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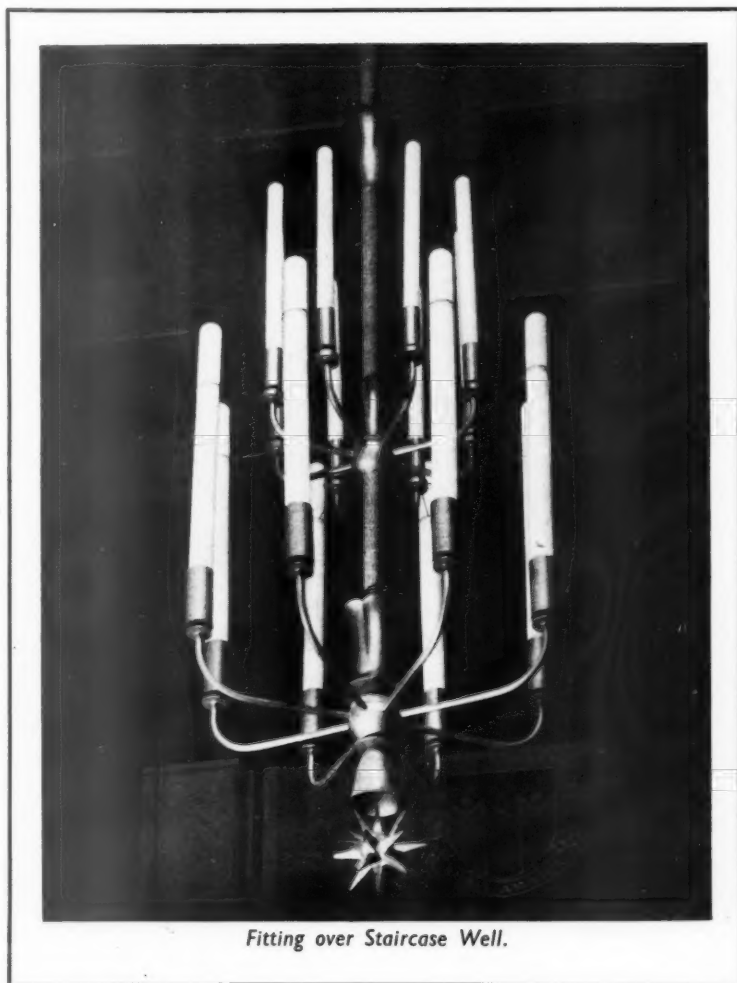


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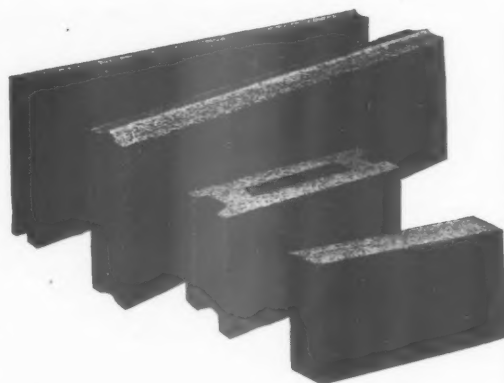
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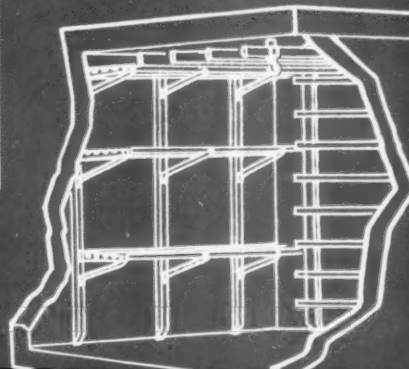
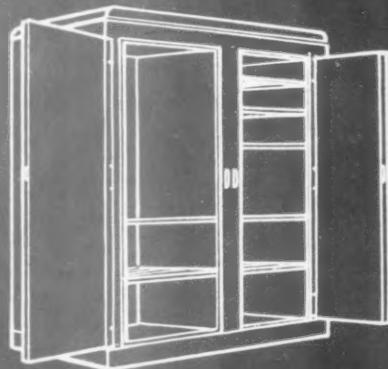
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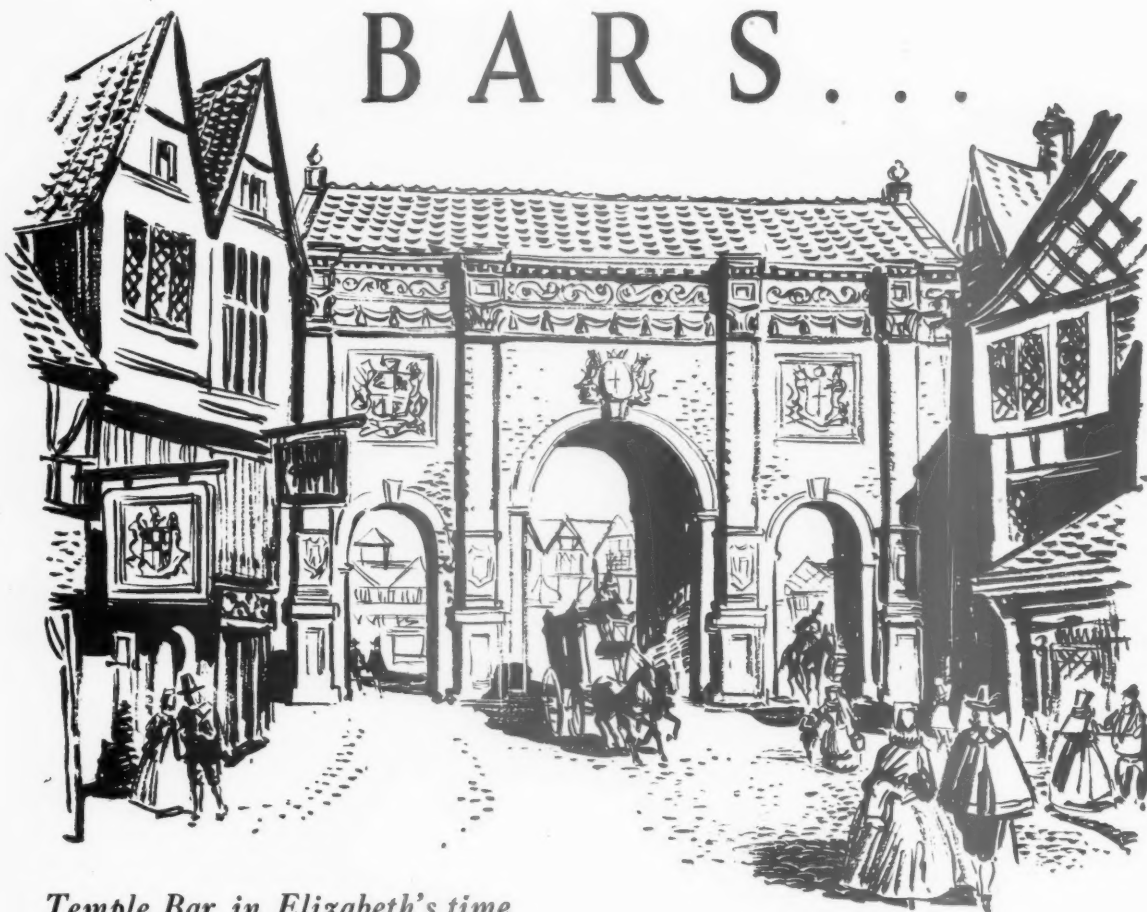
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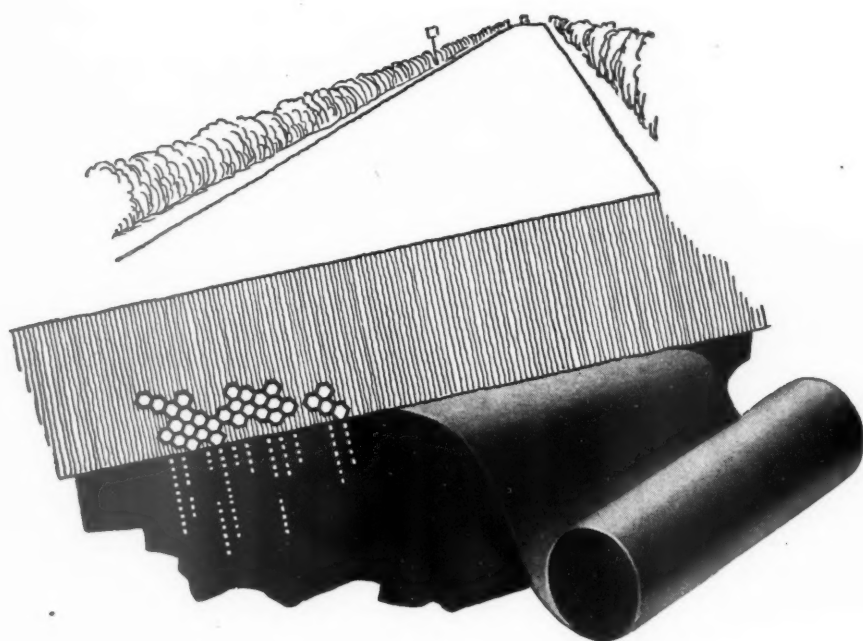
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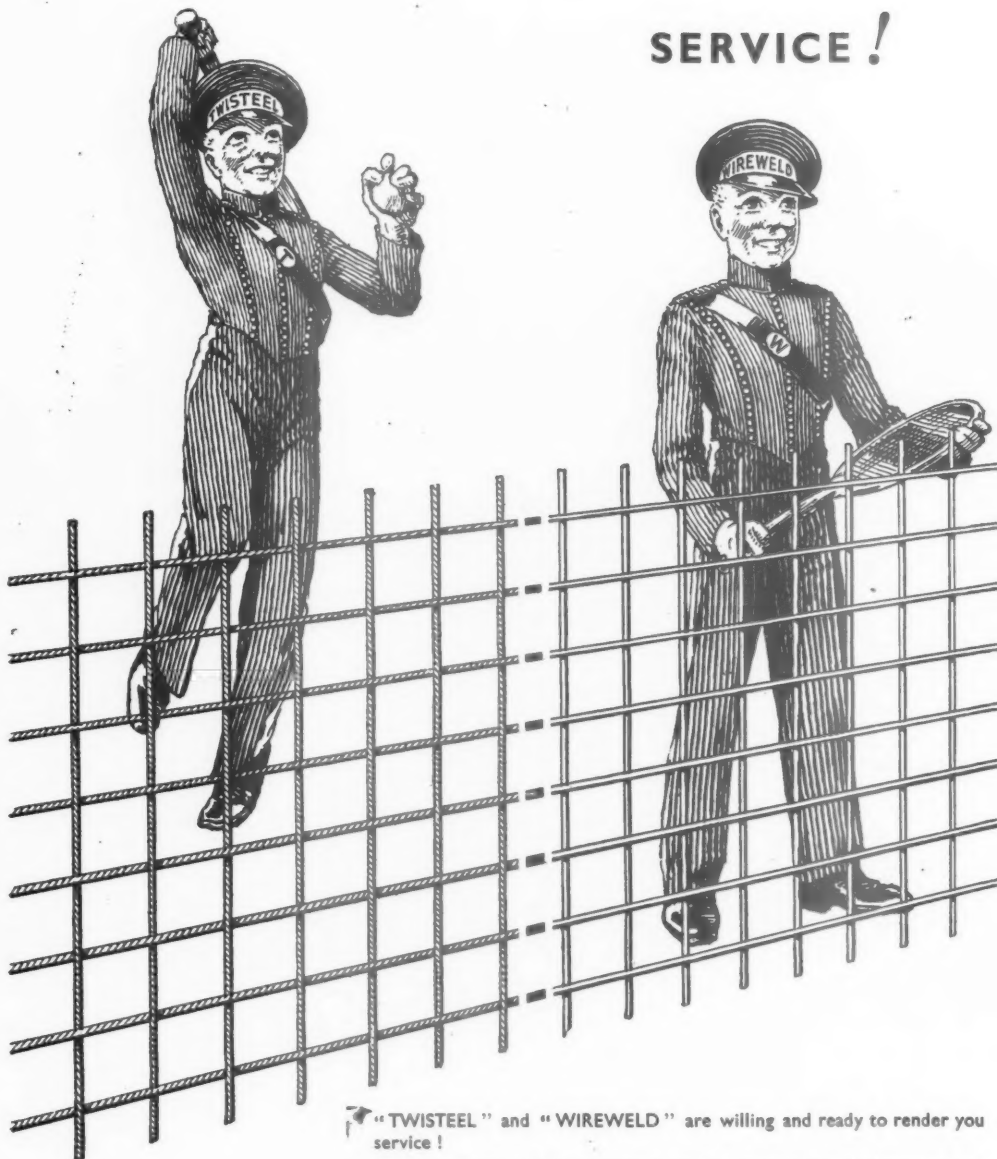
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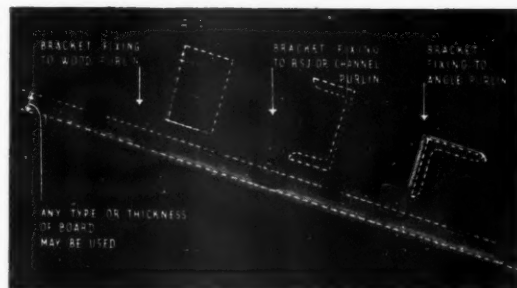
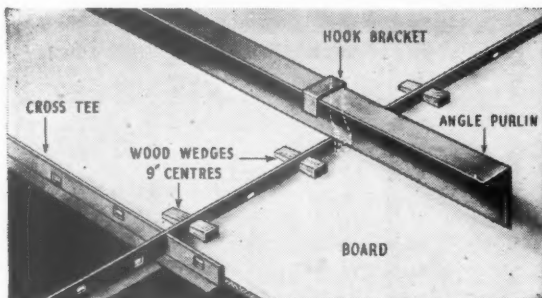
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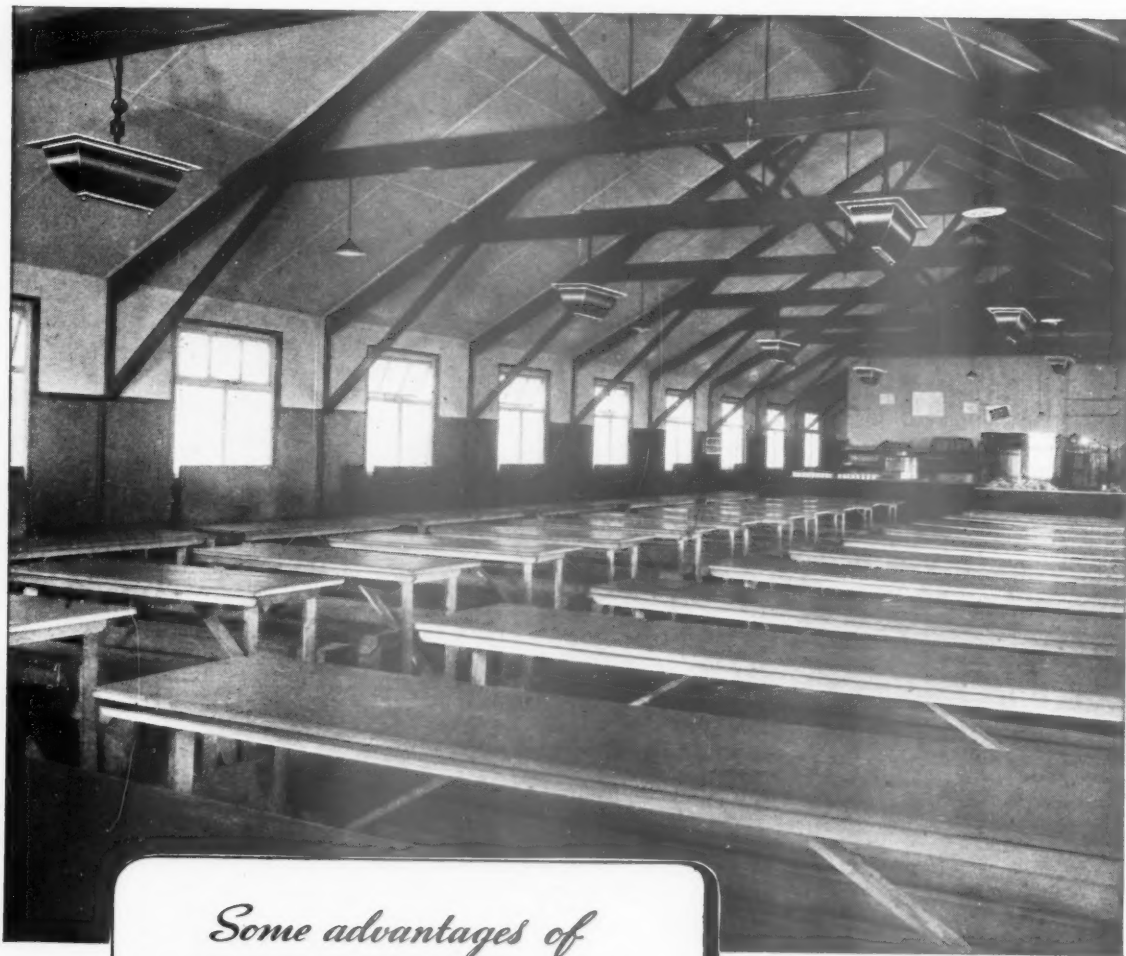
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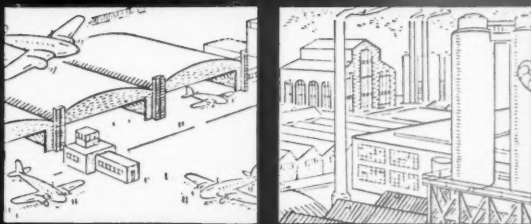
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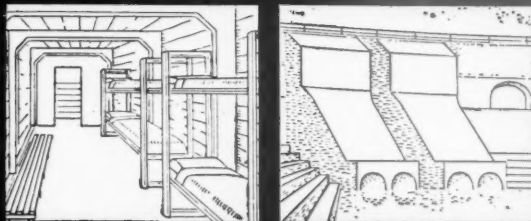
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1942. NUMBER 2487: VOLUME 96

