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	E ATS DEPT.		The Architects' JOURNAL for April 21, 1949
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		of all kinds lished in tw mentioned t IEE IES IGE IHVE	sary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committees 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 not the word LONDON is implicit in the address. Institution of Electrical Engineers. Savoy Place, W.C.2. Temple Bar 7676 Illuminating Engineering Society. 32, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Abbey 5215 Institution of Gas Engineers. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. Sloane 8606 Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1. Sloane 3158 Incorporated Institute of British Decorators. Drayton House, Gordon Street,
	standard contents		W.C.1. Euston 2450 Institute of Landscape Architects. 12, Gower Street, W.C.1. Museum 1783 Institute of Arbitrators, 35/37, Hastings House, 10, Norfolk Street,
	every issue does not necessarily contain all these contents, but they are	ЮВ	Strand, W.C.2. Temple Bar 4071 Institute of Builders. 48, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Museum 7197
	the regular features which continually recur.	IRA ISE	Institute of Refrigeration. Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1. Monarch 7391 Institute of Registered Architects. 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Institution of Structural Engineers. 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. Lead Industries Development Council. Eagle House, Jermyn Street, S.W.1.
	NEWS and COMMENT	LMBA	Whitehall 7264 London Master Builders' Association. 47, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Museum 3891 MARS Group (English Branch of CIAM). 34, Gordon Square, W.C.1.
	Diary News Architects' Commonplace Book Astragal's Notes and Topics	MOA MOE MOH	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. 55, Whitehall, S.W.1. Ministry of Education. Curzon Street House, Curzon Street, W.1. Mayfair 9400 Ministry of Labour and National Service. St. James's Square, S.W.1. Ministry of Supply. Shell Mex House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. Gerrard 6933 Ministry of Transport. Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, S.W.1. Ministry of Town and Country Planning. 32-33, St. James's Square, S.W.1.
	Letters Societies and Institutions	MOW NAMMC	Ministry of Works. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1. Whitehall 8411 Natural Asphalte Mine-Owners and Manufacturers Council.
	TECHNICAL SECTION	NAS NBR NCBMP	94, Petty France, S.W.1. Abbey 1010 National Association of Shopfitters. 9, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Abbey 5277/8 National Buildings Record. 37, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7. Kensington 8161 National Council of Building Material Producers. 2, Caxton Street, S.W.1. Abbey5111
	Information Sheets	NFBTE	National Federation of Building Trades Employers. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1. Langham 4041 National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, Federal House.
	Information Centre Current Technique	NFHS NHBRC	Cedars Road, Claphan, S.W.4. Macaulay 4451 National Federation of Housing Societies. 13, Suffolk St., S.W.1. Whitehall 2881/2/3 National House Builders Registration Council. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.
	Questions and Answers	NPL	National Physical Laboratory. Head Office, Teddington. Langham 4041 Molesey 1380
	Prices	NSAS	National Smoke Abatement Society. Chandos House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. Abbey 1359 National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty.
	The Industry	PEP PWB	42, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. Whitehall 0211/2 Political and Economic Planning. 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. Whitehall 7245 Post War Building, Directorate of. Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House,
	PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT	RCA RIAS	Reinforced Concrete Association. 94, Petty France, S.W.1. Whitehall 9936 Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. 15, Rutland Square, Edinburgh. Edinburgh 20396
	CURRENT BUILDINGS	RIBA RICS RFAC RS	Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1. Welbeck 5721 Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. 12, Great George St., S.W.1. Whitehall 5322 Royal Fine Art Commission. 22A, Queen Ann.e's Gate, S.W.1. Whitehall 3935 Royal Society. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. Regent 3335
	HOUSING STATISTICS	RSA RSI RIB SBPM SCR	Royal Society of Arts. 6, John Adam Street, W.C.2. Temple Bar 8274 Royal Sanitary Institute. 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. Sloane 5134 Rural Industries Bureau. 35, Camp Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19, Wimbledon 5101 Society of British Paint Manufacturers. 20, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Regent 6347 Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR. 14, Kensington Square, London, W.8.
	Architectural Appointments Wanted and Vacant	SE	Society of Engineers. 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Abbey 7244 School Furniture Manufacturers' Association. 30, Cornhill, London, E.C.3.
		SIA	Mansion House 3921 Structural Insulation Association. 14, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. Central 4444 Society of Industrial Artists. Room 243, Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand,
		SNHTPC	E.C.1. Metropolitan 8344 Scottish National Housing & Town Planning Council. Hon. sec., Robert Pollock, Town Clerk, Rutherglen.
		SPAB	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. Holborn 2646
	No. 2828] [Vol. 109 THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, 5.W.1. 'Phone : Whitehall 0611	TCPA TDA TPI TTF WDC	Town and Country Planning Association. 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Timber Development Association. 75, Cannon Street, E.C.4. Town Planning Institute. 18, Ashley Place, S.W.1. Timber Trades Federation. 81, Cannon Street, E.C.4. War Damage Commission. Devonshire House, Mayfair Place, Piccadilly, W.1.
	Price 9d.	WEDA	Mayfair 8866 Welfare Equipment Development Association. 61, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.
	Registered as a Newspaper.	ZDA	City 4263/4 Zinc Development Association. Lincoln House, Turl Street, Oxford. Oxford 47988



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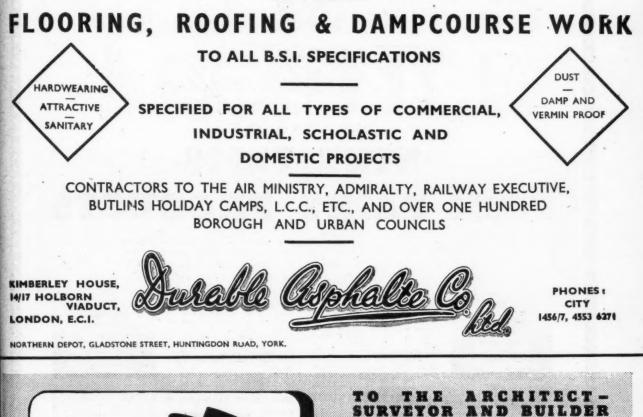
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iv

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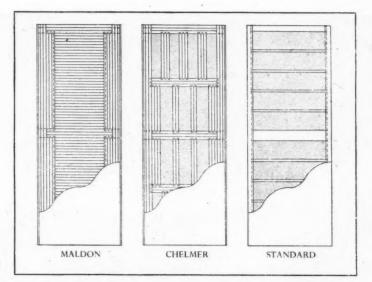
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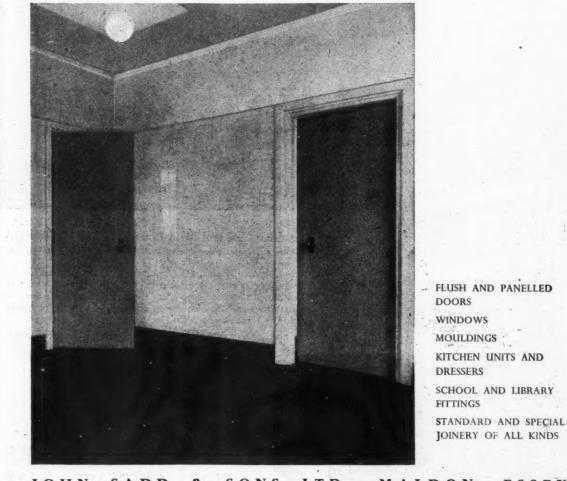
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Fireplaces



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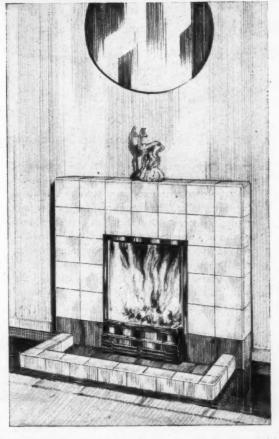
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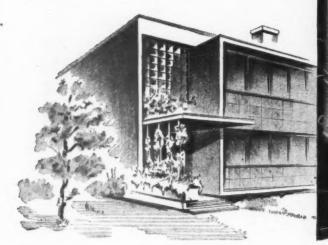
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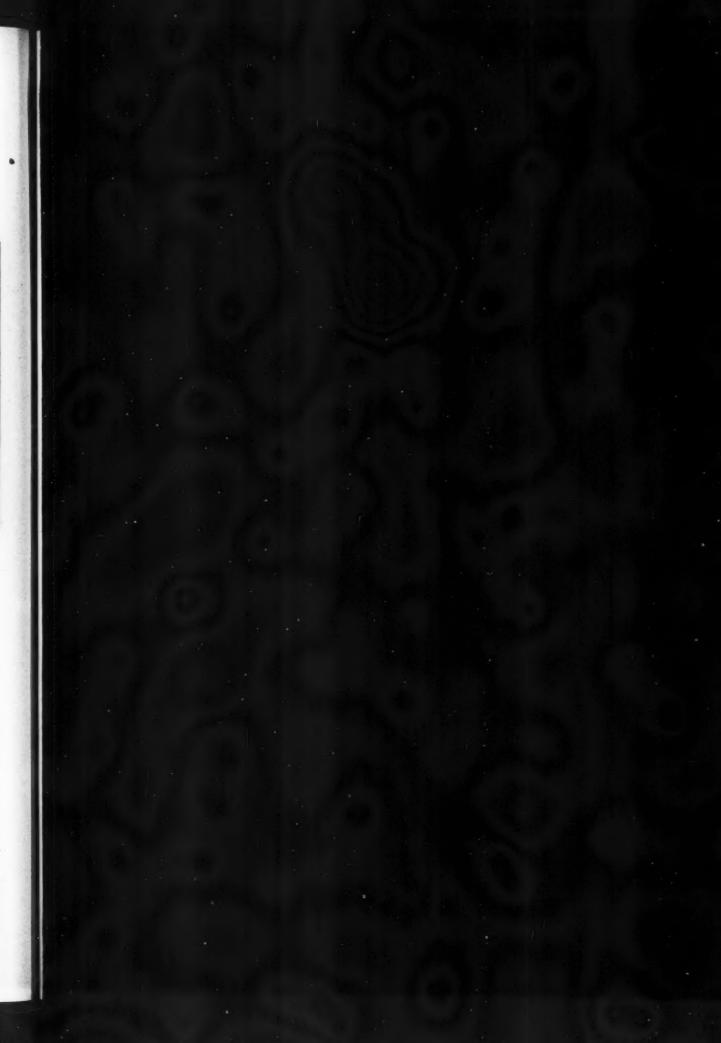
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The magnificent China Clippers reached their zenith by the middle of the 19th century. The first of the season's cargoes of tea to reach London secured a premium, and this inspired many famous races of which that of 1866 is still a classic in Mincing Lane. Five clippers left Foo-Chow as nearly as possible together, *Fiery Cross, Taeping, Serica, Ariel* and *Taitsung*, the flower of the fleet. *Fiery Cross* was the first to load her final chest and cast off early on May 29th; *Ariel* followed on the same day and the remainder before another two days were past.

Fresh Trade Winds were found in the Indian Ocean and on this run they averaged 320 miles in twenty four Painting by Rowland Hilder, R.I., S.M.A., M.S.I.A.

CHINA CLIPPERS

hours. The Cape of Good Hope was rounded on July 14th with Fiery Cross leading Ariel by less than a day. Twenty days later Fiery Cross was on the equator with Ariel still one day astern. Taeping and Taitsung had by now each gained one day and Serica two days. Variable breezes were encountered and Fiery Cross became becalmed for twenty-four hours. So it was that between the Azores and the English Channel, Taeping and Serica passed the Taitsung and Fiery Cross and closed on Ariel, with Taeping leading Serica by about six hours. At dawn on September 5th the two clippers sighted each other running for the Lizard. They were about five miles apart, beam and beam, steering on slightly converging courses. Taeping, Ariel and Serica, swept up the Thames on the same tide and docked within a few hours of each other on September 6th. Fiery Cross passed Deal on the 7th and Taitsung on the 9th, each 101 days out of Foo-Chow.

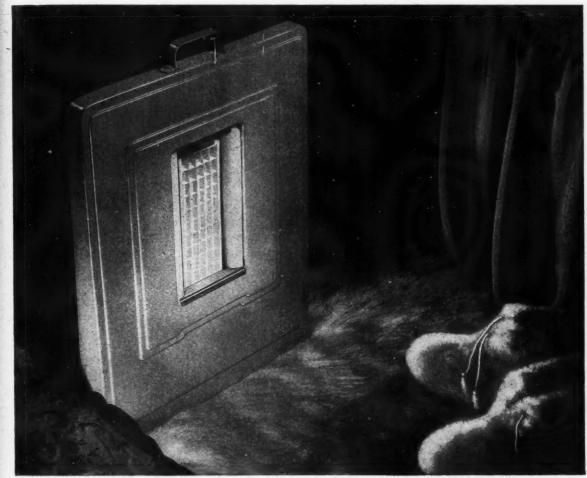
Taeping won this race by a bare twelve minutes, having made, with Ariel and Serica, the 16.000 mile voyage in ninety-nine days. Between them they brought home five million pounds weight of tea. These lovely ships were evenly matched and the race was fairly contested with a close and exciting finish. It was one of the finest ocean races ever sailed and a triumph of superb seamanship.

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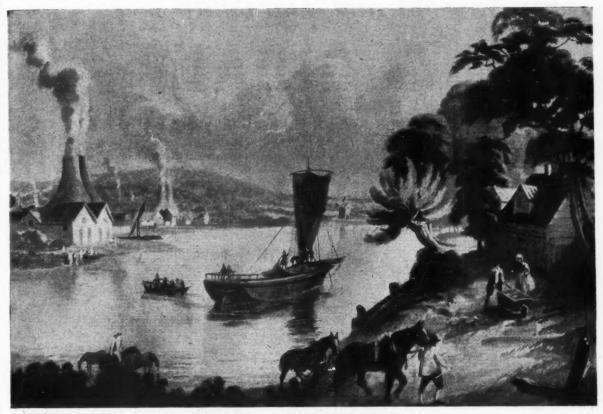
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POTTERY THROUGH THE AGES 'NO. 17



ENGLISH TIN-GLAZED POTTERY

The art of making tin-glazed pottery was practised in Ancient Babylon. Its development can be traced from Persia to North Africa, and thence through Spain, Italy and the Netherlands to England, where it was introduced about 1550 by Flemish potters.

The Southwark and Lambeth districts of London became the first important centres for making "gallyware", as it was then called. Tin from Cornwall, fused with lead oxide and glass, was used to produce the special opaque white glaze or enamel which, at its best gave the ware a surface somewhat resembling Chinese porcelain—although the body beneath was an ordinary porous earthenware. The ware was fired, then glazed and painted before being fired a second time. Painting on the friable, absorbent glaze demanded great skill and certainty of touch, but—compared with earlier English pottery—the tin-glazed ware offered far greater possibilities for the use of bright colours, especially blues, greens, purple, red, orange and yellow.

From about 1628 onwards, wine bottles, posset pots, plates, dishes, mugs and drug jars of a distinctive English type were produced in London, Bristol and Liverpool. But the influences on English design and decoration of Flemish pottery, Rhineland stoneware, Italian polychrome maiolica and, above all, of Chinese Ming blue and white porcelain are clearly to be traced.

In the latter part of the 17th century, interchanges of pottery craftsmen between England and Holland took place, and many Dutch potters from Delft settled in Lambeth. Our illustration, based on an old painting by J. Laporte, shows the arrival of some of these. The horse ferry between Lambeth and Millbank is seen in the foreground and, on the Lambeth side of the river, several potters' kilns.

All English tin-glazed wares eventually became known as delftware-although this type of pottery was being made in Lambeth long before Delft itself became famous. Most of the English delftware was made for practical use, but large dishes or "chargers" were sometimes used for decorative purposes, painted with biblical scenes, royal portraits, coats of arms, floral designs and geometrical patterns. After the introduction of cream-coloured earthenware by Josiah Wedgwood about 1765, the demand for the delightfully painted but expensive delftware gradually declined and the technique had practically disappeared by the end of the century.



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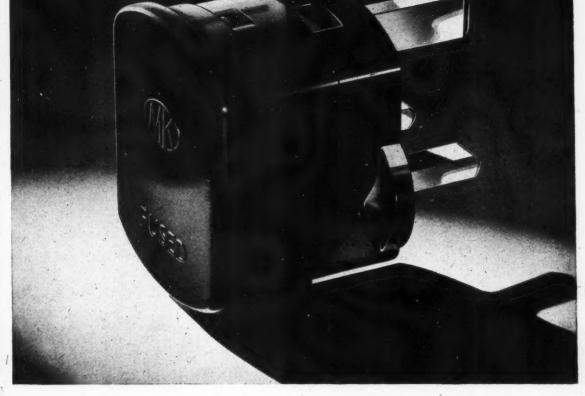
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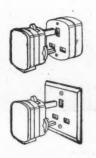
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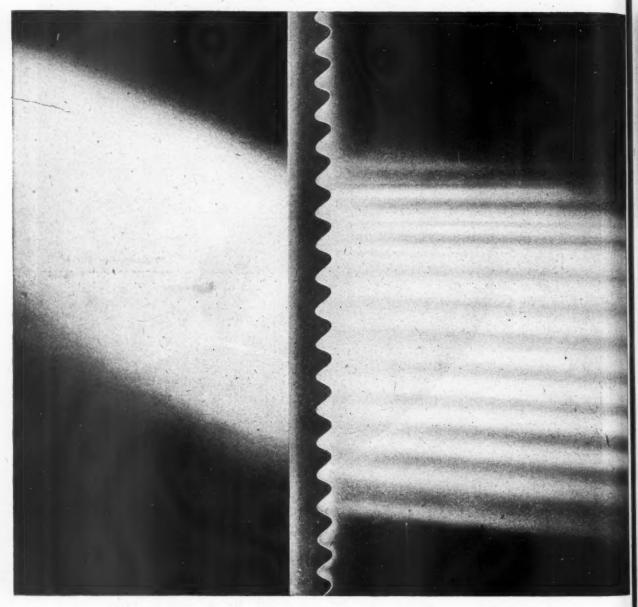
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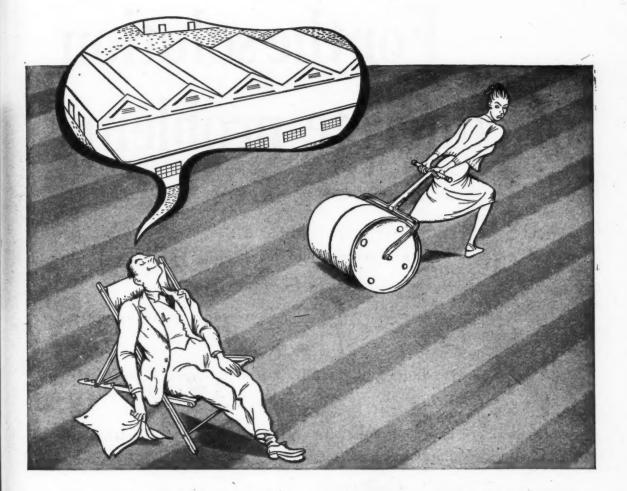
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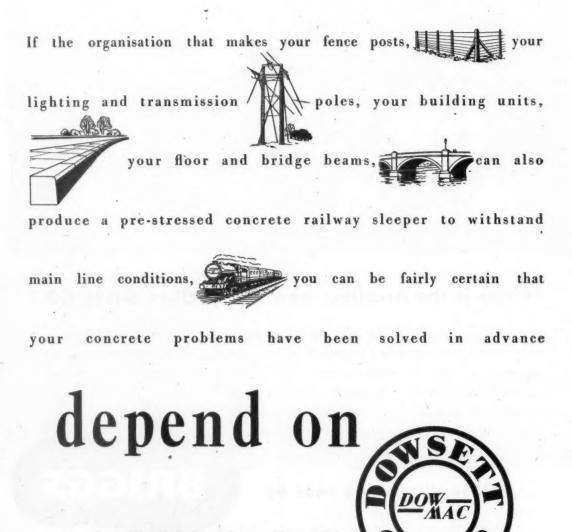
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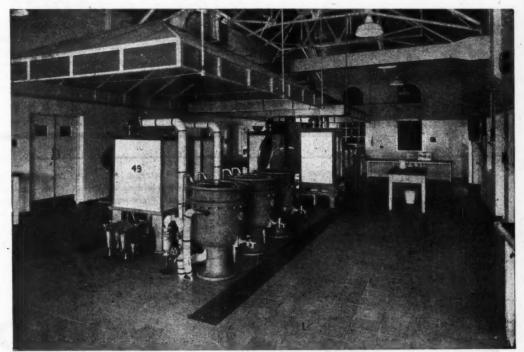
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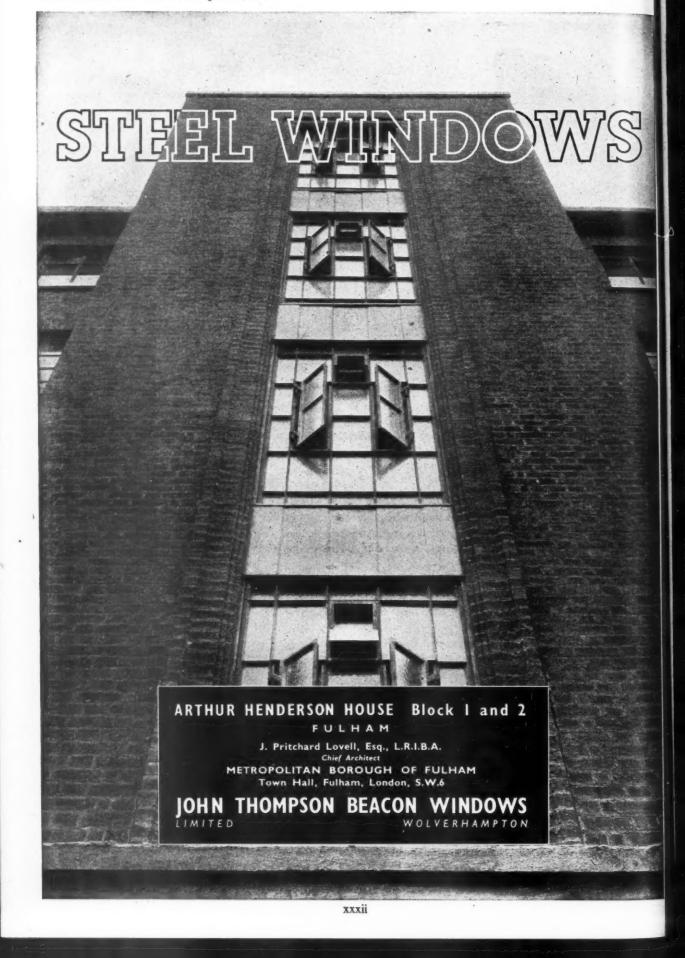
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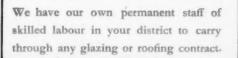
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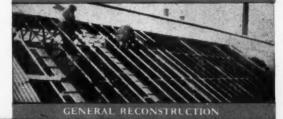
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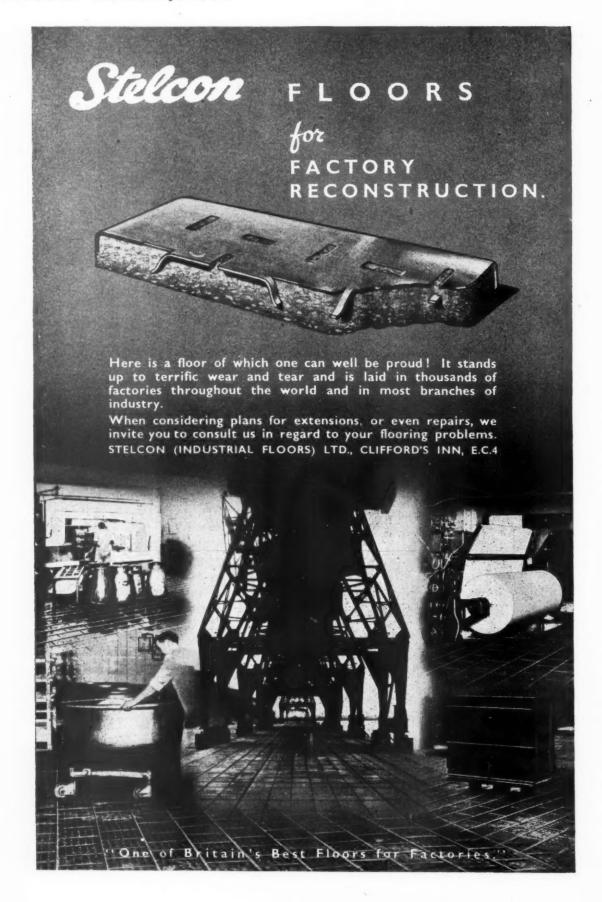
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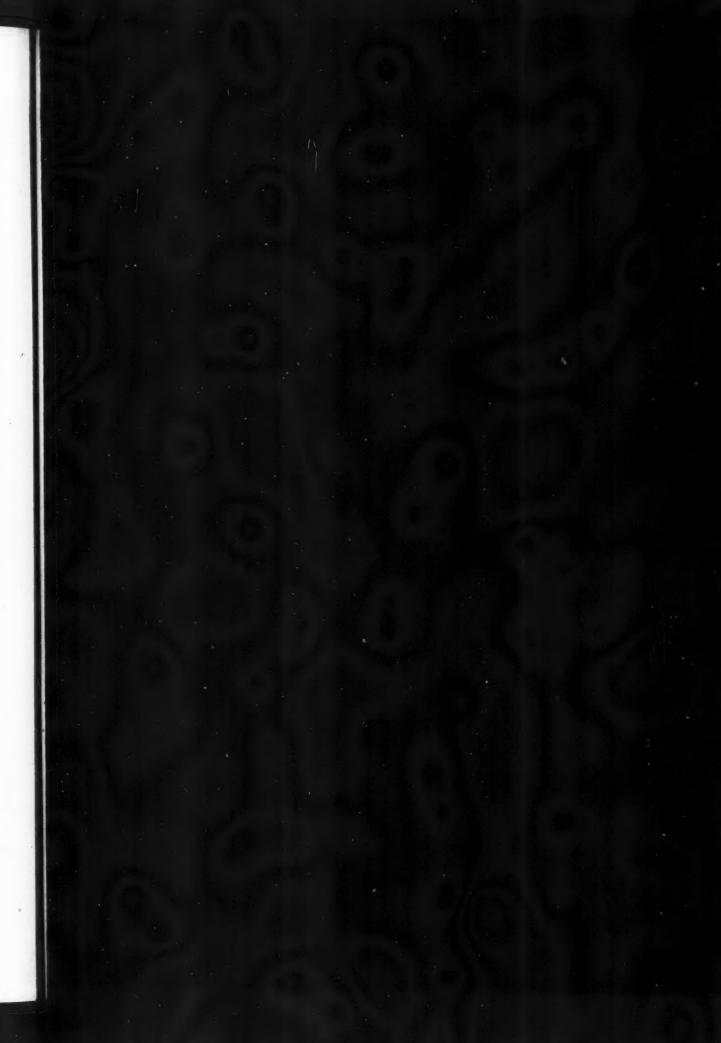
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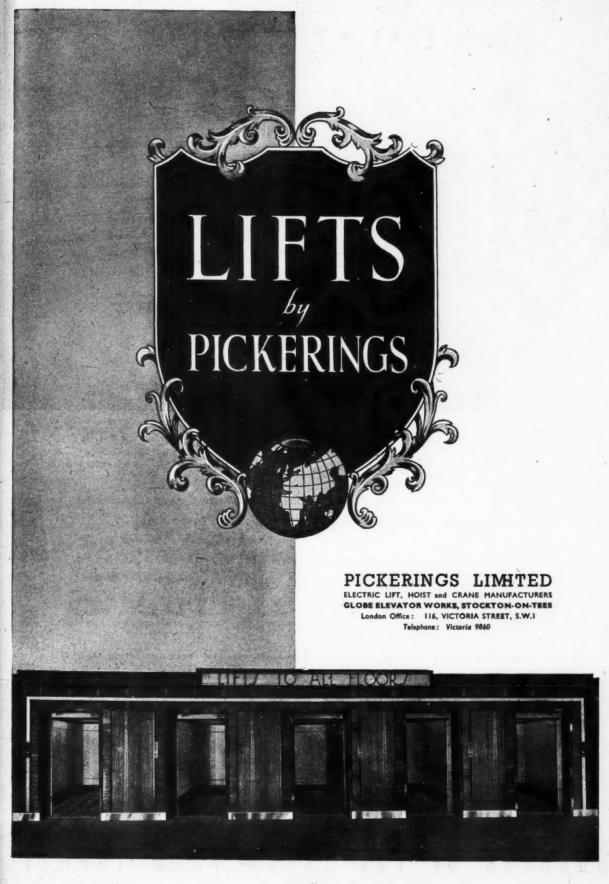
As from Monday 28th March, 1949, our London Office will be operative, and the address and telephone No. are 36 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Abbey 1477/8

