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

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The Architects' JOURNAL for January 9, HE ARCHITEC R

A glossary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committees of all kinds, together with their full address and telephone numbers. The glossary is published in two parts—A to H one week, I to Z the next. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit in the address.

| 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 IHVE | Institution of Electrical Engineers. Savoy Place, W.C.2. Temple Bar 7676 |
| | Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. 72/74, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Victoria 0146/7 |
| IIBD | Incorporated Institute of British Decorators. Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1. Euston 2450 |
| ILA | Institute of Landscape Architects. 12, Gower Street, W.C.1. Museum 1783 |
| 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 | Institute 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 | MARS Group (English Branch of CIAM). 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 MOTCP | Ministry of Transport. Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1. Abbey 7711 Ministry of Town and Country Planning, 32-33, St. James's Square, S.W.1. |
| MOTO | 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 |
| NAS | National Association of Shopfitters. 9, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Abbey 5277/8 |
| NBR | National Building Record. 37, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7. Kensington 8161 |
| NCBMP | National Council of Building Material Producers. 2. Caxton Street, S.W.1. |
| NFBTE | Abbey 5111 National Federation of Building Trades Employers. 82, New Cavendish Street, Will Loroberg 400 |
| NFBTO | W.1. Langham 4041 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 |
| NHBRC | National House Builders Registration Council. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1. |
| NPL | National Physical Laboratories. Head Office, Teddington. Langham 4041 Molesey 1380 |
| NRIAD | National Register of Industrial Art Designers. National Gallery, Trafalgar |
| T TILL IS | Square, W.C.2. Whitehall 2415 |
| NSAA | National Smoke Abatement Association. Chandos House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. Abbey 1359 |
| 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 |
| SCR | Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR. 98 Gower Street, W.C.1. Euston 6272/3 |
| 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 |
| ТСРА | 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 |
| TTF | Timber Trades Federation. 81, Cannon Street, E.C.4. City 1476 |
| WEDA | Welfare Equipment Development Association. 61, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4. City 4263/4 |
| ZDA | Zinc Development Association. Lincoln House, Turl Street, Oxford. Oxford 47988 |







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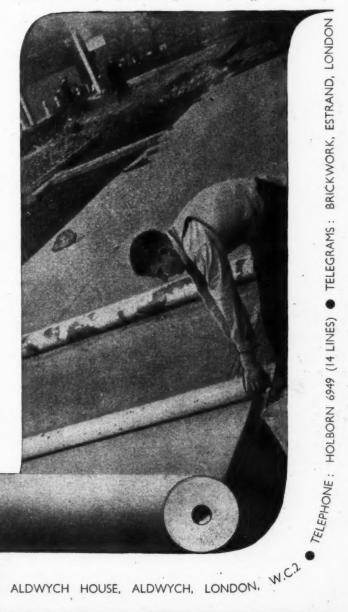
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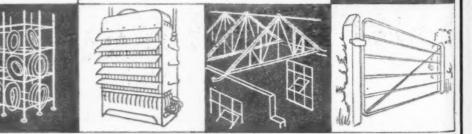
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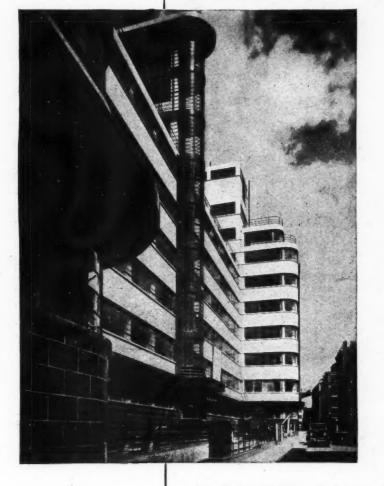
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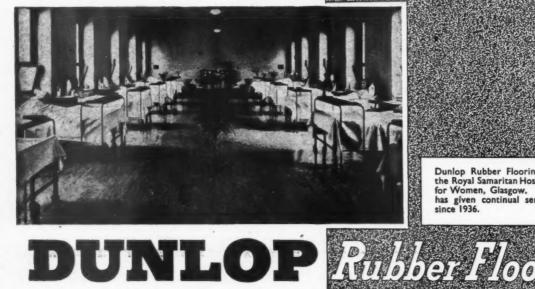
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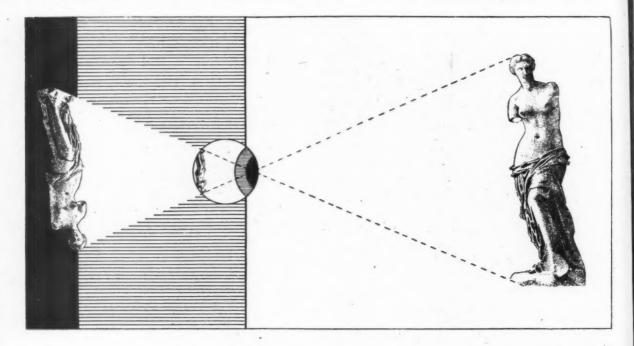
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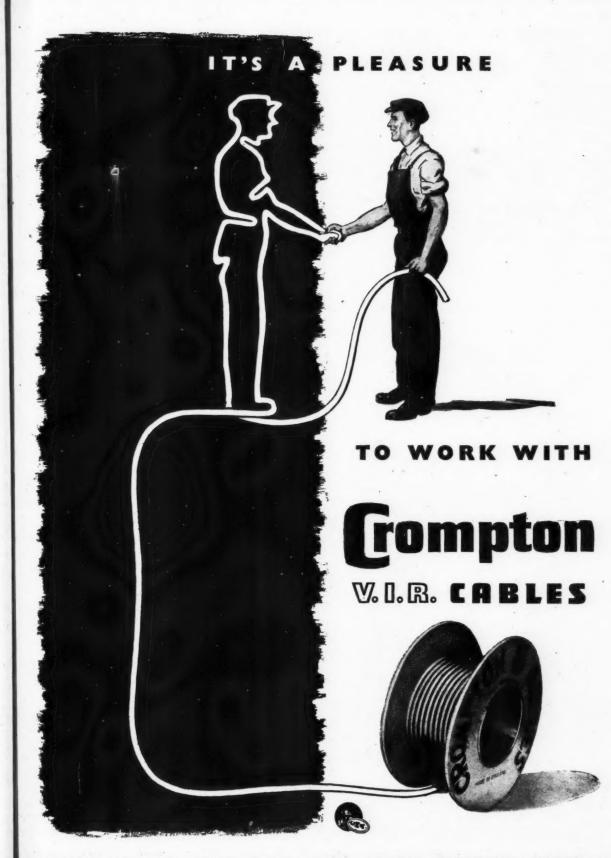
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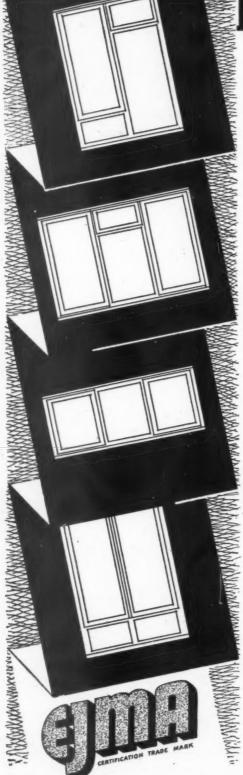
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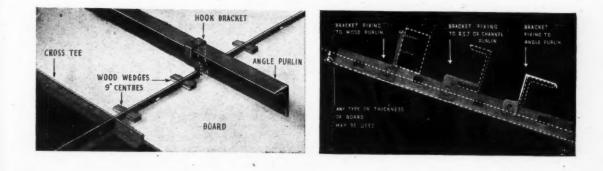
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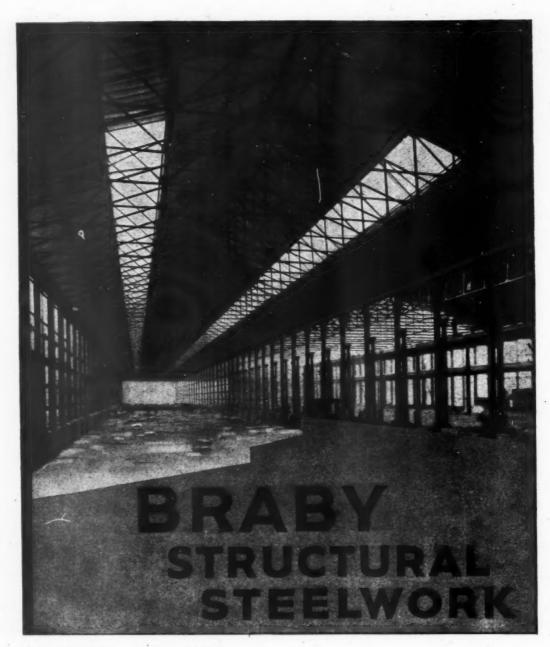
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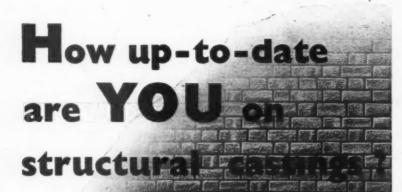
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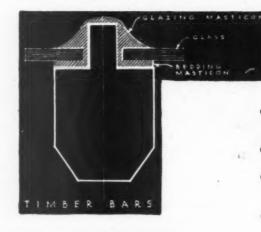
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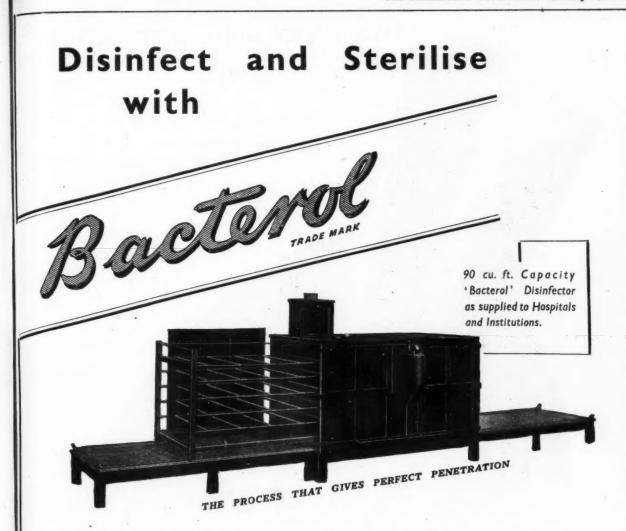
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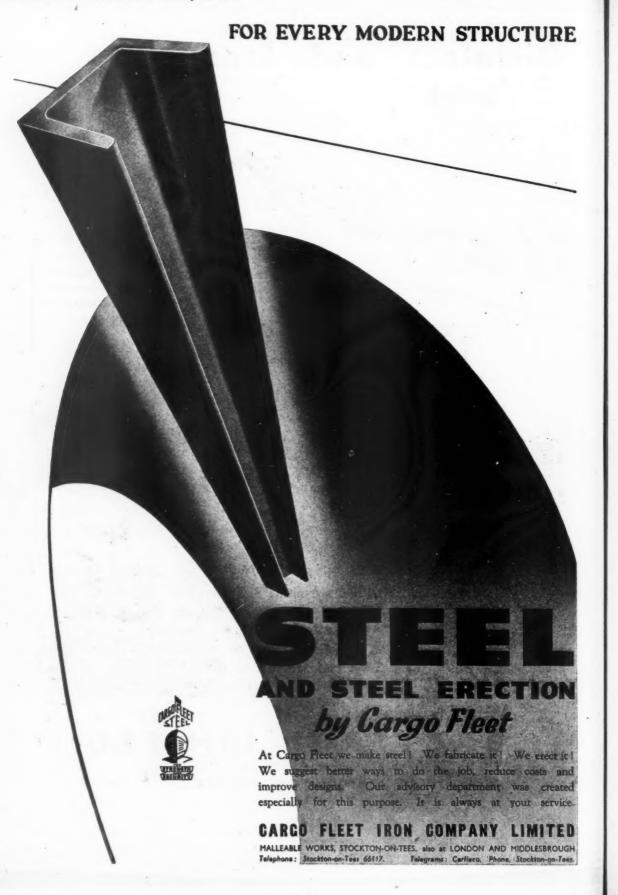
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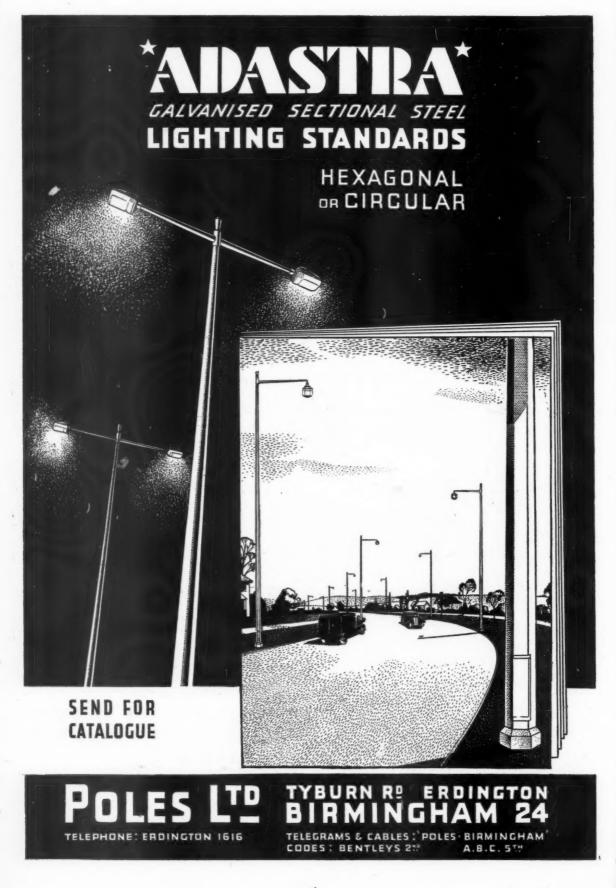
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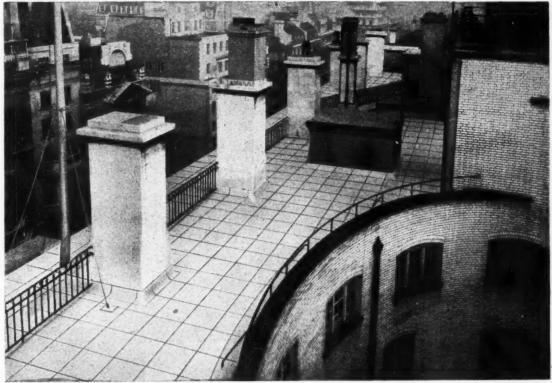
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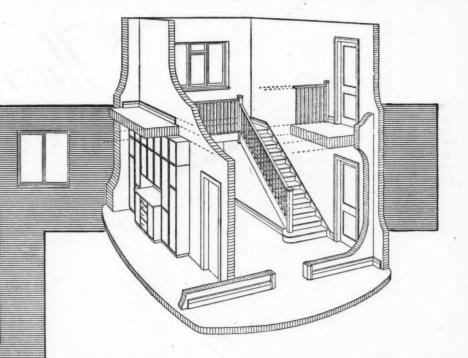
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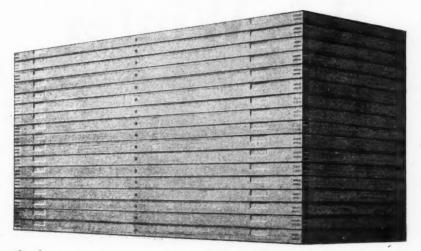
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41 / 5 / 5 accuracy of the machine come into their own. Mass-precision methods at Leaderflush will deliver a large proportion of the doors that will go to Britain's rebuilding. You can always identify Leaderflush doors by the inlaid circular trade mark.

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How to make the best use of Electricity this Winter

Now that we all realise that there's a very real danger of Electricity cuts throughout this winter, it is essential for everyone to know how to manage with the minimum of inconvenience and discomfort.

This is the problem . . .

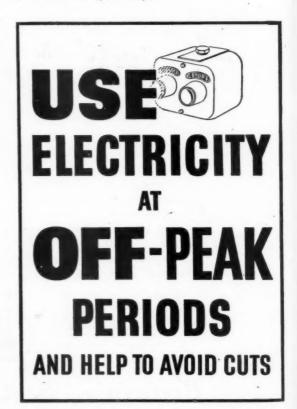
The problem is a very straightforward one. There is not enough electricity-producing machinery to meet every demand, all the time. Why? Because for six years no extensions or additions to the power stations were allowed unless directly needed for helping towards Victory; none were allowed for the anticipated higher post-war demands. A vast power plant project, costing over £200,000,000, is now in hand, but this will take *time*. Meantime, the war-tired plant must not be overstrained: if too many people are using Electricity simultaneously, the Electricity engineers *must* switch off for a while.

... and THIS is the solution

Don't over-burden the willing horse. Electricity will go on giving you the same faithful service if you'll do your part. The heaviest burden comes in the PEAK PERIODS, and if everyone will honestly plan to lighten the load in those periods, the danger point may not be reached. At present the PEAK PERIODS are from 8 a.m. until noon, and from 4 until 6 p.m., for five days a week—Monday to Friday. If everyone will transfer some electrical load to OFF-peak periods, we may avoid some of the cuts. Here's how you can help relieve the strain. Just adjust your daily routine so that OFF-peak periods are always the Electricity-using times, and peak-periods are the helping times. It may perhaps mean inconvenience to you; nobody likes having their carefully-arranged daily programme upset. But it's truly worth it. It is a fact that your Power Station, just now, is relying upon the help that you can give. I u p g

No strain means no cuts

If you do get cuts you'll know that some people aren't helping. But — and you can count on this — there'll be no cuts if everyone helps!



