

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



standard contents

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

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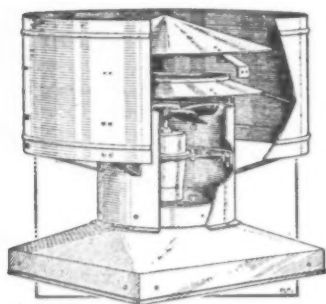
★ A glossary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committees of all kinds, together with their full address and telephone numbers. The glossary is published in two parts—A to I in one week, I to Z the next. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit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

IEE	Institution of Electrical Engineers. Savoy Place, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 7676
IES	Illuminating Engineering Society. 32, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 5215
IGE	Institution of Gas Engineers. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 8606
IHVE	Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 3158
IIBD	Incorporated Institute of British Decorators. Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1.	Euston 2450
ILA	Institute of Landscape Architects. 12, Gower Street, W.C.1.	Museum 1783
I of Arb.	Institute of Arbitrators, 35/37, Hastings House, 10, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 4071
IOB	Institute of Builders. 48, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 7197
IR	Institute of Refrigeration. Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.	Monarch 7391
IRA	Institute of Registered Architects. 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 6172
ISE	Institution of Structural Engineers. 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.	Sloane 7128-29
IWA	Inland Waterways Association. 11, Gower Street, W.C.1.	Museum 9200
LIDC	Lead Industries Development Council. Eagle House, Jermyn Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7264
LMBA	London Master Builders' Association. 47, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 3891
MARS	MARS Group (English Branch of CIAM). 34, Gordon Square, W.C.1.	Euston 2158-9
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. 55, Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 3400
MOE	Ministry of Education. Curzon Street House, Curzon Street, W.1.	Mayfair 9400
MOH	Ministry of Health. Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 4300
MOLNS	Ministry of Labour and National Service. St. James's Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6200
MOS	Ministry of Supply. Shell Mex House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.	Gerrard 6933
MOT	Ministry of Transport. Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1.	Abbey 7711
MOTCP	Ministry of Town and Country Planning. 32-33, St. James's Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 8411
MOW	Ministry of Works. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611
NAMMC	Natural Asphalt Mine-Owners and Manufacturers Council. 94, Petty France, S.W.1.	Abbey 1010
NAS	National Association of Shopfitters. 9, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 5277/8
NBR	National Buildings Record. 37, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.	Kensington 8161
NCBMP	National Council of Building Material Producers. 2, Caxton Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 5111
NFBTE	National Federation of Building Trades Employers. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4041
NFBTO	National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, Federal House, Cedars Road, Clapham, S.W.4.	Macaulay 4451
NFHS	National Federation of Housing Societies. 13, Suffolk St., S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881/2/3
NHBRC	National House Builders Registration Council. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4041
NPL	National Physical Laboratory. Head Office, Teddington.	Molesey 1380
NSAS	National Smoke Abatement Society. Chandos House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.	Abbey 1359
NT	National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. 42, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 0211/2
PEP	Political and Economic Planning. 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7245
RCA	Reinforced Concrete Association. 94, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9936
RIAS	Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. 15, Rutland Square, Edinburgh.	Edinburgh 20396
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
RICS	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. 12, Great George St., S.W.1.	Whitehall 5322
RFAC	Royal Fine Art Commission. 22a, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 3935
RS	Royal Society. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 3335
RSA	Royal Society of Arts. 6, John Adam Street, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 8274
RSI	Royal Sanitary Institute. 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.	Sloane 5134
RIB	Rural Industries Bureau. 35, Camp Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.	Wimbledon 5101
SBPM	Society of British Paint Manufacturers. 20, Piccadilly, London, W.1.	Regent 6347
SCR	Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR. 14, Kensington Square, London, W.8.	Western 1571
SE	Society of Engineers. 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.	Abbey 7244
SFMA	School Furniture Manufacturers' Association. 30, Cornhill, London, E.C.3.	Mansion House 3921
SIA	Structural Insulation Association. 14, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.	Central 4444
SIA	Society of Industrial Artists. Room 243, Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.	Metropolitan 8344
SNHTPC	Scottish National Housing & Town Planning Council. Hon. sec., Robert Pollock, Town Clerk, Rutherglen.	Holborn 2646
SPAB	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.	Temple Bar 5006
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Association. 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.	City 6146 (3 lines)
TDA	Timber Development Association. 75, Cannon Street, E.C.4.	Victoria 8815
TPI	Town Planning Institute. 18, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	City 1476
TTF	Timber Trades Federation. 81, Cannon Street, E.C.4.	Mayfair 8866
WDC	War Damage Commission. Devonshire House, Mayfair Place, Piccadilly, W.1.	City 4263/4
WEDA	Welfare Equipment Development Association. 61, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.	Oxford 47988
ZDA	Zinc Development Association. Lincoln House, Turl Street, Oxford.	

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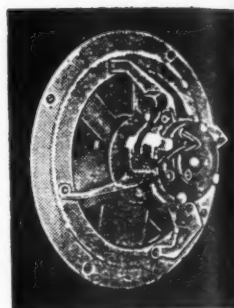
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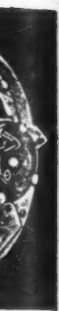
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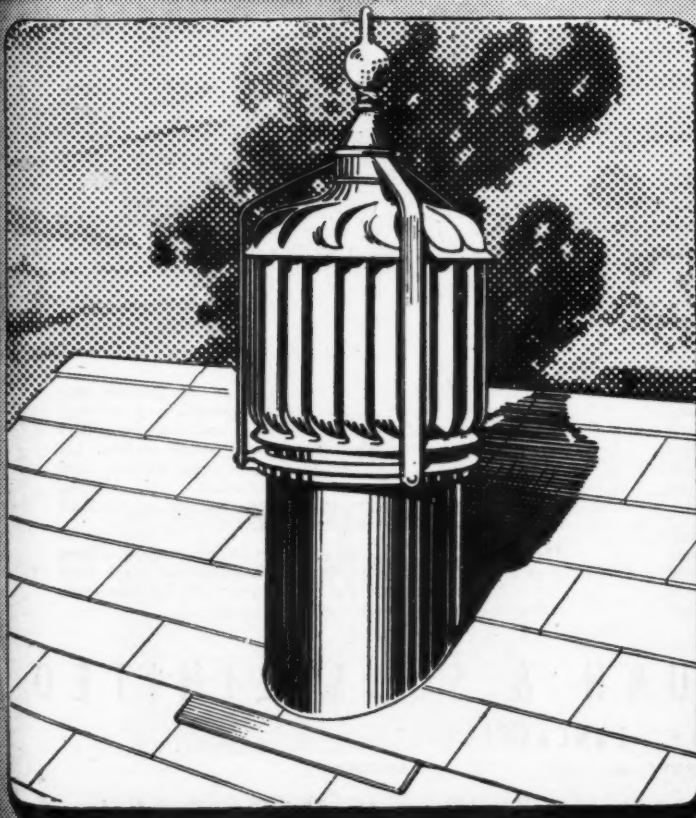
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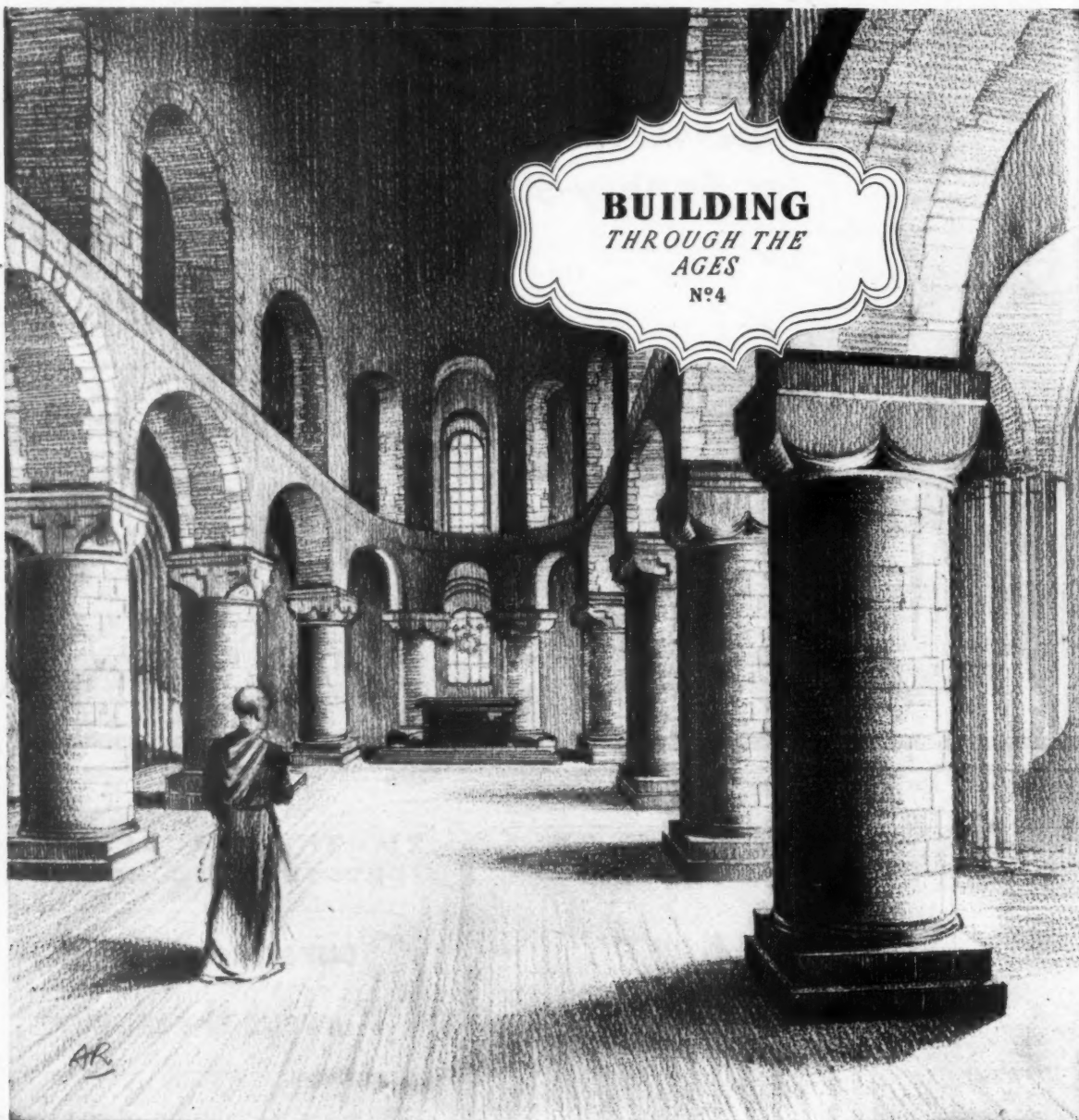
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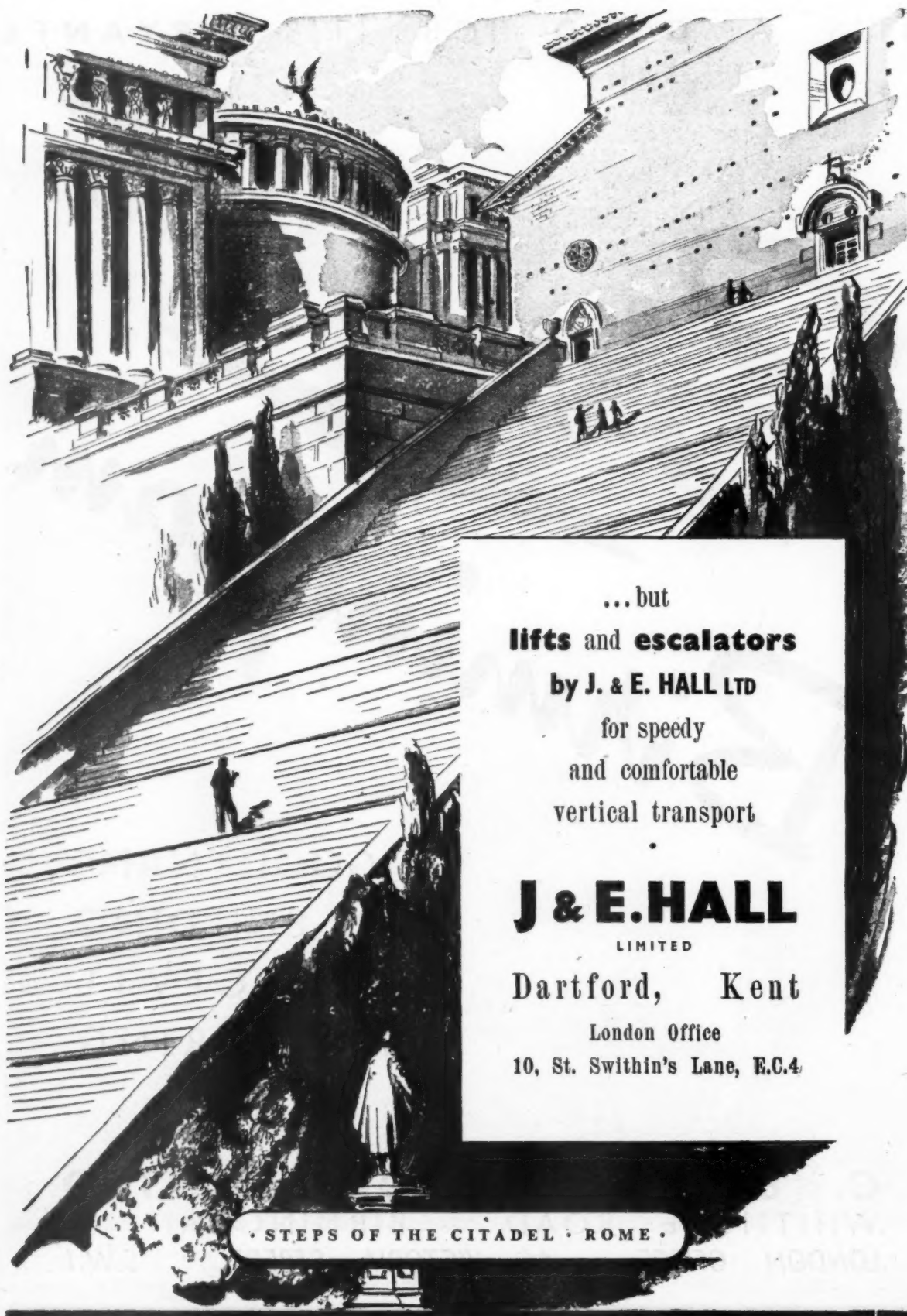
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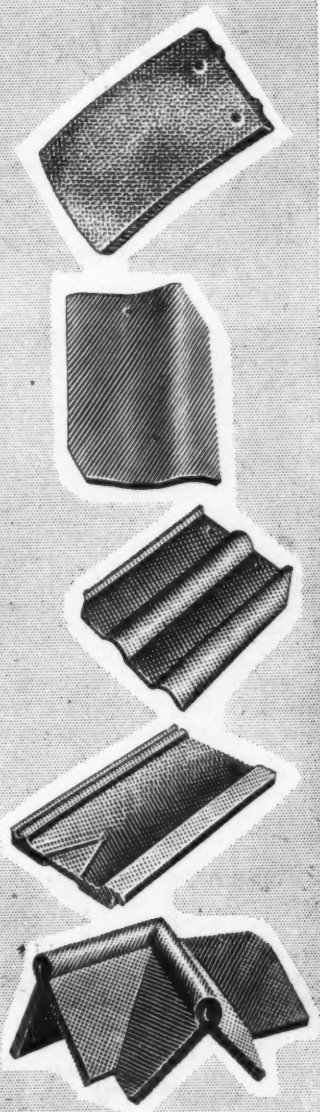
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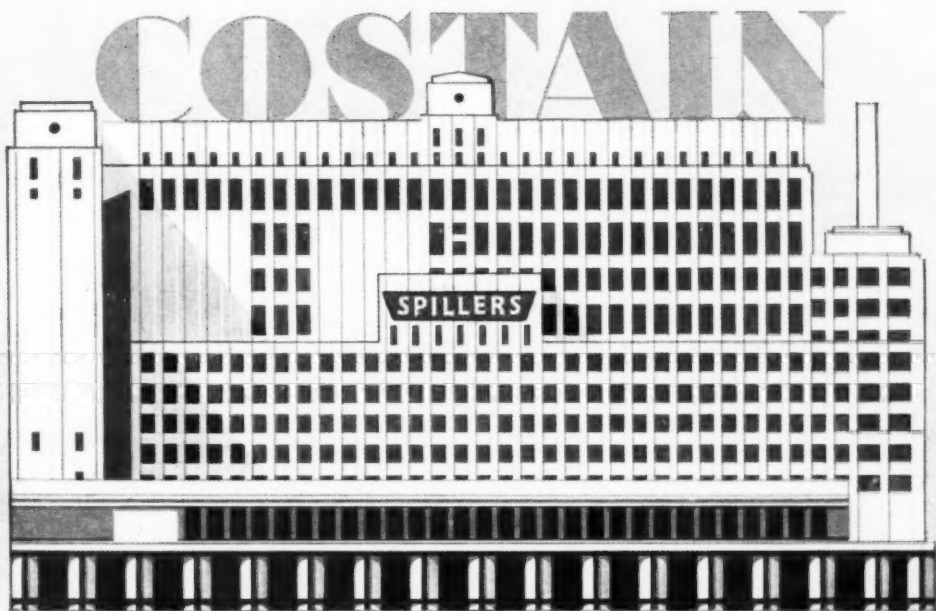
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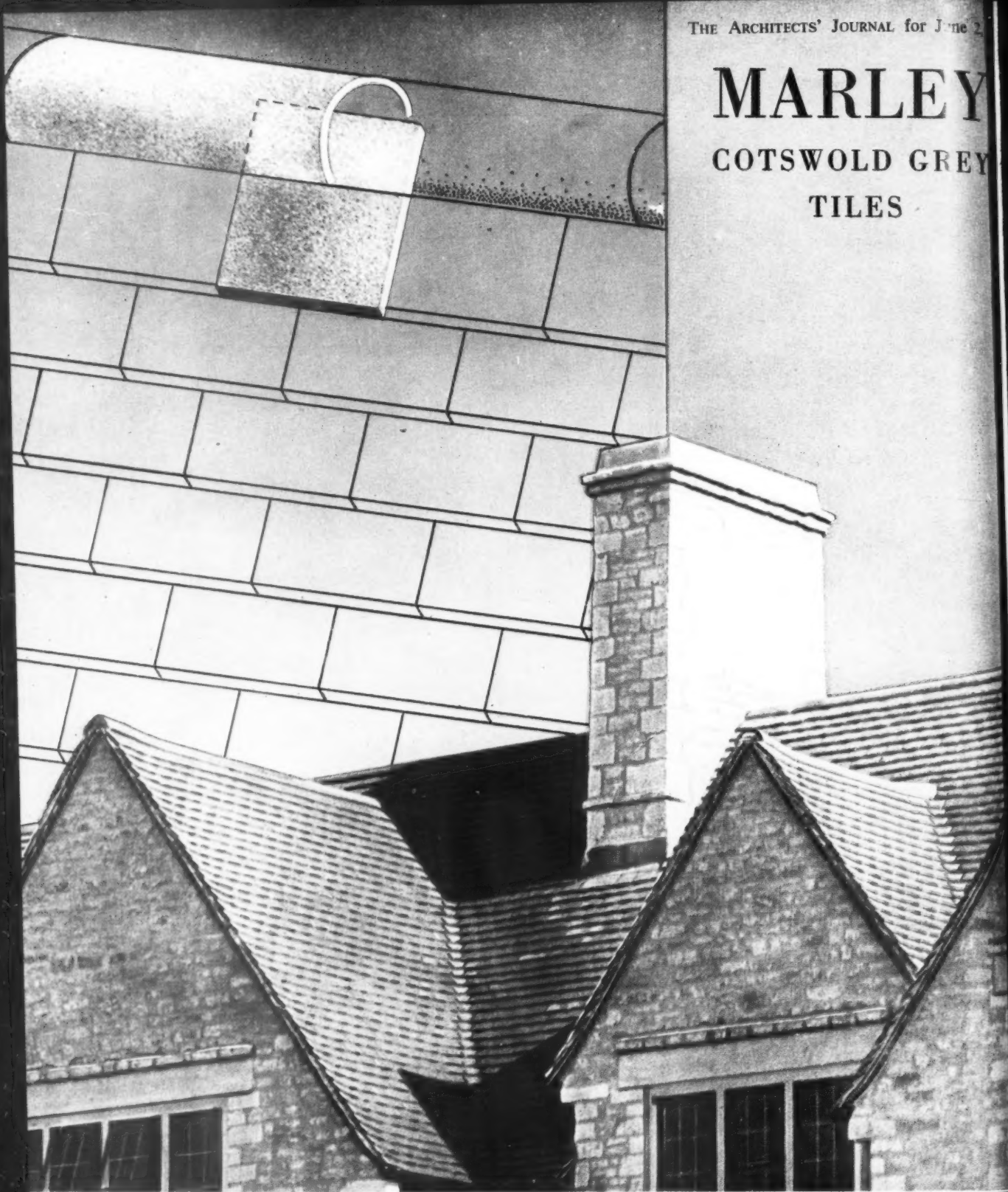
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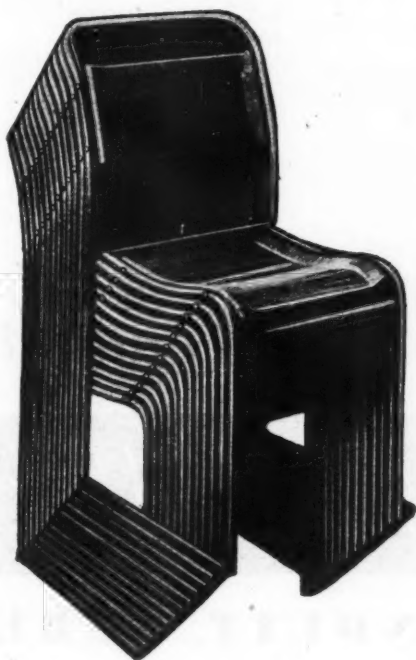
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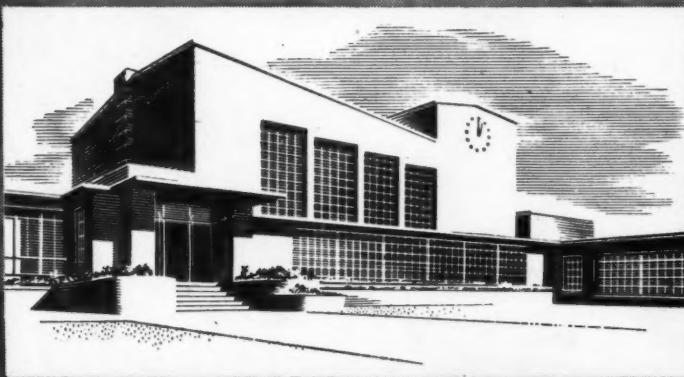
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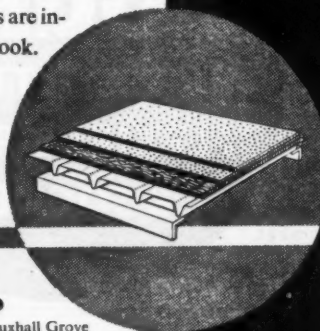
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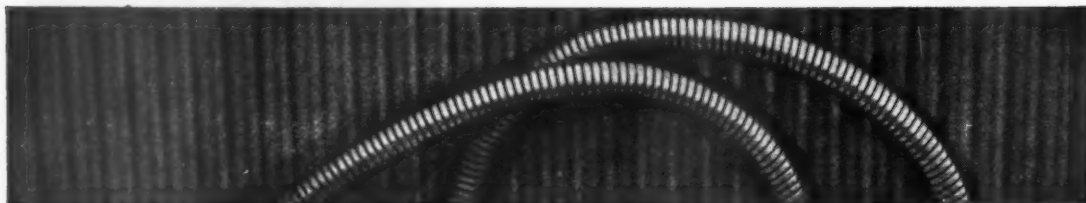
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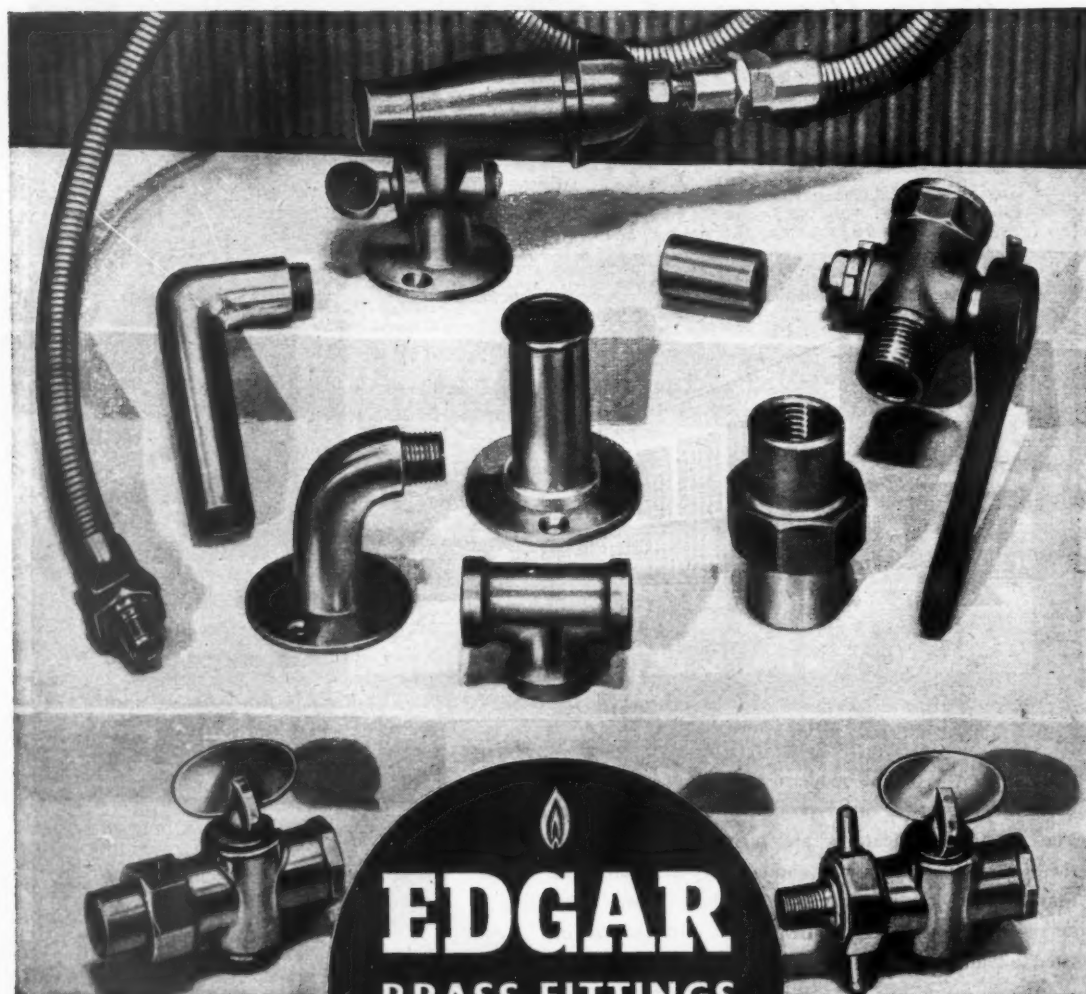
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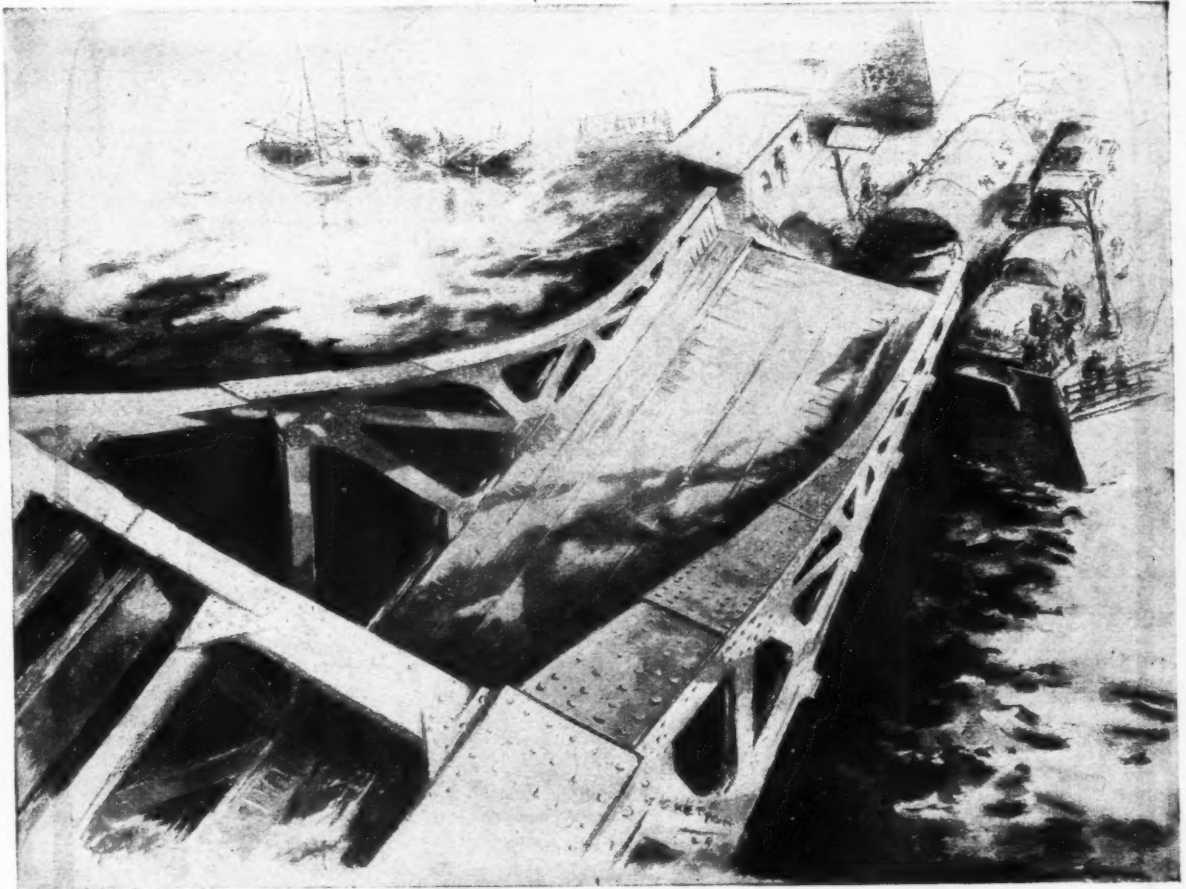
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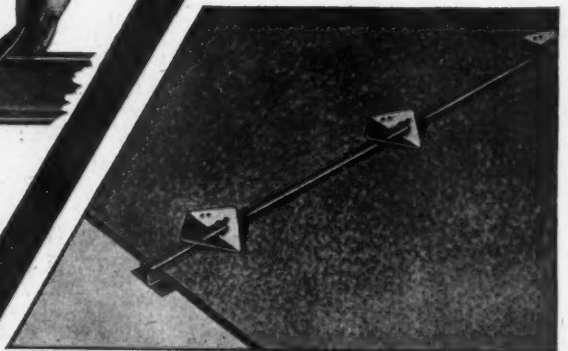
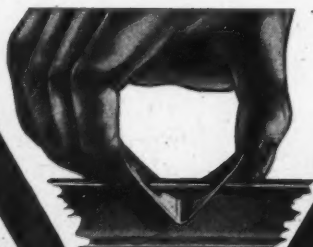


