THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for June 17, 1948 THE ARCHITECTS'



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

NEWS and COMMENT

Diary News Architects' Commonplace Book Astragal's Notes and Topics Letters Societies and Institutions TECHNICAL SECTION

Information Sheets Information Centre Current Technique Questions and Answers Prices The Industry

PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT CURRENT BUILDINGS HOUSING STATISTICS Architectural Appointments Wanted and Vacant

No. 2784]	[Vol. 10	07
THE A	RCHITECTURAL PRE. Queen Anne's Gate, Westminst	SS
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J	OUR INARY L
lished in tw	ssary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committee s, together with their full address and telephone numbers. The glossary is pub to parts—A to Ic one week, Ie to Z the next. In all cases where the town is no the word LONDON is implicit in the address.
AA AAI	Architectural Association, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Museum 097 Association of Art Institutions. Secy.: W. Marlborough Whitehead, "Dyneley,"
ABS ABT ACGB ADA APRR	Castle Hill Avenue, Berkhampstead, Herts. Architects' Benevolent Society. 66, Portland Place, W.1. Association of Building Technicians. 5, Ashley Place, S.W.1. Arts Council of Great Britain. 4, St. James' Square, S.W.1. Aluminium Development Association. 33, Grosvenor Street, W.1. Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction. 34, Gordon
ArchSA ARCUK ASB	Square, W.C.1. Euston 2158- Architectural Students' Association. School of Architecture, Manchester Municipal School of Art, All Saints, Manchester, 15. Ardwick 348 Architects' Registration Council. 68, Portland Place, W.1. Welbeck 973 Architectural Science Board of the Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1. Welbeck 572
AScW /	Association of Scientific Workers. 15, Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, W.1.
BAE BATC	Board of Architectural Education. 66, Portland Place, W.1. Building Apprenticeship and Training Council. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1. Reliance 7611, Ext. 170
BC BCCF BCCF BCIRA BDA BEDA BGC BGF BIA	Building Centre. 9, Conduit Street, W.1. Mayfair 8641/ British Colour Council. 28, Sackville Street, W.1. Regent 361 British Cast Concrete Federation. 17, Amherst Road, Ealing, W.13. Perivale 686 British Cast Iron Research Association. Alvechurch, Birmingham. Redditch 71 British Door Association. 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Abbey 5422- British Gas Council. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. Sloane 455 British Gas Federation. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. Sloane 826 British Ironfounders' Association. 145, Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2. Sloane 826
BIAE BID BINC BOT BRS BSA	Glasgow Central 289 British Institute of Adult Education. 29, Tavistock Square, W.C.1. Euston 538 Building Industries Distributors. 52, High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 777 Building Industries National Council. 11, Weymouth Street, W.1. Langham 278 Board of Trade. Millbank, S.W.1. Whitehall 514 Building Research Station. Bucknalls Lane, Watford Garston 224 British Steelwork Association. Eggington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7301-2:
BSA BSI CAS	Building Societies Association.14, Park Street, W.1.Mayfair 051British Standards Institution.28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.Abbey 333County Architects Society.C/o A. Guy Chant, F.R.I.B.A.
CCA CDA CIAD	Salop County Council, 5, Belmont, Shrewsbury. Shrewsbury 303 Cement and Concrete Association. 52, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. Copper Development Association. Kendals Hall, Radlett Herts. Central Institute of Art and Design. 41, 42, Dover Street, W.1.
CIAM CID CPC	Regent 307 Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne. Doldertal, 7. Zurich, Switzerlan Council of Industrial Design. Tilbury House, Petty France, S.W.1. Whitehall 632 Codes of Practice Committee. MOW, 42, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.
CPRE CUJC DIA DOT EC EJMA	Kensington 816 Council for the Preservation of Rural England. 4, Hobart Place, S.W. State Coal Utilization Joint Council. 54, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Victoria 985 Design and Industries Association. 9, Conduit Street, S.W.1. Department of Overseas Trade. 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1. Victoria 904 Electricity Commission. Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.2. Temple Bar 756 English Joinery Manufacturers Association (Incorporated). Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Repent 444
EPNS FAS	English Place-Name Society. 7, Selwyn Gardens, Cambridge. Faculty of Architects and Surveyors. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1. Sloane 283
FASSC	Federation of Association of Specialists and Sub Contractors. 21, Tothill Street, S.W.1. Whitehall 960
FBI FC FCMI	Federation of British Industries. 21, Tothill Street, S.W.1. Whitehall 671 Forestry Commission. 25, Savile Row, W.1. Federation of Coated Macadam Industries. 37, Chester Square, S.W.1.
FDMA	Sloane 100 Flush Door Manufacturers Association. Stapleford Road, Trowell, Notingham.
FLD	Ilkeston 623/4 Friends of the Lake District. Pennington House, Nr. Ulverston, Lancs.
FMB	Ulverston 20 Federation of Master Builders. 26, Great Ormond Street, Holborn, W.C.1.
FRHB	Chancery 758 Federation of Registered House Builders. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1. Langham 404
FS (Eng.)	Faculty of Surveyors of England. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1. Sloane 283
GG HC IAAS	Georgian Group. 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. Sloane 28 Housing Centre. 13, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Whitehall 288 Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1.
ICE ICW	Institution of Civil Engineers. Great George Street, S.W.1. Sloane 31: Institute of Clayworkers. 4, Vernon Place, W.C.1. Chancery 62:

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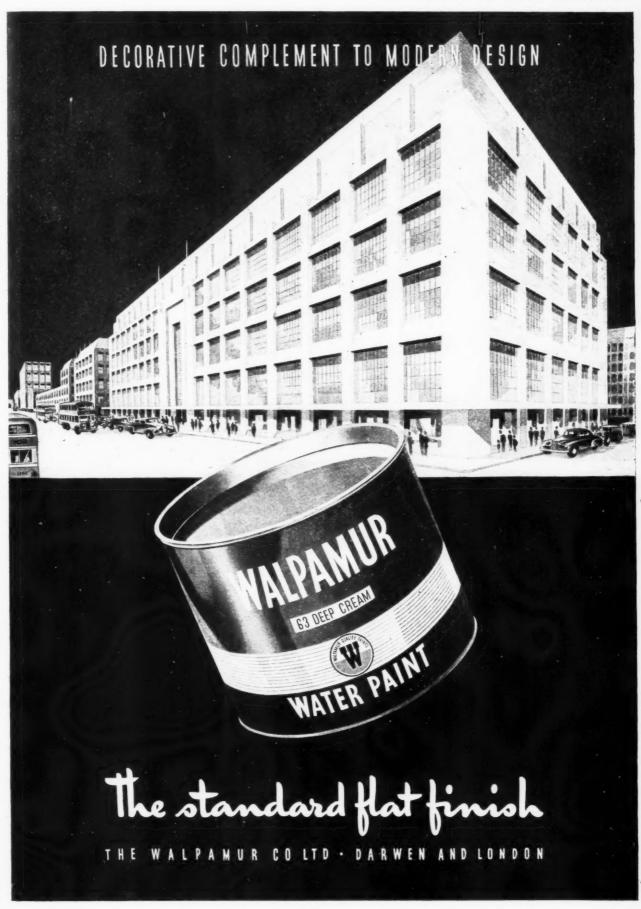
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> underground. As a result of these findings, and because of other advantages such as ease of installation, economy and reliability, there is an ever-increasing use of copper pipes below ground for water, gas and sanitation purposes. Results of service experience and of recent research work, are given in a revised publication issued by the Copper Development Association — ' Copper Underground : Its Resistance to Soil Corrosion.' A copy of this publication, and any further information required, will be sent free of charge or obligation to anyone having a genuine interest, on request to the Copper Development Association, Kendals Hall, Radlett, Herts. (Telephone: Radlett 5616).

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In 1850, gold was found in Australia and the gold rushes followed for almost a decade. Fast American built clipper ships were bought by British owners to take out emigrants. Crammed between decks the would-be fortune hunters suffered the acme of discomfort. Many of those who sought for gold failed in their quest, but turned their failure to success by farming the rich pastures of the Southern continent. The great sheep farms developed out of these pioneering efforts and wool, tallow, and hides became available as return cargoes. Decline in passenger fares made the voyage unprofitable for the American ships, which were also unsuited for the growing trade in wool. By 1860, only stout British built clippers of teak were in commission.

The wool voyages were made in the Autumn with the object of reaching London for the wool sales in January. Fishing vessels in the western approaches acted as scouts

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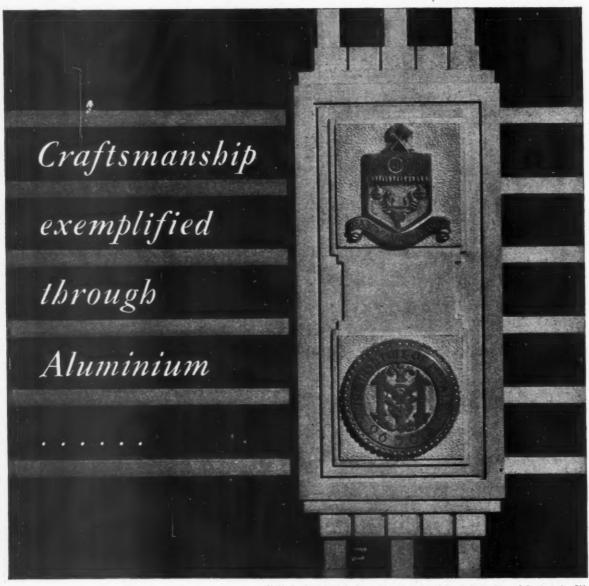
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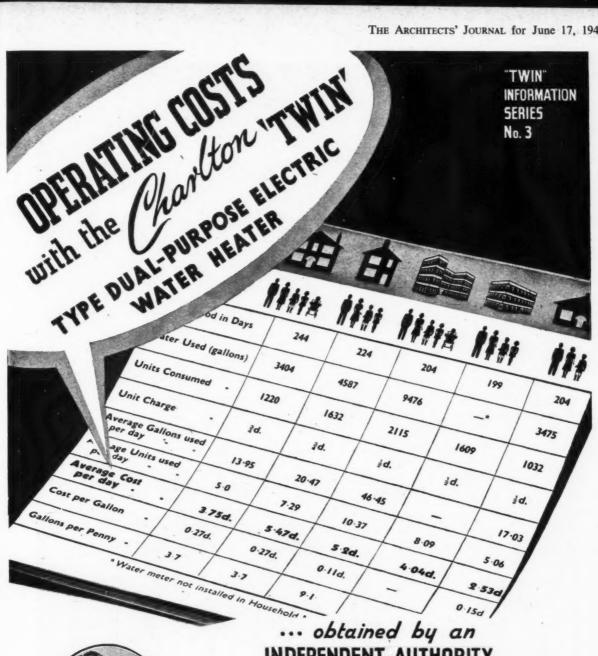
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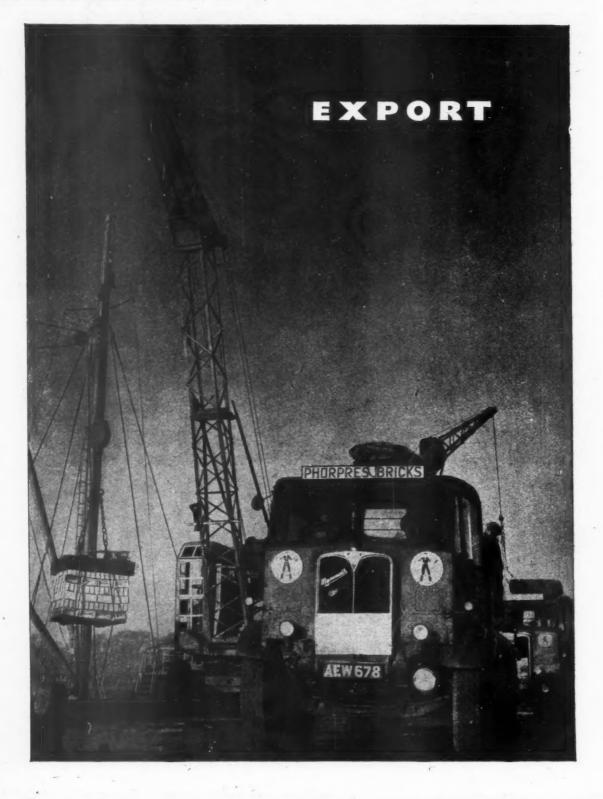
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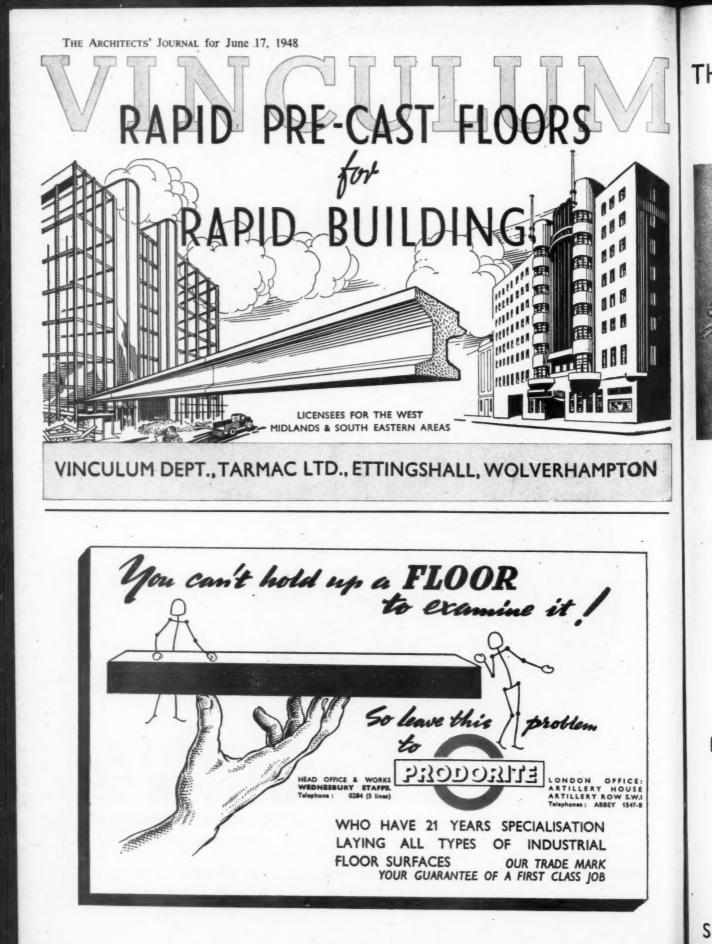
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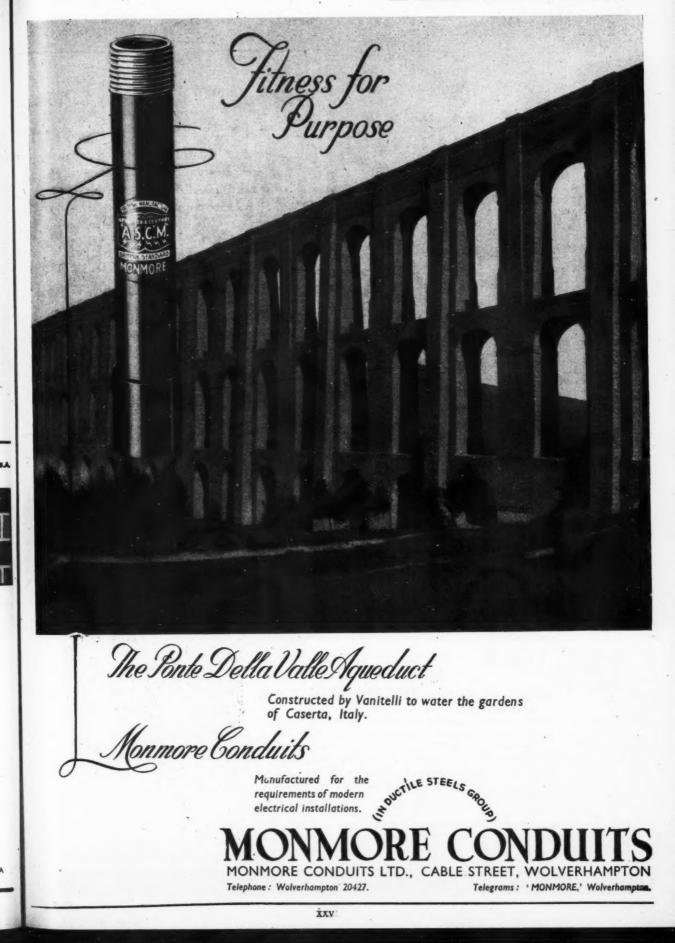
MIRRORS IN BALLROOM, CLARIDGE'S HOTEL

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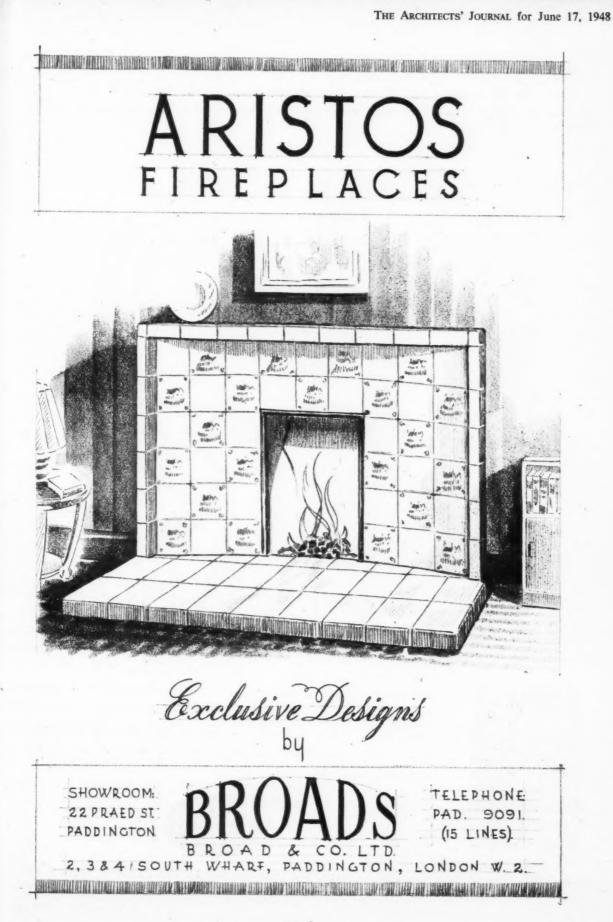
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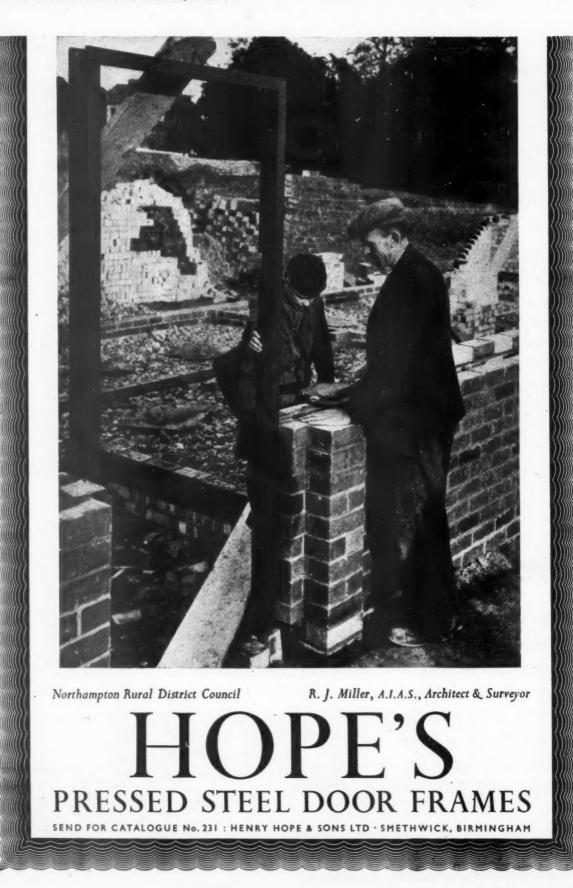
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In common with every other periodical, this JOURNAL is rationed to a small part of its pre-war consumption of paper. Circulation is therefore temporarily restricted but would-be subscribers are advised to have their names put on the waiting-list. Their names will then



be added to the subscription list as soon as possible. Subscription rates ; by post in the U.K. or abroad, £1 155. od. per annum. Single copies, 9d.; post free, 11d. Special numbers are included in subscription; single copies, 1s. 6d.; post free, 1s. 9d. Back numbers more than 12 months old (when available), double price. Volumes can be bound complete with index, in cloth cases, for 15s. each ; carriage 1s. extra.