Issued by British Electrical Development Association.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for January 9, 1947 [23

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



order." Subscription rates : by post in the U.K. or abroad, £1 155. od. per annum. Single copies, 9d.; post free, 11d. Special numbers are included in subscription; single copies 1s. 6d.; post free, 1s. 9d. Back numbers more than 12 months old (when available), double price. Volumes can be bound complete with index, in cloth cases, for 15s. each; carriage 1s. extra. Goods advertised in the JOURNAL and made of raw material now in short supply, are not necessarily available for export.

DIARY FOR JANUARY FEBRUARY AND MARCH

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.

DERBY. English Water Colours from the Hickman Bacon Collection. Exhibition at the Museum and Art Gallery. (Sponsor, the Arts Council.) Until JAN. 11

LONDON. Exhibition of the King's Pictures. At the Royal Academy, Piccadilly, W. About 500 paintings in the Royal Collection, selected from all the Palaces in which the collection is permanently kept. Includes a large number of works not normally accessible to the public. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d. Until MAR. 16 British Road Federation's First Post-War Exhibition. At the Empire Tea Bureau, 22, Lower Regent Street, W.1. Primarily the object of the exhibition is to assist road constructional engineers, designers and other technical experts to maintain contact with the new developments, both in this country and abroad. Its second feature will explain to the general public the existing highway conditions and the plans already made to alleviate the position, together with possible developments of the future. Weekdays, 1030 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. (Sponsor, BRF.) Until JAN. 11

Your New Home. House Building Industries Exhibition. At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) Until JAN. 12

Professor R. H. Evans. Extensibility and Modulus of Rupture of Concrete. At the Institution of Structural Engineers, 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. 6 p.m. (Sponsor, ISE.) JAN. 9

R. L. Reiss. New Tasks for Local Government in Old Towns. At the Planning Centre, 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Buffet lunch, 12.45 p.m. Talk, 1.15 p.m. (Sponsor, TCPA.) JAN. 9

Institute of Welding Film Meeting. At Wandsworth Technical Institute, Wandsworth High Street, S.W.18. Films to be shown are Job 99—Pluto, the story of the Hamel pipe lines, The Magic Wand of Industry—Arc Welding and Prevention and Control of Distortion in Arc Welding. 7.30 p.m. (Institute of Welding, South London Branch.) JAN. 10

Building Science. An exhibition of science applied to modern building construction. At Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Papers read each evening at 7.30. Admission free. (Organised by the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.) JAN. 13-18

Anthony Minoprio. Criticism of Prizes: Deed of Award. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. 6 p.m. (Sponsor, RIBA.) JAN. 14

W. D. Wright. Colour in Illuminating Engineering. At the ELMA Lighting Service Bureau, 2, Savoy Hill, W.C.2. 6 p.m. (Sponsor, IES.) JAN. 14

Rural Building Materials Exhibition. At the Building Centre, 23, Maddox Street, W.1. Exhibits will include 25 panels of handmade bricks from various counties, examples of stone walling, rubble Bath limestone, Kent flintwork, repatching straw thatching, and slates from Westmorland, Wales and Cornwall. Speakers: the Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, M.P., Minister of Health, who will open the exhibition, and Sir Charles Reilly. (Sponsor, Rural Industries Bureau.) 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. JAN. 15-FEB. 12

Ethiopian Exhibition of Arts, Crafts, Industry and Education. At Foyles Bookshop, 111, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Sponsor, Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital Council.) Sir Patrick Abercrombie will open the exhibition at 3 p.m. on January 20. JAN. 20-FEB. 4

G. Grenfell Baines and Raglan Squire. Partnership and Profit Sharing. Third of the informal lectures on Office Organization. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.I. Chairman, H. V. Lobb. Grenfell Baines will deal with working relationships in the profession and will discuss the question of rewards, recognition, and the opportunities and responsibilities which arise from certain types of group sharing. He will also give a brief account of the measures adopted for carrying out the aims and ideals of his organization. Raglan Squire will talk about the relationship of partners and associate architects in a firm. and of the advantages and disadvantages to be derived from abbreviated names for architectural firms. He will also deal with the question of the distribution of profits and staff welfare as well as with the relation which exists between clients and members of the staff. Light refreshments will be available at a small charge from 6.0-6.30 p.m. for those coming direct from their offices. Lecture. 6.30 p.m. (Sponsor, RIBA.) FEB. 4

MANCHESTER. H. Y. Turnbull and H. Hoyle. Unit Heaters. At Milton Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. 7 p.m. (Sponsor, IHVE, Manchester and District Branch.) JAN. 13

M ILFORD HAVEN. The Art of the Film. Exhibition at the Town Hall. (Sponsor, the Arts Council.) Until JAN. 13

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

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

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

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

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Difficulty is still being encountered in meeting the very heavy demand for ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS FOR NEW HOUSES. This difficulty is due in part to the inability of manufacturers to meet orders for certain makes of fitting which are no longer in production, or are being manufactured only in limited quantities. Where this is the case, insistence upon the specified article is likely to cause unnecessary delay while suitable alternatives are available. Local authorities are therefore asked by the Ministry of Health not to specify particular makes or patterns of fitting unless they have verified that they are in production, and to instruct their contractors to accept suitable alternatives where they anticipate delay in obtaining delivery. Manufacturers will be prepared to advise what alternatives are available if unable to supply the article ordered. The Ministry also states: Efforts are being made to increase the supply of conduit piping for housing use, but it will be some time before the present severe shortage is overcome. In the meantime local authorities would be well advised to consider the use of TRS cable, which is in good supply, for the whole or a part of the installation, where the requirements of the supply undertaking permit. A number of local authorities has already adopted this course.



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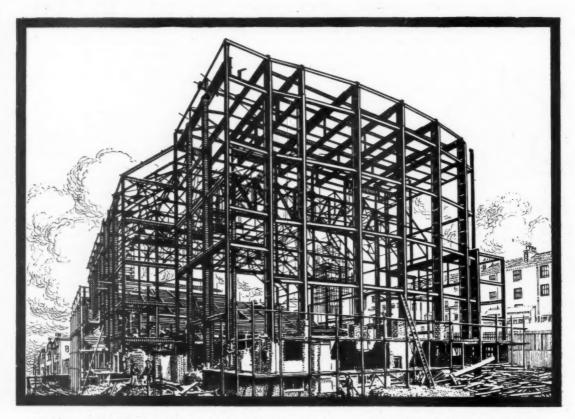
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From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

ANATOMY OF SUBURBIA. [From The Castles on the Ground, by J. M. Richards (Architectural *Press*).] In the suburb each man can see his own handiwork. It may be only a rockery he has built or a tree of his own planting which he can see over-topping the hedge as he turns the corner of the road on his return from the city in the evening, but to some extent he can feel responsible for his environment and thus get a sense of controlling his destiny. Here we have a clue to much that is puzzling in the suburban scene, and particularly to the origins of suburban architectural taste. The thing which is familiar is felt to be the more governable . . . and at least some of the appeal that suburban architecture makes is to the conservative instinct which clings to whatever can be trusted not to introduce new uncertainties into an existence already uncertain enough. . . . The partial removal of the fear of actual want has not removed the social stigma attached to poverty, so there is an additional incentive to keep up appearances and to do so through the well-tried means of architectural symbolism. Thus we get the snobberies of suburban architectural styles, the significance attached to the separate tradesman's entrance, the perpetuation of the subtle difference between the wooden paling and the privet hedge, between plain rough-cast ('looks like a Council House') and imitation oak beams. Architectural styles have to be reinterpreted as social symbols. An elaborate code has grown up, instinctively understood by those whom it concerns, by means of which family circumstances are depicted and achievements recorded in architectural language, almost after the fashion of heraldry. Advantageous alliances are reflected as clearly in a fructification of shrubberies and bay windows as they are in elaborate quarterings, and a Council cottage may carry the same degree of obloquy as a bar sinister.

The Codes of Practice Committee of the Ministry of Works has issued for comment Code 1.321 MASONRY WALLS with natural and cast stone ashlar facing. This code, which has been prepared by a committee convened by the RIBA, deals with the materials, design and erection of masonry walls with ashlar facing of natural and cast stone for external walling, and party walls. It is a companion publication to Code 1.31 Brickwork, issued for comment in May, 1946, and to several other codes, now in course of preparation, dealing with rubble masonry, cement concrete walls cast in situ, and weather resisting cladding. The list of definitions included in Section I is comprehensive, and the clauses on exchange of information and time schedule are dealt with fully. Section 2 covers the range and selection of materials mentioned in the code with reference to relevant British Standard Specifications, while Section 3 gives design considerations. Architects should find help-ful the clauses in Section 3 on the behaviour of masonry walls in relation to the exclusion of rain, drying and wetting movements, thermal expansion, sound insulation with various linings, heat transmittance, the con-struction of damp-proof courses, the varieaffecting durability. Work off site, and work on site are dealt with in Sections 4 and 5 respectively. The Code contains many 5 respectively. The Code contains many diagrams indicating good practice in the magrams indicating good practice in the construction of damp-proof courses for masonry walls. Comments are invited and will be welcomed. They should be for-warded to the Committee by January 27. Copies may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 3s. 6d., post free.

NEW YEAR HONOURS. Order of the British Empire:—Civilian Awards: K.B.E.: Keay, Lancelot Herman, City Architect and Director of. Housing, Liverpool, President, RIBA. C.B.E.: A. Floyd, County Surveyor of West Sussex, Sec. County Surveyors Society; F. Jackman, Senior Architect, Ministry of Education; F. M. Joseph, lately Director of Works and Buildings, NAAFI; J. L. P. Kent, Supt. Ship Div., National Physical Laboratory, Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research; Capt. E. H. P. Maurice, R.N. (Retd.), Director of Temporary Housing, Min. of Works; S. G. Russell, Chairman, Board of Trade Advisory Panel of Designers of Utility Furniture. O.B.E.: D. H. Alexander, Principal, Municipal College of Technology, Belfast; J. J. Gardner, Chief Designer, "Britain Can Make It" Exhibition; W. Jones, Regional Manager, Cardiff, War Damage Commission; R. Kean, Director, Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors; F. R. Maude, Chief Surveyor of Lands, Admiralty; A. Morris, Sen. Planning Inspector, Ministry of Town and Country Planning; D. D. Pratt, Ph.D., Asst. Director, Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research; J. T. B. Sandercock, Vice-Chairman, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives.

The establishment of a BRITISH COMMONWEALTH SCIENT-IFIC OFFICE in London is one of the main recommendations to Governments disclosed in the Report of Proceedings of the British Commonwealth Scientific Official Conference. The Official Scientific Conference followed



Bornholm, a Danish Island in the Baltic, liberated from Germany by Russia, is now almost rebuilt. Here are three of the new wood houses. There are three hundred three- and four-bedroomed types, with brick cellars. Externally, the houses are painted in different colours.

on the Royal Society's Empire Scientific Conference last July. Its primary concern was to discuss scientific collaboration, which had grown up in the Commonwealth dur-ing the war, and to devise means of en-suring its continuance and improvement. Consequently, most of the resolutions are of an administrative or organisational aspect rather than of direct scientific interest. Broadly, the proposal to set up a British Commonwealth Scientific Office (BCSO) in London is that the various Dominion London is that the various Dominion Scientific Missions and Liaison Officers in Scientific Missions and Liaison Officers in London should occupy adjoining offices in the same building. While retaining full autonomy and responsibility to their Governments they would be able to co-operate more easily in matters of common interest. Thus specialist knowledge which might at any time be available among the staff of one mission would be available to the other missions. The work would be carried out more rapidly and economically by the provision of certain common services by the provision of certain common services such as library, typing, duplicating, abstract-ing, indexing and microfilming. It is sug-gested that the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research should be responsible for these common services, and that the BCSO London should at first be housed in the same building as DSIR. BCSO London will be set up on approximately similar lines to BCSO, Washington, which was established during the war. It is recom-mended that the latter should continue but that its name should be altered to BCSO. that its name should be altered to BCSO, North America. The eventual establishment of the BCS offices in other parts of the world is also forecast. It was agreed that permanent machinery for facilitating Commonwealth scientific collaboration and for following up the recommendations of the Conference should be provided by estab-lishing a Standing Committee of the Conference with a Secretary and Working Party in London. The Standing Committee con-sists of the executive heads for industrial and scientific, agricultural and medical re-search in the United Kingdom, the search in the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India, together with three scientific representatives nominated by the Colonial Office. The Working Party is com-posed of deputies of the members of the Standing Committee with the Secretary of the Standing Committee as Chairman of the Working Party. This arrangement will en-sure that scientific collaboration is main-tained at a high pitch of efficiency. The report is published by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. 3d.



County Planning Officer of Northumberland

Mr. George Robson, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., T.P.DIP., has been appointed County Planning Officer of Northumberland. He is a Northumbrian who has had wide and varied experience in various parts of the country. Articled to J. Walter Taylor and Son, chartered architects and surveyors, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, he assisted Henry Kelly, Ltd., Newcastle, on the North East Coast Exhibition; was Chief Assistant to the late Ingalten Sanders, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Southampton; moved to an appointment in Wellington, Somerset, and returned to Southampton as an Assistant to the Council. After carrying out planning works in Surrey, he was appointed to the Borough of Dover as Assistant to Mr. William Boulton Smith, M.SC.(ENG.). M.INST.C.E., F.S.I., M.T.P.I., where he was responsible for architectural and planning work of considerable magnitude. From 1939-1943 he was in charge of Rescue and Repair work in the Borough of Dover. In 1943 he joined the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, and has been Assistant Regional Planning Officer in Region 1, which covers the counties of Northumberland, Durham, North Riding, Cumberland and Westmorland. He took up his new appointment last month. At the South-West Essex Technical College and School of Art Department of Architecture and Building Mr. John J. Clarke, Barrister-at-Law, is delivering a series of lectures on HOUSING AND PLANNING LAW and Central and Local Government. At 6.30 p.m. on Wednesdays, commencing on January 8, Mr. John J. Clarke, M.A., F.S.S., of Gray's Inn and the Northern Circuit, Barrister-at-Law, Legal Member of the Town Planning Institute, will give a series of Lectures on Housing and Planning Law and Central and Local Government at the South-west Essex Technical College and School of Art Department of Architecture and Building. The lectures cover the examinations of the Town Planning Institute and the NALGO (Final) Examinations. In addition, also on Wednesday evenings, Mr. Clarke will deliver a series of lectures on Local and Central Government and Social Administration covering the examinations of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, the Incorporated Association of Rating and Valuation Officers, The Town Planning Institute and the NALGO Examinations.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Anthony Nutting asked the Minister of Transport whether he has considered the danger to public safety of the projected THURMASTON BY-PASS ROAD in Leicestershire; and if he will reconsider the alternative proposal to construct this by-pass round the western side of the village. Mr. Barnes: The alternative proposal for a by-pass to the west of Thurmaston was reconsidered when the road became a trunk road on April 1, 1946. The conclusion was that such a location is not possible because of the low lying nature of the ground. When the proposed by-pass comes to be constructed, full regard will be had to safety considerations. Mr. Nutting: Does the right hon. Gentleman realize that his permitting houses to be erected on this very piece of land where he refuses to allow a by-pass?

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A Committee of representatives of the RIBA and CPRE is to consider the control of THE EXTERNAL APPEAR-ANCE OF BUILDINGS. The Council of the RIBA has agreed to set up a small committee, composed of representatives of the RIBA and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, to consider the Control of the External Appearance of Buildings. The Committee has been appointed with the following terms of reference: --(1) To examine and report on existing powers of control, the manner in which they are exercised and the extent to which they fulfil or fall short of the require-ments of planning authorities. (2) In the light of this examination and of past experience, to report on what amendments to existing legislation are necessary to provide architectural service to planning authorities on a more practical footing, such proposals to be defined and methods of carrying them out clearly outlined.

WANTED: A NEW VERNACULAR

THE growing public interest in architecture must be something new and surprising in the experience of every architect living to-day. It is something that we have been working for and hoping for through several generations. The immediate cause of it is, of course, an unprecedented shortage of buildings of every kind, houses especially, but amounting to an acknowledged need for whole new towns. That the demand is not entirely for mere numbers, but for quality also, must be credited in some part to our own propaganda and to that of the friends of architecture. The public has accepted the idea of planning from the profession, although probably few realize how close is the analogy between the modern idea of planning and the architect's daily work.

Whilst we rejoice in the amount of public notice that is accorded to architectural questions, it must be admitted that the public is still far from a full understanding of the architectural message. The public debate is continuous, and often well-informed, upon many subsidiary aspects of architecture, but it has not yet reached the central issue. The politics of architecture are discussed, its economics, sociology, science—even its strategical aspects—but the art of architecture, its emotional and æsthetic content, the part that makes sense of all the others is hardly touched upon. At the most, only the minor and negative aspects are debated publicly, such as preserving rural England or protecting ancient buildings. A demand for a *positive* architectural æsthetic is not yet vocal.

