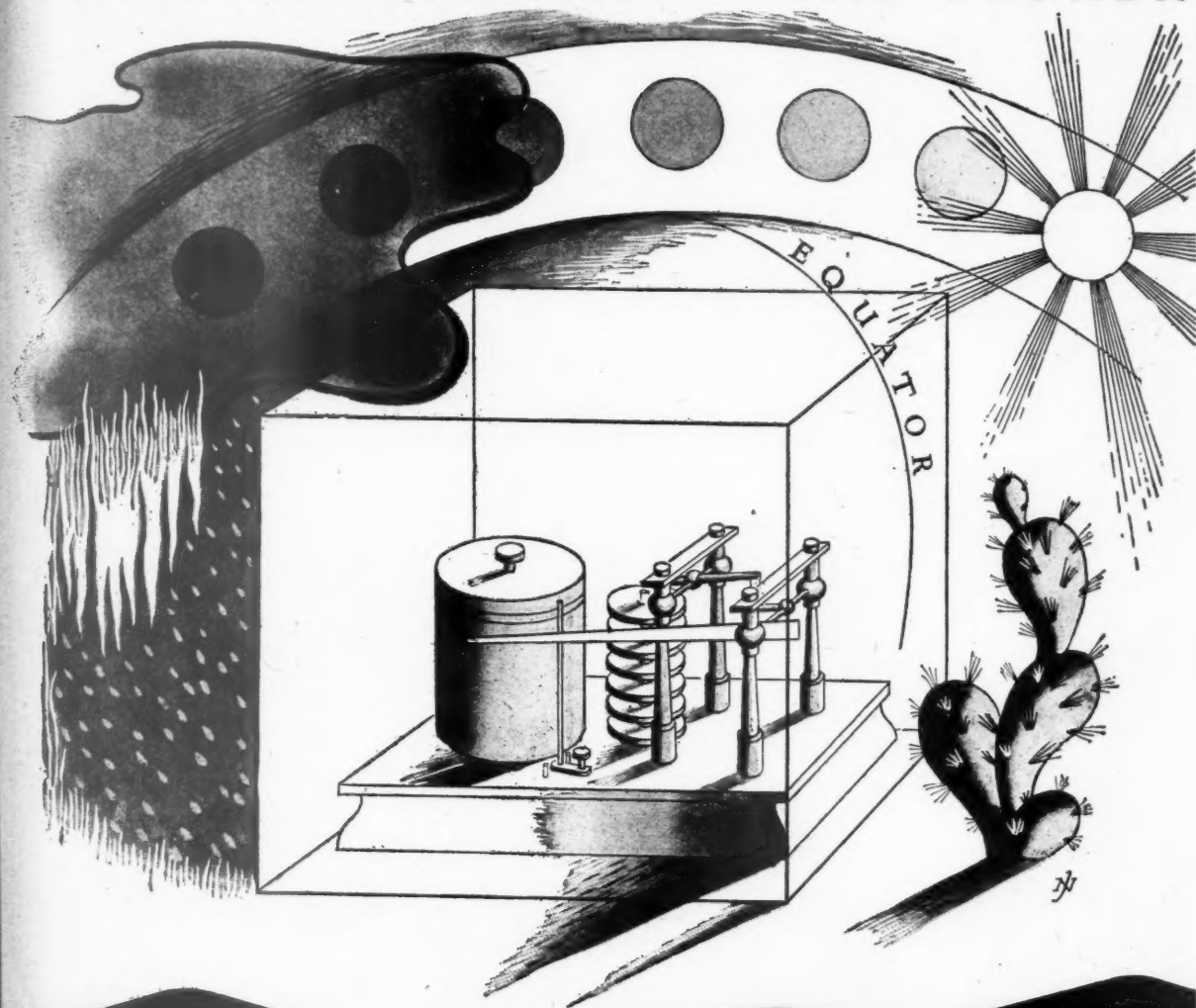


BIGWOOD UNICALOR COAL STOKER



CHANGE OF WEATHER

This English weather of ours certainly shows infinite variety; though heat is never tropical nor cold arctic, our weather can be a constant source of anxiety as well as a topic of conversation.

To meet sudden changes of weather, heating equipment must be fired in a flexible manner; otherwise there will possibly be complaints and certainly waste of fuel.

The Bigwood "Unicalor" Coal Stoker meets all requirements—flexible, automatic, efficient, requiring only infrequent attendance and virtually without maintenance cost.

All considering heating equipment should bear the "Unicalor" Stoker in mind.

JOSHUA BIGWOOD & SON LIMITED · WOLVERHAMPTON

NORTH BRITISH

RUBBER PRODUCTS

HOSE
PIPES

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DOOR
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LEADERS IN INDUSTRY
FOR 90 YEARS

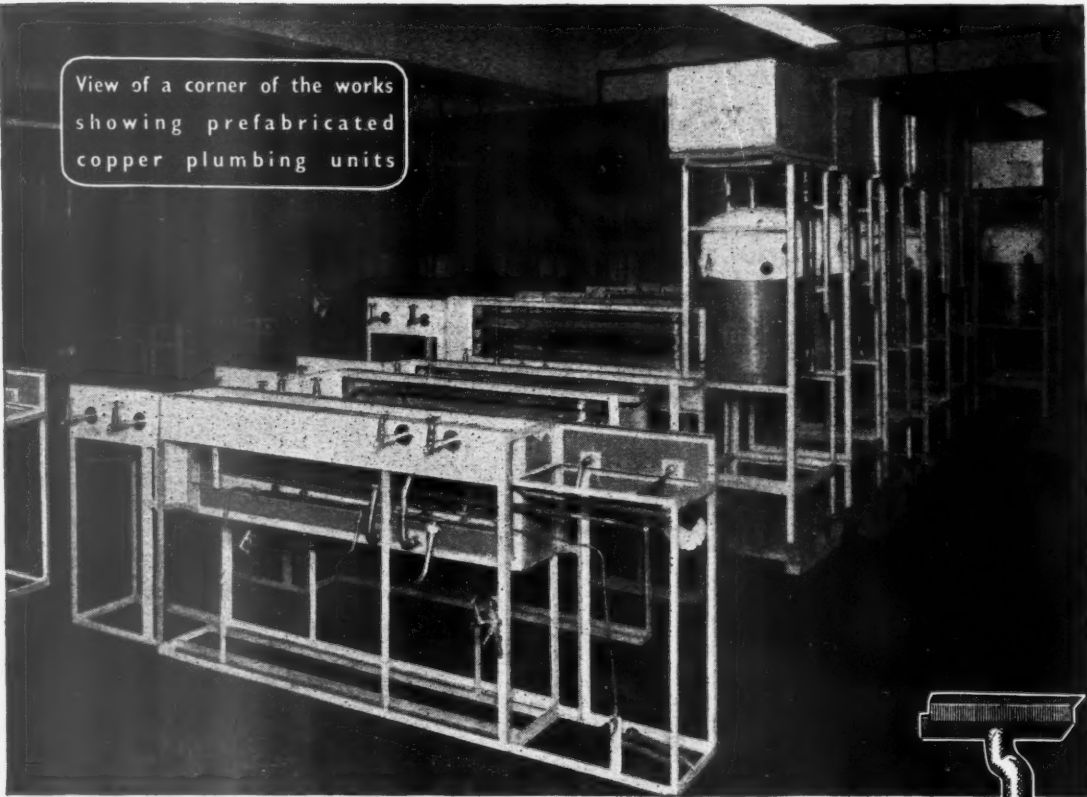
North British

Rubber Products are famous for merit throughout the world. As soon as conditions permit we shall be proud to supply the full range once again for home and overseas trade.

THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED · EDINBURGH C.3
EXPORT DEPARTMENT 204-208 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON W.1

RW/PR.9A

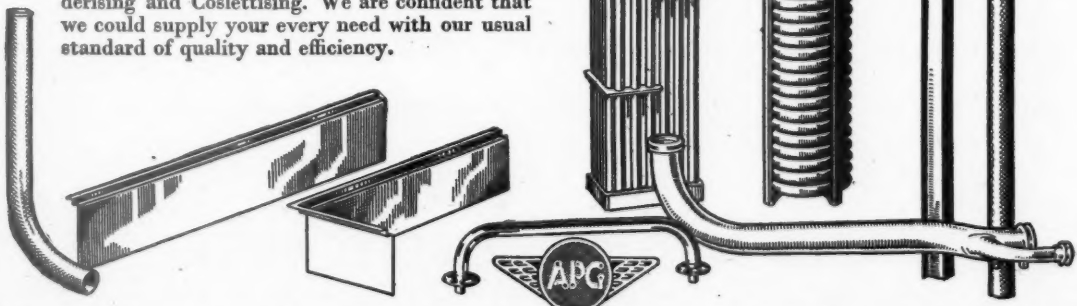
View of a corner of the works
showing prefabricated
copper plumbing units



Do you require

*Copper, Mild Steel, Stainless Steel,
Aluminium or Alloys, in tube or sheet,
formed, welded or manipulated?*

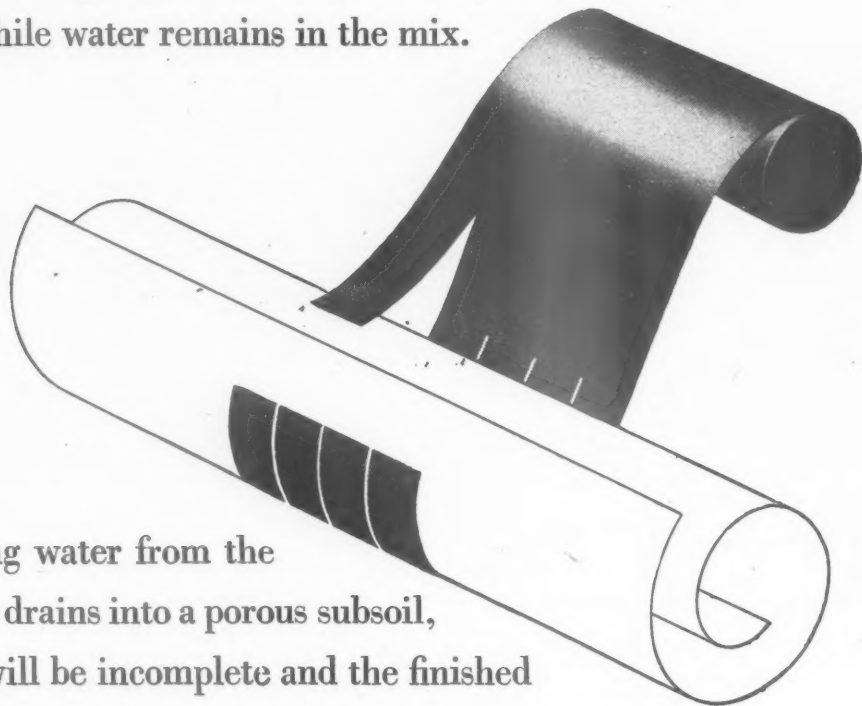
Let your peace-time problems be our opportunity to give you the benefit of the wide experience we have gained in modern production methods. Our Coppersmith Shop and Sheet Metal Department is considered to be one of the best equipped in the country, and the craftsmen we employ, having helped to produce pipe-lines and sheet metal parts for nearly every type of British aircraft used during the war, are now able to apply their previous experience in Marine, Brewery, Distillery, and every kind of Coppersmith work to present day requirements. We also have departments fully equipped to undertake Bonderising and Coslettising. We are confident that we could supply your every need with our usual standard of quality and efficiency.



AERO PIPE & GLASS CO. LTD., GENERAL ENGINEERS & COPPERSMITHS
A.P.G. HOUSE, HARLESDEN ROAD, WILLESDEN GREEN, LONDON, N.W.10

894-16

Plan for better concrete . . . of course choose cement and aggregates carefully; of course mix thoroughly; of course lay, tamp and cure conscientiously. But don't forget the cardinal fact that proper setting and hardening can only take place while water remains in the mix.



If the mixing water from the bottom inch drains into a porous subsoil, hardening will be incomplete and the finished slab weak. Keep water in the mix by using an underlay of IBECO waterproof concreting paper. IBECO is different from all other concreting papers. It's waterproof throughout. The proofing bitumen is part of the paper itself. Easy to handle, small in bulk for easy transport, low in cost, IBECO is a "must" for modern concrete work. samples and test data from C. Davidson and sons Ltd (Dept. K.41) : Mugie Moss, Aberdeen.

IBECO WATERPROOF KRAFT PAPER

FLAT ROOF CONSTRUCTION

HY-RIB

The Combined Centering
and Reinforcement . . .

NO TIMBER SHUTTERING
CONCRETE SLABS CAST IN SITU
SPEEDY CONSTRUCTION
EASY TO ERECT

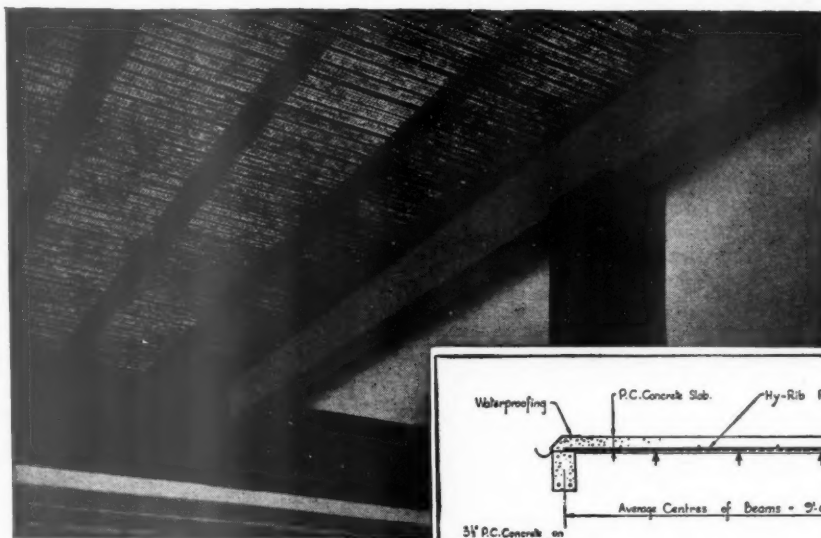


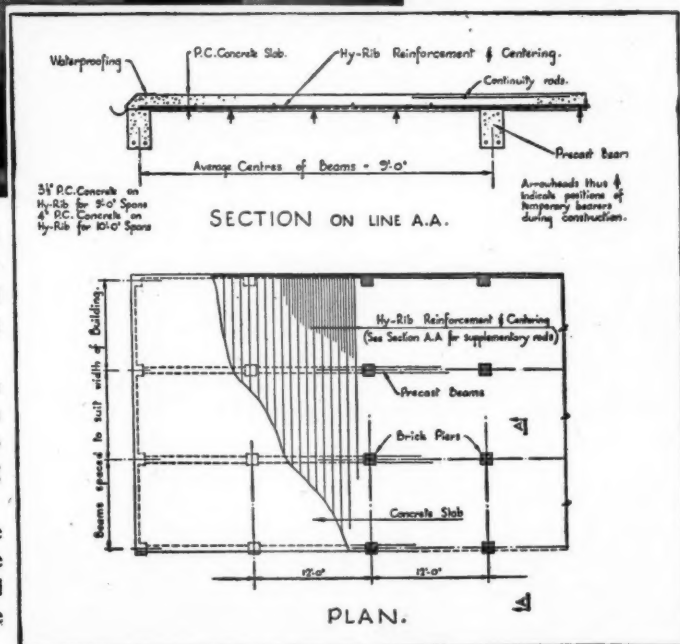
Illustration shows Hy-Rib centering and reinforcement after concrete of roof slab has set and temporary propping removed.

Typical details showing roof construction.

The use of Hy-Rib combined centering and reinforcement effects a double economy as timber shuttering is eliminated and the reinforcing steel is utilised in the constructional stages.

The use of Hy-Rib is a guarantee that the maximum strength is developed in the reinforcing steel. The sheets of Hy-Rib cannot "ride up" into the concrete during construction and become ineffective.

The Hy-Rib system of construction can be carried out by unskilled labour under the control of a competent foreman. Detailed working drawings are supplied for the guidance of the building staff.



HY-RIB SALES • 6 COLLINGHAM GARDENS

EARLS COURT • S.W.5 • PHONE FROBISHER 8141

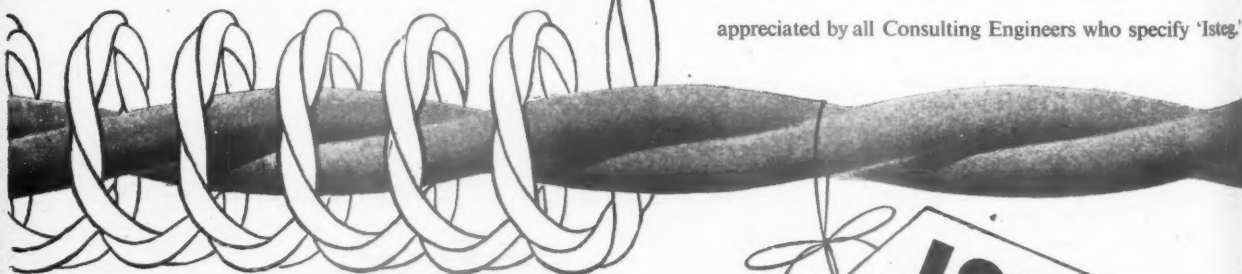
HY-RIB
COMBINED CENTERING
AND REINFORCEMENT



WHAT'S THE CONNECTION?

The resemblance between the flex of your telephone and a length of 'Isteg' is a pure coincidence. Neither was copied from the other. But both have this in common — they can save consulting engineers quite a lot of time and trouble. Because of the higher stresses permitted when it is used, 'Isteg' shows a saving of one third in the weight of steel normally required — which is just as well, considering that

steel is likely to be a high priority material for some years to come. Being keyed to the concrete throughout its entire length 'Isteg' needs neither hooks nor overlappings and minimises the cracking problem. 'Isteg' is backed up by a first class service controlled by people who know how to interpret your requirements in a way which will be appreciated by all Consulting Engineers who specify 'Isteg.'



Manufactured by GUEST, KEEN & NETTLEFOLDS, LIMITED, CARDIFF

McCALL & COMPANY (SHEFFIELD) LIMITED, TEMPLEBOROUGH, SHEFFIELD

THE UNITED STEEL COMPANIES LIMITED, SHEFFIELD and

ISTEG STEEL PRODUCTS LTD. (SALES), 8 BUCKINGHAM PALACE GARDENS, LONDON, S.W. 1

TELEPHONE: SLOANE 9210



PORTCULLIS "PORTELLO" GAS FIRE

*Design of unusual merit
associated with advanced
technical efficiency will
continue to be characteristic
qualities of the products of
Bratt Colbran when peace-
time manufacture is resumed.*

*Bratt Colbran
Limited*

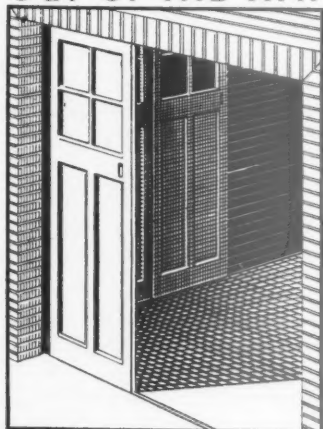
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SPECIALISTS IN SOLID FUEL, GAS AND ELECTRICAL HEATING

THE VALUE OF SLIDING



OUT OF THE WAY



In these days, to slide on a banana skin can be considered as something approaching a luxury. But that, of course, is only one way of sliding—and not very pleasant. The real pleasure of sliding comes from a sense of travelling swiftly and smoothly between one place and another with rare economy of time and effort. Now apply this perfect principle to doors and what do we find? Without a doubt we should be led to consider a door fitted with King Sliding Door Gear—and it is worth considering. A door that's hinged is a door that needs a lot of room; but with a sliding door it's different. If it's fitted with King Door Gear a touch of the hand takes it out of the way, gliding easily and quickly to nestle snugly against the wall, completely and unobtrusively out of the way. Doors that slide mean doorways that allow free passage all around them.

KING SLIDING DOOR GEAR

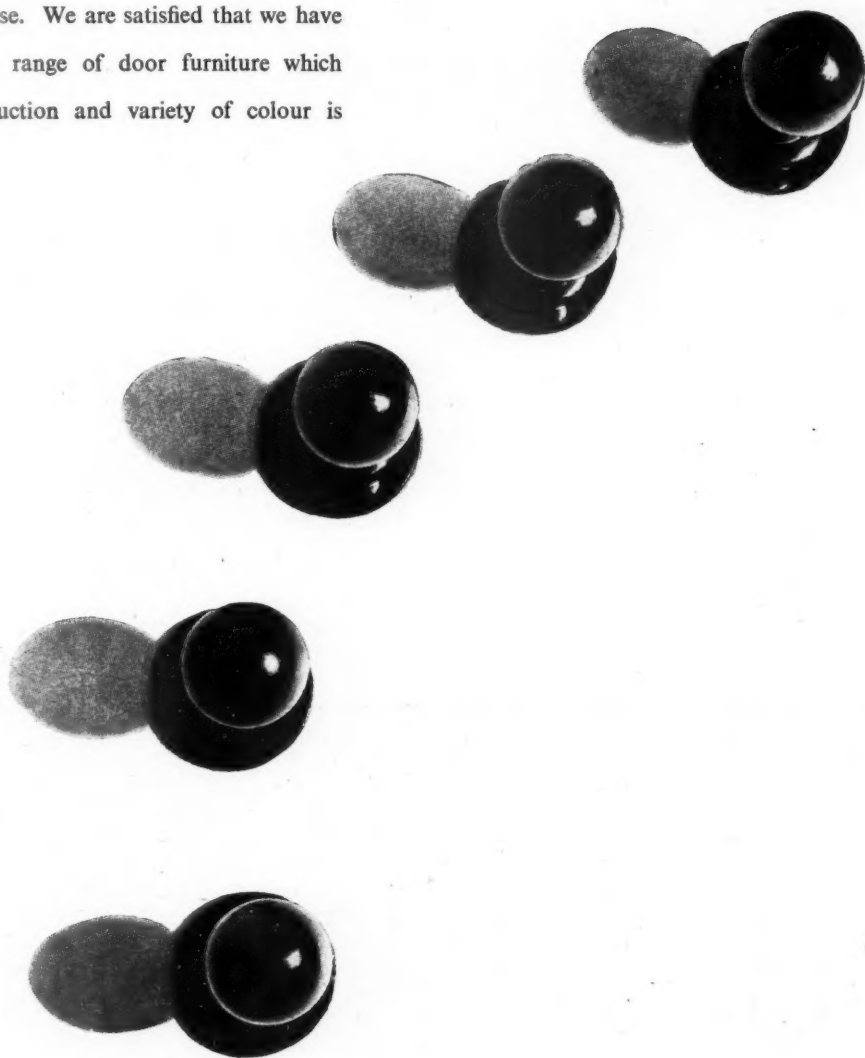
For ante rooms, cloak rooms, garages, lifts, etc., and places where space is limited or traffic congestion is likely to occur, sliding doors are the perfect application.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

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TELEPHONE HITCHIN 960 (10 LINES)

OUR AIM is to produce door furniture,
functionally perfect, pleasant to both
hand and eye, strong enough to stand
up to the hardest wear, and at a price that will
ensure its widest use. We are satisfied that we have
now developed a range of door furniture which
in design, construction and variety of colour is
outstanding.



