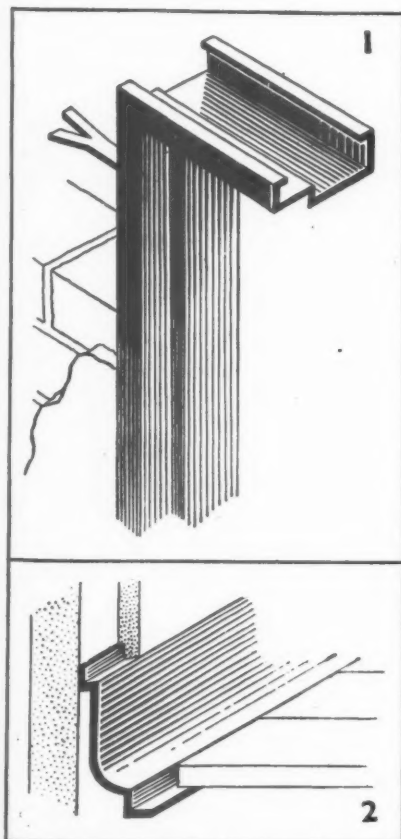


STEEL INSTEAD OF WOOD



Sankey METAL TRIM

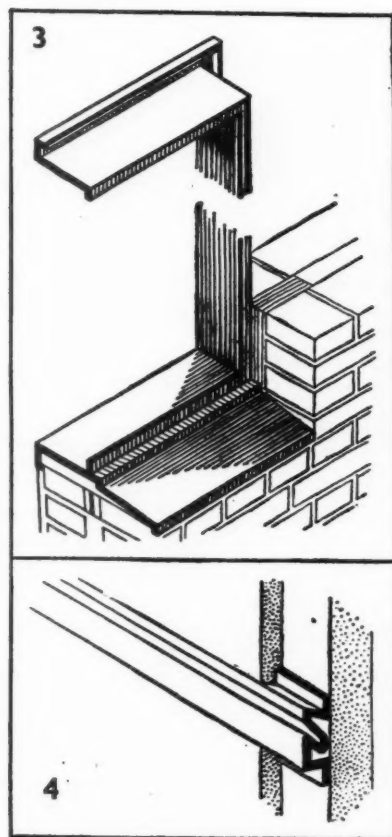


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Corners Welded and Complete
with Hinges, Strike Plate and Lugs
for fixing.

2
Coved Skirting.
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and External Cill. All sections
Purpose Made and Rust Proofed
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and Corners Mitred in the usual
way. Stock Lengths 10 ft.



Metal Trim will undoubtedly play an important part in post war reconstruction, and those interested are welcome to a copy of our catalogue. For the time being, of course, we are only able to execute orders carrying Government permits.

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THE ARCHITECTS'



JOURNAL

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BUILDERS'
JOURNAL AND THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE ARCHI-
TECTURAL PRESS (PUBLISHERS OF THE ARCHITECTS'
JOURNAL, THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, SPECI-
FICATION, AND WHO'S WHO IN ARCHITECTURE)
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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, DECEMBER 11, 1941.

NUMBER 2446: VOLUME 94

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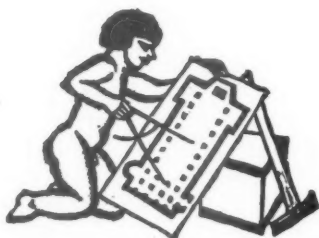
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The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply
owing to war conditions are advertised in this JOURNAL
should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily
available for export.

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.

★ In common with every other periodical and newspaper in the country, this JOURNAL is rationed to a small proportion of its peace-time requirements of paper. This means that it is no longer a free agent printing as many pages as it thinks fit and selling to as many readers as wish to buy it. Instead a balance has to be struck between circulation and number of pages. A batch of new readers may mean that a page has to be struck off, and conversely a page added may mean that a number of readers have to go short of their copy. Thus in everyone's interest, including the reader's, it is

important that the utmost economy of paper should be practised, and in this issue certain modifications are put into effect which save (without sacrificing any of the paper's standing features) a considerable amount of space. It is hoped that they will win general approval.



from AN ARCHITECT'S *Commonplace Book**

THE FIRST BYE-LAW. "When thou buildest a new house, then thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man fall from thence."

Deuteronomy, chap. 22, verse 8.

NEWS



WASTE PAPER

The country's need for waste paper is as urgent and pressing as ever. It is wanted for making nearly every kind of munitions, and on these the safety of everyone of us depends. Have YOU done everything you

* This feature really is from the commonplace book of an architect; to be exact Mr. H. R. Surridge, of the famous firm of Gotch, Saunders & Surridge, of Kettering. To him we are indebted for the quotations which will appear week by week in the same place.

possibly can to hunt out all YOUR waste paper and made sure that it is handed over for repulping? Have YOU gone through your plan chest, your file, your cupboards, your drawers, your collection of old drawings, specifications, bills of quantities, correspondence, etc? And if you have religiously gone through the accumulation of years, are you going steadily on day after day, and week after week saving every available scrap? That is what the country wants from each one of us.

APPOINTMENTS

The Timber Controller has released Mr. Colin Darby in order that he can take up the position of Senior Deputy Director in the Home Grown Timber Production Department.

Mr. W. H. Ansell, P.R.I.B.A., has been elected an Honorary Corresponding Member of the American Institute of Architects.

PAYMENT BY RESULTS

A Panel has been appointed by the Minister of Works, with the assistance of the Federation of Employers and the Workers' organisations in the Building and Civil Engineering Contracting Industries, to advise him on all problems arising out of the establishment of the Government scheme for payment by results on Essential Works. It is intended to refer to the Panel all questions raised from sites in regard to the scheme where any matter of policy or interpretation is involved; and as a result of the decisions of the Panel it is hoped to create in time a code that will be understood and operated throughout the country.

The members of the Panel have been appointed as follows:—

By the National Federation of Building Trade Employers—Messrs. H. C. Harland, G. H. Parker, T. L. Wallis.

By the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives—Messrs. R. Coppock, L. Fawcett, J. W. Stephenson, B. Sandercock.

By the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors—Messrs. G. M. Burt, A. M. Holbein, and H. T. Holloway.

By the Civil Engineering Conciliation Board (Operatives)—Messrs. T. Pugh and H. Bullock, (alternative) C. L. Skinner.

Independent Quantity Surveyor—Mr. G. T. W. Fairbrass (Messrs. Corderoy and Co.)

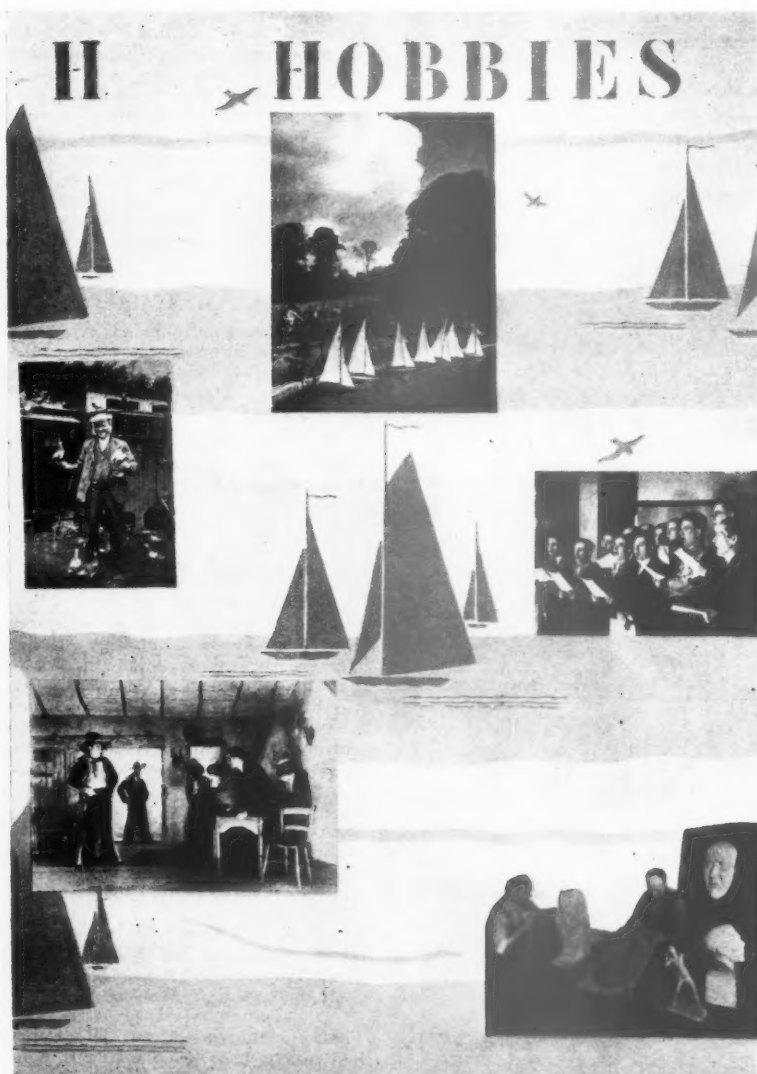
The first meeting was held on November 27 under the Chairmanship of the Director-General, Ministry of Works and Buildings.

LECTURES

The R.I.B.A., recognizing the increasing public interest in architecture and its place in Reconstruction, is preparing a panel of lecturers which, it is hoped, will be a large one, sufficiently dispersed to cover the whole country. It is suggested that the scope of the lectures should include:—

- (a) Reconstruction;
- (b) Appreciation of Architecture;
- (c) The architect's interpretation of historical subjects.

We are informed that it will be a great help in preparing the panel if architects and others, who could lecture to lay audiences, would send their names to the R.I.B.A. with any suggestions that will help to build up a programme of lectures. The following



A screen from the latest exhibition designed by the Housing Centre which is now making a tour of shelters in various parts of the country. There are 22 screens in all, one for every letter in the alphabet (apart from W, X, Y and Z, which gave rise to trouble.) The decorative background, a feature common to all the screens, is coloured in the original. The exhibition is described by Astragal on page 380.

HOME FROM HOME

information would also be useful in allocating a lecturer :—

- (1) Any previous experience ;
- (2) Type of subject preferred ;
- (3) Whether lectures would be given at a distance as well as near the lecturer's home ;
- (4) Whether lectures could be given in the day time or in the evening.

A suitable scale of fees is being considered. Correspondence should be sent to Mr. Daniel Roth, A.R.I.B.A., Secretary of the Lectures Sub-Committee, at Rossetti House, Hallam Street, London, W.1.