Dr. Siegfried Giedion in his recent lecture for the MARS Group upon *The Need for a New Monumentality* reminded us that people seek from architecture, as from all the arts, "an expression of their aspirations—joy, excitement, even luxury." People's feelings for home, for work, their loyalties, their patriotism, their compassion, as well as their needs for relaxation or stimulation, for play, for material betterment, for power —these and a host of other emotions are honourable and architecture must serve them.

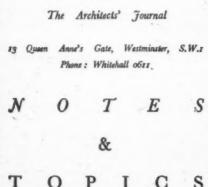
The sociologist would refer at this point to Symbols. Just as in psychology it is found that the individual will promote a particular idea—that of a word, a colour, a material object —beyond its factual meaning and charge it with emotion as a symbol of his hopes or fears, so human groups—particularly if they share a common culture—will have their symbols. The King is our symbol for patriotism. Such symbol-making is a necessary part of the working of a healthy society. Being an emotional factor it is proper to the domain of art.

We are not, of course, concerned with the whole range of social symbols, only with the architectural ones; but we do well to remember that there are others so that we can fit our own contribution into the total picture. The well-known architectural symbols of the past are now nothing but a flat convention; they stir no emotion in the heart of man, only palliate that timid part of him which is afraid of change.

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There is no easy answer to the question. It has been said that we are on the threshold of the Century of the Common Man. We must search our hearts and find a deep emotional sympathy for the spirit of the age. The frigidity of the modern æsthetic must take on a new warmth. Whilst not abating one jot of our hard-won standards of refined taste and scientific exactitude, we must reach out for the things that ordinary people like and admire, and elevate them to an honoured place in our æsthetic. A new vernacular art must come to birth, an art embracing everybody, the artist and the engineer as well as the common man. But first we must put our own house in order—a matter to which we shall return.





VOICE OF AN INDIVIDUALIST

In the Newspaper World (which happens to belong to Benn Brothers) Sir Ernest Benn has been firing a barrage at Britain Can Make It-a thunderous barrage that makes earlier attacks seem no more than the peppering of small-arms fire. Headman of the Individualists' League and lastditch defender of his own conception of freedom, Sir Ernest describes the exhibition as "a well-planned attempt to secure control of the public taste," " the beginning of the closed shop in art" and "a circus which a few years ago would hardly have been tolerated in a fifth-rate Continental city." In more detail, he criticises modern display design, as exemplified at the BCMI exhibition for adopting "attitudes and angles so consistently awkward as to defy and defeat the unobservant" and

insisting that "nothing must be erect, straight, upright or level."

And 1,400,000 people queued to see the monstrosities simply because of "the strength of the totalitarian grip" in which they are now held. Such is the Individualist's opinion; and if any of the 1,400,000 attempted to disagree, that, no doubt, would merely prove that they are dupes who do not know the reason for their actions.

JEWELS AND SETTINGS

Visiting the Welsh show soon after I had read the report of the Working Party for the Jewellery and Silverware* industries, I was as much disappointed by the exhibits as by the exhibition, for I had hoped to see plenty of evidence of the newly-established Welsh costume jewellery industry which is one of the few things the Working Party found to praise; and in fact there was only one small display by one maker.

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This latest Working Party report does not pull any punches. It is brutally (but I think justifiably, and I hope constructively) frank about the shortcomings of the jewellers and silversmiths. It publishes views of the Birmingham Jewellery Quarter that look even more squalid than those which appeared in this column on February 22, 1945, and it describes the Quarter as "a vast warren of old houses, tin sheds and timber shanties."

Other centres don't fare much better. In London, "unsuitable buildings adapted in a makeshift way, overcrowd-

* Published by H.M. Stationery Office for the Board of Trade (3s. 0d.) ing . . ., bad light, more or less unavoidable dirtiness and ineffective ventilation " are condemned; in Sheffield, " they were built when labour was cheap and no one dreamt of objecting to buildings which made necessary a great deal of manhandling of goods. . . . Many [workrooms] have no ceilings."

In the Working Party's opinion, if the industry is to survive it must take more interest in the design both of its premises and of its products. The report demands that more opportunity be given to designers to turn to silverware "from the arts of painting, modelling and architecture." The trouble is, of course, that the average silversmith in this country is so busy copying antique designs that he is not interested in new ones, from architects or any other designers.

What the industry *can* achieve in the way of efficiency and beauty, modern outlook, has been demonstrated very recently in the new range of silverware for BOAC. Designed by R. G. Poynton of the Leicester College of Art, in conjunction with the College's very alert principal, Kenneth Holmes, it was made in Sheffield (by Gladwin's) and it is designed for production in quantities—but æsthetically it compares well with some of the best Continental work.

RIBA MEMBERS PLEASE NOTE

Architects who have troubled to read the Journal of the RIBA will have missed during the past few months the lists of Accessions to the Library, and in the most recent number, the Review of Periodicals.

They will now be relieved to know that their filing systems need not be dislocated, as the Library Committee has started a Library Bulletin, the first number of which has recently appeared, dated November, 1946. Because of having arrears the current number consists largely of the two items mentioned above, with some notes and a reproduction of a recently acquired drawing on the front cover. Astragal is informed that, as accumulated arrears are worked off, the notes will

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that lislohas first ared. e of mber mennd a uired ragal lated will be expanded, and it is hoped to give detailed references to the more interesting acquisitions as well as a bit of Library chat.

Members of the RIBA can receive the bulletin (to be published quarterly) free on application-just part of the Institute's service.

HOLLAND-IN-ENGLAND

Some years ago, when I saw One of Our Aircraft is Missing (one of the best British films about the war). I had the impression that a little Dutch building which appeared in it was vaguely familiar; an odd impression because it looked authentic and I had never been to Holland.

Recently, when revisiting Boston, Lincolnshire, I found the solution to this mystery which had been perplexing me -on and off, but not very seriouslythese several years. I learned that most of the Dutch scenes of the film were shot in that most Dutch-looking of English towns; and in the precincts of Boston's most famous building, the Stump, I recognized the "Dutch"

building which appeared on the screen as a guard-room used by the occupying German forces.

It is a small brick house of great if uncertain age, its wall surfaces broken up by raised patterns of brickwork such as are rarely seen in England, though the Boston district has a few other good examples to show. Not for nothing is this part of Lincolnshire known as Holland; it has an affinity with the Netherlands not only in its flat fenland and because it was first drained by Dutchmen, but in the character of a good deal of its local building: a character that makes the most of the rich red bricks produced from the abundant local clay. Brickwork was put to decorative uses here, that would be hard to find in those parts of the country in which stone also was found locally.

To the producers of One of Our Aircraft is Missing, Astragal's belated congratulations on their evident appreciation of the niceties of regional architecture.

ASTRAGAL

The Dutch style house at Boston, Lincolnshire, referred to by Astragal.



LETTERS

E. Goldfinger,

Honovary Secretary, International Union of Architects, British Section

A. Calveley Cotton, A.R.I.B.A.

C. Douglas Boatman

Alexander Aiteman, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. Senior Lecturer in Architecture, South-East Essex Technical College and School of Art.

International Union of Architects

SIR,—Will you grant me some of your valuable space to put before your readers the results of the first international confer-ence of architects held since the war, which took place in London from September 23 to 28 this year? The conference took place at the invitation of the British Committee of the International Reunion of Architects. It had a two-fold aim first to deal with at the International Reunion of Architects. It had a two-fold aim, first, to deal with the routine business of the IRA, and, secondly, to explore the possibilities of transforming the International Reunion into a wider and more representative body which could speak for the architects of the world. Both these aims have been fulfilled. The main items of routine business were the decision to hold the next full congress in a year's time, possibly in Switzerland, and to elect a new president in the person of Sir Patrick Abercrombie. The second aim was fulfilled in unanimously deciding to wind up the old IRA and to lay the foundations of an International Union of Architects. A Working Committee was appointed to define the aims and to draw up the statutes of this organisation, which is to consist of two parts: parts:

1. An international assembly of architects, delegates of the participating countries, which is to elect a President and Honorary Secretary and an Executive Committee.

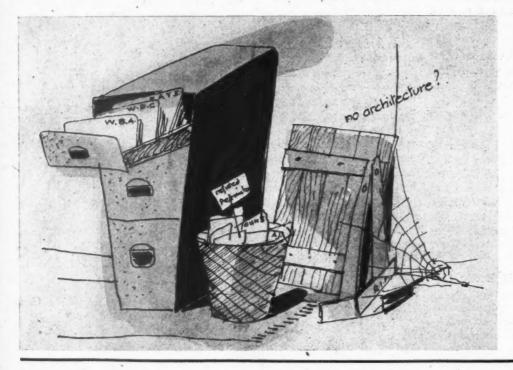
2. A permanent bureau under a full-time secretary to deal with such matters as :-Administration

(a) Conference and Congresses.
(b) International Competitions.
(c) Standards of professional qualifications.
(d) Co-ordination of foreign visits, exchange of students, teachers, and practising architectures. architects.

Information Services

(a) Library and exchange of information including bibliographical material, digests, bulletins, and translations.

CHRISTMAS CARD COMMEN T



This Christmas card came to us from Cotterell Butler with the text: "... of course it does depend on what you mean by ' Archit-cture ' " It speaks for itself with melancholy grace.

(b) Arrangements for publications and the reproduction of illustrations, exhibition material and its distribution.

material and its distribution. Contact with other organizations. (Federa-tion of Housing and Town Planning, etc.) This Working Committee consists of M. van den Broek, M. Burckhardt, Mr. Gold-finger, Professor Holford, M. Krejcar, M. William Olsson, M. Vago. It was agreed that the Executive Committee should consist of representatives of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland, three places on the Committee being reserved for the Latin-

Committee being reserved for the Latin-American Countries, the USA and the USSR

May I add that the success of the Confer-ence was largely due to the double patron-age of the RIBA and of the British Coun-cil. The RIBA offered hospitality to the Conference proper in putting at its disposal its Council Chamber and its Committee Rooms for a full week, and also by helping Rooms for a full week, and also by neiping to a very large extent in the finances of the Conference. The British Council not only extended its hospitality for two weeks to all the foreign delegates, but also organised, in a most competent way, tours, visits and travel by rail, river and air.

E. GOLDFINGER, London Honorary Secretary, International Union of Architects, British Section.

A Lean Time for Private

Architects

ATCINICCIS SIR,—Mr. P. V. Burnett speaking at an in-formal lecture on Office Organisation at the RIBA: "An architect who is re-establishing his practice to-day has got to face some rather grim financial facts. There is, how-ever, no doubt that he should not be unduly perturbed by them. He should remember that during the next ten or twenty years an enormous amount of building has to be done all over the country and that he will get all over the country, and that he will get his full share. Therefore remember that an architect's practice is always something of an adventure, and go forward courage-ously. Do not worry too much about financial difficulties. Expand your practice

while you have the opportunity and I am sure that in the long run you will reap the reward."

This advice is, to say the least of it, sur-prising and quite contrary to the rather obvious writings now to be read on the wall. The position of the architect with a mediumsized practice is very precarious, for it seems obvious that essential work, such as housing, must monopolise the industry for another four years, and bomb damage will finish four years, and bomb damage will mish about next winter. As local authorities con-trol all the essential work the ordinary practitioner will have to bridge at least three and possibly five very lean years, and even then there is no guarantee that the profes-sion will not be fully nationalized.

Perhaps more alarming that these prophe-cies of doom, is the present feeble state of the profession generally, unable to defend itself and apparently only too glad to keep in with the Ministries and feed the hand thet hitse it on auful marking of the door that bites it; an awful warning of what can happen to a profession without unity or de-cision, but with a propensity to cherish the individual rather than the whole and believe that everything will be all right eventually London

A. CALVELEY COTTON

Prefabrication

Pretabrication Sin,--What Mr. J. E. Rhind seems ta forget in his remarks on prefabrication, is that construction of beauty and permanence is quite possible by this method. Many American and Swedish examples bear mute witness to this fact. It is not a question of making a fetish of prefabrication but the simple economic fact that mass production renders a greater number of amenities avail-able to a greater number of people. A walk in the East End or in the slums of any British city is quite sufficient to show the importance of this advantage. Strantar

Architectural Education

SIR.—Mr. L. G. Hemmings draws atten-tion to the great degree of overcrowding in the recognized schools, and to the fact that students have to wait for long periods before

starting their courses. Further, he asks what measures the education authorities are adopt-

measures the education authorities are adopting to ease the position. One answer to this is that many such authorities have schools with vacancies for both day and evening students. Such schools, however, prepare students for the RIBA external examinations, and the policy of the Institute is to discontinue these requirements for the second schools in the second schools and schools are students for the second schools and schools are schools and schools and schools are schools at the second school and schools are schools at the second school and schools are schools at the second school and schools at the second school and schools are schools at the second school and school at the second school at the

whatever may be the right or wrong of such a policy, it seems singularly inappro-priate to further it at the moment. The only result is a blocking of a useful channel only result is a blocking of a useful channel through which many students might qualify. As it is, many students are doomed to wait for periods of upwards of a year before they even start their course. If they do succeed in getting temporary positions in architect's offices as suggested by the RIBA, their salaries are hardly likely to support them, especially if they have families. The result can only be that many will be lost to the profession altogether. profession altogether. I feel it should be stressed that the so-

I feel it should be stressed that the so-called unrecognized schools are staffed with as great care as any, and the RIBA through its own examinations can control the quality of the students produced. It is surely quite evident then, that they should be used to help clear the present bottle neck: their future function being made a matter for further thought.

In this connection I would add, that I sympathise with the desire of the RIBA to limit the number of students entering the profession, but I disagree with their method of carrying it into effect. The limitation of the number of schools and the allocing of the number of schools, and the placing of them in the larger centres, is not going to guarantee the quality of the student pro-duced. This can only be done by meticu-lous selection of students from the whole fold of being schools and the students are students. field of choice, good training at a centre to which all can afford to travel, and careful examination by whatever system produces the best all round results.

ALEXANDER AITEMAN,

Senior Lecturer in Architecture, South-East Essex Technical College and School of Art. Dagenham

The Director of the Franco-British Society here describes his first-hand impressions on how war-devastated France who, like us, is suffering from a shortage of labour and materials, is tackling her reconstruction problems. He compares the extent of the damage to buildings in this country with that in France, and describes and comments on the French provisional dwellings. He also describes how Britain has been helping the French to reconstruct their country. He touches on the subject of compensation for war-damage and concludes with a word of praise for the industry of the French workmen.



RECONSTRUCTION

of

FRANCE

[by B. S. Townroe]

Visits to France last year impressed me with the skill and industry of all members of the French building industry, from architects to bricklayers' labourers. Excellent models have been prepared by architects and townplanners at the French Ministry of Reconstruction to illustrate how in the future it is hoped that there will be a better planned and a better built France.

The destruction from 1939 to 1945 was far greater than in the 1914 war. In all the 79 French Departments there were buildings destroyed or seriously damaged, first during the fighting in 1940, then by Allied bombing in 1944, and finally by the sabotage, air attacks and shelling during the months of liberation.

months of liberation. In spite of such widespread destruction, by April of last year out of 1,424,000 buildings that had been damaged to a greater or lesser extent, already three quarters of a million had received first aid repairs and were watertight, and 400,000 were entirely repaired. Even so, there were 508,000 buildings entirely destroyed and not replaced. It is interesting to compare these figures with those recently presented by Mr. Aneurin Bevan to Parliament, giving details of repair work in England and Wales. By the end of September Local Authorities had repaired some 91,000 unoccupied war-damaged dwellings and private enterprise under licence had repaired just over 7,000 unoccupied houses. In addition there were 631,000 occupied war-damaged dwellings repaired in England and Wales between April, 1945, and the end of August, 1946.

pied houses. In addition there were 631,000 occupied war-damaged dwellings repaired in England and Wales between April, 1945, and the end of August, 1946. In France, in order to meet the immediate housing needs, many thousands of provisional houses and buildings have been erected. The illustration shows such a building under the shadow of the Cathedral at Rouen. After visiting a number of these provisional dwellings and comparing them with those which I have visited in this country as a member of the Central Housing Advisory Committee, certain conclusions appear to be justified.

1. On the whole the French provisional dwellings are more substantial, and less sub-standard in structure, than many of the temporary prefabricated bungalows erected in this country. This conclusion was also reached by certain housing officials from the south of England who were with me during a tour of inspection.

2. Another advantage of the French design is that the dwellings are not detached, as in this country, but are erected in terraces. It is therefore possible to divide up the accommodation according to the number of children in each family. If a young married couple without children have to be housed they are allocated a living room with a kitchenette and one bedroom. If there are four or more children the number of bedrooms is increased by opening communication with the adjoining dwelling. This is a practical and commonsense way of meeting the emergency.

3. The internal equipment is inferior to the first-class kitchen and sanitary installations supplied by the British Ministry of Works.

4. Generally the standards of hygiene in these French provisional houses are lower than those laid down in this country, in spite of the decline in our general housing standards due to war conditions.

5. The substantial stone or brick provisional houses constructed on bombed sites will clearly offer obstacles to the carrying out of town-planning schemes in the years to come. In order to meet the immediate shortage, these have been put up regardless of the ultimate plans. There will in time be a struggle between town-planning ideals and tenants objecting to eviction.

Just as in this country, the shortages of materials and labour are serious in France.

