

Once upon a time the only metal that could be sealed into glass was platinum. Chance research workers and craftsmen have produced glasses into which other metals can be sealed. This has made possible mercury arc rectifiers, large cathode ray tubes and new radio valves. Successful marriages of this kind are all in the day's work to Chance Brothers—have any manufacturers a 'girl' who looks like being left on the shelf?

FOR SCIENCE, INDUSTRY AND THE HOME **CHANCE GLASS**

CHANCE BROTHERS LIMITED, Glass-Makers since 1824, produce Rolled Plate, Wired Glass, Pressed Glassware, Laboratory Glassware, Architectural, Decorative and Lighting Glassware, Optical Glass, Scientific and other specialised Glass Products, Marine and Aviation Lighting Equipment. Head Office: Smethwick, Birmingham : London Office: 10 Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.1

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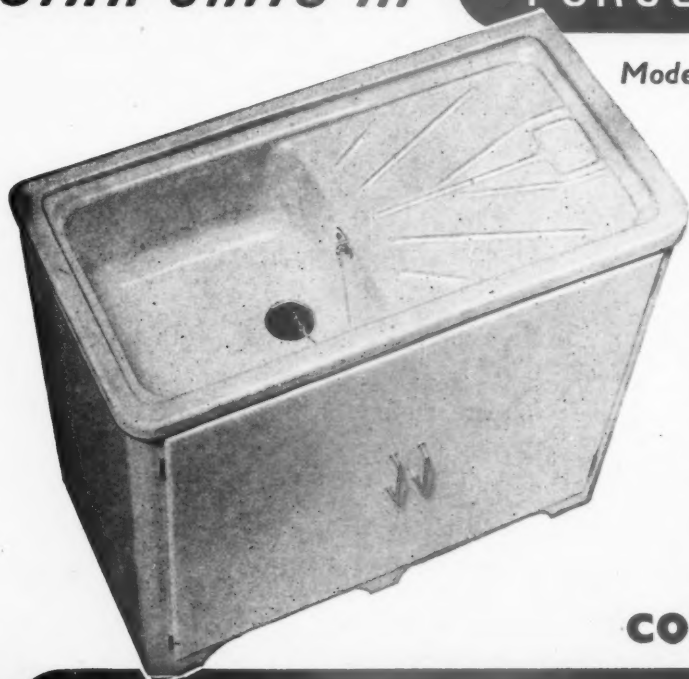
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## SINK UNITS IN

## PORCELAIN-ENAMEL

### Modern, hygienic, and labour saving



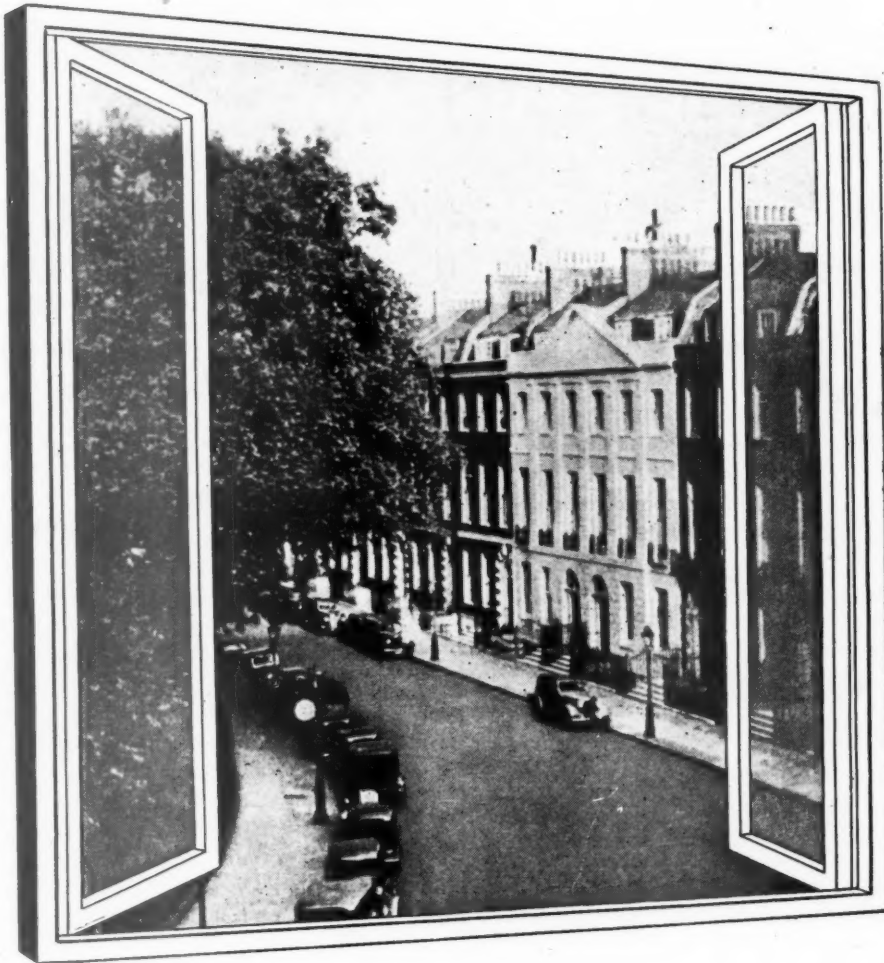
The Easiclene Porcelain Enamel Sink Unit provides an efficient, practical solution to the problems of the kitchen in the post-war homes. It has been specially designed to provide a labour-saving unit that is definitely competitive in price. Manufactured in attractive pastel shades in different types and sizes, also to standards laid down by the British Institute and M.O.W. It stands up to hard domestic wear and the gleaming porcelain enamel surface is easily maintained merely by the use of a damp cloth. Of integral design with no sharp edges or corners, the draining board provides double the normal stacking capacity. Introduced by us in 1937 after a year's careful development work, it has been in constant production since. At present being used in many post-war schemes. Write to the address below for further information.

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# **EJMA** *windows*

Certification Trade Mark



## *are pleasant windows*

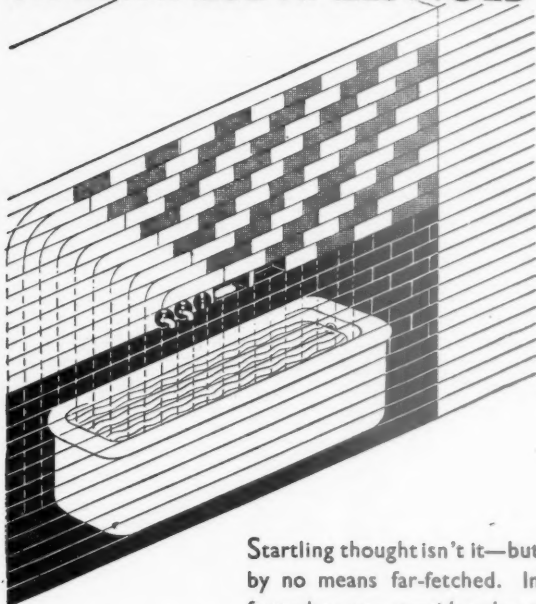
The effectiveness of a block of flats depends so much on the good appearance of its windows that the new EJMA Standard Wood Casements were designed to be as pleasant to look at as they are to look through.

For particulars of the full range of EJMA Standard Wood Casement Windows and Doors apply:—

**THE ENGLISH JOINERY MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**

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## YOU COULD BATH IN THE WATER THESE WALLS HOLD



Startling thought isn't it—but by no means far-fetched. In fact when you consider that a

brick in a saturated condition contains about  $\frac{3}{4}$ -pt. of water it appears to be rather an understatement. Damp walls are an insidious danger to health and property.

### LILLINGTON'S No. 2 METALLIC LIQUID

makes brickwork non-absorbent.

Brushed or sprayed on to outside walls it gives 100% effective protection. Leaves no gloss or discoloration. Can be applied without waiting for damp walls to dry.

For 30 years specified extensively by the War Office, Air Ministry, Municipal Authorities and the leading Architects and Surveyors.

**SOLD UNDER GUARANTEE. 7/- or 9/- per gallon according to quantity.**

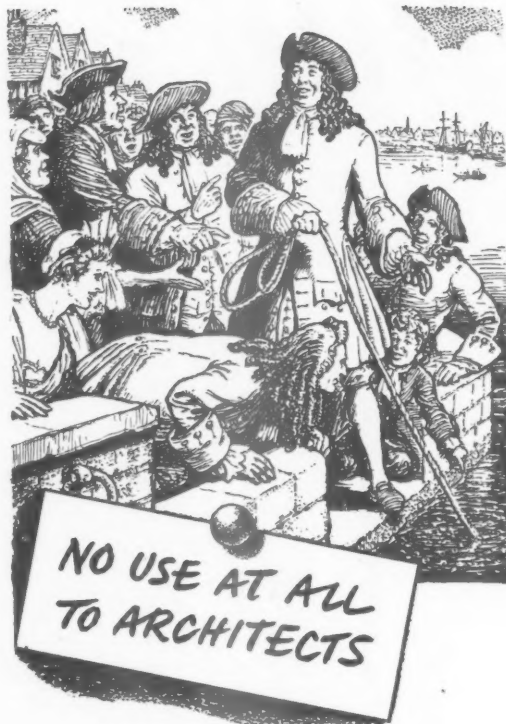
\* For mixing in concrete, cement renderings and floor toppings, specify No. 1 Metallic Liquid to ensure waterproof, hard and dustless concrete, and an accelerated set.



Full information is available in our Booklet A,  
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SCOTTISH OFFICE: 135, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, C.2



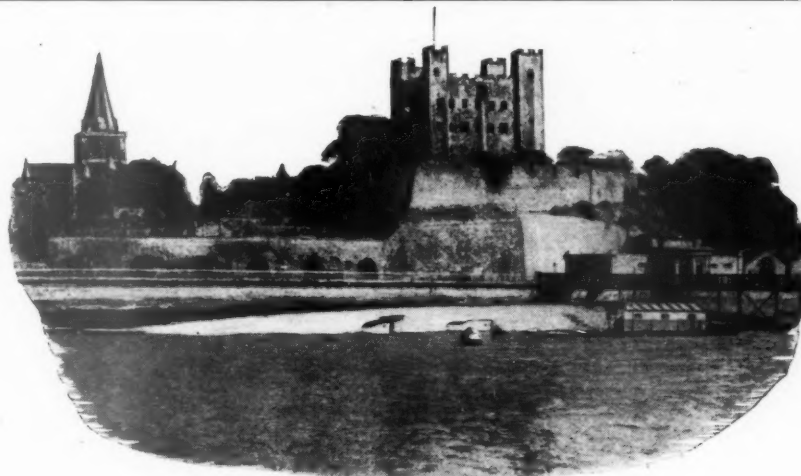
In 1706 a Mr. James Austin of London won a £100 wager by carrying out a novel trick of under-water cookery. He placed a pudding in a large tin pan, enclosed the whole in a sack of lime and lowered it ten feet deep into the Thames near Rotherhithe. Between two and three hours later the sack was hauled up, and the pudding . . . if anything slightly overdone . . . was eaten with gusto by the crowd. One way to do a job of cooking, certainly, but not one likely to appeal to the harassed host of the 'Dog and Bottle', even in those rough-and-ready times.

To-day . . . when many a kitchen is equipped with stock pots, multiple ranges, roasting ovens, grills and toasters, porridge and milk boilers, steamers and water boilers, hot cupboards and serving tables . . . the constant call for heat demands fuel on tap 24 hours a day. And gas provides the fuel . . . a fuel which is clean, speedy and reliable . . . a fuel which is economical, which has the necessary flexibility for fluctuating demand . . . a fuel which lends itself to use with compact and comprehensive labour-saving equipment.

### FOR POST-WAR PLANNING GAS WILL BE AT YOUR SERVICE

Gas equipment is only available for priority work, but architects planning for the post-war period can benefit from war-time experience and achievement.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION • 1 GROSVENOR PLACE • S.W.1



## Permanent Building . . .

★ "CANTIUM is situated at the extremity of the division called Britannia Prima, and contains the cities of Durobrivis and Cantiopolis. Cantium is watered by many rivers. The principal is Madus."

. . . These are Roman names : we read Kent for Cantium, Rochester for Durobrivis, Canterbury for Cantiopolis, and the Medway for Madus on which stands the famous Rochester Castle, the actual date of which is unknown. Some say it was the very first castle to be built, but certainly it is over eight hundred years old. What historic events it has witnessed! What men it has seen, sheltered and imprisoned! It knew

"1066" and all that : saw Thomas a Becket and Henry II quarrel over its custody : withstood King John's siege : detained the Queen of Robert Bruce of Scotland, together with Bruce's sister and daughter, the Bishop of Glasgow and the Earl of Mar ; it aided Wat Tyler's rebellion of 1281 and witnessed Jack Cade's 69 years later. . . . Yes, indeed, a permanent building.

★ From the treatise "The Ancient State of Britain" by Richard of Cirencester.

## THE WINGET HOUSE

Over 20 years ago Winget Concrete in one of the many Winget systems of house construction won national recognition. Some 3,712 houses (amongst other thousands) were built for the Hull, Glasgow, Wakefield, and Norwich Corporations.

Today, the Winget folk offer a complete range of the most up-to-date concrete making machinery which includes Crushers, Screening Plants, Concrete Mixers, Block-making machines, Placers, with Stationary and Portable plants of all kinds.

Before the war Winget Limited was the only

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Winget Plant for all types and shapes of Concrete Building Units, and for Concrete work in situ.

Wall panels and blocks, heads and sills, jambs, etc., etc.

Winget Plant designed to meet the Architects' and Civil Engineers' actual needs.

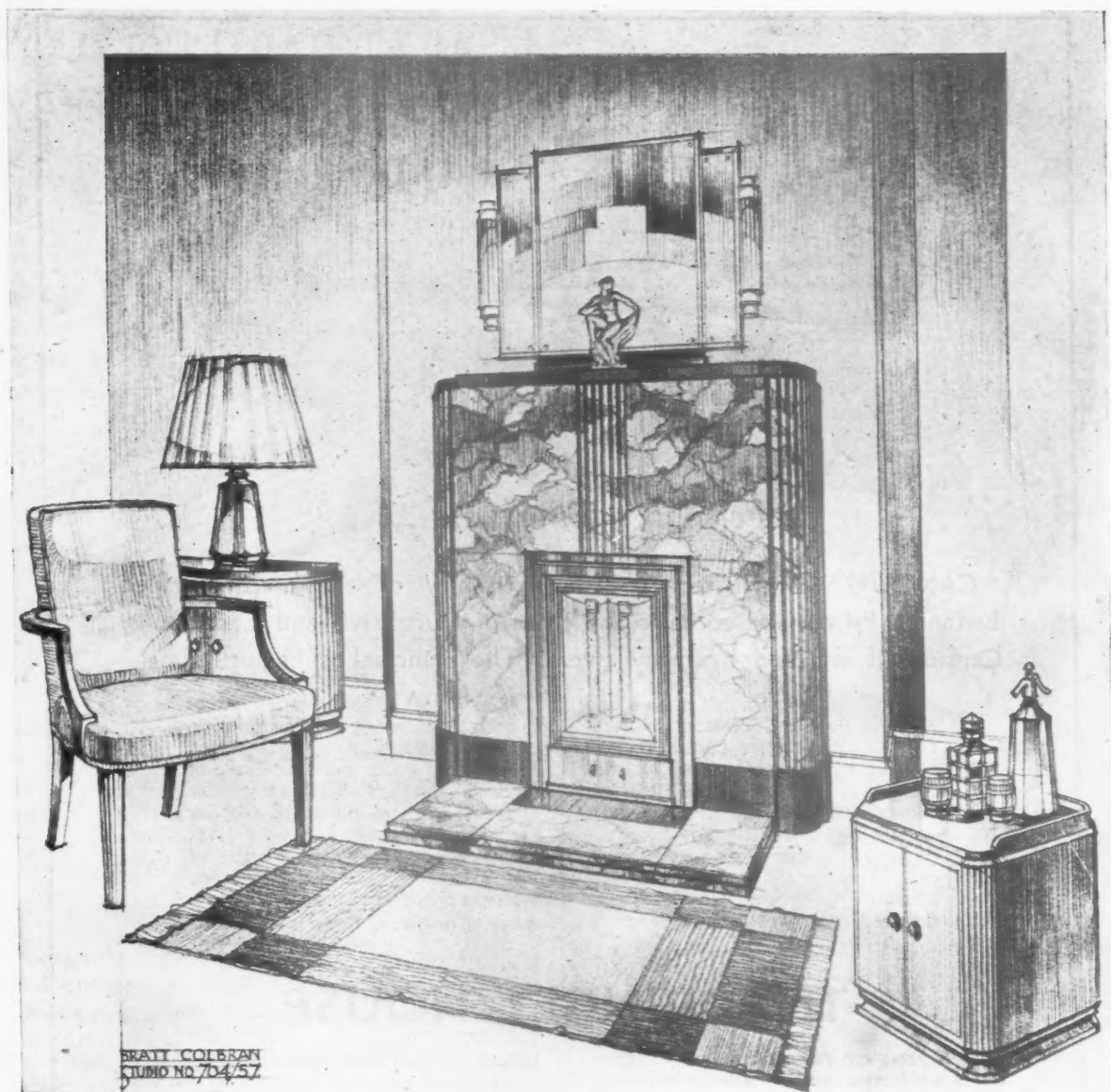
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Engineers and Ironfounders. Concrete Machinery Manufacturers

**WINGET WORKS, ROCHESTER, KENT**



A PRE-WAR EXAMPLE OF FIREPLACE CRAFTSMANSHIP

When the time comes to turn again to the tasks of peace, we look forward to making renewed progress in a tradition of craftsmanship we have made essentially our own.

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SPECIALISTS IN SOLID FUEL, GAS AND ELECTRICAL HEATING





## 1825

First to prove the existence of a metal in alumina was Hans Christian Oersted, the Danish physicist, when, in 1825, he succeeded in isolating aluminium. Sir Humphry Davy had forecast its existence, but to Oersted belongs the credit of actual production of the metal.

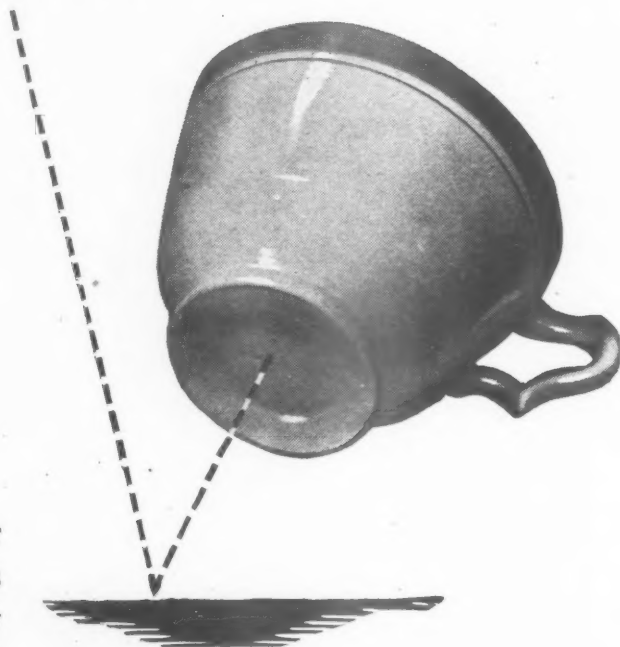
Almost a hundred years were to pass before the wide-spread use of aluminium demonstrated the value of Oersted's discovery — today we look forward to a world in which aluminium will play an even greater part. The combined technical knowledge of the principal producers of aluminium alloys is at the service of all who seek to use their remarkable properties.

•  
**UNION CHAMBERS**  
**63 TEMPLE ROW**  
**BIRMINGHAM 2**



**WROUGHT LIGHT ALLOYS**  
**DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION**

# Would you expect a cup to bounce?



**M**OST people are surprised or indignant when a Plastics article fails to stand up to a heavy blow. Some plastics *are* brittle and not intended for such rough usage. If you really want an article that will bounce, the Plastics Industry will be able to supply it after the war.