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for plastics

DOOR FURNITURE - CABINET HANDLES - KNOBS FOR ALL PURPOSES

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FACTS ABOUT



LIME

FOR BUILDING

Bricks are nowadays made without straw.
BUT GOOD HOUSES are not built
without incorporating **LIME** in the
MORTAR for brickwork and for
INTERNAL PLASTERING.

THE SOUTHERN LIME ASSOCIATION

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(9)

HERMATOR HARD GLOSS PAINT



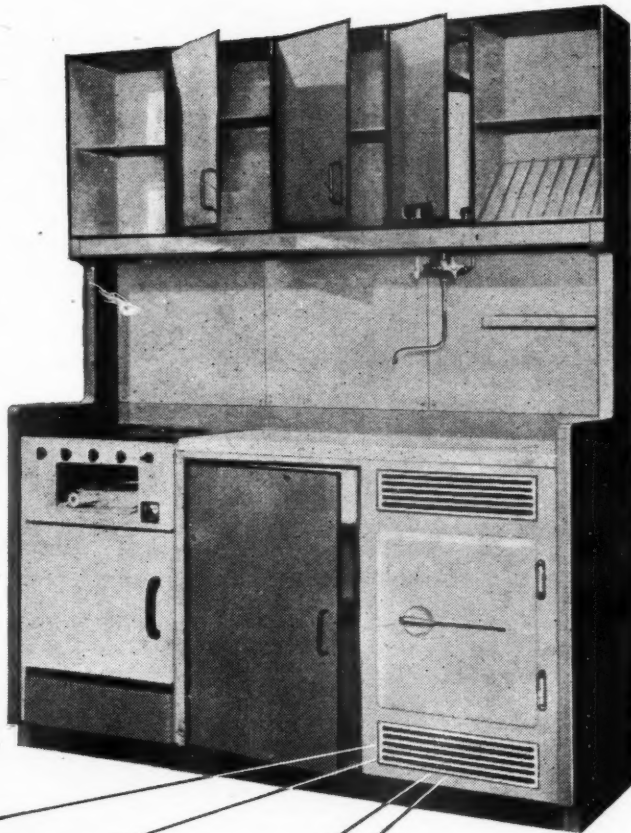
Hermator is Britain's standard for hard gloss paint. You may still specify "HERMATOR" with every confidence for the protection of wood and metal in all climates. It successfully resists rust, rot, decay, storm, rain, sleet, salt water and extremes of heat and cold. Not quite up to pre-war quality due to restrictions on imports of certain raw materials, but the best that can be produced under present conditions and can still be termed—

*"The Knight Protector
of Wood & Metal"*

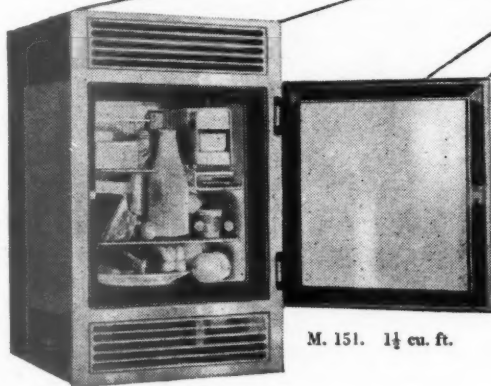


DOCKER BROTHERS LADYWOOD BIRMINGHAM 16

Kitchen equipment must satisfy the housewife's needs and, by its adaptability, meet the requirements of the kitchen planners. That is why Electrolux 'built-in' refrigerators are so popular. The M.151 shown, fulfils the needs of the average small family; and like all Electrolux 'built-in' cabinets, fits in to any kitchen design. Moreover, it is noiseless, has no moving parts, and does not interfere with wireless reception.



Package Kitchen by courtesy of
MESSRS. ALUPLEX LTD.



M. 151. 1½ cu. ft.

Electrolux 'Built-in' Refrigerators operate equally well by Gas or Electricity. Free Standing Models operate by Gas, Electricity or Paraffin.

ELECTROLUX LIMITED



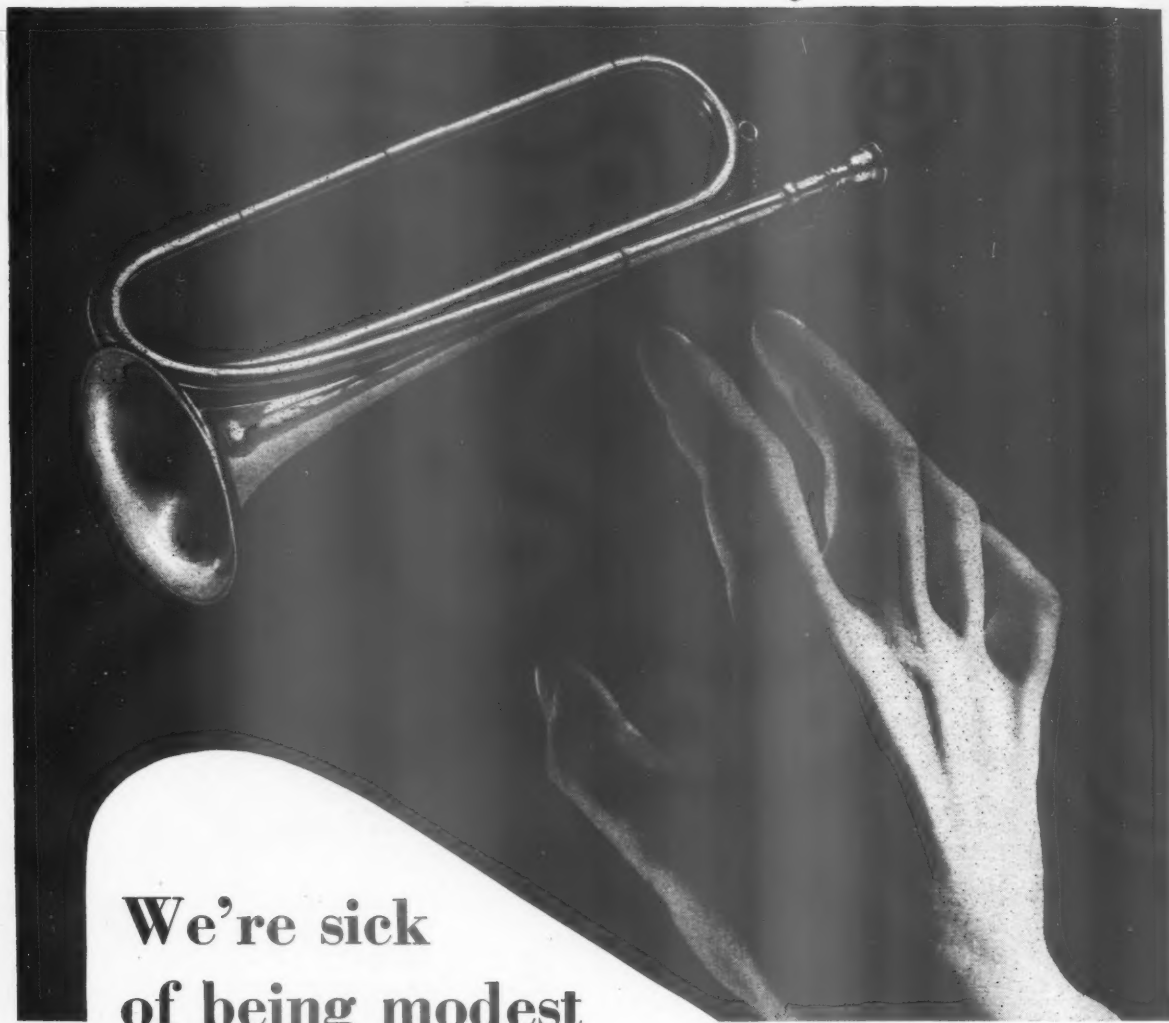
TO H.M. THE KING

Works: LUTON, BEDFORDSHIRE

'Phone: LUTON 4020



TO H.M. QUEEN MARY



We're sick of being modest

We're sick of hearing that the Germans lead the world with camera lenses and optical equipment. How is it that our aircraft cameras are far in advance of our enemies'? How is it that Hollywood films are shot through British lenses? How is it that most of the light-houses in the world were designed and made in England? The answer is that the finest optical glass in the world is made in England by Chance Brothers and darn it, we're proud of it.

Chance Glass

FOR SCIENCE, INDUSTRY AND THE HOME

CHANCE BROTHERS LTD., Glass-makers since 1824, Optical Glass, Pressed Glassware, Laboratory Glassware, Rolled Plate, Wired Glass, Architectural, Decorative & Lighting Glassware, Scientific & other specialised Glass Products, Marine & Aviation Lighting Equipment. Head Office: Smethwick, Birmingham. London Office: 10, Princes St., Westminster, S.W.1. Scottish Works: Firhill, Glasgow, N.W.

POWER SUPERSEDES HUMAN EFFORT



SPARTAN youths covered long distances with messages, handed on from one human to another. As a means of communication, its efficiency depended largely on soundness of wind and fleetness of foot.

To-day, messages speed to the ends of the earth in a fraction of a second

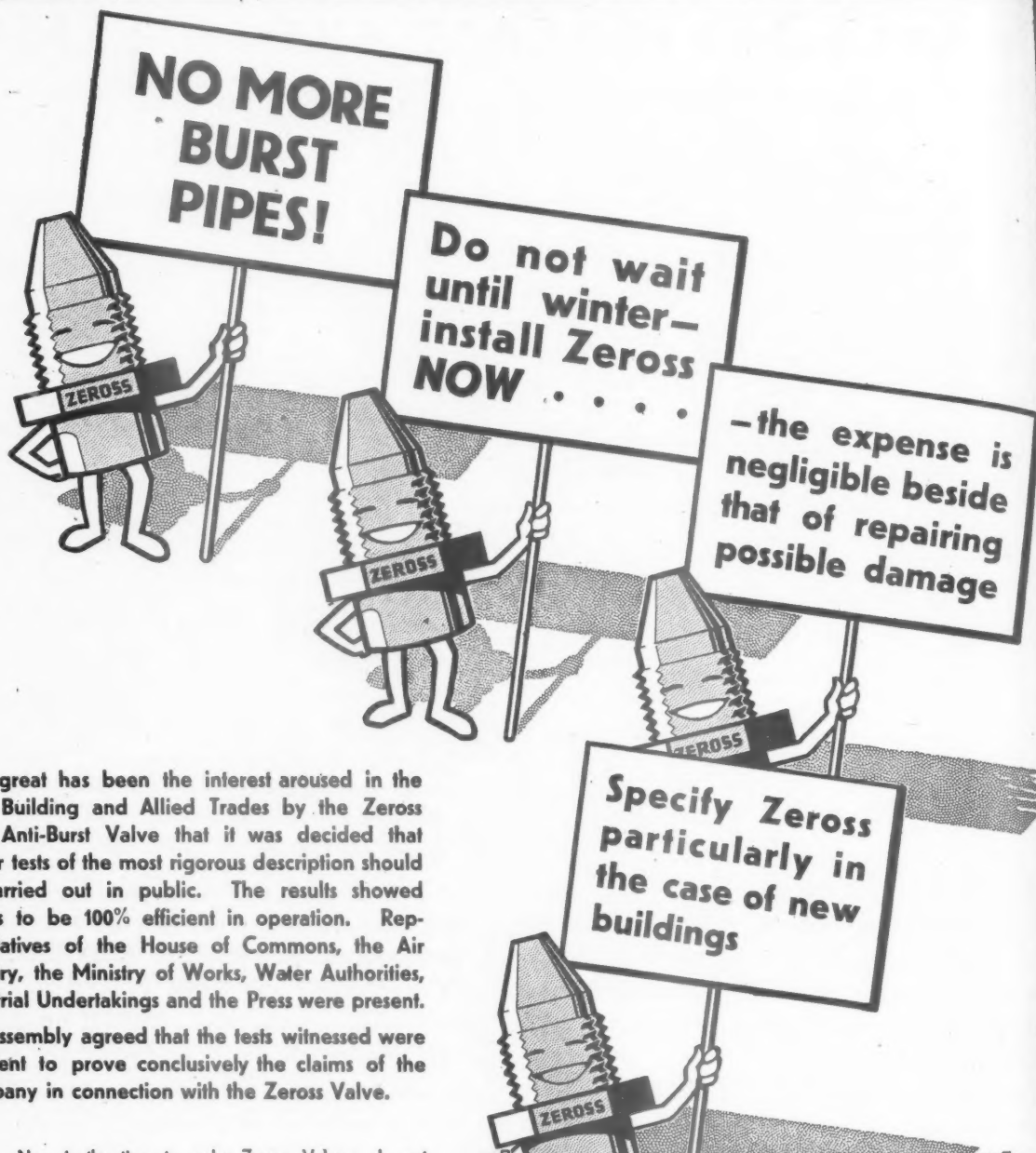
thanks to the power of electricity. In the development of radio, the telegraph and telephone, **BRUSH ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT** too have helped to bear the torch of progress. **BRUSH** products are known all over the world for their sound workmanship, sterling reliability and excellence of design.

THE
BRUSH

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO. LTD.
LOUGHBOROUGH · ENGLAND

TURBO-GENERATORS, TRANSFORMERS, E.H.T. and M.T. SWITCHGEAR, A.C. and D.C. MOTORS and GENERATORS, BATTERY ELECTRIC VEHICLES and TRUCKS, TRACTION EQUIPMENT, BUS and COACH BODIES

BRANCHES: LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, CARDIFF, BATH, MANCHESTER, LEEDS, NEWCASTLE, GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN



So great has been the interest aroused in the Building and Allied Trades by the ZeroSS Anti-Burst Valve that it was decided that further tests of the most rigorous description should be carried out in public. The results showed ZeroSS to be 100% efficient in operation. Representatives of the House of Commons, the Air Ministry, the Ministry of Works, Water Authorities, Industrial Undertakings and the Press were present. The assembly agreed that the tests witnessed were sufficient to prove conclusively the claims of the Company in connection with the ZeroSS Valve.

Now is the time to order ZeroSS Valves; do not wait until winter, when it may be too late. The cost of installation is negligible compared with that of making good the damage that may be caused by bursts due to freeze-ups. "ZeroSS" should be specified particularly in the case of new buildings as well as in existing water systems. "ZeroSS" technicians will gladly give advice and assistance.

Remember that ZeroSS Valves are entirely self operating and require no maintenance. There is no constant wear on any part of the Valves and they cannot be affected by corrosion as the essential parts are not normally in contact with the water.



Write for descriptive folder and reports from
S. GRAHAME ROSS LTD. SLOUGH.
TEL.: BURNHAM (BUCKS) 686.



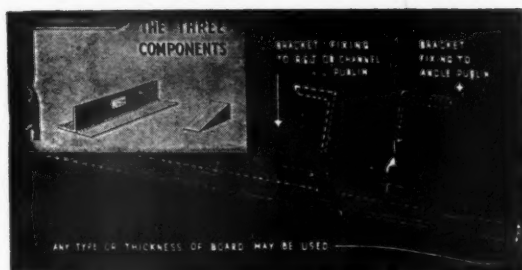
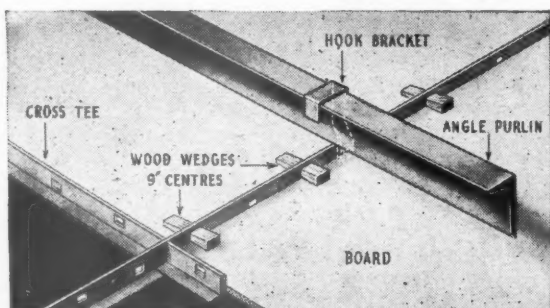
Patent No. 519406

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.



Escalator Tunnel of St. John's Wood Underground Station. Architect: S. A. Heaps.



8 POINTS TO BE NOTED

1. Fixed to **UNDERSIDE** of purlins—steel or wood—covering unsightly hook bolts, clips, etc.
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.
4. No unsightly nail heads showing.
5. Can be applied to new or old buildings of any construction independently of the roofing contractor,
6. who proceeds with his work ahead of the AnD Wedge Method.
6. Any thickness of board can be used, from $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ ".
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

C. F. ANDERSON & SON, LTD.

Wallboards for Government Work

HARRIS WHARF, GRAHAM STREET, LONDON, N.I.

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big - with big advantages . . .
built in, by PRESTCOLD

This built-in Prestcold refrigerator, as shown, installed in the kitchen designed by the Wessex Electricity Co., has the following important advantages :

Storage capacity of approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, which will hold all the perishable foodstuffs for a family of four.

Larder space rendered unnecessary. Dry goods and non-perishable foodstuffs would be kept in kitchen cupboards.

Waist-high door, allowing access to interior without stooping. Height adaptable by varying position of supporting frames.

It can be built into kitchen fittings with cupboard space above and below it.

Design provides for adequate ventilation of mechanism without the necessity for special air-bricks or ducting.

Ice making and 'cold cooking' facilities.

Most important too, is the fact that this Prestcold refrigerator provides the food storage temperatures necessary for the proper safeguarding of perishable foods—for instance 35°F for fresh fish and poultry; 40°F for milk—and even the lower temperatures needed to store the frozen foods which will be available later on. In addition, it will be most economical in current consumption, using only one unit a day.

PRESTCOLD *Refrigeration*

Taking it ...



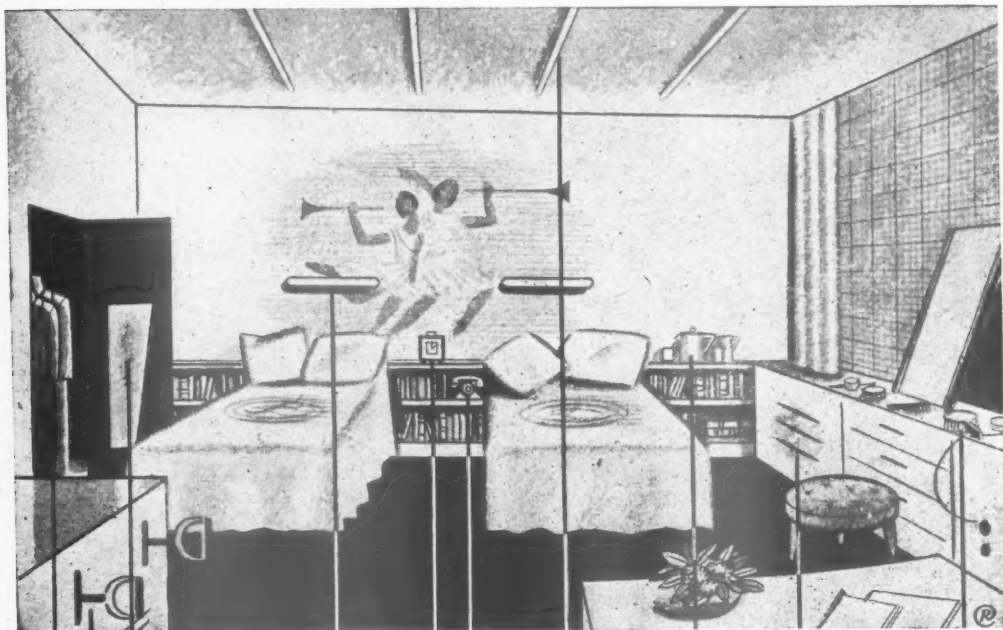
A tank must take hard knocks as well as give them. Heat, fumes, friction and violent jolts must be withstood by all parts of a tank—including, of course, parts covered with leathercloth. Indeed, not only tanks, but in fact every mobile unit of a modern army requires in some shape or form a leathercloth that can stand up to unfair wear and tear. That is why many thousands of yards of "Rexine" have been fitted into the bodies of modern service vehicles and their equipment. Much has been learnt from the constant research employed to ensure the production of durable materials that will stand the stresses and strains of active service. The fruits of this research will in good time be incorporated in peacetime Mural "Rexine" and Mural "Vynide" panelling cloths for interior decoration. I.C.I. will be able to offer an enviable standard of excellence in these materials for the coming days—and needs—of peace.



IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD., LONDON, S.W.1

THE ALL ELECTRIC HOME OF THE FUTURE

Nº 5. THE BEDROOM



1 Airing
Wardrobe
and
Deodorising

2 Vibro-Massage
and Exerciser

3 Electric Trousers Press
on Wardrobe Door

SEE BRITAIN'S AIRCRAFT EXHIBITION
ON THE JOHN LEWIS LTD. SITE,
OXFORD STREET, W.1, FROM JUNE 21st,
1945, ONWARDS.

4 Fluorescent Strip
Lighting

6 Bedside
Telephone

5 SMITH "SECTRIC"
AUTOMATIC ALARM

7 Infra Red Rays
warming Twin Beds

8 Electric Kettle
and
Tea Diffuser

9 Heating and Air
Conditioning Radiant

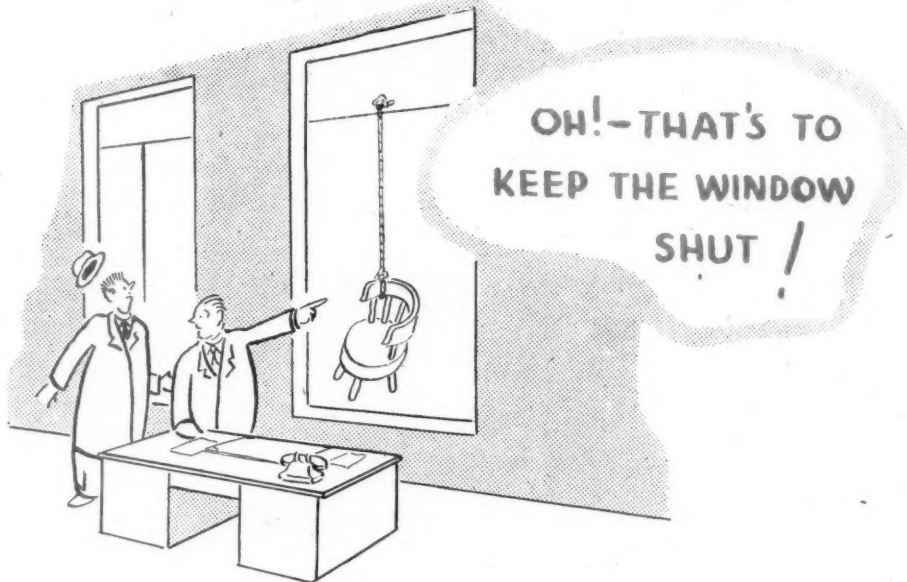
10 Electric Hairbrush
and Comb



SMITH SECTRIC
CLOCKS
plug in to Greenwich time

SMITH'S ENGLISH CLOCKS LTD., CRICKLEWOOD WORKS, LONDON, N.W.2

Rebuilt for A.E.S.A.