IARY FOR JUNE AND AUGUST ULY

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

CHATHAM. Visit to Fort Luton School. (Sponsor, S.E. Society of Architects, Maidstone Group.) JULY 10

GATESHEAD. RSI Gateshead Sessional Meeting. Lt.-Col. G. Perry. The Planning of Industrial Estates. Afternoon visits to Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead, Shipcote Baths and the Team Valley Trad-ing Estate. At the Greenesfield Health Centre, Mulgrave Terrace, Gateshead. (Sponsor, RSL). JUNE 26 (Sponsor, RSI.) JUNE 26

HULL. One-Day School on the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. W. A. Wood of MOTCP will lecture on (1) Compensation and Development Charges, (2) The Planning Machine, (3) Land Pur-chase. At the Council Chambers, Guild-hall, Hull. (Sponsor, TCPA.) 10.30 a.m. Guild-JULY 3

LAUSANNE. First Congress of the In-ternational Union of Architects. At Lausanne. (Sponsor for British Section, RIBA.) June 28 to July 1. The Congress will be followed by a series of excursions in Switzerland from July 2-10.

LONDON. Darkness into Daylight Exhibition. At the Science Museum, South Kensington. (Sponsor, Science Museum.) UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30 LONDON.

New Schools Exhibition. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) Weekdays 10-6, Saturdays 10-5 UNTIL JUNE 19

Exhibition of Metropolitan Housing Lay-outs. At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) **UNTIL JUNE 26**

Exhibition on Housing Layout. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) UNTIL JUNE 19

Conference on Research and the House-wife. Dr. Monica Felton, Chairman of Peterlee Development Corporation, will be the principal speaker. At 6, Stanhope Gate, Park Lane, W.I. (Sponsor, Women's Advisory Council on Solid Fuel.) 2.15 p.m. IUNE 22 JUNE 22

RIBA Council Election Results. Charles Woodward and Sydney Redfern. Questions and Answers in Practice. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) JUNE 22

Cynthia Wood. Housing in Rural Wales. At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, H.C.) Buffet lunch 12.45-1.15 p.m., 28, 6d. Lecture 1.15-2.15 p.m., 6d 6d. JUNE 22

Town Planning in Great Britain Exhibition. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, British Council.) 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. JUNE 24

Council for Visual Education Annual General Meeting. Prof. A. E. Richardson. The Spirit of Georgian Art and Architecture. At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, Council for Visual Edu-cation.) 2.30 p.m. JUNE 30

Desmond Heap. Town and Country Plan-ning Act, 1947. At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) Buffet lunch 12.45-1.15 p.m., 2s. 6d. Lec-ture 1.15-2.15 p.m., 6d. JUNE 29

J. F. Adburgham, Report on the 19th International Congress for Housing and Town Planning. At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.I. (Sponsor, HC.) Buffet lunch 12.45-1.15 p.m., 2s. 6d. Lecture, 1.15-2.15 p.m., 6d. JULY 6

Mechanical Handling Exhibition. At Olympia. The exhibits will include aerial ropeways, conveyors and elevators; coal, ropeways, conveyors and elevators; coat, coke and ash-handling plant; cranes, gears and chains hoist, stackers, pulley blocks and lifting gear; hand-trucks, power-driven industrial trucks, runways, wagon-tippers, pneumatic handling plant and all types of accessories. (Sponsor, "Mechanical Hand-ling") ILL 12-21 ling.") JULY 12-21

MANCHESTER. Ideas in Design, 1948, Exhibition. At the Municipal School of Art, All Saints', Manchester. (Sponsor, Municipal School of Art, Manchester.) JUNE 23-26

NOTTINGHAM. W. A. Ireland. Diseases in Timber. At the Nottingham Tech-nical Institute. (Sponsor, TDA.) 7 p.m.

JUNE 24

ST. ALBANS. Old English Tools. Exhi-bition from the collection of R. A. Salaman. At the Hertfordshire County Museum, Hatfield Road, St. Albans. UNTIL JUNE 19

COMPETITIONS

RSI Prize Competitions: John Edward Worth Prize (£40) for an essay on Practical Improvements of Appliances or Inventions in or about Dwelling-Houses, and John S. Owens Prize (£15) for an essay on Atmo-spheric Pollution. Apply Secretary, Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.I, for general condi-tions. Entries by December 31.

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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.

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

Arrangements have been made for the BRITISH COUNCIL EXHIBI-TION "TOWN PLANNING IN GREAT BRITAIN" to be on view for one day only in the Henry Florence Hall at the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.I. on June 24 from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. At the request of the Australian Govern-ment, the exhibition was assembled by the British Council with the advice of a sub-British Council with the advice of a sub-committee. It was designed and produced by the Design Research Unit. It will shortly be sent to Australia, where it will be toured for about a year commencing in the auturnn. Its opening will coincide with the visit to Australia—at the invitation of the Australian Prime Minister—of Professor Sir Patrick Abarcrombia Abercrombie.



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From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

WEALTH AND EDUCATION. [From Self Training for Industrial Designers, by John Gloag (Allen & Unwin).] We are apt to think of the Victorian period as unique in its peculiar characteristics ; but there have been other periods when ornament has got out of hand, distorting form, destroying common sense, and in the France of Louis XV and Louis XVI, leading on to the dissolution of society itself. For example, in another book I have suggested that "It is not always apprehended that the Elizabethan period was one of those unfortunate phases of economic and social life in England when wealth outran education, when a new rich class, although its artistic appreciation for literature and music was profound, had not yet acquired the restraint which enabled it to appreciate good proportions and shapes and surfaces untroubled by ornamentation. The furniture that was made between 1570 and 1620 was for the most part as barbarous in form and repellently profuse in decoration as the furniture that was made between 1840 and 1910. The workmanship was not yet debauched. Bad though the designs were, the late Elizabethan and early Stuart furniture was well made. The copy books of ornament printed on the Continent did the mischief, such as Les Cinq rangs de l'Architecture, à scavoir Tuscane, Dorique, Ionique, Corinthiaque, et Composée, avec l'instruction fondamentale, with plates by Henricus Hondius, published at Amsterdam and frequently reprinted. This work was a popular architectural guide in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries : it gave to the classic orders of architecture a strong Dutch flavouring, and illustrated all manner of queer, monstrous additions to them in the shape of ornament. Pre-1914 Tottenham Court Road "Jacobean" occasionally jumps out of those faded plates. To the England of James I and Charles I those plates were modest pattern-books : they enabled fashion to defeat design."

În the KING'S BIRTH-DAY HONOURS. Knights Bachelor.-Fawcett, Luke, General Secretary, Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland; Gillett, Edward Bailey, partner in Daniel Smith, Oakley and Garrard, chartered sur-veyors; Hunter, Ellis, deputy chairman and managing director, Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough, president of the Iron and Steel Federation; Mitchell, Godfrey Way, chairman, George Wimpey & Co., Ltd

Ltd. C.M.G.—Smith, L. L., for public services as an architect in S. Australia. D.B.E.—Sharp, Miss Evelyn Adelaide, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Town and Country Planning Adelaide, ` Deputy Sector Country Planning. De Villiers,

Henri Nicolas, *L.-De villers*, Henn Neolas, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Works. *C.B.E.*—Alderson, J. R., Assistant Secre-tary, Ministry of Town and Country Plan-ning; Dawbarn, G. R., partner, Norman & Dawbarn, architects and consulting engi-

neers O.B.E.—Allison, G. H., Senior Quantity Surveyor, Ministry of Health; Boden, L. F., Principal, Ministry of Town and Country Planning; Downing, G. L. A., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Hackney; Elmer, Alderman G. E., General Secretary, National Builders, Labourers and Construc-tional Workers Society; Gardner, G. A., Chief Structural Engineer, Ministry of Works; Graham, J. P., President, Federa-tion of Building Trade Employers of N. Ireland; Morgan, S. H., lately Borough Sur-veyor, Rochdale; Morrison-Story, S. J. B., Technical Advisor S. W Region War veyor, Rochdale; Morrison-Story, S. J. B., Technical Advisor, S.-W. Region War Damage Commission and Central Land Board; Bowring, Lt.-Col. T. L., Director of Public Works, British Honduras; Haslam, F. C., Assistant Director [Architecture], Public Works Department, Nigeria; Micallef, C., Director of Public Works, Malta; Mitchell, A. J., Deputy Director of Public Works Tanganyika Works, Tanganvika,

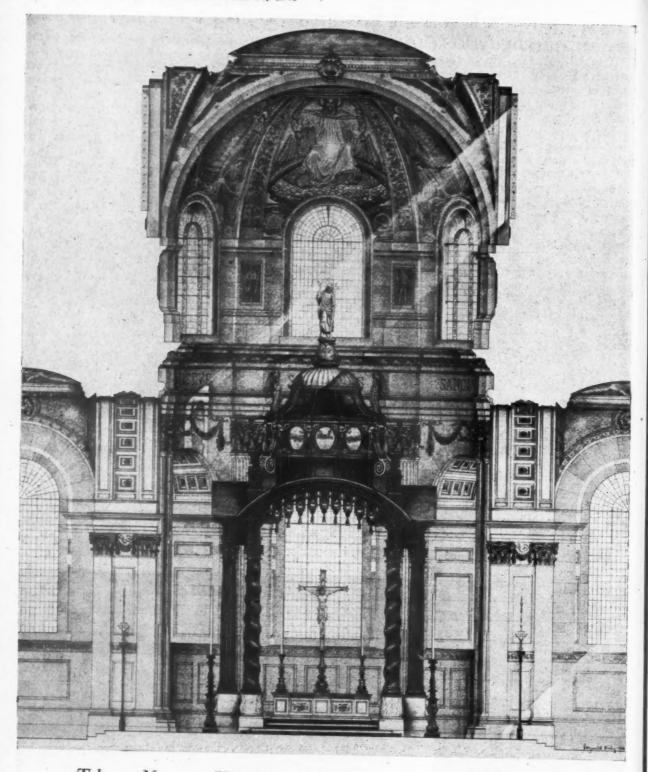
BRITISH A party of INDUSTRIAL DESIGNERS ARRIVED IN SWEDEN on June 6, for a short visit.

They are members of the Faculty of Royal Designers for Industry, headed by their Master, Gordon Russell, C.B.E., M.C., R.D.I., F.S.I.A., director of the Council of Industrial Ashley Havinden, R.D.I., F.S.I.A., poster artist and art director of W. S. Crawford Ltd.; Percy Delf Smith, R.D.I., designer of letter-Percy Delf Smith, R.D.I., designer of letter-ing; James Gardner, O.B.E., R.D.I., F.S.I.A., exhibition designer; A. B. Read, R.D.I., F.S.I.A., lighting specialist and designer of lighting fittings; Milner Gray, R.D.I., F.S.I.A., N.R.D., package designer. Dr. R. S. Edwards, PH.D., A.R.C.S., chairman of the Council of Industrial Design and a director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, and Mr. K. W. Luckhurst, M.A., secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, also travelled with the party. They have had a very full pro-gramme of visits arranged for them by Svenska Slojdforeningen, which is a volun-tary organization established over one hundred years ago for the promotion of good design in the products of industry. design in the products of industry.



The restoration of Lambeth Palace after its war damage is described in a news note on page 549. The photographs show the work that has been done to Juxon's Great Hall which was badly burned. Right, the restored hammer-beam roof ; above, an exterior view. The old grey slates have been replaced with tiles.





The New High Altar at St. Paul's

The recently-published design for the high altar of St. Paul's Cathedral by S. E. Dykes Bower and Godfrey Allen is an attempt to interpret Wren's desires, but is not based on an actual design by Wren. Some of the elements of the design, however, are similar to those of the model altar described in Parentalia, "to consist of rich marble columns, wreathed, &c., in some manner like that of St.

Peter's at Rome." In the present design, however, the columns are oak to match the choir stalls. The architects' recommendations for the rearrangement of the whole east end of the cathedral have been unanimously accepted by the Dean and Chapter and approved in principle by the Royal Fine Art Commission. See page 561. The drawing above is by Reginald Kirby.

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A large part of the WAR DAMAGE suffered by LAMBETH PALACE has now been restored in readiness for the forthcoming Lambeth conference. The 14th century chapel and the upper part of the Lollards Tower were completely guited, nearly half of the total area of the hammer beam roof of Juxon's Great Hall was burned, and a high explosive bomb that penetrated Blore's building destroyed the principal reception rooms. It was decided that the Palace accommodation should be reorganized as well as restored in order to provide adequate administrative offices, a guest hostel for visiting bishops, a larger library, and a modern private lodging for the Archbishop. The architects are Lord Motistone and Mr. Paul Paget. Work began in December, 1946.

The first step was to provide proper housing for the resident staff, which was done by converting the north side of one of the service courtyards so as to produce three cottages and two flats. Simultaneously the restoration of the roof of the Great Hall was undertaken, for which home-grown oak was used. Externally the old slates have been replaced with tiles, to blend with the surrounding brickwork. Work is proceeding extensively on most other parts of the Palace but much remains to be done. The achievements so far represent the minimum required in view of the imminence of the Lambeth Conference. Photographs of the restored Great Hall are reproduced on page 547.

The MEMORIAL TO MEMBERS, STUDENTS AND STAFF OF THE RIBA who lost their lives in the 1939-45 war will be unveiled by the President on Tuesday, June 22, at 5 p.m. The Memorial, which has been designed by Mr. G. Grey Wornum, takes the form of panels of names incised in stone on each side of the walls at the foot of the main staircase by the entrance of the foyer. The panels are of San Stefano Roman stone and have been carved by Mr. Percy Smith. Members and Students are invited to be present at the ceremony. Where their names are known, the relatives of those whose names are included on the memorial are being invited.

Details of two additional schemes to develop further the WATER-RESOURCES POWER IN AND DUMBARTONSHIRE ARGYLL at a combined estimated cost of £905,000 have been issued by the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board. One is the extension of the Loch Sloy pro-ject to increase the catchment area and to raise the output of the generating station on Loch Lomondside from 100 million units a Loca Lomondside from 100 million units a year to 115 million. Aqueducts will be erected in Dumbartonshire and Argyll. The other project (constructional scheme No, 27), situated between the Loch Sloy and Shira projects, will harness the Allt-na-Lairige, and a power-station will be built on the bank of the River Fyne. A concrete dam 1,250 ft. long and 70 ft high constructed acress the the River Fyne. A concrete dam 1,250 ft. long and 70 ft. high constructed across the Allt-na-Lairige will form a reservoir, and the works will include the building of five aqueducts.

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THE WORKING PARTY

A FEW weeks ago the Minister of Works announced that he intended to set up a Working Party to inquire into the Building Industry. The industry, and all the professions connected with it, will presumably be affected to some degree or other by the findings of this committee. There may be some apprehension therefore that the Working Party's terms of reference, its composition, or its method of procedure will bias it towards theoretical and impracticable recommendations.

What has been the result of the Working Party technique in other fields of inquiry? There have now been some sixteen industries on which reports have been issued, ranging from Cotton and Heavy Clothing to Lace and Carpets. In none these cases has nationalization been of proposed. This is a matter of course, since, as is so often forgotten, the Working Party technique was devised by the Labour Government for those industries which it did not intend to bring into its nationalization net. The first conclusion to be drawn from the announcement of a Working Party for the building industry is therefore that nationalization is not now on the programme. This point needs to be emphasized in view of the constant pressure from the left wing of the Labour Party for the building industry to be brought under national control. Another point to be noted about the setting up of a Working Party is that all previous Working Parties have led to middleof-the-road rather than extreme policies. They have brought facts together, and brought various powerful interests face to face with those facts. The ensuing policies can sometimes be criticized for not doing enough, but in few cases on the grounds of precipitate action.

These are negative arguments ; but there are positive grounds for welcoming an official building inquiry. Once so much in the limelight, housing and building questions have lately tended to fall into public disregard. But the original intention to establish a building industry of far greater efficiency than the industry as it existed in 1938 has not been dropped out of any of the political programmes. As economic conditions become more and more severe-and no reading of our overseas prospects can result in a contrary conclusionso the efficiency of building will become of more pressing importance. Factories and houses will have to be built with a minimum of manpower and of scarce materials. If a Working Party report suggests any line of policy which will result in an improvement in the average level of efficiency in the industry, it will have done its task well.

