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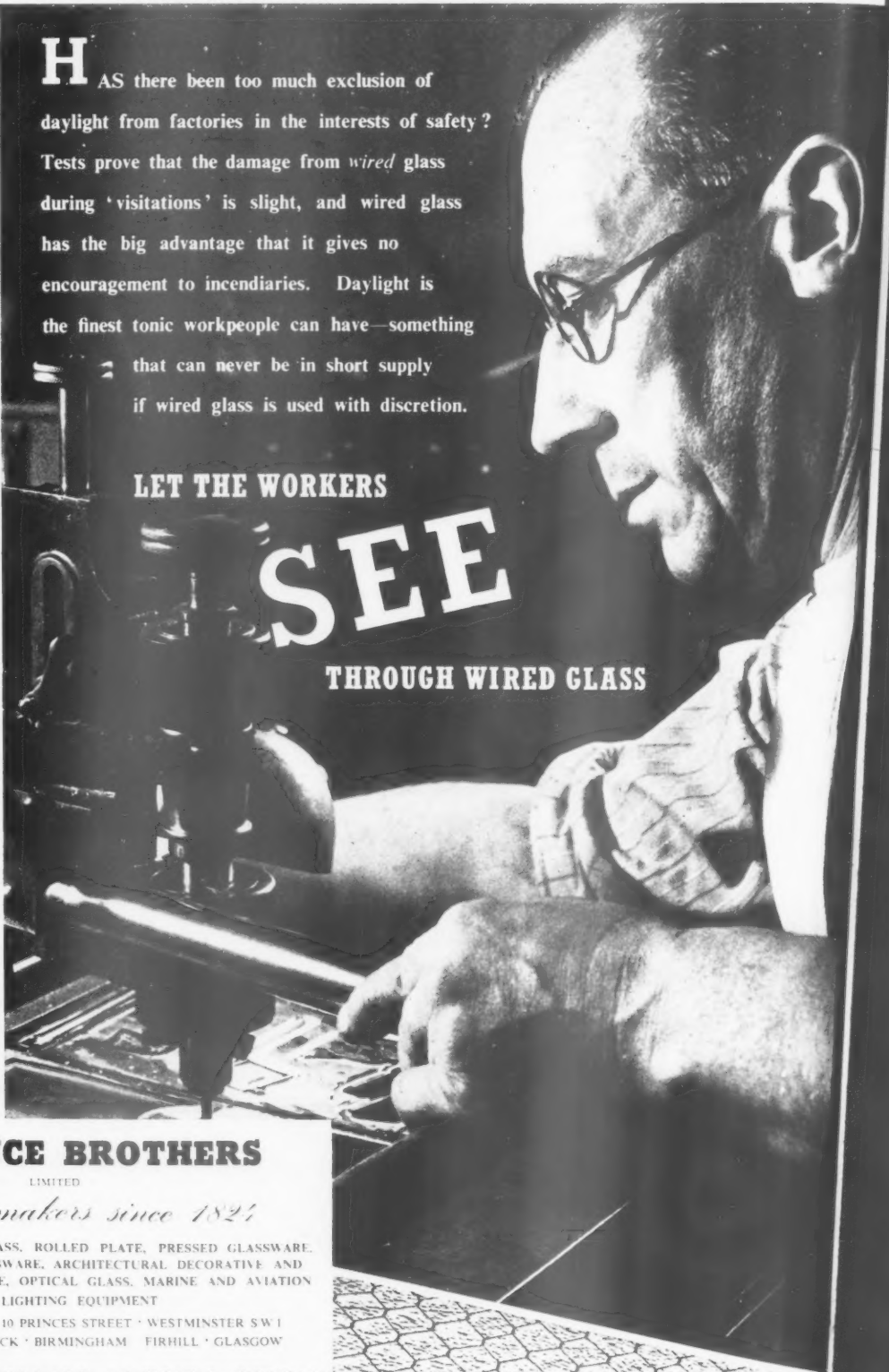
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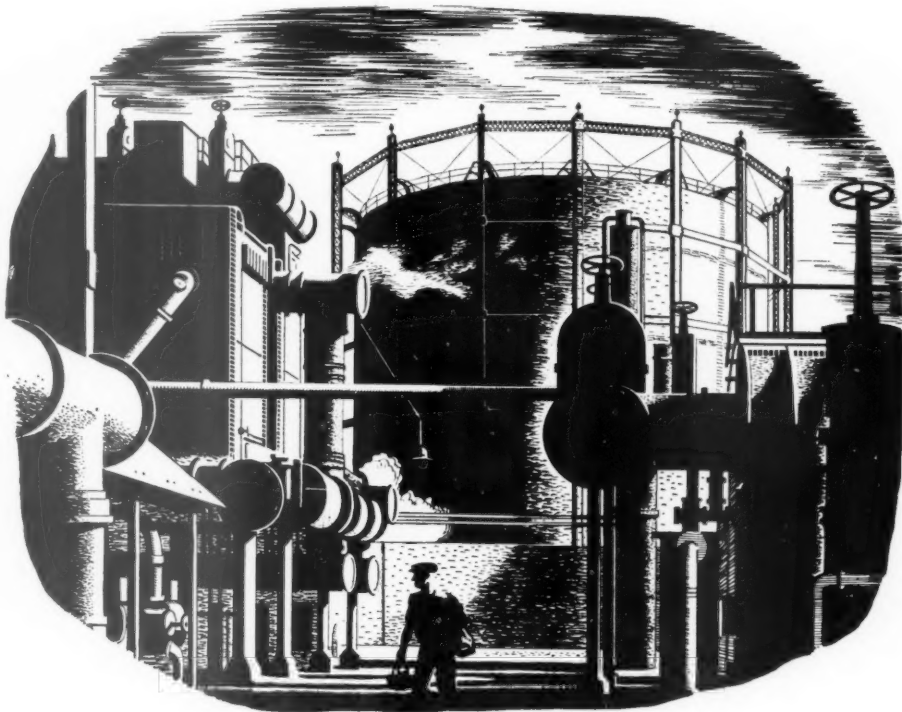
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hot and cold

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for group washing equipment

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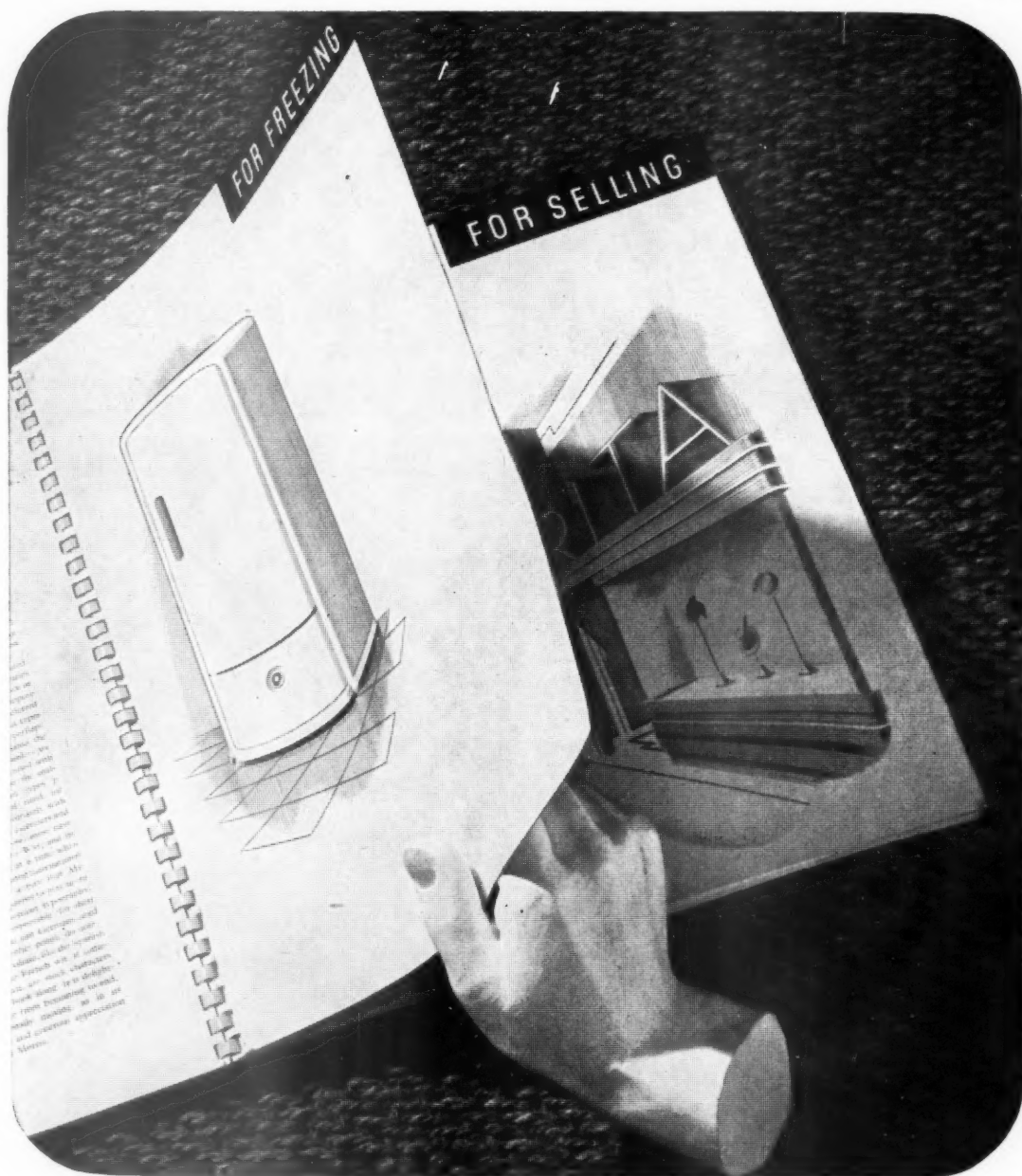
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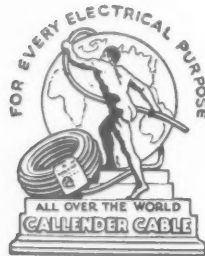
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AND GAS FILTRATION
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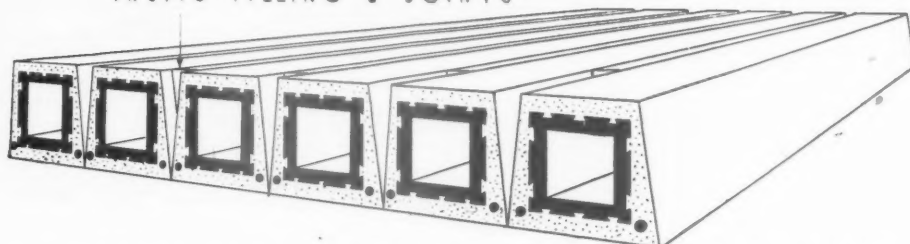
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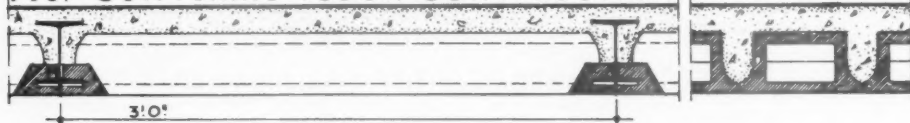
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HOLLOW BLOCK FLOOR CONSTRUCTION (reinforcement not shown)



SELF-CENTERING FLOOR CONSTRUCTION



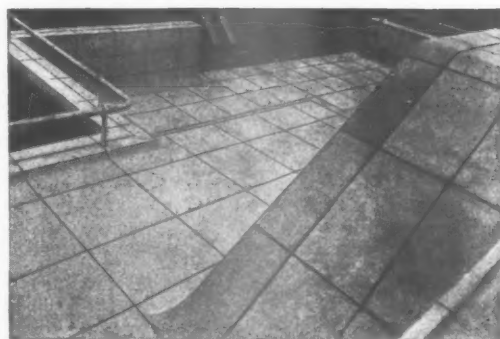
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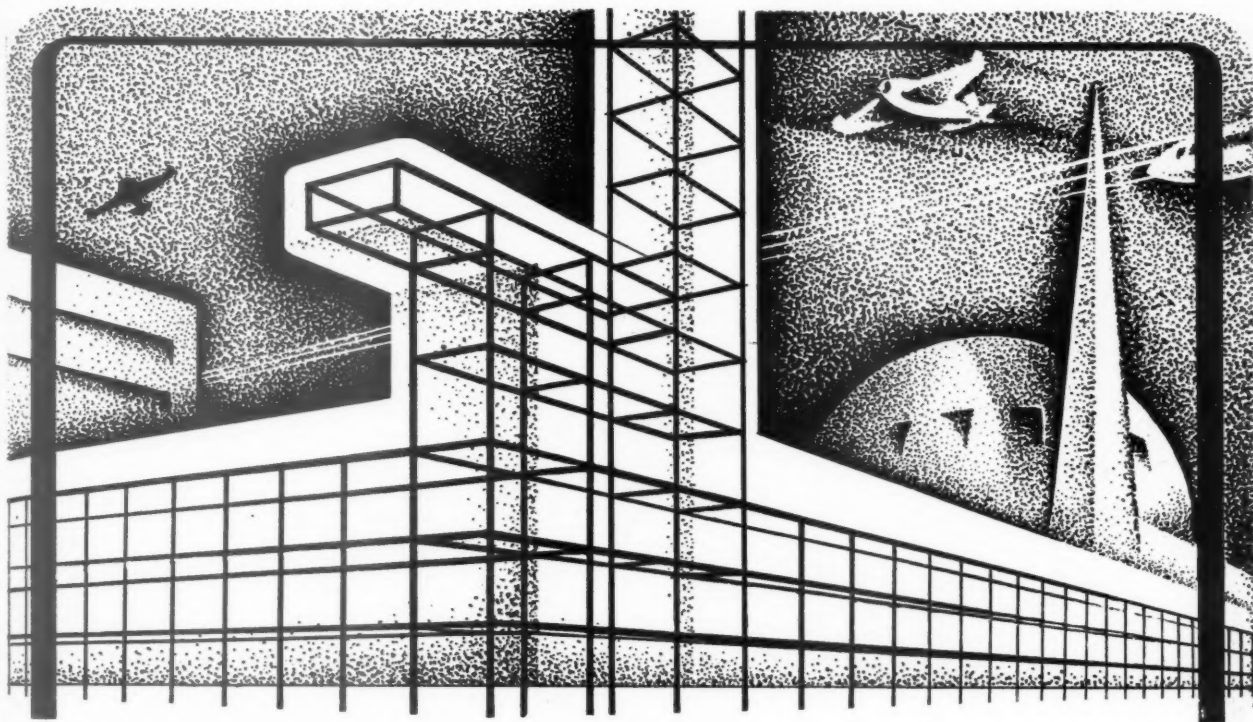
to glass of industrial buildings is being carried out efficiently, rapidly and economically throughout the country.



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The House of McNeill has been privileged to serve the Nation and its Government in many spheres of activity for more than 100 years.

THE HOUSE OF McNEILL

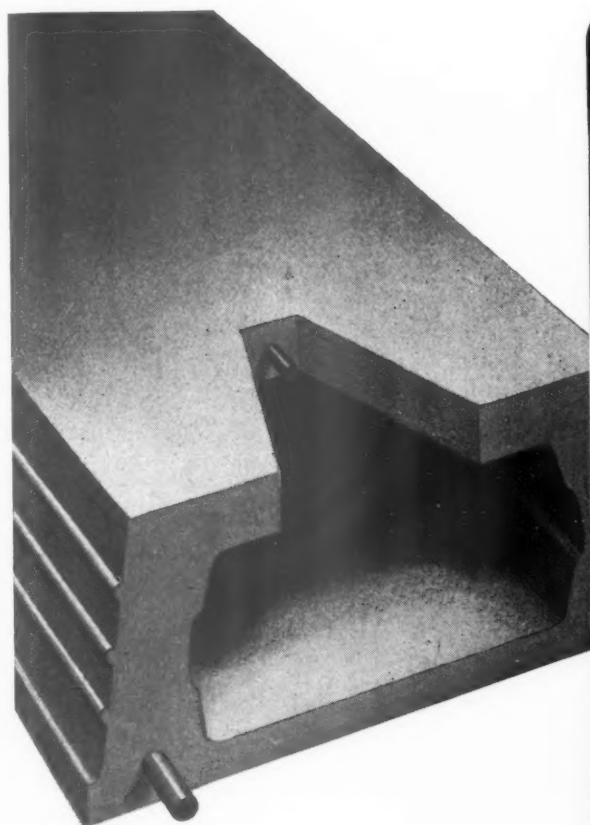
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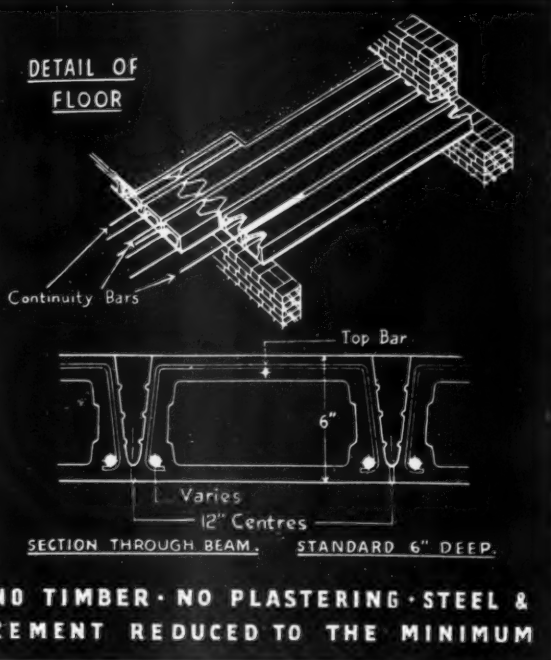


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for Floors & Roofs

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THE ARCHITECTS'



JOURNAL

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BUILDERS'
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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, SEPTEMBER 3, 1942.