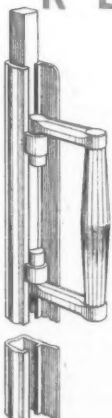


IT is positively staggering what some folks will put up with—the inconvenience and discomfort they will patiently bear—rather than bestir themselves to look round the corner or to observe how the factory down the street has solved the window problem. We do not for a moment suggest that you are in the same predicament as the gentleman in our funny drawing. But it is just possible you may not have heard of ARENS.

ARENS are the Window Control specialists. Their job is the planning and perfecting of neat, silent, unobtrusive mechanical devices that make window opening and closing the smooth, easy thing it should be, and *is* in many a modern factory and municipal building. You may depend upon it that Arens can show you a way to put your unruly windows under a nice uniform discipline, that answers to your wishes—Instantly!

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ARENS CONTROLS LTD., TUNSTALL ROAD, EAST CROYDON, SURREY

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SELF LOCKING HANDLE AND SLIDE. *Ideal for operating controls connected to Windows, Ventilators, Light Dampers, etc. Colour of grip and finish available in a range to harmonise with decorative schemes. Control can be locked in any position by a quarter turn of the handle. An indicating pointer can be fitted if required.*

JUST SLIDE THE HANDLE!

THE MASTICON PROCESS

FOR

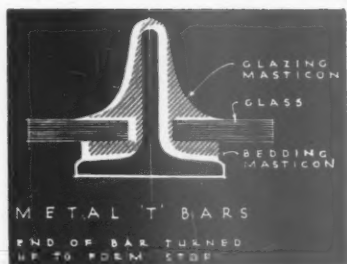
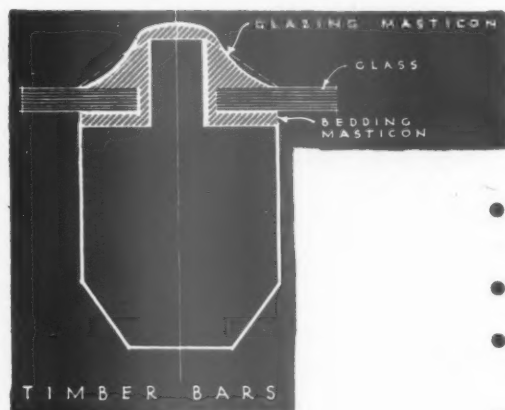
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by

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THE MASTICON PROCESS is a service for the glazing of roofs of Industrial premises. It combines the supply and fixing of special type metal T. bars, the glass being cushioned on

resilient Bedding MASTICON. The bars are sealed against the weather by the application of plastic GLAZING MASTICON over the exposed cap of each bar.



ADVANTAGES OF GLAZING BY THE MASTICON PROCESS

- Ensures permanently sound glazing which will withstand roof movement and vibration.
- Makes glazing joints which remain watertight.
- Protects metal bars against corrosion and timber bars against decay.
- Eliminates painting costs.
- Is unaffected by changes in temperature.

Our technical service is at your disposal to conduct surveys and submit estimates willingly and without obligation.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING LTD.

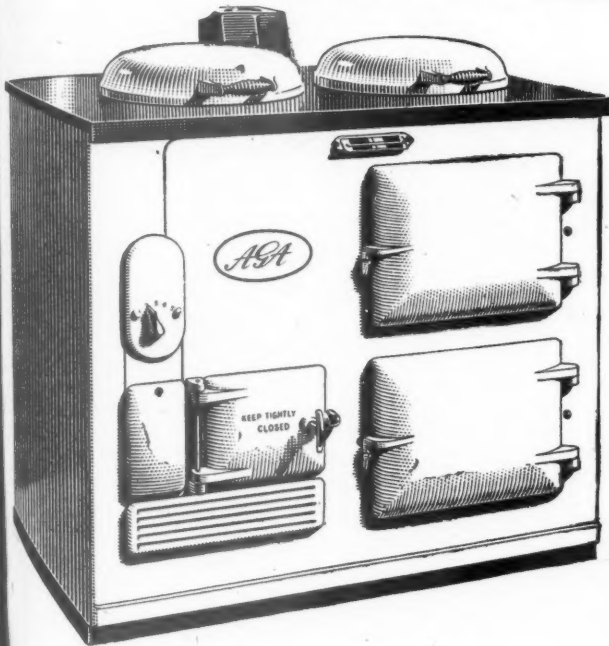
Head Office: Commonwealth House, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1

Telephone: Chancery 5171/2

HEAT STORAGE COOKING

EXAMPLE

THE AGA COOKER

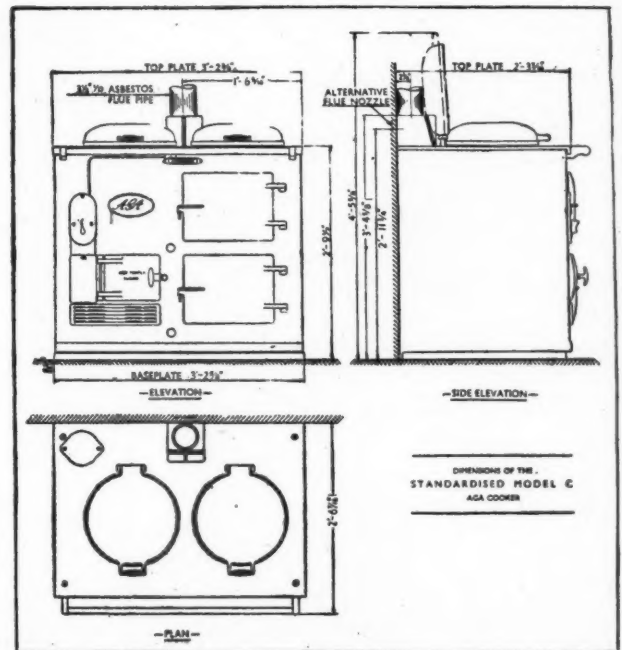


WEIGHT: Approximately 10½ cwt.

INSTALLATION: It fits right back against the wall: the flue pipe can be taken either straight up to the chimney or else a different flue chamber can be fitted and the stub taken to a built-in flue. It is recommended that the AGA Cooker should stand on a sheet of asbestos cement or asbestos millboard (in the case of a wooden floor): or it may be raised on a brick or cement dais flush with the front plate of the cooker. It is important that the hearth or base upon which the cooker stands should be perfectly level.

SPECIFICATION FOR MODEL C:

The dimensions of this model are given in the drawings below, which show front and side elevations and plan. It is recommended for average conditions in a medium-sized house. It provides a fast boiling plate and a separate simmering plate, and two ovens, one for roasting and one for simmering and plate-warming. It is guaranteed not to consume more than an annual maximum of 2½ tons of fuel.



ONE OF THE MANY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE POST-WAR HOME THAT WILL BE MADE BY

ALLIED IRONFOUNDERS LIMITED



Proprietors of: AGA HEAT LIMITED; ALLIED IRON (R.W.) LTD.; BRITISH BATH CO. LTD.; THE BURTON FOUNDRY CO. LTD.; CALLENDER ABBOTS FOUNDRY COS. LTD.; THE JAMES CLAY (WELLINGTON) LTD.; THE COALBROOKDALE CO. LTD.; M. COCKBURN & CO. LTD.; E. W. CROSTHWAITE LTD.; DOBBIE, FORBES & CO. LTD.; EXCELSIOR FOUNDRY CO.; THE FALKIRK IRON CO. LTD.; THE FORTH & CLYDE & SUNNYSIDE IRON COS. LTD.; GENERAL GAS APPLIANCES LTD.; F. HELM LTD.; H. E. HOOLE & CO. LTD.; McDOWALL STEVEN & CO. LTD.; PLANET FOUNDRY CO. LTD.; SINCLAIR IRON CO. LTD.; THE WELWYN FOUNDRY CO. LTD.

KETLEY • WELLINGTON • SHROPSHIRE

Large-scale Cooking and Serving of Food

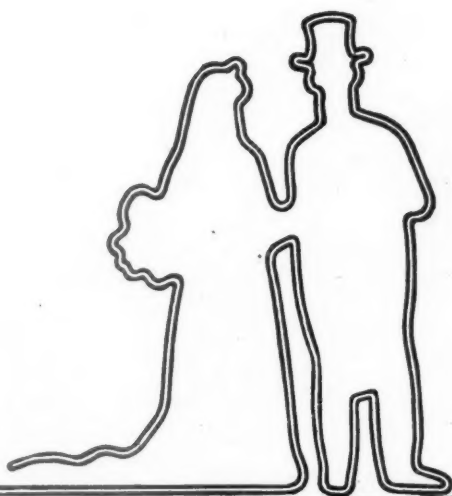


MAIN APPARATUS is designed to stand up to heavy work. It combines reliability with the utmost economy in fuel consumption, and is finished to ensure cleanliness in use.

The complete planning and equipping of Kitchens for Hotels, Canteens, Institutions, etc., can be entrusted to MAIN specialists, whose long experience of catering problems, large and small, is at your service.

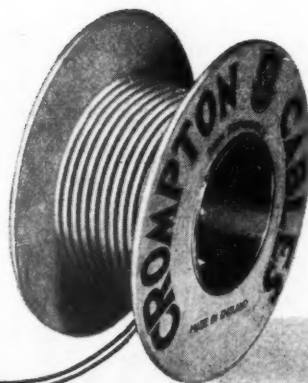


R. & A. MAIN LIMITED
LONDON AND FALKIRK



YOU'RE QUITE SURE WITH

CROMPTON
V.I.R. CABLE



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BY APPOINTMENT
TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V

BROMSGROVE GUILD LTD

ARCHITECTURAL METALWORKERS

BROMSGROVE

WORCESTERSHIRE

'X'=Prefabrication

in POST WAR
**ARCHITECTURAL
CONSTRUCTION**



The advantages of using Jicwood 'X' are so many that we can only state briefly a few of its uses. Jicwood 'X,' consisting of plywood, plastic or light metal skins permanently bonded to a low density expanded plastic core, offers better thermal insulation than high grade cork ; it is vermin and bacteria proof ; non-warping and above all, combines great strength and rigidity without framework, yet can be made as light as 0.6 lb. per square foot. Its qualities suggest numerous uses, such as temporary housing (prototypes licensed by M.O.W. are erected), partitions, panelling, doors, flooring, furniture, fixtures ; in fact, Jicwood 'X' can be utilised for practically all stressed applications.

Jicwood 'X'



JICWOOD LTD., WEYBRIDGE, SURREY

Telephone: WEYBRIDGE 1600

Telegrams: JICWOOD, WEYBRIDGE

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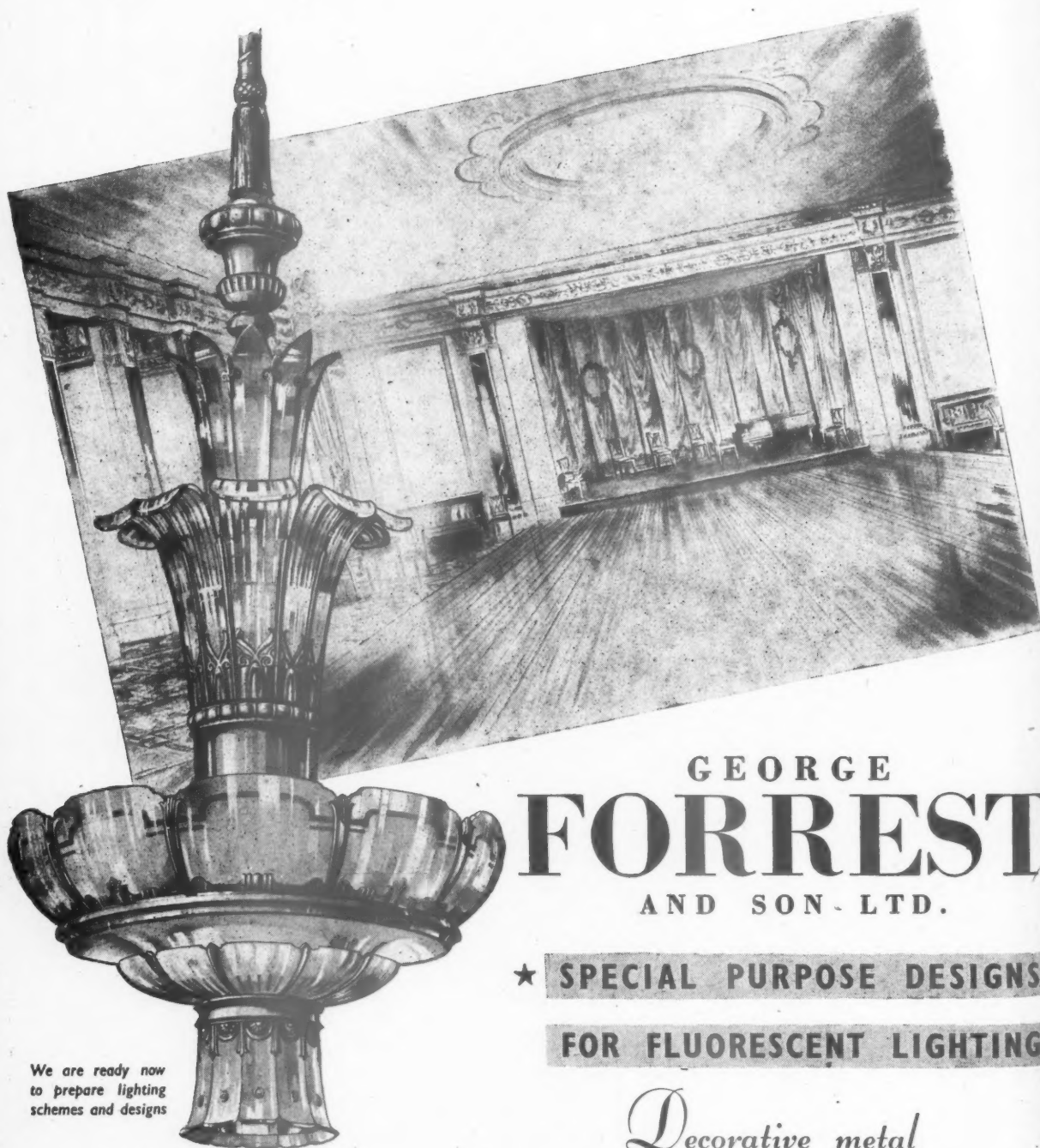


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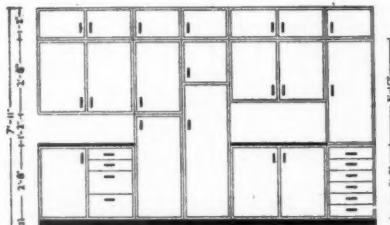
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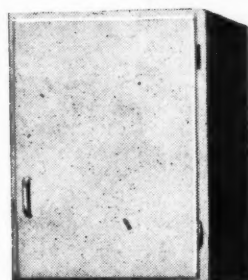
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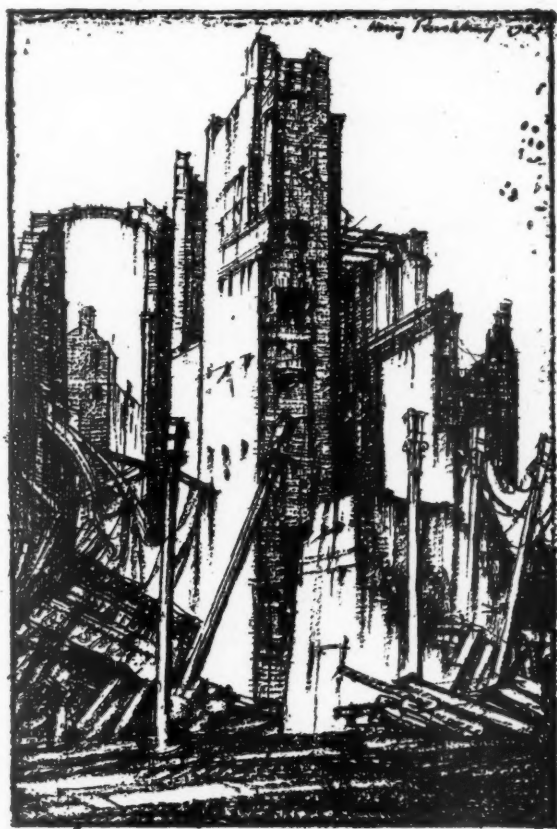
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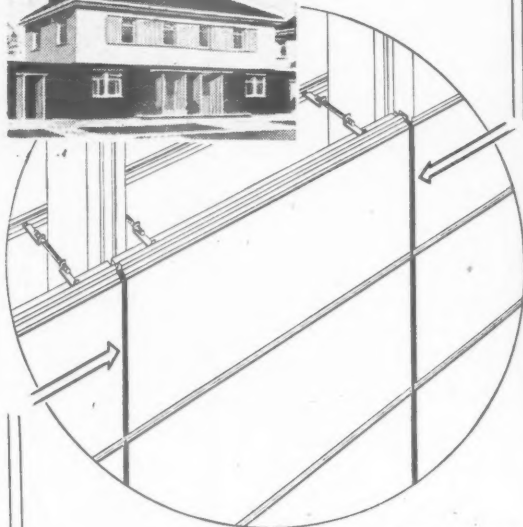
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Before very long now England will be showing her wares to the visiting world. Exhibitions will exhibit, fountains leap, merry-go-rounds go round, and wide-eyed family parties have the rather exhausting time of their lives. And the architects and builders of these orgies of display will find any number of uses for zinc, some developed during the war. Zinc will

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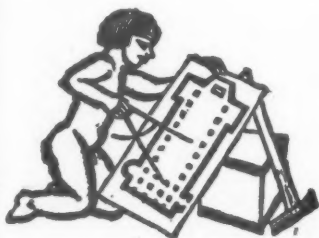
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In common with every other periodical this JOURNAL is rationed to a small part of its peacetime needs of paper. Thus a balance has to be struck between circulation and number of pages. We regret that unless a reader is a subscriber we cannot guarantee that he will get a copy of the JOURNAL. Newsagents now cannot supply the JOURNAL except to a "firm order."

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DIARY FOR AUGUST SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER

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.

BIRMINGHAM. *Modern Building Tools Exhibition.* At Big Top Site, New Street, (Sponsor, MOW.) OCT. 9-13

BRISTOL. *Modern Building Tools Exhibition.* At Black Boy's Hill (Sponsor, MOW.) OCT. 23-27

CARDIFF. *Timber House Exhibition.* At David Morgan Ltd., The Hayes, Cardiff. The exhibition will be opened by Percy Thomas, President of the RIBA. (Sponsor, TDA Bristol Channel and South Wales area.) AUG. 13-25

DISS. *Country Life and Country Needs Exhibition.* At the Corn Hall. (Sponsor, BIAE.) AUG. 11-18

GLASGOW. *Modern Building Tools Exhibition.* At Glasgow Green, on site adjacent to People's Palace. (Sponsor, MOW.) AUG. 14-18

HOMERTON. *NALGO Exhibition.* At Homerton College. (Sponsor, BIAE.) SEPT. 24-OCT. 8

LIVERPOOL. *Modern Building Tools Exhibition.* (Sponsor, MOW.) SEPT. 11-15

LONDON. *Royal Academy of Arts. One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Summer Exhibition.* AUG. 9-12

News of the World Housing Exhibition. In Selfridges' basement, Oxford Street, W., admission free. The exhibition is designed to tell the story of housing, its problems, difficulties and possibilities, with the aid of photographs, plans, full-size specimen rooms and actual equipment and fittings. The screens show photographically what has been done by local authorities and private enterprise, in the 20 years between the wars; while plans, models, sketches and photographs give some idea of post-war schemes. Emphasis is given to the need for community development rather than the building of housing estates. Full-size rooms are the central feature of the exhibition, completely furnished and fitted on post-war lines. The Ministry of Works has lent its Portal prefabricated unit, which includes a kitchen and bathroom. The organizers of the exhibition have added to this a living room and bedroom. There are two other sets of rooms. A flat is shown consisting of bed-sitting room, kitchenette and bathroom—a bachelor type of dwelling—showing fittings built into small spaces. The ground floor of a rural cottage indicates the use of the utility room with such fittings as a solid fuel cooker and drying cabinet. There is a separate display giving constructional details of modern building methods (including

various systems of prefabrication), and another display of equipment and fittings. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. (Sponsor, News of the World.)

AUG. 9-11
Daily Herald Post-War Homes Exhibition. At Dorland Hall. (Sponsor, HC.) 10.30 a.m.-6.30 p.m. AUG. 9-25

Summer School on Health Education. By the Central Council for Health Education at Chelsea Polytechnic, London. AUG. 15-29

MANCHESTER. *Manchester and District Planning Exhibition.* At the City Art Gallery, Mosley Street. The exhibition is the result of research by engineers, architects, surveyors and other experts, working together under the direction of R. Nicholas, the City Surveyor and Engineer of Manchester, and Honorary Surveyor to the Manchester and District Regional Committee. Over two years ago a start was made with a very small planning staff, and although the City Council approved of a large extension of this staff, great difficulty was encountered in obtaining the services of efficient and capable assistants. The partial completion of the air raid shelters programme released a number of technical assistants for planning, but the majority of the large amount of work has been carried out during the past 18 months. At the peak of the output the staff consisted of 29 technicians and 20 draughtsmen working at high pressure on the City Plan, whilst 10 technicians and 8 draughtsmen were similarly engaged on the Regional Plan. Information has readily been given by other Departments of the Corporation and by the Surveyors to the other 13 constituent authorities of the Regional Committee. The City Surveyor was authorized to prepare and publish these tentative plans, but the constructive criticism of individuals and all sections of the community is sought, in order that the respective authorities may be in a better position to gauge the requirements and wishes of the public when official schemes are adopted. (Sponsor, Manchester City Council.) AUG. 9-SEPT. 8

Town Planning Institute Conference. AUG. 31-SEPT. 1
Modern Building Tools Exhibition. (Sponsor, MOW.) SEPT. 25-29

NEWCASTLE. *Modern Building Tools Exhibition.* At Lovaine Place, Barras Bridge. (Sponsor, MOW.) AUG. 28-SEPT. 1

NOTTINGHAM. *Country Life and Country Needs Exhibition.* By the Nottingham Rural Community Council. AUG. 9-25

NEWS

THURSDAY,
No. 2637.

AUGUST 9, 1945
Vol. 102

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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 unstarred 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.

★

The War Office invites RIBA Members or Students to apply for COMMISSIONS IN THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The branch of the R.E.s in which Members or Students should be specially interested comprises the Field and Lines of Communication Units. Personnel with limited knowledge may attend courses after commissioning to bring them up to the required standard. In a letter to the RIBA the War Office states that Members or Students who are not already serving, desirous of consideration for commissions in the Royal Engineers, either through the Army Officers' Emergency Reserve, or after OCTU training through the ranks, may submit their names and particulars through the Institute to the Under Secretary of State, The War Office, A.G.7 (L), Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. On completion of the necessary application forms, suitable candidates under 25 years of age may be offered the opportunity of Special Enlistment as a Pioneer Student RE, and those over 25 years of age would have an interview arranged for them with a War Office Selection Board, in order to ascertain under which category they could most suitably be employed. Qualifications, experience and age determine whether a candidate may be recommended for one of the following:—(1) An Immediate Emergency Commission through the Army Officers' Emergency Reserve. (2) Direct entry into an RE Officer Cadet Training Unit, after Primary Training and Pre-OCTU Training. (3) Special enlistment as a Pioneer Student RE. However, should applicants prefer to discuss their personal queries with this branch regarding their entry into the Corps of Royal Engineers, the War Office will be pleased to interview them at Room 311, Hobart House. Applicants are requested to write in for an appointment giving a few days' notice.

