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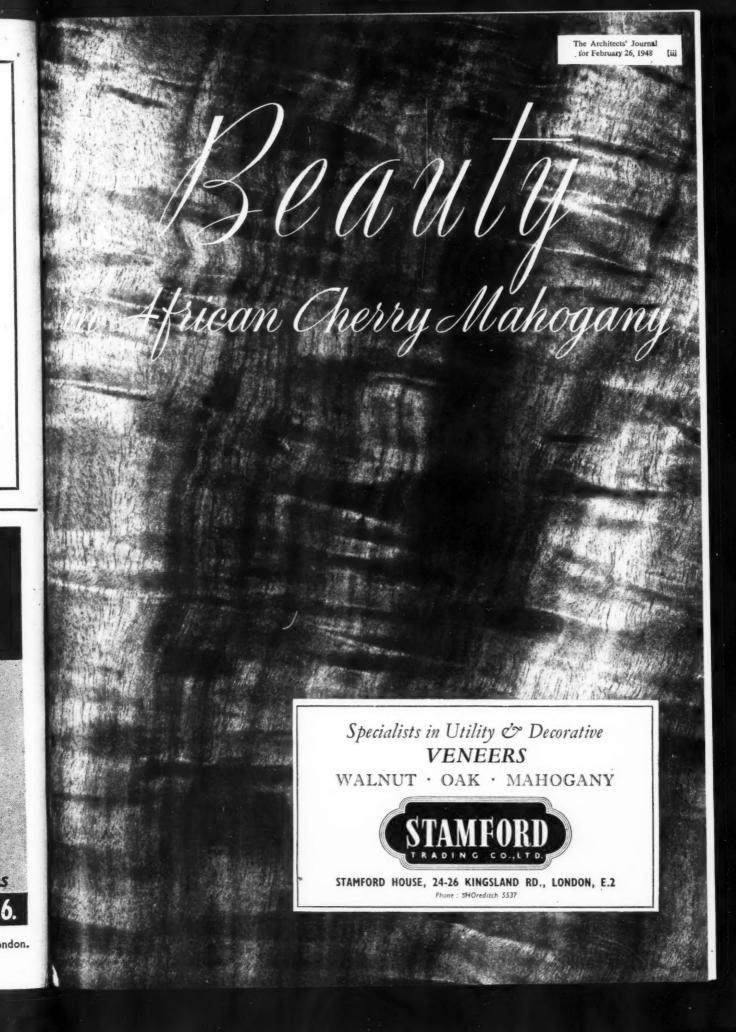
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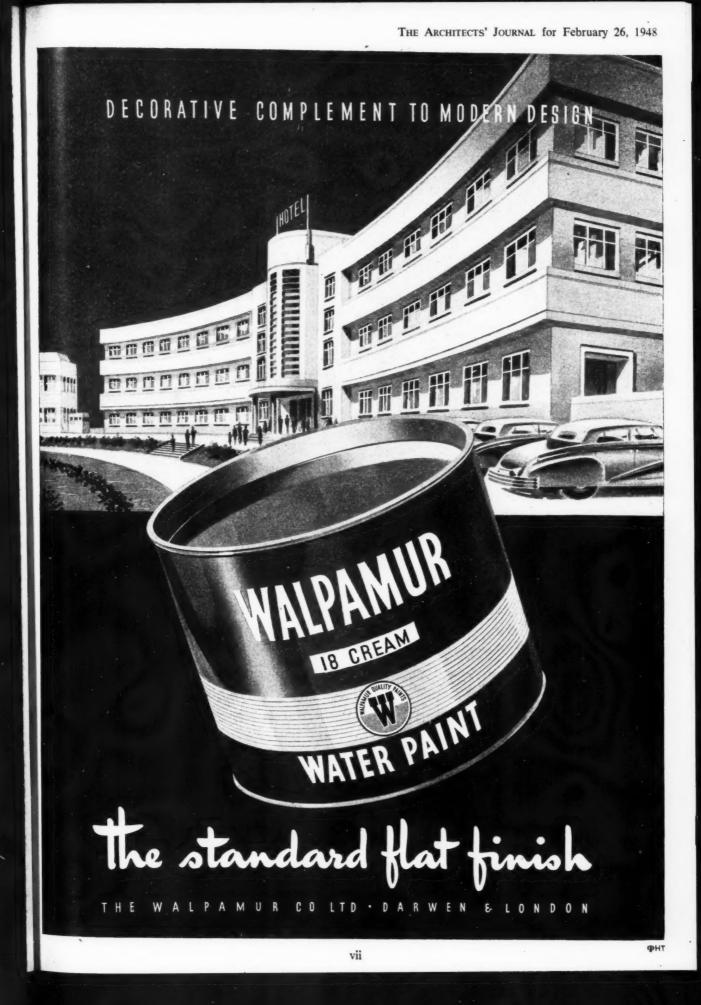


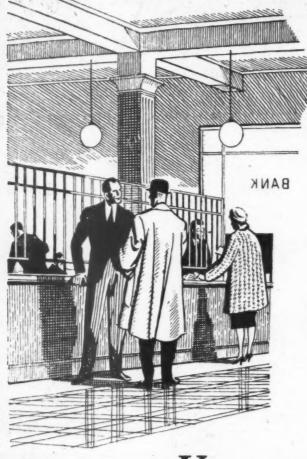


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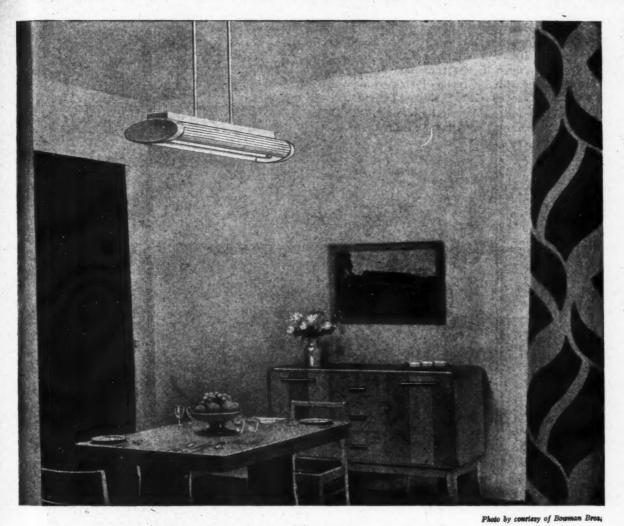
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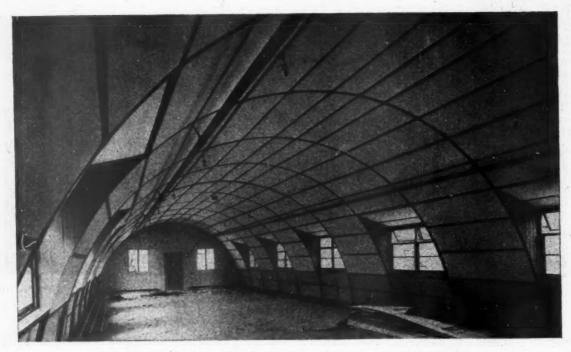
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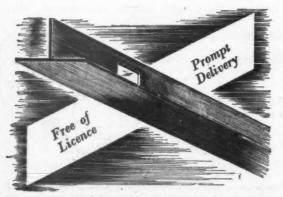
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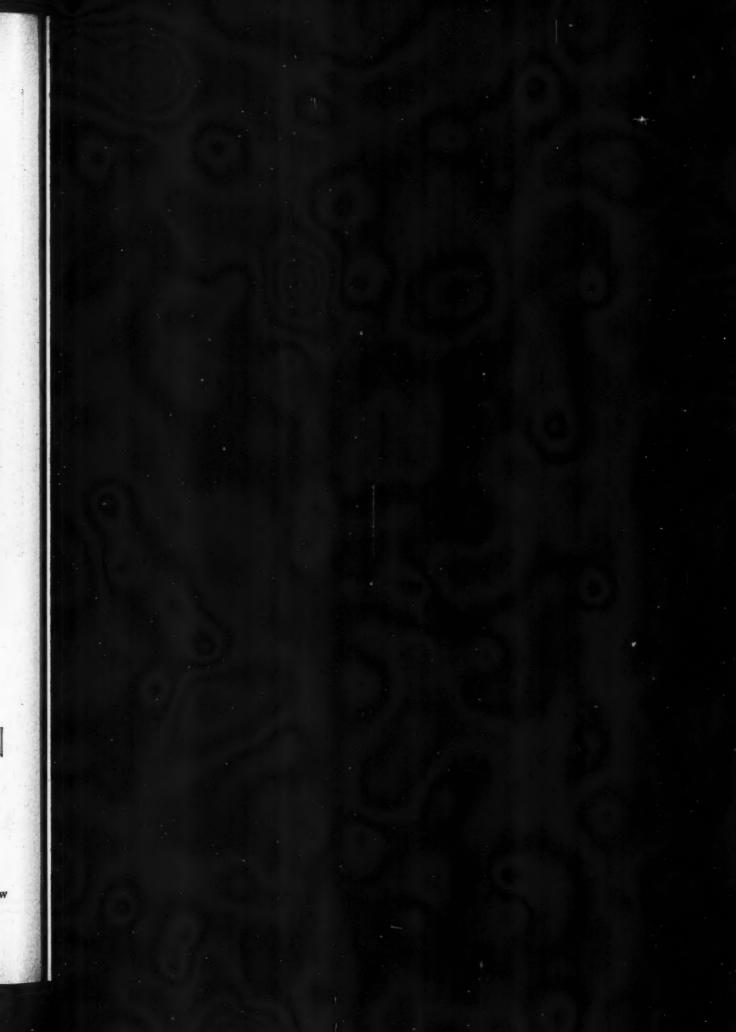
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"Which of the Kings of this land before her Majesty, had their banners ever seen in the Caspian sea? Which of them hath ever dealt with the Emperor of Persia as her Majesty hath done, and obtained for her merchants large and loving privileges? Who ever saw, before this regiment, an English Ligier in the stately porch of the Grand Signor at Constantinople? Who ever found English Consuls and Agents at Tripoli in Syria, at Aleppo, at Babylon, at Bakara, and, which is more, who ever heard of Englishmen at Goa before now? What English ship did heretofore ever anchor in the mighty river of Plate? Pass and repass the unpassable (in former opinion) strait of Megellan, range along the coast of Chili, Peru and all the backside of Nova Hispania, further than any Christian ever passed, traverse the mighty breadth of the South Sea, land upon the Luzones, in despite of the enemy, enter into alliance, amity and traffic with the Princes of Maluccas, and the isle of Java, double the famous Cape of Bona Speranza, arrive at the isle of St. Helena, and last of all return home richly laden with the commodities of China, as the subjects of this now flourishing monarch have done?"

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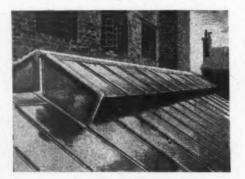


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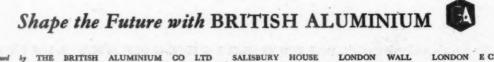
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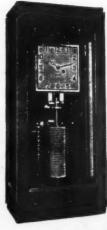


This photograph of Homeland School is shown by courtesy of Derby Education Committee.



The Gent's Tell-Tale Clock System, as described in this "Daily Express" story, gives a positive check on the movements of night patrols in such places as hospitals, banks, public buildings, stores, warehouses and industrial establishments.

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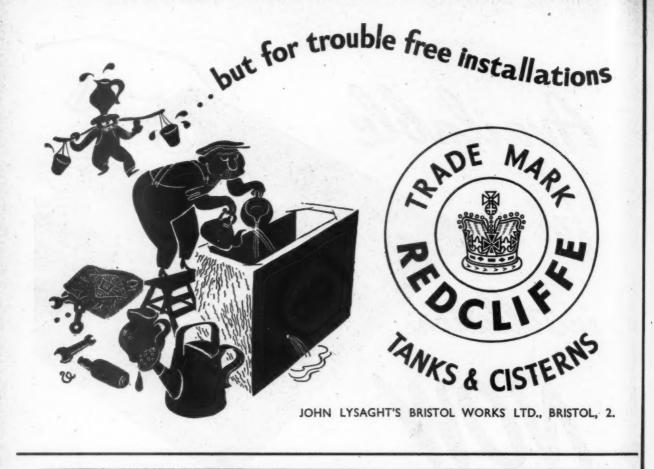
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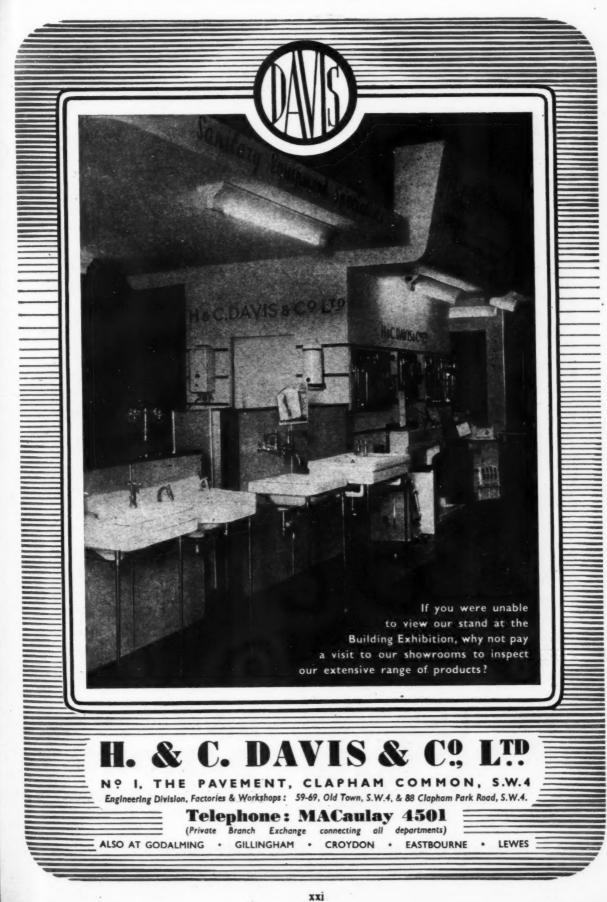


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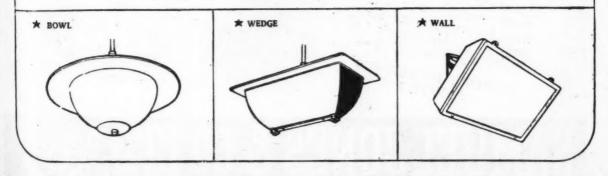
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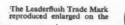




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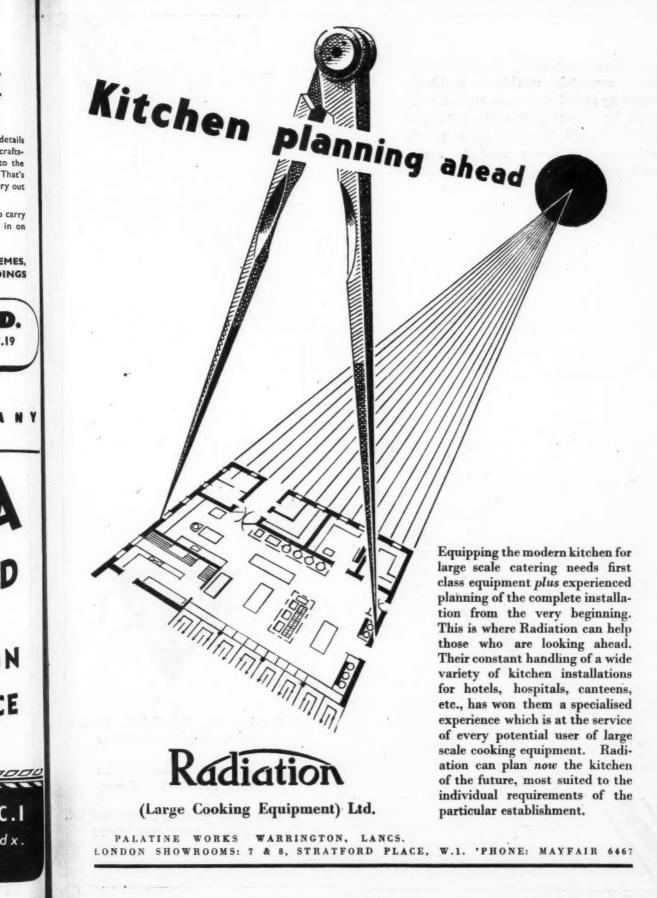


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DIARY FOR FEBRUARY MARCH AND APRIL

Tides 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.

