

# THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



## standard contents

every issue does not necessarily contain all these contents, but they are the regular features which continually recur.

## DIARY NEWS

from AN ARCHITECT'S  
Commonplace Book

## ASTRAGAL LETTERS

## PHYSICAL PLANNING CURRENT BUILDINGS INFORMATION

### CENTRE

Physical Planning      Lighting  
Structure      Heating & Ventilation  
Materials      Questions & Answers  
Acoustics & Sound Insulation

## INFORMATION SHEET SOCIETIES & INSTITUTIONS PRICES

Architectural Appointments  
Wanted and Vacant

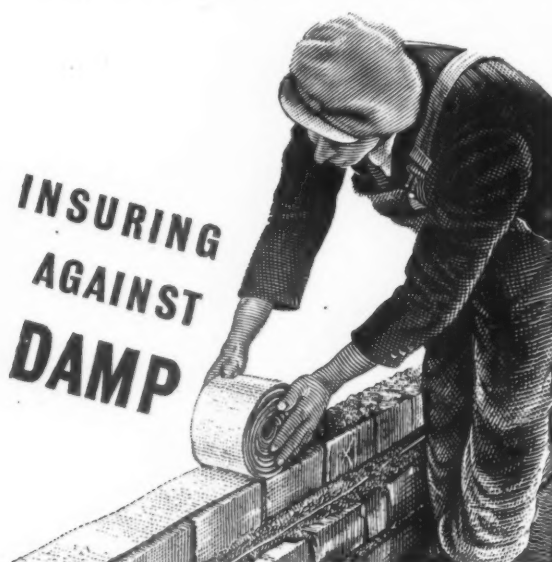
No. 2677] [Vol. 103  
THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS  
Thirteen Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster,  
S.W.1. Phone: Whitehall 0611

Price 9d.

Registered as a Newspaper

★ A glossary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committees of all kinds, together with their full address and telephone numbers, is given below. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit in the address.

AA	Architectural Association. 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 0974
ABT	Association of Building Technicians. 5, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	Victoria 0447-8
ACGB	Arts Council of Great Britain. 9, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	Sloane 0421
APRR	Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction. 34, Gordon Square, W.C.1.	Euston 2158-9
ARCUK	Architects' Registration Council. 68, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 9738
ASB	Architectural Science Board of the Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
BC	Building Centre. 23, Maddox Street, W.1.	Mayfair 2128
BCIRA	British Cast Iron Research Association. Alvechurch, Birmingham.	Redditch 716
BDA	British Door Association. 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	
BIA	British Ironfounders' Association. 145, Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.	Glasgow Central 2891
BIAE	British Institute of Adult Education. 29, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.	Euston 5385
BINC	Building Industries National Council. 11, Weymouth Street, W.1.	Langham 2785
BOT	Board of Trade. Millbank, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5140
BRS	Building Research Station. Bucknalls Lane, Watford.	Garston 2246
BSA	British Steelwork Association. Egginton House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.	Victoria 7301-2-3
BSI	British Standards Institution. 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 3333
CCA	Cement and Concrete Association. 52, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.	Sloane 5255
CID	Council of Industrial Design. Tilbury House, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6322
CPRE	Council for the Preservation of Rural England. 4, Hobart Place, S.W.	Sloane 4280
CSI	Chartered Surveyors' Institution. 12, Great George Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5322
DIA	Design and Industries Association. 2, Stratford Place, W.1.	Mayfair 5432
DOT	Department of Overseas Trade. Dolphin Square, S.W.1.	Victoria 4477
EJMA	English Joinery Manufacturers Association (Incorporated). Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 4448
FAS	Faculty of Architects and Surveyors. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1.	Sloane 2837
FMB	Federation of Master Builders. 23, Compton Terrace, Upper Street, N.1.	Canonbury 2041
FS (Eng.)	Faculty of Surveyors of England. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1.	Sloane 2837
GG	Georgian Group. 4, Hobart Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 2844
HC	Housing Centre. 13, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881
IAAS	Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 3158
ICE	Institution of Civil Engineers. Great George Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 4577
IEE	Institution of Electrical Engineers. Savoy Place, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 7676
IOB	Institute of Builders. 48, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 7197
IRA	Institute of Registered Architects. 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 6172
ISE	Institution of Structural Engineers. 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.	Sloane 7128-29
LIDC	Lead Industries Development Council. Eagle House, Jermyn Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7264
LMBA	London Master Builders' Association. 47, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 3767
MARS	Modern Architectural Research. 46, Sheffield Terrace, W.8.	Park 7678
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. 55, Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 3400
MOE	Ministry of Education. Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	Sloane 4522
MOH	Ministry of Health. Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 4300
MOLNS	Ministry of Labour and National Service. St. James's Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6200
MOS	Ministry of Supply. Shell Mex House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.	Gerrard 6933
MOT	Ministry of Transport. Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1.	Abbey 7711
MOTCP	Ministry of Town and Country Planning. 32-33, St. James's Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 8411
MOW	Ministry of Works. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611
NAMMC	Natural Asphalte Mine-Owners and Manufacturers Council. 94, Petty France, S.W.1.	Abbey 1010
NBR	National Buildings Record. 37, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.	Kensington 7070
NFBTE	National Federation of Building Trades Employers. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4041
NFBTO	National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. 9, Rugby Chambers, Rugby Street, W.C.1.	Holborn 2770
NFHS	National Federation of Housing Societies. 13, Suffolk St., S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881/2/3
NT	National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. 42, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 0211/2
PEP	Political and Economic Planning. 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7245
PWB	Post War Building, Directorate of. Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611
RCA	Reinforced Concrete Association. 91, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9936
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
RS	Royal Society. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 3335
RSA	Royal Society of Arts. 6, John Adam Street, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 8274
SFMA	School Furniture Manufacturers' Association. 13, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.	Chancery 5313
SIA	Society of Industrial Artists. 20, Wellfield Avenue, N.10.	Tudor 7027
SPAB	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.	Holborn 2646
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Association. 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 5006
TDA	Timber Development Association. 75, Cannon Street, E.C.4.	City 6147
TPI	Town Planning Institute. 18, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	Victoria 8815

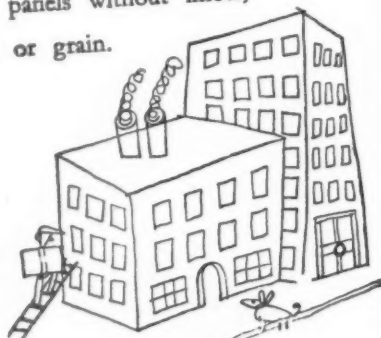


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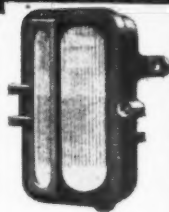


# LLOYD BOARD

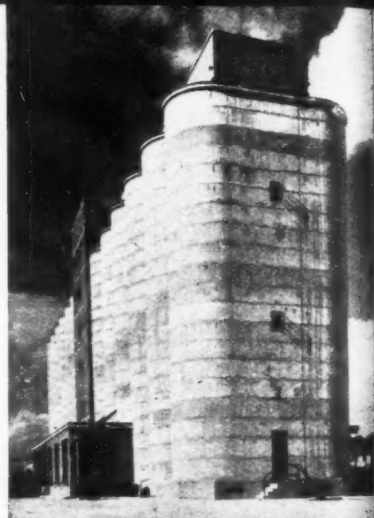
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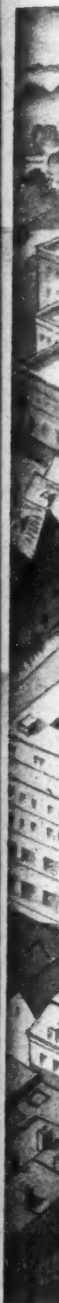
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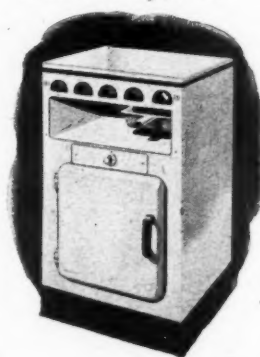
#### BRANCHES

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# SMASHING THROUGH

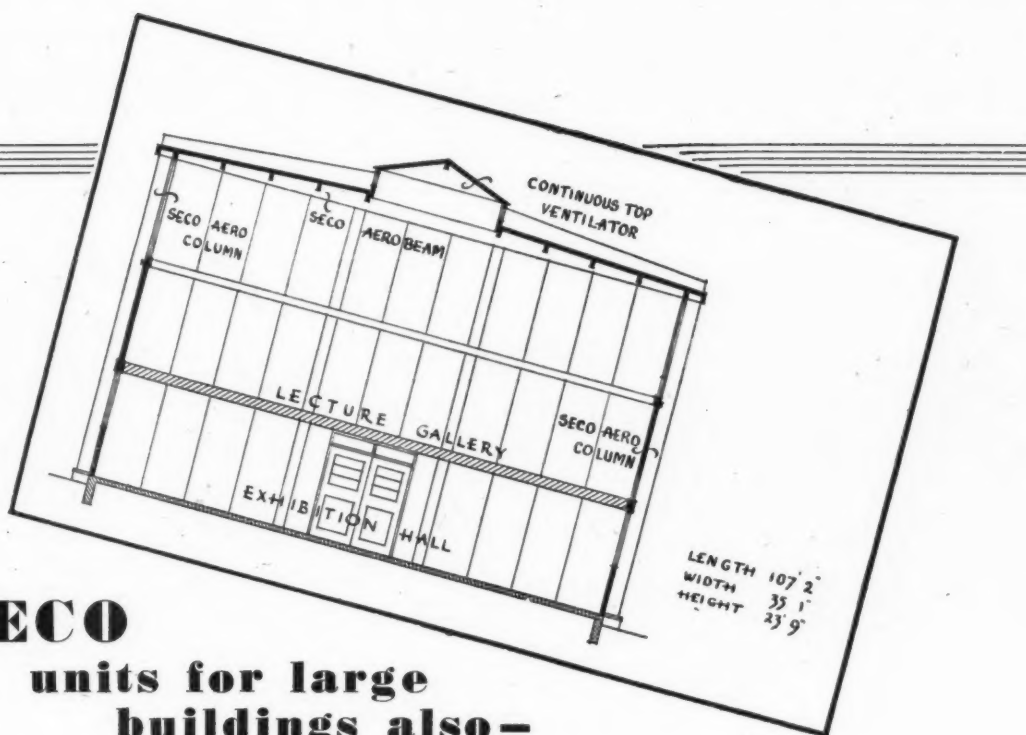
Peace is fraught with difficulties, and obstacles abound which must be surmounted if we are to achieve our aims. In our own minds we have decided that it is high time something was done to improve the Kitchens and Kitchen Appliances in this fair land of ours. We have forgotten what most people know about sheet metal work . . . what we learnt during the war in this particular field was considerable and we propose, without hesitation, to turn it to good account right now. Here then, is our first bombshell—the '**CORNER**' Gas Cooker . . . a real smasher! Note its clean lines, safety taps, simple design and freedom from superfluous embellishments. Incidentally, its burners are of improved design and are made of Stainless Steel . . . the more they're washed the better they like it and they are all interchangeable and as easy-as-pie to remove and replace. The price of this revolutionary masterpiece will surprise you. Write and ask us about it—



*the cooker you've waited for*

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The Seco system of dry unit construction is a permanent method of building not only for houses, but for hospitals, schools, factories and halls.

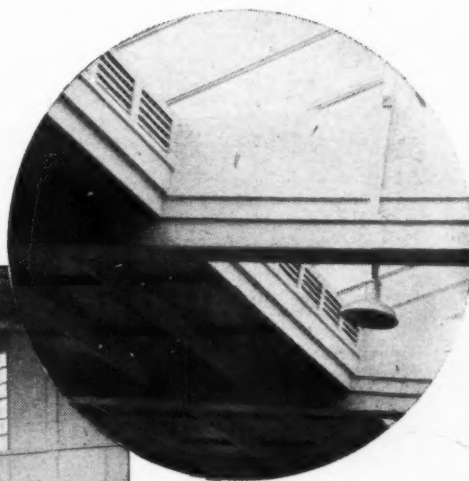
Illustrated here is the Seco Centre at Dunraven Street, Park Lane, W.1. where courses of training in the Seco system are given to contractors, builders and others interested.

The building—entirely Seco—consists of main hall 3 units (23' 9") high, with lecture gallery and offices.

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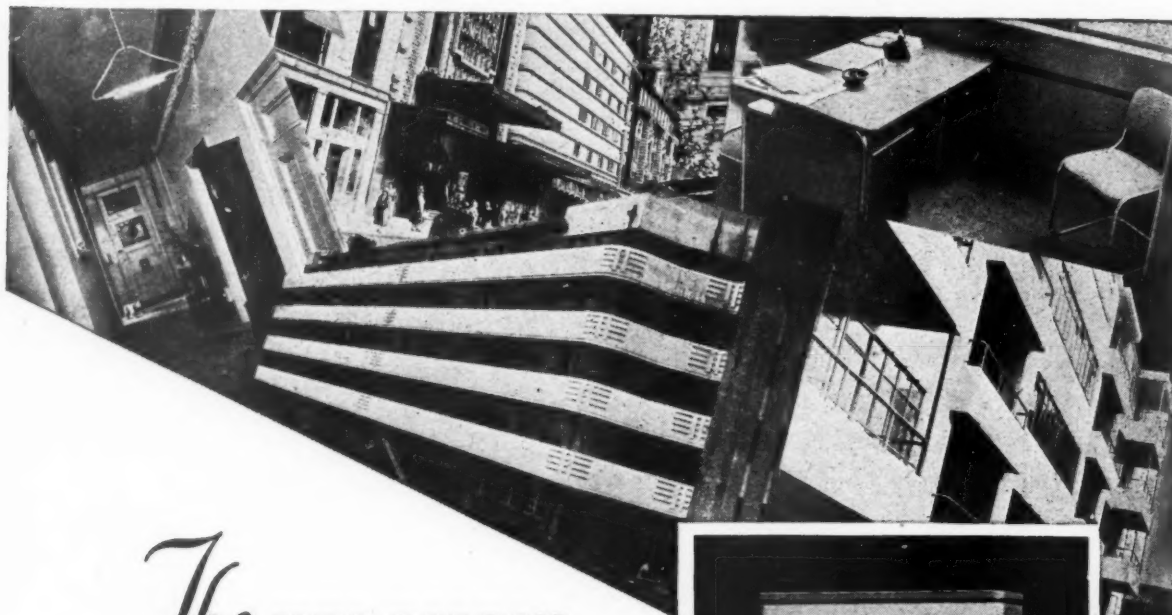
ABOVE:  
Detail showing Seco Aero Beam  
and continuous roof-light.

LEFT: (taken from Lecture Gallery).  
The main hall, approximately  
85 ft. by 35 ft.,  
Height 23ft. 9 ins. (3 units).





FOR ENTRANCE HALLS • LOUNGES • LIVING ROOMS • DINING ROOMS  
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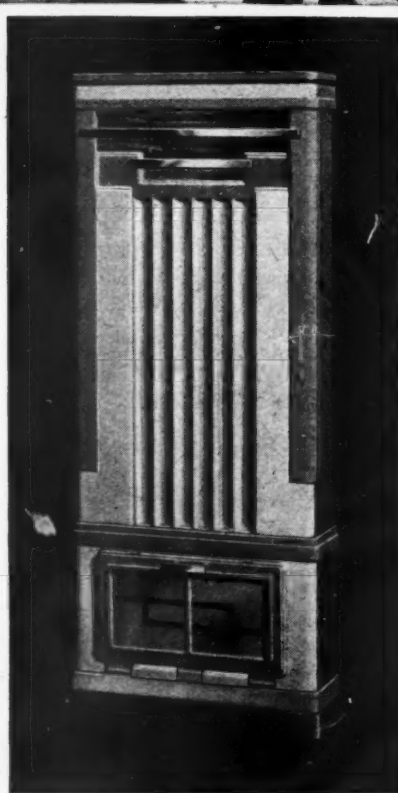


## *The* VELOMAIN

quickly warms the apartment, and at the same time keeps the air circulating. IT REQUIRES NO FLUE, and as the heat issues from the front, discoloration of the walls or ceiling is virtually eliminated . . . The design is simple, and all parts are accessible for any little cleaning required. The body is made from sheet steel for long service, with cast-iron parts where additional rigidity and strength are necessary.



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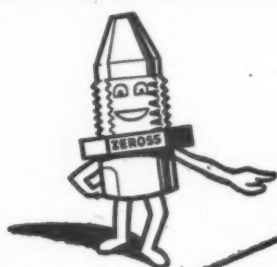
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FUSE BOXES  
CONSUMER'S SERVICE UNITS  
RISING MAIN SERVICE BOXES  
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### NON-ELECTRICAL

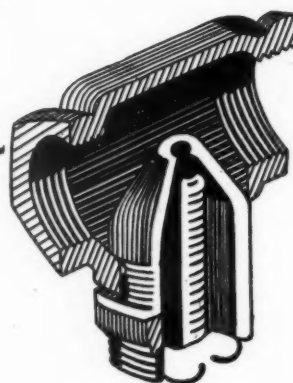
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# NO MORE BURST PIPES!



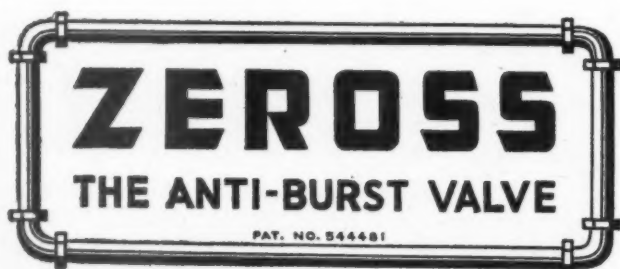
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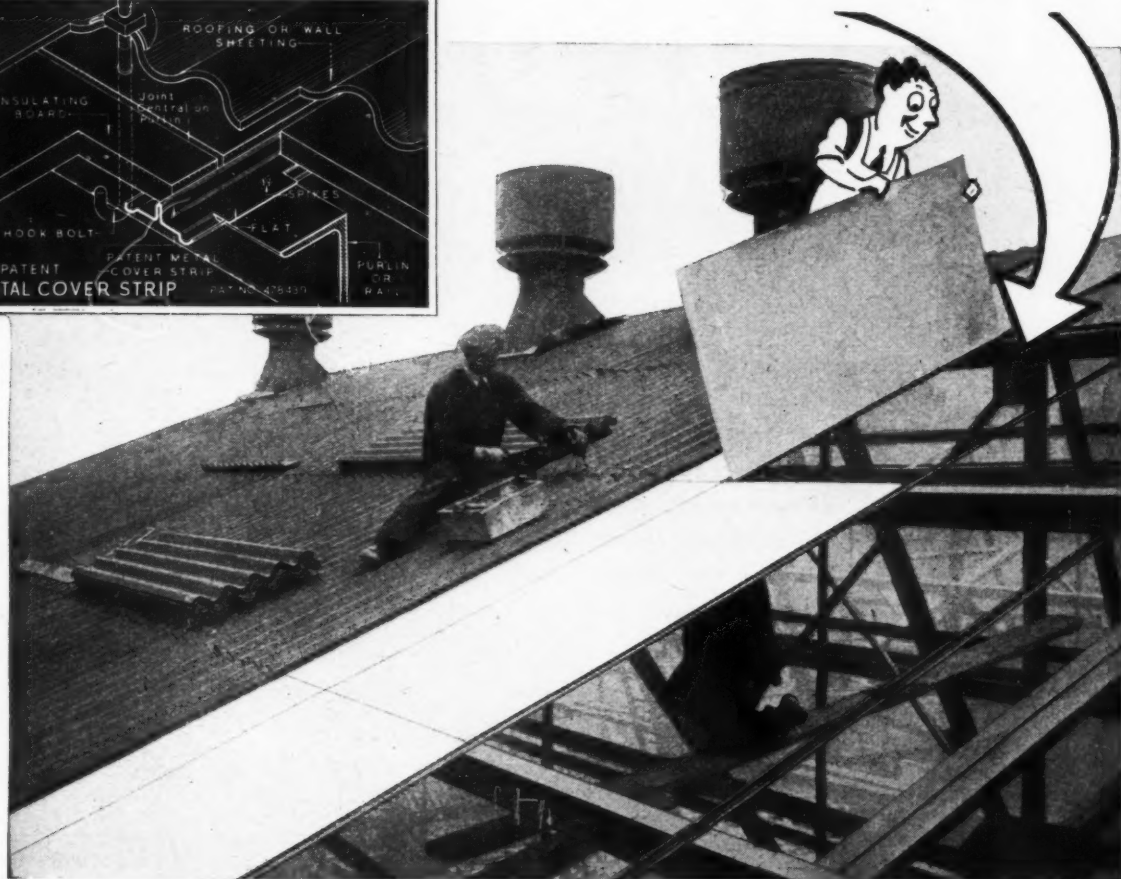
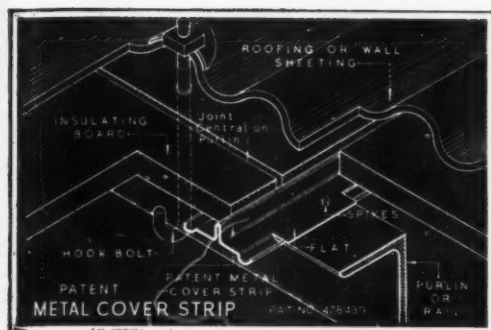
**CANNOT CORRODE. NO ESSENTIAL PARTS IN CONTACT WITH WATER.**

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## ADVANTAGES

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"U" of roof unlined ...	1.40
"U" of roof lined with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. TenTest fixed by Patent Metal Cover Strip ...	0.37
Cost of roof lining at 9d. sq. ft. ...	£3,750
Saving on Heating Plant ...	£6,500
Fuel saved per heating season...	570 TONS
Annual value of fuel saved at 50/- per ton	£1,400

Ministry of Fuel and Power, free and post free.

If you would like to consider the full advantages of Structural Insulation in relation to the building designs you have in hand, let us put our technical representative in touch with you to make a free survey and give you facts and figures. Our Specialised Construction Department is fully equipped to undertake supplying and fixing complete to ensure satisfactory results.



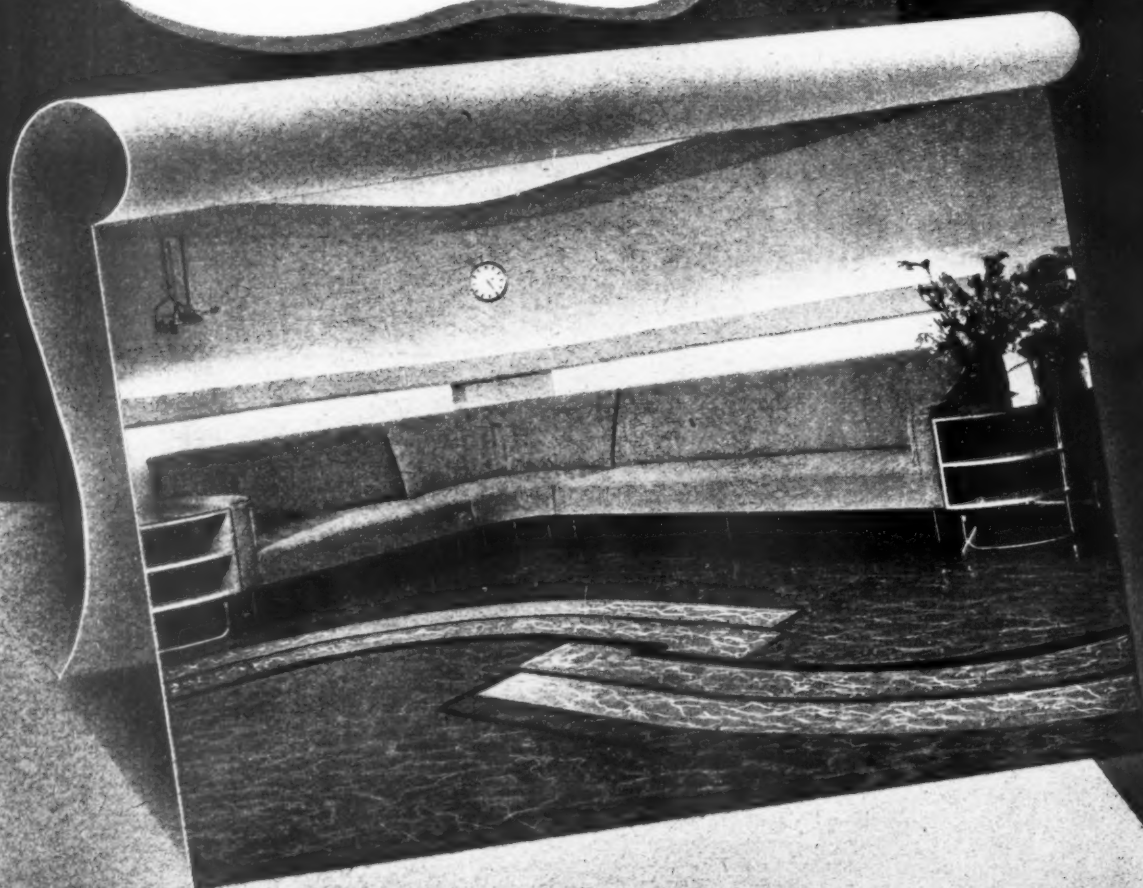
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*Shortage of rubber supplies still makes this handsome flooring something to be looked forward to in the not-so-far future.*



THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED · EDINBURGH & LONDON







# THE MASTICON PROCESS

FOR

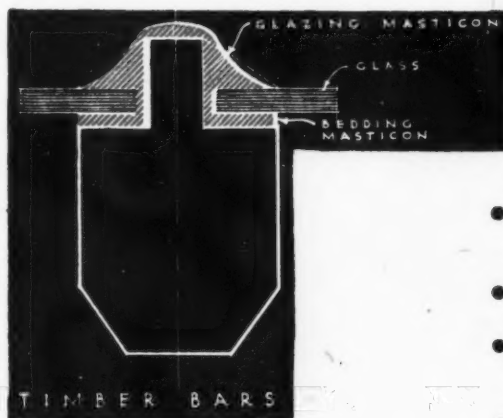
## MODERN FACTORY GLAZING

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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

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- Eliminates painting costs.
- Is unaffected by changes in temperature.



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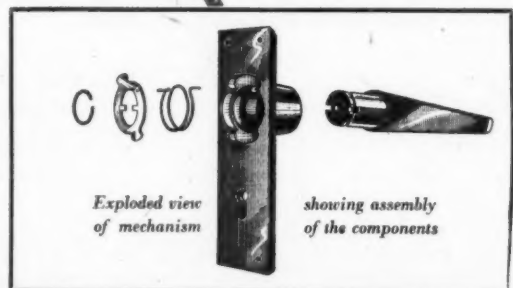
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Telephone Number : Regent 1411 (P.B.X. 4 lines)

HANDY



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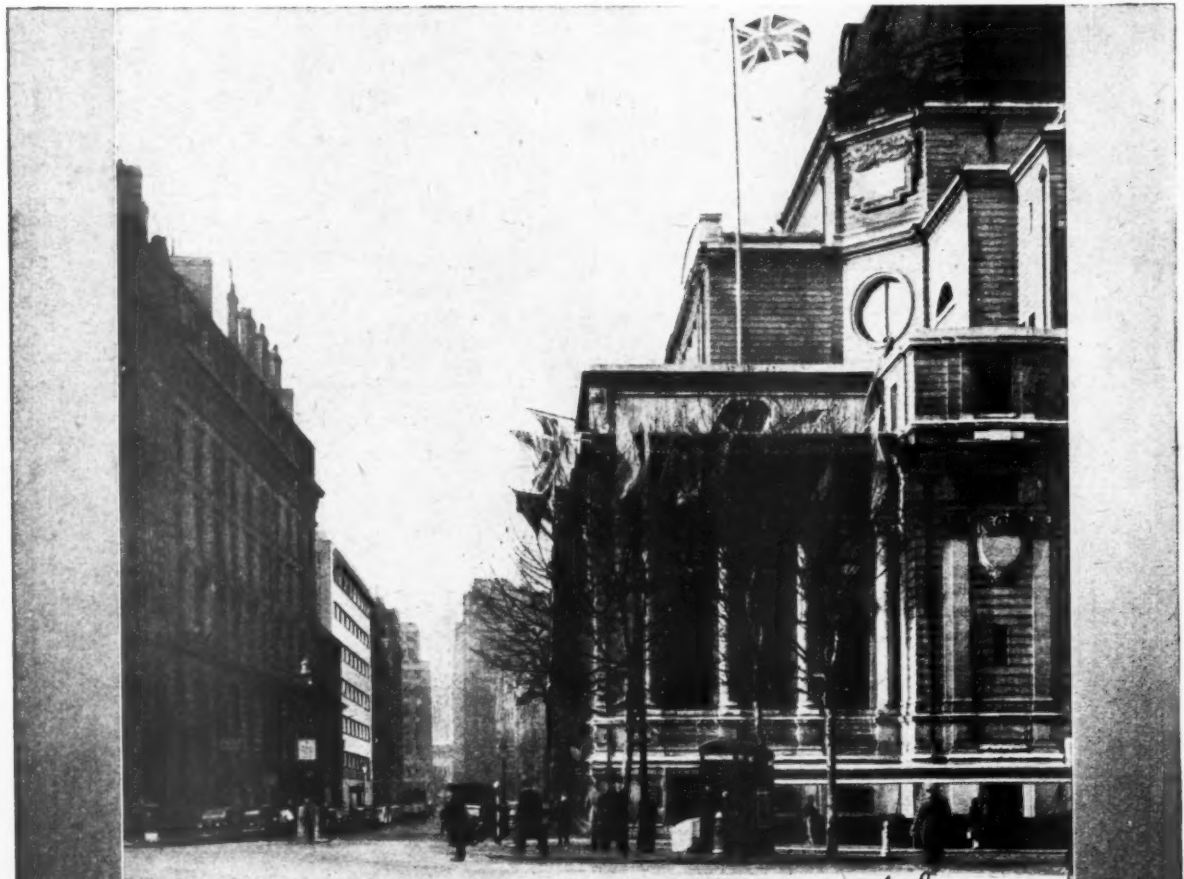
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Telegrams: "Masonry, Phone, London."