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From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

PORTRAIT OF AN ARCHITECT. [*From British Architects and Craftsmen, by Sacheverell Sitwell (Batsford).*] It lies before me as I write this, one of the finest plates of the *Cabinet des Plus Beaux Portraits* in the splendid edition published at Antwerp, a collection of engravings that, as it is stated in the title, Van Dyck had caused to be engraved at his own expense by the best engravers of the time . . . He appears in it as a man, sixty or sixty-five years old, holding in his left hand a sheet of drawing paper that flutters out of the edge of the engraving into the title, which begins with the words "Celeberrimus Vir," an epithet that would seem to be confirmed in the care and brilliance given to the plate. Inigo Jones, in his portrait, has long hair in the Cavalier fashion touching on his shoulders, and it is fair hair, evidently, according to the lights of the engraving. He has a fair beard and moustache too; but wears a plain linen collar . . . Upon his head the architect has a linen cap suggesting that of a scholar, a man of learning, not a fashionable person . . . Inigo Jones has no decorations, but a long, plain buttoned coat, carrying with it the suggestion of good height, while his hair escapes under his cap and on his forehead with all the disorder of someone who uses his brain. His eyes seem, in the etching, to be light brown or hazel, and he has a strong nose and a long face, the physiognomy of a thinker, if we note the lines around his eyes . . . The whole impression is that of a person of great physical importance . . . He is the first of English architects; but poet and artist, always, more than engineer. He is followed by a scientific genius, and by a man of genius in the spontaneous, untrained meaning of the word: by Wren and Vanbrugh. After them come many architects. But Inigo Jones belongs to the great epoch, to the High Renaissance. He was of the generation of Shakespeare, and belongs to the Age of Poetry, not the Age of Reason.

★ ★
Local authorities are to REQUISITION EMPTY HOUSES for immediate use without waiting for Ministry of Health's approval.

The late Minister of Health, Mr. Willink, informed all local authorities in England and Wales that, in order to speed up the supply of housing accommodation, the Government had decided to give local authorities power to take immediate action, without reference to any central Department, on two important points: (1) Licensing of housing work by private owners and tenants which will increase the accommodation available in the area; (2) requisitioning of empty houses for immediate use. With these additional powers, local authorities will be helped to secure the local co-ordination of housing work, and the execution of the biggest possible programme that can be carried out with the labour and other resources available in their areas. This urgent and essential work includes the building of new houses by the local Council and by private enterprise, and the execution of works of repair, maintenance and improvement which are essential or produce additional units of family accommodation; and in districts which have suffered war damage, the repair of damaged and uninhabitable houses and the rebuilding of "cost-of-works" houses. Local authorities are asked to take action without waiting for Ministry of Health approval of their programme.

General Sir Frederick Pile (Director General of the Ministry of Works), opening the "News of the World" Housing Exhibition: We have in the country at least **THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION UNHOUSED families, crowded in somehow, and another half a million or more in thoroughly bad conditions.**

Do what we may, he continued, to push the housing programme to the uttermost, it is still going to mean some years before the gap is closed. Meanwhile we shall have to remember that the cause of our discomfort is the war, and bear it with such patience and forbearance as we can. He said: We shall only be able to do that, if we are assured that everything that can or could be done is being done. That no avoidable delay or bottle-neck, or vested interest, is holding up the building of houses. Our present programme of 450,000 houses in two years aims to build nine or ten times as many houses as we built in the first two years after the last war. We shall do better if we can. Whether we can do better depends on the response of the country to the calls for building labour and the way everyone in the housing operation sets about the job.

There are NO RINGS AMONG THE BUILDERS of Great Britain.

Mr. G. W. Buchanan, President of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, gave this categorical assurance at the half-yearly meeting of the South-Western Federation in Bristol. He said: We builders are individualists. We want to see every builder, including the smallest, given the fullest opportunity to play his part in the re-building of Britain, and we also want to see every builder getting a fair share of the available labour. Builders realize only too well that if the cost of building is too high the urgent post-war building programme will be wrecked. We do not want to see a repetition of what happened in 1919 when the costs of house-building rocketed sky-high. We are therefore most anxious that the market should not be overloaded with work. That is why we have agreed to give the Government's new licensing scheme a trial. The National Federation of Building Trades Employers probably plays a much more important part in the affairs of the nation than most people realize, and the representations which we have made to Government Departments in the past few months have

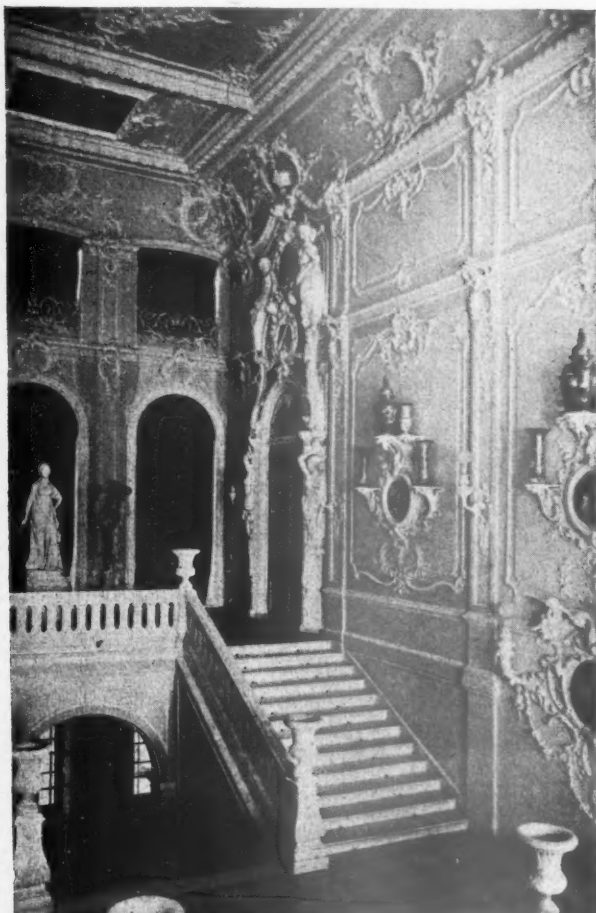
not been without success. We can, I claim, take a great deal of credit for the fact that the contracts for the erection of temporary houses were reduced from 200 to 50; that the new licensing scheme is not based on the rigid £10 limit originally contemplated, and that Mr. Sandys, in his last speech in the House of Commons before the dissolution of Parliament, said that wherever the nature of the job permitted, contracts should be given to local builders, using the local labour which was already in their employment.

Mr. G. W. Buchanan, President of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers: MOBILISE ARMY OF BUILDERS.

A warning that shortage of labour may prevent the carrying out of the late Government's promise to have 100,000 permanent houses built or building by next May was given at Sunderland by Mr. G. W. Buchanan, President of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers. He said: We must get the bulk of the promised men back before Christmas if the houses are to be built and not merely building next May. Builders know that the effect of the men released in the spring cannot possibly be felt until well after May. The building army must be mobilised and production of the necessary materials assured, and we want these things organised with the same efficiency as they were for the battles in North Africa and the landings in Normandy.

The Ministry of Health has authorized the LCC TO BUILD 1,487 PERMANENT DWELLINGS.

It is expected that authority to go ahead with others will be received soon. The Council has arranged for work to be resumed on 360 houses at three of its estates.



Bombed Buildings Abroad—IX

This week to Russia and the stairway of the Great Palace at Pushkin (Tzarskoe Selo). Left, before the Germans occupied it. Right, as the Germans left it. The Palace was built in 1755 by Count Bartholommeo Rastrelli for Empress

Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great. It was later largely redecorated and considerably extended by Charles Cameron for Catherine the Great. Tzarskoe Selo was in the fighting zone all through the summer of 1941 and after.

★ ★

Traffic congestion, depressed housing, intermingling of housing and industry, and insufficient open spaces, LONDON'S FOUR MAJOR DEFECTS, are to be attacked in the immediate future.

This decision was made by the LCC during a debate on the Town Planning Committee's report on the County of London Plan. The report proposed the attack on the major defects, after disclosing that the powers of the Council are insufficient to carry out large-scale replanning. During the debate Mr. Lewis Silkin, Chairman of the Town Planning Committee, said: Priority must be given to the freeing of traffic, the lifeblood of the city. We need fresh powers for the speedy acquisition of land, powers to erect all types of buildings, factories, warehouses, and so on. We need a solution of the problem of compensation, which has always been a difficulty in town planning. We need a national plan for the location of industry. We want certain financial arrangements with the Exchequer. Sir Harold Webbe, Leader of the Opposition, criticized the report on the grounds that it really carries us little farther than the original plan published two years ago. The overriding need in London for the next

few years is housing. He put as priority number one the redevelopment of the south bank of the river. Lord Latham, Leader of the Council, said that the report contains recommendations and principles of planning and reconstruction which will fundamentally determine the London of the future. Mr. Silkin said the Labour Party stands for fair compensation. That does not mean that an owner of land should be able to put into his pocket the value of the efforts that have been carried out at public expense. There is a racket going on in the West End whereby you can get very much higher rents by using residential premises for offices. The Town Planning Committee is not interested in the racket. It is interested in seeing that the proper use is made of premises.

The Wellcome Trustees have offered £80,000 toward the cost of extending THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS museum accommodation

The offer is made for the construction and equipment of the three new museum floors to be superimposed on a great hall in a

new wing of the college. The council of the Royal College of Surgeons has received the offer with great gratification, and decided to name one wing of the new buildings the Sir Henry Wellcome Wing.

Although the last German bomb fell on Britain in March, notification of WAR DAMAGE to land and buildings continue to reach the offices of the War Damage Commission at the rate of many hundreds each week.

They come from all parts of the country, many of them from districts which have not suffered from enemy activity for two or three years or longer. Cases are coming under notice of even complete destruction of houses which have never been reported by the owners or their representatives. Notification on Form C.1 to the Commission of damage to a property is essential if the person interested desires ever to make a claim for compensation. The period within which it should be lodged is laid down in the regulations under the War Damage Act as thirty days. Considerable latitude has been allowed by the Commis-

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sion, and up to the present no genuine notification has been rejected because the time limit has been exceeded, though repeated public warnings have been given that an explanation will be called for in cases of delay, or that a statutory declaration will be required to verify notifications after a prolonged lapse of time. The Commission desires again to emphasize that it is not its intention to deprive a bona fide claimant of a payment in respect of war damage to land or buildings, but it is essential, in order to ensure that payments are not made in respect of damage which is not war damage, that the Commission should be notified of war damage as soon as possible. As the period since the last bombing lengthens, it is, of course, increasingly difficult to verify that damage which has not been brought to notice at the right time is attributable to enemy action. All notifications will in future need to be supported by a statutory declaration. It is, therefore, the duty of any person who is contemplating making a claim on the Commission, and has not already notified damage, to take steps at once to do so. Where there is more than one proprietary interest in a property, and notification has already been made by one of them, the requirements of the regulation will have been met. Form C.1 is obtainable at Town Halls or Council Offices, or from the Commission's Regional Offices.

★ ★

An alternative scheme, which means that the proposed LINCOLN POWER STATION WILL NOT HAVE COOLING TOWERS, is likely to be accepted by the City Council

A special correspondent of *The Times* states that an offer by the Central Electricity Board, subject to certain conditions with regard to financial safeguards, to Lincoln City Council ends the deadlock between the Board and the Council over the proposal to build cooling towers at St. Swithin's power station, Lincoln. It is nine months since the public inquiry was held by the Electricity Commissioners, which resulted in the Commissioners expressing the view that 90ft. high wooden towers, instead of 230ft. high concrete towers (which, it had been argued, would mar the view of the Cathedral), would suffice. In March of this year Lincoln Corporation placed before the Central Electricity Board a scheme, prepared by Mr. E. C. Farran, of Doncaster, for utilizing water in the River Witham and the South Delph at Lincoln for cooling purposes, and so dispense altogether with towers. It is now announced that the Central Electricity Board has agreed to adopt Mr. Farran's scheme for extensions up to 40 megawatts—half the ultimate expansion. This offer Lincoln City Council is to consider at its meeting next week, and it is expected that it will be accepted.

Kensington Borough Council Housing and Town Planning Committee has been informed by the late Ministers of Health and Works that no power exists to allow the erection of TEMPORARY BUNGALOWS IN ROYAL PARKS. It had been proposed to erect bungalows in Kensington Gardens.

FLOOR FINISHES AND JOINTS

IF the central problem of building construction is jointing, that of floor finishes is certainly the one most in need of solution at the present time. If only pedestrian traffic were in question, the conflicting demands upon flooring would be severe enough. Most floors should not be slippery, but some like dance floors must be, and a completely non-skid floor is dangerous; in a racquets court it would break your ankle. A floor should be resilient to the tread. It should muffle footfalls. At the same time it must be durable and easy to clean. Most domestic floors must also be warm to the touch, as well as cleanly, so that children can play on them. In a factory, floors have to take heavy punishment from iron-wheeled trolleys or skids, some measure of slipperiness being required for the latter.

Then there are the constructional requirements. It must be easy to lay, easy to take up again for the plumber and electrician, easy to maintain, and a hold for carpet tacks.

The boarded floor would meet most of the requirements, even for the heavy-duty factory floor, if it were not for shrinkage and warping and the crude inefficiency of the joints. These make it unsuitable where hygiene is important, or conditions are wet. But do not suppose that the vexed problem of joints can be avoided by using the jointless magnesite type of finish. You will get your joints all right after a time—though they will have another name—unless the finish has an eminently rigid base, and cleaning with anything other than polish is strictly barred. The hard asphalt flooring, or its present-day substitute pitch mastic, is washable and a good damp-proof course for laying over old flagstones, but it has a surface that soon loses its freshness and dents too easily. There are hopes that the rubber-cement jointless floor may develop into something better. This, or something in synthetic resin still at the laboratory stage, may give us a jointless floor with a bright clean appearance, washable, warm to the touch, resilient, self-healing and strongly adhesive to its base and at its edges. Similar to the jointless types are the ready-made composition floors such as linoleum, cork-tile, rubber and the like. Linoleum is in itself a strikingly successful material, but forever to be condemned as second-rate until something is done about its jointing and fixing down. On a board floor the linoleum sprig is sure to pull through eventually, and then the edge turns up, dirt gets under, and it has to be held down with an ugly large-headed tack. Nowadays we are more likely to be fixing it to concrete which requires an adhesive, and a really good one has yet to be produced. Rubber flooring has one peculiar characteristic: the areas away from the traffic tend to deteriorate from lack of exercise. But, generally speaking, this range of material has the great advantage of warm surfaces that are easy to clean.

For an eminently washable surface the clay tile would be supreme, were it not for the close-butted and cement-grouted joint beloved of the tiler. This, in practice, soon becomes an

open joint to hold the dirt. A wider joint filled with bitumen is better. One wonders also why the all-over undercut key at the back is so rare. It is quite easy for the tile-maker to produce if he uses an indiarubber mould.

Lastly, we must mention the stressed-skin floor. One of the most promising is the large plywood panel with batten-stiffeners, as in the Braithwaite House. This gives a timber floor with its common disadvantages at a minimum. Then there is the all-metal floor of sheets welded together after laying, with stiffeners welded underneath. This may be the complete answer to the heavy-duty floor for wet processes.

At a risk of labouring the point we have let the question of Joints run like a *leit-motif* through this article. But if we can focus the attention of Research not upon the perfect flooring material, but upon the perfect joint (both bed-joints and side joints) we shall look forward with confidence to some progress in this field.



The Architects' Journal

War Address: 45, The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey

Telephone: Vigilant 0087-9

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

SHARRAWAGGI

It was Sharrawaggi night recently at the RIBA when members of the MARS group let down their hair—some of it getting a bit grey now—for a cosy chat on the visual approach to town-planning. Snug in the leather-lined belly of the Aston Webb room they listened to an address from a suave suède-shod, shirt-sleeved anonymous gentleman upon the art of the irregular as displayed in the City of London and as illustrated in the June issue of *The Architectural Review*.

This cry for Sharrawaggi—to use Sir William Temple's word—is not, let it be said at once, just another form of giggly Betjemanitis. It is not an intel-

lectual's nostalgia for cast-iron railings and conifers, for rotting tennis-nets in Surrey gardens and dusty hassocks in a Croydon chapel. It is—as most readers of *The Review*, and some no doubt of the A.J., are by now aware—a serious appeal to planners to apply to the contemporary urban scene the “picturesque” principles of the 18th century landscape designers.

The anonymous party, seated Lunt-like with his back to the audience, was as persuasive as his slides, but he did not escape barracking, particularly from Mr. John Summerson. This celebrated antiquary spoke in sharp opposition not only for himself, but also on behalf of that well-known journalist Mr. Coolmore, who is in bed after being kicked by a horse (trying to get a Soane out of its shoe, Mr. Coolmore?).

On the whole MARS seemed to receive the policy of Sharrawaggi as a herd of heifers reacts to the approach of a land girl—wary, bunched with heads lowered, but permitting a guarded friendliness to glow in their mild and innocent eyes. “Don’t be fright,” gentle creatures. The lasso laid so lightly round your necks is no hangman’s noose—it is only a guiding rein to lead you into pastures new.

THE GLOUCESTER CONFERENCE

Sir Charles Reilly, as the RIBA representative, has been attending the International Housing Exhibition and Conference now going on in the Chap-

ter House and Cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral. He tells me that it is a “splendid conference with a great array of speeches, including the first since the Election by a Minister, but no Press. Most conferences are all Press and no conference.”

There is a fine exhibition, too, contributed by the various countries, says Sir Charles. The local architects, unlike the Press, were invited, but unfortunately have not been very conspicuous among the crowds in the Chapter House.

Sir Stafford Cripps, using the Cathedral as a foil, has seen to the erection of an Aluminium House in the Close; films are being shown each day; there has been an international programme of music in the Cathedral by the City of Birmingham Orchestra and a special Litany has been sung in the Cathedral in which architects and craftsmen figure for the first time.

Clearly an affair of soaring uplift, this conference, at which it was perhaps felt that the presence of the usual clique of cynical and disillusioned pressmen might have sounded the one discordant note.

TASTE MARCHES ON

Two books lie before me. One is stoutish, dog-eared, with a green cloth cover which has seen better days. The other is slimmer, brand new, resplendent in a coloured jacket which would look charming in any print-shop window. Both are open at the last page, and I transcribe from each in turn.

“It is indeed an open question whether any such tradition as I have attempted to indicate can grow up again in English art. Modern conditions are undoubtedly against it. The arts do not at this moment express the finest intelligence of the country”—thus my old friend in green. The newcomer is less prosaic: “The leaves wither, and the long winter comes. We may conclude that it is unlikely it will flower in our lifetime. Our days and nights are not propitious.”

The author of the first pronouncement was Sir Reginald Blomfield, while the second passage comes from Sache-



verell Sitwell's new book,* which covers much the same ground as that most useful of "short histories" which aren't so very short, Blomfield's *Renaissance Architecture in England*. Forty-five years separate the two, and in forty-five years a lot can happen.

A lot can happen, but one thing remains the same: writers of books of this scope still make out that at such and such a date architecture "died." And if you believe that there have always been good and bad buildings, that architecture is independent of styles, and that genius may at times lurk within Palladian porticos and at other times break out into Middle Pointed pinnacles or spring up in mushroom columns of reinforced concrete, you may be dismayed.

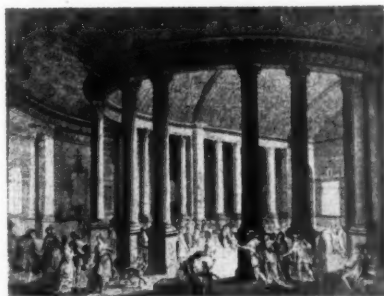
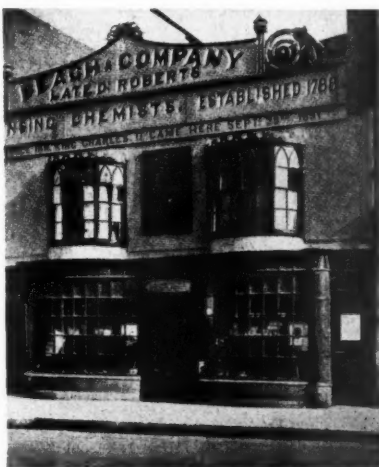
Sacheverell Sitwell dates the death certificate of English architecture thirty years later than Blomfield did. Papworth and Decimus Burton are given seats by the death-bed. And what would Sir Reginald have thought of the title of chapter seven?† In short, Taste, like Time, marches on.

But, after all, how sure of its footing, in the path he has chosen for it, Sacheverell Sitwell's taste is. Nowhere, as it happens, does this emerge so clearly as in the chapter in which he exposes the sheer silliness of Blomfield's esti-

mate of William Kent. I have long admired his Worcester Lodge at Badminton, and who that has seen it can doubt that the great hall at Holkham must "rank among the monumental instances of the whole Renaissance in Europe"?

And sometimes more surprising truths are to be found floating on the smooth surface of Sitwellian prose, as in the observation that the Palladian bridge at Wilton "is a structure so ideal that it has become mysterious, and far from being inhabited by Arcadian nymphs and shepherds, its proper analogy is to Picasso's Surrealist visions for the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid." But the temptation to quote endlessly from so quotable a book must be resisted.

ASTRAGAL



Illustrations from British Architects and Craftsmen reviewed by Astragal this week. Top left, The Drawing Board, frontispiece to the English Edition of Fratello Pozzo's Perspective (1707) by John Sturt and John James of Greenwich, which has an approbation signed by Wren, Vanbrugh and Hawksmoor. Above, a late Georgian Chymist's shop at Bridport, Dorset. Below, Fête Champêtre at the Oaks, Epsom, designed by Robert Adam; from an original drawing.



LETTERS

Norman Searle, A.R.I.B.A.

Sir Henry Buckland,
General Manager of the Crystal Palace.

W. J. Cassidy.

Architects' Resettlement Advice Bureau.