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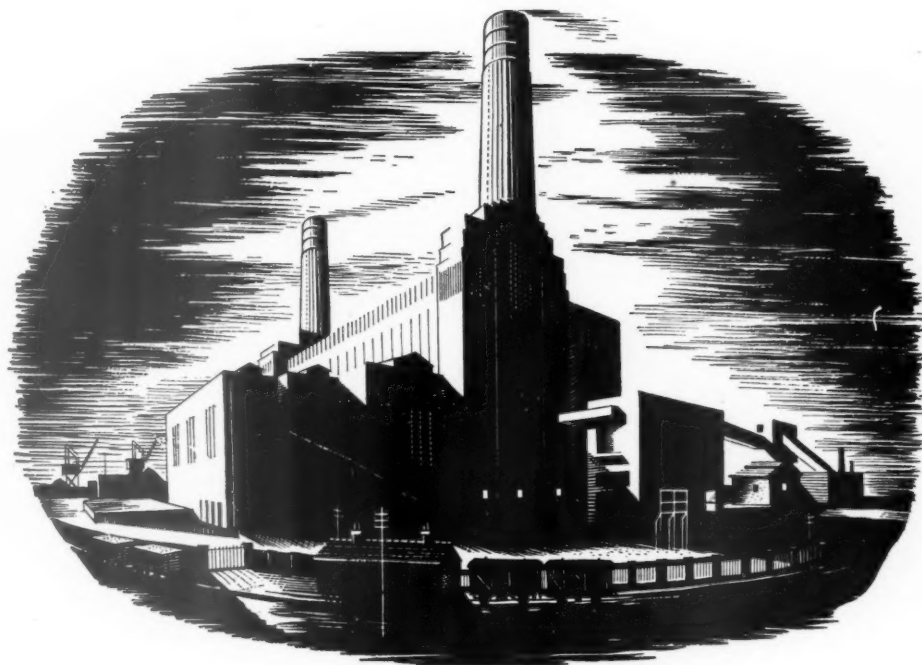
The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply  
owing to war conditions are advertised in this JOURNAL  
should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily  
available for export.

Owing to the paper shortage the JOURNAL, in common with all  
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## DAWNAYS

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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

Young Ruskin was in a position rare in the history of letters—he was the child of rich parents who appreciated him. The elder Ruskin, a well-to-do sherry merchant, was also a lover of books and pictures; as soon as his son showed any signs of a literary gift—and he showed them early, writing fluent letters at the age of four, and 'Eudoxia, a Poem on the Universe,' at the age of nine—the parents decided that God had entrusted them with a genius. He was too delicate, they felt, to send to school, and too brilliant to undergo a course of systematic studies. . . . Even when they allowed him to become a gentleman commoner of Christ Church, his mother took rooms in High Street during term time, and John Ruskin had tea with her every afternoon. . . . Every day fixed hours were set apart for religious instruction, every day two chapters of the Bible were read aloud and other parts of the Bible were studied. And Sunday was the Sabbath of puritan legislation. It was many years before Ruskin read any book but the Bible on that day, nor on it, till middle age, did he draw; and every Sunday, for the fifty-two years that he lived with his parents, screens were put in front of all his pictures, lest their bright colours might distract the mind in its contemplation of man's sinful estate.

From the Gothic Revival by Kenneth Clark.

Though every news item is news to someone, not all news has the same value for everyone. The stars are used to draw attention to the paragraphs which ought to interest every reader of the Journal.

★ means spare a second for this it will probably be worth it.

★★ means important news, be wise don't miss this.

Any paragraph marked with more than two stars is very hot news indeed.

## NEWS

★  
The Standards Committee, planned last year as an essential part of the committee organization of the

Directorate of Post-War Building, has now been convened by MOWP.

In the original scheme of organization the Committee was planned as one of a group of committees co-ordinated under the Policy Committee of Design. It is now decided that the committee, to function effectively, must be linked with the Study Committees direct. Thus it cannot be attached to any one of the co-ordinating committees. In its

present position the committee is one of two ultimate outlets through which the work of the Study Committees will emerge in a form in which it can be used by architects and all other interests. The other outlet concerns the publication of results other than standards. This is incidentally only referred to as the Publication Board. Its final form will not be decided for some time. The names of the members of the Standards Committee appear on page 207.

★★★

A talkie film on Prefabrication will be shown at the R.I.B.A., 66, Portland Place, on Wednesday, September 30, at 6 p.m. Mr. G. A. Jellicoe, Chairman of the Housing Group of the Reconstruction Committee brought the film back during his recent visit to America.

The R.I.B.A. invite all members to see the film. Strong opinions have been publicly expressed for and against prefabrication as a means of helping to meet the post-war housing shortage. It is believed that those architects who wish to obtain all available evidence before coming to any definite decision on the merits and demerits of prefabrication will welcome an opportunity of studying an example of its extensive use. The film shows very clearly the methods adopted in the American example, and the accompanying sound description fully explains the process.\*

Bournemouth Corporation is considering alternative sites for the erection of a municipal hospital.

The National Buildings Record Scheme for reproducing measured drawings has made an excellent start. Since the announcement two months ago, more than 250 sheets have been copied. Some of the drawings were made as long ago as the 1890's, while others are the work of students now in the schools. One or two invaluable records of buildings destroyed by enemy action have come to light, as well as records of buildings demolished or altered before the war.

The Record attaches particular importance to drawings of entire streets, squares, etc., as it is felt that these will be of considerable value in post-war planning surveys, where it is desired to take into account the preservation or partial rebuilding of areas possessing architectural and historic value.

A fee of 10s. 6d. is paid by the Record for the first sheet, and 5s. for subsequent sheets in any set of drawings accepted for reproduction. Drawings should be sent to the Director, National Buildings Record, All

\* It is described by Astragal on p. 197.





## Shelters for Sixty-four Thousand

Two of the nurses who will help the doctors should any of the 8,000 occupants of a new tunnel shelter in London suddenly become ill or meet with an accident. The nurses are photographed in the doctor's examination room of a medical aid post. In the background is the sick bay and facing it, behind the camera, the observation bay. These medical aid posts—there are two having the same accom-

modation—are not intended to give treatment to air raid casualties. Eight London tunnel shelters, holding more than 64,000 persons, are practically completed. They are sited below tube stations, four north of the river and four south. Further photographs of one of them appear on pages 207 and 208. The shelters will not be open to the public except in the event of heavy raids.

Souls College, Oxford. Advice on buildings, of which records are still required, may be obtained from the same source.

*Waste paper is being used to make bituminous composition expansion joints for the concrete runways of aerodromes. The joints are inserted between the concrete blocks to allow for expansion and contraction. One firm alone is using approximately 1,300 tons of paper a year for this purpose.*

★★

*The Minister of Works and Planning has now completed his*

*arrangements for the Codes of Practice Committee established to co-ordinate technical practice in the different branches of civil engineering, public works and building.*

The intention to set up a committee was first arranged in January this year (see the JOURNAL for February 5, Astragal, page 104). The names of the permanent representatives of the committee appointed by the various professional societies are given on page 194.