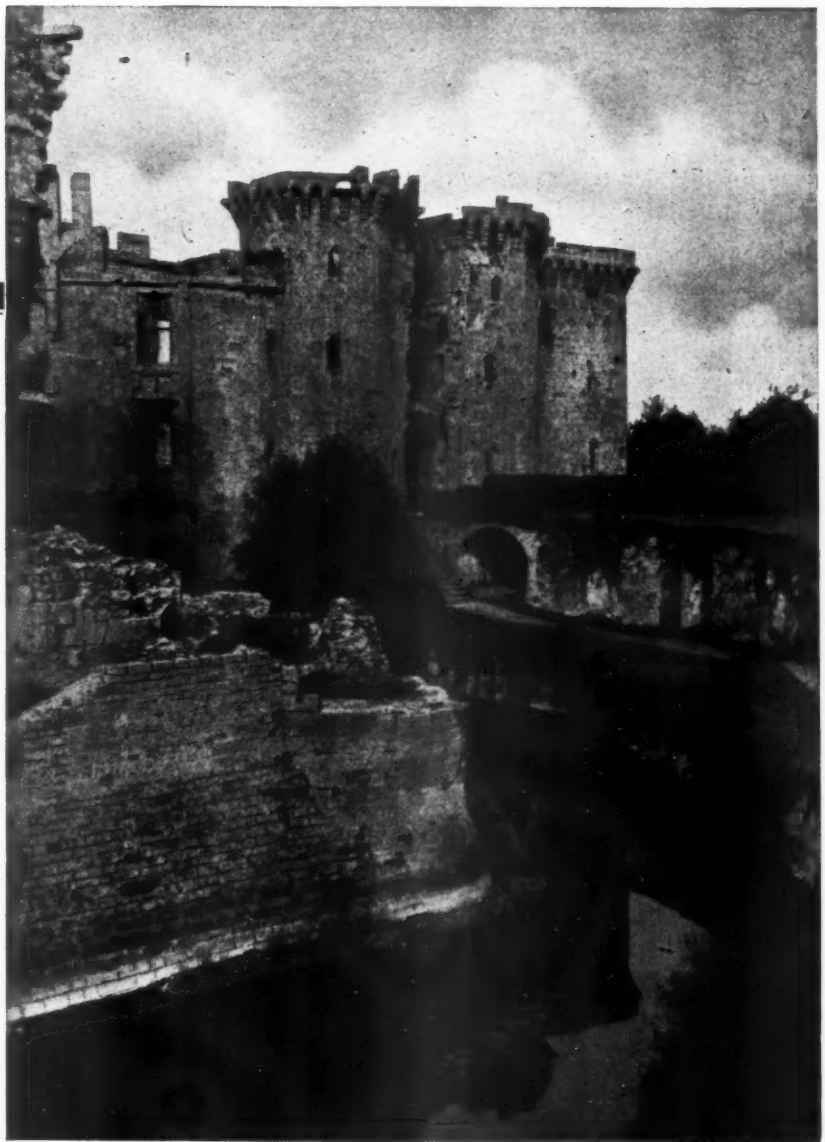
NUMBER 2484 : VOLUME 96

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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.



Raglan Castle

After the siege of Raglan, the garrison was allowed to march out with drums beating, banners flying and all the honours of war. The spirit of the garrison in these last days befitted the proud magnificence of the castle itself. Even in ruins, what an impressive record this is of the skill and artistic genius of the early 15th-century architects. Raglan had lofty walls with elaborate machicolations, a fine gatehouse, and a great hexagonal keep.

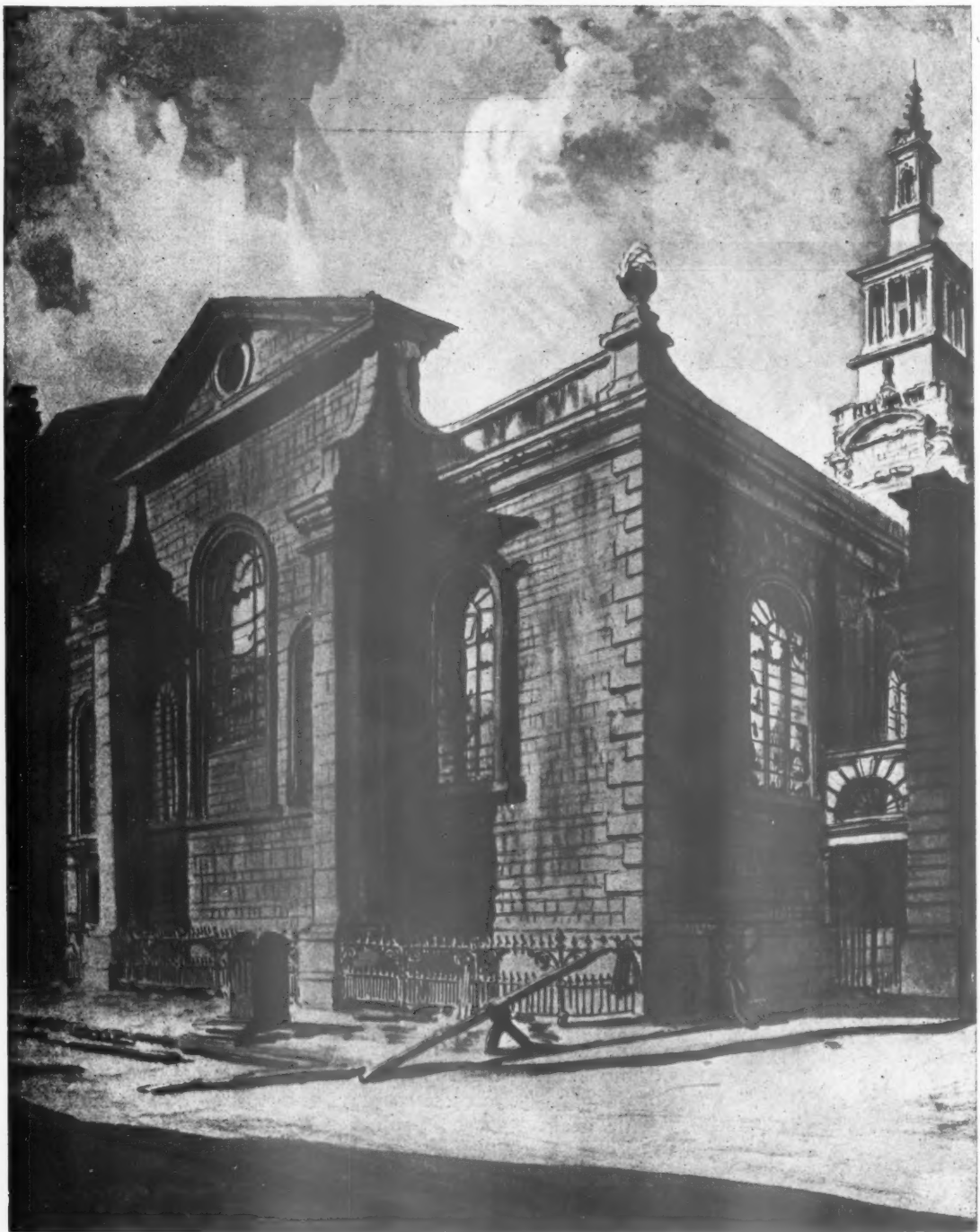
Design in the Middle Ages was emphasised by defensive structure—towers, curtain walls, fortified moats, machicolations and many other features. The emphasis to-day is on convenience, hygiene, light—and such considerations call for steelwork in a structure if the best is to be made of designers' ideas.

Boulton & Paul Limited

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

London

Norwich



CHRISTCHURCH, NEWGATE, by Wren. The Church of Christ's Hospital School.
Galleries inside were reserved for boys of the school.

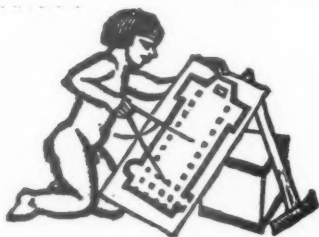
For the reconstruction, use— • "REDALON" Liquid • "ATLAS WHITE" Cement •
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and Hardener • "ALUNDUM" Non Slip Products • "ADAMITE" Mixture.

The Adamite Company Ltd., Head Office: Manfield House, Strand, London, W.C.2

TEMple Bar 6233.

NOTE: The above picture is one of a series of drawings by Dennis Flanders. We have a very limited number of reproductions, printed on art paper and bearing no advertising matter. A Copy will be sent you free and post free on request.

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 unless a reader is a subscriber he cannot be sure of getting a copy of the JOURNAL. We are sorry for this but it is a necessity imposed by the war on all newspapers. The subscription is £1 3s. 10d. per annum.

from AN ARCHITECT'S *Commonplace Book*

The narrowness of spirit which was so often fatal to small churches was doubly dangerous when the revivalists attempted a large church or cathedral, for the mediæval cathedral, even more than the parish church, was a centre of human activity in all its manifestations. In such buildings were concentrated, over a very long period, the best endeavours and aspirations of a whole district; whereas the large churches of the Revival were built with strict limitations as to price and time, and without the smallest interest being taken in them by the community as a whole. No one saw this difficulty more clearly than Pugin, who used to alarm diocesan councils by saying that his design would take from fifty to sixty years to carry out, and on one occasion wrote to a bishop, 'My dear Lord,—Say thirty shillings more, and have a tower and spire at once. A. W. P.' But the consideration that mediæval architects frequently gave their whole lives to one or two buildings did not, as we have seen, deter Gilbert Scott from working on more than seven hundred and thirty. As a result his buildings have a ready-made look which, of all things, is fatal to Gothic architecture. For, as Ruskin never tired of pointing out, true Gothic is not made in the architect's office, but in the mason's yard.

From the Gothic Revival by Kenneth Clark.

calling the Conference is to give form an emphatic expression to an ever-growing conviction that in the past engineers have not taken sufficient interest in the building industry, to consider how such errors of omission can now be rectified, and to survey the whole organization of this great and widespread industry in a critical yet constructive spirit. After the war building and the construction of public works will assuredly form a large portion of our national effort and, boldly conceived and intelligently allocated, such work should go a long way to counteract the menace of a post-war industrial depression.

Lord Portal, Minister of Works and Planning: The building industry is going through a bad time. Its members are asked to do all they can to help in a very large building programme now being prepared by the Government, and since that programme has been started it has had full support from all sections of the industry. At the present Conference and the others that are to follow it a great deal of sound advice might be given to the Government. My Ministry has been brought into being to represent and assist the building industry. It is important that the various sections of that industry should work in harmony with one another: good feeling and unanimity will add enormously to the strength of the industry after the war. No one likes control unless it is necessary, but shortage of material is bound to prevail after the war and control will have to be retained. If you control material you must have control of prices and a certain control over the industry itself. One advantage the building industry has is that most of the materials it uses are produced in this country: it also has the advantage of knowing beforehand that there will be a vast amount of building to be done in this country after the war. It is for those presiding over the industry to prevent a slump occurring by having a balanced programme extending over a number of years. There will have to be housing and other special priorities. The balanced programme I have spoken of must abolish the casual nature of the industry: it will be impossible to get the best out of the operative unless the operative knows that he will have continuity of employment. In the Ministry of Works and Planning we are thinking out a scheme for this and also a scheme for the education and apprenticeship of young builders. If lads are to be asked to come into the building industry it must be possible to promise them continuity of employment in it.

Mr. W. H. Ansell, P.R.I.B.A.: If we look on the post-war building needs of the nation as a glorious scramble with everyone trying to get what he can out of it, we are heading for failure. The first and most important consideration is not the prosperity of the building industry as such, but the ensuring that what the industry produces can be of the greatest national benefit. The Chairman has mentioned that engineers have not in the past taken much interest in the building industry; but for many years there has been no particular reason why they should. Building has been in the hands of the operative craftsman, the organizing master builder, the quantity surveyor and the architect, and in probably the majority of buildings until comparatively recent times the engineer had not been much concerned; he has been occupied with designing and carrying out railways, roads, water supplies and other works of public utility. Civil engineering and building are not the same thing: there are building ideas and traditions that have little place in many civil engineering schemes, and to endeavour to bring them into the same form of contract is to do a disservice to both. We should recognize the true values of each and then encourage a system which will foster these, but we should not compress them into one schedule. For a completely satisfying building three things are essential—good design, good material and good craftsmanship—and the present Conference will not be in vain if it does something to secure them in all buildings as the result of a genuine co-operation.

NEWS

and material must be directed to prosecution of the war. At the same time planning should be done.

★
Reconstruction of heavily raided towns and cities need not wait until after the war. Local authorities can get on with a good deal of preparatory work. For the present, Mr. Morrison, Minister of Home Security, told a conference in London last week, labour

The relationship of civil engineering with the building industry was the subject of a conference at the Institution of Civil Engineers. Lord Portal, Mr. Ansell, and others addressed the Conference.

Professor C. E. Inglis (President, Institution of Civil Engineers): The primary objective in



design round the clock

The headline to this caption is the title of the exhibition now being held at the A.A. by the Design and Industries Association. The exhibition was opened by Lord Sempill, President of the D.I.A., last week; he is here seen congratulating the designer, Mr. John Grey, F.R.I.B.A. In the photograph are two of the winners who were awarded prizes in the D.I.A. competition for an essay on "The House I Should Like

to Live in, with its Equipment and Furnishings." The object of the exhibition is to show that everything used throughout the day is the result of design—the beds we sleep in, the trains in which we go to work, the factories or offices we work in, and so on. The exhibition will run until September 5, when it will be transferred to the Geffrye Museum, Kingsland Road, E.2. After a period there it will go on tour.

Mr. R. Coppock (General Secretary, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives): I want the co-operation of the Institution of Civil Engineers in the problems facing the building industry now and the problems that will face it after the war. I want to see civil engineers get down from the pedestal they have occupied so long and become mixers in the industry. In the past they have been too much concerned with problems of scientific development to be concerned with the interests of the workman. Our problems are not altogether internal, they are also external; because we have Dominions, in the development of which engineers will possibly be required to use British labour.

Mr. T. Howarth (President, National Federation of Building Trades Employers): Don't let us build the post-war world with poured concrete and steel. Builders should be registered, and

this should be done by people competent to say whether a man is able to build. Good design is sometimes spoiled because there is not the care there should be in carrying out the work. Everybody in the industry should be educated from the standpoint of understanding what building is.

With the help of members of the R.I.B.A. it is proposed on the suggestion of a member to form an Ordnance Map "pool" or series of pools in appropriate centres throughout the country.

It is clear that all members will benefit if the R.I.B.A. is able to form a central ordnance map collection. All architects have been compelled to buy maps for a job—used the maps two or three times and then filed them away with the job papers never, perhaps, to use these particular sheets again. If the wholehearted co-operation of the profession can be enlisted it will be possible to build up a really good collection covering at least the more important areas of most larger towns.

It is proposed to form the London and Home Counties Pool immediately and members who have 25 in. or 6 in. maps of that area whether or not they live or work in it are asked to send these maps to the Institute, addressed to the Librarian.

Members who have maps of other parts of Britain are asked in the first place to send lists of them only to the Librarian giving the

scale, the sheet number, the date of the edition and the names of the city, town, or village. When it is seen what maps of areas other than London and the Home Counties are available it will be possible to plan for the establishment of other well placed depositories in, preferably, Allied Society Libraries, or if no suitable Allied Society Library exists in some other easily accessible place.

All maps deposited will become the property of the R.I.B.A. It will not be possible to accept maps for return to members after the war. But it is proposed to arrange the transfer from private ownership to the R.I.B.A., so that each donor will retain special use rights over the maps originally deposited by him and will be entitled to borrow these for limited periods for use in his own office. Maps other than those deposited by a particular member can of course be consulted at the R.I.B.A. but it will not be permissible for the R.I.B.A. to lend them unless the borrower produces a licence from a Chief Officer of Police in conformity with the Control of Maps Order, 1940.

The maps at the R.I.B.A. will be kept in a position of comparative safety from war damage greater, certainly, than could be attained in most private offices.