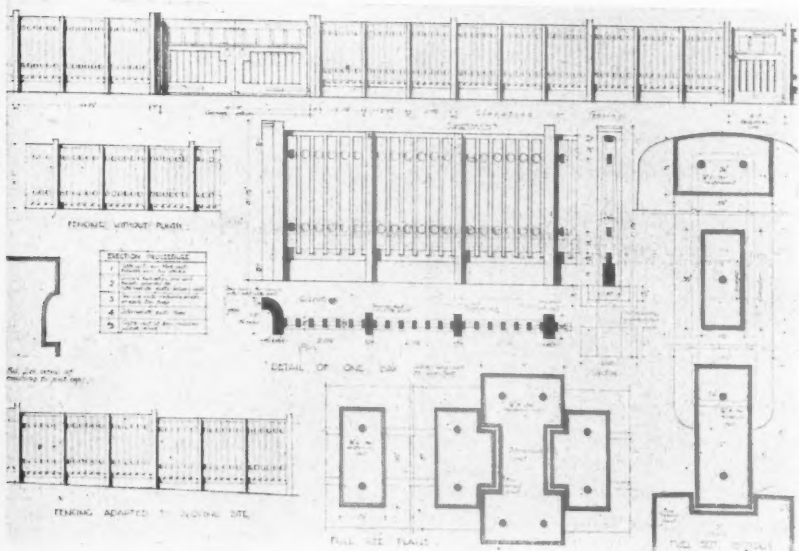
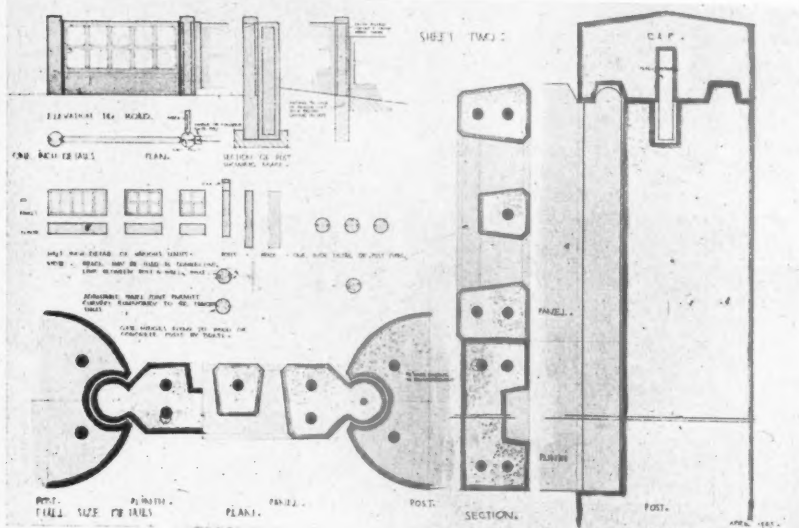
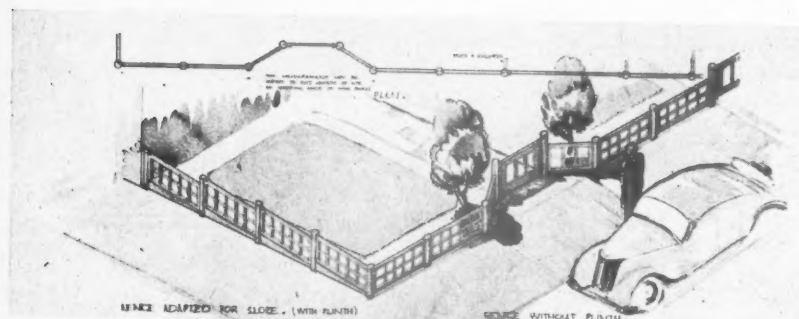
SIR,—Major Peter Dunham asks for reactions to the letter he has forwarded to the RIBA. First, Major Dunham requests the RIBA to set up an Advice Bureau, etc., for the benefit of all RIBA members who are becoming demobilised, and secondly he suggests for this Bureau a list of items which he thinks would be most interesting and useful to the returning members; thirdly, he throws a few darts into the flank of the RIBA elephant, possibly to spur it to his way of thinking.

Speaking personally, I consider that the various RIBA Committees and many private architects, who have carried on during the war, have shown the utmost desire to assist their returning colleagues to acquire a first hand knowledge of an architect's practice as it is at present. But I am very doubtful whether the setting up of a new room at the RIBA only to contain a

* *British Architects and Craftsmen, 1600—1830* (Batsford; 21s.).

† Gibbs and the Rococo.

CONCRETE FENCE COMPETITION



The two winning designs in the Concrete Fencing Competition organized by the Cement and Concrete Association in conjunction with the Royal Society of Arts. Top and centre, Type A by G. H. Beech, A.R.I.B.A. Below, Type B by L. B. Elson. Type A consists of fencing about 1 ft. 9 in. high for enclosing front gardens and demarking boundaries of housing schemes, etc. Type B consists of fencing about 4 ft. 6 in. high for the protection of property, parks, open spaces, etc. To each type provision was to be made for the addition of a plinth about 9 in. high to enable the height to be increased when required. There were 147 competitors and 206 designs were submitted. The competition assessors were Oswald P. Milne, Charles Holden and A. G. Bray.

mass of official forms and official reports would be of benefit to our returning members except that they would then realise some of the difficulties and great frustrations which their practising colleagues have undergone.

My advice to Major Dunham (if he will accept it) is to obtain an introduction to any practising architects (the Secretary, RIBA, will supply names) and see them for discussion, and also what is being turned out in their offices. Major Dunham generously referred in his letter to the willing assistance of our Librarian, Mr. E. J. Carter, who has prepared the printed list of extremely useful books, etc., for the returning members. In fact, it is because the RIBA Council and staff have foreseen the course of events that so much really useful and interesting information is now ready at the RIBA for the returning architect.

But I do think a hearty interview with any practising architect in his office would be helpful when useful problems could be discussed, as, for example, the planning, style, and construction for a 10-year temporary commercial building required to be erected in any well blitzed city, or how an architect may best assist a local authority in its duty of requisitioning unoccupied private houses for conversion to flats.

Major Dunham no doubt considered that he had excusable reasons for publication of his letter addressed to our own RIBA Council or Journal and prior to their reply. But in order to clear up any wrong impression I would like to make it clear that our Institute and its individual members have taken and will continue to take the deepest practical interest in the welfare of their returning colleagues.

London

NORMAN SEARLE

Crystal Palace Competition

SIR,—I am surprised to find that in your issue for July 5 you have made statements, attributed to me, which are quite incorrect. You may have taken the information from a paragraph which appeared in *The Daily Telegraph*, but where they got it from I do not know as I had no direct communication with them. The Press Association had previously telephoned me and I had given them the facts, but if the statement emanated from them it is most regrettable they should have distorted the information.

As yours is a technical paper the statement may have serious effects, and I shall therefore be glad if you will correct the information in your next issue by giving the facts, which are that 500 to 600 (not 5,000 to 6,000) enquiries were received, and that 250 architects have paid their deposits for copies of the conditions. No competitive designs have yet been received nor are they expected much before the closing date of the competition.

Sydenham

SIR HENRY BUCKLAND
General Manager, Crystal Palace

Town and Country Planning

SIR,—The letter from the Town Clerk to the Borough of Mansfield, giving the results of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning's enquiry into the decision of the local Planning Committee to refuse to sanction the erection of a spoil heap by a local colliery company makes very interesting reading.

One cannot help but wonder whether the long suffering public is to add still another to the list of Ministries whose policy is negative rather than positive. Pride of place on this list, of course, is held by the Ministry of Labour.

Ruislip

W. J. CASSIDY

PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT

UP YOUR STREET EXHIBITION

the Neighbourhood in relation to housing

At the Daily Herald Post-War Homes Exhibition, dedicated to "the men and women who fought for freedom, hearth and home," to be seen at Dorland Hall, London, until August 25th, and then to tour the main provincial centres, the public is able to obtain a vivid idea of some of the houses and equipment likely to be made available as Reconstruction gets under way. Through the generosity and vision of the Daily Herald the link between the individual home and town planning was established in a special Housing Centre exhibit—Up Your Street, designed by Walter Segal, who contributes the following article, and assisted by Philip Powell, A.R.I.B.A., and Patricia Owen, A.R.I.B.A., A.A. Diploma, of the Housing Centre Exhibition Department.

Walter Segal

general aims

The object of this Housing Centre exhibit at Dorland Hall is to illustrate some of the problems of neighbourhood planning in relation to an actual site. The conception of the neighbourhood as a desirable social unit is of relatively recent origin, and up to date, few of the ideas and principles associated with it have found their way into practice. The general acceptance of the neighbourhood as a basis, however, leaves little doubt that it will be widely applied to the tasks of post-war planning. Several of the large rebuilding schemes which were produced during the last few years have adopted the neighbourhood idea and have accepted its recommendations for the sub-division of residential areas.

Under these circumstances it would seem desirable to put an interpretation of the general principles of neighbourhood planning before a wider public. While the discussion is still going on, and while the conception is still being scrutinised planners are busy exploring its possibilities and restrictions on paper, and it can reasonably be expected that out of these many efforts there will arise an urban sub-unit of sufficient adaptability.

neighbourhood planning

Up Your Street presents the conception of the neighbourhood as it is now being put forward. Continued scrutiny will perhaps reveal that the present ideas are somewhat too rigid, especially in regard to size. It is considered that a population of more than 10,000 persons would no longer have a 'sense of neighbourhood,' while a population of less than 5,000 persons would probably not be sufficient to support an adequate and desirable number of social amenities.

The problem of neighbourhood size has also been approached from the viewpoint of school systems and scholar capacities of residential areas. It is held that about 5,000 persons would support two elementary schools of 240 pupils each, and that in the case of a population of 10,000 persons four such schools would be required. A senior school would be based on the scholar capacity of two neighbourhoods of 10,000 persons each.

neighbourhood size

Thus the size of neighbourhood units as at present recommended is between 5,000 and 10,000 persons. While there is much sound reasoning in this limitation there seem to be certain difficulties in regard to its practical application. Where new areas will be developed it might not always be possible to plan for populations of 5,000 persons as a minimum; actual figures might be much below this minimum. In other cases factors other than the school system and the sense of neighbourhood may compel planners to assume substantially larger sub-units than the neighbourhood of 10,000 persons.

school system

Eventually there is the school system itself. This must of necessity be variable, and cannot be handled rigidly. Medium and small schools tend to suffer from the drawbacks of decentralization: large classes and insufficient staff. Large schools, on the other hand, can often exploit the advantages of concentration: small classes, more individual tuition, varied staff. They have, however, to accept the disadvantages of larger distances from the dwellings.



planless neighbourhood

Housing along main road and railway, mixture of houses and factories, lack of centre, general shapelessness; symptoms of a chaos which is neither town nor country.



planned neighbourhood

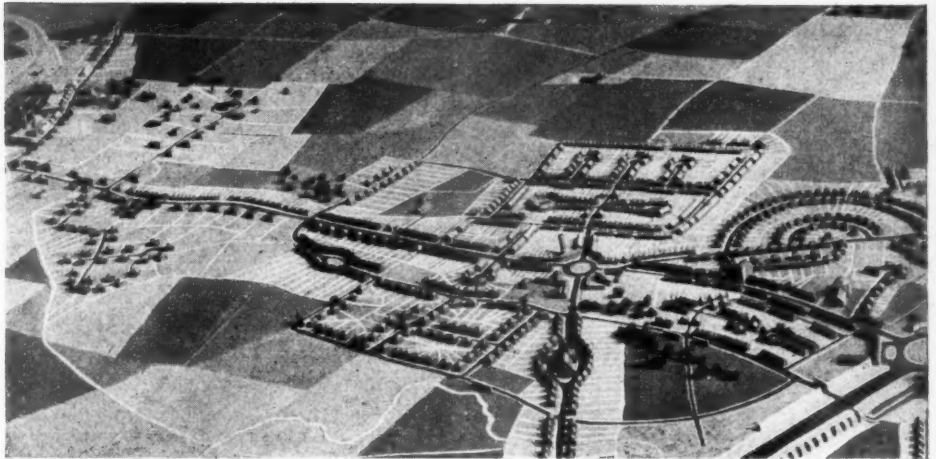
Housing well away from main road and railway, houses separated from industry, an obvious centre, a coherent and satisfying urban pattern, clearly contrasted with the country.

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As the airman sees it. The bird's eye helps to bring to life the information conveyed in the ground survey. From the air, the dire effects on the countryside of rushed and thoughtless development are revealed in their full ugliness. An aerial view from about 2,000 feet. The planless sprawl offers no focus for the eye, it has just been carelessly thrown onto the landscape.



There are, in fact, many difficulties in the way of clearly defining desirable sizes of residential neighbourhoods, and the problem is still further complicated by the relation between dwellings and work places. Ideally there should be adequate and varied occupations for all the inhabitants of a neighbourhood within a reasonable maximum distance of their dwellings. Dormitory neighbourhoods are, of course, undesirable.

the exhibition

For the purposes of the Housing Centre exhibit an actual site was selected to which the present recommendations with regard to Neighbourhood Planning might suitably be applied. The exhibition opens with general planning problems such as aspect, siting, and orientation of houses and gardens. These are demonstrated by peep shows contrasting good with bad. Four interiors, two good and two bad, show the effect of sunny and sunless rooms; the theme is carried further in two terrace schemes, facing the right and the wrong way.

Several panels illustrate the various requirements of a population of 10,000 persons, and these lead to the main exhibits: two site models to a scale of 1 to 2,500 which, on the same principle, show a good and a bad layout for housing and industry on an existing site. A model of the community centre for the good neighbourhood and several perspectives showing different views of it complete the exhibits in the Housing Centre section.

the bad neighbourhood

The story of the two neighbourhoods in a broad sense might be read under the heading "What Happened," and "What Might Have Happened," had neighbourhood planning been in force. The dismal tale started with a small village to the north of the bad neighbourhood. There was a cross-roads and nearby the village green with its pretty medieval church, nice old houses and village inn. In the surrounding countryside were several farms.

Then a railroad was laid alongside the village, and a station was built. Next, industrialists from a large town, following



As the airman will see it. When the developer considers town and countryside as interlocking sections, each retaining its own character, of a single design for a community. The planned neighbourhood is a single entity, giving a distinct aesthetic pleasure from all viewpoints, including the air. The air view will become increasingly important as an aspect of town planning.

the general trend of factory decentralization in the latter part of the last century, moved to cheap sites near the village, taking their workers with them and recruiting others from the villagers. An enterprising developer acquired an area north of the village on the other side of the railway, and this was spaciouly laid out with Victorian houses which were quickly sold.

This estate, however, was flung down without any thought for the prevailing wind, which was from South-West to North-East. Smoke from factory chimneys was blown into the new district, creating a perpetual nuisance, and the owners of the houses were urged by their wives and families to leave the insalubrious area. They disposed of their property and moved to areas to the South of the village past the cross-roads where other developers were laying out new estates. The deserted area was taken over by the poorest factory workers and rapidly became a slum. So did the village. Soon there came a time when the large gardens of the new northern estate had to make room for still more housing. Sewerage was provided for the growing community, but the sewage works, dumped for economy and convenience near a small river, without regard to prevailing winds, became a source of objectionable smells throughout the residential area.

Later on a bye-pass road was built to the West of the community. The urge to increase their trade caused many tradespeople who had their shops in the old centre and were doing business among the industrial population to move South where land speculators were securing the best sites on either side of the bye-pass. Nothing prevented them from developing these and from building up gradually a new area in the West which sucked the life from the old community.

The last stage was a haphazard sprawl of housing and industry. Look at the photographs and see the dangerous development taking place right on the traffic roundabout, with picture palace, shops, and filling station. Look at the industrial and residential ribbon development along the bye-pass; the dangerous siting of the schools on the small roundabout in the centre of the new district; the deplorable lack of communal and social facilities; no other site for the hospital except that next to a brewery; and remember that, in all this chaos, a population of 10,000 is obliged to exist.

the good neighbourhood

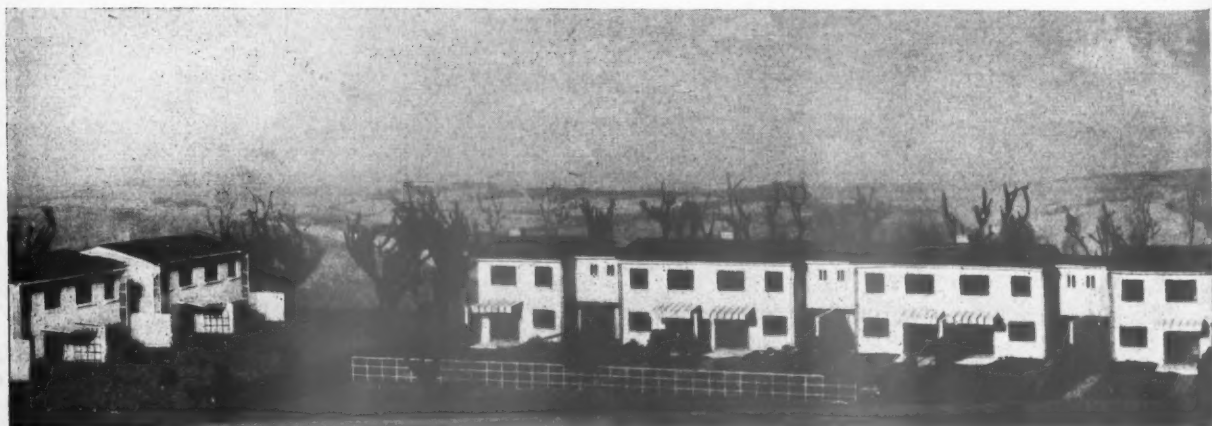
In this scheme, which illustrates some of the advantages of the application of the neighbourhood principle, the same physical facts as in the bad scheme have been accepted as a basis for planning: for example, the railway, the bye-pass road connecting both, and part of the old centre. This area was replanned for the needs of a population of 10,000 persons and with the acceptance of the existing N-S road it was thought desirable to subdivide the residential area into two neighbourhoods each of 5,000 persons grouped around the respective school buildings.

The industry was moved out to an area in the N-E on the other side of the railway, and so were the sewage works. The bye-pass was isolated by a forest zone of deciduous trees, and by an orchard and market gardening belt. The railway zone was separated from the residential area by parklands.

The area between the neighbourhoods on either side of the central N-E spine was set aside mainly for flats which were arranged in open parklands with their garages and outbuildings. In this area, too, the principal churches are planned. Some terrace housing is provided in the western portions, and on the whole this central area contains the highest population densities; for example, 20 dwellings to the acre.

From the centre to the fringes of the site there is a gradual decrease of densities of population from 18 to 12 houses to the acre with about 4 houses per acre in the western outskirts. In these areas all housing types—terrace, semi-detached and detached—have been employed, and the general principle of land subdivision was that of the large building block opened up by secondary approaches, especially the cross-access road. Many semi-public open greens between the building blocks were provided for adult outdoor recreation and children's playgrounds. No garden faces North.

Finally, park walks lead through each neighbourhood to the parklands in the North, in the vicinity of which and adjacent to the flats and the old village green with its pretty church, the civic centre was planned. The civic centre contains the main shopping area, in addition to local shopping centres in the residential areas, with separate car park, two cinemas, community hall, youth club, and so on. The Community Centre links up with the old Town Hall. Public houses and garages are distributed over the entire area.



In this design by Walter Segal for a typical terrace housing scheme in the Planned Neighbourhood, twin grouped kitchen entrances, recessed and divided from adjacent houses by projecting wing walls, make a clean break from the old-fashioned back-door service access descended from traditional practice, while allowing for through entry to back gardens.

Left, perspective of an office building on an actual site in Berners Street for the London administrative headquarters of a company having factories in the country, designed by Neville Conder. The emphasis in this fourth-year subject is on building technique and planning.



THE YEAR'S WORK OF THE AA STUDENTS

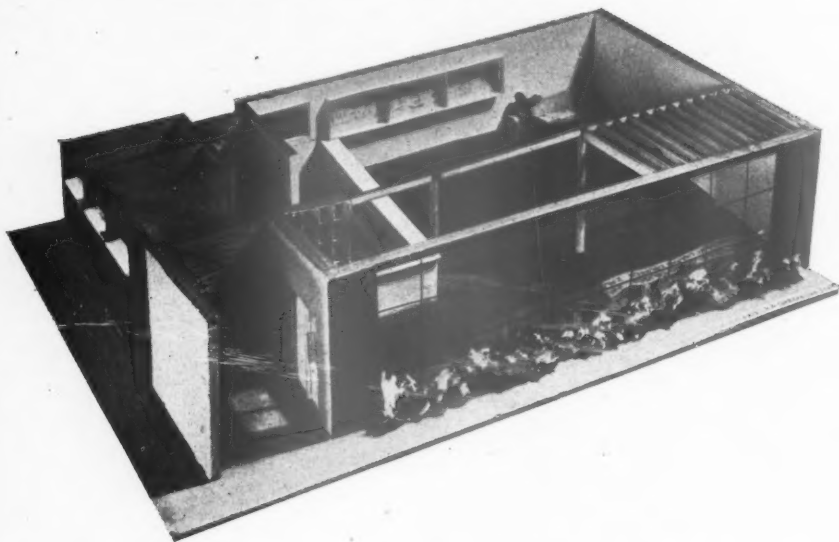
A representative exhibition of the work of the students of the Architectural Association School of Architecture is now on exhibition at 36, Bedford Square, London, of which a selection is illustrated here.

Certain changes in the organization and methods of teaching are already coming into operation with

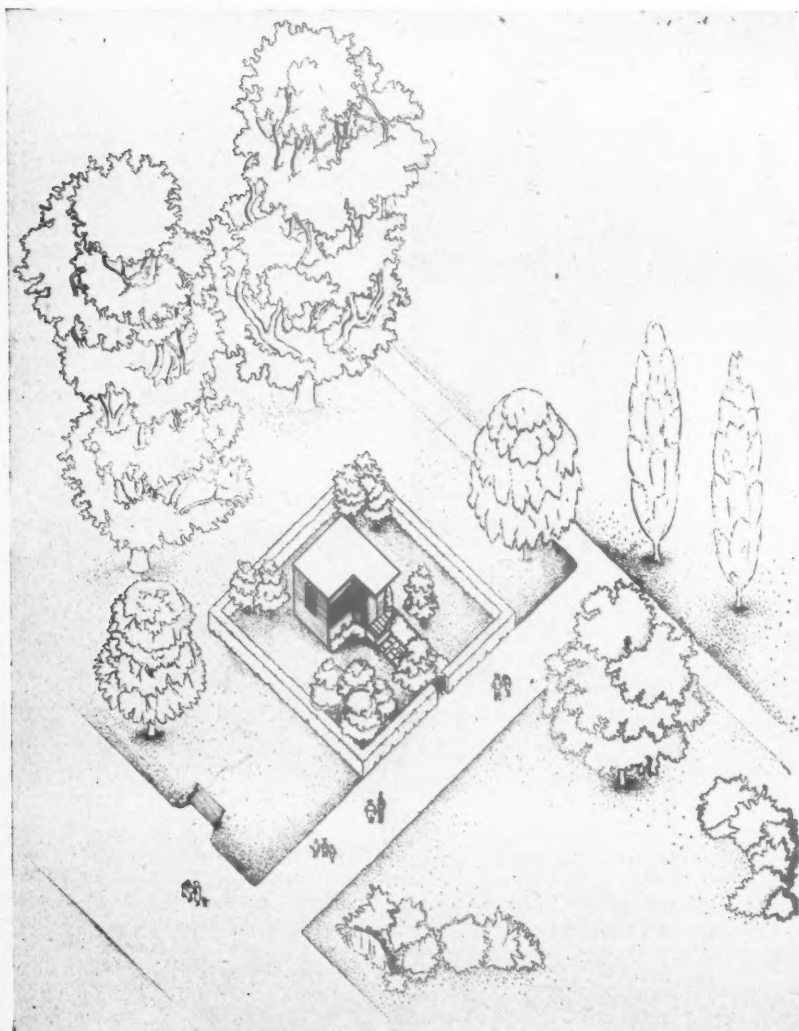
the change from war to peacetime conditions. The most important development has been the introduction of the Practical Training Scheme by which the gap between the theory and practice of building construction will be bridged, the students carrying out actual building work under the supervision of skilled building operatives.