LONDON. Exhibition of Soviet Architec-ture. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, the Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR.) MARCH 3-20

Dr. C. M. Moir. Factors Influencing the Design of Thin Walled Columns. At the ISE, 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.I. (Sponsor, ISE.) 6 p.m. FEB. 26

Exhibition of Art, Chiefly from Dominions of India and Pakistan. A the At the Academy Galleries, Piccadilly. An exhibition of sculpture, painting, textiles, jewellery, furniture. 10-7. Sundays 2-7. Admission 1s. 6d. UNTIL FEB. 29

Ideal Home Exhibition. (Sponsor, The Daily Mail.) At Olympia. MARCH 2-25

Prof. G. Webb. Gothic Decoration at Westminster Abbey. At the Courtauld In-stitute of Art, 20, Portman Square, W.1. (Sponsor, The Courtauld Institute.) 5.30 MAR. 2 p.m.

Exhibition: The Industrial Revolution in Art, 1760-1851. Arranged by Dr. F. D. Klingender in collaboration with The New-comen Society. At Heal's Mansard Gallery, 196, Tottenham Court Road, W.I. FROM MAR, 2

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. A series of Evening Lectures on Wednesdays at 6.15 p.m. W. A. Wood. Compensation and Development Charges. March 3, The Act-Questions and Answers. A Symposium. March 10. Individual Lectures: Association Members Is. 6d.; Non-Members 2s. At the Planning Centre, 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. (Sponsor, TCPA.) MARCH 3 and 10

S. E. T. Cusdin. The Planning of a Modern Hospital in Relation to the Public Health. At the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, 28, Portland Place, W.I. (Sponsor, RIPHH.) 3.30 p.m.

MARCH 3

J. A. Hinks. The Trend of Values of Real Estate in the Past Decade, and a Forecast. At the Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, 29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. (Sponsor, CAEAI.) 6 p.m.

MARCH 4

J. Seymour Lindsay. Craftsmanship: Metal-work. At the RSA, 6-8, John Adam Street, W.C.2. (Sponsor, RSA.) 2.30 p.m. MARCH 8

hange)

Sir Arthur Street. The Public Corporation in British Experience. At the RICS, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, RICS.) 5.30 p.m. MARCH 8

Howard Robertson. The American Scene. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. 6 p.m. (Sponsor, RIBA.) MAR. 9

S. H. Steinberg. Dr. German Gothic Sculpture. 13th Century: Naumberg and Bamburg. At the Courtauld Institute of Art, 20, Portman Square, W.1. (Sponsor, The Courtauld Institute.) 5.30 p.m. MAR. 9

Building Contractors' Plant. The Prob-lems Associated with Its Use. A course of lecture discussions. March 3, H. E. Hodgson, The Plant Manager's View (ii). March 10, A. B. Buck, The General Fore-man's View (ii). At the LCC Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4. 7.0 p.m. Wednesday evenings. UNTIL MAR. 10

NEWPORT. NEWPORT. RSI Newport Sessional Meeting. A. Trevor Jones. The Hospital Services of South Wales. Afternoon visit to Newport Corporation Works at Talybont. At the Modern Secondary School, Stow Hill, Newport. (Sponsor, RSI.) 10 a.m. MAR. 6

TAUNTON. E. H. B. Boulton. Timber TAUNTON. E. H. B. BOUITON. Inter-as a Building and Decorative Material. Bristol and District Society of Architects at the Castle Hotel, Taunton. (Sponsor, TDA.) 730 p.m. FEB. 26

COMPETITIONS

Art Competition and Exhibition of the XIV Olympiad, London, 1948. Designs eligible: (a) Town planning, (b) Architec-tural designs. Entries will be limited to designs for sports grounds and to buildings intended for use in connection with sport only, and must be received between May 1 and June 11, 1948. Full particulars from the Organising Committee for the XIV Olympiad, London, 1948, 105, Victoria Street, London, S.W.I.

d of Wales 1948. Com-Royal National Eisteddfod Royal National Eisteddjod of Wales Architectural Competitions, 1948. Com-petition 192 for a county college. Competi-tion 193 for a neighbourhood unit layout. Assessors: C. F. Bates and T. Alwyn Lloyd. Premiums: £50 in each case. Conditions and entry forms from Rev. W. J. Samuel, General Secretary, 38, Dunraven Place, Bridgend. Entries to be submitted between June 5 and 14. Inver 5.14 June 5 and 14. **JUNE 5-14**

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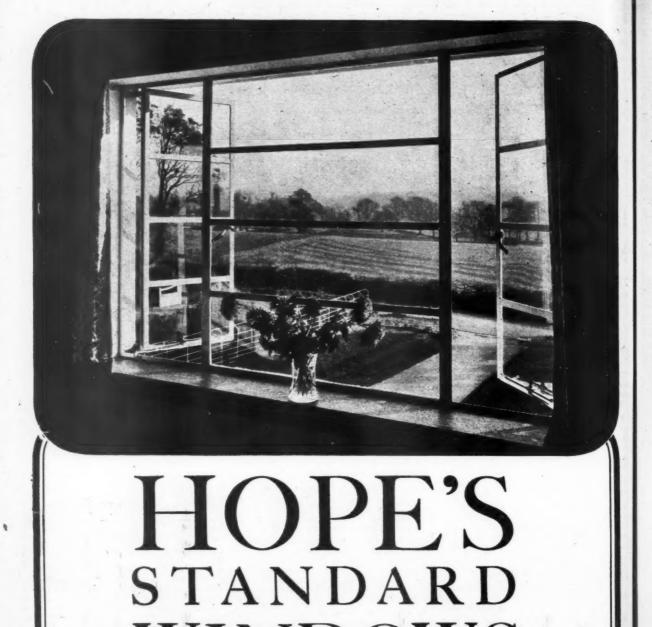
Though no feature in the JOURNAL' is without value for someone, there are often good reasons why certain news calls for special emphasis.

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

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

 $\star\star$ The RESULT OF THE LIVERPOOL WAR MEMOR-IAL COMPETITION has been announced by the . Imperial War Graves Commission. The memorial is for the missing of the naval auxiliary forces of the second world war. The assessor, Mr. Edward Maufe, has made the following awards: —First premium, Stanley H. Smith and Charles Blythin (London); second premium, C. Duncan Ostick (Belfast); third premium, H. St. John Ostick (Belfast); third premium, H. St. John Harrison (London); commended, William Logan (Edinburgh), R. E. Beswick (Swin-don), F. H. Crossley (Derby), Ainslie Thread-gold (Liverpool). Eighty-eight designs were submitted, and a selection of these will be shown at 32, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1, from March 1 to 3.

THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING SUMMER SCHOOL under the auspices of the TPI will be held at CAMBRIDGE from August 23 to 28. Accommodation has been made available for 200 members in Trinity College, and the University authorities are allowing the school to use the Mill Lane lecture theatres. The form of programme will be similar to that of 1947. All applications should be sent before May 15.



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xxxii

From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

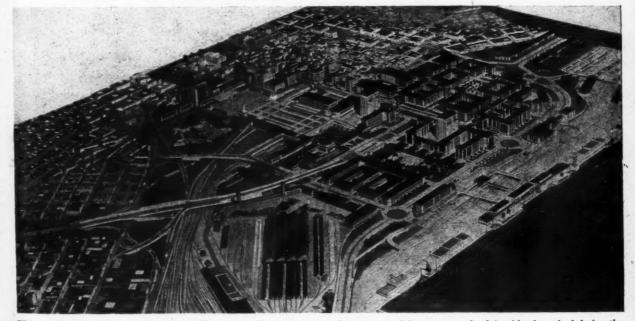
THE JOHNSONIAN DIALECTIC. [From The Age of Adam, by James Lees-Milne (B. T. Batsford Ltd.).] In consequence, Robert Adam's genius must be assessed by his interior work at Kedleston, which in itself is of monumental quality and as such surpasses anything he was to produce in his succeeding periods. It is essential, first of all, that we do not approach it in that parsimonious, utilitarian spirit of Dr. Johnson, who avowedly disapproved of it because it implied an impudent flouting of his democratic beliefs and political prejudices. The great doctor, like most giants of philosophy, looked upon the arts as an economist computes a financial balance sheet, with a view to judging whether the outlay of so much human endeavour will be justified by its material benefits to a hungry population. He in fact was made indignant by the waste of physical and financial resources expended upon all ornamental architecture—"such as magnificent columns supporting a portico, or expensive pilasters supporting merely their own capitals." Kedleston shocked him profoundly because the building of it "consumes labour disproportionate to its utility." Of course it did. Of course, the marble columns, the expensive pilasters of Kedleston were magnificently wasteful, unproductive, and useless. So, we must thank the Almighty, are Shakespeare's Sonnets, Beethoven's "Emperor' Concerto, the Venus de Milo, and Wren's St. Paul's Cathedral. So are the arts in general.

** A statement was issued last week by the RIBA concerning the ARCHITECTURAL PRO-FESSION AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

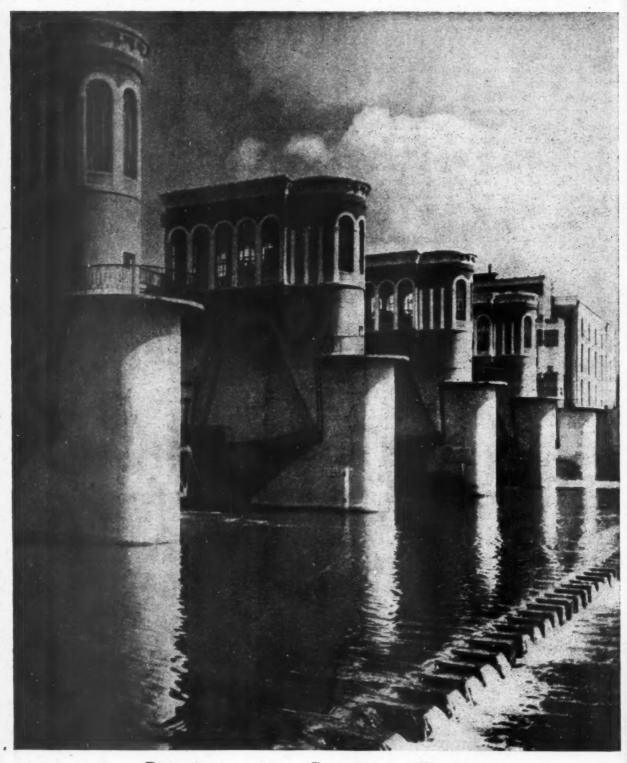
The statement reads: The President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Sir Lancelot Keay, and the Secretary, Mr. C. D. Spragg, following earlier correspondence and discussions, met the Minister of Works to disdiscussions, met the Minister of Works to dis-cuss certain matters affecting the architectural profession in the light of the cuts in capital expenditure. The Minister was accompanied by officials of the Government Departments principally concerned. Sir Lancelot Keay said that he was not there to question the Government's decision that there must have Government's decision that there must be a cut in capital expenditure. His mission was to suggest that the opportunity should now

be taken of preparing plans for future build-ing when circumstances were more favour-able, so as to avoid the kind of failures that resu.ted from lack of preparation in the period between the two wars. He thought that a number of public authorities and private owners were under the mistaken belief that they must in present circumstances discontinue their planning work, and he wrged that the Government should make a pronouncement to clarify the position. He suggested that rather than increase their present staffs the Government Departments and Local Authorities should be asked to give as much work as possible to architects in private practice. The Minister of Works and the representatives of the other Govern-ment Departments expressed sympactic with ment Departments expressed sympathy with Sir Lancelot's representations. The Minister said that he was concerned that when an extension of building activity would become possible, operations should not be preju-

diced by lack of planning and preliminary work, and that this was a point upon which he was in communication with the Chan-cellor, to whom he would report the results of the interview. Careful consideration would be given to the question whether the Government could make some pronounce-ment. In the course of the discussion a question was asked whether the War Damage Commission could make some pay-ment in respect of the preparation of plans at the stage when plans are approved and not only as at present after the execution of at the stage when plans are approved and not only as at present after the execution of the work, especially in view of the fact that the execution of work has often to be post-poned. The representative of the War Damage Commission pointed out, however, that under the terms of the War Damage Act the Commission could not make any Act the Commission could not make any payment until the cost of works' payment was made. (See also Astragal's note, page 190.)



This model of the foreshore plan for Cape Town shows clearly the proposed development of the 500 acres of reclaimed land acquired during the building of the Duncan Dock. The responsibility of the layout is being shared by the Railways and the City Council. Early planning was guided by Professor L. W. Thornton White, Head of the Department of Archite ture, University of Cape Town, and Mr. E. Longstreth Thompson, who advised the South African Railways. The Cape Town City Council had the advice of Mons. E. Beaudouin, the French town planner. Negotiations extended over a period of years, and agreement between the Railways and the City Council was reached only after the establishment of the Cape Town Foreshore Joint Technical Committee. This Committee, formed in 1945, represented all parties concerned, and has its own town-planning office under the direction of Mr. Roy Kantorowich.



Design in Soviet Russia

At the RIBA next week, when the Russian exhibition opens, it will be possible to make a study of Russian architecture, before and after the Revolution. The exhibition covers eight centuries, and the modern section will be of particular interest because illustrations of contemporary work are not freely available in this country. The Karamyshevo Dam on the Moscow river, illustrated above, typifes the return of symbolism in Russian architecture, after the adventurous excursion into modernism of the nineteentwenties. Perhaps consciously, the Party, which controls architectural policy, gives the Russian man in the street a symbol of what is real and tangible in an uncertain world, so that the palaces of the Czar are superseded by the palaces of the people. As many Englishmen cling to period designs and antiques, so does communist Russia, in her contemporary buildings, seem to prefer the symbols of her earlier and regional cultures. Further illustrations from the exhibition are given on page 192. MR. H. A. MEALAND, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., R.I.B.A.Dis.T.P.,A.M.I.Struct.E., has been appointed PLANNING OFFICER to the City of London. After working as assistant architect for the Public Works Department in New Zealand and Western Australia, Mr. Mealand returned to England and worked with Sir Raymond Unwin on the first London Regional Plan. As planning officer Mr. Mealand did work for Friern Barnet Urban District Council, Wellington, Taunton and District, and Bath and District. With Prof. Abercrombie and Mr. Owens he was author of "A Plan for Bath," and is Lecturer on Town Planning at London University and the Polytechnic. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Mealand was Planning Officer to North Kent. Mr. Mealand will be responsible for the execution of the City of London Plan in consultation with Dr. C. H. Holden and Prof. W. G. Holford.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Upton House, Warwickshire, has been given to the National Trust for permanent preservation by the owner, Lord Bearsted. This mid-seventeenth century house contains one of the finest collections of pictures in the country.

Lavenham Guild Hall-has been given to Lavenham by Sir Cuthbert Quilter, and the Preservation Committee is appealing for £6,000 for reconditioning and preservation of this and other buildings in Lavenham.

H. G. Harland and L. Shingleton, past Presidents of the London Master Builders' Association, have, on their retirement from active business, been elected Honorary Members.

Marble Hill Mansion, Twickenham, scheduled by the LOC as a building of historical interest, is to be restored forthwith. Dry rot has been detected, adding to the havoc caused by war damage.

The slopes of Latrigg, Cumberland, are considered by the Minister of Town and Country Planning to be of outstanding beauty, and he has refused the appeal of a Scunthorpe contractor, the new owner of the ground, to be permitted to build houses thereon.



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Mr. H. A. Mealand, who has been appointed Planning Officer to the City of London. See above.

THE MINISTRY OF WORKS

L IKE the Ministry of Supply, the Ministry of Works is a Second World War phenomenon which has persisted

into the period of frustration and cold war. It was set up in an alleged cement shortage in 1940, and has lasted long enough to preside over an alleged cement shortage in 1947. In the past its Ministers have come and gone as frequently as any, though there may be some who believe that, like the ship that found itself, the Ministry has now settled down after a long period of buffeting, creaks and groans, to a steady if unimaginative rate of progress—giving a breather to the captain on the bridge. Mr. Key has been more forthcoming than his predecessors in publishing a full report of his Ministry's activities.* It is true that it relates to a period ending twelve months earlier than its date of presentation to Parliament. But it is at least an official statement of ends and means, of policy and of statistics, grouped together in a single statement.

In more senses than one, it is indeed an historical document. The Ministry of Works is an historical ministry on one side of its lineage, since its functions include all those of the former Office of Works. The Minister is *ex-officio* First Commissioner of Works. His office under that name goes back (as the Report describes) to 1851, and the Office as part of the King's Household derives from very much earlier times. The shade of Sir Christopher Wren, and the shadow of Buckingham Palace, lent a distinction to the tradition of a Government Department which for some decades had done little, and done it very well. Except for occasional bursts of activity, British Governments were not often given to lavish expenditure on Government buildings or royal palaces ; the problem was to administer not very extravagant sums with proper competence and good taste.