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for April 21, 1949









THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for April 21, 1949

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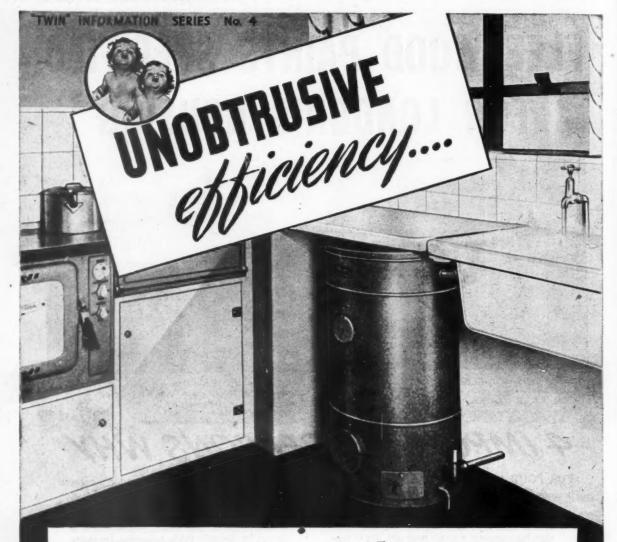
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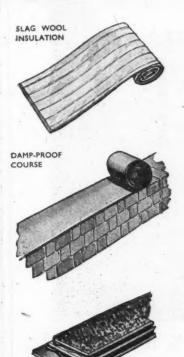
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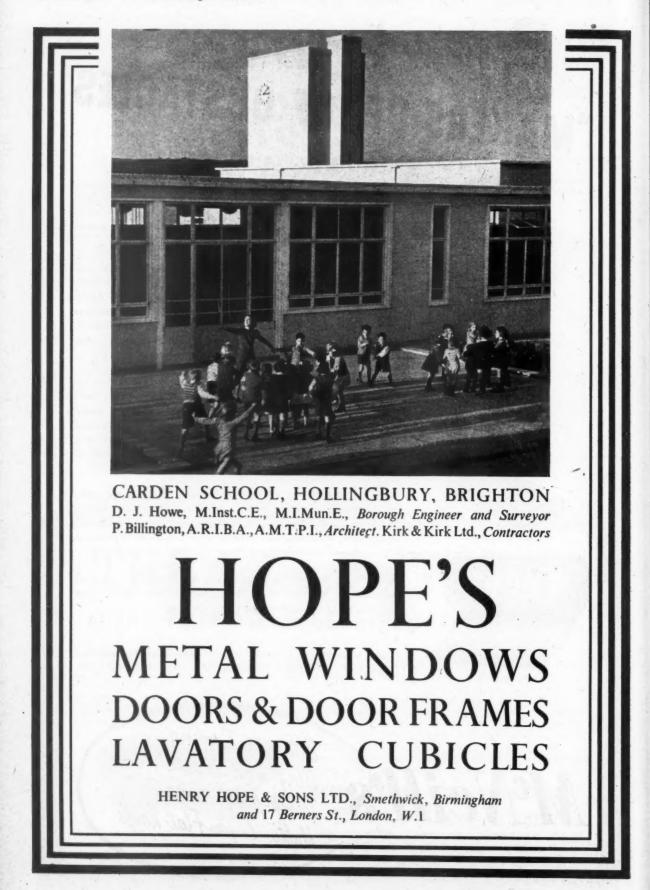
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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for April 21, 1949



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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 15s. 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 175. 6d. each ; carriage 1s. extra.

APRIL DIARY F OR MAY IUN

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.

ABERDEEN. A BERDEEN. Trade Exhibition. At the Caledonian Hotel, Aberdeen. (Sponsor, D. Anderson & Son Ltd.) May 10-12

AMSTERDAM. International Exhibition of Industrial Design. Stedeljk Municipal Museum. (Sponsors of British section, British Council and Council of Industrial UNTIL MAY 20

BIRMINGHAM. British Industries Fair. Birmingham and London. MAY 2-13

BRADFORD. Design Week organized by the Council of Industrial Design. De-tails to be announced locally. SEPT. 12-17

BRISTOL. Design Week organized by the Council of Industrial Design. Details to be announced locally. JUNE 13-18

DUNDEE. NDEE. Trade Exhibition. At the Royal British Hotel, Dundee. (Sponsor At the APRIL 26-28 D. Anderson & Son Ltd.)

FOLKESTONE. TPI Country Meeting. W. L. Platts. Administrative Problems in Relation to Securing Amenity. Sir Pat-tick Abercrombie. Some Planning Problems of Coastal Towns. At Folkestone. MAY 20-22

INVERNESS. Trade Exhibition. At the Caledonian Hotel, Inverness. (Sponsor, D. Anderson & Son Ltd.) MAY 17-19

LISBON. LISBON. The Sixteenth International Congress of the History of Art. De-tails, Sir Leigh Ashton, Victoria and Albert Museum, S.W.7. UNTIL APRIL 24

LONDON. International Architectural Student Exhibition. Regent Street Polytechnic School of Architecture, Little Titchfield Street. (Sponsors, British Archi-tectural Students' Association.) APRIL 21-25

International Architectural Students Con-ference. Opening at RIBA at 11 a.m. Further sessions to be held at RIBA and AA. (Spon-sor, International Union of Students and British Architectural Students Association. **APRIL 21-27**

Reception by the President and Mrs. Waterhouse. At the RIBA, 66. Portland Place, W.1. 8.15 p.m.-12 midnight. APRIL 29

The Royal Academy Summer Exhibition. At Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. APR. 30-AUG. 7

British Industries Fair. London and Birmingham. MAY 2-13

RIBA Annual General Meeting. At Routland Place, W.1. 6 p.m. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. MAY 3

Exhibition of Packaging Materials at Murray House Exhibition Hall, Murray House, Petty France, S.W.1. (Sponsors, Institute of Packaging and Printing, in col-laboration with the CID.) MAY 3-31

Mr. E. B. Hugh-Jones. Safety as a Factor The First Rees Jeffrey's Triennial Lecture. At the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, TPI.) 5.30 MAY 5 p.m.

Open-air exhibition of paintings in the Embankment Gardens. (Sponsor, LCC.) Weekdays. May 9-21

Building and Engineering Exhibition (Equipment and Materials.) At the Horti-cultural Hall, S.W.1. (Sponsor, "Britain's Det "Exhibitions.) May 16-27

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. RIBA New Schools Exhibition. At the county branch library, Stapleford. MAY 16-21

RIBA New Schools Exhibition. At the county branch library, West Bridgford. May 23-28

SOUTHAMPTON. Design Week organized by the Council of Industrial Design. Details to be announced locally. JULY 11-16

SOUTHEND. Allied Ironfounders' Exhi-bition Train. Passenger Dock, Up Side, Southend Station. (Sponsor, Allied Iron-founders.) UNTIL APRIL 23

ST. ANDREWS. Town and Country Planning Summer School. At the University of St. Andrews, Fife. (Sponsor, AUGUST 20-27 At the AUGUST 20-27

COMPETITIONS

COMPETITIONS Fleet Air Arm Memorial of the 1939-45 War, at Lee-on-Solent, for the Imperial War Graves Commission. Premiums, £100, £60, and £30. Assessor, Edward Maufe, R.A. Conditions from the Secretary, Imperial War Graves Commission, 32, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. Closing date, May 20, 1949.

Design of Community Centre. The In-corporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. Details to be announced by Surveyors. Details to be announced by IAAS, 75, Eaton Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

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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.

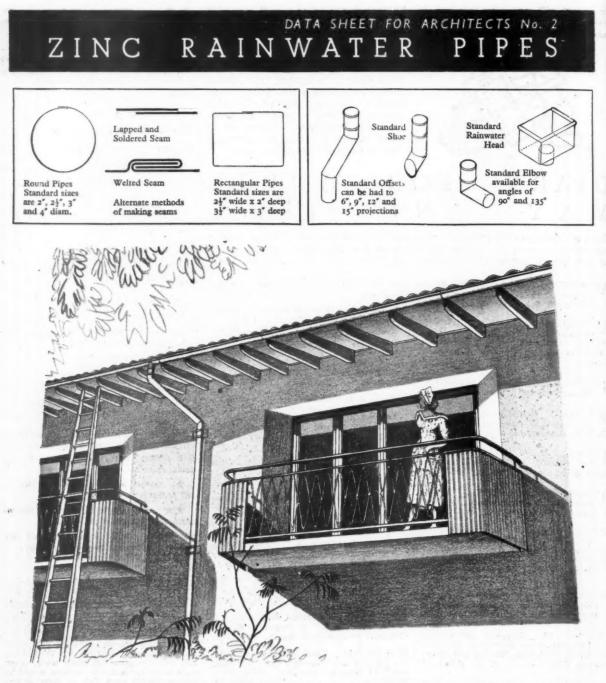
* means spare a second for this, it will probably be worth it.

** 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.

A PLEA FOR FREEDOM IN BUILDING was made recently by Mr. Nigel Hannen, President of the LMBA. Mr. Hannen, who was speaking at a meet-ing of the Central Area No. 3 of the LMBA, ing of the Central Area No. 3 of the LMBA, said that the time has come when, given more scope for initiative, builders would be able to reduce costs, for, to them, it was a question of their livelihood. It was, there-fore, the aim of the association to persuade the Government to return to them, at the carliest ressible moment the freedom that earliest possible moment, the freedom that inspired enthusiasm and enterprise. In the days following the war the associa-

In the days following the war the associa-tion supported the rationalization of the national programme, but whenever supplies eased they had urged, and eventually obtained, an easement, or even de-control. Present conditions were not yet normal. There were still shortages of steel and soft-wood. There were still priority classes of work, which must be encouraged and un-essential work which should be discouraged. The basic requirements of high productivity were an adequate supply of materials and fittings, a balanced labour force and a steady flow of work of all types. The prospects of achieving them were steadily improving. improving.



Zinc rainwater pipes are suitable for draining all but copper roofs. They are light and easy to handle ; and if made of sheet not thinner than No. 12 zinc gauge (23 I.S.W.G.) they are strong and have a maintenance free life of at least 40 years. They can be made to any required shape or size, and this Sheet shows round and rectangular pipes conforming to British Standard 1431 : 1948. Standard lengths of

6', 7' and 8', complete with astragals and ears, are joined by slipping the lower end of each pipe into the top of the next for at least 2''. Standard rainwater heads, offsets (swannecks), elbows and shoes are also available. Further information on rainwater pipes, gutters and other uses of zinc in building can be had from the Association together with a list of publications.



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From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

VISUAL RE-EDUCATION. [From Buildings and Prospects, by John Piper (Architectural Press).]— The incorporation of Picasso and Matisse, Ernst and Miro into our visual philosophy may mean an uncomfortable stretching of the word "picturesque" to embrace our beliefs; but it is certain that if the lessons of these painters are properly learned "pleasing decay" will be found to have a very large place in our present-day visual consciousness. Their works must have a strong bearing on architectural and planning practice in the long run, and the shorter we can make that run the better. They prophesied the beauty as well as the horror of bomb damage, and as visual planners they are at the moment unrivalled. Bomb damage has revealed new beauties in unexpected appositions a rich source of information for the planner who would retain picturesque elements from the past that can be opposed in size, colour and shape to new buildings and groups of buildings, whether by way of contrast or agreement. As to texture, modern painters have left few possibilities unexplored ; surely their works are source-books that can inspire architecture in the future, as painters have inspired architects in the past? For the planner of the future, the visually re-educated planner, it will not be merely a question of retaining and incorporating the *best* existing buildings, but a question of using existing buildings that will be an enrichment, or will form a knot of interest, or allow an area of rest, or even a note of agitation.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF COCKINGTON is to be restored. Work is to commence on this church at Cockington, near Torquay, soon after Easter. Six years ago bomb-blast exposed serious damage to the roof from death watch beetle, £18,000 is needed for reroofing. The parish has raised £3,000 and is now appealing for the balance. The church incorporates a chapel begun in 1070, and except for the Tudor sanctuary, most of the building dates from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Donations should be sent to the Rev. F. Roy Chatfield, Cockington Vicarage, Torquay.

THE NEED FOR EFFICIENT SOLID FUEL BURNING APPLIANCES in every home is stressed in the annual report of the Coal Utilization Joint Council. The primary aim of the Council, says the report, is to promote the efficient use of solid fuel for domestic purposes by encouraging co-operation between the coal and appliance industries. Progress was made during the year because of the increase in the output of new appliances which were now coming forward in more than sufficient numbers, to meet the housing programme. However, progress was handicapped by the fact that the majority of homes were rented from landlords who had little inducement to incur capital expenditure on urgently needed improvements when, under the Rent Restriction Act, they could claim so little return on their outlay. On the other hand, the recent relaxation of the licensing restrictions, which now permitted up to £100 to be spent on repairs or improvements, had removed an obstacle that previously impeded the replacement of out-of-date appliances. The council were already directing much of their publicity to stressing the economical fuel consumption of the latest appliances and, in particular, the monetary savings that could be effected by the time.

A feature of the council's 1948 work was the inauguration of the "service and showroom scheme" in the north-western area: plans were already being made to extend this scheme to the remainder of the north of England during 1949, and it was hoped eventually to cover the whole country. This scheme, by making full use of the existing organizations in the appliance distributive trade, aimed at setting a high standard of showroom display and technical service by solid fuel appliance distributors. The report points out that if the scheme realized the aims which the council had in mind, it would mean that the public would be offered a standard of service for solid fuel appliances which would not compare unfavourably with the service already available for users of gas and electricity.

ECONOMY IN THE USE of CEMENT is the subject of an investigation by the MOW. As a result of interim reports made by subcommittees of the MOW committee set up to examine the possibilities of effecting economies in the use of cement, two economy memoranda have been prepared. These are: PI. 31/5, "Use of Cement in Housing and Small Scale Building," and PI. 31/6, "Use of Cement in Engineering and Large Scale Building." Copies may be obtained free of charge on application to the MOW, Room 611, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1. In Scotland, application



Sections of an aluminflum pre-fab school, made by the Bristol Aeroplane Company (Housing) Ltd., being loaded for shipment from Weston-Super-Mare to Paris. The school has been erected in the Avenue Victor Hugo. should be made to the Ministry's Scottish Office at 122, George Street, Edinburgh.

The Programme of the INTER-NATIONAL ARCHITEC-NATIONAL ARCHITEC-TURAL STUDENT CON-FERENCE has been announced. This conference, which has been organized on behalf of the International Union of Students by the British Architectural Students' Association, will be opened at the RIBA on April 21, at 11 a.m., by Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie, the Hon. President of the Conference. On Saturday, April 23, at 10 a.m., a discussion on "The Tasks of Architecture in the World Today," will be introduced by Mr. R. Furneaux Jordan. Mr. Arthur Ling will lead a discussion on "Town Planning for the People" at 10 a.m. on Monday, April 25. These meetings at the RIBA are open to all, as is the discussion on "Education for the Future," to be held at the AA on Tuesday, April 26. More details may be obtained from the Organizing Committee, 34, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Tickets for seven sessions may be obtained at 5s, from the same address.

An architect has been appointed for GLENROTHES NEW TOWN. Mr. E. A. Ferriby, B.A., A.R.I.B.A., has been appointed architect and town planning officer to the Gleorothes Development Corporation, File. At the moment he is architect to the Northern Ireland Housing Trust, Belfast. He studied at Liverpool School of Architecture, Liverpool School of Civic Design, and also in New York. He has held appointments in Hull and Southampton and was principal assistant to Sir Lancelot Keay, P-P.R.I.B.A., at Liverpool.

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This year's CIAM SUMMER S CHOOL will be held from August 8 to September 3. There are vacancies for some English postgraduate students at this international summer school of architecture which is being organized by the MARS Group on behalf of CIAM (Les Congres Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne). Applications should be sent as soon as possible to the Bursar, 34. Gordon Square, W.C.1, and should be accompanied by not more than three sheets of drawings. The closing date for applications is May 8.



A New Building Centre

On May 18, the date known throughout Holland as Reconstruction Day, the recently finished Rotterdam Building Centre will be officially opened as an international information centre and as a permanent exhibition for the building industry. The Centre will be controlled by a board consisting of representatives of the Dutch Ministry of Reconstruction and of the architectural, engineering, building and research organizations of the country. The intention is to provide, in addition to the

The PROGRESS AND AIMS OF THE ABT were recently outlined by its president, Mr. Kenneth Campbell. Mr. Campbell, speaking at the association's annual meeting, said that the success of the ABT was due to its affiliation to the TUC and also to the fact that its members had achieved a remarkable unity based on a common acceptance of certain agreed and well-understood aims. These aims were the permanent exhibition, a comprehensive documentation service on sociological, architectural and technical matters, and to hold lectures and conferences (for which a separate hall has been built), in the hope that the Centre may become a focal point for the whole world on matters of building interest. The photograph above, of the main hall, shows the stairs that link the central exhibition space with the individual manufacturers' stands that line the periphery of the hall. See also page 360.

material welfare of members, the advancement and technique of builders and their industry, and the determination to use that technique solely for the benefit of fellow citizens. They could not fail while they clung to those aims, nor could sectional or private interests survive long among them. As a united organization they were infinitely stronger than the sum of their individual abilities.

However, the results achieved were only

a fraction of what they might be if the association had attained the size and membership of which it was potentially capable. At this stage recruitment was very largely a matter of personal contact and effort, but consolidation of their membership could only be achieved by the establishment of recognized gradings and scales all over the country. Their task now was to increase and extend their negotiations and agreements with every type of employer. THE ANNUAL ELECTIONS OF THE AA COUNCIL are to be held shortly. Mr. Henry Braddock, A.R.I.B.A., A.A.DIP., has been nominated President of the AA for the sess.on commencing on June 1. The Vice-Presidents will be Mr. S. E. T. Cusdin, A.R.I.B.A., A.A.DIP., and Mr. Anthony Chitty, F.R.I.B.A., A.A.DIP. The names of new council members will be announced on May 25.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Dr. T. W. Parker has been appointed Deputy Director of Building Research in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. He joined the staff of the Building Research Station in 1930.