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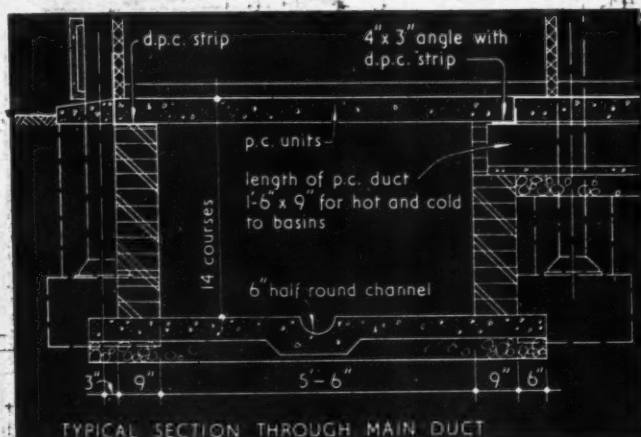
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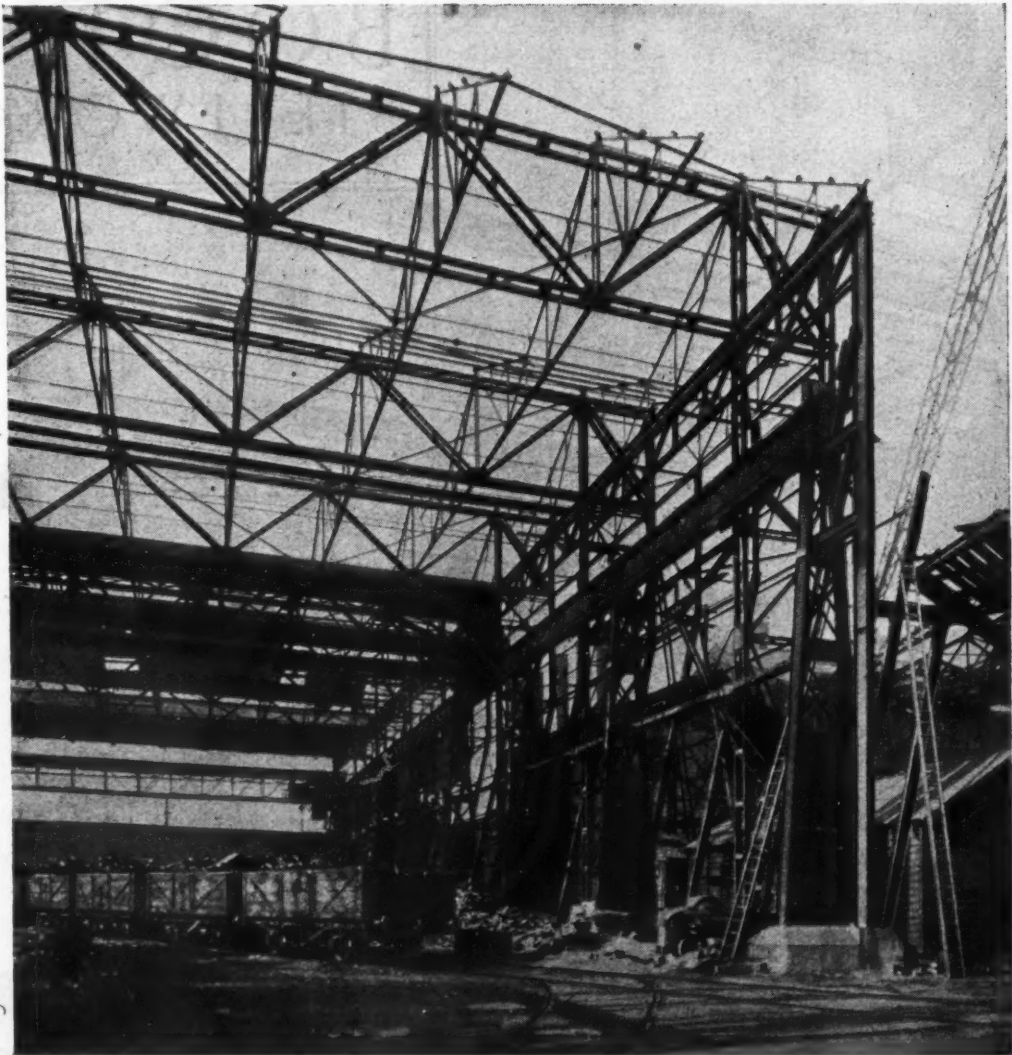
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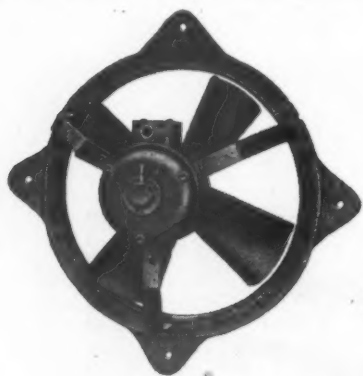
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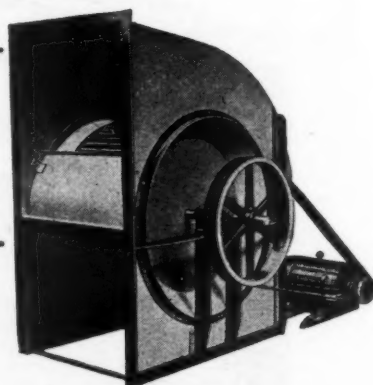
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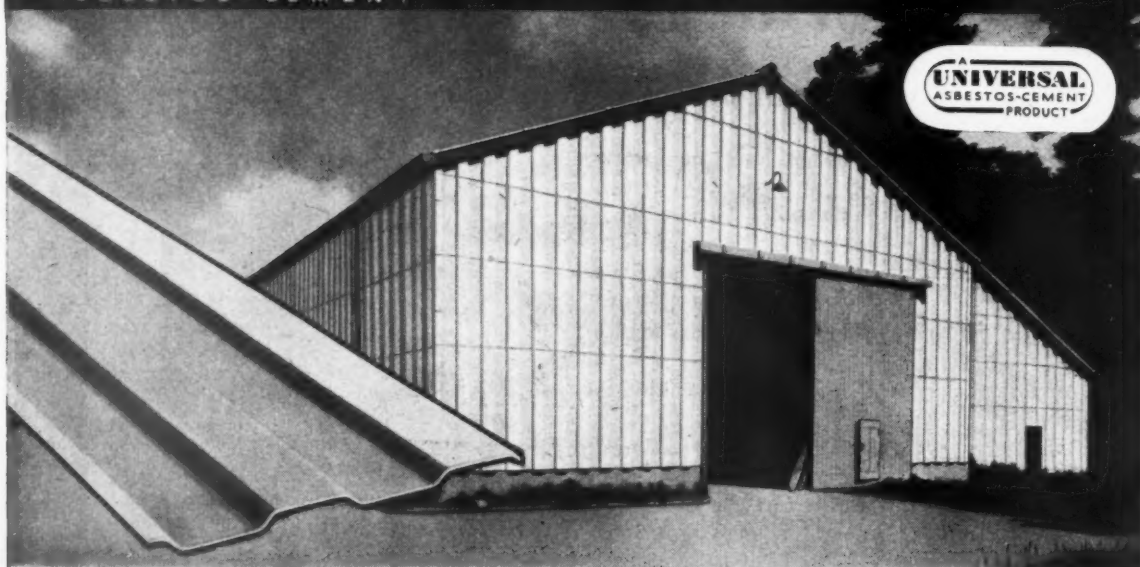
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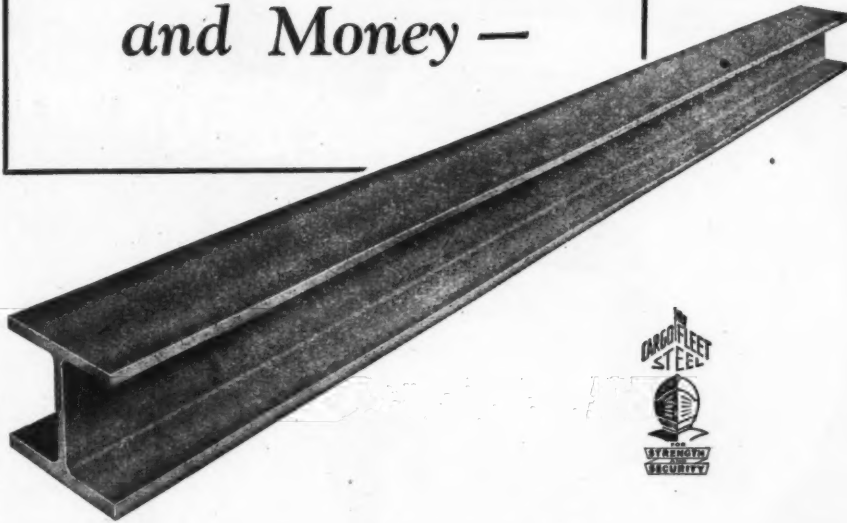
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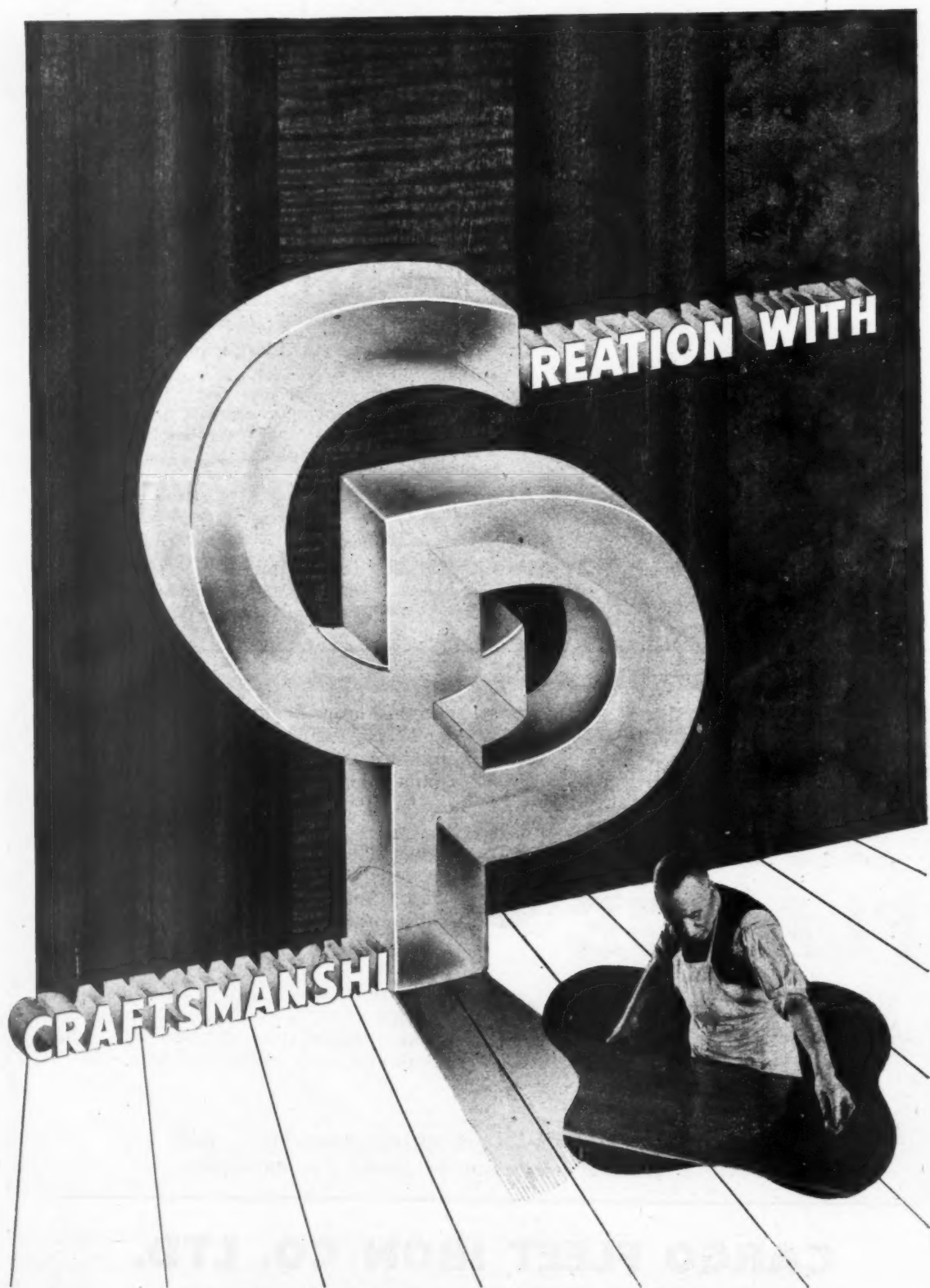
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DIARY FOR JUNE JULY AND AUGUST