The first year of the course includes the development of drawing technique, the design of a single cell building and simple domestic planning as well as site planning and landscape design. Research is made into pattern and texture.

In the second year, similar subjects are undertaken with more



Above, model by R. A. Green, a first-year student, for an LMS enquiry bureau. The object of the model is to stimulate the appreciation of three-dimensional relationships. Below, axonometric sketch of a scientist's hut in Regents Park showing site and surroundings by Jill Sarson, first year. Right, a six-hour sketch in three colours of a book jacket by John Turner, first year.



complicated conditions. Two problems are tackled, one for a small building of medium span, the other for a building containing many small compartments on two or three floors.

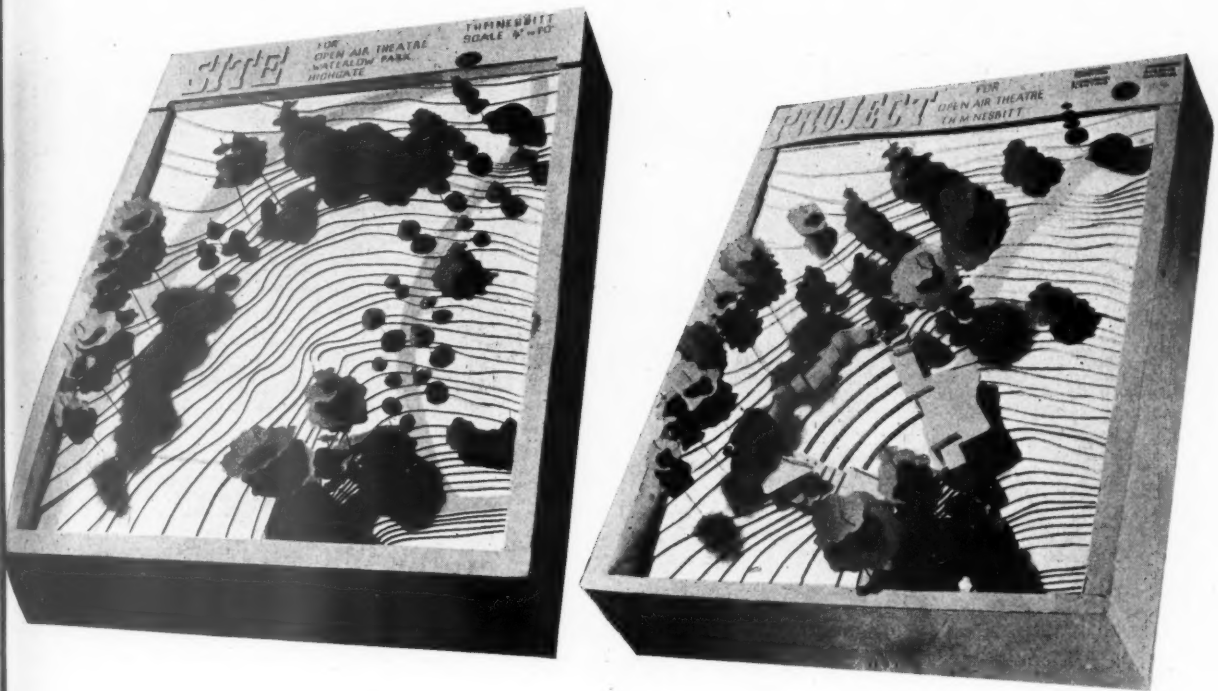
The third-year study includes the design of a one-cell building of fairly wide span with a simple circulation problem. A special exercise is given in the placing of buildings on an ample site, the solution being conveyed by a model and a written report. Research subjects on roofs, walls and floors are carried out. Domestic planning is continued with the design for a simple three-storey block of flats taken to working drawing stage.

In the fourth year the student designs a medium-sized public building which includes a large auditorium. There follows a general study of a large building group, its technical requirements and its relation to the landscape—a problem set as an introduction to the elementary problems of large-scale planning. In the third term a typical one-floor building for a restricted site is designed with complete working drawings.

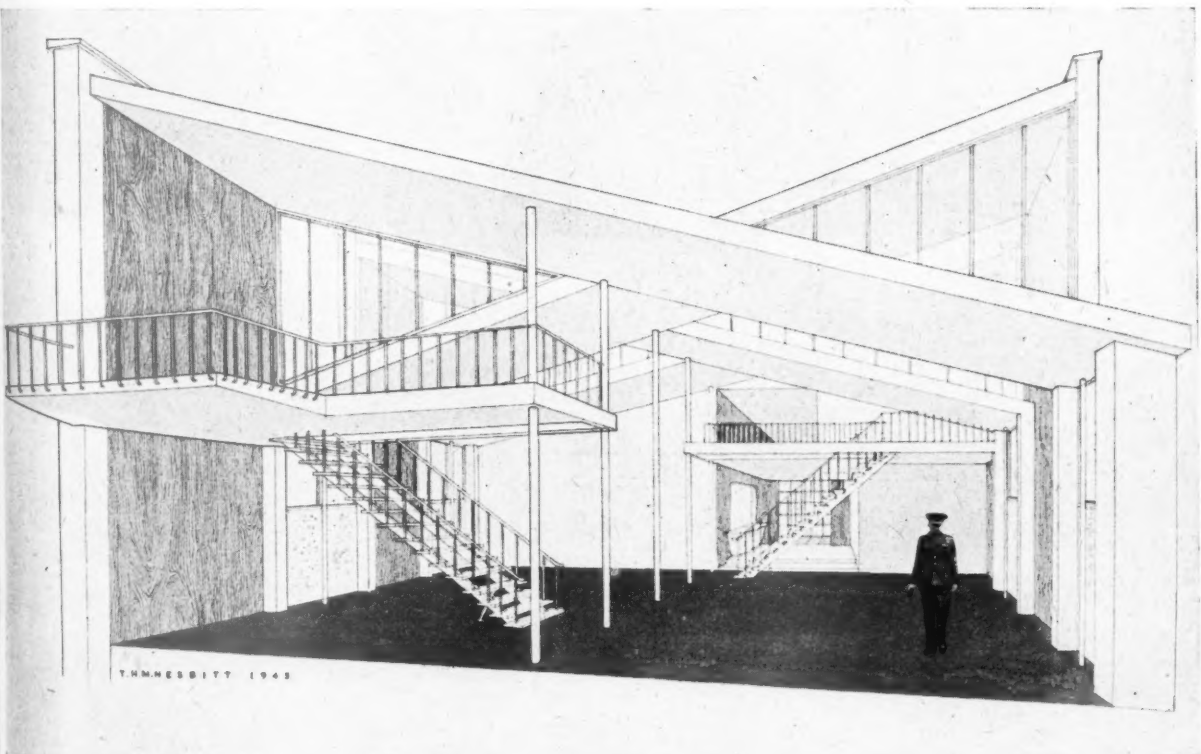
In the final and fifth year emphasis is laid on the study of housing and layout by which the student is made aware of the close relationship between the architect and the town planner. During the last term the student prepares his thesis; the choice of subject is determined by the student, and he is thus able to concentrate on the architectural problem which interests him most.

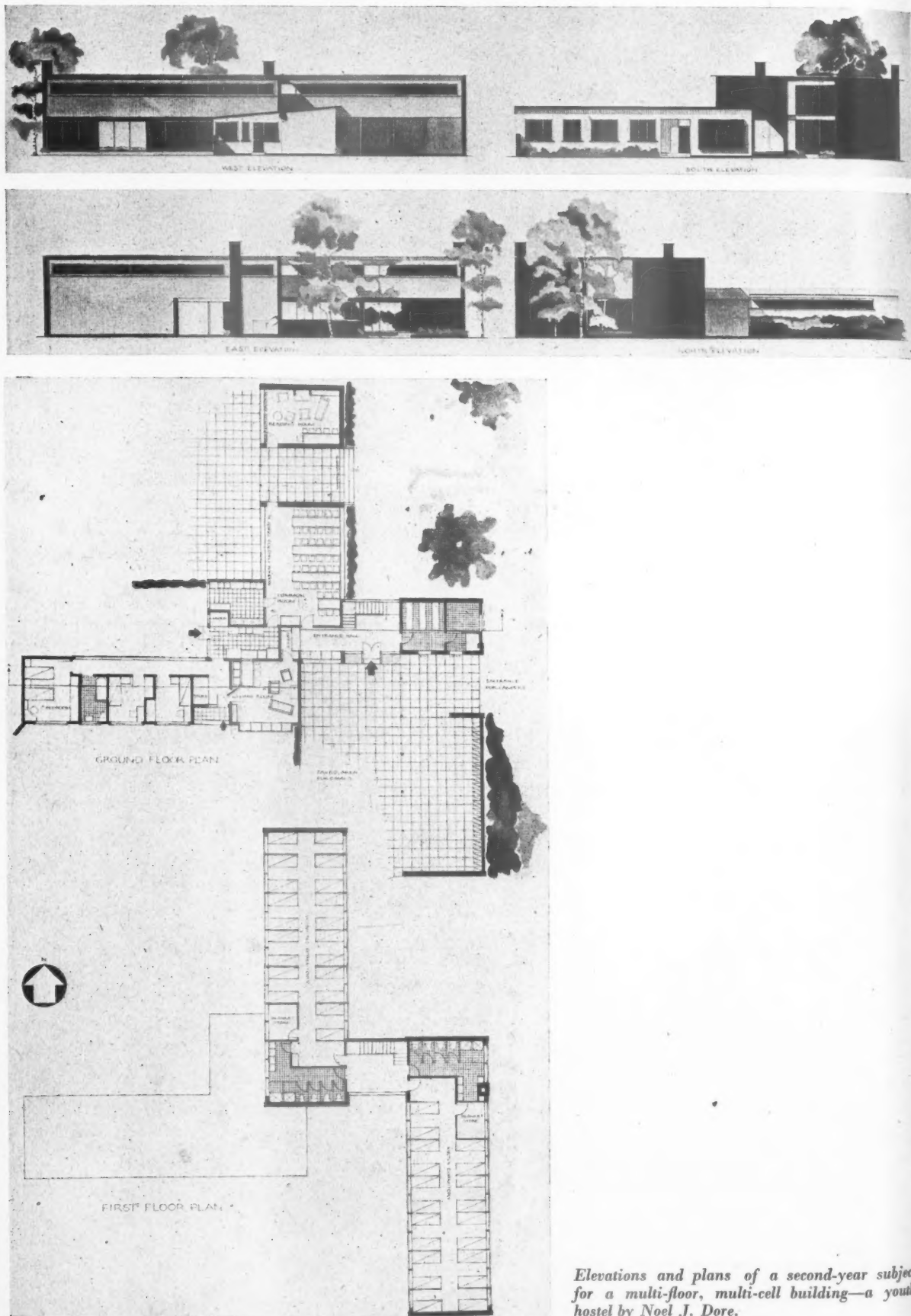
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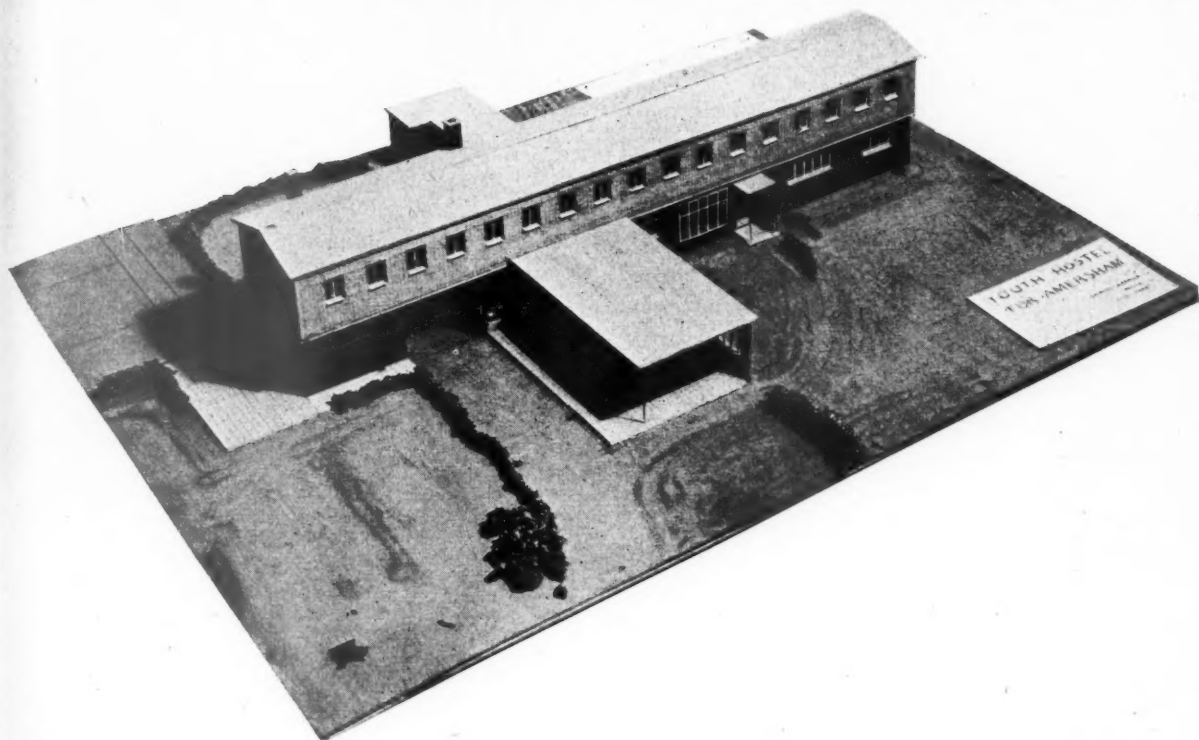


Above, a second-year subject of site layout for an open-air theatre to seat 500 people at Waterlow Park, Highgate, by T. H. M. Nesbitt; left, the existing site; right, the site as developed. Below, an exhibition hall at Amersham to make known the past, present and future of the town; a single-span subject also carried out in the second year by T. H. M. Nesbitt.

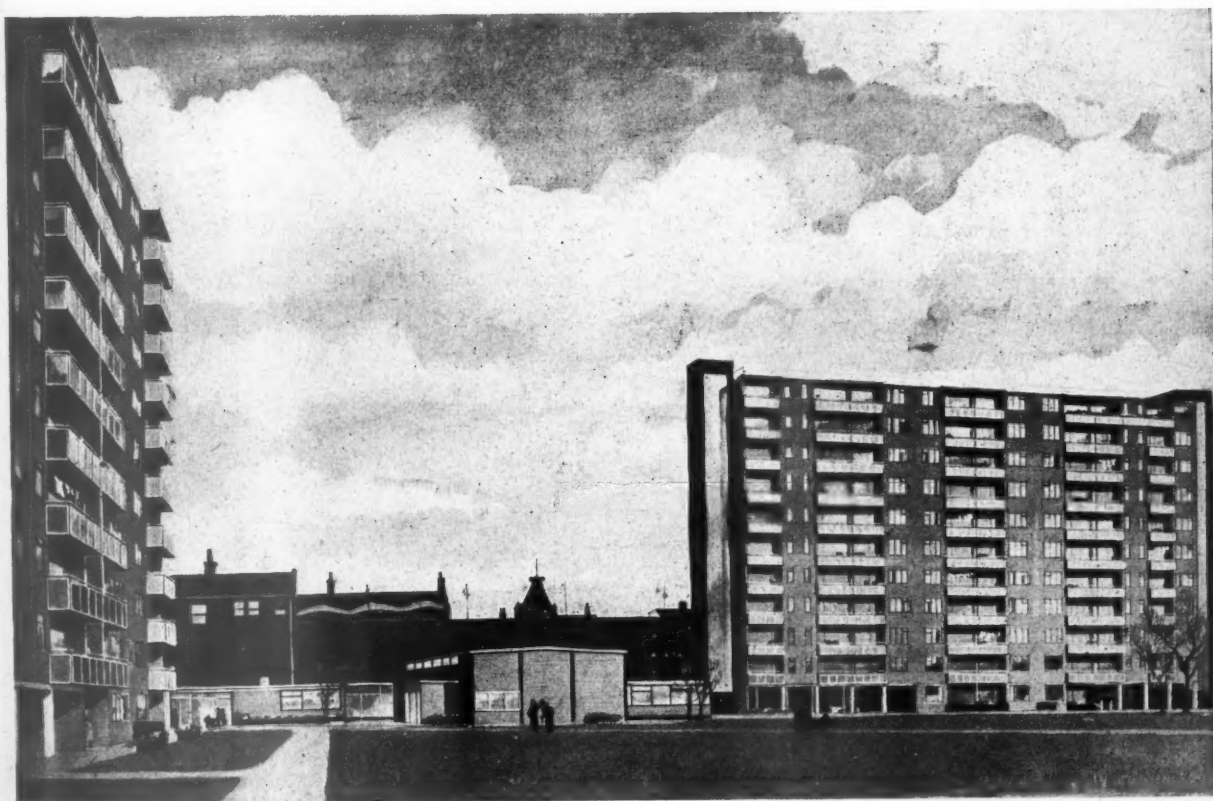




Elevations and plans of a second-year subject for a multi-floor, multi-cell building—a youth hostel by Noel J. Dore.



Above, model by Shirley Warwick of the second-year youth hostel. Below, perspective of flats at Bethnal Green, a fifth-year thesis subject designed by Margaret Taylor, Philip Powell and Hidalgo Moya.



THE YEAR'S WORK OF THE AA STUDENTS

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.

STRUCTURE

2043 South American Building Codes

BUILDING CODES EXPLAIN THE SLENDERNESS OF SOUTH AMERICAN STRUCTURES. A. J. Boase. (*Engineering News-Record*, April 19, 1945, pp. 564-573.) Details of Brazilian Codes of Practice relating to reinforced concrete buildings compared with USA and other codes.

This is the second of a series of articles (see Information Centre, No. 1859, A.J., April 15, 1945, p. 266), analyzing reinforced concrete design practice in South America. North American engineers are impressed by the slenderness of South American multi-storey structures. Even more interesting are the one-storey buildings which represent a high standard of design and construction. The article reports on the Brazilian building codes which are of great influence on the design. The engineers of Brazil have organized the ABNT (Brazilian Association of Engineering Codes), and this group has issued (1940 to 1943) the six Brazilian Codes, adopted in the whole country, that refer to the calculation and erection of structures. Although the codes are new, their provisions have in some form been in use for many years. The Brazilian code on reinforced concrete is in many details similar to the German Code of 1932. One of its interesting features is a clause permitting design on the basis of ultimate loads instead of the standard method which is based on working stresses.

The advantages of the new method have been confirmed by everyone who has actually used it.

2044 Brick Repairs

BRICKLAYER'S REPAIR WORK. William Frost. (*The Technical Press*, London, 4s. 6d.) Manual of instruction on brickwork repair to damaged property.

The book has been written to assist jobbing bricklayers who have to do all kinds of general repair work to various types of brickwork. There is a very great demand for this type of work at present. The book is well illustrated, and contains many useful hints. It includes a section on brickwork for the garden.

2045 Building Plant

BUILDING PLANT. Lecture by R. M. Wynne-Edwards at meeting of RIBA Architectural Science Board, April 18, 1945. (*The Architects' Journal*, May 31, 1945, pp. 412-414.) Survey of development of building technique in past. Effect of new forms of motive power. Present methods of foundation. New materials and devices for

superstructure. Power driven tools. Tendency towards mechanization and increased output per man-hour. Suggestions for further study and research, and closer co-operation between engineer and architect.

MATERIALS

2046 Timber

THE WOOD FROM THE TREES. Richard Jefferies. (*Pilot Press*, London, 9s. 6d.) Timber producing areas in war and peace. Radical changes in use of timber. New products of timber. Past and future of British forestry.

Among the lessons taught by the war in the USA are new uses of timber and concrete to replace steel. A new interest in these materials has consequently arisen in the USA and also in this country. The present book is a study about wood, trees and forestry, and every chapter provides a great amount of interesting information about the problems involved in the supply and the use of timber and the growing of trees.

The place of timber in war economy is well known. The employment of timber in the larger types of building, the use of plywood and plastics, and the chemical treatment of wood indicate the new lines of development along which industrialists and scientists will continue to make wood a material adaptable to meet the require-

ments of a specialized industrial system. The chapter *Wood in War and Peace* gives a very interesting account of these new developments and stresses the great importance of research in bringing out the right type of new inventions. To give one example: Heavy type constructions were made possible by the invention of the steel-ringed timber connector. Various types of connectors had been in use in some European countries when the National Lumber Manufacturers Association in the United States started on its research work. They spent nearly £100,000 on the research which led up to the discovery and development of the efficient new methods of timber construction. On the other hand, lack of interest in research on the part of the timber trade has seriously hampered the spread of scientific forestry knowledge in this country. Soil research must play an important part in planting of trees if the soil of Britain is to be used to full advantage. In general, to extend the scope of timber use, the distributors of timber should make themselves responsible for research in new and revolutionary methods of production.

The last chapters deal with the future of British forestry, which, strictly speaking, is not the architect's concern. Yet he will agree with the main conclusion that, to be successful, forestry must be treated with the same seriousness as town planning, which cannot be left to the piecemeal work of a hundred private individuals.

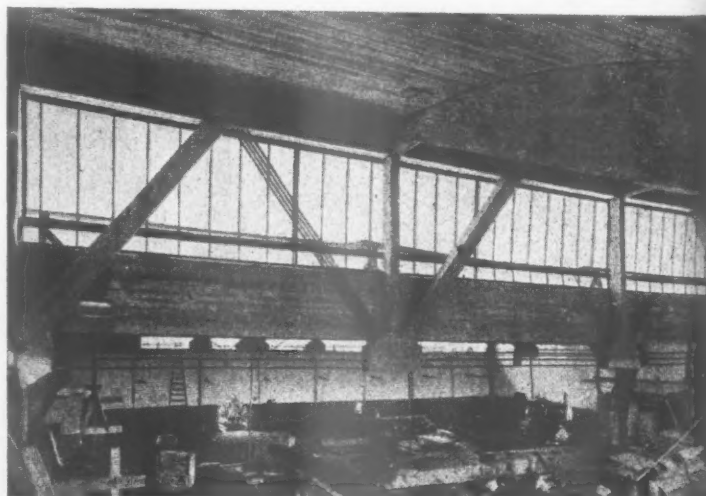
2047 Concrete Looks Ahead

CONCRETE LOOKS AHEAD. (*Cement and Concrete Association*.) Record of exhibition held in London from November 20 to 23, 1944, intended to show contribution concrete could make to post-war building.

2048 Glass Blocks

HOLLOW GLASS BLOCKS. B.S. 1207: 1944. (*British Standards Institution*, 2s. 0d.) Types, composition of glass, thickness, surface finish, jointing faces, dimensions.