# CHANGE *of* ADDRESS



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PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
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WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1  
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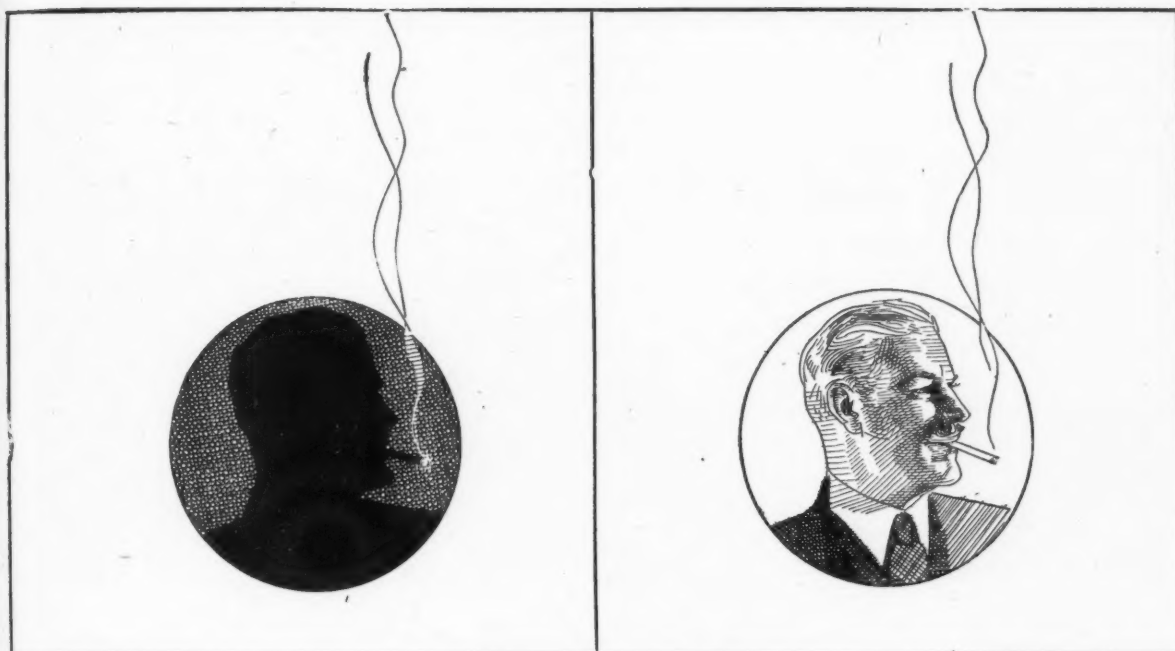
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LAKE ASPHALT CO. LTD.**

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## MORE SENSES THAN ONE

When smoked in the dark, a cigarette appears tasteless and insipid. The ability to satisfy the eye as well as the senses of taste and aroma would thus appear to be an essential ingredient of full enjoyment.

In the field of domestic heating, an appliance may be the last word in technical efficiency, but unless its appearance warms and cheers the eye it will to that extent fail in its purpose. The many advances in heating technique pioneered by Bratt Colbran Limited, have always been associated with distinguished and satisfying design, a combination which will be notably evident in the coming post-war models.

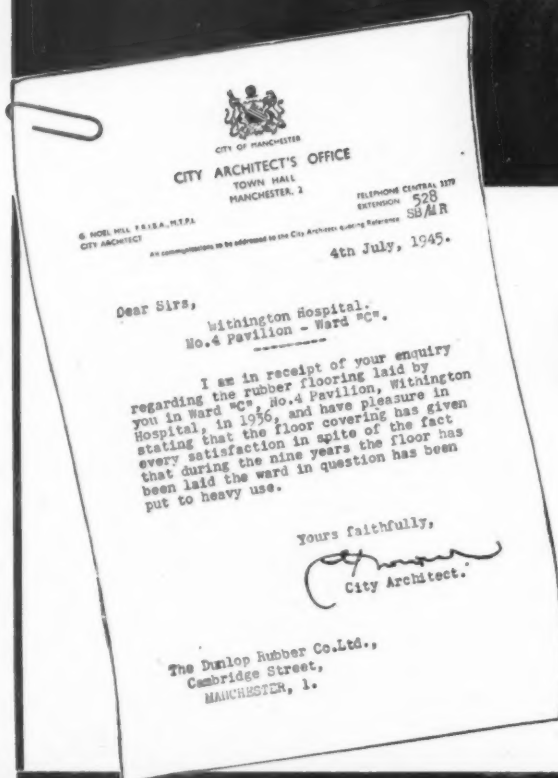
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## OF SILENT SERVICE...



# DUNLOP

## RUBBER FLOORING

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY LTD.,  
CAMBRIDGE STREET,  
MANCHESTER

# TEA

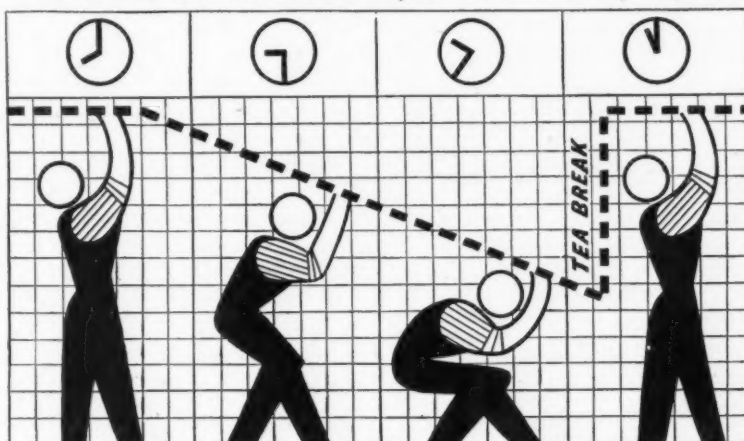
## FOR THE WORKERS



## How it helps to keep up production level

The reviving property of tea is well known. "There's nothing more refreshing than a cup of tea" is heard so often that it has come to have a strong psychological significance. It is not possible to give statistically the increased production figures due to tea breaks and carefully organised tea-services during the war. It can definitely be stated, however, that tea for the workers did much to assist tired bodies, jaded minds and strained nerves to give of their best. That is why, in preparation for the hurly-burly of peace-time production, so many managements are either reviewing tea services in existing factories to ensure that they adequately fulfil their function or, in consultation with architects and builders are planning for an adequate service in factories yet to be built.

In planning a refreshment service for the workers, the human element must be given most careful consideration. This does not mean that each individual foible and fancy can or must be satisfied, but a tea service that is not generally approved by the workers can be almost as disgruntling as no tea service at all! An analysis of your total labour force will show the divisions of your workers—the social plane governed

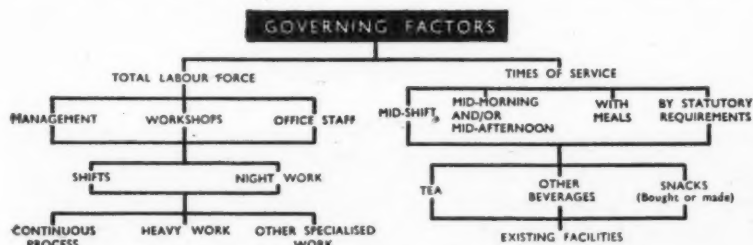


by the type of work, the periods of work, and the ability or otherwise of the worker to leave that work. You should also know exactly when and how often breaks are needed. This is governed by the nature and period of work, possible "customs of the trade," and by factory regulations; and here consideration should be given to the psychological value of the difference between what must be and what can be allowed.

The opinion of over 3,000 firms who have consulted the Empire Tea Bureau is that it pays handsomely to keep personnel factors clearly in mind from the start.

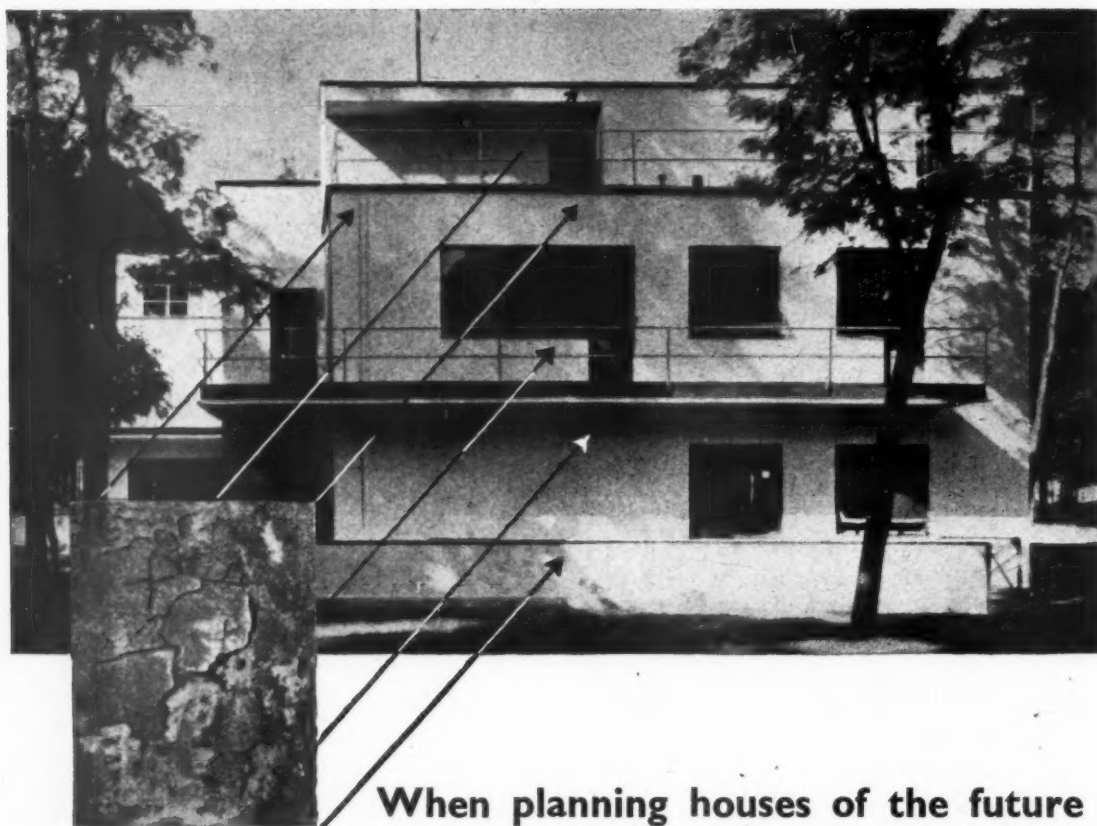
In fact, a study of them is essential when shaping the mechanism of the tea service and in deciding whether that service should be mobile, static or a combination of both.

The wide experience gained by the Empire Tea Bureau in helping to solve the many and varied problems of managements wishing to install or adjust tea-services during the war is placed freely at your service.



### EMPIRE TEA BUREAU

If you have any Tea problems, write or 'phone to the Empire Tea Bureau,  
22 Regent Street, Piccadilly Circus, S.W.1 Telephone: Whitehall 8632.



### When planning houses of the future

the aim of Architects and Builders will not only be for exterior beauty, but equal consideration will be given to the health and comfort of the people who live in them. In instances where the use of a rendered facade is suggested, *Crazing*, that source of dampness, must not occur. *Tretol Liquid Cement Waterproofer* provides a normal set and a plastic mix. It avoids premature extraction of the gauging water, which is the cause of most crazing. *Tretol*, when added to the gauging water, will not only efficiently waterproof cement renderings, but also mass concrete. Please consult us on your waterproofing problems.



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Adie, Button & Partners, F.F.R.I.B.A., Architects

The entire structure is of reinforced concrete

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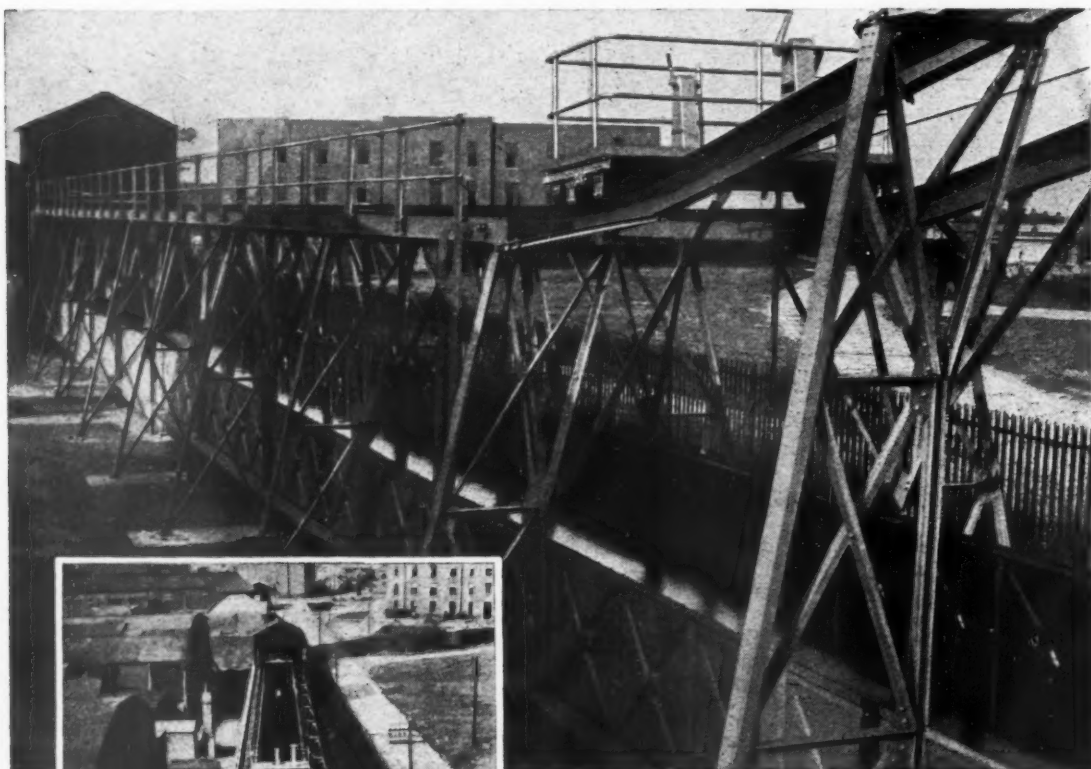
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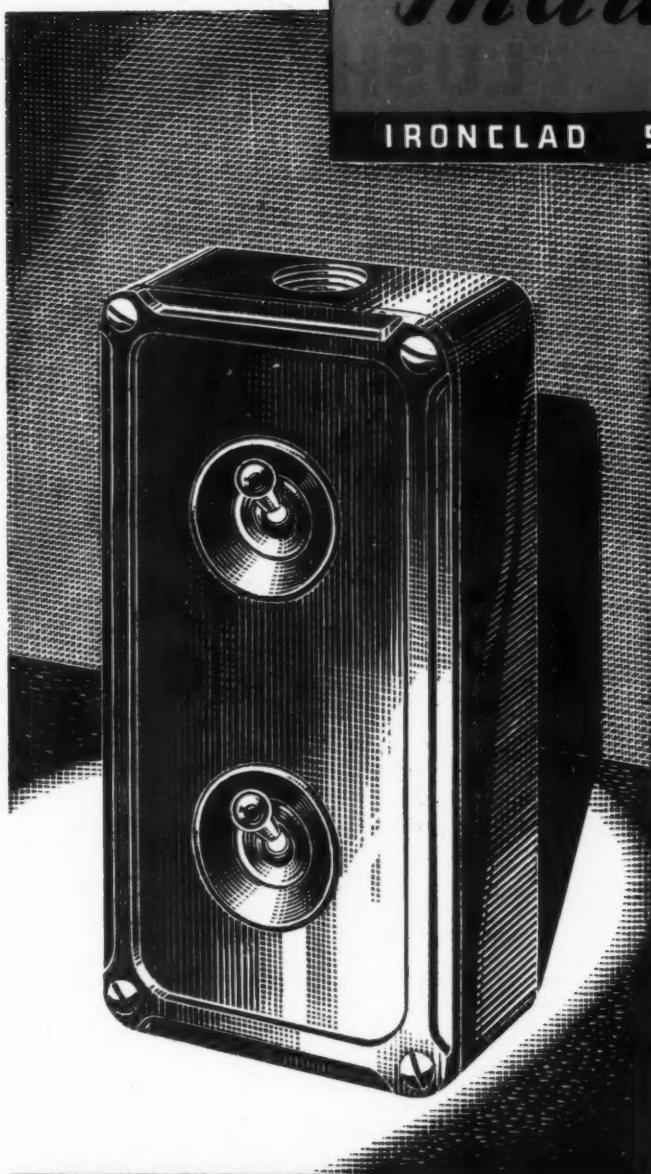
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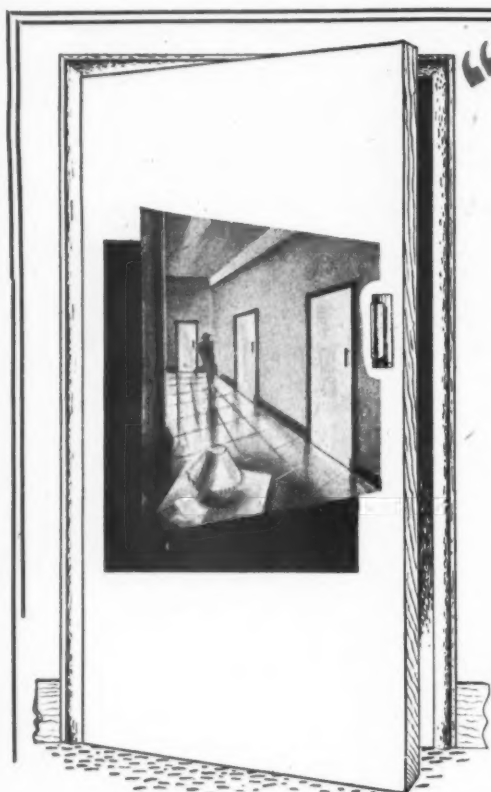
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*All interested can receive expert advice on Kexacrete's many new uses.*



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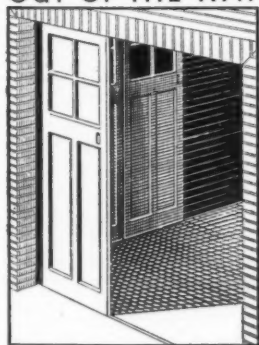


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THAT IS THE QUESTION and when it comes to planning doors it needs extra careful thought—because there are few things more precious than space when you are working in confined quarters. A door that's hinged is a door that needs a lot of room; but with 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.

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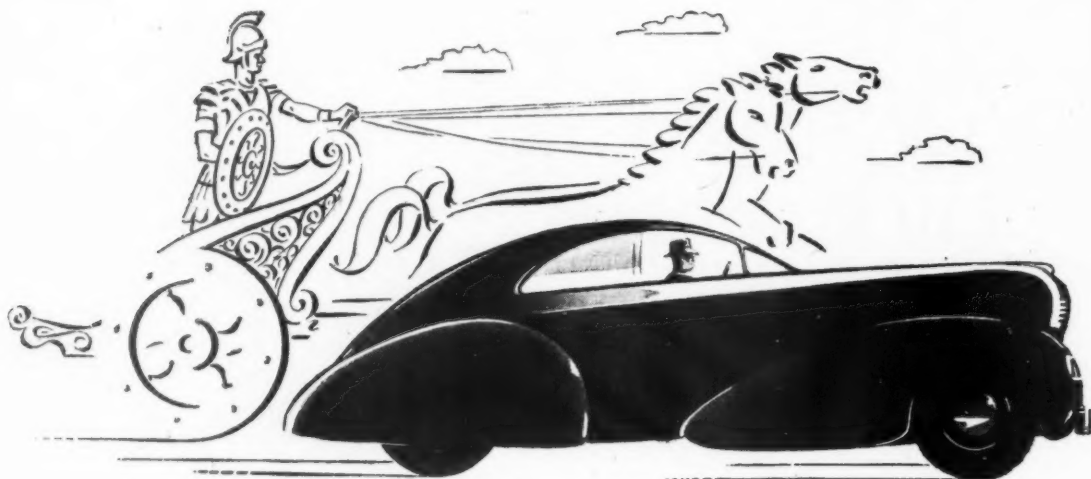
It is true to say that in post-war building every inch of space will be of the utmost value; take advantage of every scrap of it—when you can, and how you can. This is where King Door Gear comes in—or to be more precise slides along. Doors that slide mean doorways that allow free passage all around them.

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\* Copy of Bulletin No. 55 "The History and Development of Phosphate Coatings" will be mailed to anyone in the U.K. on application to



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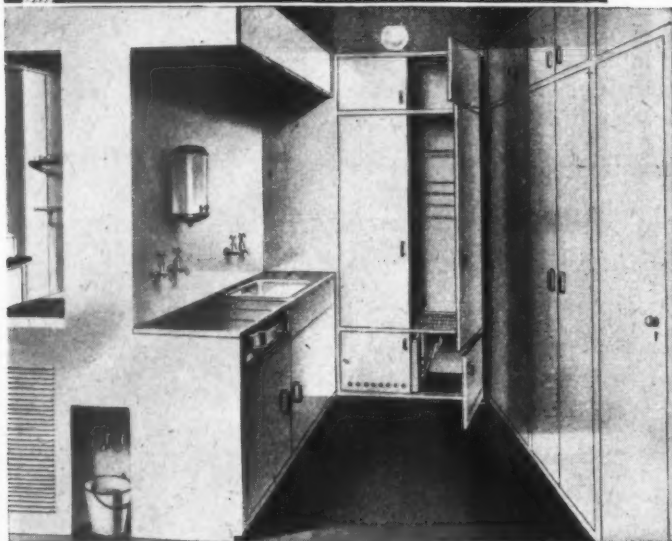
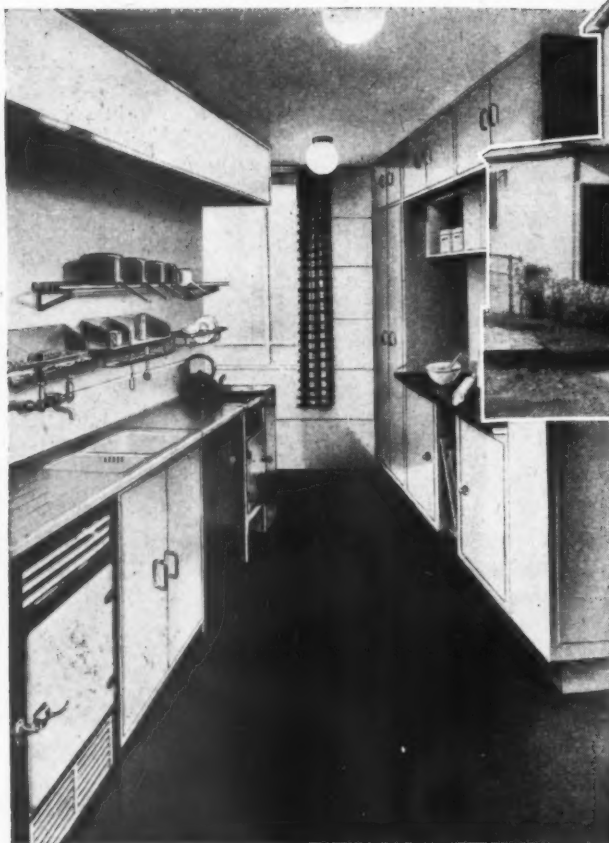
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# FROM EXPERIMENT TO ACHIEVEMENT



Above—The Radiation Kitchen: Cooking Section

Below—The Radiation Kitchen: Laundry Section



The experimental house at Coventry

The design of this prefabricated house was originated over three years ago, as a result of collaboration between the Coventry Housing Committee and Radiation Ltd.

An experimental structure, erected at Radiation House, created great interest among Architects, Gas Officials, Housing Authorities and Government Departments. Recently the actual house was opened for inspection at Coventry.

The layout centres on the prefabricated plumbing duct, in which all the services, flues and waste pipes are located for easy access, protection from frost, and the conservation of heat; with consequent reduction in fuel costs, by shortened pipe runs.

A Siesta slow-combustion stove with back boiler provides open fire comfort, background heating and hot water for domestic use, and to four concealed-type radiators in Kitchen, Hall and two Bedrooms. A Radiation New World gas circulator provides hot water for summer use. A New World gas cooker and an Electrolux gas refrigerator are installed in the Kitchen. A laundry unit in the Utility Room incorporates a gas wash-boiler and a gas-heated drying cupboard. Each Bedroom contains a built-in New World Silent Beam gas fire.

Information in connexion with cooking, space heating and water heating services for post-war houses will gladly be furnished on request.