Now and again—when Lansbury wanted a Lido in the parks, or a Coronation had to be arranged—there was contact between the Office of Works and the public. From 1940, when the totally new functions of a Ministry were grafted on to this almost cloistered product, publicity has been fitful, and sometimes hostile and violent. The value of some of its services, however, as well as the diversity of its functions, are well illustrated in this Report. Its activities are grouped under five main headings : the National Building Programme, Buildings for the Government, Supplies of Furniture and Equipment, Clearing Up after the War (*i.e.* release of requisitioned premises, disposal of buildings and surplus stores, etc.), and Other Services (Royal Parks and Ancient Monuments, Statues and Ceremonial Occasions).

Civilisations are judged by the buildings they leave behind them. What a task and a responsibility is in the hands of the First Commissioner of Works. How does he choose his staff? How does he make sure that the finest

 Summary Report of the Ministry of Works, for the period 9th May, 1945, to 31st December, 1946, Cmd; 7279 (Published Dec. 1947).

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taste of the age is embodied in the palaces and administrative buildings, the statues and the parks, which are the public's delight and our gift to posterity ? On this the Report is silent, but other sides of the Ministry's work are more fully documented. The appendices are a mine of information, and there are several matters raised in them which will be discussed in future articles in the JOURNAL. The publication of so many figures at this date must, however, raise the query why they have not been published before ; why, for instance, could not the position as to labour employed on making building materials from 1945 to the end of 1946 have been made known at an earlier date ?

Despite the questions to which it gives rise, the Report will undoubtedly raise the credit of the Ministry. Its importance in the life of the country is not sufficiently realized by the public at large, or long ago more facts about it would have been made known.



The Architects' Journal 9, 12 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1 Phone: Whitehall 0611



SIR CHARLES REILLY

The memorial service to Sir Charles Reilly was held in St. Martin-in-the-Fields last Thursday. The church, as expected, was crowded. Sir Patrick Abercrombie gave a short address of which the central theme was inevitably the strength of Reilly's personality and his compelling enthusiasm.

All that has been printed about him and all the stories about him exchanged in the last week or so show clearly that it was his possession of these qualities in extraordinary measure that gained and kept him so many friends inside and outside of architecture.

More than one architect has quoted to me as an example of Reilly's special position in the affection of the profession that the drubbings he' so often gave in his annual reviews of architecture in this Journal practically never met with protest—and when they did the protester could rarely refrain from apologising for protesting. Moreover, the fact that Liverpool men were the most abundantly praised was known to everyone who read them and yet somehow made them more and not less appreciated. Only a great human being could hold the affection of a peppery profession to this extent.

THE STATE OF ARCHITECTURE

The effect on architects of the cuts in capital expenditure is a matter on which nearly everyone in the profession has strong feelings; so the statement issued by the RIBA last week, which is printed, I believe, elsewhere in this issue, will be read attentively and expectantly. I am afraid it will prove a disappointment to many. What architects really want is not to be handed a little more work but to know that their skill and experience is being as fully utilized as circumstances allow. Many of them feel that their anxiety to contribute to national recovery is not being put in the right perspective by their spokesmen and that the RIBA's technical leadership is not nearly vigorous enough.

Despite the energetic efforts of the Institute's secretary and public relations officer, the architect's real place in the community seems to be little better appreciated than it used to be. Another instance of this occurred last week, when the Ministry of Agriculture launched their scheme for mass-pro-

ducing structural components of farm buildings. In support of the scheme the Ministry quoted the views of various organizations whom they had approached: the Ministry of Works, of course, the Milk Marketing Board, the Farmers' Union, the Central Landowners' Association, the British Cast Concrete Federation, and so on. But not the RIBA or any other body of architects. The Ministry had the advice of its staff architects, but one would have thought that a scheme which provided a standard framework for thousands of new buildings to be erected all over the country required the blessing of organized architecture at least as much as that of organized land-ownership or organized milkproduction.

I may be wrong in regarding this as symptomatic, but I know a lot of architects think with me that the RIBA accepts too complacently the fact of being by-passed by the Government when a national issue of an architectural nature arises.

VANISHED GROTTO

On the facing page is an illustration of the 200-year-old Oatlands Park grotto, near Weybridge—reputedly one of the finest in Europe — which has recently been demolished through the ignorance of a doubtless well-meaning local council, assisted by official apathy.

Those of you who are not familiar with this fantastic little structure nor with its remarkable associations with the famous figures of the last two centuries may like to be reminded briefly of its history. Built for the Earl of Lincoln by an unknown designer and at the reputed cost of £40,000, it was a two-storey brick structure faced externally with volcanic stone, enriched ammonites, and completely with covered inside with an elaborately patterned and multi-coloured incrustation of shells, quartz, and vitreous stones in every shape and form.

Here was held after Waterloo a Royal banquet, for which occasion the wallswere studded with horses' teeth taken from the equine victims of the battlefield. Here, beneath the chandeliers and stalactites, the Duke of York held all-night gambling parties. In the bathroom Greville took the plunge, and farm heme 's of had ks, of i, the _and-Cast But dy of e adone heme work to be uired ecture nized milk-

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Royal walls taken battledeliers k held n the ge, and



February 28 is the sixtieth anniversary of the invention of the pneumatic tyre. Here is John B. Dunlop, the inventor, with the first bicycle to be fitted with the tyre.

in the upstairs room the Duchess of York spent much of her time playing with her pet dogs and monkeys, the tombstones of which, restored in 1871 at the special request of Queen Victoria, still line the edge of the lake.

So much for the life of the building. The circumstances of its death, as they emerged at a recent question time in the House, make a melancholy tale. The demolition, which was licensed by MOW without argument and at the request of the Weybridge and Walton UDC on the grounds that the building was unsafe for trespassing children, took place while discussions were actually proceeding between the Surrey County Council and other parties interested in its future. The fact that it took several weeks to complete the demolition suggests that the building was not exactly crumbling to pieces.

Altogether a tragic business. We are once again reminded that vandalism persists despite the most elaborate of safeguards-Section 42 of the TCP Act. The only answer to vandalism is vigilance-on the part not only of amenity societies but of you and me as well

WESTMINSTER ON THE AIR

The BBC's claim, which I quoted last week, that they do give architecture a fair share of broadcasting time is strengthened by the news that The Architectural Review's scheme for replanning the Westminster precinct is to



The grotto at Oatlands Park, Weybridge, from an early 19th century engraving. The tragic story of the demolition of this unique building, which took place this month, is told by Astragal.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for February 26, 1948 [191

be televised on March 2. Viewers will be the first to see two models illustrating the proposals, which have lately been made following the remarkable interest the scheme has aroused. From March 9, for three weeks, the models, together with drawings and explanations, will be on exhibition at the Tate Gallery, and after that they will be exhibited to MPs in the Library of the House of Commons.

ASTRAGAL

In Parliament

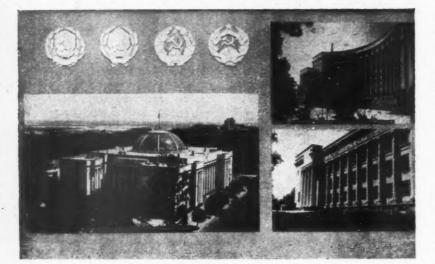
In Farila IIICIL Concern over the future of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, was expressed by Mr. Tom Driberg (Lab.—Maldon) in the House of Commons last week. He asked the Minister of Town and Country Pian-ning, Mr. Lewis Silkin, if he had yet con-sidered the City of Westminster Plan, and in particular that part envisaging the demo-lition of the Opera House, and its rebuild-ing in Kensington or Belgravia. Would the Minister give an assurance that he would not sanction a plan which did not preserve the existing building on its present site? Mr. Silkin repied that the City of West-minster Plan had not been submitted to him for approval, although a copy had been sent im for information. "The plan has, I understand, been prepared for the City Council to assist them in framing their com-ments on the County of London Plan," he said. "It will be for the LCC, as the re-sponsible planning authority, to submit to me in due course a plan for the are." "While fully realising that this plan is not yet official or approved by any body, will the Minister be forewarned against any

yet official or approved by any body, will the Minister be forewarned against any suggestion to demolish this magnificent opera house? "Mr. Driberg insisted. Mr. Silkin: "No such suggestion has been made."

made." The fate of the grotto at Oatlands Park, Weybridge, was referred to by Mr. E. H. Keeling (Con.—Twickenham), who pointed out that while discussions were going on be-tween the Surrey County Council and other interested parties about the future of the property, the Walton and Weybridge Urban District Council licensed its demolition. He urged the Minister to accelerate the issue of lists of such buildings under Section 42 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, in order to prevent further "ignorant demo-litions." Mr. Si'kin said that the licence to demolish the building was issued not by the urban district council, but by the Ministry of Works, in view of representations by the made. urban district council, but by the Ministry of Works, in view of representations by the surveyor to the district council that the building was dangerous. The Surrey County Council learned about the proposed demo-lition too late for any representations to be made. Every effort was being made to ex-pedite the lists. When Mr. Sidney Marshall (Con —Sutton and Cheam) asked if he was (Con.—Sutton and Cheam) asked if he was aware that, in spite of the fact that the urban district council had given an undertaking to consult with the county council before any action was taken, no consultation in fact had taken place, Mr. Silkin replied: "Yes, I have learned of that, and I am very sorry about it" sorry about it.

sorry about it." Questioned by Commander J. F. W. Malt-land (Con.—Horncastle) about the progress being made in the development of Harlow New Town, Mr. Silkin said the Harlow De-velopment Corporation had submitted for his approval a master plan and would shortly begin development. He reminded the member, however, of the current restric-tions placed on the development of new towns by the Government policy on capital investment in 1948.

RUSSIAN ARCHITECTURE AT THE RIBA



The energy and enthusiasm of pre-war Soviet architects and builders, and the eclectic variety of styles they employ, are clearly shown in this selection of photographs from the modern section of the forthcoming RIBA exhibition of Soviet architecture. Top, part of one of the exhibition panels showing, left, the House of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR built in Kiev in 1938 and designed by Vladimir Zabolotny, and right, the Ukrainian SSR Government House, built at Kiev in 1939 and designed by Ivan Fomin, and, at Alma-Ata, the House of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR built in 1939 and designed by V. Grigoryer, Centre, from left to right, the Pavilion of the Georgian SSR, the main entrance arch of the Dynamo Stadium, Tbilisi, both designed by Archil Kurdiani, and a control tower on the Moscow-Volga Canal. Bottom, the Frunze Military Academy in Moscom, completed in 1937, designed by Lev Rudner and Vladimir Munz. The exhibition, which illustrates Russian architecture from the twelfth century to the present day, ha been brought to England by the Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR. It will be opened on March 2 by the Soviet Ambassador and will continue till March 20



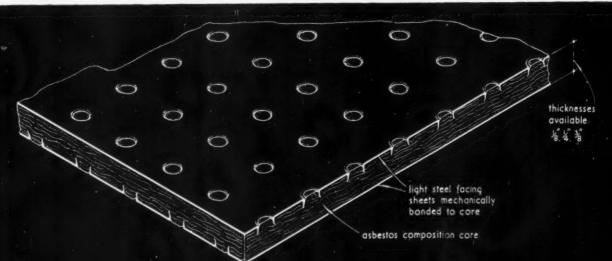




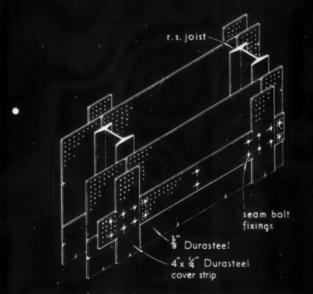


SHEET MATERIALS FIRE PROTECTING

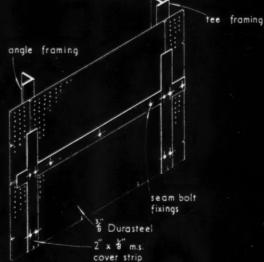
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FULL SIZE ISOMETRIC VIEW OF SECTION OF DURASTEEL.



DETAIL OF HEAVY DOUBLE SHEET PARTITION.



DETAIL OF LIGHT SINGLE SHEET PARTITION.

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cover sirip

JOINTS BETWEEN

ENDS OF SHEETS.







cleat or

light angle

HOOK BOLT -ANGLE SUPPORT.

Durasteel

CLEAT - T BAR SUPPORT."

cleat 38" Durasteel

tee framing

DETAIL OF FALSE CEILING.

DURASTEEL 3DF2 STEEL AND ASBESTOS FIRE PROTECTION PANELLING.

Manufacturer Durasteel Roofs Ltd.



15.R1 · DURASTEEL· 3DF2 COMPOSITE STEEL AND ASBESTOS FIRE PROTECTION PANELLING

This Sheet describes Durasteel 3DF2 composite flat sheeting. The drawings give details of the material and show typical applications to partitions and ceilings. Sheet 36.D1 deals with the use of Durasteel in the construction of fire resisting doors. The material consists of two facing sheets of light gauge steel mechanically keyed under a pressure of 2 tons per square inch to an asbestos-composition core. The method of bonding the outer steel faces with the inner core eliminates cleavage and imparts extra rigidity to the steel. Durasteel is particularly suitable for cladding other materials for fire resistance and for the construction of partitions, false ceilings, cable trunking, oven panelling, flame shields, etc.

Standard Sheets

The following table gives sizes, thicknesses and weights · of standard sheets available.

Thickness (Nominal)	Sizes (Nominal)	Gauge of steel facings	Weight per sq. ft. (approxi- mate)
1 in. 1 in. 1 in. 1 in. 1 in. 1 in. 1 in. 1 in.	$\begin{array}{l} 6 \ ft. \ \times \ 2 \ ft. \ 6 \ in. \\ 8 \ ft. \ \times \ 2 \ ft. \ 6 \ in. \\ 6 \ ft. \ \times \ 2 \ ft. \ 6 \ in. \\ 6 \ ft. \ \times \ 2 \ ft. \ 6 \ in. \\ 8 \ ft. \ \times \ 2 \ ft. \ 6 \ in. \\ 8 \ ft. \ \times \ 2 \ ft. \ 6 \ in. \end{array}$	26 g. 26 g. 26 g. 26 g. 26 g. 26 g. 26 g.	24 lb. 24 lb. 44 lb. 44 lb. 6 lb. 6 lb.

Note: Actual sizes of sheets are 1 in. less than nominal sizes.

Fixing

Durasteel 3DF2 sheets can be drilled for bolting or screwing to steel or timber framework. The drawings give typical fixing and jointing details. The material can be cut, for fitting on site, with an ordinary hacksaw, but quantity guillotining to special sizes can be done by the manufacturers. Where required, edges can be closed with a rolled steel channel binding, e.g., for light doors or where edges are exposed to impact or friction.

Finish

Galvanised : Recommended for outdoor use and damp conditions.

Black steel : Suitable for painting. (Aluminium heat resisting finish on black steel can be supplied to order.)

Copper and aluminium : Durasteel faced with copper or aluminium can be supplied to order.

Fire Resistance

The high percentage of pure asbestos fibre in the core of Durasteel 3DF2 ensures the utmost degree of fire and heat resistance. Moisture and air vesicles are eliminated by the heavy pressure in processing the sheeting. This reduces the danger of bursting

under exposure to flame and quenching. A fire test, on a door constructed of Durasteel, carried out by the Fire Offices' Committee in July, 1947, resulted in the door being classified as fulfilling the conditions for Grade C (2 hours) of B.S.476.

Thermal Insulation

The results of a test carried out by the National Physical Laboratory on two samples of Durasteel coated with aluminium paint are given in the following table.

Heat	transmission	through	DURASTEEL	3DF2	material
	C00	ted with	aluminium paint.		

Air Temperate		perature	Temperature	Heat Transmission B.Th.U. per sq. ft.	
Thickness of sample (inches)	Hot Side of sample	Cold Side of sample	difference between metal surfaces of sample	per hour for l° F. difference in tem- perature between the air on the hot and cold sides of the samples	
0.40	122° F.	68° F.	2.8° F.	0.69	
0.14	122° F.	68° F.	1.9° F.	0.69	

July, 1937. (Ref. Official Report No. H.1771, dated 28.7.37.)

Tensile Test

(Extract from report by the N.P.L.)