*Sir W. Charles Wright, Controller of Iron and Steel, has resigned for medical reasons. He will be succeeded by the deputy controller, Sir J. M. Duncanson. Sir W. Charles Wright, who is 66, has*

*been Controller since 1940. He held the same position from 1917 to 1919.*

*The Board of Trade have decided, with the approval of the Treasury, that the premium payable for insurance under the business scheme, War Damage Act, 1941, Part II., for the whole year to September 30, 1943, shall not exceed £1 per cent. For the period of six months up to March 31, 1943, the rate of premium will be 10/- per cent. and will be payable in one sum. The rate of premium for the subsequent six months will*

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*be determined in March next and will not exceed 10/- per cent.*

*An exhibition illustrating the work of the Berkshire Architectural Records Committee and the National Buildings Records is being held at Reading Museum and Art Gallery.*

★

*With the prospect of planned redevelopment after the war it was necessary to provide by statute and with some accuracy in what circumstances a reduction in the value of bomb-damaged buildings due to statutory restrictions, such as building lines, improvement lines and compulsory purchases, should be paid for by the War Damage Commission out of war damage funds or by the planning or local authority out of their public monies.*

Mr. A. M. Truham Eve, K.C., said, at a conference in London, that Parliament had given consideration to the matter and the result may be summarized as follows: If the statutory restriction (e.g., building line) was imposed by virtue of an Act passed before March 26, 1941 (date of War Damage Act, 1941), and was actually in force against a particular property at the date of the bomb its effect must be regarded in calculating the war damage value payment. But if the restriction was imposed at any time by a later Act, or if, although under a pre-March, 1941 Act, it became effective on a particular property, after the date of the damage to the particular property, the restriction is disregarded for war damage payments. Proper compensation will no doubt be paid in the latter cases, but not out of war damage funds.

★

*We are glad to state that the Assistant Municipal Architect and Building Surveyor of Singapore, Mr. Rolf Jensen, A.R.I.B.A., was lucky enough to escape when the Japanese occupied the city in February last. He is now in Australia awaiting a ship to come back to England: address c/o. Bank of New South Wales, King William Street, Adelaide. Throughout the war he worked in Malaya and Singapore on essential services.*

"About three weeks ago the public was told of the war's second great building programme—about the camps, aerodromes, stores and docks needed for the American forces, of the diversion of building labour which would have to take place, and of the loyal support voted to Mr. Bevin by representatives of the building industry. The press announcement of the new programme suggested a vigour of direction and a zeal on the part of the directed which stood out brightly from the gloom of other news; yet many of those engaged in the execution of war building read it with misgiving. . . . There seemed to those who have been for long engaged on the actual execution of war building jobs to be altogether too much Ministry of Labour about the beginning of the American programme. These men remember that the biggest mistake of the first year of war building was the belief then acted on that swamping a site with labour would somehow compensate for the omission of all the work that should have been done before the first turf was raised. And they feared that all the announcements about labour, and nothing but labour, meant that the same mistake was going to be made again. These men are not unreasonable beings and two years' experience of war building has made them eminently reasonable in what they expect from the Ministries set in authority over them."

*From a leading article in the Architects' Journal for August 27, 1942.*

## THE GREAT AMERICAN MYSTERY (continued)

ACCORDING to reports from a variety of sources the American programme is not being carried out with the smooth efficiency we have a right to expect by now. We are entering on the fourth winter of the war; the importance of an efficient building industry to our national war effort was recognized two years ago by the setting up of a special ministry; and the present building programme is generally admitted to be more than usually relevant to the success of military operations in the near future. But still the same old muddle goes on on urgent sites. The same complaints are heard, of ministries at cross purposes with each other, of work badly distributed, of slack dissatisfied operatives and jobs hopelessly behind schedule.

After the fall of France there was an excuse for confusion. The situation was new and altogether unexpected. The same cannot be said to-day. The volume of government building has been substantially the same for nearly two years now, and a Ministry of Building has been studying the problems involved for twenty-four months. A system of priorities has been established. Controllers of materials have been set up. Plant has been registered. Builders, too, have been registered and returns have been made of the number of operatives employed and of the amount of work handled. Finally a licensing system has been introduced by which civil building is strictly controlled, and unqualified priority has been given to urgent government work: i.e., men employed by firms engaged on work not classed as urgent can

be conscripted to carry out rush jobs. How is it that in spite of these drastic powers the industry remains inefficient? At first sight one is inclined to blame the Ministry which was created to deal with the problem but has so signally failed to do so. But the more one hears of the subject the less one feels inclined to do anything of the sort, for MOWP has only been given half the powers necessary to regulate the matter. The other half are scattered among a large number of other Ministries which exercise the dictatorial powers of government in wartime and the same time enjoy the independence of private people. MOWP's powers are as follows: The Ministry relates the volume of work to be undertaken to the capacity of the industry by balancing the claims of one potential consumer against those of another and also sees that materials and equipment are shared in a way that makes the execution of the programme possible. But there their powers end. The way in which the execution of the national building programme is organized is no concern of theirs. The bulk of the programme so carefully worked out in terms of the building industry as a whole, may, owing to certain prejudices, entertained by officials in other departments, be entrusted to a mere handful of firms.

As the result of this and of the Ministry of Labour's power to direct labour to any firm which secures an urgent contract, the building industry has been completely unbalanced. The bulk of Government work is said to be in the hands of about ten firms. It is officially admitted that out of 1262 firms on the National Register classified as capable of undertaking contracts of over £25,000 only about 100 have as much as 60% of the work they could handle. The industry has not only been unbalanced. It is being disintegrated. Conscription, if it took the form of enforced amalgamation of firms, might be used to reorganize the industry. But in the hands of the Ministry of Labour it appears to be destroying what little organization exists (see *Astragal* on this page.)

While there is much to be said for the argument that separate Government departments should (like private firms) retain the right to place their own contracts and plan and handle the execution of their own work, there seems nothing at all to be said for an arrangement which leaves the ministry which is responsible for the well-being of the building industry as a whole, powerless to regulate the way this is done. Similarly the Ministry of Labour may be the correct department to handle the actual transfer of building trade employees but it seems as unreasonable to leave them to decide in principle which men are to be transferred as it would be to allow them to make up their own minds which firm to transfer them to. The Ministry of Labour, together with other Government departments, when dealing with the building industry should like the Timber Controller be bound to take the advice of the Ministry of Building. So long as they are free to determine their own policy it is not reasonable to blame the Ministry of Building for the chaos which results and if nobody can be held responsible for it, who is going to cure it?



*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

### BUST-UP IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

A storm is raging in the building industry over what's called the American programme. The only public sign of it is a resolution presented to Parliament by the Greater London Federation of Master Builders, complaining that small builders are getting a raw deal. But rumour says that work on a great many urgent sites is badly behind schedule and that in some places things are so bad that the Americans, tired of waiting, are getting on with the work themselves.

★

On the other hand, one hears that work on MOWP's own sites is being managed very efficiently and that quite a number of small firms are being employed there.

★

The resolution of the Greater London Federation of Master Builders reads as follows:

"That His Majesty's Government instruct its appropriate Departments to revise immediately their present system of allocation of contracts and labour with a view to using to the full the complete organization of the medium and smaller builders."

★

The Departments' (emphasis on the s) present system of handing out

contracts is as follows: for every contract over £25,000 (and most of the contracts in this programme are) a list of tenders is sent to MOWP. MOWP goes through the list with a currycomb and, with the assistance of their national register, which contains the names of all firms who employed more than 100 men in July, 1941 (1,262 names in all) make certain recommendations.

★

The object of these is (1) to see that local firms are employed where possible; (ii) to spread contracts where possible between a larger number of firms; (iii) to see that firms are not taking on more work than they can handle (MOWP debar any firm having in hand more than 60 per cent. of its average turnover for the years 1938-41 from taking on more work).

★

The list with accompanying recommendations is then returned to the appropriate ministry which then may no doubt consider itself free to put the whole lot in the waste paper basket bar recommendations under (iii).

★

For works costing £25,000 or less, MOWP adopts a similar procedure, using Regional Registers (not yet fully complete). Most of the members of the Greater London Federation of Master Builders are in this class. Other ministries do not run regional registers on principle probably because they object to small firms on principle, particularly when organized regionally.

★

The net result of this situation which, to put the matter briefly, makes MOWP responsible for arrangements over which it has no control, is that of 1,262 firms on the National Register, some 100 only are debarred from further tendering, which seems to give some colour to the theory that work might be better distributed.

★

The bulk of these 1,262 firms are not for the most part members of the Greater London Federation of Master Builders, who are mostly smaller firms on the London Regional Register—a region in which little

work is taking place, anyway; so much for them.

★

The bearing of all this on the great American mystery appears to be this. All labour necessary for the carrying out of the extra programme is being conscripted by the Ministry of Labour, inspired by much zeal but little method and acting quite independently. The result is chaos.

★

For instance, the head of a firm which employed 100 operatives in July last, may find himself directed to act as manager to a rival firm, while his men may be left to carry out whatever work the firm has on hand as they think fit. Alternatively the men may be conscripted and the manager left behind. Some firms lose all their men, others lose none. The firms who lose all their men may have non-priority work on hand, the firms who do not lose, may be standing idle, etc., etc. All this being the result of the Ministry of Labour setting up a special department to deal with the building industry last August.

★

According to the Greater London Federation of Master Builders, this situation breeds a frame of mind which is definitely not conducive to rapid output. Unintelligently conscripted labour plus E.P.T. are together responsible for the astonishing confusion that prevails on the most urgent sites. The theory may well be correct. The moral of the story is: If we are to have a Ministry of Building, for God's sake let us confer on that ministry power to organize the execution of the Government's building programme, and to control the industry in so far as Government control is necessary.

#### FAST WORK

The film which Mr. Jellicoe has brought back from America\* should do something to convince Mr. Coppock—if he sees it—that we have not exhausted the possibilities of prefabrication. It shows 653 men building 900 houses in 40 days on a hilly site. The figure 653

\* To be shown at the R.I.B.A. on Sept. 30. See page 193.

includes not only men on the site, but men working on sub-assemblies several miles away in a factory, and men operating transport in between.

★

Mr. Jellicoe, who has considerable experience of large scale housing projects in this country, has obviously been vastly impressed by the organization of these big American firms, most of which have sprung up almost overnight in response to the sudden demand for war-time housing. The speed at which they turn out their product is their most remarkable achievement so far. It stands comparison with that of the winning team in the house race at Dallas Texas—I warned you this wasn't a stunt—twenty minutes being the average and ten the record time for assembling the carcass of a house, excluding foundations and installations.

★

The quality of the houses, so far as one can judge from a film, is reasonably good. (Bath rooms and kitchens, needless to say, are well ahead of our normal peace time standard). But apparently the cost is still not altogether satisfactory. It is slightly higher than that of a house put together from start to finish on the site.

★

This may be due to a prudent system of accounting which attributes an unfair proportion of the cost of mechanical equipment† to the first one or two contracts, fearing they may also be the last. At any rate the cost per house seems to be falling rapidly as one contract succeeds another, and it looks as if we may wake up one morning to find that the Americans have actually hit on a method of producing houses as cheaply as Ford cars, and established a factory in Limerick to cater for the European market.

★

The *Homosote* House, which happens to be the subject of this particular film, is not a standard

† Mostly cranes, ingenious trucks designed for handling sections in bulk together with a profusion of electric saws.



product. The manufacturers will turn out any design, provided the architect works in multiples of four inches. Dimensional co-ordination, not standardization, is their slogan, and their system is based on a high degree of specialization. When the time comes to screw the framework to the floor, for instance, there is one man to make the necessary holes, another to drop the screws in position, and a third to tighten them up. Men can be trained for most of the necessary jobs, it's said, in six weeks.

★

Materials used by American pre-fabrication are almost entirely wall board and wood, which makes life easy for them.

#### NOT SUCH FAST WORK

The work of the Directorate of Post War Buildings Committee on Standards and of the semi-independent Codes of Practice Committee, whose formation was first announced about nine months ago,\* has now got to such an advanced stage that it's possible to publish a full list of members on each committee.

★

The members, it seems, have also got to the stage of agreeing that it would be nice to agree about something or other, and have no doubt arranged who is to sit next to whom, and how to head their notepaper. Work, in fact, is proceeding at such a rate that one begins to wonder whether the words post-war in the title Directorate of Post-War Building refer to the subject matter to be discussed or to something quite different.

★

My own personal view is that if any more committees are set up the event should be a closely guarded secret until they have actually signed their names to a preliminary report of some kind. Some of them, it's true, might never be heard of, but we would probably take more interest in the others.

ASTRAGAL

\* More details about this are given on pages 193, 194, 207 & 208.