## Radiation Ltd

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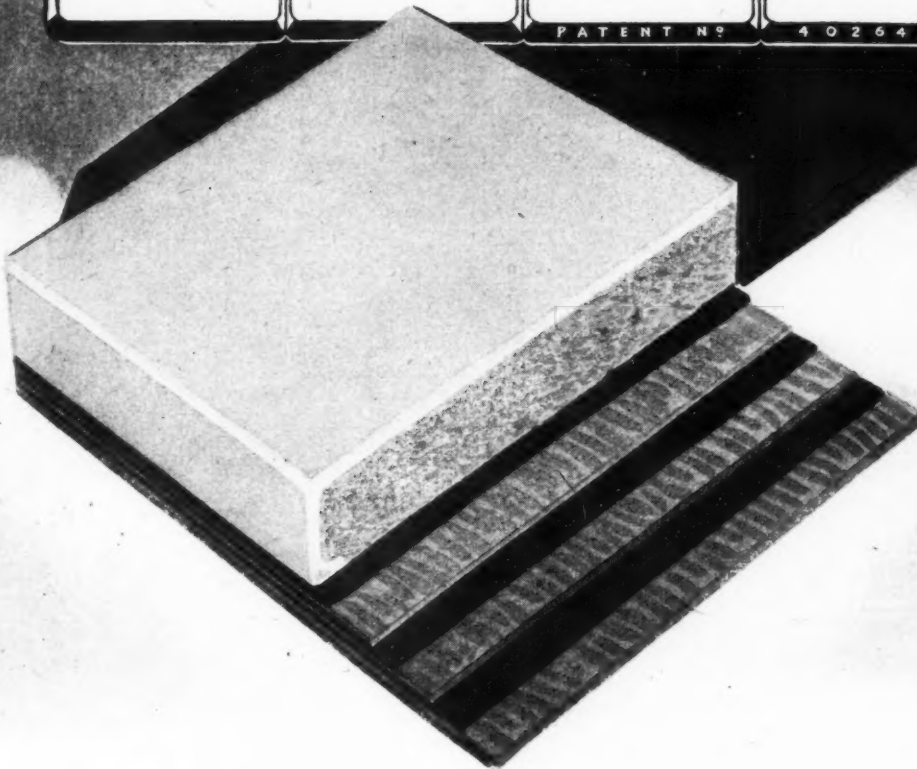
Showrooms and London Office:  
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## PROMENADE ROOFING

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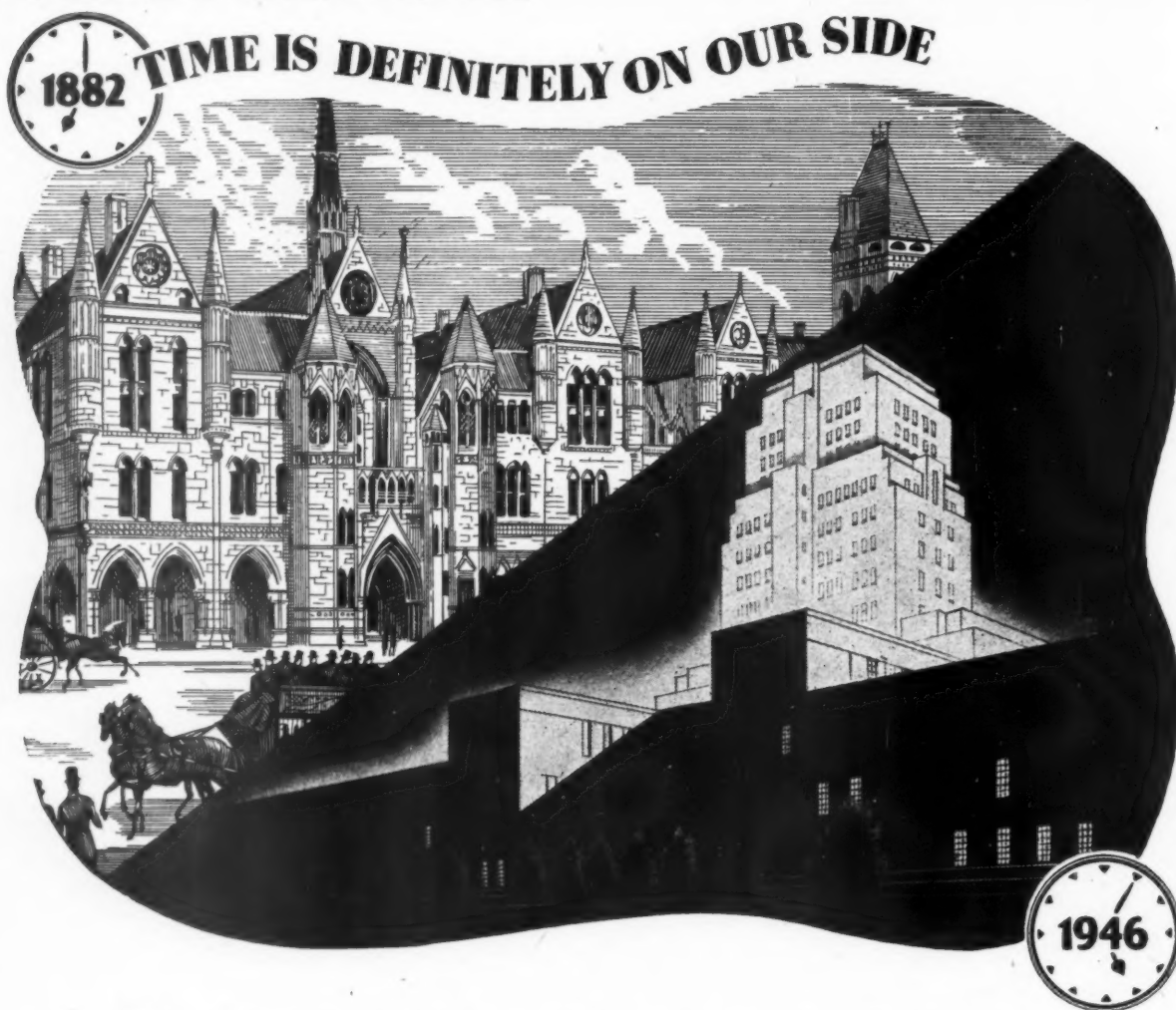
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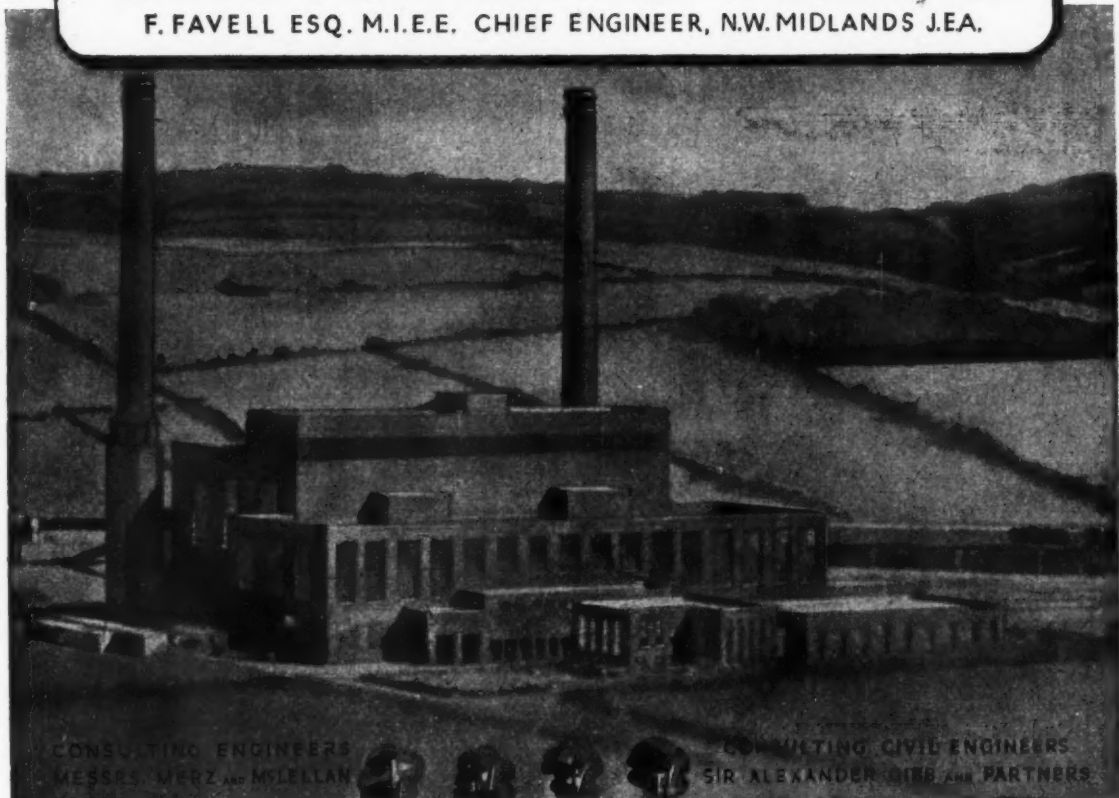
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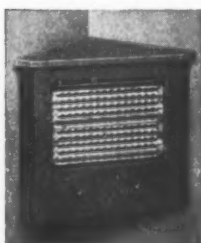
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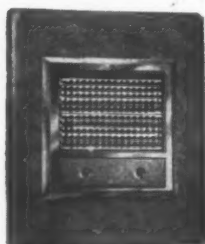
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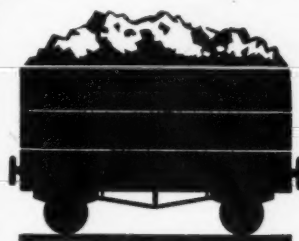
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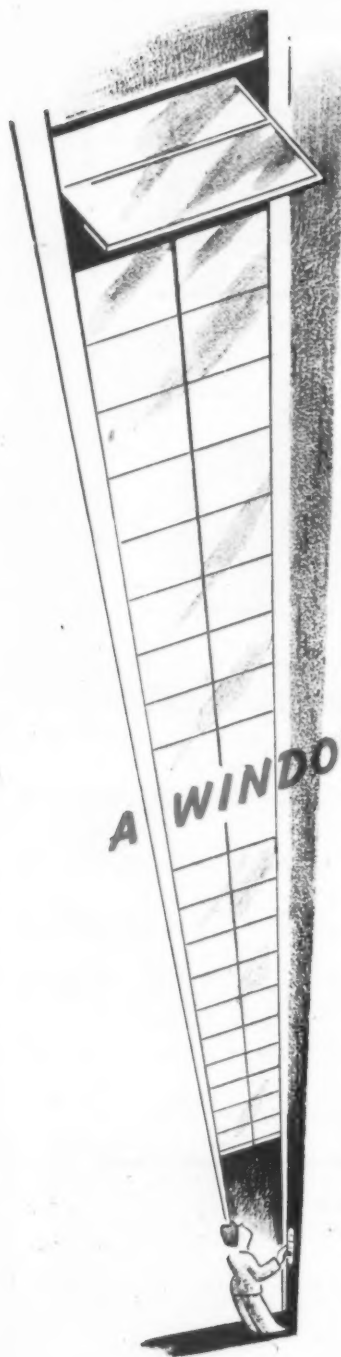
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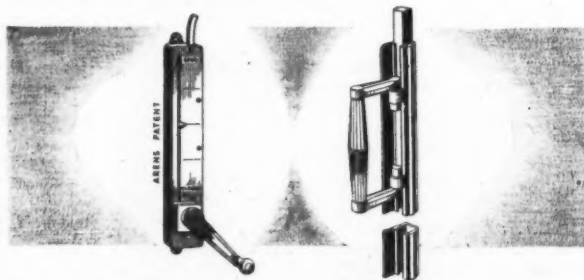
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that we are still able to enjoy efficient substitutes for the articles which are temporarily no longer obtainable. Or how it comes about that the evils of undernourishment and the scourge of epidemic disease have been kept so firmly in control. We shall do better to remind ourselves occasionally that none of these things come of their own accord. In each one of them we shall, if we trouble to inquire, find the hand of the research chemist and of the chemical industry — and not least of the British chemical industry. The record of history shows that British chemists have always been in the van of invention and discovery. Today, British laboratories and chemical factories are working with undiminished resource and energy to see that the benefits of science are increasingly applied in our daily life.





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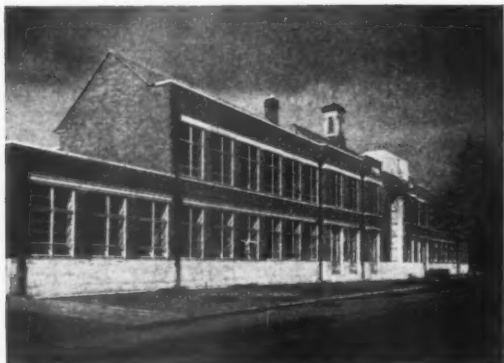


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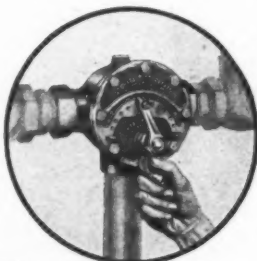
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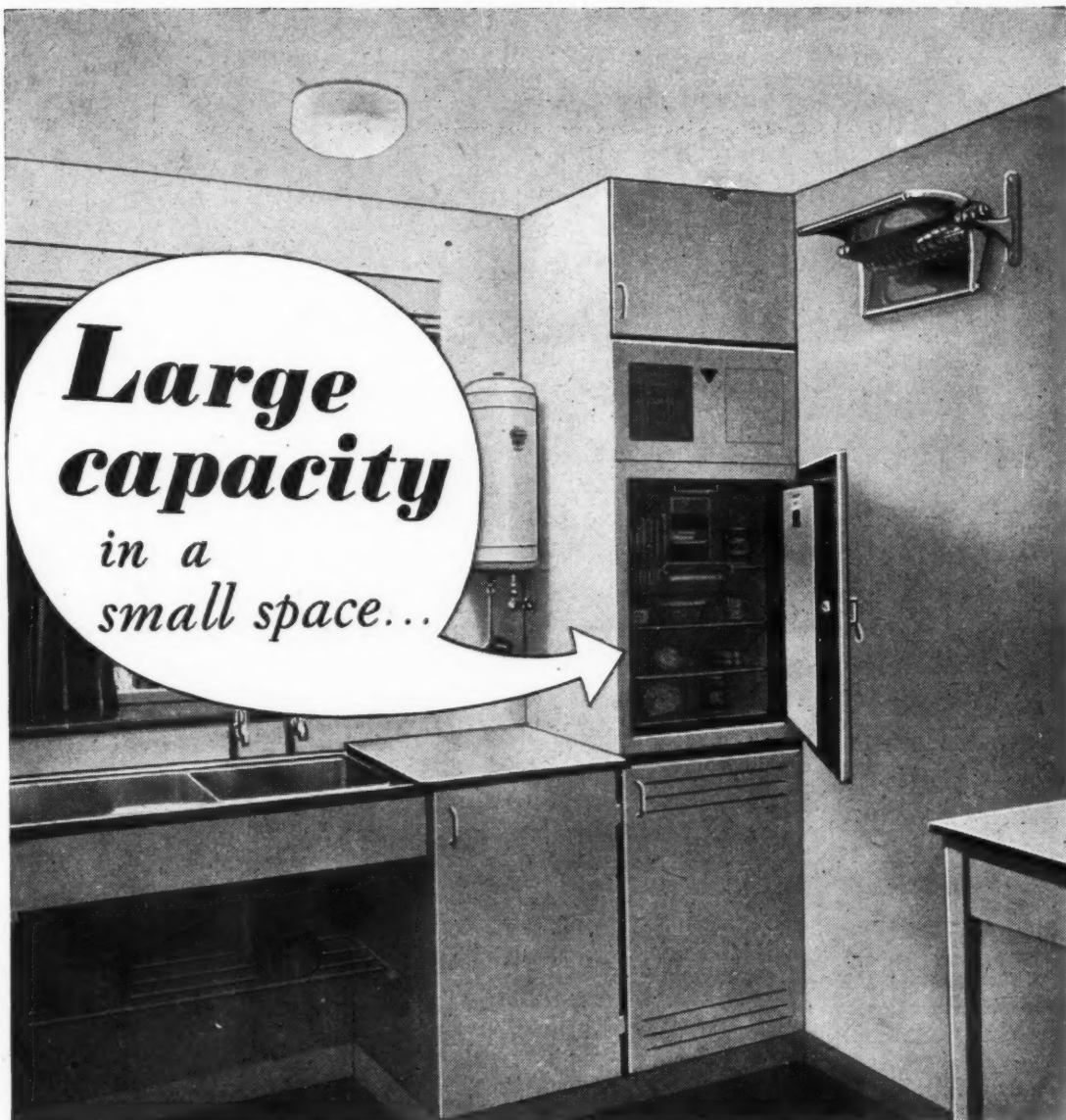


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*Larder space rendered unnecessary. Dry goods and non-perishable foodstuffs would be kept in kitchen cupboards.*

*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.*

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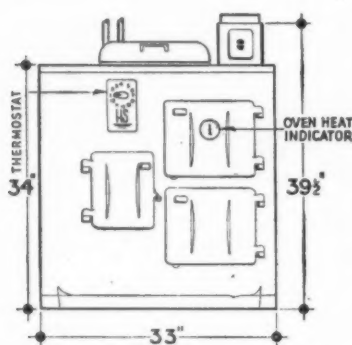
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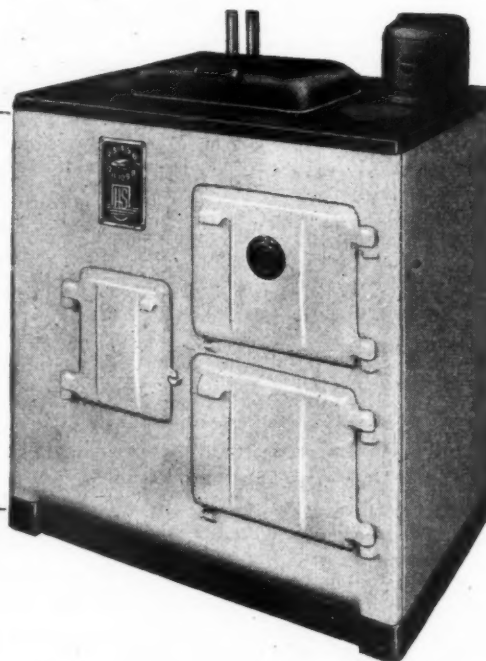
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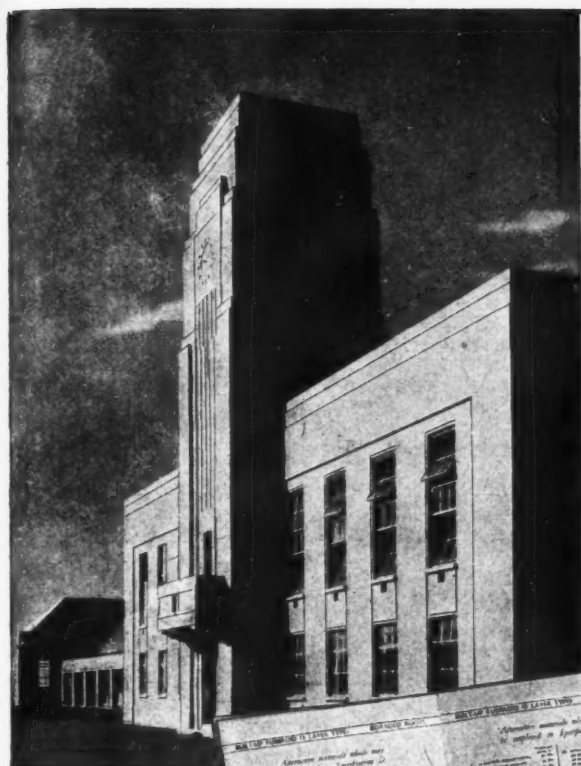


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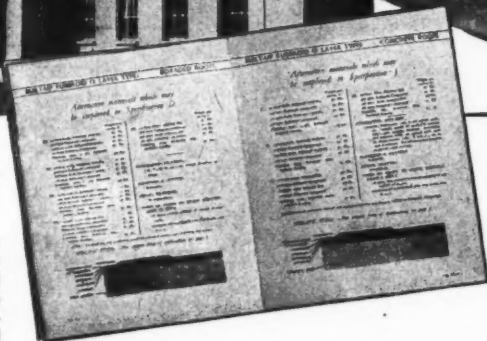
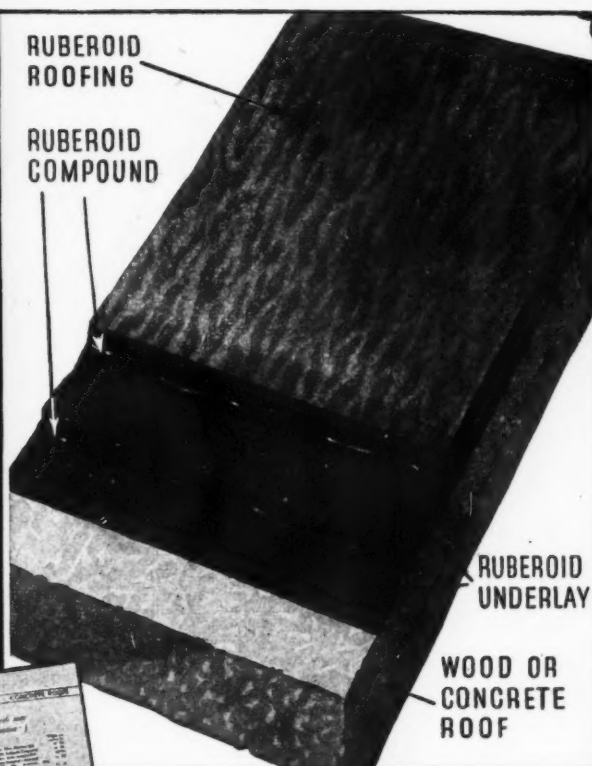
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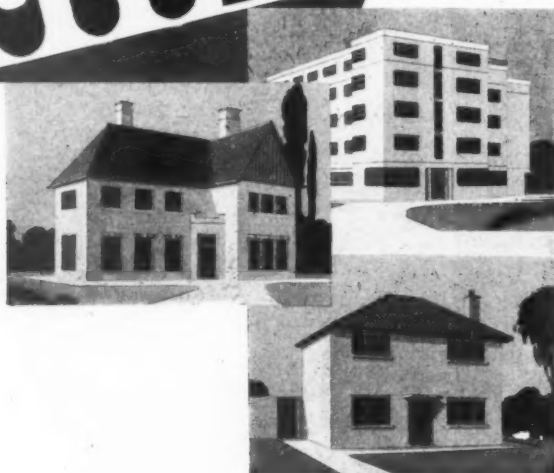
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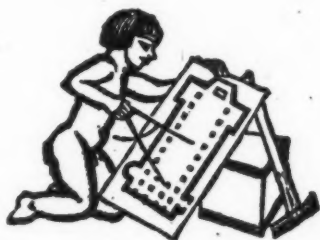
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## DIARY FOR MAY JUNE AND JULY

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 the initials as given in the glossary of abbreviations on the front cover.

**BIRKENHEAD.** *Birkenhead Plan*, by Sir Charles Reilly and N. S. Aslan. Exhibition at Williamson Art Gallery. (Sponsor, Birkenhead Corporation.) 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. MAY 16-31

**BLACKPOOL.** *Health Congress*. To be opened by Lord Woolton. Sections of the Congress include *Engineering and Architecture*, presided over by Sir Reginald Stradling, and *Housing and Town Planning*, presided over by Norman H. Walls. (Sponsor, RSI.) JUNE 3-7

**LONDON.** *Wood Engravings and Water Colours*. By Eric King. At the Batsford Gallery, 15, North Audley Street, W.1. (Sponsor, B. T. Batsford, Ltd.) MAY 16-22

*Illuminating Engineering Society Convention*. At the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C. An Exhibition will be held in the adjacent ELMA Lighting Service Bureau. May 16, 10 a.m.: A paper on *Laboratory Technique during the War* (Mr. W. R. Stevens and Mr. G. T. Winch); 11.30 a.m., a paper on *Aerodrome Light* (Dr. S. English); 2 p.m., a paper on *Daylight and Town Planning* (Mr. W. A. Allen); 3.30 p.m., a paper on *Fluorescent Lighting* (Mr. W. J. Jones) (alternatively: a trip down the River Thames or a conducted tour of Hampton Court); 5.30 p.m., informal social evening (burlesque pageant, *Lighting Through the Ages* at Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.). May 17, 10 a.m.: Visit to the National Physical Laboratory. (Sponsor, IES.) MAY 16

H. Berry, M.P. *Town Planning and Water Supply*. At the Town and Country Planning Association, 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Chairman, Major T. F. Thomson. Buffet lunch, 12.45 p.m. Talk and discussion, 1.15 p.m. (Sponsor, TCPA.) MAY 16

*Dupont Group Exhibition*. At Stephens Restaurant, Goodge Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.1. (Sponsor, Dupont Group.) MAY 17-JUNE 15

L. V. Chilton. *Tone Reproduction*. Fourth lecture on *How It Works in Photography*. At 16, Princes Gate, S.W.7. (Sponsor, Royal Photographic Society Scientific and Technical Group.) 6 p.m. MAY 21

E. K. Waterhouse. *Livre du Cœur D'Amours Espris*. At the Courtauld Institute of Art, 20, Portman Square, W.1. (Sponsor, CIA.) 5.30 p.m. MAY 21

Mrs. Monica Felton. *New Towns*. At the PEP Club, 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. Speaker lunch, member 3s. 6d., guest 5s. 1 for 1.10 p.m. (Sponsor, PEP Club.) MAY 22

R. Fitzmaurice, Deputy Chief Scientific Adviser, Ministry of Works. *Materials and Methods of Construction for Housing*. Announcement of result of AA Election of Officers and Council for Session 1946-7. At the AA, 34-36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.) 6 p.m. MAY 28

R. A. Scott James. *The Unity of the Arts*. At the International Arts Centre, 3, Orme Square, Bayswater Road, W.2. (Sponsor IAC.) 8 p.m. MAY 28

Trenchard Cox, Director, City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham. *Problems of a Municipal Museum and Art Gallery*. At the Courtauld Institute of Art, 20, Portman Square, W.1. (Sponsor, CIA.) 5.30 p.m. MAY 28

SCR Architecture and Townplanning Group. Soviet architects have replied in considerable detail to the questions on the organisation of their profession, the structure of the Soviet building industry, principles of townplanning, etc., sent them by the Architecture and Townplanning Group of the Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR. Their answers will be discussed at an informal gathering to be held at the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1, on May 29, at 7.15 p.m. Tickets (price 2s. including refreshments) may be obtained from the SCR, 98, Gower Street, London, W.C.1. (EUSon 6272.) MAY 29

*Federation of Master Builders, London Region*. Luncheon meeting preceding half-yearly meeting. At the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, W.C.2. Guest of honour, Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, M.P., Minister of Health. 12.45 for 1 p.m. (Sponsor, London Region FMB.) MAY 30

Dr. David Mace. *Environment and Marriage*. At the Town and Country Planning Association, 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Buffet lunch, 12.45 p.m. Talk and discussion, 1.15 p.m. (Sponsor, TCPA.) MAY 30

Dr. Mary Woodall. *Gainsborough*. At the Courtauld Institute of Art, 20, Portman Square, W.1. (Sponsor, CIA.) 5.30 p.m. JUNE 4

Dr. W. Swift. *Viewing the Print and the Subject*. Fifth lecture on *How It Works in Photography*. At 16, Princes Gate, S.W.7. (Sponsor, Royal Photographic Society Scientific and Technical Group.) 6 p.m. JUNE 4

W. A. Thorpe. *The Idea of Furniture*. At the International Arts Centre, 3, Orme Square, Bayswater Road, W.2. (Sponsor, IAC.) 8 p.m. JUNE 11

## NEWS

THURSDAY,  
No. 2677

May 16, 1946  
VOL. 103

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

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

★★ means important news, for reasons which may or may not be obvious. Any feature marked with more than two stars is very big building news indeed.

### The following Codes have been issued for comment by the CODES OF PRACTICE COMMITTEE of the Ministry of Works.

2.144. Cement bitumen mixtures for flooring (tentative—CP(B)543. 2.41. Painting, staining and varnishing wood and treatment with preservatives—CP(B)542. 3.4237. Installation of gas heated appliances for laundering and ancillary domestic purposes—CP(B)582. Code 2.144, Cement bitumen mixtures for flooring. This deals with the use of cement bitumen mixtures for floor finishes and covers all the work entailed in the preparation and laying of the finish on concrete or other rigid load-bearing sub-floors. This type of floor finish is a comparatively new development and for that reason, the code should be considered as tentative. It represents the information at present available on the subject. Price 1s. post free. Code 2.41, Painting staining and varnishing wood and treatment with preservatives. This concerns the operations involved in painting, staining and varnishing new and old woodwork, both interior and exterior. It also covers the treatment of woodwork with preservatives. The code considers in detail the fire resisting properties of various types of surface finishes. Price 1s. post free. Code 3.4237, Installation of gas heated appliances for laundering and ancillary domestic purposes. This deals with the provision and installation of domestic gas heated appliances such as wash boilers, washing machines, drying cabinets, irons, kettles, etc. It includes a table of suitable pipe sizes for portable appliances. Price 2s. post free. Further copies of the codes can be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.



'Operation Window' was the name given to a job which aluminium did during the war. Streamers of aluminium foil were dropped from our planes in order to confuse the issue, so to speak, with German radar detectors. Now, aluminium can perform another operation window, which simplifies an issue which has confused, perplexed and irritated architects and builders for a long time. Aluminium can provide window frames which are light, rustless, free

from warping and swelling, have long life and cut down maintenance costs. They are almost as light to carry on a lorry as the strips of aluminium foil were on an aeroplane. Can we tell you some more about the post-war operation window? We do not make aluminium window frames; we only supply the extruded sections to manufacturers, but information and advice are freely given upon application to our Technical Development Department.

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## From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

MAY MORNING, 1851. [From *Roaring Century*, by R. J. Cruikshank (privately issued edition of a book to be published by Hamish Hamilton Ltd.).] But for an ill-used Prince, an unappreciative world sometimes provided compensations. The supreme one came on the half-showery, half-radiant May morning in 1851 when Victoria opened the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park. This was the summit of Albert's career. It was also one of the peaks, the highest peaks, of the Victorian age. That strange and lordly building, utterly unlike any other building in the old world or the new, which Douglas Jerrold in a flash from the skies, had named *The Crystal Palace*, represented the buoyant optimism of the age, its soaring ambitions and its simple faith in the natural benevolence of the machine. . . . All night long the crowds had assembled in the streets . . . At last they spy through the trees the first glitter of the palace of crystal which houses the Great Exhibition—and above the sparkling glass a storm of flags, the flags of every country in the world fluttering in the morning sun. Many in the crowd find it unbelievable that so frail, and airy, and dream-like thing can exist at all. . . . With the boundless increase in the productive powers of the world made possible by the new machines—with science as the fairy godmother of mankind, turning pumpkins into coaches, dead leaves into gold, and granting her god-child all the wishes of its heart, then the rule of everlasting peace and the reign of plenty were within human grasp. That was the meaning of the Exhibition.