HYDE PARK RAILINGS

The work of removing the three miles or more of the outer railings of Hyde Park was started at Victoria Gate last week. Only the traffic gates will be left. The internal railings are also to be taken away, and about 1,000 tons of scrap metal for munitions will result.

HOUSING

Following memorandum has been issued by the Ministry of Health :

Housing Acts, 1935 and 1936, Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, and Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts. Interest on Loans, etc.

I am directed by the Minister of Health to notify you that His Majesty's Treasury have directed that the rate

of interest to be charged on loans, secured on Local Rates, made on and after November 11, 1941, from the Local Loans Fund to Local Authorities for any purposes of the Housing Acts, the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 to 1936, and the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899 to 1923, shall be 3½ per cent. The rate previously fixed was 3 per cent.

I am to remind you that by virtue of Sections 37 (3) and 92 (2) of the Housing Act, 1935, the rate of interest on (i) loans made by local authorities under the provisions of Section 2 of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, and (ii) advances made by local authorities under the provisions of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts is fixed at a rate of ½ per cent. in excess of the rate of interest which, one month before the date on which the terms of the loan or advance are settled, was the rate fixed by the Treasury in respect of loans from the Local Loans Fund to local authorities for housing purposes.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The British Standards Institution announces that, in view of the continuing expansion of the work of the Institution and the development of its relations with the Government Departments and with standardising authorities over-seas, the General Council has appointed an Executive Committee under a permanent Chairman.

The Executive Committee will keep all the activities of the Institution under review and report to the General Council from time to time as may be necessary.

Mr. C. le Maistre, C.B.E., who has been connected with the movement almost since its initiation, and who for the past 25 years has been its chief executive officer, has been appointed full-time Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mr. P. Good, C.B.E., for several years Deputy-Director and recently Joint-Director, has been appointed Director and Secretary of the Institution.

HOUSING CENTRE

Lectures arranged by the Centre are as follows :

December 16. "New Plans for the Old." By Miss Olive Matthews. December 30. "Planning for Post-war Gloucestershire." By Mr. Gordon Payne, F.S.I., M.T.P.L., County Planning Officer, Gloucestershire. January 6. "Location of Industry." By Professor Sargent Florence. Each lecture will commence at 1 p.m.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

An exhibition of work by 2nd and 3rd-year students of the Architectural Association is now being held at 36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. This Exhibition is an outcome of a suggestion of the Ministry of Works and Buildings that students of the A.A. School of Architecture should assist in the recording of buildings of architectural merit for the National Buildings Record.

The subject of the survey is a row of houses facing Hadley Green. The layout of the drawings was standardised. The elevations facing the Green were drawn out to ¾-in. scale and were related to each other so that one large panoramic view of the whole of the East side of Hadley Green was obtained. The survey was made under the direction of Frederick Gibberd and E. R. Jarrett took the photographs.

EXHIBITIONS

Redfern Gallery, 20, Cork Street, Burlington Gardens, W.1. Recent Paintings by Leslie Harry, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Until December 27. Also, during same period, original lithographs in colour and etchings by 11 well-known artists ; and water-colours and drawings by J. B. C. Corot (1796-1875).

On p. 379 is a reproduction of Isaac Ware's

★ American Honour for Mr. W. H. Ansell
page 377

★ Housing loans: new regulations
regarding interest page 377

★ Minimum age limit of 21 for admission to R.I.B.A. Examination page xx

dedication to Lord Burlington of his translation of Palladio's Quattro Libri delli Architectura, 1738, from an exhibition of photographs called English Art and the Mediterranean, which was opened at the Warburg Institute, Imperial Institute Buildings, S.W.7, by Sir Kenneth Clark on December 2.

Sir Kenneth in his speech drew attention to the fact that this exhibition represented a big and welcome break with the traditions



To the Right Honourable

RICHARD
Earl of BURLINGTON, &c.

My Lord,

YOUR giving me free access to Your study, wherein many of the original drawings of PALLADIO, beside those which compose this work, are preserved, and taking upon You the trouble of revising the translation, and comparing it with Your own hands, are such instances of Your love to me, and of Your friendship to me, that I cannot too publicly return Your LORDSHIP thanks for favours that surpass all acknowledgment.

Your LORDSHIP need not be informed of what importance it is to such who make architecture their study, to have the works of our excellent author put into their hands truly genuine. Nor can I doubt but this performance will be acceptable to the publick, since it has had the good fortune to meet with Your LORDSHIP'S approbation: To obtain which, will always be the chief ambition of

YOUR LORDSHIP'S

Most Obedient Humble Servant,

Isaac Ware.

of English art historians, who have previously shown more interest in details in the lives of painters and the history of pictures than in influences which have shaped the arts themselves.

The exhibition consists of some three or four hundred photographs, mostly in pairs chosen to show the action and reaction of English and continental art, of Celtic and classical forms from prehistoric times up to the present day. Painting, sculpture and architecture are all included in the survey and the photographs are so well chosen that they tell their story almost without the aid of words. Characteristics of the English tradition which have remained constant throughout all changes of style are clearly shown. They are a preference for line rather than form, an exquisite refinement of taste.

The exhibition, one of the best seen in London for many years, will remain open for about a month.

B.I.N.C. v. REITH 2

B.I.N.C.'s quarterly comments referred to last week, include the remark "The simple facts are that no sufficiently comprehensive contact exists (between the Government and the Building industry) and that no Ministry of Building can be efficient without an efficient group of building industries." The author goes on to state that contact is necessary in respect of (i) matters which are still the sole concern of the separate functional groups which make up the industry (ii) matters which are of common and fundamental concern to all groups.

Towards the end of August the Ministry of Works and Buildings announced the appointment of a central council to advise it on matters affecting the building industry as a whole. The council consists of fourteen members chosen to represent the industry but not elected by it (seven of whom are incidentally members of the council of B.I.N.C.), five official members representing the Ministry of Works and Buildings and one representing the Ministry of Labour together with a full time chairman, Mr. Hugh Beaver, and vice-chairman (Sir Ernest Simon) and a secretary.

This council has access to all official information and has power to offer advice on any subject which affects the building industry. So far, committees have been appointed to deal with the following subjects:—conditions of contract; education; labour conditions and welfare; materials and plant; regionalisation and works. The Government, in other words, *has* created an organisation to deal with matters which are of common and fundamental interest to the industry as a whole. If it is true that no organisation yet exists for dealing with matters that are still the sole concern of separate functional groups is not that a reflection on B.I.N.C.?

One of the chief difficulties the Ministry of Works and Building has had to contend with has been the absence of complete information. On the one hand building programmes of the various government departments were drawn up separately and without relation to the capacity of the industry—the first job of the new ministry was to add up the total and cut it down by half. Steps have been taken to prevent the situation recurring by substituting allocation* for the priority system and that side of the problem now seems to be more or less under control. If complaints continue to be heard about shortage of labour, it is perhaps because various ministries have exceeded their allocations in the hope, no doubt, that further requests might result in their being allowed additional labour. In order to prevent tactics of this kind the M.O.W.B.

* Available resources are now allocated to different departments at a conference at which they are all represented: they are then expected to adjust their building schemes to the labour and materials available, with due regard for the place in which they are available—a very important point. Under the priority system procedure was more or less reversed.

is now controlling the allocation of labour in detail so that allocations will not be exceeded in future.

On the other hand the total resources of the building industry were not known. In order to meet this difficulty the Government has demanded registration of builders, and has asked at the same time for particulars of the people they employ. The results of registration were first published in the JOURNAL for November 20: The large number of small firms was surprising to most people. B.I.N.C. in the issue of the Building Industries Survey referred to above, complains that the Government has not yet formulated a policy in the building industry. How, one wonders, can they be expected to formulate a policy for an industry about which so little is known?



The Architects' Journal
45, The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey
Telephone: Vigilant 0087-9

N O T E S & T O P I C S

HOME FROM HOME

A for adventure, B for babies. So runs the alphabet as rewritten by the Housing Centre. The alphabet is the chain on which is strung their new exhibition Home from Home, designed to stimulate the interest of the shelter population in post-war reconstruction and to set them thinking about the kind of world they would like to live in when we have time to rebuild.

The Housing Centre can scarcely be blamed for the vagaries of the English language and the Latin alphabet which plunge Mr. and Mrs. Brown so suddenly into the cares and

responsibilities of family life. Generally the alphabet justifies itself by holding together material that might otherwise have become unmanageable.

So far the exhibition has been shown on two occasions. The reactions of the audiences were interesting. Apart from two very old ladies who were not familiar with the alphabet, the subject was successfully put across—but only just. The audience understood, but were sceptical. Many of the possibilities they were asked to consider seemed to strike them as charming, but a little remote from real life. Q for quiet, for instance, a screen showing an expanse of open country and an empty garden together with the head of a sleeping baby appeared to puzzle them, though they liked the baby.

Three screens only produced definite and strong reactions. G for Gardens was greeted with enthusiasm. I for Individual Needs (a screen drawing attention to the fact that some people who are out at work all day might prefer a small flat to a house), gave rise to groans and moans. N for Neighbourhoods met with approval which might, it seems, have been more marked if N had stood for neighbourliness—very nearly but not quite the same thing.

Nobody appears to know quite what is meant by neighbourliness. It means more than the tidy planning of residential areas with the

right institutions in the right place. The feeling grows that something altogether new has been forced on us by the war. Life in shelters, in munition factories and on the land may not be altogether grand, but it is at any rate friendly. And friendliness means more to the man in the shelter than a host of carefully studied amenities.

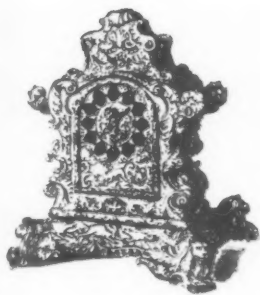
Neighbourliness, like a number of other things, is a question of time, place and opportunity. It is possible to share a party wall or patronize the same grocer for years without ever knowing what it means—without, for that matter, consciously feeling the need for it. This, of course, makes the problem of finding out how to plan for it particularly baffling. But the fact remains that it is in demand, and the kind of world we are to live in after the war depends very largely on how the demand is satisfied.

A BOOK CLUB'S CHOICE

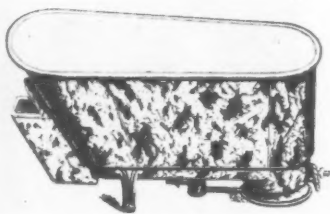
It has been obvious for some time that public interest in architecture is growing in rather an amazing way—a very odd and unexpected by-product of war conditions. But if anyone had said in December, 1939, that out of the masses of books published in this country a book having architecture for its subject would be chosen by one of the Book Clubs for distribution among its members in December, 1941, I for one should have been impolitely sceptical.