Particularly lack of coal is making it difficult to manufacture bricks and tiles, and therefore French architects are being encouraged to use stone and wood.

couraged to use stone and wood. The lack of manpower is partly being made up by the use of prisoners of war who in some of the bombed towns have worked extremely hard and constructed a number of excellent permanent houses. There is a shortage of half a million men in the building industry. The late Minister of Reconstruction has been organizing twenty centres for the instruction of building craftsmen by 2,500 carefully selected instructors. If the plans work out, it is hoped that this year there will be sufficient labour to carry out many of the schemes which have been approved by the departmental authorities and by the Ministry of Reconstruction in Paris.

France, however, is suffering from a legacy of the Germans, from which we in this country have been spared. In preparation for possible invasion by the Allies the Germans placed under the soil of France some 100 million land mines, covering a surface of over 800,000 acres. In Normandy last autumn in many centres I saw warnings not to depart from the narrow path which had been examined and farmers and their families who took risks have been blown up this year. By this summer 12 million mines had been neutralised and 600,000 acres of land had been cleared. There is still, however, a great deal of work to be done, and this is handicapping building progress.

progress. Finally, it would be only right to recognise the assistance which we British have been giving the French in this task of reconstruction. A large number of bridges have been built by British engineers. At Calais the English have recently completed important reconstruction work, including the rebuilding of certain docks and sluices. One of the fundamental questions which will have to be faced by the new Government in France is the compensation to be allowed to those who have lost their build-

One of the fundamental questions which will have to be faced by the new Government in France is the compensation to be allowed to those who have lost their buildings during the war. The charter to recompense owners for war damage, passed unanimously by the Assembly on October 4 last, has by no means given satisfaction, as costs of buildings have been going up and many of the conditions laid down are vague and ambiguous.

At the same time, the French are carrying out miracles in actual reconstruction work, mainly due to the amazing industry of the French workmen. At Caen, for example, last summer builders started on the job at 7 a.m., took two hours off for lunch, and then worked on until 8 p.m. Such tremendous industry, so characteristic of the French. gives confidence for the future.



A provisional building to the west of the Cathedral at Rouen.

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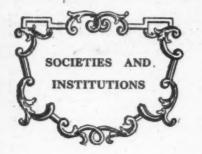
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Speeches and lectures delivered before societies as well as reports of their activities, are dealt with under this title, which includes trade associations, Government departments, Parliament and professional societies. To economize space the bodies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

RIBA New Members

The following have been elected to membership of the RIBA: --

Honorary Associates (2): Kemper, Edward Crawford; Mortlock, The Rev. Charles Bernard, M.A.(CANTAB.), F.S.A.

Honorary Corresponding Members (2): Contreras, Carlos; Tournon, Paul.

Contreras, Carlos; Fournon, Fau. Fellows (12): Benians, Hubert Joseph (Goudhurst); Clarke Hall, Denis (London); Clayton, Gerald Rupert (Durham); Coote, Lionel Francis Russell (Oxford); Covell, Ralph George (London); Green, Maurice Sydney (Totnes); Hill, John James (Southampton); Rowe, Harold Bertram (Exeter); Surridge, Henry Ralph (Kettering); Tomkins, Cyril James (Norwich); Wylson, John Duncan (London). Overseas: Harper, Denis Rawnsley (Cape Town).

Associates (94): Adamson, Hamish Edgar Donald (London); Adamson, Joseph William (Huddersfield); Aitchison, Robert (Glasgow); Allison, James Paterson, M.A.B.S.C. (Irvine, Ayrshire); Aslan, Naim Jacob (London); Barlow, Leonard Robert (Sandwich); Beard, Philip (Plymouth); Beers, James Harold (Belfast); Betham, Richard Morland (London); Broadhead, Gordon Leslie (Southsea); Brooke, John Richard Peter (Feltham); Burgis, Norman Leslie Sewell (Brighton); Chan, Htyan Hoe (London); Cheetham, James Harold (Stockton Heath, Warrington); Clark, John Alexander (London); Clark, John Forbe, D.F.C. (Kinver, near Stourbridge); Clarke, Joseph Edmund (Carnalea, Co. Down); Claydon, Bernard (Bolton); Connell, Hugh Campbell, B.Sc. (Bolton); Connell, Hugh Campbell, B.Sc. (Bolton); Connell, Hugh Campbell, B.Sc. (Bolton); Curnningham, Ronald Thompson (Coatbridge, Lanarkshire); Davey, Frederick Wilmot (Twickenham); Dawson, Henry Dearle

(Briahton); Dixon, John Cullen (Leeds); Dodds, Kenneth (Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne); Dolan, Miss Mary Ethna (Dublin); Dolman, Mowbray (Croydon); Doran, Pat-rick Joseph (Wembley); Elliott, Leonard William (London); Elliott, Raymond Foster (Leatherhead); Flenning, George Wilson (Craigie, Perth); French, William John (Man-nerston, near Linlithgow); Goddard, Frederic Walter (Edinburgh); Gough, James Joseph (Dublin); Gray, Alfred John (Reddish, Stock-port); Green, Trevor Curzon (Runcorn); Hague, John Amos (Northampton); Hall, John Buchan (Galashiels); Hengist, Charles James Ambrose (Three Bridges); TAnson, Tom Norman (Newtown, Huntingdon); Janes, Eric Ralph (Flackwell Heath); John-son, Mrs. Constance Mary (Moortown, Leeds); Keyes, Julian Walter (London); King, Basil Clifton (London); Lerrington, Clifford Talbot (Newton Abbot); Lewis, Miss Jean Basin Cinton (London); Larrington, Cinton Talbot (Newton Abbot); Lewis, Miss Jean Elizabeth Jarman (Llanishan, Cardiff); Lock, William Charles (Bromley); Lumsden, John Lawrie (Edinburgh); McDonald, George Gordon (Paisley); McLauchlan, Stewart Far-Gordon (Paisley); McLauchlan, Stewart Far-rington (Llandudno); Massey, Lawrence (Holmes Chapel, Ches.); Maw, Geoffrey Morrison (London); Maxwell, John Mait-land (London); Moffat, Daniel Thomas (Derby); Nattrass, Mrs. Mary (Stockton-on-Tees); Needes, Percival James (Barking); Oddie, Guy Barrio (Ryton-on-Tyne); Oliver, David Ware (Bath); Owen, Walter Glyn (Dudley); Page, Stanley Glasson (Surbiton); Parry, Mervyn Henry, D.F.C., A.F.C. (Oxford); Passmore, Edward (London); Patton, Henry Alexander (Bangor); Porter, Grahame Ken-neth (Cardiff); Pratt, Harold James Cullerne (Goodmayes); Pyne, Henry John Everett (London); Radford, Hedley George (Alles-tree); Scott, Charles Frederick (Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol); Secrett, Michael John on-Trym, Bristol); Secrett, Michael John Frederick (London); Shepheard, Michael Henry (Oxton, Birkenhead); Shipp, Godfrey Barnes (Nottingham); Smith, John (Bury); Squires, John Horace Russell (London); Staf-ford Bohert Uner: Backer Construction Barnes (Nottingnam); Smith, John (Bury); Squires, John Horace Russell (London); Staf-ford, Robert Henry Parker (Surbiton); Stewart, Donald Rae, B.A. (Bishop's Stort-ford); Thomas, Edward Trevor (Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne); Thornas, Kenneth Ogilvie (Edinburgh); Thornley, Roy Des-mond (Luton); Thurnbull, Phipps (Edin-burgh); Walters, William Joseph (Carmar-then); Walters, William Joseph (Carmar-then); Walters, William Joseph (Carmar-then); Walters, William Joseph (Carmar-then); Walters, Williams, Gilbert Bocket Arthur (West Wickham); Williams, John (Liverpool); Wyler, Derreck Roy (Thornliebank, Renfrewshire). Overseas: Axlerod, Axel Abraham (Johannesburg) Ayers, Laurence (South Rhodesia); Calder-wood, Douglas McGavin (Pretoria); Floyd, Hugh Couldrey (Kenilworth, G.P., South Africa); Joubert, Henri Nel (Johannesburg); Maclvor, George Alexander Smith (Cape Town). Town).

Licentiates (30): Anderson, William (Edgware); Armitage, Herbert Kelsall (London); Banham, Charles Thomas (London); Collings, George Frederick (Leicester); Corfield, Claud William Roger (Falmouth); Crawley-Challener, Leonard (Worcester Park); Dadley-Moore, Arthur (Leigh-on-Sea); Ducret, Cecil Thomas George (Farnborough); Gunnell, Walter Bernard, M.B.E. (Canterbury); Hawes, Herbert Baden Charles (Slough); Herbert, Leonard Charles George (London); Ind, Leslie (Windsor); Jay, Frederick Edmund (Weymouth); Kendall, Edwin Percy (London); Kenyon, Horace Goodall (Newmarket, W. Suffolk); Lynde, Ronald Dobell (New Malden); Marsh, Walter (Abergavenny); Ogden, Lionel George Douglas (Ullesthorpe, near Rugby); Parry, Elwyn (Mold); Piggins, Wilfrid Charles (Dorking); Rushton, Norman James (London); Schreiner, Johannes (London); Smith, Denis -(Rochdale); Smith, Harry (Hove); Stewart, George Smith (Fraserburgh); Sturton, Walter Laurence (London); Williams, John Leslie Maxwell (Sale, Manchester);

Willis, Arthur William (Berkhamsted); Wright, Philip Ralph (London).

CPRE and FLD Ennerdale Water

The following statement on the ENNERDALE WATER ORDER has been issued by the Standing Committee on National Parks of the Councils for the Preservation of Rural England and Wales and by the Friends of the Lake District.

The Minister of Health has recently signified agreement to the Order for damming Ennerdale Water, inside the Lake District national park, and industrial water will in future be supplied from the lake on a large scale. The Standing Committee on National Parks of the CPRE, and the Friends of the Lake District, do not intend to take the matter further by an appeal, under the Water Act of Parliament, and accept the Minister's decision; but they wish to comment on the public issue which now arises from the procedure being followed under the new Water Act. For the statement from the Minister to the promoters simply says that there is no "reasonable" alternative to the scheme. If it were to be granted that, even in a National Park, it would not be " reasonable " for the State to make a grant for some more expensive scheme, in order to leave the lake untouched, yet a fair matter of protest remains. For in allowing this Ennerdale scheme the Minister's decision has neglected cogent evidence from the public Inquiry that the scale of the scheme could and should have been modified, and at the same time he gives no reasons for a decision thus contrary to the evidence.

In its effective origin the Ennerdale Scheme came from the Board of Trade, which has throughout ardently supported it. And the Minister of Health, some months before the Inquiry, invited the local authorities to consider the scheme's enlargement.

At the hearing—and this public Inquiry was full, fair and patient: no criticism can lie 'against it—a strong argument was made by the opponents that an excessive amount of "compensation" water was to be sent down the river. Secondly, the opponents of the Ennerdale Scheme objected to the excessive demands made by the local authorities for water for their own use. If the two matters of compensation water and the local authorities' demands had been handled in accordance with the evidence and with a proper regard for the technicalities, the height of the dam could have been reduced by half and the Anglers' Inn saved. Thirdly, the lake need not have been raised at all.

The Minister's letter to the promoters, as published in the press, is a meagre, thin, perfunctory document, which might almost have been written without the Inquiry; on the technical side, where it should have been strong, it is weakest—indeed wholly silent. Yet this letter is in effect the Minister's "report." The importance of this is that such perfunctory handling and presentation by the Minister of an important public issue may become a precedent for other reservoir cases inside national parks. For this is the first important hearing under the new Water Act, that substitute for the old Private Bill procedure, which the Minister would now like to see become general.

The mitigations, so far as they go, which were introduced by the Minister of Town and Country Planning in the treatment of Ennerdale reservoir are welcome. And it is much hoped that the future of the factory will be steadily prosperous in the employment provided. But on the administrative and legal side the prospect and precedent offered by this case are bleak. .

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PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT



PLANNING IN PALESTINE HAIFA BAY, CARMEL HILL AND TIBERIAS

Palestine has witnessed considerable development since the admission of refugees from Europe, and the opportunity has been created for the setting up of new communities. Three examples of planning in Palestine are reviewed below, Haifa Bay, Carmel Hill and Tiberias, and are sufficiently varied to illustrate current trends. All three examples are the work of Professor Alexander Klein. At Haifa Bay Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie prepared the outline plan. Above, a view of the Old City, Tiberias.

Town Planning in Palestine shows the impact of many influences. Refugees have settled there in the last few years from many countries, bringing with them ideas and trends peculiar to their native cities. In addition, there are special problems of climate; for example, for eight months of the year open windows are universal, and this fact must be recognised in the design of layouts to prevent street noise. The dust nuisance is yet another problem.

1. HAIFA BAY

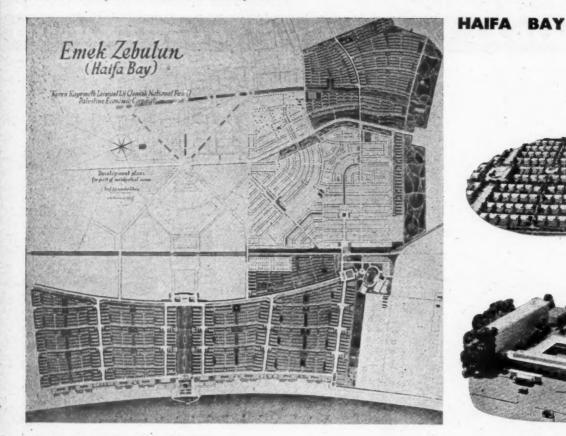
d);

> In Haifa Bay outstanding services have been rendered to healthy modern housing and settlement by the Jewish National Fund, the national body holding large areas of land in public ownership, jointly with the Bayside Land Corporation, a subsidiary of the Palestine Economic Corporation of New York. The JNF has sought in its general land redemption a settlement policy in Palestine, which will not only put a brake on land speculation, but will apply modern settlement ideas. These new town planning principles were applied by the Bayside Land Corporation in the Kiriat Yain suburb in Haifa Bay.

The outline plan for Haifa Bay was prepared by Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie. Several areas of detailed planning were prepared by Professor Alexander Klein, each with all the services and amenities necessary for a self-contained life. The noisy through traffic to the sea flows past the outside borders of the residential quarters so that quiet prevails in the heart of the unit. All the big shops, workshops, garages, bus stations, etc., are situated at the cross-roads of the internal traffic roads with the main traffic highways. Inside the unit, those services essential to the daily life of the residents (small shops, kindergartens, etc.) are sited along the internal pedestrian lanes and promenades.

2. CARMEL HILL

Whereas in the Haifa Bay dune-lands, the planner has few natural features to consider, in the uplands of Carmel one of his main tasks is to safeguard the natural assets of the surroundings and use the rich beauty of the landscape to best advantage. The scheme for Carmel Hill shows the primary influence of the contours, and the fact that views of the project can be obtained from neighbouring high ground 34] THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for January 9, 1947



Above, a plan showing the development of an area at Halfa Bay. The outline plan was prepired by Professor Sir Patrick Abercromble. The residential quarters are arranged so that through traffic flows past the outside borders.

Above, two views of the model of the Kiriat Yan suburb at Haifa Bay. The lower illustration shows the shops, communal garage, paring place and bus stations. make ticula

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CARMEL HILL

The model of the Car mel Hill development scheme which shows the primary influence of the hillside contours, and a definite landscape policy.

123 BUR

makes the visual and landscape qualities of the plan particularly important. Rough perspectives were drawn to show the effect from different viewpoints during the preparation of the plan.

3. TIBERIAS

lopn sh nflu

Tiberias, located on the western shores of the Sea of Galilee, is the ancient town of Hamat mentioned in the Bible. The city was rebuilt in the year 20 B.C in honour of the Roman emperor Tiberius, who repeatedly undertook a long voyage ta bathe in its mineral waters. During the Middle Ages, Tiberias was, for a long period of time, a great centre of Jewish learning, and one finds there the tombs of Maimonides and other famous scholars. The city declined during the Turkish rule, and to-day numbers only about 12,000 inhabitants, two-thirds Jews and one-third Arabs. Because of its comparatively isolated geographic location, Tiberias did not share, during the last decades, the intensive development of the coastal cities like Tel-Aviv or Haifa, and preserved to a large extent its ancient character. It is now being developed more intensively as a spa in connection with its very active mineral springs. One of the obstacles in this development is the hot climate during the longer part of the year. In an attempt to obviate this, the newer sections are being built higher up the slopes, up to 1,200 feet above the level of the lake, where the climate is more pleasant. It is hoped that in such a way the season, which is now limited to the winter months, can be considerably lengthened. Up to the first World War, the built-up area of Tiberias conisted almost exclusively of the old city surrounded by mediæval walls, picturesque but narrow and insanitary and subject to periodic inundations, which claimed many victims. During the last years this latter danger was reduced due to works carried out by the Government. Since then numerous houses have been erected outside the old walls and gradually a new section with wide tree-lined streets and freestanding houses amidst large gardens has come into being. The new developments keep climbing up the slopes in the search for better air and view.

physical features

The development illustrated, property of a private land development company, is about 90 acres in area. The ground rises steeply from minus 400 feet to plus 20 feet (the Sea of Galilee is 650 feet below sea level). On the North, the area is bounded by the Haifa-Nazareth-Tiberias road which continues toward Damascus on the eastern side, by built-up sections. On the western (upper) boundary, there is a recently planted forest, which is to protect the slopes from further erosion during the heavy winter rains. Finally, towards the south, a shallow wadi (temporary river filled only during the rainy season) separates the area from Bedouin pastures.