All R.I.B.A. members who read this notice are asked to make the scheme known to any of their friends who for one reason or another may fail to see it. The more collaborators there are the bigger and better the pool will be. The Librarian will gladly answer any questions and the R.I.B.A. will welcome suggestions from members as to the organization and development of the scheme.

Sir John Hammerton, the author, was fined £15 with £3 3s. costs at Hailsham, Sussex, for spending about £600 on building a library to house his 7,000 books (private work over £100 is not permitted without a licence).

The Home Secretary has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. John W. Morris, K.C., to consider the future planning of bombed public houses.

Terms of reference:

To consider what will be the best means of ensuring, when rebuilding is practicable, that the provision of licensed houses in place of those destroyed or damaged by enemy action shall be planned with due regard to local requirements and in harmony with proposals for redevelopment and reconstruction, and that for this purpose due attention shall be given to questions of reducing and redistributing licences; and in particular to consider how best to coordinate the functions exercised by authorities responsible for schemes of reconstruction and development and the functions under the Licensing Act now exercised by the licensing justices and confirming and compensation authorities. The members of the committee are: Mr. G. A. Bryson, Captain A. J. Dyer, Mr. H. T. Edwards, Mr. F. B. Gillie, Mr. H. G. Griffiths, Mr. E. J. Hayward, Mr. Frank Hunt, Mr. F. H. Jones, Mrs. L. L'Estrange Malone, L.C.C., Sir Miles Mitchell, Sir Sydney Nevile, and Miss J. I. Wall. The secretary is Mr. H. B. Wilson, of the Home Office, to whom communications may be addressed at the Home Office, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.1.

The Dudley Committee has been set up by the Ministry of Health to lay down minimum standards for post war housing. Type plans for kitchens worked out for them by the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction were published in the JOURNAL last week. The technical standard is exceedingly high, but are we sufficiently aware of the fact that the reasons for State intervention are social rather than technical?



AFTERTHOUGHT ON KITCHENS

Home is the girls' prison and the women's workhouse.

Bernard Shaw: *Maxims for Revolutionists.*

THANKS to evacuation the housing problem has come alive. There are people who are afraid of political unrest and think better housing the best protection against it. Others want the State to set standards because they dislike the appearance of the houses in which the majority of people, left to themselves, seem content to live. And the nation as a whole is worried by the growing discontentedness of women, which shows itself by the unmarried ones refusing to do housework, and by the married ones, who are unable to avoid it, failing to have an appropriate number of children. Of all the reasons for improving housing conditions after the war, the last is surely the most urgent and the most important.

The first step in tackling this awkward problem is perhaps to analyse it and to define with reasonable accuracy what the average married woman *must* do if her household is to be considered a satisfactory foundation for English democracy and the British Empire. The next is to plan things so that all this work can be done in a normal working week, i.e. 40-48 hours of concentrated work. No use shirking the issue. No use taking refuge in the comforting thought that women 100 years ago were perfectly happy working all round the clock. So were their husbands. The trouble is relative. The Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction, whose valuable monograph on kitchens we published last week, base their plans not on what ought to happen but on what in fact usually does. "Activities concerned with the maintenance of a household," they say, "fall roughly

into four classes, namely: the provision of meals; washing and laundry work; household cleaning; and the disposal of refuse produced by these three operations." Now this may be a very apt description of the work to be done in a commercial hotel, but does it really describe home life? What about the children? After the age of five perhaps, if one takes the lowest possible view of family life, the work children cause can be analysed in this way. But for the preceding five years such a classification is, to say the least of it, misleading. Then of course children have to be produced, a fact which should be taken into consideration when houses are designed and working hours for married women discussed, but which, unfortunately, it's normally considered polite to overlook.

Their classification leads the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction to conclude that the kitchen is the hub of the house and their evidence is concerned entirely with the correct planning of kitchens. They assume that "a fair standard of work" is to be maintained and that "a fair standard requires adequate equipment arranged in a reasonable space." But supposing the question were approached from the point of view that the woman and not the kitchen is the hub of the house, the problem being not merely to provide a certain standard of service but a reasonable working day as well, what difference would it be likely to make?

Not much perhaps to the design of individual kitchens though some details might be affected. For instance, it has been suggested in America that it might be worth providing refrigerators large enough to hold a week's supply of milk and fresh vegetables, to cut out the waste of time involved in a daily shopping expedition, assumed now to be necessary. But the chief effect of approaching the problem from a more human, one might almost say humane, point of view, would be to emphasise the need for *optional* communal services, crèches, restaurants, nursery schools, etc., to be designed as an integral part of every housing estate. The housewife with a family of young children cannot possibly live up to modern standards without working abnormally long hours unless outside help of some kind is provided. To begin with, a child of a year old or less represents six hours solid work a day for seven days a week.

The kitchens worked out by the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction are technically of a very high standard. But it is worth remembering that it may be worse than useless, from a long-term point of view, to raise standards in a lopsided fashion. The only result of mass producing perfectly equipped kitchens (unless steps are taken to make available the time to use them) will be to make the average housewife, who is also the potential mother, and who cooks at present perhaps two or three times a week, more conscious than ever of the hopelessness of her task—more determined than ever to limit her commitments to cooking, cleaning, washing and disposal of waste.



The Architects' Journal

War Address: 45, The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey

Telephone: Vigilant 0087-9

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

THE SCOTT REPORT: FIRST THOUGHTS

A first reading of the Scott Report makes one regret that copies were not available to the Press a fortnight before publication. In these days it is almost impossible for newspapers to find space for full review of a Report which is a fortnight old; and I do not think that justice could be done to the Scott Report in a shorter time.

★

It is long and eccentrically, though not by any means uncunningly, drafted. Above all, it has a flavour—distinctive, persistent, extremely elusive which seems to become the more suggestive the more one struggles to track it down. One is left at last with the belief that this persistent flavour has its origins in a complexus of self restraints. One feels that the authors passionately desire the prosperity—in the fullest sense—of rural areas; that they fear, as well they may, that post-war times and general ignorance of rural needs will be against them; and that therefore they have decided for strategic reasons to ask for what can be obtained—if good fortune does not desert our nation—without raising a political storm of first rate magnitude.

★

Having once pinned their faith in a policy of Liberal painless gradual-

ness, of skilled co-operative control rather than of nationalization, it was inevitable that the Committee's recommendations should be somewhat of a catalogue of all the things intelligent people have asked for for twenty years, and that they should seem to expect a lot from post-war good-will. And it is natural that the Report should have been attacked on these grounds.

★

To these charges the Committee can make a good defence. That certain reforms should have been asked for for twenty years does not make them the less desirable. And they were not asked to describe the machinery by which their recommendations should be carried out.

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Nevertheless they make the essential point that Planning must not be left to be the final result of pull-devil-pull-baker between interested Ministries. Ministries must be consulted but after full consultation, the Minister of Planning *will direct what is to be done*. This is the peg on which hangs the value of all post-war planning. And on the next page there appears the hardly less important statement: *local planning must be compulsory and not permissive*.

★

From this last, architects should turn to paragraph 240 and read it again and again. It contains a home truth which the profession may feel unwilling to admit: that neither town planners nor architects, including architects who are both, possess knowledge and ability adequate to the work they will be asked to carry out.

★

The Report contains nothing which is more pungently true. In the last few years of discussion about planning a fatuous complacency has become apparent in the architectural and engineering professions: it has been assumed without the slightest foundation, that because a man can lay out a small group of buildings, or a drain, or a small bypass road, he can solve with complete success the ten thousand problems which affect the development of a city or a county. Nothing could be more ludicrous—unless it has been the architect *v.* borough



Some of the celebrities at the D.I.A. Exhibition Design Round the Clock opened last week at the Architectural Association. Left (back), three of the prize winners (one of them Miss Eleanor Godfrey of Wycombe Abbey School); centre, Lady Sempill, F. R. Yerbury, G. E. W. Crowe, John Grey, and Lord Sempill. In front, right, Commander Goldsmith (retiring Vice-Chairman of the D.I.A., whose place has been taken by Mr. Yerbury), and Miss Marjorie Morrison, Secretary D.I.A.

engineer argument as to which was likely to make the worse mess of it.

★

The facts are that a man who has been thoroughly trained as an architect or civil engineer and who has acquired a fair knowledge of the methods of work of allied professions is *potentially* an efficient town planner. But to become an efficient town planner in fact he must both undergo a specialized training for several years and read very widely about a multitude of things which he cannot encounter in his daily work—however varied.

★

The professions have refused to recognize these things and have refused to subsidize young men who were prepared to make the effort needed. With the result that the town planning officers appointed between 1919-1939 were too often ill equipped for their jobs and were far too often hired by local authorities at minimum salaries to protect them from claims for compensation and for no other purpose.

★

Now, in the middle of a war, we are going to pay—architects are going to pay—for our negligence. Young men in municipal engineers' offices throughout the country (reserved for the vital job of protecting and repairing essential services, but with not much to do

while they wait) have an opportunity to learn how to become town planners. Young architects, in the Army or up to their necks in war building, have no such opportunity.

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EXHIBITION AT THE A.A.

The D.I.A. exhibition, which was opened the other day at the A.A. by Lord Sempill, is designed to give soldiers with nothing to do a solid hour's work. The moral is a simple one; everything we use, from a bus to a matchbox, has to be designed by somebody and there is no reason why it shouldn't be designed well. The argument is equally simple; good and bad examples of everyday things are shown side by side with a written criticism to make the main points clear.

★

The exhibition which was planned—and very brilliantly planned—by John Grey for the D.I.A., is displayed on stands of a new kind, which allow all the material to be taken out and reused in a different context. They (the stands) will be illustrated in the JOURNAL next week.

WORKS COMMITTEES

I wrote recently that, so far as the Building Industry was concerned, there were no such things as production committees. The joint works committees, although encouraged

by the Ministry of Works, in fact only deal with matters of welfare. This comment has evoked further information from the A.A.S.T.A. Technical Committee, whose organizer is looking into the facts on the sites.

It appears that when a works committee has dealt with the main troubles over transport, billets, the canteen, and so on, it *does* take up technical issues. This is the Unions' war policy, and it is also a natural effect of payment by results. Most works committees discuss bonusing, and so are led on to consider any obstructions to high output. Irregular supply of materials, delayed or vague instructions, or misuse of plant, are all noticed at once and can be discussed on the site.

The criticisms on the site ignore official jargon. "The excavators," an engineer complains, "are whisked about the site like sand fleas," without any method. On another site, where the committee runs a paper complete with Auntie's Correspondence Column, the central mortar mixer was half an hour to an hour late each morning in sending out supplies. "Dear Aunt Fannie," wrote a bricklayer, "My mates and I try to play a game at 7.30 each morning called 'Getting Down the Bricks' but we don't seem able to get 'compo.' What can we do to get this game going? Answer: 'Each bring a bucket of compo from home, dear.'"

But on technical subjects the operatives' suggestions are usually most diffidently made. This is where professional men are wanted. Efficient building is so much their concern that it is puzzling to learn how few technicians are members of the 40 or so committees meeting on MOWP sites. The argument that the committees do not discuss technical points need not apply. The time has come for technicians to make a move.

UTHWATT

I understand that the Uthwatt report is to be published at the end of next week.

ASTRAGAL

* The wall newspaper this comes from is illustrated on pages 152, 153.



LETTERS

Walter O. Hudson,
*Secretary Institute of
Registered Architects.*

H. G. G. Spencely,
B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.

B. A. P. W. Lewis

Robert G. Tarran,
*Managing Director,
Tarran Industries Ltd.*

F.R.I.B.A.

Registration Council Scholarships

SIR,—Mr. Colin Penn's letter on this subject contains so many inaccuracies that I trust your readers will remedy his omission and acquaint themselves of the facts before accepting his invitation to try to get members of the Council to see the point he has expressed.

His statements that applications for the scholarships from British subjects are now very few, is not true. In fact, there were 128 bona fide applications for this year's awards, and after the usual examination tests had been made the finance available made it possible for only eleven scholarships to be awarded. Even this small number of awards had the effect of exceeding by over £100 the monies which had been allocated for scholarship purposes for this year.

Again, Mr. Penn asserts that the funds involved in granting scholarships to aliens "are not large," and whilst making every allowance for his enthusiasm for his subject I emphatically deny him the right to make such a baseless assertion. As a member of the Registration Council, the Board

of Architectural Education, which is the responsible body for recommending the awards, and of the Finance Committee which administers the funds, I do not know, and have no means of forming even a remote idea of the funds that would be involved, and there is no member of any of these bodies who would be so foolish as to hazard even a guess. Since Mr. Penn is not one of those whose duty it is to control the scholarships and the finance of the Council, it would be interesting to learn upon what grounds he makes such an astonishing assertion.

I will not take up valuable space by attempting to describe all the details involved, but it can, and should be stated that it is because—by reason of the widely differing amounts of the awards—of the utter impossibility of assessing the funds which will be required for completing the training of British students now serving with the Forces, that the Council has decided that "means shall not, for the time being, be made available for granting scholarships to aliens." In my opinion, and in spite of having inside knowledge I must emphasise that it is only my personal view, the scholarship fund together with the reserve and invested funds, will be hopelessly inadequate to meet the needs which will arise among British students after their discharge from the Forces. That view may not be shared by all of my colleagues on the Council, but if the happenings after the first World War can be regarded as a criterion, it will be found that my view is correct. Having been one of those students who suffered so bitterly last time, I hope I shall be forgiven for being an enthusiast in the interests of those whose lives will be similarly affected in this war.

I am quite sure that the Registration Council has acted with wisdom and foresight in this matter, and I very much doubt if even Mr. Penn would agree with the principle of granting maintenance scholarships to all aliens who might qualify at this juncture and whose services we cannot be sure of retaining when we need them most after the War, if such action had the effect of rendering it impossible for probably hundreds of British students whose lives have been so violently interrupted, to complete their training for the profession of their choice.

WALTER O. HUDSON.

Secretary,
Institute of Registered Architects.
London.

SIR,—Is the A.R.C.U.K.'s decision to withhold scholarships from aliens as unfair as Mr. Penn suggests?

He admits that British subjects are fighting and working: does he think that aliens would like to profit by the shelter thus afforded, using the funds, admittedly not large, which the Council may be conserving for all students,

British or alien, returning from the war?

Registration is not compulsory, nor does the registration fee entitle everyone to a scholarship. But it does permit any person of any race or creed, having the necessary qualifications, to practise architecture. Perhaps Mr. Penn will kindly tell your readers of those foreign countries where the architectural door is open as wide for Britishers.

If Mr. Penn knew how aliens are admitted to our register as freely as Britishers he might realize that it is his charge of national discrimination against the A.R.C.U.K. which is unfair.

London.

H. G. C. SPENCELY

Architect's Registration Acts

Sir,—Under the above Acts the title and style Architect may only be used by those on the register. There appears, however, to be nothing in the Acts preventing any person from practising architecture nor advertising the fact that he carries out works usually done by architects. Moreover, anyone employing an architect as an assistant may, under certain conditions, style himself architect, e.g. an estate agent employing an architect as an assistant in charge of all architectural work.

Surely the Acts at present fail to achieve their purpose of protecting those on the register. Too often one sees advertisements of so-called builders and others, such as "plans and specifications prepared and submitted to local authority" or "architectural work designed and carried out." No self-respecting builder has recourse to such devices to obtain business. Unless prevented the jerry-builder will in a new guise emerge from his hiding place to smother town and country with badly constructed and still worse designed buildings despite the finest town plans.

Would it not be in the immediate public interest in view of the vast amount of building in post-war reconstruction if an amending Act were passed to remedy the present anomaly.

London.

B. A. P. W. LEWIS

Prefabricated Huts

SIR,—With reference to your comments on the Tarran System of Construction, we wish to bring clearly and concisely to your technical mind the point that neither the Nashcrete nor Maycrete units compare in any novel way with the unit designed, produced, manufactured and used in the Tarran System of Construction.

With reference to the Tarran System of Construction, three points are being confused :—

1. The parabolic shape ;

2. The material of the infilling, or panel, between its ribs ;
3. Classing Portland Cement Lignocrete of 14 years extensive, practical use with Maycrete, Nashcrete, or other sawdust concretes.

The Tarran System of Construction is now being manufactured in plywood to the parabolic shape and is the lightest and quickest erected, factory-produced hut in the world. These huts could be simply made in compact small units nested together, and would form valuable equipment for airborne troops who are going to be landed in isolated parts of enemy territory.

Will you please note that the Tarran unit in Lignocrete is reinforced. There are only two things with which we can reinforce material in building construction to-day—these are steel and timber. In this development of the Tarran System of Construction we have used, as the main reinforcement for handleability and transport, light timber ribs, with a cross steel wire reinforcement linked to the side wood rib.

You mention also excessive moisture movement. We do not know what this movement is in Sawdust Concrete. We have a group of three drying kilns, 80 ft. long by 9 ft. high, built seven years ago and constructed throughout in Lignocrete. They have stood all weathers of this country and appear to be in as good condition as when built. There is no noticeable movement in the 80 ft. walls in spite of excessive heat and excessive moisture.