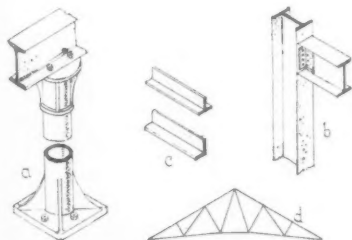
Frederick Gibberd, the new Principal of the A.A.



Ornament has been in the past a means of emphasizing the shapes and the structural qualities of objects. Now it is an end in itself, and confuses rather than defines the shape. The object of the designs is to make a show; meaningless decoration is preferred to beauty of form. The clock above and the house below on the right are typical examples of what is termed "Applied" decoration—decoration on an object rather than of it.



A bath heated by gas. Sanitation is improved by the introduction in the home of such equipment as the bath, lavatory basin, and w.c., and by the installation of communal drainage and water systems.



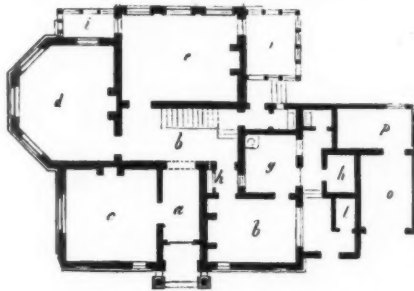
Some new building units: a, cast-iron column, superseded by the rolled steel joist used as a column; b, and to which further joists are riveted to form a rigid framework; c, steel angles and tees used to build light big span roof trusses, d.

From "The Architecture of England." By Frederick Gibberd. The Architectural Press.

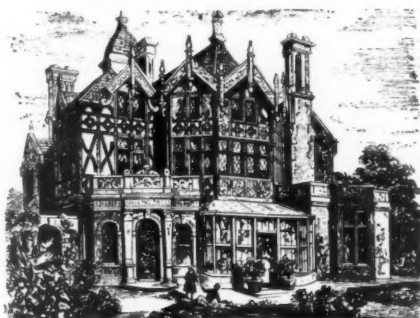
This is what has happened, however. It is true that the book is only what is inelegantly but intelligibly described as an "Additional optional"—which means that the members needn't have it unless they want to—but the fact remains that an architectural book has been chosen. Readers' Union is the Book Club in question. The book is



A scene in the Great Exhibition, London, 1851.



House Plan, 1870. The middle class ape their superiors; they must have a multitude of rooms to express their social standing. But as the house is on a smaller scale, and as its shape is practically determined by the elevations, these rooms are small and crowded together with numerous internal walls, making the arrangement of the house unnecessarily complex.



The Regency terrace houses deteriorate into the dull and pompous Early Victorian terraces with pretentious entrance porticos and enormous basements housing the unfortunate domestics. But with the rise of individualism and decline of the civic sense, the terrace is abandoned for the individual house. The architect of the house above described it as displaying "splendid confusion and the triumph of the picturesque."

The Architecture of England, the best five bob's worth of popular but intelligent architecture (students of Greek will appreciate the transferred epithet) yet published.

When it first appeared it made the ideal form of Christmas card for clients. Unfortunately, however, you can't go on giving them the

same book year after year. The author is the newly appointed principal of the A.A., Mr. Frederick Gibberd.

NEW A.A. PRINCIPAL

No dictator of design is Frederick Gibberd. Though teaching at the school only since the outbreak of war his methods have won the confidence of his students who are encouraged to develop what is in them rather than pursue any of the labelled styles. When he discovers what a man is after, he helps him to achieve it.

★

A native of Coventry, born in 1907, the oldest of five brothers, Frederick Gibberd received his architectural training in Birmingham, at first as the articulated pupil of Crouch Butler and Savage, and later at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Having assisted Crouch Butler and Savage on a project that was premiated in the Southampton Civic Centre Competition, he went to Berry Webber, whose design was placed first, to prepare the working drawings, and was with Webber until 1931, when he began to work alone.

As an architect he is best known for his Pullman Court block of 200 flats at Streatham, which was, I think, the first large monolithic reinforced concrete flat building in London.

★

He then went on to win the Macclesfield Nurses Home Competition. He has a healthy horror of shoddiness and untidiness in building, best exemplified in the attention he gives to the co-ordination of building services, about which he has learnt much more than the majority of architects.

H. I. GORDON

Staffs like Haydn's Orchestra, instrument and candle, disappear one by one. And some of them will never come back. Those who knew him well were shocked to learn of the death of H. I. Gordon. Winning the first Institute School Sketching prize he continued as a student at Liverpool, where his scheme for the decoration of the approaches to the Mersey Tunnel was translated into reality. After that he spent a few years at Durham, and then came the war.

ASTRAGAL

U.S. COURT HOUSE AND POST



*BALLINGER COMPANY
AND HARRY STERN-
FIELD, ASSOCIATED
ARCHITECTS*



GENERAL AND SITE—The United States Court House and Post Office at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is one of the major items of the Federal public buildings programme. It is situated on Ninth Street, extending the full length of the block between Market and Chestnut Streets, and houses, on its six floors and basement, the Post Office sub-station, facilities for the United States Department of Justice and offices for miscellaneous Federal departments.

EXTERNAL FINISHES—The exterior is faced with Indiana limestone above a base course of Milford Pink granite and the west side of the building, on the service alley, is faced with grey brick selected to harmonize with the limestone. Bronze frames, sash, and doors were used. Above each of the main entrances is a large bronze plaque bearing the great seal of the United States and Federal Departmental seals. Windows above the first storey have spandrels of aluminum and steel. The four entrances to the building are flanked by granite bas-reliefs. Those at either end as well as the marble bas-reliefs in the two court house lobbies are by Donald de Lue. Exterior sculptures symbolize "Law" and

ST OFFICE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

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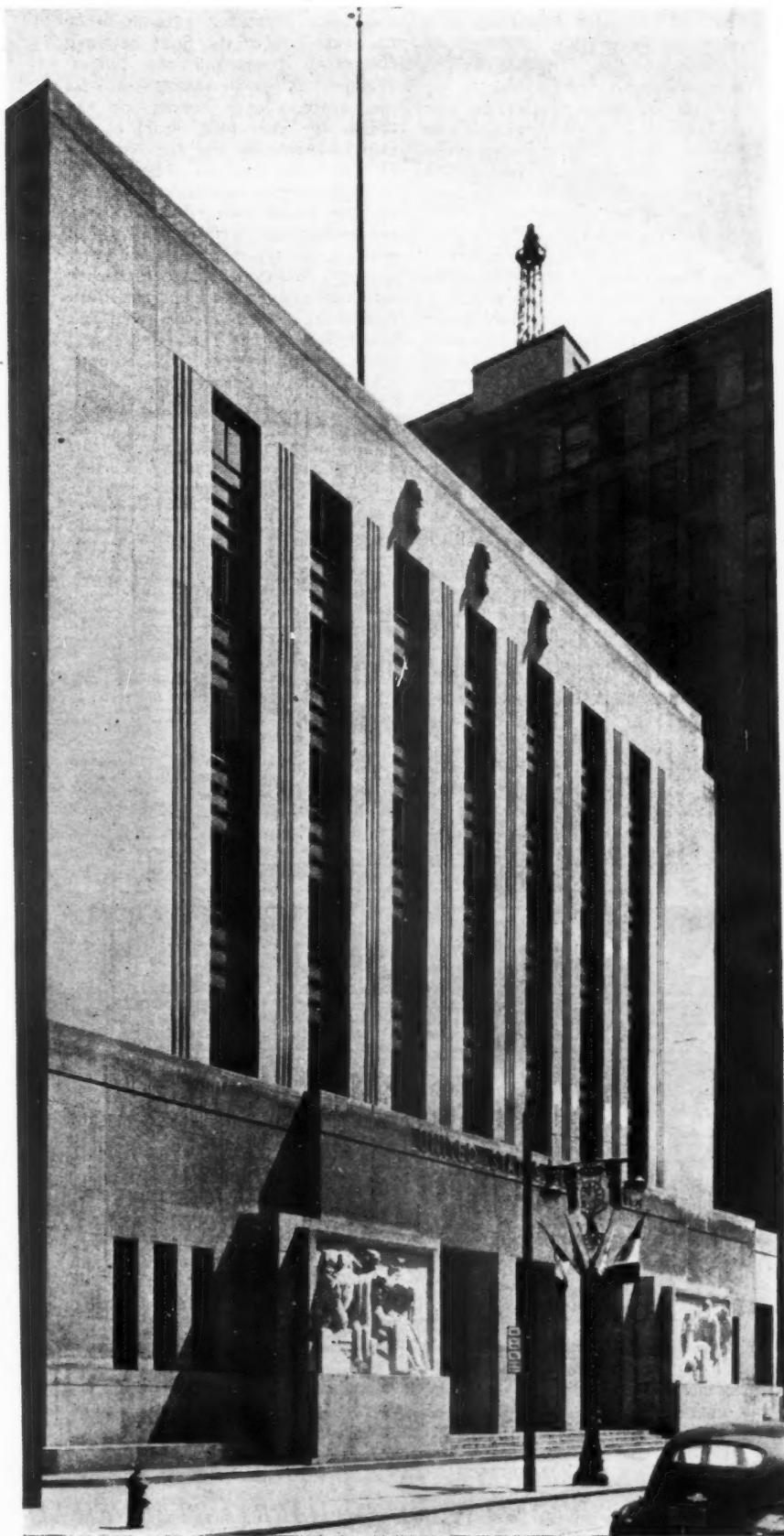
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"Justice." The sculpture decorating each lobby consists of an eagle and historic seals. The sculptor of the granite bas-reliefs at the Post Office entrances representing "Postal Activities in the Various Regions of the United States," was E. Amateis. The other architectural sculpture—state and departmental seals—is the work of Louis Milione.

INTERNAL FINISHES—All public lobbies and vestibules are lined or treated with Georgia marble of a warm pinkish colour. The ceilings of these spaces are plaster, vaulted or coffered, and their floors are of two-tone terrazzo, inlaid with wide brass strips, patterns and inserts. The specially designed ornamental work found in the doors, heating and ventilating grilles, and lighting fixtures is of bronze, aluminum, or white metal. Interiors in the court rooms, law library, and judges' chambers are lined or panelled with Western red cedar and American black walnut. The floors here are of a fine-grade, inlaid, cork tile to insure quiet. Ceilings are of Western red cedar, plaster and acoustic tile, specially designed to insure proper acoustical results, as well as to reflect and diffuse the light.