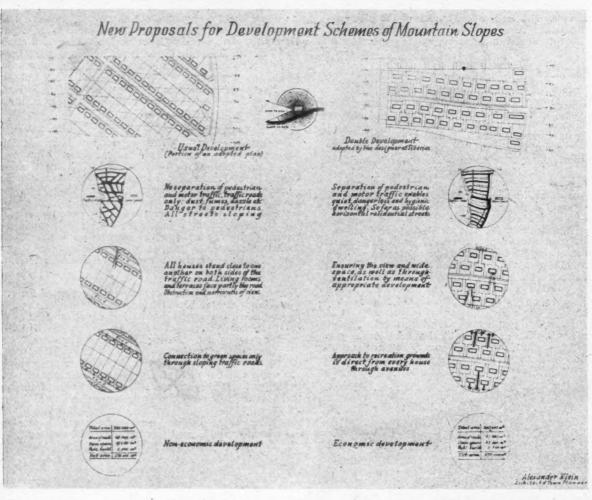
basis of the plan

The main natural data—topography, direction of the cool winds (east) and the beautiful view towards the lake and the mountains on the other side (west)—were at the base of the plan, together with general principles, which can be called organic development. These can be summarized as follows: 1. Separation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic by creating independent foot-paths connecting with the open spaces. 2. Differentiation of roads according to their character and traffic load that they have to carry. Minimum of through traffic, in order to safeguard the peace and safety of the inhabitants.

3. Grouping of parking spaces, garages and shops along the secondary traffic road (not the residential streets).

4. Lots and building lines which guarantee good land use,

Left, a model of a development plan near Tiberias, an ancient town now being developed as a spa. Below, a detail of the layout showing the *double development* referred to in the text.



ventilation of the houses and an unobstructed view towards the lake.

roads

Through-roads are reduced to a minimum; most of the residential streets consist of culs-de-sac. They follow closely the topographical contours and are as horizontal as drainage requirements permit. Because of the high cost of road building on such steep terrain, the width of residential streets is reduced to 28 feet. This is possible in a cul-de-sac system with its small and slow local traffic. At first, only 10 feet were paved, with another planted strip of 10 feet width reserved for future widening. In order to further reduce cut and fill, and also to allow a better view towards the lake, the sidewalks are raised almost 2 feet in relation to the roadway. To safeguard the quiet and uniform character of the residential streets, all stores, garages and workshops are located along the traffic streets, at the head of each residential street.

layout

The development is *double*—each street serves on both sides a double row of lots. The latter—about 7,000 sq. feet in area—are intended for one- or two-storey detached houses. The shape and arrangement of lots and building lines is intended to give each house the maximum view and ventilation, to permit a good use of the garden area and to assure an overall impression of spaciousness which could not have been possible with a *single* development. Similarly, the location and height of the outbuildings (laundry, garage, shed, etc.) is designed to protect the street from disfigurement, and not to obstruct the view towards the valley. The savings realized in the construction of noads (only 11 per cent. of the total area) permitted the creation of an independent net of footpaths, which are planted and constitute, in a way, an extension of the open spaces. The two traffic nets—vehicular A diagram showing (left) an early scheme for the development at Tiberias, and (right), the later scheme by Professor Klein. The diagram clearly illustrates the authors' theories in regard to development on steep slopes.

and pedestrian—interlock without crossing each other, in such a way that each house has direct access both to a street and to a foot-path. The location of open spaces is planned is such a way that, in the future, it will be possible to walk all the way from the lake through a park-strip along the wad. The flattest part of the area is reserved for a central park, surrounded by larger lots for hotels, boarding houses and other establishments connected with a health resort. Finally, each street block contains a small square with playgrounds for children and adjacent lots for kindergarten and elementary schools.

buildings

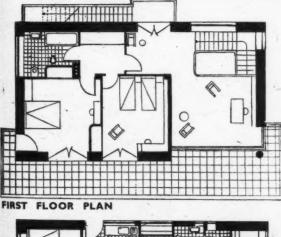
The main difficulty in planning the dwellings was to orient all the rooms to the wind (west) and at the same time open them towards the view (east). This led to the adoption of long and narrow buildings, which in turn influenced the shape and dimensions of the lots. All bedrooms have terraces, because in this climate it is sometimes desirable, during hot summer nights, to take the beds out into the open. There are also special vent openings above each bed. It may be of interest in this connection to note that this arrangement is not sufficient in the hotter climate of the Dead Sea, where the whole bedroom wall has to be opened so as to take advantage of the slightest breeze. The living room terrace also is a very essential part of the dwelling here. It is located on the north side, protected from the sun, but open to the prevailing winds and with an unobstructed view towards the valley and the lake.



The east elevation.

HOUSE NEAR ATHENS DESIGNED BY THYCYDIDES VALENTIS AND P. MICHAELIDES

This house was built at Kiffissia, a suburb of Athens, just before the war and is illustrated here for the first time. The construction is of reinforced concrete and local stone, which is of a reddish colour. Rendering is of the traditional mixture of lime and marble aggregate. Windows are of wood. Floor covering in the bathroom and kitchen and on the balcony is terrazzo. The house faces south. A point of interest is that to achieve head room for the garage, which is at basement level, the west half of the ground floor living room is raised 2 feetabove the rest.



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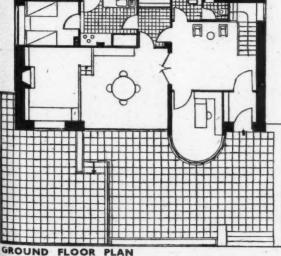
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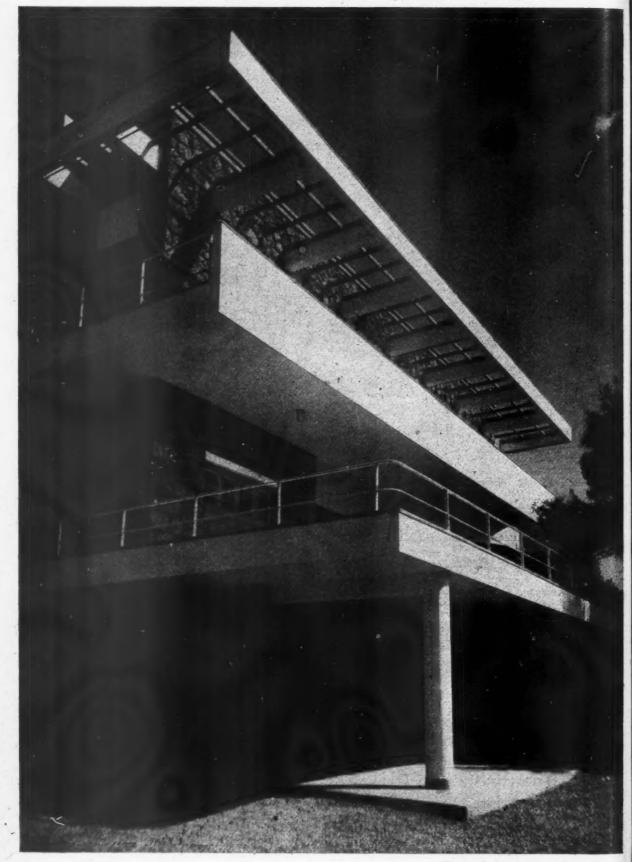
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HOUSE NEAR ATHENS

The south elevation from the south-west.

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This newly arranged Technical Section will now draw together in a comprehensive whole all the technical material in the Journal. It will cover Information Centre, Questions and Answers, Current Technique, The Industry, Prices, special technical articles and so on, and will, from time to time, contain editorial notes on technical trends and developments. The classification system for the revised Information Centre, which was discussed in detail last week, is reprinted below.

TECHNICAL SECTION

The Architects' Journal

1 SOCIOLOGY

west.

CLASSIFICATION FOR

2

2 PLANNING : GENERAL History and evolution, legislation, administration, survey technique, comprehensive publications 3 PLANNING: REGIONAL & NATIONAL Re-planning and new planning, surveys, planning schemes 4 PLANNING : URBAN & RURAL Re-planning and new planning, surveys, planning schemes, site planning, zoning **5 PLANNING : PUBLIC UTILITIES** Transport, power, water supply, main drainage, tetail and other distributive services . 6 PLANNING : SOCIAL & RECREATIONAL Health, education and other community services, recreation, preservation of amenities 7 PRACTICE Professional practice, office management and organization, model making, draughtsmanship 8 SURVEYING & SPECIFICATION Land surveying, quantity surveying, estimating costs, specification notes 9 DESIGN: GENERAL Architectural design generally, design data, comprehensive publications 10 DESIGN : BUILDING TYPES nestic, commercial istrative, industrial, de 11 MATERIALS : GENERAL Comprehensive publications, comparative data, legislation . . . (This section includes products) 12 MATERIALS : METAL (Including products) 13 MATERIALS : TIMBER (Including products) 14 MATERIALS : CONCRETE (Including products and allied products)

Human needs, family structure, population statistics, social relationships .

| IN | FORMATION CENTRE |
|----|--|
| 15 | MATERIALS : APPLIED FINISHES & TREATMENTS Paints, stains, plasters and renderings |
| 16 | MATERIALS : MISCELLANEOUS Glass, bitumen, plastics, fibreboards, plaster, stone |
| 17 | CONSTRUCTION : GENERAL Comprehensive publications, general data; legislation |
| 18 | CONSTRUCTION : THEORY Statics, principles of design, general design data |
| 19 | CONSTRUCTION : DETAILS Foundations, floors, walls, roofs |
| 20 | CONSTRUCTION : COMPLETE STRUCTURES Buildings, bridges, reservoirs |
| 21 | CONSTRUCTION : MISCELLANEOUS Demolition, shoring and underpinning, contractors' work |
| 22 | SOUND INSULATION & ACOUSTICS Physiological data, general design |
| 23 | HEATING & VENTILATION Physiological data, sayvices, fittings and equipment |
| 24 | LIGHTING Physiological data, natural and artificial, fittings and equipment . |
| 25 | WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION Fittings and equipment, plumbing and water heating, drainage, minor sewage disposal, hygiene |
| 26 | SERVICES & EQUIPMENT: MISCELLANEOUS Cooking, lifts, escalators, telephones |
| 27 | FURNITURE & FITTINGS Furniture, soft furnishings and fittings such as bolts, curtain rails |
| 28 | MISCELLANEOUS |

TECHNICAL SECTION

The function of this feature is to supply a digest of, and commentary on, current information of interest to architects as recorded in technical publications and statements of every kind throughout the world. Items are prepared 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.

INFORMATION

CENTRE

4.1 planning: urban and rural SITE PLANNING

Some Aspects of Heat, Light and Sound in Relation to Town Planning. C. C. Handisyde, (Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Vol. LXVI, No. 4, August, 1946, pp. 387-395.)

Influence of heating, lighting and noise on development of small estates and small or medium-sized city areas. Need for scientific approach, and for teamwork in some fields of town planning research. Illustrated.

The intention of this paper is to suggest a train of thought rather than to provide any actual data.

any actual data. Standards of lighting have been outlined in recent publications, especially in Post-War Building Studies No. 12, *The Lighting* of Buildings (HMSO, 1944, 2s. 6d.). It has been shown that by following good principles in lay-out of the site and design of the individual blocks, good lighting to every building right down to ground floor level can be achieved even in the case of fairly high density development. Three photographs of models prepared by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning after study of the Lighting Report illustrate this point very clearly.

Very clearly. The implications on town planning and street design are towards a new type of street architecture in which the evenly builtup street frontage would be replaced by larger blocks of buildings in which there would be some high and some low portions, and in which the blocks would often be of cruciform, T or Y shape rather than the common hollow square arrangement. Although there is now available a reason-

Although there is now available a reasonably adequate technique of ensuring good standards of daylighting in general, more evidence is required as to the correctness of these standards. In addition, lighting standards for buildings such as schools, offices, hospitals, etc., have still to be settled, and it is here that the need for teamwork arises. Another aspect to be scientifically examined is the value of sunlight on gardens and in streets around buildings. As yet no sufficient data are available as regards the real

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value of daylight. Planners should make more use of the heliodon, an instrument which, by the use of models, gives a very clear picture of sunlight conditions both in and around buildings. In connection with the relation between

In connection with the relation between heating and town planning some points may be of considerable importance. More evidence is required as to the overall value of solar heating. Another important aspect of heating is the question of atmospheric pollution and the provision of communal heating by some form of district heating plant to overcome it. It is clear that a far less favourable case for district heating can be made out for the average housing estate than for more densely built-up areas. However, if houses could be more closely grouped while keeping the overall density to the normal, economy could be achieved in the case of small district heating systems dealing with 50 to 100 dwellings.

In planning against noise certain standards are now reasonably well accepted, e.g., the correct siting of noisy factories, but more might be done in the planning of individual buildings in relation to noisy roads. Three principles are stated: First, that noise nuisance is reduced by distance, second that buildings at right angles to a road will suffer less than those parallel, and third that screening by low buildings, low walls or dense planting can be valuable. In conclusion it is stated that there is a

In conclusion it is stated that there is a need for more scientific studies of the contributions to be made in the lay-out of small areas by improving the lighting, heating and noise abatement of individual buildings. What appears to be lacking is the basic information essential for the establishment of standards. It is suggested that there is need for large-scale co-operative work by the medical profession acting in close collaboration with planners and architects.

7.1 practice MODEL MAKING

Commercial Model Making. P. R. Wickham. (Vawser and Wiles, Ltd. 5s, 0d.)

In three sections: Architectural models, display and exhibition models, railway modelling. Rather elementary, but some useful ideas. Illustrated.

The architectural section of this book is remarkable for its unpleasant illustrations, but in spite of this, and the fact that a good deal of the information is extremely elementary, beginners will find a number of useful suggestions. Starting with a short section on materials and tools, the book then deals successively with models of wood block, simple card, advanced card and models in wood, clay models, scenic models and interior models. The second and third sections deal with specialised subjects rather outside the work of architects, although there are some items of interest in the sections on dioramas and open scenic models.

16.1 materials: miscellaneous PLASTICS

The Industry: Lightweight Interlayers. Philip Scholberg. (ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, September 5, 1946, p. 180.)

High strength featherweight panels with highly flexible core.

The article describes Dufaylite, a honeycomb material $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 6 in. thick and made in piecus 36 in. long by 12 in. wide, from Kraft paper impregnated with phenolic plastic. When glued to two skins of almost any sheet material panels can be produced which possess great strength in relation to their weight. The flexibility of the core enables single and multi curvatures to be manufactured, and as the Dufaylite core can be simply butt jointed, the size of the panels is dictated only by the available size of the material used as a skin.

Dufaylite is at present restricted to the aircraft industry, but panels made with two sheets of plasterboard have been tentatively suggested as a potential partitioning material. Further tests seem necessary be fore the material can be regarded as generally acceptable for building purposes.

16.2 materials: miscellaneous PLASTICS

The Production and Application of Laminated Plastics. K. W. Pepper, PH.D., A.R.LC. (Keystone, October, 1946, p. 12.)

Manufacture. Reinforcement commonly used. Typical physical properties. Developments in the use of low bonding pressures and hardening by dielectric heating. Postforming. 1 illustration. Clearly written and of interest, but of little direct use to architects.

This article discusses the materials commonly used for laminated plastics and gives a brief description of the manufacture of a typical example of this type of plastic in-dicating the properties which it possesses. The development of different uses for the material has been handicapped until re-cently by the limitation of the size of the sheets and mouldings available owing to the extremely high pressures which have been necessary for manufacture. Consequently the use of the material has been confined in the main to the electrical in-It is stated that this difficulty has dustry. recently been largely overcome as a result of investigations into a suitable choice of reinforcement and into better conditions for drying. This has resulted in the production pressures of a laminate of high by low strength; for instance laminate of min strength; for instance laminated paper sheet used for flooring in cargo aircraft has been made in sheets 5 m. by 2 m. in area. Some further important advances have been made using paper pulp impregnated with resin which is formed on a screen, enabling larger mouldings to be made, but so far the laminates produced by this process are inferior in strength and the process of manufacture is wasteful.

Throughout these brief descriptions the author discusses the limitation of the materials; this is most timely in view of the fact that the use of plastics in building is still largely experimental, and misuse can only bring the material into disrepute.

16.3 materials: miscellaneous TERRA-COTTA

Terra-Cotta. R. Blackburn (Building August, 1946, p. 215.)

Used by earliest civilisations. Economy in reduplication of decorative motifs. No specific reference to contemporary use.

The existence of many ancient inscriptions is evidence of the durability of terra-cotta. It is not an imitation stone, but a distinct material with its own characteristics, the capabilities of which were fully realised in Italy in the 15th and 16th centuries by craftsmen such as della Robbia. It is stated that decorative motifs may be economically duplicated in terra-cotta, reproducing the finer details of modelling not usually retained in stone by the copyist. Variations in texture are obtainable by manipulation, and different mixtures of the material can be used to produce many varieties of surface.