(Extract from report by the N.P.L.) N.P.L. ENG. DEPT. TEST MARK:—KPD. The material supplied for test was described by the senders as "Durasteel 3DF2 Fire Protection Sheeting." Three samples were supplied, each being about 12 in. by 3 in. in dimensions, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. respectively in thickness. The material consisted of two thin steel plates with a fire-resistance medium between them; the steel plates were perforated over their entire surface with holes roughly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. pltch. TENSILE TESTS. The centre 4 in. of each sample was carefully machined to a width of 2 in. Each test piece was tested in ball-seated wedge grips in a 5-ton multiple lever testing machine. The results of the tests are given in the Table. Table

Table-Result of Tests

N.P.L. Eng. Dept. Test Mark			KPD 2
Nominal thickness : in			4
Actual thickness of test piece : in.			0.285
Width of test piece : in			1.995
Overall area of section : sq. in			0.569
Maximum load : tons			1.003
Breaking load per inch of width : lb./in. width	h		1130
Ultimate stress on overall area : tons/sq. in.			1.76
lb./sq. in.			3950
Date: 27th January, 1938.		•••	

Ref. Eng. Dept./KPD/CEP/T 18-4.

Compiled from information supplied by :

Durasteel Roofs Ltd.

Address :	Oldfield Lane, Greenford, Middlesex.
Telephone :	Waxlow 1051 (Private Branch Exchange).
Telegrams :	Endurafire, Phone, London.

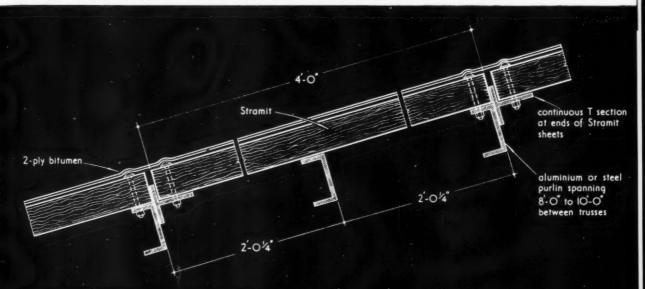
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BUILDING SLABS LIGHTWEIGHT MATERIALS APPLICATIONS

The Architects' Journal Library of Information Sheets 44. Editor: Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.



zinc or similar roofing

Stramit

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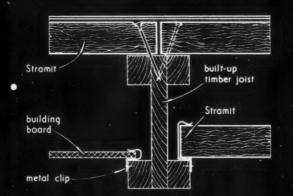
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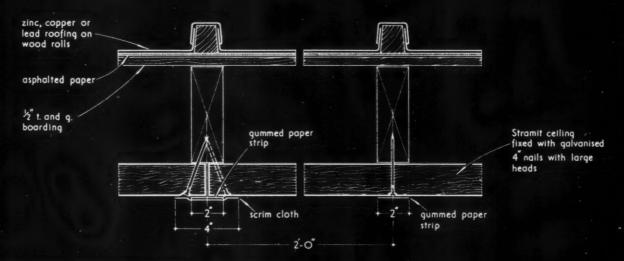
board

PITCHED ROOF DETAIL WITH METAL PURLINS.

Architects' Journal 26.2.48







TYPICAL CEILING DETAIL WITH FLAT OR PITCHED ROOFS.

STRAMIT BUILDING SLABS: I. ROOFS AND CEILINGS. Compiled by Messrs, F. R. S. Yorke, F. R. L. B. A., E. Rosenberg, and C. S. Mardall, A. R. I. B. A. 14.LI

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14.L1 ·STRAMIT· BUILDING SLABS: 1. ROOFS AND CEILINGS

This Sheet describes Stramit building slabs and their application to roofs and ceilings. Sheet 14.L2 deals with the use of Stramit in the construction of partitions and wall linings.

Material

Stramit is composed of straw subjected to pressure between heated plates to form a rigid slab. Kraft paper is then glued, under pressure, to both sides of the slab. All edges are bound with Kraft paper after the slabs have been cut to standard size.

Standard Sizes and Weights

The slabs are supplied in three standard lengths : 8 ft., 9 ft. and 10 ft. by 4 ft. wide by 2 in. thick. Approximate weights are as follows : 8 ft. length, 116 lbs. ; 9 ft. length, 131 lbs. ; 10 ft. length, 145 lbs. The average density is 21 lbs. per cubic ft.

Characteristics

A comprehensive report by the Building Research Station on the properties of Stramit is available and may be obtained from the manufacturers.

Durability: Scientific tests carried out indicate that the material has a satisfactory resistance to deterioration due to atmospheric conditions, moisture, etc. In practice, instances where the material has been in use in internal and external wall construction, roofs and ceilings, for ten years, indicate that at the end of that time no deterioration has occurred.

Resistance to fire : A spread of flame test was carried out on Stramit in accordance with Amendment No. 2, July, 1945, of B.S.S. 476, and it was graded in Class III (together with untreated timbers and plywoods). The Swedish Government Testing Station reported Stramit to be less inflammable than wood.

Expansion and Shrinkage: Tests have shown the expansion and shrinkage of Stramit, over a humidity range of 40 per cent. to 90 per cent., to be approximately 0.2 per cent.

Thermal insulation: The thermal conductivity is 0.6 B.Th.U. per hour per square foot per inch thickness per degree Fahrenheit.

Roofs

The drawing at the top of the face of this Sheet shows the method of fixing Stramit to light steel or aluminium purlins. The slab should be supported at 2 ft. nominal centres in one direction and it should be borne in mind that the slab is stronger across its 4 ft. width. Provision should be made for cleats, hook-bolts, etc., to prevent any upward lift. The other drawings show the slab fixed to timber roof members, with 4 in. galvanised clout nails. Care should be taken to avoid stagnant air in the roof space.

Roof Finish

The Stramit slab will take most forms of roof finish from bitumen to metal sheeting. It is equally possible to lay counterbattens, battens and tiles, asbestos cement or slates, given the necessary pitch.

Ceilings

A good roof insulation can also be obtained by nailing the Stramit, at 2 ft. centres, to the underside of roof members or ceiling joists.

Joints

Where cover fillets are undesirable, the joint in the ceiling can be covered by a strip of gummed paper over which a scrim cloth strip is applied. A lining paper gives a satisfactory finish.

Fixing Generally

The material may be cut by hand with a carpenter's saw or to special shape with a band saw. After cutting, edges should be bound with adhesive tape or strong paper. For fixing direct to wood framework or studding a 4 in. galvanised clout nail with a large head should be used. Nails should be placed if possible 14 in. to 2 in. from the edge of the slab and at 6 in. to 8 in. centres. Aer

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Finish

Paint, distemper or paper may be applied to the surface of the Stramit without special preparation. Where a plaster finish is desirable the paper covering of the slab is removed, the straw surface roughened up to give a good key and wire mesh applied over the joints. A similar procedure applies when fixing tiles in bathrooms, etc.

Compiled from information supplied by : Stramit Boards Ltd.

for the selling agents

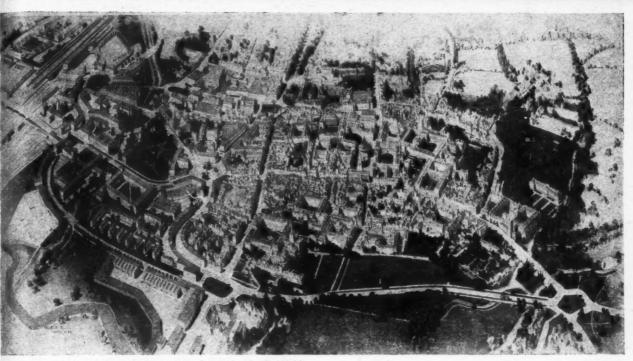
Lloyd Boards Ltd.

Address : 15, Portman Street, London, W.1. Telephone : Welbeck 8527.

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PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT



Aerial view of the replanned city centre drawn by A. C. Webb.

OXFORD

"There is probably no place-name in the world that carries so many emotional overtones as the name OXFORD." Thus there will be bitter controversy over the proposals for the planning and development of the city submitted to the City Council by Thomas Sharp. It is important therefore that the issues should be well understood, and the alternatives recognised. Mr. Sharp has referred to the fact that this is probably Oxford's last opportunity. "Great works of various kinds must now be undertaken. They will seal the fate of the City for good or ill." In the following pages the outlines of his plan can be studied. For those who wish to examine the proposals more closely, the report "Oxford Replanned," by Thomas Sharp, has been published for the Oxford City Council by the Architectural Press.

the problems

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Oxford sets three major problems for the planner:

1. Means must be devised to maintain the character of an ancient university city and a flourishing market town, and at the same time produce a viable modern organism.

2. The enormous unplanned expansion of the city during the last hundred years must be given shape and brought into coherence on a site of considerable topographical difficulty.

3. The present industrial balance with its harmful social implications must be corrected.

All these three problems are vigorously dealt with by Mr. Sharp, and his proposals, even if they will not command universal assent, are convincing and necessary.

the city today

The city of Oxford is sited on a narrow strip of gravel rising from the water meadows of the Thames and the Cherwell. The area available for the extension of the city is limited by liability to floods and a high water table in much of the surrounding land, and the unsuitability of northern slopes for housing.

REPLANNED

In 1901 the population was 49,000, by 1911 it had reached 62,000, and by 1921 more than 67,000; in the next ten years the population grew by nearly 20 per cent. to 80,000, and in mid-1939 the estimated total was 95,600. During the war there was an increase to well over 100,000, to which figure it has now returned. This phenomenal increase, as can be imagined, strained the communications of the city almost to bursting point. It should be remembered that the single east-west road and the major north-south axis remained unchanged throughout this period and carried the bulk of the traffic, though some slight relief was afforded by the northern by-pass.

From this situation, two conclusions have been drawn, the first that the size of the city should not be allowed to grow beyond 100,000, and indeed should preferably be reduced to 90,000 or even slightly less. The second conclusion is that radical steps must be taken to ease the traffic congestion on the major axes of the city centre.

housing

In 1939, the total number of occupied dwellings in the city was 24,000; only some 54 per cent. of these were built before 1914 compared with the national average of 64.6. In spite ofthis building activity, some 4,000 people need houses in Oxford apart from those in slum and blighted areas who need re-housing. The greater part of St. Ebbe's district would have been cleared but for the war (750 houses). Jericho area has over 1,000 slum or near slum houses that need to be cleared away, while in St. Clements there are a further 1,500 to 2,000 blighted dwellings. In the words of the report,



" more than eight thousand new dwellings are required to make this city of 100,000 inhabitants a reasonably satisfactory living place."

shopping

It has been argued that the congestion in the centre of Oxford is due to the excessive number of shops to be found there, while a large proportion of the population is to the east of Magdalen bridge. This is, however, not the case, as 40 per cent. of all the shops lie to the east of that point. In fact, it is the *inadequacy* of the shops in the centre of the city that causes the congestion. The way in which the congestion can be relieved and housing and shopping needs satisfied can be seen in the plans and diagrams on these pages, and in the extracts from the summary of recommendations. It is a tribute to the planner's ingenuity that only two buildings of interest, Frewin Hall and the University Union, will have to be destroyed to make room for the new streets and shopping centre.

The plan provides a logical and workable solution for the ancient centre of the city which will enable it to fulfil its function as a university city and regional market town. While the communications system has been carefully studied for the whole city, the planning of the outlying areas, however, particularly east of Magdalen bridge, may be thought to be somewhat sketchy. It is to be hoped that Mr. Sharp will have the opportunity of advising the City Council on the administrative steps by which the execution of the plan could be achieved.

extracts from the summary of main recommendations

(a) In the interest both of the city's social well being and of its historical character, the great Nuffield and the Pressed Steel works should be removed from the city to some other part of the country. (b) New factories, of the right kind, in the right proportion, and in comparatively small units, will need to be brought into the city to employ those workers who do not migrate with the migrating works.

(c) The city should at the most grow no bigger than its present population of 100,000 and should preferably decline in size to a population of 90,000 or slightly less.

 (d) There should be no further building, except for rural purposes, in the country-side immediately around the city.
 (e) The system of by-pass roads should be completed by the con-

(e) The system of by-pass roads should be completed by the construction of new links from Botley to Kidlington and from the Abingdon Road to Wheatley.

(f) An improved system of radial roads should be developed by the construction of a new western approach from Botley; the use of the Headington Old Road continued round the foot of Shotover to the London Road; and the use of the Abingdon Road, through the provision of a new bridge over the Thames near Iffley to relieve the Iffley Road.

(g) A middle ring road should be developed to take cross-town traffic. (h) New inner city roads, to relieve High Street and Cornmarket Street, should be built running from the Plain, alongside Broad Walk, to St. Aldate's: thence, through St. Ebbe's, to the western

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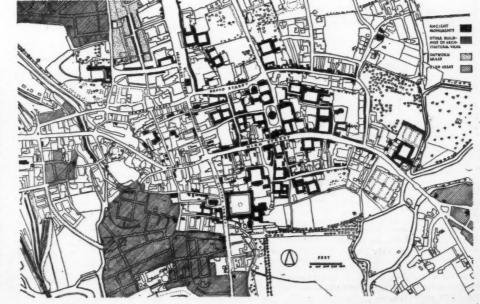
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The replanning proposals for the centre of Oxford are shown above on this and on the facing page. The main features are the pro-vision of a new road to run just north of the Broad Walk from Mardalen Bridge to a pow genuese north of the Broad Walk from Magdalen Bridge to a new square just south of Christ Church College. Here there will be a junction with the new north-south shopping streets which will relieve congestion in Cornmar-ket Street and St. Aldate's. An important point in connection het Street and St. Aldate's. An important point in connection with alternative routes dis-cussed in the report, is that the alternative route must be very little, if any longer, than the existing one and must appear, at least, to be leading in the right direction. These require-ments are satisfied by Mr. Sharp's proposals. On the right, the centre of Oxford today.





Oxford is not a satisfactory workplace, for employment is unbalanced and certain activities are ur derdeveloped. For example, the number of workers engaged in the distributive trades, although 19 per cent. higher than the national average, is much lower than that in most of the country towns of regions that are primarily agricultural. The city's function as a tourist centre is also relatively unimportant, and is only 3 per cent. more than the national average of workers being engaged in the groups concerned in 1939.

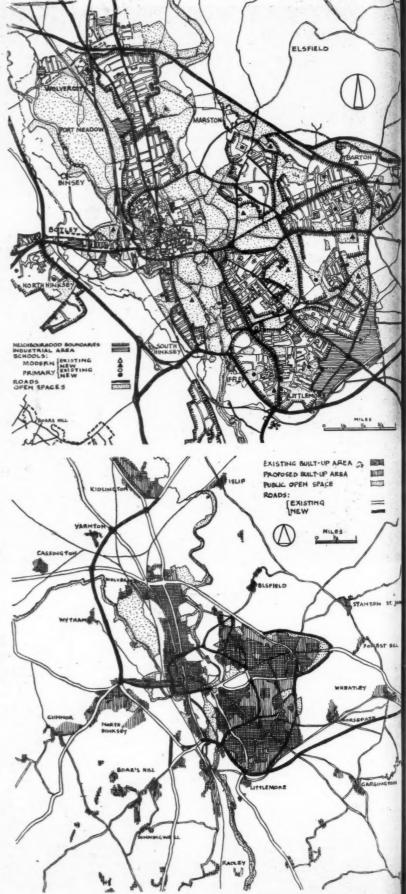
Of the manufacturing industries, printing and publishing, for long the most important had, by 1939, sunk to third place, and the motor industry now dominates the whole field. Of the 17,600 workers engaged in manufacturing industries in 1939, over 11,700 were employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles and aircraft. The Nuffield Organisation and the Pressed Steel Company together employed 30 per cent. of the total insured workers in the city, 66.5 per cent. of all those engaged in the manufacturing industries and 97 & per cent. of those engaged in the production of motor vehicles and aircraft. This dependence on two related undertakings and one industry is obviously unhealthy. There are no geographic, social or economic reasons why these industries should be in Oxford at all and it is suggested that they should move to one of the major centres of motor manufacturing.

manufacturing. The industrial development at Cowley is properly 'ocated and future industry should be developed there. It is also suggested that the gas-works, already degrading the whole area in which they stand, should be moved to Cowley before the proposed enlargement takes place.

"The plan is based on the removal of overdominant industries and the substitution of more diversified industries in proper measure in their place. And the kind of city planned here is a city... whose prime functions are to be a university city and a county and regional capital : a city in which, though manufacturing will not be a prime function, there will nevertheless be a sufficiency of well balanced and well-diversified industries to assure its social health and material well-being."

Top, left, the Cowley works; right, top, diagram of proposed neighbourhoods and open spaces; bottom, proposed plan for the district showing additional area to be built up.