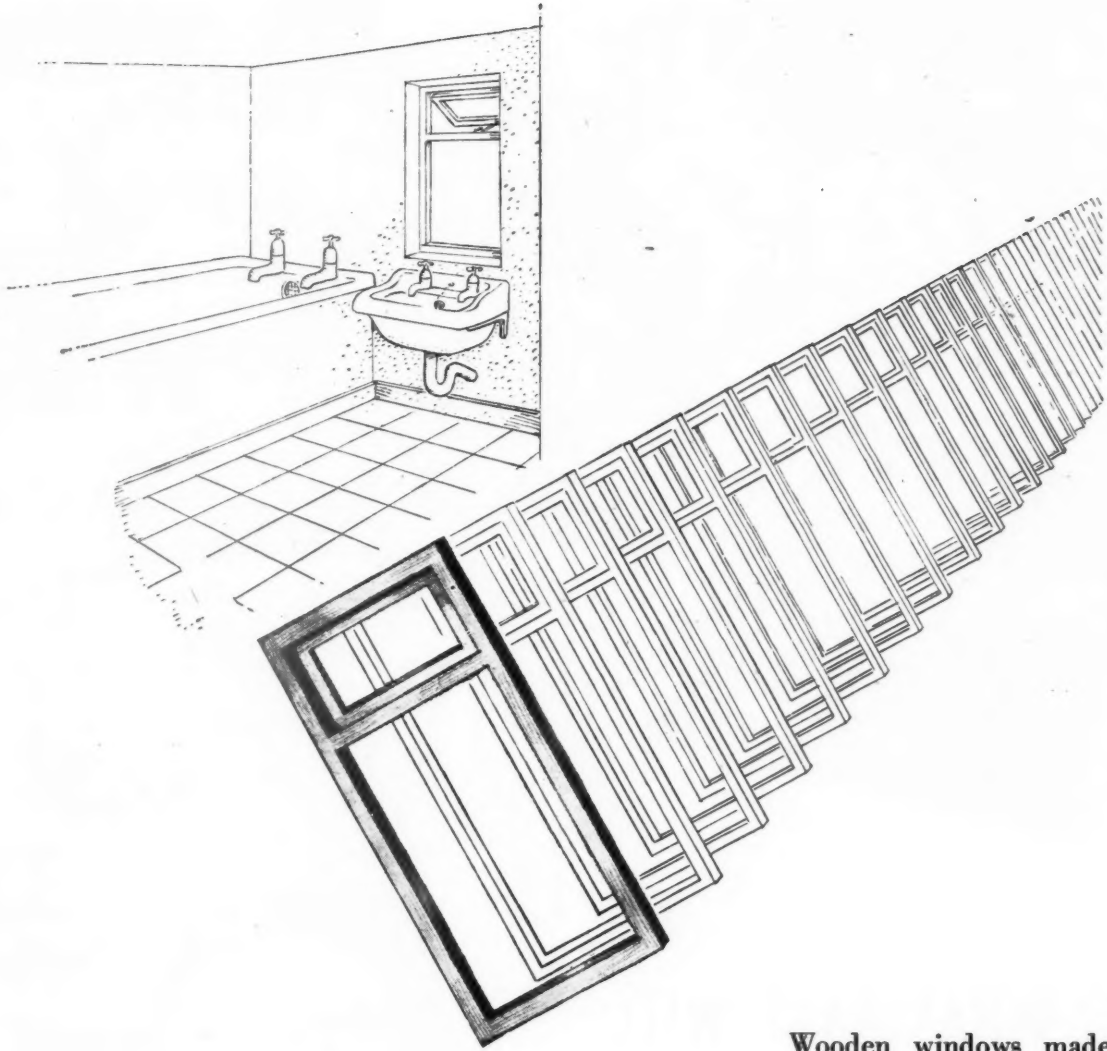
Plastics can be endowed with a variety of properties to suit a vast number of uses. As an example, Bakelite moulding powder X 199 incorporating a fabric filler will produce mouldings possessing an impact strength as high as 1.5 foot pounds and a cross breaking strength of 14,000 lb. per square inch. Of course,

such material is not made into cups but has its special uses in industry where a high degree of mechanical strength is essential. The Bakelite Laminated range includes materials so tough that in certain circumstances they can be used with advantage instead of steel, bronze and other metals. *Choose the correct material for the job and Plastics will not let you down.* The technical staff of Bakelite Limited can give you invaluable help in this direction.

TREFOIL  
**BAKELITE**  **PLASTICS**  
REGD. TRADE MARKS

*Pioneers in the Plastics World*

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*Single light windows for bathrooms, lavatories and larders are obtainable from the EJMA range of Standard Wood Casements in a number of combinations of fixed light or opening sash, with or without vent*

Wooden windows made quickly, made well and attractive to look at, that is the EJMA range. And that is why they have been adopted by Austins to be made by their method.

EJMA is the certification trade-mark of the English Joinery Manufacturers' Association Incorporated.

**AUSTINS**  
OF EAST HAM

LONDON, E.6

[LIMITED]

GRAngewood 3444



## WHAT PART WILL PLASTICS PLAY

One can think of hundreds of applications for plastics—in liners, in motor buses and motor cars, railway coaches, in aircraft and in the home. The choice of the best material for any given application, however, is work for experts. Technical information on a wide range of plastics materials is available on request, from:



**IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, LONDON, S.W.1.**

## New source of light

### WILL AID ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

**A**LTHOUGH the use of Mazda Fluorescent Lamps is exclusively industrial at the moment, their versatility and efficiency are such that they will be in universal demand when peace returns once more.

BTH Research has played no small part in originating and developing fluorescent lighting, and the amazing Mazda Fluorescent Lamp gives a quality of light almost indistinguishable from daylight. It is, therefore, of immense value as a means of reinforcing daylight in those parts of a building remote from the windows, thereby increasing the effective floor space available.

Nor do the advantages end there. The Mazda Fluorescent Lamp gives nearly three times the light of the best tungsten lamp. At the present moment this feature

alone is the means of saving 200,000 tons of coal per annum.

The immediate post-war period holds the promise—indicated by present BTH Research—of major developments in fluorescent lamps which will be of particular interest to architects and planners. These developments will make inevitable the use of fluorescent lamps in every field of architectural and decorative lighting, especially those in which colour is an important factor.

Our Lighting Advisory Service will be ready, when released from present war service, to place their experience and technical resources at your disposal and to collaborate in producing the most modern, efficient and architecturally-pleasing lighting that research and science can achieve.

# MAZDA

Fluorescent Lamps

LIGHTING ADVISORY SERVICE

The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Crown House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2



# THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME AND THE SPIRIT AND TRADITION OF THE PAST



MEMORIAL IN OAK, WITH GOLD RELIEF & LETTERING

FROM THE STUDIOS OF

**S. GRAHAME  
ROSS Ltd**

ARCHITECTURAL CRAFTSMEN & ENGINEERS.

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## THE DECKING AND FLOORING SPECIALISTS

### *announce*

that they have developed new materials for jointless flooring work. These materials are known as fleximers and replace the original and successful Semtex grades based on natural rubber latex.

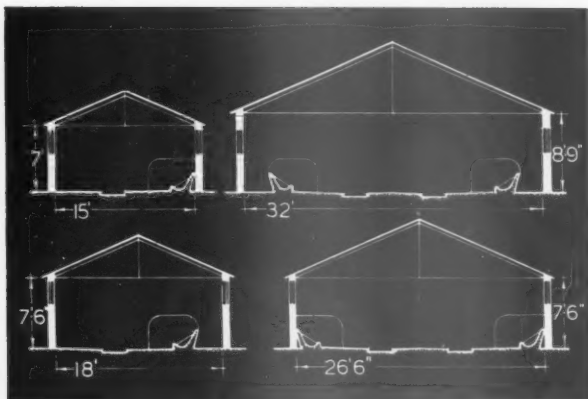
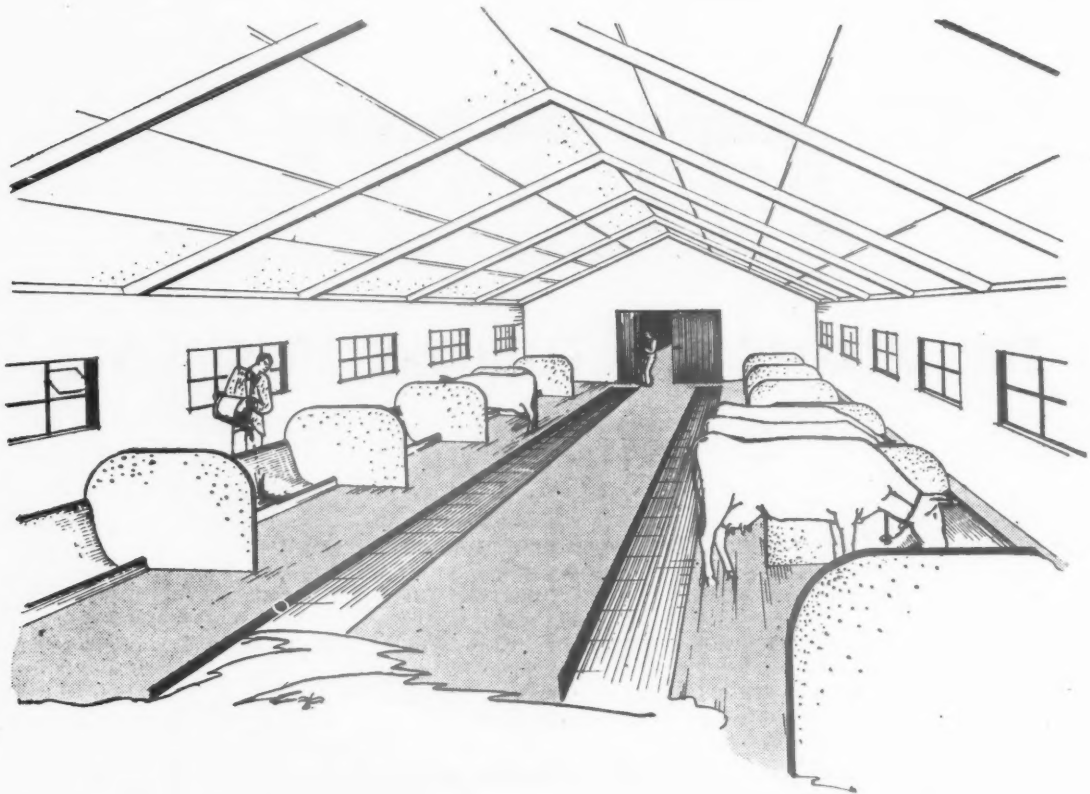
**Fleximers are laid cold on the spot and bond positively to the base whether steel, concrete or other rigid material. They provide a smooth, jointless, flexible, slip-proof, damp-proof and hygienic floor covering.**

Only work of first degree priority is at present undertaken, but arrangements are in hand for fleximer materials to become available throughout the country for the building programmes of the future.

# **FLEXIMER FLOORS**

BY **SEMTEX** LTD.

SEMTEX LTD. : SALES DIVISION : 91 REGENT ST. LONDON, W.1

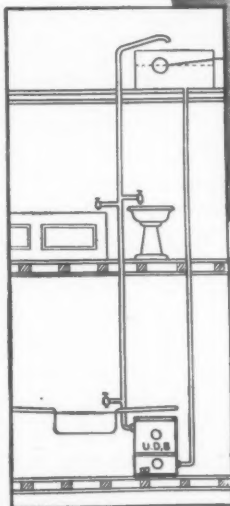


MARLEY agricultural buildings have many uses. Designed primarily as cow sheds, these buildings can be adapted for use as drying sheds, for storage, as canteens, etc. Blueprints giving full details of the construction and method of erection will gladly be sent on request.

**MARLEY BUILDINGS**  
For Farm or General Purposes  
"NOT FOR AN AGE, BUT FOR ALL TIME"

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# SADIA and the POST-WAR HOME



If genius is "an infinite capacity for taking pains", the new SADIA type U.D.B. can claim to be a work of genius. Many years of research and hundreds of tests in actual use were needed before its designers declared themselves finally satisfied with its performance.

To-day the completed SADIA Type U.D.B. (UNDER DRAINING BOARD) offers to architects and those who plan the homes of the future a full and efficient hot water service all over the house at a minimum of cost and a maximum of convenience. Odourless and fumeless, the Sadia U.D.B. requires no flues or ventilation; it will work with a small solid fuel boiler, thus avoiding an extra tank and long pipe connections, and in hot weather it will work entirely electrically. The Sadia U.D.B. is the reply to the post-war housewife's demand for a constant, complete and economical hot water service.

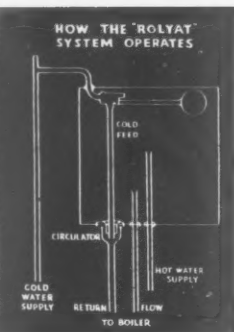
*Further particulars on request.*

**SADIA** TYPE U.D.B.  
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC WATER HEATER

Aidas Electric Ltd., Sadia Works, Rowdell Road, Northolt, Middlesex. 'Phone: WAXlow 1607  
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## One tank-5 consecutive hot baths!



There will be neither space nor necessity in post-war houses for cumbersome cistern and cylinder with lengthy complicated piping. The Rolyat system combines all these functions in a single tank which gives a constant supply of hot water—sufficient for five consecutive baths—at 50% less fuel cost. Saves space, installation and upkeep costs also, and adopted by nearly 200 Municipal Authorities for housing estates.

# ROLYAT

*Patent Domestic*

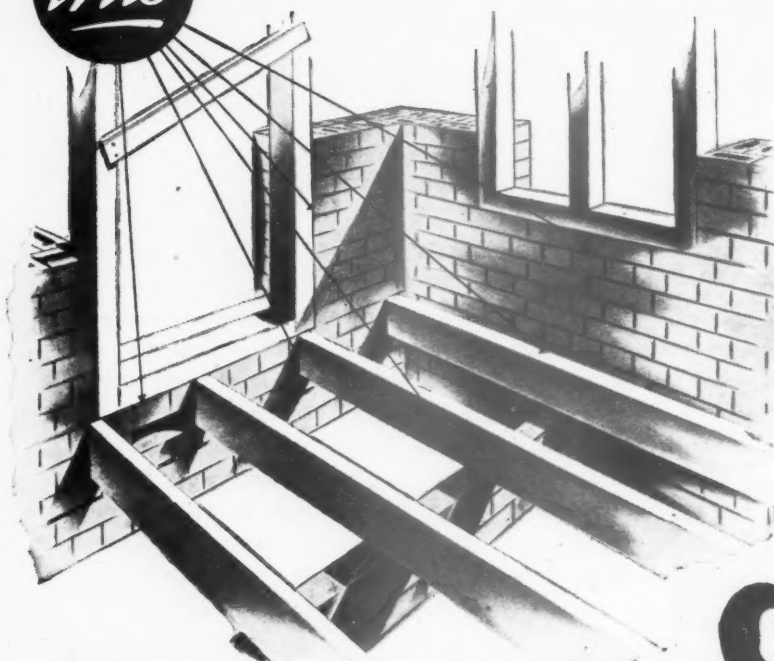
## HOT WATER SYSTEM

**THE ROLYAT TANK CO. LTD. TOFT GREEN · YORK**

May we send you fullest details of the Rolyat modern Hot Water System?

*this*

## IS WHERE THE TROUBLE BEGINS!



This is where it is possible to get down to the real roots of dry-rot trouble. Built-in timbers in floor joists and wall-plates, floorings, door and window frames, are particularly susceptible to dry-rot attacks. They are surrounded by other building materials which tend to accumulate moisture and produce damp conditions in which Dry-Rot thrives. That is why all such timbers should be treated, and it is the soundest economy to treat them with S.Q.D. Green or Clear CUPRINOL, which, for an approximate cost of only one third of a penny per square foot, prevents rot and obviates expensive repairs. Cuprinol moreover has the added advantage in that it may be polished, painted or varnished over when thoroughly dry. S.Q.D. Green Cuprinol should also be used for stamping out existing dry-rot outbreaks.

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**WOOD AND FABRIC PRESERVATIVE**

*(Manufactured by Cuprinol, Ltd., London)*

Specified and used by the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, Home Office, H.M. Office of Works, Public Authorities, Architects, Builders and Contractors

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PROTECTION

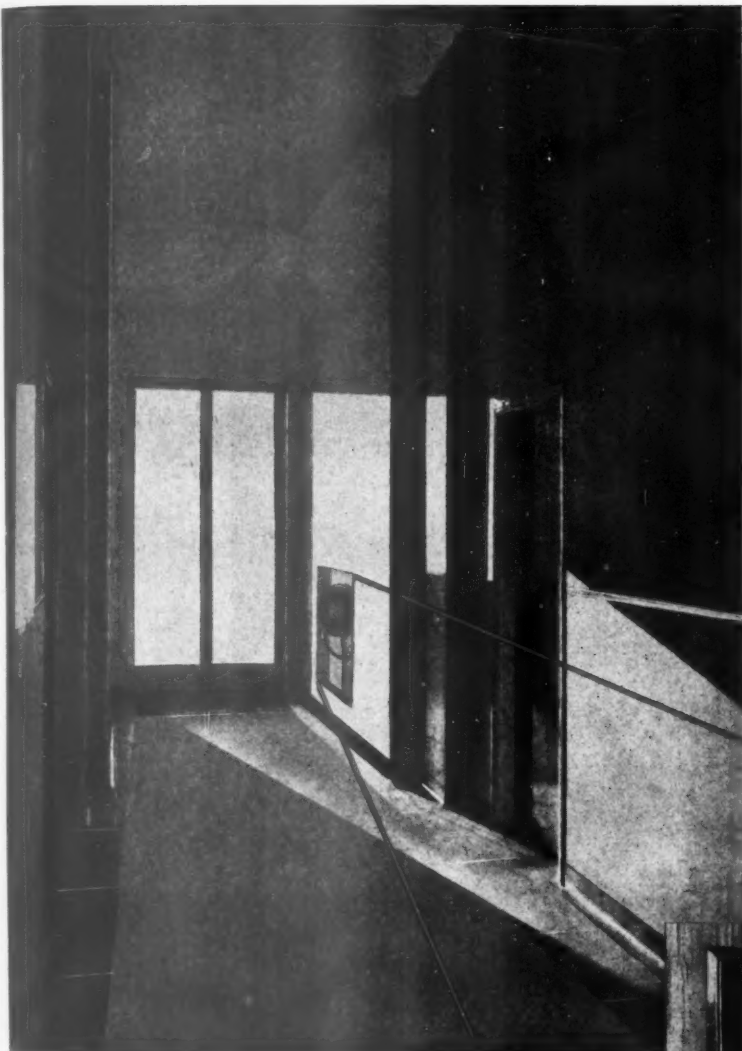
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IN MODERN

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ARCHITECTURE

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The provision of Fire Fighting Equipment in the modern building is no haphazard matter: it is a part of the plan.

Here is a typical example of modern architectural practice: a Pyrene "Everyway" Hose Reel and Fire Extinguisher fitted in recess.



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THE PYRENE COMPANY LIMITED, Fire Engineers

GREAT WEST ROAD, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX

Telephone: Ealing 3444 (14 lines).

Telegrams: "Pyrene, Brentford."

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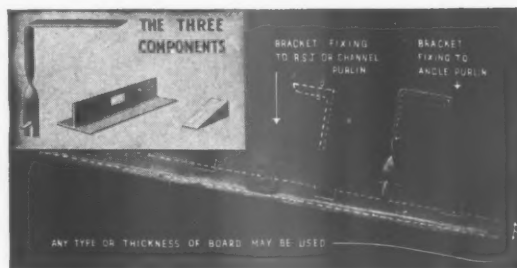
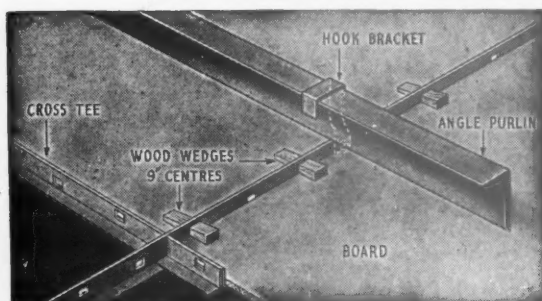
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## FOR APPLYING ANY TYPE OF BOARD TO CEILING & WALLS

The Wallboard is secured to sherardised, pressed steel, slotted T-section by wedges. Below are shown the methods of attaching the support to various forms of purlin.



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### 8 POINTS TO BE NOTED

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2. Assures the insulating value of air-space between roof and underside of purlins. No dust or dirt.
3. Can be fixed to steel or wood purlins of roofs and joists of flat ceiling.
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7. This method can be used for applying linings to exterior walls.
8. The simplicity of application is such that any contractor can apply the AnD Wedge Method, and the materials making up this method can be purchased by the contractor.