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.

BIRMINGHAM. *Pre-stressed Concrete Exhibition.* Jubilee Works, Sherlock Street. JUNE 16-27

British Theatre Exhibition. Bingley Hall. UNTIL JUNE 18

BRADFORD. *Design Week organized by the Council of Industrial Design.* Details 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

CARDIFF. *Background For Living Exhibition.* (Sponsor, David Morgan Ltd.) David Morgan Ltd., Cardiff. UNTIL JUNE 18

DERBY. *Derbyshire Homes Through Three Centuries Exhibition.* Art Gallery, Strand, Derby. Weekdays, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30-4.30 p.m. UNTIL JULY 2

GLASGOW. *Exhibition of Industrial Architecture.* The Scottish Building Centre, 425 and 427, Sauchiehall Street. Weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Wednesday evenings, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. UNTIL JUNE 4

LEEDS. *Pre-stressed Concrete Exhibition.* 47-49, Briggate. (Sponsor, MOW.) Daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. UNTIL JUNE 4

LONDON. *The Royal Academy Summer Exhibition.* At Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. UNTIL AUG. 7

Exhibition of paintings by Giorgio de Chirico. Summer exhibition of Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. UNTIL JUNE 11

Hampstead Seen. Exhibition of plans, drawings, photographs and paintings by Hampstead artists, architects and photographers. (Sponsors, Hampstead Artists' Council.) 12 noon to 7 p.m. every day. UNTIL JUNE 25

Lionel Brett. *Looking at Buildings.* Annual Meeting of Council of Visual Education, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. 2.45 p.m. JUNE 13

RIBA Council Election Results. Charles Woodward and Sydney Redfern. *Questions and Answers in Practice.* At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) 6 p.m. JUNE 21

TPI Annual General Meeting. In the Assembly Room, Central Hall, Westminster. 5.30 p.m. JUNE 23

J. A. Scott, W. J. Durnford and A. Talbot Rogers. *Health Centres.* At 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. (Sponsor, RSI.) 2.30 p.m. JULY 13

Furniture Design Conference. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, CID.) JULY 18-22

Exhibition of Industrial Finishes. At Earls Court. (Sponsor, CID.) AUG. 31-SEPT. 13

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. *British Architects' Conference.* To be held at Nottingham. (Sponsor, RIBA.) JUNE 29-JULY 2

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

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

WEST HARTLEPOOL. David T. Jones. *Post-War Legislation and its Effect on Local Health Authorities.* J. Stanley Miles. *Neighbourhood Planning.* Town Hall. (Sponsor, RSI.) 10 a.m. JUNE 24

COMPETITIONS

Competition for Design of Strip Carpet. The IAAS announces that this competition will be open to all architects and architectural students in the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. It will be divided into three sections: hotels, cinemas and theatres and ships. In each section a first prize of 75 guineas and a second prize of 25 guineas will be awarded. Details will be announced later.

Design of Community Centre. The Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. Two prizes, £150 and £75, for Urban Design. Two prizes, £100 and £50, for Rural Design. Open to all architect members of the IAAS, and to any architect, whether principal or assistant, in the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland and Eire. Closing date, February 1, 1950. Applications to General Secretary, 75, Eaton Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

NEWS

THURSDAY, June 2, 1949
No. 2834 VOL. 109

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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.

SHACK DEVELOPMENT IS TO BE STOPPED on two Essex Estates.

The Minister of Town and Country Planning has told the Essex County Council that he considers no more bungalows and chalets should be built on the Glen Faba and Riverfield Estates at Roydon and that the whole site should be progressively cleared of existing buildings. He has made it clear, however, that there can be no question of any immediate or sudden disturbance of the present occupants of the estate. Most of the buildings are used solely as summer residences, and the Minister has suggested that the Essex County Council should, within the next five years, acquire and lay out a suitable alternative site where the summer residents of Glen Faba and Riverfield can build the chalets and bungalows they want. Only when this has been done should the sites at present occupied be cleared. Permanent residents on the estates should be offered suitable permanent homes elsewhere before their houses are removed.

The Glen Faba and Riverfield estates are spread over some 62 acres of low-lying land which is frequently flooded during the winter and is therefore ill-suited for building. The Greater London Plan recommended that they should form part of a public open space.

To provide the necessary services to make living conditions in the present dwellings satisfactory would, it is estimated, cost some £300 per dwelling, which is approximately twice as much as it normally costs to provide services and roads on a permanent housing estate. In dealing with the general principle of the building of chalets and bungalows for week-end holiday purposes the Minister stresses that he recognizes there is a real and legitimate demand for this kind of accommodation.



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From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

MODERN MILAN. [From *The Land of Italy*, by Jasper More (B. T. Batsford, Ltd.).] Those who feel that the 19th-century achievements of English architecture are unique may be tempted to visit the New or Monumental Cemetery, in polychrome Gothic, profusely adorned with monumental sculpture of the period and containing the tombs and memorials of Milan's famous citizens. But the 20th century has perhaps even more surprising achievements to its credit. About a mile to the north of the cathedral square the original railway station has been removed to make way for a large zone of office buildings and small skyscrapers. Between them a wide avenue leads to the new railway station, which may be considered the greatest masterpiece of the early Fascist style. Built in ferro-concrete, with a great façade towering above the station square, this station seems to have been designed to impress the traveller rather than to facilitate his journeys. The resources of modern sculpture have been freely drawn on to adorn the exterior, angry ferro-concrete beasts glare at the passing trams, and two considerable cart-horses are only restrained by their muscular attendants from plunging from the roof on to the heads of the crowds below. Other singularities of 20th-century Milan, the shapes of things to come, may be seen in the University City and the Journalists' Village, two settlements in the city outskirts reserved for those privileged operators on the body of Public Opinion.

TWO NEW HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES in Central Scotland have been announced.

Perthshire is the area chosen for the latest constructional schemes of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board. Two separate projects, one in the Ben Lawers range of hills in Perthshire and the other between Kinloch Rannoch and Rannoch Station have been confirmed by the Secretary of State for Scotland and laid before Parliament.

The Gaur project, which is constructional scheme No. 15 in the programme of the Board, is planned as a simple and economic scheme to supply urgently needed power to feed the transmission lines to Oban, Kinlochleven, Ballachulish, and Taynuilt, where there is a growing demand. From Loch Eigheach, which will be enlarged, a pipe-line will take the water to a generating station with an installed capacity of about 6,000 kilowatts and situated 200 yards south of the bridge which carries the road from Rannoch Station to Kinloch Rannoch over the Allt Chaldar Burn. The scheme should produce an annual average output of about 17 million units and the estimated cost is £650,000. Careful consideration will be given to the design of the dam and the power station, which will be close to the road, and the plans will be submitted to the Amenities Committee.

The enlargement of Lochan-na-Lairige and its use as a storage reservoir by the building of a dam 130 feet high near the present outlet of the loch is the main feature of Constructional Scheme No. 18 in the Board's plans. This project covers a catchment area of 17½ square miles on the Ben Lawers range of hills in Perthshire. A series of aqueducts on the Ben Lawers range will divert into the loch the head waters of streams running from the south-eastern slopes of Ben Lawers into Loch Tay and from the north-western slopes into Glen Lyon. These aqueducts will be constructed at heights over 1,700 feet above sea level, but the larger parts of the catchment areas of the streams utilized lie below that level and remain unaffected by the Scheme.

HILL OF TARVIT HOUSE is to be used for the training of architectural students.

The house and estate of Hill of Tarvit, near Cupar, Fife, which have recently been bequeathed with an endowment fund for the contents to the National Trust for Scotland by the late Miss Elizabeth Sharp, will be leased to Professor Gordon Brown

and used as a place where students of architecture and the arts will be able to assemble for short courses of study. At first the programme will be largely experimental, covering the study of landscape and gardens, rural buildings and the structure and character of the Scottish village.

★ LABOURERS' WAGE RATES ARE TO BE INCREASED.

The Council of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers have agreed to a new method of calculating labourers' wage rates, which will result in increases for labourers of 1d., 1½, or 1½d. per hour according to the district. The changes are to be made in three steps—the first ½d. on October 3, the second ½d. on February 6, 1950, and any balance on July 3, 1950. The rates for craftsmen remain unchanged. This decision followed a recommendation of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry to its constituent organizations that instead of the present

system of calculating labourers' rates at 80 per cent. of the craftsmen's rates, there should now be a fixed differential of 5½d. It is this change which has made the adjustments necessary. The new rates, of course, will only become operative if they are ratified by the constituent organizations generally.

★ Names of new OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE AA COUNCIL have been announced.

They are as follows:—President, Henry Braddock; vice-presidents, S. E. T. Cusdin and Anthony Chitty; hon. secretary, Anthony Pott; hon. treasurer, A. R. F. Anderson; hon. editor, Frederick MacManus; hon. librarian, Peter Shephard; past-presidents, R. E. Enthoven. Ordinary members of Council: W. W. Atkinson, Hugh Casson, Mrs. Anthony Cox, G. I. Goulden, Cyril S. Mardall, J. M. Richards, E. A. A. Rowse, Hon. Godfrey Samuel, Bryan Westwood, Hilton Wright.



Part of the Upper School, Eton, which is being repaired after war damage. The architects for this work are Seely and Paget.



A Modern Museum-Piece

This incongruity in the New York landscape is not, as might be assumed at first glance, the suburban seat of a business man who is too tired to strap-hang on the subway. It is, in fact, a museum-piece, and has been erected in the grounds of the Museum of Modern Art. It was designed, at the request of the Museum authorities, by

Marcel Breuer, for the benefit of young Americans with an eye for modern architecture and a view to home building. It is constructed on a sliding scale basis to allow for increases in size of salary and family. As the family grows up a two-storey extension may be added. The house is described and illustrated on page 499.

A SOMERSET MANOR house has been bequeathed to the National Trust by the late Sir Walter Jenner, Bart., D.S.O.

This house, named Lytes Cary, was the home of the Lyte family from the thirteenth until the eighteenth century. The chapel was built in about 1343, the hall in about 1450. A further wing was added in 1800 and the fourth side of the quadrangle completed by Sir Walter Jenner. The present survival of Lytes Cary is entirely due to the late owner, who found it in a ruinous condition and restored it in 1907. The old hall has a fine fifteenth century roof of the arch-braced type, with three tiers of cusped wind-braces and elaborate cornice.

It was Thomas Lyte who, in 1631, caused to be painted in the chapel the still surviving frieze of coats of arms recording family alliances. The fine plaster work in the Great Chamber, containing the arms of Henry VIII, is a particularly good example of an enriched plaster ceiling.

The National Trust will announce when the house may be seen by visitors.

The LMBA is to help building students to find holiday work.

The LMBA has been asked by the MOW Building Apprenticeship and Training Council to assist in finding work during the summer holiday for scholarship holders, and other full-time students at building technical schools in London, to enable them to gain practical experience both in builders' offices and on building jobs. The LMBA has circularized its members urging them to supply it with the names of firms willing to provide suitable jobs.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mr. Arthur M. Foyle a member of the staff of the Bartlett School of Architecture, London, has been awarded a grant from the central research fund of the University of London for purposes of travel and study in Nigeria. Mr. Foyle proposes to study the architectural and town planning implications of the colonial development policy as it affects Nigeria.

M. J. S. Lacey has been appointed lecturer on Town and Country Planning to the Department of Architecture, Northern Polytechnic.

Mr. James de Holden Stone has been appointed to the chair of Textile Design at the Royal College of Art in succession to the late Professor Allan Walton.

The Royal Institute of Architects, Dublin, has elected the following officers for 1949: Mr. Frank McArdle, president; Mr. J. M. Fairweather, vice-president; Mr. Austin P. Meldon, honorary secretary, and Mr. C. Allaga Kelly, honorary treasurer.

Mr. J. F. W. Rathbone has been appointed secretary of the National Trust in succession to Vice-Admiral Oliver Bevir, who has held the appointment since June, 1946, and who recently intimated his wish to retire. Mr. Rathbone, who will take up his duties in the summer, has been on the Control Commission in Germany as Director of the Ministry of Justice Control Branch of the Legal Division.

The RIBA Council have decided in future the area in which buildings are eligible for consideration for the London Architecture Bronze Medal award shall be extended to include the counties of London and Middlesex.

COMPENSATION FUND CLAIMS

ALL claims on the compensation fund set up by Part VI of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, have to be delivered to the Central Land Board by June 30, 1949, yet all claims that can be made under that part of the Act are clearly not yet in the hands of the Board. Only some 100,000 have been lodged for the whole country, and it is unlikely that their total value can amount to even a quarter of the £300 m. which constitutes the fund itself. Can it be that the 1947 estimate that £300 m. should cover the total value of development rights then transferred to the State was excessive? Or can it be that too many owners of land with valid claims are ignoring their legal rights; and, if so, why?

One reason must be ignorance. The Central Land Board is doing what it can to encourage the latecomer (although with curiously little public support from the Government itself). A poster campaign has now started. Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve seizes what opportunities he can. Even the BBC has devoted a "Can I Help You?" period to the task. But there remains a dead weight of inertia; and that dead weight may cause the Ministry, and the Government as a whole, considerably more trouble than they seem, as yet, to anticipate. This Government has consistently overrated the average ability and willingness to complete official forms. Another reason may well be uncertainty; uncertainty over who has a claim, uncertainty over how to formulate the claim if one is suspected, and uncertainty over whether there will be any practical result from the claim if and when it is made. What dividend from the £300 m. can be expected? There is, and can be, no answer to that question yet.

Having adopted this method of acquiring development values, the authorities were bound to fix a final day. Not even a totalisator can calculate the odds while bets are still being placed. No Government could hold this particular door open indefinitely without causing serious injustice to those who have authentic claims and have taken the required steps to establish them. But it is permissible to doubt if this method of acquisition is in fact likely to prove one of the happiest that could have been devised. The number of people who are suffering a present loss of cash because of the loss of their existing development rights on July 1, 1948, is mounting steadily, and each one of them, while the compensation fund remains a dubious paper asset of uncertain amount, is a man with a grievance.

But perhaps the most foolish man of all is the man who says to himself: "I shall not put in a claim because, first, I do not like this Government; second, this Government will be out in 1950, and, third, the next Government will do something better for me than this one will ever think of doing." All three of his suppositions may be correct. In that case,

the submission of a claim cannot possibly jeopardize his future position. He may be wrong in his forecasts. In that case, he has not only dropped the bone into the water, he has fallen into the stream himself.



The Architects' Journal

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Phone: Whitehall 0611

N O T E S

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T O P I C S

CRITICISM

There was no doubt that the subject chosen by the students for last week's AA meeting—Architectural Criticism—was a popular one; it produced a full house and a lively discussion that looked like going on till midnight. We saw once more the familiar contrast between the preoccupation of the younger generation with weighty philosophical principles and their elders' emphasis on the immediate problem. But

don't let me sound cynical. The subject is an important one and the number of ideas that came out of the discussion was due to a lot of hard and serious thinking by the students. Andrew Derbyshire made some particularly telling points.

Of the non-student speakers, Goodhart-Rendel was as urbane and Osbert Lancaster as entertaining as always; Eric de Mare was pessimistic and autobiographical; Hugh Casson gave advice that all would-be critics should take to heart and Furneaux Jordan showed that there is no end to the subjects on which students can profitably learn from their principal. This time the subject was brevity in after-dinner speaking.

Astragal, who likes to range himself occasionally with the critics, is glad that he can now feel that in the matter of frank speaking he has the support of architects and students. He heartily concurs with the view of one speaker, that criticism is too often made to mean disapproval; it can equally mean favourable appraisal.

DIG THEIR GRAVES

"There is a tavern on the train," so runs the title of the Press hand-out on the new restaurant cars for British Railways. The photographs below give a slight impression of the really atroci-

ous designs which the railway executive are so kindly bestowing on us.

There is no question here of giving a lead to public taste, or even of continuing what is, on the whole, a very fair tradition for railway design. On the contrary, this car, one of the first major products of the nationalized railways, is obviously designed as the rather jolly gesture of an elderly respectable body which knows well the gay tricksy habits of the Common Man.