Mr. C. E. Aspinall, chief architectural assistant in the borough engineer's department at Bolton, has been appointed deputy borough architect to the county borough of Huddersfield.

The Architecture Bronze Medal Award has been awarded to the late Professor Otto R. Salvisberg, of Switzerland, and Mr. C. Stanley Brown, of England, in recognition of the merits of their building, the Roche Products Building, Welwyn Garden City, by the jury appointed to select the work best deserving of such recognition among buildings completed during the eleven years ended December 31, 1948, in the counties of Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire.

Mr. E.R. Phizacklea, an architectural assistant to the urban district council of Thurrock, has been appointed senior architectural assistant to the Corporation of Boston, Lincs.

Mr.W. C. Leslie-Carter, F.R.I.C.S., MINST.T., has been appointed chief surveyor and architect at the headquarters of the Road Transport Executive.

The Twenty-Third Annual Country Meeting of the TPI will be held in Folkestone from May 20 to 22, under the chairmanship of the President, Mr. James W. R. Adams. The Meeting will open on Friday afternoon, May 20, at the Hotel Metropole, when Mr. W. L. Platts will read a paper entitled Administrative Problems in Relation to Securing Amenity.

Designs for a Royal Fusiliers' Memorial Chapel in St. Sepulchre's Church, in the City of London, have been approved. Work on transforming the former graveyard into a Garden of Remembrance is nearing completion.

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This low relief sculpture, carved in the brickwork of the tower of the new St. Nicholas School, Borders Lane, Loughton, was designed and executed by Mr. Barry Hart, assisted by Miss Aileen Hoey, for the Essex County Council.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' CONGRESS

FROM today, April 21, architectural students from all parts of the world will be meeting at the RIBA in London for the first international conference of archi-

tectural students ever held. The theme "unite and rebuild for peace" is a brave one, and at a time when post-war unity on any subject is fast disappearing it ill behoves anybody to disparage this youthful attempt.

The war-time organization of world food supplies still continues. Is it therefore too much to hope that the second essential to man's well-being, that of shelter, may prove to be a second subject for mutual co-operation between the nations? The architects' solution to the problem of providing homes and buildings for work, travel and play is always one of international interest, however varied the standards of living or how different the politics and customs of the countries concerned. The term "an international style," so often used before the war to describe an international taste or fashion, should surely mean an international appreciation of standards, of technique and of architecture without implying the loss of national tradition. If by this congress the students can prepare the way for future understanding on so wide a scale, they will have done more than a century of politicians.

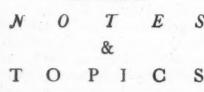
The decision to hold a special architectural students' congress in London was made by the Council of the IUS at the international student congress in Prague of 1947. The leadership of the Architectural Faculty of the IUS was accepted by the British Architectural Student Association in the forming of the The President of the RIBA will conference programme. speak at the opening session, which will be followed by a reception for the delegates by the British Council. A day of visits to post-war buildings will be followed by five days of discussions on recent developments in British architecture, led by very well-known figures in the spheres of town and country planning, architecture, and building technique. The congress will also be concerned with the formation of a permanent international organization and with discussing the student's role in his own education, his place in the building industry and his position as a responsible member of society. In addition, there is to be an exhibition of students' work and a debate on architectural theory.

Here indeed is a formidable list of events which, coupled with the difficulties of language amongst the representatives of over a score of foreign countries, make this conference a very ambitious one. Nevertheless, this form of conference can never be a failure as it might well be in the sphere of politics. Out of the very effort of organization, out of the mere attempt to understand the problems of other nations, can only spring good. In the sphere of building it is not the differences between nations that emerge, but the similarities. The basic problems are the same, only in degree and detail do they differ. These architects of the future will discover that the profession of architecture, in its true sense, has, like the profession of medicine, no national boundaries.

An attempt at collaboration on such a scale is all too rarely made by senior official bodies. It is refreshing that students have avoided the cynicism and pretentiousness that in their elders could make such endeavour futile : in this respect at least they have put away childish things.



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



CAMPDEN PRESERVE

It is, I suppose, typical of the human race that we have to spend more time and energy trying to stop events happening than we spend attempting to guide them along the right lines. Last week's meeting of the TCPA and the Campden Hill Preservation Fund illustrates the point. Nearly two hundred middle-class inhabitants of Kensington approved a resolution which opposed building of any description on the gardens between Campden Hill Road and Holland Park.

This nine-acre site, illustrated in last week's JOURNAL, is just a small portion of an area which should surely be dealt with as a whole—preferably on the lines indicated in the County of London Plan. Choice parts of the area should not be nibbled away by the LCC, nor left in abeyance by the Kensington Council, whose plans are still unknown. Neither should the energies of the inhabitants be dissipated on purely obstructive work when every effort possible should be made by all to get intelligent planning and reconstruction carried out.

A few flats on that site might be satisfactory (not, of course, at the enormous density advocated by private enterprise for luxury dwellings or indulged in by the LCC elsewhere), especially if by so doing the more uneconomic buildings on other parts of the Hill could thereby be emptied, pulled down, and a reasonable mixture of flats and open space substituted. What an opportunity for Kensington Borough to show a progressive policy!

POTTER'S NEW FIELD

One thing the Grenfell-Potter partnership never, to my knowledge, attempted in their BBC "How" programme was "How to Run a Magazine." Instead, Stephen Potter has been daring enough to replace satirical comment on the efforts of others with personal endeavour in the field of editorship. The first issue of his " replanned and repainted " version of Hulton's Leader magazine appeared last week. Though less revolutionary in appearance and content than had been rumoured-the current magazine formula of crime, pets, quizzes, doctorcasebook and James Laver is retained with only minor alterations-it is, in one instance at least, unique among magazines. Its weekly "Guide to the Arts," in which marks are awarded for merit, actually includes architecture. (Last week's list was Tecton's Rosebery Avenue flats, 80 per cent.; Miner's Welfare Buildings at Comrie, 70 per cent.; Sheppard's Aluminium School, 60 per cent.)

Full marks to pioneer Potter for reintroducing the long-lost habit of architectural criticism, or nearly full marks—say 80 per cent. (20 per cent. deducted for not giving architects' names).

AA GIRL MAKES GOOD

Astragal's congratulations to Carmen Dillon, ex-AA student, who has been awarded an "Oscar" for her work as art-director of the film of *Hamlet*. Since she left architecture for

films (or should one merely say since she left permanent buildings for temporary sets?) Miss Dillon has risen higher in the art-directing world than a woman has ever done before. She has been concerned with several films which will be remembered for their distinguished architectural settings, including the charmingly stylized King Henry V. Another feather in the AA's cap.

MARTYR TO OUR ART

An architect who was looking for a house in a town where they are specially scarce was told of one which had just come into the market. The district and price were both reasonable, so the architect went to look.

The house was, in truth, something special—an amalgam of all the advantages offered in the fruitiest of pre-war housing estate puffs: parquet, strip and rubber floors; luxurious flush doors on which the veneer looked like a varnished display of oysters; immersion heater and cream-enamelled boiler; a kitchen panelled with metal cabinets; wash-basins in the bedrooms, and so on. All were there down to draughtexcluders and oil silk shower curtains in the bathroom. It seemed absurd not to take it at once.

The only hitch was that all the other things were also there. It had bay windows, lead casements, touches of stained glass and brick battlements. In the living room was a 7-foot fireplacea ghastly mass of moulded blue toffeeand upstairs there were several small pink offspring.

The architect told me that as he went over the house he thought quite scriously of taking it and then trying to pass it off as a joke, or of making it a place of pilgrimage. But he did not take the house. Removed a few hundred



A shelter hut at Christchurch camping ground in the Forest of Dean. Su Astragal's comment.

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camping



Mr. R. E. Enthoven, President of the AA, and Mrs. Enthoven, receiving the President of the RIBA and Mrs. Waterhouse at the AA's annual reception.

yards from the frig., loft ladder and immersion heater, he could anticipate too well the horror of those future, long-continued jokes.

The end of the story makes one wonder if this kind of house can be too perfect even in times of great shortage. The architect expected that a dozen people would take it the first day. Instead it was still being advertised a fortnight later.

DOWN IN THE FORESTS SOMETHING HAS STIRRED

Following up my recent note of trees, I have been looking at the guides to National Forest Parks, which are published by the Stationery Office. Snowdonia, the Forest of Dean and Argyll are the subjects of the guides that have so far appeared. They have chapters on History, Geology, Plant Life, Insect Life, and so on. It is interesting to note that the first National Forest Park, the Forest of Dean, was founded in 1938.

There are also many isolated areas of Forestry Commission woodlands now open to the public. These Forest Parks have received little publicity, and the facilities, which include "official" camping grounds, deserve to be more widely known. It is, however, regrettable that the shelter hut (shown opposite) in the Forest of Dean is so unworthy a piece of architecture.

NIP OFF FROM NIPPON

The September issue of the Kogei News-a Japanese art magazine which looks as if it had been knitted rather than printed-contains an article by Mitsuo Yamagata on the Architectural Review, practically the only British art magazine, says the author, at present available to Japanese readers.

After a preliminary survey of the Review's make-up, a raised eyebrow over the apparent paucity (by American standards) of editorial departments, Mr. Yamagata tucks up the sleeves of his kimono and lays about him with determined courtesy. " One of the disadvantages of the Review," he writes, " is its use of inexplicit words and expressions, in conformity with King's English but not so lucid as American English . . . it lacks the brightness of America, but its steadiness resembles that of British history . . . etc., etc."

The Review layout, typography and system of captioning (so often criticized by the inscrutable occident) have no terrors for Mr. Yamagata (whose own paper, after all, has to be read backwards and from the bottom of the page up), but he rightly castigates the Occupation Authorities for officially listing the Review as an American publication-an added injury to the old insult printed on the last page of every issue: " Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class Matter." Passed to you, General MacArthur, with a sturdy Banzai from No. 9 Queen Anne's Gate.

ASTRAGAL

LETTERS

W. Kretchmer

John G. Jefferson, M.I.C.E., M.I. Mun.E., M.T.P.I.

LCC Housing

SIR.—As a former member of the Housing Architect's staff I was pleased to hear "The Critics" call attention to the low quality of LCC housing. But it is unfortunate that they concluded by putting the blame on "the architects of the Housing Department." This I feel is quite unjust

"the architects of the Housing Department. This, I feel, is quite unjust. The vast majority of the Housing Archi-tect's staff are painfully aware of the poor standard of their department's work, but under the existing organization they have no power to improve it. They are as eager and quite as capable of producing imagina-tive schemes and good architecture as any group of architects—provided they are given the opportunity. the opportunity.

The present controversy will have been useful if it becomes the starting point for joint action by the LCC staff and the pro-fession as a whole. Here, then, is a practical suggestion for responsible organizations of the profession—such as the RIBA and the ABT—to join forces and contact a representative cross-section of the Housing Archi-tect's staff. Together they should find out where the difficulties lie and how they can be overcome.

One of the first things to emerge, most probably, will be the need for LOC Housing to become once again the responsibility of the Council's architect.

The work of the committee that I have suggested—or whatever it may choose to call itself—will be slow and difficult. It will have to convey its findings to the proper authorities and not rest until the suggestions are carried out. And it will need the whole weight of the most influential mediation weight of the most influential professional bodies to make any impression at County Hall. But any effort will be small by com-parison to the ultimate result which could easily be to make the largest housing authority in the world also the most en-lightened and progressive. London.

W. KRETCHMER

Chichester Planning Proposals

SIR.—Arising out of the note on Chickester which appeared in your issue of March 24, 1949. I think that your readers might be interested in the following facts:—

The proposal to construct an inner ring road around the centre of Chichester was put forward by my predecessor (Mr. M. W. Robinson) as long ago as 1943. The route then suggested was substantially the same to the converse of the theory of the same

then suggested was substantially the same as that now proposed by Dr, Sharp. While I am in general agreement with the proposal to provide an inner ring road and to use every possible inducement to make traffic follow that route, I am doubtful as to the proportion of the town traffic which would, in fact, use it in preference to the four main streets. A traffic census has in-dicated that it might be no more than one fifth! fifth !

The footpaths in East Street are far too narrow for present day requirements and there seems to be general agreement that, at any rate in part, they should be widened.

Some increased width for pedestrians can be achieved either by narrowing still further an already narrow carriageway or by setting back (possibly on ground floor

THE NEW ROTTERDAM BUILDING CENTRE





This building, which was illustrated as a project in the JOURNAL for February 12, 1948, has been open to the public since December 24, but the official opening will not take place until May 18. Designed by J. W. C. Boks, a Rotterdam architect, the building has a circular plan in order to provide the greatest possible area for exhibition stands. The building is constructed with a reinforced concrete frame carried on 176 concrete piles. The exterior walls are of cavity construction, the outer skin being half-burnt paving bricks, and the inner of sand-lime bricks and insulating blocks, finished with plaster. Floors in the exhibition areas are screeded with carborundum cement. Staircases are of vibrated reinforced concrete, with the exception of the stairs to the restaurant, which have steel stringers and glass treads. Top, a general view showing the main entrance on the right. Left and below, views of the exhibition area.

only), as they are rebuilt, some of the buildings which for one reason or another have to be reconstructed. In my report to the County Planning Committee in December last I expressed the following emission:

Committee in December last 1 expressed the following opinion:— "Everyone would agree that to lay down a widening line on plan in an arbitrary manner without any regard to some of the existing (and very lovely) buildings in Chichester's main streets, would be just as absund as to take no advantage whatever of securing a chance of widening—if only to increase the width of the footpath—as opportunity arose in the schemes for me

to increase the width of the footpath—as opportunity arose in the schemes for re-building some of the existing (and perhaps less attractive) properties." Provision for the kerbside waiting of vehicles is a very difficult problem. Adequate car parks near to the inner ring road and within the central area will naturally have to be provided. Access to the rear of the shops for loading goods vehicles is most desirable; but even if and when these are made available (and it is when these are made available (and it is likely to take a considerable time) is it reasonable to suggest that the carriageway of the main shopping street in Chichester should, throughout its whole length, be made so narrow that there can be no waiting whatever?

During the past twenty years a number of buildings in the main streets of Chichester (including the General Post Office) have successfully been rebuilt to a line set back from the main frontage line without detri-ment to the quelies of the ment to the quality or character of the City. I believe that if, with careful architectural control, and with due regard to the buildings of historic or æsthetic in-terest, this process can be continued in certain defined lengths in the main streets of Chichester, the effect will be to enhance rather than detract from the charm of those streets.

The problem is still under discussion between the two Authorities concerned.

JOHN G. JEFFERSON, County Planning Officer, West Sussex County Council.

Chichester

In Parliament

A number of questions about the appoint-A number of questions about the appoint-ment of architects to regional hospital boards were put to the Minister of Health by Mr. G. M. Sharp (Lab.—Spen Valley). He asked how many regional hospital boards had appointed full-time architects; how many others had invited applications for such appointments; for what reasons these were justified; and whether the work of the regional architect was advisory or executive in character, and included work initiated by hospital management commit-tees under the boards. Mr. Bevan said that 12 regional hospital

Mr. Bevan said that 12 regional hospital boards had appointed full-time architects. Of the remaining two, neither had yet in-vited applications for such appointments. The regional boards were responsible for all capital works of construction, recon-tructing and dotted in a track applications. struction and adaptation at non-teaching hospitals, and also for the supervision of major schemes of building maintenance. The majority had found that this neces-

sitated the employment of full-time professtated the employment of the the points sional officers. The work of the regional architect might be both advisory and executive and include the handling of pro-posals designed to meet needs made known to the boards by hospital management committees.

When Mr. Philip Piratin (Comm.-Mile End) asked the Minister for an estimate of the additional cost to the building of a house as a result of the increases in the price of iron and steel, Mr. Bevan replied that for an average house it would be trifling.



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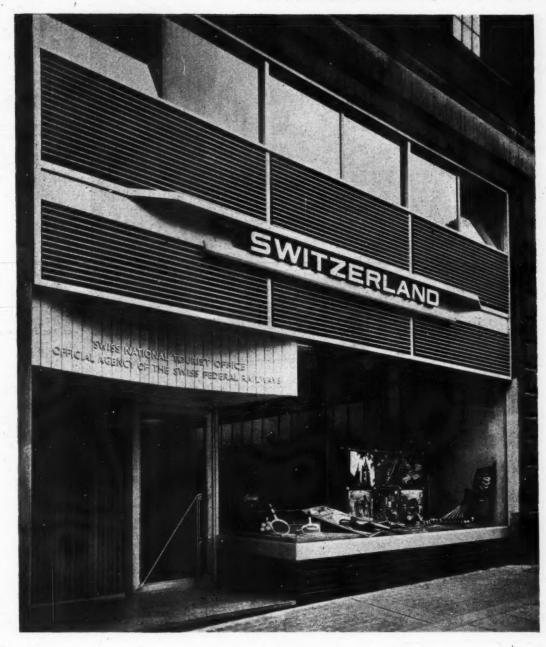
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SWISS TOURIST OFFICE, LONDON DESIGNED BY ALFRED ROTH OF ZURICH ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS : T. P. BENNETT & SON

> GENERAL.—The site is at the Trafalgar Square end of the Strand, and the purpose to provide office accommodation and a reception room for intending travellers for the Swiss National Tourist Office. It provides information about travel to Switzerland and sells travel tickets of all kinds.

CONSTRUCTION.-Existing steel framed building, with hollow tile floors. New partitions : 3 in. hollow tile and steel.

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT. Shopfront designed in natural the step are in Belgian black granite and the facing to the entrance lobby is in solid natural oak vertical strip.

INTERNAL FINISH.—Reception room : floor-black marbled sheet anodized and stove enamelled rubber. Shopfittings, wall to sit-aluminium. The plinth grill and ting corner and the counter and





SECTION SHOWING METHOD OF FINISH-ING THE WOODEN FRONT OF THE COUNTER (Scale : } full size)

Left : general view of the interior.

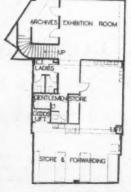
other fittings are all in natural oak with aluminium skirtings and trim. The sitting corner with its seat in red hide provides a comfortable waiting space for the public while tickets are being prepared. All light fittings are for fluorescent tubes and purpose-made to shine on to the walls and picture feature at the rear of the room. Walls are finished in matt oil paint. The picture frames contain lithographed views of Switzerland and are readily interchangeable. Steel desk units under the counter were supplied from Switzerland. The facing to the false ceiling over the sitting corner is in a special ribbed Swiss insulation board. Staircase is in steel with a polished aluminium balustrade and open risers in the upper flight. Remaining offices : brown linoleum floor, matt paint in shades of grey and

cream. Standard fluorescent light fittings.

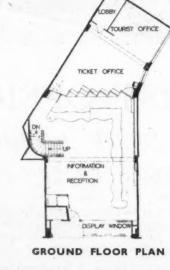
SERVICES. — Central heating. GPO and inter-communicating telephones. Electric goods lift to basement and hand lifts for papers between office floors.

The general contractors were F. G. Minter, Ltd. For list of sub-contractors see

page 374.

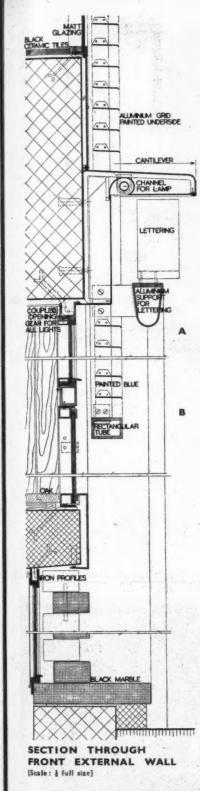


BASEMENT PLAN (Scale : 11" = 1'0")



SWISS TOURIST OFFICE





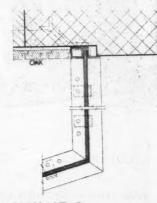
Above ; the section shows details of the aluminium grid and the large shop window. Right : plan at A shows the opening lights behind the grill and the junction with the aluminium sheet over the entrance. Plan at B shows the junction at the corner of the window.



PLAN AT A [Scale : } full size]

DESIGNED BY ALFRED ROTH

Above : the staircase as seen from the information and reception area.

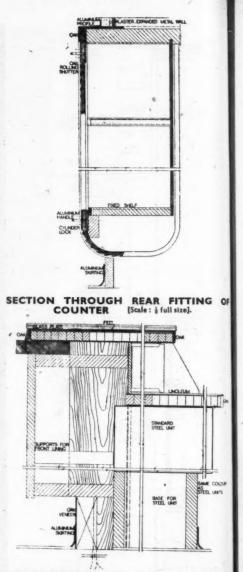


PLAN AT B

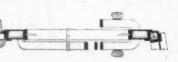
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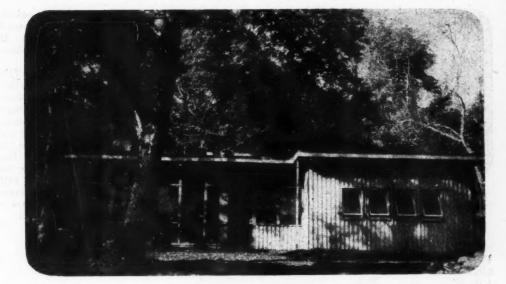


HORIZONTAL SECTION OF DOOR [Scale : 1/2 full size]

Above : the shop from the foot of the staircase. Below : left, detail of the entrance ; right, the sitting corner.

SECTION THROUGH COUNTER [Scale: & full star



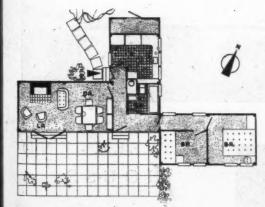


NG OF

e: } full sizej

PREFABRICATED HOUSES

DESIGNED BY NOEL MOFFETT 1. HOUSE AT GREACEN: EIRE



PLAN [Scale : #"-1'0"]

Above, house at Greacen from the south; below, three views of the house at Greacen from : left, north-west; centre, west; right, east. GENERAL.—The construction of the three houses illustrated, is based on a standard system of prefabrication. The house at Greacen is built exactly in accordance with the system outlined below.. The other two houses have an external finish of plaster (roughcast and smooth) on wood-wool slabs attached to angle-iron framing, in place of corrugated asbestos.

FLEXIBLE UNITS.—The units are designed to give maximum adaptability of plan and construction, and can be arranged to suit different kinds of sites, resulting in a pleasing relationship of form, texture and colour. The accommodation provided in any house can be added to, or subtracted from, rapidly and economically.

FRAMING. — Steel stanchions every 9 ft. bolted down to concrete point foundations forming part of overall site concrete. Steel beams at roof-level take roof panels. Framework is designed to take a second storey if required.

WALL PANELS.—Light steel or timber framing. Outer lining of varying materials as they become available, such as coloured plastic slabs, waterproof plywood, patent hardboards or sheet steel. Inner lining of hardboard, painted or papered, plaster or plaster slabs, plywood panelling or coloured plastic slabs, Cabot's quilt insulation in the central air space. Windows of wood or metal.