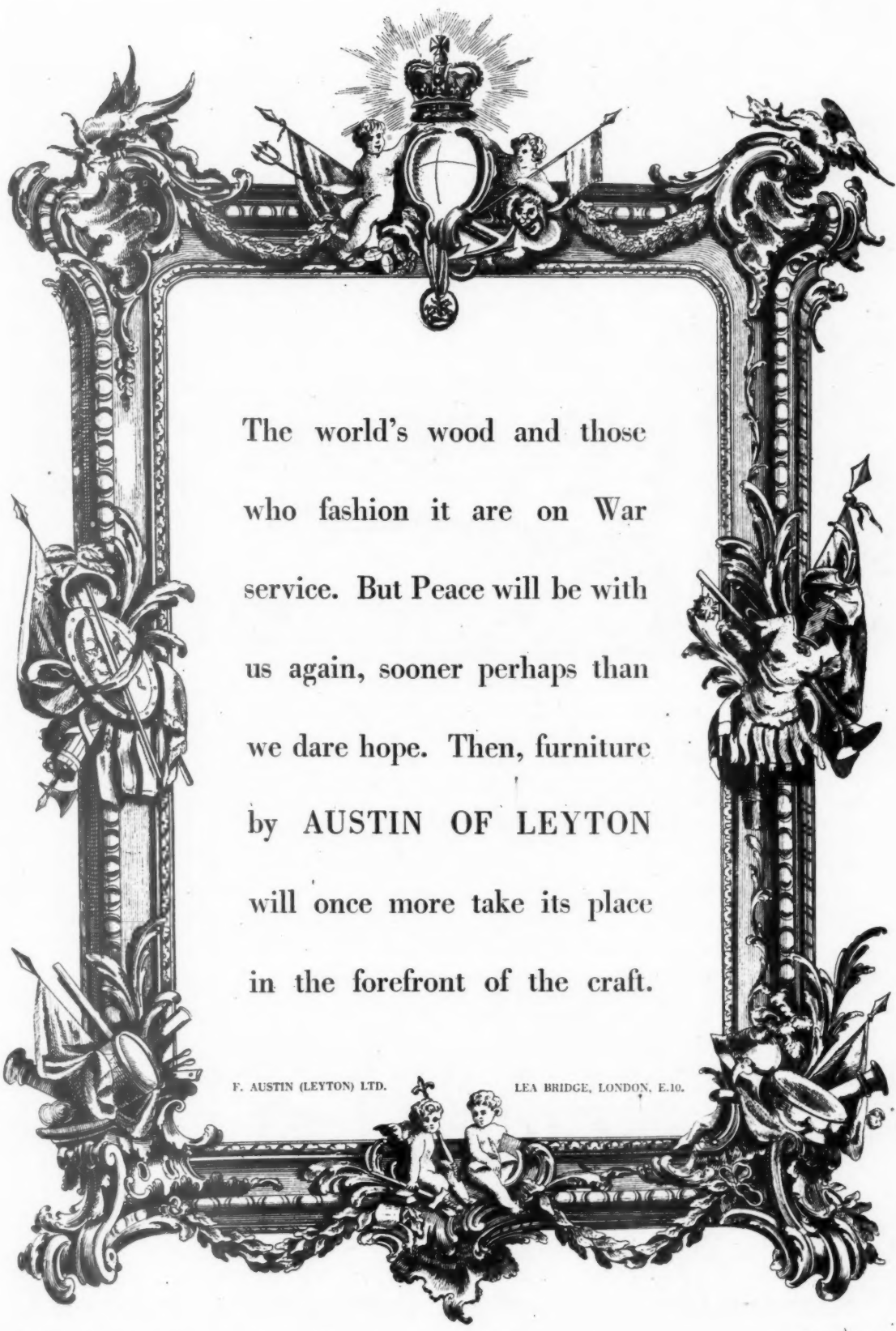
*Full particulars, specification and a typical layout will be sent on request*

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TAS/AN 40.



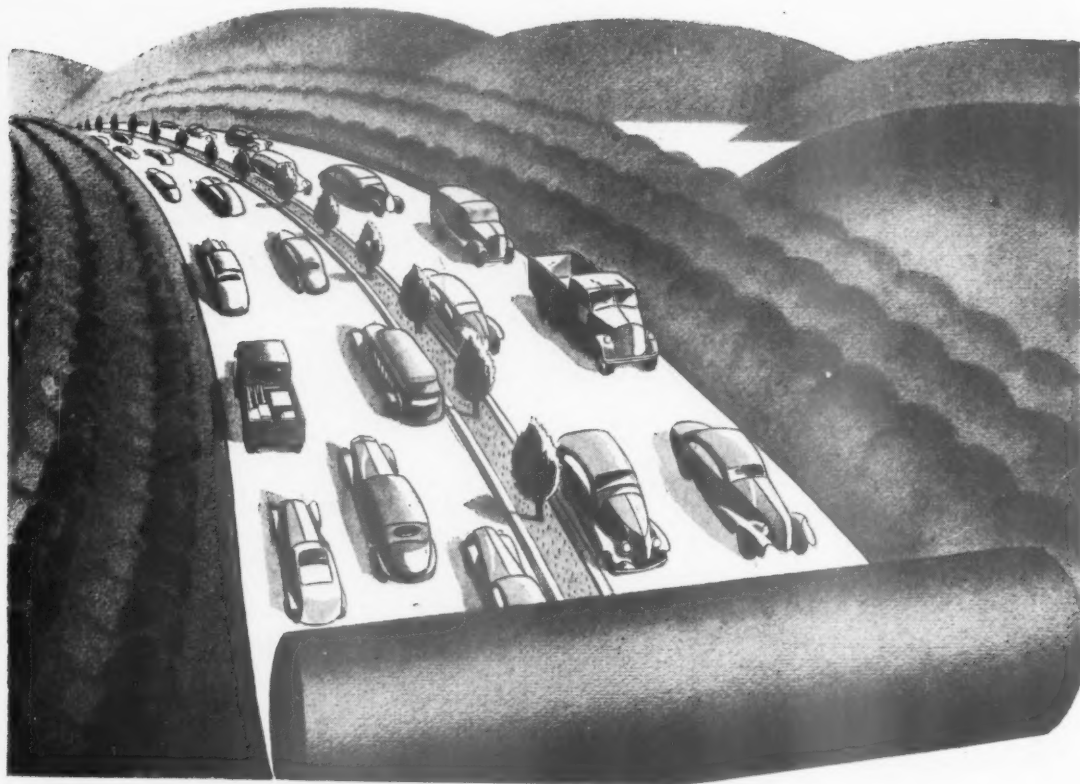
The world's wood and those  
who fashion it are on War  
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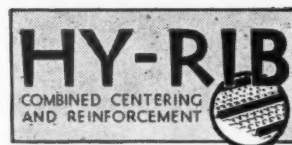
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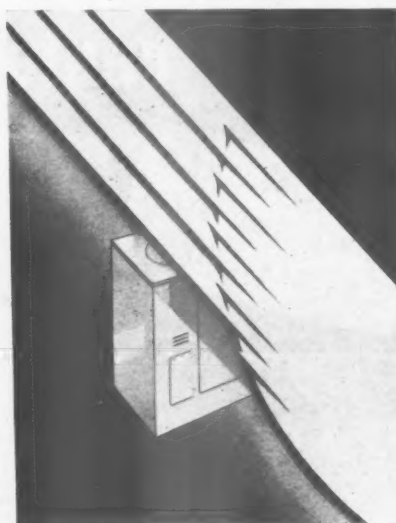
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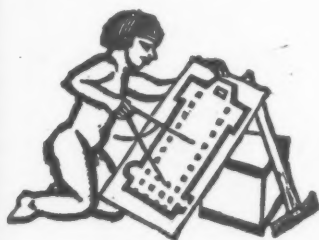
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In common with every other periodical this JOURNAL is rationed to a small part of its peace-time needs of paper. For this reason it is virtually impossible for Newsagents to accept new orders for the JOURNAL for the time being, and the Publishers are also now unable to enter new subscriptions. Intending subscribers should, however, send in their names either to their Newsagent or direct to the Publishers to be recorded on the "waiting list" when they would be advised as soon as a vacancy occurs. The annual post free subscription rate is £1 15s. 0d. Single copies, 9d., postage 2d. Special numbers, price 1s. 6d. are included in the annual subscription. Back numbers more than 12 months old (when available), double price. Volumes can be bound complete with index, in cloth cases, for 15s. each; carriage extra. Goods advertised in the JOURNAL, and made of raw materials now in short supply, are not necessarily available for export.



## DIARY FOR JULY AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Titles of exhibitions, lectures and papers are printed in italics. In the case of papers and lectures the authors' names come first. Sponsors are represented by their initials as given in the glossary of abbreviations on the front cover.

**CANTERBURY.** *Town House Exhibition.* (Sponsor, HC.) AUG. 1-8

**CARLISLE.** *Living in the Country Exhibition.* (Sponsor, HC.) AUG. 24-SEPT. 2  
*Home from Home Exhibition.* (Sponsor, HC.) AUG. 24-SEPT. 2

**CATFORD.** *Town House Exhibition.* (Sponsor, HC.) AUG. 1-19

**DUDLEY.** *Rebuilding Britain Exhibition.* At the Public Library. (Sponsor, BIAE.) JULY 27-29

**HARROGATE.** *Englishman Builds Exhibition* At the Art Gallery. Mrs. Hurrie, guide lecturer. (Sponsor, BIAE.) JULY 27-AUG. 13

**LLANDYBIE, SOUTH WALES.** *When We Build Again.* Exhibition and film. At the National Welsh Eisteddfod. (Sponsor, TCPA) in collaboration with Messrs. Cadbury Bros.) AUG. 7-11

**LONDON.** *RA Exhibition.* Weekdays 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays 2 to 6 p.m. Admission: One Shilling. JULY 27-AUG. 7  
*Town House Exhibition.* At 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, Housing Centre.) JULY 27-31

*American Housing in War and Peace Exhibition.* At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. The exhibition, prepared by the Museum of Modern Art in New York, brought here by the US Office of War Information at the request of the Council of the RIBA, tells the story of American housing before and during the war. Photographs, diagrams and text show the work of the US Government Housing Agencies and private organizations in the various fields of housing in cities and in rural areas. The exhibition demonstrates the high quality of the dwellings erected, the new materials and new methods of construction that have been used in wartime building. Many of the solutions and experiments are relevant to British post-war problems of providing housing for temporary occupation while permanent houses are going up. Pictures of several large schemes of permanent town building completed before the war and largely inspired by legislation and planning in Britain are also included. The designer of the exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art is Mrs. Mary Cooke, who worked for government housing authorities in Washington after her return in 1935 from Britain, where she worked with the architectural firm Tecton (see pages 65-68). JULY 27-AUG. 26

*Reconditioning England Exhibition, 1944.* At St. Martin's School of Art, 109, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2 JULY 27-AUGUST 7

*Edward Carter. Painting and Sculpture in the USSR.* At 22, St. Petersburg Place, Bayswater. (Sponsor, International Arts Centre.) 8 p.m. AUG. 4

*What is Modern Architecture?* Public discussion. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. Sir Charles Reilly, honorary member of MARS Group, will preside and sum up. (Sponsor, Mars Group.) 6.30 p.m. AUG. 21

**NEW MALDEN, SURREY.** *The English Town: Its Continuity and Development.* Exhibition. At the Public Library. (Sponsor, TCPA.) AUG. 19-26

**NORFOLK.** *Your Inheritance Exhibition.* (Sponsor, HC.) AUG. 1-SEPT. 30

**PEMBREY.** *When We Build Again.* Exhibition and Film. (Sponsor, TCPA in collaboration with Messrs. Cadbury Bros.) AUG. 5-15

**STOCKPORT.** *When We Build Again.* Exhibition. (Sponsor, TCPA in collaboration with Cadbury Bros.) AUG. 19-26

**STROUD.** *Twenty Women at Home Exhibition.* (Sponsor, HC.) AUG. 5-12

*Living in the Country Exhibition.* (Sponsor, HC.) AUG. 5-12

**SUDBURY, SUFFOLK.** *The English Town: Its Continuity and Development.* Exhibition. (Sponsor, TCPA.) SEPT. 21-30

**TORQUAY.** *When We Build Again.* Exhibition and Film. At the Gas Company Showrooms, 112, Union Street. (Sponsor, TCPA, in collaboration with Messrs. Cadbury Bros.) To be opened by The Mayor of Torquay (Councillor E. H. Sermon) at 2.30 p.m. on September 2. SEPT. 2-9

**TOTTENHAM.** *Good Neighbours Exhibition.* (Sponsor, HC.) AUG. 5-19

*Home from Home Exhibition.* (Sponsor, HC.) AUG. 5-19

*New Homes for Old Exhibition.* (Sponsor, HC.) AUG. 5-19

*Rehousing Films.* (Sponsor, HC.) AUG. 5-19

*Town House Exhibition.* (Sponsor, HC.) AUG. 5-19

**WATFORD.** *Living in the Country Exhibition.* (Sponsor, HC.) AUG. 8

## N E W S

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Though no feature in the JOURNAL is without value for someone, there are often good reasons why certain news calls for special emphasis. The JOURNAL's starring system is designed to give this emphasis, but without prejudice to the unstarring items which are often no less important.

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

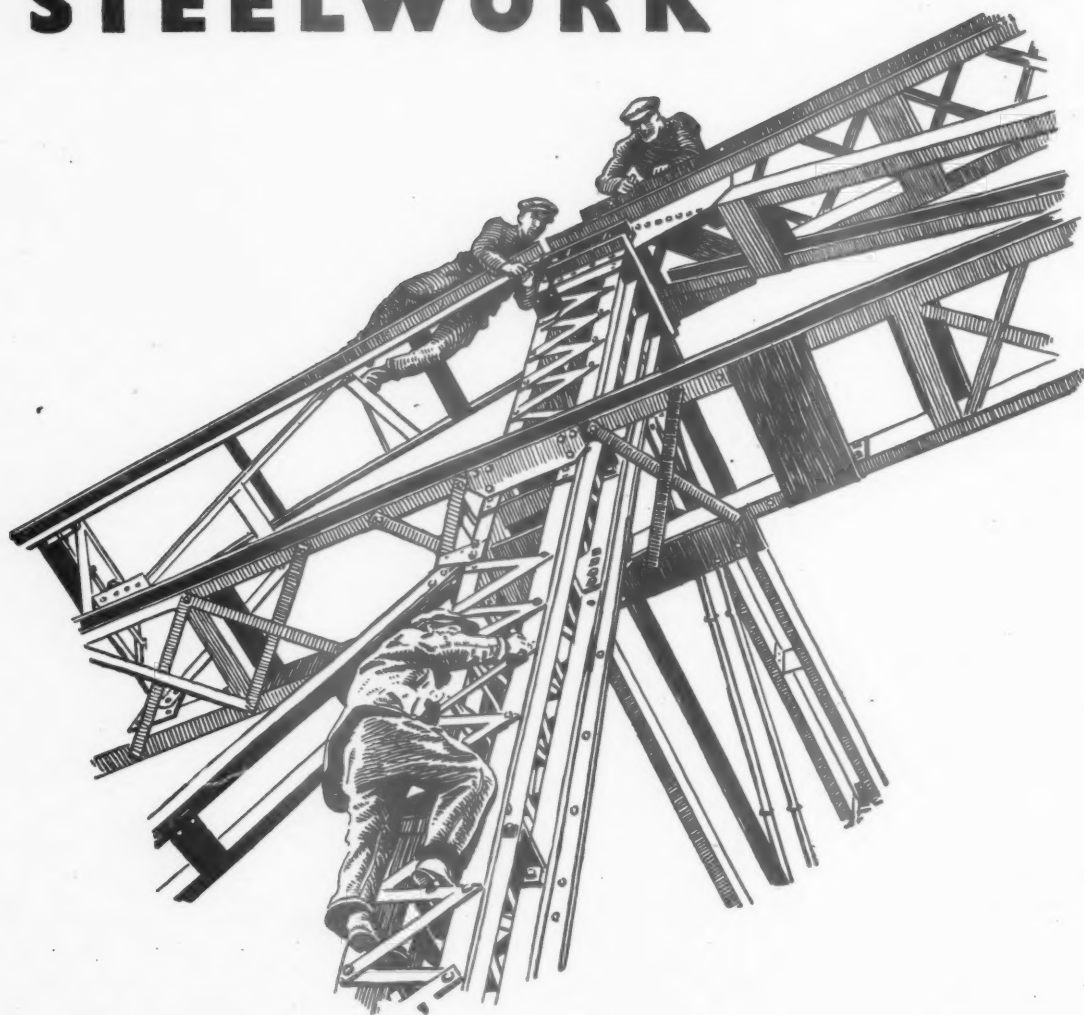
★★ means important news, for reasons which may or may not be obvious.

Any feature marked with more than two stars is very big building news indeed.

**With reference to the Ministry of Health Circular 3/44 of January 7, 1944, concerning DRY ROT IN HOUSES, the suggestion has been brought to the notice of the Ministry that it may be desired to apply fungicides to infected bricks, etc., by means of a spraying apparatus.**

In a memorandum just issued the Housing Division of the Ministry states: There is no objection to this method of application provided that adequate precautions are taken to protect the operators. It will be recollected that many of the fungicides used for this purpose are, of course, classed as poisons, and care must necessarily be taken to avoid contamination of food and operators warned against accidentally swallowing the material, and inhaling it if applied in the form of a spray. For these reasons, and since some of the fungicides may irritate the skin, adequate facilities for washing should be provided. If a spraying method is used, protection of the mouth, nose and eyes by means of a suitable mask or respirator, together with goggles, is necessary, and operators should be warned to wash their hands (and arms if exposed) after work, and always before taking food. Food should not be consumed in the vicinity of the operation.

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## from AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

**VIEWS OF DUBLIN: CELTIC VERNACULAR.** [From *The Seventh City of Christendom*, by Osbert Lancaster, in *The Cornhill*, May 1944.] In Venice, the Byzantine element is overlaid, but never wholly suppressed, by the classical top-dressing of the international style of the Renaissance; in Dublin, behind a façade constructed in the eighteenth century English version of this same Renaissance style (incidentally Dublin and Leningrad must be the last two cities which, in their present form, were planned throughout in the classical idiom), elements of an age-old and apparently irrepressible Celtic culture are imperfectly concealed. This aboriginal vitality manifests itself, just as it did a thousand years ago, in a preoccupation with pattern that to-day reaches its finest expression on the façades of public-houses. At the end of some long, logical vista there shines and glitters, in all the improbable glory of orange paint, pink pointing, imitation cut-stonework and false graining, the licensed premises of, say, Patrick McGinty. Every inch of the visible surface has been covered with elaborate patterns which, while they frequently have as their basis some commonplace of architectural small-talk, a rusticated key-stone or the graining of pitch-pine, employed with as little representational intent as similar elements in a still-life by Braque, have long since abandoned all functional pretence and are as formalized as the birds and serpents of the Book of Kells. The static elements of the original façade, the quoins, the window surrounds, the imitation Renaissance iron-work, all the pathetic clichés of the final, Victorian stage of the classical decline, are here absorbed and transfigured. At last, the Celt has prevailed over the Latin.

**At Loughton and at Aveley, in Essex, TWO NEW HOUSING COLONIES are planned by the LCC.**

Additional land may also be secured for the London Green Belt. Discussions between the LCC and the Essex County Council may result in the former reselling 346 acres not needed for housing at Loughton, to Essex and 592 acres at Aveley. The Loughton estate is near the River Roding and the LNER Loughton, Epping and Ongar branch line. The land to be reserved for the Green Belt at Aveley adjoins the Mar Dyke and Belhus Park. The price to be paid by Essex has still to be settled, following consideration of valuers' reports.

**A Sussex beauty spot between Haslemere and Fernhurst has been GIVEN TO THE NATION.**

The gift of 498 acres of Black Down, 900 ft. high, has been made by Mr. E. W. Hunter, chairman and managing director of the Sun Engraving Co. Ltd., whose home is at Frensham, a few miles from Black Down. He recently bought the land from Lord Cowdray at a figure he refused to disclose. He has presented it to the National Trust in memory of his wife, who died two years ago. If the local people and the National Trust are willing (Mr. Hunter told a *Daily Telegraph* reporter), I intend to erect a little watchtower at the top after the war, with indicators pointing to the various landmarks to be seen for many miles around. The National Trust already owns Boarden Door Bottom and Tennyson's Lane adjacent to Black Down.