*In the House of Commons, Mr. Marples asked the Minister of Labour if he was aware that UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES rose from 6,000 in June, 1945, to 14,000 in January, 1946; and what action he proposed to take to diminish this unemployment.*

The Minister of Labour (Mr. Isaacs): This local unemployment is largely due to the fact that immobility prevents those unemployed in certain areas from being available to fill vacancies in other parts of the country. The remedy is to ensure that in such cases additional work is put in hand to provide employment for immobile labour and arrangements exist for that to be done. Mr. Marples: Is the Minister satisfied that these arrangements are being carried out, because on those figures, they are clearly not being carried out. Mr. Isaacs: They are being carried out up to the extent possible in each locality. A scheme has also been arranged for temporary transfers whereby those transferred out of their area are kept on the register in their home town, so that they can come back when industry develops there. That is going to be a considerable help.

necessarily result in confusion and delay which should have been foreseen and avoided, and may easily involve real hardship to the community. Whether the Government has done all that it could, or whether its planning efforts in the past should by this time have resulted in an increased flow of materials, is now beside the point. We are faced with some system of rationing, which however we may dislike it, we must accept. If we refused, the result would be worse chaos, and the Government would probably step in and find its own way out, and public opinion would immediately condemn us. We can only hope that when the initial difficulties are overcome—and they are certain to be considerable—the result will be a fair share of materials for those jobs which deserve them, and as the material-producing industry gets into its stride again, a progressively increasing ration all round. Then we must "build" our way out.

I take the words "build our way out" from a sentence I read the other day in an American paper. They are the words of Mr. Boyd T. Barnard, the President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards of Philadelphia. The way out of the housing problem, he said, is to build our way out. They are wise words and I fully endorse them. For, after all, building our way out is the obvious solution to our difficulties. At the moment it may sound a bit

strange when controls, licences, planning and talking seem to take up so much of our time, but sooner or later, and perhaps sooner than some of us are inclined to admit, the "plain white-aproned man"—that is us—will come into his own and we shall build our way out. Mr. Aneurin Bevan, too, I believe, recognises the truth of the statement. Having put the local authorities in charge of his houses to let, and urged them to undertake maximum housing schemes, employing contract builders to do the work, he is casting round for ways and means of supplementing their efforts. First he is mobilising the small local builders. They are to build houses which the local authorities will buy and let. Next, I believe, he will urge local authorities, which admittedly are already finding themselves saddled with more than they can carry, to bring in other builders and hand over part of their work to them, giving them a relatively free hand to get on with the job in their own way with a minimum of supervision. Already we are building our way out to the extent to which we are allowed. Shall we, when we have done the job Mr. Bevan wants us to do, be free to do the job which the rest of the community wants, and "build our own way" to the tune of half a million houses a year? Let Mr. Bevan and his colleagues at the Ministries of Labour and Works hurry up with the men and more particularly the materials, and we shall very quickly give him the answer.

*Mr. E. W. Garrett: The building industry must accept THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW RATIONING SYSTEM for building materials in the same spirit as the country accepts food rationing, but if the Ministry of Works had consulted the building industry beforehand it might have avoided some of the trouble it is obviously going to cause to the British public.*

Mr. E. W. Garrett, President of the London Master Builders' Association, who was speaking at Kenton, continued: At the moment we builders cannot express any views on the way the new rationing scheme will work because we were not warned of it in advance. Nobody, in fact, seems to have any very definite information about it, and in many cases local authorities have not yet got their forms printed. This must



Painters lining off the window frames and putting the finishing touches to the first Weir steel house erected at Knightswood, Glasgow.





## Crystal Palace Competition Assessors

Messrs. Herbert Jackson and Reginald Edmunds, F.F.R.I.B.A., of Birmingham, have won the first premium of £2,000 in The Crystal Palace Competition. Here, from left to right, are the assessors, Dr. Charles Holden, Sir Kenneth Clark, Sir Patrick Abercrombie, Mr. Alister

MacDonald and Mr. Lewis Silkin, Minister of Town and Country Planning, photographed with the winning design. The first three premiated designs are illustrated on pages 375-382. An exhibition of the designs is being held at the Building Centre until the end of May.

### ★ The Government plans to launch its programme of NEW TOWNS with a fund of £50,000,000.

Each new town for a population of 50,000 developed under the Government's New Towns Bill will, it is estimated, cost public funds £19,000,000, spread over 10 years, according to a memorandum issued with the text of the Bill. Of this sum, local authorities will have to meet £3,500,000. An advance of up to £50,000,000 is expected to cover requirements for about five years. After this it will be necessary to seek further Parliamentary authority for continuation and expansion of the programme. The purpose of the measure is to provide for the creation of new towns by development corporations established and financed by the Government. It is assumed that a large part of the construction of commercial buildings, shops, factories and middle-class houses will be by private enterprise. Each of the corporations is to consist of a chairman and deputy chairman and up to seven other members. All are to be appointed by the Minister of Town and Country Planning after consultation with the local authorities concerned. The objects of the corporations are stated in the

widest terms and permit any activity regarded as necessary for development. Considerable provision is made for consultation with local authorities. They are to be consulted by the Minister before he makes an Order designating an area of land as the site of a proposed new town. They must also be consulted before any development scheme is decided on. Local authorities in congested areas which require houses in the new towns will be able to regard the corporations as housing associations within the meaning of the Housing Acts. They will thus be able to arrange for a corporation to build houses for them. When a development corporation has substantially achieved its purpose the Minister's Order for dissolution and winding-up will require approval by each House of Parliament. The Minister will then make a further Order of transfer to the recipient authority or undertakers. This will be done after consultation and on specified financial terms. Provision is made to meet circumstances when a development corporation seeks to dispose of land. This ensures, so far as practicable, that persons who were living or carrying on business on the land will have the opportunity of being rehabilitated.

### ★ Local protests are being made for the removal of radar stations on two SURREY BEAUTY SPOTS NEAR LONDON.

Claims for the restoration of other places dear to Londoners are also being made. Action taken, states the *Daily Telegraph*, includes: Leith Hill, near Dorking: Surrey County Council has asked the Admiralty to consider dismantling the five-acre radar station on the hill. An Admiralty promise of its removal was put before the Council at a recent meeting. Gibbet Hill, Hindhead: Hambledon rural council has requested the Ministry of Town and Country Planning to remove the radar station and restore public rights over the land. The negotiations are expected to be successful. Blackheath Common, Womersley: About 250 acres were concreted for an Army car park. Surrey County Council is asking the War Office to restore the land to its original condition. Chobham Common: Used as a tank school. Bagshot rural district council has asked the War Office to make good war-time ravages. One councillor estimates that it will take 10 years to repair the damage.



★ *The RIBA has decided to press for a more systematic RELEASE OF STUDENTS of Architecture whose training has been interrupted by War Service.*

The RIBA states: The Demobilisation Committee has had under constant review the release from the Forces of those whose training was interrupted by war service. Immediately after the cessation of hostilities the matter was discussed with representatives of the Ministry of Works and the Ministry of Labour and National Service. In December, 1945, proposals were submitted for the accelerated release of a large number of such students in order that they might resume their training at the beginning of the 1946-1947 session, and in January, 1946, the Ministry of Works strongly supported a proposal that the first batch of students should be ear-marked for such release. Subsequently, however, the Ministry of Labour and National Service decided that Class A releases would probably include a number of such students and that as these releases were rapidly increasing the position might shortly be that there would be very few remaining in the Forces for whom any special consideration would be justified. The Demobilisation Committee has decided, however, to press for a more systematic release of students whose training was interrupted in order that they may more readily be absorbed into the Schools who are anxious to make immediate provision for the admission in September or October next. In order, therefore, that the Demobilisation Committee may be in a position to quote the actual numbers and length of military service of students still remaining in the Forces, it is requested that all such students should submit the following information immediately to the Heads of Schools where they wish to resume their full-time studies:—Full name and rank, service unit and address, home address, date of birth, age and length of service release group number, stage at which training was interrupted and school attended, date of joining H.M. Forces.

*Sir Harry Selley, President of the National Federation of House Builders: In granting a subsidy of £200 on Houses for black-coated workers the Government will be GIVING NOTHING.*

Sir Harry Selley, who was speaking at a luncheon held by the Property Owners' Protection Association in London, added: It is a little amount to bridge the gap between the impossible today and the possible in five years' time. In five years the fall in price from the peak to what will be the post-war normal value of property of that type in the open market will be £200. Sir John MacTaggart, managing director of several property companies, commented: I think it is a gross under-statement to say that values will go down £200 in five years. In 1922 the cost of houses fell within one year to less than half what they had been. The statutory £10 limit on unlicensed house repairs was described by Sir Herbert Williams, former Conservative M.P., as a slum creation order when he spoke at a public meeting held by the Association in the afternoon. Slums will be manufactured because many landlords do not get enough money to keep their property in order, he said. Sir Robert Gower, president of the association, claimed that the Government treated property owners worse than dogs. He urged a propaganda campaign to combat the Government's policy of sacrificing the interests of individuals to a fallacious theory of the efficacy of nationalisation.

## THE BIG COMPETITION

THE Crystal Palace competition, the winning designs for which are illustrated in this issue, is not merely the most important one to have its results declared since the war ended; it is among the most important in the whole history of architectural competitions. First, because of past associations connected with the name Crystal Palace. Secondly, because of the enormous size and great cultural consequence of the projected pleasure dome.

Paxton's Palace of 1851 made architectural history. It is regarded by the whole world as the first truly modern building in iron and glass. Many will recall the shock of those few dramatic words which opened the BBC news on the evening of November 30, 1936—"The Crystal Palace is no more." For in that great fire far more than a large exhibition hall passed into the clouds. The Palace, so important in building history, was also a national symbol—the symbol of an age which, for all its faults, was a great and adventurous one.

World-wide interest was therefore taken when the Crystal Palace Trustees announced that an international competition was open for the designing of a new and bigger Palace on the old site. As Lord Ammon, chairman of the Trustees, said last week when announcing the competition results: "It was the desire of the Trustees that the new Crystal Palace would be a real centre of culture in the land and in this connexion they could say that they had taken part in something which was going to have a very great effect on the national life of their country."

For once, with the announcement of the competition results, architecture was news. Not only in Great Britain but all over the world, the winning design is being discussed and criticized, partly because many foreign architects competed, partly because of the size and national significance of the proposed building itself, but mainly because of the associations connected with the name of the old building.

The Assessors are a distinguished group of men, and their choice for the prize will therefore tend to be accepted among the laity both at home and abroad as representing the country's best in taste, knowledge and principle. It will be taken abroad as an example of the kind of architecture we as a nation like to-day—the kind, for instance, which the foreign participants in the great exhibition of 1951 will now expect to house their products.

This will be so in spite of the remarks of Sir Kenneth Clark, the representative of the Arts Council among the Assessors: "The Assessors have not awarded the prize to a great pioneer work or to a great masterpiece of architecture. A number of pioneer works have been submitted, but they are not workable. The functional buildings look nice but do not fulfil their functions, while those on *beaux arts* lines do not look quite so nice but are exceedingly functional. In the winning design the Trustees are to be congratulated on getting a thoroughly good layout which is masterly in its simplicity." Thus he supported

the Assessors' Report: "We had hoped that excellence of layout would be combined with equal merit in architectural treatment of the main building. We find, however, that we have had to make our award primarily on the general layout." The 87 designs submitted are now on view at the Building Centre. There is no doubt that having had time to study the entries and judge the Assessors' choice for themselves, architects will split into two strongly opposed camps of opinion—the older *beaux arts* defenders and the younger so-called functionalist attackers. The split will not occur merely on a question of taste or even of practicality but on one of principle—the principle of whether or no plan and elevation—layout and "architecture"—in a three-dimensional art can be as arbitrarily separated in a building that has any claim to functional-aesthetic unity as the Assessors' take for granted. Already advance parties of the avant-garde are attacking—as can be seen in our correspondence columns this week. Strong feelings have been aroused and it is possible that we shall witness more than a mild foray. For this is a struggle that has a right to become something of a *cause célèbre*.



The Architects' Journal

13, Queen Anne's Gate Westminster, S.W.1  
Phone: Whitehall 0611

N O T E S

&

T O P I C S

#### THE STEVENAGE LESSON

"Stevenage says 'Hands Off Our Homes,'" "Silkin Gets Boos," "Man shouts 'Hark, hark, the dictator,'" "Mr. Silkin Leaves Stevenage Meeting under Police Escort." Thus the headlines. This affair is obviously a significant one and indicates that Government blundering may seriously jeopardise the future of sound physical planning, the object of which is, after

all, not to satisfy the power complex of bureaucrats, but to make your life and mine more enjoyable.

One has every sympathy with the householders who are threatened with expulsion from their homes. The whole business must have come to the inhabitants of Stevenage with a shock for which they were not prepared; the proposed compensation is as mean and inadequate as only officialdom knows how to make it; and there has been no clear indication as to what alternative accommodation is to be given to those who will be affected or exactly where it will be.

If some sort of order is to be made out of the chaos of our towns, many individuals are bound to be uprooted. Planners should, therefore, before anything else, acquire tact—that is if planning is to be a democratic affair and not a painful imposition. MOTCP has not begun to deal with the human side of planning, as this row at Stevenage shows clearly. It has so far failed lamentably in its public relations work—the informing of the public of its intentions and the benefits these will bring to the community. Indeed, it is high time that the Government considered the whole question of publicity for planning along the lines suggested by Mr. Misha Black in his article in the A.J. for December 2, 1943.

If planning is to succeed the people must not only be made to understand what it means both practically and aesthetically, but must be encouraged to take an active part itself in the job. It must be Our plan, not that of a suspect Them. And individuals who are adversely affected must be *more* than adequately compensated; the old parrot cry, "Where is all the Money to come from?" can no longer be taken seriously.

At his Stevenage meeting Mr. Silkin said that he had hoped for an atmosphere of good will and co-operation (oh, that worn and weary word). He seems to have been disillusioned, and one hopes that he has learned a lesson. Read your Mumford, planners: "Regional planning involves four stages. The first stage is that of survey. . . . The second stage in planning is the critical outline of needs and activities in terms of ideals and purposes. . . . The third stage in planning is that of imaginative reconstruction and projection. . . . Now these three main aspects . . . are only preliminary: a final stage must follow, which involves *the intelligent absorption of the plan by the community*. . . . Regional plans are instruments of communal education; and without that education, they can look forward to only partial achievement." My italics.

#### GREAT EXHIBITION, 1951

The campaign for a 1951 Exhibition, originally sponsored by the *News Chronicle*, is now officially supported by the Government. So far as we're concerned the whole idea is ruined by the threat to use Hyde Park as its site. We need Hyde Park, every trampled inch of it. No matter how many distinguished architects and men of affairs write [probably from Beaconsfield or a large garden in St. John's Wood] to say that "it would not be missed for two years . . . sacrifice well worth making . . . value of central site . . . etc."

The temporary enclosure of part of Kensington Gardens as a military camp is already overcrowding the rest of the park almost beyond endurance. The thought of a two-year enclosure in

which the bull-dozers and travelling cranes can rattle and grind away to their heart's content is so horrible that it can only have been suggested by somebody who never uses the park himself, and thinks the rest of us would be just as happy in our own paddocks ["I think we will find tea in the Rose Garden this afternoon"].

As for Mr. Gloag's suggestion in a letter to *The Times* that the designing architects should be selected by competition among those under 35 years of age—surely a wiser suggestion would be that the assessors should be under 35 years of age.

#### THE CASE IS ALTERED

Manufacturers who turned over to new products during the war and are now making still newer ones, wholly different from their pre-war productions, are setting a lead in design to those who are trying to settle back into their old grooves again. Pre-1939, you (probably) and I (certainly) associated the name of Imhof with gramophone needles and other musical gadgets. During the war the firm produced cases for all sorts of scientific instruments—and found plenty of scope for initiative in a field that doesn't at first sound particularly exciting.

Now, seeing that the world is likely to remain science-ridden for years to come, whether we like it or not, Imhof's are producing a range of cases for instruments in peace-time demand in

various industries. Two of them are illustrated. The wedge-shaped gadget with all the holes in it is a testing device for radio valves; the other case houses public-address equipment and is a striking example of post-austerity finishing: its body is bright red, in high-gloss enamel; it has chromium-plated trimmings and an anodized aluminium handle. It will be noted, incidentally, that the same neat handle is common to both cases. Imhof's are so pleased with the design that they are selling handles and other fittings separately, as well as on cases. Many architects would welcome an equally high standard of design in domestic fittings.

#### A PLANNING CASE

The case of *In re Mowsley: No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1944*, is one that should be read by all interested in Planning. It is one of the first on the provisions of the 1944 Planning Act, and Mr. Justice Charles, in his judgment, gave what might be called a straight talk to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. The facts of the case are shortly as follows.

A local authority served notice of compulsory acquisition on a landowner. The landowner objected. The Ministry obtained a statement from the local authority dealing with the landowner's objections, but did not give the landowner an opportunity of replying to the authority's comments. In effect, as the result the Judge took the view that the Ministry had decided to confirm the compulsory purchase order after hearing only one side of the case. It was their duty to hear both sides. The original objection by the landowner was not a presentation of his case; it was no more than a statement that a case existed. As a result His Lordship quashed the compulsory purchase order.

The Planning Acts on the Statute Book give the Ministry of Town and Country Planning a very great deal of power and a very great deal of responsibility, but they have not, apparently, taken away from the Courts the right to supervise the methods by which the Ministry goes about its work.

ASTRAGAL



## LETTERS

Six Competitors

E. S.

David Bomberg

A. Stanley Roberts, F.R.I.B.A.

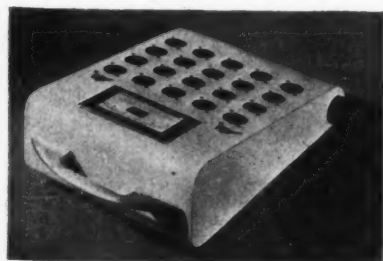
### Crystal Palace Competition

SIR.—The practice of competitors commenting in public on competition results is frowned upon by those in authority. It may be best to maintain a dignified silence when the competition system is functioning, on the whole, well and when only an occasional result goes astray but, manifestly, it is impossible when one competition in dreary succession after another goes wrong.

The RIBA takes the view that any complaints against the competition system should be brought to the notice of the Competitions Committee, but our complaint boils down to this—that the Competitions Committee itself requires the leavening of new blood. It is no use beating about the bush any longer on this issue—there is a definite cleavage of outlook on the part of architects: there are those who cling to the frayed skirts of the *beaux arts* tradition and there are the architects of the contemporary school, those who have found a new aesthetic concept based upon the scientific method. The two groups speak different aesthetic languages and there would seem to be no common platform between them.

We have found that our schemes, presented in one competition after another in all sincerity, are brushed aside by unsympathetic assessors after only the most cursory study. We have found that some assessors pay lip service in the conditions to contemporary needs, such as acoustics, sound transmission, good lighting, only to ignore these aspects completely in making their awards.

The assessing of a contemporary building problem is, indeed, a formidable proposition, too formidable for any one man or even group of men unaided. Adequate



Two instrument cases on which Astragal comments above.



consideration to every scheme is not given and this is undoubtedly one cause for the frequent superficiality of the awards. To help remedy this we suggest that a panel of advisors be attached to the RIBA Competitions Committee, a sort of Working Party, if we may be permitted current jargon, whose function it would be to go through the designs in detail and to present a report to the assessor on each scheme. This report, which would be in effect an analysis of the practical or functional adequacy of each scheme, would be used by the assessor in arriving at his award. Finally a report, based upon the reports of the advisory group, should be attached to each scheme and publicly displayed. It is only fair to the competitor to inform him of the reasons for his failure. This system, used in other countries, has been found to raise the standard of awards by compelling assessors to give adequate reasons for their decisions, and we believe the idea has wide support in the profession.

Let us not be misunderstood, assessors are entitled to their views, even if they be *beaux arts* views, if only they would make it clear at the start what these views are. In fact, once the functional side of the business is well taken care of in some such manner as we have put forward, we ask for a more intensely aesthetic approach in making the award. We are tired of seeing schemes premiated because on the lowest material planes they can be adjudged to "work" which "satisfy the conditions" but which are rankly bad architecture. For the assessors to maintain, as they did, in this competition that they could premiate a design on its "layout" or "plan organisation" whilst deprecating its "architecture," by which they presumably mean its elevations, not only stigmatises their approach to *beaux arts* but signifies that they relegate aesthetic to a minor role. We should have thought that a building could not fail in its "architecture" and still merit a premium, and we should have thought that, above all buildings, the Crystal Palace, which has in the past been a Mecca for architects from all countries, ought to have been judged on its architectural merits. Whether, even so, the premiated layouts themselves are open to question we leave to others to discuss.

Our final and fundamental plea is that the contemporary aesthetic shall be given an adequate opportunity for expression in post-war development. By and large the expiring *beaux arts* tradition is upheld by the older men—those in authority, and a feeling is beginning to arise that authority is using the position it has attained during the war years to clamp down on the views of the younger generation. Though this is only at present a suspicion, the conservative manner in which post-war competitions have been apportioned does supply confirmatory evidence. The younger generation find themselves weakened because they have had to bear the burden of absence in the armed forces, where many still are, and it is depressing in the extreme for these men to return to find that the old order changeth not, but that it is apparently more determined than ever to hang on to its power. This in a country, and even in a profession, that is showing a willingness to accept inevitable changes in many other spheres.

We therefore ask for a widening of the panel of assessors to include more men sympathetic to the modern school, even if such men have not the years of experience of the established assessors. In this war it was found that years of experience did not always avail in combating new and revolutionary forces and a great responsibility was rightly put upon young shoulders. Are we going to say now that young shoulders are incapable of measuring up to the problems of peace? This would be pharisaical indeed.

SIX COMPETITORS

SIR.—Paxton's Crystal Palace was in its day the most advanced, nay revolutionary, design that could be conceived and built. It epitomised the forward-looking spirit that had been the hallmark of British industrialism in its heyday. It was, in fact, the swan song of that spirit. For a hundred years the site has been a mecca for architects of all countries and of many creeds and it has become a site of national prestige; it is holy ground. The building ushered in, in other countries, a century of progress in architecture equal in significance to the Renaissance and has resulted, elsewhere, in a new enlightenment and a contemporary style the equal of the great architectural styles of the past; but in this country everything we have built since, aye, we say bitterly, everything, has been a looking-back: so much scrap. In architecture our name stinks. Poor old Paxton, that he should thus have to writhe in his grave at this further witness of a century of backward-going progress.

Could it have been in the minds of the Assessors that, London already possessing a big (albeit somewhat tarnished and discredited) white elephant in the shape of the Alexandra Palace north of the river, could appropriately be vouchsafed an even bigger monster of that ilk south of the river? We do not always understand what passes in the minds of assessors. But halt! are we not rather reminded of the "official" scheme prepared after such convulsions for the 1851 Exhibition? The scheme that Christopher Hobhouse called "that monstrosity"? Fortunately for 1851 and England's prestige at that time there was a Paxton to come forward with another scheme.

We calm down a little when we reflect that, after all, it may never be built, and Londoners might be spared the fine trees that are sacrificed so ruthlessly in favour of the acres of concrete paving and car parks, that are to take the place of their beloved greenery. But it is with added horror we reflect that this scheme might be regarded in some quarters as a pointer to the 1951 Exhibition, which, we are told, is to be "bigger than New York, 1939, and better design than Paris, 1937." Good Lord, we are heading straight for another Wembley, 1924. Can we say more? Never was a worse exhibition than that. The plain unvarnished fact is that, despite all the "Britain can make it" ballyhoo, we are a universal laughing stock in design—architectural and industrial. It is not as though we had no talent at all—there were, indeed, some good schemes submitted in this competition—but that we do not make use of such talent as we have. We are still the arch type conservatives. Despite the upsurging spirit and the reiterated slogans of the "forward to a New and Better Britain" pattern, the dead stranglehold of the Old Guard is still absolute in this year of Post-War-Grace I.

E. S.

## Hush

SIR.—"ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS, ASSESSORS' AWARDS: All architects who take part in architectural competitions are reminded by the Council of the RIBA that participation in a competition is a definite acceptance of the principle that the award of the assessor is final and binding upon themselves as well as upon the promoters, and that any competitor who feels that he has real ground for dissatisfaction with an assessor's award should communicate with the Secretary of the RIBA.

"Further, all architects, whether competitors or otherwise, are reminded that discussion or correspondence in the public or professional Press which tends to criticism or disparagement of an assessor or award cannot alter the final and binding effect of the award, but may prejudice architects and the

whole competition system in the opinion of the public, and is, therefore, highly undesirable." (RIBA Journal, January, 1946.) No voice must be heard, no disparaging note

When assessors have given their final vote. Let none disagree with assessors' awards. Their decision is final and binding as cords. For all who subscribe to the RIBA Know that the assessor must have the last say.

And therefore it is the competitor's duty To please the assessor, not to bother with beauty.

Coventry

G. O.

## Art, Craft and Design Technique

SIR.—A group of young craftsmen, designers, engravers, architects and painters, have foregathered with me to practice draughtsmanship in order to evolve their own individual approach to form as the foundation of their art, craft and design technique.

The course is strictly professional, welcoming apprentices, journeymen and designers for industry with technical knowledge at their finger tips of materials and their composition and machinery and tools for mass production, but with inadequate confidence and lack of fluidity to cast ideas into purposeful design.

I would be glad to know of any artists and designers interested in this approach who would like to join us. The group I am forming may, with the right sort of persons attracted, become the beginning of an up-to-date Bauhauser, and in the least, it will encourage capacity for design.

Early in the year I showed this approach to Professor A. E. Richardson, and he engaged me to teach it to the University School of Architecture. Sir Charles Reilly had some very nice things to say about it, and the Board of Architectural Education RIBA has endorsed me for the approved schools.

The Group meets at the Borough Polytechnic, Borough Road, S.E.1 (Department of Industrial and Applied Art. Head, Mr. R. Patrick, Waterloo, 6688). We are now ending second term. The course is part-time. The fees nominal. To fulfil the purpose for which the Polytechnic is established I direct the study of this particular Group, and only so far as the level aimed at is maintained.

We meet Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; on Thursdays, 9.30 a.m. to 1.0 p.m.; evening sessions are Wednesdays, 7 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.; and Fridays, 7 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

London

DAVID BOMBERG

## The Preparation of Further Sketch Designs

SIR.—I enjoy the rare occasions when an architect appears on the screen. He is usually found explaining to his neglected wife that he must return to the office to work on blue-prints, but I remember with joy one screen architect (played by the late John Gilbert, I believe) who had certified too trustingly, and decided to make a belated inspection. This he did with a coalhammer, knocking pieces off reinforced concrete beams in the manner of a geologist.

All of which leads me to recommend a visit to *The Wicked Lady*. I should, in fact, make attendance compulsory to all students of professional practice. It contains a perfect description of an architect's life in two short sentences:—

She: "You are the young architect who left hurriedly after the wedding?"

He: "Yes, I had to change my plans."

