask for an expression of the American ideals in our architecture.

The convention was brought to a close on Friday with the showing of a film “Architecture 1977” prepared for the A.I.A. Centennial by Time, Inc. The film was followed by an address by Pietro Belluschi, Dean of School of Architecture and Planning M.I.T. He cited that modern society places no value on permanence because it expects modern technology will produce something better.

Resolutions passed:
1. That the American Institute of Architects back 1960 as the year to be designated as World Construction Year and 1961 as the year for a World Construction Congress to be held in Chicago.
2. That the A.I.A. send a congratulatory letter to the Royal Institute of Architects of Canada who are about to celebrate their 50th anniversary.
3. That the A.I.A. bring what influence it could to bear in pressing for the preservation of the Robie house, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, in Chicago. The world famous house is in great danger of being torn down to make way for a new dormitory. The newly formed Chicago Society for the Preservation of Architectural Landmarks is already at work in an attempt to save the structure.
4. That the A.I.A. survey the entire membership to determine range of present architectural fees being charged government agencies.
5. That the A.I.A. use its influence to promote the long-delayed construction of the Jefferson Memorial Expansion project in St. Louis, Mo.
6. That the A.I.A. appoint a special committee to meet with the proper government agencies to re-examine the requirements for architectural services and fees. The resolution was proposed by the Chicago delegation which has a local situation in which the local agency would remove the designing of preliminary plans and the supervision of construction from the architects services.
7. That the A.I.A. study the present regional structure of the A.I.A. with a view towards re-organization.
8. That the new Journal be made available to junior associate members of the Institute.

Resolutions that failed to pass:
1. That the A.I.A. oppose the bill to establish an advisory council or commission on the fine arts because of the danger of government interference and political control. A motion to table the resolution was passed which, in effect, killed it.
2. That the A.I.A. ask for a redesign of the emblem of the Institute and do so by competition.

WALTER W. JUDELL DIES IN MILWAUKEE

A former president of the Milwaukee Division, Walter W. Judell, 79, died last month in Milwaukee after a short illness.

He designed many homes in the Milwaukee area, as well as the Riverside pumping station. He retired from active practice in 1938.

Born in Germany, he came to Milwaukee in 1892. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1900 and won a traveling fellowship from the University of Pennsylvania in 1904. Mr. Judell studied architecture in Europe for a year under the grant.

NEW DISTRIBUTOR

Brick, Inc., of Milwaukee, has been appointed distributors in Waukesha, Washington, Ozaukee and Milwaukee counties for the Hydraulic Press Brick Company, F. E. Lynn, manager, announced last month.

The company manufactures Hy-Tex brick in various colors and both standard and Norman size units.

TWO NEW MEMBERS

Two new members have been elected, according to word received from the A.I.A. Thomas L. Eschweiler, 720 E. Mason St., Milwaukee, has been advanced from Associate member, and Charles A. Woehrl, Jr., 411 Main St., Madison, has been accepted as a new member.
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Amendment...

From Page 8

"As Counsel for the Wisconsin Architects Association it was my privilege to appear before the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and Assembly, respectively, to explain the above numbered Bill No. 185S.

Now that the Bill has passed both houses of the Legislature and is before you for your consideration, I respectfully offer to make any explanation or appearance for your further information that you may deem desirable.

By way of a brief description of Bill 185S, it strikes words obviously intended as admonitory, but not intended, as some lawyers have claimed, to impose continuing liability on an architect without limitation to see to it that the buildings designed comply with the building code.

No other safe-place statute in any other State contains a similar reference to the architect, nor has there been any construction by the Wisconsin Supreme Court as to the legal effect of the reference to the architect in the Safe-Place Statute (Sec. 101.06) in the forty-four years the law has been on our Statute Books.

It is unlikely that our Supreme Court would hold an architect liable for an unsafe condition in a building long after the building is completed, if the architect has no opportunity or right either to enter to inspect or to effect a correction of such unsafe condition. As between tenants and owners, our Supreme Court has held that owners are not liable when they have surrendered possession and control to tenants. Yet at least an owner can insure against the expense of litigation because he has an insurable interest for which public liability insurance can be purchased. But the architect has no such insurable interest, even if he could afford to pay annual public liability insurance premiums to insure every building ever erected from his plans. Bill 185S removes an ambiguity which is exploited by some lawyers for its nuisance value, and against which the architect can obtain no adequate insurance protection.

Bill 185S does not relieve the architect of the liability which ordinarily prevails in construction cases and which he shares equally with construction engineers and contractors. Thus he continues to remain directly liable to third persons during the period of construction when he exercises some control over the premises by virtue of the provisions of Sec. 101.01 (13) Stats., and he remains indirectly liable to third persons for a period of six years after completion of a building; for if during such period, the owner is sued and held liable by a person injured in the building, the owner can recover from the architect by reason of his implied warranty to design a safe building for the owner.

Cases and authorities were given to Senator J. Kirby Hendee, who sponsored the Bill, and to Members of the Senate and Assembly Judiciary Committees.

Respectfully submitted"

Under date of May 22, 1957, Governor Thomson approved Bill 185S.
A new and significant documentary film, "The World of Mosaic", brings together for the first time a wealth of material never before shown on the screen from ancient cultural centers of Europe and the Middle East. From ancient Sumerian, Greek and Roman civilizations through Byzantine and Aztec, the evolution of the mosaic art is shown moving toward the present tile renaissance in Mexico and the United States. "The World of Mosaic" focuses upon the relationship between architecture and 4000 years of epic mosaics, employs examples of contemporary works to project the history of mosaics in terms of art and architecture in our time. The film was produced and photographed by Ernest Rose in cooperation with the Theatre Arts Department, University of California in Los Angeles, and The Mosaic Tile Company. Architects will find great interest in new Mosaic Medley patterns and other fresh tile treatments we have recently developed in the tradition of the ancient mosaic art depicted in the film. For showing at your A.I.A. Chapter meeting, you may obtain a print of this 28-minute 16 mm. color-sound film, "The World of Mosaic", through your local Mosaic representative or by writing Mosaic Tile Co., Zanesville, Ohio.
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