Hull.

ROBT. G. TARRAN.

Unity in the Architectural Profession

Sir,—Mr. Athoe, still more concerned with anonymity than unity, refuses to answer my questions about the membership of the I.A.A.S. ; the inference is obvious.

His delusion that my object in starting this correspondence was to attack the I.A.A.S. and the misunderstandings which have become manifest in letters from other correspondents compel me to ask your permission to conclude by restating my arguments which are based on a belief in the necessity for unity in the profession.

(1) If architects are to take their rightful part in post-war reconstruction, it is urgent, and essential in the interests of architecture and of the architectural profession, that the profession should be united in one representative body, democratically constituted.

(2) This end might be reached by (a) the creation of a new body composed of representatives of the R.I.B.A., I.A.A.S., the Faculty of Architects, the Institute of Registered Architects and

the unattached architects, or by (b) the inclusion of all architects in the membership of one of these organisations, which would become the representative body for the whole of the profession.

(3) With all due respect to the three bodies which I have consistently termed the alternative societies, their status and conditions of membership are such that they cannot be compared with the Royal Institute with its great prestige and over a century of service to the profession behind it. Although a numerically proportionate representation on a joint body would give a majority to the R.I.B.A., and a correctly weighted apportionment would give the Royal Institute an overwhelming majority, I believe that the establishment of another new body is both undesirable and impracticable.

The merging of the membership of the three alternative societies and the unattached architects into the R.I.B.A. is, in my opinion, a practicable solution. The multiplication of institutions is highly undesirable. Separate bodies representative of town planners, structural engineers, surveyors and quantity surveyors are obviously necessary, but providing it is democratically constituted, there can be no need for more than one institution to represent architects.

Moreover, the only examinations which qualify an entrant to the profession to practise as an architect are those which qualify him for membership of the R.I.B.A., and it is logical to assume that, providing the present standard is maintained, all future entrants will choose to become Associates of the R.I.B.A., and that unity will thereby be achieved in any case when the present generation passes on.

(4) That unity could be promoted now, when it is an urgent necessity, by the merging of the alternative societies and the unattached architects into the R.I.B.A., and this could be attained by the extension of the Licentiate class as I have advocated. Such a course might seem a hard sacrifice to make, but unity is worth the sacrifice, and once the present generation of architects is unified, continuance would be assured by the operation of the examination qualification for registration. The policy I advocate aims not at limiting the profession to members of the R.I.B.A. but, on the contrary, at the extension of the R.I.B.A. to include the whole of the profession.

Mr. Oldham may not know that the R.I.B.A. has already invited unattached architects to apply for admission as Licentiates ; I merely suggest that the invitation should be extended to all registered architects not already chartered architects, either directly or by negotiation with the alternative societies of which they are members.

Cheshire.

F.R.I.B.A.

A Wall newspaper published by the Works Committee at Battlesham and printed by courtesy of the Ministry of Works and Planning. Extracts from the minutes of the Committee are given in the bottom half of the second column. Mostly they deal with welfare; suggestion boxes are to be spotted about the site, new canteens are to be built; a feeder bus service is to be run for the benefit of workers at Battlesham. The rest of the contents might be described as a mixture of slapstick fun and elevating sentiment. But a small note in the top left hand corner of the sheet presages change. It announces that a branch of the A.A.S.T.A. is to be formed on the site. The A.A.S.T.A., now busy developing itself as an integral

Published fortnightly. For Organisation and Progress.

Guesday 25th Aug. 42.

ADVERTISEMENT

A branch of A.A.S.T.A. is being formed here. Will persons interested communicate with either Mr. Benson, M.O.W.P., Surveyors Department, Mr. Gosling, Messrs. J. Brown Engineers Department.

This paper is published by the Works Committee and printed by courtesy of the Ministry of Works & Planning. All communication and material for publication should be given or addressed to the Editor, J.J. Finn, (Site Officer), at the N.F.B.T.C. Office (opposite First Aid Hut)



THE QUOTE.

We are nearer the last lap than the Blind think. Like Distance Runners approaching the end of the course let us throw our last strength into the sprint.

Editorial

HOW LONG WILL THE JOB LAST?

Some people are misguided and selfish enough still to ask this question openly.

It reveals an almost tragic lack of grasp of present day conditions and needs. At one time the question did hold some validity, in the days of unemployment and the sometimes fierce struggle to get work; it was only natural and human for the people of our industry to wonder and hope that they had secured some continuity of employment.

The Principle of "each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost" was driven to its bitter conclusion - small wonder we were dubbed "Industry's Soldiers of Fortune."

Those days are past. The grave urgency of the present situation now relegates such personal considerations to secondary importance. Keenly aware of our duty to our mates in the fighting forces we are giving this job everything we have got and if it falls to our lot to

Salute to Sergeant Blaney!

We are honoured to have the opportunity of paying tribute to the heroism and achievement of Sergt. B. Blaney, the son of Mr. John Blaney, foreman on the main drains here. Only 20 years of age, he was the first Wireless Operator Air Gunner of the Stirling bomber which shot down three Messerschmitts while returning from the Bremen raid. We believe we are correct in stating that never before has a British bomber shot down this number of enemy fighters on one trip.

Both the Stirling and it's crew took heavy punishment. Sergt. Blaney himself suffered arm injuries - probably far more severe than he has revealed in his cheery letters to his dad. We believe he may visit Buckingham Palace shortly to receive the honour of D.F.M. Good shooting Sergt. Blaney and best wishes for a speedy recovery.

The Next Round.

"AND COME IN FIGHTING AT THE BELL"

Great words those! Breeding words! Words to set British hearts and nerves a-tangling! The last minute instructions of the referee! - the usual prelude to an honourable conflict between worthy foes!

But we have a fight on - you and I and our fifteen hundred million mates - in which our foes are worthy only of extermination, in which there is no referee, no Queensbury rules, and no bell - unless it be the final wailing of doom which can still befall Britain and her Allies in the next two months, unless we not throw all we've got into this last round and "box more clever" than we ever knew!

SERGEANT BLOOM K.O.'S THE RUEL

Many are the examples to inspire us. Dwell for a moment upon the human splendour of those Russian sailors who were fired ashore from the torpedo-tubes of submarines to signal targets in the rear of the enemy investing Sebastopol!



That Battlesham is now a "hive" of industry, but that there aren't many B's bars. That the "Battlesham News" is purposely printed on paper of an inconvenient thickness. That owing to the speed of work the Management is arranging for shields to be fixed to all shovels and trowels to protect the users from the sparks.

That Buckinghamshire people are very proud of their disappearing water courses, the River Great Ouse, Battlesham people say it has nothing on their temporary water supply which disappears daily.

Correspondence.

Join them then it is finished, so that we shall join them with our hands!

The coupling of a 30.35 salient with a 30.35 salient is a very bad idea. Give us the was no mean feat.

Or of Sergeant Heddl - member of the crew the Stirling which

developing itself as an integral part of the trade union movement, has a paid organiser at work and a purposeful policy to pursue. It aims to make technicians play a part on works committees and help realise the Unions' dream of turning them into production committees with welfare only as a side line (for Astragal's comments see page 149). The wall sheet reproduced here is a genuine example of site journalism and Aunt Fannie's Corner shows that bricklayers know how to drop a hint. It has of course been necessary to alter all names in conformity with censorship regulations. Where this has made nonsense of puns the text has been regrettably omitted.

recently more of our duty to our mates in the fighting forces we are giving this job everything we have got and if it falls to our lot to

join them when it is finished, so be it, at least we shall join them with our hands clean.

The better we play our part in the present collective effort the greater will be consumed with a resolute determination that the old days of individual hardship shall never return.

Here then is the answer to the enquirers:-

THE JOB WILL LAST UNTIL A DAY LONGER THAN WE CAN HELP.

Give them 'the Works'

The labels on some of our trains tell us we 'Go to 14". That about the jobs in other countries that men want to when peace was being broken piece-meal?

We are building this factory in 1942 but the Japanese built one like it with foreign help years ago. They are often despise for the way they copy foreigners. You all know how they enquire for draughts from abroad and then build the things themselves, catching a cold when Hollows of Sandry sent them draughts of a destroyer which turned turtle when it was launched.

But they have got modern equipment, even if Japanese workmen spend the night shift perched like chickens on any convenient steam main. (This sounds like the British tank fitter on nights who woke up to find himself attacking Sweden.)

Uncle Joe, of course, got on the job early, way back behind the Urals, 1400 miles from Moscow, 400 miles to the nearest town in Siberian cold of 90 degrees of frost, with a forest to clear first. (That makes bellyaching about dead and alive holes seem a bit out of place.)

Thanks to that factory being built in 1929; with Soviet people tightening their belts to pay for foreign specialist services, they are keeping the chopper off our necks a bit. They had German specialists there and even they made mistakes. One blew himself up through raising the air preheat on the boilers when the pulverised coal came in with snow on.

The factory was important enough for Molotov, Voroshilov and Joe himself to pay special visits, using a plane to land on the lake by the plant.

All this has one point only: don't underestimate the Foreigner, friend or foe. Plenty of people said the Russians wouldn't last, and the Russians wouldn't last.

→ contd. in last column.

Correspondence.

Dear Sir,

We are writing through the Battleship News, to see if it can possibly be arranged, for Battleship workers also Carr workers Redding at the Hotel to have a Bus take us into Yellowstone once a week, for shopping purposes, also as a slight recreation, owing to there being no very much, all together about 60 men, possibly more, would like this chance to visit a town once a week. Hoping this will receive your earnest attention.

Yours respectfully
Handroof Hostel Residents.

O.K. Handroovers. The Federation Steward has agreed to raise the matter at the next Works Committee meeting. Ed.

We give below extracts from the minutes of the Works Committee. Any operative who wishes a letter raised to the committee should contact his steward.

TRANSPORT.

Mr. Fowl and the Secretary reported on their attendance at the meeting of the West Fillington Transport Consultative Committee and Fellow-stone on 15th July.

That a feeder bus service will operate on and from Monday 20th July on the return journey from Gravelly Station to Kales.

The service to operate every evening on Friday and that on Friday evening would be given to Battleship workers on the gravel service buses. The scheme to be given one month's trial.

That the existing works train will be extended to include Pitton residents and that the application for Corrigation and Peckingham passengers to be transported by bus would be given consideration.

Received and Approved.

SUGGESTIONS BOXES.

Moved by Messrs. Bromley and Bradley and seconded by Mr. Bradley and Messrs. Bradley and Bradley, that suggestions boxes be placed at the following sites: Mr. Bromley said that he welcomed this move and would put it into effect immediately. He would have the contents of the boxes sent to him daily and any worthy suggestion would be placed before the committee.

CANTENES. After discussion on Canteen questions and explanations by Mr. Ingatstone, it was moved by Messrs. Puley and Gurney and seconded by Mr. Puley and Gurney that this Committee express its approval and appreciation of the decision of the administration to erect new canteens.

on their temporary water supply which disappears daily.

The soup-kitchen up of a 30 lb salmon with a pair of rubber boots recently was no mean feat. "Give us the tools, we'll do the job" said the novel salmon occasion when our son reported tried to buy the fish.

Shakespeare said "To die is to sleep." The Steel Boilers say it is the same. Shakespeare did come bolting up after the Noddy Painters.

NO SPOON-POOLS PLEASE!

Individual heroism, alone, however, will not save Britain and her Allies. But the resolution and will to victory of the whole population can and will. If those of us for feets of arms, we must be the more sure that we are not spoon-stores, in any way, or for the nearest second. We must aim at the same high level of service as those workers in a West of England aircraft factory, men and women, who, after working a day shift - volunteered to work on throughout the night in order to have machines ready for a test flight.

Aunt Fannie's Corner

My dear fellow oops in the wheels of Battleship War Factory. Sohl! What a mouthful! I thank you for the tremendous reception you have given this little corner. It is impossible for me to answer all the 59357 queries before 1936 so please be patient.

Quite a "Fanny" mail, eh?

Ginger Frank S of Agincourt in a very interesting letter asks if I can give him any tips on the stuffing of birds. As this corner abounds in all species of wild birds and as the starning and stitching of fine specimens, I of interest to write a short and simple book for the benefit of my sportsmen. I am delighted to hear that Professor Whings who was considered Corridale's finest and quickest man on the trigger. In the next issue of the "Horn" I will deal with the type of bird to hunt.

Dear Aunt Fanny,
My lates and I try to play a game at 7.30 every morning called "getting down the bricks" but we don't seem able to get 'em going. What can we do to get this game going?

Each bring a bucket of ready made 'emgo' from home.

Dear Fanny,
The other night the bus failed to pick us up and my girl, who is only 18 and very pretty, broke everything off. She says she wants a man who is constant. Can you help?

Yes, let me have her name and address as soon as possible.

Dear Aunt Fanny,
I went out with one of the Engineers the other night. Did I do right?

Yes girl.

You ought to know best dear.

signal targets in the rear of the enemy invading Sebastopol!

Or of Sergeant Medall - member of the crew of the Starling which shot down 3 Messerschmitts on its return journey from the Bremen raid - who got a pal to write a cheery letter from hospital in order to hide the extent of his injuries from his father, a foreman on this job.

NO SPOON-POOLS PLEASE!

Individual heroism, alone, however, will not save Britain and her Allies. But the resolution and will to victory of the whole population can and will. If those of us for feets of arms, we must be the more sure that we are not spoon-stores, in any way, or for the nearest second. We must aim at the same high level of service as those workers in a West of England aircraft factory, men and women, who, after working a day shift - volunteered to work on throughout the night in order to have machines ready for a test flight.

For all of us on this job, whether workmen or managers, there can only be one conclusion: that every building delayed behind our offensive in Europe will allow Hitler still to deal with the allies one at a time. Given a united deter-mination, we can soon remove any obstacles which hinder our efforts and make us feel "browned off".

Bill Shakespeare gave us the call 400 years ago, for the first round and the last round alike:-

"On, on you noblest English! For there is none of you so mean and base that hath not noble lustre in your eyes. I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips Straining upon the start. The game's afoot! FOLLOW YOUR SPIRIT!"

S.J. Anderson.

Give them the Works contd.

The Japs would crack at the first knock.

We could do with a little sober thought on our own defects and undeserved luck.

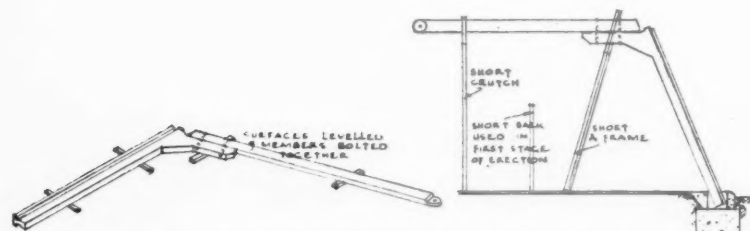
We can do the job and we've got to do it quick.

There's an old Latin motto:- "Who gives quickly, gives twice."

It's very true.

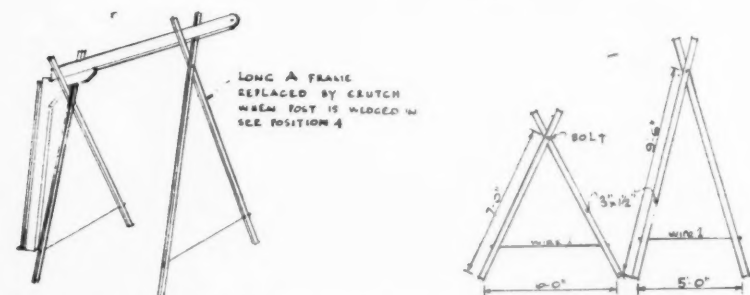
STANDARD HUT

MOWP has designed a Standard Hut for rapid erection, to speed the construction of army camps, hostels for factory workers, and so on. This hut can be adapted for use as a dormitory, a recreation room, a dining room or a canteen. One of these huts is now on view on a site behind the Tate Gallery, London; the method of erection is illustrated and described here.

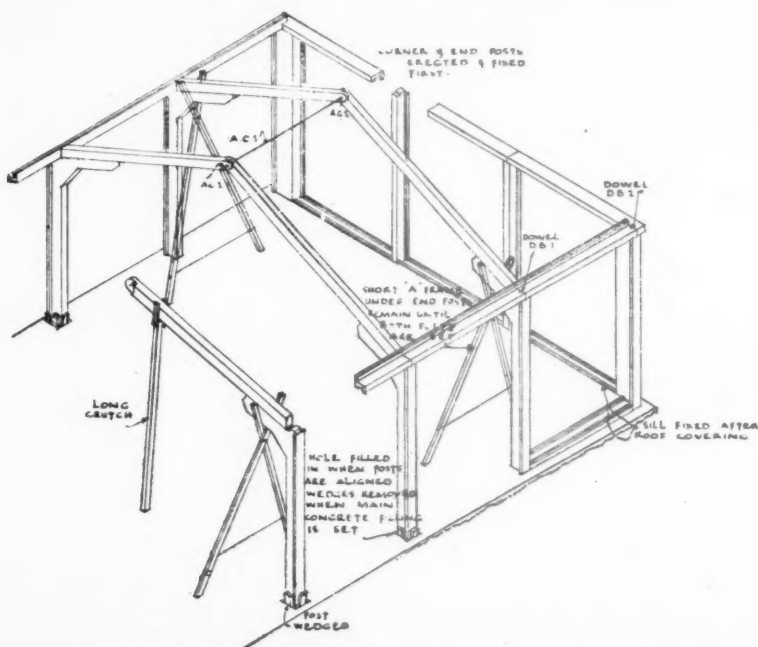


POSITION 1. Sketch showing bolting of rib to post on ground before erection.