London

A. STANLEY ROBERTS

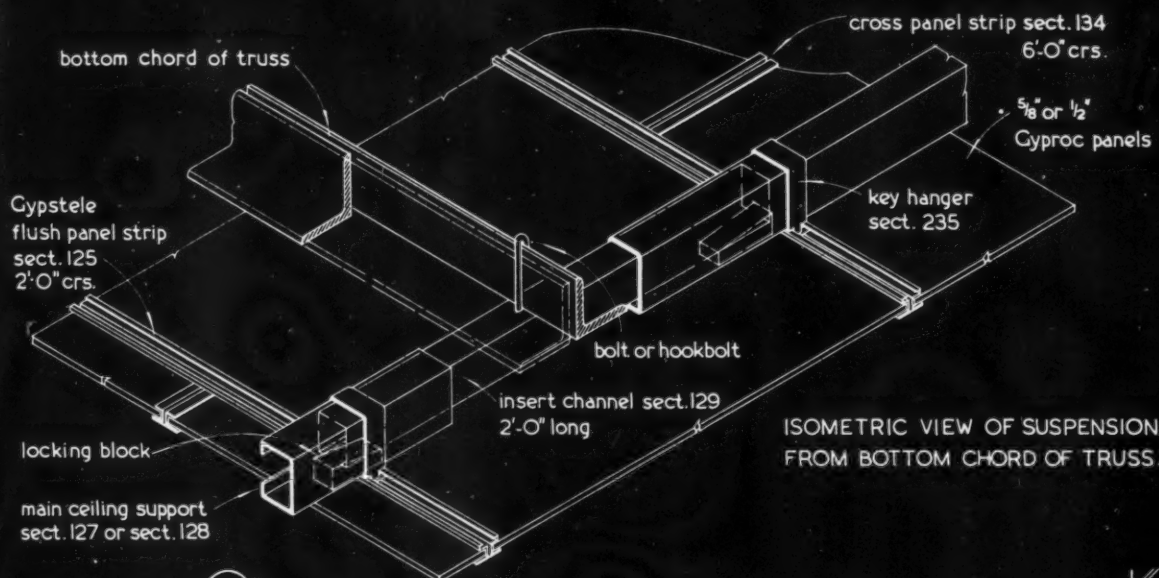




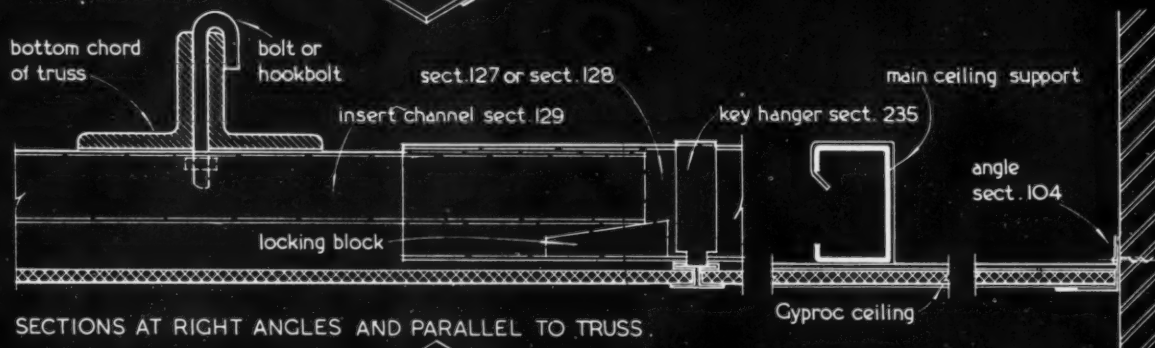


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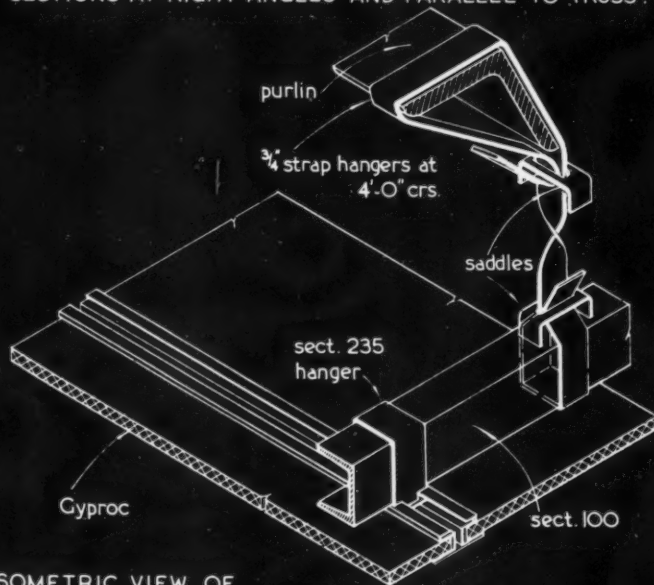
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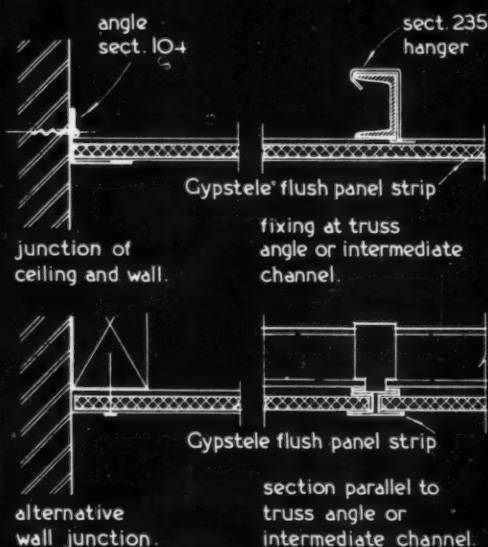
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INFORMATION SHEET

• 958 •

CEILINGS.

**Product :**

Gypstele Suspended Ceilings.

**Note :** This Sheet supersedes No. 829, published June 12, 1941, which is now cancelled.

**Description :**

This is the first of two Sheets describing Gypstele ceilings and deals with suspended ceilings. Ceilings fixed direct to roof members will be dealt with in a later Sheet. Gypstele ceilings combine the use of Gyproc fire-resisting plasterboard as panels with patented flush panel strips of metal, fittings and hangers, forming lightweight structurally strong linings.

This system of ceiling can be suspended from any type of overhead construction, and is ready for decoration as soon as erected.

Where abnormal conditions of moisture occur, such as bath houses, laundries, cook-houses, etc., it is recommended that showerproofed Gyproc shall be used.

**Panel Sizes :**

For normal construction, panel sizes are limited to 6 ft. by 2 ft.

**Finish :**

The protective finish of the metal flush panel strips allows the use of the same paint or distemper as for the panels.

**Suspension :**

Two methods of suspension are illustrated on face of this Sheet :

1. Main ceiling support channels are secured to an insert channel hook-bolted to the bottom chord of a truss, and the flush panel strips securing the Gyproc panels are attached to the main ceiling support by a key hanger (Sec. 235).

2. Main ceiling support is suspended by means of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. strap hangers at max. 4 ft. centres, and the flush panel strips securing the Gyproc panels are attached to the main ceiling support. In addition, the flush panel strip may similarly be supported from intermediate channels or the bottom angles of a truss.

Methods of securing the ceiling at walls are also illustrated.

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The winners, Mr. Reginald Edmunds (left) and Mr. Herbert Jackson. Both are thirty-six years of age and became partners in practice after finishing their studies at the Birmingham School of Art. They designed the Town Halls at Bury (Lancs) and Barking (Essex).



# CRYSTAL PALACE COMPETITION

## FIRST THREE PREMIATED DESIGNS

The First Premium of £2,000 in the Crystal Palace Competition has been awarded by the assessors to design No. 79 by Messrs. Herbert Jackson and Reginald Edmunds, FF.R.I.B.A., 65, New Street, Birmingham, 2. Other awards were: Second Premium of £750, No. 19, Messrs. Eric Lyons, L.R.I.B.A., A.I.A.A., and Roy Christy, B.A., A.R.I.B.A., Mill House, Bridge Road, East Molesey, Surrey. Third Premium of £500, No. 63, Allan Johnson, F.R.I.B.A., and Messrs. Lanchester & Lodge, FF.R.I.B.A., 10, Woburn Square, W.C.1.

Two additional premiums of £250 each:

No. 20, Messrs. Geo. L. Greaves, A.R.I.B.A., and J. W. Jepson, 45, Trinity Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

No. 80, Messrs. A. D. Connell, A.R.I.B.A., George Simonek and L. C. Cooper, 8b, Mulberry Walk, Chelsea, S.W.3.

Hon. mention: No. 13, Maj. A. G. Evans, R.E., Allied Commission ACMF, Association for Italian Architects, Rome.

The assessors were: Technical Assessors, Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie, Dr. Charles Holden, Alister MacDonald. Representing the Arts Council, Sir Kenneth Clark. Representing Crystal Palace Trustees, the Right Hon. Lewis Silkin, M.P., Minister of Town and Country Planning. The Assessors' award is as follows: In response to the invitation to Architects and Town Planners contained in the Conditions of Competition published in March, 1945, the Promoters received eighty-seven designs. We, the Assessors, have adjudicated on the whole of the designs submitted. In making our award we would emphasize that we invited Competitors to design a general layout of the grounds and the grouping of specified buildings. We recognize that it was the desire of the Arts Council in co-operating in the Competition to give encouragement to the Art of Architecture, and for this reason we had hoped that excellence of layout would be combined with equal merit in architectural treatment of the

main building. We find however, that we have had to make our award primarily on the general layout.

We award the First Premium of Two Thousand Pounds to Design No. 79 (Number Seventy-nine).

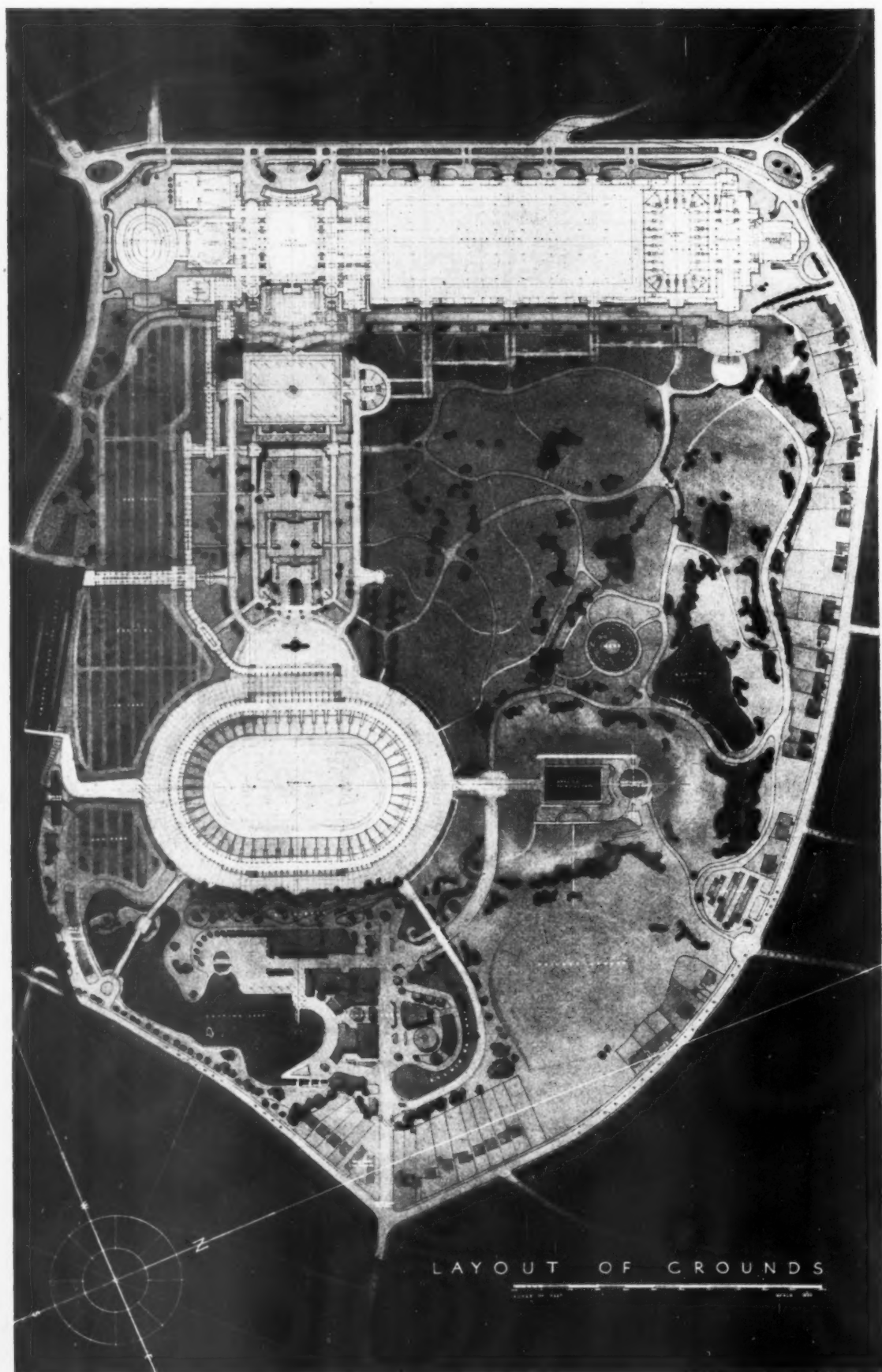
We award the Second Premium of Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds to Design No. 19 (Number Nineteen).

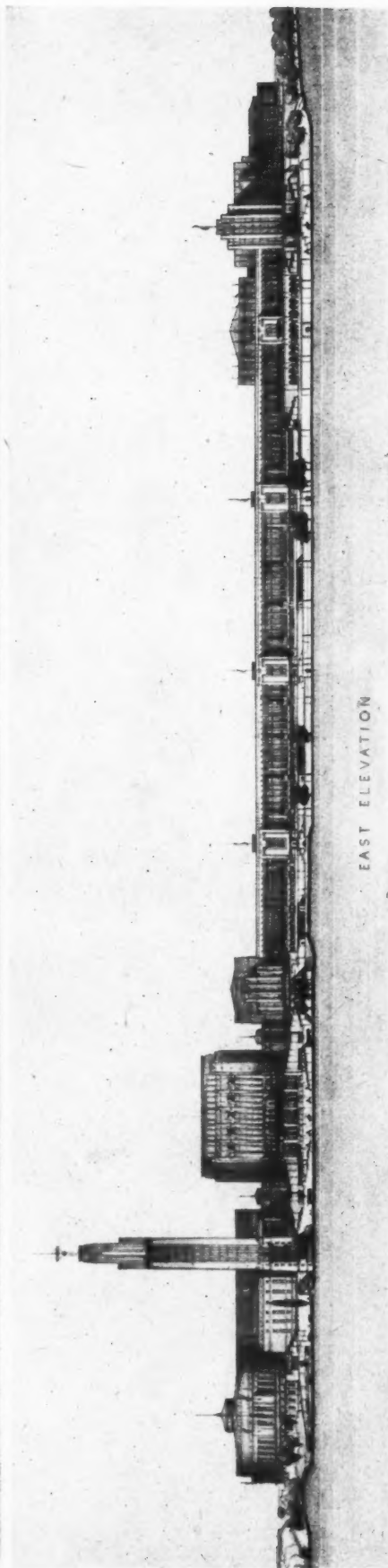
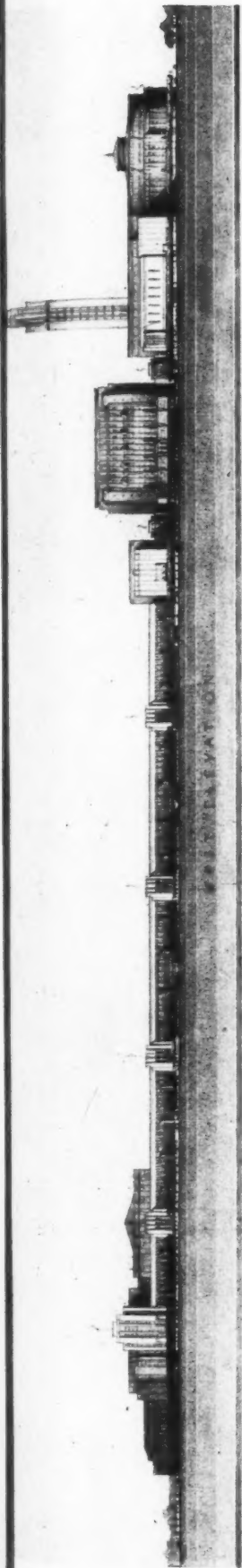
We award the Third Premium of Five Hundred Pounds to Design No. 63 (Number Sixty-Three).

The other designs offer solutions which are remarkable in their variety and ingenuity—from the re-erection of the old Crystal Palace complete to the enclosure of all our requirements in a modern pyramid.

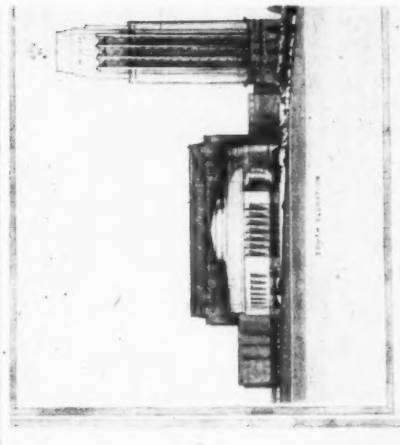
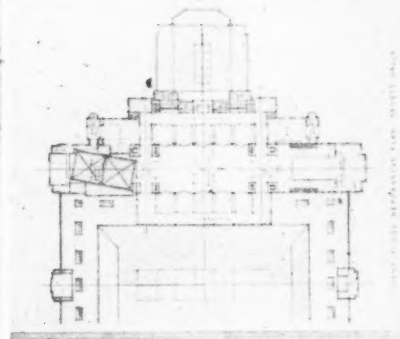
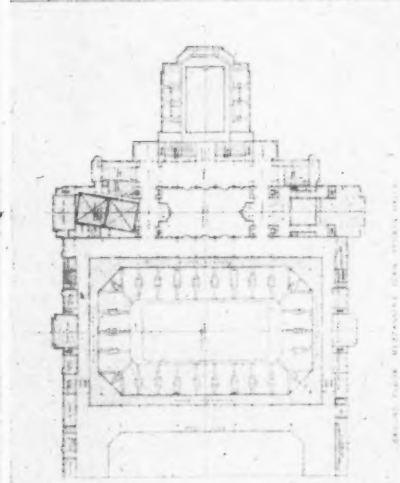
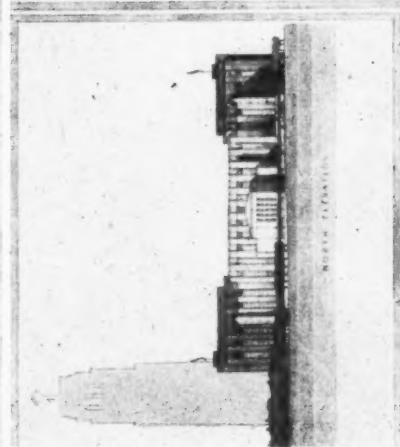
We feel, however, that Designs Nos. 20 and 80 (Numbers Twenty and Eighty) are worthy of special mention and we accordingly award further premiums of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds each to these two designs.

We also consider that Design No. 13 (Number Thirteen) is worthy of Honourable Mention.





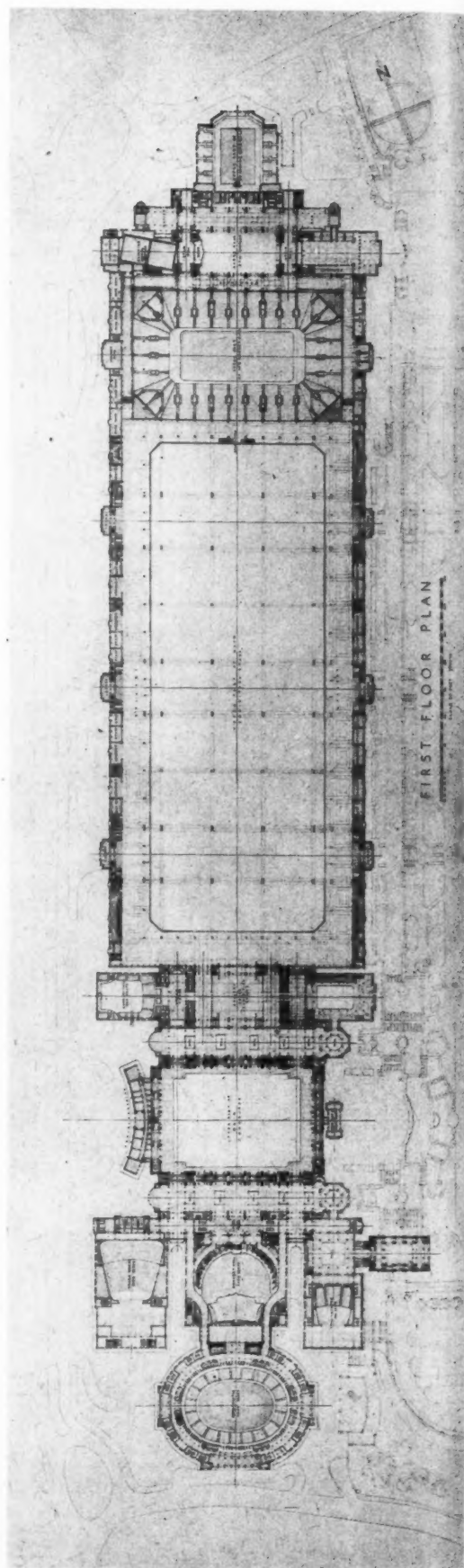
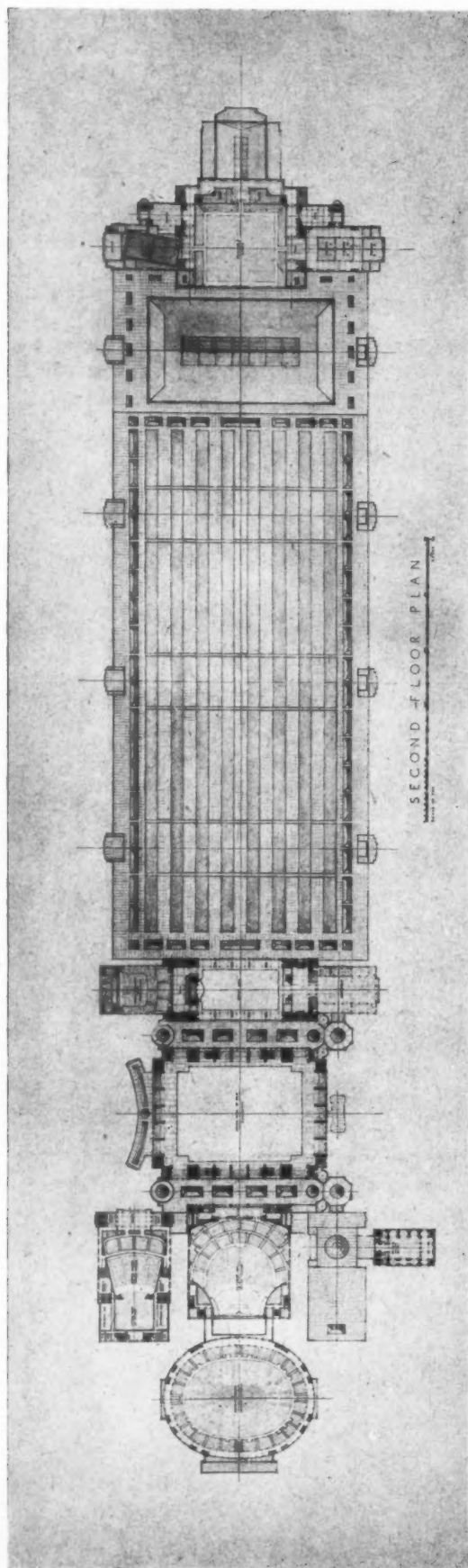
EAST ELEVATION



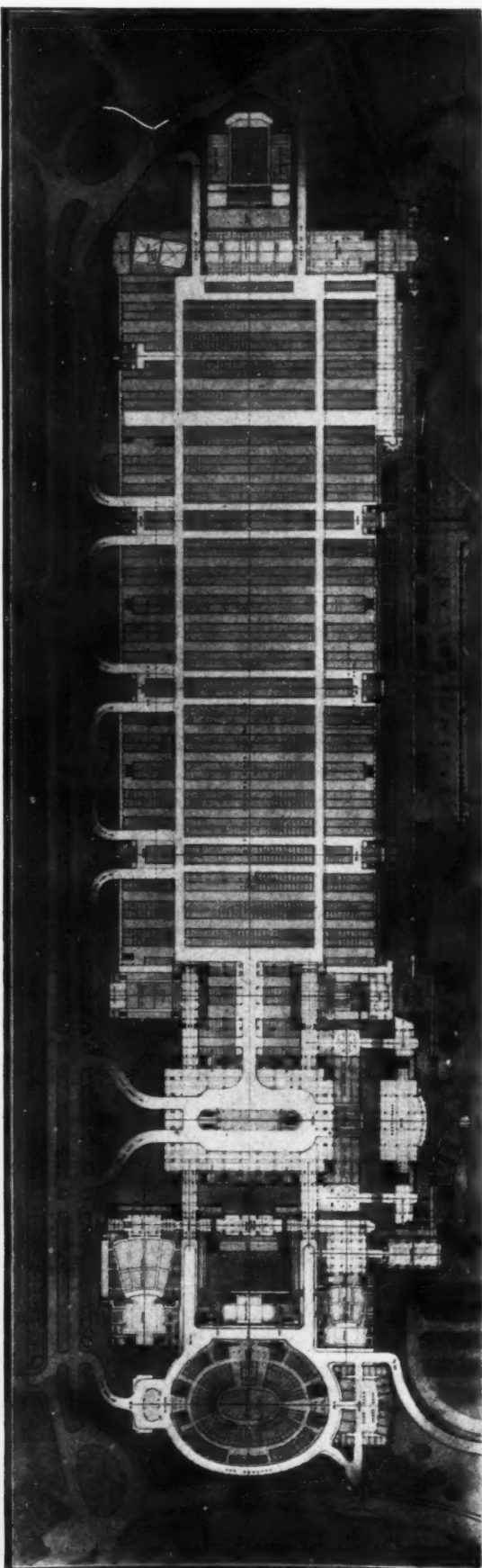
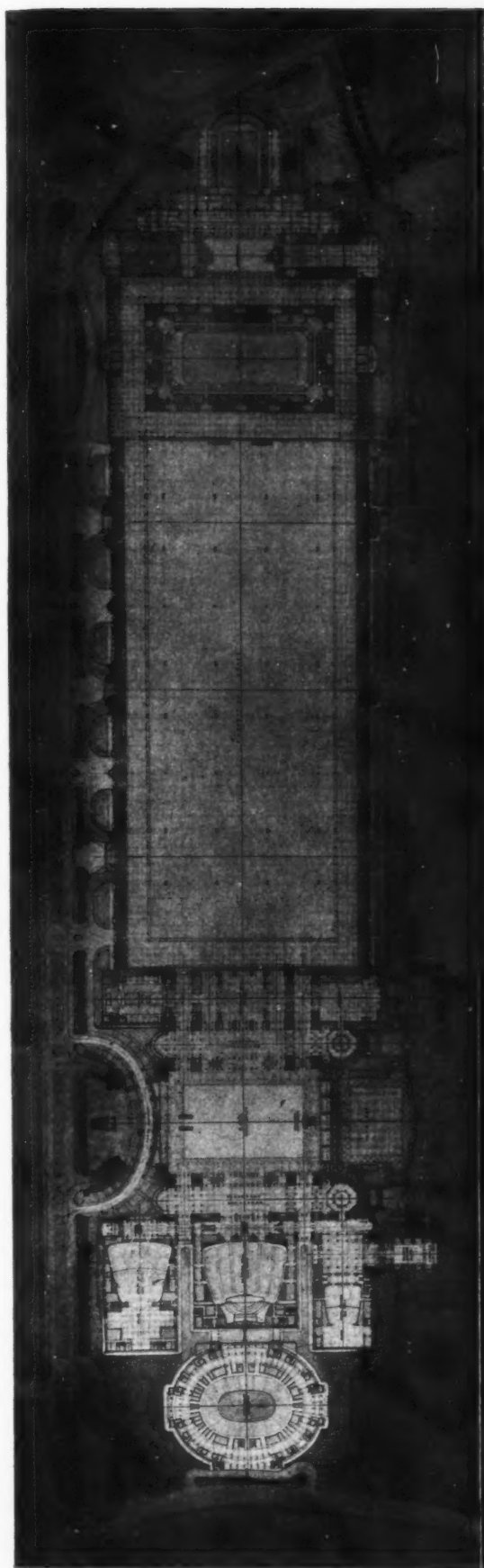
CRYSTAL PALACE COMPETITION : WINNING DESIGN  
BY HERBERT JACKSON AND REGINALD EDMUNDS

