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JOURNAL

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The Editor will be glad to receive MS. articles
and also illustrations of current architecture in this
country and abroad with a view to publication.
Though every care will be taken, the Editor cannot
hold himself responsible for material sent him.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1941.

NUMBER 2426 : VOLUME 94

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Owing to the paper shortage the JOURNAL, in common with all
other papers, is now only supplied to newsagents on a "firm
order" basis. This means that newsagents are now unable to
supply the JOURNAL except to a client's definite order.

To obtain your copy of the JOURNAL you must therefore either
place a definite order with your newsagent or send a subscription
order to the Publishers.

CLASSICAL

Prior Park, Bath, is a good example of the international style of the classical period. It was designed by an English architect for an English landowner, but similar buildings were designed by Swedish architects for Swedish noblemen, and by French architects for Russian princes. This country mansion harmonises with its surroundings but it does not grow out of them. The landscape artist has been at work; nature has been remodelled to provide the building with a suitable setting. The antithesis which has always existed between international architecture, the architecture of style, and vernacular architecture, the architecture of function has in the past been obscured by the fact that both were built and enriched by the same local craftsmen, and both were as a rule made from the same local materials. There was no spiritual affinity between the two types but nevertheless there was a certain relationship. They were of the same flesh and blood. And in the friendly jumble of a Georgian market town international fashion and local tradition became in the end so inextricably mixed, and were so successfully blended that there are few people to-day who realize how sharp the distinction once was between classical and —



VERNACULAR

The Cotswold barn is a real example of good vernacular architecture. It is a product of the region built by the people who worked the land, as part of the natural landscape. There is more difference between this Cotswold barn and an East Anglian barn than there is between Prior Park and its Swedish equivalent.



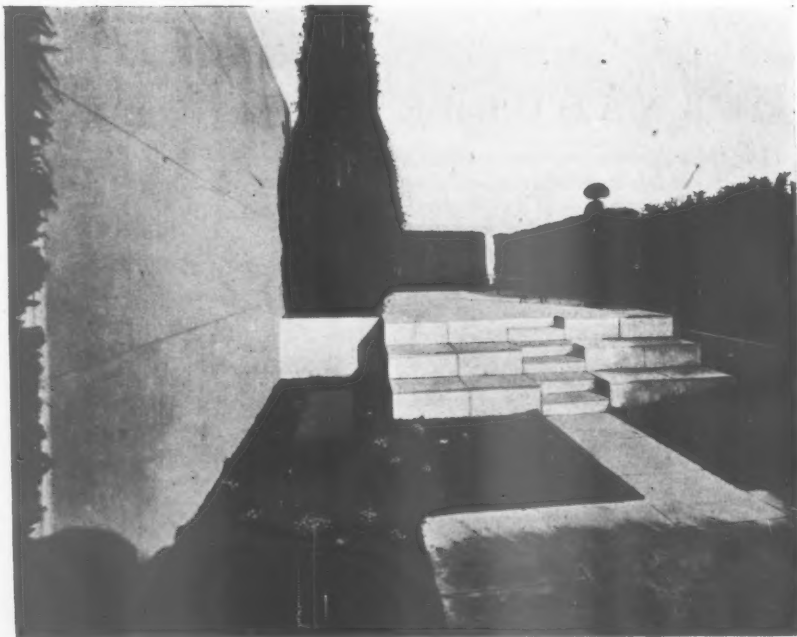
HOME GROWN

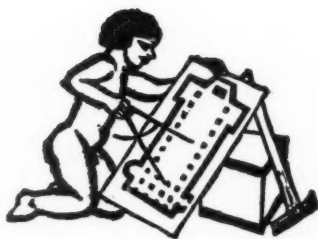
The garden court at Taliesin, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, is a modern example of the vernacular tradition. Taliesin is the permanent home of a colony of creative artists who live in their work. Local materials and local craftsmanship have been used to fashion a building that grows out of the landscape and belongs to it. In the 20th century the distinction between vernacular architecture, the art of building as part of the natural landscape, and international architecture, the art of building to form a setting for a sophisticated culture, has been sharpened and emphasized by the development of a new building technique as free from local craft and influences as the architecture it is intended to produce. Development of international trade has brought with it a great increase in urban population, and has created a demand for urban building on a scale which was previously undreamed of. Methods of production are being modified to meet this demand. Instinctive craftsmanship, individual skill, and variety are being replaced by scientific research and standardization; Because of this the difference in the conceptions underlying rural and urban architecture is for the first time strikingly apparent. The raw materials of urban architecture are now as synthetic, as artificial and as universal as the architecture itself has always been; the only possible way of obtaining building materials in the necessary quantities is to have them mass produced and —



SHOP - MADE

The garden court designed by Le Corbusier and Paul Jeanneret, is a modern example of the international style; it is on the eighth floor of the Biestigui Building in Paris, a town which is a centre of international society—an exchange mart of theories and ideas. Here trees and flowers are used as a foil to the severity of the building, but they are adapted to it and not vice versa. They decorate, but do not dictate. The materials are impersonal and shop made. The design has character and individuality, but its charms are principally intellectual ones, deriving from the architect's sensibility to abstract shapes and being largely independent of the character of the materials. The architect therefore enjoys greater freedom and greater responsibility than ever before.





EXPERT COMMITTEE ON COMPENSATION AND BETTERMENT: INTERIM REPORT

THE interim report of the Uthwatt Committee on Compensation and Betterment has just been released for publication, and the release has been followed by a statement of government policy and a debate in the House of Lords.

The main recommendation of the report can be briefly summarized as follows:—

- (i) There has been little or no speculation in land in developed areas.
- (ii) There is some evidence that speculative dealing in undeveloped land has already occurred in anticipation of post-war development.
- (iii) The situation towards the end of hostilities will probably be far more favourable to speculative dealing than it is at present.
- (iv) The Committee assume, as a general principle, that the Government will not allow any person to obtain at the public's expense any financial gain from his landed property by reason of war conditions or post-war reconstruction.
- (v) The Government should now announce that, as a general principle, the compensation ultimately payable in respect of public acquisition or control of land will not exceed sums based on the value of that land at 31st March, 1939. This recommendation is not directed towards a fixed, but towards a maximum, price.
- (vi) The Government should make a public announcement as to its intentions upon this matter.
- (vii) There are the following existing controls over building operations:—
 - (a) by bye-laws.
 - (b) by town and country planning control;
 - (c) by emergency building control under Defence Regulations.

It is recommended that provision be made for a further and stronger control throughout the whole country by reference to National Planning considerations and with a view to preventing work being undertaken which might be prejudicial to reconstruction.
- (viii) Areas which, in the opinion of the Competent Authority should be redeveloped as a whole, owing to the extent of war damage which has occurred within them, should be defined by that Competent Authority (with power to vary the limits of the areas from time to time), without waiting for the end of hostilities.
- (ix) The Committee consider that there should be power of compulsory public acquisition in relation to areas so defined.

The Government have accepted the recommendations of the report in so far as they concern the application of the principal that private landowners should be prevented from making financial gain out of their property by reason of war conditions on post-war reconstruction. Legislation has been promised in the near future to give effect to this by fixing the maximum compensation payable by local authorities buying land for redevelopment at sums based on the value in March, 1939. This legislation will only affect land which is from time to time defined by local authorities (§viii) as part of an area which should be developed as a whole

owing to the extent of the war damage which has occurred within its boundaries. At least powers of compulsory acquisition are only recommended in relation to these areas. So long as the risk of bombing continues, however, this legislation should effectively stabilize the value of land throughout the country, all of which is equally liable at any time to become part of a defined area. This elimination of the speculator, though it is only temporary, is a very great step forward. As Lord Reith says, the site has been cleared.

The Uthwatt Committee is well aware that the elimination of land speculation in war-time will not in itself secure wise development of national resources after the war. The final report will deal fully with such matters as the desirability of acquiring on behalf of the nation the development rights of all undeveloped land in the country, and other similar subjects. Positive powers of this kind imply the existence of a central planning authority capable of wielding a unified control. The interim report contains the following words, in heavy type. §23. "We therefore recommend that, in the legislation *which we assume will be introduced at an early date*, to set up the Central Planning Authority, provision should be made for vesting in that authority the power of controlling buildings* and all other developments throughout the whole country by reference to national planning considerations and with a view to preventing work being undertaken which might be prejudicial to reconstruction; *such power to come into operation forthwith* and to continue for some reasonable period (to be defined by the legislation or order in council made thereunder) after the end of hostilities, while the broad lines of reconstruction are being worked out by or under the direction of the said authority."

The Government are said to have accepted in principle the necessity for planned development. But instead of a minister of planning with power of unified control we have been fobbed off with an inter-departmental committee presided over by the Minister of Works and Buildings.