INTERNAL PARTITIONS.-Are of same size, construction and





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2. HOUSE AT HEGARTY

The construction of the house at Hegarty is based on the system of construction outlined here. Above, model of the house. Right, the house from the south and from the west. materials. All wall panels are delivered to site complete and ready for erection and are 9 ft. 3 in. high and either 3 ft. or 6 ft. wide.

FLOOR PANELS.—9 ft. by 9 ft., of T. and G. boarding on wood joists.

ROOF PANELS.—9 ft. by 9 ft., of two or three layers of bituminous material on 1-in. boarding on wood or light steel ceiling joists. Ceiling of hardboard, plywood panelling or plaster on plate plaster slabs. Cabot's quilt insulation.

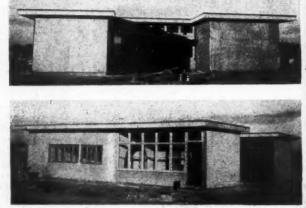
PLUMBING .--- All internal piping

is contained in a horizontal duct situated between kitchen and bathroom. Drainage runs direct from this duct to sewer or septic tank.

HEATING AND HOT WATER. —Living room heated by open fire-place or stove. Other rooms by plug-in electric fires or ceiling radiation system. Hot water provided either by (1) piping from water tank built in behind living room fireplace or stove; (2) hot water heater in kitchen back to back with cylinder in hot press; (3) immersion heater in cylinder for use when living room fire is not lit.

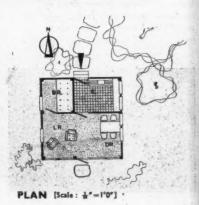


PLAN [Scale : #"=1'0"]

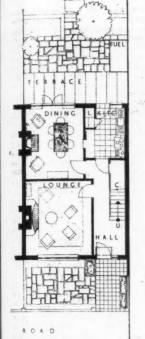


3. WEEK-END HOUSE

Left: week-end house from the south. The construction of this house is based on the system outlined above.



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GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Right, front elevation; below, left, the lounge; and right, the kitchen.

BEDRA

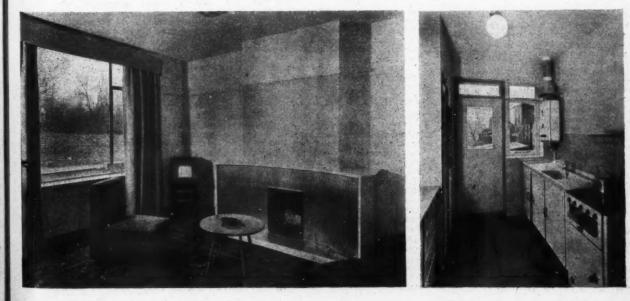
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



HOUSE AT HIGHBURY PARK DESIGNED BY EDWARD D. MILLS

GENERAL.—Stephen House is the end house of a terrace which was completely demolished as a result of enemy action during the war. The rebuilding was carried out on a Cost of Works War Damage claim and the client was anxious to erect a compact modern dwelling at no greater cost than rebuilding the house in its original form. This was achieved with the approval of the War Damage Commission by simplifying the external design, omitting the shallow bay windows on the road elevation, and using carefully selected fittings and a cheerful internal colour scheme. Special fireplaces were designed for the ground floor living rooms, and the

open fires in the bedrooms replaced by electric fires. In order to conform to the general lines of the rest of the terrace, the same facing bricks have been used and the tiled pitched roof retained. The general contractors were James Webb and Son Ltd. For list of sub-contractors see page 374.



duct bathfrom nk.

FER. open ooms eiling profrom iving hot k to ress; inder re is

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Speeches and lectures delivered before societies as well as reports of their activities, are dealt with under this title, which includes 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.

MOW

Sir Owen Williams and John Gloag

April 5. At Abell House, S.E.1. Extracts from a debate on MODERN BUILDING—IS IT AN ART OR A SCIENCE? held by the MOW Arts Society. The chairman was Sir Eric de Normann.

Sir Owen Williams: Is modern building an art or a science? It could be either, it could be neither, it could be both. Modern building is the act of putting things up. Architecing is the act of putting things up. Architec-ture is the delineation of things even before they are put up, and that is quite different, because modern building, the doing of things, is a laborious process of putting things together. I do not think that is what is in the minds of the people here at this discussion. I don't think they want to know what the workman on a cit thinks of other what the workman on a site thinks of, other than profit, when he is putting up a building. Well then, what is architecture, or what is building? We have to think first of all that if the outside temperature was over 65 deg, and there was no rain and there was no was no and there was no raid and there was no wind, then there would be no building. We would not have lights or walls. In the process of dealing with the elements you build a structure which necessarily weighs build a structure which necessarily weighs something and then you need constructional ability. You must apply yourself solely to the problem of keeping humanity free from the ills caused by temperature, wind and rain; that is, as far as I can see, a definition of architecture or, possibly, the nature or the rudimentary origin of architecture. What is at? Art is the performer itself; the actual operation of putting something down. You can have supreme art and clumsy art. What is science? It is only knowledge; and knowledge is not anything until it operates, but science in operation and moving into the performance of things

is art. Art is the performing of things with knowledge; knowledge by itself is just thinking. It really turns round very much on the difference between a definition of an architect and an engineer. If the engineer actually applies in all his various works or an aromeet and an engineer. If the engineer actually applies in all his various works, or any of his operations, practical content of buildings, he is automatically in nature an architect. If the architect thinks about his architect. If the architect thinks about his constructional problem, then he may re-mind himself that he is also an engineer. One can be a bad architect or a bad engineer. The engineer may only know about stresses and strains and other theo-retical matters. There is nothing so bad as a building without science and there is nothing so bad as a scientific building with-out art. Do not mistake my bringing in out art. Do not mistake my bringing in the word "art." There has always been this ridiculous, nonsensical competition between art and science. Building is both an art and a science, but it is probably neither.

neither. At the end of the debate Sir E. Owen Williams summed up by referring to various points raised. The following are extracts from his remarks: A nearby power station has been quoted as an example of excellent architecture, the inference being that we shall have wonderful brick edifices. This is nonsensical, as a great deal of time will be spent on producing outstanding archi-tectural masterpieces from which we shall tectural masterpieces from which we shall

Another topic raised was "the builder." Another topic raised was "the builder." The builder is really an employer of labour. A friend of mine, who was a B.Sc., thought the world did not know enough about con-struction. He thought he ought to take up construction. And he did After a few few construction. And he did. After a few years he decided the trouble lay with default-

years he decided the trouble lay with default-ing foremen putting men on the books who d.d not exist. The word "beauty" was mentioned. I must stress that beauty is not a method of approach in design. It is a reward from God for doing the job given to you in the best way possible. Taste is not an employ-ment of design. Taste is the employment of appreciation by untutored outsiders but of appreciation by untutored outsiders, but not the process of approach by a designer, and it does it through his logic and his

knowledge. Piccadilly Hotel was mentioned. Piccadilly Hotel was mentioned. It has never been a success—it never would be, whatever happened to it. I always re-member when I designed the Dorchester, although I left it of my own accord. I remember it being said to me, "it is sur-prising that there is not an hotel in Europe which is successful and which was origin-ally designed as an hotel," and that "every hotel which has been designed as an hotel has been a failure." Take the Ritz—it is an impossibility. All were done with a view to elevation. It has view to elevation.

I have practised solely as an architect and an engineer ever since I designed the Dor-chester. I do everything myself, every drawing, every elevation and all the designing. I cannot see how any man can plan a building unless he is a master of construction.

John Gloag: So many people, when they ad-John Gloag: So many people, when they ad-dress their attention to problems of build-ing; and are prepared to pronounce judgments on whether building is an art or science, betray the fact that they or their parents or, perhaps, their grand-parents, were infected with the great Morris Movement of the mid-nineteenth century. I suppose that the greatest possible harm which could be done about the subject was done by the handicraft movement in the done by the handicraft movement in the mid-nineteenth century. It confused the issue gloriously and at a time when the issue was going to be clarified.

During the early part of the nineteenth century some extremely fine architecture was produced by people we call engineers. For instance, the Stephensons, father and son, produced some first-class industrial architecture. Some of their bridges and their

railway architecture was admirable, when the architect embarked on the architectural field and tried to cope with the needs of contemporary industry of the nine century he produced entrances s which looked like gateways val castles. You have all seen teenth tunnels which looked like gateways to med.eval castles. You have all seen the building used for housing the great Exhibi-tion of 1851. Someone who knew how ho use that extraordinarily useful metal, can iron, and glass produced a design at which the architects turned up their noses. Later, however, in the niceteenth contury Economic tunnels however, in the nineteenth century Ferguso paid a belated tribute to the Crystal Palace I have always thought that architecture, an indeed building, except when you an building monuments or monoliths, is th enclosure of space to provide shelter. That That is all quite simple. For example, take those early American settlers, the Red Indian They were architects up to a point. They could produce a skin tent capable of keep ing out the rain and biting winds of the plains of North America. But where doe plains of North America. But where doe this discussion lead us to? Is modern build ing an art or a science? Modern building is surely concerned with providing shelter, enclosing space, shall we say, to give the best possible convenience for people a work. As Sir Owen Williams said, it is extremely difficult to record it as either an art or science.

There is a feeling abroad today that unless an idea or job of work is endorsed by a scientist it cannot be sound, and that unless scientist it cannot be sound, and that unless it pleases the people it cannot be good. The question of whether modern building is an art or a science is going to be fought out by people who have not the faintest con-ception of what either of these words mean. And behind it all is the scientist with his arrogant complacency. Behind that man you have a by-product of the scientist, and that is the man who is, today, in control of planning. He is the economist.

THE ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER

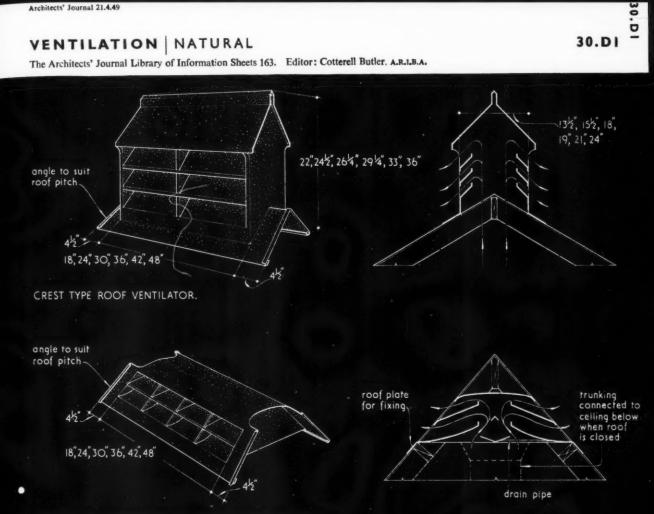
THE ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER Now, in my view, which dates, perhaps, from my early training, there is only one man who is fit to do any planning at all. That is the architect. I say that without any suggestion of minimizing the import-ance of the engineer. The history of the nineteenth century has proved that an engineer, while occasionally being a good architect, is very often likened to a feck-less barbarian when he has been employed by an industrialist. by an industrialist.

One has only to look at the large area o country which lies between Birmingham and Wolverhampton to realise what can be done by engineers. The architect is the only man by engineers. The architect is the only man with a trained imagination who has a sense of social responsibility, and he is the only man who should be in charge of large-scale planning in this country. But what are you going to do about this? How are you going to establish as technicians that modern building is an art or a science? Surely you can only do it by letting the people know how architecture affects their lives. People do not realize today that anything that is built for them will in all probability have to stand for their lifetime. The task of educating people is only just The task of educating people is only just being tackled. I am optimistic, but even so I think it will take 150 years to undo the work of the first Industrial Revolution, which, of course, was helped by the engineers. And we shall never undo it unle you, as practising technicians, always fight for your work against the majority vote.

for your work against the majority vote. Just for the sake of expediency I feel that the word "art" should be left out of it People have the wrong ideas about artists I should also advise you to avoid the use of the world "science." Everybody thinks the scientist can produce a remedy for any-thing. But the people who can redress the state of affairs are the people who can plan with imagination, like those original archi-tects and engineers who carried out the Tennessee Valley Authority Scheme.

e, but archi-th the e nine-ces to ays to ays to ays to ays to the enthe Exhibi-how to ul, case which Later, arguson Palace. Intal e those ndians, They is the e does a build-wilding shelter, ive the ople at is the and the those to the enthe e those to the e does a build-wilding shelter, is the e a build shelter, is the e a build shelter, is the e a build-wilding shelter, is the e a build shelter, is the unless d by a t unless d. The g is an ght our st con-st con-st mean with his it man ist, and control ER erhaps, at all without import-of the hat an a good a feck-uployed area of am and be done ly man has a is the f large-ns that is the t what ow are ns that is the is a stat in all ifetime. If y that if a large-outdo by the t what is a stat in all ifetime. If y that is a lifetime. If y that is a



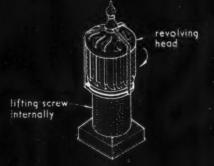


CONCEALED TYPE ROOF VENTILATOR FOR OPEN ROOF.



dia of stem	size of base	dia of stem	size of base	dia of stem	size of base
6″	8"× 8"	10″	12"x 12"	18″	22"× 22"
8″	10"×10"	12″	15 [°] × 15 [°]	21″	24"x 24"
9″	″x "	15″	18"×18"	24″	28″×28″

EXTRACTOR VENTILATOR NO. 1107



dia.of stem	size of base	dia.of stem	size of base	dia.of stem	size of base	dia.of stem	size of base
4"	6"x 6"	11″	132×132	18"	22"x22"	28″	32×32″
6"	8″x 8″	12"	15x15"	20″	24″x24″	30″	35 [*] x35 [*]
8*.	10″x10″	13″	16"x16"	22″	26″×26″	32″	37 x 37 "
9*	x "	4"	17×17	24"	28 [°] x28 [″]	34″	39″x 39
10"	12"x 12"	16"	19"x 19"	26"	30 ° x30″	36"	41x4:

ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

TYPICAL EXTRACTOR VENTILATORS.

30.D1 EXTRACTOR VENTILATORS

This Sheet describes a range of extractor ventilators. Those illustrated are typical of the range manufactured. The numbers given are manufacturer's type numbers.

Crest Type Roof Ventilator

This is designed for fixing to pitched roofs, and when ordering, the pitch of the roof and whether it is slated or otherwise should be clearly stated,. It operates as an efficient air extractor either with open types of roof or in conjunction with trunking, where the roof space is closed off by means of a ceiling. This type is available in zinc, galvanised steel or copper, in the range of sizes shown on the face of this Sheet.

Concealed Type Roof Ventilator

This is designed to be installed flush with the roof line and is suitable for open or closed roofs. The setting of the louvres is arranged to minimise downdraught. This type is available in any size in copper, zinc and galvanised mild steel and to suit any pitch of roof, which, together with the type of roof covering, should be stated when ordering.

Extractor Ventilator Type 1107

The example illustrated is typical of a wide range. There are no moving parts and the efficiency does not, therefore, depend on regular servicing. This type is supplied either for fixing to pipes, roof slopes, flat roofs, or at the ridge of pitched roofs and is available in zinc, galvanised steel or copper.

Archimedean Ventilator

This ventilator is designed on the principle of a lifting screw in a circular shaft which is rotated by air currents driving winged vanes. The head revolves on hardened steel bearings in oil reservoirs which areeasily filled from the outside. The action of these ventilators is such that they are silent in operation. The head is of tinned steel, enamelled: stems and bases of galvanised steel. The ventilators can also be supplied in copper or zinc. They are made for fixing to existing piping, roof slopes, flat roofs or at the ridge of pitched roofs.

Further Products

Flèche type extractor ventilators with and without weathervanes, lobster-back ventilators, louvre ventilators for roofs, walls and ceilings, air inlet ventilators, tubes and wall panels, ventilation ducts, piping and accessories, perforated ceiling panels, hit and miss ventilators, weathervanes, chimneys and smoke cowls including down-draught preventors, tall-boys and elbow pots, elbow chimneys and revolving cowls.

This Series of Sheets deals with tanks, cisterns, bins, bunkers, cycle-racks, non-ferrous metal mouldings, perforated and embossed metals, woven wire screens, steel partitions and furniture, railings, fencing, gates, manhole covers, rainwater goods and ventilators.

Compiled from information supplied by :

G.	A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd.
	Head Office : Greenwich Metal Works, London, S.E.7.
	Telephone : Greenwich 3232 (20 lines).
	Telegrams : Cheaper, Wol, London,
	London Office : 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
	Telephone : Victoria 4963.

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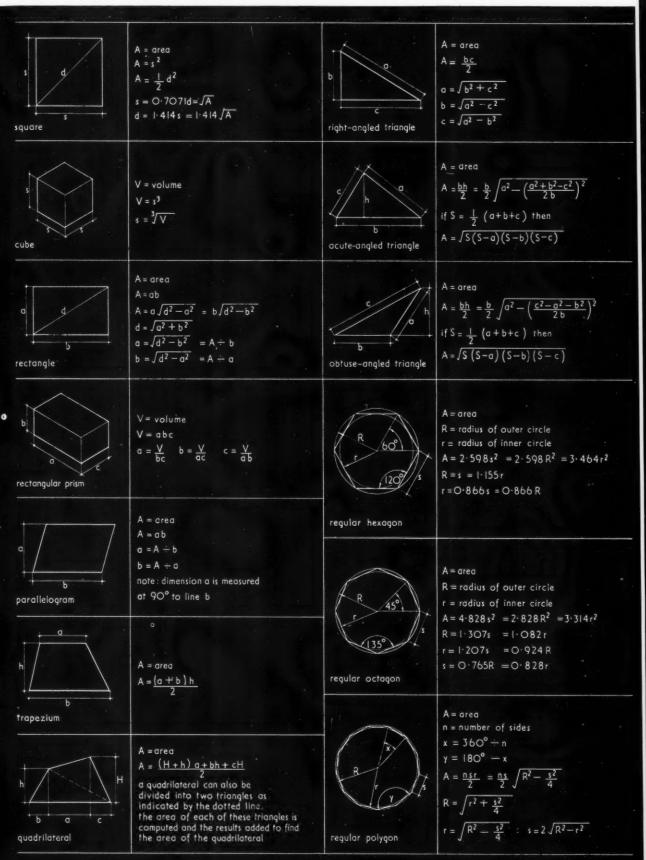




Architects' Journal 21.4.49

BUILDING SCIENCE MENSURATION

The Architects' Journal Library of Information Sheets 164. Editor: Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.



CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMON GEOMETRICAL FIGURES. 2.

2.H2

.H2

Architects' Journal 21.4.49

2.H2 CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMON GEOMETRICAL FIGURES 2

This Sheet describes the characteristics of common geometrical figures and tabulates the length and breadth of rectangles of proportions $\frac{3}{4}$: 1, 1: 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$: 1 and 2: 1 for given areas.

Rectangle: Length = # Breadth

Rectangle: Length = $1\frac{1}{2}$ Breadth

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Area	<i>l.</i> × <i>b</i> .	Area	<i>l.</i> × <i>b</i> .	Area	$l. \times b.$.	Area	$l. \times b.$	Area	$l. \times b.$	Area	$l. \times b.$
1	0.866×1.154	35	5-124×6-832	69	7.169×9.592	1	1.225×0.816	35	7.247×4.831	69	10.173×6.782
2	1.225×1.633	36	5.196×6.928	70	7·246×9·661	2	1.731×1.154	36	7.349×4.899	70	10.248×6.832
3	1.50 ×2.00	37	5 · 269 × 7 · 025	71	7·297×9·729	3	2.121×1.414	37	7.451×4.967	71	10.320×6.880
4	1.733×2.310	38	5.339×7.119	72	7.349×9.798	4	2.450×1.633	38	7.548×5.032	72	10.392×6.928
5	1.937×2.582	39	5-408×7-211	73	7·399×9·865	5	2.739×1.826	39	7.649×5.099	73	10.464×6.976
6	$2 \cdot 121 \times 2 \cdot 828$	40	5.477×7.303	74	7·450×9·933	6	3.00 ×2.00	40	7.746×5.164	74	10.538×7.025
7	2.291×3.055	41	5.546×7.394	75	7 · 500 × 10 · 00	7	$3 \cdot 242 \times 2 \cdot 161$	41	7.844×5.229	75	10.607×7.071
8	2.450×3.267	42	5.612×7.483	76	7·545×10·06	8	$3 \cdot 465 \times 2 \cdot 310$	42	7.937×5.291	76	10.679×7.119
9	$2 \cdot 598 \times 3 \cdot 464$	43	5.678×7.571	77	7·590×10·12	9	3.674×2.449	43	$8 \cdot 034 \times 5 \cdot 356$	77	10.748×7.164
10	2.739×3.652	44	5.745×7.660	78	7.650×10.20	10	$3 \cdot 873 \times 2 \cdot 582$	44	8 · 126 × 5 · 417	78	10.817×7.211
11	$2 \cdot 873 \times 3 \cdot 831$	45	5.810×7.746	79	7.695×10.26	11	4.062×2.708	45	8.217×5.478	79	10.886×7.257
12	3.00 ×4.00	46	5.874×7.832	80	7.748×10.33	12	4 · 242 × 2 · 828	46	8·309×5·539		10.955×7.303
13	$3 \cdot 122 \times 4 \cdot 163$	47	5.939×7.918	81	7.800×10.40	13	4.416×2.944	47	8·397×5·598	81	11.022×7.348
14	3.241×4.321	48	6.00 ×8.00	82 83	7.845×10.46	14	4.583×3.055	48	8.486×5.657	82	11.091×7.394
15	3.354×4.472	49	6.062×8.083	84	7.890×10.52	15	4.743×3.162	49	8.574×5.716	83	$11 \cdot 159 \times 7 \cdot 439$
16	3.464×4.618	50 51	6.125×8.166 6.185×8.246	85	7.935×10.58 7.980×10.64	16	4 · 901 × 3 · 267 5 · 049 × 3 · 366	50	8.660×5.773		$11 \cdot 225 \times 7 \cdot 483$
17	$3 \cdot 572 \times 4 \cdot 762$ $3 \cdot 674 \times 4 \cdot 899$	52	6.246×8.328	86	8.030×10.04	18	5.196×3.464		8.747×5.831		11.289×7.526
18	3.074×4.899	53	6.305×8.407	87	8.078×10.77	19	5.339×3.559		8.832×5.888 8.916×5.944	86 87	11.357×7.571
19 20	3.881×5.174	54	6.364×8.485	88	8.123×10.83	20	5.478×3.652		9.00 × 6.00	88	$11 \cdot 424 \times 7 \cdot 616$ $11 \cdot 490 \times 7 \cdot 660$
21	3.968×5.291	55	6.424×8.565	89	8.175×10.90	21	5.613×3.742		9.084×6.056		11.490 × 7.000
22	4.063×5.417	56	6-482×8-642	90	8.213×10.95	22	5.747×3.831	56	9.164×6.109	90	11.619×7.746
23	4.154×5.539		6.539×8.718	91	8·258×11·01	23	5.873×3.915	57	9.248×6.165	91	11.684×7.789
24	4.243×5.657	58	6.596×8.794	92	8-310×11-08	24	6.00 ×4.00	58	9.329×6.219		11.748×7.832
25	4.330×5.773	59	6.652×8.869	93	8·355×11·14	25	6-125×4-083		9.408×6.272		11.811×7.874
26	4-416×5-888	60	6.708×8.944	94	8.393×11.19	26	6-245×4-163	60	9.488×6.325	94	11.877×7.918
27	4.50 × 6.00	61	6.765×9.020	95	8.445×11.26	27	6-365×4-243	61	9.567×6.378	95	11.937×7.958
28	4.582×6.109		6.820×9.093	96	8.490×11.32	28	6-482×4-321	62	9.645×6.430		12.00 ×8.00
29	4.664×6.219		6.874×9.165	97	8.528×11.37	29	6.596×4.397	63	9.720×6.480		12.063×8.042
30	4.744×6.325	64	6.929×9.239	98	8.573×11.43	30	6.708×4.472		9.800×6.533	98	12.125×8.083
31	4-823×6-430		6.983×9.311	99	8.618×11.49	31	6-819×4-546		9.875×6.583	99	12.186×8.124
32	4-900×6-533		7.036×9.381	100	8.655×11.54	32	6-927×4-618		9.950×6.633		12.249×8.160
33	4.975×6.633		7.089×9.452			33	7.035×4.690		10.025×6.683		
34	5.050×6.733	68	7.141×9.521			34	7.143×4.762	68	10.100×6.733		