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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for January 9, 1947



were chosen for two qualities—strength and reliability, as is evidenced by the number of such buildings still in existence in Ipswich to-day. The same qualities have built up the BULL MOTOR reputation over the past 50 years. In small arched recesses are two figures – one, Queen Elizabeth with a sceptre in her hand, and the other, Mars attired in plate armour, with his vizor down. Above the figures are two shields supported by cherubs



23.1 B

Althou cotta, i reference tecture.

Floor F tectural Brief d by radia The ha varying embedd ppes cr ing floo The he peratur tion, wy variatic tains b photog

23.2

DISTI Interin Distric Station Presen line of statem Report

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Although arousing an interest in terracotta, the author has made no specific reference to its use in contemporary archiiccure.

23.1 heating and ventilation PANEL HEATING, FLOORS

Floor Heating in Hangar Design. (Archiuctural Record, Sept., 1946, p. 120.)

Brief description of large hangar heated by radiant floor panels.

The hangar of 175 ft. x 160 ft. and height varying from 17 ft. to 45 ft. is heated by embedded floor panels of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wrought iron pige carrying water at 130 deg. F. and giving floor surface temperature of 85 deg. F. The heating was designed to give air temperature of 60 deg. F. and, when in operation, was found to give a 5 ft. to ceiling level writion of less than 2 deg. F. Article conans brief description and is illustrated by photographs.

23.2 heating and ventilation DISTRICT HEATING

hterim Memorandum on District Heating. District Heating Sub-Committee. (H.M. Sationery Office. 3d.)

Present brief statement deals only in outline of subject and adds nothing useful to statement already included in New Towns Report. The full report, expected shortly, should be of great value when available.

24.1 lighting PHYSIOLOGICAL DATA

Lighting Design Procedure and Human Environment. E. R. Daggy. (Illuminating Engineering, USA, December, 1945, p. 949.) Approach on attitude to design. Sensible but no specific points. No illustrations.

This note criticises industrial designers who go after a quick and easy market. Tradibonalism, eclecticism and functionalism are briefly discussed to show the industry where it stands in relation to trends in modern design. Some note of advanced thinking is suggested by an amended description of functionalism, throwing the emphasis upon the functioning of the human senses rather than upon engineering requirements. Unfortunately, something of a red-herring is drawn across the trail by inventing the term *functional-creative* in an attempt to distinguish this amended concept from functionalism in the narrow sense. Where the article misses an opportunity is in not attempting to give examples.

24.2 lighting ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING: GENERAL

Progress Report on Lighting. Illuminating Engineering Society of America. (Illuminating Engineering, USA, December, 1945.) New light sources, circuits, military and civil advances in application. Review of foreign developments. Competent statement. 56 illustrations.

The Report provides a good picture of American developments in lighting during and immediately after the war. Undoubtedly this is a field in which the Americans made great progress in the period under review.

The new light sources include the *slim-line* fluorescent tubes, which are longer and thinner than our wartime type, designed for instant start service on high voltage. Also

noted are circular fluorescent lamps, lamps for d.c. service, new colours for fluorescent lamps, fluorescent Christmas tree lamps, and 1-watt glow lamps for night lights. Circuit developments do not appear to be of architectural interest.

Among the advances in application noted are: ---

 A grid system of mounting fluorescent lamps to improve the brightness pattern on the work:

(2) the use of semi-indirect fluorescent fittings;

(3) combination of fluorescent and incandescent lamps;

(4) the use of bare tubes when an appreciable area of the ceiling is covered;(5) inserting tube lamps between ceiling

beams acting as louvres; (6) Space irradiation with UV lamps to

reduce air-borne bacteria. The military developments have little

direct bearing on architectural practice, but are of great interest: — (1) A shock-proof incandescent lamp

(1) A shock-proof incandescent lamp using strong tungsten wire on a cushioned base; these kept burning except when a direct hit occurred; (2) a tiny gunsight lamp, bright enough to assist aim even in sunshine; (3) the fluorescent signal flag, adding to the brightness of the colour by converting the large amounts of violet and near ultra-violet light in daylight into intensely bright visible light. Such flags can be seen about five times as far away as ordinary flags in daylight.

New fixtures do not seem of great interest, except that efforts have been made to improve the ease of cleaning. It is noted that American architects are at last putting lamps where they can be cleaned easily.

lamps where they can be cleaned easily. Foreign developments were not found to be very significant by the authors of the Report.

It is interesting reading matter and the illustrations are good.

24.3 lighting ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING, CALCULA-TION

New Methods for Point by Point Calculation. (Illuminating Engineering, Jan., 1946, p. 39.)

Calculation methods for artificial lighting. Little significance in architecture. Several charts.

There are two general methods of calculation, one in which the average illumination on a horizontal plane is found, and the other in which specific points are calculated. The latter often has a special usefulness, and the present article describes new methods of calculation.

25.1 water supply and sanitation SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR SMALL ESTATES

A Standard Design of Sewage Works for Use in All Circumstances. "F. G. S." (The Surveyor, September 6, 1946. Vol. CV. p. 696.)

Article directed to architects and estate planners, points out that type design as indicated by title does not exist. Design of small works to serve about 100 houses considered in a general way. Reasons for variation of design discussed. Variation in local circumstances is decisive factor, as much technical knowledge required to adapt "standard" works. Useful and informative discussion of subject often raised with sanitary engineers—"Why not a standard works?" No illustrations.

TECHNICAL SECTION

25.2 water supply and sanitation

DOMESTIC PLUMBING AND HOT WATER

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Plumbing and Hot Water Fitting. New Builders' Handbook No. 3. G. J. Nash. (George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1946, 5s. 0d.) Textbook on domestic plumbing intended for short-course trainees and students. Elementary in scope with emphasis on manual operations. Good illustrations of tools and their uses. 106 figures in text.

25.3 water supply and sanitation WATER SUPPLY TO TOWNS

Provision of Water Supplies for Farming Needs. J. Birtwistle. (The Surveyor, August 23, 1946. Vol. CV., 653.)

Review of some difficulties encountered in implementing Scott Committee's recommendation of piped water supply as an essential service to all villages and farms. Dangers of pollution in normal existing farm supplies. Settling fair charge basis for metered supplies. Improvement of existing sources as alternative to lengthy mains. Frequent absence of electric supply creates further difficulties. Statement of legal position of local authorities under new legislation. Complications of common supply to farms in different ownership. Author's views based on experience of survey of rural areas in Cheshire.

This feature answers any question connected with building confidentially and free of charge. Questions should be sent to the Technical Editor, The Architects' Journal, 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

2879 SUPPLEMENTARY COMPENSATION

Q Where a Council compulsorily acquires a building estate, is the owner an owneroccupier and therefore entitled to the 60 per cent. additional payment?

A The payment to owner-occupiers of Supplementary Compensations is governed by Section 58 (1) of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, as 'authorised by S.R. & O. 1945 No. 370 and S.R. & O. 1946 No. 1163.

The Act differentiates between buildings and land. As regards land, the supplement is only available in the case of agricultural land, which is assumed for compensation purposes to have been, at March 1939, permanently restricted to agricultural users. In such case the Supplementary Compensation may be 60 per cent. of the 1939 value as agricultural land less any increase attributable to its building value as at 1939.

As it does not appear possible to bring the building estate into the category of agricultural land, and as even if this were possible the building value would doubtless be greater than the agricultural value, we are of the opinion that no Supplement is in this case payable.

Craftsmanship Lives Anew in



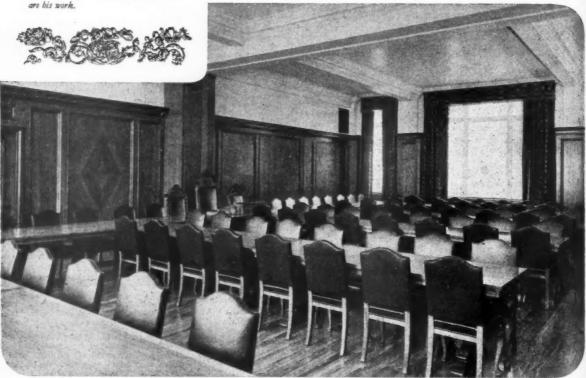
GRINLING GIBBONS (1648 - 1721)

Wood carver and statuary. He specialised in carving pendant groups and festoons of flowers, (ruit, game and other ornaments, life-sized and carefully copied from nature. The choir stalls in St. Paul's Cathedral are bis work.

FINE TIMBER

The owners of the great 17th and 18th century mansions recognised in fine timbers the most expressive medium to crystallise the work and genius of great craftsmen.

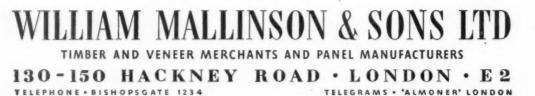
The craftsmen and designers of to-day have the advantage of being able to call on many other allied materials and services—veneers from all over the world, water resistant plywood (flat, shaped or metal faced), kiln drying, fireproofing, and various other modern achievements.



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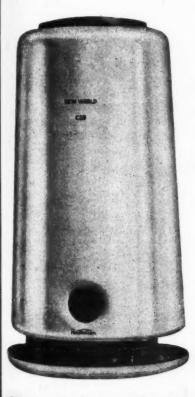
duc 15 This feature covers both the production and marketing of new materials and designs of equipment, as we'l as the general trend of developments within the Building Industry.

THE INDUSTRY

[by Philip Scholberg]

WATER HEATING

The recommendations by various Government departments for heating and hot water supply in the small house are by now well eaough known. For some reason most of the standardised layouts, as published, seem to show supplementary water heating carried out with an electric immersion heater, but there is, of course, no reason why gas should not be used. Various firms have produced small circulators, and the latest comes from Radiation, and is known as the New World C28 This particular model was under development before the war and the last seven years have been used for tests and modifications after experience in actual use. The whole unit is quite small, measuring 8 inches diameter with an overall height varying from about 15 inches to 19 inches according to the type of draught diverter employed, and the output is 13 gallons an hour nised 80° F. Temperature control is by thermostat and there is a cut-off valve to



The New World gas water heater produced by Radiation, 8 ins. in diameter and 15 to 19 ins. high. control the main gas supply if the pilot light should by any chance have blown out, or if the householder should have omitted to light it.

Circulators of this type are quite capable of taking the whole of the domestic water heating load if required, and on a number of conversion jobs where the original gas carcassing is on the small side, storage fittings for water heating are often the only possible answer unless large sums are to be spent on new pipework. With a heat output of 14,000 BTUs, per hour this heater needs only a quarter-inch gas connection. After a considerable amount of practical investigation, Radiation have decided that the hot water requirements of the average small house can be adequately met by providing a constant supply of 3 gallons or so at 150°, with the alternative of a complete cylinder full for baths or any other purpose. This is arranged with a two level return pipe to the heater controlled by a two-way valve. The flow connection goes to the expansion pipe just above the cylinder, and the uoper return is taken off at a level corresponding to 3 or 4 gallons cylinder capacity, while the lower return heats the whole cylinder. With this layout a small quantity of hot water will be available at the sink or basin within a few minutes of lighting the heater, and a full supply for a bath within about an hour of changing over to the lower return.

It is interesting to note that many of the electric water heaters intended to supply the entire needs of the house are arranged in what amounts to the same way, with a 500 watt heater near the top of the cylinder and a further $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatt heater at the bottom.

The servicing of water heaters in hard water districts has always been something of a problem, and Radiation have recently introduced a small fitting which they call a Scale Reducer. This fitting, which measures only $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3, with a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is nothing more than a small water softener, the necessary reagents being contained in a small renewable cartridge which is easily replaced. It is not intended for use with the circulator, nor is it large enough to use with geysers or multi-point heaters, having been designed for use with sink type gas storage heaters. With water supply of average hardness the cartridge needs replacing about every twelve months, and it has been found that heaters which formerly needed de-scaling every six or twelve months have still performed satisfactorily after five years when fed with the treated water.

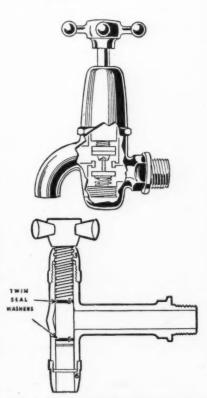
The scale reducer is easily installed on the inlet side of the heater and is a sensible fitting in any household which does not possess a proper water softening plant or until the unlikely event of the supply companies doing the softening at their end of the system. (Radiation Ltd., Stratford Place, W.1.)

RE-WASHERING TAPS

With the evolution of the Shaff tap it seems that the installation of stop valves to shut off water flow while taps are being rewashered may become unnecessary. The idea is in itself comparatively simple and consists of a secondary valve located in the bottom housing of the tap, and this shuts off the water when the head of the tap is unscrewed for re-washering. As the section on this page shows, this modification involves no particular departure from the accepted tap shape: the secondary valve is sporing loaded so that it is unlikely to be jammed by chalky denosits, and the main washer is held in position only by a loose pin, so that changing the washer should be a matter of only a few moments. Pillar, mixer, bib and stop tap types are available and the device has been approved by the Metropolitan and other water boards. TECHNICAL SECTION

(James Shaffer Ltd., 82, Cricklewood Lane, London, N.W.2.)

From the tap which can be re-washered in a few seconds the next obvious step is the tap which never needs re-washering at all, and this is almost the claim made for the Twin Seal tap made by J. Moores & Son Ltd. who put forware a life of forty years' domestic use after laboratory tests. This type relies for its water seal on a pair of synthetic sealing rings fitted round a cylimdrical plunger (see section) and these expand under water pressure in much the same way as the piston rings in a car. Should it become necessary to replace them the job can be done quite quickly by inserting a jury plug (supplied) in the tap and unscrewing the top section. The taps themselves are made in several different types and are of pleasant appearance, and a ball valve is also made on the same lines. (The address of the manufacturers is Warmingham, Sandbach, Cheshire.)



Top, the Shaff tap which renders stop values to shut off water flow while taps are being re-washered unnecessary; the tap contains a secondary value located in the bottom housing which shuts off the water when the head of the tap is unscrewed for re-washering. Bottom, the Twin Seat washerless tap having a life of forty years.

TECHNICAL REVIEWS

In the years before the war a number of firms used to publish technical reviews, mainly, of course, of their own activities, but often of considerable general interest. I am glad therefore to see that the Sulzer review is now circulating freely once more, and to note that this firm has been investigating the possibilities of combined generating stations and district heating plants. Brief notes are given of the district heating scheme which this firm carried out in Zurich in conjunction with the Zurich Institute of Technology. (Sulzer Bros., 31, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.)

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44] THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for January 9, 1947

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Announcements

Five employees with more than fifty years' service with Messrs, Harris and Sheldon, Ltd., the Birmingham shopfitters, were among eighty-four long service workers entertained to dinner by the directors at the works canteen. There were eleven men with more than forty years' service, twenty-nine with more than thirty years and thirty-two with more than twenty-five years' service. Their working years aggregated 2,869. To To each of the employees with over fifty years' service the chairman of the company, Mr. E. Guinness, handed a gold watch, suitably The other seventy-nine each reinscribed. ceived a silver tankard and a fountain pen. Mr. Charles Mesling, Senior Industrial Liaison Officer of the Council of Industrial Design, has resigned the appointment to join Messrs. Allen-Bowden, Limited, Industrial Designers and Consulting Engineers, of Learnington Spa. While on the staff of the Council of Industrial Design, Mr. Mesling was responsible for the liaison with the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and Plastics and Transport Industries. He was Organising Secretary of a number of Selec-tion Committees for the Britain Can Make It Exhibition, including Plastics, Sports and the Leisure and Designs of the Future Sections. Mr. Mesling intends to operate from the London offices of Messrs. Allen-Bowden, Limited, at 4, Lygon Place, S.W.1. Tele-phone: Sloane 7291.

Major G. S. Brown, A.R.I.B.A., Troon, Ayrshire, has been appointed to the Colonia! Service as an Architect in the Public Works Department, Hong Kong.

Mr. N. Green, L.R.LB.A., 8, Aldgate, High Street, London, E.C.3, would be glad to receive Information Sheets and Trade Catalogues. Mr. Serge Chermayeff, A.I.A., A.S.P.J. F.R.I.B.A., has opened his new office at 301, East 37th Street, New York.

Messrs. Cellon, Limited, of Kingston-og-Thames, the manufacturers of Cerric and Cerrux Finishes, have adopted the five-day week, and the Cellon Works at Kingstonon-Thames is accordingly closed on Satudays. Messrs. Cellon have taken a promnent part in the amelioration of working conditions, in that holidays with full pay have been given to all employees since 1918. In 1934 the minimum holiday was extended to two weeks, and this has been operative ever since.

Messrs. Harris Lebus have appointed Mr. R. D. Russell, R.D.L., F.S.L.A., as their design consultant and part-time designer. The Council of the British Refrigeration

Association has appointed Mr. E. G. Batt as Director of the Association with effect from March 1. Mr. Kenneth Hall recently resigned the

Mr. Kenneth Hall recently resigned the Managing Directorship of the Indian Aluminium Company to become the Managing Director of the Northern Aluminium Company, Limited. Mr. S. E. Clotworthy has also been appointed to the Board of that Company, which now consists of Messa. Kenneth Hall, D. Cannon Brookes, H. C. Thomas, S. E. Clotworthy. Mr. I. Borsham Hillbourne Prittlemal

Mr. L. Boreham, Hillbourne, Prittlevell Chase, Westcliffe-on-Sea, would be glad to receive Information Sheets and Trade Catalogues.