At the end of his speech in reply to critics, Lord Reith said: "The work of the superstructure is still to come. May it be the broad and fair and splendid edifice we all desire—a memorial to ensurance under monstrous trial. At least I can say this; the site is cleared and the foundations laid. And it will not be grass that grows on them."

We can agree with Lord Reith that the site has been cleared, but not that the foundations have been laid.

* Which already exists under the Defence (General) Regulation 56A.



The Architects' Journal
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NOTES & TOPICS

PIECE-WORK COMES . . .

AFTER many skirmishes of the kind I reported a few weeks ago, payment by results (*alias* piece-work, bonuses or "encouragement of good effort") are to be introduced for certain building trades on jobs under the Essential Works Order.

There is a good case for this change. Many of the building schemes which come under this Order compel operatives to live away from home or travel long distances. Many of these operatives are older men, conservative as only building operatives can be, and they hate being away from their home town and home pub. And since under this Order they could not leave the job, fixed wages left them nothing to hope for. No doubt such men are infinitely better off than in the Forces, no doubt such an attitude is shocking. But there it is.

In default of psychological inspiration from the "same as before" M.O.I., the Ministry of Building is to try the lure of cash. The present scheme is modest. It is restricted to trades whose output can be most easily measured, the basic wage is to be large and the output bonus correspondingly small. But it will no doubt have an appreciable effect.

. . . WITH POSSIBLE UNEXPECTED RESULTS

One wonders if the trade unions have noticed the possible effects of a piece-work system on that "inefficient management" at which they have tilted so long and with some justice.

When work is held up through lack of materials, etc.,* only time rates will be paid. I fancy that if 50 bricklayers (on high piece-work rates) were told for the third time that a certain building was held up "to await amended drawing," the contractors, the architects and perhaps even the employing Ministry would hear about it in round terms. The people in London might even begin to stick to decisions.

* The exact wording is ". . . for reasons outside the operative's control, such as weather, lack of materials, break-down of machinery. . . ." Thus the four-times-out-of-five reason, changes of mind by the employing Ministry, is decently passed over.

PIECE-WORK IN THE ARMY

Trade unions object to piece-work because it tends to reduce the minimum wage. The Government insist because piece-work tends to increase the average output. The present arrangement is tentative and is subject to revision. It is essential to find some solution which meets the requirements of both parties otherwise we may either lose the war or lose the peace.

Output is not only a problem in civilian life: it is also a problem in the army where workmen are subject to military discipline and wages scarcely come into the question. The army's solution of the problem is ingenious and interesting. They always work piece-work, but it is not individual piece-work; it is piece-work by groups.

At the beginning of the day's work equal tasks are allotted to every man, based on the amount of work the average worker can be expected to do in the time. Half-way through the day fast workers have finished, slow chaps are still plodding away. But no one is allowed to leave until the whole job is done. Men who finish early, having demonstrated their skill, are asked, as a favour, to help men who are behind-hand and are quite pleased to do so. Slow boys strain every nerve to avoid the indignity. The result is an average output based on average speed, and not on the slowest. But each worker receives a standard wage, which is what the unions want.

In the army, of course, labour is conscripted and wages are irrelevant, but in civilian terms this would mean that the minimum wage could be based on a higher average output than at present, *i.e.*, it could be raised.

In the army the incentive to work well consists in knowing that when the allotted job is done a smoke can be enjoyed by all. In civilian life, working to fixed hours, the incentive might consist in knowing that increased output would earn a piece-work bonus, distributed equally between all concerned. This would result in team work as opposed to individual competition.

The average output per day for the various different types of labour on which the present system of costing is based could be taken as the accepted normal, for the purpose of calculating the increase of output deserving a bonus.

HERE WE GO ROUND THE MULBERRY BUSH

Last week a commercial traveller called. He was the third since war began and he was selling steel. I should have liked to have used the stuff, but the licensing authority, with that politeness which seems to have crept into all departments of Government, bitterly regretted. My caller, when told of this, burst into blank verse.

"The situation," he said in a voice of thunder, "is ridiculous. We have wads of the stuff and can't sell it because of this fat-headed control. I tell you what's happening just outside our City; I get up in the morning and someone has knocked down the fence of the nearby field. When I get home at night there is a pile of girders on the site. What's it for, and where's it from," I ask the Local Authority. "We don't know," they reply. "It's come from afar. Ask the Ministry of Supply."

"Did you?" I enquired.

"Yes, but they haven't replied. My letter's half-way down a pile and it never gets to the top. Yet the M.O.W.B. keeps on saying, 'Builders, it's up to you,' and show a fellow on a skyscraper; or, 'it's a race against time,' and send the stuff from here to there, and back. I feel like sending them a bunch of their own fodder. What's the sense of all this when there are stocks and works idle within half a mile of the site. The wasted time isn't apparent to the public—but it's there."

BABES IN THE WOOD

Salved timber also is in a jam. In some blitz areas it is dumped in enormous confused heaps in open fields. No attempt has been made to sort it into kinds, or sizes, or lengths. Material wanted for the repair of damage due to enemy action can be had from the mountain by permission.

*

The complaint is not that you can't get permission; the complaint is not that there is not enough; it is that, what you want takes finding. A long lorry drive there wastes time and petrol. A day's search follows. Thousands of hours are wasted because someone forgot to tell someone to sort the dumped lumber when it was delivered.

KEEP CALM

Still amid the turmoil the Government Departments are growing more polite: The Post Office is sorry if they lose a package: The War Damage Commission regret if our houses are hurt: The Army Council thank us for bygone services when we are Beyond Recall. The licensing officer declines with the greatest reluctance. At a time when the bureaucrats are up and the man-in-the-street is down I find this is a comforting thought. They could be much ruder if they liked without being any more efficient.

AESTHETIC BYELAWS

Mr. Pick makes a horrifying suggestion in his otherwise excellent little book, "Britain must Rebuild." He says rightly that one of the main obstacles to planning is multiplicity of conflicting styles; no two buildings in a street obey the same æsthetic laws. He advises that the R.I.B.A. should be invited to remedy this sad state by formulating the principles of "a current living architecture," and that all architects should be obliged to conform to these rules. Building bye-laws are to be reinforced by æsthetic bye-laws.

*

Another way of achieving architectural unity, of course, would be to see that one street was designed by one man.

REGIONALISM

Mr. Pick is a keen advocate of Regionalism as the basis of national planning. "The idea of planning has to be achieved by regions before it can successfully approach the more complex problem of the country as a single whole." Mr. J. M. Richards, in an article on this subject in the current issue of the *Architectural Review*, has made an interesting contribution to the theory of Regionalism. He emphasizes a point, which has never been clearly set out before, that the city and the region are not related to each other as the heart is to the body, one within the other, and animating it. They are separate and distinct, each with their own life; complementary but opposite.

THE UTHWATT REPORT

The Interim Report of the Uthwatt Committee on Compensation and Betterment has been released for publication, and can be obtained from H.M. Stationary Office, price 3d.

Lord Reith, on behalf of the Government, has accepted in principle the recommendations of the Uthwatt Committee in so far as they are designed to prevent private persons making financial gain out of landed property by reason of war conditions or post-war reconstruction, and has promised Legislation at an early date.

The recommendations of the report in so far as they relate to the establishment of a Central Planning Authority have apparently been rejected. The Government has reaffirmed that in principle it agrees to the necessity for planned development, but no steps have been taken to establish the necessary central Authority.

(See Leading Article.)

The big town, centre of intellectual life and international trade, forms part of a world network of communications, and it is from this, and not from its immediate neighbourhood, that its life blood is drawn. City life is much the same all the world over, and caters everywhere for the same kind of need. It would be a mistake to try to emphasize distinctions that are tending to disappear.

*

Regions are geographical facts. The more accurately we analyse the soil, the more scientifically we exploit the resources of the earth, the greater the distinction is likely to grow between one region and another, based on their suitability for different purposes. Variety here is natural and should be encouraged.

*

The problem of the planner is to foster both cultures, the regional and local based on physical distinctions, the urban and international based on intellectual affinity, and to see that each kind of life is carried on without interfering with the other.

UNITED FRONT?

There are signs that the garden city enthusiasts and the city garden enthusiasts are approximating at last to a common front. Mr. F. J. Osborn, speaking at a meeting of the Architecture Club held recently at the R.I.B.A., made two notable concessions. He said he was prepared to abandon the slogan "19 houses to the acre" in favour of 15,000 sq. ft. of floor space per acre, accompanied by the usual accommodation standards. He thought that everyone would prefer individual homes, but was prepared to take the risk.

*

He also admitted that although he thought high buildings were unsuitable for domestic purposes, a certain number of them were essential in a town for æsthetic reasons. Civic feeling could not be achieved without them. They were necessary as contrast; but it was a mistake to mass them.