POSITION 2. Sketch showing post placed in hole and short "A" frame in first position.



POSITION 3. Short and long "A" frames used. The sketch on the right gives the measurements of the short and long "A" frames.



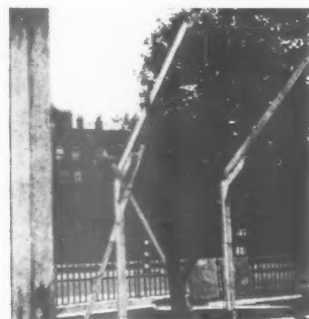
POSITION 4. A frame and crutch holding post and rib in position until the opposite post is erected and apex bolted.



1 The units are unloaded from a lorry outside the entrance to the Tate Gallery site.



2 The stanchion and rafter are laid horizontal and the bolts fitted by one of the workmen.



3 The large "A" frame is removed and a long crutch is put in position in its place.

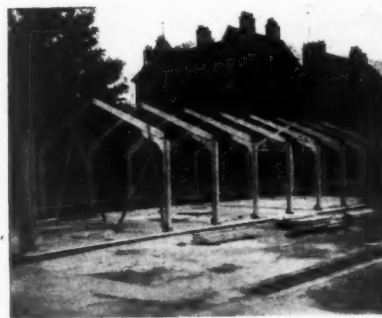
DESCRIPTION.—FRAMEWORK: Reinforced concrete transverse frame of ribs bolted to bracketed posts and held at the apex by a continuous bar. Corner and end posts flat topped. Concrete floor—sill and lintols span between the posts, providing uniform panels throughout for the wall cladding. **ROOF:** Timber purlins wired to the concrete ribs with Big 6 or Standard corrugated asbestos cement sheeting. **GABLE (SPANDREL):** Timber gable truss, prefabricated, with Standard corrugated asbestos cement sheeting. When brick or clay block wall cladding is used, gable spandrels are of similar materials. **WALLS:** Filling of panels may be of any suitable wall cladding. The following are standardized: **Brick:** 4½ in. brick walling. **Clay Blocks:** 4 in. hollow clay blocks, 8½ in. high. Special blocks for gable bonding. External face painted. **Plasterboard:**



4 The frame is lifted and the "A" frame is inserted under the bracket of the stanchion.



7 Frame is lifted and temporarily supported by a piece of timber and a small crutch is ready for next lift.



10 General view of the temporarily erected frames. Note the temporary wedging.



5 The small crutch is held in position and a small "A" frame is ready for the next lift.



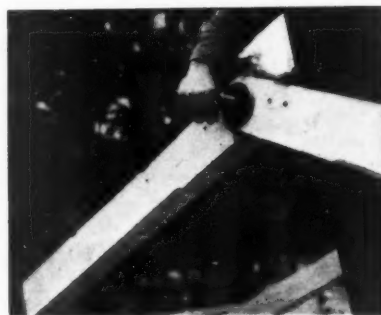
8 Large "A" frame is inserted. The ridge pivot is lifted as high as possible.



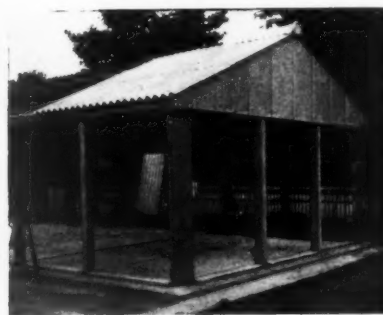
11 Partially completed roof, showing wiring on of purlins.



6 The remaining half-frame is erected similarly to the first half frame. Wedges are inserted.

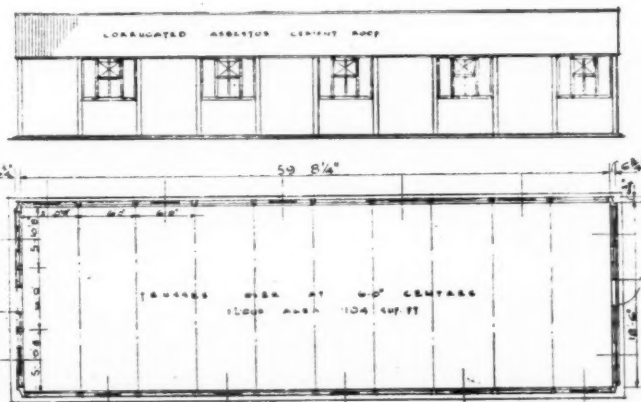


9 A workman stands on a ladder to fasten one of the ridge links; they are fastened stage by stage.



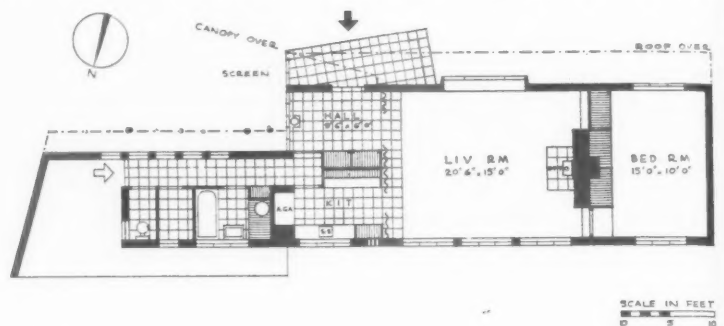
12 The finished roof. The off-cuts from one set of gable sheets form the gable sheets at opposite end.

Prefabricated panels, wood framed with plasterboard internally and felted plasterboard externally. **Seco**: Prefabricated panels wood framed with wood wool between two sheets of asbestos cement. **Wood Cement**: Special moulded blocks of wood cement laid dry. Lined with plasterboard after erection. **Wood Wool**: Slabs of wood wool of special size bedded in cement mortar and rendered externally and internally after building in. **WINDOWS**: Prefabricated windows, with top hung sash opening outwards in the upper central light. Sides covered with asbestos sheeting externally and plasterboard internally or left for full glazing. An additional opening sash can be provided in the lower portion if required. The windows are incorporated in the plasterboard units where this type of wall cladding is used. **DOORS**: Prefabricated units incorporate a door, with surround of asbestos cement externally and plasterboard internally. With Seco wall cladding, a "Seco" door unit is provided with flanking Seco panels.



ELEVATION AND PLAN

HOUSE AT SHAN

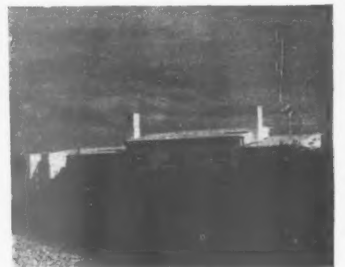


SITE—Shanagarry, Co. Cork, Ireland. The site has a road on the north side and the sea on the south. The big window of the living-room on the south front is focused on a lighthouse and island, the focal point of the bay.

PLAN—The origin of the plan is the traditional Irish cottage—one large general living-room with a fireplace at one end and a bedroom beyond. This has been elaborated by the subdivision of the living

space into three separate but openly planned units—living-room, hall and kitchen—and by the addition of a “utilities” block at one end. The house is for two people only, and was required to be of minimum size and to be run without domestic help, but added accommodation is planned for a later date in the form of a bedroom wing of two storeys projecting to the south, at the east end of the passage. The present bedroom will then be used as a study.

CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHES—Walls are of 9 in. concrete blocks, laid in lime-mortar and plastered inside and out. Roofs are of timber, boarded and insulated and finished with grey corrugated asbestos cement sheeting. Windows are steel, in Columbian pine frames, except the large south window, which has a reinforced concrete frame.



DESIGNED

A G A R R Y, I R E L A N D

The War Damage (Amendment) Act 1942 received the Royal Assent last month. In the following article a Barrister-at-Law gives a short survey of the Act.

WAR DAMAGE

[By T. J. SOPHIAN]

THIS Act makes very important changes in Part I of the principal Act of 1941, which relates to Immoveable Property and to fixed machinery and plant. It also introduces some minor amendments of the "Commodity Insurance Scheme," under the War Risks Insurance Act, 1939, and also of the Business Scheme under Part II of the War Damage Act, 1941. I propose to make here a short survey of the Act and to leave, for future occasions, a detailed consideration of its more important features.

The risk period, during which the protection afforded by the Act will be available, has now been extended indefinitely and it will be terminated eventually by a Treasury Order. For the moment the burden of contributions has not been increased. Both the number and the rate of contributions remain as before. Payments will still have to be made for the remaining three out of the five contribution years, 1940-1945, and the rate of contribution will be still 2/- in the £ or, in the case of certain properties, to the list of which must now be added land used for the purpose of an aerodrome, flying school or landing ground, 6d. in the £.

Severe penalties have been introduced for giving false or reckless information when making claims, and one of the architect's duties when advising clients is to give them a tactful warning about exaggerated claims.

Strangely enough the most substantial amendments that have been introduced are to be found not in the body of the Act, but in the various schedules. The First Schedule contains general amendments of the scheme under Part I of the 1941 Act in relation to Immoveable Property. The Second Schedule contains amendments as to the ultimate incidence of the contribution under Part I of the 1941 Act, as between Mortgagors and Mortgagees and as between Landlords and Tenants, while the Third Schedule contains amendments of the Business Scheme under Part II of the 1941 Act.

The valuation and compensation provisions of the 1942 Amending Act will, perhaps, be of particular interest.

The scrap value of materials provided when making temporary repairs will be taken into account when the permanent repairs are executed if they are



The living-room, with sea-pebble wall, whitened, as background to stove. In the interior the sloping roofs and rafters are visible in all rooms, except in the hall and kitchen, where low, flat ceilings contrast with the lofty living-room and give tank and storage space above. Right: the kitchen.

Facing page (right), view from the north and (left) a detail

of the south front, showing the large living-room window. Walls are lime-washed, picked out in bright colours. The photographs of the house were taken by J. B. Haynes.



B Y K E N N E T H B A Y E S

available in connection with the latter repairs; and similarly where materials are used for permanent repairs ranking for a cost of works payment, their scrap value will be taken into account if they are available in connection with any subsequent repairs, and the cost of works payment will accordingly be adjusted.

If the damaged premises are licensed premises, then in making any valuation, such as the pre-damage—or the post-damage—value, for the purpose, for example, of determining what is the appropriate type of compensation, or what should be the amount of a value payment, it must be assumed that the licence is and will remain unaffected by the damage.

Certain amendments are also made as to the extent to which regard is to be paid to restrictions affecting the property, when valuing the premises for the purposes of calculating a value payment.

What is a most important innovation is the right now conferred on owners of what may be described as building rentcharges to share in the value payment. This right will arise where the owner of the rentcharge can show that his rentcharge is no longer secured on the property out of which it issues because of the war damage suffered and the consequent deterioration in the value of the property, but where a share of the value payment is received by the owner of the rentcharge, a corresponding portion of the rentcharge will be extinguished. This is an extremely complicated provision in the Act which will call for detailed examination later.

A new type of compensation has been introduced, which is in part cost of works and in part value. This compensation will be appropriate in cases where the property, although it ranks for a cost of works payment, is not intended to be completely reinstated by the owner.

This type of compensation will also be payable in cases where the damaged property is only partially repaired at the time when it is to be compulsorily acquired. In such cases the acquiring authority will pay compensation on the basis of the property being in its then unrepaired state, and the vendor will be left to claim his cost-of-works-cum-value compensation from the War Damage Commission.

Where property becomes subject to a clearance or demolition order or compulsory purchase order under the Housing Act, the contributions will be remitted, to the extent to which the property has been unoccupied during the particular contributory year. This privilege cannot be claimed, however, for the year 1941.

In considering whether property has been rendered unfit, account must be taken of the fact, if that be the case, that the property can be used for some

other purpose substantial in relation to the purpose for which it was being previously used. If that be so, the property may well be regarded to be still fit notwithstanding the damage. Moreover, in considering the question of fitness, regard must be had to, inter alia, the class of occupier likely to use similar properties which are not unfit for that purpose and also to the standard of accommodation available at the material time. This definition brings the War Damage Act into line with the Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) Acts.

Where contributions are in arrear power is now conferred on the collector to recover the arrears by directing any rent payable to the contributor, by any lessee of the property, to be paid over directly to him instead of to the contributor. Where a person is entitled, or is under an obligation to remove any building or work on the damaged property, he will be treated as having a notional proprietary interest in the building or work, which will thus entitle him to a proper share of any value payment made in respect of the property.

Formerly attempts were made to shift the obligation with regard to contributions, by entering into arrangements with holders of short tenancies (i.e., for seven years or less), whereby the burden of the payment was transferred by the direct or indirect contributor on to the shoulders of the latter. This loophole has now been closed. Any such arrangements with such tenants or licensees are prohibited and if already entered into will be null and void. Incidentally it should be observed that a tenancy at will or for a term limited to expire within a period of not longer than seven years, calculated from the termination of the war, will be treated as a short tenancy.

Further, if no rent is reserved, the proportion of rent to value for the purpose of the Table to the Fourth Schedule of the 1941 Act will be taken as being less than one-quarter (Col. (d)), and if the rent is not a money rent, the money value of the rent must be taken as being the amount of the rent.

B.S.I.

The British Standards Institution has issued a further specification in the series of standards for engineers precision tools, namely for Engineer's Comparators for external measurement. B.S. No. 1054. The type of measuring tool which forms the subject of this specification comprises a rigid standard supporting a measuring head over a work table. The specification applies to comparators with measuring heads of low and minimum magnification factors. It is applicable to measuring heads operated by mechanical, electrical, optical, fluid or pneumatic means. Owing to the diversity of designs of this type of measuring tool, the specification is concerned mainly with the desirability of accuracy of performance.

Copies of this Specification may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 2s., 2s. 2d. post free.

ECONOMY in Building Construction

In order to secure the utmost economy in the labour and materials required for building programmes, the memorandum below has been prepared to supplement the "Notes on Methods of Construction and Uses of Materials recommended by the Directorate of Constructional Design" issued on February 12, 1942, in Works and Building Committee Paper B.P.(O) (42) 9, and circulated to local authorities. These recommendations will require to be observed to give effect to the instructions of the Minister of Production and the Minister of Production's Council as set out in Works and Buildings Committee Papers B.P.(O) (42), 25 and 26, circulated to all Departments on April 22 and 23, 1942. Departments will be aware of the pressing need for the most rigid economy in planning and construction, and further memoranda will be issued from time to time embodying the requirements of Wartime British Standard Specifications, Building Bulletins, the decisions of the Building Materials Standardization Committee, and the restrictions imposed by the exigencies of the allocation of labour and the supply of raw materials. In the meantime, effect should be given to the "Notes" and the attached supplement, and it is hoped that full advantage will be taken of the facilities available for discussion with the Directorate of Constructional Design at all stages of schemes of construction to ensure that the maximum economy shall be secured without delaying progress. Particular attention is drawn to the desirability of arranging for such discussions as early as possible.

GENERAL DETAILS AND FINISHES.

Note.—See also Section A (iii) (Miscellaneous Construction Details), which will be incorporated in this section in any future editions.

<i>Prohibited Without Reference.</i>	<i>Permitted.</i>
ACOUSTIC.	
Acoustic plaster	The use of woodwool for structural purposes, i.e., roofing, walling and partitions.
Acoustic felts, wools and quilts.	
Acoustic cork, fibre tiles and wallboard.	
CONCRETOR.	
Decorative texture treatment to concrete surfaces.	Omit.
Pumice aggregates and concrete.	Foamed slag, stone and brick aggregates and concrete.
BRICKLAYER.	
Glazed brickwork . .	Distempered or colour-washed brickwork.
Special facings for decorative purposes.	Common brickwork.
Pumice block partitions unless obtainable from stock.	Brick, breeze, clay or concrete block partitions.
Purpose made moulded bricks, cutters and rubbers.	Splayed, bullnosed and common brick.
Copper, lead and lead cored bituminous damp proof courses.	Slates and impervious engineering bricks, blue Staffs in cement; coal tar pitch felt.
Bronze or gunmetal wall ties.	Common brick headers, clay block wall ties, hoop iron or coated malleable iron ties where necessary in cavity walls over 8 ft. in height.
Copper gauze, cast-iron air bricks and black-out ventilators unless available from stock.	Terracotta, concrete or asbestos-cement air bricks and ventilators.