But how it dates those dignitaries. Obviously, alcohol to them means mock-Tudor, road-houses, cocktails and all the trappings of the dear old 'twenties. But a change is coming, to quote further from the hand-out. "The (only) modern note is struck by a snack counter, filled with the modern efficiency of gleaming stainless steel and plastic." There is a sign of the times for the reader, the first shy hint of the 1930's.

My advice to BR is to scrap these designs as quickly and quietly as possible. English bad taste is well known. We have plenty of examples which are rooted to the spot. We do not need any which can move about.

TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS TO GO

As I said last week, June 30 is the last day on which claims for compensation for loss of development rights can be sent to the Central Land Board. Unless the time limit is extended—which up to now the Board



The new restaurant-buffet cars for British Railways. Above, the exterior, painted crimson lake and lined to represent brickwork, with cream and black panelling above. Left, the interior with leaded window panes and floor imitating red tiling. See Astragal's comment.

has maintained will not be done—the landowners and others concerned will have lost their compensation and in many cases will face a large loss if they subsequently sell their land.

Even if the number of claims increases greatly in the last month, it seems certain that many landowners, and perhaps the great majority, are not going to claim. People do not often refuse to claim money to which they are entitled, and this sit-down strike by hundreds of thousands of owners is a first-class political phenomenon. The main reasons for it can probably be agreed, but the only thing agreed about its consequences is that they will be very serious indeed. Development values can hardly be regarded as extinguished if the erstwhile owner has not been paid for them; and building development is unlikely to go forward briskly at the right time and in the right places if the majority of those who were formerly responsible for it refuse to operate under the new rules.

Astragal, not being an expert in this very difficult field, is able to prophesy in a way not permissible at the moment for officials of the Board, estate surveyors or politicians. He believes that the period for claims will have to be extended, that development charges will be reduced to 75 per cent. or so, and that it is quite on the cards that the Government will guarantee the payment of some sizable proportion of each verified claim for loss of development rights. He bases those prophesies on the belief that the Government is too sensible to allow deadlock to arise in so huge and vital a field. If it can pay dentists £4,000 a year and realise that it is being unwise, if it can rate a consultant physician at twice a first-rate GP and begin to believe it possible that it is being unwise, then it can also conclude that the 1947 Act, properly administered, will put a stop to all bad development and that good developers and development are well worth encouraging.

A PHASMAGRAM

J. C. Poggendorf (1796-1877) certainly started something when he used a com-

parative chart for scientific purposes. Mr. Vetter's up-to-date version which he calls a phasmagram is called "English History at a Glance."* (Actually, as printed, you will need three glances.)

There are few people nowadays who refuse to accept the view that all human activities are continuous both in time and space, but how to express this

* The Architectural Press, 8s. 6d.

simultaneity is the difficulty. This chart is a brave attempt to use a visual technique. Prolonged study certainly makes English history a much more rounded phenomenon than it usually is. This chart should be in every school-room and nursery. The next stage should be to present history to include world-wide relations. A word of warning: don't pick up this book just before going to catch a train. You will certainly miss it.

ASTRAGAL

LCC HOUSING

Below is printed a further selection of architects' opinions on the work of the LCC Housing Department. They have been sent in response to the LCC's invitation and are based on the exhibition the LCC arranged at County Hall following severe criticism of post-war LCC housing on the radio, in the JOURNAL and elsewhere. The JOURNAL accepted the LCC's challenge to publish the profession's opinions on its work.

**Howard Robertson, A.R.A.,
F.R.I.B.A.:**

In response to the request to make criticisms or suggestions, I put forward—with considerable diffidence—my reactions to the exhibition.

I realize the economic restrictions, and some of the suggestions which I make might add to cost, but I think that on the score of amenity some sacrifices may be worth while.

(1) I feel that the repetition on such a large scale of (in general) two plan types leads to a somewhat deadening monotony; that some of the blocks are too long and too straight; that splitting up into smaller blocks of varying heights and sizes would lessen the dullness; and that an admixture of plan types would lead to a more interesting fenestration and a livelier general appearance.

(2) I find the site planning to be governed so largely by utilitarian considerations that long and high parallel blocks emerge as a result. I think that the psychological effect of such blocks is likely to be depressing, and I believe that though some of the schemes are too large to be domestic in scale they might, nevertheless, achieve a more human and friendly appearance.

(3) I feel that where features and details are introduced for practical or aesthetic reasons they are apt in many cases to be coarse and clumsy in character, and generally lack refinement.

To conclude, my criticism in general would be of a programme so restricted and rigid as to place the architect in a difficult position. I feel that the major weaknesses are fundamental to the conditions imposed on the designer and derive from a stern effort to achieve economy first and last. The questions at issue therefore become, to my mind, questions of policy.

R. E. Enthoven, F.R.I.B.A.:

As a householder living under the threat of LCC flat building on Campden Hill, I came away from the LCC Exhibition in a

state of deep depression and apprehension. The LCC certainly gives the impression that its right hand doesn't know what its left hand is up to: the Architect's Dept. designs a concert hall of distinction while the Valuer's Dept. designs housing which expresses very, very tired minds, lacking even the distinction of those built under the Topham Forrest régime. In Holland I have had the opportunity of sounding the reactions of a number of distinguished architects from different countries about these flats (as against the Borough Council schemes). Nothing could be more expressive than their continental raising of the shoulders and glance at the heavens!

I wish the JOURNAL success in its attempt to give the LCC constructive help over their great problems.

B. Lubetkin:

Design is a self-imposed discipline whose aim is to conjure order out of chaos. In its highest crystalline form it produces spatial relations and patterns of such inevitable character as to make an intense emotional impact.

At its worst it produces the viscous sentimentality of the New Empiricism, or the crisp impotence of functionalism.

But the LCC housing is not to be measured by any such standards. It is pathetically uninhibited by any consciousness of the very existence of design. It just goes on happily fitting rooms together, like the pieces of a Montessori jigsaw, within the administratively prescribed ring-fence of square footage.

As to the elevations, they do, of course, reflect in the best modern tradition, the horrid reality of the plan.

So much for the design, but the wastefulness of the planning is at least as serious, and less excusable.

It only remains to be said that unfortunately this state of affairs is not confined to the LCC, and the exception is a fairly faithful reflection of the low standards which now prevail almost everywhere.

Granville C. Pyne, A.R.I.B.A.:

I accept your invitation to offer criticism of the exhibition of LCC housing with diffidence. Housing is not purely a matter of architecture; without an inside knowledge of the social, economic, political and technical problems which are involved it is difficult for a visitor to say whether the buildings exhibited succeed in their purpose or not. Constructive criticism along those lines would be quite beyond the scope of this letter.

But, even from a mere inspection of the drawings and photographs, it is obvious that a great deal is wrong with the architectural character of the buildings. It is upon this point that most architects to whom I have spoken agree, and perhaps it is significant that adverse criticism of the appearance of the buildings has been expressed, or is implicit, in all the letters so far published, with one notable exception. It is not interesting to find that experienced architects, of widely differing ages, training and outlook, should all express disappointment with the architecture of the LCC Housing Department. It is quite clear that whatever the merits of the housing policy may be, the creation of a fine and humane environment is conspicuous only by its absence. This is a most serious defect and a remedy must be found.

Leo de Syllas, A.R.I.B.A.:

The first reactions of, I believe, most architects who visited the exhibition of LCC housing work are, with one exception, well represented in the group of letters which were published in the JOURNAL of May 19. In common with the authors of these letters, I undoubtedly would have tried to convey a similar dissatisfaction and anxiety at the technique and aesthetic standards which are being defended by the LCC Housing Department as being compatible with good architecture. Professor Richardson's letter, however, forces me to reconsider my original impulse. One must ask the question, is there really any issue here of what is good and what is bad? Can opinions on the quality of these designs vary so widely that they show no relation to commonly accepted principles concerning fundamentals of good taste and good architecture?

Professor Richardson is a teacher of architecture—a teacher in the grand tradition—and if memory serves me right I can recall many of the broad principles which, as a student, he taught me with a fervour which can be found in few men of a younger generation. Do these designs then qualify as "fine work" in the terms that he taught us to understand and develop in the use of our critical powers? Unfortunately my library does not possess any of the Professor's critical writings and my student notes have long since vanished. Nevertheless these principles are not the sole property of the Bartlett school or the Royal Academy. In his book, "The Principles of Architectural Composition," Mr. Howard Robertson expounds the same principle, even if his work in its final form adopts widely different modes of expression. In his preface Mr. Robertson writes: "the judgment of architectural design has been largely a matter of individual taste and opinion that it has too often resulted in the acceptance of standards which are sometimes pitifully low; and while personal preferences in design will always continue to exist, there must be, underlying these preferences, some common ground of agreement as regards the fundamental taste on which good composition depends."

In a foreword to the same book, Mr. Atkinson enlarges this theme. "Composition or design in an abstract form is curiously universal in its fundamentals both in sculpture, painting and in architecture. The light and shade, or void and solid, or massing—

whatever may be the word employed—mean very much the same thing in all these arts. Composition in architecture at its best is a thorough understanding or feeling for the rhythmic value of the repetition of effects, for the 'coup' of the utmost possible contrast of mass, of ornament, or of colour, and the correct gauging of the scale and incidentals necessary to complete a general scheme."

Are such opinions so discredited that they are meaningless? I hardly think so. Contemporary architects may have widely differing opinions as to what constitutes the expression of good modern architecture but certain fundamentals exist, and have always existed, which are common to all creative design. A very cursory examination of these buildings shows—not as a matter of opinion but as a matter of effect—that these fundamentals have not been appreciated or understood in the majority of the work for which this department is responsible. In Mr. Robertson's words: "the processes of his (the designer's) mind should be so trained as to enable him to form his conception, and his knowledge of the grammar and technique of abstract composition should enable his conception to be cast in such harmonious form that its realization will satisfy certain aesthetic requirements which a consensus of enlightened opinion demands of what is termed a work of art."

If the question of the quality of these designs can be removed from the field of opinion, how much easier is it to factually criticize the work in its planning, structural and servicing techniques. Numerous examples have already been quoted in previous letters; without labouring the point I content myself with one more. What thesis student would dare to show a plan which included a bedroom repeated on each floor of 4- and 5-storey blocks, whose only window is at the end of a diagonally extended corridor 6 ft. long and 5 ft. 3 in. wide? (The plan is stated to be a 1934 type with improvements—commenced building November, 1945, and completed July, 1948.)

It remains to congratulate sincerely the Council on its public-spirited action in exhibiting the designs and inviting criticism from the profession. It would be a poor return to such a gesture if the profession does not frankly and openly avail itself of this opportunity in a constructive spirit. While full allowance must be made for the enormous difficulties which face the housing programme only the best which can be achieved in today's conditions is fit for the people who are to live in these homes.

F. T. Bush, A.R.I.B.A.:

It very much disappoints an architect to find that so much good work is not over the names of the architects of the LCC. Under present conditions there is probably no alternative, but small flats in blocks can, in my opinion, never make real homes for families. Many families need gardens or allotments. Should not some provision be made for storage of personal stores, trunks and bags? Has the provision of a few latrines on the ground floors near playgrounds for children been considered? I congratulate the LCC and their architects upon a high standard of work during the last, say, 30 to 40 years. This seems to me to stand above the general average and in some cases to touch the "high spots." As one who studied under him at the old AA schools in Tufton Street, I would single out, and I do this in great humility, some of the work carried out by that fine old man, Fredk. Hiorns.

D. D. Moore, A.R.I.B.A.:

With reference to the LCC Summer Estate Extension, Camberwell, Block 21. Whilst appreciating the need to group plumbing

services together, I feel it is a planning fault to group the bedrooms round the entrance and away from the bathroom. If the entrance were placed between the kitchen and bathroom there would be a separation of the different living needs in the flat. This planning appears to be fairly general in the drawings exhibited.

David Freeman, A.R.I.B.A.:

With reference to Kingswood Drive, Camberwell, the increased space standards are well used. This scheme is considerably in advance of most other designs (which I find generally most depressing), but even here I would criticize the following:—

Why change from living rooms on west to living rooms on east? As no N. point is shown, it is impossible to judge which half of the plan is correct, but it is safe to say that one half is wrong.

In the south end of block it should have been possible to reduce the excessive length of corridor in 50 per cent. of the flats. Balconies are still a trifle small—to be useful they must be large enough for a small family to have meals on. Surely the time has come to break with the "naked Georgian" devotional treatment? Why cannot the elevations be frankly modern? Why the small panel windows? Why the glazing bars? and, lastly, why continue the access balcony further than the last front door?

Robert C. W. Browning, A.R.I.B.A.:

Cottage Development. It is a great pity that any further development should take place on the fringe of Greater London, particularly in the areas chosen by the LCC for their development, as these areas would much better be used for recreation, etc., for the existing population. It would be much better for the LCC to concentrate on the reconstruction of bomb-damaged and blighted central areas, leaving all outer development to the proposed New Towns.

The Cottage Development shown in this exhibition is very stereotyped and dull, the buildings being rather stodgy and badly proportioned, their siting uneconomical and layouts unimaginative. A good lesson could be learned from careful study of Cottage Development abroad, particularly some of the post-war schemes built by the Zurich Municipal Authority, who have found very interesting solutions to similar problems to those confronting the LCC.

Plans. These seem to pay little attention to factors of economy, amenity, room-proportion and orientation. They are often dictated by geometric paper patterns which bear no relationship to reality.

Elevations. Very few elevations show any sign of relationship between masses and voids and no sign of overall proportion whatsoever. Apparently no thought has been given to materials, textures, colours or the effect of weather on finishes.

John Cunningham, A.R.I.B.A.:

The volume and efficiency of execution appears unquestionable. However, visually most of the schemes appear dull and heavy and this may in some measure arise from the "hard" and inflexible feeling of the majority of the plans.

To my mind the cottage estates appear to be rather better handled than the multi-storied flats.

I feel that, whatever is to be said against copyism and stylizing, the LCC estates of the '30's, in their neo-Georgian way, were quite ably handled, planning apart. Modern work probably requires more elegance than this, and certainly elegance in use of material is almost entirely non-existent in the post-war work.

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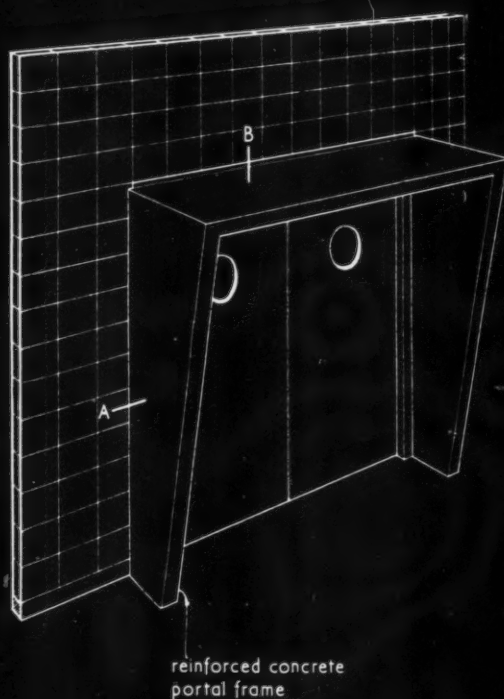
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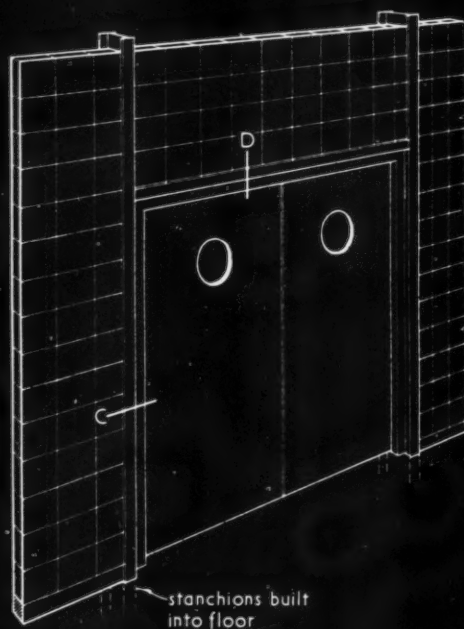
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BUILDING BLOCKS | GLASS | APPLICATIONS**14.N8**

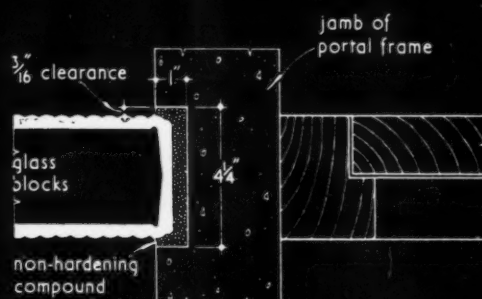
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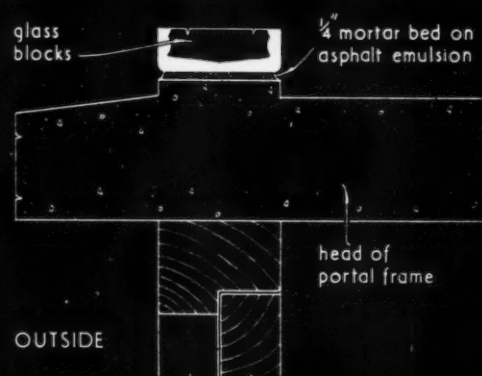
EXTERNAL DOOR IN R.C. PORTAL FRAME.



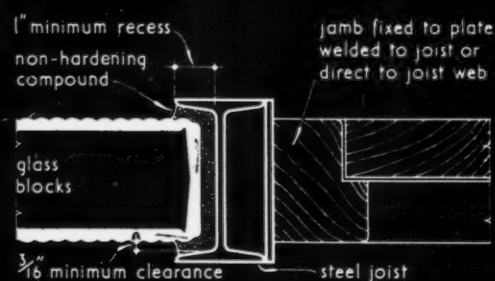
EXTERNAL DOOR IN STEEL FRAME.



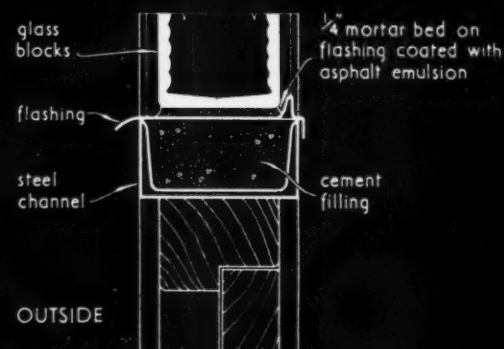
SECTION A.



SECTION B.



SECTION C.



SECTION D.

14.N8 DOORS FIXED IN · INSULIGHT · HOLLOW GLASS BLOCK EXTERNAL PANELS

This Sheet describes the fixing of doors in hollow glass block external panels. Sheet 14.N9 describes the fixing of windows in external panels and Sheet 14.N7 deals with the fixing of doors and windows in internal panels. Sheet 14.M1 gives standard shapes and sizes of blocks together with tables of dimensions of openings to accommodate panels up to 20 ft. high or 20 ft. wide, and area not more than 120 ft. super. Sheet 14.N1 describes the general construction of external panels using hollow glass blocks.

Construction

It is essential that the door frames be fixed to some form of rigid construction so that shocks caused by slamming and hard usage will not be transmitted to the surrounding glass block panels. In the case of reinforced concrete construction, it is suggested that the door frames should be inserted in a portal frame. In the case of steel, a rigid steel frame connected to the main structural steelwork is necessary, the stanchions being built into the floor. It is essential that a flat bed be provided for the first course of blocks over the opening and that weathering be provided to protect the structure.

Panel Sizes

Insulight hollow glass blocks are non-loadbearing units, and although they will carry their own weight safely up to a reasonable height it is necessary because of wind pressure and other stresses to put intermediate support in panels where the height is more than 20 ft., the width more than 20 ft. or the area more than 120 ft. super. These dimensions may be exceeded for internal panels in certain cases.

Fixing

Treatment at head and jambs: In all panels, the head and sides must be built free of the main structure—except for the reinforcement—to prevent panels being subjected to strains due to settlement, building load, or expansion. A $\frac{1}{2}$ in. clearance should be provided which must be kept free of mortar spillings, and filled with a non-hardening compound. Where intermediate support or structural dividing members are introduced into panels, the glass blocks must be insulated by clearance joints. In external panels, recesses into which the head and sides are built free of the main structure must be provided, except where the dimensions of the panel do not exceed 8 ft. high by 2 ft. wide, or 6 ft. high by

3 ft. wide. The recess should be $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide by 1 in. deep, allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ in. clearance and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cover with $\frac{1}{8}$ in. play on either face; the $\frac{1}{2}$ in. clearance should be filled with a non-hardening compound to provide a weatherproof joint.