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

THE IMMOBILE

GOVERNMENT ACTS ON
UTHWATT REPORT

Lord Reith, Minister of Works and Buildings, announced in the House of Lords the Government's immediate decisions on important recommendations contained in an interim report by the Uthwatt Committee, on the payment of compensation and recovery of betterment in respect of public control of the use of land. The decisions of the Government are discussed in our leading article on page 53.

R.I.B.A. LIBRARY TO BE CLOSED

The R.I.B.A. Library will be closed to readers and enquirers during one week, Monday, August 18, to Saturday August 23, inclusive, to enable various essential maintenance duties to be fulfilled which pressure of day-to-day business has caused to be postponed. Books borrowed from the Library can be returned in this period but no new loans will be made. Enquiries originating in Government Departments will be dealt with as usual.

BOOKS ON ARCHITECTURE
WANTED

The R.I.B.A. Library has received a request for books on architecture from the Officer Commanding a unit of the Pioneer Corps, stationed in a country district in England. There are sufficient men in the unit to form an architectural study group, but they have no books and seem unable to get them through the Army Educational Corps.

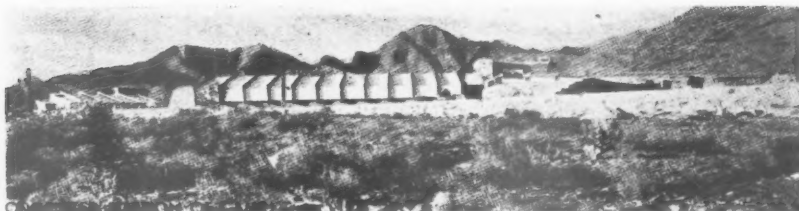
Architects who have elementary books, either general or technical, which they can spare, are asked to write to the R.I.B.A. saying what they have, so that this particular request can be met without the waste of time and postage taken in sending the books themselves until it is known for certain that they are wanted. A copy of Fletcher's History will definitely be welcome.

WELSH SCHOOL OF
ARCHITECTURE

An exhibition of architectural drawings arranged in conjunction with the South Wales Institute of Architects was held in the Assembly Hall of the Technical College, Cardiff. The exhibition, which was very well attended, was in two parts:

(a) *Competition for the Replanning of part of Riverside, Cardiff.*—The eight schemes submitted in this competition were exhibited. The competition was suggested by Captain W. E. Pritchard, who, with Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, Past President of the Town Planning Institute, offered prizes to the students of the Welsh School of Architecture for the best schemes submitted. While it was understood that the schemes were the work of students, they were found to be very useful in showing a number of ways in which such an area as this might be replanned; the use of five storey flats giving the same accommodation as before, but also giving a large amount of open space for recreational purposes.

(b) *Exhibition of the Work of Mr. W. J. Phillips.*—This part of the exhibition was



CONSTRUCTION



The following pages illustrate what are called for the purposes of this issue mobile or shop-made buildings: buildings composed of parts which are prefabricated, standardized or in some way mass produced, so that they can be rapidly assembled on any site. These buildings may serve different purposes, and can assume many shapes, but they all have this much in common. They are synthetic and international in character because they are the product of a universal technique. In contrast to these are buildings which are the laborious product of local craftsmanship, and borrow from their surroundings character and local peculiarities. There is a tendency to imagine that all modern architecture belongs to the former class and that the latter is always represented by "period stuff." But this is not necessarily so. The work of Frank Lloyd Wright shows the modern idiom pursuing a local or regional development, the principle being immobile and the architecture *home-grown* in the sense that the design is the product of the site, and physical conditions have dictated the solution. Another site would have demanded another solution.

The building illustrated is the winter home of the Taliesin Fellowship. In 1938, they started their annual trek to the Arizona desert in search of winter quarters where the group could live, work and build in almost continuous sunshine away from the cold blasts of their native Wisconsin winter; they chose a site at the base of the McDowell mountains on sloping ground covered with a profusion of cactus growth and set out to design a building that would "grow out of the desert as the giant sahuaro had grown." The materials available were the reddish-coloured rock of the desert, dense, heavy and impossible

of a special character, not consisting of selected portions of the work done by various students, but of the whole of the work done by one student (Mr. W. J. Phillips) throughout the five years' course leading to exemption from the Final Examination for Associateship of the Royal Institute of British Architects and qualifying for Registration under the Architects Registration Act. It was particularly interesting as Mr. Phillips won the R.I.B.A. Allied Societies' Travelling Scholarship to Rome, a Certificate of Hon. Mention in the R.I.B.A. Banister-Fletcher Essay Competition, a number of local prizes for Measured Drawings, Sketches, etc., and the College Diploma in Architecture with Distinction in Design, Construction and Thesis.

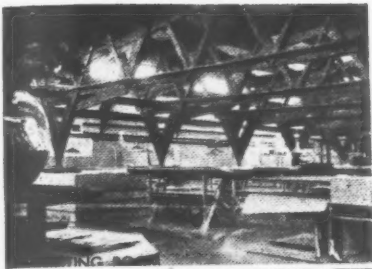
There was a large attendance of architects and students of architecture and others interested in Architecture and Architectural Education, among those present being Captain W. E. Pritchard; Councillor Moreland, Chairman of the Technical College Committee; Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd; Mr. Trystan Edwards and Mr. T. Edmond Rees.

REPLANNING OUR OLD CITIES

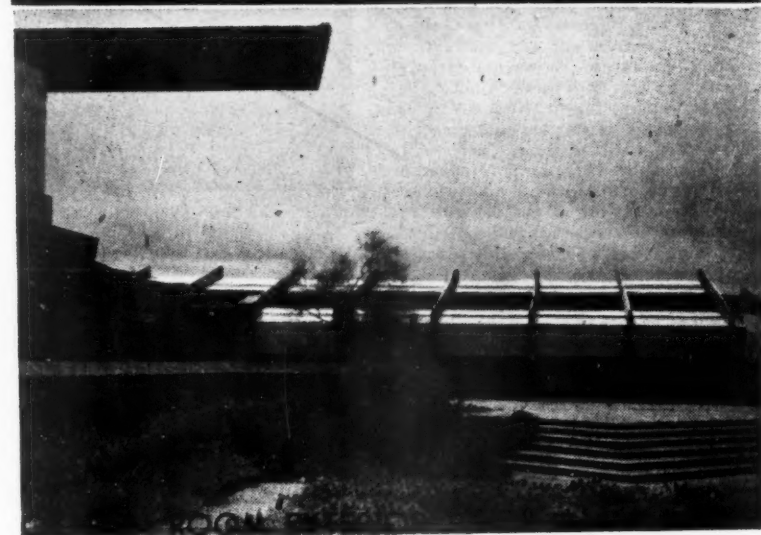
A meeting of the Architecture Club was held at the R.I.B.A., Portland Place, W.1, with Mr. Holland Martin in the chair, Mr. F. J. Osborn delivered an address on replanning of our old cities.

Mr. Osborn said that detailed planning was impossible because we did not know

E I D E A : H O M E - G R O W N



DETAIL DRAUGHTING ROOM



to work ; also sand, gravel, cheap lumber and canvas. Rocks were used for the groundwork of the building. They were placed vertically to line wood forms, with smaller stones to fill the cracks, and then concrete was poured between in such a way that it tied the whole together to one set mass of monolithic masonry. Some of the walls were battered at the top, and some were given a double batter, so that "the harmony and repose of the desert slopes became completely identified

with the structure. The superstructure was made from canvas-covered frames supported by sloping red wood trusses. The frames are free to open and close at will, and light showing through the canvas is pleasantly diffused. "There is a broad sense of shelter and yet everything is open to allow the sky, the gardens, the desert, and the mountains to penetrate so that one is never unaware of the beauty of the landscape."

the fate of any area or city, but it was a matter of desperate urgency that we should agree on general principles. The machinery of planning had to be constructed, and it was necessary for the planning movement to give greater attention to the kind of planning required in order that a satisfactory machine might be produced. We could arrive at general principles and start the provisional planning of certain areas if we had the aims of planning generally stated.

Mr. W. H. Ansell, P.R.I.B.A., said one point architects had to face was the practical side of rebuilding bombed cities at a time when the shortage of materials and of skilled men would be such that it would be impossible satisfactorily to build large areas permanently at the rate at which rebuilding would be required. He visualised an

interim period during which some of our cities would be rebuilt almost on the constructional lines of a great exhibition, i.e., of light steel with plastic slabs. Such work would last ten or fifteen years if necessary. There would be an opportunity for temporary building for services and activities which must be carried on to some extent without interfering with the permanent replanning of a locality. Parts of London might have these exhibition buildings. Great halls might be built within which commerce and industry might be happily housed for the time being, so that when planning and final reconstruction were done they might be done properly. It would be disastrous to have a London carrying for centuries the obvious stigma of having been built at a time when there

was very little material to build with and very little skilled labour. An interim period such as he proposed would to a great extent prevent that.