Correiction

In the caption to the Frontispiece on page 4 of our last issue Mr. J. Catchpole, A.R.I.B.A., is described as the new County Architect to the West Riding of Yorkshire. This is incorrect. He is County Architect to the North Riding, as stated in the heading to the caption.







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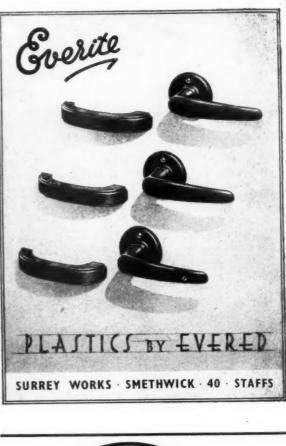


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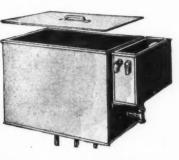
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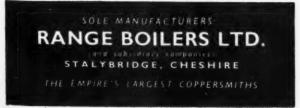
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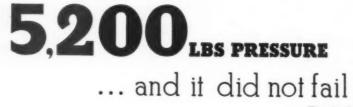
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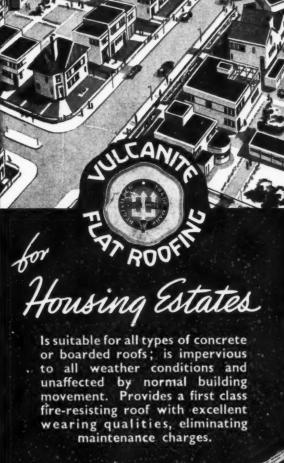
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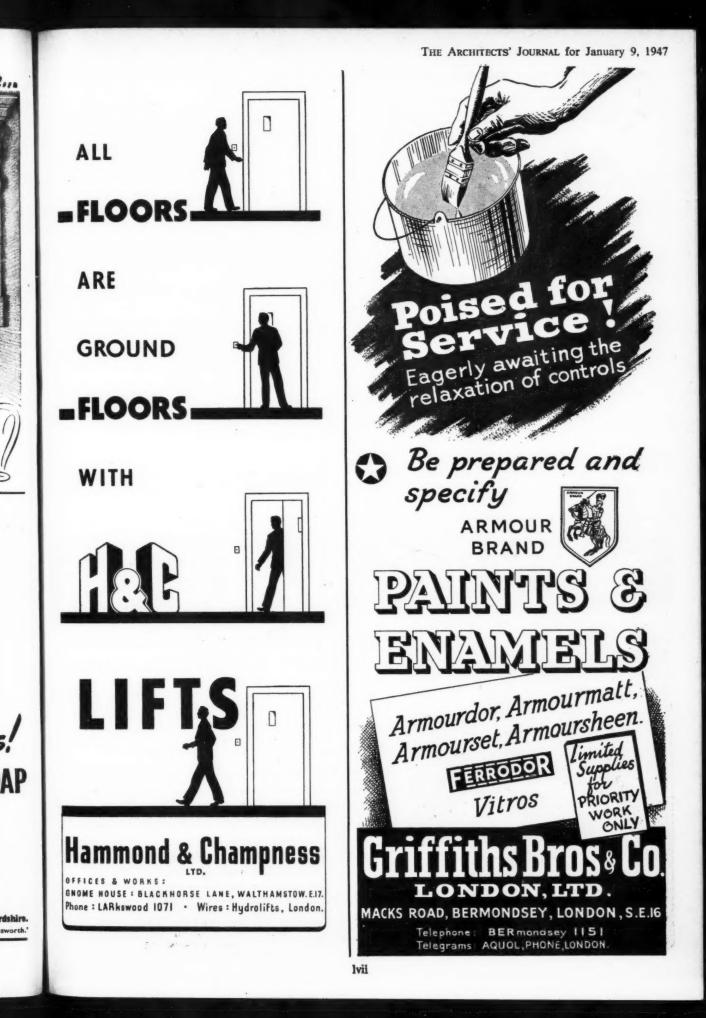
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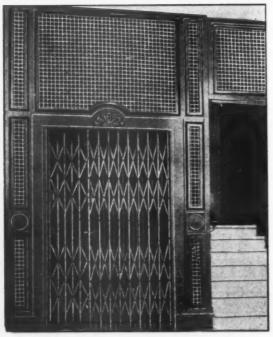
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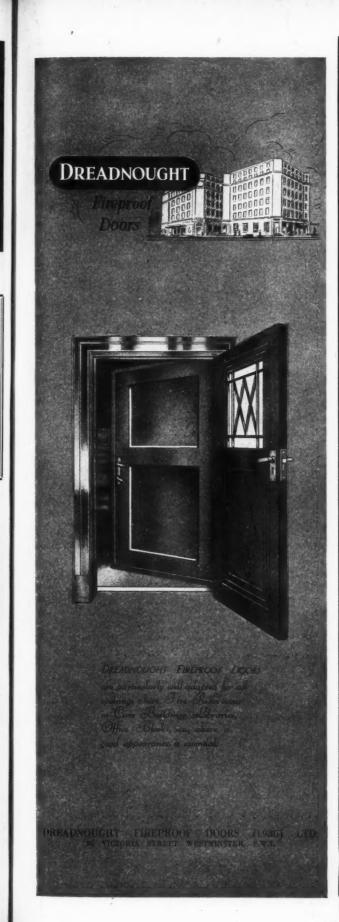


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(b) Similar work in connection with schools and hospitals.
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Bacept as otherwise shown, salaries for the Bacept as otherwise shown, salaries for the above positions will be determined by qualifica-tions and experience up to a maximum of 2420 a year, together with cost-of-living additions up to 296 a year, according to basic salary. Salary up to 2500 for certain positions of heating engineer and building surveyor. Successful candi-dates will be engaged on a temporary basis, but will be eligible for appointment, according to merits, for permanent appointment, according to nerity for permanent appointment on the occur-rence of vacancies. Temporary staff are required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund.

Provident Fund. Ex-Service candidates with experience prior to their war service will be specially considered. Application forms may be obtained from the Clerk of the Council County Hall, Westminster Bridge, London, SE1, enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope. ddressed foolscap envelo Canvassing disqualifies. 947

Canvassing disqualifies. 947 LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. CLERKS OF WORKS. Applications are invited for positions of Clerks of Works (Class II), in the Architect's Depart-ment, to supervise constructional, maintenance, and repair works at the Council's schools, hospitals, and other buildings. There may also be shortly a few Class I positions. Rates of pay (according to qualifications and experience) are : Class I, 2560-2400 a year (basic), plus cost-of-living addition, at present £78-£90 a year; Class II, up to 135s. a week, plus cost-of-living addi-tion, at present, of 30s. a week. Successful candidates, under 55 years of age, will up subject to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund, but will be temporary in the first instance.

and Provident Fund, but will be temporary in the first instance. Other things being equal, preference will be fiven to persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, and ex-Service men will also receive special consideration. Applications (enclosing stamped addressed envelope) to be made to the Architect to the Council, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.B.1, for form of application. Canvassing disqualifies.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. VACANCIES FOR PLANNING STAFF IN THE ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT FOR WORK ON THE COUNTY OF LONDON PLAN. Applications are invited for a number of posi-tions in the following grades:-PLANNING OFFICER (Grade III). Up to 2500 a year (basic). TECHNICAL ASSISTANT. Up to £420 a year (basic) (hasic)

(basic). Commencing rate of pay will be according to qualifications and experience Cost-of-living addition, at present ± 78 to ± 90 a year (men), and ± 53 to ± 84 (women), are payable in additionation of the second se tion

There will be opportunities for competing, on There will be opportunities for competing, on merit, in due course for permanent appointment and for positions in the higher grades on the occurrence of vacancies. Successful candidates will be subject to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund. The planning work involved includes assistance in the detailed development of Reconstruction Area schemes, and the preparation of revised zoning plana.

in the detailed and the preparation of Area schemes, and the preparation of a soning plans. A knowledge of current town planning legis-lation is desirable in all cases, and candidates for Grade III positions should possess archi-tectural or sarveying or town planning qualifica-

tions. Other things being equal, preference will be given to candidates registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, and ex-Service men and women will also receive special consideration. Application should be made to the Architect to the Council, County Hall, Westminster Bridge. S.E.1, for form of application (enclosing stamped addressed envelope), returnable not later than ten days from this date. <u>Canvassing disqualifies.</u> BUCKS COUNTY COUNCIL

ant

VEYORS.

(1) THREE ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS. Two. qualified as Members of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, and who are fully experienced quantity surveyors, at a salary on the National Scale for Grade VII and VIII. £575-£700, plus bonns (now £51 9s.), and One. capable of preparing bills of quantities and specifications for minor works and an ex-perienced "worker up." capable of abstracting and billing dimensions in all trades, at a salary on the National Scale for Grades IV and V. 2420-£510, plus bonus as before. The commencing salary in each case wil: be in accordance with qualifications and experience. (2) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, male or female, fully qualified, and preferably having particular knowledge in the design and/or con-struction of schools, police, or public health works. Salary on National Scale for Grade VI. £535-£600, plus bonus as above (now £48 5s., for females). (3) ONE ASSISTANT ACCHITECT. females)

females). (3) ONE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, male or female, recently qualified or having general experience in school, police, or public health works. Salary on the National Scale for Grade III, 2300-2435, plus bonus as abave. (4) TWO JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN. male or female, for general drawing office work. Previous architectural ex-perience not essential. Salary on the National Scale for general division, £55-£300 (males). £52-£240 (females), plus bonus, according to age and sex.

and sex The appointments are permanent and subject

to (a) The National Scheme of Conditions of

(d) Inc Antonio Service. (b) The Local Government Superannuation

Acts. (c) The successful candidate passing a medical

(c) The local Government Superannaation Acts.
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 (c) The successful candidate passing a medical examination may be obtained from F. A. C
 (c) The successful candidate passing a medical examination must be delivered not later than Monday. 27th January. 1947. 629
 (c) RATERSEA BOROUGH COUNCIL.
 APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.
 (c) Applications are invited for the permanent appointment of two Architectural Assistants, in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T.
 (c) Grades II to III. of the National Scale. riz., 2500-263, plus £20 London weighting and costofiving bonus (at present £50 16s. per annum).
 (c) Candidates must have had an architectural training, and be capable of preparing working drawings and details.
 (c) The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications, on forms which may be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Town Hall, Battersea, S.W.11, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than noon on Monday, the 27th January, 1947.
 (c) BERERY, Town Hall, Hattersea, S.W.11.

Town Hall, Battersea, S.W.11. December, 1946. 644

BOROUGH OF WILLESDEN. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL AND TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANTS.

(a) ONE FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.
(b) TWO SECOND-CLASS TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANTS.
Candidates for appointment (a) must be either an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute, or hold an equivalent qualification, and preferably have had an architectural training and experience in the preparation of redevelopment and town planning schemes.
The salary attached to this appointment will be Administrative, Professional and Technical (Grade V) of the National Whitley Council's Scale for the London arca, namely £480, rising by two annual increments of £15 and one of £20 to a maximum of £250 per annum, plus the cost-of-living bonus, which at present is £59 156. per annum.

The analysis of 250 thinks in present is £59 16s, per annum. Candidates for appointments (b) must be either an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Associate Member of the Town Planning Institute, Professional Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Associate Member of the Town Planning Institute, Professional Associate of the County Engineers, or an equivalent qualification, and preferably have had experience in the preparation of Town Planning Schemes. The salary statched to these appointments will be Administrative, Professional and Technical (Grade IV) of the National Whitley Council's Scale for the London area, namely 2440, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £455 per annum, plus the cost-of-living bouns, which at present is £59 16s, per annum. The appointments will be terminable by one month's notice on either side, and subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superanna. Applications, giving age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of not more the undersigned, endorsed " Architectural Assistant" or "Town Planning Assistant," not later than 10 a.m. on 1st February 1997. Canvassing, directly or indirectly will be deemed a disqualification.

deemed a disqualification.

W. T. PIRIE,

Town Hall, Dyne Road, Kilburn, N.W.7. 18th December, 1946.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON. APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR OF HOUSING.

The Council invite applications for the per-manent appointment of Director of Honsing, at a commencing salary of £1,500 per annum, rising by two annual increments of £100 to £1,700 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus. The person appointed will be responsible for the direction of all new housing schemes undertaken by the consult for which architects in private

The person appointed will be responsible for the direction of all new housing schemes undertaken by the Council, for which architects in private practice have been or may be retained, and such additional housing duties, including the manage-ment and maintenance of the Council's existing housing accommodation as the Council may from time to time determine. The Housing Depart-ment, if so decided by the Council, may be re-quired to undertake the preparation of plans, specifications, etc., for some of the new housing schemes.

specincations, etc., for some of the new housing schemes. Applicants, who must not be over 50 years of age, must have had wide general experience in administration, and have considerable organizing ability; must possess practical experience and sufficient architectural knowledge to be capable of dealing with contractors and advising on een-tracts, and be able to direct and control the Council's Direct Labour (Housing) Department. Architectural qualifications, and experience in Local Authority housing, will be an advantage. The successful candidate will be required to produce a certificate of birth; pass an examina-tion by the Council's Medical Examiner; devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office, and not be directly or indirectly concerned in any business other than that of the Council with-out express permission in each case to be given by resolution of the Council. The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Paddington Borough Council (Superannuation and Pensions) Acts.

Acts. Applications, stating (a) age. (b) war service, (c) professional and academical qualifications, (d) present appointment, (e) previous appoint-ments, and (f) experience in administration and organization, and giving the names of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent in an envelope marked "Appointment of Director of Housing," so as to be received by the undersigned not later than Friday, 31st January, 1947. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify. WH DENTLEY

W. H. BENTLEY, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Paddington, W.2. 1st January, 1947. 616

GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL. APPOINTMENTS OF ARCHITECTURAL STAFF. Applications are invited for the followi

Applications are invited for the following appointments, on the permanent staff of the Architect's Department:-(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (Grade VI), 253-2600 (b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (Grade V), 2400,0510 (a) £535 2460-2510. (c) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (Grade IV), ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (Grade III), ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (Grade III), ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (Grade II), (d) £390 £360-£405. (f) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (Grade I),

230-2375. (d) SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR (Grade VI), £555-£600. (h) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR (Grade V), £460-£510. (i) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR (Grade IV), £420-£465.

(Grade V), £460-£510. (i) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR (Grade IV), £420-£465. (j) HEATING AND MECHANICAL ENGIN-EER (Grade IV), £420-£465. (k) HEATING AND MECHANICAL ENGIN-EER (Grade I), £330-£375. The salary scales are those of the A.P. & T. Division of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service. In addition a cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 198. 3d. per annum, is paid. Candidates for Architectural appointments must be Registered Architectural appointments must be Registered Architects, those for appointment as Quantity Surveyors must be Cor-porate Members of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, qualified in the Quantities Sub-Division, and those for appointment as Heat-ing and Mechanical Engineers must be Associate Members of the Institution of Heating and ventilating Engineers. Candidates for (a) and (b) and (c) should have

Ventilating Engineers. Candidates for (a) and (b) and (c) should have had good training and adequate experience in the design and construction of modern build-ings, particularly in the design of school buildhad ings

ings. Candidates for (g) and (h) should be capable of undertaking all stages of the work for the preparation of specifications and bills of quanti-ties, including preliminary estimates, preparation and statement of final accounts, site measure-ments, and the preparation of interim surveys, and should have had extensive experience in this work work

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work. Candidates for (j) should be able to prepare schemes for and advise upon all matters relating to heating, hot water, electrical ventilation, and laundry installations and general plant. The appointments will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, to the staffing regulations of the County Council from time to time in force, to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to one calendar month's notice on either side. Successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination. medical examination.

medical examination. Candidates must not be over 45 years of age, but this condition may be relaxed in the case of a person already in the service of the Authority or a specially suitable candidate employed by another Local Authority. In the case of ex-Service applicants, the age limit will be raised by the number of years served in H.M. Forces during the late war.

applicants, the age limit will be raised by the number of years served in H.M. Forces during the late war.
 Applications are also invited for the following timents, required in connection with the preparation of survey work and pre-liminary plans in connection with the Education Development Plan.
 ARSITANT ARCHITECTS, at a salary of 28 ds. per week, plus cost-of-living bons.
 Candidates must be Registered Architects.
 The appointments, will be subject to the general regulations of the County Council with regard to conditions of service and to one week's notice on either side.
 Applications for any of the above-mentioned provident, and the Glamorgan County Architect. County Hall, Cardiff, must be returned to him in sealed to the distribution of the Clark of the County Council with regard to an every appointed with the distribution.
 Applications for any of the above-mentioned provident, on forms which may be obtained to network on the Glamorgan County Architect. County Hall, Cardiff, must be returned to him in sealed to the distribution of the Above Matter than a county Architect and the distribution of the Above Matter and the Hall and the distribution of the Appointment of the Appointment of the Appointment of the Appoint Council. Matter Matter Matter and the distribution of the Appointment of

Ments, will be determined by qualifications and experience. Applicants for (a) above should be Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and for (b) have passed at least the Intermediate Ex-amination of the R.I.B.A. Candidates should have had good professional training and experience in housing design and development, and general architectral work. The appointments are subject to (a) one month's

notice on either side, (b) the provisions of the Wandsworth Borough Council (Superannuation) Act, 199-1940, and to the passing of a medical examination by a Medical Officer nominated by the Council by

examination by a Medical Orneer nominated the Council. Carvassing, directly or indirectly, will d qualify, and applicants must disclose whether their knowledge they are related to any memb of, or holder of any senior office under, t Council. will dis-

Council. Applications, in envelopes endorsed as to the appointment applied for, stating age, past and present appointments, details of qualifications and experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, and addressed to Mr. H W. Tee, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Municipal Build-ings, Wandsworth, S.W.18, must be received by him not later than 22nd January, 1947. B. H. JERMAN, Town Clerk.

