



District Heating



Downtown Lansing, Michigan showing area served
by the Board of Water and Light's steam system —
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UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD ENERGY CONFERENCE

As the International District Heating Association is an Associate Member of the United States National Committee, World Energy Conference, and President J. W. Megley is the Association's representative on the Committee, we thought our readers would be interested in knowing some facts about this World Organization.

For the first time in its 44-year history an American—Walker L. Cisler, Chairman of the Board, The Detroit Edison Company—has been elected Chairman of the International Executive Council of the World Energy Conference.

The World Energy Conference (formerly the World Power Conference) has since its inception in 1924, been devoted to the discussion of the wider use of energy resources for the betterment of mankind. Founded by David N. Dunlop, who was then the Director of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, it has since grown to the point where it represents the scientific, technical and economic communities of over 60 member nations.

The International Executive Council is the administrative body of the world organization, responsible for its expansion, its overall financial well-being and the direction it shall take in assessing the industrial and social sources of energy, nationally and internationally.

The name of the organization was changed in 1968 from "World Power Conference" to "World Energy Conference" because it is felt that "power" is too closely aligned in common usage to either "political power" or "electric power." The objects of the Conference are totally unrelated to international politics, and in energy resources it represents all phases, including nuclear.

The United States National Committee was organized in 1924 to participate in the World Energy Conference and to

cooperate with the National Committees of other participating countries in energy matters. From its earliest days, the U.S. Committee has encouraged the interchange of information and the development of energy internationally.

The United States was privileged in 1936 to be host to the Third Plenary World Energy (Power) Conference, and this honor will be repeated in 1974 when the ninth such international conclave will be held in Detroit, Michigan, on the organization's 50th anniversary.

Through a succession of committee organizations so constituted as to be representative of the Nation's scientific, technical and economic life, the United States has participated in the World Energy Conference (formerly the World Power Conference) since its beginning in 1924.

Under Articles of Association approved in 1953 and since amended to meet changing conditions, the United States National Committee (USNC) in recent years has increased the level of its participation in the World Energy Conference and its administrative body, the International Executive Council.

The United States National Committee offers two classes of membership—Participating and Associate. Both have functions of direct relationship to the objects of the World Energy Conference and to this Nation's contributions to it.

Participating Members, who are elected as provided in the By-Laws, are of three groups:

- A. Professional engineering societies
- B. Industrial, utility or similar associations
- C. Governmental agencies

The Executive Board of the National Committee is composed of nine representatives of the Participating Members, three from each group.

As of June, 1968, Participating Members were:

American Gas Association
American Institute of Chemical Engineers
American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, Inc.
American Petroleum Institute
American Society of Civil Engineers
The American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Association of Edison Illuminating Companies
Atomic Energy Commission
Bureau of Mines
Bureau of Reclamation
Corps of Engineers
Edison Electric Institute
Federal Power Commission
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
National Coal Association
Rural Electrification Administration

Associate Membership is by written application, showing the applicant's interest in and need for close cooperation with the work of the U.S. National Committee. While Associate Members are not entitled to vote, they may partici-

pate in the meetings of the National Committee to the extent the Chairman deems advisable, and they receive reports and technical papers as provided under the By-Laws.

As of June, 1968, Associate Members were:

Allis-Chalmers Company
American Power Conference
American Public Power Association
Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc.
Bechtel Corporation
The Connecticut Light and Power Company
Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
Consumers Power Company
The Detroit Edison Company
Ebasco Services, Inc.
Electrical World
Energy International
Foster Wheeler Corporation
Gas Turbine Publications, Inc.
General Electric Company
International District Heating Association
McGraw-Edison Company
Pengo Hydra-Pull Corporation
Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority
The Montana Power Company
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company
Power Engineering
Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation
Westinghouse Electric Corporation

Headquarters for the U.S. National Committee is the Engineering Center Building, 345 East 47th Street, New York, New York 10017; telephone (212) 752-6800; cable, USAWORPOW, New York.

STATISTICAL STEW

The IRS has ruled that a taxpayer who, needing a kidney transplant, paid the plane fare and all the hospital and surgical expenses of his donor can deduct all sums for medical care expenses from his tax bill. According to the IRS, \$7.7 billion was claimed in 1966 as medical and dental expenses by the nation's taxpayers.

People are bigger and heavier than ever, according to a survey conducted by a major insurance company. In 1900, only four men out of 100 topped six feet. Today, 20 out of 100 are six feet or taller. During the same period, women topping five feet seven inches have increased from four per 100 to 18 per 100. In the past seven years, the weight of the average American male has gone up seven pounds and that of the female 11 pounds.

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