Professor Patrick Abercrombie said that Mr. Ansell's suggestion had a danger. A French proverb warned us that nothing endured like a makeshift.

A.A.S.T.A. AND SOVIET ARCHITECTS

The following letter has been sent by the A.A.S.T.A. to the Soviet Ambassador :—
YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Two years ago a number of members of this Trade Union visited the U.S.S.R. and made a study of the colossal building programmes then

being carried out. During this visit they were vividly impressed, not only by what they saw and the cordial welcome they received, but also by the unity of the Union of Soviet Architects and other organizations of the building industry.

Now that the supreme aggression of Fascism has involved the U.S.S.R. in war, we are convinced that the unity of the building organizations will contribute to the final victory and the peace of the peoples.

We therefore ask you to convey our fraternal greetings to the Soviet Government and people and, in particular, to the Union of Soviet Architects and to the trade unions of the building industry.

We are determined to use all the means in our power to forge weapons for the victory of the common cause of the Soviet and British peoples.

Yours fraternally,
(Signed) COLIN PENN,
President.

BRICK INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

The Minister of Works, in view of the importance of an efficient brick industry both during and after the war, has decided, with the agreement of the industry, to appoint a committee, representative of all interests, to advise him on the subject.

Mr. Oliver Simmonds, M.P., has agreed to be Chairman of the Committee which will, in particular, advise on steps to be taken to secure adequate output, maximum co-ordination, pooling of resources and information, economy of manufacture and introduction of more scientific methods. The Committee will first consider steps to be taken immediately to assist the war effort.

R.I.B.A. INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination was held in London, Leeds, Newcastle, Hull and Exeter from May 16 to 22. Of the 80 candidates examined, 47 passed and 33 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows:—

Blight, Ernest.
Bromley, Frederick Wilfred Arthur.
Caulfield, Roy Frank Frederick.
Churton, John.
Critchlow, Arthur.
Davies, René Francis.
Davies, William Richard.
Dunnett, Frank.
Edmondson, Kenneth Hirst.
Ferin, Harold Robert Stuart.
Fitt, Richard Harold.
Fury, Ronald William.
Goatley, Graham Frederick.
Gray, John Russell.
Hardstaff, Maurice.
Herriott, James Morris.
Hersham, Abraham.
Hitch, John Stewart.
Horton, Ronald William.
Hughes, Augustus Michael Burnand.
Jones, Ifor Wyn.
Kelsey, Norman George.
Lewis, Charles Richard Edward.
Lowes, Cyril.
McEwen, Frederick Charles.
Marshall, Herbert Dennis.
Mason, Miss Margaret Joan Elfreda.
Miller, Hedley Walter.
Moore, Ernest Roy.
Naunton, Miss Margaret Doreen.
Newton, Eric Albert.
Parratt, Leslie Richard.
Patterson, Dennis.
Rickard, Donald Michael.
Ryder, John Gordon.
Smith, Roger Gordon.
Statham, Stephen Haywood.
Stubbs, Donald Thomas.
Thurston, Ronald.
Tucker, Ernest Frank.
Walker, James Beedham.
Walters, William Joseph.
Ward, John Charles.
Whittle, Jack.
Wilkinson, Neville Raine.
Woodbury, Neville.
Wynne-Williams, Ronald Ormonde.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Messrs. Davis & Belfield, chartered quantity surveyors, have moved to No. 4, Harley Road, N.W.3. 'Phone: PRImrose 1560.

LETTERS

W. W. SCOTT MONCRIEFF,
F.R.I.B.A.

JOHN M. HOLMES,
Chairman D.I.A. Manchester District.

JOHN WATT, A.R.I.B.A.



Mr. Hiorns Retires

SIR,—I opened the JOURNAL this morning to see the very fine photograph of my old friend Mr. F. R. Hiorns, who is retiring from his post as Architect to the L.C.C.

Seldom do we find a man holding one of the highest positions in the profession with greater modesty or more becoming dignity, or one with a higher sense of duty, which no German bombs could blast.

When *anathema maranatha* was doing its worst over his head, he remained at his post by day and night within the L.C.C. Headquarters.

From my personal knowledge I can bear witness to his life's anxiety to do all that lay within his power for the poor of his beloved London. Their homes and hospitals were ever in his mind.

No one can look at that photograph without realizing the sad glory of the human countenance at its best.

Perhaps, Sir, you will allow me to express what all who have known him must feel—"A happy retirement to this excellent man and peace."

W. W. SCOTT MONCRIEFF
Nottingham

Has the D.I.A. a Future?

SIR,—The valuable article "Has the D.I.A. a Future," by Mr. Carrington, is critical of past leadership of the Association, but includes no justification for its end. Although largely devoted to design for industries during recent years, this is not, as the article points out, its object as understood by many members.

The exhibition of manufactured articles singled out for D.I.A. "Fitness for Purpose" approval was misleading. Such D.I.A. approval was often given to "cocktail period" design and suggested to the more superficial observer some sort of absolute standard. The standard was dangerously easy because the complexity of the human mind was ignored. Thus the D.I.A. method of education was an attempted short cut and ignored more comprehensive methods in some of the better schools. It was only too easy to ignore human intuitions and emotional requirements. Before Mr. Carrington shoots down the headquarters' flag, however, it might be wise to visit some of the outposts. In Manchester, where D.I.A. meetings are not divorced from art education, there is no "virtual cessation." The D.I.A. is performing a necessary function and would not necessarily be more effective "by any other name."

JOHN M. HOLMES
Manchester.

War Building Work

SIR,—In Astragal's notes for July 10, why suggest drawing the attention of the Ministry of Works and Buildings on your second point? Most of the energetic architects over 35 are already on war work of some kind, granted, but there are still some who are not, never had that opportunity.

The Central Register cards would give valuable information; are they ever referred to? Take hospital work for instance; Architects and departments who got the hospital work at the beginning of the war—what experience of actual hospital work had they, if any? Why not check up on this point and see the architects who were passed over.

In the circle of architects there is far too much "wangling," too many secret channels, holding information back, and in many cases good men are left out "being unlucky" metaphorically speaking.

To say that it is next door to impossible to replace a 30-year-old architect with anyone competent to take his place—I am sorry but I can't let you get away with that; in my opinion it is going a bit too far and is very far-fetched. Would it not be better to find out if such replacements could be filled, competently.

Men of military age should not be reserved unless actually engaged on war production. One wonders at the list of reserved occupations, both at the age and the said occupations; surely it is long past the time to have round pegs in square holes. What we require to-day are men who are not only good theoretically but also practical.

Edinburgh.

JOHN WATT.

On this and the following seven pages are illustrated three of the latest buildings to be erected on the mobile idea: 1, the American Red Cross and Harvard University Field Hospital, shipped from the U.S.A. and now being assembled in this country; 2, the emergency shopping centre at Coventry built on a site devastated by enemy bombing, and 3, the City Hall at Newman, California. The field hospital is constructed entirely of prefabricated timber, and was shipped in crates ready for assembly; the shopping centre is timber framed with asbestos walls and roofs and the City Hall has pre-cast slab walls and a plywood roof. Mobile or shop-made buildings demand direction by architects every bit as much as their antithesis the immobile or home-grown product illustrated on page 56. Unless architects as a profession resolve to dominate the field of mobile building in the interests of the community there will be chaos after the war. For the mobile idea has come to stay and this fact the architectural profession has got to face whether it likes it or not.

THE MOBILE IDEA: SHOP-MADE

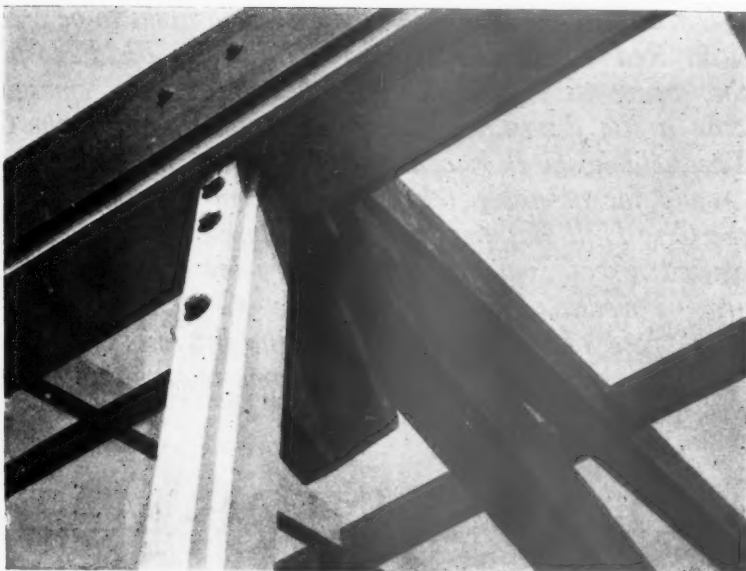
I. AMERICAN FIELD HOSPITAL

GENERAL—American Red Cross and Harvard University Field Hospital shipped from U.S.A. and now being assembled in this country. Unit planning and unit construction are the basis of the scheme. The hospital consists of 22 single-story building units, each approx. 148 ft. × 20 ft., laid out to a more or less orthodox fever hospital plan. Each unit is to be inter-connected by covered pathways. With the exception of the concrete footings all materials have been shipped in crates direct from U.S.A., and all are entirely prefabricated, ready for immediate erection.