Hollow glass blocks (sometimes known as glass bricks) are hollow translucent glass units used for internal and external, non-load bearing wall panels. They are strong enough to carry their own weight to a maximum height of 20 ft., and it is stated that they can resist lateral pressure if indi-



A reinforced concrete roof truss of 85 ft. span in South America with steel tension members left exposed. See No. 2043.

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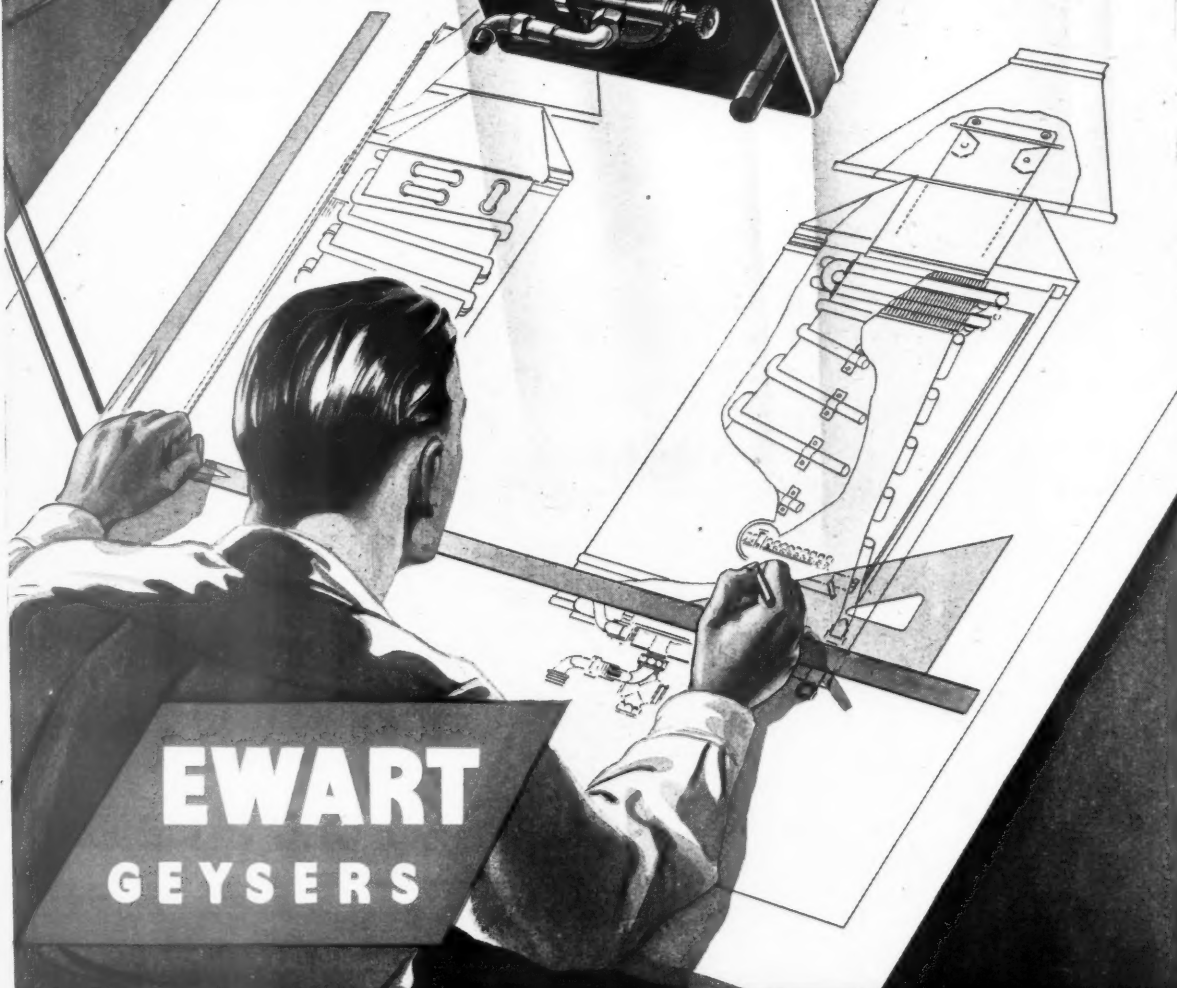
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which carried the ten miles of floating pier. Made from concrete panels only $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick, every pontoon had over 1,400 feet of joint between precast and *in situ* concrete, every inch of which had to

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individual panels do not exceed 120 sq. ft. in area. The term "lateral pressure" should have been defined more precisely in relation to its intensity.

2049 Expanded Metal

EXPANDED METAL (STEEL) for General Purposes. B.S. 405:1945. (British Standards Institution, 2s. 0d.) Definition. Material, tests, tolerances. Table of dimensions and weights.

HEATING and Ventilation

2050 Two Books

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF HEATING AND VENTILATING. Edited by E. Molloy. (George Newnes, 21s. 0d.) **HOT WATER ENGINEERING.** Edited by E. Molloy. (George Newnes, 21s. 0d.) Both books intended primarily for engineers, but each contains good deal of information with which architects should be familiar. Both start with explanation of principles, then give details of systems with examples. Many tables and illustrations.

These two books are intended for heating engineers, but they will also be useful to architects, for in order to incorporate heating and hot water supplies in his designs the architect must be familiar with the general principles involved and have a reasonable knowledge of the various systems, including their advantages and disadvantages.

The first book, on heating, begins with an explanation of heat transmission, and then has a chapter in which the various heating methods are briefly described with useful critical comments of each. Heat requirements are then dealt with and methods of calculation explained. Some of the data in this section might be criticized and the source of information is not given; presumably therefore the figures are the author's opinion of what is the best compromise on matters not yet fully agreed.

The later chapters go into fairly detailed explanations of the various systems and are generally well illustrated. Much useful advice is given on matters of practical importance in installation. There is a chapter on Heat Insulation which architects should study.

The second book, on hot water engineering, follows the same general pattern. Both books could be criticized on certain details, but it would be unfair to pick on small points here and there when the work as a whole is of a high standard. Both seem likely to run to further editions. It is to be hoped that any such success will be taken as an opportunity to keep the material up to date. So often books of this type go on through many editions on the strength of their first success until they eventually become hopelessly out of date although still bought and used because they have "got a name for themselves."

EQUIPMENT

2051 House Service Units

HOUSE SERVICE UNITS. H. S. Peat and C. E. Rose. (Engineering Supplement to the Siemens Magazine, February/March, 1945.) House service units, mainly of built-in type. Considerable recent development towards neater arrangement of electrical

control apparatus. Kitchen units, centralizing all electrical control, also illustrated. Many designs of units now available will mean greater cost to public; could be avoided by standardization.

2052 Household Laundry

THE HOUSEHOLD LAUNDRY. TIME SAVER STANDARDS. (Architectural Record, May, 1945.) Short discussion of advantages of home laundry. Eight plans of home laundry lay-out. All rather elaborate.

2053 Refrigerators

INSTALLATION OF GAS OPERATED REFRIGERATORS. British Standard Code of Practice. (Draft for comment.) (British Standards Institution on behalf of the Codes of Practice Committee, 1s. 0d.) Refers to both independent and built-in types. Proper siting in relation to other fittings and adequate ventilation. Sizes. Fire precautions.

2054 Cooking Installations

GAS COOKING INSTALLATIONS FOR SINGLE FAMILY DWELLINGS. British Standard Code of Practice. (Draft for comment.) (British Standards Institution on behalf of the Codes of Practice Committee, 1s. 0d.) Ventilation, capacity, fire precautions, etc. Diagrams of four types: (1) Vertical; (2) Range; (3) and (4) Raised Oven.

2055 Gas Fire and Cooker

GAS FIRE AND COOKER COMBINED. (Architect and Building News, June 15, 1945.) Description and illustration of gas fire with small oven over and topped by boiling ring. Suitable for one room flats or possibly for offices. A production of Radiation Ltd.

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.

2056 Woodwork Pest

Q The woodwork in some of my Council's property has become seriously affected by a species of small worm, black in colour, and I shall be glad if you will let me know what steps can be taken for its destruction.

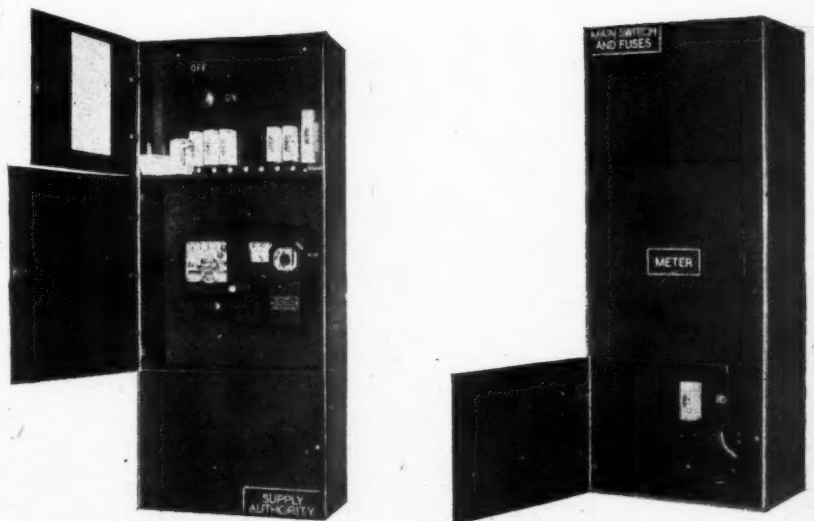
A Without seeing the pest and the affected timber it is impossible for us to give you a definite reply, but we know of no small black worm and assume that it is actually a beetle, though possibly difficult to recognize as such.

We would advise you to obtain a copy of *Beetles Injurious to Timber and Furniture*, Forest Products and Laboratory Bulletin No. 19, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. This should assist you to recognize and deal with the pest.

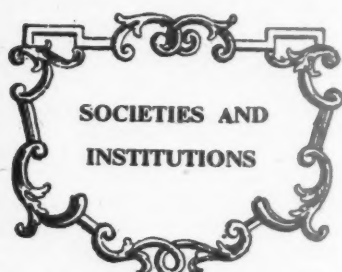
2057 House Producers

Q Please put us in touch with the firms responsible for the Howard House shown in your issue of April 26, 1945, and the Prebuilt Dry Construction Duplex House shown in your issue of May 3, 1945.

A The constructors of the Howard House are Messrs. John Howard & Co., Holdcroft House, Blunsdon, Swindon, Wilts., and of the Duplex House, Messrs. Prebuilt Constructions, 90, Regent Street, W.1. Both firms are willing to answer enquiries or accept suggestions on their respective constructions.



Siemens model combined service unit. Left, view showing meter and distribution fuses. Right, view showing service box and fuse. See No. 2051.



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 economize 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

L. B. Budden

Informal General Meeting of the RIBA. Paper on THE FUTURE OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION read by L. B. Budden, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Roscoe Professor of Architecture in the University of Liverpool.

L. B. Budden: If the passing of pupilage and apprenticeship is to be hastened, as it should be, the reforms that are needed are sufficiently obvious. The resources which actually exist for enabling potential students to qualify through Recognized Schools must be made more widely known and those resources must be considerably enlarged. Scholarships and grants from local authorities generally will have to be on a more adequate scale; they will have to cover the whole period of school training and involve no obligations of repayment. And the provisional acceptance of a candidate by a Recognized School should in future become a pre-condition of any award.

RECOGNIZED SCHOOLS

Since the beginning of the present century the RIBA has granted recognition to selected Schools of Architecture in a variety of institutions in Great Britain and the Dominions. By many members of the profession it has been assumed that all that really matters is that the actual work of a school of architecture shall reach and maintain a certain standard; that, if it does that, it is enough; that the school does not need any other title to respect, and can therefore afford to dispense with the advantages of being part of an educational institution of the first rank. Others again have concluded that it is an open question as to which kind of educational environment is really the best for a school of architecture. Whilst the public itself continues to be uncertain about the standing of a profession

whose members—even when pupilage and apprenticeship are no more—may be educated in a University or in any one of a mixed assortment of technical institutions.

There can be, I submit, no argument as to the category of educational institution which is everywhere acknowledged in this country to be the highest. It is the University.

UNIVERSITY ATTACHMENT

I will not expatiate on the benefits which accrue to a school of architecture when it is able to draw on the resources of a University in scientific and arts subjects, nor on the opportunities that are open to its students of widening their interests through the activities and contacts of undergraduate life. The advantages to be derived from both sources are self-evident. There are, however, two points that it may be well to stress as they do not always appear to be sufficiently appreciated. The first is that a University is a self-governing body. Its teaching members have a constitutional position which gives them effective powers in determining educational policy, in the making of appointments, in the allocation of financial means, and in the control of administration. They are thus very differently situated from teachers who are employed by a local authority. Those who hold teaching appointments in a University are responsible to their colleagues: those who serve a local authority are responsible in the first instance to a supervisory committee, of which they are not themselves members, and ultimately to a Council that is usually more interested in and more competent to discuss the issues of local politics than the conduct of professional education. The position of the teacher in these circumstances is not comparable to that of the holder of an academic post, though his qualifications may be as good or better than those of the latter. It is a position which, I suggest, no member of the staff of a school of architecture fully recognized by the Institute should be expected to be content to occupy.

The second point which I would emphasize is this: A University ensures that progress in education is orderly and consistent. It does this by its constitution and procedure as much as by its code of statutes, ordinances and regulations. It can, therefore, provide for architectural education the conditions which permit it to develop most satisfactorily. Two dangers can beset educational policy in architecture: it can become too rigid; and it can become altogether too flexible. Of these opposite perils, the latter is the more serious. The need for change in response to changing conditions is usually realized; the equal need for stability and continuity is less well understood. And nothing can so surely produce chaos in a school of architecture as a constant series of revolutionary experiments in direction, organization and method—however bright the new ideas may seem and however well intentioned and enthusiastic their advocates. From such hazards a school established in a University is effectually protected; and that, especially at the present time, is no small blessing.

The final consequence of granting recognition indifferently to schools of architecture associated with institutions of varying status must, I suggest, be to leave the public in some doubt as to the status of the profession itself. Here again it is not enough to assert robustly that architects can afford to be judged by what they do in practice and by that alone. What is involved is not the reputation of individual architects, but the reputation of the profession as a whole. That general reputation is bound to be affected by the measure of confidence which the public has in the kind of institutions that are entrusted with the task of educating the profession. Now

it is an incontestable fact that the public—with good reason—reserves its greatest regard for the Universities as instruments of professional education.

A single professorship of architecture is still in some quarters thought to be all that is required. In the initial establishment of an architectural school a single chair might be all that could be contemplated at the time when the school was founded; and one chair is certainly better than none. But the provision of other chairs in the Recognized Schools is now long overdue. The History of Architecture, The Theory of Architecture, Construction and Building Science, these are subjects whose scope and importance justifies the appointment of a separate professor for each.

CIVIC DESIGN AND TOWN PLANNING

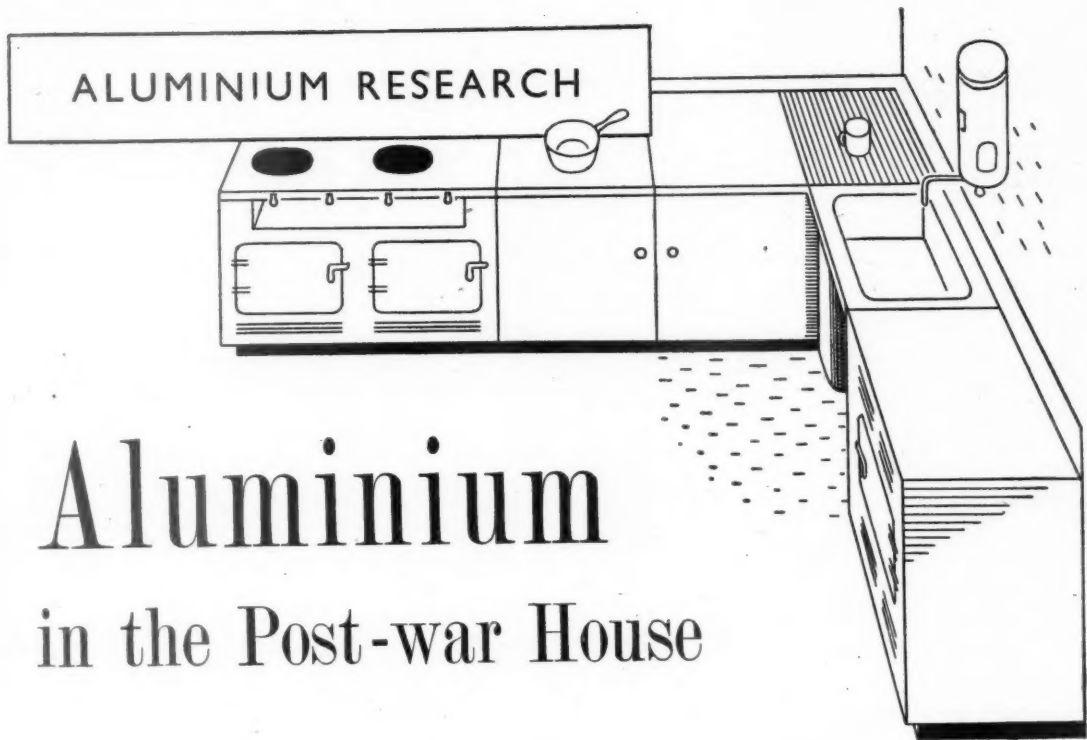
A few schools actually possess in addition to a chair of architecture a second chair of Civic Design or of Town and Country Planning. It would seem probable that the number of schools so provided may shortly be increased and that we may reasonably look forward to a time when every Recognized School will have its own post-graduate Department of Planning Studies, with a professor specifically appointed to co-ordinate and direct its work. This is much to be desired, for, if all that is to be done in the reconstruction and development of our cities, towns, suburbs and countryside is to be carried out in a civilized manner, it is indispensable that a sufficient body of architects should be properly qualified to participate in the tasks that lie ahead.

Universities are more likely than any other institutions to possess or to become possessed of the financial means necessary to found the chairs that are required in Schools of Architecture. Apart altogether from their existing resources, the increased grants recently made to the Universities by the Treasury and the prospect of still more generous allocations in the future have greatly strengthened their position in this respect. In any case they can offer incomparably the best conditions and facilities for the conduct of professional work. And, given the nucleus of a group of three or four chairs, a University School might justifiably be raised to the rank of a Faculty, with all that that would imply in enhanced prestige and authority. These, I submit, are considerations which powerfully reinforce the arguments in favour of the absorption of all the Recognized Schools in Universities.

STAFFS

In the forefront I would put the need for ensuring that the positions of major responsibility on the staff of a Recognized School should be whole-time appointments; whether those appointments be concerned with administration or with teaching, whether they be of professors, lecturers or studio instructors. Supplementary part-time assistance can be well worth having, but in fundamental subjects, at least, a school should consolidate the majority of its appointments on a full-time basis. For on no other terms can it build up and maintain a consistent and well-balanced educational policy. The settlement and carrying out of such a policy can only be undertaken by teachers who are closely and continuously associated in a full-time capacity.

For architects of ability and with the requisite qualifications to be attracted to the full-time service of the schools three conditions must be secured. In the first place, they must be free to engage in private practice in so far as this does not conflict with their obligations as teachers. Secondly, once they have proved their fitness to teach, they must enjoy reasonable security of tenure. Thirdly, both their remuneration and the rates of pension to be offered



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to them on retirement must be adequate. Of these three conditions, only the first can be said to be generally fulfilled to-day. There are two more needs common to most of the schools which I would mention here. First, their staffs require to be expanded sufficiently to permit them to develop the tutorial system considerably further than they have yet been able to do. This is especially necessary in regard to studio work. Those who are immediately responsible for supervising this work should be genuinely tutors, not merely instructors. Too often the number of students with whose studio work a single teacher is concerned is so large that the teacher is faced with two equally unsatisfactory alternatives: either he must neglect the majority and concentrate on a favoured few or he must spread his attention thinly over the whole body. The sooner all schools are staffed on a scale which will eliminate this dilemma the better. Actually no teacher should be expected to supervise the studio work of more than twenty students. But, if that is to be accepted, as it should be, it will mean an appreciable increase in the establishment of some schools.

The other need which I would stress is for the teaching staff of a school to include a competent demonstrator with a sound knowledge of building processes and of craft-work generally. A single full-time demonstrator could not be expected to cover all the trades; further aid from outside sources would also have to be sought. But the holder of such an appointment would be in a position of special responsibility, charged with the maintenance of all technical exhibits and plant, and constantly in attendance. Provided that he had the requisite capacities and was furnished with the necessary materials and equipment, he would be able to render invaluable service

on the technical side of the curriculum. For all experience has shown that from observing how materials behave under tests and from seeing how things are done in approved building practice, students are able to learn much that they cannot get either from lectures or from text-books.

PREMISES

With two or three exceptions, none of the Recognized Schools in this country can be regarded as being worthily housed.

It may be thought that the ideal home for a school of architecture would be a traditional building that would itself serve as an exemplar of civilized architectural form. In some schools such a building is either the nucleus of or an adjunct to their present accommodation; and in either circumstance its influence may be of incalculable value. But the major requirements of a fully developed school cannot be adequately met by trying to adapt to its special needs the structure of an older fabric designed originally for other purposes. Inevitably more is lost than is gained in the result. To appreciate that this must be so, it is enough to list the principal elements of the accommodation necessary to the proper functioning of a qualifying school. They comprise a range of large studios, a main lecture theatre and supplementary lecture rooms, a library, galleries suitable for the display of building materials, constructional models, standardized units and samples of equipment, a laboratory or laboratories and workshop for testing and demonstration purposes, galleries for the examination and assessment of studio work and for the delivery of criticisms, provision for visiting exhibitions, administrative quarters, staff rooms and accommodation for a self-contained post-graduate Department of Planning Studies.

POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS

Accepting five years as the irreducible minimum for purposes of qualification, what developments may be anticipated in the course itself? I believe that we may look forward to a number, for architectural education is never static and can never reach finality.


Historical studies in some at least of the Recognized Schools have in recent years suffered what may not unfairly be described as a partial eclipse. The reasons for this are too well known for it to be necessary for me to state them. But it is already evident that the study of architectural history is beginning to be restored to the place which it should occupy in the education of architects, if they are still to justify their claim to be regarded as members of a learned profession.

Developments in the teaching of architectural construction and of what is termed "building science" may be expected also to occur. The tendency to place greater emphasis on scientific principles is likely to become more marked and may have far-reaching consequences—though whether those consequences will all be as beneficial as some people think, I personally doubt.

As I see it, the real danger to be feared is that, unless a vigilant control is maintained so that first things continue to come first, the balance of the curriculum may be upset and the true aims of architectural education be subordinated to the pursuit of technical ends.

Another development which may be foreseen is the greater use which will be made of the services of practising architects and specialists as external lecturers and critics. Some schools have already enlarged their teaching resources by this means.