## LETTERS

J. H. Bradford

Colin Penn, A.R.I.B.A.  
(President A.A.S.T.A.)

### Unity in the Architectural Profession

Sir,—I have followed this lively correspondence with interest and, I must admit when I look at the title, considerable amusement, for none of the letters have had any connection whatever with unity in the profession. F.R.I.B.A. appears to have made it a lame excuse to indulge in the old game of mud slinging. From his pedestal of anonymity his contribution to unity has been to pour salt into wounds that were beginning to heal.

His chief concern appears to be to champion the principle that a written examination is the sole means of judging an architect's capabilities. Now I submit that the number of persons capable of passing an examination are legion, but those who can produce a building worthy to be called a fine piece of architecture are very few. Surely the latter fact, not the former, should be the acid test to apply to determine the qualified architect. Going to the fountain-head for inspiration, instead of going to the nature-principle by way of our trust in life and love of life, going there for inspiration and for knowledge, where have we been going? Going to the armchairs of universities, going to their hallowed musty books, going to the famous armchair men who were tutored by armchair men, themselves famous offspring of the armchair. We have been getting mere instruction in this vicarious, left-handed way until the whole social fabric, educated as it is far beyond its capacity, is unable to bear up longer under the strain of Reality. That seems to be the way F.R.I.B.A. would have us all go.

I agree with F.R.I.B.A. to the extent that an architect's work to-day is so complex as to make it desirable for him to pass an examination in the exact sciences connected with building, but I submit that the one thing which distinguishes an architect from an engineer is his power to create—not the eclectic's clever, academic, copy of dead styles, but something LIVING, out of the life of to-day. This power cannot be tested as there is no standard by which it may be judged. There are many architects living at present who are not qualified according to F.R.I.B.A.'s idea, but who, nevertheless, have made great contributions to the advancement of architecture.

There will be many in the future if the present system is not allowed to stifle and to standardize all fields of thought. As long as the resultant contribution to the community is good, what matter which particular designation the contributor writes behind his name?

J. H. BRADFORD.

Bristol.

### Registration Council Scholarships

SIR,—The letter from Mr. H. G. C. Spencely, in your issue of September 3, shows that I did not make myself as clear as I should have done. I know that "aliens are admitted to our register as freely as Britishers," but this is a virtue we share with many other countries. When France was an independent state there was no bar on persons of any nationality practising architecture there; in the Soviet Union the position is similar; a number of Englishmen practise in the United States. Discriminatory legislation is almost a monopoly of *fascism*, under which system, of course, it has reached a degree of development previously unknown.

I think Mr. Spencely cannot be acquainted with the real position as regards the funds available and the scholarships that are being granted. Mr. Walter O. Hudson makes matters worse by dealing with the question in a way that might lead those who do not know the facts to believe that the Registration Council is already overspending its income and can afford to grant only a very small number of scholarships.

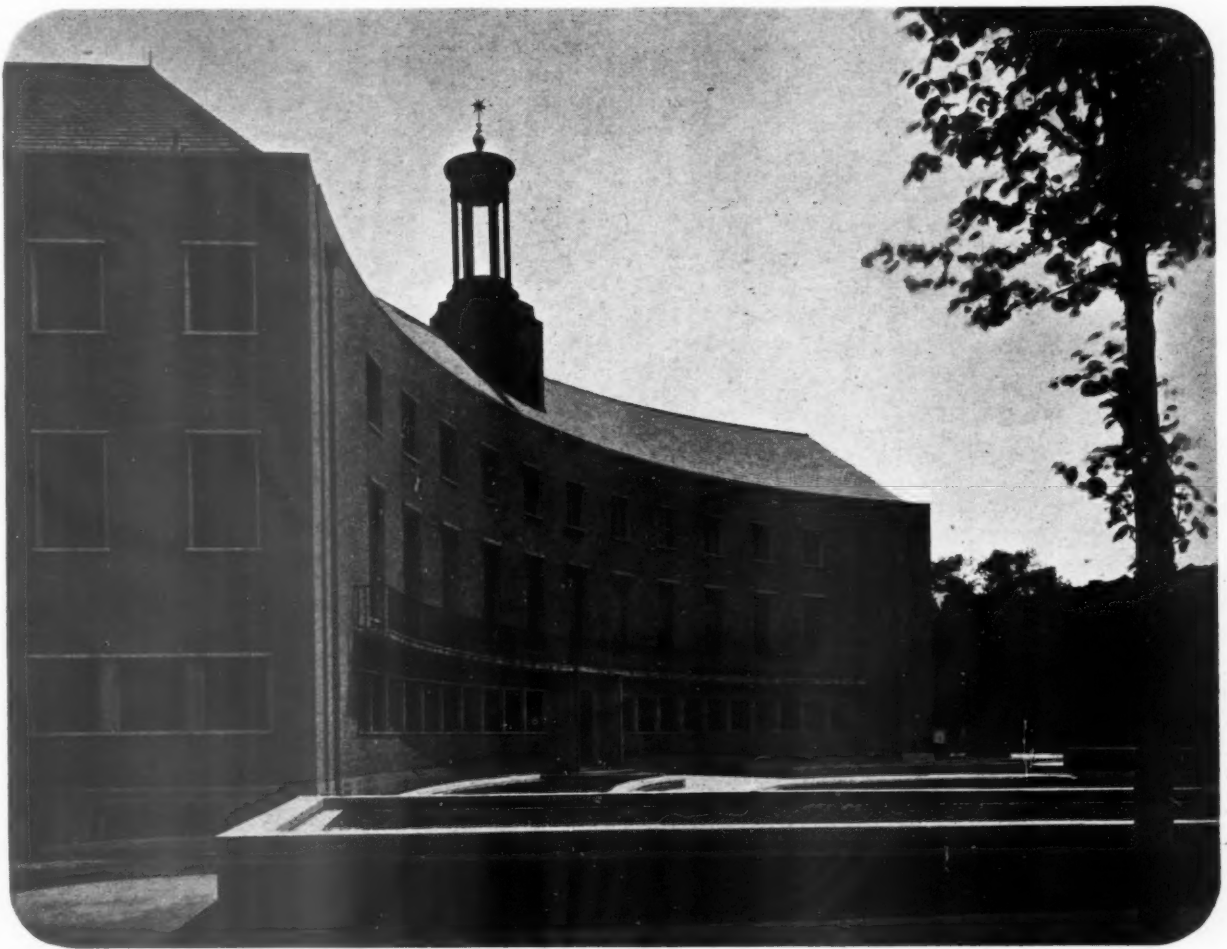
Fortunately Mr. A. H. Moberly gave the actual figures in *The Times*. At the time of the last awards the income for the year, for scholarships, was £3,838. Out of this sum only £1,792 was spent and the accumulated scholarships fund then reached £8,700. It is a pity Mr. Hudson did not give these figures.

Economy may be desirable; but the economy of the Registration Council is at the expense of one small section of people. These men are proved anti-fascists, otherwise they would not be allowed liberty here. For various reasons—which apply equally to British applicants for scholarships—they are not in the armed forces, but other Austrians, Czechs, Frenchmen, Poles are fighting and dying side by side with our own men for our common cause. Yet the Registration Council thinks them not good enough to win a scholarship.

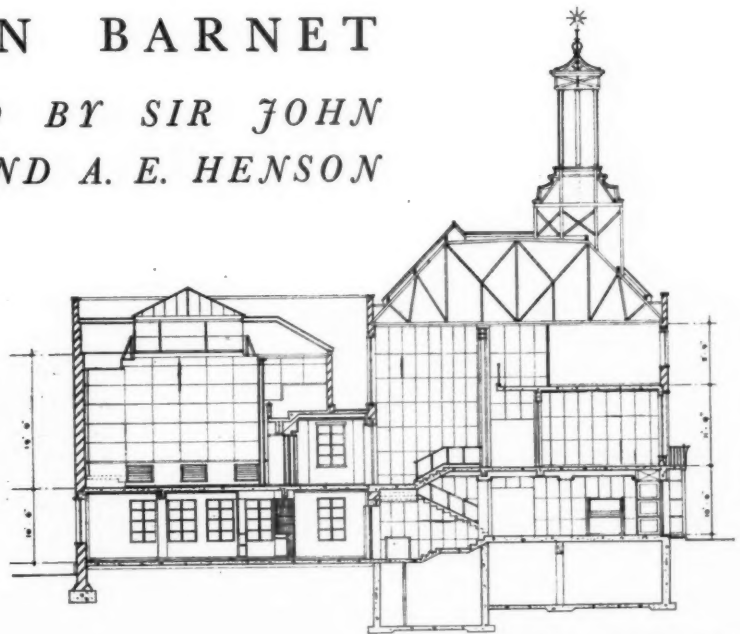
This narrow view of our obligations is totally at variance with our whole national policy and can do nothing but harm to our cause. That is why I have raised the subject at this time.

COLIN PENN

London.



MUNICIPAL OFFICES  
FRIERN BARNET  
*DESIGNED BY SIR JOHN  
BROWN AND A. E. HENSON*



CROSS SECTION





*Above, detail of first floor balcony and windows on main front. Below, part of main front. Facing page (top) subsidiary entrance to accountancy department, and the main entrance on the principal front.*



GENERAL—Economy of planning and construction was of major importance. Careful attention also had to be given to the existing ground and buildings to be retained on the site and much ingenuity displayed to take advantage of the levels, to preserve as much as possible of an open park, and to utilize to the full a paved yard. The main building is planned on a central axis between two roads. By setting back the building and giving it a slightly curved front a drive in, with parking for cars, and a forecourt, to be laid out with architectural features, are provided. There are a main central entrance

## MUNICIPAL OFFICES,

DESIGNED BY  
SIR JOHN BROWN  
AND A. E. HENSON

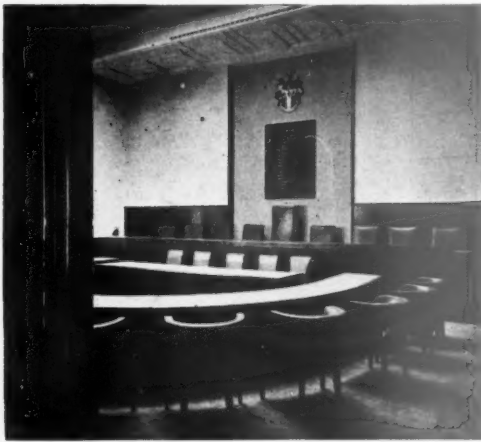
and two secondary entrances, one on each side elevation. The existing entrance to the paved yard was retained to give access for private cars, to the caretaker's flat and the staircase to the public gallery in the council chamber, and for fuel, etc. In the yard the existing paving has also been retained. The engineer's depot has been planned to allow ample room for extension. The existing offices, which occupied the front corner of the site, had to be left standing until the new building was erected and ready for occupation. The council did not desire the new building to be designed in the modernistic manner.

**CONSTRUCTION** — External walls, brick; floors, hollow concrete block; roof, steel trusses, timber and Westmorland green slating; internal walls, 9 in. and 4½ in. brickwork.