MATERIALS — The basic material is Carolina short-leaf pine. Each building unit is a timber-framed building and the pine is used for all framing, roof trusses and joinery. Economy of design of all components has been rigorously observed, and in no part is the pine of a greater thickness than 2 in. Generally speaking, the wood is rough sawn to a 2 in. thickness, and plane finished to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. This gives $\frac{3}{4}$ in. for surfacing on lengths up to 15 ft. The timber is kilned to a moisture content of 9 per cent. and given one coat of sealer as soon as all machining is completed. Considering the variations in humidity and temperature to which this wood must have been subjected in course of transit from U.S.A., there was remarkably little movement apparent. The remainder of the material consists chiefly of proprietary productions carefully selected, and in most

Right, a general view of the field hospital unit now in course of assembly in this country.





cases purpose-made. The roofing consists of galvanised sheet steel laid on interlocking tiles. Double thickness Celotex, surfaced on both sides with asbestos, forms the external wall panels, and pine multi-ply is used internally for wall and ceiling finishes. The open Vee-joint is used where the plywood is used. Insulation throughout is Kimsul, a wood-wool insulation blanket. This is laid under the floors as well as in the roof space. Each unit has its independent services and each has its own oil-fired heating unit.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION—The timber framing is planned on a longitudinal unit of 4 ft. with a span of 20 ft., the normal size of each unit being 148 ft. \times 20 ft. All vertical framing is spaced at 4 ft. centres and all vertical posts (on side walls) are machined to take their own roof truss. The trusses are entirely prefabricated and arrive ready for erection. The split-ring method of jointing is used in these trusses. The floor joists are built from $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick boards with 1 in. spacing blocks between. An overlapping board is fixed on the underside and this not only supplies tensional strength but forms a setting for the asbestos floor insulation. The Celotex is tacked between the asbestos and the multi-ply flooring. The multi-ply flooring is oak faced and supplied finished with high polish ready for laying. This is made possible by the use of tension clips which obviate

Left, top, foot of roof truss; centre, roof truss; left, floor. Above, another view of the field hospital.

AMERICAN RED CROSS AND HARVARD



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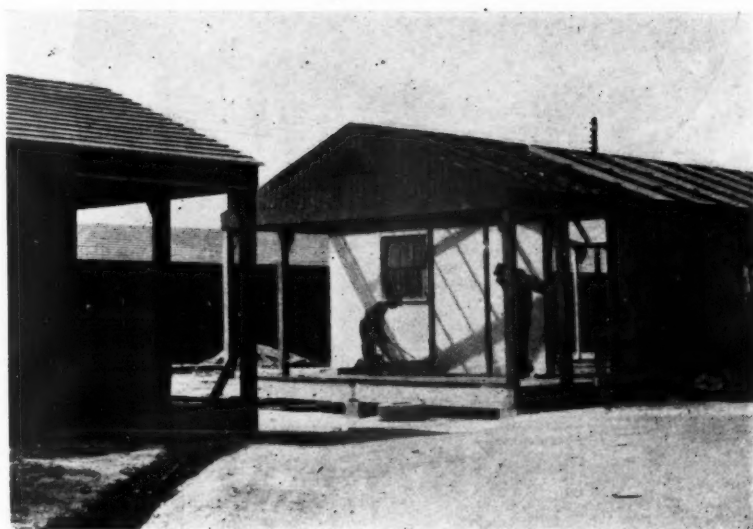
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the use of nails. A loose metal tongue is inserted between the joints to render them element proof. The window unit is also standardized and is delivered to the job already glazed with wired glass ready for fixing. Mr. Gwyer, the American resident engineer, expressed the opinion that, given a clear run on materials and with a team of 10 experienced men, he could erect each unit quite comfortably within three weeks, including the preparation of concrete footings. The director of the hospital is Dr. John E. Gordon, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology at Harvard University.

The general contractors were E. H. Burgess, Ltd.

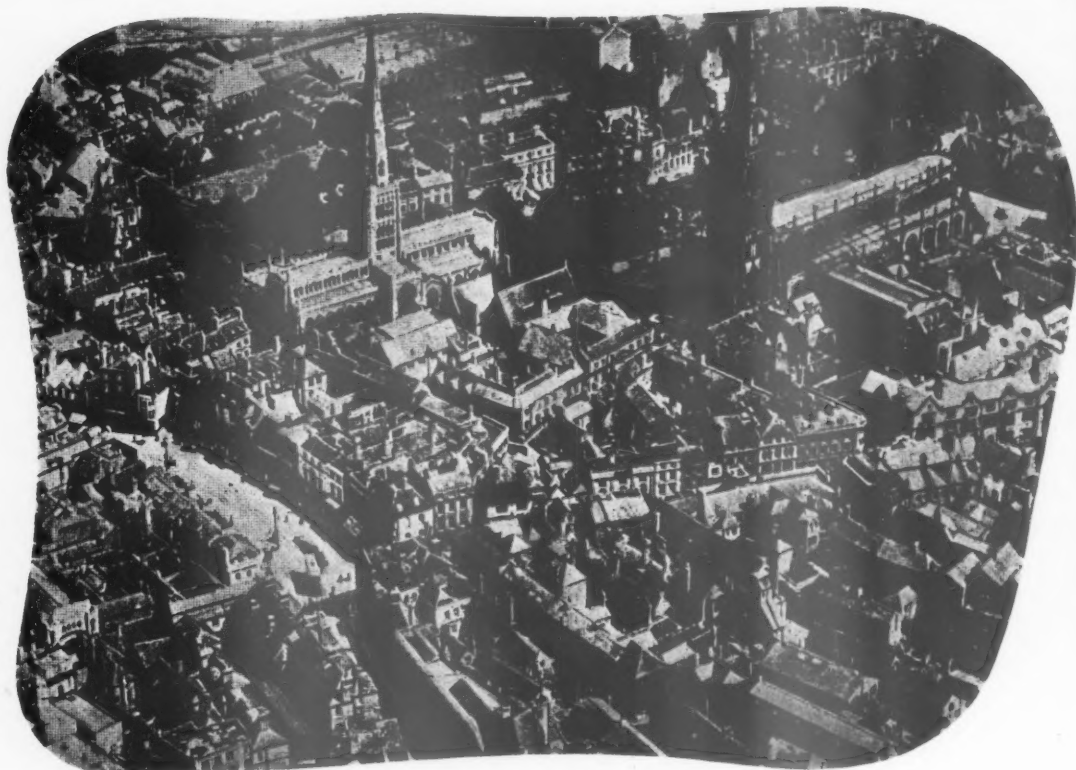
Above, interior view of a unit during assembly; right, two of the entrances.