In internal panels, rebate fixing is recommended: in certain cases butt fixing can be used.

Treatment at sill: Before the bottom course is laid, the sill should be coated with an asphalt emulsion or similar material, and the blocks then bedded with mortar as specified below, so as to allow for slight movement without disrupting the mortar bed and thereby preserving the weather-resistance of the panel.

Reinforcement: Reinforcing strips should be built into every third to every fifth course dependent on the size and position of the panel. The ends should pass through the clearance joint and be secured to the main structure. Such a material as "Exmet" $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide No. 20 gauge expanded metal has been found suitable for this purpose.

Bedding and pointing: As glass blocks are non-absorbent a fairly dry and fatty mortar should be used. A suitable mix is one part Portland cement, one part hydrated lime (preferably lime putty) and four parts of sand by volume. Clean builders' sand free from gravel (not sea sand) should be used. The face of the joints may be struck back and smoothed during erection. If coloured joints are required they may either be picked out in colour by painting after the mortar is thoroughly dry or raked out at the time of erection and later pointed with coloured cement. The pointing may be of any form or finish; a keyed joint formed with a curved jointing tool is the normal one.

Further Information

The Manufacturers maintain a Technical Research and Information Bureau which is available to answer questions and advise on technical problems dealing with this subject generally.

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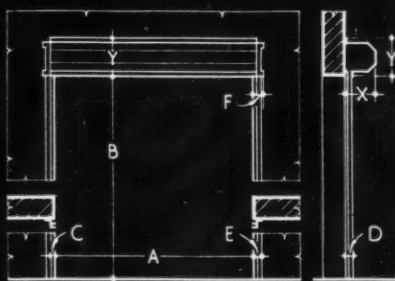
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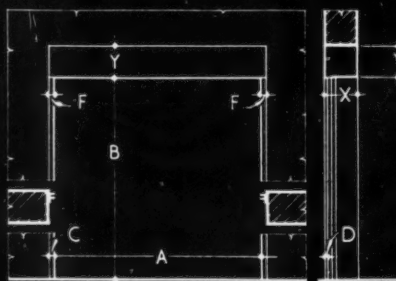
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DOORS | ROLLING SHUTTERS**23.H4**

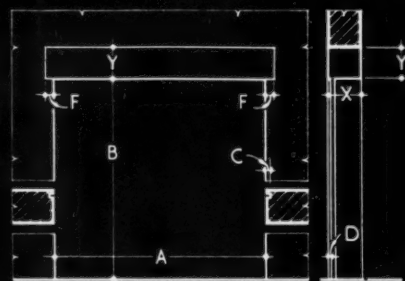
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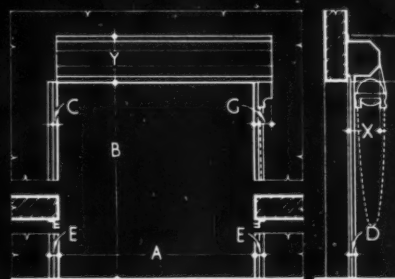
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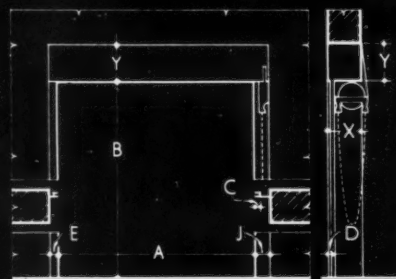
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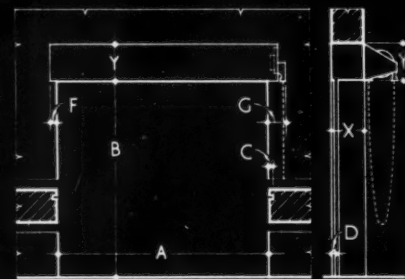
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PUSH-UP OPERATION

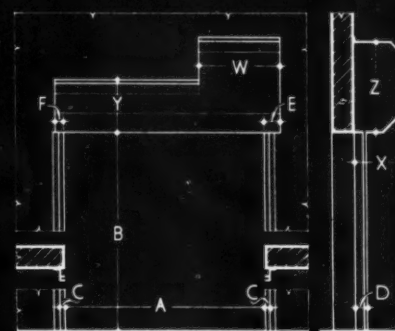
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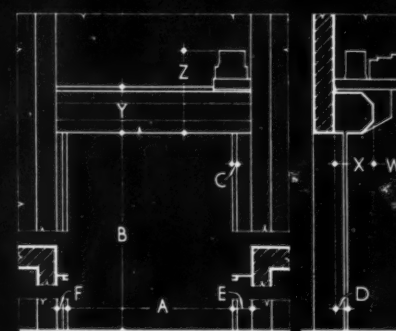
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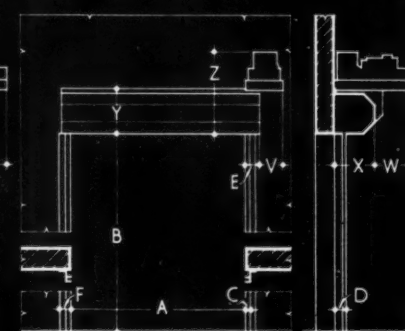
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8'-10"	8"	1 1/2"	1 1/2"	2 1/2"	4 1/2"	14"	15"
10'-12"	11"	2"	2"	3"	5"	15"	16"
12'-14"	14"	2 1/2"	2"	3 1/2"	5 1/2"	16"	17"
14'-17"	14"	2 1/2"	2"	3 1/2"	7"	16"	18"
17'-20"	17"	3"	2 1/2"	4"	7 1/2"	17 1/2"	19 1/2"
20'-22"	20"	3 1/2"	2 1/2"	5"	8 1/2"	19"	20 1/2"

MECHANICAL CHAIN OPERATION (REDUCTION GEARED)

A	B	C	D	E	F	W	X	Y	Z
14'-18"	12"	2 1/2"	4"	6 1/2"	4"	30"	18 1/2"	21"	39"
18'-22"	15"	3"	4 1/2"	8 1/4"	4 1/2"	30"	18 1/2"	21"	39"
22'-25"	20"	3 1/2"	5 1/2"	9 3/4"	5"	36"	22 1/2"	25"	44 1/2"



A	B	C	D	E	F	W	X	Y	Z
14'-18"	12"	2 1/2"	4"	6 1/2"	4"	16 1/2"	16 1/2"	19"	34 1/2"
18'-22"	15"	3"	4 1/2"	8 1/4"	5"	16 1/2"	18 1/2"	21"	39"
22'-25"	20"	3 1/2"	5 1/2"	9 3/4"	5"	18"	22 1/2"	25"	44 1/2"



A	B	C	D	E	F	V	W	X	Y	Z
14'-18"	12"	2 1/2"	4"	6 1/2"	5"	10 1/2"	13 1/2"	16 1/2"	19"	33 1/2"
18'-22"	15"	3"	4 1/2"	8 1/4"	5 1/2"	11 3/4"	13 1/2"	18 1/2"	21"	38"
22'-25"	20"	3 1/2"	5 1/2"	9 3/4"	6 1/2"	12 1/2"	11 1/2"	22 1/2"	25"	43 1/2"

ELECTRICAL OPERATION (STRAIGHT THROUGH AND RIGHT ANGLE WORM REDUCTION)

23.H4 HASKINS ROLLING SHUTTERS AND GRILLES 4: BASIC DIMENSIONS

This Sheet, the fourth of a series, gives the basic dimensions and ordering data for Haskins push-up, mechanical chain and electric push-button operated rolling shutters and grilles. Sheet 23.H5 gives the basic dimensions for crank handle operated rolling shutters and grilles.

Ordering Data

When ordering, the following information should be supplied :—

Width of openings between jambs.
Height of openings.
Set-back of reveals at sides of openings.
Distance from underside of lintel to underside of floor joists.
Total depth of lintel.
Total width of wall jamb, or jamb guards.
Depth of reveal.
Depth of stanchion (state size of web, flange, plates, etc.).
Width of stanchion.

Distance from inside face of stanchion to inner face of wall.

Width of jamb guards or channel iron stanchions.

Height of jamb guards.

Projection of jamb guards from face of wall.

Distance of window sill beyond sides of opening.

Projection of window sill from wall.

This Series of Sheets covers Rolador and curved slat type of interlocking steel rolling shutters, Portcullis rolling grilles and timber rolling shutters.

Compiled from information supplied by :

Haskins (E. Pollard and Co. Ltd.).

Address : Gnome House, Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow, London, E.17.

Telephone : Larkwood 2622 (6 lines).

Telegrams : Sniksah, Walt., London.

However, to carry out a right architectural policy will quite certainly mean that LCC housing must be absolutely controlled by an architect.

John Swarbrick, F.R.I.B.A.:

A most useful purpose would be served if this exhibition could be sent throughout the country. It is a remarkable and most highly creditable achievement.

Ivor Foster, A.R.I.B.A.:

Nobody can say the LCC has lacked energy in tackling so vast a housing problem because whatever we may say, it still is the greatest housing authority in the world. In no other country has an attempt been made to house the people in the same income groups as the LCC. This point has often been overlooked in comparing so-called foreign housing schemes with those of the LCC.

In detail, however, the high blocks of flats seem to follow an emasculated Georgian character with little feeling—unhappy window sizes and proportions, coarse balconies. The plans are still following the standard of 20 years ago with the possible exception of more cupboards in the kitchen.

The modern Cottage Estates again seem to have borrowed their character from a past age, but in doing so they have lost the quiet character of the earlier Cottage Estates. Here again most unhappy window sizes with horizontal bars are used. The estates suffer from too much geometrical drawing-board pattern with little landscaping.

There seems to be complete lack of research. Where is the box frame construction with standard units, maisonettes and duplex planning? Is this forbidden?

J. Vulliamy, B.Arch.:

Speaking generally, my impression of the work is as follows:

As building: The expression of flats as a building form has not been studied or solved. *As architecture:* Monotonous, unappetising. Unless dates have been given, there is no clue in their design as to date of design and execution. All are vaguely similar. *As planning:* Planning and siting of blocks tends to ignore important question of orientation. If the groups had been considered as a planned environment, then amenities should be more in evidence, i.e., playgrounds, nurseries, local shops, etc.

John Grey, F.R.I.B.A.:

Before the war, the LCC had arrived at a sound formula for its housing which, though never likely to set the Thames on fire, at least set a creditable standard of unostentatious good manners. The Transitional and post-war work on exhibition seems to me to be still a long way from re-establishing any recognizable formula, and its goal is still far to seek. For this reason it is difficult to criticize it fairly at this stage.

The general impression is one of groping after a "new look" and of a determination not to be branded with official dullness. The higher standard of post-war requirements and new building processes may fully justify extensive changes in architectural expression, but those introduced seem mostly to be of rather a tentative and superficial nature without any real conviction behind them—mainly matters of detail and not very good detail at that.

This departure from tradition has, to my mind, shown up very clearly weaknesses in architectural handling and technique. One example of this is in the treatment of roofs. The LCC has always favoured

steeply pitched roofs and used generally to house an attic storey in them. The attic has now gone, but the steep roofs remain. Pitched roofs may serve a dual purpose—to keep rainwater out and fresh water in, but for neither of these purposes can it be necessary for them to be so very steep, and what trouble they give in conjunction with lift towers!

A certain dullness and lack of imagination in the elevations is due to the present organization of the LCC. Dullness in architecture derives from laying an equal emphasis on all aspects of a problem, and in a sectionalized body such as the LCC, the interests of each section must of course receive equal consideration. Since nearly all these interests are of a purely practical nature, it is unlikely that any very imaginative result would emerge.

Imaginative design demands the full acknowledgment of human values, such as gaiety, grace, repose and the like, giving these qualities equal weight with the purely functional, for after all they are an essential ingredient of a home worth living in.

T. A. King, A.M.I.C.E.:

May a Civil Engineer add his comments? There seems little to praise in the drawings which were exhibited at County Hall. Indeed, many of them give rise to feelings of dismay. I confine my attention to flats, as it is in this type of development that the accepted standard seems so depressingly poor. I think, however, that the root cause is other than a question of architecture, and I do not propose, therefore, to comment on individual defects.

The most significant point about the drawings is the scanty evidence of any real inspiration. Those who have had anything to do with designing flats for local authorities, subject to Ministry of Health approval, are painfully aware of the difficulties (by no means technical ones) which detract from the realization of fine building, and the energy which has to be dissipated in grappling with administrative situations often absurd in their complexity. But if the work has been vigorous in original conception there ought, notwithstanding, to be manifest in the final drawings at least a remnant of properly directed talent, an indication of lost architectural merit, or traces of what might have been. But there is so little sign of this in the drawings exhibited that one is led to suspect that schemes are being turned out based on accepted precedents in a pot-boiling process, with design at a disadvantage. There should have been a marked improvement in the Council's domestic architecture since the war; there is talent enough, and no lack of technical enthusiasm. But so little has come about in County Hall that one has difficulty in avoiding the conclusion that the atmosphere is unfavourable.

I should guess that pressure of policy and rate of production have obviated a fresh approach to the problems. It is hardly likely, for instance, that architectural considerations influenced the transfer of housing work from the Architect's Department to its present abode. But I do not think that the rather dismal results are the fault of the departments concerned; the work of the private architects is not impressive, the responsibility rests with the Housing Committee, and the real causes are most likely to be found in the manifestations of policy and administrative procedure.

There must be a wealth of enthusiasm and ability in the LCC staff which could be marshalled to produce fine work, and it is to be hoped that this publicity will enable those in control of the LCC's housing policy to review the effect of their administrative structure on the attitude of those directly concerned with design, and to create conditions in which originality can find scope for expression.

Henry T. Swain, Chairman, A.A. Students Committee:

We students of the Architectural Association School wish to express certain views on the recent exhibition of post-war LCC housing. We are not yet qualified members of the profession, and must, therefore, speak with diffidence, nevertheless we feel that we have the right to concern ourselves with architectural development in this city where we study and where we may later work.

The housing designs of the LCC, as evidenced by the exhibition, appear to be both uneconomical in planning and mean in conception. In particular we instance as typical: firstly, site layouts where overshadowing would seem not to have been taken into account. For example, one scheme contains a courtyard closed on the south side by a high block. In most layouts the Housing Department seems to have ignored the design possibilities of tree planting. Secondly, the internal planning of the flats is to be criticized. Too large a number of bedrooms adjoin access galleries, the rooms themselves are often awkwardly shaped, and there are long, wasteful, internal corridors. From the work shown, there is no evidence that the LCC are carrying out architectural research dealing with the tenants' use of space and amenity. Lastly, it is felt that the servicing and construction of the buildings reveal no appreciation of recent developments in modern technique.

The exhibition as a whole indicates an impersonal "by the yard" attitude on the part of the architects. Little attempt would seem to have been made to give architectural expression to blocks of flats as such. Instead we see buildings of up to 372 feet long whose appearance is that of grim, overgrown cottages. Where standardized construction or planning might have been useful, instead we find standardized thinking.

We wish to make the following comments of a more constructive nature:—

1. The LCC is to be congratulated for this exhibition and for inviting criticism by the profession. It is a brave and unprecedented gesture. This type of activity should be continued. Further, it should be extended so as to invite criticism from laymen as well as architects. It should aim above all, to provoke comments from the users of the buildings. This should become a normal part of the work of the LCC's public relations department.

2. In the interests of Londoners, such an important body as the LCC Housing Department should be under the direction of an architect of imagination and standing, and not under the direction of a valuer.

3. The LCC, as the largest housing authority in the world, must inevitably play an important part in the development of architecture in this country. The design of the proposed concert hall indicates some of the possibilities. Thus, the Housing Department must be so organized as to attract the most able and enthusiastic designers.

Gontran Goulden, A.R.I.B.A.:

I have taken a considerable interest in the course of the controversy on the standard of architecture of the housing of the LCC. I have read and heard almost all of the criticisms which have been made public, and I have visited the exhibition in the Conference Room at the County Hall.

I find that I still agree with most of what the JOURNAL has said on the subject. My criticism is general, and I do not think that the situation calls for a detailed criticism of any particular scheme. In my opinion the majority of LCC housing scheme layouts are dull, their architecture is unimaginative and barrack-like, and their

detailing is clumsy. Not all this is due to economy measures. Some of the London Boroughs working to exactly the same programmes are producing good architecture in their housing. The LCC could do the same.

The LCC has a fine record for providing accommodation and, at one time, its designs were among the best in the world. I would like to see them back in their former place.

Anthony Cox, A.R.I.B.A.:

I am afraid I can find little to praise in the LCC housing work recently exhibited except some of the cottage estates. These seem to me to have a seamlessness and human scale, both in their grouping and their detail, and although they contribute little to the arts of layout or of architecture itself, at least they maintain a tradition, and on the whole a good one, already well established in this country.

Cottage estates, however, are a relatively easy architectural problem; high density multi-storey housing is an altogether more difficult affair for which the past offers few satisfactory precedents. It is sad, therefore, that the LCC seems to experiment so little, and appears content to settle down to a type of solution which by comparison with some other work in this country and abroad, can give small cause for complacency. I would find it difficult, not to say embarrassing, to enumerate the defects I find in nearly all the schemes exhibited, but I cannot agree with Clough Williams Ellis that a fountain, a plaque or a mural could transform them. The fault, surely, lies deeper than that.

Surely there are types of layout that could do more in giving variety and contrast of enclosure, for instance; ways of planning individual flats less tortuous and confined than many of the examples shown; ways of detailing and handling materials that might give more crispness and a more sympathetic relation to the human scale. Surely there are varieties of window and private balcony that could ameliorate in some degree the necessary imprisonment of flat-dwelling; modulations on the triumphal march of access balconies that could transform barrack scale into something more domestic, something more expressive of the human families behind them.

These, I know, are a few easy generalizations. But if there is any truth in them one hopes that the LCC may already be aware of them, and that it may already be exploring them on the drawing board. I do not believe that there is necessarily anything about a public authority that inevitably prevents such explorations.

E. B. Musman, F.R.I.B.A.:

I consider that the LCC are to be congratulated on meeting the challenge of their critics by holding this exhibition and inviting the architectural profession to comment on their work.

It is a pity that more care and thought was not given to arranging the exhibits themselves to better advantage, and that the standard of presentation is not a higher one. The general impression left with the visitor, because of this, might be one of dullness and crudity which would not be apparent in the actual buildings themselves.

As to whether design should be traditional or modern (if one may use the latter term to express present-day contemporary architecture) it is not easy to form any definite opinion. Bearing in mind the stringent conditions under which post-war building has to be conceived and carried out, and also the general character of adjoining buildings which have been in existence for some time, a quiet traditional manner, in my view, is perhaps the most suitable form of design.

On virgin soil and in a new locality, however, the modern manner would probably

be more appropriate, and if kept restrained and refined, more attractive and alive.

It is most difficult to mix the two styles and produce a satisfactory result.

Generally speaking, the aesthetic effect of the buildings shown in this exhibition is quiet and dignified, though somewhat uninspired, chiefly, I feel, through a certain monotony in grouping and lack of attention to providing interesting fenestration and a pleasing skyline.

It is questionable whether the introduction of long parallel blocks in lieu of the courtyard treatment is a wise move.

I was interested in the Woodberry Down Estate scheme. This design, in my view, shows imagination and a pleasing lightness of handling in treatment generally.

The housing schemes exhibited appear adequate and in good taste but not inspired.

The LCC could, I feel, clear up a great deal of misunderstanding and misgiving if they explained in some detail the set-up of their organization to cope with the immense amount of work passing through their Department and if they also gave some fuller information about their liaison with the private architect.

I think that if the profession is satisfied that the designing of buildings is in the hands of architects who understand the fundamental principles of sound design and who have sensitive and refined good taste, there should be no anxiety that the final aesthetic effect will not be satisfactory. Allay these doubts and assure us that the best architects only are responsible for these schemes and that none of them are left to inexperienced men to handle and I think we will be content, as far as we can be content, with any design, be it our own or that of anyone else.