Rectangle: Length = Breadth (square)

Rectangle: Length = 2 Breadth

Area	$l. \times b.$	Area	1. × b.	Area	<i>l.</i> × <i>b</i> .	Area	<i>l.</i> × <i>b</i> .	Area	l. × b.	Area	1. × b.
1	1.00 ×1.00	35	5.916×5.916	69	8·307×8·307	1	1.414×0.707	35	8.366×4.183	69	11.746×5.873
2	1.414×1.414	36	6.00 ×6.00	70	8.367×8.367	2	2.00 ×1.00	36	8-486×4-243		11.832×5.916
3	1.732×1.732	37	6.083×6.083	71	8.426×8.426	3	2.450×1.225	37	8.602×4.301		11-916×5-958
4	2.00 ×2.00	38	6.164×6.164	72	8-485×8-485	4	$2 \cdot 828 \times 1 \cdot 414$	38	8.718×4.359		12.00 ×6.00
5	2.236×2.236	39	6-245×6-245	73	8.544×8.544	5	3.162×1.581	39	8-832×4-416		12.084×6.042
6	2.449×2.449	40	6-325×6-325	74	8.602×8.602	6	3.464×1.732	40	8.944×4.472		12.166×6.083
7	2.646×2.646	41	6.403×6.403	75	8.660×8.660	7	3.742×1.871	41	9.056×4.528		12.248×6.124
8	$2 \cdot 828 \times 2 \cdot 828$	42	6-481×6-481	76	8.718×8.718	8	4.00 ×2.00	42	9.166×4.583	76	12.328×6.164
9	3.00 ×3.00	43	6.557×6.557	77	8.775×8.775	9	4.242×2.121	43	9-272×4-636		12.410×6.205
10	3.162×3.162	44	6.633×6.633	78	8.832×8.832	10	4-472×2-236		9.380×4.690		12.490×6.245
11	3.317×3.317	45	$6 \cdot 708 \times 6 \cdot 708$	79	8.888×8.888	11	4.690×2.345	45	9.486×4.743	79	12.570×6.285
12	3-464×3-464	46	6.782×6.782	80	8-944×8-944	12	$4 \cdot 898 \times 2 \cdot 449$	46	9.592×4.796		12.650×6.325
13	3.606×3.606	47	6.856×6.856		9.00 ×9.00	13	5.100×2.550	47	9.698×4.849		12.730×6.365
14	3.742×3.742	48	6.928×6.928	82	9.055×9.055	14	5.292×2.646		9.780×4.890	82	12.806×6.403
15	3.873×3.873	49	7.00×7.00	83	9.110×9.110	15	5-478×2-739	49	9.900×4.950		12.884×6.442
16	4.00 ×4.00	50	7.071×7.071	84	9.165×9.165	16	5.656×2.828	50	10.00 ×5.00	84	12.962×6.481
17	4 · 123 × 4 · 123	51	$7 \cdot 141 \times 7 \cdot 141$	85	9·220×9·220	17	5-832×2-916		10-102×5-051		13.038×6.519
18	$4 \cdot 243 \times 4 \cdot 243$	52	$7 \cdot 211 \times 7 \cdot 211$	86	9·274×9·274	18	6.00 ×3.00	52	10.198×5.099		13-114×6-557
19	4.259×4.359	53	$7 \cdot 280 \times 7 \cdot 280$	87	9-327×9-327	19	$6 \cdot 164 \times 3 \cdot 082$		$10 \cdot 294 \times 5 \cdot 147$		13.194×6.597
20	4-472×4-472	54	$7 \cdot 348 \times 7 \cdot 348$	88	9-381×9-381	20	$6 \cdot 324 \times 3 \cdot 162$		10.392×5.196		13.266×6.633
21	$4 \cdot 583 \times 4 \cdot 583$	55	7.416×7.416		9-434×9-434	21	$6 \cdot 482 \times 3 \cdot 241$	55	10.488×5.244		13.342×6.671
22	4.690×4.690	56	7.483×7.483	90	9.487×9.487	22	6.634×3.317	56	10.582×5.291	90	13-416×6-708
23	4.796×4.796		$7 \cdot 550 \times 7 \cdot 550$	91	9.539×9.539	23	6.782×3.391	57	10.676×5.338	91	13-490×6-745
24	$4 \cdot 899 \times 4 \cdot 899$		7.616×7.616		9.592×9.592	24	6.928×3.464		10-770×5-385		13.564×6.782
25	5.00 ×5.00	59	7.681×7.681	93 94	9.644×9.644 9.695×9.695	25	7.072×3.536		10.862×5.431		13.642×6.821
26	5.099×5.099	60 61	7.746×7.746 7.810×7.810	94	9.747×9.747	26	7·212×3·606 7·350×3·675		10.954×5.477		13.712×6.850
27	5.196×5.196	62	7.874×7.874	95	9.798×9.798	28	7.484×3.742		11.048×5.524		13.786×6.893
28	5-291×5-291 5-385×5-385	63	7.937×7.937	90	9.849×9.849	29	7.616×3.808		11.136×5.568		13.856×6.928
29		64	8.00 ×8.00	98	9.899×9.899	30	7.746×3.873		11 · 226 × 5 · 613		13.930×6.96
30	5-477×5-477	65	8.062×8.062	99	9.950×9.950	31	7.876×3.938		11-314×5-657		14.00 ×7.00
31	5.568×5.568		8.124×8.124		10.00 × 10.00	31	8.00 ×4.00		11.404×5.702		14.072×7.036
32	5.657×5.657	66 67	8-124×8-124 8-185×8-185		10.00 × 10.00	33	8.00 ×4.00 8.124×4.062		11.490×5.745		14.142×7.071
33	5.745×5.745	68	8.246×8.246			33			11.576×5.788		
34	$5 \cdot 831 \times 5 \cdot 831$	00	0.740 × 9.740			34	8.246×4.123	00	11.662×5.831		

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TCPA

Charles Madge

March 16. At 28, King Street, W.C.2. Extracts from a lecture by Charles Madge on THE SOCIAL SIDE OF A NEW TOWN, given to a meeting of the Planning Forum. The chairman was J. Mumford.

Charles Madge: There has been a certain amount of speculation as to whether there is too little sociological planning in new point of view has been expressed by quite a lot of different people. I think one might start by trying to look critically at the idea of social planning in relation to a new town and to see just who is at the moment rather worried about it and why. I think one section of the people who

have been rather worried about it are the architects, who saw certain of their preroga-tives encroached upon. The social theorist is inclined to lay down a rather rigid structure against which the architect instinctively rebelled because the architect institutively rebelled because the architect, although accustomed to solving technical problems, was accustomed to solving them with the minimum of mental rigidity and approaching the matter in a way which satisfied his asthetic conscience as well as the sense or function. I think as far as the architects are concerned their criticism is not likely to do anything good on the grounds that if an architect has a good æsthetic approach it is likely to be a good social approach as well. A more forcible critic, in these times paricularly, is the engineer, whose job it is to construct the town as effectively and as cheaply as possible. I think the engineer must always see the enormous advantages of any kind of standardisation; that it to say, if he can repeat the same unit a great number of times—if he can lay down block after block to the precise pattern—he is going to save time, money, and is going to be able to offer the positive social advantage of lower rents. He is, I think, someone to be reckoned with. Unfortunately both the architect and the sociologist are going to crab the engineer constantly and say they cannot sacrifice other advantages to the advantage of cheapness and standardisation.

I think it has been the experience of the new towns, in their brief life, that they cannot very well do without such advice as is available on social problems. In some cases they began without having much provision of this kind, but I think that by now they have all realized that they have got to have some sort of trained staff dealing with their social and economic problems just to tie up with certain conditions in the nature of new tewns.

The first condition, of course, is the one of the fixed ceiling to the population; 60,000 is a condition from which practically everything else can be said to stand. The figure of 60,000 was not arrived at in a very precise or scientific way. There are many good reasons for it, but it is not a figure which has been proved by experience to have any special validity. Having decided that you are going to have a town of a certain fixed tize, you have got to take steps to prevent it from becoming very much bigger; in other words, you have got to call in the particular brand of soothsayers whose job it is to predict changes in population, one of the most complex and mysterious branches of the social sciences. You have, therefore, to watch for the point at which you have brought in enough people, and that point may be reached consideraby in advance of the full complement of 60,000.

Another major condition of the new town is that every attempt should be made to see that people who live there also work there, and that brings with it a great many

consequences. Briefly, it means that in deciding what to build next there is going to be very careful phasing of the house and factory building. There has got to be a deliberate choice by the new town corporation of the tenants it brings into the town, particularly in the early stages when every family which comes in will have an important part to play, either to help build the town or supply part of its services, or manning the important industry in the town. In other words, when we have our houses they will be very precious assets in the task of building the towns in a social and economic sense.

At the same time, of course, we shall have to exercise the most careful choice of the industries we do bring in if we are to avoid, for example, an excessive demand for female labour, or skilled as against unskilled. I think we shall also have to be very wary about having any firms which, from their nature, need to expand on economic grounds, and need not only to expand their total output but to expand it in one place. We have also to be very sure that we are providing the shops and the other buildings which will be needed by people coming in. We shall have to strike a balance between the very urgent need for housing and the excessive bleakness which would descend on the town if other buildings were not available.

We have also to watch the provision of schools very carefully. We shall have to keep in very close touch with the county authority on this because we are going to be a population with a very much higher proportion of children of school age than education authorities normally have to reckon with and, therefore, their standard figures of children to be expected at a given time are likely to be far from the mark. Lybink it is extremely important in build

I think it is extremely important, in building up this social plan, that the service industry of the town should be at an adequate level. You have a limited number of people available for employment in the town and to some extent you have to decide what proportion of those should work in factories and what proportion should be engaged in actually servicing the town. If one compares the proportion of service industry in different towns in the country one finds that it is a proportion which varies very widely. On finds there are certain types of towns which have a very low level of service industries, and those towns as a rule tend to be deserted by the better-off people. As a result the providers of the services are loath to open in the town. So, you get the vicious circle which prevents the town from having attractions it might have.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE FAMILY I am very much in agreement with the viewpoint of the Institute of Human Relations when they claim that the community and its wealth is bound up with the psychological health of the family. I would put it very simply this way, that we will not get people to like or love that environment sufficiently unless that liking and loving does stem out of the whole of their family and impersonal lives. That is to say, they will not really develop these likes that we know they should by birthright develop unless somehow or other their psychological development is enabled to give them a strong positive feeling towards that environment. This is where I could, but will not, make a long digression on the subject of the Polynesian Island of Tico Pia as described by Raymond Forth in his extremely instructive book We of Tico Pia, which I do recommend to all interested in town and country planning as an extremely well documented account of a small community where the link of family and environment is traced in a good deal of detail. It is worth mentioning that in this island there are 1,200 people, and they live in 'something like 24 villages, so each village has on an average about 50 people in it. Each of

these villages has a distinct life of its own. Those 1,200 would only be one small corner with us, so the scale of the thing is very sobering to anybody who is trying to devise a balanced community.

The psychology of this situation is, I think, something like this, that we all inevitably start from the starting point of our primary with mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, and all our subsequent social relations stem from those. But in the sort of system we have that stemming process is broken into first of all by school, and we are pitched into a state-run school, and then, when we have been there for some years, we are pitched again into industry of some kind. we have been thrown into two And so groups, educational and industrial, which are entirely alten in their leadership and incentives from the home group, the family group. That is the basic disbalance in our society. To talk about balance in a society like ours is really rather ludicrous, and I think it is rather ludicrous to talk about community. It bink the talk about some community. I think the talk about com-munity has really started up from the dawning realization that there is no such thing, but at the same time it is important to remember that right from the beginning of the industrial revolution and from Robert Owen orwards there has been a groping towards getting back into a more integrated social organization.

I will sum up the position of the social planning in this way, that at a conscious level and with a rational plan new towns have an honest function which is to play their part in the decentralisation of people and jobs from London and other urban centres. This decentralisation is agreed to be essential for very sound economic, and even military, reasons. There is the function of the new towns in a sentence. I think the new towns in a sentence. I think the new towns are part of an attempt by society to renovate its own working basis in the family, and to undo some of the damage which we know is being done to us all the time. We are trying to restore something which had established itself and which was swept away by the very rapid economic developments of the 19th century.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PLANNING Social planning has to be clear cut and down to earth on the demographic and economic issues and those are the basis and the foundation of it. I think that on the psychological side—on the attainment of a balanced community and integrated society -one has to proceed in an experimental frame of mind because one is dealing with forces which are very largely unknown. I think it is true that the social development officer, whoever he is, who tries to act on behalf of the consumer impersonates the client in the architect's office in a sense, and not only has to interpret the conscious wishes of his consumers but has to know something about their unconscious wishes. When he has arrived at some conclusions about their unconscious wishes he has then to break down the psychological and unconscious resistance of the architects, bureaucrats, corporations and all the rest of them before these wishes can be expressed. That is a formidable, and perhaps an impossible, task, but a start has been made at Stevenage which is, perhaps, encouraging. It has been encouraging, for example, to find that it was possible to work in very close liaison with architects on these questions, to give and take ideas, and criticize and learn. I think from what I know of the new towns that this is happening generally. Another step forward was the establish-ment at the Ministry of a group headed by Ruth Glass, which is dealing centrally with Ruth Glass, which is dealing centrally with some of the social research problems com-mon to all new towns. We are still, of course, at the planning stage, and we hope that very soon now we shall pass from that stage into the first construction and into the first concrete problems of bringing in families. Then social planning will cease to be something which is entirely on paper.

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TECHNICAL SECTION

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2.76 planning: general

PLANNING BULLETIN, CANADA

Monthly Review. (Institute of Professional Town Planners, Toronto, Canada.)

four-page information bulletin New published towards end of last year for Canadian town planners. Contents restricted to Institute's news, matters of professional practice and short descriptions of planning developments in Canada.

4.47 planning : urban and rural VILLAGE SURVEY

C. Ster. 12s. 6d.) The Village Surveyed. C (Edward Arnold & Co., 1948. Stewart.

Account of a survey and plan for an English village. Useful and informative contribution to planning technique. Fully illustrated. Selected bibliography.

Although a great number of studies similar in nature and purpose to this one have been carried out recently for the redevelopment or development of towns, no attempt has been made to investigate the smaller rural communities which play—or shaller lufar communes when play or should play—such an important rôle in re-gard to agricultural rehabilitation and in-tensification of land use. The book is, therefore, particularly valuable in that it provides a method and technique of approach which may well be applied to approach which may well be applied to other village communities in the country. Sutton-at-Hone is a long, straggling village in Kent, along a main road between a railway station and a Parish church, with most of its buildings dating from 1860. Its survey follows the pattern of Patrick Geddes's trilogy of Place, Folk and Work, and was undertaken by a basic sur-vey team consisting of a geographer, a sociologist and an economist. The geographical setting of the village and its relation to other villages and towns are the main concern of the physical sur-

are the main concern of the physical sur-

vey which was carried out on three levels -regional, district, local. It covers growth and change since 1845, the accessibility of different places in the districts to the village, transport services within the area, land forms and soil materials, the pattern of land use in relation to surface form and rock formation, and land utilisation. The results of the physical survey are followed by an account of a social and economic survey. This was based on a specially designed questionnaire which specially dusgited questionnatic which sought information about family size and composition, the occupation and place of work of adults, and the more important social activities. The questionnaire, which is reprinted in full in an appendix to the book were orbitized to each finite in the book, was submitted to each family in the village.

Lastly, the development stages of a plan are explained in detail, the proposals trying to satisfy the needs of the village people as shown by the survey. There are three appendices containing in-

dividual contributions by the three survey specialists. They deal with the geo-graphical social and economic study of the village. Particular attention should be paid to the black and white presentation tech-nique adopted for the survey and planning maps, which is excellent.

6.22 planning : social and recreational

LANDSCAPE DESIGN: GARDENS

Gardens in the Modern Landscape. Tunnard. (Architectural Press, Lon C Tunnard. London; Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1948 18s. 6d.)

Second revised edition of only important British standard textbook on evolution of contemporary landscape gardening. Fully Selected bibliography. illustrated.

The text of the present edition of this invaluable book for architects and planners, which was first published in 1938. is unchanged except for a slight condensation and a few corrections. A section in the first edition entitled Planting Plans for the first edition entitled Planting Plans for a Section of a Garden near Leicester has been omitted and is replaced by one on Architects' Plans. Instead of the original pictorial supplement on Garden Decoration from the XVIIIth Century to the Present Day, an illustrated section on Modern American Gardens has been added, followed by a note on The Modern Garden by Dean Joseph Hudnut, of Harvard. The bibliography is unchanged, which seems a pity in view of published developments during

in view of publishes the last ten years. "A garden is a work of art ... it must first be an æsthetic composition." Based on this conception, which is contained in the first sentence of the book, the author develops his theme, taking into account influences which have shaped contemporary expression in architecture and the arts. He examines the development of gardens, together with the artistic trends of the last two hundred years, and dis-cusses present-day garden planning tech-nique and its ultimate aims.

15.50 materials: applied finishes and treas

LINSEED OIL: PAINTS

Linseed Oil. (The Decorator. Feb., 1949. pp. 53 & 54.)

An enumeration of the essentials of a paint

vehicle, and an account of how linseed oil fulfils them; together with a brief description of its characteristics.

After describing the purifying process and the differences between boiled, blown and stand oils, the article discusses briefly the drying properties, adhesjon, flexibility, moisture resistance, penetration, and gloss.

18.25 construction: theory TESTS ON HOUSE PROTOTYPES.

Survey of Loading Tests on Some Post-war House Prototypes. A. Short and L. G. House Prototypes. A. Short and L. G. Sroms. (The Structural Engineer, Feb., 1949, pp. 67-98.)

Vertical and lateral loading tests on various types of unorthodox houses carried out by BRS. Special tests on the stiffening effect of cladding. Very important contribution to the design of non-traditional houses.

The main objectives of the tests were :-

(i) To provide data which would be directly useful in furthering the pro-vision of dwelling-houses.
 (ii) To provide information which would enable engineers to design frames for houses more accompanies.

houses more economically. The design and test loadings and the methods used for carrying out the tests are described in Special Report No. 1, "Struc-tural Requirements for Houses" (see Inf. Centre No. 17.35). The structures tested can be grouped in the following characteristic classes:

(i) Steel frames, widely spaced, *i.e.*, at distance varying between 6 and 12 ft. at a (ii) Steel frames, closely spaced, i.e., 4 ft.

or less (iii) Load bearing metal panels, i.e., sheet steel or aluminium panels supporting floor and roof loads.

(iv) Reinforced concrete frames, widely spaced, *i.e.*, at approximately 10 ft. widely centres.

(v) Reinforced concrete frames, closely spaced, i.e., at less than 4 ft. centres.

(vi) Timber structures.

(vii) Brick houses.

In addition, a considerable number of tests were carried out on structural components

but the stiffness test load (i.e., 45 lb./sq.ft.) where tested and the deflection limitation of 1/300 span under the stiffness test load (i.e., 45 lb./sq.ft.) was complied with in all floors excent one, where the deflection was only just above the per-mitted value. Generally, with the exception of the all-timber floors, the measured deflec-tions were well below this value. The de-flections of reinforced concrete floors in particular wave were small. Approximately particular were very small. Approximately 30 per cent. of the steel-type floors did not scomply with the requirements for recovery after first loading, but all floors were sufficiently elastic in second tests and were therefore satisfactory.

With two exceptions the floor covering was of timber. Floor structures were generally found to act as an indeterminate grid system; any weakness in one member could be readily balanced by the resulting redistribution of bending moments, thus relieving the weak component.

Vertical loading tests were made on 14 different types of pitched roof. Generally, the deflections under the stiffness test loading of 15 lb./sq. ft. of plan area were quite small and the recovery was satisfactory.

Most of the structures tested were found to possess at least the requisite load factor against collapse, but since it was not prac-ticable to extend the loading up to general failure, the true load factor of the different types of house tested could not be determined.

Several cases of weak internal columns were observed. These were designed with out regard to the effect of continuity in the floor beams and failed under the resulting overload.

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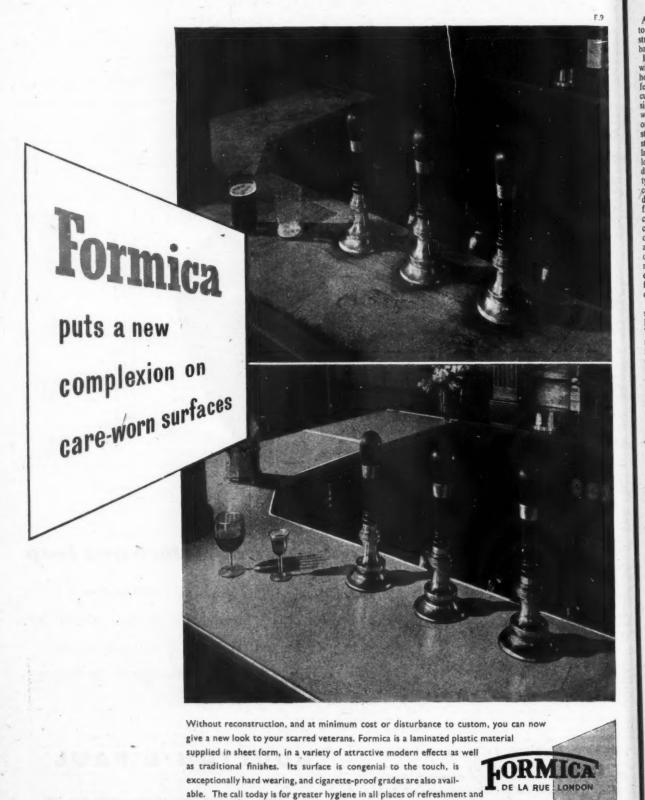
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THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO. LTD., PLASTICS DIVISION, IMPERIAL HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.I TEL: REGENT 2901 · GRAMS: DELINSUL, PICCY, LONDON A lightweight welded structure failed owing to the inadequacy of the welded, joints; the structure consists of latticed mild-steel round bars.