R D

UNIVERSITY FIELD HOSPITAL

THE MOBILE IDEA : SHOP-MADE

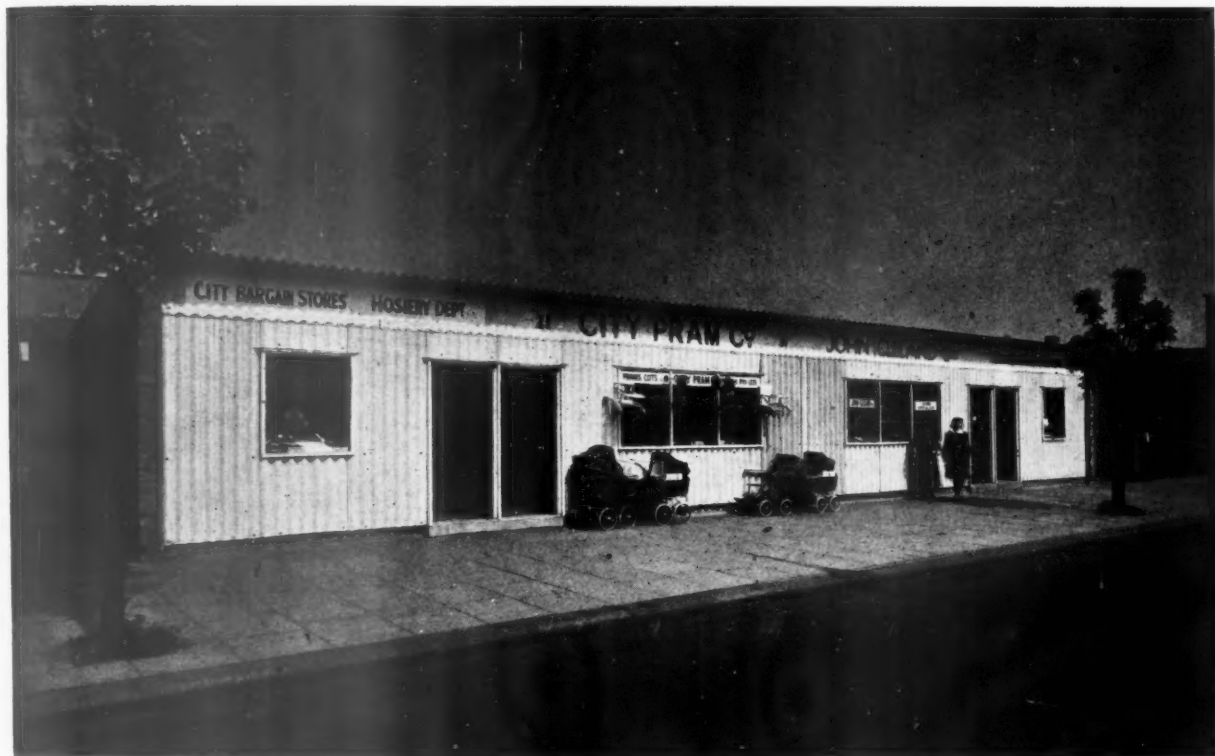


CHIEF ASSISTANT:
J. A. MILLER



GENERAL — Temporary shops to replace those destroyed during air raids, erected on the instructions of the General Works Committee of Coventry Corporation, who own the land. The shops are in two sizes—the larger ones have three windows and cost approximately £300; the smaller shops one window and cost approximately £200. There is a tendency for the shopkeepers to endeavour to draw more attention to their individual shops by advertising posters, but the Committee is endeavouring to control this.

2: EMERGENCY SHOPPING CENTRE, COVENTRY



SENIOR ASSISTANT:
A. G. GOODAIR

The windows were limited in size because of the possibility of frequent replacements due to subsequent air raid damage and to the danger of flying glass.

CONSTRUCTION—Light timber frame, asbestos external roof and walls, concrete floor, wall board internal lining. The roof is a double lean-to with a valley gutter in the centre. The shops are sub-divided into small units with brick end walls; the object of subdividing them is to minimize damage by subsequent bombing.

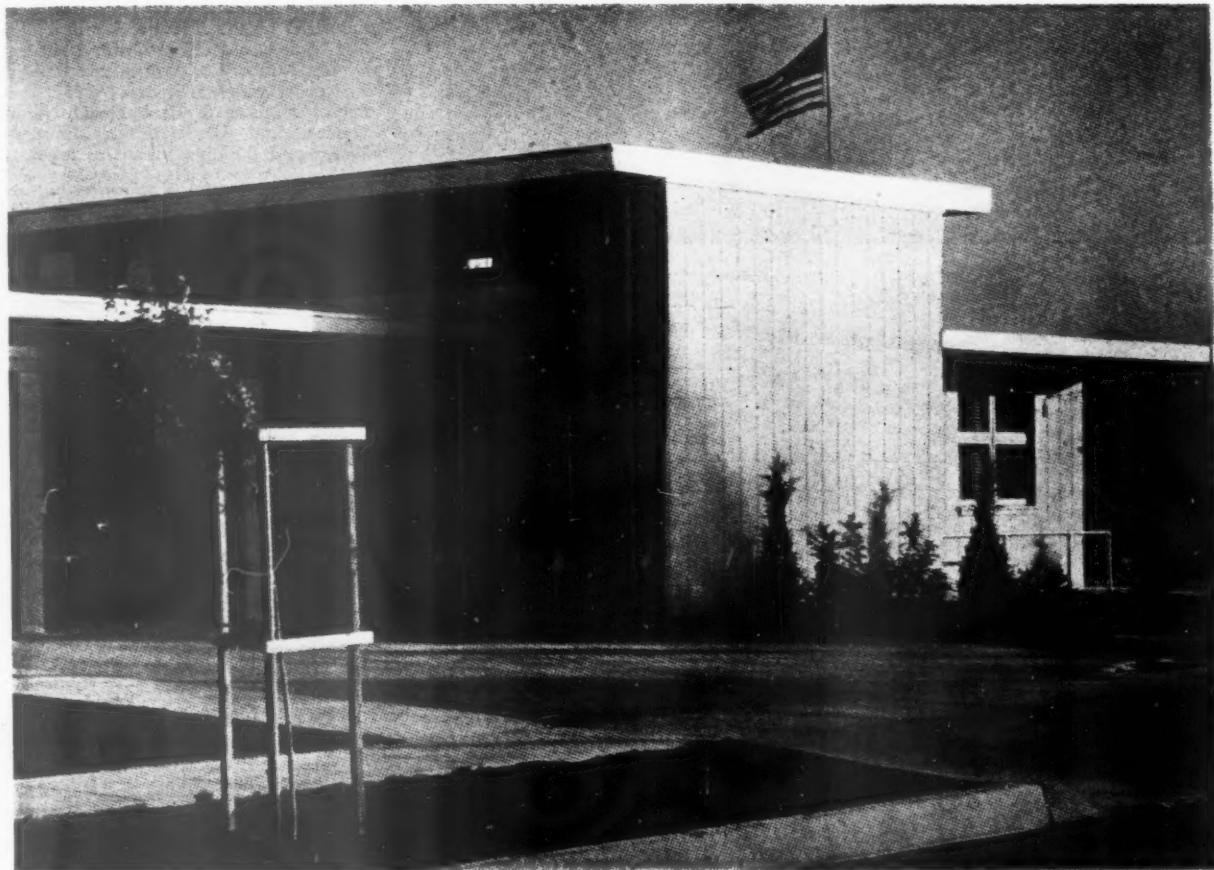
BY DONALD E. E. GIBSON, CITY ARCHITECT



Above, a typical Shop Front.

EMERGENCY SHOPPING CENTRE, COVENTRY

THE MOBILE IDEA: SHOP-MADE



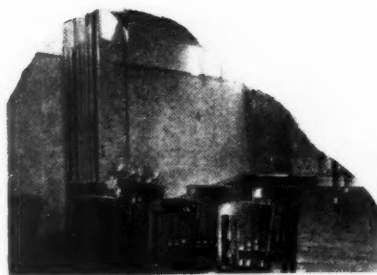
DESIGNED BY RUSSELL GUERNE DELAPPE

GENERAL—The type of multi-purpose civic building which can be run up anywhere for temporary use by local authorities. The entire building is on one floor, with a clerestory over the combined auditorium - council room - court room.

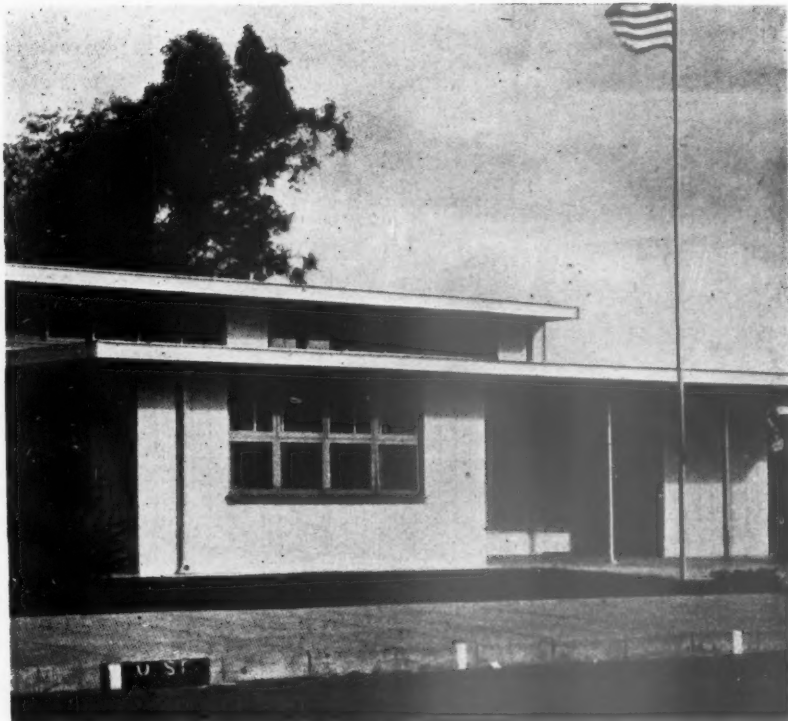
CONSTRUCTION—First-floor slab is concrete ; walls are of square pre-cast blocks which have indentations, semi-circular in section, on all bedding surfaces. These are laid with both vertical and horizontal joints aligned. Quarter-inch round rods were placed in all joints. Chases were filled with cement grout. The basement of the city hall contains only a 75-ft. pistol range and storage space ; the remainder is unexcavated. Roof is of plywood supported on wood joists, and surfaced with built-up roofing.