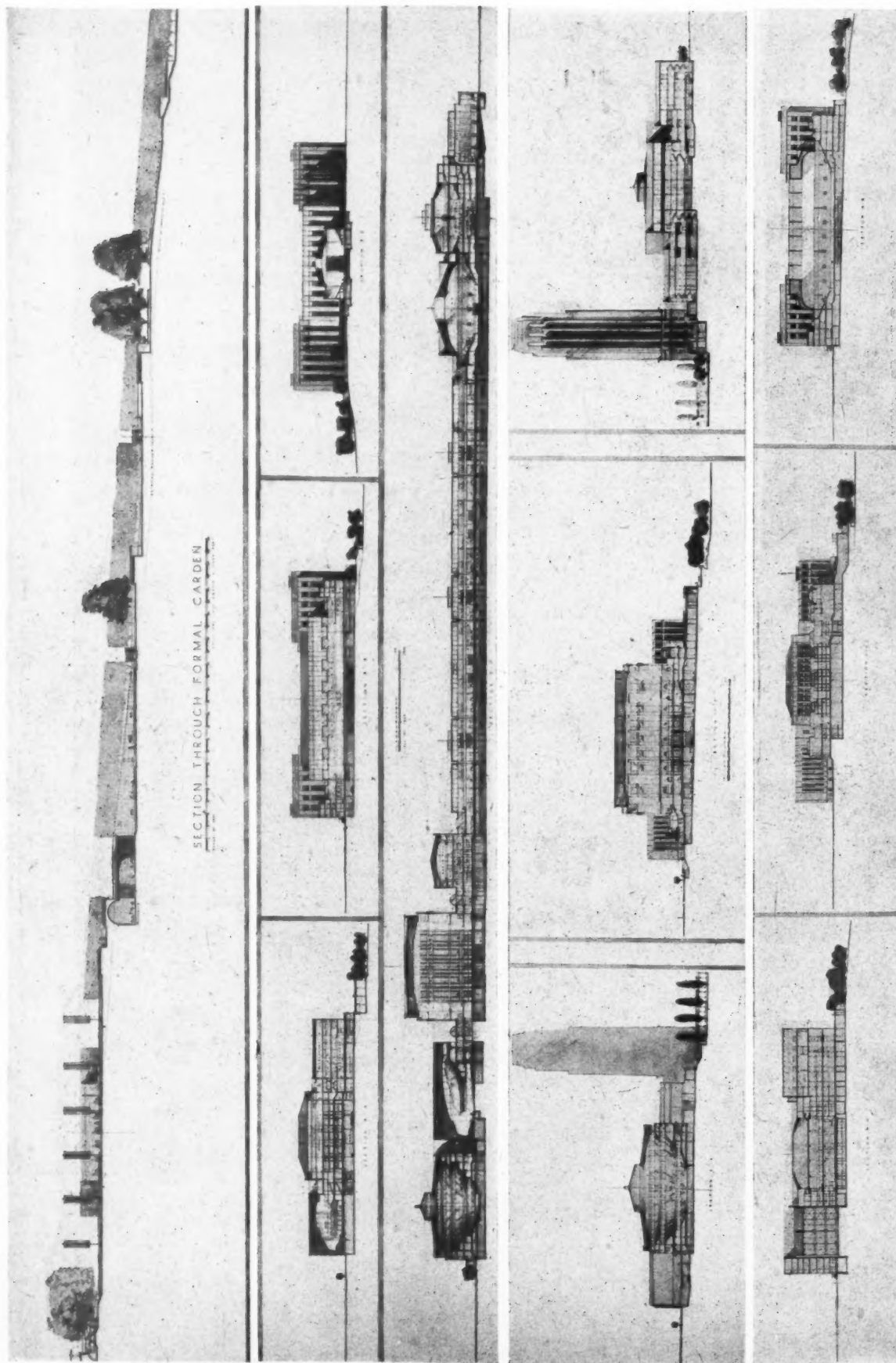


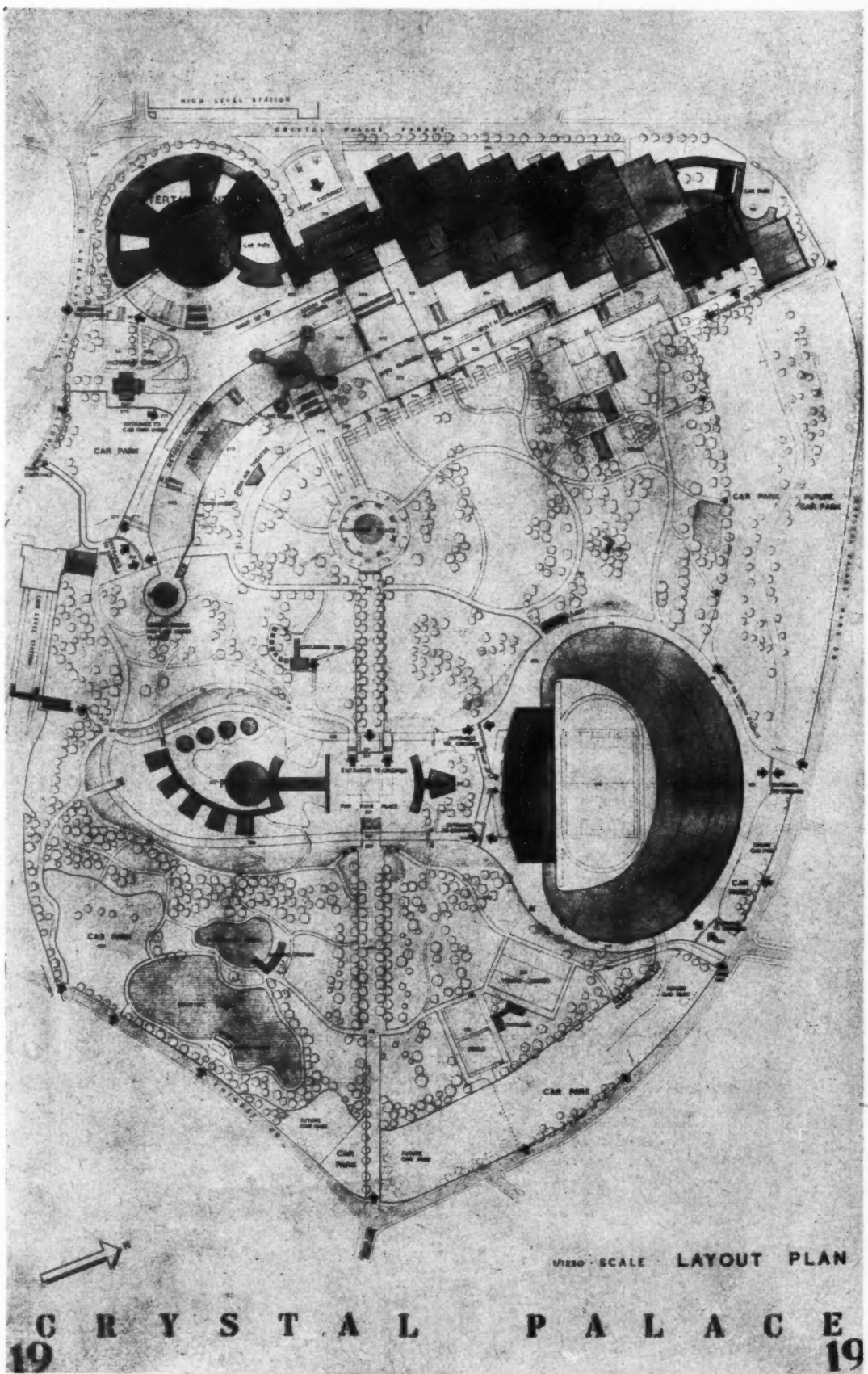
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BY HERBERT JACKSON AND REGINALD EDMUNDS





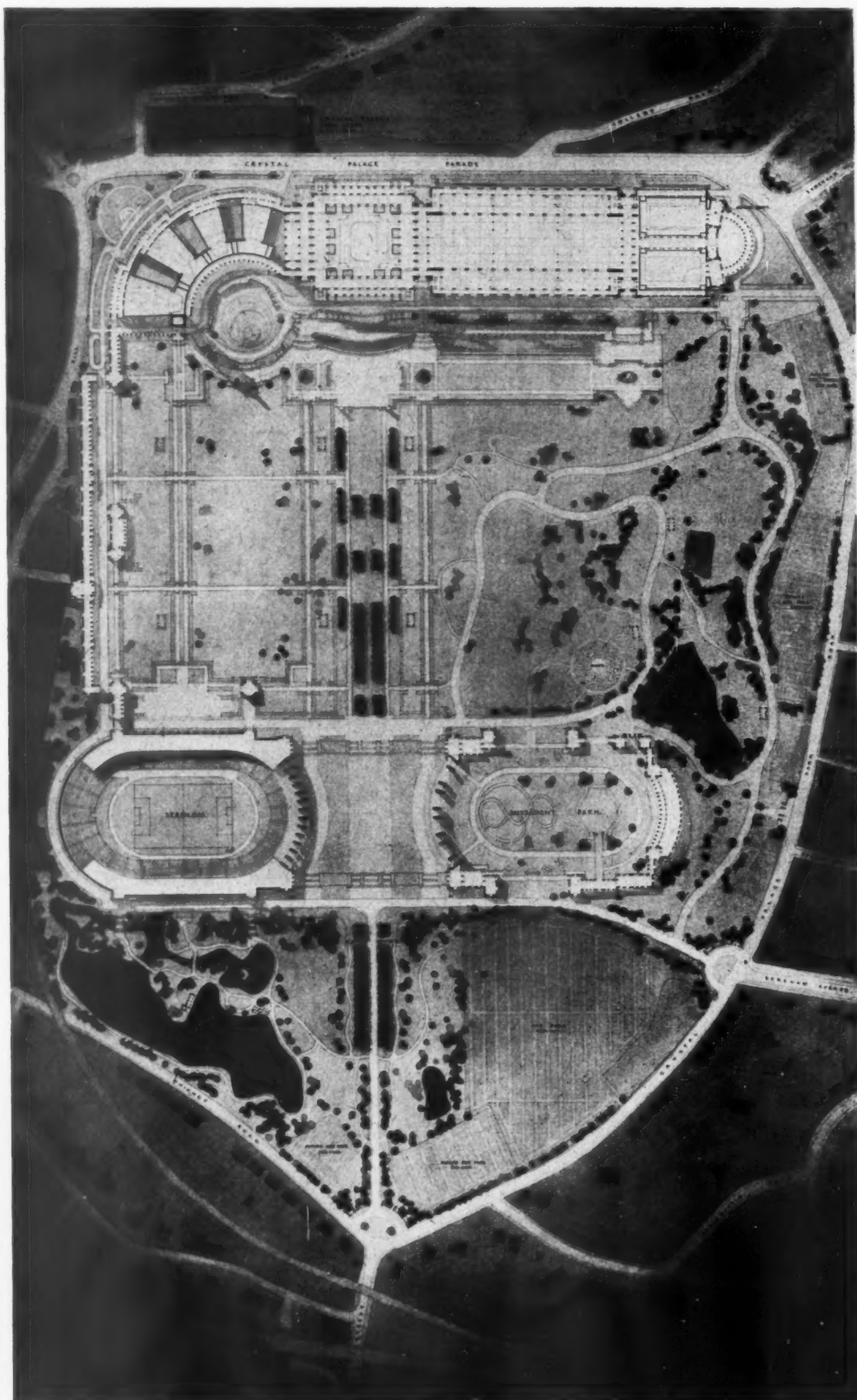






CRYSTAL PALACE COMPETITION : SECOND PREMIUM  
ERIC LYONS AND ROY CHRISTY





CRYSTAL PALACE COMPETITION: THIRD PREMIUM.  
ALLAN JOHNSON AND LANCHESTER AND LODGE



# INFORMATION CENTRE

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

## PHYSICAL PLANNING

2552

Australian Planning

**LET'S PLAN.** (Town and Country Planning Association of Victoria, 422, Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1, Australia, 1945.) Collection of public talks given by members of TPCA of Victoria or delivered at Association meetings. Booklet prepared to educate public in planning. Fully illustrated.

The following is a summary of the book.

**Why do we Require a Town, Country, and Resources Planning Act?** by Sir James Barrett. Short statement of Melbourne's planning problems. Plea for education of planners and for a State Planning Authority.

**Town and Country Planning—What it is,** by F. Heath. Introduction to subject of national and regional planning. History of development in Australia since early days of colonization marked by absence of regional planning; no excuse today to continue with old unplanned methods.

**War and Decentralization,** by B. Fitzpatrick. Historical survey of conditions which have led to making Victoria into probably world's worst example of concentration of population and industry in one centre to disadvantage of rest of country. Problems of decentralization.

**A Health Officer's View-Point on Town Planning,** by Dr. J. Dale. Critical review of complete absence of planning policy in Melbourne. "It is the gravest reflection on our community that nothing has been done to carry on the work of the Town Planning Commission which issued its report some fourteen years ago."

**National Reconstruction and Housing,** by F. O. Barnett. Reconstruction—as far as Australia is concerned—described as planning for every citizen and covering home, school, work and leisure time. Necessity for such comprehensive planning is underlined by a reference to the survey of the Slum Abolition Board which gives picture of the intense poverty of Australian working population. Housing constitutes major part of the reconstruction problem, and it is estimated that Victoria will need ten-year scheme under which 15,000 houses per annum will have to be built, and which should be based on a regional survey of whole State.

**Housing's Association with Planning,** by L. M. Perrott. Attempt to show how housing, to be effective, cannot be divorced from town planning. Explanatory reference made to number of housing-planning combinations in European countries and America.

**The Neighbourhood Unit Principle in Town Planning,** by F. Heath. Summary of main aspects of neighbourhood unit principle in planned urban development as first defined by C. A. Perry of the Russell Sage Foundation, USA, in 1924. Description of neighbourhood unit principle as a fundamental part of Ebenezer Howard's Garden City idea.

**Regional Planning in Australia,** by T. A. Lang. Brief summary of problems inherent in preservation and development of Australia's resources, discussing population; topography; rainfall and water resources; land; minerals; power and industry; forests; and transportation and communication.

**The Housing Problem,** by Dr. J. A. Cahill. Australia's slum life one of the main causes of ill-health. Brief survey of what has been done to combat slum conditions in other countries and in Victoria. No real progress can be expected without central planning authority and without master plan.

**Housing the Nation,** by A. R. Hutchinson. Success of any re-housing scheme depends on getting price of sites down and making available vacant plots now held for speculation. Means to achieve this are at hand in system of rating upon unimproved land values which has proved spectacularly successful in areas which have adopted it so far. System has prevented speculation in land values, made available sites for houses, and doubled building development. Capable of wide application in Municipal, State and Federal housing field.

**Town Development—Past and Future,** by Dr. E. Fuchs. Growth and development of our present cities explained by means of illustrations showing (1) the urban nucleus, (2) the railway, (3) the early industrial town. Surveys necessary for study of human and physical resources on national, regional, and local scale to enable better towns to be planned.

**Plan to Solve Melbourne's Traffic Problem,** by C. H. E. Morton. Outline of main proposals of comparative traffic routing scheme for Melbourne prepared by City Engineer, C. H. E. Morton.

Two further contributions contain extracts from addresses by Sir William Beveridge and Mr. W. S. Morrison, both concerned with broader planning aspects.

2553

Rural Planning

**RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.** C. S. Orwin. (*Farming*, March-April, 1946, p. 23.) Place of agriculture in national planning. Survey of some current views on countryside planning. Misconceptions on what is meant by a prosperous agriculture. Planning rural community as progressive part of national life. Place of townsman in country. Dangers of country becoming parasitic on towns.

This short article gives a valuable summary of the views of the late Director of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute at Oxford, who speaks with very great authority. He strongly opposes the "museum" approach to countryside planning, as well as the conception that more people can be settled on the land merely by building houses for them. Scientific methods when fully applied to available farming land are likely to require less labour, rather than more. The need for establishing light industry in the country is stressed, as well as the rights of the townsman to access to it for recreation. Rural reconstruction is not ended by the supply of water and electricity to rural areas and building decent houses, nor even begun with the approach of stopping people from doing things in the countryside, in order to preserve it as it now is. Either, it is argued, must lead to parasitism of the rural population on the towns. The article is recommended to those who may not be familiar with Dr. Orwin's other writings.

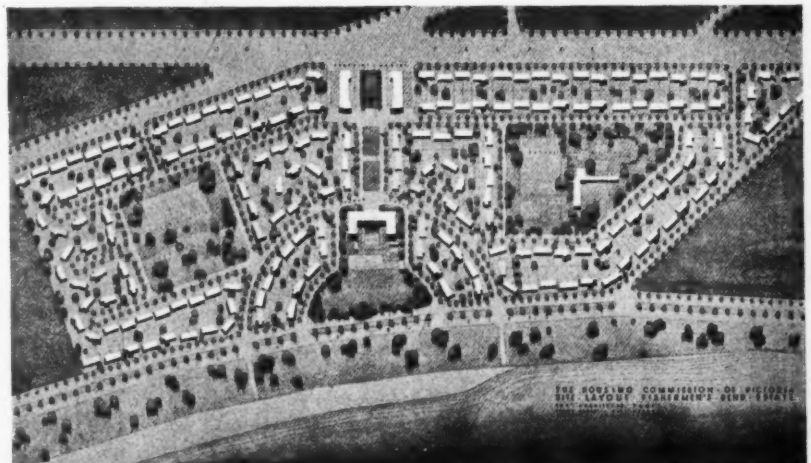
## STRUCTURE

2554

Precast Concrete Houses

**PRECAST CONCRETE HOUSES.** Exhibition at Buckingham Gate. (*The Builder*, March 15, 1946, pp. 262-3, and April 19, p. 382. See also *Architectural Design and Construction*, April, 1946, pp. 112-115.) Systems of construction shown by full size sections, Wates, Orlit, Airey, BCCF single-storey, BCCF 2-storey, Stent, Stonecrete, MacGirling, Whitson-Fairhurst systems.

Four of the houses have already been mentioned in the Information Centre. These are: the Wates (No. 2153:11.10.45), the



Layout of Fishermen's Bend Housing Estate prepared by the Housing Commission of Victoria, Australia. From Let's Plan. See No. 2552.

Orlit (2100:13.9.45), the BCCF single storey house (2406:28.2.46), and the Airey house (2434:14.3.46). Five new types are illustrated now for the first time.

(1) *The BCCF two storey house.*

The outer shell consists of precast full-height reinforced concrete columns, spaced at 5 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. centres, and beams as framing, and precast concrete panels as wall infilling. The internal wall lining, partitions, finishings and fittings are independent of the structure, which will support a roof of any normal type.

(2) *The Stent house.*

The external walls consist of storey-height load bearing precast concrete units of T-section, 12 in. wide, set close together. At first floor level, the units are tied together by a precast concrete band course. The upper storey is similar. The walls are lined internally with slabs 2 in. thick and a layer of fibre glass insulation may be interposed. This system permits considerable freedom of planning.

(3) *Stonecrete System.*

This system was developed in 1934. The structure consists of precast reinforced concrete posts of one storey height at a spacing of 2 ft. 6 in. The posts are bedded on a special precast concrete base. Cill blocks and their heads are connected at first floor eaves level to special precast string courses. Spaces between posts are filled in with precast concrete panels. Internally, the walls are lined with special plaster slabs. Floor and roof are of normal timber construction.

(4) *Mac-Girling System*

The walls are composed of hollow blocks 4 ft. wide, 2 ft. high and 11 in. deep. Externally the blocks are fluted vertically. The surface is bush hammered and may be of various colours. The inner face of the blocks is of cellular concrete, providing good thermal insulation and nailholding. In the vertical joints between blocks reinforcement may be incorporated and piers may be formed at 8 ft. centres. The reinforcement of the piers is limited to a continuous reinforced concrete core formed within a precast eaves course, thus producing a framed structure. For economy, planning should be based on a horizontal grid of 4 ft. and all heights should be a multiple of 2 ft.

(5) *The Whitson-Fairhurst System.*

This is a framed structure. The columns are 6 in. by 6 in. full height of the walls, arranged on a grid 11 ft. 7½ in. by 11 ft. 7½ in. They are erected on single cast *in situ* foundations. Precast beams are placed between and at the feet of the columns to receive the external wall cladding. The non-load-bearing panels have an outer face of 2 in. dense concrete with a backing of 1 in. foamed slag concrete. The internal lining consists of pressed steel and timber framing covered with plasterboard or other suitable material, backed with glass quilt insulation.

Prototype houses have been erected at Clydebank, Scotland.

All the 5 types described are adapted for pitched roofs.

2555

#### Building Research

THE ORGANIZATION OF BUILDING SCIENCE RESEARCH. *ASB Lecture by Professor J. S. Bernal on March 6 at RIBA.* (The Architects' Journal, March 14, 1946, pp. 224-xxxviii.) Future building research not only technical but also sociological and economic. Work of MOW's Scientific Advisory Committee in requirements, materials, structure, building industry.

The Scientific Advisory Committee, appointed by MOW, has divided its task into four sections: requirements, materials, structures and construction, and building industry. The requirements section is itself divided into two—physiological and functional requirements. It is surprising how

little information is available on these subjects. The question of satisfactory performance of houses from the point of view of the occupiers cannot be answered by appeals to tradition. This applies even more to the social conditions of living. Both for the physiological and functional requirements two grades of experiments are projected, one in the laboratory, the other on the field or experimental house. Several hundred of experimental houses are being built by MOW. Some of these will have normal, some experimental tenants who will be provided with a variety of equipment.

Research on building materials has in the past been on a relatively small scale. With the great demand for new and cheap materials, research is bound to tend more and more to lead to development and not merely testing for acceptance and rejection. At the moment the greatest priority is for covering and insulating materials. The development of light-weight concrete may mark a revolution in building construction in this country.

The third section is concerned with the theory and calculation of structures. Our by-laws are out of date. It is now proposed that calculations for buildings should be based on similar principles as aeroplane design, i.e., on ultimate loads and not on working stresses.

The fourth section of the research is the largest. It concerns the whole operation of the building industry. First comes the work of the Human Efficiency Panel. Next to human efficiency is the actual technique of building operations and the mechanical or organizational means by which this can be improved. Further, the wider economics of the building industry is being investigated. An attempt is being made to balance the effect of higher grade direction of more expensive plant against the individual attention that the small man can give to the job.

## HEATING and Ventilation

2556

#### Open Fires

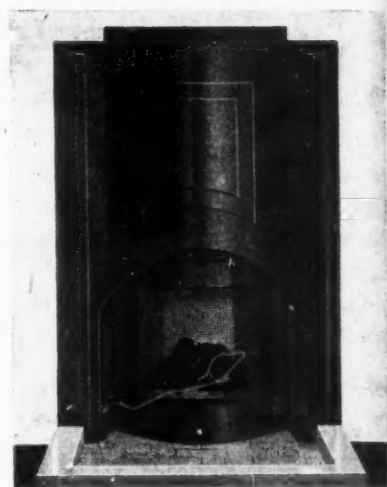
OPEN FIRES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES. BS 1251: 1945. (British Standards Institution, 2s. 0d.) Covers dimensions and to some extent quality of open fires, including firebricks, lintels and throats, stool grates, back boilers and tile surrounds. Does not cover sunk or other special fires with self contained flues.

This specification cannot be followed in detail by all manufacturers until labour is available for the making of new patterns, moulds and tools, but it is a valuable step forward in standardization which should not only assist by making units more easily interchangeable but by showing a good standard treatment for grates, lintels, etc., should improve efficiency. The architect need no longer choose between doing large-scale drawings of fireplace construction or "leaving it to the bricklayer," he should help to improve the general standard by using this specification.

2557

#### Flue Blocks

PRE-CAST CONCRETE FLUE BLOCKS FOR GAS FIRES AND VENTILATION. BS 1289: 1945. (British Standards Institution, 2s. 0d.) Quality of materials and mix and workmanship. Detailed standardization of size both of flueway and external dimensions of all blocks required for normal conditions. Diagram of arrangement of blocks in typical chimney.



The Riva Standard Model, showing the fireguard in down position. See No. 2560

2558

#### Wasteful Water Heating

WASTEFUL ELECTRIC HOT WATER INSTALLATIONS IN MOW TEMPORARY HOUSES. (Electrical Times, March 14, 1946.) Statement by chairman of local distribution committee, London and home counties JEA, on March 7. Criticism of electric hot water installation in temporary houses.

Five main points of Criticism.

1. The immersion heater, being fixed horizontally, takes some time to heat the water from cold to usable temperature (45 minutes for 110 deg. F.), so that it is not very suitable for the "switch on and use" method of operation.

2. If, however, the heater is left switched on under thermostatic control the heat losses are too great for continuous day and night operation.

3. At least half the heat loss is caused by electrically heated water circulating in the towel rail loop.

4. The remaining heat losses are due to insufficient lagging of the cylinder and to single pipe circulation in the flow and vent pipes.

5. The quantity of water heated is only just sufficient for a hot bath when the thermostat is set at 160 deg. F.

2559

#### District Heating

DISTRICT HEATING. R. F. Brooks Grundy. (Architects' Journal, March 28, 1946.) Consideration in terms of housing estates. Estimates of heat requirements and costs on 1939 basis. Emphasis on factors affecting economics. Overall fuel efficiency compared with other methods. Concludes district heat unlikely to be economical on 12 per acre density but possible on denser development. Compares well for fuel efficiency with other methods.

2560

#### Four-Fold Fireplace

RIVA FOUR-FOLD FIREPLACE. Trade Literature. (Mersey Supplies, 6/10, Slater Street, Liverpool, 1.) Description and photographs of open type solid fuel fire with counterweighted electric fire and counterweighted fire-screen which slide out of sight behind

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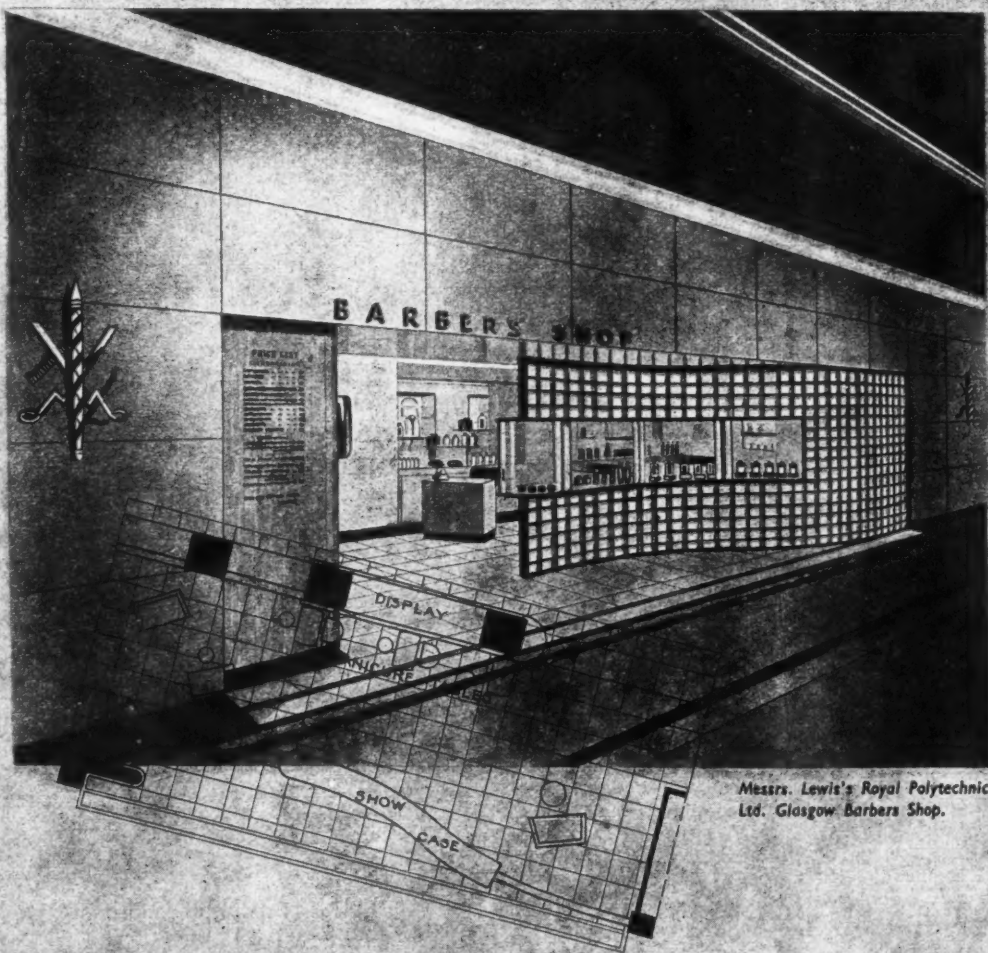
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Messrs. Lewis's Royal Polytechnic  
Ltd. Glasgow Barbers Shop.

## BEAUTY IN LINE

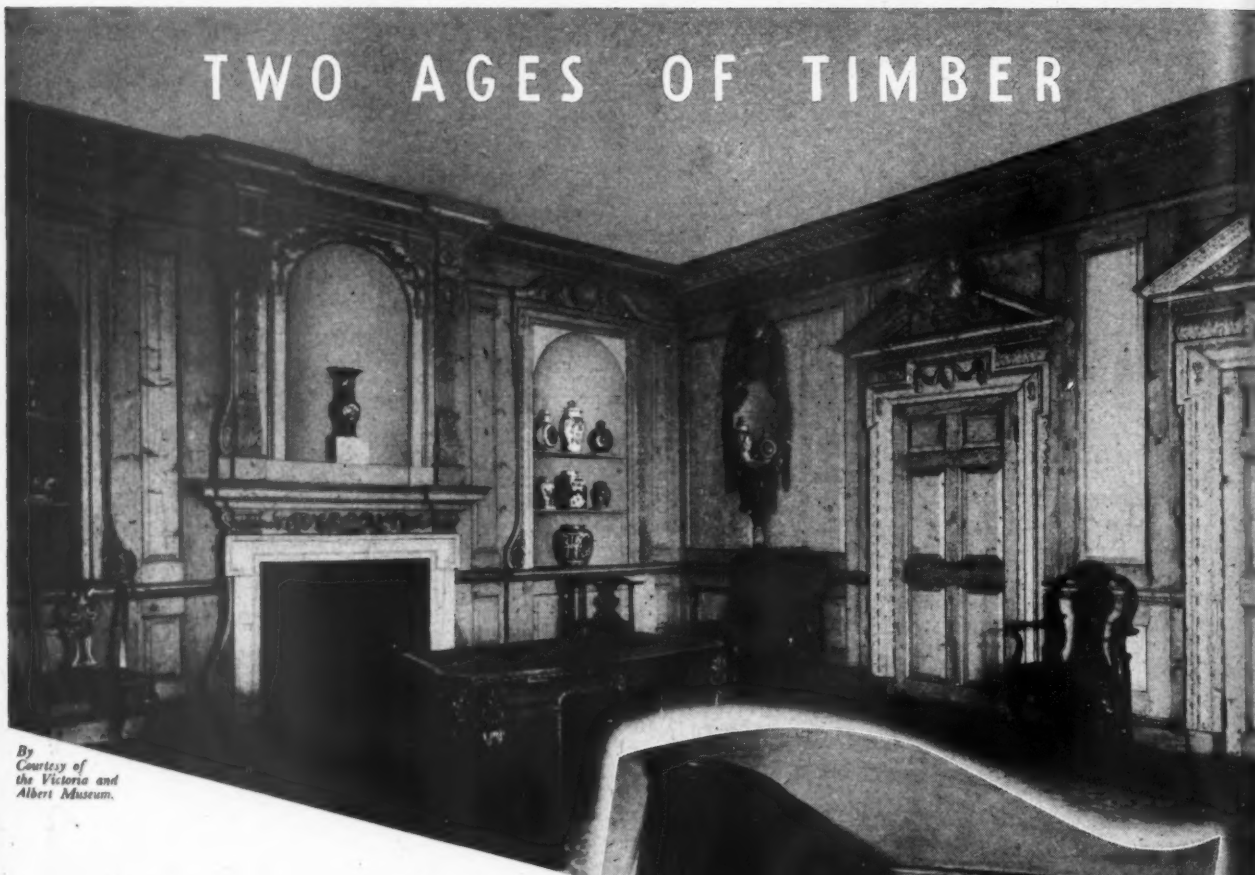
Designs for tomorrow, although based on the essentially practical, must embody a sense of beauty.