** Facing page : top, Main entrance, Ninth Street front ; below, typical courtroom, panelled in walnut and cedar ; right, passage leading to the lobby. On this page : entrance to courtroom, Chestnut Street front,*



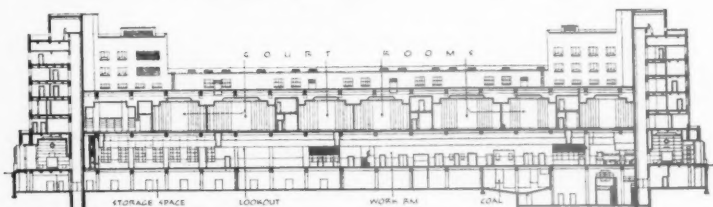
COURT HOUSE AND POST OFFICE

PLAN—The Post Office occupies most of the first floor, all of a mezzanine floor, and a small portion of the second floor. Its public lobby is reached by four entrances on Ninth Street along which it extends the full length of the block. It may also be reached from the main entrance lobbies on Market and Chestnut Streets. The mailing platform to the west is served from a government-owned alley leading into both Market Street and Tenth Street.

The Department of Justice occupies the entire second floor, which is accessible from elevator lobbies at both ends of the building. The wide public corridor gives access to all courts through foyers so arranged that entrance cannot be made upon axes, thus preventing those using the judges' rostrum from having their attention distracted by movement in or out. A narrower private

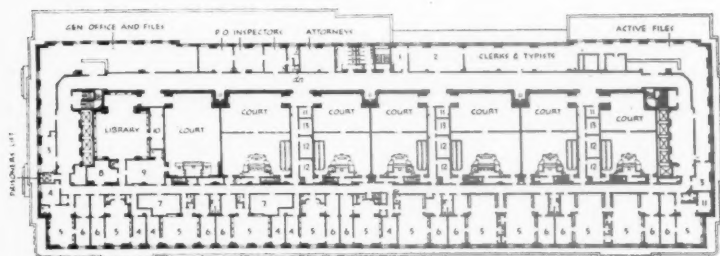
corridor, for the use of the judges and their assistants, extends along the west side of the floor between the court rooms and the judges' chambers. Jury rooms, witness rooms, conference rooms and the offices (on the third floor) of the District Attorney and the Assistant District Attorneys may all be reached through private corridors and stairs, so that those concerned with the proceedings can perform their duties without coming in contact with the public. Additional space for other activities under the Department of Justice are placed on the third and fourth floors. The remaining space, above the fourth floor, is allotted to other Federal departments.

The illustrations and plans of this building are reproduced by courtesy of "Pencil Points"

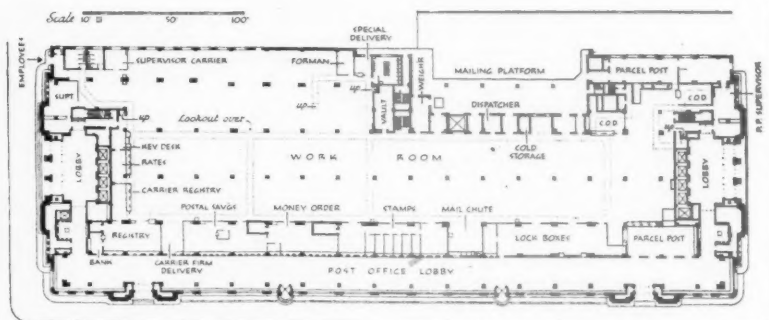


LONGITUDINAL SECTION

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 Passport Clerk | 4 Law Clerk | 7 Files | 10 Packing Room | 13 Reporters |
| 2 Duplicating & Supplies | 5 Judge's Chamber | 8 Librarian | 11 Conference Room | |
| 3 Private Office | 6 Secretary | Robing Room | 12 Witness Room | |



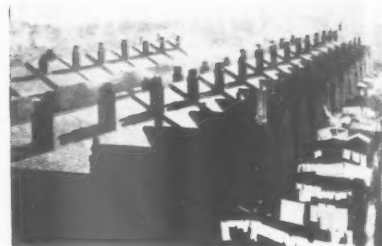
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS:

BALLINGER COMPANY AND HARRY STERNFIELD

The New
BRUM

[By LIONEL BRETT]

HERE is a book* which gives, in its solid, commonsense way, more hope for the survival of our civilization than all the slogans of Le Corbusier and Wright. "The first step toward the solution of any problem is a proper understanding of its nature." Thus the anonymous authors express their purpose. In other words: What exists? What is wanted? What is obtainable? Only when factual answers to these three questions have been found are we planners, we idealists, we coiners of slogans, entitled to unleash imagination. This simple sequence of operations, in which requirements precede and determine solutions is, of course familiar to every modern architect. It is customary, nowadays, not to impose on the client a fashionable ready-made, but to build up a design to the exact measure of his most intimate needs. Is he left-handed? Does he bath in the morning or at night? We cannot build him a good house unless we know these things. Still less can we build a good town for the million unless we know how the million live.

How the million live, at any rate in Birmingham, the Bournville Village Trust have discovered simply by what might be called "Mass-Interrogation" (by now a fairly familiar technique), and have expressed, inevitably, in the form of statistics. I wonder who first had the ingenious notion of presenting statistics in this pleasant symbolic form, with the little man symbol representing maybe a thousand other little men who all prefer houses to flats, or go home for lunch, or spend 2s. 11d. per week on fares. The convention is not over-worked in this book, but is used to introduce colour and life into its most important and factual section. And for 8s. 6d., in war conditions, the colour and life achieved in this book by good design and sensible layout are notable and deserve all praise.

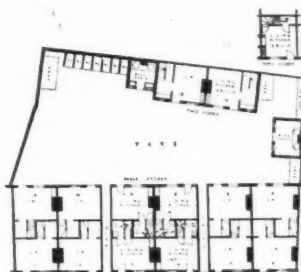
This much would be true of all our cities, and a great part of these researches in Birmingham exactly confirm one's

*When we Build Again. Bournville Trust Publication. George Allen and Unwin. Price 8/6.

INNER RING

Back to back houses are the most typical feature of Birmingham's Central Wards. The houses often consist of three rooms one above the other. The living rooms open directly

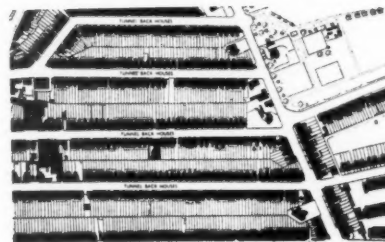
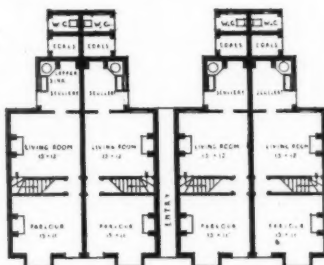
on to the street. The W.C.'s for all the houses round a court are always in the courtyard, and often there is only a standpipe in the middle of the yard to supply all the houses with water. Such houses now rent at an inclusive rental of about 8s. per week.



MIDDLE RING

Miles of tunnel back houses line the roads of the middle Ring; there are over 50,000 of them in Birmingham. The earliest to be built were equipped with an interior

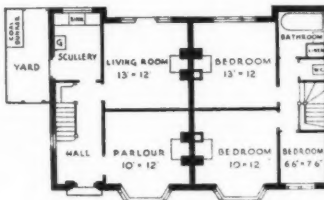
water supply and an outdoor W.C. Later variations of the same type also have a hot water supply, a bath and a sink. Rents are generally 10s. to 11s. per week.



OUTER RING

A typical municipal estate, laid out at 12 houses to the acre, and about six miles from the town centre. There is little variation in the design, but the layout provides variety, and shows respect for natural features. The survey shows that about 43.5 per cent. of the gardens are well kept,

43 per cent. in fair condition and 13.5 per cent. badly cared for. Rents vary between 10s. and 16s. 6d. per week. These are the housing standards of three generations. A new standard must be devised before the war ends. The problem is to combine the clarity and compactness of the first with the easy spaciousness of the third without relapsing into the second.



THREE GENERATIONS OF HOUSING

assumptions. But there are surprises. Birmingham appears to be exceptionally antipathetic to flats (96 per cent. live in houses, only 0.6 per cent. in block flats; only 3 per cent. want to live in flats) and exceptionally attached to gardens (even in the central slums 33 per cent. have gardens). Yet families are small. Only a fifth of them are large enough, on one basis of the 1935 Act, to need more than a two-bedroom house; yet more than four-fifths of Birmingham houses have more than two bedrooms. Another fact: nearly all who can do so go home for

lunch. And so the evidence piles up, and ideas, brainwaves, pop into one's head. But the authors are cautious. "The basic difficulty of all movements to improve great cities" is that "we find always the same close interlocking of functional activities, and how easily, in seeking to improve one aspect, another may be thrown out of gear."

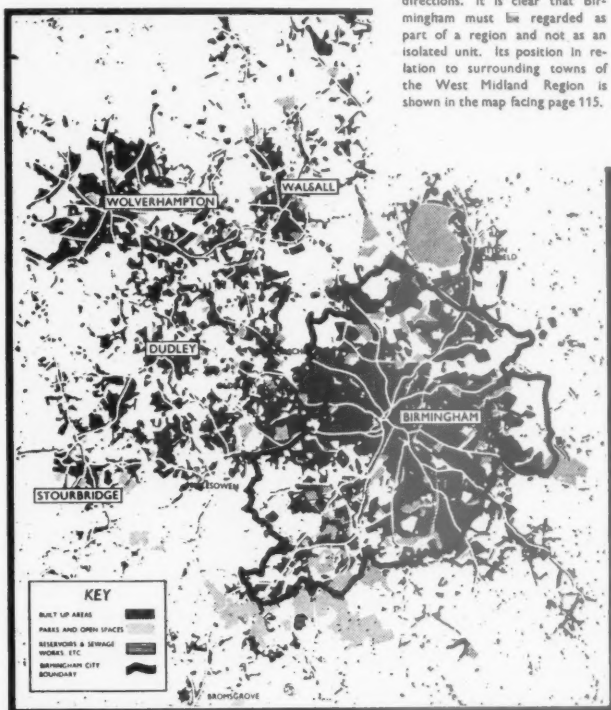
Well then, what do they suggest? Here, inevitably, one is disappointed, because unreasonably one expects of these conscientious fact-finders the creative imagination which it is our job to

supply. They come down on the side of satellite towns and a green belt, flying thus in the face of the astonishing map of the Black Country region which forms their frontispiece. Even if there is room in this planless and congested area for additional towns, surely what is wanted is not more dispersion, but reintegration. One cannot help suspecting (when the facts are complete and it is time for opinions) a certain garden-city bias, a dislike of pubs and crowds, a natural attachment to twelve-to-the-acre, within which limits, as the authors recognize,

DECENTRALISATION?