**PLAN** — The council suite is planned on the first floor, with the council chamber block projecting at the rear to isolate it from office and street noises, and the committee rooms, chairman's and members' rooms having direct access from the main corridor. The public gallery is served by a separate staircase from the car park at the back of the building. It can also be approached from the central staircase. The accommodation on the remaining floors is as follows: basement, heating chamber and fuel store; ground floor, accounts and public health departments and registrar; first floor, clerks' department; third floor, surveyor's department and caretaker's flat. The staircase from the yard to the public gallery also

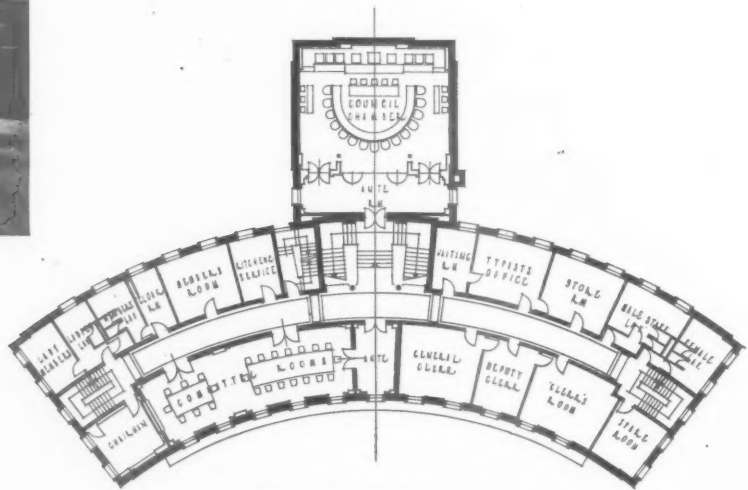


FRIERN BARNET, MIDDLESEX

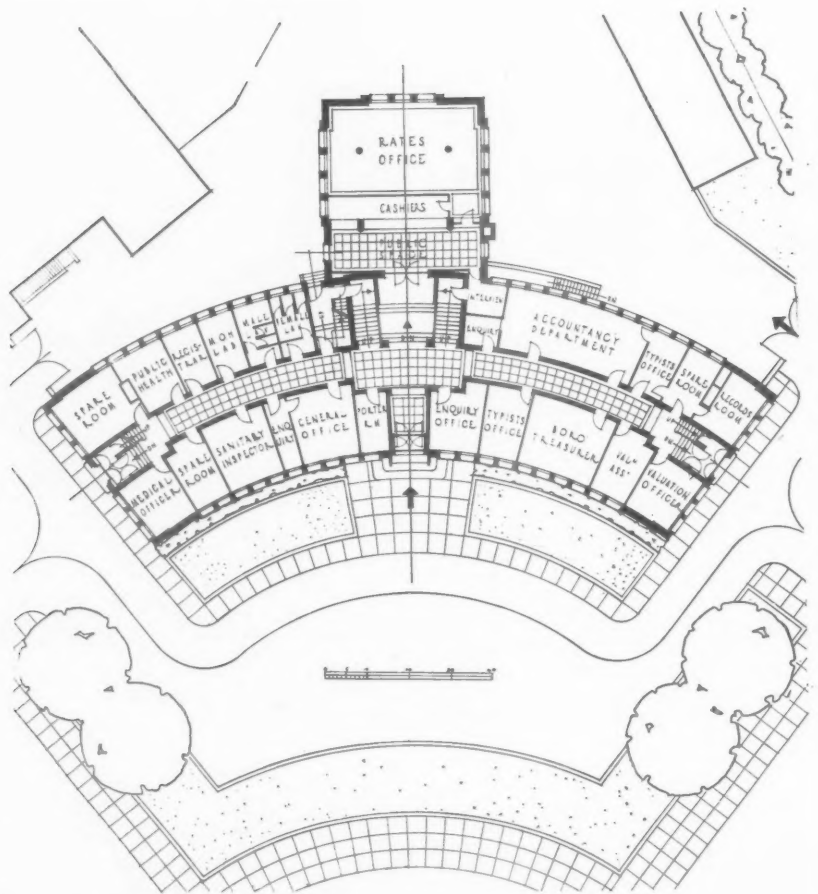


*Above: the council chamber. It has wood block floors with fitted carpet and walnut panelled walls with acoustic plasterboard above. Facing page, the rates office.*

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,  
DESIGNED BY SIR JOHN  
BROWN AND A. E. HENSON

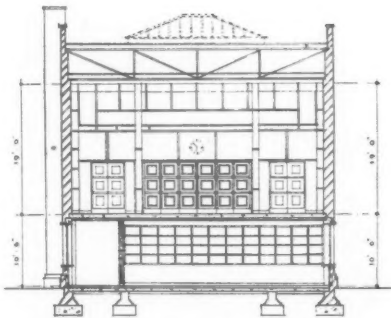


### FIRST FLOOR PLAN

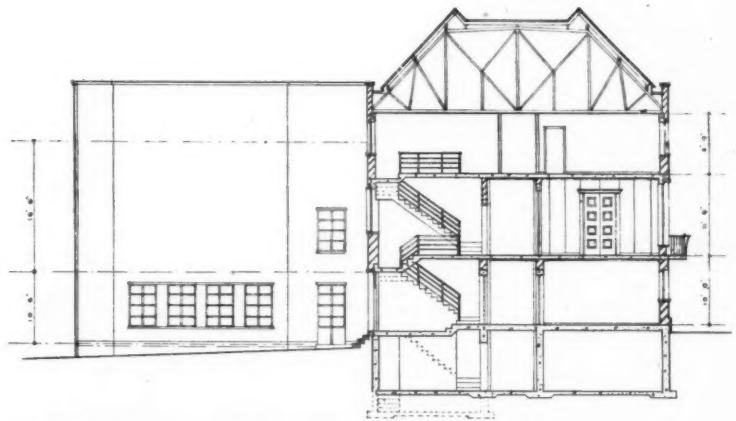


### GROUND FLOOR PLAN

# FRIERN BARNET, MIDDLESEX



COUNCIL CHAMBER



SECTION THROUGH COMMITTEE ROOMS





DESIGNED BY  
SIR JOHN BROWN  
AND A. E. HENSON

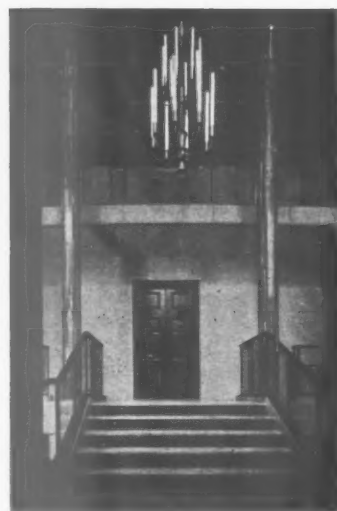
*Left, back of council chamber,  
below, main staircase, looking  
towards ante room to council chamber.  
Facing page, top of main staircase,  
first floor level.*

leads up to the caretaker's flat. The rates and general offices of the accounts department are planned on the ground floor mezzanine to take full advantage of the ground levels. There is an exit from the rates office into the yard at the rear of the building. Each department is arranged as a self-contained unit complete with lavatories, etc.

**INTERNAL FINISH** — Offices, plastered walls and ceilings, wood block floors; corridors, plastered walls, wood block floors; main

staircase, Hopton Wood stone panelling and staircase, fibrous plaster ceiling; end staircases, concrete stairs, finished in terrazzo, terrazzo wall linings; sanitary blocks, floors and walls in precast terrazzo tiling; committee rooms, wood block floors, with fitted carpets, walnut panelling; council chamber, wood block floors with fitted carpet; walnut panelled walls with acoustic plasterboard above.

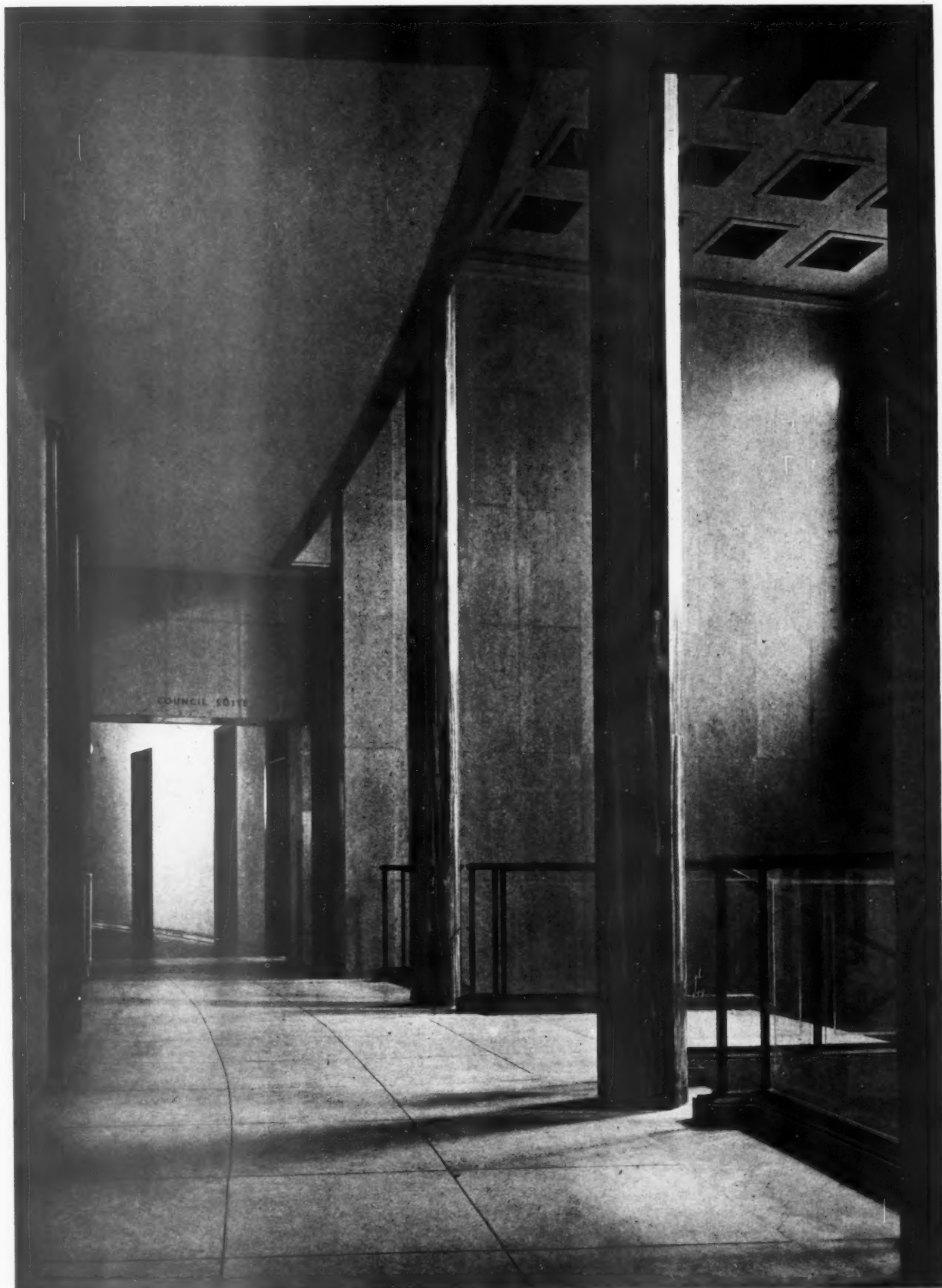
**SERVICES**—There are no lifts or coal fires. Central heating is by



low-pressure hot water with automatic stokers to boilers. Electric fires are installed only in the main rooms. The council chamber is air conditioned. Hot water is supplied by electric water heaters. The general contractors were the Raglan Building Co. Ltd. For list of sub-contractors see page xxviii.

M U N I C I P A L O F F I C E S ,

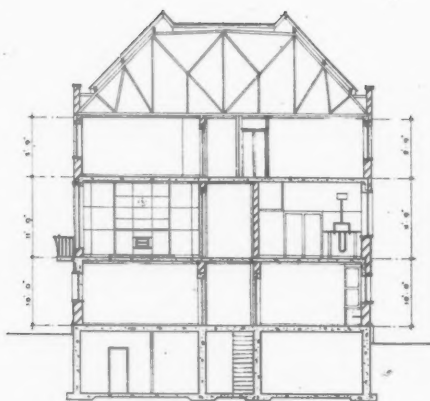




FRIERN BARNET, MIDDLESEX



*Above, the two committee rooms, showing folding doors open to convert them into one room. Right, the chairman's room*



CROSS SECTION



# MUNICIPAL OFFICES, FRIERN BARNET





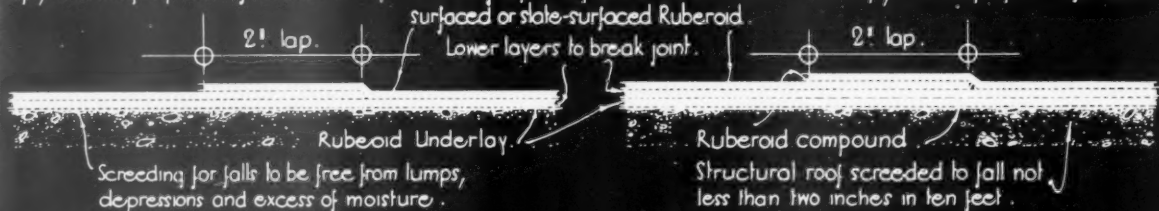
## THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

STANDARD METHODS OF LAYING RUBEROID OR ASTOS SELF-FINISHED BUILT-UP BITUMINOUS ROOFING.  
(for all flat, pitched or curved roofs of concrete, old asphalt, etc.)