F.9

In order to obtain a basis of comparison with the behaviour of a traditional brick house under the effect of lateral loads, a few exploratory tests were made on brick cubicles, and a brick house of orthodox design was tested. It seemed that brick houses would behave like rigid boxes, with the floor or roof having but a minor effect on the stiffness of the structure. On the other hand, steel and timber framed structures were largely dependent for stiffness under lateral loading on the nature of the external cladding and on the initial wind bracing. The type and rigidity of the frame joints has considerable influence on the horizontal deflection. In one type of lightweight steel framed structure it was calculated that the cumulative effect of specified tolerance could lead to a non-recoverable movement of 41 in. at eaves level. Even after repeated application of the lateral stiffness tests, 3 out of 19 structures failed to satisfy the recovery requirements. In all cases, however, it was found possible to suggest modifications which eliminated the causes of deficiency observed.

Generally, the framed structures tested showed that roofs, walls and floors behave like membranes interconnected at the edge. The gable ends and party wall are the mainstay of the structure against overturning. The effectiveness of the floor depends on composite action between the main beams or joists and the floor covering. A wall plate along the perimeter of a house at first floor and/or eaves level may add considerably to the stiffness of the horizontal membranes. Where the floor or wall membranes are insufficiently rigid themselves, it is necessary to introduce bracing elements. In most houses tested, such "elements were provided.

On three occasions it was found possible to apply loads before and after a steel frame had received its cladding, and the data obtained from these tests were most interesting in indicating the part played by the roof, floor and wall covering in resisting the lateral loads used to represent wind pressure. With both flexible and rigid type of cladding elements the maximum horizontal deflection was no more than 1/20 in. and the overall stiffness of the clad frames under the design load (8 lb./sq. ft.) ranged frames. Considered on the load carried by the frame, the effect of the cladding was to reduce the load to a value between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent. of that originally carried by the frame.

Brick veneers provided the largest relative increase in stiffness as against other types of wall cladding. By replacing the brick cladding above first floor level by lighter cladding sheets the stiffness of the structure was not appreciably reduced. Outer leaf wall cladding in the form of asbestos sheets was found to be only one-quarter as effective in reducing the load carried by a light steel frame as compared with 4½-in, brickwork.

19.64 construction: details CONCRETE ROADS

Concrete Roads. Modern Design and Construction. Paper by W. P. Andrews, read at a meeting of the Institution of Highway Engineers, Northern Branch. (The Builder, Feb. 18, 1949, pp. 223-4.)

Modern American tendencies of design and construction, particularly with regard to reinforcement, provision of joints, maintenance and repair.

19.65 construction: details

SAVING COST OF CONCRETE

Stretching the Concrete Building Dollar.

A. J. Boase. (Eng. News-Record [USA], Oct. 28, 1948, pp. 109-111.) Hints for designers to achieve economy in reinforced concrete construction.

The author suggests that buildings over two storeys high should have a skeleton frame with the minimum possible storey heights. Saving in formwork is the most essential consideration. Flat slab floors without capitals or drop panels are advocated.

Another line of development is precasting, either in a factory or on the site. A special type of on-site precasting now enjoying popularity is known as tilt-up construction. On most tilt-up jobs, wall panels are cast in a horizontal position in edge forms set on the finished concrete floor. The slabs are then tilted into position by means of a winch or crane. This method is now being used in an eight-storey office building in Columbia, SC. Preliminary figures indicate saving over conventional methods of erection.

20.120 construction: complete structures PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE

Pre-stressed Concrete Construction. Conference on February 16, 1949, at the Inst. of Civil Engineers. Paper by Dr. F. G. Thomas. (The Builder, March 4, 1949, pp. 276-9.)

Short abstract from a comprehensive paper on the development and use of pre-stressed concrete. The paper will be published later with discussion and will then be reviewed in Information Centre.

20.121 construction: complete structures PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE

Pre-Stressed Concrete in Bridges and Buildings. (The Civil Engineers' Review, Jan., 1949, pp. 10-16.)

Application of pre-stressed concrete by the Freyssinet method in bridges and in the airport hangar at Karachi.

20.122 construction : complete structures ARC-WELDED STEEL WORKSHOP

A Light Steel Frame Workshop Building of Unorthodox Design in Total Arc-Welded Construction. A. E. R. Stephenson. (Civil Engineering and Public Works Review, Feb., March, 1949, pp. 82-4, 150-2.)

Works' extension at Perth, Australia, 3,000 miles by sea from nearest steelworks.

The workshop had to be built from material in stock, comprising light angles and a few heavy I-sections. Without the use of arc-welding it would not have been possible to carry out this job for two or three years. The design shows several interesting features, e.g., hollow. welded boxed angle sections were used wherever economically possible.

20.123 construction : complete structures SCHOOL IN ALUMINIUM

Bristol's New Schools. First Prefabricated Aluminium School at Lockleaze. J. Nelson Meredith. (The Architect & Building News, and other journals, March 18, 1949, pp. 243-8.)

First application of "Bristol" prefabricated aluminium unit construction, details of which were described in The Architect & Building News, Jan. 30, 1948, pp. 90-5.

21.28 construction: miscellaneous

CITY FOR "ATOMIC AGE"

Walled City for the Atomic Age. O. Kilne Furner & Fred N. Severud. (Eng. Newsrec. [USA], Jan. 27, 1949, pp. 18-9.)

TECHNICAL SECTION

Huge concrete tubes laid out to a hexagonal pattern house factories and serve as protective "hills" for residence and business buildings in proposed walled city for the "atomic age"!

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23.96 heating and ventilation GENERAL TEXTBOOK : HEATING

Heating and Ventilating. Oscar Faber. (Spon, 1949. 10s. 6d.)

Excellent introduction to heating and ventilating in simple language. Clear diagrams. Useful to students. 140 pp.

There is nothing in this book which has not been said before, and often many times before, but it is perhaps the simplest and clearest general introduction to the subject that has yet been written. It is reasonably short and it contains numerous diagrams, some of which are especially good in conveying their story easily.

It is a book for the student rather than the man in practice.

25.70 water supply and sanitation

THE HYDRAULIC RAM

The Hydraulic Ram. Norman Allwood (Plumbing Trade Journal. Feb., 1949).

Short but clear article describing the principles, construction and operation of a hydraulic ram. (To be continued.) 3 diagrams.

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.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

2986 WIND PRESSURES

Q In considering wind pressures on walls I believe the common terms such as "breeze," "storm," etc., have generally accepted values in miles per hour. Can you give me these and tell me the appropriate pressures exerted? Also, what is the maximum pressure to be expected in England?

A Wind pressures on buildings are specified in British Standard Code of Practice CP4:1944, Chapter V. Loading. Clause 8 contains a table of wind velocities which vary between 55 and 85 miles per hour according to the district and the conditions of exposure. A second table contains the wind pressures corresponding to these wind velocities at various effective heights of the building. Clause 9 specifies many details regarding the distribution of the wind pressure on different parts of a building and Clause 10 deals with wind pressure on roofs.

pressure on roofs. This Code dates from 1944 and is likely to be revised in due course. Meanwhile, BS449:1948, The Use of Structural Steel in Building, has been published. The wind pressures in this standard are based on the same principles as CP.1944, Chapter V, but the numerical values are slightly different. The chief difference is that the limits are now 50 and 80 m.p.h. respectively.

W.I

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THE BUILDING PROGRAMME for 1949

By Ian Bowen

One of the most awkward problems of economic planning is that the plans can hardly be prepared, published and discussed before the time for their realization has arrived. The full import of the constructional programme issued in the "Economic Survey for 1949" has only now begun to be understood, yet March and April, two of the best months of the building season, are nearly over.

The most serious implication of the building plan for 1949 is that there is to be a huge expansion in new construction other than housing, half of it at the expense of the housing programme itself. This is shown by the following figures (from Table 7 of the "Economic Survey"):--

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME FOR 1949 (EX-CLUDING PLANT AND MACHINERY) IN GREAT BRITAIN

		£mr	3.	
	1948		1949	
Fuel and power	60		80	
Transport, communications and				
shipping	115		140	
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	25		35	
Other industries	100		125	
Housing (including repairs and				
maintenance)	475		420	
Other social services	65	-	100	
Defence and administration	55		60	*
Total	895		960	•
Deduct housing	475		420	
Construction other than housing	420		540	

Thus it is intended to increase the value of building and civil engineering work done in Great Britain by £65 millions in 1949. But housing is to be reduced by £55 millions. Therefore constructional work other than housing is to be increased by a total of no less than £120 millions.

If this figure of £120 millions is compared with the size of the non-housing programme in 1948 (£420 millions) it will be realized what a colossal switch of building effort is being made in the current year. The increase of non-housing work is to be 29 per cent. in one year, a stupendous rate of increase. This increase is to be accomplished, moreover, without any net change in the manpower engaged in the industry. Manpower in the industry is to be at the same level in December, 1949, as in December, 1948. The whole gain is to be at the expense either of housing or of some non-specified smaller works.

Moreover, this constant labour force (of 1,480 thousand workers on a new statistical basis) is to produce about 7 per cent. more output, presumably by means of increased productivity, at the same time as making a rapid transfer from one type of work to another.

Even this is understating the problem. While housing work is to decline in value by 11.6 per cent., it is unlikely that a correspondingly large labour force will im-

mediately become available for other work. There are clearly two separate grounds of criticism. First, is it practicable to carry out the plan as stated in the Survey, and, secondly, is it sound social policy to cut down the housing programme for the sake of all the other items?

On the first point, the Economic Survey covers itself to some extent by observing that "however carefully the estimates for work to be undertaken may be drawn up, the investment actually achieved will, in some cases, be less than the programme as a result of unforeseen difficulties and delays." The Survey then comes to the strange (strange in the light of the rest of its plans) conclusion that "the total of fixed investment [in 1949] is unlikely to rise much above the level of 1948—despite a rise in the expenditure planned for plant as well as that planned for construction. The only assumption that could reconcile these statements is that output in the case of building should fall short of the target by 7-10 per cent. But to fall short of the investment target in 1949 would badly jeopardize the long-term plans already laid down last year in the White Paper on European Cooperation.

No doubt the Economic Survey is wise to be cautious on this point. Surely the experience of all large-scale building programmes goes to show that a 29 per cent. increase in activity in one year is well outside the realm of possibility. Plans have all to be ready, contracts let, builders' organizations ready to start, the labour exchanges able to supply men and so on, at precisely the right times and places. The most recent and notorious case of an overexpanded programme failing to reach its target was the local authority housing programme in 1946. Is 1949 to be the same story for schools and power-stations?

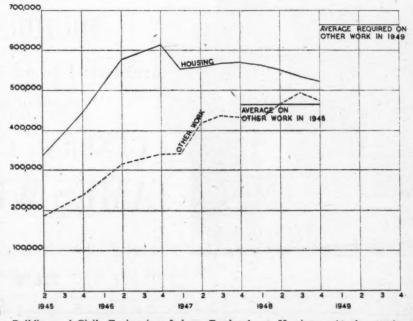
The accompanying graph shows how labour employed on housing and nonhousing work has moved since the end of the war. At the very fastest rate of expansion labour on housing work was increased at a rate of about 24,000 a month, but this high rate was not maintained over many months. The 1949 plan demands a very fast build-up of labour on non-housing work. In fact it would have to be increased by at least 250,000 men in a year—indeed, by a much higher figure than this to increase output by £120 millions. What are the reasons for thinking that this is impracticable?

First, there is the experience of the housing programme itself; and secondly the fact that quite evidently the non-housing programme is not very far advanced. Vacancies for labour notified to the labour exchanges are only about one-quarter what they were two years ago; so there is little reason to suppose that the non-housing programme can advance many times as fast as housing once did.

If, then, it is reasonable to suppose that the 1949 plans of the Government ought indeed to be discounted as over-ambitous, what will the position then be? Labour will be squeezed out of the housing programme. Vacancies to absorb it all on the new nonhousing work will not fully materialize. The labour will then either be temporarily unemployed, or drift on to less essential small works.

The non-housing programme will no doubt be completed eventually. But surely by now it should be manifest that sudden large changes in the employment pattern are undesirable and wasteful. The 1949 programme as it stands is unrealizable; it would be more realistic to allow for at least a part of the "normal" delays to be experienced. The second question, whether it is socially desirable or not to cut down on the housing programme for the sake of other types of construction, can only be answered according to a subjective valuation. Politically the dec sion would seem to be a difficult one to sustain. The ligure of 200,000 houses per annum is hardly going to meet the needs of the increasing families in this country, let alone make it possible to replace the worst sub-standard dwellings. Many social reforms in other spheres are iiable to be defeated if the housing problem cannot be tackled faster than this. Sooner or later the target must again be raised.

There is a special case for raising the housing target in 1949. The housing programme is well advanced, and the machinery is available for letting more contracts and beginning work. Approvals have been running at a high figure. It is unlikely that the manpower needs of the non-housing programmes will become pressing in all parts of the country before the middle of 1950. Meanwhile, rather more houses should be allowed to proceed, because the labour that becomes unemployed, or is used on nonessential works, during this year will be as good as lost. It is essential that this labour should be kept on productive work. The Economic Survey suggests that planners still have much to learn. It is not really good enough to write down an un-



Building and Civil Engineering Labour Employed on Housing and other work (Great Britain).

realistic proposal with the saving remark that it is not likely to be realized. This unrealistic scheme should be withdrawn and revised. What is now before the country is a muddled attempt to do too much in one direction and too little in another. It is to be hoped that the energetic Minister of Health will try to seize the opportunity this year to slip some extra housing into his programme; next year or the year after may be too late

Announcements

The address of the School Furniture Manufacturers' Association Ltd. is now 30, Cornhill, London, E.C.3. Telephone: Mansion House 3921.

House 3921. Mr. E. John Preece, A.R.I.B.A., has entered into full partnership as from February 1, 1949, with Mr. Gordon E. Payne, O.B.E., F.R.I.C.S., M.T.P.I., at 19, Clarence Street, Gloucester, where they will continue the practice formerly carried on as Gordon Payne and Partners as Town Planning Con-sultante Architects and Surveyors, as Architects and Surveyors, as sultants, Architects and Gordon Payne and Preece.

Gordon Payne and Preece. Mr. Behram A. Sunavala (Indian Archi-tect) is visiting this country for a short period, and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues at 11, Clifton Gardens, War-wick Avenue, London, W.9. Messrs. Davidson, Marsh & Co., of Douglas, Chartered Architects and Sur-veyors, have opened a branch at Bridge Chambers, Ramsey, Isle of Man, where they would be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

they would be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc. Mr. Arthur A. Stewart, A.R.I.B.A., has opened an office at 6, Cromwell Place, South Kensington, S.W.7. Telephone: Freemantle 4593, He will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc. He is also continuing to practise at Grove Meadow, Jordans, Buckinghamshire. Telephone: Jordans 3137.

Buildings Illustrated

House in Kelross Road, Highbury Park (page 367). Architect, Edward D. Mills, F.R.I.B.A. Quantity Surveyors, Lay & Clark, A/A.I.A.S. General Contractors, James Webb & Son, Ltd. Sub-contractors: Furniture, curtains & lino., Heal & Son, Ltd.; electrical works, Service Electric Co. Ltd.; lettering, The Lettering Centre; aluminium fire-place surround, Southborough Sheet Metal Works Ltd.; ironmongery, Parker, Winder & Achurch Ltd.; tiled fireplaces, B. Finch & Co. Ltd.; lighting fittings, The Merchant Adventurers Ltd.; sanitary fittings, B. Finch & Co. Ltd.; metal flower boxes, Allen & Greaves Ltd.; kitchen flooring, Semtex Ltd.; refrigerator, Electrolux Ltd.; gas water heater, Ascot Gas Water Heaters Ltd.; gas servicing, Gas Light & Coke Co.; metal windows, James Couper & Co. Ltd.; sink unit, Easiclean Ltd.; hot water boiler, Ideal Boiler & Radiator Co.; facing bricks, Nut-bourne Brickwork Ltd.

The Swiss National Tourist Office in Golden Cross House, Trafalgar Square (pages 361-364). Architects, Alfred Roth, B.S.A., S.I.A., of Zurich, and T. P. Bennett & B.S.A., S.I.A., Of Zurich, and T. P. Bennett & Son, F/A.R.I.B.A. General contractor, F G. Minter Ltd. Sub-contractors: Asphalt, Limmer Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co. Ltd.; structural steel, Moreland Haynes & Co.; fireproof construction, Kleine Floors Ltd.; tiles, Carters; partitions, Roneo; rubber flooring, Dunlop Rubber Co.; cork flooring, Cark Ineviation & Asbeste Co.; line F.G. Cork Insulation & Asbestos Co.; lino, F. G. Cork Insulation & Asbestos Co.; lino, F. G. Minter (Decorations) Ltd.; central heating, J. H. Nicholson & Co. Ltd.; electric wiring, H. J. Cash & Co.; electric light fixtures, Courtney Pope (Electrical) Ltd.; sanitary fittings, John Bolding & Sons; telephones, Ericsson Telephones Ltd.; iron staircases, Metalwork Services Ltd.; shopfront metal-work, Starkie Gardner Ltd.; marble, Fenning & Co.; lifts, Aldous & Campbell; clocks, Smith Sectrie. The form printed below is to assist readers requiring up-to-date information on building products and Complete and post it to services. The Architects' Journal, 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1, and the advertisers listed will be asked to supply information direct.

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House in Kelross Road HIGHBURY PARK

Architect: Edward D. Mills, Esq. F.R.I.B.A. Reviewed in this issue, page 367

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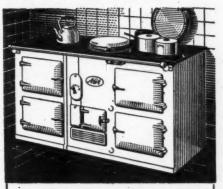
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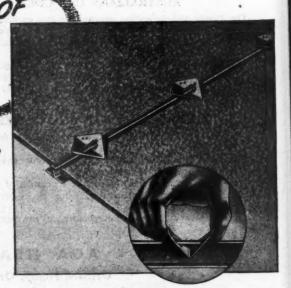
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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for April 21, 1949

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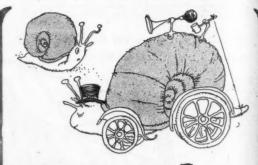
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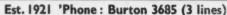
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saper. Beplies to Box Numbers should be addressed cars of "The Architects' Journal," at the address

given above. Available only to applicants excepted from the Control of Engagement Order, 1947.

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The Incomponent Association of AbcRitects and Survous maintains a register of qualified architects and surveyors (including assistants) re-quiring posts, and invites applications from public ashorities and private practitioners having staff recancies. Address : Euriconsers Resisters, What Park, WHATELEAFS. Tel.: Uplands 0935. 991

Tacancies. ADDRESS: EMFLOYMENT REGISTER, Wast Park, Wartshare. Tel.: Uplands 6356. 991 LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. Applications are invited for unestablished posi-tions of (1)_ABCHITECT, Grade III (salaries up to 2700 a year) and (ii) ABCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS (salaries up to 2500 a year) in the Housing and Valuation Department. Com-mencing salaries is oither grade will be deter-mined according to qualifications and experi-sizes. Engagement will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Acts, and successful candidates will be eligible for consideration for appointment to the permanent staff on the securrence of vacancies. Buccessful candidates will be required to under-take the design, layout and preparation of work-ing drawings for housing entemes (cottages and multi-storey flats), and will be employed in the Bonsing Architect's Division. Preference will be piene to candidates holding a recognized pro-tesional qualification. Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Housing, The County Hall, West-minster Bridge, S.E.I (stamped addressed envelope required, and quote Bef. G.B.S.). Canvassing dis-matics. 2009 UNICE SALFORD. Andicetions are invided for the appointment of

qualifies. (2269) 1046 CITY OF SALFORD. Applications are invited for the appointment of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT in the Archi-tects' Department. Salary Grade V, £520 to £570. Candidates must be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects or hold an equivalent qualification, and should possess a sound experience in design and construction, and also be experienced in the management of build-ing contracts.

ing contracts. The appointments will be subject to :--(a) The Conditions of Service of the National Jaint Council as adopted by the City Council. (b) The provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. (c) The passing successfully of a medical ex-amination.

Superamous and the second s

880 EAST SUPPOLK COUNTY COUNCIL COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the appointment of ABEA OPFICER in the County Planning De-partment. The salary will be within the A.P.T. Divisions, Grade VI-VII. £595 to 2710 per year on the National Joint Councils' scale, with scale allowance for use of motor car, and will be determinable by one month's notice on either side.

acterminable by one month's notice on either ride. Candidates should have had wide experience of all aspects of Town and Country Planning. development control and the preparation of factual surveys, and must be either Members or Associate Members of Town Planning Institute, preference being given to those possessing addi-tional qualifications in Engineering. Surveying or Architecture. Applications, endorsed "Area Officer." stating age, qualifications, experience, present and past appointments, present salary, and giving names and addresses of two persons to whom reference may be made, to be delivered to the undersigned not later than the first post Saturday morning, Wh April, 1949. Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will dis-quality. G. C. LIGHTFOOT.

G. C. LIGHTFOOT. Clerk of the County Council.

Genty Hall, Ipswich. Clerk of the County Council, County Hall, Ipswich. LONDON COUNTY COUNCHL. Applications are invited for a position of COUNTY SCHOOLS ARCHITECT, at a salary by to £1.500 a year. The position is temporary but superannuable, and has been created to cope with a programme of school buildings. Candi-dates must be A.R.IB.A. and experienced in contemporary design. Successful candidates eligible for higher positions on merit selection as vacancies occur. Application forms obtainable from the Architect to the Council. The County Hall. S.E.1, and returnable not later than 30th April, 1949. (410)

CITY OF PLYMOUTH. DEPUTY CITY ARCHITECT. Applications are invited for the above appointed person appointed will be under the control of the forth Architectr, who is responsible for the whole of the Architectral Work of the Corporation. Candidates should hold appropriate professional qualifications, and previous experience with a the person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duites of the office and endouments received by him interbet of the office to the Architecture on either side, is subject to be be added by him into the Council's open of application may be obtained from the fymouth, and should be forwarded to the under and and should be forwarded to the under by the local Government Obserannation Act, 1937 and the successful applicant will be terminable by the Local Government Superannation Act, 1937 and the successful applicant will be the under to be successful applicant will be terminable by the local Government Obserannation Act, 1937 and the successful applicant will be treatmable by the local Government Obserannation Act, 1937 and the successful applicant will be terminable by the local Government Superannation Act, 1937 and the successful applicant will be terminable by the local Government Obserannation act, 1937 and the successful applicant will be terminable by the local Government Obserannation act, 1937 and the successful applicant will be terminable by the local Government Obserannation act, 1937 and the successful applicant will be terminable by the local Government obserannation act, 1937 and the successful applicant will be terminable by the local Government obserannation act, 1937 and the successful applicant will be terminable by the successful applicant will be terminable by the successful married applicant applicant by the successful married app

COLIN CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.

Pounds House, Peverell, Plymonth. 5th April, 1949. 587

5th April, 1949. 587 CITY OF NOTTINGHAM. CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Applications are invited for appointments as Architectural Assistants in the following

orience. (c) Grade III (£450×£15-£495). Applicants must have either passed the Final examination of the Royal Institute of British Architecis, or had a good training in an Archi-

Architects, or had a good manned tect's office. The appointments are subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act. 1937, and to the passing of a medical examination. Applications are to be on forms to be obtained from R. M. Finch, O.B.E. M.I.C.E., City Engineer and Surveyor, Guildball, Nottingham, to whom they should be returned not later than Friday, 13th May, 1949. J. B. BICHARDS, Tourn Clerk. 609

 Guildhall, Nottingham.
 Town Clerk.