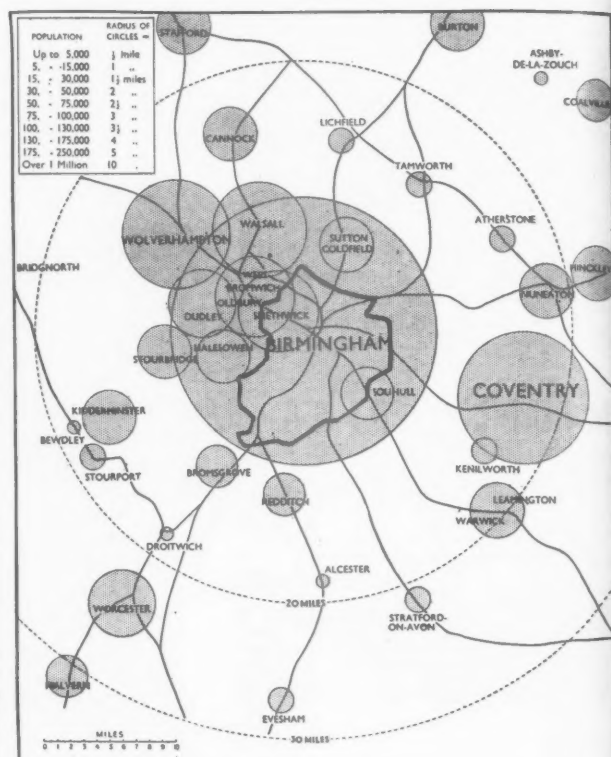
BIRMINGHAM "CONURBATION"

This map shows the relation of the Birmingham boundaries to existing built-up areas, and particularly to the Black Country. Already dense building extends beyond the city boundaries in many directions. It is clear that Birmingham must be regarded as part of a region and not as an isolated unit. Its position in relation to surrounding towns of the West Midland Region is shown in the map facing page 115.



Illustrations on this and preceding page are reproduced from "When We Build Again"

Maps showing the relation of the Birmingham boundaries to existing built up areas; also the population of neighbouring towns. The areas of the circles on the second map are proportional to the population of the towns named. Few free areas are now available for the siting of new satellites as any infringement on existing development would merely extend congestion.



The Siting of a Satellite Town

This map of West Midlands Towns is diagrammatic, the area of the circles being proportional to the population. No new satellite town should be sited where it would infringe on these circles, otherwise it would merely be an extension of existing congestion. It is clear that few free areas are now available and that those that lie to the north-east and to the south.

proportional to the population of the towns named. Few free areas are now available for the siting of new satellites as any infringement on existing development would merely extend congestion.



A feature of the central wards is the intermixture of houses and factories, the entrances to factories in many cases being up narrow alleys. Another feature is the conversion of better class houses originally tenanted by the skilled workmen of the district to workshops and business premises.

no solution to the Birmingham problem is conceivable. Into this rather vague framework are fitted some excellent ideas. The maisonette is strongly advocated, and there is no doubt that in spite of its unfortunate name this form of housing does give us most of what we want at a density of thirty-two dwellings per acre: a point worth remembering. Among other suggestions are that the life of buildings should be licensed in order to synchronize reconstruction, and that the smaller workshops and factories in which Birmingham abounds should be superimposed in tall blocks. All good ideas, and out of them and of all these facts it is for architects to make (in Cézanne's words) "something solid, like the art of the old masters." We have become used to thinking of architecture as organic, subservient to life and not imposed on it. The authors extend this conception to the planning of towns.

Easy to look at and easy to read, this is obviously a book which every planner must possess.

The photographs appear in a body at the start, whetting the appetite, and are not, as is more usual, popped in as an apparent afterthought at the end.

The scheme was to pick at random one

working household in thirty-five, and to discover what it lived in, how much and how it paid, how far it travelled to work, where its children played, what it wanted most. (Rightly, 90 per cent. of the research is into facts, only 10 per cent. into opinions.) These enquiries, embodied in statistics, fit into the framework of a regional survey, embodied in maps. The general picture emerges of a three-ringed conurbation. The centre is slum, back-to-back houses sandwiched between factories, low rents, low fares, a dwindling population. The "Middle Ring" is bye-law housing, row on row of Victorian "tunnel-backs," middling rents and fares, small gardens, population even more rapidly draining outwards. The "Outer Ring" are post-war homes for heroes, municipal housing generally of a high standard, with population rapidly flowing in from one centre and the country. There are thus "two clearly-defined population tendencies. The first, the centripetal attraction of the large city for the scattered population of its region; secondly, the tendency, at a certain point or points, of a city's population to respond to the centrifugal process."

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GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS &
PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN IN
WELDED STEEL, No 10

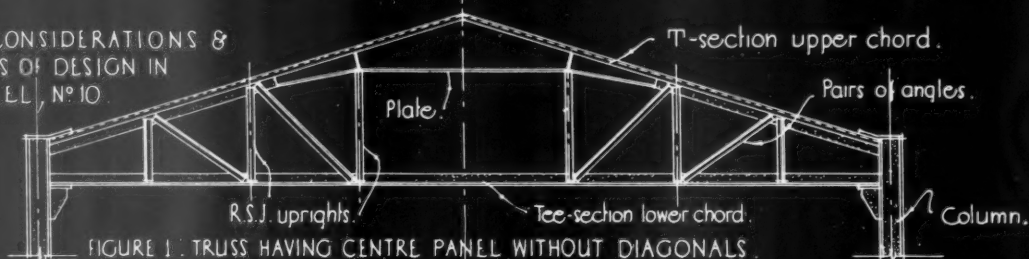
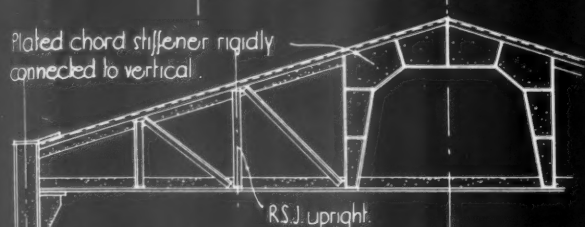
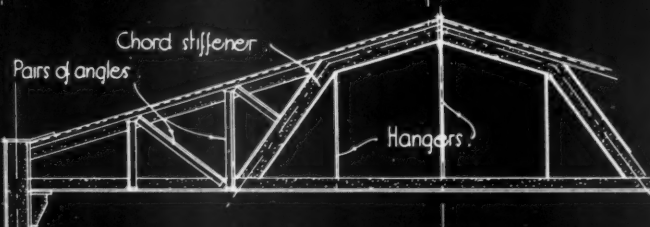


FIGURE 1. TRUSS HAVING CENTRE PANEL WITHOUT DIAGONALS



Plated chord stiffener rigidly
connected to vertical.

R.S.J. upright.



Chord stiffener
Pairs of angles

Hangers.

FIGURES 2 & 3 : ALTERNATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

WITH UPPER CHORDS PARTLY STIFFENED.

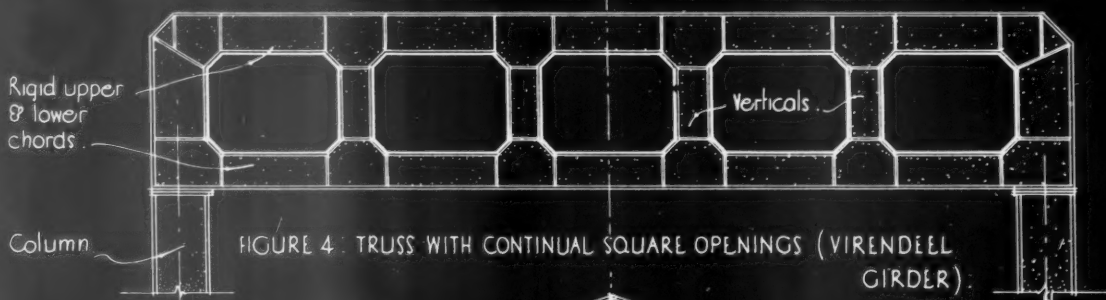


FIGURE 4. TRUSS WITH CONTINUAL SQUARE OPENINGS (VIRENDEEL GIRDER).

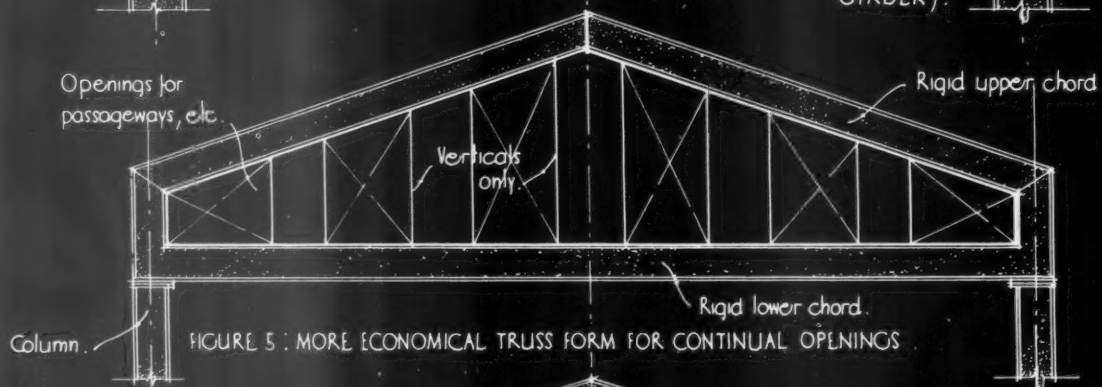
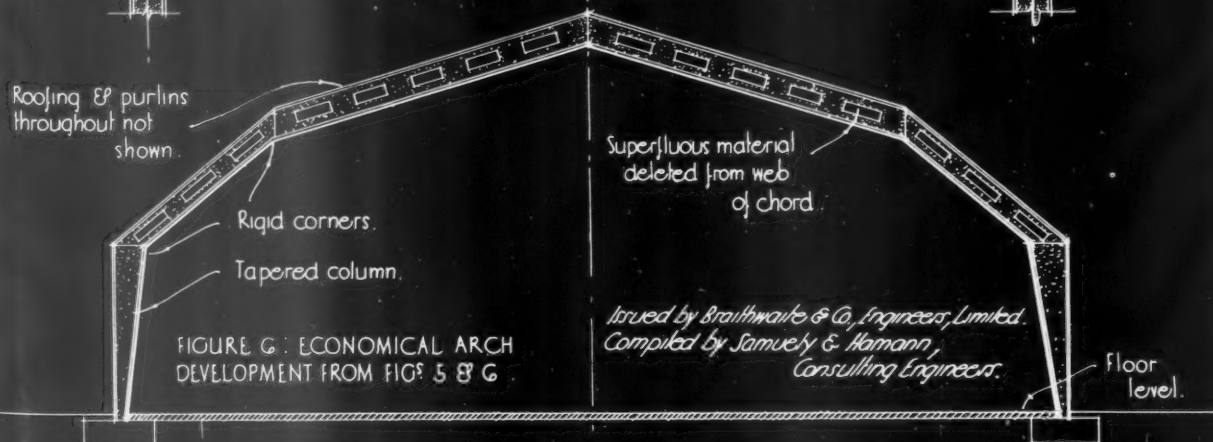


FIGURE 5. MORE ECONOMICAL TRUSS FORM FOR CONTINUAL OPENINGS

FIGURE 6. ECONOMICAL ARCH
DEVELOPMENT FROM FIGS 5 & 6

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Compiled by Samuely & Hamann,
Consulting Engineers.