ASPHALTER.

Natural rock asphalt (except in R.O.F.s.)	Bitumen and tar in accordance with the materials Standardization Committee's Circular EM 2 ("Bitumen and Tar-Economy in use and consumption").
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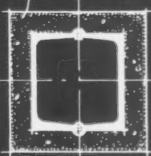
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TABLE GIVING EFFICIENCY COEFFICIENTS FOR CENTRALLY-LOADED COLUMNS MADE UP OF TWO B.S. (EQUAL) CHANNELS TOE-TO-TOE.

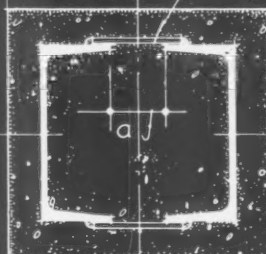
SIZE OF EACH CHANNEL inches.	WEIGHT PER FOOT RUN, lbs.	OVERALL SIZE OF COL., ins.	Dimension 'a' ins.	LENGTH OF COLUMN OR STRUT IN FEET.									
				6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	12.	14.	16.	18.	20.
3 x 1½	4.60	3 x 3	.	0.70	0.64	0.57	0.49	0.37	0.33	0.25	.	.	.
4 x 2	7.09	4 x 4	.	0.80	0.76	0.72	0.66	0.62	0.57	0.41	0.34	0.28	.
5 x 2½	10.22	5 x 5	.	0.83	0.81	0.78	0.75	0.71	0.63	0.54	0.46	0.39	0.33
6 x 3	16.51	6 x 6	.	0.86	0.84	0.82	0.78	0.76	0.72	0.64	0.58	0.51	0.44
6 x 3½	16.48	6 x 7	.	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.81	0.79	0.74	0.67	0.62	0.56	0.49
7 x 3	14.22	7 x 6	.	0.86	0.84	0.82	0.80	0.76	0.72	0.64	0.58	0.51	0.44
7 x 3½	18.28	7 x 7	.	0.87	0.86	0.84	0.82	0.80	0.76	0.71	0.65	0.60	0.53
8 x 3	15.96	8 x 8 8 x 6	2.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.64	0.58	0.55	0.50
8 x 3½	20.21	8 x 7	.	0.87	0.86	0.84	0.82	0.80	0.76	0.71	0.65	0.60	0.53
9 x 3	17.46	9 x 8.5 9 x 6	2½	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.61	0.58	0.54
9 x 3½	22.27	9 x 9 9 x 7	2	0.87	0.86	0.84	0.82	0.80	0.76	0.71	0.65	0.60	0.53
10 x 3	19.28	10 x 9 10 x 6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.63	0.61	0.58
10 x 3½	24.46	10 x 10 10 x 7	3	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.81	0.77	0.73	0.67	0.62	0.56
11 x 3½	26.78	11 x 10.5 11 x 7	3½	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.81	0.77	0.73	0.67	0.62	0.56
12 x 3½	26.37	12 x 10.5 12 x 7	3½	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.82	0.78	0.74	0.68	0.63	0.58
12 x 4	31.33	12 x 8	.	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.80	0.77	0.73	0.68	0.63
13 x 4	33.18	13 x 12 13 x 8	4	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.80	0.77	0.73	0.68	0.63
15 x 4	36.37	15 x 13 15 x 8	5	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.80	0.77	0.73	0.68	0.64
17 x 4	44.34	17 x 14.5 17 x 8	6½	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.80	0.77	0.73	0.68	0.64

TYPICAL DETAILS OF COLUMN SECTIONS.

Casing concrete.

Figure 1:
Channels toe-to-toe.

Batten plate.

Figure 2:
Channels placed apart.*Issued by Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd. Compiled by Samuel & Hamann, Consulting Engineers.*INFORMATION SHEET: STEEL FRAME CONSTRUCTION. 82: WELDING 38.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON W.C.1

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INFORMATION SHEET

• 875 •

STRUCTURAL STEELWORK

Subject : Welding 38 : Comparative Efficiencies of Centrally Loaded Columns made up from Two B.S.S. Channels, Toe-to-Toe.

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 the use of lighter and smaller steel members and connections are taken into consideration in the preliminary arrangement of the building components, in order to obtain maximum economy in the design of the steel framing.

This Sheet is the second of a group giving comparative Efficiency Coefficients of welded steel columns, and deals with boxed channels (placed toe-to-toe).

Choice of Section :

Columns consisting of two channels, placed toe-to-toe, resemble those made up of two angles, which were described in Sheet No. 37, and columns of similar dimensions have similar Efficiency Coefficients. It is slightly easier to detail the channels, as the arrangement is symmetrical about both normal axes. On the other hand, there is not the same choice of section as there is when angles are used. Moreover, it is not possible to keep a constant overall size by varying the thickness of flanges and webs.

Two channels are definitely superior, however, where bending moments occur about one of the axes.

Efficiency :

The Efficiency Coefficients, which may be used in accordance with the formula set out

on Sheet No. 37, may be increased for long columns by moving the channels apart. It must be remembered, however, that batten plates are then required and that, apart from the additional labour involved in welding these plates, the whole assembly of the columns becomes more difficult. This is expressed in the Efficiency Coefficients which are 20 per cent. lower than those corresponding to equivalent rolled sections.

It can be seen from the foregoing that only on rare occasions is it worth while to spread the channels. For columns with batten plates the Efficiency Coefficients have been given only where they show an advantage over the closed type. The required distance between the channels is given in column "a" of the table.

Fabrication :

The channels which make up the column should, under all circumstances, have their flanges facing each other, and not turned outwards as in riveted construction, as the Efficiency Coefficient is reduced if the latter arrangement is used. All channels placed toe-to-toe have to be tack welded for the whole length, a comparatively small outlay, and the two ends must also be sealed. By comparing Figures 1 and 2 it can be seen that the closed column, toe-to-toe, requires considerably less casing concrete.

Example :

Find a suitable column for a central load of 80 tons, and a buckling length of 14 ft. 0 in.

From the formula on Sheet No. 37 of this series it can be found that :

$$2.35We = 80 \text{ tons.}$$

$$We = 34.$$

From the table on the front of this Sheet it can be seen that two 10 in. \times 3½ in. channels will be sufficient.

$$We = 48.92 \times .73 = 35.7$$

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, 829, 830, 832, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 842, 843, 845, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 855, 856, 857, 859, 860, 862, 863, 865 revised, 867, 869, 870, 871 and 874.

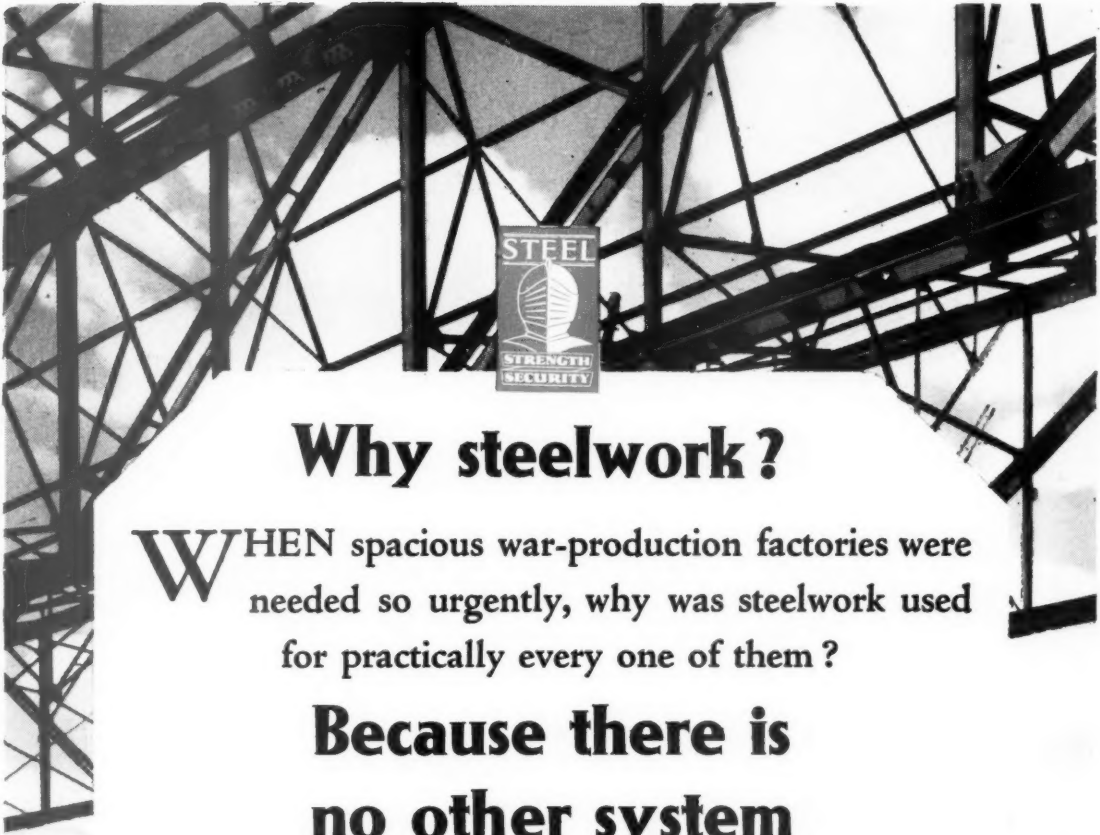
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Whitehall 3993.



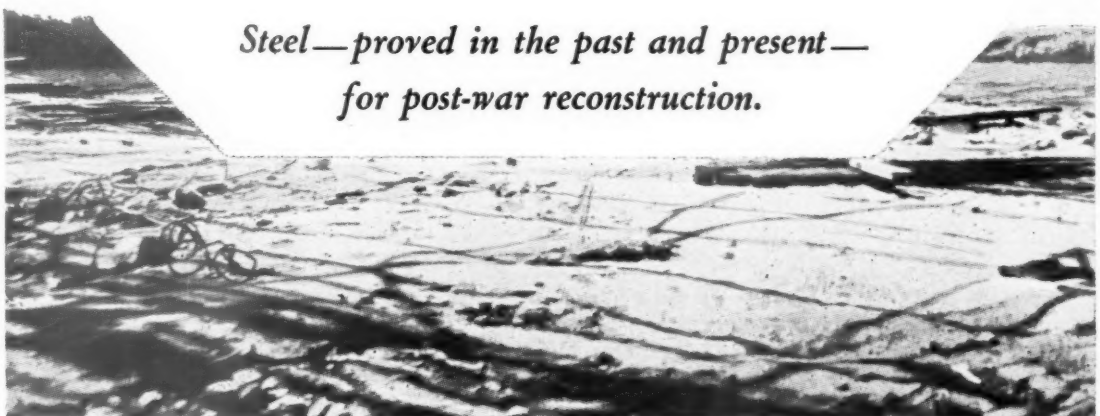
Why steelwork?

WHEN spacious war-production factories were needed so urgently, why was steelwork used for practically every one of them?

**Because there is
no other system**

which is so speedy in building,
so economical, and so simple
to repair if hit.

*Steel—proved in the past and present—
for post-war reconstruction.*



BRITISH STEELWORK ASSOCIATION, STEEL HOUSE, TOTHILL STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

ADAPTABILITY



Adaptability has been the keynote of Sadds' organisation since September 1939. The wood-working shops have been replanned, a light metal assembly department and the services of an ironworks have been added to produce a production-line in keeping with the needs of the times.

**JOHN SADD
AND SONS LIMITED
MALDON** *Telephone: Maldon 131* **ESSEX**

Prohibited Without Reference.	Permitted.
ASPHALTER (continued).	
Bitumen	Bitumen and tar used in accordance with the Materials Standardization Committee's Circular E.M. 2 ("Bitumen and Tar—Economy in use and consumption").
Synthetic asphalt flooring.	Pitch mastic flooring.

DRAINLAYER.

Galvanized step irons and brackets.	Concrete or brick steps; ungalvanized step irons where essential. Iron bar or gas barrel, etc.
Galvanized gully gratings.	Concrete or stoneware gratings.
Cast-iron gully gratings where not subject to traffic.	Concrete or stoneware gratings.
Cast-iron gullies ..	Concrete or stoneware gullies.
Cast-iron manhole covers and frames, where not subject to traffic, except soil drains.	Pre-cast reinforced concrete covers.
Cast-iron manhole covers and frames for soil drains.	Cast-iron manhole covers and frames for soil drains.
Cast-iron drains and fittings, except at shallow depth under roads carrying heavy traffic.	Concrete or stoneware pipes and fittings surrounded with concrete.

ARTIFICIAL STONE, FAIENCE AND SIMILAR WORK.

Reconstructed artificial stone dressings and facings.	Omit.
Ornamental cast concrete.	Omit.
Faience slabs	Distempered brickwork and concrete.
Glazed wall tiles ..	Distempered brickwork and concrete.
Tiled bath panels ..	Omit.

STONE MASON.

Stonework construction except in parts of the country where stonework is more economical in materials, labour and transport than brickwork, etc.	Brickwork, concrete and other materials, not prohibited elsewhere.
Stone facings and dressings for appearance only.	Stonework where essential for making safe damaged buildings.

MARBLE MASON AND MOSAIC WORKER.

Work prohibited entirely.

SLATER AND TILER.

All slating and tiling except for making good to damaged property.	Asbestos-cement sheeting, felted woodwool, felted plasterboard and pre-cast concrete.
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CARPENTER AND JOINER.

See Section "B"—Timber, as amended.	Amendment List.
Wall plates	Padstones, use of offsets in the wall or insertion of joists suitably protected, into openings in brickwork.
Wood or metal legs for sinks.	Corbelled out brickwork.
Rubber components generally.	Brick piers, pre-cast concrete legs, etc.
	See Building Materials Standardization Committee's Circular E.M. 3 (Alternative materials for use in place of rubber.)

IRONMONGER.

Non-ferrous metal kicking plates, hat and coat hooks, door furniture and fittings.	Hardwood plates, pegs and door knobs, etc., resin bonded plywood kicking plates, mild steel door furniture.
Brass butts, except in danger buildings in R.O.F.s.	Mild steel butts and tee hinges.
Galvanized iron tongues and water bars.	Ungalvanized iron and hardwood tongues.
Metal surrounds to mat sinkings.	Omit.
Metal curtain tracks ..	Hardwood rods or "Simplex" tubing.
Double action floor door springs and checks.	Spring hinges where necessary.
Metal lettering	Painted lettering.
Non-ferrous metal or malleable cast iron fittings, cups, screws, etc., except in danger buildings in R.O.F.s.	Mild steel.
Perforated zinc sheeting.	Omit.
Rubber components generally.	See Building Materials Standardization Committee's Circular E.M. 3. (Alternative materials for use in place of rubber.)

SMITH AND FOUNDER AND METAL WORKER.

The use of cast-iron components other than in accordance with the Building Materials Standardization Committee's Circular E.M. 4. (Cast iron.)	See E.M. 4.
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Prohibited Without Reference.	Permitted.
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Steel and wrought iron railings and gates.

Pressed steel stairs ..

Metal skirtings

Pressed steel partitions ..

Metal canopies to shop fronts.

Wrought iron balustrades and hand rails.

Cast iron window sashes.

Metal lantern lights ..

Galvanizing to coal bunkers.

Galvanized roof ventilators.

Zinc, cast iron and galvanized sheet iron gutters and rainwater pipes.

Bronze counter screens ..

Purpose made metal windows.

Non-ferrous metal windows.

Folding and sliding metal windows.

Galvanizing to metal windows.

Zinc and copper roofing ..

Galvanized wrought iron and cast iron, cisterns over 250 gallons.

All internal plastering for new work.

Washable distemper, colour-wash, or other brush applied finish.

Alternatives to lead used in accordance with E.M. 1

"Open" baths.

Ungalvanized steel tubing and gratings.

Concrete, stoneware and mild steel gratings.

Ungalvanized steel tubing.

Unplated fittings.

Taps in accordance with War Emergency B.S.S. No. 1010/1942.

Stoneware sinks.

Unpolished cast brass stopcocks and valves.

Asbestos-cement.

See Building Materials Standardization Committee's Circular E.M. 3. (Alternative materials for use in place of rubber.)

The use of putty other than in accordance with the Building Materials Standardization Committee's Circular E.M. 5. (Putty).

Lead coated patent glazing

Any patent glazing used vertically.

Leaded and copper glazing

Metal paving lights ..

Stained, coloured, engraved sandblasted and embossed glazing.

Painted, stainer, french polisher, and cellulose polisher and paper hanger.

Hand finished cellulose or French polish.

High quality and "Speciality" paints.

Paints in accordance with War Emergency B.S.S. 925/929 (not more than three coats).

Paints containing chromium, synthetic oxide of iron (except residue black oxide and Burnt Island Red Oxide), Titanium Oxide (except in danger buildings in R.O.F.s.) asbestine and paints containing more than 10 per cent. oils, 8 per cent. zinc oxide, or 20 per cent. white lead by weight of the paint.