It is suggested that fourteen neighbourhoods, with three main community centres, could be established. 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants is regarded as the basic population unit, this giving some choice of school. The neighbourhoods recommended vary in size between 3,000 and 8,500, the majority being nearer the latter figure. The average density is to be 30 persons per acre over the whole neighbourhood except those parts occupied by major open spaces.



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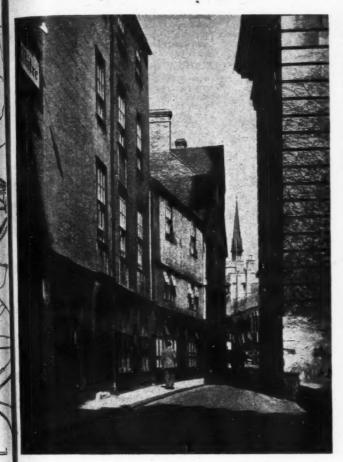
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end of Queen Street: thence, through the grounds of Frewin Hall and the University Union to Baker's Corner. A new road to relieve George Street should be built across Gloucester Green.

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(i) No bus services should be built across Gloucester Oreen. (i) No bus services should run on High Street, Queen Street, Corn-market Street, or the upper part of St. Aldate's, excepting a "shuttle service" along High Street between the Plain and the Stations. Vehicles of over 2 tons should be banned from these streets, and there should be a maximum speed limit of 20 miles per hour upon them

(i) The present railway stations should be rebuilt as one, with a new busistation alongside, the whole constituting a main transport station. (k) The new streets west of Cornmarket Street and St. Aldate's (4) The new streets west of Cornmarket Street and St. Aldate's bould become new shopping streets. A shopping arcade should be built between the new street and Cornmarket Street. Cornmarket Street should be made a one-way street (traffic travelling north-wards) and its pavements widened. (1) The market should be moved to a site on the square in front of the new Town Hall. (m) The Cattle Market should be moved to the other side of Others Road.

Oxpens Road.

 (n) A workshop area should be developed near the stations and (possibly) in the southern part of St. Ebbe's.
 (b) Extension of the gasworks on their present site should be prohibited, and the works should be removed altogether to a new with the conclusion. te at Cowley.

(a) The electricity works should be removed to Cowley.
(a) The city's main industrial area should remain at Cowley.
(b) The riverside areas of the Thames between Christ Church and Mey should be given an open park-like treatment; unsatisfactory development such as that along the Iffley Road should be screened y planting new trees.

"Social balance and convenience are by no means enough. There are other attributes that are necessary. And of all attributes, beauty, or at least seemliness, is among the most important." In his report, Mr. Sharp has much to say on the visual aspects of planning. He attacks the idea of the Civic Centre in which all the public buildings of a city are concentrated. He would have such buildings separated, where each can dignify the area in which it stands. Such separation is obviously







somewhat limited by administrative needs. There is another reason for distributing the important buildings, and that is the possibility of contrasting them with smaller and less formal buildings. "The 'foil' is one of the supremely important ele-ments in Civic design." The illustration, top, left, of Turl Street shows how the scale of large-unit buildings is relieved and enhanced by the smaller, more homely houses on the left. "These foils are quite as important in an architectural sense, as the buildings they foil." Top, right, "trees are an essential constituent in the urban landscape" (Parks Road): Under the heading "Trivia," Mr. Sharp discusses curbs, bollards, and road surface patterns. It is pointed out that large areas of smooth-surfaced tarmac, by creating a large unit, detract from the importance of buildings standing upon it. Middle, Radcliffe Square shows a satisfactory relation of scales. Bottom, a model of the new town hall and market facing each other at the New Carfax. A new street is seen running to the left to the New Carfax. A new street is seen running to the left to a new square at the eastern end of George Street.



Speeches and lectures delivered before societies as well as reports of their activities, are dealt with under this title, which includes professional societies, trade associations and government departments. To save space they are represented by their initials-see front cover. Lectures cannot usually be reported in full, but the extracts given are in the speaker's own words.

TCPA

Nicholas R

January 13. At the Planning Centre, 28, King Street, W.C.2. PLANNING DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND.

Before discussing planning in Poland **R.** Nicholas : it is essential that we should recall what happened to that country during the war. During the occupation itself the Germans undertook a relentless extermination of Poland as a nation. Firstly they destroyed the State administration and excluded the Polish population from their substitute. The aim of the occupation was to raze from history the Polish nation, and it was done with a demoniacal ruthlessness. During the war operation of 1944-5, still greater losses were sustained.

We now have a background which clearly we now that planning in Poland must be planning in its fullest sense; the planning of a new economy; to build up the sources of production, to produce the means of living, to distribute these to the people, and provide houses and places of work. But our picture is not even yet complete, for, But as part of the settlement with Russia, Poland had to cede a vast part of its former eastern territories, and to undertake the movement of some six million of its people from this area. The area ceded to Russia was some 50,000 square miles, while that added from Germany marks church 25000 added from Germany was about 35,000 square miles. The pre-war area of Poland was about 150,000 square miles, so that about one-third of the country was affected by this vast change.

THE PLANNING ORGANIZATION

At the present time the country is divided into 14 regions. The Minister of Recon-struction is responsible for the National Plan as Chairman of the Central Office of Physical Planning. The Ministry is also responsible for all works connected with the building and rebuilding of towns and villages, the erection and administration of State buildings, matters of land, housing, and building policies, control of architecture, organizing

and production of building materials, and organization of building enterprises.

Secondary offices have been organized as the Regional Department of Reconstruction and Regional Othices of Physical Planning, These organizations form part of the Regional Government.

At the lowest level local authorities have their own offices. In the areas of particularly high degree of devastation special agencies for reconstruction, depending directly on the Minister, have been estab-lished, while Warsaw has a special organization called the Bureau for Reconstruction of Warsaw.

Naturally the need to obtain any sort of cover for homes and workplaces has created the first priority. There has been no lack of materials in this initial stage, for materials from demolished buildings have been in ample supply. Not so the skilled labour, but special schools have been created to train workers. There has been severe shortage of mechanical equipment, which must continue for some years to come.

After liberation the newly organized Office of Reconstruction of the Capital was faced with the problem of reconstruction to the pre-war pattern with minor correc-tions, or alternatively of re-planning to cure the evils of past development. It was bravely decided to re-plan. Land was transferred to municipal owner-

ship, broadly speaking the owner having a right to compensation unless he could be offered a lease of equally suitable land at a nominal rent. A legal basis was provided for controlling and enforcing where necessary the reconstruction of buildings suitable for this purpose. New building by buildings private enterprise was encouraged by aiding with the provision of land and materials. In view of the limited financial possibilities, the first three year economic plan provides in the first place for the rebuilding of damaged buildings wherever they do not contravene the general town plan. In less than eighteen months over 10,500 dwelling rooms-any room in which people could live—were made ready for occupation, giving a 2.5 persons per room accommoda-tion for 25,000 people.

THE WARSAW PLAN

But in the preparation of the Warsaw Plan prodigious work has been done. Standards of accommodation have been defined, areas of allocation for residential, industrial, commercial and community needs have been determined, and a new outline plan has been prepared. This plan provides for a popula-tion of about 1,200,000 people on an area considerably greater than the pre-war city. It is, however, intended to keep the popula-tion down to observe 200 000 for the provides tion down to about 800,000 for the next ten to fifteen years. The new town will mainly comprise development following the escarp-ment on the western bank of the Vistula. In the centre, residential functions will be reduced to an indispensable minimum, and reduced to an indispensable minimum, and will be separated from the other areas by the Vistula and wide green belts. Greater Warsaw will be divided into three chains of districts each separated by open spaces, while outside the city will be satel-lite developments separated from each other by vast tracts of agricultural land and gardens. In the centre, a proposal to build five or more skyscrapers is still a subject for considerable controversy. Those in favour point to the convenience of limiting the work of clearance prior to building and the considerable accommodation which will the considerable accommodation which will be provided, so enabling the spread of commercial redevelopment to be limited until mercial redevelopment to be limited until all details of the city development plan have been determined. Those against argue the incongruity of such buildings in relation to the general height of development proposed throughout the city, the likely effects on traffic congestion, and so on. I was ex-tremely interested to find that it has been decided to plan the University quarter as a separate part of the city centre, making

this centre of learning a living part of the capital. Three main industrial areas are proposed, the heavy and special industrial area being located on the leeward side of the city.

RESIDENTIAL PLANNING

The residential planning proved particu-larly interesting to me, as I found the Man-chester Plan quoted in the statistics from which the areas of neighbourhood and district planning had been determined.

I can only make the briefest references to the Polish conception of residential planning. It must be appreciated that Polish standards of dwelling accommodation were extremely low before the war. The residential quar-ters were more congested than in most European cities, and in the Jewish quarter the density reached the astonishing figure of about 600 persons per acre. In the residential planning, three basic units

are proposed: the housing estate of about 2,000 people, the neighbourhood unit of some 10,000 people, and the district of approximately 50,000. The housing estate principle results in the division of the neighbourhood into five close groupings of dwel-lings separated by locating open spaces, schools, and other community areas between. The standards of dwelling accommodation, mainly flats, are obviously bound to be low, both in regard to the number of rooms pro-vided and the density of dwellings, when judged from our standards. The maximum density proposed in Zone 1 (the inner resi-dential areas) is a neighbourhood density of 101 and a district density of 72, the dwellings being 100 per cent. seven-storey flats, built at about 2¹/₂ times their height apart to accommodate about 250 persons per net residential acre. The comparable Manchester figures are a little less than one-half these

Polish proposals. In Zone II, the proportion of flats pro-posed is 55 per cent. in three storeys and 15 per cent. in seven storeys, leaving 30 per 15 per cent in seven storeys, naving or pre-cent, of all dwellings in houses. The neigh-bourhood and district densities (69 and 53 respectively) are about two-thirds greater "close" close" respectively) are about two-thirds greater than the comparable Manchester "close" densities. In the outer areas (Zone III), 15 per cent. of dwellings are to be in three-storey flats. The neighbourhood and dis-trict densities (30 and 22 respectively) are nearly two-thirds greater than the Man-chester "normal" development standards. Open space proposals would appear to be on a lower scale than our generally recognized 7 acres per 1,000 persons, amounting to from 3 to 4½ acres per 1,000 persons, the higher provision being in areas developed with flats.

SCHOOLS

School provisions show a remarkable difference, and clearly indicate a different sociological approach. The actual nursery and primary school proposals provide about 50 acres per 50,000 population, compared with our Ministry of Education standard for new development of 60 acres (including for new development of 69 acres (including children's play-parks). But in addition a further 30 acres is to be devoted to children's houses—in which the young will be given in their most impressionable years a social education divorced largely from the influence of home and parents.⁶ In secondary and higher education, our space provisions are about twice those included in the Worsen about twice those included in the Warsaw proposals. The area reserved for com-munity requirements, other than schools and open spaces, is extremely restricted when compared with Manchester standards.

compared with Manchester standards. It is impossible to criticize the Warsaw plan in a few words. It was impossible to know the Warsaw problem in a few daya. But broadly I was left with the impression that much was faulty—for instance, an over-concentration in the metropolitan centre and compared and an another and an another the standard sta repetition of past grid-iron road planning a left that a completely new form of capital could be planned on the old ruins and its surroundings. I wonder whether the opportunity will be adequately grasped?

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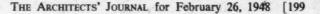
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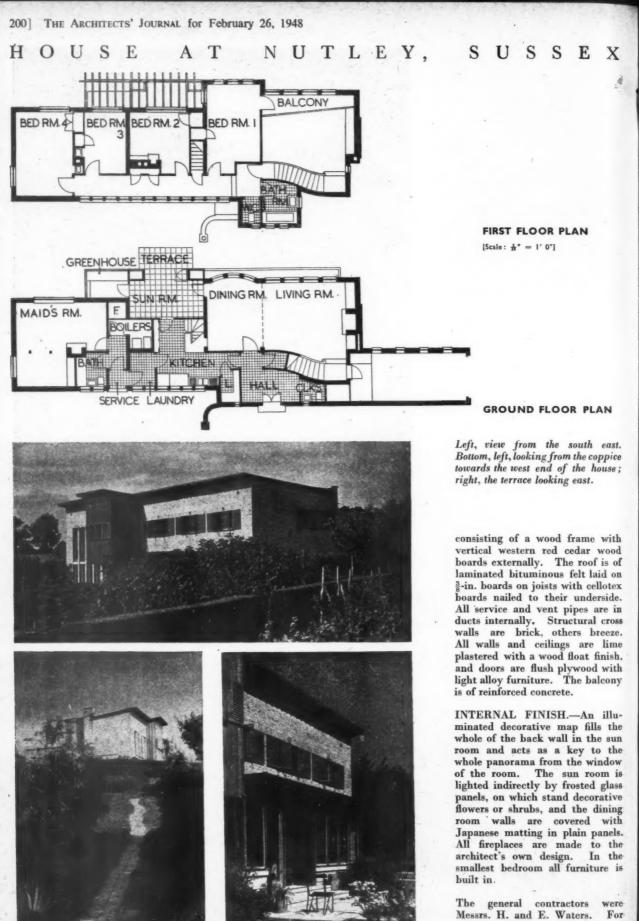
HOUSE AT NUTLEY DESIGNED BY C. E. HARTLAND



Top, the terrace looking east. Bottom, the view from the sun porch.

GENERAL. — A four-bedroom house with a self-contained flat comprising bed-sitting room with small range and bathroom for domestic staff. The large living room is designed for musical evenings; the sun room as a small family room and for meals during the summer and autumn. One bedroom has balcony access into the living room.

CONSTRUCTION.—11-in. cavity brickwork; purpose made steel windows in wood frames (hardwood cills); lime bricks used decoratively and reconstructed stone for copings. The cantilever construction on the front and back elevations is of light construction



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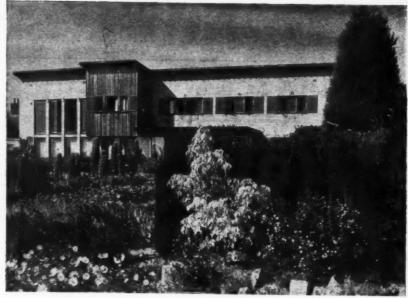
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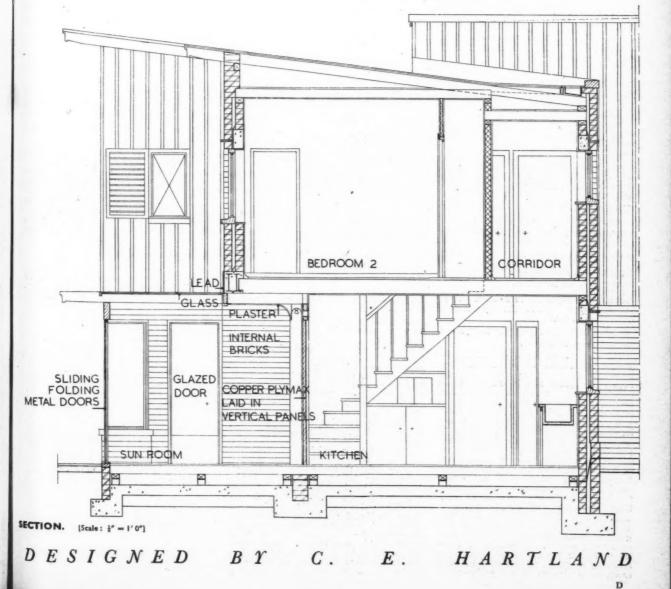
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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for February 26, 1948 [201



Above, balcony in living room; right, view of house from south east.





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INFORMATION SHEETS

TECHNICAL SECTION

A digest of current information prepared by independent specialists; printed on one side of the paper only, to allow readers to cut out the items for filing and paste them up in classified order. Headings below.

INFORMATION CENTRE

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2.28 planning: general **PLANNING ACT, 1947**

A Guide to the Town and Country Plan-ning Act, 1947. R. L. Doble. (Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd., and Stevens & Sons, Ltd. 1947. 1947. 6s. 6s.)

Short handbook discussing provisions of Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. Simply written guide intended for lawyers as well as for laymen, providing quick reference to main aspects of new Act.

4.30 planning : urban and rural PLANNING IN SWEDEN

Planning Developments in Sweden. T. F. Thomson. (Town and Country Planning Association, 1947.)

Detailed account of planning background and evolution in Sweden.