Floor level.

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INFORMATION SHEET

• 849 •

STRUCTURAL STEELWORK

Subject : Welding 20 ; General Considerations and Principles of Design in Welded Steel, No. 10, Roof Trusses without Diagonals (b).

General :

This series of Sheets on welded steel construction is a continuation of a preceding group dealing with riveted and bolted construction, and is intended to serve a similar purpose, namely, to indicate the way in which economical design as affected by general planning considerations may be obtained.

Both the principles of design, and the general and detailed application of welded steelwork are analysed in relation to the normal structural requirements of buildings. The economies in cover and dead weight, resulting from lighter and smaller steel members and connections, are taken into consideration in the preliminary arrangement of the building components in order to obtain a maximum economy in the design of the steel framing.

This Sheet is the tenth of the section illustrating the general considerations and principles of design in welded steel, and is the last of four Sheets on the systems of welded roof truss construction.

Filling Members :

In Sheet No. 19 of the welding group it was shown that it is often convenient to construct trusses without diagonals. The following examples show how ordinary

trusses with diagonals can be constructed, if it is necessary to keep one or more panels free from obstruction. In such cases one of the chords would have to be of rigid construction in the particular panel and the neighbouring panels, or alternatively, it would have to be rigidly connected to the adjacent filling members.

Application :

Figure 1 shows the centre panel of a truss constructed without diagonals. No bending moments would occur with symmetrical loading, but the possibility of unsymmetrical loads means that the centre part must be rigid. Alternative arrangements, with one panel of the chord stiffened, but connected rigidly to the adjoining verticals, are shown in Figures 2 and 3.

Figure 4 shows a "Vierendeel Girder"—that is, a truss consisting only of chords and verticals all rigidly connected together. Vierendeel girders are usually less economical than other trusses and are used only where the square openings are specially required.

This type of construction is much more economical where the shear forces are small, e.g. in the triangular truss shown in Figure 5, and the arch in Figure 6.

Previous Sheets :

Previous Sheets of this series on structural steelwork are Nos. 729, 733, 736, 737, 741, 745, 751, 755, 759, 763, 765, 769, 770, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 780, 783, 785, 789, 790, 793, 796, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 816, 819, 821, 822, 823, 824, 826, 827, 828, 830, 832, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 842, 843, 845, 847, and 848.

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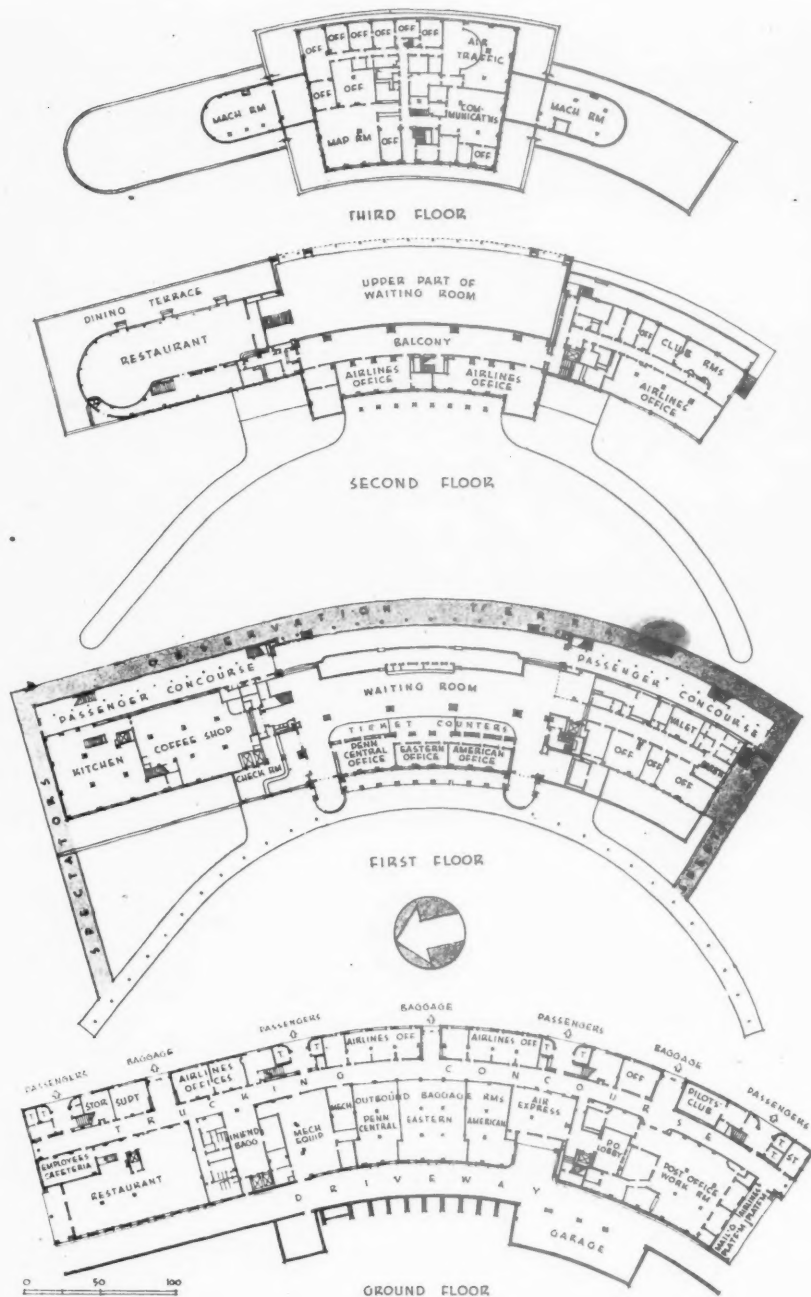
W A S H I N G T O N N A T I O N A L A I R P O R T

ARCHITECT: HOWARD CHENET

GENERAL AND SITE. Gravelly Point site, which was recommended by the Civil Aeronautics Authority after years of investigation by various agencies, and approved by President Roosevelt in 1938. Site, approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Washington, consists of 729 acres, divided into an approximate 556 acres for the landing field and 173 acres for buildings. The area adjacent to the airport has been selected for the future development of a seaplane base. The site affords ample opportunity for future expansion: the present terminal building facilities may be extended 500 ft. to the south and a quarter of a mile to the north with the minimum of construction alteration.



Top, the main restaurant and outdoor dining terrace overlooking the flying field, the Potomac and the city of Washington. Left, general view from the west: the terminal building is in the centre; hangars on the right.



From top to bottom: two views of the ticket and baggage office; part of the main front, seen from the covered way; main entrance to north concourse. Facing page: Top: Passenger concourse immediately above exits to the ground-level loading platforms. This elevated concourse is part of the airport's long-range plan for future needs. With the large transport planes of the future with cabin floors some 10 ft. above the ground, it is anticipated that access to the planes will be provided directly from this upper level. Bottom: Night view.

Plans and photographs of this building are reproduced from the "Architectural Record."



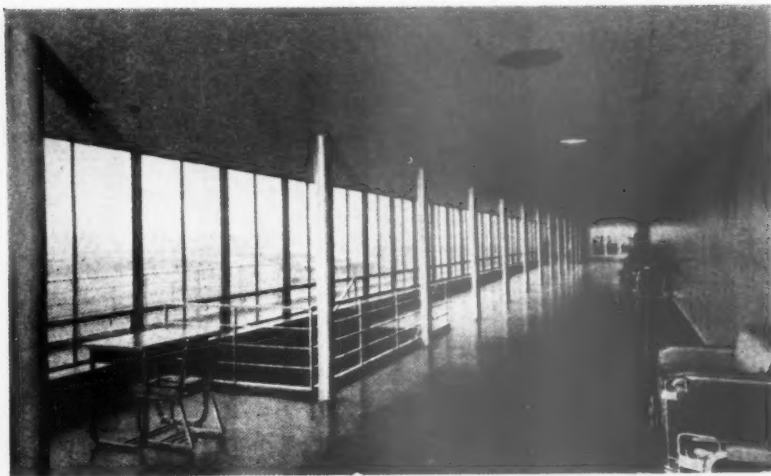
WASHINGTON · NATIONAL

AIRPORT:



CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHES—All of the buildings are of fireproof construction employing reinforced concrete and structural steel. Pile foundations are used under the terminal building and portions of the hangar block; spread footings elsewhere. Exterior finish of the terminal building and hangars is architectural concrete in which plywood forms of 12-in. width were employed with waste moulds for cornices and ornamental detail. Dividing partitions are of hollow tile, or—for office areas, etc.—of the movable metal type. Projected steel sash are used throughout the buildings. Observation decks and roof decks of the terminal building are surfaced with gray-buff promenade tile. Interior floor surfaces in public spaces are terrazzo; in offices and work spaces floors are finished with cement, linoleum or asphalt tile. The tower is constructed of stainless steel frame with aluminum muntins and trim. The glazing is a bluish-green heat-absorbent glass which eliminates actinic rays and keeps reflections to a minimum. Large windshield wipers clear the glass in inclement weather.

BY HOWARD CHENEY



Top, the concourse; stairs leading to dining room; bottom, the control tower.

WASHINGTON AIRPORT BY HOWARD LOVEWELL CHENET

LETTERS

H. J. SPIWAK

JOHN L. HOPE

L. ERDI

E. R. RILEY

Storekeeper

SIR,—I am sure that the letter from Mr. Erdi published in one of your recent issues did not fail to impress many members of the profession.