Many items might be suggested for the agenda of the Working Party. As has often been urged in these columns, a major purpose of its inquiry should be to study the causes of efficiency in output among the medium-sized and large-scale firms which have already established their reputations. How to systematise the results of their experience, and educate the managers of the mass of less efficient firms up to the same standard is a 550] THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for June 17, 1948

question that might be profitably studied. The human raw material probably exists already to make such an approach worth while; there are architects and resident engineers, foremen and clerks of works scattered all over the country who are knowledgeable in their trades and professions, and capable of absorbing instruction. But the instruction is not readily available. Progressing is all too often primitive and unsystematic. Organization of work is learnt "on the job," where something should always be learnt, but not to the exclusion of more formal methods of investigation. To spread through the country the latest methods for accomplishing particular operations with a minimum of labour now takes far too long.

It would be unwise for either the employers' or the workers' federations to ignore the persistent dissatisfaction of all political parties with the technical state of the industry.

Inventions, scientific and economic inquiries must no longer be pigeon-holed, even if to avoid this consequence the Working Party has to disturb the complacency of some employers and the established prejudices of the politically organized craftsmen. Skill can only be fully exercised if it is combined with flexibility and willingness to learn.



The Architects' Journal 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1 Phone : Whitehall 0611



ALPHABET AND IMAGINATION

For the strange form the heading of my column takes this week I am indebted to an anonymous reader who has sent me a book called *Examples of Modern Alphabets, Plain and Ornamental* (fifteenth edition, 1913), with the request that it be used "to hot up Astragal's page a bit." Thank you, sir (or madam); page hotted up herewith: top line, Perspective Italian; second line, Egyptian; third line, Perspective Italic. FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN, 1951

Since the 1951 Festival Committee has, as yet, no PRO, nothing much has filtered through about its activities, except for reports of Distinguished Speeches and a few obscurely placed lists of names in *The Times*. Those of you, therefore, who have been wondering—with sour memories of the Olympic Games set-up—how architecture will fare in the 1951 Festival, may be interested to know some facts.

1. The aim of the 1951 Festival Committee is not merely to record this country's past achievements in the arts but to make some permanent contribution to their future development.

2. It has been definitely decided to stage in London a single centralized and comprehensive exhibition. The site has not yet been chosen, but the exhibition will probably be housed in a new temporary building.

3. Architecture and Town Planning will be included in this main exhibition, but as the field they cover is so wide and complex, there will also be subsidiary exhibitions devoted especially to these subjects.

4. The organisation of the Architecture and Town Planning Sections will be in the hands of a Council, the members of which are Mr. H: V. Lobb, Professor H. V. A. Briscoe, Mr. F. J. Forty, Mr. Robert Matthew, Mr. Roland Nicholas, Sir George Pepler, Mr. J. M. Richards, and Mr. Howard Robertson.

Also on this committee will be a fulltime Director (yet to be appointed), who will serve on the Director-General's main executive committee as well.

5. The COI will be responsible for all exhibition organization at the 1951 Festival, but a Panel of Designers will also be set up to undertake the creative work.

You will agree, I think, that this is all most encouraging news. Obviously Mr. Barry, the Director-General, is aware of the architecturally exciting possibilities of the Festival and will see to it that they are given every opportunity of being realized. Obviously, too, much will depend upon the abilities of the yet-to-be-appointed Director of Architecture. He will, of course, be supported by a well-chosen and experienced committee, but his responsibilities will be tremendous, and as I picked my way out through the Rolls-Royces which sat sunning themselves in Savoy Court like huge hot cats, I wondered who is going to be lucky and brave enough to shoulder them. [Post-script for the pertinacious: It's no good writing to Mr. Barry. The appointment does not rest in his hands.]

THE AA SCHOOL SHOW

For students to be hailed before their teachers is a commonplace; for teachers and students to appear before their Council is perhaps not so common. Such was the case recently at the AA, where teachers and students met members of the AA Council and others and gave them a very complete picture of the efforts and achievements of the School.

It is extremely difficult to appraise students' work seriously amid a milling crowd in a small space, but it is clear that, in spite of the overcrowding that might well have driven standards down, the School has lost none of its pre-eminence. The principle of leaving much to the students' own initiative continues to justify itself. Naturally, the general uncertainty in contemporary architecture is reflected in the desig divis proequa whice

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designs. No longer is there a clear division between the neo-Georgians, the pro-Swedes and the modernists; all are equally fumbling for a new standard to which they can rally.

MORE ARCHITECTURAL AUGS

London in August is traditionally an empty city, but this year at least it will contain more than its fair share of In addition to CIAM architects. Summer School, organized by MARS, an international architectural students' congress has been arranged by ARCH. SA. at the request of the International Union of Students, to take place from August 24 until September 3.

Details have yet to be worked out, but the programme will probably be divided into two stages. The first will be concerned principally with the study of architectural developments and background of this country, including talks by leading architects, planners and technicians and visits to buildings of historical or technical interest. The second half of the conference will be spent in discussing students' problems and in co-ordinating ideas from the different countries represented. It is the architectural student who perhaps has suffered more than any architect from the constricting effects of travel bans and paper shortage, and this conference should provide an admirable and welcome opportunity for the exchange of news and ideas from all parts of the world. Anybody interested should write to the Organizing Secretary at 34, Bedford Square.

More news, too, is now available about the CIAM Summer School (director, E. Maxwell Fry). Among the foreign celebrities who are expected over during the course are Dr. Giedion (the secretary-general of CIAM), Le Corbusier, Symon and Helena Syrkus from Warsaw, van Eesteren from Amsterdam, and Neutra from America.

I would remind readers that this is to be a post-graduate school. There has been a good response from abroad, but I believe there are still some vacancies among the twenty places reserved for British and Commonwealth students. And I also believe offers are required from anyone willing to give hospitality, during any part of the course, to students from abroad. Apply to the Bursar, 34, Gordon Square.

ASTRAGAL

Asia amoi - and require a morough a triat, ditt is antawy available wont at" baking in Summer. Of the gay and least one nursery.



Your garden pool becomes bewitchingly lovely by night when mysteriously illuminated, from under water, by one or more of our ILLUMINATED LILY PADS. Authentic coloring makes these lily pads difficult to distinguish from natural lily pads, even in sunlight. Our catalog, "Landscape Lighting," illustrates many charmingly attractive ideas by which you may transform your entire garden into a veritable fairyland by night... and at reasonable cost. Write for a copy and we will include, free, General Electric's authoritative bulletin, "How to Light Your Garden," Garden Lighting Equipment Co., 1210 East 113th St., Cleveland, Ohio. (Specialisti in Garden Lighting Equipment.)

\$4.50 for single pad as illustrated, including MAZDA lamp, prepaid in U. S. Canada. Double pads \$8.00

Astragal's illustration this week is a seasonable one that requires no comment. It comes from an American horticultural magazine.

LETTERS

F. G. Lees

J. F. Rhind

Brian G. W. Blackwood

W. P. Winston, A.M.I.C.E.

Frank A. Weemys

Eric Brown, A.R.I.B.A.

The Depression

SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. L. E. Gregory is neither helpful to the RIBA nor to the profession. Indeed, he seems to know neither what is the matter nor what is required.

The services of architects will be required roughly in proportion to the amount of work being planned or built, and there is very little the Institute or anyone else can do about it. If one's architectural services to the community are not required, one should attempt to serve it in some other

There is no parallel between architecture and medicine. And surely Mr. Gregory is not seriously suggesting that the Institute ought to employ the tactics of that profes-sion, even if it were in a position to do so. Birmingham F. G. LEES

SIR.—Sir Stafford Cripps' austerity cuts have hit the building trade a stunning blow from which it will take years to recover. To-day the stark prospect facing private architects is one of survival. How architects

must envy their medical brethren, who are guaranteed an annual basic salary of £300 under the new National Health Act which comes into force this year. Archi-tects are just as necessary as doctors, and the medical profession can testify to the im-record health of the meenle when living in proved health of the people when living in decent houses and working in well-planned factories or offices. Could not the Government offer the architects a similar scheme? This certainly would be better than leaving the profession in its present state of frustration, or seeing so much time and talent wasted J. F. RHIND Farnham.

Bethnal Green Flats

SIR,-I was very pleased to see in the JOURNAL further criticism of the LCC's flats.

When I wrote to you earlier in the year, I had at that time only seen the drawings, but recently published photographs of the buildings "in the flesh" certainly confirm buildings "in the fiesh" certainly confirm my earlier remarks regarding their design, or rather lack of it. The LCC apparently lead a Jekyll and Hyde life, on the one hand sponsoring the

Arts, *i.e.*, in the form of open-air exhibitions of sculpture, etc., and, on the other, producing atrocities such as the flats. These buildings, which could have been the expression of the most practical art of all, archi-tecture, have been erected by the LCC without even a claim at functionalism.

Let us hope that their future schemes will show something of the happier personage of Dr. Jekyll, and that Hyde will eventually be eliminated, Reigate

BRIAN G. W. BLACKWOOD

Models & Perspectives

SIR,-When I read the JOURNAL I wonder if you imagine we are pigeons, for when-ever a model is photographed it is in-variably photographed from the point of view of a pigeon. It is never photographed from the point of view of a human such as I.

So far as I am aware the model is an attempt to bridge the gap in the imagina-tion between the blue print with its single

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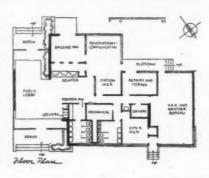
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PRIZE WINNING DESIGN IN AMERICA

The annual award for the best American build-Ine annua awara for the vest American Diala-ing of 1947 given by the American magazine, "Progressive Architecture," has been won by Ernest J. Kump with his design, above, for a United Air Lines Airport Terminal. The design is a simple single-storied building with stone walls and large areas of glass. The concrete floorslat contains copper radiant-heating coils and is paved in asphalt tiles. The jury, in their report, found that there had been progress, since last year, in technical competence in the designs submitted. An ingenious use of materials, useful experiments in construction systems and sensible planning was also evident. The jury considered the plan, right, of the winning design, competent and developed to meet the function for which it is intended.



dimension plans and elevations and the final building. The perspective sketch was first used for this purpose and the model came as a useful extension of the perspective sketch. But with the extension the jump in view-point came.

From the point of view of camera tech rique it may not at present be possible to obtain realistic ground level pictures of models, though I have heard the film in-dustry has achieved great progress in this direction. May I suggest, however, that direction. May I suggest, however, that the real fault is that a model is made to usurp the functions of a drawing, which are to detail completely a building. A photograph of a model is invariably taken to show the whole model as if the object were to illustrate the model maker's skill rather than the finished appearance of the building. In real life very rarely can a whole building be seen from any one point, as the many photographs of completed works published by you aptly demonstrate. I live rather far from London for metropolitan scandal to reach me, but possibly the controversy over the Bankside Power Station arose over just this point. May I Station arose over just this point. May I suggest a far better use could be made of models.

W. P. WINSTON. Kuala Lumpur,

Malaya.

SIR,-Your comments on the Royal Academy provide much food for thought, even if much of it is indigestible to the per-spective artist. On this point I must take up the challenge because (a) perspectives provide me with a large proportion of my bread and butter, and (b) I really think you

are wrong. For the representation of completed work you favour photographs. Agreed. Nobody but a nit-wit would spend a fortnight doing work which a lens can do in 1/50 second.

But don't tell me the result will be "more faithful." The "good" phographer will fake up a building just as much as a bad perspective artist.

Look at the drama (I *think* it's " drama") achieved when the photographer lies with his ear in the gutter, drama multiplied ten-fold by sticking a red filter on the lens.

Look at the spaciousness of the teeniest pre-fab as seen through the wide-angle lens. Look at the delightful rural setting created by the one plane tree for miles, drooping down over the main entrance! No, Sir! The camera can lie as unblush-

ingly as any perspective artist.

For proposed work you advocate the elevational drawing or the model. I am not at all sure that even the profes-

sional man, having digested a plan (which should always be provided), would not rather have the rest of his meal in perspec-tive sketches; after all, he designs in per-

spective, or should do. But it is to the layman we specially want to talk at the Academy. Plans, sec-tions, and elevations scare him. Perspec-

tives and models may tempt him to snift timidly at to-morrow's buildings. I do not set out to decry models, which clearly have tremendous value. But so much is said in their favour that I think it fair to emphasize a faw withes of the perfair to emphasize a few virtues of the perspective for once.

First, I am doubtful whether the model does convey so much more cold realism to the layman than the perspective. He is as easily carried away by the tricks in a model as by the reflected light in Mr. Farey's chedows shadows.

"Coo, look! He's even put sweet little knobs on the doors!" Next, space. It would be out of the ques-tion to deal with all the Academy architec-

ture in model form. Cost: Many small architects can knock up a good perspective of a scheme for which the cost of a model would be unreasonable.

Time: A dozen quick sketches can illus-trate a scheme adequately in far less time than is required for a model. Next, I maintain that a sound impression

of a building in cramped surroundings is possible only in a drawing. A model is in ordinary circumstances viewed from above, Viewed at normal eye level an effect of spaciousness is achieved which is, all too often, quite unjustified. So many buildings in city streets are clearly the product of tee-square and set-square consideration only,

tee-square and set-square consideration only, with no thought for the circumstances in which the result will be viewed. Publicity: A model, as such, is available to a much smaller public than a perspec-tive prepared for reproduction. A model photographed seems to me to be no advance on a drawing.

Finally, I maintain that a good perspective will get the feeling of a building in its setting across to the layman better than any model. Oxhey.

FRANK A. WEEMYS

Students' Collaboration

SIR,-It may be of interest to Astragal and your readers to learn that a joint programme of the kind planned between the AA and the RCA has, for the past three years, been worked worked by students of the Depart-ment of Architecture, Painting and Sculp-ture of this school, the subjects of the successive programmes being a church, a county memorial and a crematorium. In the case of this school, however, students of each department collaborate from the outset so that the form of the building is evolved from the earliest stages to suit the needs of the painters and sculptors.

It is hoped later that all the departments of this school will undertake a combined design exercise for a riverside restaurant, in which the building, its decorations, its fur-nishings, printed publicity and menu cards, waitresses' and orchestra uniforms will be waitresses' and orchestra uniforms will be designed by the appropriate departments of the school.

It might be added that, so far, it has not been found that this form of student col-laboration has been attended by any of the regrettable social consequences hinted at by Astragal in his note.

ERIC BROWN. Head, Department of Architecture. Kingston-upon-Thames School of Art.

Parliament ln

Some figures showing the extent of the school building effort were given by the Minister of Education, Mr. George Minister of Education, Mr. George Tomlinson. He said the operational and short-term programmes which had been planned covered building projects costing altogether £55,756,000. This figure was in respect of projects each costing over £2,000, and excluded civil licence work and work undertaken by the Ministry of Works on an agency basis. On March 31 last, building to the value of £27,937,000 had been approved, and to the value of £13,194,000 was under construction or completed. The Minister was not yet able to say what the programmes for 1949 and 1950 would be.

The total value of building licences issued by the Ministry of Works between October 1, 1947, and March 31, 1948, was £67,373,851, Mr. Key told Members. This included £14,663,801 for commercial projects and £37,028,622 for industrial projects.

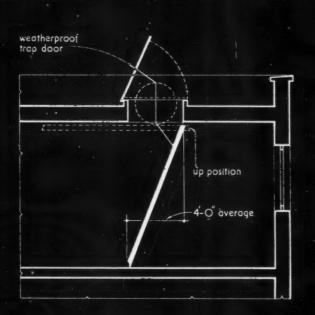




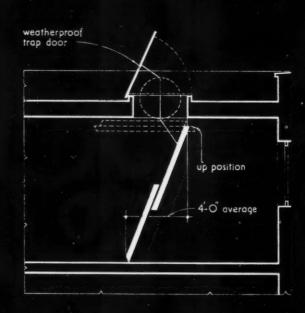
Architects' Journal 17.6.48

PRODUCTS MISCELLANEOUS LADDERS

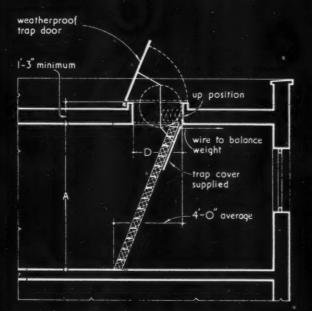
The Architects' Journal Library of Information Sheets 75. Editor: Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.



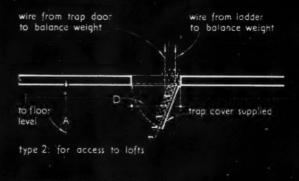
MODEL FEI SINGLE SECTION. trap door opens automatically as ladder is lowered



MODEL FE2 DOUBLE SECTION. trap door opens automatically as ladde: is lowered



type I: for access to flat or sloping, roofs, internal and external trap doors open and shut together



A	D	Н
8'- O''	2 - 6"	5 - 6
8'- 6'	2'-9"	6-0"
9'-0"	3'-0"	6-6

H = height required for counterweight

table applies to both types 1 and 2

MODEL LT4 SINGLE SECTION COLLAPSIBLE TRELLIS TYPE AND TABLE GIVING MINIMUM LENGTHS OF TRAP OPENING D.

DISAPPEARING LOFT LADDERS: 4. FIRE ESCAPE TYPES AND COLLAPSIBLE TRELLIS TYPES. Monufacturer: Loft Ladders Ltd

26.F4 LOFT LADDERS : 4. FIRE ESCAPE TYPES AND COLLAPSIBLE TRELLIS TYPES

This Sheet is the fourth of a series dealing with Loft Ladders. The drawings give details of model FE1, single section cord operated type, model FE2, double section cord operated type, and model LT4 (weight counterbalanced), types 1 and 2. The cords operating models FE1 and FE2 have not been shown on the drawings as they can be attached to any position to suit the user. Sheet 26.F1 describes model 2S4RS, single section spring-balanced type and model DLA4RS, double section spring-balanced type. Sheet 26.F2 describes model 3S4RS, single section springbalanced type and model SD4RS, double section spring-balanced type. Sheet 26.F3 describes model PS9 (staircase type 9), single section spring-balanced type and model UD2S, double section utility direct spring type.