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2561

## Heat Insulation

**HOMES AT GARSTON FOR EXPERIMENT ON HEAT INSULATION.** *Designed by C. C. Handisyde (Architect), I. G. Evans (Director of Research).* (*The Builder*, March 8, 1946.) Plans and illustrations of eight experimental houses at the building research station for experiments on heat insulation. Table of thermal transmittance of walls, floors, roofs and windows and table of materials used.

2562

## USA House Heating

**WHAT'S AHEAD IN HOUSE HEATING.** (*Architectural Record*, December, 1945.) General article on newer types of house heating in USA. No technical details but useful critical comments. Floor panels, ceiling panels, baseboard panels, metal chimneys, the chimney furnace, fires, warm air heating, solar heating, cooking systems, reverse cycle heating, fan cookers, attic ventilation.

## 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', 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

2563

## Professional Practice

**Q** I intend to form a firm which will produce plans, designs, specifications and quantities for Speculative Builders, Property Owners, etc. I am not a qualified Architect, but I am present studying for the RIBA Intermediate. A fully qualified Assistant (A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.) will, however, be employed by the firm.

- Will the firm be permitted to advertise?
- Will such advertisement have any effect on the status of the qualified Assistant?
- Will such advertisement have any effect on the chances of my being admitted to the RIBA? If not, can the firm continue to advertise until I take my finals?
- If the head of the firm is a layman, can the firm's advertisements state that fully qualified assistants are employed?
- Can the firm advertise under the title:—
  - Architectural Consultant's Service.
  - Architectural Consultants?

It is proposed to make one of these the full title of the firm, i.e., the title will not be, for example, Brown & Jones, Architectural Consultants.

- Can you give me a list of Organizations of Builders, Property Owners, Speculative Builders and similar organizations whose members might be interested in the services offered by the firm? Do these organisations publish registers of members giving names and addresses, or are such registers available at the or-

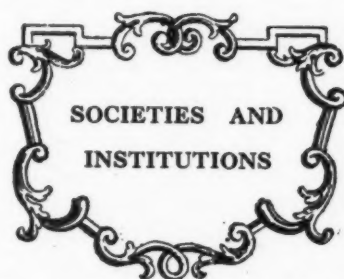
ganization's headquarters for inspection by the general public?

- Can you give me a list of periodicals read by the Builders, Estate Agents, Speculative Builders, Property Owners?

- A**
- Your firm will be permitted to advertise?
  - This will not have any effect on the status of a qualified assistant;
  - We do not think that your proposal would be compatible with membership of the RIBA;
  - The firm could advertise the fact that it employs qualified assistants;
  - No person may carry on a business under any name, style or title containing the word "architect" unless he is registered in the Architects' Registration Act, 1938. The word "architect" will include the word "architectural" from a legal point of view.

The revised Code of Professional Practice has just been published by the Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom, 66, Portland Place, London, W.1, and we suggest that you should obtain a copy.

- We suggest that you should write to the National Federation of Registered Housebuilders at 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.
- The list of periodicals would start with specialized papers such as, the *Builder*, the *Ironmonger*, the *Illustrated Carpenter and Builder*, etc., and would end up with papers such as *Country Life*, and *The Field*. We do not think that we could submit any useful list without some knowledge of the market which you wish to reach and the amount of money which you propose to spend.



*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

## F. Gibberd

April 30, at 66, Portland Place, W.1. First of a series of informal discussions on Office Organization. The speakers included S. E. T. Curdin (large offices), Richard Henniker (small offices), and

Frederick Gibberd, who spoke on the ORGANIZATION OF MEDIUM-SIZED OFFICES. Chairman: J. Murray Easton.

**F. Gibberd:** I should like to be able to tell you exactly what constitutes a medium size office, but I am afraid I cannot. My personal view is that the size of a medium office is the amount of work the principal himself can design. I realise that that will not do as a definition, because some principals do not do any designing at all; but I have always felt that personal design is the most valuable of the services given by the architect to his client. Of course, I am a reactionary. I believe that art is much more important than science; so I feel that when the principal has as much design work as he can do, he should definitely refuse work. I know quite a few architects who have medium-size offices who refuse work because they are afraid they will grow into large organizations.

One man doing all the work he could reasonably do should be able to function with an efficient staff of about fifteen people. In order that the principal shall have time to design, it is necessary that he ration his time spent on interviewing, meetings, and doing the sort of thing I am doing now. He had to reserve certain days each week exclusively for the drawing board. I do not want to give the impression that I think the principal should spend his time doing perspective sketches with a 3B pencil and handing them out to the staff all round him. By the word Design I mean design from the aspects of construction and function. In other words, one has to get to know the problem and the various construction systems with which one is dealing.

On the other hand, I do not wish to suggest that no one else in the office should design. Most of the senior members of the staff are designing as they work out their problems.

With regard to the staff structure of the medium-size office, this is made up of the principal, the manager, chief assistant draughtsman, and the secretarial side. The principal is responsible for getting work, he is responsible for design, and the general direction of the office. The manager is responsible for seeing that the work is carried out, dealing with the staff—both drawing office and secretarial—and he should know everything that the principal knows. The chief assistants are responsible personally for carrying out particular jobs. Each assistant is generally a specialist in some particular building type; one may know a lot about theatres, another housing, and another industrial design, and I think it is desirable also that assistants should be competent to deal with clients direct and not through the principal. The draughtsmen are attached to individual assistants. The secretarial side consists of the personal secretary to the principal, the typist who deals with the general typing, filing, and that sort of thing, and, last of all, the office boy who is learning how to draw and who will one day most certainly be an architect. He files drawings, keeps stock of materials and runs errands, etc. This is not a sort of pyramid structure, but a series of teams which have particular jobs for which they are each equally responsible.

You will notice that I have not included any specialists. I do not think it is financially possible for the medium-size office to have on its staff a structural engineer or a heating or lighting engineer or, of course, a quantity surveyor, which is a separate profession. I do not know what the solution is to this specialist advice when the client will not pay for it. Personally, we ask advice of various specialists who are friends of ours. We always go to the same people and I do not think it is more expensive than trying to do it yourself in the



office. In the long run I think it is definitely cheaper, in fact, and certainly much more efficient. I do know of one architect who has all his drainage schemes worked out by a specialist, and he is certain it is cheaper in the long run.

Regarding the type of work in the medium-size office, I think it is necessary to specialize a little, but only a little, otherwise if you become too much of a specialist you will be at the mercy of trade fluctuations or at the mercy of a particular client. I had one particular run where I had some large buildings for one man, and he gave me, to put it bluntly, quite a lousy time. Now I have three good clients and I can always say: "If you do not like this I do not mind; I am resigning," but if you have one organization hinged on one particular client, obviously you have to think many times before you say: "No, I am going to do this so and so" if you feel you must do it a certain way as you often do on matters of design. I think to specialize in widely different building types is an advantage, because that brings you into contact with quite different types of clients, and obviously when you get a slack period on one type of building the other types will help to keep the balance in the office.

I think apart from getting a name for particular types of buildings, it is a good practice to pursue other trades allied to architecture. For example, an architectural training is best available for industrial design. I see no difference between designing a teapot and a town hall; all you have to learn is the function, the materials and constructional methods. The art will be instinctive and, financially, it certainly pays very well. Other activities that one might pursue are town planning and landscape architecture and, of course, surveying. I worked in an office where the rent was paid almost entirely on schedules of dilapidations.

Now I come to the organization of work. My particular office is run to a sort of progress schedule, which is a large sheet of paper divided up into days for the period of one month. Along the top are the names of the jobs and then reading across the columns we fill in the progress on a job as we make it. At the beginning of the column is the name and initials of the person dealing with it, and each week there is a discussion between the man in charge of the job, the manager and the principal, and the job is planned ahead. We note on the schedule what we are going to do and take it off as we do it. We also record on the schedule any meetings which are held and any drawings which are prepared so we can see the position of any job in the office. This schedule is stuck up in the office so that anyone can see how far a particular job has progressed.

Apart from this weekly meeting we also have a monthly discussion in the office on general matters. The idea is to get everyone together so that each member of the staff can have his say in the running of the office. Various matters are discussed. It may be the presentation of a drawing, and when it is finally agreed it is typed out and put into a little book which has the pompous title of *Office Routine Book*. My office has just decided that they are not going to work on Saturdays any more—a decision in which I was a minority—but they assure me they will work very much harder, so they can try it.

Then we have what we call job history. Each job of any size has a box file in which is recorded everything that takes place, which helps to plan the job. In the front there is a diary and each week we write down what we are doing. There is a list of work that has to be done and as it is done it is ticked off. It also contains schedules and specification notes, and contains all the odd costs one obtains when one is preparing a bill of quantities. When the costs for the job are taken they are analysed and compared with P.C., and at the bottom of the

file we have general data. The idea is that this file shall be a sort of brain so that if anyone is ill the job does not go down the drain; you can go to the file and find out what is going on and how the job can be taken over and carried on.

With regard to drawings, we work to three standard drawing sizes and if it means a bit of extra photo printing we do not mind. I am always amazed at the amount of time that can be wasted in just handling drawings. We have a standard method of presenting drawings and a standard method of draughtsmanship. I think it is desirable that one's work should have character on paper and I feel that the only way to get it is to ask everyone to pool their skill, and get a common method of lettering and common method of putting dimensions on a North Point which we have so that anyone is able to tell who prepared a certain drawing. We are trying to extend this information sheet by including general information which one is always wanting such as window size and so on. The drawings themselves are numbered, initialled, checked and dated.

I think it is worth mentioning the storage of drawings. I am certain that the only way to keep negatives in the plan chest, preferably made of metal, and they should only be taken out when they are required for printing. Every negative is immediately printed, done up into bundles, and we keep them in flat portfolios which go in shelves. This keeps them flat whereas if they are put into the ordinary drawer they curl up. We also keep subcontractors' drawings in portfolios. The prints are destroyed and the negatives are stored in metal tubes. Revisions that are made are, of course, marked on the print in the usual way and we bring the negatives up to date.

We have a standard office detail, that is, a series of drawings showing equipment or systems of construction such as copings, doors, etc., which have been designed and issued for each job. I think it is better to have a standard detail and push it out to jobs which are suitable. It saves time and gives the work a certain amount of cohesion.

A thing I have found most useful is a data file. It is a foolscap metal filing cabinet which is divided up into various headings, such as materials, lighting, heating, sanitation, doors, windows, electrical equipment, and so on. It consists of a series of folders, each folder having a reference number, title and sub-title, so if you want light fittings you look under lighting, then you find the sub-heading which enables you to put your hand on the folder dealing with electric light fittings. Then there is also a folder for each manufacturer, so that when data comes into the office, instead of finding its way into the waste paper basket or, what is perhaps worse, on to a shelf only to be forgotten, all the manufacturers' blurb is torn out and the data is put in the folder. We also have box files for various types of buildings. We have one for commercial buildings, another for flats and so forth, and each one is subdivided into different types which enables us to look up any particular job that has been done.

On the secretarial side the subject which I think needs most mention is that of correspondence, because I have found that this can get all over the place. How often has a lost letter been hunted, only to be found under somebody's drawing board? I think the simplest way is for the secretary to open the letters in the morning, stamp and date them, and put them on the principal's desk. After the principal has looked through them the manager can collect them and distribute to all concerned. If the principal does not turn up the letters are still distributed. The person dealing with a particular letter initials it after he has replied to it, so that when the secretary looks at them she can file them if they are initialled or chase up the person concerned if one is not initialled.

By that method there is a check on all correspondence.

Another very useful thing we have are standard specification clauses and standard methods of presentation. Similarly, we have standard methods for reports which are filed in different coloured folders. Standard colours and colour schedules have also been found to be of great assistance. We get the manufacturer to supply us with painted pieces of paper which we cut into foolscap size. We then cut them into thin strips which are pasted on to a piece of paper and against each colour we type where it is going to be.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that I have been giving a very personal view of the organization of one particular office. There are, of course, all kinds of ways of running the medium-size office.

## MOH

### Professional Fees

The following revised scale of PROFESSIONAL FEES FOR WAR DAMAGE REPAIRS in substitution for those set out in Part II of MOH Circular 2720 and the conditions on which they may be allowed, together with a scale of Surveyors' fees for rebuilding by groups of totally destroyed houses of a repetitive character, has been issued to Housing Authorities by the Minister of Health. They are:

1. For preparing a specification of works (or equivalent document); for obtaining tenders and/or arranging a contract, where necessary; for general supervision of the execution of the works and certifying for payments and completion:—

(i) *Works costing up to £500.* 6 per cent. on the cost, with a minimum fee of £1 ls. (or a minimum of £5 5s. where the work affects the structural stability of the building or involves reinstatement or repair of features of architectural or artistic interest).

(ii) *Works costing more than £500 but not more than £1,000.* 5 per cent. on the cost, with a minimum fee of £30.

(iii) *Works costing over £1,000.* 5 per cent. on the first £500 of the cost, 4½ per cent. on the next £500 of the cost, 4 per cent. on the next £500 of the cost, 3½ per cent. on the next £48,500 of the cost, 2½ per cent. on the balance of the cost over £50,000. With a minimum fee of £50.

2. The above fees are exclusive of travelling expenses and other reasonable disbursements.

3. The above fees are exclusive of the wages of a Clerk of Works, which will be recoverable from the War Damage Commission, provided that the employment of a Clerk of Works is reasonable.

4. The above fees are exclusive of those for quantity surveying services. If such services are required, fees will be allowed, in addition, on the normal professional scale.

5. The above fees are inclusive of the fees of any consultant or specialist engineer by whom the architect or surveyor may wish to be advised.

6. Where repairs are carried out to several properties in the same area and in the same ownership, the scale of fees may be applied by reference to the aggregate cost of the work, provided that the premises are in the same vicinity, that the same builder carries out the work, and that all the work is done at the same time. As far as practicable an aggregate specification will be accepted by the Commission.

*Circumstances under which Fees can be allowed.*

1. It is a condition of the allowance of fees that an appropriate specification or



## LEAD TUBES *through the ages*



When paper insulated cables were introduced about 40 years ago, the 60 foot lengths produced by Davies' Press were used for the sheathing. The tubes were drawn into lengths of a larger diameter and the tube was rolled down to the size of the cores and "plumb" joined, length to length.

This was a slow, cumbersome and unpractical method, so very soon a modified press was introduced. The Davies' Press was used for every length of lead sheathing had a longitudinal weld or seam. Thus potential "split lead" trouble came about.

Henley's have in recent years eliminated this source of weakness and liability of subsequent trouble by the invention of the Henley Patent Straight Through Lead Press which produces any length of lead sheathing guaranteed free from a longitudinal seam.

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STRAIGHT THROUGH  
LEAD PRESS**



Through Lead Press has been operating in our own works.  
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we published this  
advertisement*

The advertisement reproduced here was issued before the war calling attention to the flawless lead sheathing produced by the HENLEY Straight Through Lead Press. HENLEY Straight Through Lead Presses successfully produced over 80% of the total lead alloy tubing delivered by British cablemakers for Operation "PLUTO."

**TEN YEARS LATER —**  
*'Operation PLUTO' was an  
amazing success!*



Part of the many miles of completed Cable for Operation "PLUTO" being coiled in the Henley Works.

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**MANY ARCHITECTS WHO ARE NOW RETURNING** to practice from their wartime jobs are anxious to obtain the latest information regarding a number of building products and services. We print the form below in response to a number of requests . . . it will save you time and trouble. All you have to do is to fill in the names of the manufacturers in whose products you are interested and post the form to "The Architects' Journal"—we will do the rest.

*I am interested in the following advertisements appearing in this issue of "The Architects' Journal."*

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*Please ask the manufacturers to send further particulars to:—*

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....  
 .....

A.J. 16.5 46

equivalent document conveying to the builder clear directions as to the work to be carried out is prepared before or at the time when the works are put in hand, and that the person charging the fees certifies that he has fully performed the services described under the appropriate heading or headings of the scale.

2. Fees for quantity surveying services will be allowed where the works cost more than £1,000, and where these services are rendered by a Quantity Surveyor or a firm of Quantity Surveyors practising as such, not being the person or firm rendering the services described in the scale above.

Provided only that where the person or firm who has rendered the services described in the scale above is the capacity of Registered Architect, is also in regular practice as Quantity Surveyor, fees for quantity surveying services may also be allowed where the certificate that these latter services have been performed is signed by the person (stating his qualifications) who has actually rendered such services, and also by the principal or firm with which he is connected.

3. Pending further discussion with the professional institutions concerned, the Commission has decided that the scale will only apply to works costing less than £100,000.

4. The scale is not applicable to cases where, owing to the special nature of the work, the accepted practice would be for the work to be carried out under the direct supervision of an engineer (e.g., work on public utility undertakings such as gas and water services).

The War Damage Commission and the Chartered Surveyors' Institution have agreed that in the case of contracts which comprise the rebuilding of totally destroyed houses which are substantially the same in design and plan, the normal scale of charges for the preparation of Bills of Quantities is not applicable, and the following scale of charges applicable to such work has been agreed, namely:—

For the preparation of Bills of Quantities of houses which are substantially the same in design and plan:—2½ per cent. on the first £4,000, 1½ per cent. on the next £6,000, 1 per cent. on the balance over £10,000.

The foregoing scale of charges is to be separately calculated in each separate group on the total cost of all houses of each type substantially the same in design and plan.

Fees for the measurement of Variations, valuing and reporting for Payments on Account and other services to be in accordance with the normal scales.

The foregoing fees are exclusive of travelling expenses and costs of lithography. In any case in which the Commission agree that a complete and separate Bill should be prepared for each house of the same design and plan in the Group a fee will be agreed with the Commission on a quantum meruit basis.

## Announcements

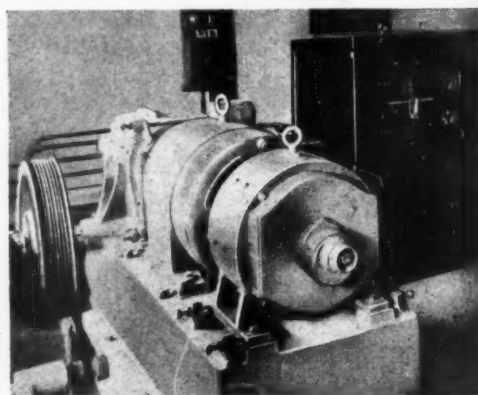
Messrs. Lewis Solomon & Son, Architects and Surveyors, of 21, Bloomsbury Way, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1, have taken into partnership Mr. Morris Joseph, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., who was in practice on his own account at 47, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1, until 1940. Mr. Joseph received most of his training in the office of Lewis Solomon & Son, and is fully conversant with their methods and practice. The name of the firm remains unchanged as Lewis Solomon & Son, and the practice will continue to be carried on from 21, Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1. Telephone Holborn 5108-9.

Mr. R. A. H. Livett, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., City Architect, Quarry Hill, Leeds, 9, will be interested to receive trade catalogues and price lists.

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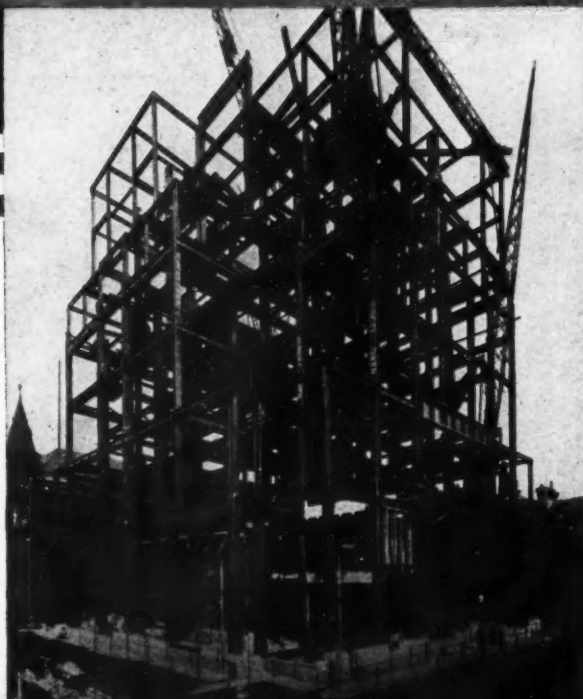
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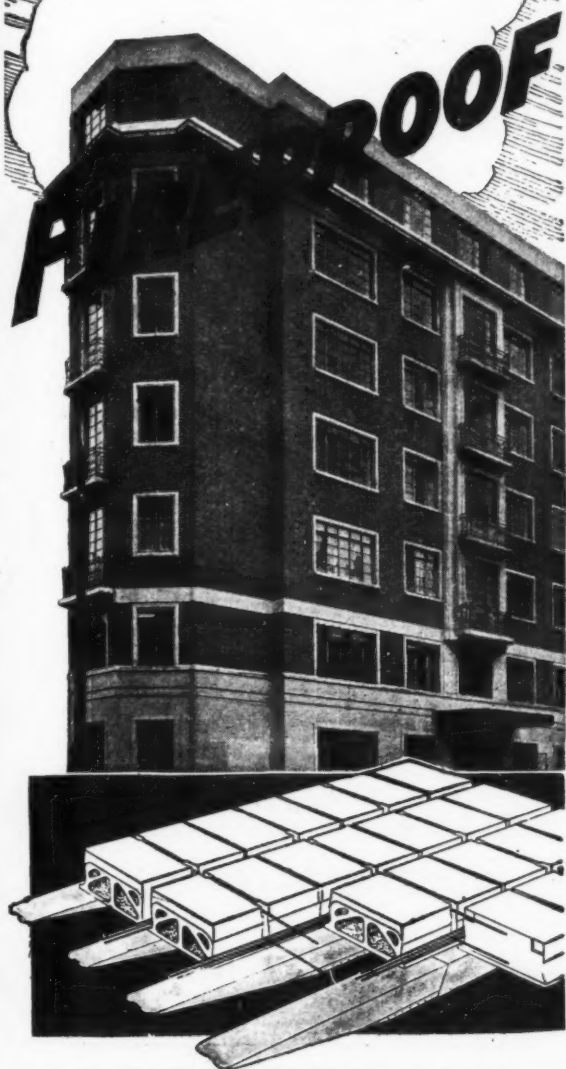
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## The Gentleman in the Parlour



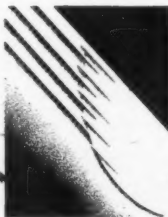
*What a delicate speculation it is to sit considering what we shall have for supper . . . eggs and a rasher, a rabbit smothered in onions or an excellent veal cutlet! Then to catch the preparation and the stir in the kitchen (getting ready for the gentleman in the Parlour). Procul, O procul este profani!*

WILLIAM HAZLITT (1778-1830).

The gentleman in the 1946 parlour still finds it hard to come by those eggs and rashers, though he may manage to snare the odd rabbit on his way home from the office.

What of his lady, in the kitchen? If he really is a gentleman, and not a heartless scoundrel, she will at least be making the best of the eternal scarcity by the aid of her Eagle Range. For Eagle Ranges abolish incinerated offerings and sanguinary sacrifices.

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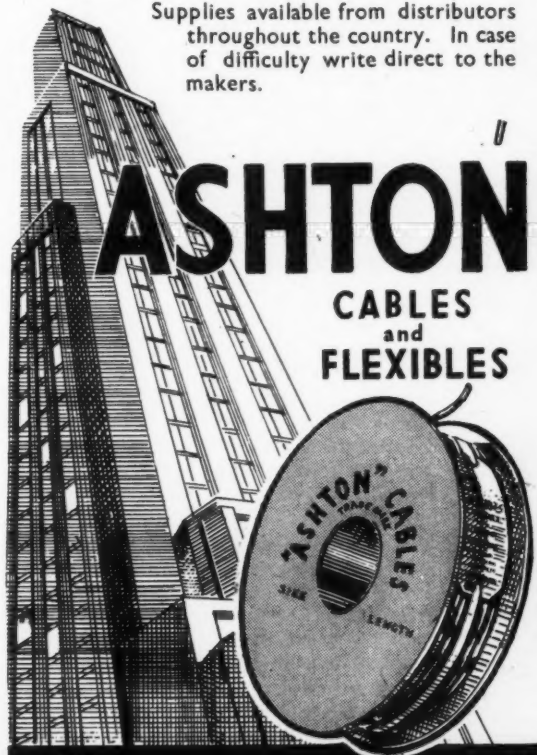
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## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

Size lines or under, 10s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

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

### CITY OF LEEDS.

#### CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

- (a) CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (SCHOOLS).
- (b) CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (HOSPITALS, ETC.).
- (c) CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (PUBLIC BUILDINGS).

Candidates must be Registered Architects, competent in architectural design and administration, have had actual experience in the carrying out of architectural works, and be familiar with statutory modern building requirements and regulations in connection with Schools and School Buildings, Hospitals, and Sanatoria or Public Buildings.

The commencing salary in each case will be £650 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to a maximum of £800 per annum. The first increment will take effect on the 1st April following the completion of six months' satisfactory service.

(d) STRUCTURAL ENGINEER (Class 1). Candidates should hold an appropriate University Degree or a Diploma of the Institute of Structural Engineers, and have had experience in steelwork and reinforced concrete calculations and design as applied to building works.

The commencing salary will be £625 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to a maximum of £700 per annum. The first increment will take effect on the 1st April following the completion of six months' satisfactory service.

(e) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (Class 2). The commencing salary will be £530 per annum, rising by annual increments of £20 to a maximum of £600 per annum. The first increment will take effect on the 1st April, following the completion of six months' satisfactory service.

(f) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (Class 3). The commencing salary will be £420 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £465 per annum. The first increment will take effect on the 1st April following the completion of six months' satisfactory service.

(g) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (Class 4). The commencing salary will be £360 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £405 per annum. The first increment will take effect on the 1st April following the completion of six months' satisfactory service.

(h) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (Class 4a). The commencing salary will be £330 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £375 per annum. The first increment will take effect on the 1st April following the completion of six months' satisfactory service.

Candidates for appointments (e) to (h) must be Registered Architects, and must have had a thorough training and experience in architectural design and construction.

(j) JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (Class 5). The commencing salary will be according to age, rising to a maximum of £300 per annum at 30 years of age.

(k) CHIEF CLERK OF WORKS. Candidates must have had a wide experience in all branches of the building trades, and should possess technical and administrative qualifications. The person appointed will be responsible for the control and supervision of all Clerks of Works employed in the Department.

The commencing salary will be £625 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to a maximum of £700 per annum. The first increment will take effect on the 1st April following the completion of six months' satisfactory service.

(l) CLERKS OF WORKS (SCHOOLS). Candidates must have had experience in the control and supervision of school buildings.

The commencing salary will be £360 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £405 per annum. The first increment will take effect on the 1st April following the completion of six months' satisfactory service.

(m) CLERKS OF WORKS (SCHOOLS AND HOUSING). The commencing salary will be £330 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £375 per annum. The first increment will take effect on the 1st April following the completion of six months' satisfactory service.

The commencing salary will be £330 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £375 per annum. The first increment will take effect on the 1st April following the completion of six months' satisfactory service.

(n) JUNIOR ASSISTANT CLERK OF WORKS. The commencing salary will be according to age, rising to a maximum of £300 per annum at 30 years of age.