 09
 NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
 OUNCIL.

 ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
 Applications are invited for the appointment of TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS in A.P.T.

 Division, Grade IV (£480-£525), ou the permanent eterm.
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staff. Candidates should have passed the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Appointments superannable and subject to satisfactory medical examination, to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, and to two months' notice in writing on either side. Ferme of application are not being issued, but further information may be obtained from the County Architect. County Hall. Northallertoa. Applications, stating age, qualifications and ex-perience, together with particulars of present and previous appointments, and the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, to reach the undersigned not later than the Ind May, 1949. Canvasing will disquality, and candidates should state in writing whether they are related to any member of or senior officer under the Council. HUBBERT G. THOENLEY.

In the set of the set

accounts. Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Honsing and Valuer, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.B.1 (a stamped addressed foolscap envelope required), quoting O 2 Q.S.1. Canvassing disqualifies. (2140) 77.0

CITY OF COVENTRY. Applications are invited for the following whole-time appointments on the permanent staff of the City Architectural Department:— (a) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary en Grade A.P.T., VII, commencing at £635 per annum and rising to £710 per annum. (b) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary en Grade A.P.T., V, commencing at £520 per annum and rising to £570 per annum. In certain circumstances, Housing accommoda-topolicants abould be Associate Members of the Moyal Institute of British Architects, or hold unalification. (c) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary on Grade A.P.T., IV. commencing at £480 per annum and rising to £250 per annum. (c) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary on Grade A.P.T., IV. commencing at £480 per annum and rising to £450 per annum. (c) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary on Grade A.P.T., III, commencing at £480 per annum and rising to £450 per annum. (c) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary on Grade A.P.T., III, commencing at £480 per annum and rising to £450 per annum. (c) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary on Grade A.P.T., III, commencing at £450 per annum (c) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary on Grade A.P.T., III, commencing at £450 per annum (c) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary on Grade A.P.T., III, commencing at £450 per annum (c) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary on Grade A.P.T., III, commencing at £450 per annum (c) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary on Grade A.P.T., III, commencing at £450 per annum (c) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary on (c) ONE ASSISTA

examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects. (e) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary en Grade A.P.T., II, commencing at £430 per annum and rising to £466 per annum. (f) ONE ASSISTANT OUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary on Grade A.P.T., IV, commencing at £480 per annum and rising to £555 per annum. Applicants for (f) should have passed the Inter-mediate examination of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Division). Balary increments are subject to satisfactory service.

Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Drivenon). Balary increments are subject to satisfactory service. The posts are subject to one month's notice on either side, and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, as amended in regard to annuities to widows by the Coventry Corporation Act, 1366, and a satisfactory certi-facate will be requisite from the Council's medical referee. The successful male applicants will be required to contribute to the Coventry Municipal Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Pennion Fund. Applications for all the above appointments must be made on the forms obtainable from the undersigned, and should be returned completed, together with copies of not more than two recent testimonials, or names of two persons to whom reference may be made, not later than ten days after the publication. D. E. R. GIBSON. City Architect.

D. E. B. GIBSON. City Architect.

1A, Warwick Row, Coventry. 14th April, 1949.

1A, Warwick Row, Coventry. 14th April, 1949.
CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT. CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following appointments to the permanent staff.--(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary A.P.T. Div., Grade VI, £596-£660. (b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary A.P.T. Div., Grade VI, £590-£570. (c) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary A.P.T. Div., Grade VI, £590-£570. (c) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary A.P.T. Div., Grade III, £450-£496. The selected applicatis will be required to pass a medical examination, and the appointments will be subject to the usual conditions applicable to Local Government Service. Previous experience of Local Government work is not essential. Applications, giving date of birth, particulars of training and experience, etc., with copies of two recent testimonials, should be received by J. R. Piggott, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect, City Architect's Department, Kingsway, Stoke-on-Trent, endorsed with the title of the appointment applied for, not later than Saturday, 14th May, 1949. HARRY TAYLOR, Town Clerk. Town Hall Sinde-artical arts

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. APT. V.V. It asses the appopriate "London weight will be paid, and the "London weight (1997) and the paid, and the "London weight (1997) (199 A.P.T., IV-V. In all cases the appropriate "London weight-ing" will be paid, and the commencing salary will be at some point on the lower grade, such point to be fixed in accordance with the quali-fications and experience of the successful condiducts. candidate. For

neations and experience of the successful candidate. For appointments (a) and (b) applicants must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects or hold an equivalent qualifica-tion. For appointment (c) candidates must at least be in possession of the Intermediate ex-amination of that Institute. Forms of application for each appointment may be obtained from the Borouzt Eugeneer and Sur-veyor, and should be returned clearly marked Appointment (a). (b), etc. as the case may be, to the undersigned not later than 9 a.m. on Monday. 2nd May. 1949. Canvassing directly or indirectly, will be a dis-qualification. GORDON H. TAYLOR.

GORDON H. TAYLOR. Town Hall, Palmers Green, London, N.13. 4th April, 1949.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. VACANCIES FOR QUANTITY SUEVEYORS AND ASSISTANTS IN ARCHITECT'S DEPART-MENT. SURVEYOR. Grade II, £700×£35-£840 a year. SURVEYOR. Grade III, £550×£25-£700 a

SCHARTON. GIANG MILL ASSISTANT (a). TEMPORARY TECHNICAL ASSISTANT (a). 2440×220-E500 a year. TEMPORARY TECHNICAL ASSISTANT (b). Up to 167s. 6d. a week. Commencing rates for Grade III and Technical Assistants according to qualifications and experi-ance.

Assistants according to qualifications and experi-ence. Candidates for Grade II and Grade III should be Associates of the Royal Institution of Char-tered Surveyors, and experienced in abstracting and billing, estimating, interim valuations for payment on account, measuring, adjusting and agreeing final accounts, "taking off," and the preparation of Bills of Quantities. Applicants for positions as Temporary Technical Assistants should be up to Intermediate R.I.C.S. standard, amanity, surveyor's office. Buccessful candidates are required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Frand. There are opportunities for Temporary Assistants to compete on merit for permanent appointment. Applications forms from the Architect (AR/P/Q), County Hall. Westminater, S.E.I, cantonsing diaqualifies. (389)

DENBIGHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. The above County Council invites applications for the under-montioned appointments in the County Architect's Department, Wrestham, viz.:-ONE ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, A.P.T. Division, Grade III. Salary £450-£495 per annum.

ONE ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. A.P.T. Division, Grade III. Salary £450.£495 per annum. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the Intermediate examination of the RIC.R. (Quantities Sub-division), or who hold an equivalent qualification. Applicants must be capable of "taking-off" for small works, abstracting, and should have a good knowledge of specification writing and experience in the settlement of accounts. ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, A.P.T. Division, Grade V. Salary £30-£570 per amum. Applicants should be preferably Members of R.I.B.A. and Registered Architects, and must have had sound experience in architectural de-sign and in the preparation of working draw-ings, with full understanding of modern school construction. TWO JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. A.P.T. Division, Grade III. Salary £450-£496 per amum.

annum. Preference will be given to applicants who have passed the Intermediate R.I.B.A. examina-tion. Applicants must be capable of the pre-paration of working drawings and details for

tion. Applicants must be capable of the pre-paration of working drawings and details for modern buildings. TWO JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (one for Headquarters Office, Wrexham, and one for Abergele Area Office), Grade II. Salary 2420-2465 per annum. Preference will be given to applicants who are preparing for the Intermediate R.I.B.A. examina-tion. Applicants must be capable of the prepara-tion of working drawings and details. ONE JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Mise, Division, Grade II. Salary 2375-2420 per annum.

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 Idu April, 1949.
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 THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.
 PARAMING STAFF.

 Phications are invited for the following person of the County Architect's Department:
 PARAMING STAFF.

 Andrew Staff and Sta

1949 BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD. BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent staff ---"(A) JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. A. JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. A. JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. A. JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. (A) JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. A. JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. (A) JUNIOR ASSISTANT. (A) JUNIOR ASSISTANT. (A) JUNIOR ASSISTANT. (A)

Canvasing will disqualify. Candidates must disclose whether they are related to any member of the Council or to any senior officer of the Council

Council. Applications, endorsed "Junior Architectural Assistant" or "Draughtsman," stating age, qualifications and experience, present and past appointments, and accompanied by oopies of three testimonials, should be received by the undersigned not later than 7th May, 1949. RICHARD CLEEGE,

Clerk

Quantities. Valuations.

Valuations. Valuations. Draughtamanship. Architectural History. Teaching experience is not essential. Salary : Assistants' Scale of the Burnham Further Education Report (£200×£15 to £55), plus London allowance (£36 or 248), and allow-ances for qualifications and training. Com-mencing salary determined by previous teaching and professional experience. Further particulars and forms of application, which should be returned to him within 14 days of advertisement, may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors at the College. D. N. BUNGEY. <u>Acting Chief Education Officer.</u> County Offices, Chelmatord. CORPORATION OF LONDON.

County Offices, Cheimsford. 641 CORPORATION OF LONDON. Applications are invited for the following appointments in the office of the City Engineer -ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade I (Permanent Staff). Salary £400 to £625, by annual increments of £25.

£2 ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade III (Auxiliary Staff). Salary £600 to £750, by annual increments of

Commencing salary within the above grades will be considered in relation to qualifications and

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City Council Chambers, Southsea. 7th April, 1949.

Institute appointments in the County Planning Department:—
(a) TWO PLANNING ASSISTANTS. Grade VI, A.P.T., of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service (2595-2660).
(b) TWO PLANNING ASSISTANTS. Grade VA, A.P.T. (2500-2610).
(c) TWO PLANNING ASSISTANTS. Grade II, A.P.T. (2420-2465).
(d) ONE JUNIOR PLANNING ASSISTANTS. Grade I, Miscellaneous Division (2315-2360).
Applications in planning will be an advantage;
(e) and (c) suitably qualified by examination and experience;
(d) Supervisor planning experience. (b) and (c) suitably qualified by examination and experience;
 (d) previous planning experience will be an advantage.

County Council. Shire Hall, Durham. 11th April, 1949. COUNTY OF LINCOLN-PARTS OF KESTEVEN TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE. STOKE ROCHFORD. NEAR GRANTHAM. Applications are invited for the appointment of CLERK OF WORKS, to supervise the works in connection with the erection of two Hoste Elocks. Gymnasium. etc., for the Teachers' Train-ing College, at Stoke Rochford Hall, near Grantham.

Elocks, Gymnasium, etc., for the Teachers' Training College, at Stoke Rochford Hall, near Grantham. The salary offered is £8 to £10 per week, according to qualifications and experience. Subject to satisfactory service, the appointment will be for the duration of the contract. Candidates should possess practical training and experience in one of the main building trades, preferably that of Carpenter and Joiner, and should also have had previous experience as a Clerk of Works. Forms of application may be, obtained from the undersigned, to whom completion forms should be submitted not later than the 30th April, 1949. J. E. BLOW,

J. E. BLOW, Clerk of the County Council. 10th April, 1949.

HOLLAND COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT. ARMA PLANNING OPPICER. Grade VI. 2595-2650. Applications are invited for the above post from persons with wide experience in Town and Country Planniae.

Applications are invited for the above post from presence with the experience in Town and Country Planning. They should be fully conversant with recent logication, the Preparation of Actual Surveys and poole leading to the preparation of a Development for the Preparation of Actual Surveys and poole leading to the preparation of a Develop-ment Plan. The successful applicant will be required to a motor car, for which he will be paired to a motor car. For which he will be paired to a motor car. For which he will be paired to a motor car. For which he will be paired to a motor car. For which he will be paired to a motor car. For which he will be paired to a motor car. For which he will be paired to a motor the Local Guvernment Superannustic be and the successful applicant will be a count of the Local Guvernment Superannus and the successful applicant will be a count of the Local Guvernment Superannus to the to a superannus to the support of the Local to a motor superannet be a convert to the to a superannet be a convert to a convert testimonial and the names of two be sent to arrive not later than 14 days after the publication of this notice. Known relations to motor of the sould be endored " Area Planning officer, and addressed to the County Planning theor. **H. C. MARENS.**

Lanning H. C. MARRIS. Clerk of the County Council. 5th April, 1949.

 Sth April. 1949.
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 Sth April. 1949.
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 CTTY OF BATH.
 CTTY OF BATH.

 CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.
 Applications are invited for the appointment of a SENIOR PLANNING ASSIGNAN. Grade V (2595-6760). according to qualifications and experience. Preference will be given to candidates who possess a recognized Town Planning qualification. The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannation. Act. 1937. and to the successful candidate passing a metal examination. Applications, stating ace, qualifications of three referees. should be forwarded to the City Planning Omer. 2. Princes Buildings, Bath, not later than 30th April, 1949.

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F. Dintment Grade V ccording nce will cognized pintment Govern-to the xamina-ions and of three y Plan-tot later

BUCKS COUNTY COUNCIL COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT Applications are invited for the following appontments on the permanent staff :-(a) SENIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SUR-VEYOR, Grade VIII. Salary £685-£760 per

(a) SEATOR ASSIGNANT QUARTIT'S SURVEYOR, Grade VIII. Balary £655-2760 per annum.
Candidates should be members of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Section) with prewar experience, and must show widence of special ability and experience as a Taker-off for all types of building works undertaking all the settlement of final accounts.
(b) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, Grade VII. Salary £635-£710 per annum.
Candidates should be members of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Section) and must be capable of undertaking all tages of the work in the preparation of specifications, bills of quantities and the settlement of and accounts.
(c) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, Grade VI. Salary £640-£555 per annum.
(d) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, Grade IV. Salary £640-£555 per annum.
(d) ASSISTANT ACHITYETS One Grade will, salary £655-£760 per annum; and one Grade VII, salary £655-£760 per annum.
(d) ASSISTANT ARCHITYECTS: One Grade VII, salary £655-£760 per annum.
(d) ASSISTANT ACCHARCHSCH (D) per annum.
(d) Assistant (D) per annum.
(d)

Architecture of persons possessing some pre-war experience. The appointments will be subject to the pro-visions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, to a satisfactory medical examination, and to termination by one month's notice in writing on either side. Applications for the above appointments must be made on the prescribed forms, obtainable from the County Architect, County Offices, Walton forms should be returned not later than 9th May, 1949.

GUY R. CROUCH, Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Aylesbury. April, 1949. 672

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL. AMENDED ADVERTISEMENT. PLANNING ASSISTANTS-Grade A.P.T., IV-V (£480 to £570 per annum, plus £20-£20 London weighting, according to age)-required in the County Planning Department. Duties will include preparation of maps, reports and plans, investigation of survey data, and work on development control. Candidates should have town planning or architectural experience and appropriate qualifications. Applications, stating age, giving full particulars, with three recent testimonials, to the undersigned by 23rd May (quoting F.479 AJ). CANVASING DEVELOPMENT

C. W. RADCLIFFE, Clerk of the County Council. Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.1. 653

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY AECHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the following appointments:-SUPERINTENDENT CLERK OF WORKS, Grade VIII. Salary £686, rising by annual incre-ments of 225 to a maximum of 2760 per annum. The successful applicant will be responsible for the control and organization of all Clerks of Works engaged on the supervision of major contracts.

the control and organization of all Clerks of works engaged on the supervision of major contracts. Applicants must have had full experience in the building trade and possess a sound knowledge of all materials. Full details should be given of present and the salary attaching thereto. ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade VIII. Salary 2665 to 2760 per annum, plus London allowance of 230 per annum. Applicants must hold either a degree in Architection of modern buildings. Applicants should give full design and construction of modern buildings. Applicants should give full design and construction of modern buildings. Assist ARANT ARCHITECT, Grade VI. Salary description of modern buildings. Applicants should give full design and construction of modern buildings. Assist ARANT ARCHITECT, Grade VI. Salary description of modern buildings. Applicants should give full design and construction of modern buildings. Material and applicants and the salary attachings and the salary attaching thereto. Assist a strain a

DUDLEY AUKLAND, Clerk of the Council. County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames. 678

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C. M. S. WELLS, Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Brecon.

County Hall, Brecon. 68 ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the post of ARCHI-TecTURAL ASSISTANT in the County Archi-tect's Department. Salary within Grades III/IV. A.P.T. Division (4460-6525 per annum), according to experience and qualifications. Applicants should have good experience of work undertaken by a Local Authority, and preference will be given to applicants who have passed the inter-mediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The appointment will be subject to the provi-sions of the Local Government Officers' Super-view will be required to undergo a medical examination by the County Medical Officer. The applications stating age, training, qualifica-tions, experience, past and present appointments, and the subject to one month's notice on either side. Mplications stating age, training, qualifica-tions, experience, past and present appointments, and the county Medical Officer. The applications stating age, training, qualifica-tions, experience, past and present appointments, and the county Medical Officer. The store of two referess and accompanied by a copy of one recent testimonial should be delivered to the undersigned not later than Monday, 2nd May, 1949. WILLIAM JONES. Clerk of the County County Count

1949. WILLIAM JONES, Clerk of the County Council. Shire Hall, Llangefni, Anglesey. 12th April, 1949. 670

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A. C. EVANS, Sub-Area Manager, 6th April, 1949.

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT. CITY ABCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited from snitably qualified persons for the following appointments to the permanent staff:--TWO SENIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SUR-VEYORS. Salary M.P.T. Div., Grade VI, £595-5560

VEYORS. Salary A.P.T. Div., Grade VI, 2595-2560. Applicants must be competent to prepare Bills of Quantities for large contracts, and experienced in all branches of Quantity Surveying practice. The selected applicants will be required to pass a medical examination, and the appointments will be subject to the usual conditions applicable to Local Government service. Previous experience of Local Government work is not essential. Applications, giving date of birth, particulars of trajning and experience, etc., with copies of two recent testiment, solid be received by J. R. Piggott, F.R.I.B.A., City Architert, City Architect's Department, Kingsway, Stoke-on-Trent, endorsed with the title of the appointment applied for, not later than Saturday, 14th May, 1940. HARRY TAYLOR, Town Clerk. Town Hall. Stoke-on-Trent. 11th April, 1949. 664

IV/V, £480-£570 per annum, put John ASSIS-(f) ESTIMATING AND COSTING ASSIS-TANT (A.P.T., Grade III/IV, £450-£525 per annum, plus London weighting).
(g) WORKER-UP, Quantity Surveyor's Sec-tion (A.P.T., Grade II/III, £420-£495 per annum, plus London weighting).
(h) CLEEK (General Division, £310 per annum at 25, rising to £415 per annum at 280 of 32 and over).

(h) CLERK (terneral Dynamic at age of 32 and over). Candidates for appointments (a). (b) and (c) must be Chartered or Registered Architects, with experience in the design and construction of blocks of flats and other buildings required by a Local Authority. Candidates for appointment (d) should have reached the standard of the Intermediate ex-amination of the R.I.B.A., and preference will be given to candidates possessing this qualifica-tion, and with previous Local Government experi-ence.

Chandrakes possessing this gualification, and with previous Local Government experience.
 Candidates for appointment (e) must have a sound knowledge of building construction, have a sound knowledge of building construction, have a sound knowledge of building construction, have a scould knowledge of the London Building Acts and Byelaws, be conversant with prices, the preparation of estimates and bills of guantities, have a knowledge of the London Building Acts and Byelaws, be capable of drafting reports to Committees, have a dministrative ability and able to control staff. Local Authority experience is desirable. but applicants with comparable experience will be considered.
 Applicants for appointment (f) will be reparations to public buildings and residential properties, and contracts for new works, and will also be responsible for the costing of maintenance of and alterations to public buildings and residential properties, and contracts for new works. And will also be responsible for the costing of maintenance of and alterations to optiment (g) candidates must have had similar experience in a Builder's office.
 Tor appointment (g) candidates must have previous of the according to experience and building constructions to applicante (h) applicants must have previous experience in a Builder's office, and should be familiar with building materials. wace, and estimate for large works. The commencing salary will be fixed according to experience, and should be familiar with building materials. wace, and estimate for me on receive of a stamped decessed envelope. must be returned not later than noon on Mondav. 2nd May. 1942.
 CYRLI F. THATCHER.
 Applications on the official forn. Which may be obtained from me on receive of a stamped addressed envelope. must be returned not later than noon on Mondav. 2nd May. 1942.

 CYRIL F. THATCHER.
 Town Clerk.

 Town Hall. Fulham, S.W.G.
 April, 1949.

 April, 1949.
 633

 SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL.
 COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

 Applications are invited for the following appointment:
 GRADE [11].

 ASSISTANT OUANTITY SURVEYOR
 (GRADE [11].

 Commencing salary £450. rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximam of £495 per annun, ples Leadon allowance of £30.
 The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Act. 1937, and the successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination

 Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and scommanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the County Hall, Kineston-apon-Thames, not later than the 30th April. 1949.

 Canvasing, either directly or indirectly, will discussify a candidate from consideration.

 The Opuncil will be unable to provide any housing accommodation, and the successful candidate will be exceeded to make his own arrangements in this direction.

 DUDLEY AUKLAND, Clek of the Council.
 Town Clerk.

date will be exterted to make in our discussion of the solution of the council. DUDLEY AUKLAND, Clerk of the Council. County Hall. Kingston-upon-Thames. 590 THE GLASGOW SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE. The Governors of The Glasgow School of Art invite applications for the post of SENIOR ASSISTANT in the Department of Architecture. Previous teaching experience, though desirable, is not essential. Salary scale 2700×25 to 2900 per annum, with placing according to qualifications and experience. An aptitude for lockring on the History of Architecture will be a strong recommendation for the post. Further information and particulars, with form of application, may be obtained from the undersigned : W. H. MASSON. Secretary and Treasurer, The Glasgow School of Art, 167, Renfrew Street, Glasgow, C2

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W. G. STONE, Education Officer.

W. G. STONE, Education Officer. Education Officer. The Department of Estate Management, Uni-versity of Cambridge, requires the services of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, who has passed the Final examination of the R.I.C.S. Sub-division III (Building): ASSISTANT OUANTITY SUR-VEYOR, who has passed the Final examination of the R.I.C.S. Sub-division III (Building): ASSISTANT OUANTITY SUR-VEYOR, who has passed the Final examination of the R.I.C.S. Sub-division of the R.I.C.S. Sub-division States for these three posts must be not less than 25 years of age. Commencing salaries seconding to age and experience. Buccessful candidates will, subject to 6 months' probationary service, be eligible for appointment to graded pensionalle posis, the salary scales for which will be forwarded to applicants. Detailed applications. with copies of three recent testimonials. to Secretary. Department of Estate Management, 74, Trampington Street, Cambridge.

577

Management, 74, Trampington Street, Cambridge, STT COUNTY EOROUGH OF CARLISIE. APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ASSISTANT TOWN PLANNING OFFICER, GRADE IV. Applications are invited for the above appoint-ment on the permanent Staff of the City Engineer and Surveyor and Planning Officer, at a con-solidated salary of 2480, rising by annual incre-ments of £15 to £525 per annum. Applicants should preferably have passed the Final examination of the Town Planning Insti-tute and/or the Final examination of the Insti-cute of British Architects or the Royal Institution of Charlered Surveyora, or hold other equally suitable qualifications. Previous experi-ence in the practice of Town and Country Plan-ing accommedation available to the successful appli-cant if he so desires. Application forms may be obtained from the City Engineer. 18. Fisher Street, Carlisle, and completed forms should be returned to me not later than Monday. 9th May, 1949. I. D. A. ROBERTSON, Town Clerk.