**Since 1930 students of Dublin University School of Architecture have been making RECORDS OF ENGLISH AND IRISH BUILDINGS.**

The records have been made by students of the Dublin University School of Architecture who, in fulfilment of the conditions of award of the Kerner-Greenwood Memorial Studentship, instituted in 1930, made each year up to the outbreak of war, a survey of an English building of architectural merit. For the last six years their attention has been given to Irish buildings, very few of which are recorded,

and last year's winner, Mr. W. Boyle, has completed a full survey of Adare Abbey, Eire. The prize for 1944 has been won by Mr. Kevon Riche, and the set of drawings submitted by Mr. F. Du Barry is highly commended by the assessors.

**We should order the temporary type STEEL HOUSES with the greatest of care owing to their short life and consequent heavy financial loss, says Mr. R. O. Lloyd.**

Mr. Lloyd, immediate Past-President of the Liverpool and District Building Trades Employers' Association, speaking at the Widnes Chamber of Commerce, said: If high priority is given to the release of building trade workers from the Forces after the end of the war in Europe, it will not be beyond the capacity of the building industry to produce all the necessary houses quickly and cheaply. Two years ago, said Mr. Lloyd, the Government had in mind the production of 4,000,000 houses in ten years, that is 400,000 a year. The latest pronouncements by the Ministry of Health are approximately 300,000 during the first two years. The building industry has been examining the possibilities of meeting the enormous demands which will be made on it to provide houses after the war, and a great army of workers will be necessary to undertake this work. At the present time we have approximately 400,000 men in the building industry. Before the war the building industry employed something over a million. Owing to the urgency of housing needs after the war, we are told in many quarters, from the Prime Minister downwards, that temporary houses must be produced. The number of man-hours to produce these factory-built houses, combined with the necessary site work, such as foundations, drainage, utility services, footpaths and the rest, will add up to considerably more than the cost of the three-bedroomed type of house built before the war. As an alternative to the temporary buildings, I do not believe that it is beyond the capacity and ability of the building industry to produce the necessary houses both quickly and cheaply, provided virile labour is available to supplement the unfit and older men with whom we are at present working. To my mind we should order with the greatest of care the temporary type steel houses, owing to their short life and consequent heavy financial loss they will mean to the taxpayer. At the same time we should consider the advisability of using existing temporary housing near military camps.

**Lothlingland Rural District Council is proposing to fix the rent of FARM COTTAGES AT 17/7 per week.**

As a protest against the high cost of four farm workers' cottages at Blundeston, Suffolk—David Copperfield's village—Lothlingland Rural Council propose to fix the rents at 17s. 7d. a week. This would be the highest for any of the 3,000 cottages built under the Government scheme. The rent of council houses in the same district is from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. a week. The Rector of Blundeston, the Rev. B. D. Godfrey, a member of the Housing Committee, told the *Daily Telegraph*: These cottages cost £1,300 each to build, and that does not take into account the price of the land. We consider that the farm worker should not have to pay more than 11s. a week—about one-sixth of his income—for his home. But the economic rent works out at 17s. 7d., and it is not right that the ratepayers of the district should have to make good the difference.

**Restrictions have been relaxed on the display of PLACE NAMES ON TRADE SIGNS.**

The Home Secretary has made an Order (the Removal of Direction Signs Order, 1944) which relaxes the restrictions on the display of signs indicating place names. The Orders previously in force prohibited the display of any sign indicating the name, situation, direction or distance of any place if the sign could be read and understood from a highway, railway train or low-flying aircraft. Under the new Order the prohibition is limited to those signs which can be seen and understood from low-flying aircraft. This will permit the re-erection of large numbers of signs on shops and other business premises, although, as hitherto, large signs exhibited on prominent buildings such as factories, warehouses, institutions, etc., will be clearly ruled out. No hard and fast rule can be laid down about dimensions, states the Home Office, except that, in case of a sign displayed in the open in a prominent position so that an uninterrupted view of it could be obtained from a low-flying aircraft, the lettering should not exceed 6 in. in height. The exhibition of place names on vehicles is now permitted. Strict observance of the Order is of particular importance in areas containing, or on the route to, likely targets for enemy action.



## At the USA Housing Exhibition

On pages 65-68 of this issue are shown illustrations from the exhibition now on view at the RIBA on *USA Housing in War and Peace*. Above, is another photograph from the exhibition showing TVA's demountable timber-framed houses at Smith Creek Village, Apalachia Dam, North Carolina. The village consists of 20 single-family houses; a community building including schoolrooms, a general

store, a post office and a village office. The houses are so framed above their light-weight concrete block foundations that they can be easily separated into a series of uniform-sized, portable sections or slices, each unit being 7½ ft. wide, 22 ft. long and 9½ ft. high. There are four sections to a two-bedroom house and five to a three-bedroom house. The house above is the two-bedroom type.

★★★

### *Recommendations on the FUTURE DESIGN OF HOUSES of the types commonly built by local authorities are contained in the report of the Design of Dwellings Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee.*

The committee, appointed in March, 1942, with Lord Dudley as chairman, recommends that local authorities should continue, in general, to concentrate on the provision of three-bedroom houses, which should contain: two good rooms on the ground floor, one for meals and the second for other activities (or a dining recess off the living-room); a separate place for laundry and other dirty household work; a bathroom and a separate w.c. upstairs. No room should serve as a passage to other parts of the house. The minimum overall floor area necessary to give effect to the standards of accommodation they suggest is 900 square feet. Based on prices ruling in March, 1939, the cost will be £467, an increase

of 39½ per cent. on that of the cheaper pre-war house and 16½ per cent. on the better type. The economic rent of this house will be 13s. 1d. a week, plus rates—an increase of 5s. a week over pre-war rents, of which 2s. 7d. will be due to improvements, and 2s. 5d. to increased building costs. The standards recommended are applicable to all types of houses, the report states, and steps should be taken to ensure that private development does not fall below them. The last quarter of a century (say the committee) has seen a steady rise in the general standard of living and a growing desire for and appreciation of good housing—in particular, of convenient domestic arrangements and labour-saving fittings. We expect this tendency to continue after the war. Housing will be expected to keep abreast of progress in other fields. The committee recognize that the housewife is the expert on the way in which a house is run and the use made of the various rooms, and they consider that she is still inadequately represented on many local authorities, to whom they recommend a fuller use of existing powers to co-opt suitable women to their housing committees. They point out also that women who have become accustomed to the high standards of

war-time factories are likely to be intolerant of inferior conditions in their own homes. "Good design implies good layout, good internal arrangement, good equipment, and good appearance. It is lack of design that has produced so much dreary and monotonous development in the past. Our evidence shows a widespread, if rather inarticulate, dissatisfaction with this state of affairs and an innate desire for well-ordered and pleasant surroundings. We have now a school of modern domestic architecture which can hold its own with the work of any other country. We recommend that the Minister of Health should require all local authorities to employ a trained architect. Too often in the past the most that was hoped for of a council housing estate was that it should be 'unobtrusive.' We hope that in future local authorities will set out with the intention of adding positively to the beauties of the town and countryside." In recommending that there should be two good rooms on the ground floor the committee consider that it is not generally realized how frequently separate meals have to be prepared for a working family, and find that there is a growing desire to use the living-room for the social and recreational side of family life,

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undisturbed by constant interruption for meals. Reference is also made to the means of overcoming objections to terraced houses by sound insulation, skilful planning for daylight, and convenient access to the back door. The means of overcoming the difficulties attaching to flats are also discussed, and attention is paid to the needs of old people and particularly single women who prefer a home of their own. In regard to prefabricated houses the committee say that it is not yet possible to state with confidence how far such methods can be carried with satisfactory results. Subject to sound construction coupled with sound planning and to due attention to tenants' comfort, they would welcome any system of mass-produced prefabrication which would lead to greater speed in erection. The report *Design of Dwellings* is published by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s.

### *Here is a list of the WINNERS OF THE AA SCHOLARSHIPS and Prizes for 1944.*

Leverhulme Scholarship (value £1,000), Mervyn A. Crosley, Bedales School, Hants. Minter Open Entrance Scholarship (value £75 12s.), Ronald A. Green, Cheltenham School of Art. Sir Walter Lawrence Open Entrance Scholarship (value £75 12s.), C. H. C. Oates, N.E. Essex Technical College & School of Art. Royal West of England Academy School of Architecture. (Affiliated to the AA). Prize in Design (value £5 5s.), C. R. Nurse. Alec Stanhope Forbes prize for the best colour work in the School (awarded annually), value £5, Neville Conder. First-Year Prizes: Howard Colls Travelling Studentship (value £15 15s.), Norman A. Whicheloe. Second Prize (value £1 1s.), Miss Ann Reid Dick. Honourable Mentions: Miss Noel Dore, Miss Lilian Sims, Miss Mary Pepys Cockerell, Anthony J. Smith. Second-Year Prizes: AA Travelling Studentship (value £26 5s.), Miss Catherine C. T. Elder. Second Prize (value £1 1s.), Miss Margaret E. Pryce. Honourable Mentions: P. A. R. Dickinson and Miss June H. Vinycomb. Third-Year Prizes: Holloway Scholarship tenable for two years (value £250), Miss Jean P. Cutler. Third-Year Travelling Studentship: Certificate of Honour (nominal value £1 1s.), Miss Eleanor Godfrey. Second Prize (value £1 1s.), Miss Priscilla A. Stevenson. Fourth-Year Prizes: Certificate of Honour for Year Prize (nominal value £10 10s.), Neville Conder. Honourable Mentions: Miss Pearl D. Eglinton and Miss Olive I. Nowell. Fifth-Year Prizes: Henry Florence Travelling Studentship (value £50), William Taylor. During the Session the following awards were announced: The May and Baker Prize (for Constructional Analysis), Miss Margaret E. Pryce. Architectural Association Diploma (Honours), Arnold J. P. Powell.

### *Villagers in East Anglia DISLIKE THE HOUSES provided for them by the Air Ministry.*

The homes have been provided for them by the Air Ministry as substitutes for homes destroyed to make room for a new airfield. The *Daily Telegraph* states: Unless the Ministry takes action the district council is to have the matter raised in the House of Commons. When their council houses were flattened with a bulldozer the villagers had to go into billets. After protests by the district council the Air Ministry agreed to build a new row of houses. They have just been completed. Councillors describe them as rural slums. The roofs have no gutters. The doors are so narrow that a perambulator cannot be taken through them. In the front garden is a cesspit.

## "ART" IS DEAD

THE publication, present and promised, of town and regional planning schemes, reports on re-development, findings of science committees, reconstruction committees and the like, will, no doubt, stimulate the public interest more deeply than any national event of a creative nature since the Great Exhibition of 1851. Nevertheless, it may well be that the hundred years will complete its cycle before the great re-creative plans take definite shape and receive legal blessing in the form of positive legislation for their accomplishment.

It has become a cliché to say that the public is no longer interested in architecture. In actual fact, however, it is the term 'architecture' that is the fly in the ointment. It has been so ever since the architect ceased to be a scientist and lost the sense of structural integrity which vitalised the mediæval scene; since architecture became a term that could only be applied to churches or façades that aped them and to building frontages that sported the emblems of classic antiquity.

By this sentimental and antiquarian attitude, encouraged to the utmost by architects and literati, the last hundred years or so have caused a lowering, a dissipation in taste and understanding amongst the people. Architecture became a small and parochial subject in the hands of façade mongers who yet considered it to be too advanced for ordinary folk.

But ordinary, appreciative people have always existed, although their appreciation has ever been limited by the extent of their education. Within those limits they have always appreciated the things they use and understand. In spite of a generally accepted opinion to the contrary, it is difficult to imagine that the peasant of the Middle Ages, whose mental development was confined to the lore of the fields, the farm and his craft, was any more critically appreciative of the great and daring building works of his period than is the factory worker or agricultural labourer of the great industrial works and constructions of today. To the mediæval man of the people, cathedrals must have seemed enormously impressive and sentimentally and religiously dear, but their comprehensiveness as works of mediæval culture was surely lost in the real, although culturally limited, appreciation of the craft expressed in the detail. Today it is a genuinely critical sense that appraises the beauty and intricacy of a watch, a petrol engine or machine tools. These things belong to our day and to our use, and have not the shibboleths of a useless tradition in decoration to contend with. They are the things which are used for a definite purpose and to that extent depend for their utilitarian grace upon economy of means and design.

The interest of the common man in cultural matters, however, has probably never been of such potential promise as it is today, and yet architecture, the most useful art, has been

unable to rise to its great opportunity of service to the people and has remained the patroness of big business and of the few individuals and interests who are still able to buy a classic shield to their crumbling respectability or rising power.

The time has come for all-round reconstruction and the creation of a new pattern of living. Never before has such a tremendous opportunity been open to the architect to reshape and revitalise our whole environment. But only if he understands that he is above all a scientist and a technician will he become a true and unselfconscious artist, capable of stimulating the interest, and obtaining the co-operation, of the common man. Only then will he be in a position to guide into ordered, tangible terms the desires of his tremendous clientèle. The word art must be redefined in its original meaning as "the systematic application of knowledge or skill effecting a desired result." "Art" is dead; long live art.



*The Architects' Journal*

War Address: 45, The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey

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

## TPI EXAM.

The Town Planning Institute held its annual examination in London recently. Some 150 candidates assembled on a Monday morning in King's College, Strand. The flying bombs were falling, and the candidates looked apprehensively at the windows and wondered why it had been thought necessary to hold this examination in the centre of London and what arrangements were to be made for their safety and protection. The invigilator announced that imminent danger warnings would be given and those

sitting in the front of the hall, where the maximum amount of glass was concentrated, could move to the back.

No mention was made of the shelters known to exist in King's College, nor was there any effort to distribute the candidates to smaller and safer rooms, although there was a large gymnasium under the hall which could have been used. If a bomb had fallen the number of town planners in this country would have been substantially reduced.

The questions which the Institute commonly sets appear vague and undefined, and require a good deal of concentration, if the candidate is to divine what the examiner wants when he asks "Describe briefly what the architecture of Rome means to you." (There are no buyers for the answer.) But, even with questions such as these, the conditions under which the examination was held was no test of knowledge but of the candidates' steadiness under bombardment. Many afterwards confessed themselves unable to think or concentrate in such surroundings.

It is difficult to understand why the Institute in fairness to the candidates could not make better arrangements. Many of them had travelled long distances to sit for the examination and were then unable to give their best.

## THE ASTRAGAL HOUSE

Sitting patiently at the hub of things I have tried to postpone this moment in the hope that another architect would contribute the obvious solution for the Churchill House, but with the exception of Mr. Buzas' (ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, July 13, 1944), each plan published seems tighter and more passage-laden than the last. Why is it that those nasty little square rooms and poky unchurchillian passages are given professional backing by correspondents to this JOURNAL when any architect who has ever lived in a villa knows they explain half the diseases of civilization—the psychological half.

The Churchill House being one remove from a caravan, architecturally the plan stands or falls on one crucial test, obvious enough to anyone who has ever been in a caravan (or inside a yacht)—its capacity to provide an interesting internal vista *free of passages*. Being able to see through. Not long ago the *Architectural Review* published an article called EXTERIOR FURNISHING . . . well surely what every yacht and caravan has got and what nearly every small house *hasn't* got is an *Interior Landscape*.

Observe how Astragal, almost alone of plan-improvers, has provided an interior artfully landscaped, so that in a house with a frontage of 32 ft. 4 in. we have a vista of 31 ft. 8 in. masked at one end by glass screens through which a suggestive peep is provided of the all-electric all-chromium kitchen-dining, and provided at the other with an L cunningly contrived to whet your curiosity when the sliding door is open. Other secondary vistas, though more orthodox, illustrate our generosity in this matter. And what have we sacrificed to get this space? A little air round a double bed. Living room, Churchill, 14 ft. 3 in. by 10 ft. 1½ in., Astragal, 23 ft. 10 in. by 9 ft. 9 in.; first bedroom, Churchill, 12 ft. 5½ in. by 10 ft. 1½ in., Astragal, 23 ft. 10 in. by 20 ft. 7 in.; kitchen, hall, and offices, about same size (Astragal's kitchen is bigger, second bedroom smaller). Mansion size living room,

country-house-size best bedroom, handsome interior landscape, extra cupboard space, all within the original Churchill dimensions plus the porch.

How is it done, this miracle? By taking a tip from the landlords as well as the caravanners, and using space twice over, and by making a bedroom-hall-bathroom sequence which enables the living room and kitchen to be planned en-suite through the length of the house. Absolutely vital this, when it is remembered that to the people living in it the model kitchen will be a show piece, a sort of Utility Picasso. At night the living-room, handsome enough by day, becomes a super-bedroom in which Jill can disrobe by the fire while Jack finishes the news and the Scotch the other side of the same fire. Intimacy, you understand. Even when Jill is in bed and Jack is still finishing the Scotch they remain unparted by hostile walls, and when the Scotch is finished Jack can pace his bedroom (23 ft. 10 in. by 20 ft. 7 in.) with hands in his dressing gown pockets, hatching the schemes that will enable him to support a large family. The man can move, and thus can think.

As to sulking, childbirth, illness and death, such matters can be expedi-

tiously arranged in bedroom No. 2, which is next the bath. If, before the arrival of Junior, they like to put themselves in bedroom 2, and make the L a study, they are, so far as I am concerned, free to do so.

I shall be told of course that the lower orders are conventional, that none are more bourgeois than the proletariat—that my dreams of great wide internal spaces are those of the dispossessed *Bourgeois* Intellectual drifting wistfully to the Lower Income Group from basement flat with all mod con to bed-sitter and share of bath. But who are these houses for? Air gunners and WAAFS, men from submarines and Wrens, boys and girls from Professor Holford's Hostels, airborne boys with 36 jumps behind them, girls who have been handling Ack-Ack guns, nurses who are at this moment flying to and from Normandy, Commandos.

Bourgeois? What they want is the radio and a gramophone and room to have a party, with iced beer and sausages in the all-chromium kitchen, and the bedroom as a sitting out alcove when there's dancing. Even if they don't dance the beautiful and brave should be provided with an interior landscape they can feel beautiful and brave in.



Astragal's plan for the Churchill House. The comparative dimensions are :  
ASTRAGAL.

Living Room	.. 23' 10" x 9' 9"
Kitchen	.. 11' 6" x 7' 6"
Bedroom No. 1	.. 23' 10" x 20' 7"
Bedroom No. 2	.. 9' 3" x 9' 6"
Bathroom	.. 7' 4" x 4' 6"
Hall and Pram	.. 7' 9" x 5' 6"
Length of House	.. 32' 4", width 21' 3"

CHURCHILL (Revised Plan)

Living Room	.. 14' 3" x 10' 11"
Kitchen	.. 10' 24" x 7' 3 1/2"
Bedroom No. 1	.. 12' 5 1/2" x 10' 11"
Bedroom No. 2	.. 12' 5 1/2" x 10' 11"
Bathroom	.. 7' 4 1/2" x 4' 6"
Hall and Pram	.. 7' 9" x 5' 6"
Length of House	.. 32' 4", width 21' 3"

#### NEW DESIGN COMPANY

Yet another advertising agency is branching out into industrial design. W. S. Crawford has formed a new company, Sir William Crawford & Partners, which has already tackled a number of design problems on behalf of its manufacturer-clients. One hopes for really good results from this agency, which produced some of the best posters and advertisements in the country, notably the talented work of its pre-war art director, Ashley Havinden (among whose achievements are the drawings for the Government *Milk* advertising campaign).

The new company has been formed because it has been found, after a year's experimental work, that to make progress the group should be dissociated from its parent firm, which specialises in advertising, and be developed along different lines. Its worthy object is to "integrate the artist's studio with the scientist's laboratory and workshop," and to aim at design that is far more fundamental than mere streamlining.

Mr. Warnett Kennedy has been appointed Director of Research. He was trained as an architect in Scotland, and has a wide experience behind him, for he has studied architecture in several European countries, he is a member of the Town Planning Institute, he has specialised in prefabricated housing and he is the Director of Research for the Building Plastics Research Corporation. (You may remember that an electric kitchen hub of his, mainly in plastics, was illustrated in the *JOURNAL* for November 25, 1943.)