I know of several similar cases of failing to make proper use of skilled foreign labour, which is otherwise unsuitable for military service. There was a case of Polish colleagues who were badly needed by a Government Department, at a time of fervent shelter construction and who all the same could not be employed for mere formal and legal reasons (which, as most people agree, should hardly weigh in wartime). On the other hand some borough engineers in need of assistants, had to go without, because a narrow minded council refused them the right to employ foreigners. Only a few broader minded private architects and local authorities made use of foreign labour and, to my knowledge, had no reason to regret it.

It is a good sign, therefore, to notice that the annual general meeting of the A.A.S.T.A. — a body of building technicians as active and progressive here as in any other respect—unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of making full use of the skilled labour of their foreign colleagues, in order to serve wartime building.

I should like to ask in this connection the favour of using your columns, to invite any material from your readers, bearing on this question, from both sides, the prospective employees and employers.

H. J. SPIWAK.

London.

No Use

SIR,—The attitude of the Government, before and during the war, has shown beyond doubt that it has no use for our profession. A few Commissions in the R.E.s, a minor official appointment or two, and a seat on some unimportant committee, are apparently the only jobs for which architects are considered suitable in total war.

Will this attitude be different in peace? I doubt it. The assurance by Mr. Hicks, that after the war the services of everyone in the building trade "from bricklayers down to architects" will be urgently needed,

does not inspire confidence in the Government's ability to recognize the part architects should play in re-planning. Significantly, official utterances make increasing mention of engineers when referring to post-war planning, and it is becoming obvious that after the war, as now, architects must either become engineers or be prepared to work as subordinate officials in government or municipal departments; a depressing prospect both for architecture and architects.

The only hope for those of us who survive the war seems to lie in the fact that planning and rebuilding on a large scale will also be necessary in the devastated countries of Europe. Some of our allies, more enlightened and more aware of their responsibilities to posterity than is our own country, may be glad to employ us.

JOHN L. HOPE.

Nottingham.

Collaboration with Russia

SIR,—To read Mr. Gloag's reply to myself and others gave me great pleasure. To start with I appreciated his good humour and witty tone tremendously, and had a hearty chuckle at his sarcastic remarks.

Then I noticed with great satisfaction that I, as well as all the other contributors wrongly judged him, as being one of the "My Country Right or Wrong" fellows. We apparently all of us who replied to his letter misunderstood it—just as he was misled by my wording, for I obviously referred to his letter—and not mine being dictated by the motto "Pride." I really am most pleased to see that he adheres to the well known principle of using the results of other people's research; in our case: to learn even from Russian architects and to introduce into our planning, Building Trade and Industry any new but worthy idea suited to our specific circumstances, country, climate, tradition and way of living.

Finally I would like to convey my thanks to the ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for giving such wide publicity to our friendly argument which to my mind largely contributed to the realization of the great necessity of co-operation with Russia—and other countries—in order to benefit from their achievements in the solving of our post-war problems.

L. ERDI

London.

Builders £1,000,000 Savings Drive

SIR,—We were interested to see the reference which you made in the ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for October 23, and for the encouragement of other builders, we give you the following figure.

Since Mr. George R. Hicks, M.P., launched the special drive in con-

nection with the War Savings Committee of the Building, Civil Engineering and Allied Trades at the beginning of April, our workpeople have subscribed £44,816 (in the seven months from April to October inclusive).

We may say that since March 23, 1940, to the end of October this year,

our office staff and workpeople have together subscribed £86,376 to the War Savings Campaign, and in addition have given the cost of a Spitfire to the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

E. R. RILEY

(John Laing & Son Ltd.)

London.

★ *IS it possible to place a standing order for all official publications in connection with a particular subject?* Q 838

★ *IS there any ruling concerning transfer of architectural assistants to work for which their experience and training fit them?* Q 842

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

INFORMATION

CENTRE

Q 836

ENQUIRER, KENT. — *Can you give me a list of BOOKS ON the MAKING OF CEMENT, and on reinforced concrete construction.*

You should write to Concrete Publications, Ltd., of 14, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, who will probably send you a list of 30 to 40 books to choose from, or to the Cement and Concrete Association, of 52, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

If you are a member of the R.I.B.A. or some similar institute, you will probably find that the library contains a comprehensive range of books, and you might care to study one or two before actually making a purchase. We might remind you that it is not always necessary to visit the institute in question, the R.I.B.A. for instance, will send you books on request.

Concrete.—Reinforced Concrete Design: G. P. Manning; Longmans Green & Co., 39, Paternoster Row, E.C.4 (21s.). The Essentials of Reinforced Concrete Design: R. F. B. Grundy; Chapman & Hall, 11, Henrietta Street, W.C.2. (10s. 6d.). Reinforced Concrete Simply Explained: Oscar Faber; Oxford University Press, London (5s.). Reinforced Concrete: Robert A. Caughey; Chapman & Hall (18s.). *Cement.*—Portland Cement: A. C. Davis; Concrete Publications, Ltd., 14, Dartmouth Street, S.W.1 (30s.). Cement Chemists and Work Managers' Handbook: W. Watson and Q. L. Craddock; Ditto (15s.). Modern Portland Cement Plant: Hall Gutteridge. (Excerpt from minutes of meeting at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers); Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, S.W.1.

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 to—

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Q 837

ENQUIRER, NORTHAMPTON. — *We recently completed an AIR RAID SHELTER in the basement of a private house using, for the purpose, a larder approximately 7 ft. square, next to the*

coal-cellar. Entry is from a door in the cellar and the emergency exit through a door which was installed into the garden. Strengthening was by pre-cast reinforced concrete beams carrying concrete ceiling slabs and pre-cast concrete posts. The walls were screeded.

Our client is troubled with dampness, and although this can be temporarily cleared by opening the doors and using an electric fire, which is also installed, it rapidly becomes damp again.

It has now been suggested that the dampness might be remedied by painting the walls and floor with coagulating material.

We assume that the dampness is not extreme and that you would prefer a purely surface treatment to anything in the nature of a waterproofed screed.

If you do not object to the black colour you can treat the walls and ceiling with bitumastic black, which can be obtained from any builders' merchant. As an alternative we give below the names of some manufacturers of suitable proprietary products.

Colourless Liquids.—Joseph Freeman, Sons & Co., Ltd., 96, Garratt Lane, London, S.W.18; Geo. Lillington & Co., Ltd., 30, Denman Street, London Bridge, London, S.E.1; R.I.W. Products, Ltd., 2, Orsman Road, London, N.1; Sealcrete Products, Ltd., Atlantic Works, Macbeth Street, London, W.6; Sika Francois, Ltd., 39, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; Szerelmey, Ltd., 227, Rotherhithe New Road, London, S.E.
Berry Wiggins & Co., Ltd., Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand, London, W.C.2 (black bitumastic compound); R.I.W. Products (as above) (asphaltum product).

Q 838

ARCHITECT, NORFOLK. — *I frequently see in the JOURNAL references to GOVERNMENT PAMPHLETS, bulletins, etc., or other publications issued by various Ministries and bodies. Is it possible to place a standing order with any firm or person so that all such publications relating to building and subjects of interest to architects would be notified to me on their issue. I am particularly interested in air raid shelters and war-time constructions, such pamphlets as those given in answer to Q.796 in the ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for September 24, 1941, and aerodrome buildings and Air Ministry works.*

Most of the publications to which you refer are published by H.M. Stationery Office. It is possible to place a standing order for all official publications in connection with a particular subject, but H.M. Stationery Office will not send current lists of publications unless by special arrangement.

It is possible to obtain a list of publications published during any one year and the 1940 edition is now available. All important legislation affecting building is noted in the ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL soon after it is published, and you should be able to compile your own list, in future, by reference to the JOURNAL.

Incidentally, if you purchase the latest pamphlet in a series such as the A.R.P. Handbooks or The War-time Building Bulletins, you will usually find that there is a list of previous pamphlets in that series.

Q 839

ARCHITECT, WARWICKSHIRE.—*I am anxious to remedy the SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF WASTE SAWDUST obtained from a mill and tipped on the works site. The fires so caused might be a danger during an air raid.*

There is no remedy apart from keeping the dumps thoroughly damp. A hose should be played on the dumps while a fresh layer of sawdust is being added, and at other times as may be necessary. The conclusion reached (which is not an answer to your question) is that the sawdust should be removed from the site as quickly as possible.

You should be able to get further advice from the Research and Experiments Dept. of the Ministry of Home Security, Princes Risborough, Aylesbury, Bucks. As an outbreak of fire is a serious danger in war-time, we think they would give the matter their consideration.

Q 840

ENQUIRER, ESSEX.—*Can you recommend TEXT BOOKS FOR THE INTER. EXAM. OF THE INST. OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS?*

Following is a list of books recommended by the College of Estate Management. They are intended to be used in conjunction with tuition provided by the College, and do not necessarily cover the whole syllabus.

Part I. Experimental Building Science. Vol. II., by Manson & Drury. C. V. Press, 18s.

Part II. Hydraulics, by Sprague. Scot, Greenwood & Son, 7s. 6d.

Part III. Land Surveying, by Parry & Jenkins. Estates Gazette, 9s. 6d.

Part IV. (a). Theory of Machines, by McKay. E. Arnold & Co. 20s.

Part IV. (b). Elementary Electricity, by Starling. Longmans Green, 3s. 6d.

All the above are kept in stock by The Estates Gazette Ltd., Audrey House, Ely Place, London, E.C.1.

The Institute of Municipal and County Engineers states that it is essential that candidates should not rely solely on knowledge gained from text books.

Q 841

ENQUIRER, KENT.—*Can you give me the name and address of a good correspondence school. At the beginning of the war I was in my third year*

at the Brighton School of Art and on the verge of taking Inter. R.I.B.A. Since then I have been engaged on work not connected with architecture. Are there any STUDENT GROUPS NEAR SEVENOAKS who are considering re-planning, etc.?

The International Correspondence Schools Ltd., Dept. 39, International Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

C. W. Box, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., 115, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

L. S. Stanley, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., St. Catherine's College, Cambridge.

There is no central organization or group of students in the Sevenoaks district. You might write to the Secretary of the A.A.S.T.A., 113, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

Q 842

ENQUIRER, WILTSHIRE.—*Can you tell me whether there is any ruling concerning the TRANSFER OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS to work for which their experience and training fit them. I am an Architectural Assistant with nine years experience, including three years employed as a Civilian on R.E. Services, the latter eighteen months as Garrison Engineer at a D.C.R.E. Office. I was called up in December, 1940, and posted to the R.A.C.*

I have now applied for a transfer to the R.E. as a draughtsman, but have been told by my Commanding Officer that no transfers are granted from the R.A.C.

The reason for my delay in seeking a transfer is that I have spent the last seven months in hospital.