General purpose ladders, both single and double section, trellis and fruit pickers' ladders and steps of various types are also available. All types of loft ladder are purpose-made, i.e., suitable for individual positions only.

Operation

Models FE1 and FE2: These are lowered or raised by means of a cord, the trap door being automatically opened or closed by this action. It is also necessary when lowering model FE2 to release the catch locking the two sections together and slide the lower section to the floor. This operation is reversed when raising the ladder.

Model LT4, types 1 and 2 : The ladder is raised by lifting the bottom tread in a direct line with its long axis until it lies upon the trap cover. The ladder is then fully compressed using a detachable rod which is supplied. This rod is then inserted in a catch at the front edge of the trap cover and the cover swung into the closed position. The outer weatherproof trap door, in the case of type 1, is automatically closed by this last action. The operation is reversed when lowering the ladder.

Standard Sizes

Models FE1 and FE2 : Width 1 ft. 4 in., treads 4 in., rise 8 in., normal inclination 681°, trap width immaterial but it is not advisable to exceed 3 ft.

Model LT4, types 1 and 2: Width 1 ft. 4 in., treads 4 in., rise 8 in., normal inclination $68\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, trap width variable 2 ft. to 3 ft.

Construction

Ladder : The types described on this Sheet are constructed mainly of aluminium alloy and are made on the lattice and lazy tong principle. Models FE1 and FE2 may also be supplied in steel or timber and model LT4 in steel.

At the time of publication of this Sheet a Certificate of Essentiality signed by the District Medical Officer of Health or the Borough Engineer is required before timber ladders can be supplied. Due to the shortage of steel it is advisable at the present time to specify aluminium alloy.

Trap cover : This is constructed with aluminium alloy panel in timber frame or it may be supplied prepared for glazing, perspex, or flush panelling.

At the time of publication of this Sheet, owing to the timber shortage, it is not possible to supply the outer weatherproof door, the fittings necessary for operating it, however, and the inner trap cover for model LT4 are included in the outfit.

Balancing unit : In the case of models FE1 and FE2 a balancing unit is not normally required. When counterbalancing is necessary weights may be attached either to the weatherproof trap door or the ladder. In the case of model LT4 the ladder and trap cover are counterbalanced by independent balance weights.

Trap Opening

This should be provided with timber linings with 2 in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. stops 1 in. up from the ceiling face unless rebated.

Models FE1 and FE2: The depth of curb is immaterial as this does not affect the ladders.

Model LT4, types 1 and 2 : The sizes are given in the lower right-hand table. In the case of type 1 it is important that the depth of curb or ceiling should be a minimum of 1 ft. 3 in.

The ladders may be fixed by the makers where possible, or if not, fixing diagrams are supplied.

Finish

The aluminium alloy is left in its natural state.

Orders

The following dimensions should be sent with an order and preferably be accompanied by a dimensioned drawing giving information of adjacent struts, bearers, pipes, etc. Floor to ceiling height below trap.

Overall thickness of ceiling.

Floor to ridge height in loft.

Length of trap opening between linings or rebated surfaces.

Width of trap opening between linings or rebated surfaces.

Unobstructed floor space available for ladder when in "up" position. Minimum headroom over opening.

Prices

Typical installations of ladders described on this Sheet at present cost from £17 10s. 0d. upwards, ex works, excluding fixing.

Compiled from information supplied by :

Loft Ladders Limited.

Address : Broadway Works, Bromley, Kent. Telephone : Ravensbourne 2624.

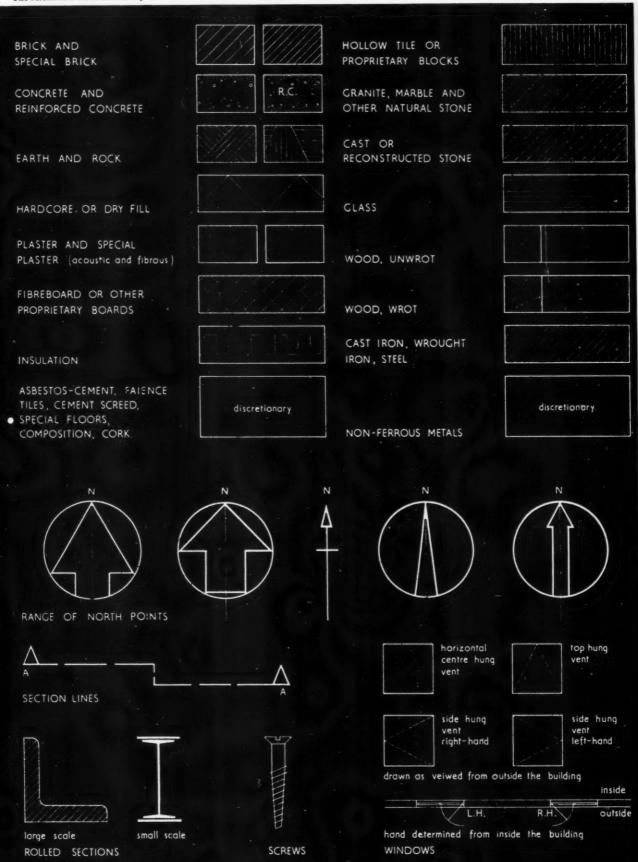
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DRAUGHTSMANSHIP | GRAPHIC SYMBOLS

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GRAPHIC SYMBOLS: 2. BASED ON B.S. 1192: 1944.

Compared from information runalized by Faale Pencil Company-Chemi-Sealed Turnunice pencils

1.B4 GRAPHIC SYMBOLS: 2. BASED ON B.S. 1192: 1944

This Sheet is one of a group illustrating graphic symbols for the representation of materials and other symbols applicable to architectural drawing. (The examples illustrated are extracted from B.S. 1192: 1944 "Architectural and building drawing office practice" by permission of the British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.) Sheet 1.B3 gives a selection of symbols for general services and equipment and Sheet 1.B5 a selection of topographical symbols from Ordnance Survey conventional signs.

This Series of Sheets covers geometrical drawing, orthographic, isometric and axonometric projections,

perspective, rendering, lettering and draughtsmanship generally.

Compiled from information supplied by :

Eagle Pencil Company

Address : Ashley Road, Tottenham, London, N.17. Telephone : Tottenham 4435-6-7. Telegrams : Octennial, London.

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From the south.

CINEMA AT CAIRO

DESIGNED BY LEONARD ALLEN



The circle foyer.

GENERAL.-In February a large modern cinema to seat 2,100 persons was opened by the J. Arthur Rank Organisation in Cairo on a large site in one of the principal thoroughfares of the City-Rue Fouad.

The new building consists of, in addition to the cinema, a restaurant seating 200 and roof garden with separate entrance but accessible from the theatre, a block of offices, a parade of shops and a trade show cinema seating 70.

CONSTRUCTION .- The foundations were a major problem as the sub-soil is mainly sand and made up ground. The water level is also extremely high at various times of the year when the River Nile is in flood. These problems were overcome by driving over 200 R.C. piles to a depth of over 30 ft.

On top of this pile foundation, the building is a fully framed rein-forced concrete structure with R.C. floors and roofs and brick panel walls. The principal problem in the superstructure was the carrying of the large balcony (span 80-ft.-22 rows seating nearly 900) with an overhang of 60 ft. over the stalls. A large part of the weight of the balcony is taken by 2 large R.C. beams, the principal one being 9 ft. 10 in. deep by 2 ft. 0 in. wide with 2 ft. by 1 ft. compression flanges on each side at the top. This beam, in turn, is taken by columns 5 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 0 in., which are connected by an R.C. tie underneath the auditorium floor thus forming a rigid rectangular frame.

The roof of the auditorium is constructed with steel trusses supported by 2 ft. 0 in. by 1 ft. 3 in. R.C. columns. The roof covering is grey asbestos troughing with corrugated aluminium foil underneath to combat the extreme heat of the sun. Heat insulation was increased by the use of insulating bricks for all external panels in the framed structure, and the same material was used on all the concrete flat roofs.

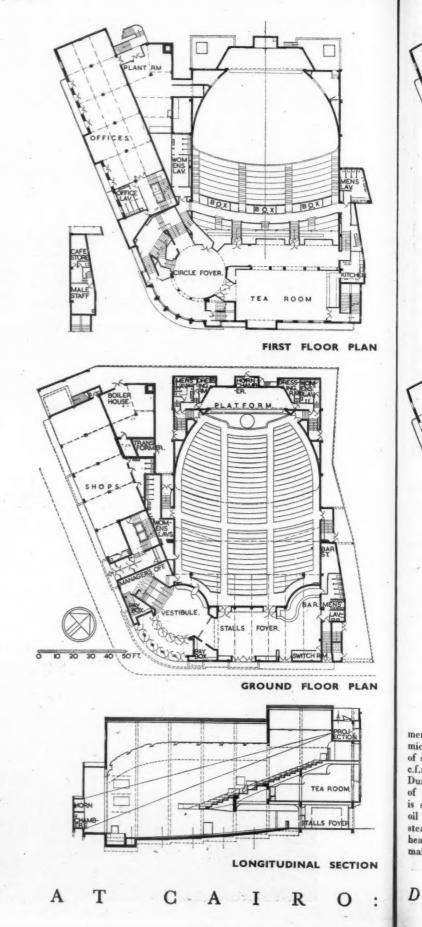
SERVICES.—The air conditioning plant incorporates a refrigerating plant operating on freon gas. The plant has been designed for maximum occupancy of 2,300 persons and handling 20,000 c.f.m. and will fulfill internal conditions to maintain an average dry bulb temperature of 78 deg. F. and 55 per cent. relative humidity with maximum outdoor conditions of 96 deg. F. dry bulb and 75 deg. F. wet bulb.

The air distribution is on the downward method having conditioned air diffusers in the main ceiling and under balcony ceiling. The return air and extract system utilises grille positions near the rear stalls and the front splay walls for the lower part of the theatre and openings behind the seats in the circle steppings for the upper part of the theatre.

The distributing luct work is in sheet metal, stiffened by seams and joints and insulated with cork. It also incorporates automatically operated louvre dampers for control of air quantities, and sound absorbing cells in glass wool padding are fitted to eliminate air noise.

All odours are removed by a reactivated carbon deodoriser comprising 520 removable' perforated metal gas absorption canisters mounted on an appropriate frame to handle 15,000 c.f.m. of return air. All smoke particles are removed by a self-cleaning electrostatic filter of high filtering efficiency (90 per cent. by discoloration method) complete with transfor-

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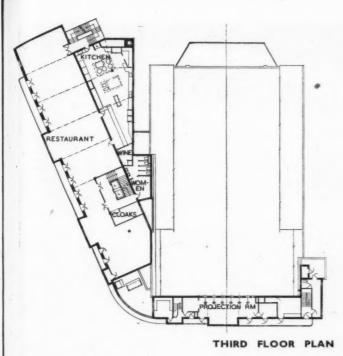
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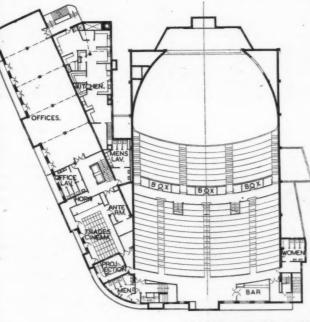
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SECOND FLOOR PLAN

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for June 17, 1948 [555



The tea room.



The restaurant from the cocktail bar.



The stalls bar. 19

mer, motor, etc., to arrest ultra microscopic particles of smoke and of sufficient size to handle 15,000 c.f.m. of return air.

AN

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ON

During winter a certain amount of heating is required and this is supplied by a fully automatic oil burning plant operating on a steam raising boiler to supply heat to air warming batteries in the main air-conditioning plant.

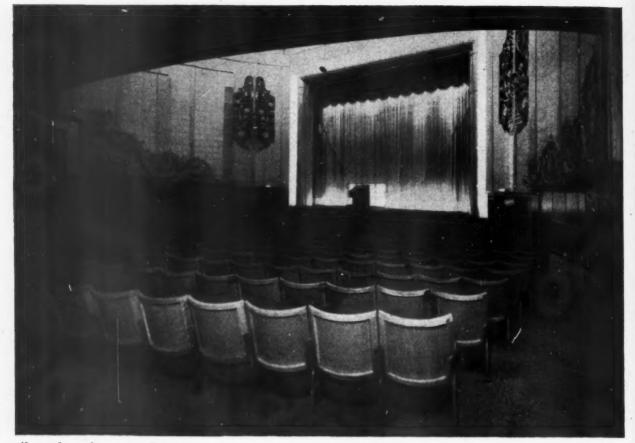
An unusual feature required by the authorities is that the fireproof shutters over the projection appa-ratus are operated by fusible link gear over each machine. Also in accordance with the regulations a sprinkler system has been installed over each machine.

A pneumatic cleaning installation of two operator capacity has been installed together with a DDT spraying plant to serve all foyers, restaurant and trade show cinema in addition to the auditorium.

FLOOR AND WALL FINISHES. --- The external façades have been rendered with a light stone finish , and hammer dressed. On the ground floor sienna and dark green marble has been used. Marble has also been extensively

DESIGNED BY LEONARD ALLEN

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Above, the auditorium. Below, left, the auditorium from the stage, and right, the inner foyer for the circle.



used in outer foyers, the inner foyers being close carpeted, similar to the auditorium. The auditorium seats are covered in a plastic material for coolness and for hygiene. The toilets have been finished in light green vitrolite with green fittings to match the cream terrazzo floor.

Both kitchens are finished with terrazzo floor tiles and white vitrolite walls and the cooking kitchen has an extract plant with hoods over all equipment. All the doors in the public portion

All the doors in the public portion and all wall panelling in the auditorium are polished mahogany. The general contractors were Messrs. L. Rotin & Co. For subcontractors, see page 566.



CINEMA AT CAIRO: BY LEONARD ALLEN



The auditorium, and below, the main façade.

CINEMA AT RYE, SUSSEX DESIGNED BY D. E. NYE



GENERAL.—The only cinema in the town of Rye was demolished by bombs during the war. This new building has been built on the old site, but in order to economise in materials a different plan has been adopted.

PLAN.—The usual balcony has been omitted to save steel, and a single raked floor used. Access into the front rows of the auditorium is by a central flight of stairs. A stair on the right of the entrance foyer leads to the raised back rows of the auditorium.

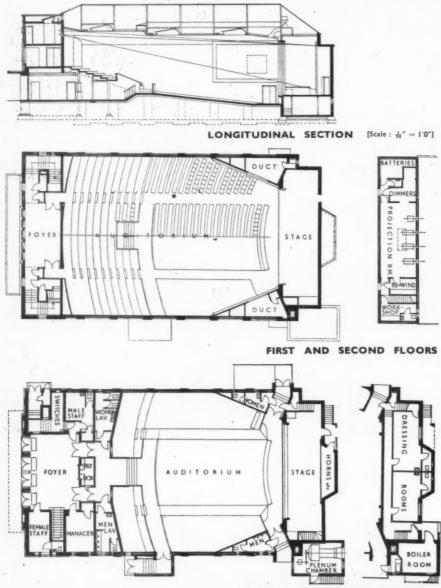
CONSTRUCTION.—This is of brick load bearing walls, concrete floors and asbestos sheeted roof on aluminium alloy roof trusses and purlins. The roof is of 60 ft. span and carries a plaster ceiling on metal rib reinforcement. The roof trusses are fixed to a reinforced concrete beam which forms the top of the main auditorium walls

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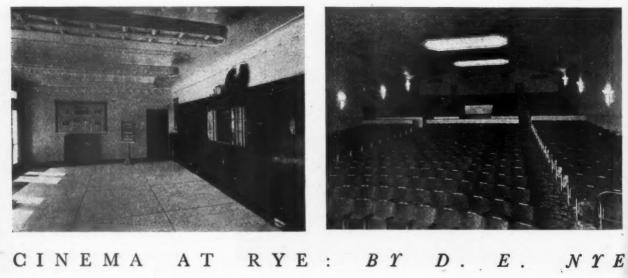
GROUND FLOOR AND BASEMENT

and bracing is provided between the roof trusses, the purlins and the concrete beam. This provides a longitudinal braced girder giving lateral stability to the top of these walls by transmitting all wind loads on these walls to the ends of the building. The light weight of the aluminium trusses, the heaviest being $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., allowed them to be manhandled into position. Erection of the trusses was completed in 16 days by four men.

INTERNAL FINISH.—The auditorium is finished internally with plastered walls, and ceilings with fibrous plaster decoration and grilles. The plaster is painted with a plastic paint in russets and browns. The foyer and entrance vestibule is finished with cream glaze paint. The doors and joinery are of walnut. Metal grilles and door furniture are of bronze. The general contractors were

Messrs. Fassnidge Son and Norris, Ltd. For subcontractors see page 566.

> Below, left, the foyer, right, the auditorium from the stage.



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Sp



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.

AA Casson Hugh

May 26. At the AA, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1. A HUNDRED YEARS OF TYPESET ARCHITECTURE, by Hugh Casson.

Hugh Casson: Ask any architect what he thinks of **Thugn Casson :** what he thinks of any architectural paper and the answer will be unenthusiastic. To the question, "Anything in the A.J. or A. & B.N. this week? " the reply is always "No." Pressed for comments, your architect-critic will dis-miss the papers he reads with a sentence each. The Architectural Review? An un-wieldy gardener's handbook. The A.I.? Carefully drawn diagrams of useless in-formation and bad puns. The Builder? As well-meaning and unappetising as a prosperous parish magazine. The A. & B.N.? A scrap book of foreign stamps. The R.I.B.A. Journal? Obituaries and articles on day-lighting. The A.A. Journal? There was a time when members com-plained you could not extract it from its wrapper without tearing it to ribbons. Happy days! Since there are about 250 periodicals published in this country on building I will not continue the list. All of them are subject to criticism and none of them escape it, but before we proceed to analyse it, may I remind you of the purpose of architectural magazines. It is, I suggest, threefold: --(a) To record con-temporary buildings as they are built and thus provide the raw material of architec-tural history. (b) To provide technical in-formation for the use of practising archi-tets--thus acting as a looseleaf reference book which is constantly brought up to date. (c) To provide space for the literary any architectural paper and the answer will book which is constantly brought up to date. (c) To provide space for the literary discussion of architecture and the allied

How well do the architectural papers carry out these responsible duties? Not well enough say the critics. Their com-plaints may not be just, but they are so often made that they are probably not en-tirely unjustified. The faults of architectural

RUSKIN

papers can I think be classified under four heads:--(1) They are uncritical. Buildings good, bad and indifferent are too often

good, bad and indifferent are too often presented without an attempt at serious analysis or criticism. (2) They are scrappy. Space is squandered in dealing with three or four items inadequately rather than in concentrating on one item and doing it well. (3) They are visually unimaginative. Architecture is a visual art, but generally speaking the magazines that deal with it look no different from those dealing with estate

speaking the magazines that deal with it look no different from those dealing with estate agency or chemical fertilizers. (4) Because they provide ready-made solutions and vulgarize originality they encourage plagiarism. One photograph of an office block in Brazil and within a couple of days *brise-soleils* appear on every drawing board throughout the country.