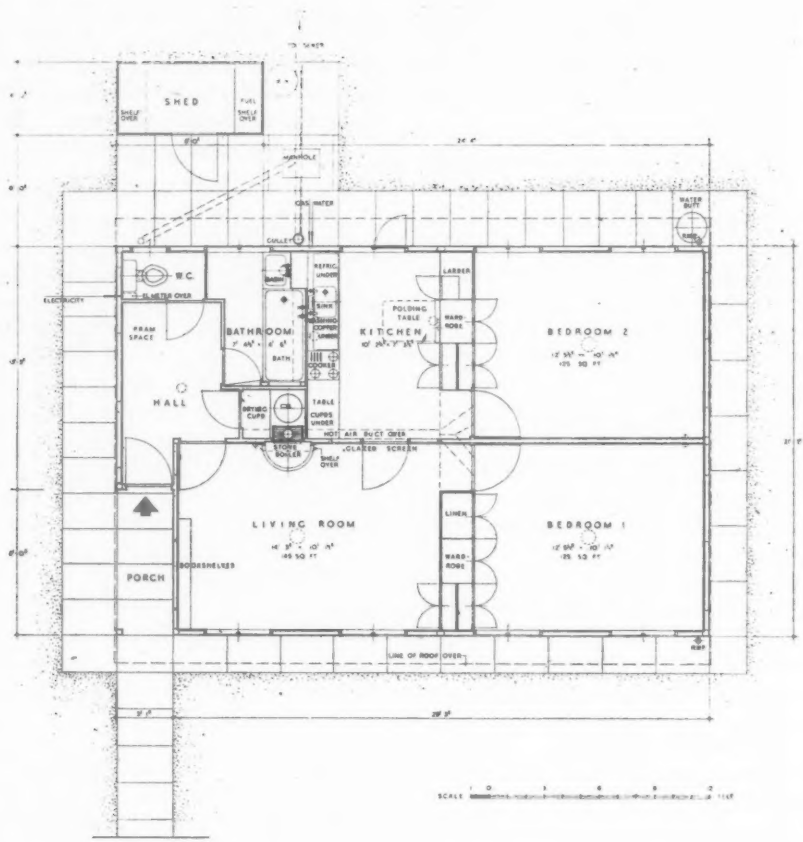
On Crawford's panel of designers are also included Ashley Havinden (Ashley to his friends, no doubt, but Ashley also to the poster-reading public), Dr. A. M. J. Janzer, Oscar Berger, Louis Ososki, Roy Courtice, J. Morris Fleming, Ernst Pollak, Dr. Carl Ludwig Frank. An impressive, if cosmopolitan group, including a pleasingly large number of architects. By the future works of Sir William Crawford & Partners, we shall know them.

ASTRAGAL



# LETTERS

- (Guy L. V. Walker
- Roger S. Clark
- J. R. Duerdoth
- J. E. Jackson



The Churchill House. Revised plan of the Ministry of Works.

## The Churchill House

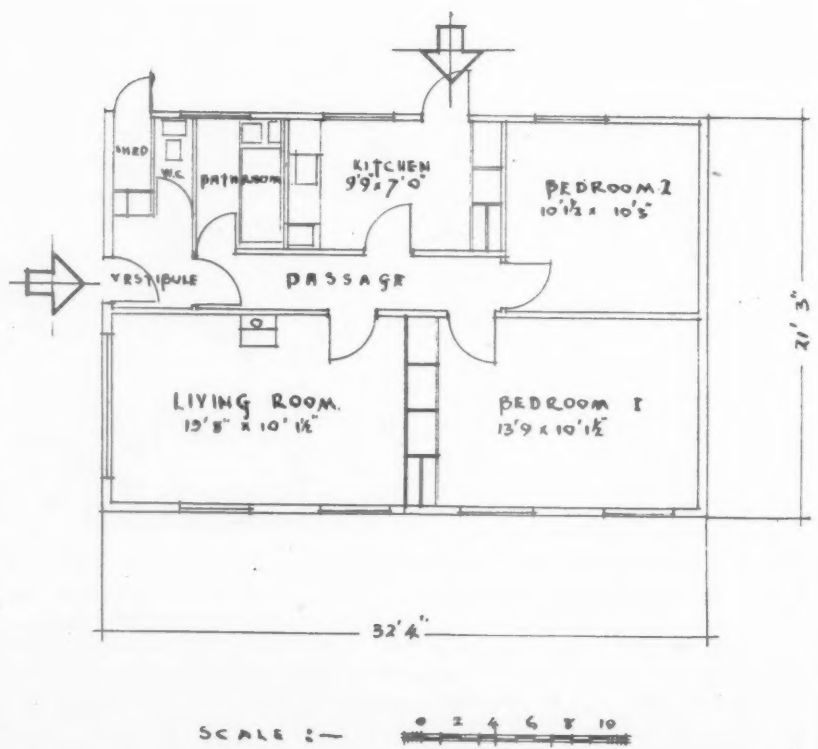
SIR,—Mr. John Watt's plan would, as he says, make the Churchill House more habitable, but with due respect to Mr. Watt, we would like to make the following suggestions:

- (1) External walls carried forward, making the plan a simple rectangle, thus adding space to the living room and simplifying erection. This would not require any more material than the Ministry's revised plan.
  - (2) Back door to kitchen is essential; may we point out that this door on the revised plan is only 1 ft. 9 in.?
  - (3) Front door placed axially to passage, to admit light to vestibule and passage. The door would be glazed.
  - (4) Glazed vestibule door incorporated in passage.
  - (5) Door to bathroom to open off passage.
- We enclose a sketch plan of the suggested alterations.

GUY L. V. WALKER,  
ROGER S. CLARK,  
Students of the Birmingham School  
of Architecture.

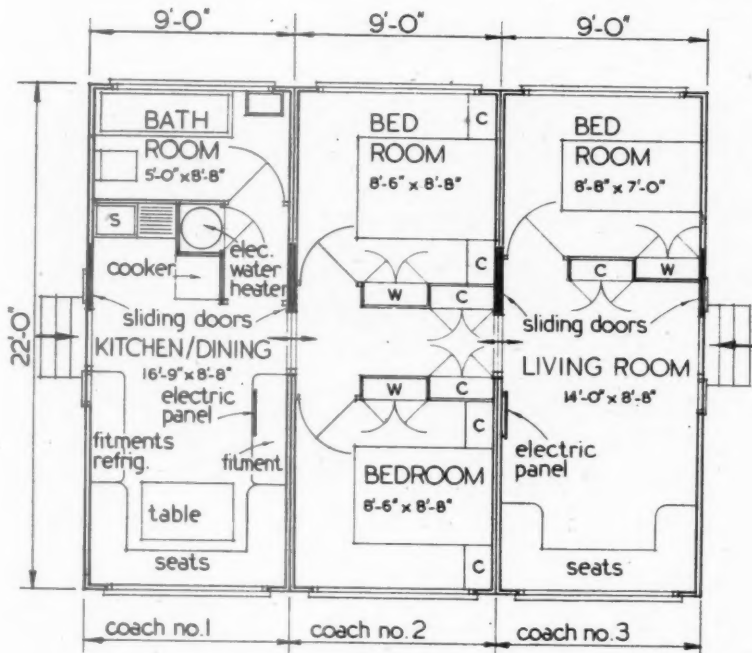
SIR,—I have read the articles and correspondence on prefabrication and the Churchill House in the JOURNAL and suggest that the coach-house, of which I enclose plans, would meet the requirements of returning ex-Service men and bombed-out families for a short time until permanent houses could be built.

The coach-built house simply consists of

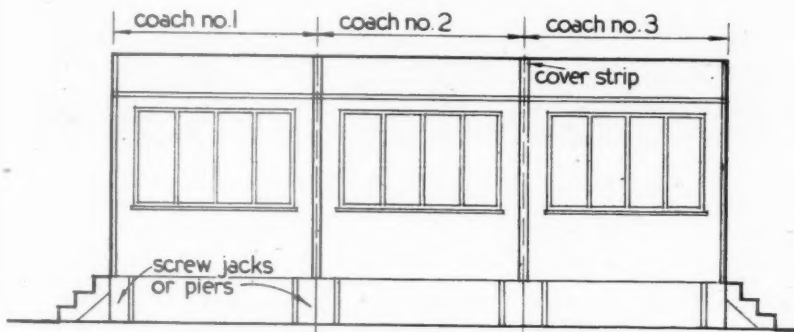


The Churchill House. Suggested plan by Walker & Clark.

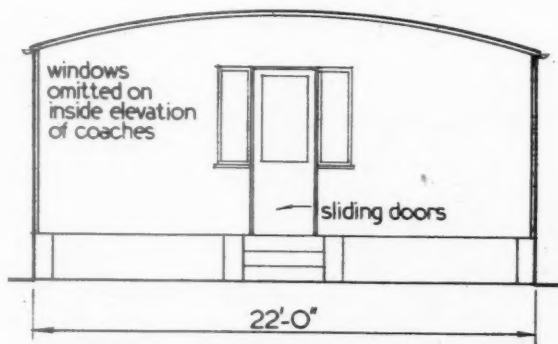
Sugge



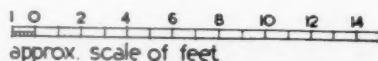
PLAN.



FRONT ELEVATION.



SIDE ELEVATION.



Suggested coach house for temporary housing. By J. R. Duerdorth.

two, three or more pressed steel coaches, each of uniform design, fitted with windows and sliding doors and lined internally with suitable lining. The coaches to be built with detachable undercarriages and fitted with screw jacks or piers constructed so as to allow for clamping the coaches together by means of blocks and chains on the site. The size of each coach is, unfortunately, governed by the Ministry of Transport's Regulation to 22 ft. by 9 ft., but doubtless if the idea was taken up this restriction might be modified to, say, 10 ft., and so give more room. Internally the coaches would be fitted in three different ways, as follows:—

*No. 1 Coach*, consisting of kitchen and bathroom, completely equipped at works with cabinets, electric cooker, refrigerator, fire and hot-water system, also all plumbing and electrical work completed ready for plugging in and leaving only simple joints and connections to be carried out on the outside of the coach when placed on the site.

*No. 2 Coach* consists of two bedrooms with fitted wardrobes and cupboards, etc., also wired ready to plug into Coach No. 1.

*No. 3 Coach* contains either one large living-room or one bedroom and a smaller living-room whichever is desired, also fitted complete.

A fourth coach, as No. 2, could be added between coaches 2 and 3 if larger accommodation is required.

The joints between the coaches would have to be covered with a cover strip to complete the house.

This method of construction would be very suitable for mass production on the conveyor belt system, the house being easily transported, and at the same time the work on the site would be negligible, consisting only of siting the coaches and connecting the water and electric supplies, and the drainage system.

For service men like myself returning after the war, and for the housing of bombed-out families who are without furniture and living in very unsettled circumstances, this coach-built house would, I am sure, meet their requirements for a short while until such time as permanent houses could be built. I would also like to suggest that it might be suitable—with modifications—for temporarily housing the people in the liberated countries after the great air and land onslaught as we gradually advance into Europe.

J. R. DUERDORTH

Broadbottom,  
near Manchester.

SIR,—Amidst all the discussion which is taking place, I am assuming that the immediate but temporary accommodation of vast numbers of our population is the main issue at stake. I start with this comment because I feel diffident about making my proposal if the root problem is to be submerged under a sea of financial difficulties and problems of employment of surplus labour.

Assuming that the major consideration is the housing of the people, I propose that the Nissen Hut, of which there are vast numbers already in the country, form the basis of this accommodation. The great objection to the Nissen Hut at first sight is that it is undoubtedly ugly, but looking a little deeper into the subject the point arises as to whether this is an objection or an asset. Great pains are being taken to find a temporary dwelling which is comparatively easy to live in and good to look at—but I venture to suggest that to conceive such a dwelling and to erect it in vast numbers is one thing, but to set a limit to its life is an entirely different matter, and there is a grave risk of colonies of temporary houses dragging out their existence into and past a ripe old age—not so with the Nissen. I suggest that any governing body, from Parliament to a rural district council, once it had sanctioned the erection of Nissen Huts as a utilitarian means to an end, would never be in danger of losing sight of the fact that these dwellings

## WEST KIRBY STATION AREA



At the suggestion of the Hoylake Civic Society, the subject set in competition last year for the Honan Scholarship of the Liverpool Architectural Society was the replanning of the area adjacent to the West Kirby Stations. The winner, J. Dashevsky, whose design is shown above, has, since the close of the competition and at the request of the Society, prepared more detailed plans and elevations. These have been well received by the Town Planning Committee of the Hoylake Urban District Council and have now been submitted to the railway company and other interested bodies. The scheme visualises the merging of the railway stations, the replacement of the present lightly constructed buildings with shops and offices of uniform design with a service road, a turn-round for road traffic in the station area and a new road (shown on the right). In giving its blessing to the scheme, the Society state: Whilst it will naturally be appreciated that such extensive plans may require some modification before they meet with the final approval of all the parties concerned, there can be no doubt that they offer a very real contribution to the future development of the central area of West Kirby. Dasherky came from Palestine in 1934 when he became a student of the school, took the degree course and graduated in 1939. During his course he was bracketed with E. Almond as winner of the Measured Drawing Prize, and with E. W. Beaumont as winner of the Holland and Hannen and Cubitts Prize.

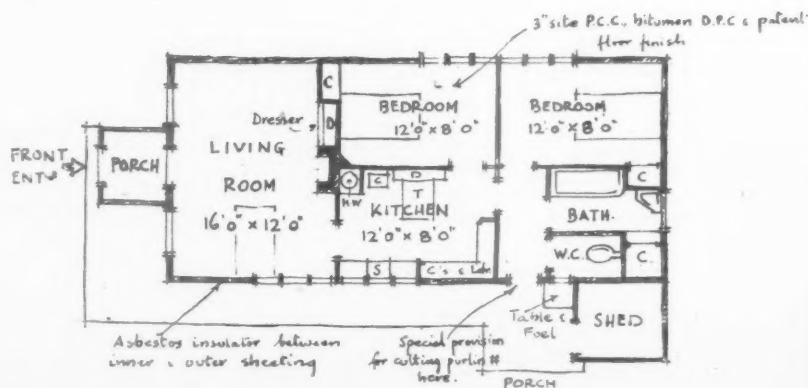
must speedily be replaced by others of a more permanent nature.

By all means let us accept the fact that Nissen Huts are ugly and encourage the people who would live in them to accept them in the same good humour and with the same spirit as they have accepted everything else connected with this war so far. Tell them to paint them in every colour of the rainbow and call them by all the queer names they can conceive, but the Government would have to insist that they be made as comfortable to live in as the architects and engineers could make them; and it has been proved that a very high standard can be attained.

The enclosed plan is merely a suggested layout—it shows how closely in size the Nissen approximates to the Churchill House.

The proposal is put forward in the hope that some discussion may be started, which will lead to its serious consideration as an economical and practical solution to this vital problem.

J. E. JACKSON, Capt., R.E.



Suggested plan of converted Nissen hut for temporary housing. By J. E. Jackson.

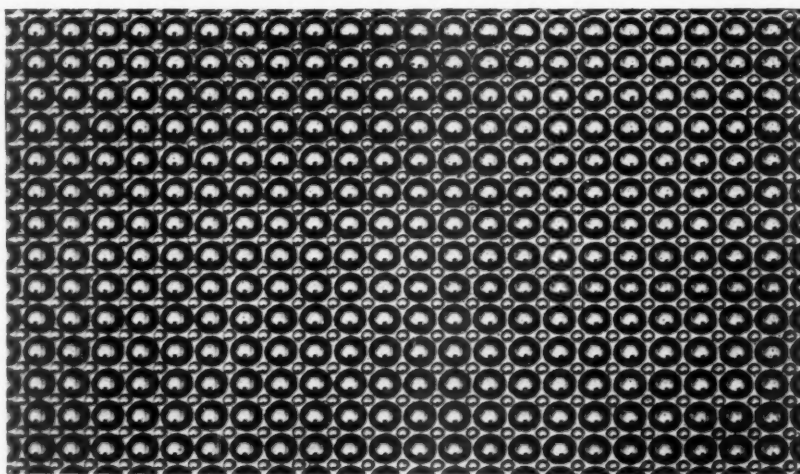
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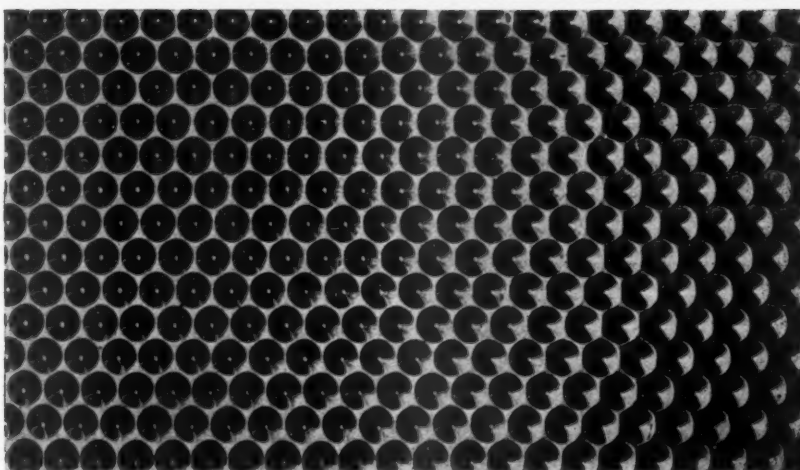
Rolled : One surface impressed with heavy geometrical pattern—small lenses.  
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The accompanying photographs are full-sized illustrations of a typical section and elevation.

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Translucent.

The accompanying photographs are full-sized illustrations of a typical section and elevation.

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# USA HOUSING IN WAR AND PEACE



*Top and above, farm workers' community at Yuba City, Calif., by the Farm Security Administration, which has set a precedent for economy, speed and good design.*

An important exhibition is now on view at the RIBA on *USA Housing in War and Peace* from which the illustrations shown here are taken. It was prepared by the Museum of Modern Art in New York, and was brought to this country by the US Office of War Information at the request of the Council of the RIBA. It tells the story of American housing before and during the war. Photographs, diagrams and text show the work of the US Government Housing Agencies and private organizations in housing and community planning, both in cities and in rural areas.

New materials and methods of construction are described, many of which have been given great impetus by the emergency needs of war, and it is clear that much

can be learned from America about housing, both temporary and permanent, especially in how to rationalize and organize large-scale housing projects, how to obtain speed and economy through the training of crews to proficiency in performing single operations, the use of power tools and heavy equipment, the mass purchase of materials, the standardization and mass-production of building parts, prefabrication both in factory and on the site, careful progress scheduling and so on.

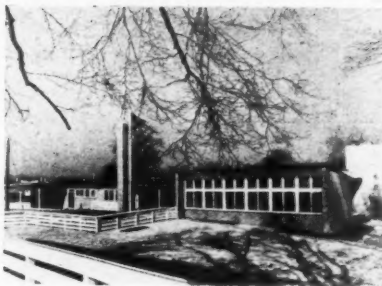
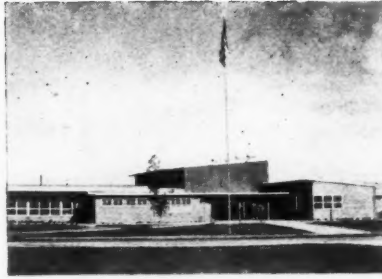
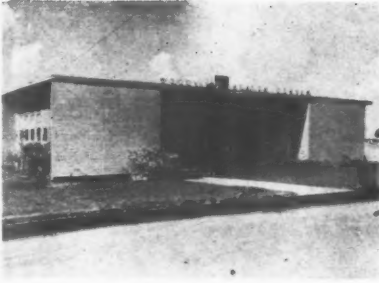
Since 1917 America has been experimenting with planned communities, and by 1934 there were 57 federal projects. As public housing became a national policy various agencies were set up within the government to handle such problems as resettlement, federal



Top, a block of three-bedroom flats with carports below at Coatesville, Pa., a community to house steel workers. Left, a general view of Coatesville. Below, housing for workers at an aluminium plant at New Kensington, Pa. The terrace houses are arranged informally to follow the contours of the land. Exterior is in brick veneer and vertical cedar siding. Tool sheds give privacy and wind protection to the terraces.

insurance of mortgages on privately built houses, and emergency houses for migratory agricultural workers. Now the war has given a tremendous impetus to these plans, for dwellings have had to be built for war workers in huge volume at maximum speed. The 16 existing housing agencies have therefore been co-ordinated under a central authority. Dormitories, demountable houses and trailer settlements were some of the stopgap shelters which were produced specially to fill a short term need. In many cases, where it seemed clear that an industry would continue after the war, permanent houses were built to standards close to those established before the war. Otherwise the houses were conceived on a temporary basis and with much lower standards.