(o) HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER. Candidates should hold an appropriate University degree or be Associate Members of the Institute of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and must have had experience in the design and supervision of heating, hot water, and ventilating systems in all classes of buildings.

(p) ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. Candidates should be Associates of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and must have had experience in the design and supervision of installations in connection with lighting, heating, power plants and mechanical equipment generally.

The commencing salary in each case (o) and (p) will be £460 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £510 per annum. The first increment will take effect on the 1st April following the completion of six months' satisfactory service.

(q) TRACERS (MALE OR FEMALE). The commencing salary in each case will be according to age, with a maximum of £300 at 30 years of age in the case of males, and a maximum of £240 per annum at 30 years of age in the case of females.

(r) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS (Class 1). Candidates should be members of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, and must have had extensive experience in the preparation of bills of quantities, specifications, and schedules for all classes of public buildings and measuring for an adjustment of accounts.

The commencing salary will be £460 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £510 per annum. The first increment will take effect on the 1st April following the completion of six months' satisfactory service.

(s) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS (Class 2). Candidates should have had experience in assisting with the taking off of quantities, preparing schedules and specifications, and measuring up and the preparation of final measurements.

The commencing salary will be £390 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £435 per annum. The first increment will take effect on the 1st April following the completion of six months' satisfactory service.

(t) JUNIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR (Class 4). The commencing salary will be according to age, with a maximum of £300 per annum at 30 years of age.

(u) MATERIALS CLERK. Candidates must have had a wide experience of the building trade and the supply of building materials.

The commencing salary will be £315 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £360 per annum. The first increment will take effect on the 1st April following the completion of six months' satisfactory service.

(v) ASSISTANT SURVEYOR (Class 1). The commencing salary will be £460 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £510 per annum. The first increment will take effect on the 1st April following the completion of six months' satisfactory service.

(w) ASSISTANT SURVEYOR (Class 1a). The commencing salary will be £420 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £465 per annum. The first increment will take effect on the 1st April following the completion of six months' satisfactory service.

(x) ASSISTANT SURVEYORS (Class 2). The commencing salary will be £330 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £375 per annum. The first increment will take effect on the 1st April following the completion of six months' satisfactory service.

Candidates should have had extensive experience in surveying, and levelling of large sites and buildings, and in the case of (v) and (w) should have had town planning experience.

(y) JUNIOR ASSISTANT SURVEYORS (Class 4). The commencing salary will be according to age, with a maximum of £300 per annum at 30 years of age.

(z) CLERKS OF WORKS (ROADS). Candidates must have had a wide experience of roads and sewer construction of large housing estates.

The commencing salary will be £330 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £375 per annum. The first increment will take effect on the 1st April following the completion of six months' satisfactory service.

Cost-of-living bonus additional to the above scales is at present payable as follows:—Adult Male Officers, £59 16s. per annum. Adult Female Officers, £48 2s. per annum.

The appointments will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, accompanied by copies of not more

than three recent testimonials (not returnable) must be received by me in the envelopes supplied therefor, not later than 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 30th May, 1946.

Canvassing in any form, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

R. A. H. LIVETT, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., City Architect.

Priestley House, Quarry Hill, Leeds, 9. 671

### BOROUGH OF WILLESDBN.

#### APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the appointment of:—

- (a) One 2nd class ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, and (b) 3rd class ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

The salary attaching to the post (a) will be Administrative, Professional and Technical Grade III of the National Whitley Council Scale for the London area, namely, £410 per annum by £15's to £465 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus. Candidates must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or hold an equivalent qualification, and preferably have general knowledge and experience of architectural work in the service of a Local Authority.

The salary attaching to the post (b) will be Administrative, Professional and Technical Grade I of the National Whitley Council Scale for the London area, namely, £350 per annum by £15's to £395 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus. Candidates must have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects or hold an equivalent qualification, and preferably have general knowledge and experience of architectural work in the service of a Local Authority.

The appointments, which will be terminable by one month's notice on either side, are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be forwarded to the undersigned endorsed "Architectural Assistant," not later than 10 a.m. Monday, 27th May, 1946.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be deemed a disqualification.

W. T. PIRE, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Dyne Road, Kilburn, N.W.6. 641

### COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

#### BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) THREE QUANTITY SURVEYORS. Preference will be given to applicants who have passed the Final Examination of the Surveyor's Institute, and should be capable of taking off, abstracting, billing of quantities, the adjustment and settlement of builders' accounts. The salary will be in accordance with the Council scales, which for qualified assistants over 29 years of age commences at £385, rising to £430 per annum.

(2) SIX ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, who must be good draughtsmen, have a knowledge of building construction and some experience in design. Preference will be given to Students of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The salary in this case will be in accordance with the Council's scale, which for trained assistants at age of 22 commences at £165, rising to £310 at 32, and for qualified Juniors £280 at the age of 24, rising to £310 at age 29.

(3) TWO CLERKS OF WORKS, one of whom will be required to supervise the erection of permanent houses by contract and the other to take charge of work on Corporation property and Insanitary Properties by direct labour. Inspection of premises for the issue of building licences will also be part of the duties.

Applicants for these two appointments should have a sound knowledge of the building trade, and should be capable of preparing schedules of materials required, and the supervision of men. The salary will be in accordance with the Corporation scale, commencing at £325, rising to £370 per annum.

(4) TWO MALE CLERKS, with building trade experience. Applicants should have been trained in a builder's office, and should be fully conversant with the preparation of schedules of materials, checking of accounts, and should be capable of assisting the Quantity Surveyors in preparing estimates. The salary for these appointments will be in accordance with the Corporation clerical scale, rising to £240 per annum at age 27.

All the above are current basic salaries, with the cost-of-living bonus added thereto, and will be subject to adjustment to the national scales.

The persons appointed will be required to contribute to the Local Government and other Officers' Superannuation Fund, and to pass a medical examination.

Applications on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from F. H. Patterson, Esq., M.I.M. & C.Y.E., Borough Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Wyburn Street, Gateshead, must be received not later than Monday, 27th May, 1946, endorsed "Quantity Surveyor," etc.

J. W. PORTER, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Gateshead, S. 649



## LINDSEY (Lincs) COUNTY COUNCIL.

Two Qualified Sectional CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS wanted, in the Office of the County Architect. Salary will be £460 per year, Grade V, rising by two annual increments of £15 and one of £20 to £510, with cost-of-living bonus in addition on the Whitley scale, at present £59 16s. per annum.

Applicants should be experienced in the design and construction of schools and control of assistants. The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice on either side. The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

The successful candidates will be required to provide a car, and will receive an allowance for an 8 h.p. car on the Council's scale.

Application by letter only, accompanied by three recent testimonials, to be received by the undersigned not later than the 30th May, 1946.

PHILIP W. BIRKETT, A.R.I.B.A.,  
County Architect.

County Offices, Lincoln. 632

## BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN.

## CHIEF PLANNING ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Chief Planning Assistant, in the Borough Engineer's Department, at a salary (in accordance with Grade IV of the new National Joint Council scales), commencing at £420 per annum, and rising by annual increments of £15 to £465 per annum.

Candidates must be Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute or hold an equivalent qualification.

The appointment will be terminated by one month's notice on either side, and is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Candidates when making application must disclose in writing whether to their knowledge they are related to any member of the Local Authority or to a holder of any senior office under the Authority.

Applications, endorsed "Chief Planning Assistant," stating age, qualifications, present and previous appointments and experience, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, must be delivered to the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, King's Lynn, not later than 27th May, 1946. Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

FRANK G. REEVES,  
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, King's Lynn. 619  
26th April, 1946.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

## ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a QUANTITY SURVEYOR, at a salary of £500 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, which at present amounts to £59 16s. per annum.

The post will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Acts, 1937 and 1939, 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.

The appointment will be in accordance with the County Council resolution regarding appointments made during the war, and subsequently be of a temporary nature in the first instance. The person appointed will, however, be eligible to apply for appointment on the permanent staff when the resolution is rescinded.

Forms of application may be obtained from the County Architect, Shire Hall, Nottingham.

K. TWEEDEALE MEABY,  
Clerk of the County Council.

Shire Hall, Nottingham. 651

## PRESCOT URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

## APPOINTMENT OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Technical Assistant, in the Surveyor's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade II of the National Conditions of Service, viz., £360 × £15 × £405 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

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

The applicant must have had good general experience in surveying, levelling, and draftsmanship in relation to housing schemes and construction, and will be engaged on such works in connection with the preparation and construction of roads and sewers on a site for approximately 800 houses. Experience in architectural work will be deemed an additional advantage.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, endorsed "Technical Assistant," should be forwarded to the Surveyor, Council Offices, Prescott, not later than Saturday, the 25th May, 1946.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

F. LAMBERT,  
Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, Prescott.  
1st May, 1946. 659

## THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

The Council invites applications for the full-time appointment of LIBRARIAN OF THE INSTITUTE. Minimum salary £750, rising by annual increments of £25 to £1,000, less superannuation contributions. Some experience of special library administration and knowledge of architecture would be an advantage. Applications should be not over 45 years of age.

Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 66, Portland Place, W.1. Applications should be submitted not later than 7th June, 1946, and be accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials and the names of two referees.

616

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM.

## APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the temporary appointments of two Architectural Assistants (Grade C), in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Candidates must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or hold an equivalent qualification, and have general knowledge and experience of architectural work in the service of a local authority.

The salary will be in accordance with Grade C of the Council's grading scheme for official staff, i.e., £420 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £465 per annum, plus war bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum, but the commencing salary may be increased, according to the qualifications and experience of the person appointed. The Council propose to apply the national salary scales, and the salary for this post may be subject to revision in the near future.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, to the Council's conditions of service for temporary official staff in force from time to time, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications on the form provided must be delivered to the undersigned, together with copies of three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Architectural Assistant," not later than 24th May, 1946.

Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification.

H. A. EDWARDS,  
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, East Ham.  
8th May, 1946. 646

## CITY OF MANCHESTER.

## APPOINTMENT OF CITY ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited, from persons holding the necessary qualifications, for the position of City Architect, at a salary of £1,750 per annum, rising by biennial increments at £125 to £2,000 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £60 per annum.

Particulars as to duties, terms and conditions of the appointment and forms of application, can be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications, endorsed "City Architect," are to be delivered not later than the 1st day of June, 1946.

Candidates serving in H.M. Forces abroad need not complete the official form of application, but may submit direct applications within the date specified, giving particulars of age, education, qualifications, and experience, and three names as references. The number of the applicant's release group and probable date of release should also be stated.

Canvassing in any form, oral or written, direct or indirect, will be regarded as a disqualification, and applications and testimonials must be sent to the Town Clerk only and not to members of the Council.

PHILIP B. DINGLE,  
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Manchester.  
May, 1946. 653

## LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Required at Hammersmith School of Building and Arts and Crafts, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.12, to commence as soon as possible, full-time TEACHERS of (a) Brickwork, (b) Carpentry and Joinery, with ability to assist with associated subjects, for work mainly in Secondary (Technical) School. Applicants should possess full technological certificate of the City and Guilds of London Institute. Good industrial experience essential. (c) Architectural Drawing and Design, including History of Architecture. (d) Builders' Quantities and associated subjects. Preference given to members of R.I.B.A. or Surveyor's Institute.

Burnham scale salary, £300 × £15 × £525 (men, plus London allowance (minimum £36) a year, and additions for training and qualifications as applicable). Commencing salary according to teaching and industrial experience. Application forms from Education Officer (T.1), County Hall, S.E.1. (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary), returnable by 15th June, 1946. Members of H.M. Forces serving abroad should apply by letter.

667

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY.

## EDUCATION ARCHITECTURAL STAFF.

Applications are invited by the 25th instant, from persons under 45 years of age, for the following appointments:

(i) CHIEF SCHOOLS' ARCHITECT. Salary

£625-£700.

(ii) SCHOOLS' ARCHITECT. Salary £535-£600.

(iii) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary

£390-£435.

In each case bonus will be paid.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Education, Town Hall, Wallasey.

EMRYS EVANS,  
Town Clerk.

674

## FIFE COUNTY COUNCIL.

## COUNTY HOUSING ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

## ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant in the County Housing Architect's Department. Applicants must be

qualified Architects, under 45 years of age, with previous experience of Local Authority schemes, particularly housing. The appointment is subject to the provision of the Local Government (Scotland) Superannuation Act, 1937, and the selected candidate will require to pass a medical examination.

Salary will be £400 per annum, plus war increase of £90 per annum.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be lodged with the undersigned not later than 11 a.m. on 21st May, 1946.

Canvassing will result in disqualification.

J. M. MITCHELL,  
County Clerk.

County Buildings, Cupar.  
3rd May, 1946. 660

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

## APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL STAFF.

The following additional Staff is required in the County Architect's Department:—

ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary £355 to £455 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, amounting at present to £60 per annum.

TWO ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Salary £250 to £370 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, amounting at present to £60 per annum.

The salaries referred to above are provisional, pending the grading of the Staff in accordance with the new Whitley scales.

Applications, stating age, married or single, war service, experience and qualifications, to be submitted to the County Architect, Shire Hall, Gloucester, together with three recent testimonials, or the names of three persons from whom references may be obtained, not later than Thursday, 30th May, 1946.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

GUY H. DAVIS,  
Clerk of the Council

2nd May, 1946. 662

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

## BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL AND TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments in the Department of the Borough Architect and Town Planning Officer:—

(a) CHIEF TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT, in the salary scale £575 × £25 to £650 p.a.

(b) TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT, in the salary scale £460 × 15 to £510 p.a.

(c) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, in the salary scale £460 × £15 to £510 p.a.

(d) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, in the salary scale £390 × £15 to £435 p.a.

Commencing salaries according to qualifications and experience.

Applicants for appointment (a), which offers great scope, should be A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. be experienced in the preparation of redevelopment schemes, and have a thorough knowledge of the survey work necessary to form the basis of a comprehensive town plan.

Applicants for appointment (b) should preferably be A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., and be experienced in carrying out the general town planning duties of a Municipal Authority.

Applicants for appointments (c) and (d) should be qualified architects, with considerable design ability, and experienced in housing and constructional work. Ability to prepare perspective drawings would be an advantage.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications must be delivered not later than 3rd June, 1946.

C. E. VIVIAN ROWE,  
Town Clerk.

669

DUNDEE COLLEGE OF ART.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

The Governors of the Dundee Institute of Art and Technology invite applications for the following positions:—

(1) SENIOR LECTURER AND STUDIO INSTRUCTOR. Salary scale: Men, £600, by £25 to £750; women, £480, by £20 to £600.

(2) LECTURER AND STUDIO INSTRUCTOR. Salary scale: Men, £450, by £15 to £685; women, £400, by £15 to £575.

Applicants for the above positions should be members of the R.I.B.A., and should preferably be holders of a degree or diploma of a recognized School of Architecture. Special experience in building construction will be an additional qualification.

Placing on salary scales will be according to qualifications and experience.

Appointments are subject to the approval of the Scottish Education Department.

Applications should be made not later than Monday, 17th June, 1946, on the prescribed forms, copies of which, with full particulars, may be obtained from the undersigned.

GEORGE H. THOMSON.

Clerk and Treasurer.

Bell Street, Dundee.

6th May, 1946.

664

EDINBURGH CORPORATION.

CITY ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of City Architect. The salary scale is £1,320, rising to £1,870 per annum by annual increments of £50, plus war increase (at present £120). Placing may be given on scale according to experience. The appointment will be whole-time, and will be subject to the Corporation's superannuation scheme. Applicants must not be over the age of 55 years at 1st January, 1947, and must be registered architects and members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Further particulars and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the undersigned, with whom applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, must be lodged not later than 1st June, 1946.

J. STORRAR.

Town Clerk.

City Chambers, Edinburgh.

673

BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.

DEPARTMENT OF DIRECTOR OF HOUSING.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment, at a salary of £390, rising by annual increments of £15 to £435, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present approximately £60 per annum.

The appointment will be on the unestablished staff of the Corporation, terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Candidates must be qualified Architects, and should have had a thorough training in design and construction, and be experienced in the preparation of sketch plans, working drawings, specifications, particularly in relation to housing estates and buildings related thereto.

Applications must be made on the appropriate forms, which can be obtained at the address given below, and must be returned, together with copies of not more than three testimonials, before 12 noon on Thursday, the 23rd May, 1946, endorsed "Assistant Architect."

Canvassing in any form is prohibited, and will be regarded as a disqualification.

H. FEDESKI, A.R.I.B.A., Dip.T.P.,

A.M.T.P.I.,

Director of Housing.

Town Hall Annex, 3, Regent Grove,

Leamington Spa.

1st May, 1946.

638

BOROUGH OF MACCLESFIELD.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant, at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T. III of the National Scale (£350, rising to £435 per annum), plus current war bonus.

Candidates should be A.R.I.B.A. or have an equivalent qualification. A surveying or town planning qualification and previous experience in municipal housing schemes would be an advantage.

Every applicant must disclose in writing whether, to his knowledge, he is related to any member of the Borough Council or to the holder of any senior office under the Council.

The post will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, experience, and qualifications, and accompanied by a recent testimonial, and giving the names, etc., of two referees, should reach the undersigned not later than Saturday, the 1st June, 1946.

WALTER ISAAC,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Macclesfield.

4th May, 1946.

681

SALOP COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Assistant Quantity Surveyor on the Establishment of the County Architect's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade V of the National Joint Council Scale, i.e., £460 per annum, rising to £510 per annum, plus a cost-of-living bonus, at present amounting to £59 16s. per annum.

The appointment will be subject for its termination to one month's notice in writing on either side, and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful applicant will be required to pass satisfactorily a medical examination.

Applicants should preferably be Professional Associates of the Surveyors' Institution (Quantities Section), experienced in the taking off and billing of quantities, measuring of work on completion and settlement of contractors' final accounts.

Applications, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should state age, qualifications, previous experience, and the present appointment of the applicant, and must be received by Mr. A. G. Chant, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 5, Belmont, Shrewsbury, not later than Saturday, 1st June.

G. C. GODBER,

Clerk of the Council.

Shirehall, Shrewsbury.

May, 1946.

675

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

Applications are invited for the post of Temporary LECTURER IN ARCHITECTURE. The appointment will be made in the first instance for two years. Duties to commence 29th September, 1946. Commencing stipend according to qualifications and experience, but not less than £400 per annum. All applications should be sent not later than 24th June, 1946, to the Registrar, the University, Manchester, 13, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

685

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY.

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited, not later than 7th June next, for the above appointment, at a salary of £625 per annum, rising by three annual increments of £700 per annum, plus war bonus.

Applicants should be under 45 years of age, and preferably Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and have had a wide experience of municipal housing, including flats of three or more stories.

A form of application and further particulars will be sent by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

EMRYS EVANS,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Wallasey.

May, 1946.

686

Partnerships

Six lines or under, 10s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

A FIRM of Architects, with established practice in the West Riding of Yorks, are requiring a young and capable Assistant, with a view to making him (after a short period of probation) a Junior Partner in the Firm. Write, stating age, experience, school education, and other particulars to Box 655.

ARCHITECT, Associate R.I.B.A., ex-Service man, 20 years' experience, in practice before the war, desires partnership in superior practice; Cheltenham, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick area. Box 678.

Architectural Appointments Vacant

Four lines or under, 5s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

Wherever possible prospective employers are urged to give in their advertisements full information about the duty and responsibilities involved, the location of the office, and the salary offered. The inclusion of the Advertiser's name in lieu of a box number is welcomed.

HEAD DRAUGHTSMAN.—Position immediately vacant for suitable applicant in established drawing office, with opportunities for able and enthusiastic man; knowledge of garden construction, survey experience, and ability to prepare building working drawings, are essential. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary required, to John Jefferies & Son, Ltd., Royal Nurseries, Cirencester.

526

STAFF ARCHITECT, for firm developing large industrial Estate on E. side of London, preferably with experience of such work and accustomed to co-operate with engineers, particularly as regards estate and factory layout. This is a progressive post; the candidate must take responsibility immediately for designing and detailing, and eventually for the drawing up of building standards. The commencing salary would be, according to age and experience, in the region of £900. Assistance would be given in obtaining a house. Write only to Box 1098, c/o Charles Barker & Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge Row, London, E.C.4.

TWO DRAUGHTSMEN (19-21 years) required in private practice; industrial and domestic surveys, working drawings.—Clark, L.R.I.B.A., 44, St. Russell Street, W.C.1. Museum 4400. 639

VACANCY for qualified or experienced Architect's Assistant (27 to 36) good and neat draughtsman, knowledge of quantities (neat tracer); early partnership for suitable man; in country town: £415 per annum; bachelor preferred. Box 636.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required immediately; factory work and housing. Apply, giving particulars of training, experience, and salary required, Adams & Edwards, F/R.I.B.A., 3, Brook Street, Stoke-on-Trent. 635

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required by Manchester firm of Architects; preferably a Student R.I.B.A. or young Associate; well established practice, engaged mainly on Municipal work. Write, stating age, details, and salary required. Box 661.

REQUIRED.—One Senior and one Junior Architectural Assistant immediately. Gotch, Saunders & Surridge, High Street, Kettering. 663

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT wanted for provincial office; experienced in housing and/or industrial work, with some knowledge of quantities; salary £400 to £500 per year. Applications, stating age, experience, etc., to be forwarded to J. G. L. Poulson, L.R.I.B.A., 29, Ropergate, Pontefract, Yorkshire. 665

SENIOR and Junior Architectural Assistants required in Midlands Office of London Architect; applicants for senior position should have previous experience of industrial work; salary by arrangement. Box 657.

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required by L. F. Vanstone & Partners, Chartered Architects, 11, Grimsone Terrace, Plymouth. 672

APPLICATIONS are invited for position of Costing Clerk in Architect's Department, Doncaster Co-operative Society, Ltd.; permanency; salary will be £300 per annum, plus current war bonus, and applicants must be experienced in detailed costing of building works. Applications, stating age, experience, etc., together with two names for references, to be forwarded to the Secretary, 1, John Street, Doncaster, endorsed "Costing Clerk," not later than 24th May, 1946. 673

DRAUGHTSMAN wanted by London flooring specialists; experience of reinforced concrete essential, with good knowledge of general building construction. Full particulars of age, qualifications, and experience and salary required, to Box 679.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS (Senior and Junior) required immediately; salary according to qualifications. Full particulars of age, experience, etc., to W. James Venables, L.R.I.B.A., 11, West Street, Congleton, Cheshire. 682

ASSISTANT required; must have passed Inter R.I.B.A. and contemplating final 6-12 months; housing, hospitals; salary £250-£350, according to qualifications and experience. G. H. N. Inman, F.R.I.B.A., The Charterhouse, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1. Tel.: Clerkenwell 4414. 683

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required, with experience in design of farm buildings, country houses and cottages, and capable of dealing with claims for damage to requisitioned property; Hertfordshire area; pension scheme for permanent staff. Apply, stating experience and salary required, Box 684.

Architectural Appointments Wanted

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

JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMAN requires progressive position, London area; 3 years at school of building, also 1 year's experience in architectural drafting and surveying. Box 403.

ENGINEER/DESIGNER (45), extensive educational engineering, industrial and domestic building, including pre-fabrication, desires permanent appointment or private commissions in development work. Box 407.



**CHARTERED ARCHITECT**, with office near London, is prepared to undertake free-lance work. Box 404.

**RECENTLY** demobbed Army Captain (28), married, seeks position of Architect's Assistant; prefer Leicester or district; 2 years in West End office; pre-war probationer R.I.B.A., and Polytechnic trained. Box 413.

**EX-A.T.S.**, 3 years as draughtswoman in C.R.E. offices, requires post in Architect's office in London or near Romford, to enable study for special final R.I.B.A. examination; good draughtswoman, knowledge of building construction, leveling, and surveying. M. Oldrey, 515, Mawney Road, Romford. 414

**F.R.I.B.A.**, aged 38, desires change for personal reasons; 5 years own practice prior to war; 12 years' responsible administrative post in architectural education, and varied experience; willing to go anywhere; must be good salary and prospects; fullest particulars in confidence to bona-fide enquiries. Box 415.

**ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** desires change of employment in Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 6 years' experience in housing, factories, surveys, sketch plans and working drawings. Box 416.

**SOUTH** and South-Western Counties.—Assistant, 8 years' experience, requires position; all types, surveys, specifications, quantities. c/o 10 Wykeham Place, Banbury, Oxon. 417

### Other Appointments Wanted

Four lines or under, 2s. 6d.; each additional line, 1s.

**ADVERTISING MANAGER** (38) seeks post-war position in priority line, where 10 years' experience in national industrial concerns would be effective in advertisement, literature, press relations and sales, etc. Write Box 401.

**SURVEYOR**—Free to accept spare-time work; working up, abstracting and billing; London area. Replies to Box 643.

**BILLS** of Quantities, Specifications, etc., duplicated/typed accurately and rapidly; estimates given. Marjorie Nixon, Cartrefly, Chestnut Lane, Amersham, Bucks. 658

**QUALIFIED** Architect will assist another during evenings and week-ends either at own or other office; London. Box 670.

**EXPERIENCED** Architectural Assistant requires spare-time work in London area, including working drawings from sketch plans, details, war damage schedules and specifications, repairs and conversions, etc. Box 676.

**PROFESSIONAL QUANTITY SURVEYOR**, London area, anxious to meet Architect, to combine forces to mutual advantage; expert in all branches of war damage contracts; well known to authorities. Box 680.

### Competition

Six lines or under, 10s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

#### CITY OF WESTMINSTER ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.

##### EXHIBITION OF DESIGNS.

An Exhibition of all the Designs received in the City Council's Architectural Competition for the Pimlico Housing Scheme will be held at Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.1, from Monday, 20th May, to Saturday, 25th May, 1946. The Exhibition will be open to the public free of charge as follows:—

Monday, from 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.  
Tuesday to Friday, from 10.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.  
Saturday, from 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

PARKER MORRIS,

Town Clerk.

Westminster City Hall,  
Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.  
14th May, 1946.

### Miscellaneous

Four lines or under, 5s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

**A. J. BINNS, LTD.**, specialists in the supply and fixing of all types of fencing, tubular guard rail, factory partitions and gates. 53, 64, Marlborough St., W.1. Gerrard 4223-4225.

**F. J. BAYNES, LTD.**, established over 100 years. Heating, Ventilating and Sanitary Engineers, 99/107, St. Paul's Road, N.1. Canonbury 2061-3.

**FENCING AND GATES** of every type, supplied and erected. Specialists in chain link. Boulton & Paul, Limited, Norwich. 662

**INVESTMENT TRUST** wishes to purchase PROPERTY LET to good tenants. Details of Houses, Flats or Shops to John Swait & Sons, Surveyors, The Mall, W.5. EAL. 2866 804

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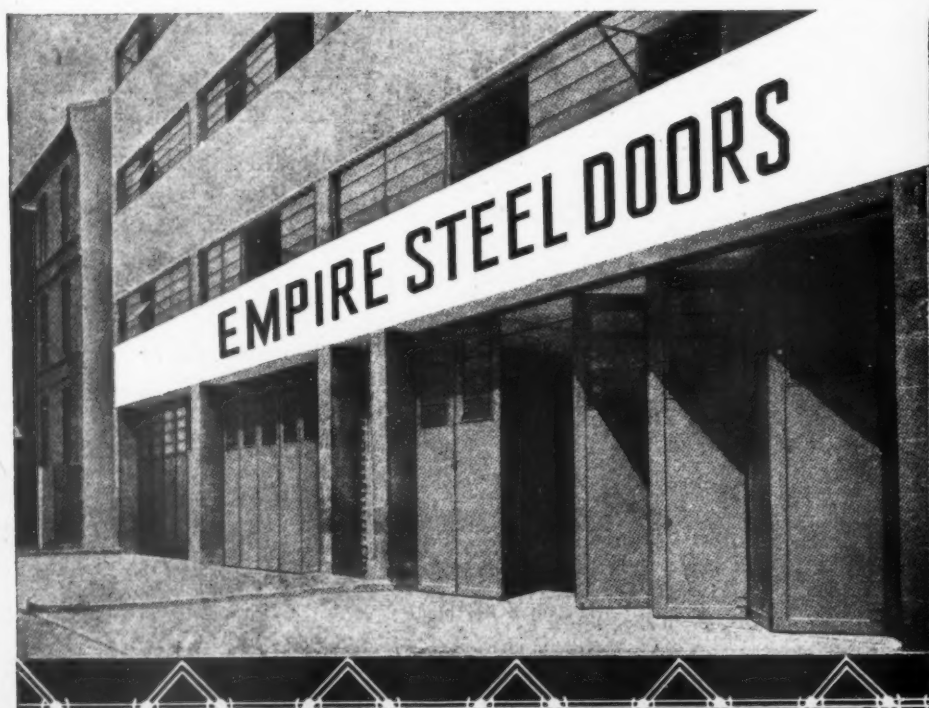
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