High standards of living and culture ex-Plained in relation to geographical and economic factors. Industrial structure. Population figures and increase of urban population in Greater Stockholm area in Greater Stockholm creating problems similar to those existing in Greater London area. Sweden's social and planning history, administration and legislation. Organisation of modern planning technique. Le Corbusier's influence. Transtechnique. Le Corouster's innuence. Frans-portation systems, Details of housing de-velopments based on country cottages and highly efficient urban low-cost flats. Impor-tant place and achievements of Swedish housing co-operatives movement. Housing finance and densities. Community planning, High standard of landscape treatment of composition of landscape treatment of open spaces. School planning with par-ticular reference to well-designed and spacious school halls forming nuclei of local community centres. Dominance of archi-tect-planner in present municipal structure. Efficiency of public utilities services. Vast resources of electrical energy generated by

national hydro-electric plants and resulting cleanliness of towns.

13.19 materials: timber SWEDISH WINDOWS

Swedish Joinery I-Windows. E. S. Maré. (The Housebuilder, December, 1947, pp. 253-256.)

Description of present trend in Swedish window design includes several novel features. Well illustrated by diagrams and photographs.

This is an interesting article describing present practice in Swedish wood window design. A good deal of attention appears to be given to making windows draught-proof by means of weather-strips and soft padding. Double windows are of course normal in that climate. Objections to the complete sealing of windows on the grounds that this prevents ventilation are met by providing air inlets capable of proper regulation, and several interesting types of inlets are illus-trated. Frequently these are designed in conjunction with radiators under the windows.

A new and interesting type of pivot window is described. It is claimed that this funcis described. It is claimed that this func-tions satisfactorily in very large sizes. The usual width is 3 ft. to 4 ft., but standard sizes apparently go as large as 9 ft. wide. An interesting detail on double windows of this type is a blind which lets down between the two panes of glass. This window, although usually of wood, is also made in steel. Altogether an interesting article with stimulating ideas which our manufacturers might well consider.

19.30 construction : details

PREFABRICATED METAL PANELS

Booth. Experiences with Panel Construction. L. F. Booth. (Engineering News-Record [USA], November 13, 1947, pp. 670-673.) Use of large prefabricated metal panels in floors and walls.

One instance of mass production technique is the development of large-size, shop-fabri-cated metal panels delivered to the site ready for installation as walls or floors. Floor panels are fabricated in 2 ft. widths up to 22 ft. span, composed of two fluted steel sheets welded together to form small cells at about 6 in, centres. They are light enough to be placed in position by hand The panels are secured to the structural frame by welding. Set end to end, cells are continuous and serve as conduits for services. A weak concrete fill to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. over the high corrugation and a cement sand screed of 1 in. thickness are provided.

In external walls prefabricated 2 ft. wide steel and aluminium panels span from window head to sill above, or a complete storey height. Insulation is pro-vided by 1½ in. thick bats of glass fibre, set in the panels at the factory. Aluminium sheets form the exterior, steel glass sheets the interior surface and saturated asbestos felt is used as the separator. The be corrugated or smooth sheets may 10 sheets may be corrugated or smooth to comply with architectural requirements. The heat transfer of this type of construc-tion is only 0.14 BTU per sq. ft. per °C per hr. A caulking compound is applied to

all joints in the wall and the result is an unusually watertight surface.

This system of construction, illustrated by two examples of large buildings, offers many advantages for the contractor. From the architect's point of view, the panel walls lend themselves to a variety of treatments and combinations and allow a uniformity which would be difficult and expensive to obtain on the site. On the other hand, difficulties with overlapping trades and antiquated building codes are to be overcome.

The costs of the two buildings described compare more than favourably with the costs of conventional buildings of similar standard.

20.57 construction: complete structures DAM REFACED: PRECAST R.C.

Dam Refaced with Precast Concrete. (Engineering News-Record [USA], November 13, 1947, pp. 650-654.)

New upstream face of frost-damaged Barker Dam, near Boulder, Colorado, built by setting up a wall of precast concrete slabs to serve as a form, welding projecting dowels to steel embedded in the upstream face of the dam and filling the intervening space with densely packed coarse aggregate. Grout forced in to unify mass. Very interesting new method of construction known as Prepakt.

20.58 construction : complete structures **RIGID FRAMES**

Rigid Frames Reduce Cost at Boys Town, J. D. Griffiths. (Engineering News-Record [USA], November 13, 1947, pp. 673-4.)

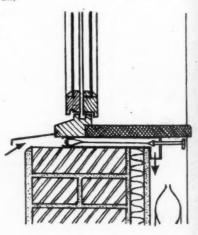
Advantages of rigid frame construction in one storey single span buildings of 40 ft. span and over, where roof slope relatively steep, eaves at low level and no ceiling required.

In the case of a dining hall, 126 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, only 10 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high at the eaves but 38 ft. 9 in. at the ridge, a great deal of study has been given to cost com-parison of rigid frame versus truss-and-column. Rigid frames at 18 ft. were denoted above wided in two pieces and cits adopted, shop welded in two pieces and site bolted. They were assembled at the site before erection and raised in place as single units.

23.53 heating and ventilation

VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS

Ventilation. Draft BS C. of P: 1947. CP (B) 702. Code of Functional Requirements, Chapter 1(C). (British Standards Institution. 25.)



Ventilation arrangement for Swedish window. See 13.19.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for February 26, 1948

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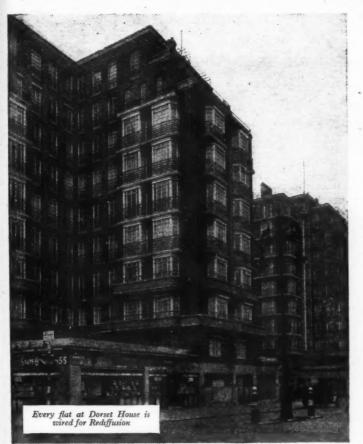
Town, Record 4.) tion in 40 ft. atively ceiling

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BROADCAST RELAY SERVICE LIMITED CARLTON HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.1 (Whitehall 0221)

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Many other blocks of flats in London enjoy this unique service of wired broadcast reception, which ensures the most perfect reproduction of the studio performance itself.

There are many advantages in including the Rediffusion service as a built-in feature when preparing designs for new buildings. There is a wide range of loudspeakers, from built-in to table models, designed to blend with many types of decoration and colour schemes, and the simple control panel can be placed in the most convenient position in each room.

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Architects interested in further details of this Rediffusion Service should contact our London Office during the early stages of planning. They will thus ensure the fullest co-operation of Rediffusion engineers.

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* Special service to flats and hotels

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SCAFFOLDING (GREAT BRITAIN) LIMITED

Supersedes earlier draft which covered only houses and flats. General requirements for comfort. Specific air change requirements. Notes on choice between natural and mechanical ventilation. Rates of ventilation obtained by air brick and flues.

This draft code replaces an earlier very brief draft which dealt only with domestic buildings. The general notes are a valuable minder of the complicated issues which arise in considering comfort, mention being made of the effect of air temperature and the rate of air movement. Humidity will seldom be an important factor in this seldon be an important factor in this country. A table gives recommended rates of ventilation for various types of building. Factors influencing choice between natural and mechanical ventilation are discussed, and some useful general guidance is given on the amount of natural ventilation likely to be obtained from different arrangements and sizes of air inlets and flues. There is also a warning that ventilation must be considered in relation to heating and that, in the case of mechanical ventilation, noise problems must be considered.

24.65 lighting

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GERMICIDAL LIGHT

Air Disinfection with Germicidal Ultra-Violet Light. (Illumination [USA], Vol. 6, No. 2, p. 22.)

Inflammation risks; design arrangements, tables of intensity; results of use. Good, useful note. Illustrated.

One can see the practice of using germicidal light growing rapidly into a clear-cut technique. This article outlines current technique. views very well.

Systems are designed with units above eye level throwing radiation into the upper air in a room. Reliance is placed upon natural convection to bring germs up into this killing Radiation can be annoying to occuzone. pants if they are too close to the source or exposed too long. Inflammation of the outer membrane of the eye or of the skin results, which is painful but not permanently harmful.

Part of the troubles so far experienced are caused by ultra-violet reflected from the are caused by ultra-violet reflected from the ceiling and upper wall surfaces, and sur-faces with low U-V reflection coefficients should be used. Oil paints are good, with values below 10 per cent. Water or casein paints are high reflectors and have to be avoided. Bare plaster is also bad, at somewhere between 40 and 70 per cent. Aluminium is another bad surface material. Where rooms are continuously occupied— Where rooms are continuously occupied-hospital wards, for instance-U-V radiation has to be reduced. Generally lamps less

than 15 watts are used where ceilings are less than 10 ft. high, rising to 30 watts for higher rooms. Fixtures are kept as low as possible to irradiate the air and to avoid waste by surface absorption. required intensities are quoted. Tables of

Ozone is produced by the units, but not in amounts sufficient to be harmful if there is reasonable ventilation.

A particular point is made of the value of germicidal "curtains" at doors and of at doors and between beds, etc.

Cases are quoted to show the effectiveness of installations. Respiratory diseases seem most affected, as would be expected. In a naval establishment they were reduced by about one-quarter, and in a school absenteeism by pupils dropped by about one-half.

24.66 lighting INDUSTRIAL LIGHTING

Light for Working in Industry. (Illumination [USA], Vol 6, No. 3, p. 22.)

Results of good lighting; techniques. Good, interesting note, illustrated.

The article discusses the value of good lighting in respect of doing industrial work more rapidly, with higher quality and fewer rejects. It is claimed that high values of illumination enable operatives to sustain illumination enable operatives to sustain a greater efficiency, and the up-to-date appearance of new installations is said to have a good effect on morale. Safety is increased and absenteeism is reduced. Levels of 50-60.ft. candles should generally be the aim. Incandescent lighting has the disadvantage of causing glare by reflection from machinery. Other causes of glare are well described and illustrated. When high intensities are required, moder-

When high intensities are required, moderate level of general lighting (20 f.c.) should be used, with local lighting.

25.49 water supply and sanitation

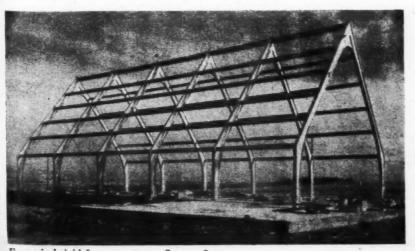
GREASE TRAPS

Grease Traps for Kitchen Wastes. L. B. Escritt. (The Surveyor, December 5, 1947.) Grease traps for medium and large kitchens. Objections to use and failures in practice due to design or lack of servicing. Suggested essential feature in design of traps for large kitchens.

26.22 services and equipment SMALL LIFTS

Hand Power Lifts. Draft BS C. of P. 407.301:1948 (British Standards Institution, 25.)

General information with some useful dia-



Economical rigid frame structure. See 20. 58.

TECHNICAL SECTION

grams. Covers passenger, goods and light service lifts, all hand powered.

203

28.5 miscellaneous

INFORMATION: HOLLAND

Catalogus voor de Bouwwereld, 1947 (Catalogue for the Building Industry, 1947 (Cata-logue for the Building Industry, 1947). E. Verschuyl and O. Jelsma, technical editors. (N.V. Boek-en Kunstdrukkerij v.h. Mouton & Co., The Hague, Herderstr. 5, Holland. 1947. 7.50 guilders.)

Useful and most informative Dutch building trade catalogue combining in one volume standardised trade advertisements with selected technical reference sections. Fully illustrated and indexed. Text in Dutch.

This excellent yearly volume clearly de-monstrates the obvious advantages inherent in presenting trade literature in an objec-tive manner with a view to providing the greatest amount of factual information. The full-page advertisements are standardised as far as possible and give apart from photographs many useful data such as cimensions, weights, coefficients, etc., of the products advertised. The value of the book is greatly enhanced by the inclusion of a number of technical reference sections containing data needed in the everyday routine of architects' and builders' offices. A special section is devoted to a reproduction of the NORM sheets issued by the Dutch NORM Commission in connection with the building industry. Another section gives selected pages from Prof. Neufert's Bauentwurfslehre (Building Design Re-Neufert's ference), a standard reference book pub-lished in Germany before the war.

This feature answers any question connected with building confidentially and free of charge. Questions to the Technical Editor, The Architects' Journal, 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.I.

OUESTIONS ANSWERS AND

2932 RAINWATER GUTTERS

Is there any formula available from which can be calculated the size of gutters to be used to transfer rainwater from a roof to the rainwater pipes?

The size depends upon :-A

(i) The area of roof to be drained.

(ii) The type of gutter selected.
(iii) The fall permissible in the gutter.
(iv)* The number of outlets (rainwater) pipes).

Authorities differ as to the rainfall which should be considered as the maximum. In practice it is found that calculations based upon 2 in. per hour are satisfactory, but some authorities consider 3 in. as the maxisome administration of the second se

First, measure the area of roof on plan to drain to gutter = a sq. ft. Second, multiply by the depth of water

(d.) in inches per hour = $\frac{a \times d}{12}$ = volume in cu. ft. per hour.

This may be transposed into gallons per hour and gallons per minute. From this and items i, iii and iv of the first paragraph, the size of gutter may be

*To calculate the number and size of outlets, allow 1 in. of internal area for every 100 sq. ft. of roof on plan.

No "toe-out"- no excessive "toe-in"!

When the steering feels heavy, or when one of the front tyres wears more quickly than the other, or when the edges of the tread pattern are sharp on one side, have your tyre supplier CHECK THE FRONT WHEEL ALIGNMENT



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You are invited to inspect a display of glazed and floor tile schemes, and modern fireplaces at the Association's exhibit at

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THE IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION OLYMPIA · MARCH 2nd-25th 1948

XXXV

TECHNICAL SECTION

This feature covers both the production and marketing of new materials and designs of equipment, as well as the general trend of developments within the Building Industry.

THE INDUSTRY

FUEL EFFICIENCY

Further to the note published a fortnight ago dealing with the EDA booklet on elec-tricity as a means of heating hot water, it may be as well to add here that the gas and the solid fuel interests have also produced booklets of somewhat the same kind. duced booknets of somewhat the same kind. The gas one (*Fuel Efficiency in the Home*, British Gas Council, 1, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1), is an abstract from a paper read by Mr. G. C. Holliday at the Public Works, Roads and Transport Congress last year, and summarises the main recommendations of the Simon and Egerton Com-mittees. The author suggests that the Simon Committee's plea for a complete change over to smokeless solid fuels over a period of 20 years cannot be carried out unless there are opportunities for the use of gas for heating now. Increased gas production means more coke, without which it is extremely unlikely that the demand for solid fuels can be met. It is also suggested that, in the planning of new housing estates, the first requirement is to provide heat services which make the least possible demand on national coal resources, rather than to use whatever service is most conveniently available. Coke for the winter space and water heating, with gas for summer use, is put forward as being the most suitable and economical solution. The booklet also reviews the developments which have taken place in gas equipment since 1939, and illus-trates gas-ignited coke fires, gas space heaters, cookers, and subsidiary domestic equipment. It does not make any attempt to deal with installation technique. The booklet dealing with solid fuel (Solid

The booklet dealing with solid fuel (Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation, 1, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1), has a series of useful installation diagrams, and a table showing the recommended sizes and descriptions of smokeless fuels (gas coke, hard coke, anthracite, steam coal and manufactured fuels) for various types of appliance, from open fires to combination grates. Further notes are provided on the essential sizes for fuel storage space, with suggestions for constructional details. Quite a number of the appliances now available are listed, with the manufacturers names and addresses, details of performance, and dimensions.

CLOTHES DRYING

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The Ranalah Sales Corporation have, as most people know, been making complete drying cabinets for some time, gas operated units in a light alloy cupboard. They have now produced a gas-operated type GLC model which consists of the basic heating unit for building into existing cupboards, or into cabinets built from breeze block on new work.

new work. The unit consists of a gas burner and governor, a wire safety grid, and a pair of buvres to put in the cupboard door for ventilation. It is suggested that the clothes should be hung on heat-resisting plastic drying rods, and these are also available.

Any other material used as an alternative must be smooth and non-corroding so as to avoid damage to delicate fabrics.

In a well-ventilated room a flue will not normally be necessary, but can be made, if required, with a 5-inch diameter pipe and the usual terminal.

Three sizes of unit are made, 18, 22 and 26 inches wide, to suit cupboards with a width of from 18 inches to 36 inches. To make certain that the clothes can be dried without scorching there are one or two points which must be watched. The wire safety grid must be at least 12 inches above the bottom of the gas burner, while the lowest set of drying rods must be at least 15 inches higher again, and not more than three drynig rods should be placed at this level. Further bearers for rods (see illustration) may be placed at any convenient level, the only limiting factor being that the upper ventilating louvre in the door must be above the top drying rods. Rods at upper levels may be spaced at 5-inch centres.

may be spaced at 5-inch centres. When installing the unit in an existing cupboard there should be a clearance of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch between the unit and any combustible material, or alternatively the cupboard may be lined with asbestos cement sheeting up to the level of the safety grid, which itself rests on battens at the sides and back of the cupboard. The total height of the cupboard should be not less than 5 feet.