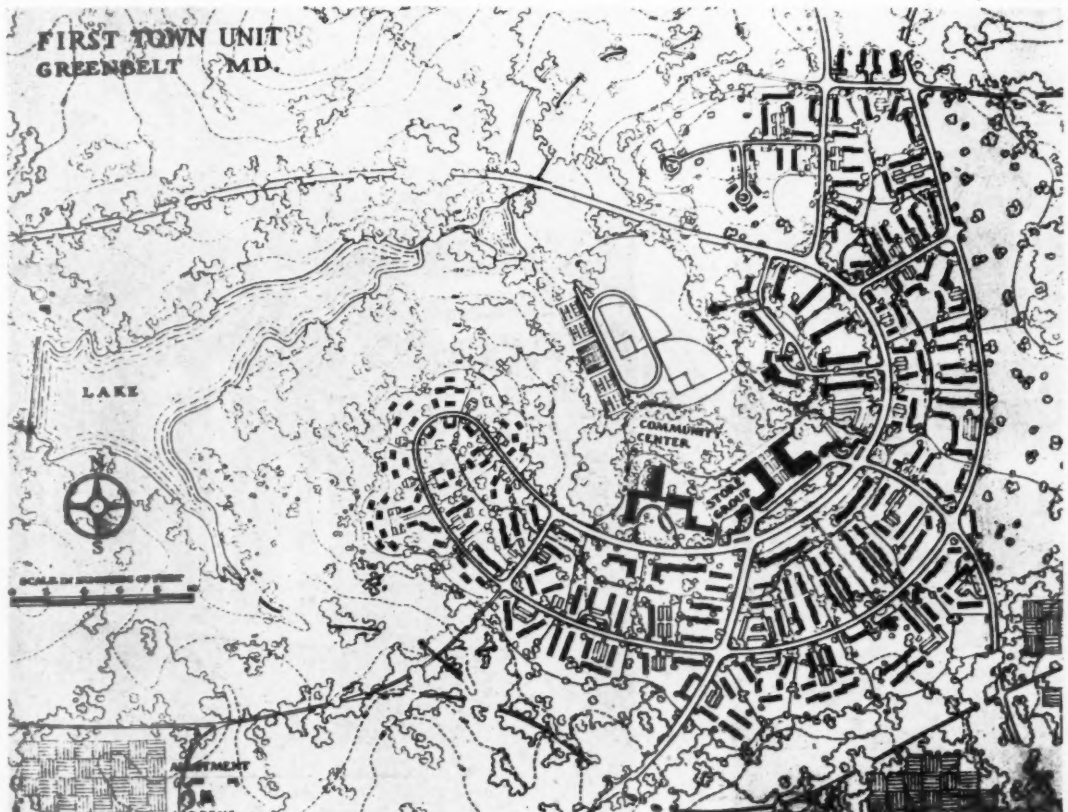


Community buildings. Top, left, a health centre, and right, a community building at Woodville, Calif., another FSA project. Above, left, a cafeteria for the residents of a workers' community at Vallejo, Calif. Above, right, community buildings at Lily Ponds, Washington, D.C., a permanent housing development. Below, the lay-out for Greenbelt, Maryland, one of the best known government housing projects planned on garden city lines.

America has learned how important in housing is the planning of neighbourhood units for communities of limited size, having adequate facilities, in the organization of which the tenants participate. It has learned also the value of proper landscaping and lay-out.

Among the federal agencies which have produced houses and complete communities with great speed and economy, and also a bureaucratic architecture that is distinguished, is the FSA, the Farm Security Administration, notably its south-west regional office under its chief architects Burton D. Carins and Vernon DeMars. An example of their work at Yuba City, California, built for the temporary relief of needy migratory farm workers, is shown here. The settlement shelters hundreds of families and provides them with houses, a medical clinic, gardens and recreational and other facilities.

The designer of the exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art was Mrs. Mary Cooke, who worked for government housing authorities in Washington after her return in 1935 from Britain, where she was associated with the firm of Tecton.

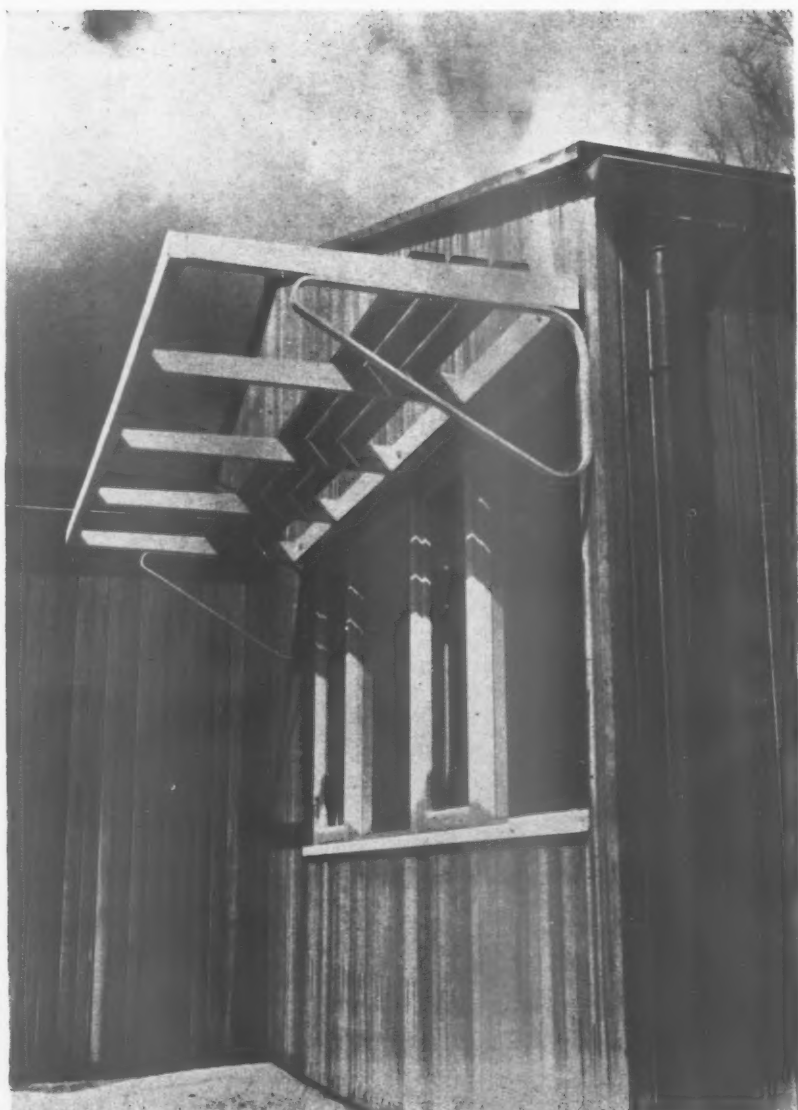
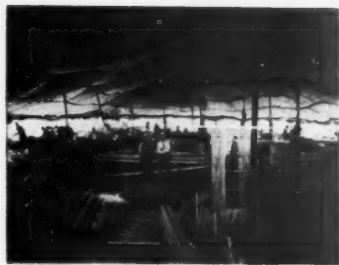
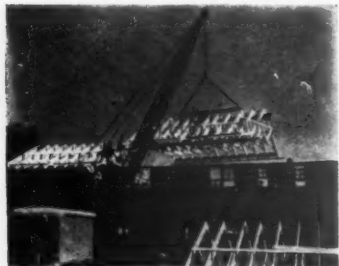


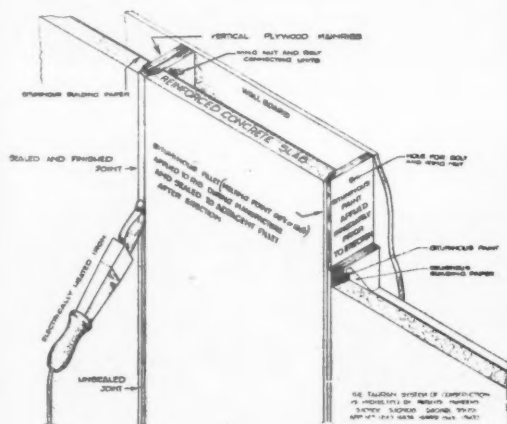
USA HOUSING IN WAR AND PEACE

# USA HOUSING IN WAR AND PEACE



*Above, a one-bedroom house at New Kensington, Pa., which is built on a hillside. Below, right, detail of a wooden sunblind in a type of pre-fabricated, permanent house built for non-commissioned officers at Windsor Locks, New England. Below, top, a roof system fabricated on the ground being hoisted into place at Tomony Hill. Centre, a tent erected for site production. Bottom, a power saw at work, one of the tools that make for speed of construction.*





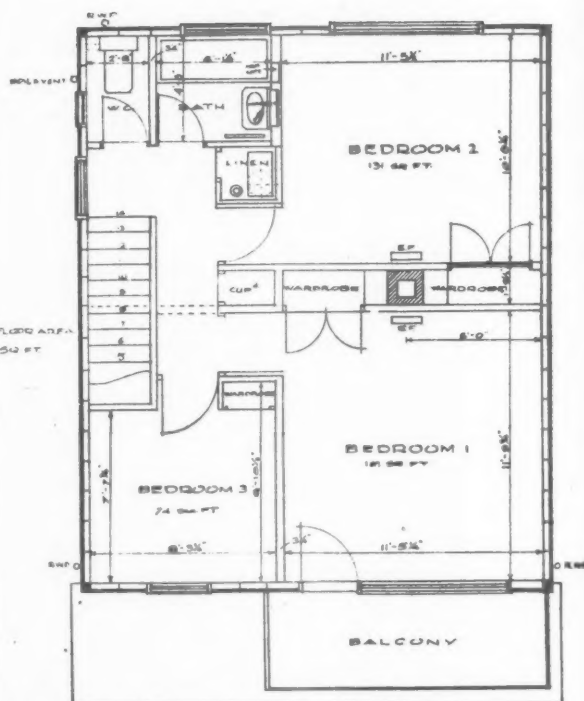
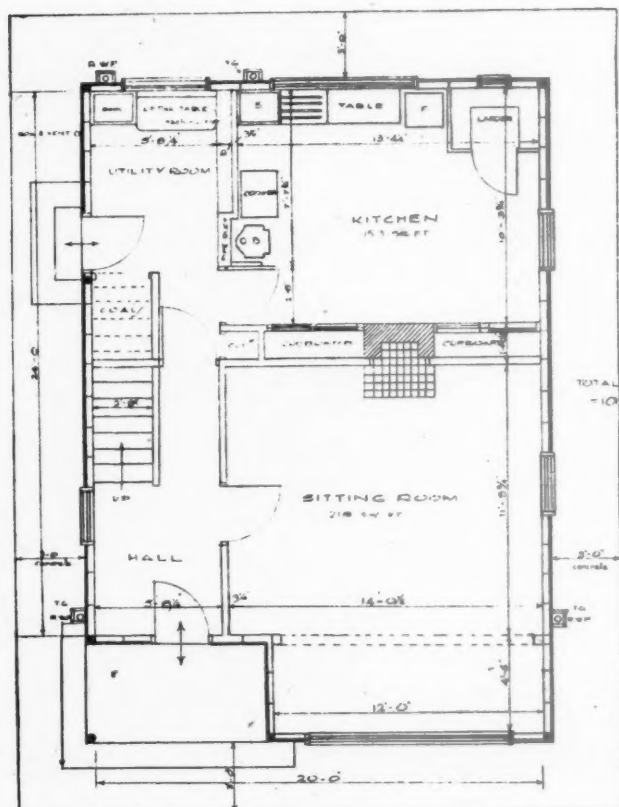
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1

**FLOORS**—Of steel channel frames with joists of pressed steel or laminated timber; size of units approximately 12 ft. by 4 ft. Flooring can be of laminated resin bonded timber or hard fibre board. (Weight approximately 200 lb. per



8 a.m., May 2. Foundations laid.



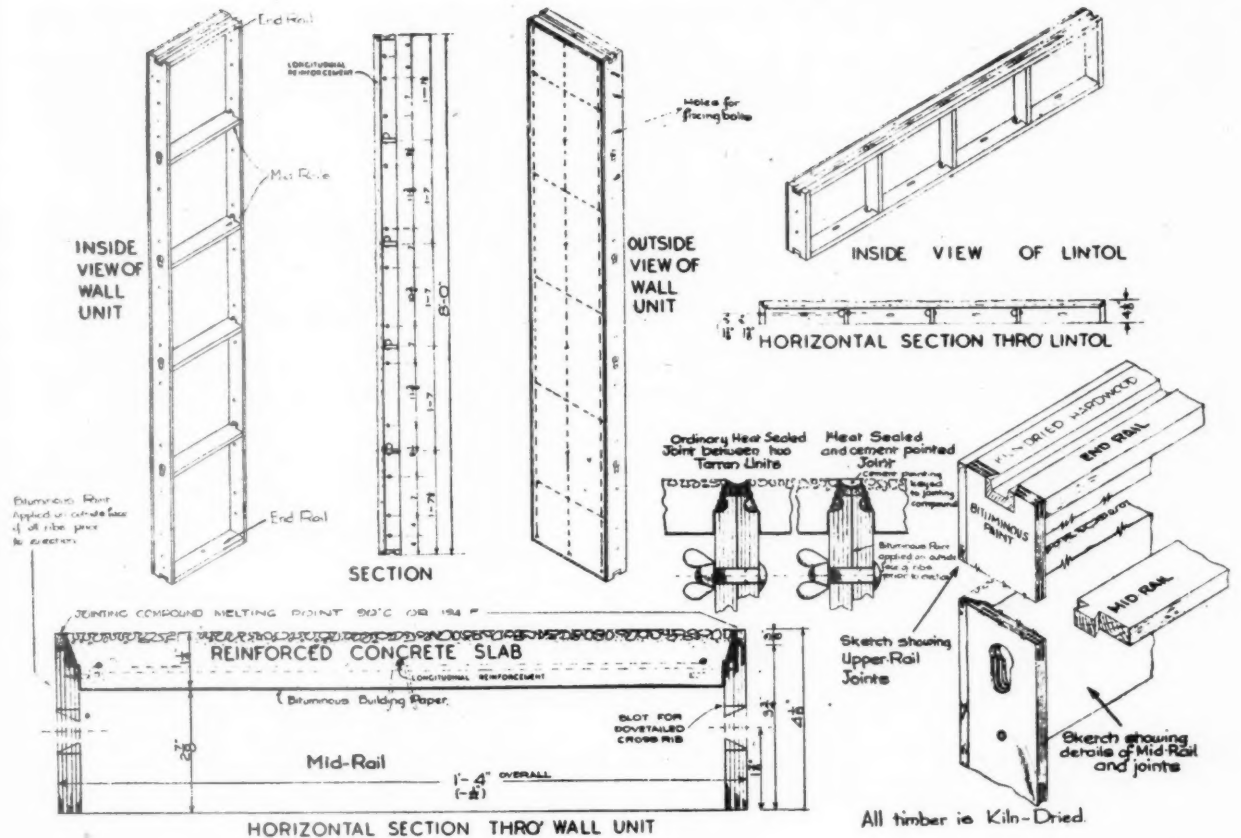
10 a.m., May 2. First floor walls going up.



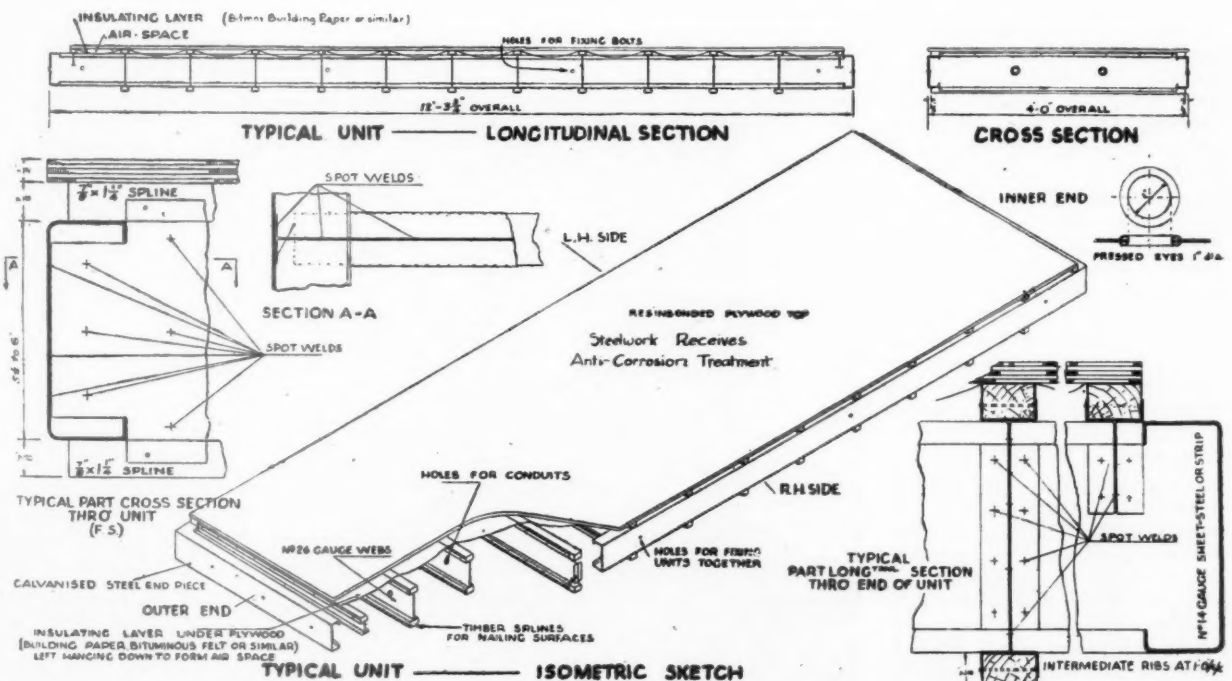
2 p.m., May 2. First floor walls up.



4 p.m., May 2. Roof going on.

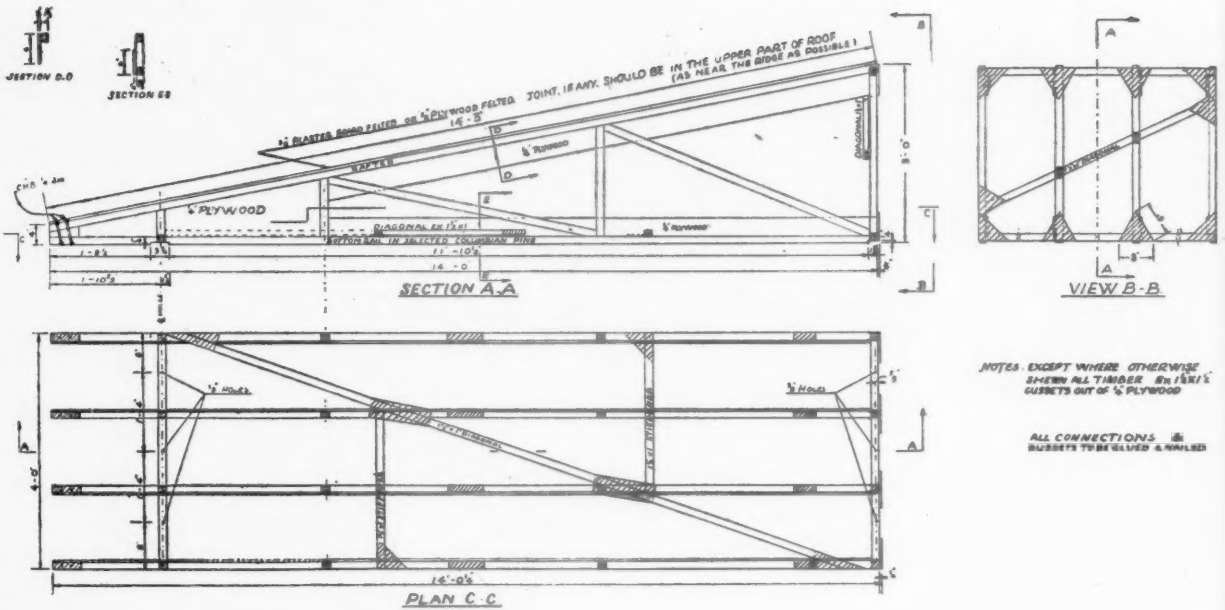


DETAILS OF WALL UNIT



DETAILS OF FLOOR UNIT

# THE TARRAN UNIT CONSTRUCTION HOUSE



unit). Ceilings: Formed with plasterboard, plywood or other suitable lining, as required.

**WALLS**—Composed of Units 1 ft. 4 in. wide by storey height (normally 8 ft.) having a reinforced cast stone or concrete panel in laminated resin bonded timber frames. The external finish to the Units is waterproofed and may be of any colour and have a finish of granite chippings, Derbyshire spar or gravel face. The joints to the wall units are made with an asphaltic asbestos-wool jointing material similar to the caulking of a ship's deck. This is fixed to the units in the factory and sealed by an electrically heated caulking tool when walling is complete. (Weight approximately 140 lb. per unit).