Ren not isser than 22nd January, 1947. R. H. JERMAN, Town Clerk. 31st December, 1946. BOROUGH OF WATFORD. BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT. APPOINTMENT OF QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Applications are invited for the permanent appointment of a Quantity Surveyor, in the BOROUGH ENGINE SURVEYOR. Applications are invited for the permanent Salary on Grade VI. A.P.T., of the National Scale. 2535 per annum, rising, subject to satis-factory service to 2600 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present 259 16s per annum. Housing acommodation will be provided for the scenessful applicant, if required. Applications should hold an appropriate pro-fessional qualification, and be accustomed to the proparation of Bills of Quantities, Specifications, Estimates, and settlement of final measurements in connection with Housing Estates, Public Build-ing, and general building work under the Local Authority. The appointment will be subject to the pre-

Authority. The appointment will be subject to the pro-visions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications, stating age, qualifications, present and past appointments, and full details of ex-perience, together with copies of two testimonials, must be sent to Mr. F. C. Sage. Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., Borough Engineer and Sur-veyor, Town Hall. Watford, not later than 24th January, 1947, endorsed "Quantity Surveyor." A. NORMAN SCHOFTELD, Town Clerk.

Clerk

Town Hall, Watford. December, 1946.

(b) ASS15... VI (£420-£465). (c) JUNIOR Grade

(b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade VI (£420-465).
(c) JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.
A.P.T., Grade I (£330-£375).
(d) JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Misc.
Div., Grade I (£255-£300).
(e) GENERAI. CLERK. Clerical Division (male £315-£360, female £252-£288).
(f) JUNIOR GENERAL CLERK. General Division (male, £65 at 16, £80 at 17, to £300 at 30; female, £52 at 16, £64 at 17, to £300 at 30; female, £52 at 16, £64 at 17, to £300 at 30; Each of the above appointments will carry a 20st-of-living bonus.
Further particulars may be obtained from F. R. Steele, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., M.T.P.I., County Architect, County Hall, Chichester, to whom detailed applications must be subtited not later than the 20th January, 1947.
Clerk of the County Council, County Hall, Chichester.

County Hall, Chichester. 24th December, 1946.

 24th December, 1946.
 643

 24th December, 1946.
 643

 WEST MIDLANDS JOINT ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY.

 AUTHORITY.

 APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.

 The above-named Authority invite applications for the position of Architectural Drauchtsman, on the permanent staff of the Authority. at a salary of £467 per annum. subject to adjustments for tutor variations in the cost of living. The person appointed will carry out his duties under the direction of the Authority's Chief Draughts-man and Constructional Assistant.

 Experience in the preparation of working draw-ings, detailed specifications, estimates and quanti-ties is essential.

 Possession of an architectural degree or diploma

ties is essential. Possession of an architectural degree or diploma will be an advantage. The appointment will be subject to the Authority's Superannuation Scheme under the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the selected candidate will have to pass a medical examination. Applications, stating age, education. experience and present occupation, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials. should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th January, 1947.

1947

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

H. F. CARPENTER. Dudley Road,

Phœnix Buildings, Dudl Wolverhampton. 20th December, 1946. 650 Ixvi

BOROUGH OF GILLINGHAM. APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY ARCHI. TECTURAL ASSISTANT. Applications are invited for the appointment of a Temporary Architectural Assistant, in the Office of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, at a salary of £300 per annum, plus war bonus. Preference will be given to applicants having drawings, etc., of modern buildings. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of three recent estimonials. endorsed "Architectural Assistant," must be delivered at the Office of the undersigned not later than noon on Saturday, 18th January, 1947.

1947. Canvassing strictly prohibited. G. L. KEYS

Municipal Buildings, Gillingham, Kent. 30th December, 1946.

30th December, 1946. 678 SOUTH BUCKS JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE. APPOINTMENT OF PLANNING ASSISTANT. Applications are invited for the appointment of Planning Assistant to the above Com-mittee at a salary of £360 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to 2405 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

cost-of-living bonus, at present x.59 los. per annum. Applicants should have had previous technical experience in town and country planning or architecture or surveying, and appropriate qual-fications are desirable. The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and will be terminable by one month's notice on either side. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications, setting ont age, qualifications and previous experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the under signed in a scaled envelope endorsed "Planning Assistant," not later than Monday, 20th January, 1947.

F. R. NIGHTINGALE

Clerk to the Committee. Abbeyfield, Windsor Road, Slough, Bucks. 66

Abbeyneid, Windsor Road, Slough, Bucks. ob SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the following appointments:-ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (Grade V). Commencing salary 2640, rising by annual increments of £15-£20 to a maximum of £510 per annum

Applicants must hold either a degree in Archi-Applicants must note citier a degree in Arcan tecture or be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and should have had a good training and an adequate experience in the design and construction of modern build-

ings. ARCHITECTUBAL ASSISTANT (Grade I). Commencing salary £330, rising by annual incr-ments of £15 to a maximum of £375 per annum. Applicants should have had a good training in

architecture. ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS (Grade

ASSISTANT QUANTITY Section (1) Commencing salary 2460, rising by annual increments of £15-£20 to a maximum of £510. Applicants should possess approved qualifica-tions and experience, and preference will be given to those who are Members of the Royal Institu-tion of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Bab-Division). They should be experienced workers up, capable of abstracting and billing in all Trades, and drafting specifications from Bills of Quantities.

All the above appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Act. 197. and the successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination. All the above appointments will carry a cost-of-living bonus, at present 259 los., and London allowance of 220 per annum. Applications, stating age, qualifications and ex-perience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should he sent to the County Architect, Surrey County Council, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, not later than the 18th January, 1947.

Aingston-on-Thames, not later than the latin January, 1947. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify a candidate from consideration. DUDLEY AUKLAND. Clerk of the Council. County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames. 64.

County Hall. Kingston-on-Thames. 641 BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL. APPOINTMENT OF JUNIOR ARCHITEC-TURAL ASSISTANT. Applications are invited for the above appoint-ment, in the Department of the Borough Engineer. Applicants should be partially qualified, and be canable of preparing detail drawings, etc. The salary will be £300 per annum. plus cost-cf-living bonus, £59 16s. per annum. Jus cost-cf-living bonus, £59 16s. per annum. Jus cost-cf-living bonus, £59 16s. per annum. The post is subject to one month's notice on either side. Applications must be rent to the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Southall. fogether with two recent testimonials, on cr before 21st January, 1947.

Canvassing any member of the Council or any Committee thereof, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

M. LINDSAY TAYLOR, Town Clerk.

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Town Clerk's Offices, Southall. January, 1947.

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STATE OPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM. TRIMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASISTANTS.
The policitions are invited from Registered for the second se

 Town Hall, Fulham, S.W.6.
 Town Clerk.

 January, 1947.
 661

 CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF
 CHESTER.

 CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.
 Applications are invited for a SENIOR ARCHI-TECTURAL ASSISTANT.

 The salary will be Grade IV of the A.P. & T.
 Division, vis., 2420 to 2465, in annual increments of £15, plus war bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

of £15, plus war bonus, at present £59 16s. per anum. Candidates should hold either a degree in archi-tecture or the A.R.I.B.A. qualification, and be well experienced in general architectural and encod design. Details as to age, training and experience, should be stated, and accompanied by any more than three recent testimonials. Applications, addressed to the City Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Northgate Street, Chester, and endorsed "Architectural Assistant," must be delivered not later than 18th January, 1947. The appointment is subject to the Standing Orders of the Council from time to time in force. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification, and relationship to .ny member of the Council must be disclosed. G. BURKINSHAW. Town Hall. Chester. 676

Town Hall, Chester.

676

 Town Hall. Chester.
 676

 Amended Advertisement.
 COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

 APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL
 ASBISTANT.

 Applications are invited for the above appointment, on the permanent staff of the Borough Engineor's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade I of the A.P. & T. Division of the National Joint Council Scale of Salaries (£330-£375, by annual increments of £15), plus cost-oliving bonus (at present £59 195).

 Activity bonus (at present £59 195).
 The commencing salary within the grade will be determined according to the candidate's qualifications

and experience. Applicants should have passed the intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and must have had considerable ex-perience in architectural work generally, and in the preparation of plans, estimates, and speci-feations. The appointment will be sphice, to the pro-

The proparation or plans, estimates, and speci-fications. The appointment will be subject to the pro-visions of the Local Government Supertannation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. The appointment will be subject to on month's solice on either side. Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assis-tant," stating age, with full details of qualifica-tions and experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivined to the undersigned not later than Thursday, 30th January, 1947. R. EDGAR PERRINS.

R. EDGAR PERRINS, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Southport. 2nd January, 1947. 668

nection with housing by Direct Labour and contract. Tandidates must have had experience in the presention of designs, working drawings, speci-cations and estimates. Bary in accordance with A.P.T. Division, Grade III, of the National Scales of Salaries, viz., 200, rising to 4435 per annum, plus cost-of-living between the subject of the pro-benes, at present 23, per week. The appointment will be subject to the pro-duct 1937, and the person appointed will be carried to pass a medical examination. The subject of the person appointed will be carried to pass a medical examination. The and the names of three persons to where, efference may be made as to charact, etc. the undersigned before noon on Monday, the 3rd Verrary, 1947. The store is a house is required. Market Descenter is the subject of the Council. Acting Clerk of the Council. 670

CORPORATION OF KIRKCALDY. Applications are invited for the following appointments, in the office of the Burgh Engineer and Surveyor:--(1) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade IV, J.I.C. Scale £420.2465 per annum. (2) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade III, J.I.C. Scale £300.2435 per annum. (3) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade II, J.I.C. Scale £300.2435 per annum. Cost-of-living bonus (meantime £60) in addi-tion.

Cost-of-living bonus (meanfime £60) in addi-tion. Candidates for posts (1) and (2) must be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Archi-tects, or hold equivalent qualifications. Candi-dates for post (3) must have passed at least the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The appointments are subject to the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Act, 1937, and the persons selected will require to pass a medical examination. Applica-tions, indicating age, qualifications, experience and present salary, and accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, should be lodged with the Burgh Engineer and Surveyor, Osborne House, East Fergus Place, Kirkcaldy, not later than 17th January, 1947. 642

BOROUGH OF TWICKENHAM. BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT. APPOINTMENTS OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Applications are invited for the appointment. on the permanent establishment, of TWO ARCHI-TECTURAL ASSISTANTS, at salaries of £410-£15-£455 per annum (plus war bonus), in accord-ance with Grade III of the National Councils Grade of Salaries. Applicants must be students of the R.I.B.A., and Municipal experience will be considered an advantage.

and Municipal experience will be constant advantage. The successful applicants will be required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation Scheme, and to pass a medical examination. The appointments are terminable by one month's notice on either side, and subject to the Corporation's Conditions of Service. Applications are to be received by the Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Twickenham, not later than 10 a.m. on the 16th January, 1947. W. H. JONES. Town Clerk.

w. n. JUNES, Town Clerk. Municipal Offices, York House, Twickenham. December, 1946. 640

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APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Housing accommodation will be made available to the successful applicant. Applications are invited for the above appoint ment, in accordance with Grade IV of the A.P. t. Division, £420, rising by annual increments of £15 to £465, plus cost-of-living bonus. The appointment will be on the unestablished staff of the Corporation, terminable by one calendar 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 pre-paration of sketch plans, working drawings and specifications, particularly in relation to flats, housing estates and buildings relating thereto. Applications must be made on the appropriate forms, which can be obtained from H. Fedeski, A.R.I.B.A., Dip.T.P., A.M.T.P.I., Director of Housing, 3, Regent Grove, Leasmington Spa, and must be returned, together with not more than three testimonials before 21 noon on Saturday, the 25th January, 1947, endorsed "Senior Assis-tant Architect." J. N. STOTHET,

J. N. STOTHERT, Town Clerk.

660

Town Hall, Learnington Spa. 30th December. 1946.

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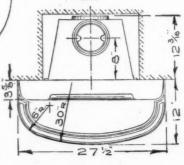
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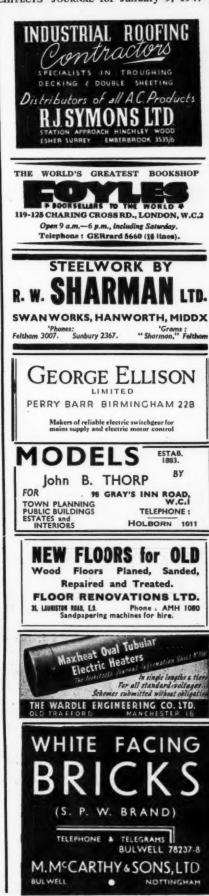




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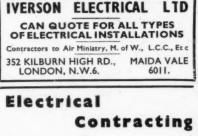
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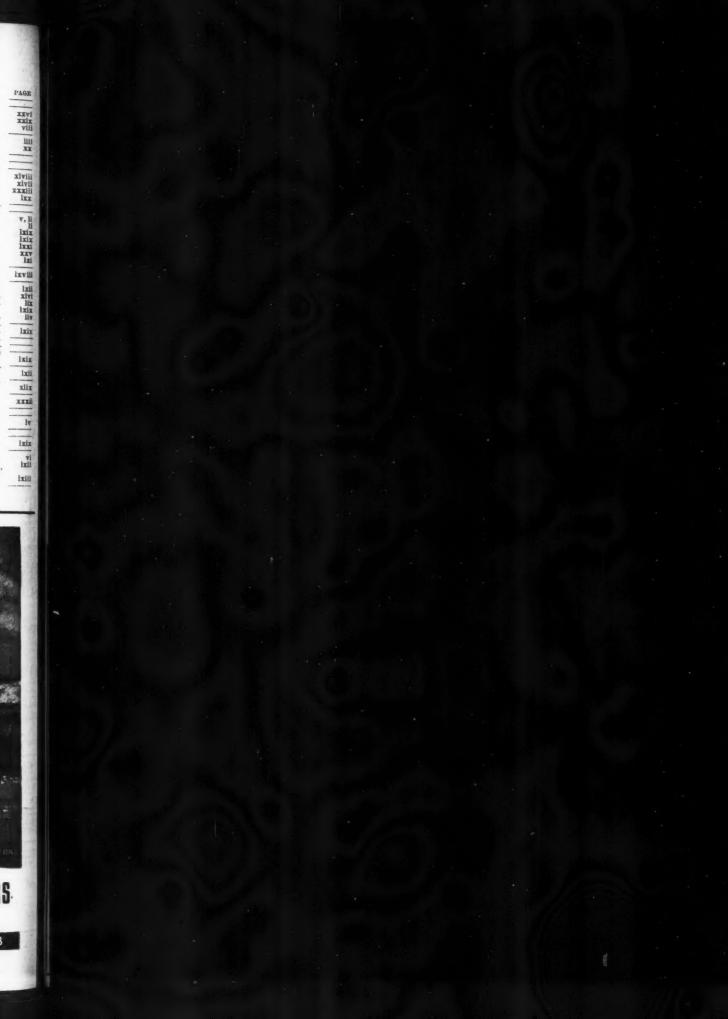
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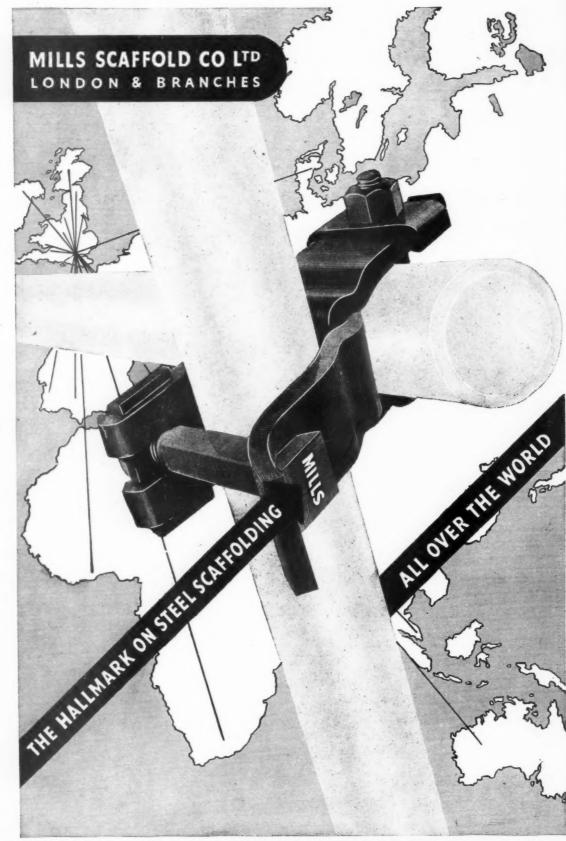
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