There is no special ruling affecting Architectural Assistants now in the Services, to enable them to transfer. You can only apply to your Commanding Officer, which we understand you have done.

Where a Commanding Officer's ruling appears to be unjust there is nothing to prevent civilian relatives writing to the War Office, and such letters will receive consideration. You should not, however, write to the War Office yourself.

Q 843

ARCHITECT, WORCESTERSHIRE.—*What is the present address of the makers of the KONKERWIND CHIMNEY POT?*

It appears that the makers are no longer in business. It is possible that your local merchants will still have some Konkerwind pots in stock.

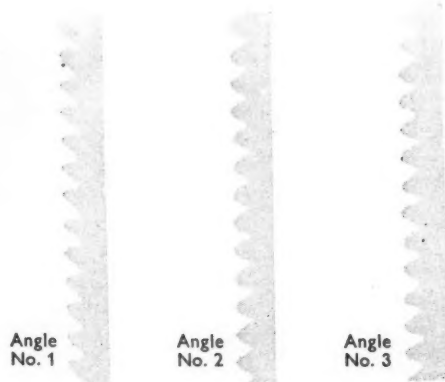
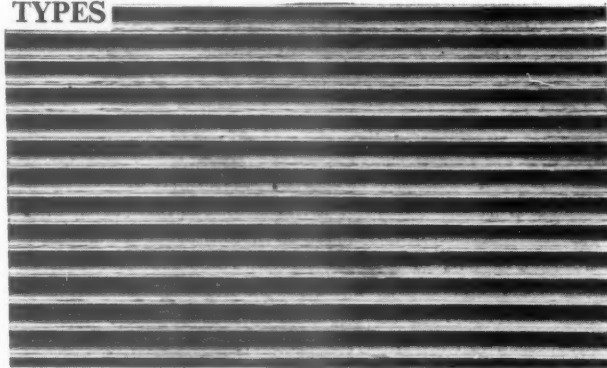
For your information, we happen to know that Messrs. Wiggins-Sankey, Ltd., of Lysia Street, Fulham, London, S.W.6, still have a few.

FACTS ABOUT GLASS FOR ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS

No. 7—Prismatic Glass

A translucent rolled glass, one surface of which consists of parallel prisms arranged in such a manner that light passing through the glass is refracted in a certain direction according to the incidence of the light and the angle of the prism; the other surface is smooth.

TYPES

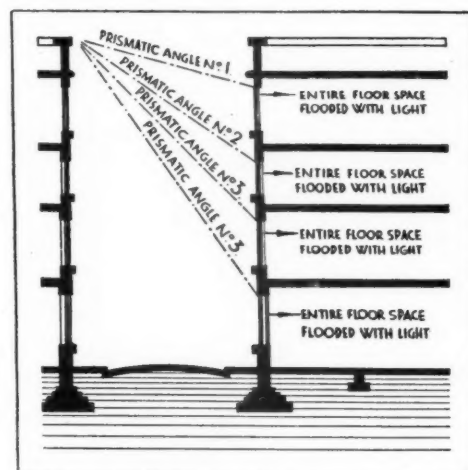
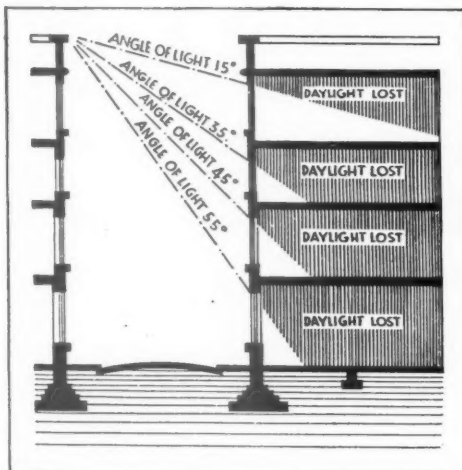


Quality: Made in one quality only.

Manufacturing Sizes: 60" high by 100" wide, the prisms running with the width of the sheet.

Thickness and Weight: Nominal thickness: $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Approximate weight: 3 lbs. per sq. ft.

Light Transmission: 50% to 90% according to the direction in which the transmission is measured.



NOTE: The glass should always be fixed with the prisms running horizontally and on the inside of the window.

USES: For glazing windows which are overshadowed by neighbouring buildings; to transmit light into dark places; and to ensure maximum use of available daylight.

Angle No. 1: For situations where the angle of the light's incidence taken from the horizontal is up to 30°.

Angle No. 2: For situations where the angle of the light's incidence taken from the horizontal is between 30° and 40°.

Angle No. 3: For situations where the angle of the light's incidence taken from the horizontal is over 40°.

SPECIFICATIONS: In preparing specifications, the following clauses should be included for glazing:—

- (1) General Clause: All glass to be of the type, quality and substance specified, and to be of British manufacture. The glazier must be prepared to produce at the completion of the job invoice or voucher from the manufacturer to show that the glass supplied is of the specified standard.
- (2) Glasses should be described by the recognised trade terms, thicknesses and qualities.

This is published by **PILKINGTON BROTHERS LIMITED**, of St. Helens, Lancashire, whose Technical Department is always available for consultation regarding the properties and uses of glass in architecture.

LONDON OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS AT 63 PICCADILLY, W.1.

TELEPHONE: REGENT 4281

R. I. B. A. EXAMINATION

On the recommendation of the Examiners and the Officers of the Board of Architectural Education, it has been decided to lay down a minimum age limit of 21 for admission to the R.I.B.A. examination for the office of building surveyor under local authorities. At the end of the war, or in any case in not less than two years' time, admission to the examination will be restricted to candidates over 21 years of age.

NEW MEMBERS

The following members have been elected by the R.I.B.A.:—

As Fellows (10).

Adams, W. N., Dip. Arch. L'pool (London).
Banister, H. (Liverpool).
Beafof, S. L. G. (London).
Brown, F. C. (London).
Frear, E. (Nottingham).
Harrington, D. E. (London).
Reekie, R. F. (London).
Bilbow, T. R. (London).
Goodall, H. H. (Nottingham).
Procter, B. (Edinburgh).

As Associates (25).

Aliaga-Kelly, C. G., B.Arch. (N.U.I.) (University College, Dublin) (Dublin).
Bedwell, F. W. J. (Northern Polytechnic (London)) (London).
Binney, W. (Doncaster, Yorks.).
Brownswold, Miss B. (The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London) (London).
Crane, A. T. (Edinburgh College of Art) (Dundee).
Drought, A. B. (University of Liverpool) (Blackpool, Lancs.).
Griffiths, Miss M. J. (Architectural Association) (Worcester Park, Surrey).
Harris, J. S. (Birmingham School of Architecture) (Llandudno, N. Wales).
Higson, T. F. (Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire).
Knapper, C. (Stoke-on-Trent).

Masson, K. F. (Giffnock, East Renfrewshire).
Mills, D. G. (Oxford).
Moulin, L. C. (London).
Notley, D. W., B.Arch. (University of Liverpool) (Parkstone, Dorset).
Notley, Mrs. N. H., Dip. Arch. (University of Liverpool) (Parkstone, Dorset).
Parker, G. K. (The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London) (Dartford, Kent).
Parrott, A. T. (Widnes, Lancs.).
Pilling, H. (Worsley, Lancs.).
Price, Miss B. M., B.A. (CANTAB.), A.A.Dipl. (Architectural Association) (Oxted, Surrey).
Reid, Mrs. R. O. (The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London) (Camberley, Surrey).
Stammwitz, G. C. (The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London) (Leatherhead, Surrey).
Stones, R. C., B.Arch. (University of Liverpool) (Manchester).
Thomas, D. L. (Southstoke, near Bath).
Wheatley, Miss B. (Architectural Association) (Hull).
Yates, P. (The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London) (London).

As Licentiate (25).

Barter, A. K., D.F.C. (Carshalton, Surrey).
Bentley, L. J. (London).
Bettesworth, S. A., P.A.S.I. (London).
Bollinger, C. A. (London).
Brooks, J. McM. (London).
Broome, L. T. (Walkden, near Manchester).
Brown, F. A. (South Ruislip, Middlesex).
Bunton, S. (Glasgow).
Campbell Cooper, A. J. (Newbury, Berks.).
Casey, J. C. (London).
Collard, F. A. (Stannmore, Middlesex).
Darsa, H. (London).
Hardy, G. W. (London).
Jones, G. V. (Southport).
Lindsey Smith, C. H. (London).
Mulley, O. R. W. (Boscombe, Bournemouth).
Nunn, L. W. (Nottingham).
Perrott, B. H. (Orpington, Kent).
Smith, S. G. (London).
Stiles, R. O. (Wells, Somerset).
Stockdale, R. E. T. (Edinburgh).
Turney, W. W. (London).
Ward, L. E. (London).
Weller, J. O. (Morecambe, Lancs.).
Westlake, W. J. W. (London).

NATIONAL SCHOOL ESSAY COMPETITION

The D.I.A. Committee appointed to arrange the National School Essay Competition and act as judges has met and decided on the conditions. A circular has been sent out to all public and secondary schools. The subject is:—"The House I would like to live in; its furniture and equipment." (With illustrations).

Sending in date—January 31, 1942.

Leaflets about this Essay can be had from The Polytechnic, Little Titchfield Street, W.1., for distribution.

A.A.S.T.A.

A meeting is to be held on Friday, December 19 at 6.30 p.m. at the Workers' Music Association, 9 Great Newport Street, W.C. Agenda: Report from Branch Committee and discussion.

EXHIBITIONS

"Living in Cities" Exhibition is now being shown at the following places:—

London: The Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. Until December 29.

Salford: Art Gallery, Museum and Central Library, Peel Park, Salford. Until December 22. Lecture by Professor A. Cordingley, December 17, 3 p.m.

Horsham: The Council Chamber, Town Hall. Until December 15.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society is holding an exhibition at the Wallace Collection, Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.1, until December 20. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sundays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

Telephones:
Edinburgh 66641-2

INSTALLATIONS

Buckingham Palace
London University
Earls Court Exhibition
Balmoral Castle
St. Andrew's House,
Edinburgh, etc.

SOLDERLESS

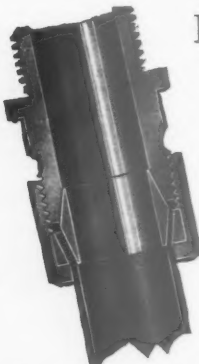
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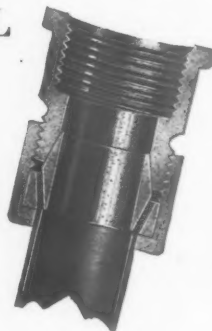
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