Douglas Stephen:

I have read the letters in the last issue on this question and find that most of my points of criticism have already been dealt with, others will no doubt be attended to in your next number, so I must leave densities and larger issues to other writers.

I felt on looking at this exhibition that the architects had tumbled somewhere before the drawing board stage had been reached. What was noticeable to my mind was a complete insensitivity to the lives of the men and women who would eventually make their homes in these buildings. That the process of living and the modest desires of these Londoners had just not been considered.

The architects, in my opinion, were more concerned to make a balcony a feature of a façade than an extension of the living space or a place to put the baby out to sun. Small things like the relation of a door to its wall plane and the position of a fireplace in a room had received, to my mind, no attention.

Generally, I feel that the Council should open its mind to more contemporary ideas in planning and be less afraid to abandon the safety of neo-classicism. The alternatives, after all, are not necessarily modern-formalism and tectonic space-shapes. London for the average man is drab enough; it is only in his home that he can, with the architect, help to make it less so.

Graeme Shankland, A.R.I.B.A.:

The LCC is the biggest housing authority in Britain and is responsible for the housing of London's working class. For these reasons, they, the LCC's clients, have the right to demand and to receive only the best that contemporary British architecture can give, and it is the duty of every architect and building technician with a claim to a professional, artistic and social conscience to see that they get it. If we

are sincere in this, it follows that we must judge LCC housing by the highest contemporary standards. Are the people of London getting the best? The only honest answer to this question, after seeing this exhibition, can be "No."

Reference need only be made to elementary mistakes such as can be seen in the Cantire Place scheme in Camberwell where a three-bedroomed flat possesses 40 ft. of internal corridor occupying 120 sq. ft. in area. Similar wastage of space on internal corridors occurs in the Downes Place and Kingswood Drive schemes. The crude design of the shopping centres for the new estates at Harold Hill and Chingford is another great opportunity lost. The grim architectural character of schemes such as Minerva Street amply deserved Mr. Richards's criticisms. Posterity will justify him as it has since justified William Morris's castigation of the housing of the Peabody Trust when he wrote some sixty years ago: "Grim, sunless bastilles are these, and look like the embodied nightmares of the hopeless thrift of the wage slave."

The most obvious weakness of the LCC's housing is the absence of architectural development over more than ten years. Contemporary advances in architectural design and planning seem to be unknown or unheeded. This is particularly serious in comparison with the high standard of some of the recent housing put up by the boroughs of St. Pancras, Holborn and Finsbury and in comparison with the pioneer architectural work of the London School Board and the LCC's architects at the turn of this century.

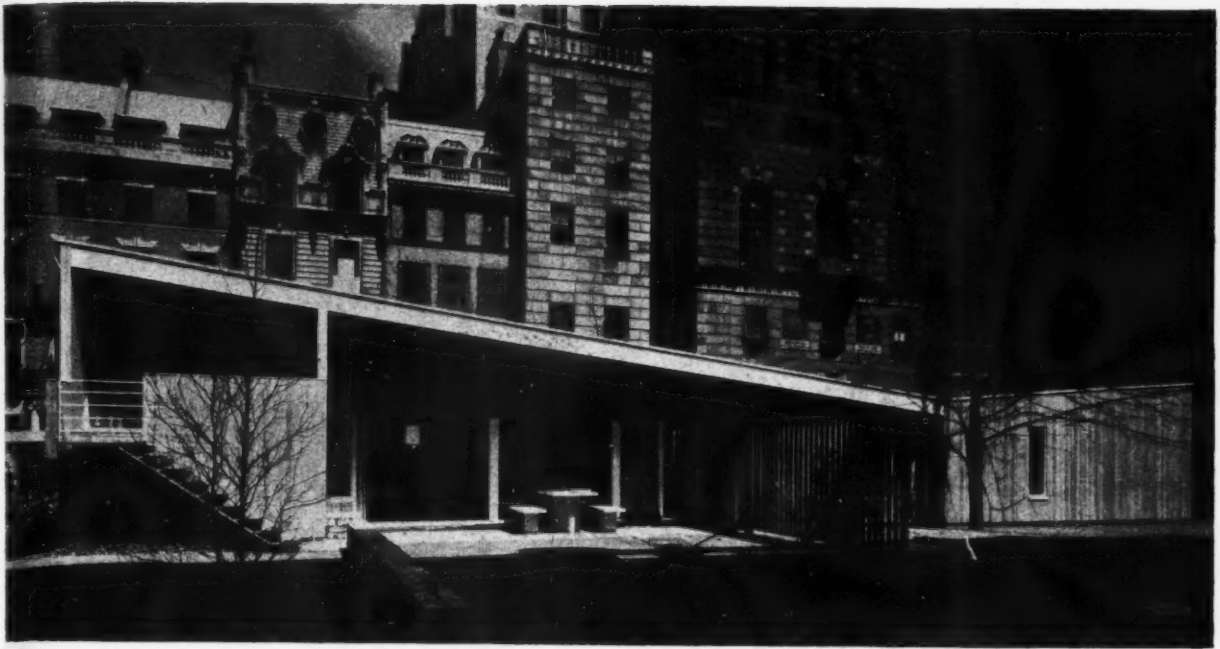
The quality of the design shown in that part of the exhibition devoted to the work of those private architects selected and commissioned by the LCC is in no way better. Indeed the policy of "farming out" the architectural plums to private architects is an invidious one and will defeat its own object by killing the enthusiasm of those working in the architect's and the valuer's departments, and divert the badly needed recruits into private offices. Internally one suspects that much could be done in these vast departments by way of the decentralization of design responsibility. The major anomaly of having the housing work under the control of the valuer's department must be removed. In consequence, the failure to develop architecturally, is seen in the repetition of outmoded plans. This may save a few weeks in detailing and the preparation of specifications, but this is a short term economy and unworthy of London's posterity.

The Builder:

Extracts from a review by E. G. Adams, A.R.I.B.A., in *The Builder*, May 13:—

The size of the programme and the necessity for speed in coping with it may themselves be considerable factors towards the dullness of much of the architecture. The large staff involved must tend to lose sight of the flesh-and-blood human beings who are to occupy these immense blocks and of the individual problems of every corner of every site. There may be in this a strong argument for extending the practice of giving out work to private firms of architects who, in dealing with smaller sites and parts of sites, would each bring a fresh outlook to bear on the limitations and snags of the programme.

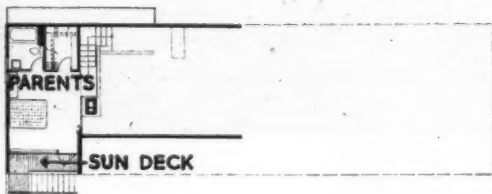
The LCC have met the challenge of their critics willingly and openly by staging this public exhibition. Whatever faults may be found with the aesthetic quality of some of their work, it must be said in their defence that the architectural staff have worked very hard at overcoming many difficulties, and their achievements can be seen from the impressive "completion dates" listed at the exhibition.



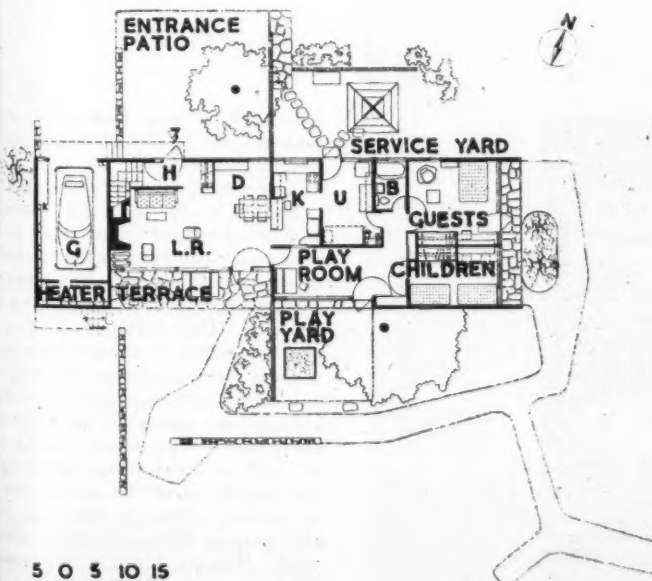
The house in the garden of the Museum of Modern Art from the south.

HOUSE IN NEW YORK

DESIGNED BY MARCEL BREUER



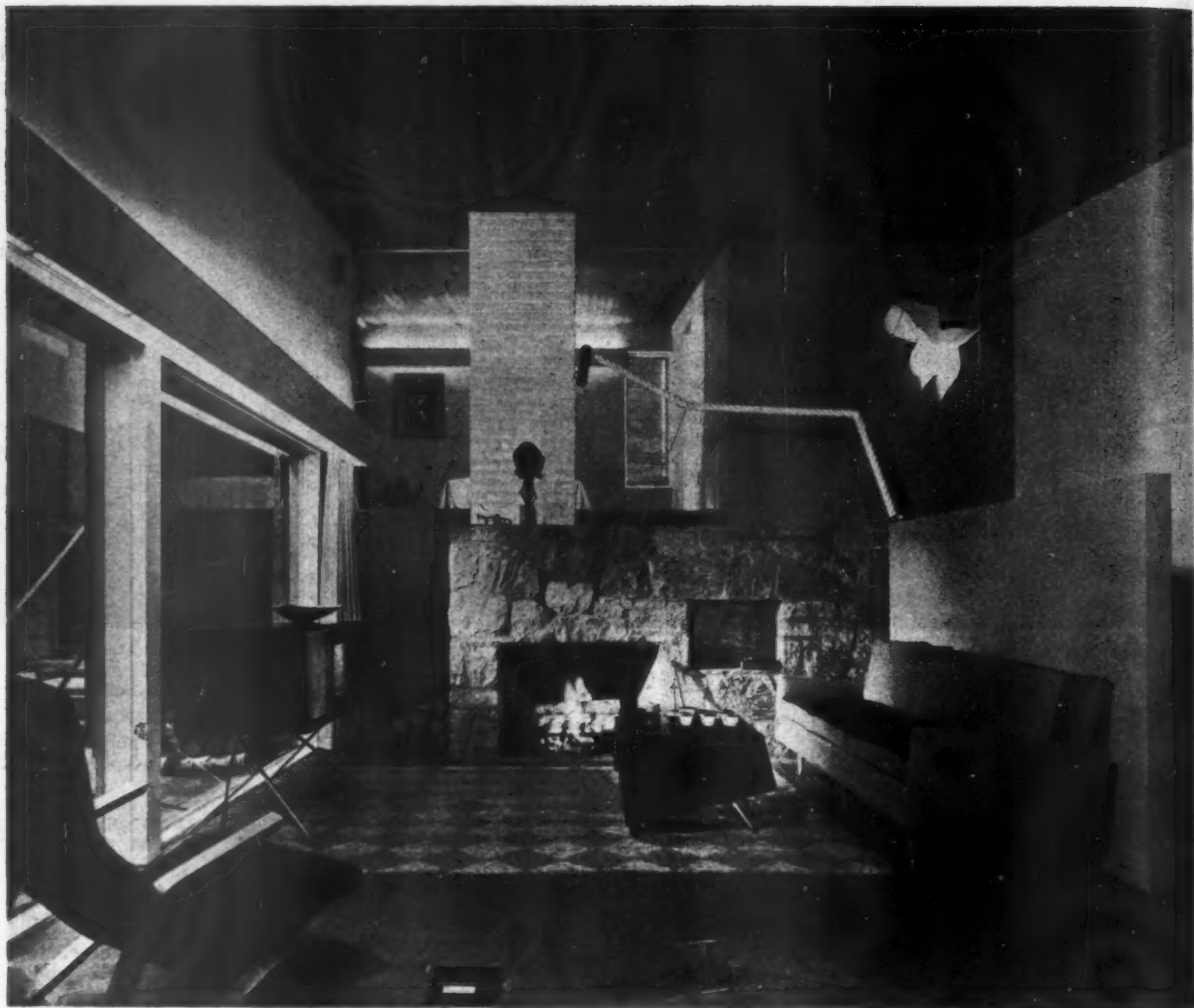
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

GENERAL.—This house was designed for the Museum of Modern Art in New York and was built in the garden of the Museum as an example of moderately priced modern architecture. Marcel Breuer, the architect, was also responsible for the design of the grounds and the interior. The estimated cost of the house is about 24,000 dollars.

PLAN.—The house is designed so that it may be built in two stages. The first stage is intended to satisfy the requirements of a family when the children are young. It incorporates only two bedrooms; one for the parents and one for the children. These are situated at the opposite end of the house to the living room. A playroom adjoins the children's bedroom. It may be overlooked through a glass panel in the kitchen. As the children grow up the second stage of the building may be completed. The sloping roof permits a two-storey extension to be added. This comprises a garage beneath a bedroom, dressing room and bathroom. The former bedrooms and playroom become the children's living quarters,

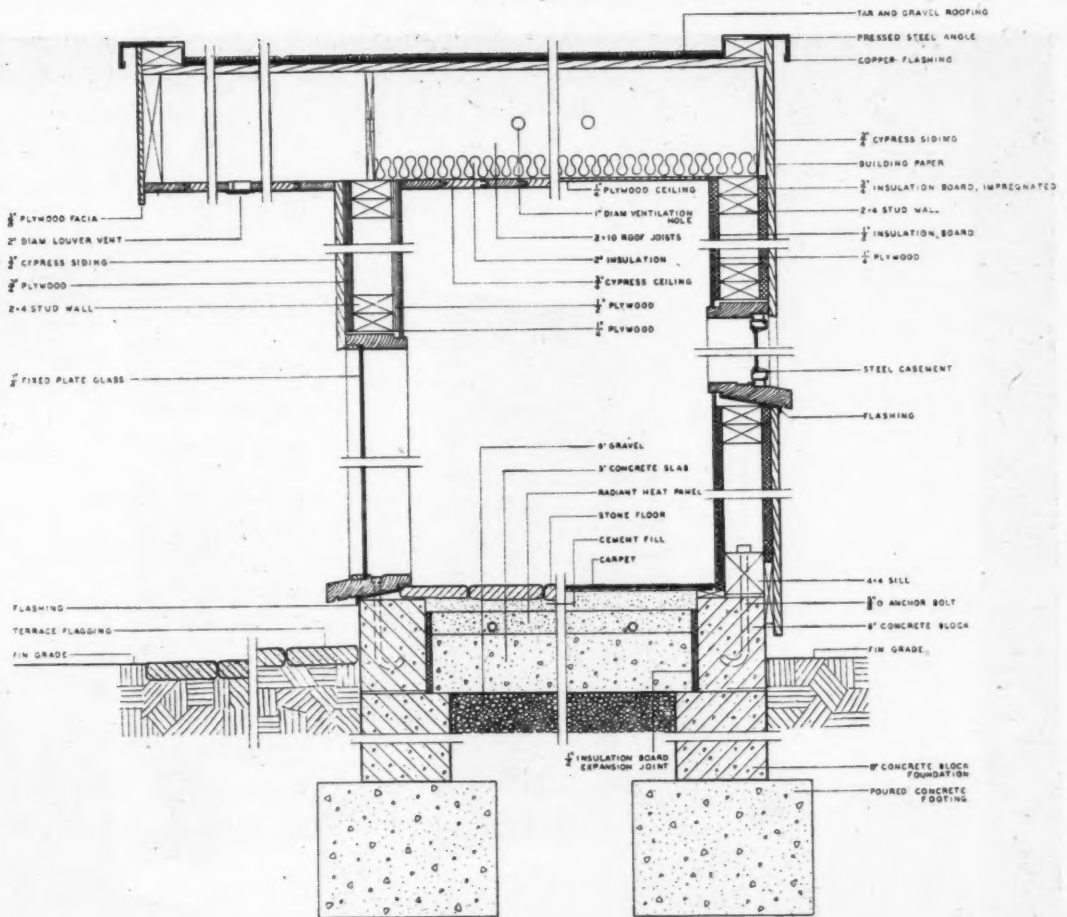


Living area of the living-dining room with the staircase to the first floor beyond. Below: The dining area.



while the living room and its added bedroom become the parents' living quarters.

A sense of spaciousness has been achieved by the use of a sloping ceiling. Few partitions reach the roof and, therefore, the occupier is always conscious of larger spaces beyond the room he happens to be in. The feeling of spaciousness, which is so important in a small house, is increased by the fact that each room opens on to the garden. The plan also ensures that full advantage may be taken of outdoor areas, thus increasing the usefulness of the overall site. A lowered screen to the east of the entrance fences off the service yard. This yard is directly access-



SECTION THROUGH THE EXTERNAL WALLS

The playroom.



ible from the utility room which adjoins the kitchen. On the east end of the house there is a garden area protected by planting and screen walls that project beyond the house on each of its sides. The southern side of the building is divided into two main areas. The first, which is accessible directly from the playroom, is a small play-yard with a sandbox. This can be overlooked from the kitchen. Another louvered screen separates the play-yard from the covered terrace, which forms an extension of the living room.

CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHES.—A standard wooden frame is insulated, in the walls, by

K D E S I G N E D B Y M A R C E L B R E U E R

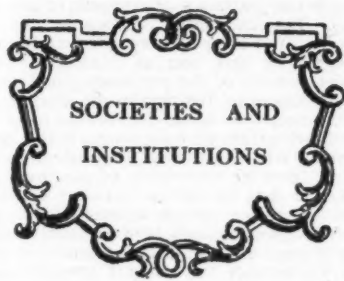


The parents' ground-floor bedroom.

two layers of insulation board, and in the roof by glass wool. The concrete floor slab has been designed to contain radiant heating coils. The floors in most of the house have been covered with blue-stone flagging, a surface that never wears off and is easy to keep in presentable condition. The ceiling is covered with cypress siding or with plywood, except in the bathrooms where electric heating panels are used. The

walls throughout are finished with a variety of plywood panels. The butterfly roof can be served by a single drain, centrally located in its lowest point, which carries off rain and melting snow through a stack in the centre of the house. The exterior of the house is finished with narrow vertical cypress siding. Large plate glass areas in fixed frames connect the garden and the interior living area. To relieve the large scale of the

architectural forms, the architect designed a delicate railing of tension cables above and behind the stone fireplace to separate the added bedroom from the living room. A sculpture by Jean Arp in the living room, as well as one by Alexander Calder on the west wall of the building, are experiments in relating sculpture and architecture. An exterior steel stair leads down from the added bedroom to the covered terrace.



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

To save space they are represented by their initials—see front cover.

Lectures cannot usually be reported in full, but the extracts given are in the speaker's own words.

AA

A. Shannon and A. Derbyshire

May 25. At the Architectural Association. Extracts from Papers on ARCHITECTURAL CRITICISM and from the ensuing discussion.

Arthur Shannon: We are all concerned, above everything else, with raising the standard of contemporary architecture. Architectural criticism will help towards the realization of this aim only, I think, if it satisfies two conditions. Firstly, it must be constructive criticism on the highest level of intelligence and validity, and secondly, it must spring, not just from architects themselves or from a handful of professional critics, but from the public. They must share a very much more vital interest in the quality of their architectural environment than they do at present, and I suggest that the way to stimulate this is by publicity, through the press and radio, on a very much wider scale. That is a mission which the technical journals cannot alone fulfil; but it may be fulfilled if action is taken on a wide enough scale in accepting the valuable invitation given by the London County Council for criticism of their work, and in persuading other public authorities to follow their example. If we deplore the lack of co-operation shown by the national press, then we should remember that nothing impresses newspaper editors more than a really large volume of correspondence devoted to a particular subject. The remedy lies in our own hands.

In order that the appraisal of a given work may be made as rationally and as objectively as possible, it is convenient to sub-divide the procedure of architectural criticism on to quite separate levels. As most logically de-

finied by Professor Greene, of Princeton, there are five of these applicable to all the arts: formal excellence or pure formal beauty, at the bottom of the scale; artistic quality or perfection next; artistic integrity above that; then artistic truth, and finally artistic greatness. The value of this kind of classification is, of course, that apart from providing a rationale which facilitates objective appraisal without conditioning it, it sets before us a relative scale of values and makes it difficult to confuse factors of great technical interest with the qualities to which they should, but may easily not, contribute. It reminds us that the ultimate end of a work of architecture is artistic greatness and that to this end all lesser qualities must contribute. But so far have we sunk from its general realization that it has long since become common practice for critics to ignore it and to lower their whole standards of perception; to regard artistic integrity as the very summit of architectural achievement and, frequently, even to look on formal excellence or functional efficiency as the highest aim of the architect. The practice of ignoring the upper levels of artistic appraisal produces not merely the danger that qualities of truth and greatness shall not be recognized but, on account of this non-recognition, we cannot properly assess the contribution made at the lower levels. Our criticism becomes invalid at the bottom if we fail to recognize the highest aim which the architect should have in view.