Clerk The Town Clerk's Office, Fisher Street, Carlisle,

CORPORATION OF GLASGOW. HOUSING DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the und undernoted

Assistant Civil Engineers Assistant Civil Engineers Assistant Civil Engineers Assistant Quantity Si Grade I. ERS. Grade I. SURVEYORS.

Grade I. Balary

Balary acale A.P.T. VI. £595-£660. ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade II. ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEERS. Grade II. ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS. Grade Π

ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS. Grade I. ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS. Grade I. Aspointments to Grade I will be restricted to those candidates who are members of the appro-priate professional body. For appointments to Grade II applicants should have passed the Final examination of the appropriate professional body or about bold an equivalent qualification. I. The case of Grade II applitunets, the comencing salary will be fixed according to age and experience. The appointments will be to the permanent Stabilishment of the Department, and are subject to pass a medical examination. The appointments are term. The appointments are term. The appointments are term. Applications. indicating the position applied for, and stating ase, particulars of training. Applications. Indications the addressed to use and etalifications. Should be addressed to the undersigned, and should be received within 14 days of the publication of this advertisement. A. G. JURY.

A. G. JURY, Director of Housing. ont, 20, Trongate, Housing Department, 20, Glasgow, C.1.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. Applications are invited for the following appointments in the County Architect's Depart-

ment: — (a) ASSISTANT COUNTY ARCHITECT (ADMINISTRATIVE). Salary Grade VIII, £685-2760. Candidates must be Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, with consider-able professional experience of Local Authority administration and organization of contracts, and must have had experience in negotiating

able professional experience of Local Authority administration and organization of contracts, and must have had experience in negotiating approval under the various recent Acts and be fully conversant with their requirements. (b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary Grade VI. £596 to £660. Candidates must be Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, with considerable experience in the design and con-struction of modern buildings, and be capable of taking charge of large contracts. (c) TWO ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Salary, Grade III, £450.2495. Candidates must be of Intermediate R.I.B.A. standard and be thoroughly experienced in the preparation of working and detail drawings, and specifications for both new buildings and alterations to existing buildings. (d) TWO ASSISTANT QUANTITY SUR-YEYORS. Salary Grade VI, £596.2660. Candid-dates must be Members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, and have had consider-able experience in the preparation of estimates, Bills of Quantities, measuring for Interim and Final certificates, and in the settlement of Final accounts. Application forms can be obtained from the

Application forms can be obtained from the County Architect, Wilton House, Parkside Koad, Reading, to whom they should be returned com-pleted by Saturday, 30th April, 1949. H. J. C. NEOBARD, Clerk of the Council.

Shire Hall, Reading.

Clerk of the Council. Shire Hall, Reading. 632 LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. BRIXTON SCHOOL OF BUILDING, FERNDALE ROAD. S.W.A. Part-time VISITING TEACHERS are required from time to time, for DAY and EVENING CLASSES, as shown in the following subjects: ARCHITECTURE: DAY CLASSES in Archi-tectural Design, including studio instruction, History, Hygiene, Acoustics and Sound Control, Professional Practice. EVENING CLASSES in Architectural Design and all subjects for the L.I.B.A. examinations. BUILDING (DAY or EVENING): Building Construction, Building Geometry. Mathematics, Builders' Accountancy, Builders' Estimating. STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING (DAY or EVENING): All Structural Engineering subjects, including Theory of Structures, Specifications, Steel Design and Detailing. Reinforced Concrete Design and Detailing. BURVEYING (DAY or EVENING): Quantity Surveying, Land Surveying, Valuations, and all subjects of the R.I.C.S. examinations. Buitably qualified persons wishing to be con-sidered can obtain application forms (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary) from the Secretary at the School. (378) 621 CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

addressed rookcap envelope necessary and a sected rook at the School. (378) 621 CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the following appointments: (a) FOUR SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHI-TECTS. Salary £550 per annum, rising to £600 per annum (A.P.T., Grade VI). (b) THEEE SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHI-TECTS. Salary £520 per annum, rising to £570 per annum (A.P.T., Grade V). (c) TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary £490 per annum, rising to £525 per annum (A.P.T. Grade V).

per annum (A.P.T., Grade V).
(c) TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary £480 per annum, rising to £252 per annum (A.P.T. Grade IV).
(d) ONE SENIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary £595 per annum, rising to £650 per annum (A.P.T. Grade VI).
(e) TWO ASSISTANT OUANTITY SURVEYORS. Salary £590 per annum, rising to £570 per annum (A.P.T. Grade VI).
(e) TWO ASSISTANT OUANTITY SURVEYORS. Salary £590 per annum, rising to £570 per annum (A.P.T. Grade VI).
Applicants for appointments (a) and (b) should be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
Applicants for appointments (c) should have passed the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
Applicants for appointments (d) and (e) must have had experience in the preparation of Bills of Quantities.
Applicants Aspociates of the Royal Institute of British architects.
Applicants Aspociates of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

billing contracts. Preference win brocessional Associates of the Royal Institute or Chartered Surveyors. The apointments will be subject to the Royal Conditions of Service as adopted by the City Council: to the provisions of the Local government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to one month's notice on either side. The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination. Musing accommodation will be made available to serversful candidates. if required additions, stating are, particulars of train-ing qualifications, experime, present and pre-recent testimonials, and the names and addresses of two persons to whom reference may he made, should be addressed to the City Architec, 18, Cloth Market, Newcastle-monor Tyme, 1. Muscastle-apon Tyme, 1. 600

650

Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. 8th April, 1949.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent staff of the County Architect's Department -- ARCHITECT. (1) PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T. Grade VIII, 2685-2760 per annum. Applicants must be fully qualified Architects and have had extensive experience in the super-vision of Drawing Office Staff and possess a contemporary outlook on architectural design and construction.

vision of Drawing Office Staff and possess a contemporary outlook on architectural design and construction. (2) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grades IV to VI. The salary range is 2480 to 2660, and each suitable applicant will be appointed to the grade approprise to his qualifications and experience. Provision is made for progress between grades within the groups, dependent upon satisfactory service. Applicants should have had satisfactory experience in the design and construction of modern buildings, and preference will be given to those who have appropriate professional quali-fications.

to those who have appropriate professional quali-fications. (3) QUANTITY SURVEYORS' ASSISTANT. A.P.T. Grade II, 2420 to 2465 per annum. Applicants should have had experience in a Quantity Surveyor's or Builder's office and possess some knowledge of the proparation of Bills of Quantities, Specifications, Site Measurement, and the preparation of Final Accounts. (4) ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. A.P.T., Grade II, £420 to £465 per annum. Applicants should be capable of designing and hot water service installations, and be a neat and careful draftsman. Some experience of panel heating would be considered an advantage. (5) LAND SURVEYING ASSISTANT. General Grade £220 at the age of 21, rising to £335 per annum.

Grade £220 at the age of 21, rising to £385 per annum. Applicants should preferably have previous ex-perience in a Surveyor's office, and be capable of carrying out land surveys, including the pre-paration of necessary drawings. The Authority's building programme includes for the provision of New Schools, County Colleges, Police Housing, Fire Stations, Health Centres, and Homes for Aged Persons. The appointments, which are terminable by one month's notice on either tide, are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Super-annation Act, 1937, in connection with which the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications, stating age, training, qualifica-tions, experience, and details of past and present appointments, stating salary, and accompanied by copies of three testimoniais, should reach the County Architect, County Hall, Beverley, not later than the 2nd May, 1949. Relationship to a member or senior officer of the Council must be disclosed to the undersigned. T. STEPHENSON.'

T. STEPHENSON. · Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Beverley. April, 1949. 630

April, 1949. 639 COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIPAX. BOROUGH ENGINEER'S BEPAEMMENT. APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT FOR SCHOOLS. Applications are invited for the above appoint-ment, at a salary in accordance with combined. National Grade, A.P.T., VILVIII, £635-2760 p.a. The commencing salary will be fixed having re-gard to the candidate's experience, qualifications, and present salary. Housing accommodation will be available. The person appointed will be reponsible for the design and construction of new schools and other architectural work under the control of the Education Committee, and will be terminable by two months' notice by either side. The appointment is a superannated one. Applications, stating age, qualifications, present position, salary and experience, accompanied by conies of three recent testimenials and endorsed "Frincipal Architect-Schools," should be de-livered to the undersigned and later than Saturday, 30th April, 1949. RICHARD de Z. HALL,

RICHARD de Z. HALL. Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Halifax. 4th April, 1949.

4th April, 1949. 541 BOROUGH OF BACUP. TEMPORARY JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Applications are invited for the appointment of Temporary Junior Architectural Assistant in the office of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Applicants must have a good knowledge of house and general building construction, and be competent to prepare plans and working draw-ings. Preference will be given to candidates holding an appropriate technical qualification. The post will provide persons who have com-pleted technical training, with a good opportunity of gaining valuable experience in Local Authority housing construction.

of gaining valuable experience in Local Authority housing construction. The salary will be in accordance with Grade I of the A.P. and T. Division of the National Scales of Salaries $(£300 \times £15 - £435$ per annum). Housing accommodation will be found by the Council for the successful candidate, if a married man and coming from outside the Borough. Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom they should be returned completed not later than Saturday, 30th April. 1949.

C. G. EVERATT Town Clerk

Municipal Offices, Bacup.

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Clerk

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A days of the publication of this notice to the andersigned. A. C. EVANS, Sub-Area Manager. A. Dale End, Birmingham, 4. 642 MIDLANDS ELECTRICITY BOARD. BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT SUB-AREA. APPOINTMENT OF CLERK OF WORKS. Applications are invited for the position of Clerk of Works in the Sub-Area Engineer's De-partment. Applicants should possess a sound knowledge and experience of all building trades, and be competent to undertake all duties normally re-quired of a Clerk of Works in connection with the construction of industrial type buildings, sub-stations, showrooms, offices, and recognized diploma will be considered an additional quali-mation.

Stations, showrooms, offices, and reinforced diploma will be considered an additional qualifications. The possession of a recognized diploma will be considered an additional qualifications. The considered an additional qualifications are additioned and experience, within the parage of the pablication of this notice to the andersigned. A. C. EVANS, Sub-Arae Manager. And the additional and the provision of the

(b) Two vacancies. Grade V, £520-£570 per

(c) One vacancy. Grade IV, £480-£525 per

(d) Two vacancies. Grade III, £450-£495 per

(e) Three vacancies. Grade 11, £420-£465 per

QUANTITY SURVEYOR : (f) One vacancy. Grade VII, £635-£710 per

(f) One vacancy. Grade vir, ESS-EIB per Annum. Applicants need not have had previous Local Government experience, but preference will be given to applicants who are Associates of the R.I.B.A. or the R.I.C.S., or in the case of (c). (d) and (e) who are Registered Architects. Applications, stating which post is applied for, age, qualifications, experience, present salary, and whether to their knowledge they are related to members or senior officers of the County Council, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than Wednesday. 4th May, 1949. A. RONALD CLARK, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., County Architect.

County Offices, Lincoln

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HUNTS. COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the following appointments in the County Architect's Depart-

JOHN KELLY, Clerk of the County Council. 11th April, 1949.

 118h April, 1999.
 633

 BOROUGH OF STRETFORD.

 APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSIS

 TANT AND DRAUGHTSMAN (PERMANENT).

 Applications are invited for the rosition of

 Architectural Assistant and Draughtsman in the

 Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Denartment,

 at a salary in accordance with Grade IV of the

 National Scales of Salary, viz., 2400, with three

 increments of £15 to £525.

 Candidates should be experienced in the design

 and construction of all types of Municipal buildings, etc., and be capable of pre

 public buildings, etc., and be capable of pre

 public buildings, etc., and be capable of pre

 public buildings, etc., and be capable of pre

 measuring specifications and quantities, setting out.

 measuring to and settling accounts. They should have qualifications enviralent to the Intermediate

 examination of the R.I.B.A.

 The appointment will be erabject to one month's

 notice on either side, to the provisions of the

 Local Government Superannation. Act, 1937, the

 Net aspointment is a whole-time one, and work in connection with a private practice will be

 pointment is a whole time one, and work in connection with a private practice will be prohibited.

 Porms of application may be obtained from the</

connection with a private practice will be prohibited. Forms of application may be obtained from the Borough Engineer. Town Hall. Stretford, to whom they should be returned not later than Monday, 25th April, 1949.

C. TREWAVAS, Town Clerk.

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Town Hall, Stretford. 9th April, 1949.

THE GLASGOW SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE. The Governors of The Glasgow School of Art invite applications for TWO ASSISTANTS in the Department of Architecture. Previous teaching experience, though desirable, is not essential. Salary scale 2450-220 to 2700 per annum, with placing according to qualifications and experience. Further information and particulars, with form of application, may be obtained from the under-signed: W. H. MASSON, Secretary and Treasurer. The Glasgow School of Art, 167, Renfrew Street, Glasgow, C.3. 530

Architectural Appointments Vacant

4 lines or under, 58.; each additional line, 1s. 6e

A SSISTANT for E. Midlands office. Good draughtsmanship and practical experience of demestic work, alterations, maintenance, and quantities desirable. Box 1945.

A SSISTANT ARCHITECT required in London Persian Gulf; should be prepared for possibility of short tour of company site; applicants must be A.K.I.B.A. and have actual office experience in the design and supervision of public build-ings, housing schemes, etc.; age 28 to 37; salary according to age and experience. Write, giving details age, experience, etc., and quoting LO126, to Box "K.L., c/o J. W. Vickers & Co., Ltd., 7/8, Great Winchester Street, E.C.2.

A RCHITECT'S ASSISTANT required; must be A good draughtsman and have full knowledge of building construction, and capable of making war damage surveys. Reply, stating age and salary to Messrs. H. Payne Wyatt, Son & Partner, 453/455, Brixton Road, Lordon, S.W.S. 2270

A BCHITECTURAL Staff required by London Firm of Architects.--(a) SENICE QUALI-FIED ASSISTANTS; (b) ASSISTANTS, R.I.B.A. Intermediate standard, preforably those having some experience of surveying and levelling; (c) JUNIOR ASSISTANTS and IMPROVERS. Apply by letter, stating experience, age, and salary re-quired, Box 2283.

A BCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required by building and civil engineering contractors in North-West London. Applicants should be to R.I.B.A. final standard and experienced in indus-trial and housing design. Full particulars and salary required to Box 567.

A BCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required (Intermediate standard) in West End offices of Chartered Architects; good salary and pros-perts of early promotica to position of respons-bility for suitable men. Reply, stating age, ex-perience, etc., to Box 584.

Bondot, out, we not down B. TECT, to be based in London; work involves general architectural and administrative duties of a varied nature, including personal super-vision of building contracts; candidates must be Registered Architects and Members of the R.I.B.A., or have similar qualifications, and have good general experience in the practice of archi-tecture with a certain amount of administrative ability; the salary is from 260-2780 p.a., plus 198-23s, per week London allowance, necording to qualifications and experience. A pplications, stating brief details of experience to Staff Manager, U.K., Stratton House, Stratten Street, Piecadilly, London, W.1, enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply.

SENIOR ABCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT re-quired, preferably with experience of School buildings; salary 2500 p.a. J. K. Hawkes A.R.I.B.A., 51, High Street, Beher, Surrey. 616

JUNIOR ASSISTANT required immediately for office, West Riding of Yorkshire; must be experienced in working drawings, details, levelling, etc. Write, giving age, experience, and salary required, Box 612.

A RCHITECTS. SENIOR ASSISTANTS re-quired. Should have good knowledge of commercial and industrial buildings and contem-porary design. Apply in writing to S.C.W.S., Ltd., Architectural Department, 119, Paisley Road. Glasgow, C.S. Envelopes to be endorsed "Architect." 2025

QUANTITY SURVEYORS. SENIOR ASSIS-TANTS required. Preferably with pre-war experience in Scheduling: probable costing; measuring and agreeing Final Measurements. Apply in writing to S.C.W.S., Ltd., Architectural Department, 119, Paisley Road, Glasgow, C.S. Envelopes to be endorsed "Surveyor." 2026

A SSISTANT ARCHITECT required by large Middle East for work on development of sites and designs of housing amenity buildings; L.B.I.B.A. experience, and a minimum of 5 years in an Architect's office on Housing Development essential; age limit 35 years; attractive salary, plus generous allowance in local currency; free passages out and home; free medical attentios; kit allowance; passion scheme; good leave arrangements. Write, giving age and details of gualifications and scheme; quoting Department F.12, to Box 1882, at 191, Gresham House, E.C.2. 1788

A SSISTAN'T, Inter. standard or above, for large scale Factory and Housing Work. Louis Erdi, 27, Knightrider Street, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3310.

A N opportunity occurs in a London Architect's office for one capable SENIOR ASSISTANT. Please send full details of capabilities to Box 677.

A SSISTANT required for work on Flats and Industrial Buildings; salary £400-£500 a year, according to experience. Apply by letter or 'phone to Powell & Moya, 36, Gt. Smith Street, S.W.1 (Abbey 5331). 664

SEELY & PAGET, F./L.R.I.B.A., require fully working drawings and specifications, with sound knowledge of all normal methods of construc-tion; licensed work now in hand includes many important Ecclesiastical commissions. Apply by letter, giving usual details, to 41, Cloth Fair, E.C.1.

A SSISTANT required, with knowledge of Structural Design, prepared to study appli-cation of aluminium alloys to all types of Bulld-ing Construction; age, experience, salary re-quired. Box 661.

QUALIFIED ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required; age about 30; salaried partner-ship if suitable after probationship will be offered. Apply Box 657.

ONE ASSISTANT, up to Inter. stage, with office experience; salary £8; progressive job for a suitable man. ONE TEMPORARY ASSISTANT, experienced in measuring up and detailing; salary £10-£12. P. J. Lenton & Partners, Chartered Architects, Stamford. 655

HUGH CASSON urgently requires ASSIS-TANT for General Practice in Kensington office. Freemantle 2802. 631 office.

A PPLICATIONS are invited for the post of JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMAN in a London office engaged in the preparation of technical detail drawings; extensive experience of build-ing construction is not essential, but applicants must be capable of preparing accurate drawings in both ink and pencil. Write, stating age, ex-perience, and salary required, Box 2289.

QUALIFIED CHIEF ASSISTANT (not under G 36) required for busy East Arglian office; housing accommodation provided if required; car owner-driver; good designer; experienced in con-trolling jobs through all stages. Reply, stating salary required and with full details, to Box 647.

TMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., Wilton Works, near Redear, require, ONE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT for the design of Amenity. Office and Canteen Buildings, and TWO ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS for the design of large Industrial Buildings, with prefer-ably some knowledge of structural angineering design; appointments will be to established staff, staff pension scheme. 5-day week. This advertise-ment is published by permission of the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Con-trol of Engasement Order, 1947. Applications, siving full details and quoting advertisement reference ICI/X/55/o, should be addressed to the Staff Officer, Importal Chemical Industries, Lid., Wilton Works, P.O. Box 54, Middleebrough. 355

Architectural Appointments Wanted

CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, extensive experience in large modern factories and commercial buildings, mainly in London, accus-tomed to complete charge, seeks appointment, with scope and responsibility. Box 280.

Other Appointments Vacant

4 lines or under. 5s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d. A RCHITECTURAL METALWORK REPRE A SENTATIVE required with a connection amongst Architects and Architectural experience. Apply by letter in first instance to Morris-Singer Company, Ferry Lane Works, Forest Road, Walthamstow, E.17, stating age, experience and salary required.

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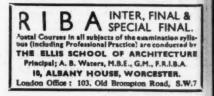
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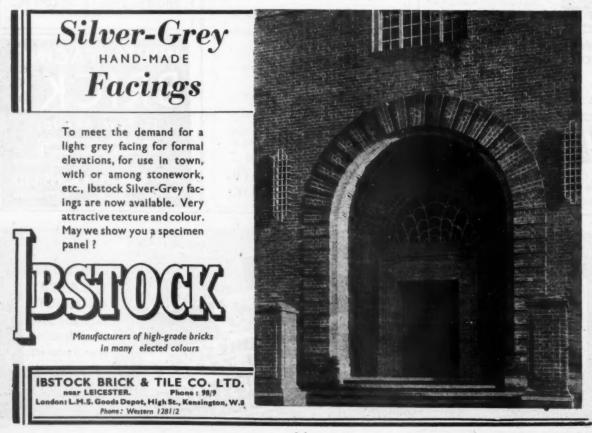
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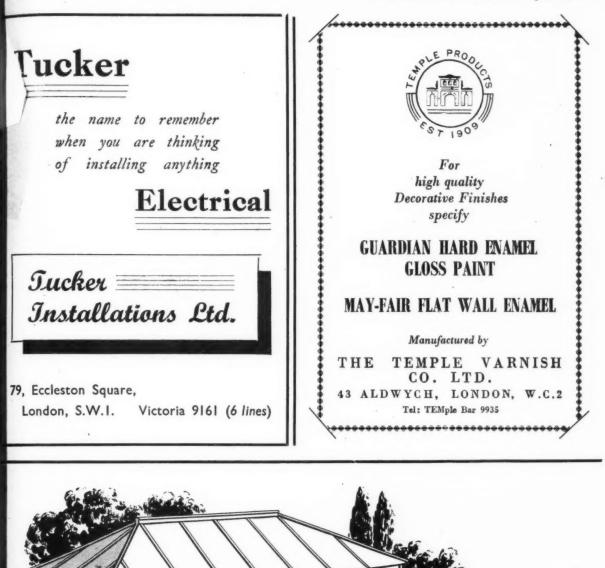
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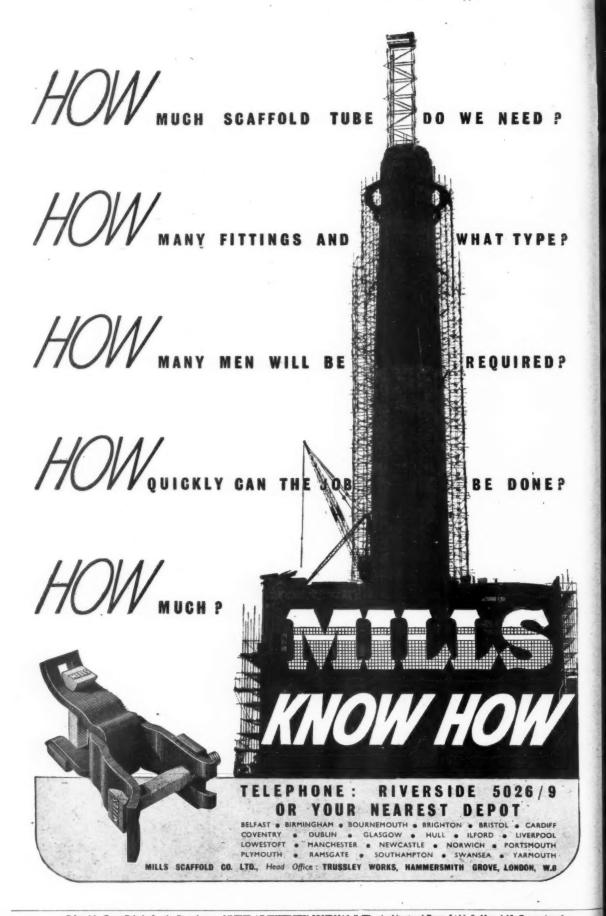


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