The illustrations are reproduced from The Architectural Record.

Above, the garage-fire house entrance ; right, an office and two views in the auditorium, one showing the subdividing screen



3. CITY HALL, NEWMAN, CALIFORNIA



PLAN

Above, two views of the exterior of the City Hall, Newman, California

THE MOBILE IDEA: SHOP-MADE

PAYMENT BY RESULTS

Ministry of Works Order

Payment by results has been introduced into the building and civil engineering industries by the Essential Work (Building and Civil Engineering) Order 1941 issued by the Ministry of Works and Buildings. The order which is signed by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour and National Service, and Lord Reith, Minister of Works and Buildings, reads as follows:—

1. The early completion of certain building and civil engineering works is vital to the war effort. Speed is so essential that the Government have felt bound to ask the contractors and operatives to institute or extend in the case of these works a system of payment by results in order that the greatest possible rapidity of production may be secured.
2. The Government recognize the difficulty of establishing rapidly a system of payment by results in those branches of the industry in which payment on a time basis has been the immemorial practice. Industrial negotiations are in progress on the subject. But while it will be necessary to carry such negotiations to a successful conclusion, the emergency does not permit of any delay in putting the new system provisionally in operation.
3. The Government therefore propose to apply on certain works, which are to be scheduled under the Essential Work Order, and as a basis on which the contractors will be reimbursed, the scheme for payment by results.
4. In putting forward this scheme the Government desire to give these assurances:—
 - (a) If the representatives of the employers and operatives in the industries should, later, as a result of joint negotiations, reach an agreement between themselves on any adaptation of these proposals, which would in the opinion of the Government be more effective in attaining the object which the Government's proposals are designed to achieve, the Government would be prepared to reconsider the present scheme in the light of any such agreement. Meanwhile unauthorised departures from the scheme would not be recognized by the Government.
 - (b) In so far as the scheme affects branches of the industries which are at present remunerated solely on a time rate basis, the adoption of the scheme will constitute a recognized "change of practice" and will be operative only for the period of the war, except in so far as it may be continued by joint agreement.
 - (c) In no case will a worker under the scheme receive less remuneration than he would receive for the same time worked under existing agreements or under the guaranteed pay provisions of the Essential Work Order.
5. The scheme for payment by results now put forward by the Government will for the time being be applied to various operations in the civil engineering industry and to all brickwork.
6. The following operations will be included and must be put on to the bonus system forthwith:—

Excavating (Machine)
Excavating (Hand)
Stone Hard Core
Concreting
Bricklaying

Subsequently other operations will, if it is found desirable, be brought within the scope of the scheme.

7. The method of calculating bonus follows that customary in the civil engineering industry, that is to say, a bonus becomes payable for all work over and above a fixed hourly output.

8. Bonus is additional to plain time rates. It is calculated on an hourly basis but is ascertained weekly. When ascertaining the weekly bonus, any hours of work when for reasons outside the operative's control, such as weather, lack of materials, breakdown of machinery, the bonus system cannot be applied and any output during those hours, will be ignored; but such hours will be paid for at the appropriate time rate.

9. Bonusing will normally be by gangs and the principle is to be applied to the maximum extent possible.

10. The rates are intended to apply in reasonably favourable conditions; and upward adjustment must be made on the site when less favourable conditions require it.

11. The rates have been worked out only for certain classes of works but they will provide the principles by reference to which rates will be settled on the site for other similar classes of work to which the bonus system can be suitably applied.

12. The Government propose to begin scheduling forthwith certain urgent and vital works under the Essential Work Order.

Thereafter contractors on these scheduled works will be asked to offer to the operatives engaged on all classes of excavating, concreting, stone hard-core and brickwork, rates of wages on the basis of those set out by the Ministry. These rates will then form the basis on which reimbursement will be made by the Contracting Department to the contractor and scheduling will be conditional on the rates being introduced and operated.

13. It is proposed to put this system into operation forthwith, but due consideration will be paid to the necessity of arranging the change over on the various works and sites, so as to involve the minimum of interference and inconvenience.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED THIS WEEK:

★ *ARE only Architects selected from the Central Register for Essential Work ?* - - - Q 759

★ *WHO Manufactures Gas Resisting Paint ?* - Q 760

★ *WHAT is a Fair Price for Second Hand Baulk Timber ?* Q 764

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

INFORMATION CENTRE

THE Information Centre answers any question about architecture, building, or the professions and trades within the building industry. It does so free of charge, and its help is available to any member of the industry.

Enquirers do not have to wait for an answer until their question is published in the JOURNAL. Answers are sent direct to enquirers as soon as they have been prepared. The service is confidential; and in no case is the identity of an enquirer disclosed to a third party.

Questions should be sent by post to—

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
45 THE AVENUE, CHEAM, SURREY

—but in cases where an enquirer urgently requires an answer to a simple question, he may save time by telephoning the question to—

VIGILANT 0087

The reply will come by post.

Q 757

ARCHITECT, LONDON. — Will you kindly help me with regard to the new licensing regulations? According to the press a LICENCE must be obtained FOR all works over £100 to be spent on any one property in any one year. Also can you tell me whether ELECTRIC LIGHTING and painting have to be included in the £100?

I am acting for many clients who have had their premises bombed.

We have not the space to quote the regulations in full here, but the position is briefly as follows:—

No work of building or civil engineering construction may be undertaken or continued without the consent of the appropriate authority, except in the following cases:—

1. If the estimated cost of undertaking and completing the work involved does not exceed £100.
2. If the work is being done on behalf of Government departments, etc.
3. If the works are in the nature of maintenance, running repairs or decoration.

Should you require a licence you should approach the Licensing Officer, H.M. Office of Works, Abell House, John Islip Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: VICTORIA 4422.

As far as we are aware genuine first-aid repairs to prevent further damage from weather and other causes would be classed as "running repairs" and no licence would be required even if the cost exceeded £100. Reinstatement, however, would not be considered "running repairs" and a licence would be necessary.

Painting and electrical work and other services would normally form a part of the cost of building and the total cost would have to be less than £100. Purely protective painting, not forming part of the cost of reinstatement, rebuilding or other repairs might be classed as maintenance.

If you are in any doubt we should advise you to speak to the licensing officer mentioned above before proceeding with the work.

Q 758

ARCHITECTS, MIDDLESEX.—*What do MESSRS. INTERLOX STRUCTURES, LTD., manufacture.*

Messrs. Interlox Structures, Ltd.'s chief production is a lining for concrete which is used as shuttering and left in as a permanent part of the structure.

Messrs. Interlox Structures, Ltd., claim that it has thermal insulation and waterproofing qualities and that it forms a good base for decorations; because of its waterproofing qualities, a building can be decorated and occupied before the concrete has fully dried out.

An associated company, the Selection Engineering Co. specialises in waterproofing materials and manufactures a bitumastic emulsion which can be applied to most surfaces including wall boards, plywood, etc. This is used for huts and also for temporary repairs to windows, skylights, roofs, etc.

We understand that both companies have other interests and you might do well to communicate with them direct.

Q 759

ENQUIRER, SURREY.—*I am an assistant on War Building Repairs. In your answer to Q.697 you say that all ASSISTANTS employed on essential work are obtained FROM the CENTRAL REGISTER. Does this only apply to Architects.*

Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, Chemists and other professional men

and Technicians have been required to register with the Central Register, and posts with Government Departments, etc., are normally obtained through the Central Register. The Central Register does not deal with other vacancies such as vacancies for clerical workers.

Q 760

ARCHITECTS, MIDDLESEX.—*Can you tell us the name of a firm who manufactures a reliable GAS RESISTING PAINT for a gas decontamination centre.*

Below are the names and addresses of three manufacturers from whom you can obtain gas resisting paint.

Messrs. Jos. Freeman, Sons & Co. Ltd., Cementone Works, Wandsworth, London, S.W.18;
Messrs. I. C. I. (Paints), Ltd., Slough, Bucks;
Messrs. Lewis Berger & Sons Ltd., Morning Lane, London, E.9.

Q 761

ARCHITECTS, SURREY.—*What is the price of the STAMP that is fixed to a BUILDING CONTRACT not under seal, also stampage on the first copy and original.*

A Building Contract not under seal must be stamped with a sixpenny stamp, and this applies to copies also.

A Building Contract under seal requires a ten shilling stamp.