**ROOFS**—Can be flat, partly pitched to about 12° and the units are in sizes up to 4 ft. by 16 ft. in covering capacity. They are covered with bituminous roofing felt, but as zinc, copper and cedar shingles become available, they can quite readily be used for this purpose. The boarding to receive roofing finish is of 9 mm. resin bonded laminated timber. (Weight approximately 180 lb. per unit.)

**INTERNAL WALL UNITS**—Are of resin bonded laminated timber covered with plywood or plasterboard, as required for internal decorations. All cupboards and other necessary fittings are pre-built in the factory and delivered to the site similar to the internal partitions all to dimensions ready to fix in position. The services plumbing is 90 per cent. prebuilt in the factory, and an independent boiler or electric immersion heater or gas heater supplies the hot water.

Above, details of pitched roof unit. Below, interior view of bedroom 1, showing door to balcony.



# HOT WATER



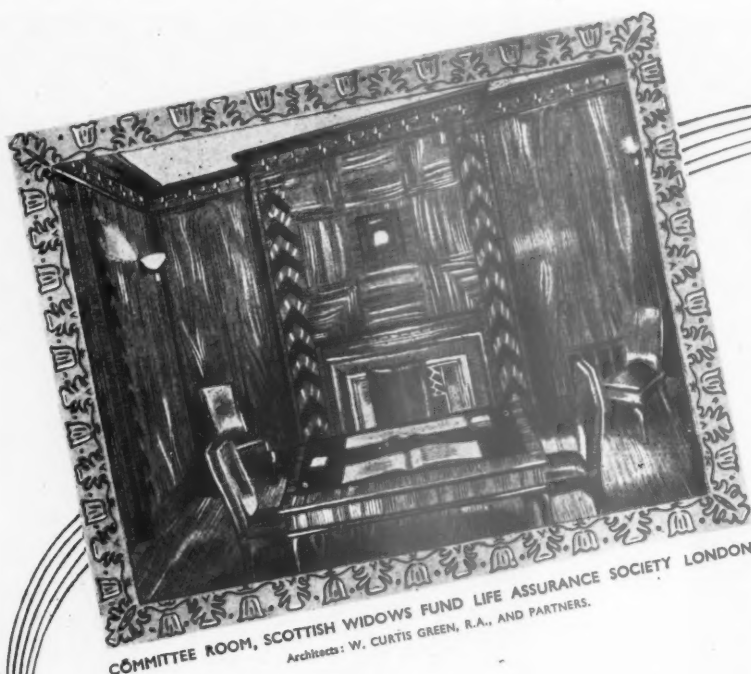
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# INFORMATION CENTRE

The function of this feature is to supply an index and a digest of all current developments in planning and building technique throughout the world as recorded in technical publications and statements of every kind whether official, private or commercial. Items are written by specialists of the highest authority who are not on the permanent staff of the Journal and views expressed are disinterested and objective. The Editors welcome information on all developments from any source, including manufacturers and contractors.

## PHYSICAL PLANNING

1543

Fine Building

FINE BUILDING. Maxwell Fry. (Faber and Faber, 1944, 15s.). To some extent personal credo, indicating extent to which society might benefit by employing architects to design towns instead of just allowing them to happen.

The following extracts illustrate the main theses of this fine book. A description of the MARS plan for London is included, and the book is illustrated by many photographs and sketches.

### NEIGHBOURHOOD UNITS

"In community planning the crèche, the nursery school, community centre, village college, call for co-operation and leadership from the people themselves, and are new and vigorous forms of self-government which we do well to foster as an improving education system provides us with more young men and women capable of accepting the greater responsibilities."

### URBAN CENTRES

"The towns in which the new generations may gradually be strengthened and flourish must make contact with nature and with nature's substitute, art, a daily experience. They must do this in the greatest variety, providing experiences for each period of life and for the varied temperaments of men. Thus in the great swathes of parkland and country which should penetrate the areas of the city there would be recreation and relaxation, direct contact for the husbandman and gardener, the touch and feel of growing things for children, contemplation and quietness for age, and space for the fierce activities of youth."

"In such cities these contacts would form but a part of the range of possible experience, for one would by no means forgo the close congregation of people, the activities of market places and shopping streets, the lines of cheerful light on winter evenings, nor yet the theatres and cinemas and the excitements of crowds. For here, too, through man himself, we are in contact with nature, and will seek such contacts when we have had our fill of quietness."

### RURAL PLANNING

"What is true of the towns is truer of the country. If by community planning we mean planning for the whole community then we shall have to search diligently for collaborators with knowledge of the science and art of agriculture, that largest but least independent of British industries."

### INDUSTRIAL ZONING

"There is nothing inherently destructive to the amenities of a residential district in a well-designed and efficiently run factory for light industry, and it is time I think that the town planner's rather maidenly fear of the small industrialist should be modified in favour of a policy of educating him to his responsibilities as an element in the community plan combined with what control is necessary to ensure his continued good behaviour."

### REGIONAL PLANNING

"Town planning, though it has barely

touched the central mass of the towns, has been town-minded, extending the boundaries of towns over agricultural land with little regard for its value to the community: towns have been planned at the expense of the region. So great has been the expansion of London, so closely sited are the industrial towns, and so widespread is the influence of a sudden industrial growth such as one finds at Oxford or at Slough, that it is foolish to think of planning in terms other than regional. The regional surveys made for many areas before the war were probably more valuable than the elaborate statutory schemes with force of law but without sanction of reason or public support."

### PLANNING AND THE COMMON MAN

"An interest in architecture and planning lies dormant in the common people of the

country, to be awakened wherever it can be shown to arise from the experiences of daily life and to have deep spiritual significance. The interest grows steadily although town planning has been conducted in an air of aldermanic exclusiveness behind a smoke screen of legal verbiage.

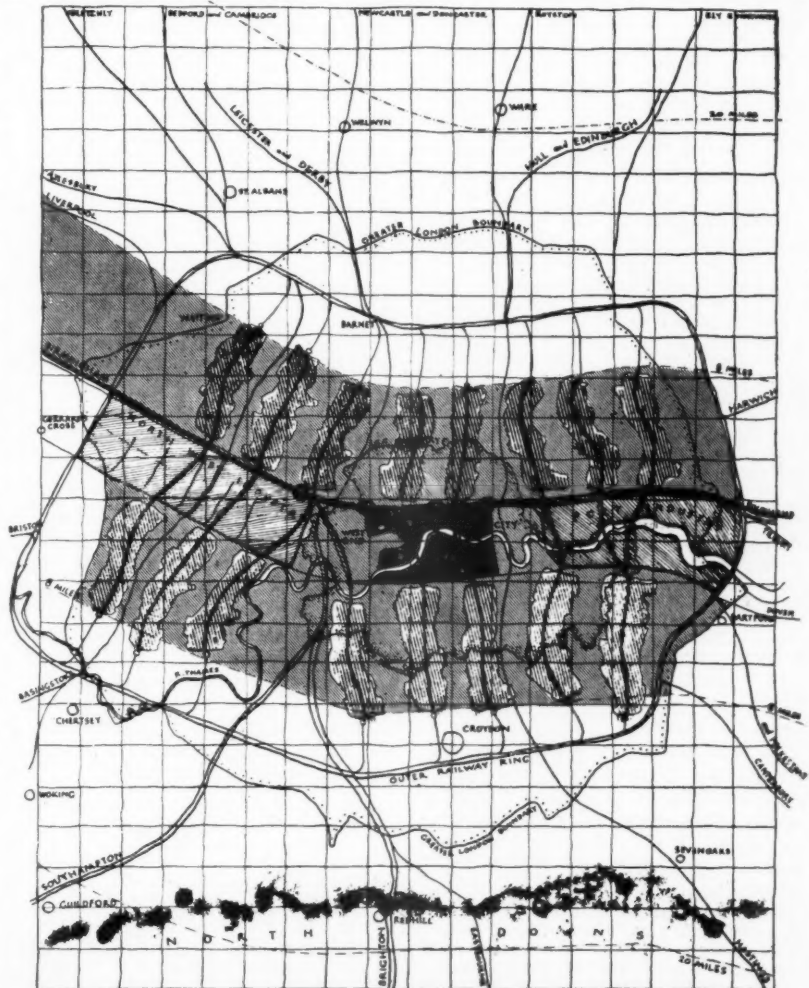
"The problems to be solved in this town concern the property of citizens who would fight like cats to keep their property intact and be supported in the fight—so long as there was little knowledge of the reasons for planning or of the benefits to flow from it. But planning by stealth must give way as knowledge increases. Town planning should be brought to pavement level by opening in the town an information office in which should be displayed the regional and town plans, proposals for new buildings, whether of public or private origin, and such information as would lead to an intelligent interest in the growth of the town from the past into the present and on into the future. If this were done it would be found that in due course suggestions would come in from the people and that finally the work of replanning would assume the character of true collaboration."

## STRUCTURE

1544

Railway Sleepers

CONCRETE RAILWAY SLEEPERS. *British Standard Specification 986: 1944.* (British Standards Institution, 2s.).



The master plan for London, designed by the Modern Architectural Research Society from Fine Building, by Maxwell Fry. The parts hatched with diagonal lines are built-up areas which are surrounded by green space. See No. 1543.

Revised specification providing data for design and manufacture of both ordinary reinforced concrete and pre-stressed concrete sleepers.

It incorporates up-to-date information collected from experiments and from experience with previous designs of sleepers, but may be further revised or enlarged in its scope if more up-to-date information becomes available.

The Specification is of great importance not only for those who are concerned with railway sleepers but to all interested in reinforced concrete; for it is the first British Specification relating to pre-stressed concrete (see Inf. Centre No. 1175) and allows compressive bending stresses in the concrete up to 2,400 lb./sq. in. and preliminary stretching of the reinforcement up to 65 per cent. of the ultimate stress of hard drawn wires, and 85 per cent. of the elastic limit for alloy steel. This means a pre-stress up to a possible maximum of 81 tons/sq. in., i.e. above 180,000 lb./sq. in. This is a revolutionary departure from previous figures in B.S. and the hope may be expressed that the principles of this Specification will be extended to other applications of pre-stressed concrete (bridges, floors, etc.) in the not too distant future.

## HEATING 'and Ventilation

### 1545 Slow Combustion Appliances

A FIRESIDE TALK. A. F. Dufton. (*Journal of the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers*, January-February, 1944, p. 214.) Experiences with heating, cooking and hot water supply in a private house. Advantages of fireclay balls added to fuel, of Cheminée de Nancy and of slow combustion appliances burning solid fuel.

Mr. Dufton's paper records a number of his experiences in relation to heating, hot water supply and cooking in his own home. He mentions the use of coke as a fuel for open grates; the greater efficiency of open fires when fireclay balls, 2½ in. in diameter are added with the fuel; and the advantages of the Cheminée de Nancy. Attention is drawn to the importance of low thermal capacity linings for rooms which are intermittently heated. The author is an advocate of slow combustion appliances burning solid fuel, and he uses stoves for heating, a heat storage cooker, and a boiler, all gravity fed, and all thermostatically controlled. The high efficiency and economy of these stoves is apparent from the data quoted. The value of trickle-charging for hot water supply is emphasized, when combined with adequate insulation and storage capacity; and by attention to these points, plentiful hot water can be obtained from a portable combination range.

### 1546 Street Lighting

STREET LIGHTING SPECIFICATIONS OF THE FUTURE. S. English. (*Trans. Illuminating Engineering Society (Eng.)*, February, 1944, p. 23.) Brief discussion of basis for street lighting specifications, in terms of possible future developments. Light road surfaces main factor in visibility.

Within the lighting industry the specification of street lighting has always proved difficult. One question has been whether to specify conditions at road level or the performance of the lanterns. Road surface brightness, giving a light background to silhouette objects is valuable, but brightness depends on many circumstances of weather, surface and use.

This is too variable for use, therefore, and the tendency is to go now for a specification of how the light is to be laid down along the roadway. Since this can take into account the effect of the lighting upon the user's eyes, e.g. in respect of glare, it seems a desirable objective.

In an interesting aside, the author says that powerful beams near the horizontal at road level give the best road surface brightness, but has great risks of glare. One might hope that this can be overcome, for it would perhaps ease street design problems if we can be rid of the high and expensive standards in use before the war.

It is evident from this paper also that road lighting designers feel that they are baffled by the lack of co-operation of road engineers in working towards light surfaces, which are the main factor in visibility.

### 1547 Fluorescent Lighting

FLUORESCENT LIGHTING INSTALLATIONS. J. N. Aldington. (*Electrical Times*, February 17, 1944, p. 192, and February 24, 1944, p. 222.) Notes on design and maintenance of fluorescent lighting installations.

This article conveniently summarizes some useful experience on the design and maintenance of fluorescent installations. There are notes on the choice of control gear, on maintenance, types of installation and lamp performance.

The main points are the following:

The installation should be designed so that it can be maintained. Either the units should be placed where they can be reached without interfering with workpeople, or proper trolley equipment should be provided to reach high-placed lamps. An example of Before and After effects of cleaning is given.

The author suggests there are three types of installation—low level, high level and mixtures of the two. He seems to merit consideration of light going upward, which has a big effect on the efficiency of vision by improving the character of the background. In other words, primary emphasis seems to be on intensity rather than real visual performance. He is especially attracted by the use of low level units, which at heights of 3-5 ft. above the working plane gives intensity of 12-25 f.c.

The method of design is described for deciding the number of units needed and their location, to give a desired intensity.

## QUESTIONS and Answers

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, 45, The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey.

### 1548 Books on Joinery

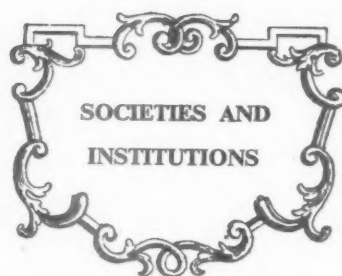
Q Can you tell me of a comprehensive and up-to-date book on joinery?

A The following books may be of assistance to you:

*Joinery and Carpentry*, by R. Greenhalgh, in 6 vols., published by Pitmans.

*Modern Practical Joinery*, by G. Ellis, in 3 vols., published by Batsford.

*Practical Joinery and Carpentry*, by Routledge, published by Caxton.



Speeches and lectures delivered before societies, as well as reports of their activities, are dealt with under this title, which includes trade associations, Government departments, Parliament and professional societies. To economise space the bodies concerned are represented by their initials, but a glossary of abbreviations will be found on the front cover. Except where inverted commas are used, the reports are summaries, and not verbatim.

## RIBA

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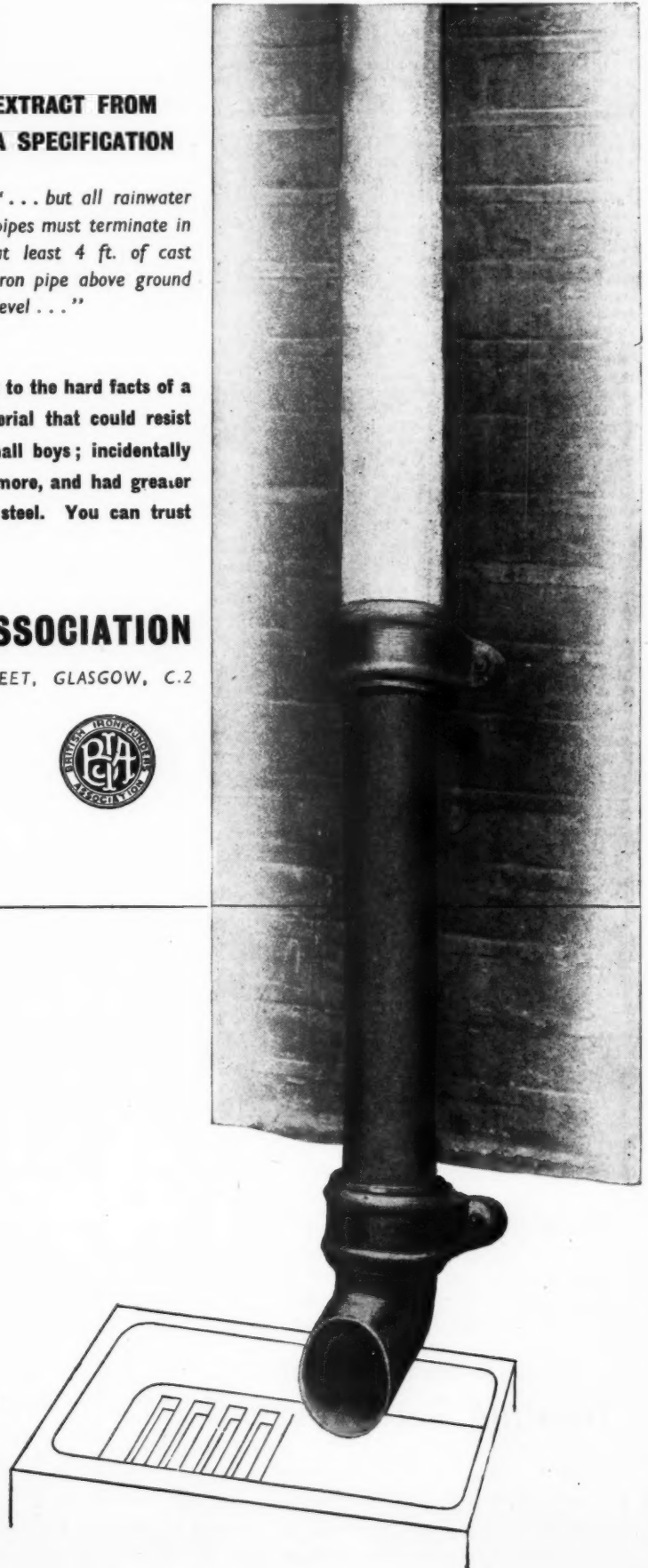
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The Institute of South African Architects (representative in the United Kingdom): D. S. Haddon, E. Berry Webber; The Indian Institute of Architects (representative in the United Kingdom) representatives to be nominated.

*Representative of the Architectural Association:* A. F. B. Anderson. *Representative of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants (now the Association of Building Technicians):* V. L. Nash.

*Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education:* Basil M. Sullivan, C.I.E., O.B.E. *Chairman of the RIBA Registration Committee:* Darcy Braddell. *Chairman of the RIBA Official Architects' Committee:* To be appointed. *Representative of the RIBA Salaried Members' Committee:* To be appointed.

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### New Members

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*As Associates (4):* Adams, John Treadwell (Dunmurray, N. Ireland), Gifford, Miss Elspeth Grizel (Edinburgh College of Art) (Newton Stewart, Wigtownshire), Morris, William (Nottingham), O'Reilly, Cornelius Gerard, B.Arch. (University College, Dublin) (Dublin).

*As Licentiates (7):* Aldam, Harry Blackburn (Cleckheaton, Yorks.), Bowen, Percy (London), Clarke, William Robert Christopher (Wealdstone, Middlesex), Fisk, Sidney Harold (London), Harding, Aubrey Julian (Winchester), Rankine, David (Worcester), Sanders, Harry Percival (Preston).

## TRADE NOTES

In describing the houses in north-west England, designed by T. A. Page, Son & Bradbury, in our issue for June 29, we omitted to mention that the floors and roofs are of reinforced concrete, and were constructed with Truscon precast units, the ceiling being of Hy-Rib metal lathing attached to the soffit of the precast units by means of wire ties and rods. The precast units were supplied by Truscon Floors, of 6-7, Collingham Gardens, Earls Court, London, S.W.5, who also designed the reinforced concrete beams and supplied the reinforcing steel. The construction of the reinforced concrete work and the fixing of the floor and roof units were carried out by the General Contractors, Messrs. J. E. Gardner, Ltd.

The Ministry of Health, in a circular to local authorities, referring to paragraph 10 of Circular 49/44, informed Local Authorities that in respect of works of repair or adaptations to be carried out to property requisitioned under Circular 2845, an estimate of the cost need no longer be forwarded to the Senior Regional Officer when such cost would not exceed £100. It has now been decided that a similar practice may be adopted in regard to all premises requisitioned for residential purposes in connection with the Government Evacuation Scheme and the accommodation of the homeless and transferred war workers, and appropriate Circulars are to be read accordingly.

## OBITUARY

We regret to record the death of Mr. Edward Jukes, late managing director of the Silicate Paint Co. and J. B. Orr & Co., at the age of 64 following a sudden illness. He was associated all his life with the manufacture of Duresco and took over the reins with his colleagues on the death of his father, Mr. Francis Jukes, in 1923.