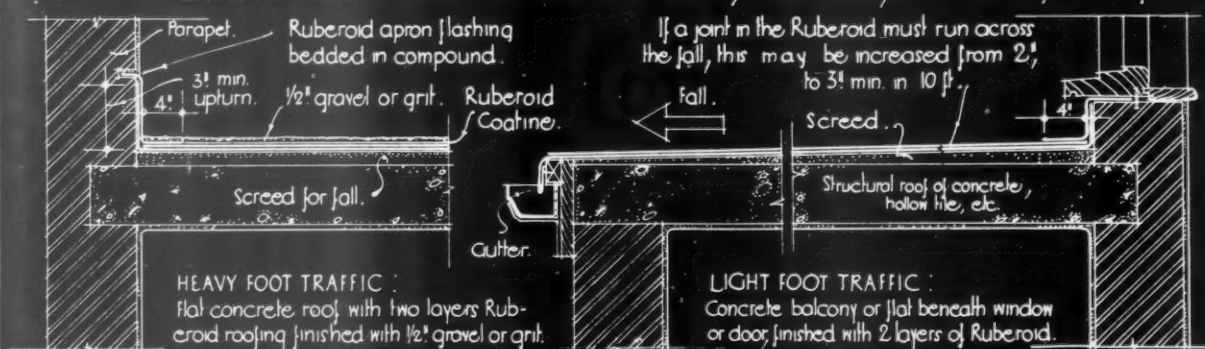
SPECIFICATION H: two layer built-up, laid only by Manufacturer.

SCALE: HALF FULL SIZE  
Finishing layer may be standard smooth-surfaced or slate-surfaced Ruberoid.  
Lower layers to break joint.

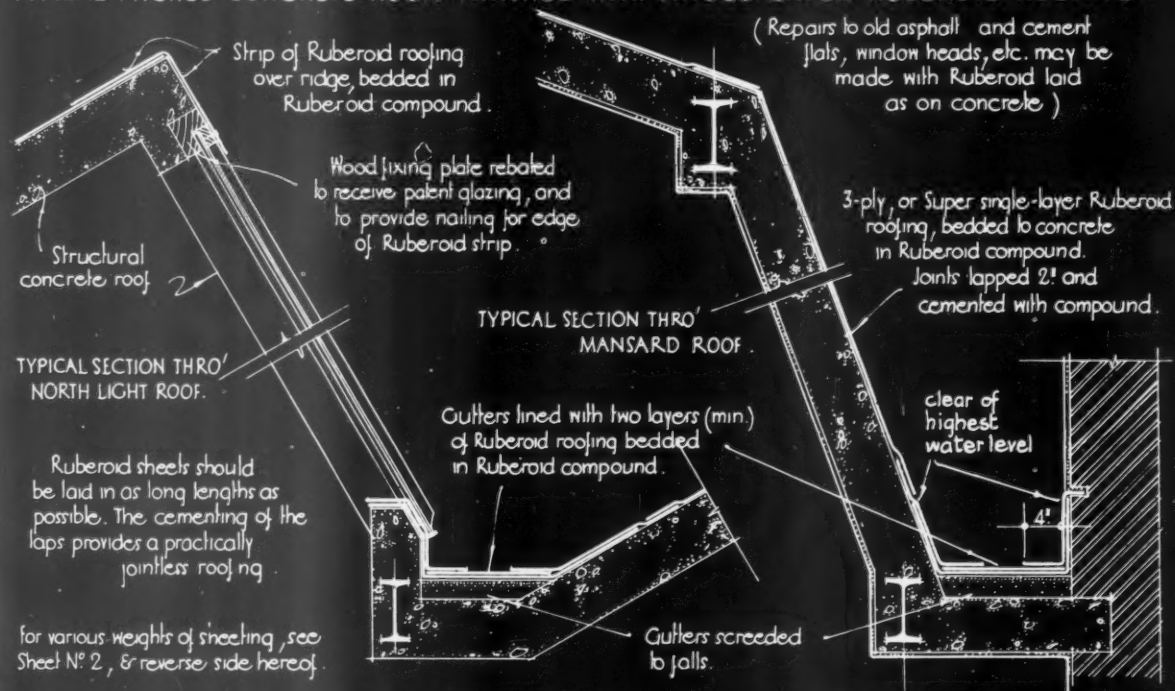
SPECIFICATION J: three layer built-up, laid only by Manufacturer.



RUBEROID BUILT-UP ROOFING ON TYPICAL FLAT CONCRETE ROOFS, BALCONIES, ETC.: SCALE,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. = 1 foot.



TYPICAL PITCHED CONCRETE ROOFS FINISHED WITH SINGLE-LAYER RUBEROID ROOFING:



Issued by The Ruberoid Company Limited.

INFORMATION SHEET: BUILT-UP ROOFING, No 3: CONCRETE ROOFS.  
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BELFORD SQUARE LONDON WC



THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL  
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INFORMATION SHEET

• 878 •

ROOFING

**Subject :** Ruberoid 3 : Built-up Standard Ruberoid Roofing on Concrete Roof Surfaces.

**Description :**

Ruberoid consists of a fibrous sheet material designed to carry the maximum amount of weather-resisting bituminous compound and having tensile strength to withstand the stress and strain to which the roofing may be subjected. The type of base and bituminous compound varies according to the service the particular grade of Ruberoid is designed to give.

**Properties :**

The Roofing is low in prime cost. It is economical to maintain. Over 50 years' experience shows that Ruberoid Roofs have a low maintenance cost. It can be fixed rapidly and is readily repaired if accidentally damaged.

Being flexible it can be laid on roofs of any shape. It is resistant to acid and alkali fumes and sea air and is a non-conductor of heat. It is unaffected by vibrations or extremes of temperature and is also damp-, dust-, and vermin-proof.

It does not require metal flashings and, as it is light in weight, it frequently enables a saving to be made in the construction of the roof.

Its low cost per year of service is one of its several advantages.

Defective Asphalt roofs can be made sound by covering with Ruberoid as if on concrete.

**Sizes, Weights and Finishes :**

Ruberoid Roofing is supplied in rolls 36 in. wide, containing 12 or 24 square yards (108 or 216 square feet). Its covering capacity is 100 square feet of roof to 12 yards of Ruberoid.

It is manufactured in various weights, finishes and colours as follows :—

**(1) Ruberoid Standard Roofing, Grey.**

Made in three plies of uniform quality, ranging in thickness.

- 1-ply (light) weighing 32½ lbs. per 100 sq. ft.
- 2-ply (medium) weighing 42½ lbs. per 100 sq. ft.
- 3-ply (heavy) weighing 52½ lbs. per 100 sq. ft.

**(2) Ruberoid Standard Roofing, Red.**

This is similar to standard grey Ruberoid, but is coloured red on its weather surface. The colour is permanent and does not fade. It is supplied in 1- and 2-ply only, weights as above.

**(3) Ruberoid Super Roofing.**

This is constructed with a base of Solka fibre which renders the finished roofing almost untearable. Supplied in 2- and 3-ply only. Weights :—

- 2-ply 42 lbs. per 100 sq. ft.
- 3-ply 52 lbs. per 100 sq. ft.

**(4) Ruberoid Slate-Surfaced Roofing.**

This is similar in basic composition to standard Ruberoid Roofing but with a surface finish formed by rolling granules of natural slate into the surface under pressure. It is supplied in three colours : Venetian Red, Westmorland Slate Green and Steel Blue. Weight, 85 lbs. per 100 square feet.

**Uses of the Various Types of Ruberoid :**

The types of Ruberoid above are recommended for use as follows :—

**Ruberoid Standard Roofing. Grey or Red.**

1-ply for small buildings that are not exposed to severe conditions.

2-ply for sloped roofs of medium area. Suitable for factories, industrial and agricultural buildings.

3-ply for large roofs and for buildings exposed to fumes of acids or alkalis.

**Ruberoid Slate-Surfaced Roofing.**

Suitable for roofs of bungalows, sports pavilions, garages and all buildings where the colour and appearance of the roof covering are of importance.

**Ruberoid Super Roofing.**

This is recommended for buildings on very exposed sites.

**Ruberoid Astos Asbestos Roofing.**

This is similar to Ruberoid Standard Roofing except that the base is of pure asbestos fibre which increases the fire resistance and lessens the tendency to buckle

or expand. It is supplied in one weight only, 52 lbs. per 100 square feet.

It is used and laid in a similar manner to 3-ply Standard Ruberoid (see description given below) principally for built-up roofs on large buildings, where two or more layers are specified.

**Methods of Laying :**

Built-up Roofing is laid on concrete roofs by spot cementing with Ruberoid Compound to the surface of the roof and thereafter applying further layers bedded in Ruberoid Compound. This Sheet illustrates methods of laying on concrete surfaces only. Methods of laying on boarding are dealt with in Sheet No. 2 of this series.

Where a traffic resisting finish is required, the surface may be finished with special Asbestos Cement Tiles, Asphalt or Rubercrete Bitumen Macadam.

**Specifications H. and J :**

The Makers recommend the use of Ruberoid in one or more layers according to circumstances, and for concrete roofs have prepared two typical specifications, H and J, for roofs with respectively two and three layers of Ruberoid of different types and weights.

Typical sectional details of roof surfaces laid to specifications H and J are given at the head of this Sheet.

A single layer of 3-ply or Super Ruberoid Roofing may be fixed to pitched, curved or Mansard roofs where strict economy is essential. All flat roofs should have not less than two layers.

Roofs laid to specification A are shown on the first Sheet of this series. They are recommended for pitched roofs only.

Roofs laid to specifications H and J should be fixed only by the Manufacturers. They are built-up roofs of alternate layers of Ruberoid and Ruberoid compound, which is a bituminous substance similar to that used in the manufacture of the roofing. When finished, the surfacing is strong, efficient and durable, and can be laid on all types of flat, pitched or curved concrete roofs. (A minimum fall of 2 ins. in 10 ft. is recommended for flat roofs.)

Detailed suggestions for alternative grades of Ruberoid Roofings for use in built-up roofs are given in the Manufacturer's publication "Standard Specifications for Ruberoid Roofs."

**Roof Details :**

Built-up Roofing may also be used to cover concrete slabs or hollow tile verandah roofs, projecting shops, balconies, roofs of bay and dormer windows, concrete domes, valleys, etc.

Flat roofs require no drips, rolls or angle fillets and all flashings except those of cesspools, which should be of lead, are made with the material itself. Sarking felt is unnecessary.

**Construction :**

Boarded Roofs should consist of 1 in. T. and G. or 1½ in. rough boarding close-buttet. The roof should be stiff and free from springiness and all upstanding edges should be planed down and nail heads well sunk.

Concrete roof surfaces should be correctly graded to falls and free from lumps or depressions. All surfaces should be protected from frost and free from any excess of moisture or tendency to crumble. Tapered guide laths should be used to ensure a regular slope on flat roofs. The minimum fall recommended for all surfaces is 2 in. in 10 ft.

**Previous Sheets :**

Previous Sheets dealing with Ruberoid Roofing and waterproofing materials are Nos. 267, 304, 402, 404, 407, 873 and 876.

**Issued by :**

The Ruberoid Company Limited,

**Address :** Head Office : Commonwealth House, 1-19, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.

**Telephone :** Holborn 9501

Registered Office: Meadow Mills, Stonehouse, Glos.  
**Telephone :** Stonehouse 212.

**BRANCHES :**

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**Manchester :** 708, Chester Road, Stretford.

Telephone : Trafford Park 1832.

**Edinburgh :** Caroline Park, West Shore Road,

Telephone : Granton 84041.

**Belfast :** 57 & 59, Great Patrick Street.

Telephone : Belfast 26808.

**Dublin :** 1, Aston Place.

Telephone : Dublin 23107.

## 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.

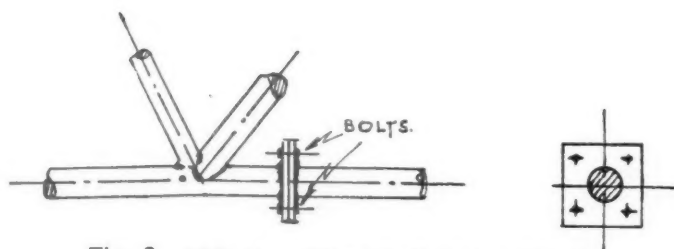
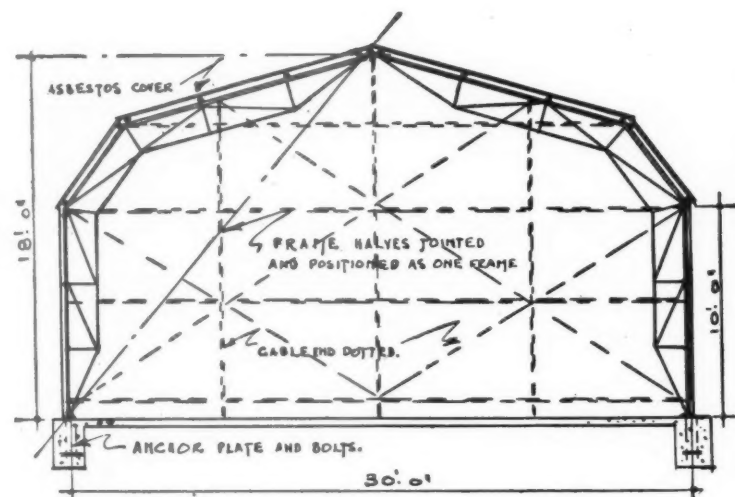


Fig. 3. DETAIL. JOINT FOR SMALL SPANS.