Tests with a typical cupboard 2 feet wide show that 14 lb. (about a copper full) of well wrung washing may be dried to ironing condition in about an hour, with a gas consumption of 25 cubic feet, or one-eighth of a therm.

Retail prices of the units vary from £10 to £10 18s., and the plastic drying rods are 1s. 5d. a foot. Delivery time is at the moment about four months, and there is no purchase tax. (Ranalah Sales Corporation, 5, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.)

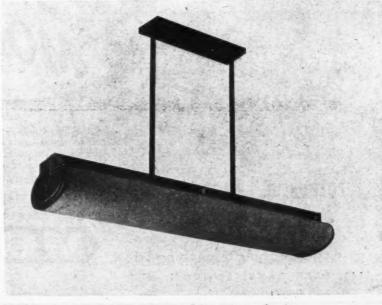
FLUORESCENT FITTINGS

Falk Stadelmann, famous many years ago as the manufacturers of the Veritas gas mantle, have been producing electrical fittings for half a century or more. Their offices and showrooms in the Farringdon Road were an early casualty in the blitz, and they have recently acquired extensive



Built-in clothes drying cabinet fitted with gas heated unit.

showrooms at 20, Mount Street, W.1, where they are now showing lighting fittings period and modern—and a range of their new fluorescent fittings, one of which, the Medway, is illustrated here, and contains two 40-watt 4-foot lamps. All their twolamp fittings make use of a twin-tube circuit which eliminates the stroboscopic effect usual with moving objects under a single fluorescent lamp. The circuit is fully corrected to have a power factor better than 0.9. Single-lamp fittings are normally supplied fully corrected, but can, if necessary, be produced with either a leading or a lagging power factor for use in pairs where fast moving objects are to be illuminated. In factories and workshops, where there is usually a three-phase supply available, the stroboscopic effect can be avoided by connecting adjacent fittings to different phases, but there are also many situations where a single-phase only is installed, and no doubt these fittings will be found useful.



Medway fluorescent lighting fitting containing 40-watt 4-foot lamps.

205

206]

An illustrated brochure describing their complete range of fluorescent fittings is available on request.

FACTS ABOUT GLASS

James Clark & Eaton have just issued an eight-page information book about such types of glass as are in production at the moment, as well as those which are scheduled for early reintroduction. Glass is in such short supply nowadays that it is really quite pleasing to be reminded that there are many other types beyond drawn sheet and the semi-frosted wartime grades. Insulight glass blocks are also catalogued, including a reinforced ventilator with glass louvres, the size of two blocks side by side. This, if memory serves, is a comparatively new development. The section on the working of glass includes notes on brilliant cutting, sandblasting, acid embossing, bevelling and edge working, most of the information reminding one of the times when it was possible to do a fairfy luxurious job and take some trouble over it. The booklet will inevitably date as other types of glass become available, but it should certainly be kept until a further edition is produced. *Qanes Clark & Eaton, Ltd., Scoresby House, Glasshill Street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1.*)

Announcements

Mr. H. S. Crump has been appointed Manager of the Manchester Office of the Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co. Ltd., Palatine House, 76, Victoria Street, Manchester 3.

Mr. E. M. Rice, DIP.ARCH., F.R.LB.A., Head of the School of Architecture and Building at Oxford College of Technology and Arts and Crafts, has been appointed Head of the Senior School at LCC Brixton School of Building in succession to Mr. J. Kenneth Hicks, F.R.I.B.A., A.A.DIP., who is now in private practice. He will take up his new duties on April 1.

Messrs, H. E. Foster & Cranfield, Surveyors, 6, Poultry, E.C.2, would be glad to receive catalogues, price lists, and general trade information.

Mr. D. S. Soutar, A.R.I.B.A., has been appointed Advisory Officer in Farm Buildings to the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, 41[‡], Union Street, Aberdeen, and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues—particularly those relative to farm buildings, rural housing and temporary structures.

Buildings Illustrated

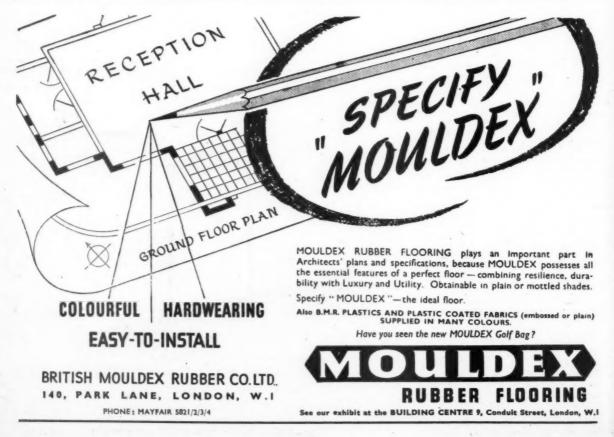
House at Nutley, near Uckfield, Sussex (pages 199-201). Architect, C. E. Hartland, A.A.DIP, A.R.I.B.A. General Contractor, H. and E. Waters, who was also responsible for the electric heating. Sub-Contractors: Dutch facings, external, and Sussex multicolour, internal bricks; W. Baxter Elliott Ltd., artificial stone; F. McNeill and Co. Ltd., roofing felt; T. and W. Ide Ltd., glass; Hopes Ltd. and Haywards Ltd. (Crete-o-lux), patent glazing; Wenham and Fowler Ltd., central heating, casements, plumbing, and metal work; Eagle Range and Grate Co., grates; Electrical Maintenance Co., electric wiring; Troughton and Young (Lighting) Ltd., sanitary fittings: Ace Laminated Products, joinery; W. Baxter Elliott, stonework; Betula Ltd., furniture.

The form printed below is to assist
eaders requiring up-to-date infor-
nation on building products and
ervices. Complete and post it to
The Architects' Journal, 9,11 and 13,
Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1, and the
dvertisers listed will be asked to
upply information direct.

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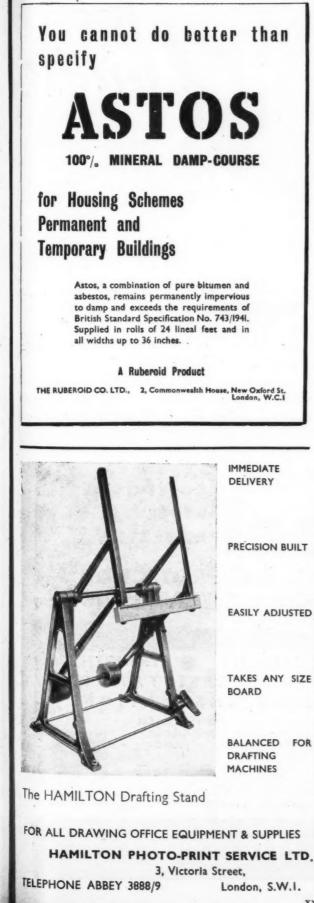
I am interested in the following advertisements appearing in this issue of "The Architects' Journal."

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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for February 26, 1948



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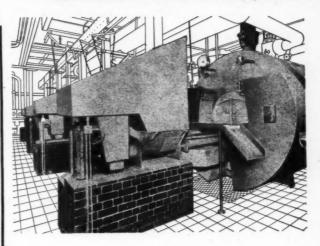
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This vital economy

The installation of Iron Fireman Automatic Coal Stokers has changed from an advantageous project into an essential one. The vital saving of fuel and the increased burning efficiency from even the low grades of available coal are helping industry to maintain 100% productivity.

Experienced engineers are available to advise on *your* fuel problem.





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XXXVIII





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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements should be addressed to the Adva. Manager, "The Architects' Journal," 3, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, and should reach there by Krst post on Friday morning for inclusion in the following Thursday's more

paper. Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "The Architects' Journal," at the address

care of "The Architects' Journal," at the address given above. None of the vacancies in these columns relates to a man between the age of 18 and 50, incussive, er a woman between the age of 18 and 40, inclusive, unless he or she is accepted from the provisions of the Control of Engagement Order. 1947, or the vacancy is for employment excepted from the provisions of that Order.

Public and Official Announcements 6 lines or under. 16s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

THE INCORFORMETED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS maintains a register of qualified architects and surveyors (including assistants) requiring posts, and invites applications from public antHOTHIES and private practitioners having s.aff vacancies. Applearss: 75, Earcon Place. LONDON. S.W.1. THE. SLOAME 5615. 90

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, £550 to 700 a very

2700 a year. TECHNICAL ASSISTANT. 55s. a week to

TECHNICAL ABOADAACA E890 a year. Commencing rate of pay will be according to qualifications and experience. There will be opportanities for competing, on merit, in due coarse for permanent appointment and for posi-tions in the higher grades on the occurrence of vacancies. Successful candidates will be subject to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Pand to the Fund. The

 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 plans.
 A knowledge of current town planning legislation is desirable in all cases, and candidates for Grade III positions should possess architectural, surveying, or town planning qualifications.
 Application forms may be obtained from the Architect to the Council (P). (County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.I. (enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope). Returnable not later than ten days from this date.
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 NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL. DEPUTY COUNTY ACHITECT.
 The Northumberland County Council invite applications for the appointment of Deputy County Architect. at a salary of 2900 a year, rising by anneal increments of 250 and 225 to a maximu of 2975 a year. Plus a variable coefflying bonus (at present 259 16s. a year).
 Applications abould be experienced in the general architectural work of a Local Authority. The appointment will be subject to the National Conditions of Service as adopted by the County County architect. In the the the subject to the Royal conditions of Service as adopted by the County County in other provisions of the Local Government Superannation. Act. 1937, and to three months' notice on either side, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. candidate w

candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom all applications must be delivered not later than the listh March, 1948. Canvassing will disqualify. E. F. HARVEY, Clerk of the County Council. County Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. 901 UPPER CALDER JOINT PLANNING APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT. Applications are invited for the appointment of Senior Planning Assistant, at a salary in accordance with Grade VI and VII of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service. 1.e., £396, rising by increments of £25 to £710 per annum. annum

E596, rising by increments of £25 to £710 per annum.
 The appointment will be filled in conjunction with the County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and on the transfer of planning functions the person appointed will be taken over by the County Council and appointed to No. 3 Area office to be set up in Huddersfield.
 Applicants should be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute or possess a recognized qualification in civil engineering, surveying of architecture, and have had considerable experience in a Planning office. The appointment is subject to one month's notice on either side and to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1337. The selected applicant will be required to pase a medical examination.
 Applications, giving age, qualifications, past and present appointments and details of experience, to gether with copies of two testimonials, to the Planning Office. The Arch 1948.
 H.K. FIETH.
 Town Hall, Halifax.

924

Town Hall, Halifax. 11th February, 1948.

FIFE COUNTY COUNCIL. PLANNING DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for appointment as CHIEF PLANNING ASSISTANT. Balary, 2576× 225 to £700, plus war increase of 260 per annum. Applicants must have had experience in the pre-paration of planning schemes, and hold the qualification A.M.T.P.I. Applications, stating date of birth, qualifications, and experience, to be lodged with the undersigned not later than 3rd March, 1942. No canvassing. J. M. MITCHELL, County Buildings, Cupar-Fife.

County Buildings, Cupar-Fife. 10th February, 1948. 910

10th February, 1948. 910 LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. YACANCIES FOR QUANTITY SURVEYORS. Applications are invited for a number of posi-tions as Quantity Surveyor, in the Architect's Department, on salary scale 2440 to £560 a year. Commencing rates will be according to quali-fications and experience. There will be oppor-tunities for competing, on merit, in due course for permanent appointment and for positions in higher grades on the occurrence of vacancies. Successful candidates will be subject to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund. Details of work will include — Measurement of work in construction of Council buildings, pre-paration of interim and final bills, measurement and adjustment of sub-contractors; preparation of cost statistics, estimates, etc.; interim valua-tions for payments, measurement of variations and settlement of final accounts. Application forms may be obtained from the Architect to the Council (Q), County Hall, West-minster Bridge, S.E.1 (enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope). Canvasing disqualifies. (343) 869 EAST KILBERIDE DEVELOPMENT

minister Bridge, S.E.F. (Enclosing standard addressed foolacap envelope). 669 EAST KILBRIDE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF ARCHITECT AND PLANNING OFFICER. Applications are invited for the post of Chief Architect and Planning Officer to the Develop-ment Corporation. The functions of the post include the direction of the architectural and planning department of the Corporation, and advising the Corporation on all questions relating to the planning of the new town and the design and execution of the architectural and planning of the new town and the design and execution of the town Planning the Corporation. Candidates should be Members of the Royal Institute of British Archi-tects, and preferably of the Town Planning tstinder, and should, in particular, be completely familiar with the latest development in planning standards and technique appropriate to a de-velopment of this scale and character. The shaary range for this appointment will be £1.750-£2.000, and the initial salary payable will depend upon the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant. The post will be superannuable under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1337. Canvassing, directly or indirectly, of the members of the Bovelopment Corporation will con-stitute an absolute disqualification. Applications, containing full details of the candidate's age, qualifications and experience, isogether with the susal references, should be marked "Chief Architet." The chairman. East Kilbride Development Corporation. The Chairman. East Kilbride Development Corporation. The Chairman Office Development Corporation. The Chairman Office Development Corporation. BOROUGH OF SOUTHGATE. Applorater of the Bovelopment Corporation. BOROUGH OF SOUTHGATE.

Torence House, East Kilbride, Glasgow. 929 BOROUGH OF SOUTHGATE. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant, on the established staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Salary, etc., in accordance with Grade V of the APT. Division of the National Joint Council Scales, at present under review, and which if dopted will be £520.2570 per annum, plus £20 London. weighting. Applicants should be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of Briliah Architects, or hold an equivalent qualification. The appointment will be subject to the pro-visions of the Local Government Superanuation Act. 1937, and the successful applicant will be required to pass satisfactorily a medical examina-tion. The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice on either side. Candidates who to their knowledge are related to a member or senior officer of the Council must disclose the relationship in their applica-tion. Failure to do so will disqualify or render the candidate appointed liable to dismissal with-out notice. Canvasing, either directly or indirectly, will be a discualification. Applications, stating: (1) name and address;

Carvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disonalification. Applications, stating: (1) name and address; (2) age; (3) qualifications by examination; (4) present position, suith dates and salaries; (5) particulars of experience. accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to Mr. J. T. W. Peat, F.R. L.B.A.. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Southgate Town Hall, Palmers Green. London, N.15, in an envelope endorsed "Architectural Assistant," so as to reach him not later than 9 a.m. on Monday, 8th March. 1948. GORDON H. TAYLOB. Town Clerk.

Southgate Town Hall, Palmers Green, London, N.13.

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widows. Application forms and conditions of service may be obtained from the Department of Health, Room 121, Custom House. Dublin. Complete forms should be forwarded so as to reach that address on or before the 31st March, 194, P. O. CINNEIDE, P. O. CINNEIDE,

Secretary.

Department of Health, Dublin. Secretary. 16th February, 1948. NORFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the permanent post of an ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade V (salary 2460-2510, plus bonus, at present 259 16s. per annum). Capdidates who held an appro-priate architectural qualification and have good general experience will be given preference, but experience in a Local Government office is not essential. ntial.

experience in a Local Government office is not essential. The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Officers' Superannation Acts, to a satisfactory medical certificate, and to one month's notice on either side. National Scheme of Service Conditions will apply. Applicants must state clearly age, qualifica-tions, full details of training experience and previous appointments, with dates, saiarics and designations; the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made mast be delivered to Mr. C. H. Thurston, County Architect, 25, Thorpe Road, Norwich, by not laker than Monday, 1st March, 1948. H. OSWALD BROWN, *Clerk to the Council.* County Offices, Thorpe Road, Norwich, 26 TAFPRORDSHIPE COUNTY COUNCIL

County Offices, Thorpe Road, Norwich. 7th February, 1948. STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION COMMITTEE. DEPUTY ARCHITECT. Applications are invited for the appointment of Denuty Architect to the Staffordshire Educa-tion Committee. Salary £700, rising by incre-ments of £50 to £850 per annum, plus bonus (at present £59 16s.). Candidates must be Fellows or Associates of the R.I.B.A. and have had good experience in the preparation of plans and specifications for all types of educational institutions and control of drawing office staff; experience of committee work is also desirable. Form of application and particulars of dutise will be supplied on request by the Architet, County Education Offices. Stafford, to whom completed applications must be submitted no later than Thureday, 11th March, 1948. T. H. EVANS. Clerk of the County Council.