What reply can the Press make to such charges? Perhaps they will allow me to speak for them. First, they are uncritical,

speak for them. First, they are uncritical, principally because of the crippling law of libel under which all editors suffer; and secondly, because they are loyal to archi-tects. I hasten to add that this is not because they like architects, but because they love architecture. Secondly, they are scrappy principally because of paper restric-tions and also because they have accurate

material to deal with in every issue, but it is possible that a good deal of the archi-tecture they are given to publish is not worth more space than it is given, and that is the fault of architects, not of magazines.

Third, they are visually unimaginative. The

Third, they are visually unimaginative. The last charge—that they encourage plagiarism —is. I think, absurd. It might indeed be justifiably argued that more buildings have been improved than otherwise by the acquaintance of their designer with well-designed precedents. And here we come to the main thesis of my talk which I put in the form of a question. Is it true that leadership in architectural thought (the parent of architecture) resides not in the offices of the architectural magazines? Or to

best of the architectural magazines? Or to put it more simply, which is more im-portant as a milestone in the history of architecture during the last 20 years, High-point or the bound volumes of say the *Architectural Review* which prepared the ground for Highpoint and put the lid on it europers?

Its success? I would like first of all to run quickly through the names of those men who— while strictly speaking not architectural journalists—wrote constantly all their lives about architectura, and whose writings have dominated architectural thought the last hundred years. First of these of course is Augustus Pugin.

PUGIN

PUGIN Pugin was the son of a well-born French refugee. You are all familiar, I know, with his buildings and his writings, but I may remind you that in 1837 he published *Con-*trasts at his own expense. Meteoric, imag-inative, cynical and hopelessly inconsistent (Pugin's drawing of a modern Gothic room showing how not to do it is no more absurd than his own book on Gothic furniture), his contemporary oblivion is due perhaps partly to his association with the ill-esteemed Gothic revival and partly to the hostility of John Ruskin. But let his true position be more fairly summed up by Mr. Crace, who carried out his designs at Westminster. "It was Pugin," he wrote, "who laid down the road and pointed the way by defining for the first time the im-mutable laws governing constructive design. By doing this in vigorous, manly and fear-

mutable laws governing constructive design. By doing this in vigorous, manly and fear-less language ('the thunder of which,' wrote Gilbert Scott later, 'roused me from my slumber'), he *compelled* those engaged in design to listen to him." The changes of the century have been attributed to the silver tongue of Ruskin, but they owe as much to the plain expressive English of Pugin."

and also because they have so much

FOR THE DEFENCE

Successor to Pugin as the Nation's artistic guide was John Ruskin. "We do not remem-ber anything in the history of art in England," wrote a reviewer of *The Stones of Venice*. "at all corresponding in suddenness and extent to the effect which the words of Mr. Ruskin have already exercised upon the popular taste." In all the 35 volumes of his works (I am told, for I have not searched myself), Pugin is only mentioned on three occasions. There was a whiff of unrespectable incense about Pugin which no Noncon-formist could tolerate, and Ruskin's first task was to dissociate Gothic from Romanism by putting the movement on a Protestant basis, and thus to win for Gothic a hearing in circles where it had hitherto been suspect.

WILLIAM MORRIS

WILLIAM MORRIS It was Ruskin's Stones of Venice which diverted Morris, the next of our prophets, from going into the Church. Morris used to chant whole passages of it aloud (1 am reminded that Herbert Read recently con-fessed to treating the works of Nietzche in the same way.) Like Ruskin, he was born of wealthy parents, and approached social reform through the study and practice of art. That typical Victorian social product (a public school son of the new aristocracy). (a public school son of the new aristocracy), he decided to become an architect and entered Street's office, whom he described as, with the typical youthful arrogance of an architectural student, "A good architect as they go." Morris soon realized that his battle against commercialization was in vain, and that social reform must come first. His socialism was realistic, he accepted its impli-cations and did not call the means the end. For him it was a *religion* demanding com-plete surrender, and it is a pity that, like all old revolutionaries, he has been muffled up in that respectability which means that he is never read.

R. LETHABY AND GEOFFREY

SCOTT Lethaby used to say that throughout his life he was inspired by four men, Ruskin and Norman Shaw, in whose office he worked for twelve years, William Morris and Philip Webb. While with Shaw he met and worked with others who were to be lifelong friends, Horsley, McCartney, Barns-ley and Gimson. With them he formed the firm of Kenton and Co., designers and producers of furniture, though later he re-turned to architecture and teaching. He was for 18 years Professor of Design at the for 18 years Professor of Design at the Royal College and for 20 years Surveyor to Westminster Abbey. An able artist, an in-ventive architect (as his Eagle Insurance Building in Birmingham show), he is remembered principally for his writings, and par-ticularly for his book, *Architecture*, pub-lished in 1912 in the Home University Library and now, alas, out of print. It is sad that his teaching—which was so incred-ibly advanced in its outlook—received more attention on the continent than over here,

attention on the continent than over here, and only came back to us second-hand from Europe after the war. Between Lethaby and our last great man, Le Corbusier, only one figure stands out, and that less striking than the others— the figure of Geoffrey Scott, who lived long in Italy and died in America. His book, The Architecture of Humanism, is still a source of instruction and inspiration to archisource of instruction and inspiration to archi-tects, though as it is difficult to read—since truth is not simple—it is doubtful if it has had the influence it deserves. Finally we reach the last of the great

names.

LE CORBUSIER

Charles Jeanneret built his first house at 18, but though he studied under Behrens and Perret he did not finally forsake painting years his has been the best known name in architecture, a fact due less perhaps to his achievements as an architect, though

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over. rium these are outstanding, than to his dynamic energy and fabulous self-confidence. He is the author of some 20 books, most of them unreadable, but packed full of ideas beneath the fog of emotional platitudes in which he wraps them. With all his faults he is irresistible, and so well known to you all that I need say no more about him.

Pugin, Ruskin, William Morris, Lethaby, perhaps Geoffrey Scott and certainly Le Corbusier, these are the great names of the last hundred years.

But what of to-night's true heroes-the nameless but powerful compilers of architectural magazines? Let us retrace our steps to 1848.

THE MAGAZINES

A characteristic of the 1840's was the cheap pamphlet written largely for the working man. In 1848 Karl Marx published the Communist Manifesto. The Pioneer was the organ of the builders' movement, but so far as architects were concerned the chief, paper was The Builder, sub-titled For the Architect, Engineer, Operative and Artist. In 1848 the stylistic tone of this paper was still predominantly classical:

still predominantly classical: Ten years later *The Builder* is twice the size and the title is written in monkish script. Ten years later again *The Builder* is bigger than ever and is now sub-titled For the Architect, Engineer, Archaeologist, Sanitary Reformer and Art Lover. Gothic is in full swing. But though throughout these twenty odd years The Builder reflected fairly accurately current architec-tural trends, the editorials were far in advance of their time. While Street and Scott banged away at each other in the correspondence column about the virtues of naturalism, Godwin the Editor was pouring scorn on copyism, condemning archæism. admiring the new railway architecture and the warehouses of Manchester. But by the warehouses of Manchester. But by 1870 a new rival in the field had begun to represent more closely the views of the avant-garde: The Building News. Morris's Red House was ten years old and already a distant landmark in architectural history, and the Law Courts, the competition for which was won by Street in 1868, was to be the last great secular building in the Gothic We have now reached the soft period style. style. We have now reached the soft period usually called Queen Anne though its origins are more closely Jacobean. Here we find the buildings of Rickards, Colcutt, E. J. May, Ernest Newton, Ernest George, and, of course, Norman Shaw. The emphasis is on cosiness and no longer on Christianity. Snokesman and publicit for Christianity. Spokesman and publicist for these architects was *The Building News* and the man who put their architecture over was the famous architectural draughtsman, Maurice Adams.

By 1894 The Building News is artier than ever. Reproductions of Old Masters sometimes in sepia, articles by May Morris on embroidery, endless competitions for rendering are beginning to crowd architecture on to the side lines. But the century is spinning to its close, and with it the supremacy of The Building News.

THE NEW CENTURY

1900 was a turning point in the arts as well as of the century. The stream of architecture at this point forked left and right. The widest—and, alas, also the shallowest flowed sluggishly off into the stony desert of Edwardian Baroque and Franco-American classic. But a thin trickle of a purer element nourished by foreign influences carried on, guided by the inventive skill of men like Voysey. Townsend, George Walton and their associates, and was to re-emerge after the war with the full force of a tidal wave. By now both The Builder and The Build-

By now both *The Builder* and *The Build*ing News had lost their individual characters and were not easily distinguishable from each other. If one was asked to compare the two papers it might perhaps be fair to say that *The Building News* contained the

better quality and larger number of illustrations while The Builder boasted a livelier text particularly when this was written by Editor Statham. Both papers, however, had by now yielded leadership to a new rival, The Studio, which for the next ten years was the spokesman of the architectural newlook. The only hint of Art nouveau you will find in The Builder is in the desiga. of its title page, but The Studio every week carried examples of applied art in the new manner from Berlin, Vienna and Brussels as well as by its English supporters Voysey, Smith and Brewer, McMurdo and Baillie Scott.

BETWEEN THE WARS

After the Great War the architectural papers started level again, but from 1925 the Architect & Building News drew slowly ahead, and was soon in the lead-I refer to ideas, of course, not to circulation. This leadership was largely the achievement of that famous double act, Messrs. Robertson and Yerbury, for a few years at least, under the able editorial management of Eric Bird. Week after week, month after month, they sent back in word and photograph their impressions of Amsterdam, Paris, Brussels, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Hamburg, Stutt-Copennagen, Stocknoim, Hamburg, Statt-gart and Zurich. Within a year or two the European manner reigned supreme over here, until by 1930 the traffic in architects to Stockholm was only rivalled by the traffic in old horses to Antwerp. Dudok, traffic in old horses to Antwerp. Dudok, Ostberg and Tengbohm were the two-syllabled metronomes which set the rhythm for us all. But no creed or style remains for us all. But no creat of additional long in the lead unchallenged. As the long in the lead unchallenged the 'twenties European expressionism of the 'twenties was being superseded by the creed of funcwas being superseded by the creed of inte-tionalism, so the Architect & Building News was overhauled by the dervishes of Queen Anne's Gate. In 1926 the modern idiom had arrived in England—Behrens' house at Northampton. In 1927 came Evendprice Etchell's progehetion of Le Core Frederick Etchell's translation of Le Corbusier's "Towards a New Architecture." In 1928 came Silver End and Finella, followed by Easton and Robertson's Horticul-tural Hall, Etchell's offices in Holborn for Crawfords, the interiors of the BBC, and the first works of Emberton, Wells Coates, Maxwell Fry and others. In 1934 Morton Shand could write a history of the new revolution. By 1935 the modern movement was in full swing. At the head of our column marched the

Architectural Review and The Architects' Journal, from 1935 until the outbreak of war the devoted servants of modern archi-It would be difficult indeed to tecture. over-estimate the value to our architectural pioneers of the support and leadership given them by these two papers during the thinties. I must, of course, mention here the meritorious services rendered in the field by Dell and Wainwright. The fact that many of the buildings of this period today to be immature, dogmatic frankly ugly is surely irrelevant. The fight for the principle was a right one, and if we architects acquitted ourselves without much distinction, we cannot blame the critics and journalists who fought down opposition with such magnificent enthusiasm. Loval. but less fanatical service was also rendered by the other architectural papers-particularly the Architect & Building News, whose editorial office was shared at this time by Christopher Saltmarsh and John Summerson-two well-known eccentrics, who transson-two well-known eccentrics, who trans-formed the production of a weekly paper into something like the second act of "Hellzapoppin'." The Builder? . . . Well, as I said earlier, it is the fate of all old revolutionaries in England to become sufficient restrict bility and by 1930 The revolutionaries in England to become muffled in respectability, and by 1939 The Builder—like the modern Trades Unionist with his despatch case and his Humber Snipe-had already become prosperous, tolerant, stout, fatherly and dreadfully dull. 1939, it seemed, the battle for modern architecture was over, and the flames in

Queen Anne's Gate had begun to die down. A few sparks heralding perhaps fresh conflagrations, could be seen among the embers. One of these—portent of sharawaggi—first of the post-war movements was Mr. John Betjeman's article *How to Like Everything*. Another, also in 1939, was an article on gardens—the first tendril of a tenacious coverplant which, within a few years, was to conceal the *Review* almost entirely bencath a tangle of undergrowth, in the gloom of which can yet dimly be discerned the glowing eyes of Mr. John Piper, and the moss-bearded features of Mr. Geoffrey Grigson.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

So we reach today. How fares architecture now, and how goes the race for leadership between the journals and the architects? As yet I think we are too close to see, and prophecy is dangerous. Let us instead try to sum up our conclusions. Are there any to be drawn from this scam-

Are there any to be drawn from this scamper through the century? A few perhaps-more interesting than instructive. Let us take the great critics and essayists first. First the success of these critics has been achieved in defiance of the English tradition of anonymity. May I remind you that the best of our folk tunes are by Anon, or Tradit., our political thought is guided by anonymously written leading articles, and the book reviews we hold in highest respect are those unsigned which appear in the *Times Literary Supplement* and *The Listener*. (How different incidentally from the continental attitude, where nobody would dream of believing a word of an article which was not signed.)

Obviously, not many of the ideas put forward during the last century have been outstandingly original, but have consisted mainly of the re-statement of basic truths, often in almost identical and equally arrogant language. Although nearly all the critics we have discussed have been also practising artists, it is fair, I think, to say that their theories have been better than their practice. Most of them realised this. "I have passed my life thinking of fine things," said Pugin, "studying fine things, designing fine things, and realizing very poor ones."

So much for the great critics. Now for the magazines.

THE JOURNALISTS' TASK

It is to the magazines and journals that the really vital task falls. For they, surely, are the key-men technicians, draining the swamps, clearing out refuse, sealing off leaks, directing the streams of architecture so that they run clear and sparkling in the right directions. It is they, too, who when the pumps fail through weariness or are choked with irrelevancies, get down and bale the well out with their own hands so that never does the stream run entirely dry. Have we any complaints of the way in which they have performed these duties? A few perhaps, but—deserting here our analogy— I think our main complaint would be that the standards of their craft have declined. ARCHITECTS AND JOURNALS

May I conclude with a word both to the architectural papers and to architects. To the papers I would say, You may well be proud of your triumphant record in the past. Few architects, it is fair to say, have done as much for architecture as you have. To maintain this record we require of you continued vigilance, unquenchable enthusiasm, imaginative judgment. But we would also like most of you to smarten up a bit, or, as James Thurber says, "Tuck your shirts in and straighten up." To architects I would say that I hope I have proved to you tonight that the architectural papers role in the history of our profession is a significant one. When we complain we should remember that we get the architectural papers we deserve, and if they are not better it may be because we are not better ourselves. The arch fabr the mar to the nece chay vid: Th

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The report, by S. E. Dykes Bower, consultant architect, and W. Godfrey Allen, surveyor to the fabric, dealing with the internal arrangement of the east end of St. Paul's Cathedral is summarised below. It takes into account the damage to the reredos caused by a bomb in 1940, the necessary provision for an American memorial chapel in the apse, and the possibility of providing a more convenient and spacious sanctuary. Their design for a new high altar is on page 548.

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THE ST. PAUL'S HIGH ALTAR

The starting point for considering any scheme of improvement should be a regard for Wren's intentions. That Wren desired an uninterrupted view of the whole length of the whole length of the cathedral is suggested by the lack of supports in the crypt for an organ screen across the choir and by his own designs for an organ on one side of the choir. Had this uninterrupted view been realised, it is a legitimate deduction that he would have wished the altar to have had a setting of some magnificence, for there would be no climax in the small table which was placed below the central window of the apse and fenced off by an altar rail. According to "Parentalia," the altar that Wren envisaged would have stood under a grand and stately baldachino, "of four pillars wreathed, of the richest Greek marbles, supporting a canopy hemispherical with proper decoraof the cathedral is suggested by the lack of canopy hemispherical with proper decora-tions, architecture and sculpture."

The reason that this project never matured may be because the Dean and Chapter adhered to the traditional arrangement of an enclosed choir with the organ on a central screen. The altar then being visible only from the choir, and not from the body of the church its proportions would not have the church, its proportions would not have appeared inadequate. One hundred and fifty years later the organ screen was re-moved in order to develop the use of the



A tentative sketch, traced by A. T. Bolton from a faint original drawing by Wren, which suggests that Wren gave some thought to the design of a baldachino. He never evolved a final version.

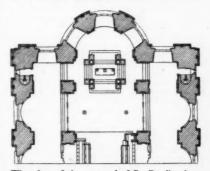


The present reredos behind the high altar of St. Paul's, photographed after the bombing of the choir in October, 1940. The reredos was designed by Thomas Garner in 1888.

cathedral for congregational worship. The necessity then became apparent for providnecessity then became apparent for provid-ing the altar with a grander setting which would be fully effective when seen from the west end, and the present reredos was even-tually built. It has, however, several defects, not so much in the work itself but in the conception it embodies. It conceals and shuts off the apse. The detail, although fine, is not perfectly attuned to Wren's manner. The sanctuary is inconvenient for ceremonial owing to the number and disposition of the steps, and the space to the east of the curved reredos is awkwardly shaped for a chapel.

owing to the number and disposition of the steps, and the space to the east of the curved reredos is awkwardly shaped for a chapel. The damaged state of this comparatively new reredos, and the desirability of forming, as promised, an American Memorial shrine in the apse, leads to the conclusion that the reredos should be removed and a new high altar be placed east of the present one and surmounted by a baldachino or ciborium. The baldachino should stand centrally under the coffered arch separating the apse from the east bay of the choir, and should be oblong in plan to be in proportion to the bay. It should incorporate the main attri-butes of Wren's ideal, with the elements of religious symbolism found in the existing reredos. The material would be oak har-monizing with the stall and organ case and embellished with gilding and ivory and scarlet paint. The altar would stand five instead of seven steps above the sanctuary floor, and the steps would be grouped to give ample room for ceremonial. The sanc-tuary would be flanked by wrought iron grills and the standard candlesticks would be on its cross axis. be on its cross axis.