Q 762

ARCHITECT, LONDON.—*Can you help me to select a suitable STONE, obtainable now, FOR A GRAVESTONE.*

I require a greyish buff (not too dark) sandstone, which will easily take a little carving. It should, especially, be a quick-weathering stone, and the total length of time which it will last is not a matter of very great moment, say, 50 years.

I would add that the stone is to be used in the Guildford district, and that I have in mind something of the Ancaster, Weldon or Bath stone types.

As far as we are aware the local stone is patchy in appearance and does not take carving at all well. Ancaster or Bath stone would do, but we presume you object to the cost of transport.

You might get in touch with the sculptor or whoever is to do the carving, as he is quite likely to

know of firms who keep small stocks of different sorts of stone for this purpose.

Q 763

ENQUIRER, CAMBRIDGE.—*Would you kindly give me the titles and publishers of a book on CONCRETE SHUTTERWORK FOR BRIDGES and one on setting out foundations and profiles for large buildings.*

We are not quite sure what you mean by setting out "profiles," but we hope that the two books mentioned below may prove useful. The first does not deal solely with bridges, but we think it will give you all the information you require.

Design and Construction of Formwork for Concrete Structures, by A. E. Wynn. Price 20s. 0d. or 20s. 9d. by post. Publishers: Concrete Publications Ltd., 13, Dartmouth Street, London, S.W.1.

Foundations and Earth Pressure, by C. H. Wollaston. Price 21s. Published by Hutchinsons' Scientific and Technical Publication Dept.

Q 764

ARCHITECT, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Could you give me a fair price to allow per standard for SECONDHAND BAULK TIMBER at the present time. The position is that on a large building which is being demolished the contractor has to allow a credit for all old timber. The building was erected in 1907 or thereabouts, and the sizes of the timber (which is rough timber) such as purlins, etc., are 7 in. by 2 in., 9 in. by 3 in., 7 in. by 3 in., 10 in. by 3 in. I wish to arrive at a fair price per standard for both employers and contractor. I appreciate that it should be necessary to see the wood, but if you can give a rough guide this would be of great assistance.*

In reply to your enquiry we make the following suggestions:—

1. The cost of drawing nails, cutting off imperfect parts and sorting generally is a genuine cost, and it would be better to pay for the actual cost rather than to attempt to assess it theoretically. We suggest that the cost of sorting should form part of the cost of demolition. Further, cartage to the yard must be allowed as a part of demolition cost, or be taken into account when valuing the timber, preferably the former.

2. Theoretically old materials are less valuable than new, and the contractor may claim that he will have difficulty in persuading a client to pay the full cost for old timber; however, old timber is likely to be

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THE SCIENTIFIC NON-WELDED REINFORCEMENT.

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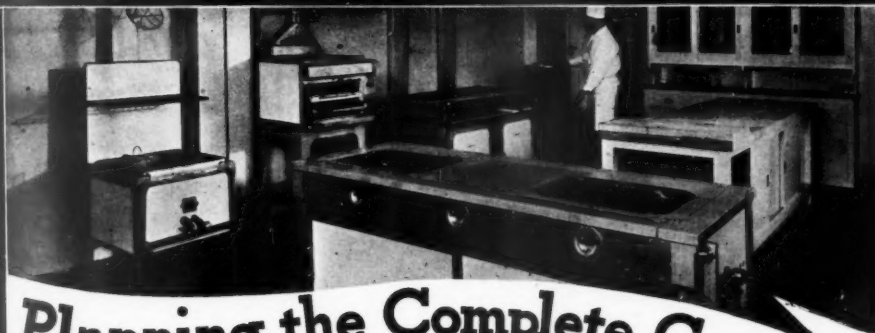
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better seasoned than new and owing to the shortage the contractor should have no difficulty in using it. We suggest that the relative values of new and old timber can only be a matter for negotiation.

3. The cost of new timber varies considerably according to the qualities available, the quantities used and various other factors. We suggest that you might be able to obtain invoices from the contractor for new timber of similar scantlings obtained through a timber merchant. If this is not possible you will have to rely upon very approximate figures, and we suggest that £60 per standard would not be unreasonable, although this should be reduced to £50 where there are large quantities of any particular scantling.

4. We personally are of the opinion that having paid for sorting and cartage, the nett quantity of sound timber should be credited at the cost of new. We think it is fair to take into consideration the fact that the shortage of timber is acute, and that a contractor can use any timber bought immediately. If it were assumed that the contractor was buying timber which he did not require for immediate use, he would be acting more or less as a timber merchant and might reasonably ask for cost of storage and profit.

TRADE NOTES

Ventilation and Air Purification Systems for Air-Raid Shelters

Laissez-faire has caught us napping rather too frequently in the past 22 months, and we have had to pay dearly for some of our negligences—have we learned our lessons?

For some weeks now the German Luftwaffe have left our cities and towns in comparative peace, and air-raid shelters have, I imagine, been left in splendid isolation.

We should not overlook the fact that this respite has been granted during a heat-wave period, and that it is therefore probable that many inefficiently ventilated shelters have survived thus far without bitter complaint and criticism.

There is, too, the question of gas, and any rough calculations published from time to time by statistically minded journalists seem to show that the great majority of people travel around without their gas-masks. In this connexion it would be pertinent to enquire of Mr. Morrison (the great "Carry Your Gas-mask" advocate), what percentage of public shelters are equipped with ventilation plant of a type that, by the simple addition of filters, provide protection against all known forms of war gases.

Andamite Ltd. have recently issued a catalogue giving full details of their stream-ventilation and air purification systems, and application for copies should be addressed to the Company at 52, Ebury Street, London, S.W.1.

Information Sheet No. 831 A.R.P. in *The Architects' Journal* Library of Planned Information fully describes this system of ventilation: it was issued in the *JOURNAL* of June 19 last.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Messrs. Barimar, Ltd., have moved their offices and works to Kent House, 22/24, Peterborough Road, Fulham, London, S.W.6. Telephone: RENown 2147.

CORRECTION

The name of the filling compound introduced by W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Ltd. and referred to in our issue for July 10, page xvii, should have been given as cold filling compound.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

The following members have been elected:

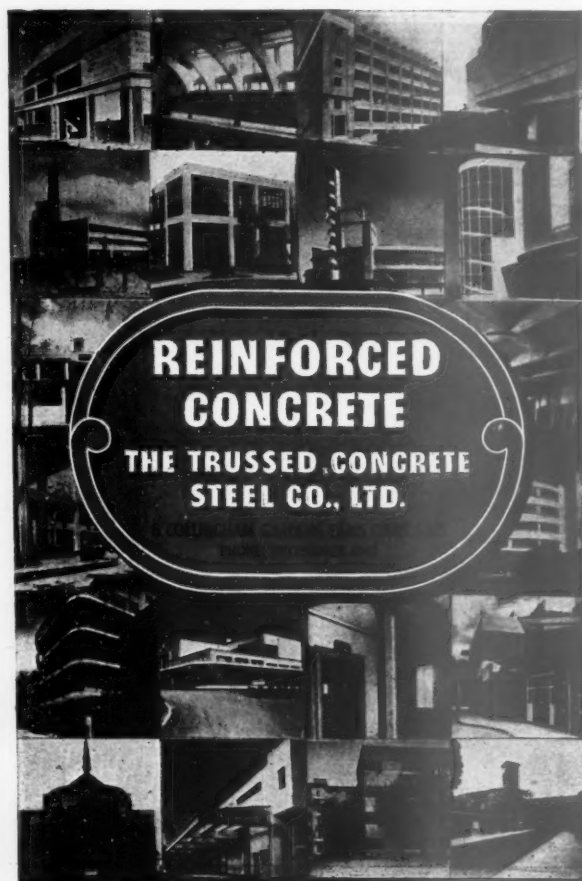
Studentship: William Brian Harvey Bolt, of Swansea; John Alan Gordon, of Thornaby-on-Tees; Frederick Alfred Hill, of London; Frederick Leonard Margetts, of Addlestone, Surrey; Peter Ronald Wade, of Coudsdon, Surrey.

Graduateship: Frank Bailey, of Bolton, Lancs; Lewis William Edser, of Sutton, Surrey; Kenneth Gilbert Hubbard, of Norwich; Morris Philip Kingsley, B.Sc., of Harrow, Middx; Ming Tsuen Koo, of Middlesbrough; Harry Mills, of Bury, Lancs; John Victor Garland Shilton, of Dagenham, Essex; George William Taylor, of Norwich; Sidney Turley, of Nottingham.

Associate-Membership: Sidney John Pells, of Sheerness, Kent; Alfred Leonard Wolley, of Hendon.

Associateship: Thomas Mortimer Burrows, of Twickenham; John Lewis Curtis, F.R.I.B.A., of London; Leonard Shaw-Davis, of North Cheam, Surrey.

Membership: Brian George Ronald Holloway, of Woking; Elijah Page, of Motherwell; Samuel Melya Reisser, of London.



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