Miscellaneous Division, Grade II (£315×£15-250 per annum). The above scales are subject to the addition of £20 a year London weighting and a cost-of-living bonns. which for persons of 21 years and over is £59 156, per annum (males) and £48 20 per annum (females). Form of application, with conditions of appoint ment, may be obtained from the Beroust Engineer, West Lodge. Broadway, Bexlevheath to whom competed applications must be returned by the 13th March. 1948. Canvassing, directly of indirectly, will disqualify. W. WOODWARD, Toorn Clerk

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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for February 26, 1948

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LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. VACANCIES FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS IN THE ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for positions of Technical Assistant in the Architect's Depart-ment. Salary : Section (a), 2440-220-2580 a year; Section (b), 65s. to 167s. 6d. a week. Required for the preparation of drawings, speci-fications and estimates for works at schools and ether buildings. ther buildings.

canons and estimates for works at schools and other buildings. Successful candidates may be required to con-tribute to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund, and be eligible for permanent appointment and for advancement to higher reations according to merit. Application forms may be obtained from the Architect to the Council (A), County Hall, West-minster Bridge, London, S.E.1, enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope. Canvassing disqualifies. (341) 870

Canvassing disqualifies. (341) 870 CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES. Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post .--QUANTITY SURVEXOR (Temporary) required by Government of Jamaica, Public Works De-partment, for three years in first instance. Salary, 2650 a year. Free passages. Candidates should be Chartered Quantity Surveyors, and be theroughly experienced in Quantity Surveying in all its aspects. They must be capable of raching junior staff in the work. Apply at ene by letter stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper, to the Grown Agents for the Colories, 4. Willbank. London, S.W.1, quoting M/N/17667/3D on both letter and envelope. THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

The second secon

967 SPALDING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL. CLERK OF WORKS. Applications are invited for this appointment. The inclusive wage will be £10 per week, and the appointment subject to four weeks' notice on either side.

Applicants should have a sound knowledge of all branches of the building trade, be able to supervise and inspect work in course of erection, and have had considerable experience of house

and have had considerable experience or another the second second

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WOLVERHAMPTON. Applications are invited for the following per-manent appointments, in the Architectural Section of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Depart-ment, in accordance with the National Scale of Selarise. Balari

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL T. Grade IV, A.P. & T. Division. ASSIS-Salary,

TANT. Grade IV, A.P. & T. Division. Salary, 2428-2465 per annum. (c) GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL ASSIS-TANT. Grade III, A.P. & T. Division. Salary, 2390-2435 per annum. The cost-of-living bonus. at present £60 per annum. is payable in addition. Applicants for appointments (b) and (c) should have a good general architectural experience, be Grat-class draughtsmen, and preferably having Passed the Inflermediate examination of the RLBA.

R.I.B.A. The appointments, terminable by one month's notice on either side, are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Officers' Super-annuation Act. 1337, and the successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination. The Conditions of Service will be these of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Cortal Services.

Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services. Applications, stating age, qualifications, and full details of experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than Priday, the 12th March. 1948. in a scaled envelope, which must be endorsed with the vacancy for which the applica-tion is made. I BROCK ALLON

J. BROCK ALLON, Town Clerk. Town Hall, Wolverhampton. 13th February, 1948. 941

CARLISLE COUNTY BOROUGH. CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT. PRINCIPAL QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Applications are invited from Chartered Sur-condections are above appointment, on Grade VI veyors for (£595-£660). The appo

The appointment is a permanent one, and the Council are taking steps to make available housing accommodation for the successful applicant if desired.

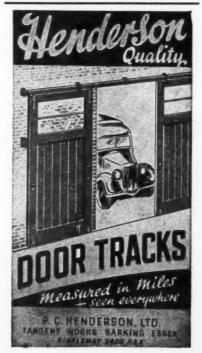
Accommodation for the Baccash typical desired. Applications, accompanied by copies of three testimonials, and stating whether the applicant is related to any member or senior officer of the Council, must reach the undersigned not later than Wednesday, 3rd March, 1948. The appointment is subject to the National Conditions of Service, and to the successful applicant passing a medical examination, and is terminable by one month's notice on either side. Canvassing may disqualify. H. D. A. ROBERTSON, H. D. M. ROBERTSON, Town Clerk'a Office.

Town Clerk's Office, Fisher Street, Carlisle.

Town Clerk's Office. Fisher Street, Carlisle. 963 SOUTH DEVON REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE. APPOINTMENT OF DRAUGHTSMAN. Applications are invited for the appointment of Draughteman, at a salary in accordance with the General Division of the National Salaries Scale (2220 at age 21 to 2385 at age 32). In the transfer of planning functions to the Devon County Council under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, this appointment will be included. The appointment is subject to one month's notice on either side, to the terms and conditions of service of the National Joint Ccuncil, and to the successful candidate contributing to the County Council Superannuation Scheme. The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination before the appointment is confirmed. The person appointed will be required to carry out such duies as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Committee or the Planning Officer, and to reside within five miles of Torquay.

time Do accession officer, and to result the Planning Officer, and to result and a comparison of the provided of the provided of the provided of the provided of the planning officer, Castle Circus House, Torquay, not later than the 17th March, 1948. JOHN E. KNAPMAN, Secretary. 902

JOHN E. KNAPMAN, Secretary. Castle Circus Honse, Torquay. MINISTRY OF WORKS. ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required for Drawing Office duties in London. Appointments offer good opportunities for advancement; are, first, in an unestablished capacity, with possi-bility of permanency. Work is varied, giving scope to those seeking experience. Applicants should have had recognized full period of train-ing, with some experience. Salary up to £525 per annum, starting pay assessed according to age, qualifications and experience. maximum 2440 per annum, on entry. Vacancies in higher grades are normally filled by promotion, and opportunity for early advancement exists for suitably experi-enced officers. Apply in writing, giving age, training and experience, to Chief Architect, W.G.10/A, Ministry of Works, London, S.W.1. 948



ECTS' JOURNAL for February 26, 1948 UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY. CHAIR OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND HISTORY. The Senate will shortly proceed to the appoint of the the Chair of Architectural Design and history a Chair of Architectural Design and history a Chair of Architectural Design and practice is already established in the Uni-versity. The Senate will be glad to hear before be considered for the appointment. The Professor will be allowed, subject to the consent of the Senate in each case, to engage in ordinary private practice or tuition. The salary will be allowed to usage in content, be way of contribution to the Sydney. University Arda yearly aum equal to 10 per university adda a yearly aum equal to 10 per university of the specific or tuition. The of the Senate in each case, to see, to each by way of contribution to the Sydney. University Brofessorial Superannation System. The foresor will be at the rate of 5 per desort aw con-the lines of F.S.N.; the Professor aw con-the times of F.S.N.; the Professor aw con-the the set of encourage research and to main the university Professor server the reate of the oper annum upon retirement after attain. The of the system will be at the rate of the oper annum upon retirement at servershout. The day of the sentile to receive a pension of the sentile of the server or the reabout. Tavelling expenses will be paid as arranged at lower first-class steamer fare is the case of the of appointment; generally specifies, the Brittis. The server the sentile to may be granted. The particulars may be obtained from the Empire, 8, Park Street, London, W. The Sentile Street and the Brittis. The Sentile Street Street and the Brittis. The Sentile Street Street Street Street Street Street The Street Street Street Street Street Street Street The Street St

BOROUGH OF SURBITON. TWO ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Grade A.P.T./IV (£440-£15-£485 per annum, plus bonus, £59 16s. per annum). Applications are invited for these permanent posts. Housing accommodation will be provided, if necessary, at an economic rent. Conditions of appointment and forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applica-tions should be delivered by 12th March. 1948. R. H. WRIGHT, Town Clerk. Council Offices. Surbiton.

E. H. WRIGHT, Town Clerk. 2947 B.B.C. invites applications from men (British) for the post of ARCHITECTURAI, ASSISTANT, in the Building Department based in London. The work is in connection with studio and office premises, and candidates must be of B.I.B.A. Intermediate standard. The salary is on a grade rising by annual increments of £00 to a maximum of £475 per annum. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, including past and present appointments, should reach the Engineer-ing Establishment Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W.J. within 14 days of the appearance quote B.D.I. EAST_RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

The appointments, which a bays of the appearance guote B.D.I.
946
EAST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.
Applications are invited for the following appointments, on the permanent staff of the county Architect's Department.
ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (Grades IV to VI). The salary range is 2420-2600 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s., and each suitable applicant will be appointed to the grade appropriate to his qualifications and experience. Provision is made for progress between grades within the groups dependent upon satisfactory service.
Applicants should have had satisfactory experimence will be given to applicants who have appropriate professional qualifications.
The appointments, which are terminable by one month's notice on either side. are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannaution Act, 137. In connection with which the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.
Applications, stating are, training, qualifications, successful candidate will be required to pass the superiments, with salary, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, are to reach propinatents.
The terme and details of past and present the County Architect. County Hall, Beverley, not later than Monday, 15th March 1948.
T. STEPHENSON.
Clerk of the Count!

Clerk of County Hall, Beverley. February, 1948. 964

WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the following appointments, at salaries in accordance with the National Scales of Salaries (bonus consolidated)

County Hall, Chichester. 20th February, 1948.

NORWICH CITY COLLEGE AND ART SCHOOL, ST. GEORGE STREET, NORWICH. Principal: FRANK BRIERS, B.Sc., D.Phil.(Oxon). Required for 1st September, 1946, Full-time LECTURER in Architectural Subjects. Candi-dates should possess the A.R.I.R.A., and if possible should have had some previous teaching experience, either full-time or part-time. Duties will be mainly in the School of Art, but certain associated classes are held in the Department of Building. Burnham Scale. Application forms, which may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to the Director of Education. City Hall, Norwich, should be returned to the Principal as soon as possible. Statement of the Principal as soon as possible.

should be returned to the Principal as soon as possible.
954
COUNTY OF LINCOLN-PARTS OF LINDSEY. COUNTY ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT.
Vacancies exist on the permanent staff of the above department, at salaries inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, for the following:—

(a) BENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.
Grade V, £520, rising subject to satisfactory service to Grade VI, £660 per annum.
(b) BENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.
Grade V, £520 per annum, rising to £570.
(c) INTERMEDIATE ASSISTANTS. Grade III, £450 per annum, rising to £495.
(d) JUNIOR ASSISTANTS. Grade II. £420 per annum, rising to £495.
(d) JUNIOR ASSISTANTS. Grade II. £420 per annum, rising to £465.
Preference will be given to Associates of the R.I.B.A. in respect of (a) and (b); Students R.I.B.A. in respect of (c) and (d), or Registered Architects.

Architects

A.I. M.A. In respect to the two which post is being applied for, and the following particulars may be given: age. qualifications, experience, present and past appointments, and not more than two testimonials. The successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination. All applications should reach the undersigned not later than Monday, 8th March, 1948. A. RONALD CLARK, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., County Offices, Lincoln. 958

County Offices, Lincoln. 96 FSTON TIRRAN DISTRICT COUNCIL. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (GRADE III OR IV). Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant, at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T., III or IV, of the National Scales, namely. 9450 to 9495 and 2480 to 2525, according to qualifications and experi-ence.

to £525, according to qualifications and experi-ence. Applicants should have had good general train-ing with experience in housing work, and pre-ference will be given to candidates who have passed the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects or who are Registered Architects. The conditions of service are those formulated by the National Joint Council. and the appoint-ment is subject to the passing of a medical ex-amination and the provisions of the Local Government Superannation Act, 1937. Housing accommodation will be made available to the successful candidate if required. Anolications, exorience, and copies of two testimonials, should be sent to me by first post on Taesday, 16th March. 1948. No. C. MARRISON, Engineer and Surveyor. Council Offices, Granzetown-on-Tees. Yorkshire. 21st February, 1948. 971

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES. Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post:— JUNIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR required by Kenya Government Development and Reconstruction Authority, for three years in first instance. Commencing salary according to ex-perience in scale £360-£540, plus cost-of-living allowance up to £220. Outifi allowance 250. Free passages. Candidates should be of matriculation standard, and have had at least two years' ex-perience of working up, abstracting, and billing in a Quantity Surveyor's office. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether matried or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experi-ence. and mentioning this paper, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4. Millbank. London, SW 1, quoting M/N/23697/3D on both letter and cavelope. 912

Architectural Appointments Vacant SEELY & PAGET, F./L.R.I.B.A., require fully qualified ASSISTANT; must be ex-perienced working drawings and specifications, with sound knowledge of all normal methods of construction; licensed work new in hand includes many important Ecclesiastical commissions. Apply by letter, giving usual details, to 41, Cloth Fair, E.C.1. 907 4 lines or under. 5s.; each cdditional line, 1s. 6d.

COMPETENT Qualified ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required to work under Chief Assistant in extensive Norfolk practice; must be car driver and single for preference; also JUNIOR ASSISTANTS; salaries according to ability. Apply Box 950.

A SSISTANT (Inter. R.I.B.A. standard) re-quired for small office in Chelves; chiefy industrial and domestic work. Apply, stating age, salary required, and experience, to Box 911. QUALIFIED ARCHITECTUPAL SENIOR ASSISTANT wanted; experienced in modern Flats and Commercial Buildings. Appli-cations in writing, giving full particulars and salary required, to Messrs. Trehearne & Norman. Preston & Partners, 83, Kingsway, W.C.2. 960 QUALIFIED

RESIDENT ARCHITECT/CLERK OF WORKS required for country house, Kerry, Eire; full board and accommodation provided. Box 976.

RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required: A not less than 5 years' experience; preferably A.R.I.B.A. A. H. Gardner, F.R.I.B.A., 11 Eaton Road, Coventry. 97

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT requir experienced in specification writing and supervision. A. H. Gardner, F.R.I.B.A., Eaton Road, Coventry. required; and site

HARD ROBS, LTD.-Applications are invited for ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, in Archi-tect's Office of the above compeny. Applicants should have passed final exvinitation of R.L.B.A.; experience in alterations to and maintenance of large buildings an advantage. The post is per-manent and pensionable, and offers opportunity for advancement to an ambificions yourg man. Commencing salary, £650 p.a. Apply Staff Manager, Messrs. Harreds, Ltd., 44, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.

Architectural Appointments Wanted

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QUALIFIED ARCHITECT, at present Senior Assistant, requires similar post; mad exercising full responsibility and initiative; sound practical experience all branches profession. Box 36.

A BCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, experienced in survey of buildings, flat conversions, pre-fab. schools, alteration and additions te existing canteen design for schools, hutted class-rooms, and domestic design, requires remunera-tive work; three evenings per week. Box 41.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (21), Inter. R.I.B.A. standard. 6 months' practical office experience, requires position immediately in London office. Box 42.

Other Appointments Vacant

4 lines or under, 5s.; euch additional line, 1s. 6d.

SCOTTISH SPECIAL HOUSING ASSOCIA-TION, LTD., invite applications for the appointment of BUVING MANAGER, at a salary of £1,000 per annum. No bonus will be payable in addition. Applicants should have ar-perience with large undertakings in the purchase of all classes of materials and fittings required for road, sewer and building works. The Associa-tion have adopted Part I of the Local Govern-ment Superannuation (Scolland) Act, 1937, and the successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications, with full particulars of age, qualifications. and experi-ence, together with three copies of testimonials, to be lodged with the Secretary of the Associa-tion, 19, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, within 14 days from the appearance of this advertise-ment.

A NGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY require ENGINEERING ESTIMATORS; age 30/35; B.Sc., mechanical or civil engineering, or equivalent; engineering apprenticeship and ex-perience in estimating major projects with large engineering contracting organizations; salary depending on qualifications and experience, minimum £600. Applicants should reply, quoting Department H.416, to Box 5081, at 191, Gresham House, E.C.2.

DRAUGHTSMAN required for Architect's De-partment of large Multiple Firm in North buildings, dilapidations and shop front design desirable. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box 944.

R EINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEER, with expert knowledge of building construction; fine opportunity for man with drive and initia-tion. Proc. 455 fine opportuni tive. Box 945

SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST required by busy firm of Architects, Bloomsbury area; five-day week; applicant, with experience in Architect's office, preferred. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box 425, c/o 7. Copic Street, W.C.1. 973



OXFORD REPLANNED Post 9d. By Thomas Sharp. Price 15s. PRESS THE ARCHITECTURAL

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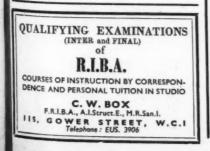
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