Gilding and graining ..

Painting of external woodwork.

Painting of internal plaster.

Painting of internal hard wallboard.

Painting of internal plasterboard.

Painting of internal brickwork, except special buildings in R.O.F.s.

Varnishing

Painting of non-structural steelwork, railings, etc.

Wallpapers for new work.

Washable distemper or colourwash.

Creosote (in accordance with B.S.S. 144) wood preservative and proprietary preservatives.

Walls to be treated with washable distemper or colourwash. Ceilings—common distemper.

Stain and one coat of varnish or distemper where necessary.

Grey paper to be left untreated or distempered after sizing.

Washable distemper or colourwash.

Omit, except in special buildings in R.O.F.s.

Tar varnish for "touching up."

Washable distemper or colourwash.

Concrete (pitch mastic finish where necessary). See Building Materials Standardization Committee's Circular E.M. 3 (Alternative materials for use in place of rubber).

Concrete (pitch mastic finish where necessary).

Concrete (pitch mastic finish where necessary).

In sick bays where mastic finishes have not been laid and in strips in cubicles, and also in reading and writing rooms, common rooms and lounges where hair carpet cannot be supplied.

See Building Materials Standardization Committee's Circular E.M. 2 (Bitumen and Tar—Economy in use and consumption).

New Regulations controlling the sale and distribution of roofing felts and bitumen or pitch dampcourses came into force on August 24, when telegrams were sent to all manufacturers and trade associations by the Roofing Felt Industry Executive Committee for the Ministry of Works and Planning as follows: "New Regulations controlling the sale of all classes of roofing felts and dampcourses posted you this day. Pending receipt you are prohibited from making any deliveries. You may telephone for instructions regarding any orders deemed urgent.—BURBOARD."

As from this date, all deliveries of roofing felt and dampcourse must be made in strict accordance with the new regulations—this applies equally to manufacturers and distributors.

To facilitate the obtaining of Certificates "A" and Declarations "B" in the early stages of the New Control (and until manufacturers can obtain supplies from their own printers) a supply of forms was sent to all manufacturers and trade associations.

Agriculturists or private consumers, desiring roofing felt for an agricultural purpose, portable building and poultry appliance manufacturers should sign a declaration stating the purpose for which the material is required. The declaration to be given in the manner of Form B.

Prohibited Without Reference.	Permitted.
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Pre-cast concrete posts and wire or pre-cast concrete panels, where necessary, for agricultural purposes and for safety.

Concrete or brick. Cast iron stairs for fire escapes.

See Section "B"—(Timber).

Brick, hollow tile, concrete or breeze partitions.

Omit.

Brick or pre-cast concrete balustrades and pre-cast concrete rails where necessary.

Omit.

Concrete, glass bricks or asbestos-cement.

Omit.

Omit.

Concrete or asbestos-cement.

Asbestos-cement; pressed steel for valley gutters.

Gas barrel or similar improvisation where necessary.

Standard metal or concrete windows.

Standard metal or concrete windows.

Standard metal or concrete windows.

Omit.

Asbestos-cement sheeting, felted woodwool, felted plasterboard, pre-cast concrete slabs.

Coated mild steel sectional tanks; small asbestos unit tanks.

Washable distemper, colour-wash, or other brush applied finish.

Alternatives to lead used in accordance with E.M. 1

"Open" baths.

Ungalvanized steel tubing and gratings.

Concrete, stoneware and mild steel gratings.

Ungalvanized steel tubing.

Unplated fittings.

Taps in accordance with War Emergency B.S.S. No. 1010/1942.

Stoneware sinks.

Unpolished cast brass stopcocks and valves.

Asbestos-cement.

See Building Materials Standardization Committee's Circular E.M. 3. (Alternative materials for use in place of rubber.)

The use of putty other than in accordance with the Building Materials Standardization Committee's Circular E.M. 5. (Putty).

Lead coated patent glazing

Any patent glazing used vertically.

Leaded and copper glazing

Metal paving lights ..

Stained, coloured, engraved sandblasted and embossed glazing.

Painted, stainer, french polisher, and cellulose polisher and paper hanger.

Hand finished cellulose or French polish.

High quality and "Speciality" paints.

Paints in accordance with War Emergency B.S.S. 925/929 (not more than three coats).

Paints containing chromium, synthetic oxide of iron (except residue black oxide and Burnt Island Red Oxide), Titanium Oxide (except in danger buildings in R.O.F.s.) asbestine and paints containing more than 10 per cent. oils, 8 per cent. zinc oxide, or 20 per cent. white lead by weight of the paint.

Gilding and graining ..

Painting of external woodwork.

Painting of internal plaster.

Painting of internal hard wallboard.

Painting of internal plasterboard.

Painting of internal brickwork, except special buildings in R.O.F.s.

Varnishing

Painting of non-structural steelwork, railings, etc.

Wallpapers for new work.

Washable distemper or colourwash.

Creosote (in accordance with B.S.S. 144) wood preservative and proprietary preservatives.

Walls to be treated with washable distemper or colourwash. Ceilings—common distemper.

Stain and one coat of varnish or distemper where necessary.

Grey paper to be left untreated or distempered after sizing.

Washable distemper or colourwash.

Omit, except in special buildings in R.O.F.s.

Tar varnish for "touching up."

Washable distemper or colourwash.

Concrete (pitch mastic finish where necessary). See Building Materials Standardization Committee's Circular E.M. 3 (Alternative materials for use in place of rubber).

Concrete (pitch mastic finish where necessary).

Concrete (pitch mastic finish where necessary).

In sick bays where mastic finishes have not been laid and in strips in cubicles, and also in reading and writing rooms, common rooms and lounges where hair carpet cannot be supplied.

See Building Materials Standardization Committee's Circular E.M. 2 (Bitumen and Tar—Economy in use and consumption).

New Regulations controlling the sale and distribution of roofing felts and bitumen or pitch dampcourses came into force on August 24, when telegrams were sent to all manufacturers and trade associations by the Roofing Felt Industry Executive Committee for the Ministry of Works and Planning as follows: "New Regulations controlling the sale of all classes of roofing felts and dampcourses posted you this day. Pending receipt you are prohibited from making any deliveries. You may telephone for instructions regarding any orders deemed urgent.—BURBOARD."

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Agriculturists or private consumers, desiring roofing felt for an agricultural purpose, portable building and poultry appliance manufacturers should sign a declaration stating the purpose for which the material is required. The declaration to be given in the manner of Form B.

Prohibited Without Reference.	Permitted.
-------------------------------	------------

Paints containing chromium, synthetic oxide of iron (except residue black oxide and Burnt Island Red Oxide), Titanium Oxide (except in danger buildings in R.O.F.s.) asbestine and paints containing more than 10 per cent. oils, 8 per cent. zinc oxide, or 20 per cent. white lead by weight of the paint.

Gilding and graining ..

Painting of external woodwork.

Painting of internal plaster.

Painting of internal hard wallboard.

Painting of internal plasterboard.

Painting of internal brickwork, except special buildings in R.O.F.s.

Varnishing

Painting of non-structural steelwork, railings, etc.

Wallpapers for new work.

Washable distemper or colourwash.

Creosote (in accordance with B.S.S. 144) wood preservative and proprietary preservatives.

Walls to be treated with washable distemper or colourwash. Ceilings—common distemper.

Stain and one coat of varnish or distemper where necessary.

Grey paper to be left untreated or distempered after sizing.

Washable distemper or colourwash.

Omit, except in special buildings in R.O.F.s.

Tar varnish for "touching up."

Washable distemper or colourwash.

Concrete (pitch mastic finish where necessary). See Building Materials Standardization Committee's Circular E.M. 3 (Alternative materials for use in place of rubber).

Concrete (pitch mastic finish where necessary).

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See Building Materials Standardization Committee's Circular E.M. 2 (Bitumen and Tar—Economy in use and consumption).

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- ★ *We consider that the general rise in the cost of building since the war is in the neighbourhood of 33½%* - Q 957
- ★ *Please give me details of the Ministry of Health's Model By-laws, stating density figures, road widths and building lines* - - - - - Q 960

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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.

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—

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

War Address :

45 THE AVENUE,
CHEAM, SURREY.

Telephone : VIGILANT 0087

Q 957

ARCHITECT, YORKS.—My clients have asked me if I could give them any idea as to increased cost of building after the war. The reason I ask is for increasing existing INSURANCE PREMIUMS to meet extra cost on Fire Loss (not war damage) say for the first few years after the war has terminated. I might add that soon after the war started I advised them to increase premiums by approximately 15 per cent. but, obviously, this amount should be increased as the war continues. The buildings in question are nearly all licensed premises.

It is very difficult to state the increased cost of building since the war except in relation to a particular building, but we consider that the general rise is in the neighbourhood of 33½ per cent., this would not be sufficient, however, in the case of a building containing a large proportion of either timber or steel.

One has to take into consideration the fact that rebuilding would not necessarily take its original form if the methods of construction proved to be uneconomic, but in the case of a steel-framed building or where exceptional spans necessitate heavy timber scantlings in floors and roof, the increased cost might well be 40 or 50 per cent.

It is quite impossible for us to state what the extra cost is likely to be during the first few years after the war.

Q 958

ENQUIRER, CORNWALL.—Can you help me to trace some SPECIAL PLANT? Briefly, it's a power spraying plant with 2 guns—1 nozzle spraying a solid (in the original case it was asbestos) and the other paint (originally a rubber solution). The two materials coalesced in mid air arrived on the surface well mixed. I gather its use in peace time was to apply a special acoustic coat and I want it for rapid texturing if it's at all possible.

The Aerograph Co., Ltd., of Lower Sydenham, London, S.E.26, have supplied 2-nozzle spray guns to firms specializing in acoustics, and although you may not want exactly the same type of gun, it is most probable that they will be able to meet your requirements.

Q 959

ENQUIRER, SOMERSET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE is let for 6 months through an agent. In the event of the let being continued for a further indefinite period, is the agent entitled to his 5 per cent. COMMISSION on this further period?

This point was settled in the case of *Curtis v. Nixon*, 1871, and the agent is not entitled to commission on the extended tenancy unless he intervenes

to bring about the extension or unless there was a definite agreement that commission should be paid on the rent for the extended tenancy.

In order to substantiate a claim for commission an agent must not only have made the introduction, but must also have been the effective cause of the transaction, and although he may have been the cause of the original letting, he must show that he was also the effective cause of the tenant remaining on, if a claim for commission on the extended tenancy is to be justified. This ruling remains the same whether or not there is an option to extend in the letting agreement.

Q 960

STUDENT, GLOS.—I desire to prepare my LAYOUT FOR the R.I.B.A. HOUSING ESTATE FINAL PROBLEM, No. 54. Please give me details of the Ministry of Health's Model By-laws, stating density figures, road widths and building lines.

Lack of space in these pages forbids us giving you the full recommendations to planning authorities under the Ministry of Health Town and Country Planning Model Clauses for use in preparation of schemes (to which we think you refer), as the section devoted to streets and building lines covers 23 pages, and the section devoted to density space about buildings and height of buildings, 27 pages. Following is a brief general guide to the recommendations, but we would advise you to obtain a copy of the Model Clauses, price 2s. 0d. from H.M. Stationery Office, or from any bookseller.

1. Roads.

Maximum Length.	Minimum Width of Street.	Minimum Width of Carriage Way.	Minimum Width of Footpath.
—	36 feet	20 feet	6 feet
1,500 feet	36 "	16 "	4 ft. 6 ins.
750 "	30 "	16 "	4 ft. 6 ins.
450 "	24 "	14 "	—
200 "	16 "	8 "	—
Service Roads	25 "	16 "	5 feet

2. Building Lines.

No definite recommendations are given although the planning authorities have wide powers.

3. Density.

Twelve, eight and six dwelling houses per acre are given as common standards, but planning authorities are informed that more than 12 per acre may be justified.

4. Size of Building.

The minimum sizes of plots recommended, according to the density standards adopted, are :—

Density.	Minimum Size of Plot.
12 per acre	250 square yards.
8 "	400 "
6 "	500 "

5. Amount of Site to be Occupied.

In the case of dwelling houses not exceeding 30 feet in height on the outskirts of towns, it is recommended that not more than one-third of the site should be occupied by buildings.

You are not likely to be worried about the height of buildings in relation to housing estates, so we are not giving the recommendations here.

PATENT WELDED TUBULAR CONSTRUCTION

Data Sheet No. 6

METHODS OF FABRICATION

This form of construction lends itself admirably to the prefabrication of single storey buildings of any size. The standard sections (roof trusses, wall frames and columns, and door and window frames) are light in weight and conveniently transportable. Assembly on the site is simply and rapidly effected, the sections being bolted or welded together according to specification. The buildings can be dismantled with equal facility, and only the loss of foundations is involved since the various sections all remain available for re-erection—thus it may be said that this form of construction has all the essentials of a permanent building plus the facilities of a portable building. A further consideration is the flexibility of the system, allowing alterations or extensions to be made to existing buildings simply and quickly.

Three alternative methods of fabrication are available:—

- (1) Complete factory prefabrication, leaving assembly only to be carried out on the site.
- (2) Site welding. The welding of the final fixings and connections is sometimes more satisfactorily effected on the site; where site welding is not practicable or economical special bolt joint or joint plates are supplied for such connections (see Figs. 3 and 4 reproduced from data sheet No. 3).
- (3) Site fabrication and welding. In certain circumstances complete site fabrication is advantageous. Though more costly than factory prefabrication, in cases where transport costs are heavy and access to the site difficult, and where the fabricated sections required are large in number and simple in design, it sometimes proves economical to erect temporary portable workshops on the site where the fabricators and mobile welding units can execute the whole of their work.

The method to be adopted is in each case dependent upon the circumstances prevailing, and the type and size of the building, or buildings, to be erected, and it is well that proper consideration should be given to these factors before a decision is made.

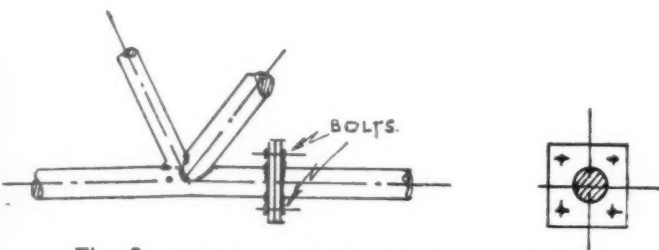
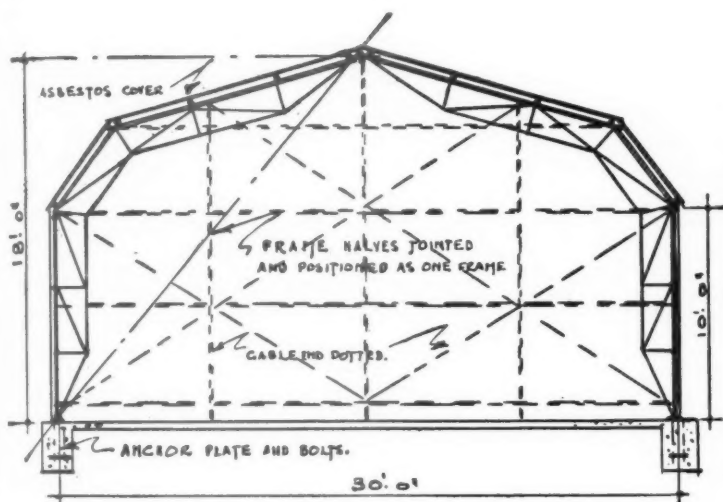


Fig. 3. DETAIL. JOINT FOR SMALL SPANS.

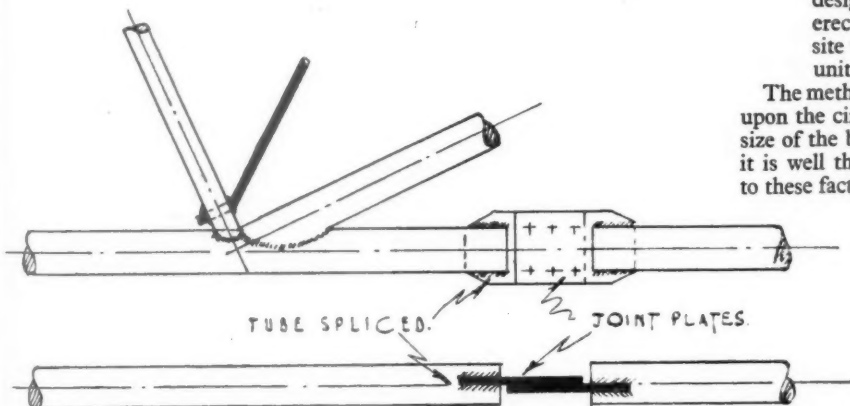


Fig. 4. Bolt connection for larger trusses.