The level of the sanctuary would be re-duced from four to the original three steps. The choir floor would also be lowered one step. A new floor, of black and white marble, with richer marbles in the sanctuary, would be laid throughout the choir.



The plan of the east end of St. Paul's showing the proposed position of the new high altar.

To secure uniformity in the pilasters of the arcade the 19th century marble pilasters of the apse should be refaced in stone. The American Memorial Chapel would, therefore, be limited to the apse itself, but the open treatment of the east end by sub-citating a baldaching for the prefect would the choir and enable a congregation seated in the choir to take part in services in the chapel without a sense of separation.

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INFORMATION CENTRE · INFORMATION SHEETS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS . CURRENT TECHNIQUE THE INDUSTRY · PRICES · TECHNICAL ARTICLES

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

I SOCIOLOGY, 2 PLANNING : General, 3 PLAN-NING : Regional and National. 4 PLANNING : Urban and Rural. 5 PLANNING : Public Utilities. 6 PLAN-NING : Social and Recreational. 7 PRACTICE. 9 SURVEYING, SPECIFICATION. 9 DESIGN : General. 10 DESIGN : Building Types. 11 MATERIALS : General. 12 MATERIALS : MATERIALS : Timber. 14 MATERIALS : Concrete. 15 MATERIALS : Timber. 14 MATERIALS : Concrete. 15 MATERIALS : Applied Finishes, Treatments. 16 MATERIALS : Design. 17 CONSTRUCTION : General. 18 CONSTRUCTION : Theory. 19 CONSTRUCTION : Details. 20 CON-STRUCTION : Complete Structures. 21 CONSTRUCTION : TION : Miscellaneous. 22 SOUND INSULATION, ACOUSTICS. 23 HEATING, VENTILATION. 24 LIGHT-ING. 25 WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION 26 SERVCES, EQUIPMENT : Miscellaneous. 27 FURNITURE, FIT-TINGS. 28 MISCELLANEOUS.

2.36 planning: general PLANNING CURRICULA, USA

The Content of Professional Curricula in Planning. Committee on Planning Educa-tion and Standards. (J. Am. Inst. of Planners, 1948, pp. 4-19.)

Detailed description of educational recommendations adopted by official American planning institute.

Under the two main headings of General Educational Objectives and Curriculum Content recommendations are put forward discussing the following fields:

Planning's essential function and its impli-cations; difficulties in the way of basic education for planning; current educational trends; general basic education in sociology, economics, government, and geographical inter-relationships of planning; basic work-ing techniques regarding analysis, presenta-tion and design; specialized educational aspects such as study of history, planning legislation, land use and population distri-bution, housing, transport, public utilities, education and recreation, public works pro-gramming, capital expenditures budgeting, and lastly questions of public relation.

4.36 planning : urban and rural **INDUSTRY IN NEW TOWNS**

Industry and the New Towns. J. Forrester. (Industrial Welfare and Personnel Management, Mar.-Apr., 1948, pp. 40-45.)

Clear and concise statement of broader aspects to be studied concerning planning for industry in new towns.

The significance of new towns lies not only in the fact that they are part of a conscious plan but also in the essential stimulus that their construction will give to those who to find the right physical and social seek relationships between industry and its environment.

There are various experimental possibilities demanding the far-sighted co-operation of industry. The two most important ones are based on the questions of development limits and balance of industry. Industrial development limits-as for instance in connection with the new towns in the Greater London area-may be expressed in population figures per new town, in the allotting of zones to manufacturing industries, in the movement of industry from a large urban centre to a new town, and lastly in the com-position of the available labour force which in turn depends on family and age structure and on the occupations and skills of the wage-earners. It is doubtful whether such development limits are always wise excepting the immediate target of decentralization of large urban centres. The author men-tions the argument of zones versus no zones, and quotes Welwyn and Letchworth, as examples showing the disadvantages of industrial zones. He states that it would be perhaps more valuable to try all possible development solutions experimentally.

The problem of balance of industry within such development limits is of the utmost importance to the industrialist as well as the economist, especially in connection with the principle of full employment. New towns should accurate the second secon should provide abundant opportunity for full-scale experiment regarding balanced grouping of industries. The author suggests five main groups of workaday activity which should probably be represented in or near any new town:

Extractive industry, including quarrying and gravel working;

manufacturing industry; service industry, including buildings, retail trades and transport;

wholesale distribution;

clerical employment, erical employment, e.g., insurance, football pools, government offices.

Within each of those five groups there should be undertakings of different sizes (numerically and commercially). Assuming that in a town of any size it is unusual for more than 45 per cent. or less than 35 per cent. of the total population to be gainfully employed, it will be found that a town of, say, 60,000 inhabitants will have a working population of about 24,000. Assuming further that no more than one-third of the in any one undertaking or industry for reasons of "balance," it becomes obvious that a large number of the 24,000 will not be employed in extractive or manufacturing industries, but will have to find employment in as great as possible a variety of other types of work. To illustrate this point the author provides a useful list of these other forms of employment for a new town with no existing industries on the outskirts of Greater London together with the proposed number of workpeople employed in each.

Other points discussed in this very interesting article deal with the difficulties encoun-tered in the location of unpleasant industries, with the balance of light seasonal industries offering full employment only during part of the year, and with social relationships between work and life in new towns.

8.9 surveying and specification

MEASUREMENT OF BUILDING WORKS Standard Method of Measurement of Build-

ing Works. (RICS and the Nat. Fed. of Building Trades Employers. 4th Edition. 10s. 6d.)

The Standard Method of Measurement has been revised from time to time to meet the demands of a progressive industry, but the 4th edition, which comes into operation on July 1, is particularly worthy of note.

Not less than 1,200 of the 1,378 clauses in the 3rd edition have been revised. Many of the revisions are of a minor character, but others are more far-reaching, and as "the Standard Method" is not only gener-ally accepted but also the method laid down in the RIBA Conditions of Contract, the changes are not without interest.

One of the major revisions is that brick-work will in future be measured in yards superficial reduced to 9 in. thick, instead of in rods 131 in. thick. (See item 8.8, 12.2.48.)

16.25 materials : miscellaneous **BITUMEN FELT**

Bitumen Felt Roof Coverings. Draft BS C. of P. 144.101:1948. (British Standards Institution. 2s.)

Recommendations given as to design of substructure, selection of felt, number of layers of felt for different degrees of exposure and wear, methods of laying, and surface finishes suitable for various conditions, such as traffic on the roof, protection against fire hazards, etc.

Sections " Design " and " Work on Site " deal with preparatory work, sequence of operations, setting out, technique of laying and associated details.

The text is accompanied by a number of clear diagrams showing clearly the recommended methods of fixing at eaves, parapets, These diagrams are particularly useful from the architect's point of view, and similar diagrams could with advantage be more often included in the Codes.

17.31 construction : general CODES OF PRACTICE

Codes of Practice for Civil Engineering, Public Works, Building and Constructional Work. Third Report of the Codes of Practice Committee to Dec. 1946. (HMSO. 9d.)

Programme and organization, work of the convening institutions, list of members.

The report gives a good idea of the vast amount of work involved in the preparation of codes of practice and of the method of procedure. The codes are divided into the following these states of the

the Building Series, drafted by the general organization.

(2) General Series Building Codes, drafted by the convening professional Institution.

(3) Civil Engineering and Public Works Codes, drafted by Committees convened by professional Institutions.

The Codes of Practice Committee was estab-lished in 1942 and by the end of 1946 a fair number of codes were published, either as draft or in final form.

The committee regards the extensive circulation of draft codes for comment as a most important step. It is worth noting, as an indication of the interest taken in codes, that the number of comments received has been quite large, often as many as 500 on a matterial code. particular code.

It is emphasized that the codes are to be regarded as recommendations of good prac-tice and not as mandatory documents. There is little doubt, however, that many of the technical editoriations emproved in the the technical directions expressed in the form of recommendations will be used for purposes of a mandatory nature.

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Banqueting Hall at Haddon Hall, Derbyshire.

Timber endures

The permanent beauty and utility of umber is enshrined in ancient monuments everywhere. Haddon Hall, for instance, with its open timber roof, panelled screen and minstrel gallery excites admiration of 14th century craftsmanship and emphasizes the unique suitability of the material. For similar reasons the modern architect, craftsman and designer prefer timber. They enjoy not only a far greater range of hardwoods and veneers but a wide variety of plywoods-water resistant, flat, shaped or metal facedprepared for their use with all the advantages of modern kiln drying, fireproofing, etc. to meet the exacting demands of modern tastes and requirements.

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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for June 17, 1948

Good news for the drawing office!

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20.71 construction: complete structures **NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES**

Government Offices, Whitehall Gar-New dens. C. F. Pike. (The Structural Engineer, Apr., 1948, pp. 218-238.)

Details of foundation and structural framework.

The section of the new Government offices at present in course of construction will form part of a building some 540 ft, long by 250 ft. wide. The building is designed in the form of two long converging wings connected by four curved spines. The two wings are 8 storeys high above ground, the wings are 8 storeys ingr above ground, the curved spines 10 storeys. The main part of the building has also 3 floors under ground level, the lowest being 30 ft. below the ground floor. The floor of the boiler house is 58 ft. below external ground level. The building is steel framed with solid reinforced concrete floors. External walls are generally 134 in thick of brickwork

are generally $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, of brickwork faced with Portland stone. The total floor area is of the order of 1,000,000 sq. ft.

The article describes the foundation work, including the retaining walls, and gives also a few typical details of the structural steel-work. The depth of the foundation of the retaining walls at the deepest portion is 76 ft. below ground level.

Excavation for foundations was menced in 1939. Work was cor com-Excavation for foundations was com-menced in 1939. Work was continued during the early part of the war. Towards the end of 1940, work on internal founda-tions was stopped and the construction started of a heavy reinforced concrete building known as "The Citadel." This was purely a war-time measure and had not building known as "The Citadel." This was purely a war-time measure, and had not been contemplated in the original design of the building. By 1942 the construction of external retaining walls was completed and work was abandoned until after the war. Towards the end of the war the maintenance of timbering became a serious problem owing to the development of dry rot. It attacked the poling board lining—which was cut out and replaced by in situ reinforced concrete. There was great danger that dry rot might spread into the heavy walings and struts. The desire to release the timbering while still in good condition was a factor influencing the decision to continue con-struction of the foundation work in June, 1946

Although the Citadel was designed so that it could be incorporated in the building, certain portions projected above the ground floor or beyond the building line and had to be cut away. The concrete of these parts was up to 10 ft. thick, reinforced in two directions both horizontally and vertically, the reinforcement being distributed throughout the thickness. About 5,000 cu. yd. of such concrete had to be demolished.

The weight of structural steelwork in the section of building now under construction is about 7,500 tons.

20.72 construction : complete structures STADIUM PRESS BOX

Stadium Press Box on Stilts. J. J. Pollard. (Eng. News-Record [USA], Apr. 15, 1948, (Eng. New pp. 566-7.)

Press and radio box of Stadium at Georgia School of Technology's Grant Field in Atlanta, Ga., cantilevered from both sides of a simple row of columns. Sight of observers unobstructed.

22.16 sound insulation and acoustics

SOUND INSULATION C. OF P.

Sound Insulation (Houses, Flats and Schools) (BS, C. of P. CP3). Code of Functional Requirements of Buildings, Chapter iii (British Standards Institution, Apr., 1948. 25.)

Definitions; outdoor noise standards; indoor noise, air-borne and impact noise from equipment; appendices on units, on insulation techniques, and on insulating equipment noise. Important; illustrated.

It is a long time since this document was first issued for comment and it has been extensively revised for final publication. The main points made are as follows:— Outdoor Noise.—Standards are defined in

terms of the minimum distance from different classes of road or railway to dwellings and to schools. It is assumed that in dwellings the windows may be open at any time, and fixed distances are therefore laid down ranging from 100-200 ft. from main line railways and all roads classified as sub-arterial or arterial. With schools the range of distances is adjusted so that if special window insulation is provided, the distances can be reduced. A table of sound reduc-tion values for windows is provided. *Indoor Noise*.—The standards for air-borne

sound are laid down in phons, and are now fairly familiar; thus party walls should have 55 phons reduction between living rooms, and a minimum of 45 phons elsewhere, while indoor insulation between all rooms is fixed indoor insulation between all rooms is fixed at 35 phons. In schools a reduction of 45 phons between classrooms is recommended. Impact sound insulation recommendation: for party floors between dwellings are also familiar at 15 or 20 phons, again according to whether the base structure consists of joists or solid concrete. In schools the corresponding figures are 10 and 15 phons. *Equipment Noise.*—No standards are recommended, but in an appendix sugges-tions for treatment are made.

tions for treatment are made.

The appendix on measurement is lucid and necessary, but not very fascinating reading. The appendices on air-borne and impact noise insulation treatments probably give the most up-to-date and effective account of sound transmission and insulation now available, though they are necessarily generalized to cover all forms of construction. A major improvement on previous accounts is the codification of indirect transmission, and the allowances to be made for it. Tables of insulation values or typical constructions are given, and some simple examples of calcuthe use of the material in the appendices. The appendix on equipment noise refers to

planning of installations, treatment of w.c.s, etc., and lifts. There are six useful figures. It seems to be a fairly clean and clear code,

considering how very complex transmission actually is. Obviously it is being applied successfully, at least in respect of houses, and represents a very satisfactory advance in the subject.

23.58 heating and ventilation AIR TREATMENT

Air Hygiene. T. Bedford. (JRIBA, April. 1948. pp. 243-247.)

Brief reference to atmospheric pollution. Standards of fresh air for buildings. Consideration of ionization. Importance of



R.C. Press and radio box. See 20.72.

TECHNICAL SECTION

dust, particularly very fine dust particles as responsible for lung diseases. Respiratory infection. Treatment of dust fumes from trade processes with notes on dust separators. A new wool-resin filter material. The use of ultra-violet lamps for reducing infection. Ozone treatment unsatisfactory. Air treatment by vaporization of organic compounds. The value of oil treatment of floors.

563

This ASB lecture is important as Dr. Bedford is a leading authority on the subject of air hygiene. He commences with a brief reference to atmospheric pollution and the effect of fog, caused mainly by smoky domestic chimneys, upon respiratory diseases. He then outlines some of the conditions upon which the comfortable occupation of buildings depends. In dealing with this, ionization is first discussed and dis-missed on the grounds of insufficient evi-dence that such treatment of the air is useful.

A considerable part of the lecture deals with dust and its effect upon lung diseases, and some useful information is given about the treatment of dust from factory processes. In particular the methods of dust separation described give a useful general outline on this subject, and a new type of wool-resin filter which attracts the finer dust particles by electrostatic action is mentioned. The author felt that the ordinary electrostatic precipitator was extremely efficient but unlikely to be brought into general use on account of its cost.

The use of ultra-violet light as a disinfect-ing medium is briefly discussed and some practical points mentioned, but there is no very clear statement for or against this method. On the subject of ozone treatment, however, Dr. Bedford was firmly of the opinion that it was of no value, largely because of the difficulty of controlling the ozone concentration within the necessarily rather narrow limits. On the use of organic compounds there seemed to be more hope, using vapourization and methods described.

described. Altogether this paper gives a most useful survey of a very involved technical subject. It will not, in itself, solve many problems for the architect, but it provides a useful general background for approaching any specific problem, and it successfully ex-plodes a few mistaken theories.

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.1.

OUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

2946 PRIVATE HOUSES: COSTS

Q I am designing a small private house, to be built (as soon as possible) about 20 miles North of London. I would be most grateful for your advice on the follow-ing points: Would 2s. 9d. per ft. be a fair basis for an estimate—assuming a bare mini-mum of fittings and finishes; and simple con-truction struction.

The average price of a small house, built to the normal standards of local A built to the normal standards of local authority housing, is probably about 1s. 10d, per ft. cube, including normal paths, fences, drains, etc. The price of a single house is obviously likely to be more, but the price will very much depend upon whether or not you have a local contractor anxious for work of this nature.



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Imperial House, 84/86 Regent Street, London, W.1, England Telephone: Regent 2901 Cables: Delinsul, London This feature cover's 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

A SMALL DRAFTING MACHINE

Mavitta, well known for the drafting machines which they produce, have recently evolved a new small model known as the Minor which has been designed for use with Imperial size drawing boards. Many of the machines for use with larger boards need quite a lot of space to accommodate the movement of the parallel links, but this model is quite compact and should not take up too much space in the drawing office. The illustration on this page shows the general arrangement. The scale will rotate through 180 degrees, and the whole outfit can be adapted for use by left-handed people by undoing a screw and reversing the scale and the arms. Weight is only 24 lb. and it is fixed direct to the board without any extension pieces. (Mavitta Drafting Machines, Ltd., Highlands Road, Shirley. Birmingham.)

NEW FLUORESCENT LAMPS

From the 1st of next month Osram will introduce two new sizes of fluorescent lamp, a 2 ft. 40 watt and a 2 ft, 20 watt, which will sell at 16s. 5d. and 15s. 9d. From the beginning of this month prices of the current range have been reduced, the 5 ft. 80 watt to 19s. 6d. and the 4 ft. 40 watt to 17s. 8d. All these prices include purchase tax, and all the lamps are available in daylight and warm white colours. (The General Electric Co., Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.)

ELECTRIC PANEL HEATING

The coffee room of the Engineering Centre in Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, opened a week or so ago, has an interesting system of low temperature electric panel heating in which the elements are used behind timber panelling. So far as is known, this is the first time the system has been used in this way, and it is certainly a help to the designer to know that heating can be compietely invisible and used with wood panelling.