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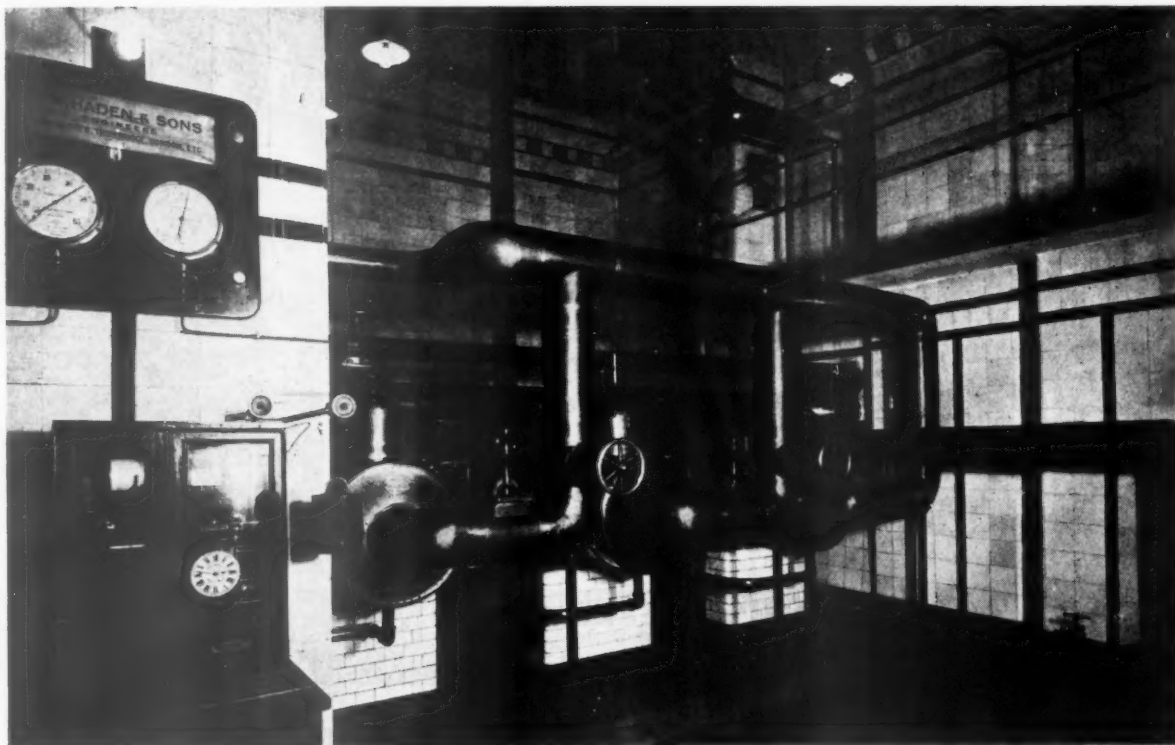


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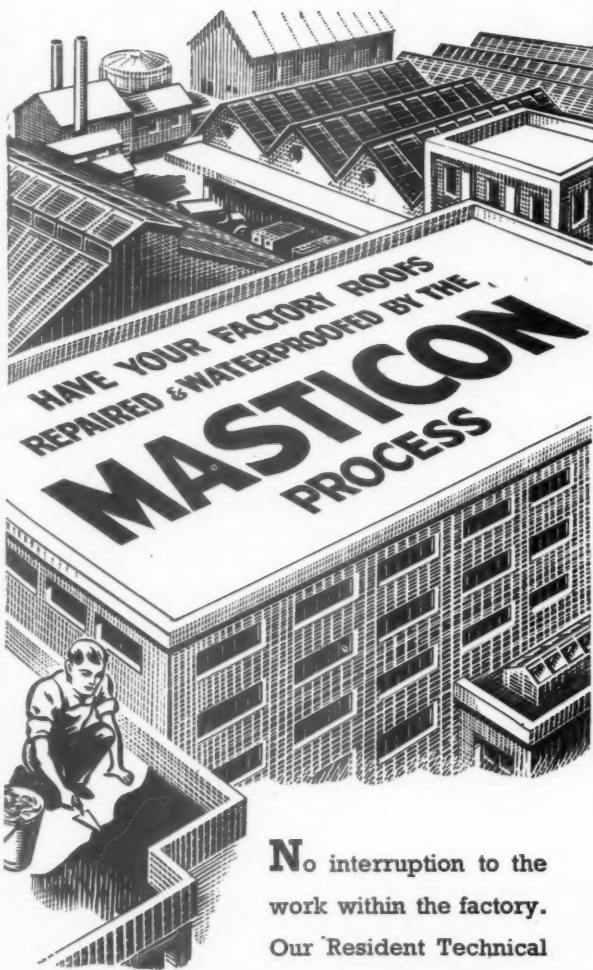
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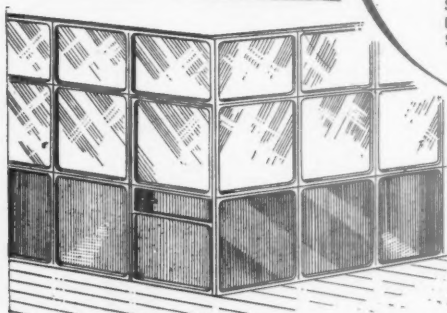
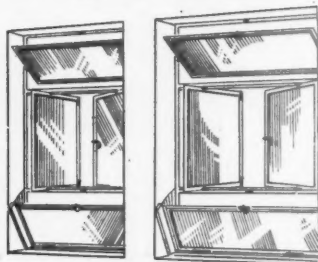
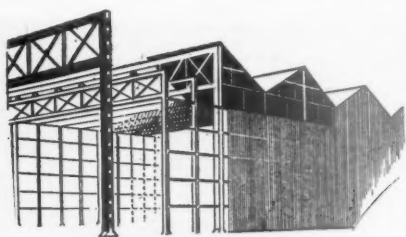
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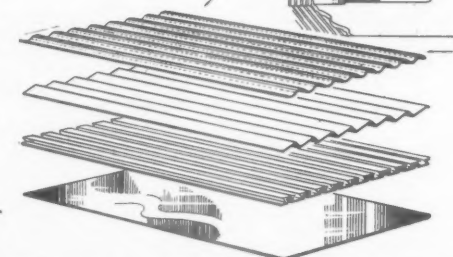


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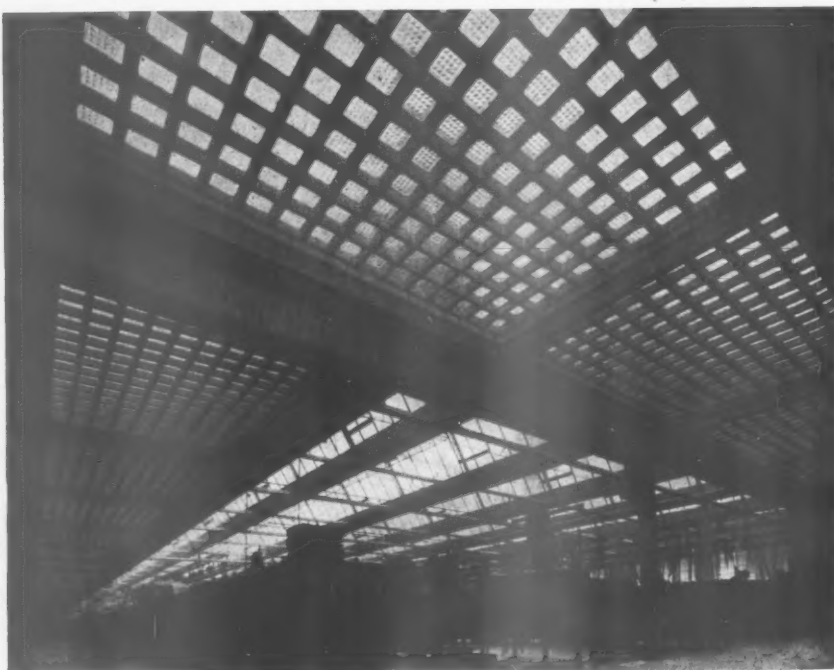
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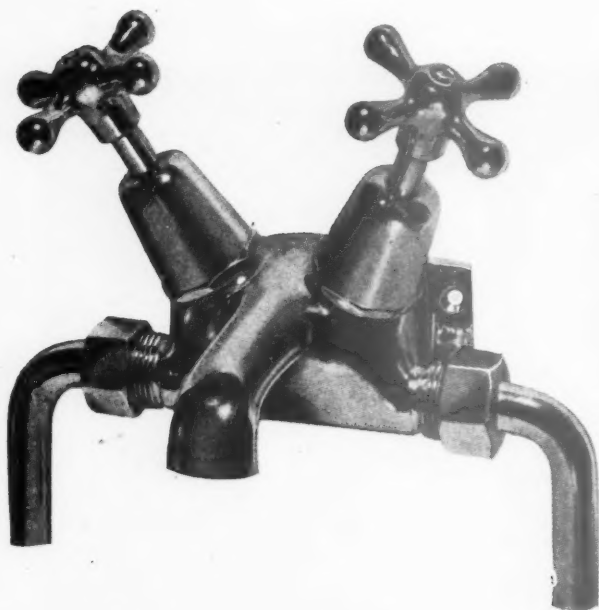
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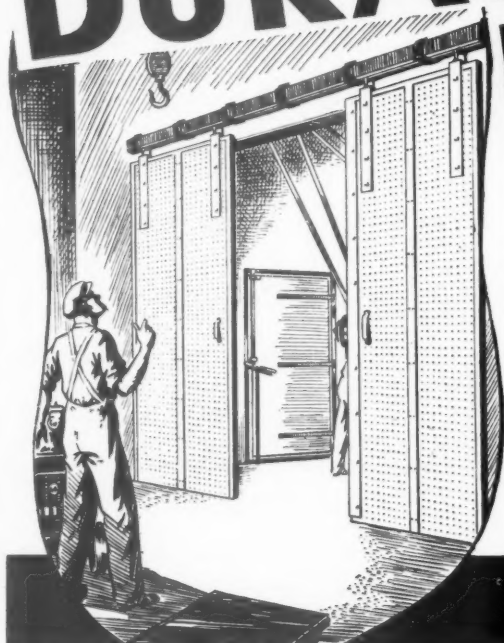
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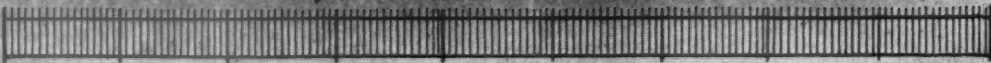
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Advertisements should be addressed to the Advt. Manager, "The Architects' Journal." War Address: 45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey, and should reach there by first post on Monday morning for inclusion in the following Thursday's paper.

Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "The Architects' Journal." War Address: 45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey.

## Public and Official Announcements

Six lines or under, 8s.; each additional line, 1s.

**The Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors** maintains a register of qualified architects and surveyors (including assistants) requiring posts, and invites applications from public authorities and private practitioners having staff vacancies. Address: 75 Eaton Place, London, S.W.1. Tel.: Sloane 5615 891

### COUNTY OF BRECON.

#### APPOINTMENT OF PLANNING OFFICER.

The Breconshire Joint Planning Committee invite applications for the appointment of a County Planning Officer at a salary of £500 rising by annual increments of £25 to £600 per annum, plus a travelling allowance of £100 per year.

The person appointed will also be required to act as temporary Clerk to the Committee at a salary of £100 per year.

Applicants should be fully conversant with the Town and Country Planning Acts, Orders and Regulations, and should have passed the Final Examination of the Town Planning Joint Examination Board, and preference will be given to those who have had experience with a County or Joint Planning Committee and who hold an Architectural, Surveying, or Engineering qualification in addition.

The person appointed will be required to live in or near to Brecon, and to devote the whole of his time to the above duties, and the appointment will be terminable by three months notice on either side, and will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the sickness and holiday rules of the Breconshire County Council.

Applications, giving age and full particulars of qualifications and previous experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be received by the undersigned not later than 5th August, 1944.

ALBERT JOLLY,  
Acting Clerk to the Committee.

County Hall,  
Brecon.  
6th July, 1944.

701

### CUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL.

#### ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Temporary Architectural Assistant, in the County Architect's Department.

The salary offered is £325 per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by increments of £12 10s. to £350 per annum (the first increment will take effect on the 1st April, 1945), together with war bonus, at present 19s. per week, and an allowance for extended office hours (now 47 hours per week) of £50 per annum.

The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and will be terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Form of application may be obtained from the County Architect, 4, Alfred Street North, Carlisle, and should be completed and returned to him, accompanied by copies of three testimonials, not later than Monday, the 4th August, 1944.

G. A. WHEATLEY,  
Clerk of the County Council.

The Courts,  
Carlisle.  
11th July, 1944.

704

### EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

#### APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited from persons of either sex for the appointment of Temporary Senior Planning Assistant in the County Planning Officer's Department at a salary of £350 per annum.

Applicants must have had experience in the preparation of Town Planning Schemes, and Schemes of Reconstruction in Urban Areas, and should state their position as regards liability for National Service.

Preference will be given to Members or Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute or those possessing the diploma of the Town Planning Joint Examination Board.

The successful candidate will be required, in the first instance, to reside in the Lowestoft district.

Applications endorsed "Senior Planning Assistant," stating age, experience, present position and qualifications, and accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, to be delivered to the undersigned not later than the first post, Saturday morning, the 5th August, 1944.

CECIL OAKES,  
Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall,  
Ipswich.

715

### DENBIGHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

#### COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. (WREXHAM).

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the appointment of a Temporary Architectural Assistant in the above named Department. The salary attached to the post is £300 per annum rising by annual increments of £12 10s. 0d. to £325 per annum, plus cost of living bonus at the present rate of £45 10s. 0d. per annum.

Candidates must be capable of making surveys together with the preparation of necessary drawings and specification for small alterations.

Applications, stating age, training, experience, qualifications, position with regard to military service and length of time required to take up new appointment, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be forwarded to the undersigned not later than Saturday, 5th August, 1944.

WILLIAM ROBERTS,  
Deputy Clerk of the County Council.

40, Well Street,  
Ruthin.  
18th July, 1944.

711

### URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GELLYGAER, GLAMORGAN.

Architectural Assistant (permanent) required by the Urban District Council of Gellygaer, Glamorgan.

Candidates must not be less than 35, unless medically unfit for military service, and preferably be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and must have had previous architectural experience in a local authority.

Salary £350 per annum, plus war-time addition of 27s. per week.

The successful applicant will be required to live in the Council's district, to contribute to the superannuation scheme and to undergo a medical examination.

Applicants should write quoting EA806XA to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Room 432, Alexandra House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, for the necessary forms, which should be returned completed on or before 8th August, 1944.

713

### COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

#### COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited from persons not liable for Military Service, or who are exempt therefrom, for the following appointments in the newly established County Planning Department at Wakefield.

The Department, which is engaged on a County Survey as a preliminary to the preparation of a County Advisory Plan together with other planning duties under the direction of Mr. W. Dobson Chapman, County Planning Consultant, is a separate Department of the County Council directly responsible to the County Planning Committee.

The appointments to be made at the outset with basic salaries offered (all of which are at present subject to an additional allowance in respect of war bonus) are the following:—

1. **Deputy County Planning Officer**—at a commencing salary of £900 per annum, rising to £1,000 per annum by annual increments of £50.

2. **Two Senior Planning Assistants.**

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at a commencing salary of £450 per annum, rising to £600 per annum by annual increments of £25.

3. **One Grade III Planning Assistant**—at a commencing salary of £225 per annum, rising to £350 by annual increments of £20.

4. **One Junior Planning Assistant**—at a commencing salary of £160 per annum, rising to £220 by annual increments of £15.

Essential and preferential qualifications of the persons appointed to each of the several positions are as follows:

**Appointment No. 1.**

Essential Qualifications:—

Corporate Membership of the Town Planning Institute, and of either:

The Royal Institute of British Architects,

or The Institute of Civil Engineers,

or The Chartered Surveyors' Institute.

Preferential Qualifications:

Experience in County Planning and the administration of a Planning Office.

**Appointment No. 2.**

Essential Qualifications:

Corporate Membership of in the case of—

2 (a) The Royal Institute of British Architects.

2 (b) The Institute of Civil Engineers.

Preferential Qualifications:

Corporate Membership of the Town Planning Institute with experience in a Planning Office.

**Appointment No. 3.**

Essential Qualifications:

Skilled draughtsman or able surveyor.

Preferential Qualifications:

Intermediate Examination of the Town Planning Institute or the equivalent thereof and experience in a Planning Office.

**Appointment No. 4.**

Essential Qualifications:

Able draughtsman.

Preferential Qualifications:

Experience in an architectural, surveying, Civil Engineering or Planning Office.

The appointments will in every case be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Acts, 1937 and 1939, and the successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications in writing stating age, qualifications, experience and position with regard to military service, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials,

must be lodged with the undersigned in sealed envelopes marked clearly in the top left hand corner "County Planning Appointment" (giving the number of the appointment above for which application is made) not later than first post on the 10th day of August, 1944.

BERNARD KENYON,  
Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall,  
Wakefield.

709

## Architectural Appointments Vacant

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**JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** required in London Office; permanent position offered. Write, stating age, experience and salary required to Box 712. [Chartered Architects.]

## Architectural Appointments Wanted

Architectural Assistants and Students seeking positions in Architects' offices will be printed in "The Architects' Journal" free of charge until further notice.


**ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR, L.R.I.B.A., A.I.A.S.** (Quants.), Age 37, seeks contact with firm offering post-war prospects, preferably with view to partnership; 20 years varied experience; very excellent credentials. Box 309.

**ASSOCIATE**, medically discharged from the Army and now free, with over 20 years' varied experience, since leaving public school and architectural association, desires working partnership where real prospects of post-war work exist. Advertiser is useful designer and first-class draughtsman. London or country preferred. Reply Box 313.

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Classified Advertisements continued on page xlii.



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**ARCHITECT**, fully qualified, with wide experience, T.P. qualification, would accept temporary post from August 1st to September 15th. Box 322.

**ARCHITECT** (Chartered), experienced carrying through works in London and Provinces, requires position in London or Home Counties with first class practice with view to partnership. Willing to bring own connection. Box 323.

**SURVEYOR, HOUSING MANAGER, CLERK OF WORKS, Etc.**, with over 25 years' theoretical and practical experience in all branches of the profession, etc., seeks permanent and responsible position in the Midlands, etc. Experience includes War Damage Repairs, Property Management, and General Property Maintenance. Exempt from Military and National Services. Rendered War Service during 1914-18. Box 324.

**ARCHITECT** (Registered) formerly practising privately, would like post, North England or Scotland. Experienced in Drafting, Works Supervision, War-time Construction, Maintenance and War Damage with special qualifications as front rank Designer. Write BCM/A.A. GUILD, LONDON, E.C.1. 325

**BUILDING SURVEYOR, INSPECTOR, DRAUGHTSMAN.** Age 51. Have served many local and County Authorities. Seeks responsible position under local authority. At present under superannuation, and hold the highest credentials. Have also served as Clerk of Works on important works. Experienced of Dilapidations, War Damage, Builders Quantities, and have a very thorough experience in all types of Building operations. Shortly disengaged. S.W. England. Box 326.

**ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** (aged 25, exempt Forces) requires appointment in Kent (S.E. Kent preferred). Box 327.

**ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.** 25, desires post immediately. Experience building surveys, level, specifications  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., and F.S. details; three years surveyor's staff of large industrial concern. Architectural school trained. Keen and progressive. Unit for military service. Box 328.

**ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT**, 8 years' experience, at present engaged full-time Civil Defence, would welcome opportunity of undertaking part-time work at home for busy architect. Fee by arrangement. Drawing, tracing, typing, etc. Booker, 28, Elmwood Road, London, S.E.24. 329

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**SENIOR ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT** requires responsible position, preferably out of London. Varied experience. Exempt. Box 330.

### Other Appointments Vacant

Four lines or under, 4s.; each additional line, 1s.

**ASSISTANT EDITOR** wanted for Architectural Paper. Write, with full particulars of qualifications, salary required, &c., to Box 51.

**L.C.C. Brixton School of Building.** Required for the 1944-5 session, part-time studio master(s) and lecturer(s) in architectural subjects in the Senior Day School. Candidates must be Fellows or Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Previous teaching experience desirable but not essential. Salary in accordance with the L.C.C. scale for part-time teachers. Applications should be sent to the Acting Principal, the Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4, as soon as possible. 703

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