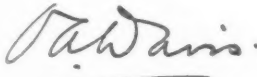
- Speed in erection
- Economy in steel
- Lightness of structure with great strength

NOTE.—These data sheets are appearing weekly in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL—they will be available shortly in complete Folder form and application for these Folders should be addressed to Scaffolding [Great Britain] Limited, 77, Easton Street, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire

PRICES

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Except for Cement, there has been no alteration during August in the prices of the Basic Materials and the Rates of Wages given below.

BASIC MATERIALS										Increase over pre-war prices at end of								
										January, 1942	February, 1942	March, 1942	April, 1942	May, 1942	June, 1942	July, 1942	August, 1942	
										Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Portland cement .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+37·8	+37·8	+37·8	+37·8	+37·8	+37·8	+37·8	+41·46
2-in. Unscreened ballast .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+71·01	+71·01	+71·01	+71·01	+71·01	+71·01	+71·01	+71·01
Fletton bricks (at station) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+11·89	+11·89	+11·89	+11·89	+11·89	+11·89	+11·89	+11·89
Stoneware drainpipes (British Standard) 2 tons and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+28·13	+28·13	+28·13	+28·13	+28·13	+28·13	+37½	+37½
Roofing tiles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+42½	+42½
Steel joists (basic sections) ex mills .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+47·5	+47·5	+47·5	+47·5	+47·5	+47·5	+47·5	+47·5
Lime greystone .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+35·29	+35·29	+35·29	+35·29	+35·29	+35·29	+35·29	+35·29
Sheet lead .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+54·35	+54·35	+54·35	+54·35	+54·35	+54·35	+65·22	+65·22
Iron rainwater goods and soil pipes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+26½	+26½	+26½	+26½	+26½	+26½	+26½	+26½
Copper tubes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+29·79	+29·79	+29·79	+29·79	+29·79	+29·79	+29·79	+29·79
White lead paint .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+31·82	+31·82	+36·36	+36·36	+36·36	+36·36	+38·64	+38·64
RATES OF WAGES (Central London Area)																		
Labourers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+19·05	+22·22	+22·22	+22·22	+22·22	+22·22	+22·22	+22·22
Craftsmen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+14·29	+16·67	+16·67	+16·67	+16·67	+16·67	+16·67	+16·67
LABOUR—Rates of Wages since 1st February, 1942.																		
LONDON DISTRICT										Craftsmen		Labourers		N.B.—Painters				
Within 12 miles radius										2s. 0½d.		1s. 7½d.		½d. less than				
From 12-15 " "										2s. 0d.		1s. 7d.		other craftsmen				
GRADE CLASSIFICATIONS																		
										A	A¹	A²	A³	B	B¹	B²	C	
Craftsmen ..	1/11	1/10½	1/10	1/9½	1/9	1/8½	1/8	1/7½	1/7									
Labourers ..	1/6½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4½	1/4	1/3½	1/3½									
																		
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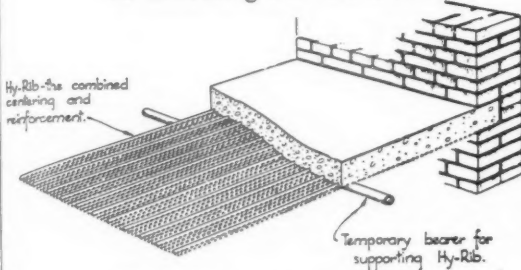
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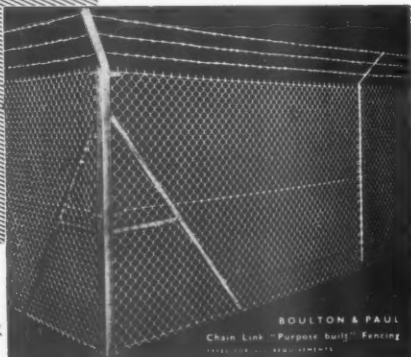
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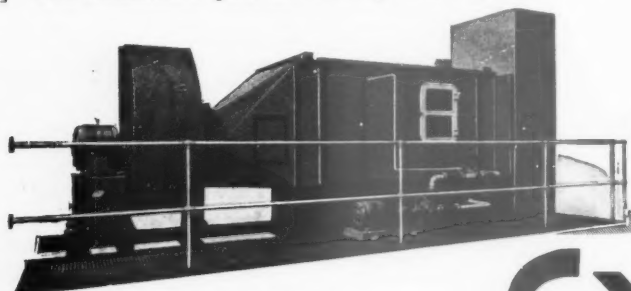
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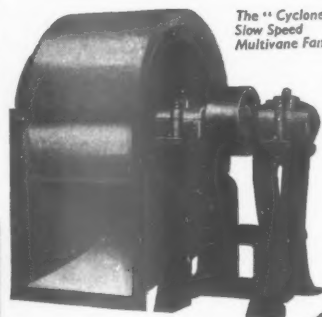
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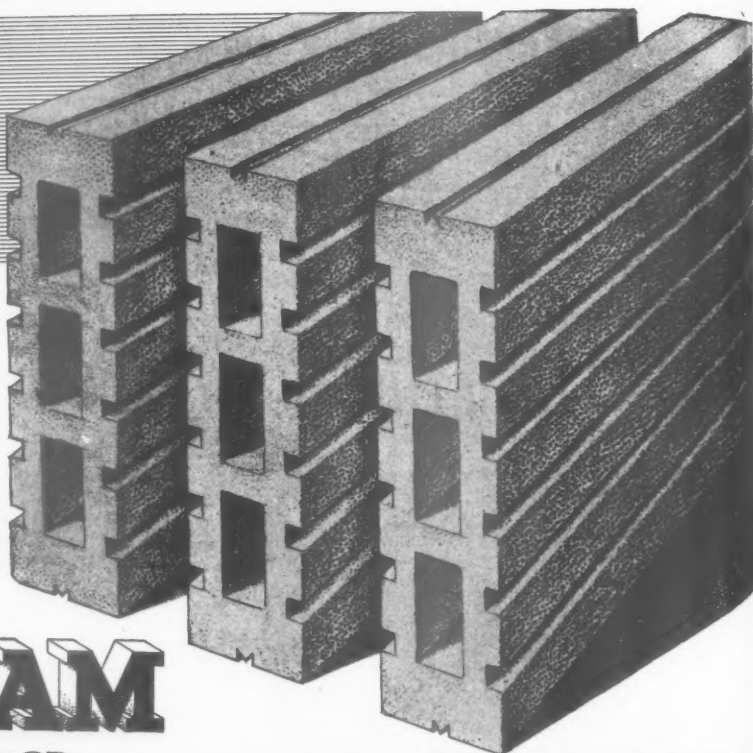
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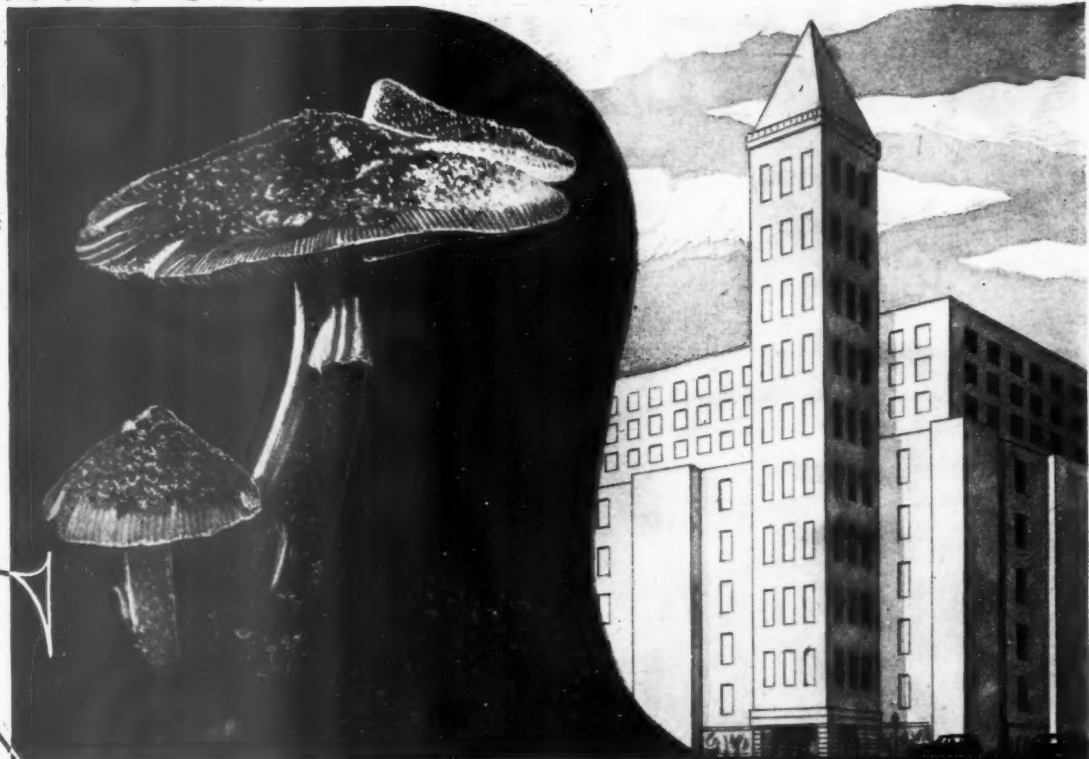
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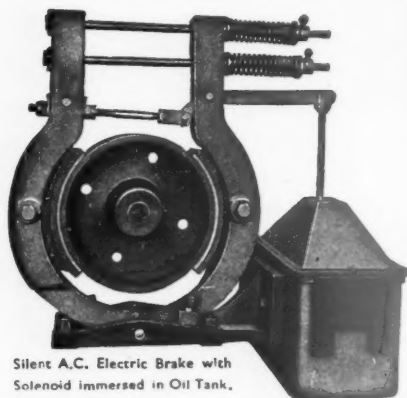
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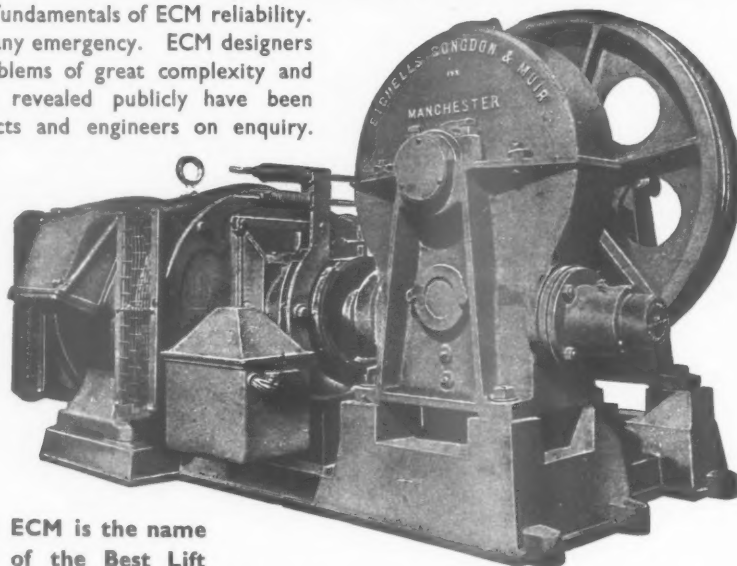
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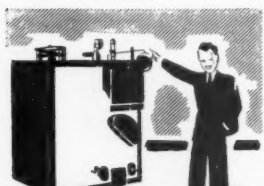
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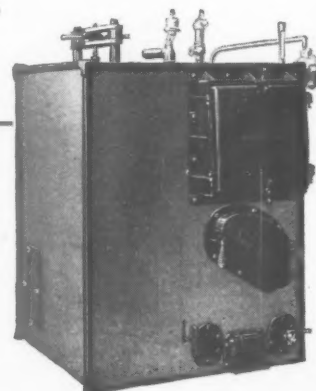
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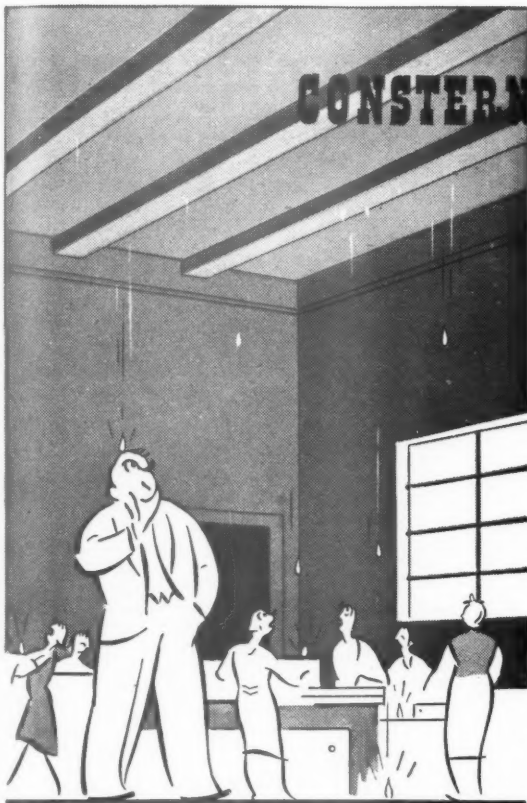
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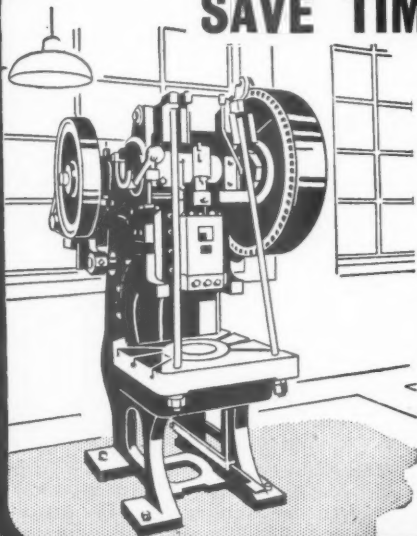
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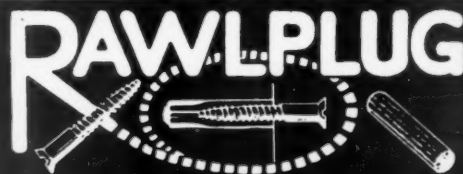
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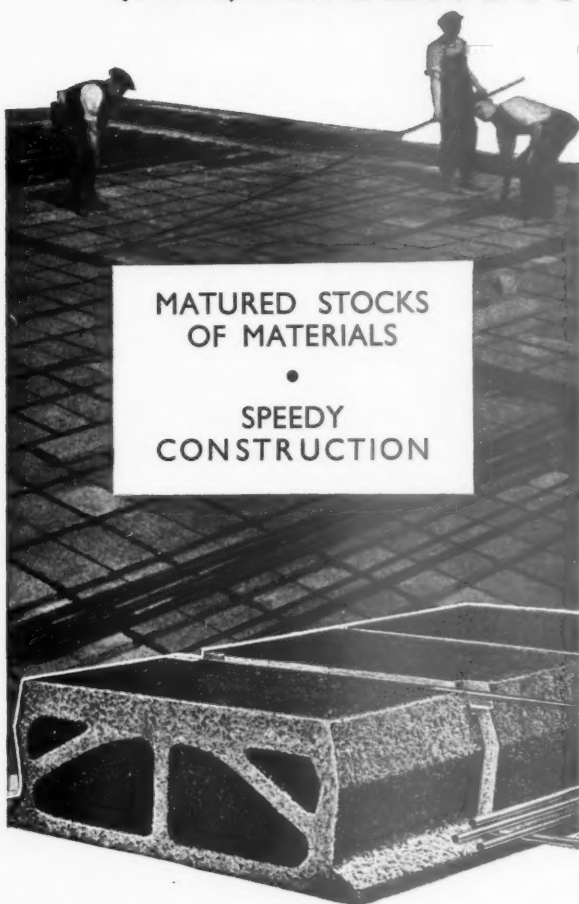


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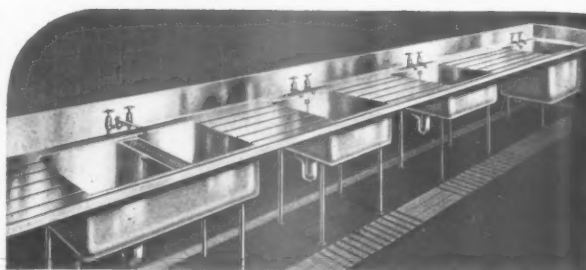


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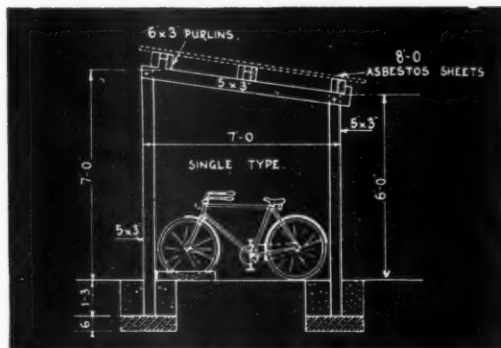
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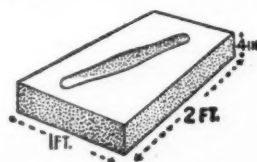
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