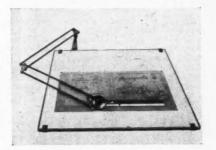
In the past the main difficulty has been to overcome the different expansion rates of the metal heating panel and the wood veneer, and at the same time to provide a polished surface which would not deteriorate under varying atmospheric condi-tions. This latest development has been pioneered by Messrs. Wylie & Lochhead, using Dulrae panel by Richard Crittall. Standard low temperature wall panel heaters are used, measuring some 36 in. by 24 in., installed in wall recesses 42 in. by 27 in. Heat losses are controlled by a layer of insulating material between the panel and the wall face. For covering the heating panel a special type of wallboard, polished and more durable than the usual fibrous type, is used, and to this the appropriate veneer is glued under pressure, the complete wall-board-veneer panel being flush with the rest of the panelling and indistinguishable from it, as can be seen in the photograph on this The heating panels are in the lower page. tier of panelling, which is walnut with a zebrano banding. Cables are led up through the floor and are also completely hidden. The whole room measures about 35 ft. by 15 ft., and the total heating load is 7 kilowatts. Temperature control is by thermo-stats on three separate circuits. (Wylie & Lochhead, Ltd., Kent Road, Glasgow, and Richard Crititall, Ltd., Great Portland Street, London, W.1.)

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY

Davis, of Clapham, have just issued a useful little pocket book of builders' ironmongery. This includes a general selection



Low temperature electric panel heating used behind timber panelling. As can be seen in the photograph, the complete wall board veneer panelled heaters are flush with, and indistinguishable from, the remainder of the panelling in the room.



565

TECHNICAL SECTION

Mavitta drafting machine for an Imperial size board. By undoing a screw and reversing the scale and the arms, the machine can be used by left handed people.

of items, and although it does not pretend to be comprehensive it covers most of the items needed from day to day and includes such things as locks, door furniture, bolts, hinges, and casement and cupboard fittings. (H. C. Davis & Co., Ltd., 1, The Pavement, Clapham Common, London, S.W.4.)

ALUMINIUM RAINWATER GOODS

The use of aluminium as an alternative to cast iron rainwater goods is on the increase, and has been recommended to local authorities by the Ministry of Health, particularly when supplies of other materials are short. Aluminium has been used for this purpose for only a comparatively short time, and although enough is known of aluminium from the metallurgical angle to make accurate estimates of life and corrosion resistance, confirmation from actual use or ac-celerated tests is always welcome. Birmal have just issued a leaflet which sets out the prices of their full range of rainwater goods, but which also contains interesting details of a series of tests carried out on a basis agreed by the Ministry of Works. Samples were cut from gutters, stop ends and down (BSS 1430). The gutters, stop ends and down pipes, all made from Birmid R.W.G. alloy (BSS 1430). The gutters were gravity die castings, stop ends were pressure die cast-ings, and the down pipes drawn tube. Some of the samples were left unpainted, and on the others a number of different paint treat-ments were applied. For comparative pur-poses lengths of cast iron gutter, unpainted or with the same finishes, were exposed at the same time. Tests went on for 13 months, finishing in October, 1947, and were carried out on the roof of the firms research department in Smethwick, a neighbourhood whose atmosphere can well be described as heavily industrial. At the end of the test the various samples were scrubbed clean and the paint removed, after which all the samples were removed, after which all the samples were weighed so that corrosion could be measured. Unpainted, the weight loss (ounces per square foot) was 1.384 for cast iron and 0.023 for aluminium, the various paint treatments showing, on the whole, comparable differences. The conclusions paint treatments showing, on the whole, comparable differences. The conclusions reached are that a zinc chromate primer is the most suitable for aluminium, and that painting is desirable in industrial atmo-spheres and on sites near the coast. When aluminium is fully protected with three coasts of naint the corrosion is negligible coats of paint the corrosion is negligible.

One other interesting point emerges. Chemical treatments before painting are sometimes suggested when extra corrosion resistance is required. Tests carried out by Birmal, though not described in detail, lead them to the conclusion that, so far as this particular alloy is concerned, "the gain in protection is so small that such methods are not worth the additional costs." (Birmingham Aluminium Castings (1903) Co., Ltd., Birmid Works, Smethwick, Birmingham, 40.)

Announcements

Mr. A. W. Glover, A.R.I.B.A., has been appointed Deputy County Architect to the appointed Deputy County Architect to the West Riding County Council, following the retirement of Mr. A. Booth, A.R.B.A., as Acting Deputy County Architect. The Fire Offices' Committee of the Fire Protection Association is now at 84, Queen Street, London, E.C.4. Telephone: Central

4642.

Correction

It is regretted that one of the photographs illustrating the dinner at the RIBA Con-ference at Liverpool, published in the JOURNAL for June 3, was wrongly described as showing Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Rowse. The lady sitting next to Mr. Rowse was Mrs. S. E. Urwin, wife of the County Architect for Clouenterphice. for Gloucestershire.

Buildings Illustrated

Rivoli Cinema, Cairo (Pages 553-556). Architect, Leonard Allen. Sub-contractors: Asbestos roof, Universal Asbestos Co. Ltd.; decorative glass and mirrors, London Sand decorative glass and mirrors, London Sand Blast Decorative Glass Works Ltd.; iron-mongery, Steddall and Co. Ltd.; acoustic material, May Acoustic Ltd.; vacuum plant and DDT spray plant, B.V.C. and Engin-eering Co. Ltd.; canopy, J. Starkie Gardner Ltd.; drinking water fountains, W. E. Farrer Ltd.; fire-fighting appliances, John Taylor Dunfort and Co. Ltd.; kitchen Equipment, James Stott and Co. Ltd. and Carron Co.; passenger and service lifts, Express Lift Co. Ltd.; organ console lift, G. K. Jensen and Co. Ltd.; roof insulation material, Ardor Insulation Co.; fluorescent lighting, B.T.H. Export Co. Ltd.; decora-tive light fittings, G. C. Harris; standard light fittings, General Electric Co. Ltd.; gas meters, Thomas Glover and Co. Ltd.; seat and furniture coverings (Vynide), Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.; café chairs, Morris Wilkinson and Co. Ltd.; gold and silver Wilkinson and Co. Ltd.; gold and silver paints, F. G. Tennant Ltd.; seats, G. B. Kalee Ltd.; carpets, W. W. Turner and Co. Ltd.; projection and sound equipment, G. B. Kalee Ltd.; stage draperies and screen, G. B. Kalee Ltd.; foyer draperies, Decorative Crafts Ltd.; battery equipment, Edison Swan Electric Co. Ltd.; curtain tracks, J. and E. Hall Ltd., and W. J. Furse and Co.; electrical switch gear, Simplex Electric Co. Ltd.; electrical distribution board, etc., Purch Electrical Engineering Co. Ltd., clear Brush Electrical Engineering Co. Ltd.; elec-trical dimmer board, etc. Major Equipment Co. Ltd.; rectifiers, Nevelin Electric Co. Ltd.; stage lighting, Strand Electric Co. Ltd.; electrical transformer, Foster Trans-former and Switch Gear; house telephone, Phoenix Telephone Co. Ltd. *Cinema at Rye.* Architect, David Nye

Phoenix Telephone Co. Ltd. Cinema at Rye. Architect, David Nye (pages 557-558). Sub-contractors: heating and ventilating, J. Jeffreys and Co. Ltd.; fibrous plaster and decorative paintwork, David Esdaile and Co.; pre-cast stonework, Blokrete Ltd.; decorative metalwork and handrails, G. C. Harris; electrical instal-lation, The Requirements Electrical and Engineering Co. Ltd.; furnishings and seat-ing, H. Lazarus and Son Ltd.; ironmongery, Comvn Ching and Co.; terrazzo floornavings Comyn Ching and Co.; terrazzo floorpavings and wall tiling, The Camden Tile and Mosaic Co. Ltd.

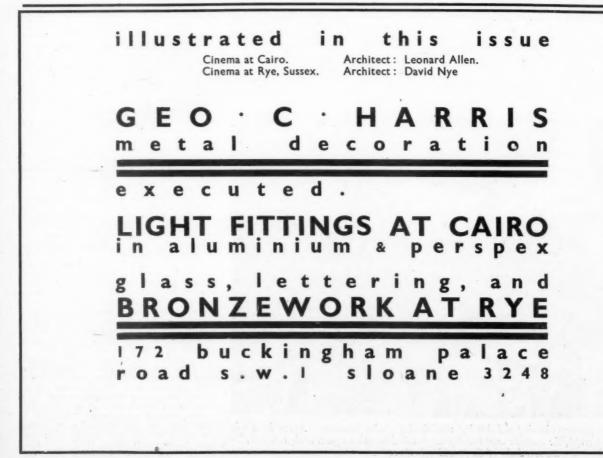
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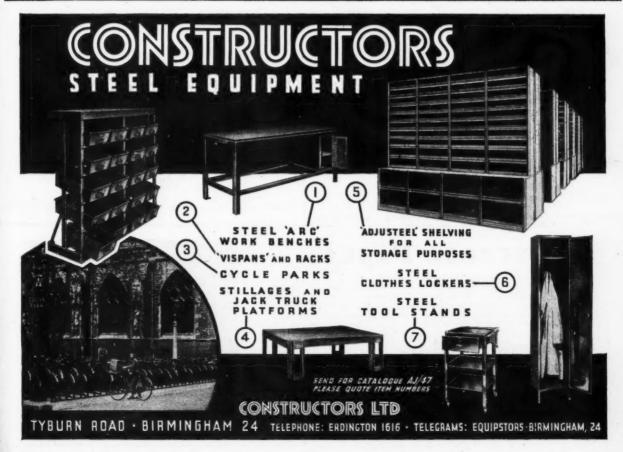
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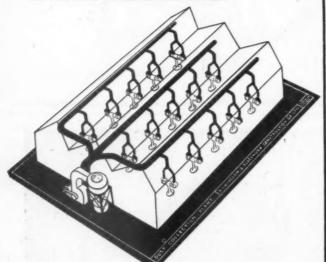


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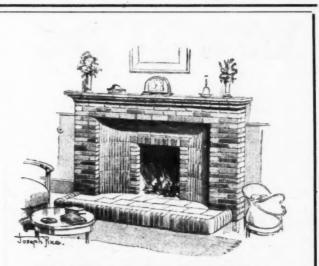
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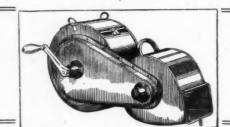
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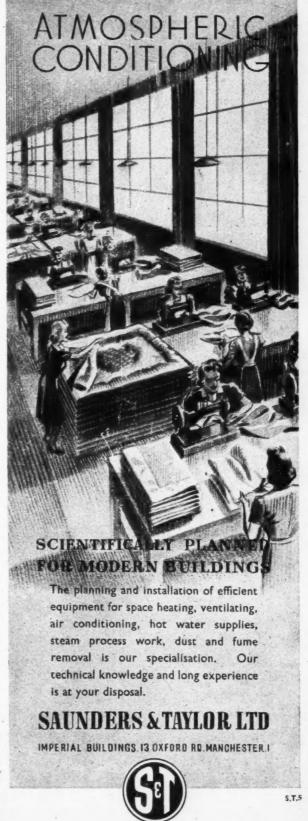


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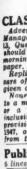
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'insulation' is now in progress. The business of W. F. Hollway & Brother Ltd. is handling much of this work and invites those interested to contact them for details and estimates.



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840 a year. PLANNING OFFICER. Grade III, £550 to

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

TECHNICAL Advances of pay, except for Grade II, 2500 a year. Commencing rate of pay, except for Grade II, according to qualifications and experience. Oppor-tanities for competing, on merit, for permanent appointment and higher grades on the occurrence of vacancies. Successful candidates will be super-annuable.

of vacancies. Successful candidates will be super-annuable. The planning work involved includes research assistance in preparation of the Development Plan and Reconstruction Areas, and work on interim development applications. Knowledge of current town planning legislation is desirable, and candidates for Grade II and Grade III positions should possess Architectural, Surveying or Town Planning qualifications. Application forms from Architect to the Council (P), County Hall, Westminster, S.E.I. (enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope). Canvassing disqualifies. (122) 887

(enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope). Canvassing disqualifies. (122) 897 STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION COMMITTEE. Applications are invited for the following appointments on the Staff of the County Educa-tion Architect:— ASISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary, Grades V (2490 to £525 per annum); V (£250 to £500 per annum), and VI (£595 to £660 per annum). Preference will be given to candidates with experience in school building. Applicants for Grades V and VI must be members of the R.I.B.A. or equivalent. Applicants for Grades IV should have passed the Intermediate R.I.B.A. All appointments will be subject to the scheme and conditions of service of the provisions of the Local Government and Other Officers' Superanna-tion Act, 1937, and successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination. — Preince, accompanied by copies of recent testi-monials, should be submitted to the Architect, Ountil and also subject to the Architect, ountil and as subject to the Architect, ountion and successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination. — T. H. EVANS. Clerk of the County Council. 1031 ABCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS wanted by

1031 ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS wanted by Ministry of Works. Applications are invited to fill vacancies for Architectural Assistants (Male or Female), in an unestablished capacity, for drawing office duties in Edinburgh and Aberdeen; salary up to £510 per annum, consolidated; applicants should have had an approved period of recognized training and experience (not less than 3 years) with a practising architect. Apply in writing, stating found in which employment is desired. to Ministry of Works, 122, George Street, Edin-burgh.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the following appointments:-ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, Grade VI. Commencing salary £555, rising by annual increments of £20/£25 to a maximum of £660 per annum, together with London allowance of Anniverse

Applicants should be members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Sub-Division), and have had adequate experience in the preparation of Bills of Quantities, and in ArcHitzerution of Bills of Ouantities, and in measuring up and in settlement of final accounts. ArcHitzerutRAL ASSISTANT, Grade I. Commencing salary 2390, rising by annual incre-ments of 215 to 2435 per annum, together with London allowance of 220 or 230, according to age. Applicants should be of good general training and experience.

Applicants should be of good general training and experience. STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING ASSISTANT, Grade I. Commencing salary £330, rising by annual increments of £15 to £435 per annum, together with London allowance of £20 or £30, according to age. Applicants must have had a good training in

and the set of the se

Tanke, 1946. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify a candidate from consideration. The Council will be unable to provide any housing accommodation, and the successful applicants will be expected to make their own arrangements in this direction. DUDLEY AUKLAND, Clerk of the Council. County Hall, Kingston-npon-Thames. 1028

Clerk of the Council. Conty Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames. 1028 MEROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WOOLWICH. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSIS. TANT, GRADE VI. Applications are invited for the appointment of for the appointment of the Argent of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department. The post will be national Scales of Salaries, it. 2530 per annum, in addition. The appointment will be subject to be forminable by one month's notice on either pass a medical examination of the R.I.B.A. or have passed the final examination of the R.I.B.A. or have a equivalent qualification, and prefer-have negurivalent qualification, and prefer-have passed the final examination of the R.I.B.A. or have an equivalent qualification, and prefer-have passed the final examination of the R.I.B.A. or have an equivalent qualification, and prefer-have passed the final examination of the R.I.B.A. or have an equivalent qualification, and prefer-have passed the final examination of the R.I.B.A. or have an equivalent qualification, and prefer-have passed the final examination of the B.I.B.A. or have nequivalent qualifications, and prefer-have passed the final examination of the B.I.B.A. or have nequivalent qualifications, and prefer-have passed the final examination of the B.I.B.A. or have nequivalent qualifications and prefer-have passed the final examination of the B.I.B.A. or have nequivalent qualifications and prefere. Should be termination of the B.I.B.A. or have nequivalent qualifications and prefere. Should be the final examination of the B.I.B.A. or have nequivalent qualifications and experience, should be three terminonials, to reach the undersigned by writing if they are related to any member or other officer of the Council. Canvassing members officer officer of the Council. Canv

DAVID JENKINS Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Woolwich, S.E.18. June, 1948. 1038

 Town Hail, woolwich, S.E.18.
 1038

 June, 1948.
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 COUNTY BOROUGH OF SMETHWICK.
 BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

 BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.
 DEPARTMENT.

 APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ARCHITEC-TURAL ASSIBTANT.
 Applications are invited for the above appoint-ment, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T., Grades Va and VI, £550-£660 per annum.
 The post is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act. 1937, to the successful candidate passing a medical ex-amination, and to termination by one month's notice on either side.

 Applications on to termination by one month's notice on either side.
 Applications, on form to be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, Smethwick, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than the 22nd June 1948.

 Council House, Smethwick.
 E.L. TWYCROSS, Town Clerk.

Council House, Smethwick. 1st June, 1948.

Council House, Smethwick. 1st June, 1948. COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE! The County Council invite tenders for the com-plete furnishing as residential colleges of the following Halls. Grantley Hall. Bretton Hall. Wentworth Woodhouse. Applications for tender forms should be made to the County Supplies Manager. Cliff Lane, Wake-field. Tenders must be returned in soaled envelopes by 11 a.m. on the 26th August. 1948, in accordance with the conditions of tender. BERNARD KENYON. Clerk of the County Council. County Hall, Wakefield. 2102

GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the followin ppointments:-(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. following

Candidates should be qualified members of the R.I.B.A., with good general experience in design and construction of public buildings, including schools.

A.P. and T., Grade V, and eligible for promotion A.P. and T., Grade VI, according to experi-

10 A.P. and A. STARTAL ASSISTANTS.
 (b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.
 Candidates should have passed the Intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A., with general experience in design and construction.
 A.P. and T., Grade IV.
 (c) JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.
 Salavy in accordance with experience. A.P. and

(c) JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Salary in accordance with experience. A.P. and C. Grades I, II and III. Appointments will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. and candi-dates, before appointment, will be required to bases a medical examination. The appointments will be terminable by one month's notice on either side. Applications, stating (1) name and address. (2) married or single, (3) age, (4) qualifications, (5) present positions with dates and salaries, (7) particulars of experience and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to S. E. Urwin, F.R.I.B.A. County Architect, Shire Hall, Gloucester, not later than the 30th June, 1948. GUY H. DAVIS.

GUY H. DAVIS, Clerk of the County Council.