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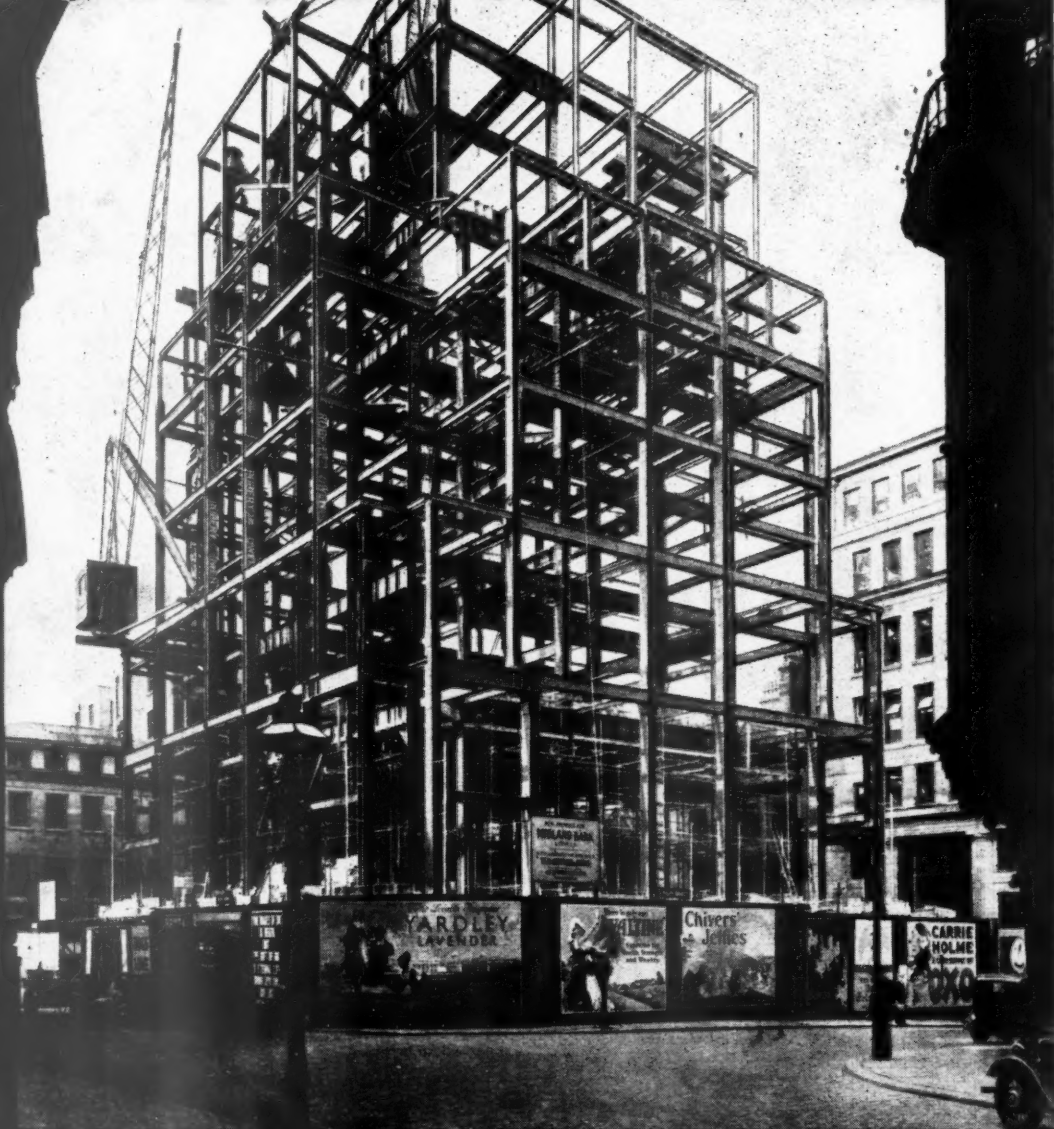
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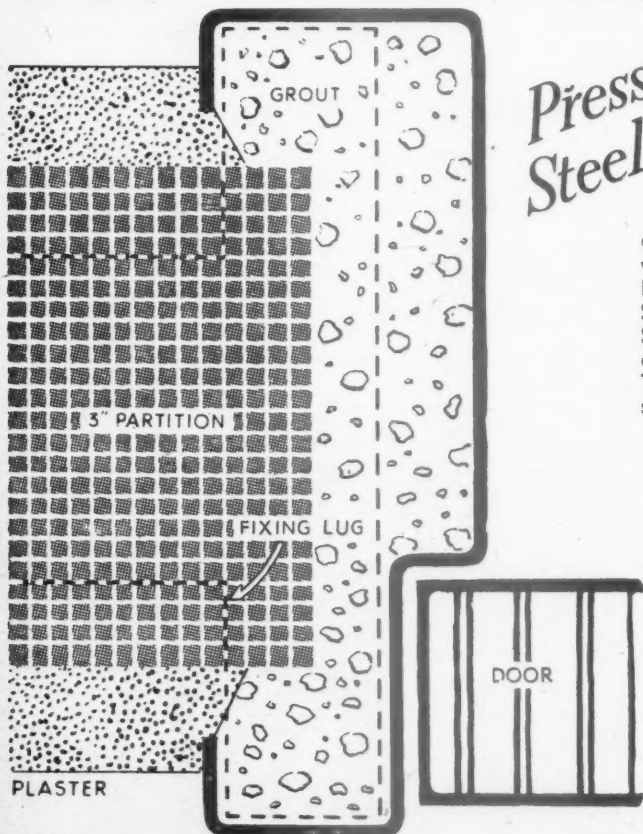
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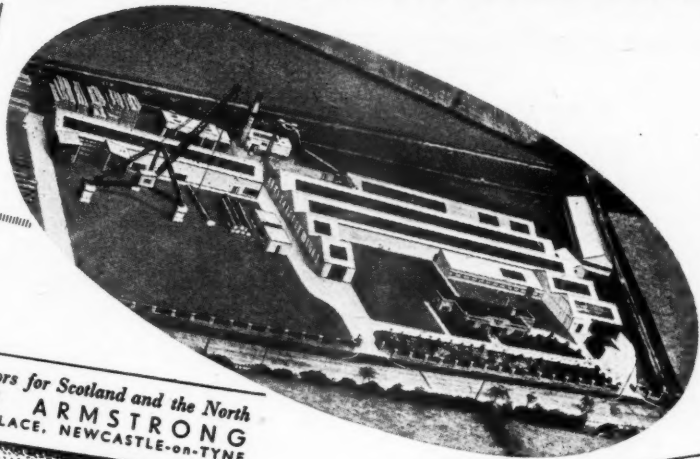
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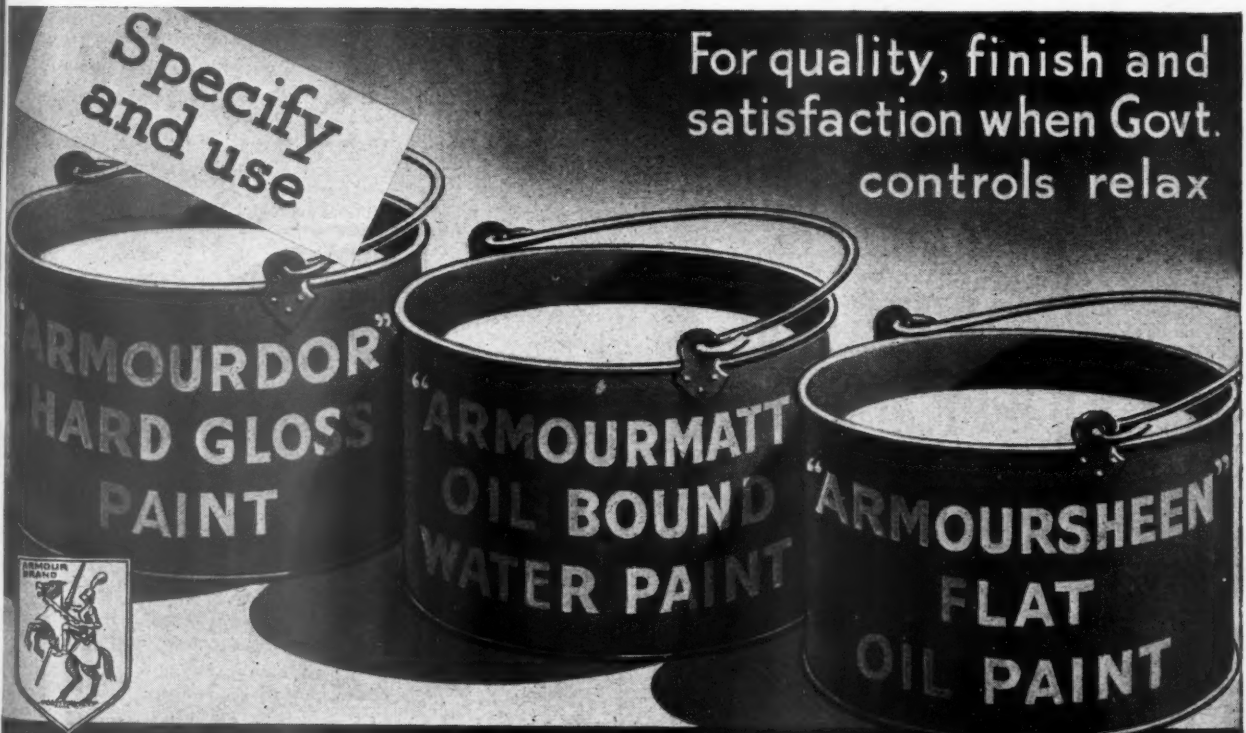
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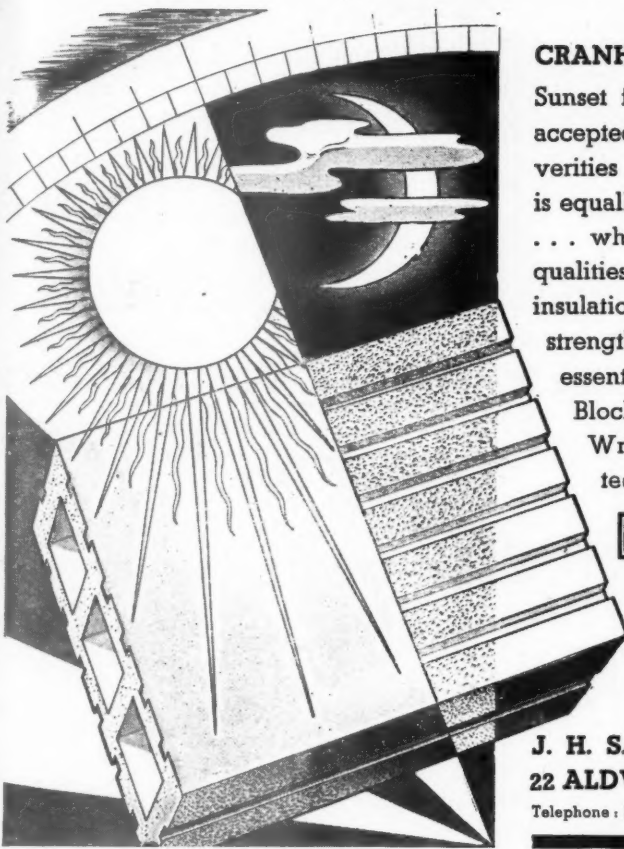
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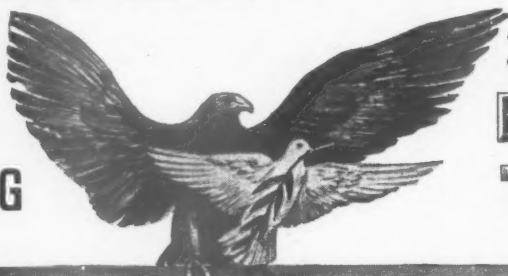
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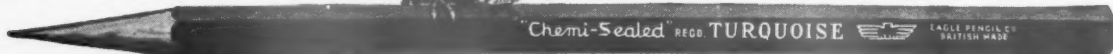
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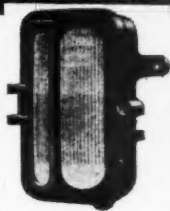
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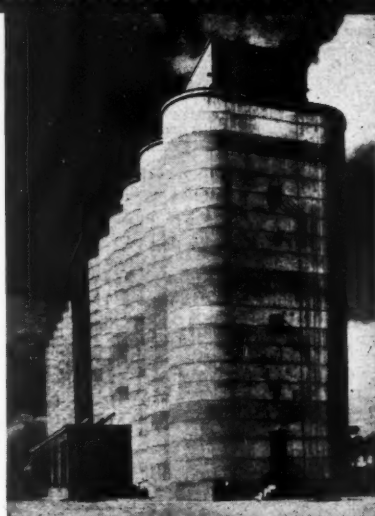
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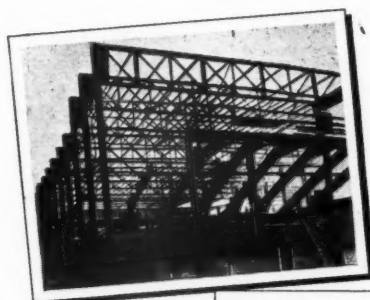
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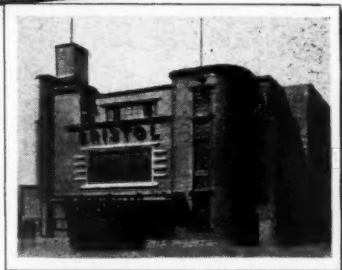
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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 Friday 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. 991

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL.

FIVE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS are required on the temporary staff of the Buildings Department. The basic salaries, which will not exceed £400 a year in respect of four of these appointments, and £375 a year for the fifth (plus war addition, at present £59 16s.), will be fixed, according to qualifications and experience.

The posts may be supernumerary, and the successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Candidates must be experienced in the preparation of preliminary plans, working drawings, and specifications for buildings of all types, and the supervision of works in progress.

Applications forms may be obtained from the Council's Architect, Buildings Department, Springfield Road, Maidstone, not later than the 15th August, 1945.

W. L. PLATTS,

Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Maidstone.

19th July, 1945.

975

REDDITCH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment, at a salary of £525 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present amounting to £59 16s. per annum.

Applicants must be registered Architects and A.R.I.B.A. or equivalent, and have had experience in the preparation of large scale housing schemes. The person appointed will be required to work under the direction of the Engineer and Surveyor to the Council.

The appointment will be a temporary one, for a period not exceeding two years in the first instance, terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Preference will be given to an ex-Service man. Applications, marked "Appointment of Architect," stating age, experience, qualifications, present and past appointments, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be submitted to the undersigned, not later than 12 noon on Saturday, the 18th August, 1945.

W. IRVING WATKINS,

Clerk of the Council.

Council House, Redditch.

24th July, 1945.

997

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GREAT YARMOUTH.

BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS (PERMANENT)

Applications are invited for the appointment of two general Architectural Assistants in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade C, commencing at £365 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15, to a maximum of £410 per annum, plus cost of living bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum). Applicants must have had experience in design and construction, particularly in relation to housing, schools and public buildings, and should be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination, and must contribute to the Corporation's Superannuation fund. Applications, stating age, qualifications and previous experience, together with copies of three testimonials, should be enclosed in an envelope endorsed "Architectural Assistant," and must reach the undersigned not later than 31st August, 1945.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be deemed a disqualification, and candidates must disclose in writing whether to their knowledge they are related to any member of, or holder of, any senior office under the Council. A candidate who fails to do so will be disqualified, and, if appointed, will be liable to dismissal without notice.

FARRA CONWAY,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Great Yarmouth.

31st July, 1945.

525

THE POLYTECHNIC, REGENT STREET.

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Vacancies exist for full-time and part-time (day and evening classes) STUDIO MASTERS and LECTURES in Town Planning, Architecture, Surveying, and Building subjects.

Intending applicants should apply by letter, in the first instance, giving details of previous experience and qualifications, to the Director of Education, The Polytechnic, 309, Regent Street, London, W.1.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM.

WAR DAMAGE DEPARTMENT.

TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited from Registered Architects, with housing experience, for positions as temporary Architectural Assistants in the War Damage Department of the Council. Candidates should be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or hold equivalent qualifications.

The salary scale is £405 x £15-£450, plus cost of living bonus, which is at present 23s. per week. The commencing salary will be fixed within the scale, according to the qualifications and experience of the persons appointed.

Further particulars and a form of application can be obtained from me. Applications must reach me not later than 20th August.

CYRIL F. THATCHER,

Town Hall, Fulham, S.W.6.

Town Clerk.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

Applications are invited for the following temporary appointments:—

(a) One SENIOR TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT; salary £450 per annum, plus bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

(b) One TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT; salary £375 per annum, plus bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

Candidates for posts (a) and (b) should be A.M.T.P.L., and must have had considerable experience in the preparation and administration of Town Planning Schemes.

The above posts are subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the persons appointed will be required to contribute the appropriate percentage of their salaries to the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme.

The appointments will be subject to one month's notice on either side, and to the successful candidates passing a medical examination.

Applications, which must be made in accordance with particulars to be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Birkenhead, to be sent with copies of three recent testimonials to the undersigned not later than 22nd August, 1945.

E. W. TAME,

Town Hall, Birkenhead.

25th July, 1945.

Town Clerk.

505

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON.

QUANTITY SURVEYOR

(Borough Engineer's Department).

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the position of Quantity Surveyor on the established staff, at a salary of £400 to £445 per annum, plus bonus at present £59 16s. The commencing salary will be fixed according to age, qualifications, and experience.

Applicants must be able to prepare Bills of Quantities and Estimates, to measure up, and adjust final accounts.

Form of application may be obtained from the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Croydon, and should be returned to me not later than 25th August, 1945.

E. TABERNER,

Town Clerk.

Town Clerk.

514

BOROUGH OF WEDNESBURY.

BOROUGH ARCHITECT/ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment, in the Borough Architect/Engineer's Department, at a salary of £400 per annum, plus war bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum).

Preference will be given to candidates trained in a recognised Architectural School and are A.R.I.B.A.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination for the purpose of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," stating age, qualifications, experience, and present position, and accompanied by copies of not more than two recent testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned, not later than Monday, 20th August, 1945.

ARTHUR BOOTH, F.R.I.B.A.,

Borough Architect/Engineer.

Town Hall, Wednesbury.

30th July, 1945.

515

BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the temporary appointment of two Architectural Assistants in the Office of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, at a salary of £420 per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by £20 per annum to £440 per annum, plus cost of living award, at present 23s. per week. Preference will be given to persons who have passed the Final Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or who hold equivalent qualifications. Applicants should have had previous experience in the design of Council houses, housing layouts, etc. The appointments will be terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience and position with regard to military service, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Architectural Assistant," should reach the undersigned not later than noon on Wednesday, 22nd August, 1945.

VINCENT J. WILLIS,

M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., Reg. Arch., Borough Engineer and Surveyor and Planning Officer.

Municipal Offices, Rainsford House,

Duke Street, Chelmsford.

502

DURHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

CIVIL ENGINEERING ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Civil Engineering Assistant to the temporary staff of the Housing Architect's Department, at a salary of £360 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £420 per annum, plus cost of living bonus, at present 24s. per week.

Applicants must hold the Testamur of the Municipal and County Engineers and/or be members of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and be well qualified to undertake large scale theodolite surveys, levels, setting out of roads and sewer works, and have experience on planning schemes, with particular reference to housing.

Forms of applications may be obtained from the undersigned, and should be returned to him, accompanied by copies of three testimonials, not later than Monday, 20th August, 1945.

FRANK KIRBY,

Clerk to the Council.

Byland Lodge, Hawthorn Terrace, Durham.

1st August, 1945.

527

GELLYGAER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointment in the Engineer and Surveyor's Department:—

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Applicants should be A.R.I.B.A. or equivalent.

The person appointed will be required to carry out architectural duties in connection with the Council's housing schemes, and other similar duties that may be assigned to him from time to time.

Salary—at the rate of £450 per annum, increasing by two annual increments of £25 to a maximum of £500 per annum, plus bonus on the Whitley scale (at present £59 16s. p.a.). Candidates for the appointment will be required to live in the Council's district, to contribute to the Superannuation Scheme, and to undergo a medical examination.

Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Hengoed, Glam.

Application forms should be returned to the undersigned not later than 10 a.m. on the 29th August, 1945.

TUDOR LAWRENCE,

Clerk of the Council.

526

CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the post of CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a salary of £1,000 per annum plus war bonus.

Applications will be considered only from persons with first-class qualifications, who have had considerable experience in the design and erection of large Municipal and Educational Buildings, and who have passed the examination for Associate Membership R.I.B.A., and are registered Architects.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination, and to contribute to the Corporation's Superannuation Fund, and to reside within the City boundary.

Applications, stating age and full details of qualifications and experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, are to be received by Mr. R. M. Finch, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., City Engineer and Surveyor, Guildhall, Nottingham, not later than Monday, August 27th, 1945, in a sealed envelope, marked "Chief Architectural Assistant."

J. E. RICHARDS,

Town Clerk.

Guildhall, Nottingham.

28th July, 1945.

522

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the temporary appointment of two Architectural Assistants in the Office of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, at a salary of £420 per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by £20 per annum to £440 per annum, plus cost of living award, at present 23s. per week. Preference will be given to persons who have passed the Final Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or who hold equivalent qualifications. Applicants should have had previous experience in the design of Council houses, housing layouts, etc. The appointments will be terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience and position with regard to military service, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Architectural Assistant," should reach the undersigned not later than noon on Wednesday, 22nd August, 1945.

VINCENT J. WILLIS,

M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., Reg. Arch., Borough Engineer and Surveyor and Planning Officer.

Municipal Offices, Rainsford House,

Duke Street, Chelmsford.

502

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Municipal Offices, Rainsford House,

Duke Street, Chelmsford.

502

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Architect on the permanent staff of the Council, at a commencing salary of £550 per annum, rising by one annual increment of £25 to £575 per annum, plus current cost of living bonus (at present amounting to 23s. per week). Candidates should be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and have had experience in the layout and design of modern Council housing estates.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Poplar Borough Council Superannuation Acts, 1911 to 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, endorsed "Assistant Architect," stating age, qualifications, present and past employment, experience and position in relation to National Service, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered to the undersigned at the Poplar Town Hall, Bow Road, London, E.3, not later than 3rd September, 1945.

S. A. HAMILTON,

Town Clerk.

Poplar Town Hall, Bow Road, E.3.

30th July, 1945.

513

BLACKWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant. Salary £320, rising by £15 to £375, plus cost of living bonus.

Candidates must be holders of recognized professional qualifications, and be accustomed to making surveys, taking levels and preparing plans of layouts and other incidental work in connection with housing schemes.

The post will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and will be terminable upon one month's notice on either side at any time.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age and experience, together with copies of three testimonials, should reach the under-signed not later than 31st August, 1945.

W. S. COCKERHAM,

Clerk of the Council.

Dale Close, 100, Chesterfield Road South,

Mansfield, Notts.

516

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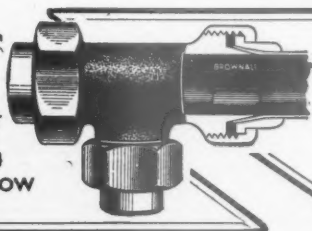
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