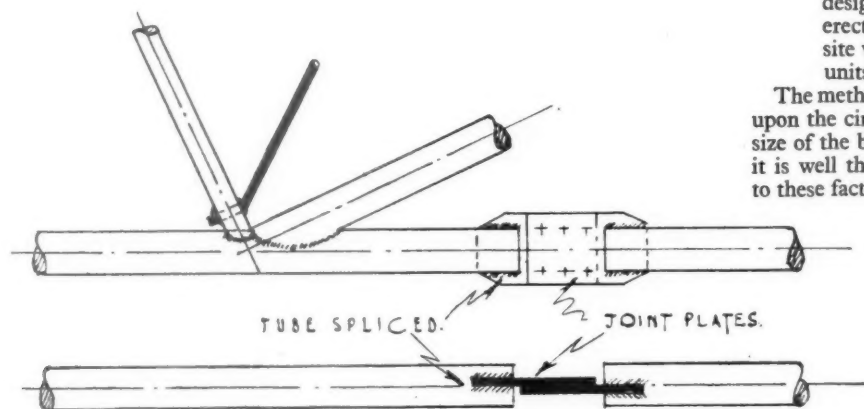


Fig. 4. Bolt connection for larger trusses.

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

ADVERTISERS' ANNOUNCEMENT

**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

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The plane illustrated is the Heinkel III KVA, illustration by courtesy of "The Aeroplane."



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## FROM TUNNEL SHELTER TO TUBE STATION



Eight tunnel shelters in London holding over 64,000 persons and sited beneath tube stations are nearly completed. Here is an exit from one of them to a station. There are four other exits to the street. Each consists of a vertical shaft, fitted with a goods lift and twin spiral staircase. The shelter (for over 8,000 persons) consists of two main twin tunnels about

1,200 feet long and 16 feet 6 inches in diameter, lined with reinforced concrete with cast iron linings at junctions. Further photographs appear on pages 194 & 208. The construction was undertaken by the L.P.T.B. as agents of the Ministry of Home Security, and the work directed, in collaboration with the Chief Engineer of the Ministry, by two firms of consulting engineers.

## D.P.W.B. STANDARDS COMMITTEE

The terms of reference of the Standards Committee,\* formed as an essential part of the committee organization of the Directorate of Post-War Building, and now convened by MOWP, are as follows:—

"To study the application in building of standard plan elements, standard specifications and building components, and methods of prefabrication, with the particular object of ensuring (a) economy in the use of material in the post-war period, (b) simplified and speedier procedure and construction, and (c) wherever possible, improved quality and design.

"To make recommendations for such standards as well as for standards for terminology and consume requirements; to collect, review and correlate recommended standards put forward by other Study Committees of the Directorate; and to draft material for the British Standards Institution and the Codes of Practice Committee of the Ministry of Works and Planning, to be used in the promulgation of official British Standards and Codes."

Every kind of standard applicable in building will come within the committee's scope; minimum standards for consumer requirements and for the performance of materials; standard dimensions and designs intended to increase output, reduce costs, eliminate unnecessary types and secure interchangeability

\* See also pages 193 and 198.

of units and parts; and, finally, standard terms and symbols that will clarify specifications and instructions.

The Standards Committee will draft proposals for standards, specifications and codes. It will not finalize or publish them; this is the work of the British Standards Institution and of the Codes of Practice Committee (see Press Notice MOWP/06/42) set up by MOWP in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

To facilitate the closest scientific study of the whole field and to facilitate intelligent and effective contact between the Standards Committee and the various Study Committees, the work of the committee has been viewed as falling into four categories:—

**Practice:** (Dealing with requirements, plan elements, codes, terminology and other professional matters, with special reference to the activities of the Codes of Practice Committee). Sir Giles Scott, C. Roland Woods, F. R. Hiorns, Guthrie Wilson.

**Designs:** (Dealing with all manufactured parts, structural units, components and equipment). J. W. Laing, G. Grey Wornum, Edwin Williams.

**Materials:** (Dealing with all materials, with special reference to the activities of the British Standards Institution). P. Good, Dr. F. M. Lea, T. Stevenson.

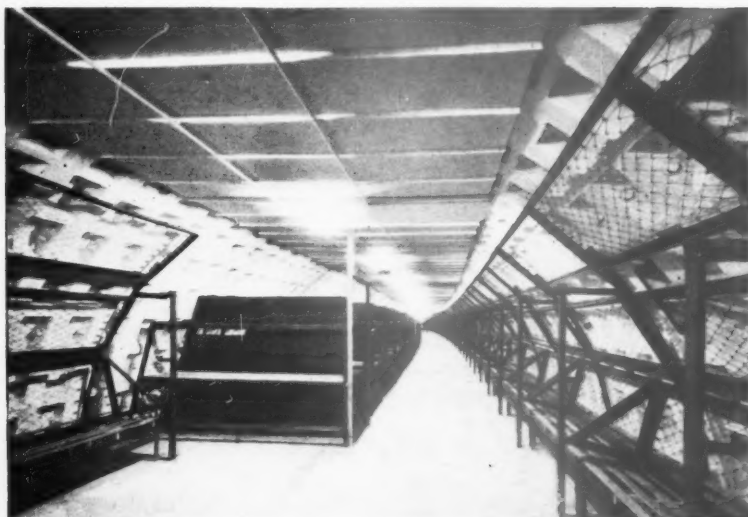
**Prefabrication:** (Dealing with the technical, economic and practical appraisal of the possibilities of prefabrication). G. B. Sankey, G. Grey Wornum, Robert Chalmers, F. R. Hiorns, Francis Lorne, John H. Markham.

The following associations by invitation from D.P.W.B. have discussed or are discussing

machinery for consultation and collaboration with the Standards Committee. It is expected that each association will appoint a Liaison Representative: National Brick Council, Clay Block Association, British Iron Founders' Association, British Metal Window Manufacturers' Association, English Joinery Manufacturers' Association, British Sanitary Fire-clay Association, British Sanitary Earthenware Manufacturers' Association, Asbestos Cement Manufacturers' Association, British Cast Concrete Federation, Galvanized Tank Manufacturers' Association, Brass Founders Employers' Association, British Steelwork Association, British Door Manufacturers' Association, British Furniture Trade Employers' Confederation, Midland Lock & Latch Association.

It is realized that standard designs produced for the domestic building market may provide important opportunities for the export trade. But the needs of that trade must be fully appreciated when the standards are prepared; disregard of those needs might injuriously affect the trade.

The National General Export Merchants' Group and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce have accordingly been invited to appoint each a Liaison Representative for the Standards Committee.



The shelter has an upper and lower deck and contains sixteen sections, each fitted with bunks for about 500 persons. The bunks can be folded back against the tunnel to provide continuous seating and a gangway width of 6 feet. The photographs show: top, typical section with bunks folded back against the tunnel; centre, lavatories; above, an exit and lift. See also pages 194 and 207.

## TUBE TUNNEL SHELTER

The members of the committee are as follows:

Chairman:	Sydney Tatchell, F.R.I.B.A.
Secretary:	F. R. S. Yorke, A.R.I.B.A.
Technical Officers:	F. MacManus, A.R.I.B.A.; C. R. Fowkes, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., A.I.B.D.
Nominated by	Member
Ministry of Health	S. Pounton Taylor, F.R.I.B.A. (Architect).
Department of Health for Scotland	R. H. Matthew, A.R.I.B.A. (Deputy Architect).
D.S.I.R.	Dr. F. M. Lea, D.Sc. (Principal Scientific Officer).
L.C.C.	Edwin Williams, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (Architects' Department).
Association of Municipal Corporations	J. Nelson Meredith, F.R.I.B.A. (City Architect, Bristol).
National Federation of Housing Societies	Reginald Browne, F.I.A.S. (Secretary).
British Standards Institution	P. Good, M.I.E.E., F.C.G.I. (Director).
Codes of Practice Committee	C. Roland Woods, M.B.E., L.B. (Secretary).
R.I.B.A.	F. R. Hiorns, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers	Robert Chalmers, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E. (Assistant Chief Engineer, L.C.C., Chairman of Mech. Inst. Committee).
Institution of Gas Engineers	R. J. Rogers, M.I.NST.GAS (Chairman of Gas Installations Committee).
Institution of Electrical Engineers	E. A. Reynolds, M.A.
Building Materials Manufacturers' Association	T. Stevenson (Temporary).
B.I.N.C.	R. V. Chate, M.I.NST.C.E. (Deputy: W. Cyril Cocking)
Ministry of Works and Planning	Sir Giles Scott, R.A. (Chairman of Policy Committee, Design), Ralph Freeman, M.I.NST.C.E. (Chairman of Policy Committee, Structure), G. Grey Wornum, F.R.I.B.A. (Chairman of Policy Committee, Installations), G. B. Sankey (Director, Joseph Sankey & Sons), J. Laing (Managing Director, John Laing & Son), Francis Lorne, F.R.I.B.A. (Assistant Director, Post-War Building), John H. Markham, F.R.I.B.A. (Assistant Director, Post-War Building), Guthlac Wilson (Director of Constructional Design), C. R. Fowler, M.B.E. (Senior Architect, Works Division).

So that due regard may be paid to local conditions in various parts of Great Britain, six corresponding members will be appointed to represent East Anglia, the Midlands, the West Country, Wales, the North East and the North West respectively. Scotland is already directly represented on the committee. The corresponding members will not be expected to attend meetings, but will receive all agendas, minutes and committee papers, and will, whenever necessary, comment upon matters affecting or likely to affect local conditions and practices.

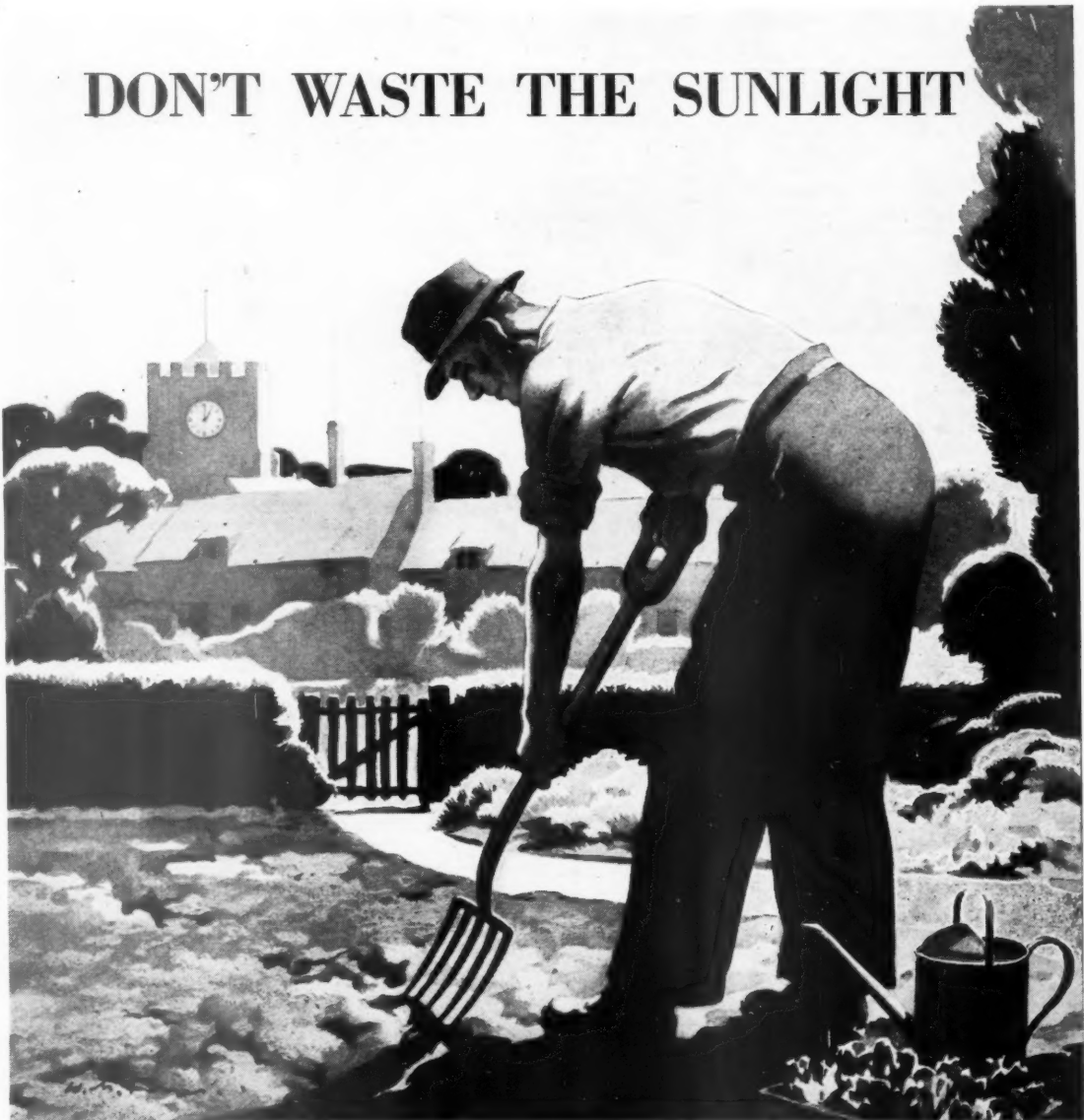
## MOWP CODES OF PRACTICE COMMITTEE

This Committee\* is composed of representatives of the principal technical institutions, the building research departments of Government, the British Standards Institution and the Building Industries National Council. These bodies having reached complete agreement on the principles involved, have nominated the following permanent representatives:

R.I.B.A.:	Hubert M. Fairweather and E. Berry Webber
Institution of Civil Engineers:	Lieut.-Col. C. M. Norrie, D.S.O., and H. J. F. Gourley.
Institution of Electrical Engineers:	J. R. Beard and P. V. Hunter, C.B.E.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers:	Col. S. J. Thompson, D.S.O., and Dr. H. L. Guy, F.R.S.
Institution of Municipal and County Engineers:	E. J. Elford and J. H. Melville-Richards.
Institution of Structural Engineers:	P. J. Black and G. B. R. Pimm.
Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors:	E. W. Mackenzie and J. E. Swindlehurst.
Building Industries National Council:	R. Coppock, C.B.E., and Major V. Lefebvre.
British Standards Institution:	C. le Maistre, C.B.E., and P. Good, C.B.E.

\*See also pages 194 and 198.

# DON'T WASTE THE SUNLIGHT



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In addition, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Home Security, the Ministry of Works and Planning and the Building Research Station will have assessor members.

The terms of reference of the Committee are : To direct the preparation of codes of practice for civil engineering, public works, building and constructional work.

The Committee will not itself prepare the codes ; each code will be the business of a special sub-committee. The Codes of Practice Committee will authorize the appointment of these sub-committees ; it will also lay down the responsibilities of the various technical institutions for their formation, for the appointment of members and for the drafting of terms of reference.

The Committee will also ensure that every relevant interest is duly considered by the sub-committee, including user and consumer interests as well as those of the industrial manager and craftsman. A further safeguard is that each code must be published in draft form and fully commented upon before the Codes of Practice Committee can give its final approval.

Sir Clement Hindley has been appointed by the Minister to be chairman of the Committee.

He has the assistance of Mr. C. Roland Woods, who has resigned his membership of the committee to which he had been nominated by the Building Industries National Council. Pending the appointment of a Technical Assistant by arrangement with the Building Research Organization of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, he will also have the assistance of Mr. R. Fitzmaurice. Mr. Percy Good, Director of the British Standards Institution, and Mr. Francis Lorne, one of the Assistant Directors in the Directorate of Post-War Building, will also assist the chairman in his work. The offices of the Committee are at Lambeth Bridge House.

## BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

### MUNICIPAL OFFICES, FRIERN BARNET

The general contractors for the Municipal Offices at Friern Barnet (Sir John Brown and A. E. Henson, architects) illustrated on pages 199 to 206, were the Raglan Building Co., Ltd., who were also responsible for the excavation, foundations, plumbing, plaster and joinery. The clerk of works was Mr. W. R. Haward, and the general foreman Mr. F. Sims. The sub-contractors were : D. Dimmock & Co., Ltd., demolition ; D. Anderson & Son, Ltd., dampcourses, special roofings and roofing felt ; Neuchatel Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalt ; Twistell Reinforcement Ltd., reinforced concrete ; R. Y. Ames, Stamfordstone facing bricks ; Ketton Architectural Stone Co., Ltd., Brookes Ltd., artificial stone ; Banister Walton & Co., Ltd., structural steel ; Kleine Co., Ltd., fireproof construction ; H. Nethercot & Co., Westmorland green slates ; London Sand Blast Decorative Glass Works, Ltd., glass ; Henry Hope & Sons, cast lead ; Acme Flooring Co., Ltd., woodblock flooring ; Anselm Odling & Sons Ltd., patent flooring and marble ; C. B. Jackson & Co., Ltd., central heating and ventilation ; Bratt Colbran Ltd., grates ; Whitehall Crane Ltd., boilers ; Prior Mastoker fitted by Prior Burners Ltd ; E. Wight & Co., electric wiring ; Hume, Atkins & Co., Ltd., electric wiring and telephones ; Dent & Hellyer, sanitary fittings ; Dryad Metal Works, door furniture ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., casements ; Shutter Contractors Ltd., rolling shutters ; Haywards Ltd., fireproof doors ; F. A. Norris & Co., Ltd., iron staircases ; Tidmarsh & Sons, blinds ; James Walker (Architectural Decorations) Ltd., decorative plaster ; Grundy (Teddington) Ltd., metalwork ; Jaconello Ltd., tiling ; Fredk. Sage & Co., Ltd., panelling ; Gordon Russell, furniture ; Beresford & Hicks, office

fittings ; Evertaut Ltd., cloakroom fittings ; Syn-chronome Co., Ltd., clocks ; Eric Munday, signs.

## FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

October 1.

Institution of Structural Engineers, 5.30 p.m., "Human Needs and the Engineer." By F. S. Snow.

October 3

I.A.S.S., 2.30 p.m., "Electric Arc Welding and Its Influence on the Design of Steel Structures." Mr. H. V. Hill.

October 22

Institution of Structural Engineers, 5.25 p.m. This meeting is for the election of members and is open only to corporate members of the Institution. 5.30 p.m., ordinary meeting "The Place of the Engineer in Post-War Planning and Reconstruction." By Harry Jackson.

## FLUSH DOORS

The flush door has been approved by MOWP for general purposes in view of its greater economy in the amount of timber used. War Emergency Specification, B.S.459 Doors, has therefore been revised to this effect. In the specification the other types of doors, viz., ledged and braced, framed, ledged and braced, and the four-panel door are retained, but their use is restricted to special circumstances only. Provision is now made for flush doors, glazed and unglazed. The amount of timber to be released by the Timber Control for each door is specified. Full details are given of one construction of flush door which has been approved by MOWP. Copies of the specification may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, price 2s. 3d., post free.

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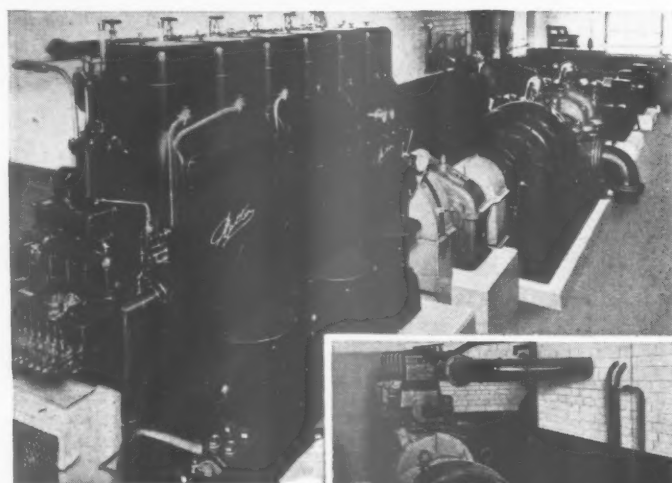


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Metal is deemed suitable for scrap if it is, or forms part of, any building, structure, machinery, plant or article which is disused, obsolete or redundant, or otherwise serving no immediate purpose. The metal to which the Order relates is any metal other than aluminium and magnesium and alloys of either of them.

Under the Order "Premises" means any building or land having an assessment under Schedule 'A' or subject to a valuation for rating. Failure to make the required return renders a person liable to the penalties prescribed by Defence Regulation 92 (fine, imprisonment, or both).

In the case of empty premises the person entitled to occupy those premises has to make the return.

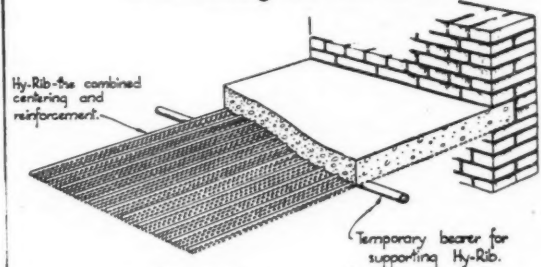
### Returns are NOT required where:—

- (i) A return has already been made from premises in those areas specified in the Scrap Metal (No. 1) Order, S. R. & O. 1942, No. 761.
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- (iii) The metal forms part of: a machine tool of any of the descriptions specified in the first schedule to the Control of Machine Tools (No. 9) Order, 1941, or a cutting tool of any of the descriptions specified in the first schedule to the Control of
- (iv) Machine Tools (Cutting Tools) (No. 1) Order, 1942, or any order replacing or amending them.
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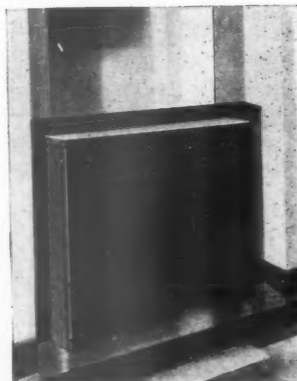
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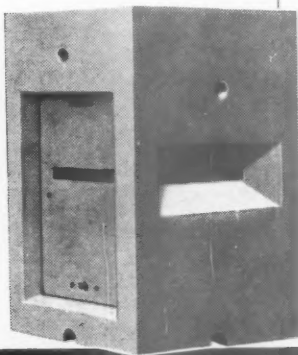
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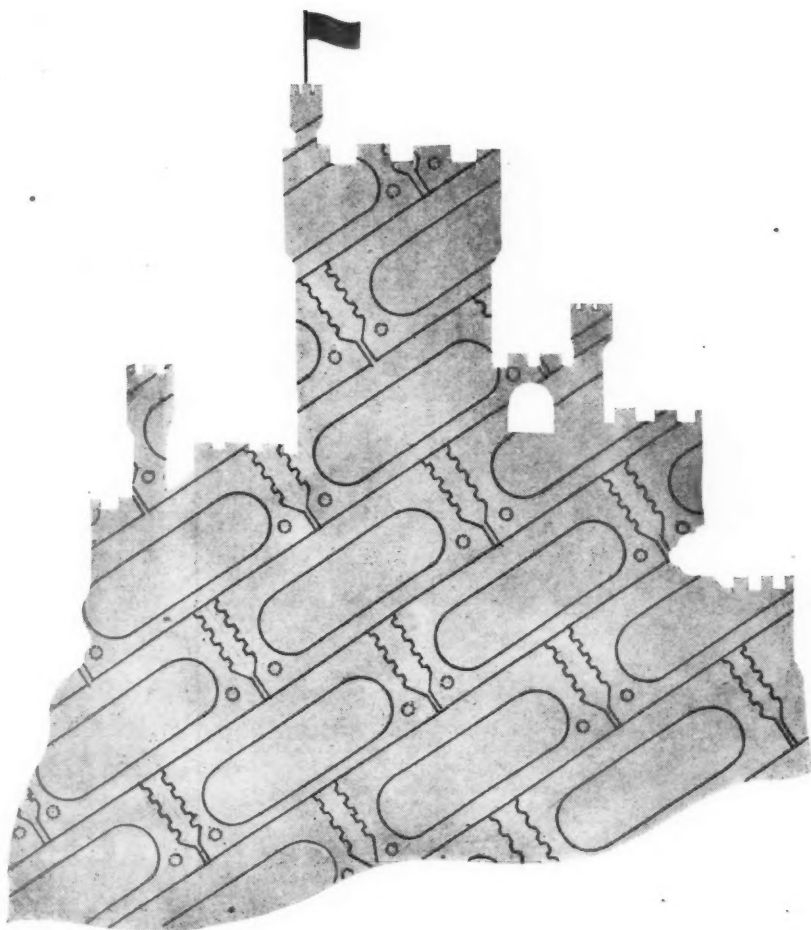
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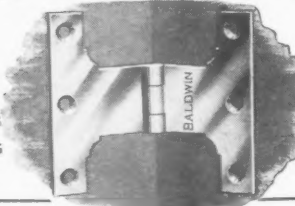
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