JUDICIAL CRITICISM

It is by no means infrequent for a building which may be universally recognized as great architecture to be partially defective at a lower level of assessment. In formal excellence it may be mediocre, in aesthetic quality it may be imperfect and even its artistic integrity may be doubtful and yet its greatness unmistakable. In such a case, any adverse criticism of its aesthetic or formal defects, though accurate, is, in effect, invalid. That much would probably be agreed. But the converse is no less true, that on the highest plane of criticism, if the work is insignificant humanly speaking, if in its content it displays no breadth of human experience or depth of spiritual insight, then however perfect may be its formal organization, and though its message may even be true as far as it goes, in the last resort it counts for precisely nothing. I do not propose to analyse the attribute of artistic greatness any further but only to stress that it is the final goal of architectural endeavour and that it can never be ignored because the categories of appraisal I have mentioned are never mutually exclusive. I have been speaking solely of judicial criticism. I believe that is the field in which as critics we are weakest. But, after all, it is only one aspect of the critical enterprise. Judicial appraisal cannot be divorced from recreative criticism and both must be conditioned by historical orientation. However, historical criticism, the task of "determining the nature and expressive intent of works of art in their historical context," has never been more closely studied or more persistently applied than it is today.

The third constituent of the critics task, recreative criticism is equally indispensable as a condition of judicial appraisal. It requires the imaginative realization of the precise content and intention of the architect's work as it has been expressed. Any criticism made which does not follow from a thorough understanding of this expressed purpose is again completely invalid. If we do not possess this understanding we cannot assess the work on any level at all. We can only judge it with reference to our own subjective feelings and preferences, or else attempt to measure it against some artificial system of rules and mechanical attributes. Most of the greatest artists today are such individualists and their work so personal to themselves in its language of expression that although, if they have been really success-

ful, the result may be instantly intelligible to others, and even quite convincing to the sensitive layman, whatever our system of rules they will not even give us an approximate idea of its value. In such a case, and it not infrequently occurs, the professional critic actually lags behind the public in its demonstration of critical ability; the critic's failure being in the field of recreative criticism where he blinds himself to the expressed content of a work of art by insisting on the application of an irrelevant set of criteria.

This brings me to the need felt in certain quarters for a more consistent theory of modern architecture; for a canon of criticism which would have more general application than any that has been evolved so far. I confess that I see little hope of any immediate attainment of this ideal. Further, I must admit that, as an ideal, it seems to me to be a false one. Certainly its realization would greatly facilitate the practice of criticism; it would do this by reducing the function of recreative criticism practically to the point of redundancy. There have, of course, often been times when the same language of expression has been universally accepted, when the same standards of judgment have been widely applied and the difficulties of apprehending the content of an artist's work have been reduced to a minimum. Such times will come again, but the situation now is such that the critic is obliged to treat almost every significant work as a new experiment, often as a fresh language of communication. The ideal we look for of a new generic style, rich in human import and profound in spiritual insight, can only be brought nearer by the architect himself, prompted from within. The critic cannot shelve the responsibilities of his office by telling the architect to do the same. Among the many valuable functions which he should now perform I cannot include the task of instructing the architect what he ought to do. All he should say, I believe, is: "This is the scope of your dilemma; here are the traditions of the past, these the most significant contributions of the present; now go ahead and take no notice of me. I will appraise your work by whatever canon it may demand, then I will try to ensure that it is widely understood and that whatever of value it contributes is absorbed into the tradition from which the next achievement may grow."

LACK OF THEORETICAL BASIS

I know that, as architects, we may deplore the lack of a substantial, widely understood theoretical background to our current practice. This is a loss which most other artists cannot be said to share, and may perhaps be attributed to the work of certain individuals in the past, or rather to the public's reaction to their influences. That is a matter which I shall not discuss as it falls outside the critic's narrower province with which my remarks are concerned. But the building of this theoretical foundation is a very different thing from the development of an exhaustive canon of actual criticism. If this were established, then I venture to predict that it would only be a matter of time before we would be left without any architecture to which it might be applied; that is, if the canon were strictly complied with, for which purpose it would inevitably require to be rigidly enforced; the only alternative being that the canon would be exploded, which is the more likely, I think, taking a reasonably long-term view.

Completeness is something which critics too often lack. It may not be so important in dealing with work which is third-rate by contemporary standards. Some of the LCC housing schemes call less for complete architectural analysis than for courage in the initiation of public action, a quality which is not always lacking, I am glad to say. But it becomes important in dealing with work which appears to be on a relatively high level of merit. Here, the

critic can only fulfil his function ideally as a propagandist and an interpreter if his terms of reference transcend somewhat, in scope and depth, those which are current at his own particular time and place. He should be able to do more than criticize a building in the light of its immediate environment, by the standards current amongst his own contemporaries. At the present time, perhaps, he should pay particular regard to such matters as the use of the vertical axis in three-dimensional form, symmetry and ornament, the expression of spiritual universals in architecture, human dignity, the resolution of conflict and the detection of false simplicity which expresses nothing but spiritual weakness and impoverishment. He will be of infinitely less service if he ignores the things which the public ignore or the things which architects themselves ignore.

May I end with this illustration? Ludwig Beethoven, in what has long been universally acclaimed by critics and public alike as one of the highest peaks of all architectural composition, his *Symphony in D minor*, had recourse to the unusual expedient of introducing words in order to crystallize in an additional form his one underlying thesis and so penetrate the very thickest skulls in his widespread audience with the message which the whole work proclaims in sounds of intense beauty and power, and with a conviction which has never been exceeded. We would consequently expect his choice to be of some significance. Literally translated, the words are these: "Ye millions, why fall prostrate? Dost thou, Oh World, feel the presence of the Creator? Seek Him beyond the starry vault! Above the stars He surely dwells."

It is no coincidence that those are the words which are introduced into the Ninth *Symphony*, but it is no part of the critic's job to argue about them. His judgment is controlled by what Beethoven has built on this thesis. If as much may be built on another, his judgment will be the same.

Andrew Derbyshire: I feel that the greatest failing in our approach to architecture and its criticism today lies in the fact that we have forgotten about people. We are conscious enough of the materials we use because we suddenly can't get the ones we are used to—and in many ways this is a good thing too. We are conscious of the problem of techniques because labour is costing more and more. And we architects have just tumbled to the fact that the world is full of machines. We are, in fact, trying to make an architecture out of a technique—but what about the people? Are they not still to us those infuriating chaps who hate living in terraces or ten-storey blocks of flats, who are mad about open fires and tell us that our designs for National Theatres look like shoe polish factories? Do we not look at them with their Trade Unions, their strikes and their stupid urban district councils who prefer pitched roofs to flat ones and brick to reinforced concrete, as the greatest nuisance that stands in the way of the new architecture in Britain? And I wonder how any of us, in the course of an argument about the function of abstract design in architectural education, or about the New Empiricism, or the demands of a New Monumentality have not been guilty of considering form as an end in itself? In case it looks as though I am overstating my case, let me refer for a minute to the recent incident of the criticism of LCC Housing. (Incidentally a fine effort by the Architectural Press.) At a very early stage in the controversy the plea was made that criticism should be made from the point of view of "aesthetics" rather than that of "planning," as if either could be criticized separately from the other. At no time did one hear any reference to the opinions of the people who are actually living in those of the exhibited designs which have been built.

Notices posted in County Hall expressly invited criticism from practising architects who had experience of contemporary housing design—the implication being that anyone else was less competent as a critic and so not worth hearing. And if these are only straws in the wind, the way the wind is really blowing is surely indicated by the quality of the housing itself. I think most of us would agree that it was inhuman looking architecture if we didn't agree about anything else. My opinion is that it is exactly the sort of architecture you get when you first of all ignore the people who are going to live in it as much as you dare, design a plan as though you were making a rather easy jig-saw, fit the structure around it and then put the aesthetics on top. The whole thing strikes me as an affair of unrelated bits and pieces built by, with and for a collection of lonely people who have absolutely nothing in common.

THE ARCHITECT AND THE PUBLIC

So much for the condition of architecture in a divided society. What of the architect? Alas, he is as lonely a man as the critic. He has no communication with the people for whom he builds, or with the people who actually put up his buildings, or with his fellow architects and students—outside a very limited circle. The architect complains continually that what he calls the lay public is no longer interested in architecture. The papers largely ignore it and people in general either laugh at it or are merely cynical. And this isn't really surprising. People are not interested in architecture because they are disillusioned about it. For years architecture has done nothing for them and they accordingly look on it as a rather useless business. No one consults them when there is any architecture going on, and if they volunteer an opinion they are told that architecture is a difficult and complicated business of which they can know nothing, and that they had better keep quiet. The architect has set himself up as a genius—an artist with a capital A—on one hand, or as a business man—a high-level wage-slave—on the other. The artist-architect feels it beneath his dignity to produce a building that a large number of people can understand and like. The commercial architect pretends that it is possible equally to serve profit and humanity at the same time, and relies on the law of libel to protect him from the embarrassing results of his financial manipulation of human happiness. Whichever category he falls into, the typical architect of the last hundred years has, figuratively speaking, spent his time designing expensive town halls and leaving people to rot in the slums of London and the industrial North.

The position is no better in the relationship between the architect and the rest of the building team from the bricklayer to the specialist consultant. The architect finds that his intentions are thwarted by bad craftsmanship, but makes little attempt to take the building worker into his confidence and give him a creative interest in what he is doing by means of regular site meetings and mutual criticism. The same isolation is seen in the relationship between the architect and the number of specialist technicians who contribute to the design of a contemporary building. He treats them as walking textbooks and thinks of them as philistines. They, in turn, think of the architect as the expensive eccentric who puts the decoration on. The relationship is a passive, one-sided affair—essentially non-critical and non-creative.

Even within the architectural profession itself we find the same symptoms of division. The current view that mutual criticism among architects is "unprofessional" looks very much like a conspiracy of mutual protection among the incompetent—for I maintain that the architect is incompetent if he resigns his responsibility for human happi-

ness to the jungle-law of competitive economics. The relationship between the student architect and the practising architect is also crippled by this fear of criticism. The student branch of the profession could have a very important function in the practice of architecture. It should be the source of a continual stream of basic research and new thinking for which only the student, who is free from the hurly-burly of practice, can have the time or the inclination. Yet this function cannot operate without a tradition of free communication between student and practitioner, and this does not exist. At the AA, for instance, this students' general meeting is the only opportunity which we students have of sharing our views with you people who are actually building. Yet when we do meet in this way we are so surprised by the sight of each other that we are afraid to say what we mean and seem to have terrifyingly little in common.

Here then is the function of criticism in contemporary architecture. It is the means of restoring the vital communication between the architect and the people for whom he builds, between the architect and the people with whom he builds, and between architects and students within the profession—for clearly a lively tradition of criticism within the profession is a pre-requisite of full criticism in the "world outside." We shall get a truly contemporary architecture only when both architects and the people want the same sort of architecture and are prepared to work for it. And this can only come through greater communication between architect and people; in fact through more criticism.

Gregory Jones: I should like to pick up some of the points in Mr. Derbyshire's speech and discuss them. If I understood him aright, his central thesis was that our long-distance aim is democratic planning and a socially created architecture that people would love because they would be in it from the beginning. This is going to involve the creation of a lot more institutions. In the same way as the vastly increased complexity of our industrial production has led to new institutions of a different range to deal with the matter, so we are going to have to evolve new institutions to deal with the increased range of our contemporary building and planning activities. We have got to start those immediately.

I think architects will have to go out and address public meetings, especially meetings of future tenants. There will have to be site meetings and contacts with tenants after the building is finished. I think that students could profitably do several things. It has been suggested that we might make it an early business for the AA to hold an exhibition of its work in Holborn, that we should try to explain our work and call for criticism of it, and ourselves have discussions. The most important thing about these institutions is that people should enjoy them, and they should be fun. We are doing these things, not because it is a duty that we feel that we ought to perform, but because it is the only way that we can see of creating a live, happy and realistic architecture.

H. S. Goodhart-Rendel :

We all know in looking at any work that there are certain things which are on the bull and certain things which are outers on a particular target, but I find it very difficult to give any absolute canon. I heard a list of five things that Mr. Shannon had discovered to be desirable things in architecture, but I could understand none of them. I do not know what "artistic integrity" means. I do not know what "artistic greatness" means. I want to

have a lot more definitions before I can take that as the canon.

There is an objective test in these matters. Surely if a work of art is of any good it is an organism in the sense in which our body is an organism. You must feel that if you cut a bit off, the rest will bleed. There must be unity in a work of art. Cannot the critic make that one of his standards? I almost think that he can. When I look through the average immature design and see all the little things that have been brought from somewhere else and got grafted on to the main body and I know that if I cut them off no blood will flow, I know that it is an immature work of art.

It has been my privilege, in an entirely private and individualistic practice, to have nothing to complain of as regards an understanding both with the people with whom I work and with the people for whom I work. There is, however, a difficulty that I have found in the very few public jobs that have been given to me. It arises when one works for public authorities. In this age there is a great deal of working for public authorities. It means that you are very often completely out of touch with the people for whom you are working and with the people who do your work. It is not always the case, but that is the difficulty. Architects have met other difficulties before and they have to meet that one. It is a condition of life as it is now, and the result is that you have to work with unknown people and with machines under you. It is not a happy state of affairs. I think that the students of the future will be able to deal with that problem as with others.

William Howell: I think that we can understand more of the value of criticism if we consider it as a unity. One of the opinions to which we came in the AA was that, when people were working as a team, it was absolutely necessary that they saw all the time the building that they were trying to create as a unity, and that they could look at the unity through a certain number of dimensions. I suggest that there are several things which we students might do. One is that the whole technique of criticism as it is practised in the schools should be looked into in order to see if, in that hurried couple of minutes that the staff spend on our own drawings, the matter is looked at from the right angle. They should try to give us a unified criticism of it as far as they possibly can.

J. M. Richards: We are in the situation where there is not enough public discussion about building because there is not enough criticism to stimulate it. There is not enough criticism because it is thought that there is not enough public interest to justify it. That is a closed circle, and somehow we have to break our way out of it. There are various obstacles which prevent our breaking out. I am afraid that one of them is a certain apathy or resistance to criticism with which one meets in the architectural profession itself. Therefore, the first plea that I would make to the students who have put in a strong word this evening for frequent frank and outspoken criticism is that, when they become practising architects, they will still believe in what they appear to believe in now. My experience has been that many architects, no doubt for excellent reasons, although they pay lip service to the principles of criticism, tend to become a little touchy when their own work happens to be the subject of criticism. This is, I think, understandable. In particular, they are responsible for spending a good deal of somebody else's money. When an architect's work is criticized there is always an implication that somehow this disposition of a lot of money has not been

organized as happily as it might have been, which brings us at once to the very difficult question of the application of the law of libel to architectural criticism. Architectural critics would feel safer if they were officially invited to review a new building. That is a piece of organization that the profession might be able to undertake on behalf of good criticism.

Another matter is the old difficulty of the professional man criticizing the work of his colleagues. There is always the danger, if one architect is setting up to criticize another, that there will be the imputation that there is some unprofessional behaviour going on. I suggest that there are three possible remedies. One is a less narrow view of professional etiquette. Then there is a second way of getting over this difficulty—at least temporarily. Much more work that has to be criticized is now being done in the big public offices, and automatically the question of architects rivalling each other in order to get jobs is of less importance. A third and obvious way of getting over the difficulty is to spread architectural criticism outside the narrow limits of the technical and professional man.

Once it was quite normal for cultured people to be connoisseurs of architecture. Now they are connoisseurs of films, books and motor cars. They have not the habit of looking at buildings. Until there is architectural criticism in the daily press I do not think that much can be achieved.

Osbert Lancaster: One of the three essentials for a critic of architecture or, indeed, of any of the visual arts, is the possession of a visual sense. You might think that is well known, but the number of people who seem to regard a highly trained historical sense or an immense scientific knowledge as an adequate substitute for a visual sense makes me feel that it cannot be stressed too strongly.

The second point which seems to me to be essential for any critic is that he should be prejudiced. The third is that he should have the necessary self-confidence not to attempt to conceal the fact that he is prejudiced. It is that which, to my mind, made Ruskin the greatest of our critics with regard to most subjects, including architecture.

There are several secondary recommendations for critics, although they are not essential, some of which have been brought to my mind by the speakers this evening. Never, never, never draw analogies from music. Where the great Goethe slipped up on a banana skin you are unlikely to pass unscathed. If possible avoid learning German. It will probably confuse your thinking and certainly wreck your style.

We have heard a lot tonight about how essential it is that the public should become more aware of architecture. Some of you are so young as not to remember, but when I look back to twenty years ago when I was an undergraduate I am amazed at the increase in popular interest in architecture. If one takes the criterion of the number of inches of type given in the popular press, taking into account the newsprint rationing of today, and what appeared twenty years ago, one is surprised at the enormous increase. The same thing applies to the BBC, and even to general conversation.

In my young days, if one mentioned the word "loggia" to one's next-door neighbour, it was probably assumed that it was the name of the man who was singing the title role in whatever Verdi opera was being given on that night at Covent Garden. Today the number of people who not only know about great buildings but who visit them is phenomenal, and so it goes on, very generally, through the whole social structure. I am sure that you who are young do not appreciate the increase of interest and awareness of architecture which has occurred in the last few years and

which I hope with you will go on to greater heights.

John Turner: The old generation emphasized the visual aspect, whereas my own age group is more concerned with considering the human being as a whole and with considering architecture not only from the visual point of view, but from the point of view of the living being who is using it. It concerns not only his visual sense, but his other sense and functions.

Hugh Casson: I consider it extremely impertinence to rise tonight, because this is a students' night. One should listen to students not to old folk like Mr. Lancaster and myself. I can look back to a few weeks ago, but not to fifty years ago. I can look back to Pentonville, where I was speaking to an assembly of convicts the other day on architecture. I was absolutely astounded at the interest shown there in architecture.

This afternoon I thought I would jot down a few rules which seemed to me to be rules which might apply to architects. The first rule is: never speak after Mr. Lancaster, because he steals all your jokes. I am not going to enter into arguments about canons, absolute standards, or anything like that. I take those things for granted here and I am sure that you do not want to be caught by flying adjectives. I feel very strongly that beauty is something which is felt. It may be susceptible to reason and it may be capable of definition, but primarily it should be felt. As Byron said, that is more often realized in Clapham than in Bloomsbury.

Henry Braddock: Today architects are having to face the requirements of a public client, that is to say, a committee, who are representing, or trying to represent, the requirements of other people. What horrifies me today—and I think that this has a direct bearing on the question of what is produced and what is able to be criticized—is the fact that even an organisation such as a committee sitting round a table seems to be incapable of producing a brief for an architect. Attempts, and quite successful attempts, are being made in this country whereby the client, in the form of a committee, is properly advised by experts. If those experts (and in many cases they are architects) recognize the fact that they must brief their acting architects, then with the brief in being the critic may have a basis upon which to work. I do feel that that is important. I feel that one of the great things is that architects as a whole—and I put this to the young men who are becoming architects—should fight for good criticism, but they must also fight for good conditions under which to work. One of the most important of those conditions is good briefing.

Hugh Morris: We sometimes think of ourselves as doctors trying to deal with a disease, either architectural or social. We could, I think, understand ourselves better than we do if we thought that we are as much the disease as the doctors. As has been said: "Physician, heal thyself." The best way in which we can do that is to grab at every straw of public comment that comes out and to request or demand criticism. This is not so easy as in the days when a client was a private individual and the architect was just one man, but it still can, and must be, done. The solution to this problem does not lie only in frantic letters written to the Press, but probably more upon major social changes, which will take place whether or not we welcome them.