Clerk of the County Council. Clerk of the County Council. LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. VACANCIES POR TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS IN THE ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for positions of Technical Assistant in the Architect's Depart-ment. Salary : Section (a), 440–420–4580 a year; Section (b), 55s. to 167. 6d. a week. Required for the preparation of drawings, specifications, and estimates for works at schools and other build-ings.

ver: Section (b), 55. to 157, 6d. a week. Required for the preparation of drawings, specifications, and estimates for works at schools and other build-ings. Successful candidates may be required to con-tribute to the Conneil's Superannuation and Provident Fund, and be eligible for permanent appointment and for advancement to higher posi-tions according to morit. Application forms may the beding for the Architect to the Council (A), County Hall, West-minster Bridge, London, S.E.I., enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope. CARVARTION OF LONDON. CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE. ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYOR'S. Applications are invited for the following appointments in the City Surveyor's office: Assistant Architects and Surveyor's Salary up to £475 p.s. (inclusive of consolidated bonus), according to age qualification and expreince. Applications are invited for the following appointments in the City Surveyor's office : Applications are invited for the following appointments in the City Surveyor's office to the Royal Institute of British Architects or the Royal Institute of British Architects or the Royal Institute of British Architects or (Building Sub-division). The appointments are for the present on a temporary basis, and will be concerned principally with the reinstatement of war damage to a variety of types of properties. In the event of estab-lishment to the permanent suff temporary service will count for the purposes of superannuation, and applications. The appointments will be event of estab-lishment of the purposes of superannuation, and applications. The appointments will be required to pass a medical examination. The sential.

examination. Previous experience with a Municipal body is not essential. Applications, endorsed "Technical Staff," to be made to George Holliday, F.R.I.C.S., City Sur-veyor, 55-61, Moorgate, K.C.2, giving the follow-ing particulars .- Scrice with Armed Forces, age, qualification or intentions in connection there-with, previous training, positions and experience, date when available to commence duties if selected, together with copies of two testimonials. 1085 1085

Relected, together with copies of two testimonials. Ides Interventional and the country of two testimonials. Interventional and the country of two testimonials. Interventional and the country of the appointment of Technical Assistant (Research) in the Country Planning Department. The salary will be in accordance with A.P.T., Grade VI (595-5660 p.a.) of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service. The person appointed will be a travelling officer and therefore required to keep a car, and will for the time being in force. The post is subject the person appointed will be terminable by there calendar months' notice on either side. Candidates should preferably have a degree of a British University in Geography or Economics. And have had practical experience in research and survey work. Ability in statistical analysis and araphic representation will be a madvantage. Application, stating are deacation, qualifica-tive previsions of the County Planning Officer, Litton Lodge, Clifton Road, Winchester, not later be made and experience, together with the names of two persons to whom reference may be made, station degre, Clifton Road, Winchester, not later than Monday, 28th June, 1943.

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

The Castle, Winchester. June, 1948. 1064

CITY OF LIVERPOOL. ARCHITECTURAL AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT. The Council of the City of Liverpool invite applications from members of the Royal Institute of British Architects for the following appoint-ments in the Architectural and Housing Depart-ment. Fiz. :---

ARCHITECTURAL (HOUSING) SECTION. (1) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade

(1) ASSISTANT ARCHITEUT. A.F.I., Grade
(2) ASSISTANT ARCHITEUT. A.P.T., Grade
(3) JUNOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.
(3) JUNOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.
(4) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade
(4) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade

THOMAS ALKER, Town Clerk.

Liverpool. June, 1948.

June, 1948. 1065 SALOP COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the appointment of a JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. on A.P.T., Grades I and II (2300 × 215 to 2465 per annum). Applicants should have had previous experience in an Architect's office, and preference will be given to candidates who have passed or are about to sit for the R.I.B.A. Intermediate examination. The appointment will be subject for its termina-tion to one month's notice in writing on either side; to the terms of the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service, and to the pro-visions of the Local Government Superannuation Act. 1937.

visions of the Local Government Superanneau Act. 1937. The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination. Application forms may be obtained from the County Architect, Mr. A. G. Chant, F.R.I.B.A., 5, Beimont, Shrewsbury, to whom they must be returned, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, not later than Thurs-day, 1st July. 1948. G. C. GODBER. Clerk of the Council.

1063

Shirehall, Shrewsbury. June, 1948.

 Wednesday, 30th June, 1948.
 1091

 CANTERBURY EDUCATION COMMITTEE. COLLEGE OF ART. SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

 Required in Scotember a Full-time STUDIO MASTER, for work in connection with the Finals Course. The College is approved by the R.I.B.A. as a Listed School. Candidates must be Associates or Fellows of the R.I.B.A., preferably school trained and with some professional experi-ence in Architecture. Previous teaching experi-ence is desirable but not essential. Salary scale £300, plus £15 to £555, plus a graduate allowance of £30. Up to ten increments may be allowed for suitable professional experience. Applications, giving full particulars of training. Applications, and experience, should be sent to the Frincipal as soon as possible.

 LAWES GREEN

JAMES GREEN, Chief Education Officer. 78, London Road, Canterbury. 1088

CITY OF NORWICH. CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT. SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT. Applications are invited for the above per-manent position. in Grade v, A.P.T. Division, i.e., £50 to £570 per annum. Candidates must have had experience in the preparation and administration of planning month's notice on either side, and be subject to the provisions of the Local Govennment Super-annuation Act, 1937. The successful candidate will, therefore, be required to pass a medical examination.

Relationship to members of the Council or their staff must be declared in the application. Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

qualification. Applications, stating age, qualifications by ex-amination, experience and present position, accom-panied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be received by the City Engineer, City Hall, Norwich, not later than the first post on Wednesday, 30th June, 1948. 1093

BOROUGH OF ROMFORD.

BOROUGH OF ROMFORD. The Council propose to undertake the erection of 120 permanent two-storey flats on the Gobions Estate. Chase Cross Road, Romford, and invite the submission of names and addresses of persons or firms wishing to tertiler, which should be sent to desare. A. S. Wilson & Partners, Chartered Quantity Surveyors. 8. Princes Street, Storeys Gate. Westminster, S.W.I. The flats will be divided into four groups, com-tenders may be submitted for one or more groups. Bills of Quantities and Specifications will be despatched to intending tenderers on 13th July. 1948, and applications for same must be made on or before last July 1948, when the latest date for corecipt of completed tenders will be notified. A deposit of 23 S. is required, and will be funded upon receipt of a bona fide tender. Copies of all documents, drawings and Form of the office of the Quantity Surveyors. The faceptate of any tender by the Council fundities and the onfore of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Romford, or act he office of the Quantity Surveyors. The acceptance of any tender by the Council the alter to the approval of the Minister of Health, and the Council do not bind themselves the office of the lowest of any tender, and reserve groups. J. TWINN.

J. TWINN, Town Clerk

Town Hall, Romford.

Town Hall, Romford. 100 SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the appointment of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT in the above Department. The post will be in Grade VI of the A.P. and T. Division of the National Scale of Salaries, riss, 2595 per annum, rising to 6660 per annum. The appointment will be subject to the Council's Conditions of Service in force from time to the conditions of Service in force from time to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Candidates must have passed the final examination of the R.I.B.A., and preferably have had exprisence in Architez-torations, giving full details of age, quali-fications and experience, should be forwarded, logether with copies of three testimonials, to reach the undersigned by the 1st July, 1948. Candidates must disclose in writing if they are related to any member or senior official of the Council. Canvassing members of the Council, either directly or indirectly will disqualify. B. O. HARELS, F.B.I.B.A., Council were the official of the Council were the official of the Council were the official of the the official of the Council. Canvassing members of the Council, either directly or indirectly will disqualify.

R. O. HARRIS, F.B.I.B.A., County Architect.

Park Street, Taunton. 12th June, 1948.

 12th June, 1948.
 1108

 ROYAL BURGH OF INVERNESS.
 BURGH ARCHITECT'S AND TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

 APPOINTMENT OF DEPARTMENT.
 APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY BURGH PLANNING OFFICER.

 The above Council invite applications for the appointment of a Deputy Burgh Planning Officer.
 at a salary in accordance with Grade V of the J.I.C. Scale. Salary to be fixed according to qualifications and experience. A suitably quali-fied candidate could receive a consolidated salary of £570 per annum. Should the successful appli-cant be married, the Council will make available housing accommodation if required.

 Applicants must be Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute, and should preferably hold a recognized qualification in Surveying.

 Pratical experience in the preparation of Planning Schemes for Urban Areas is desirable.

 The appointment is permanent, and will be ter-minable by two months' motice in writing on ether side.

 The supcincent will applicant will be required to pass a medical examination, and will be subject to

The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination, and will be required to pass a medical examination, and will be subject to the Provisions of the Local Government Super-annuation Act. Applications, stating age, sex, whether married or single, qualifications, present position and salary, previous positions, and details of experi-ence, together with the names of two people to whom reference can be made, should be sent to the subscriber not later than Wednesdy, Zist July, 1948.

JAMES CAMERON. Town Clerk.

xlviii

Town House, Inverness. 8th June, 1948.

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HEBER DAVIES, Town Clerk,

Town Hall, Reigate.

1110 June, 1948

June, 1948. BOROUGH OF WORTHING. BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the following ppointments on the permanent establishment of he Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Depart-nent.----

ment: (a) SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.P.T., Grade V. Commencing salary £520, rising by three annual increments (£15×£15×£20) to £570 per annum. (b) SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. A.P.T., Grade III. Commencing salary £450, rising by three annual increments of £15 to £495 per annum.

rising by three annual increments of \$15 to £495 per ansum. Candidates for (a) must be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects and possees a sound knowledge of the design, construction and specification of all types of building work carried out by a Local Authority, with special experience in School design and construction. Candidates for (b) should also be qualified and have a good general experience in the preparation of drawings and specifications for all types of new buildings, adaptations, etc. The appointments will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service of Local Government Officers, to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the successful candidates passing satisfactorily a medical ex-amination.

candidates passing satisfactorily a medical ex-amination. Applications, endoraed respectively "Senior Architectural Assistant (Education)" or "Senior Architectural Assistant (General)," stating age, qualifications, present and previous appointents and experience, with dates, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be forwarded to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Town Hall, Worthing, not later than 30th June, 1949.

ERNEST G. TOWNSEND, Town Clerk

Town Hall, Worthing. 8th June, 1948.

8th June, 1948. CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the appointment of DEPUTY COUNTY PLANNING OFFICER, at a consolidated salary of £850 to 21.010 a year. Candi-dates must be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute and hold at least one other professional or academic gualification. They must have had a wide experience of Planning technique and administration either with a Planning Authority or with the Central Govern-ment.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the passing of a medical examination. Applications, together with the names of two referees, should be received by the undersigned not later than the 12th July, 1948. CHARLES PHYTHIAN. Circk of the County Council. Shire Hall, Castle Hill, Cambridge. 105 BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS. APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ARCHITEC-TURAL ASSISTANT. Applications are invited for appointment as Senior Architectural Assistant, in the Borough Engineer and Survoys's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade V (2520, rising by two increments of £15 and one of £20 to £570 per Condicines achould have had mutable architec-

in accordance with Grace of 220 to 2570 per anum). Candidates should have had suitable architec-tural training, and considerable experience in housing design and in general architectural work. They must hold the examination of the Roval Institute of British Architects, or some similar qualification by examination. The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice on either side, and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Super-annuation Act, 1937. Applications, stating age, qualifications, train-ing and experience, together with the names of three gentlemen to whom reference may be made. should be forwarded, endorsed "Senior Architec-tural Assistant," to the undersigned, before Monday, the 5th July. 1948. PERCY SMALLMAN. Town Clerk.

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Municipal Offices, Weymouth. June, 1948.

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CITY AND COUNTY OF BRISTOL. CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTANENT. MARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. MAR

(a) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, at a salary according to qualifications and experience within the range £550-£750 a year. (b) CLERK OF WORKS, at a salary of £10 a

week. For post (a) some form of contributory super-anuation will be provided, with the opportunity of entering or continuing in a scheme adminis-tered under the Local Government Superannuation Acts. Candidates should have the R.I.B.A. quali-fication of at least Associateship, and have had responsible experience in the design and construc-tion of buildings, with particular reference to Housing. ousing

Housing. For post (b) applicants should be about 40 years of age, have had sound practical experience in the building "Hade, and be able to prepare progress reports, set out buildings, and take responsibility for supervision of contracts. The persons appointed will be required to work in Hemel Hempstead, and to reside in the district. The Corporation cannot offer residential accommo-detion

The sequence of the constraints of on the constraints of the constraints

County Buildings, Capar-File. County Buildings, Capar-File. 104 COUNTY BOROTIGH OF BOURNEMOUTH EDUCATION COMMITTER. SOUTHERN COLLEGE OF ART. Principal: F. F. COURYNE, A.T.D. (Lond.). Andications are invited for the full-time post of ASSISTANT LECTURER in Architectural Subjects to commence duties in Soptember, 1948. Candidates must hold the Associateship of the R.I.B.A. Teaching experience is desirable, but not necessary. Salary in accordance with the Teachers' Burnham Scale of Salaries. Porms of andication may be obtained from the Education Officer, Town Hall, Bournemouth. 1037

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE. Tenders are required for remodelling of the following buildings :--"Eastfields," Victoria Road, Rushden : as a Nurgery

Nursery. "Brackley House," Brackley : as a Home for

"Eastfields," Victoria Road, Bushden: as a "Brackley House," Brackley: as a Home for Harded.
 "Brackley House," Brackley: as a Home for the Aged.
 "Brackley House," Brackley: as a Home for the above are invited to send in their names to the County Architect, County Hall, North-ampton, not later than first post on Wednesday, 30th June, 1948, stating for which works they wish to tender. From the names sent in the Committee will select firms to be invited to tender.
 The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
 LALAN TURNER, Clerk of the County Council.
 County Hall, Northampton.
 MINGSTON-UPON-HULL EDUCATION AUTHORITY.
 COLLEGE OF ART AND CRAFTS.
 SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE (RECOGNIZED BY THE R.I.B.A).
 Required, as soon as possible, a HEAD OF THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.
 Conducts a Five Year Diploma Course, and is recognized for exemption throughout the De-partment. Permission to engage in private possess a Degree or Diploma for a recognized School of Architecture and be qualified to under-take some lectures and studio supervision, and to organize the instruction throughout the De-particie is normally granted to members of the College staff.
 Salary: Burnham Technical Scale, Grade III (i.e., 2950 × 225-21.060, with additional allowances in accordance with Burnham Technical Scale, Grade III (i.e., 2950 × 225-21.060, with additional allowances in accordance with Burnham Technical Scale.
 Particulars of appointment and application forms (to be returned not later than Staturday, to bost prevence from the Inter tor of Educa-tion, Guildhall, Kingston-upon-Hull.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM. METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM. HOUSING AND PUBLIC BULLDINGS DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the permanent appointment of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. in the Housing and Public Buildings Depart-ment. Sulary : A.P.T.. Grade I. of the National Scales (£390×£15-£435), plus London weighting of £20 at ages 21 to 25, and £30 at age 25 and over. Candidates should be up to the Intermediate standard of the R.I.B.A. and previous local government experience will be an advantage. Applications, on the official form, which may be obtained from me, must be returned, together with copies of not more than three recent testi-monials, not later than noon on Monday, 28th June, 1948. CYRIL F. THATCHER

CYRIL F. THATCHER. Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Fulham, S.W.6. June, 1948.

Town Hall, Fulham, S.W.6. June, 1948. CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT. Andications are invited for the appointment of SENIOR CLERK (Male). at a consolidated salary in accordance with the Hicker Clerical Division of the National Scale of Salaries (£440 by £15 to £450 per annum). Candidates must be competent shorthand writers, should have had a wide Local Government experience, including a knowledge of the function-ing of the various Departments of both County and District Councils. Experience of the prepara-tion of reports and the assembly of material for Committee meetings is essential. The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the passing of a medical examination. Applications, stating age, qualifications, experi-nece, previous and present appointments, and e-companied by copies of two recent testimonials, should be received by the undersigned not later than 5th July, 1948. CHARLES PHYTHIAN, Clerk of the County Council. Shire Hall, Castle Hill, Cambridge. 1078

Clerk of the County Council. Shire Hall, Castle Hill, Cambridge. 1078 COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH. APPOINTMENT OF A SENIOR ARCHITEC. TIRAL ASSISTAT. Applications are invited for the appointment of a senior architectural Assistant, in the Borough a senior architectural experience. The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act. Salary will be in accordance with Grade V of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scales (£520 C.T.T. There is no form of application, but candidates nother relevant details. Copies of not more than there recent details. Copies of not more than there recent details. Copies of the Borough Superveyor. Town Hall, Ipswich, not later than Menday. 28th June. 1962 "Canvassing will discut to and discles of the knowledge related to any member of any senior officer of the Council he must disclose that in writing when submitting his applica-tion. J. G. BARE.

J. G. RARR. Town Clerk.

1062

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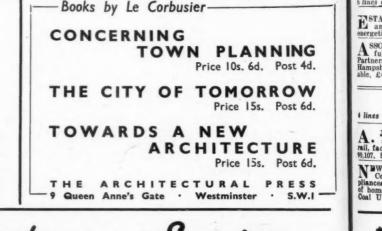
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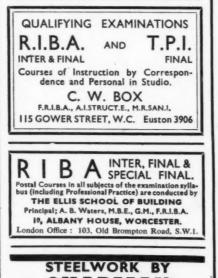
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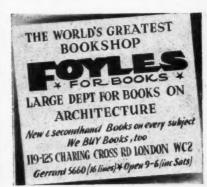
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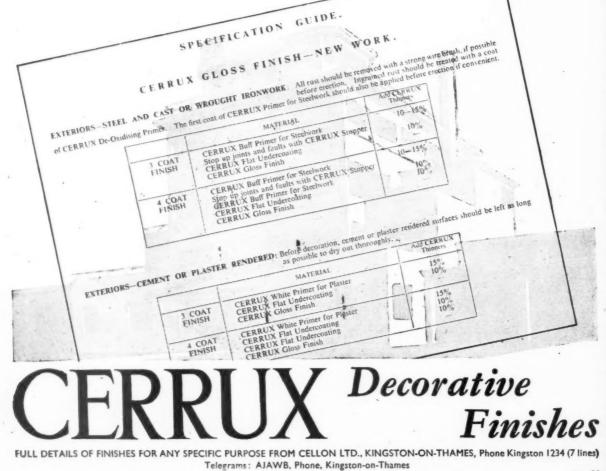
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