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2.83 planning: general URBAN GEOGRAPHY

Urban Geography. G. Taylor. (Methuen & Co. Ltd., 1949. 25s.)

Comprehensive, important text book for planners. Study of site, evolution, pattern and classification in villages, towns and cities. Fully illustrated. Lengthy bibliography.

This is a most useful textbook of thoroughly compiled factual information in the field of urban geography which, in the words of the author, is usually associated with clusters of a population of between 10,000 and 40,000. However, in order to understand the development of the oversized city of today, which originally passed through the early stages of pioneer dwelling, village, town, city and metropolis before reaching its present "self-suffocating" condition, it is necessary to investigate all the earlier forms of urban agglomeration. This book sets out to do, in three major sections, from the point of view of the influence of the site and environment on the human settlement.

The first section is devoted to general considerations. It deals with seven settlements from typical latitudes and their development; with the early stages in the evolution of a city; with the origin of the county and the township; and with stages in the development of a large city.

The second part investigates the history of urban evolution in regard to size and pattern, and describes prehistoric and oriental towns; the evolution of classical Greek towns; Roman towns and their influence on later town patterns; the early medieval cities; the transition from medieval to modern types; and the modern city.

The third part deals with topographic and other controls concerning urban geography.

It discusses towns located in the plains and those sited on rivers. There is a description of most of the types of port which occur around the world, followed by a study of topography in relation to mountain towns and villages, to mining towns and to religious centres and holiday resort towns. Other aspects covered include descriptions of cities which have been planned according to topographical considerations and not merely to a grid-iron system. Lastly, the book refers to climatic control in relation to the distribution of cities, to regional planning and regional surveys, and to the classification of towns and cities based on sociological and political factors.

The wealth of specially drawn simple diagrams and plans of towns and settlements from all over the world should prove particularly valuable to planning students.

11.16 materials: general MODERN TRENDS

Some Modern Trends in Building Materials. F. M. Lea. (British Clayworker. March, 1949. pp. 314-16.)

Assessment of the problems involved in introducing new materials into the building industry and description of some of the main developments which have occurred in the production of building materials.

13.42 materials: timber TIMBER DURABILITY

The Natural Durability of Timber. Forest Products Research Records — No. 30. (HMSO. 1949. 6d.)

Records of long-term tests on durability of wood. Results enable classification to be made into four groups, with estimate of useful life when under worst conditions of exposure. For other conditions the data can only be interpreted in general terms. Useful background information on about 100 types of wood.

13.43 materials: timber TIMBER SEASONING

Radio Frequency Drying of Timber. G. H. Pratt and A. R. Dean. (Wood. Feb., 1949. pp. 46-50. ill.)

Brief account of two possible methods of using radio frequency heating for drying timbers. Describes tests made at FPRL. Permeable woods dried rapidly; impermeable species required "temperature gradient" method. Drying rate not more than three to four times faster than normal kiln drying. Conclusion expressed that neither method likely to be economic commercially except in special instances. Interesting article. Illustrated.

15.55 materials: applied finishes and treatments TREATMENT OF FLOORS

Floors and Their Treatment. (The Decorator. March, 1949. pp. 55 and 52.)

Second in series of short articles dealing with treatment of floors. Notes on paint-



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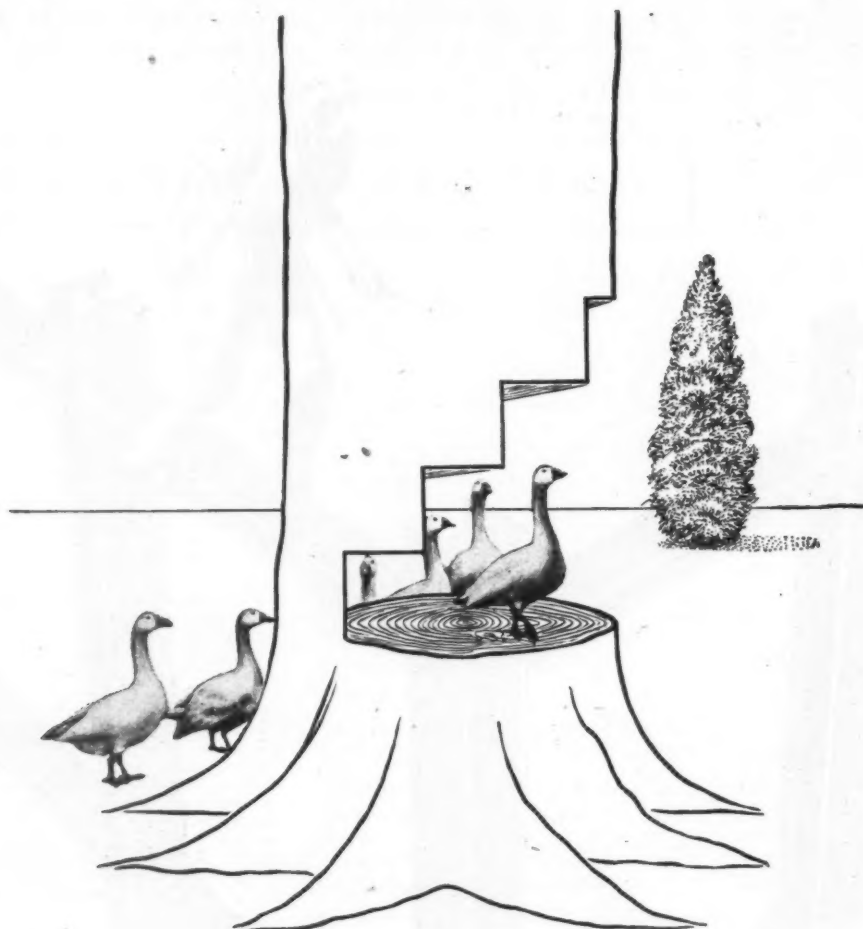
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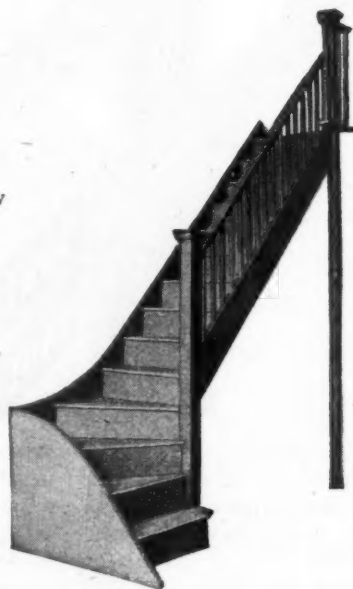
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ing floors, stopping cracks, wax polishes, treatment of cement floors, and the protection of timber floors against dry rot when covered with linoleum.

18.27 construction: theory TIMBER CONNECTORS

Timber Connectors. Constructional Research Bulletin No. 1. P. O. Reece. (Timber Development Association.)

Illustrated bulletin comparing joints made in timber by using adhesives, timber connectors and nails, screws and bolts, and describing in detail six types of timber connectors commonly used in the USA. Descriptions are accompanied by photographs and diagrams, including some examples of complete structures using connectors. Bibliography. pp. 8.

A well-produced document, but the information given is purely descriptive and does not include data from which to design using the connectors.

23.99 heating and ventilation CONDENSATION IN CHIMNEYS

Condensation in Domestic Chimneys. Building Research Station Digest No. 5. (BRS March, 1949.)

Explanation of cracking of chimneys and presence of unsightly staining on plaster near chimneys. Occurs only on chimneys to domestic boilers or slow combustion stoves or cookers. Methods of treatment for existing cases and recommendations for new chimneys.

The increasing use of slow combustion appliances means a corresponding increase in the number of chimney failures which occur when boilers and stoves are run so slowly that flue temperatures are not high enough to prevent condensation. When this occurs failures may show as:—

- Unsightly staining of external and internal walls and of ceilings adjacent to the chimney stack. Also, there is often an objectionable smell.
 - Expansion of mortar and distortion and cracking of brickwork or masonry in the chimney stack, sometimes resulting in collapse.
 - Cracking of rendering, particularly along horizontal joints in the backing, as a result of expansion in these joints.
 - Disintegration of pargeing and possibly of the flue lining.
 - Efflorescence on brickwork or masonry in the stack.
 - Rapid corrosion of metallic flue pipes.
- The Digest explains the causes of these troubles and describes three methods of improving the conditions. These are:—
- The use of linings for thermal insulation.
 - The use of linings for resistance to attack.
 - The admission of extra air to the chimney.

In addition, the notes emphasize the need to avoid adding extra moisture to the flue gases, and therefore suggest that wet refuse should not be burnt and that fuel should be kept in a dry place. It is also noted that some types of fuel cause more water vapour than others.

There are recommendations also for methods of treating the tar-like stains which sometimes occur on plaster as the result of percolation of condensate.

23.100 heating and ventilation FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Heating and Thermal Insulation. BS C of P CP3—Chapter viii (1949). (British Standards Institution. 2s.)

Final code dealing with basic requirements of heating.

This code is largely based on recommendations of a committee of the IHVE and of the Egerton Committee. It deals primarily with requirements for warmth and comfort and includes a brief but clear explanation of the main factors which affect the occupants of buildings. Considerable emphasis is placed upon the difference between "air temperature" and "equivalent temperature." A table gives recommended temperatures for various public buildings and there is a more detailed consideration of requirements for dwellings. In the latter there appears to be a slight emphasis in favour of background heating plus topping up, whereas recent experimental work has suggested that on economic grounds it is doubtful if this is a good thing. The two aspects will need considering together.

The importance of thermal insulation is stressed and recommendations for minimum values for houses are given. These are slightly different from the values in the Egerton Report (PW Building Studies No. 19). The important thing to note, however, is that after several years' experience and observation of trials the code still recommends standards of insulation considerably above those obtained by traditional houses. Improvements are not difficult to make and need not be costly, and it is to be hoped, both from the national and the tenant's point of view, that future housing will meet the recommended minimum standards.

25.71 water supply and sanitation ELECTRIC WATER HEATING

The ABC of Domestic Electric Water Heating. R. Grierson. (Report of lecture. British Electrical Development Assoc. April, 1949.)

Elementary facts and tabulated data. Causes of inefficiency. Arguments to support contention that electric water heating is more economical than solid fuel methods.

This lecture commences with a very clear summary of elementary facts. It then tabulates information on temperature and quantity requirements for domestic purposes and gives power requirements to achieve these. In requirements it quotes actual usage figures of 140 gallons per week at 140° F. for a family of four as against a Post-War Building Study recommendation of 250 gallons.

Efficiency is shown to depend very largely upon tank lagging, with length and size of pipes and circulation through towel rails, etc., as other important factors.

Finally, figures are given to support an argument that for domestic purposes water heating by electricity at 4d. per unit is more economical than solid fuel methods. Whether this argument holds good if the solid-fuel boiler is used for any form of space heating in addition to the hot-water load is not discussed.

25.72 water supply and sanitation DRAINAGE AND PLUMBING

Drainage of Land, Estates and Buildings. S. Gale. (Chapman & Hall, London. 1948. 22s.)

Text and reference book on drainage of land, housing estates and buildings. Legal notes on drainage bye-laws. Primarily of value to those connected with sanitary engineering; parts of the book also useful to architects. pp. 284. ill.

Early chapters of this book contain much statistical information on the drainage of land and large-scale lay-outs. The later chapters deal with the drainage (internal

and external) of houses, factories, slaughterhouses, garages, schools and hospitals, and finally with sewage disposal plants.

Reference is made throughout to recent Government publications, and there are hints of modifications of traditional methods which would effect economies.

Drainage for houses is discussed in some detail, and extracts from PWBS No. 4, Plumbing, being quoted at length. Less information is given about the drainage of the other building types included.

Unfortunately, the book is badly laid out—it is difficult to discover what is in quotation and what is the author's text—and most of the drawings are very dull. Illustrations of sanitary ware, such as basins, would surely be better in photographic form than in ink line perspective drawings.

From an architect's point of view, more guidance on such items as the distribution of manholes, the sizing of rainwater pipes, up-to-date methods of jointing pipes, including asbestos cement, zinc, copper, etc., details of internal plumbing, etc., would be useful.

The general impression is that the matter dealing with land drainage, with lay-outs for estates, and with sewage disposal plants, is more useful than that dealing with the various types of building. The legal notes are useful, since it is possible to make comparison fairly easily between the regulations of the various authorities.

As a textbook for architects it could be much improved upon, but it is probably one of the most useful books at present available.

26.49 services and equipment: miscellaneous ELECTRICAL B.S.

Domestic Electrical Installations. BS Handbook No. 9. (British Standards Institution. 1949. 12s. 6d.)

Collection of summaries of all BS on electrical installations. Also an appendix containing informative tables.

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

2991 WAGES: STEEL WORKERS

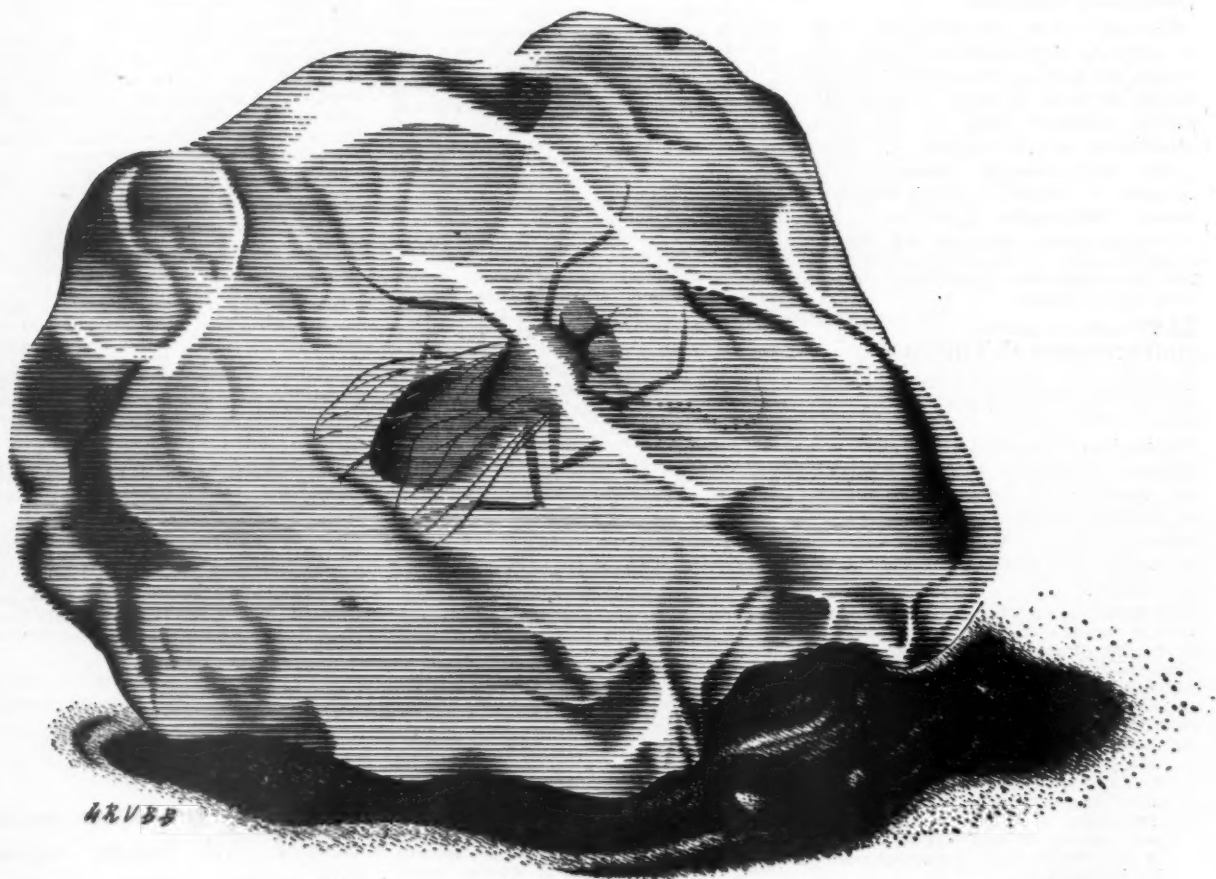
Q Will you advise us if there was a *National Wages Award* on or about 4th October, 1948, which would affect steel workers and erectors, with the rates before and after the increase?

A There was a general rise in the Engineering industry of 5s. per week in the first pay week in October, 1948; this would affect the cost of steel work fabrication.

There was also an increase of 1½d. per hour from 4th October, 1948, in the rates of wages for steel work erectors which increased the rates outside London from 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 8d. per hour.

Labourers are sometimes used in connection with steel erection and there was an increase in the Civil Engineering rates of 4d. per hour on 18th August, 1948.

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

THE INDUSTRY

By Brian Grant

A NEW SINK WATER-HEATER

Gas-operated sink water heaters (instantaneous and storage) have been with us for a long time, and so have the electric storage types. Instantaneous electric heaters, however, have not been widely used, mainly because, in the larger sizes, their loading is comparatively high if they are to have a reasonable output. A bath-size electric geyser, for instance, would be rated at somewhere about 15 kilowatts, a figure which would scarcely meet with the approval of the supply companies.

In the smaller sizes, however, there is something to be said for the instantaneous electric types, particularly where no gas is available or where use is fairly infrequent. A 3 kw. model has been introduced recently by the Campbell Engineering Co. Known as the Hotway, it gives 4/5 of a pint per minute of boiling water, or 1/5 gallon a minute of hot (at 130-140°F)—this within a diameter of 4½ inches and an overall height of 17 in. Boiling water is available about 25 seconds after switching on, hot in about 10 seconds, the two heats being selected by setting the cap on top of the heater. There is also an automatic cut out which switches off the heating elements if the water supply should fail. Price, including fixing brackets and purchase tax, is £17 7s. 10d. (*The Campbell Engineering Co., Ltd., Sherman Works, Bromley, Kent.*)

FLUORESCENT LAMPS

It appears that some trouble has been experienced in the States with lung troubles developing from the beryllium dust used over there in fluorescent lamps, both in the lamp factories and occasionally among workers who have to dispose of used lamps. So far as this country is concerned, no beryllium dust has been used in fluorescent lamp manufacture for three years, British manufacturers having developed an alternative halo-phosphate compound which American manufacturers are adopting as fast as they can. Something over a million beryllium-containing lamps were sold here in the early days, but their useful life is presumably now over, and as there have been no complaints of poisoning it can be assumed that they have been disposed of safely.

Even with the newer non-beryllium lamps the problem of disposal is not too simple in the smaller building where replacements will be carried out by the maintenance staff. Probably the best method is to wrap used lamps in sacking and break them under water in a shallow trough. According to an American authority tubes used in the home "should not be broken but should be placed intact in a tall trash container . . . which should be high enough to prevent small children from removing tubes." How this is to be done, save by making it 6 ft. high and

surrounding it with electrified barbed wire I do not know. Here, thank goodness, the problem doesn't arise, if only because fluorescent lighting has not, as yet, reached the home, though no doubt it will, as soon as the commercial market gets near saturation point.

SOUND INSULATION

Horace W. Cullum & Co., who celebrated the 50th anniversary of the foundation of their company in March of this year, are shortly publishing a comprehensive text book on sound absorption and sound insulation. The title of the book will be *The Practical Application of Acoustic Principles* and the author, Mr. J. Cullum, has set out to describe and illustrate in a practical way many of the more interesting installations carried out by his company. Containing 200 pages and over 100 illustrations, it will be of considerable interest, and Cullums will be glad to hear from any architects who would like to have copies of it sent to them on publication. (*Horace W. Cullum & Co., Ltd., 8, Flowers Mews, London, N.19.*)

MOISTURE IN TIMBER

Although it is well recognized that the drying-oven method is the only way of obtaining precise measurements of the moisture content of timber, there has long been a need for an instrument that would give the moisture content to a reasonable degree of accuracy within minutes instead of the hours required by a drying-oven test. Such an instrument can be of great value



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One thermionic valve is incorporated, but it is of a type that is widely stocked by radio dealers and the calibration of the instrument is unaffected by replacement of the valve, should the existing one be damaged. The tester weighs 13 lb., and is operated from self-contained dry batteries of a type that can be purchased at all large electrical dealers.

Portable moisture meters are not, of course, new, but the majority of the types manufactured up to now have been produced in America, and it is an advantage to have a British made model. (*The General Electric Co., Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.*)

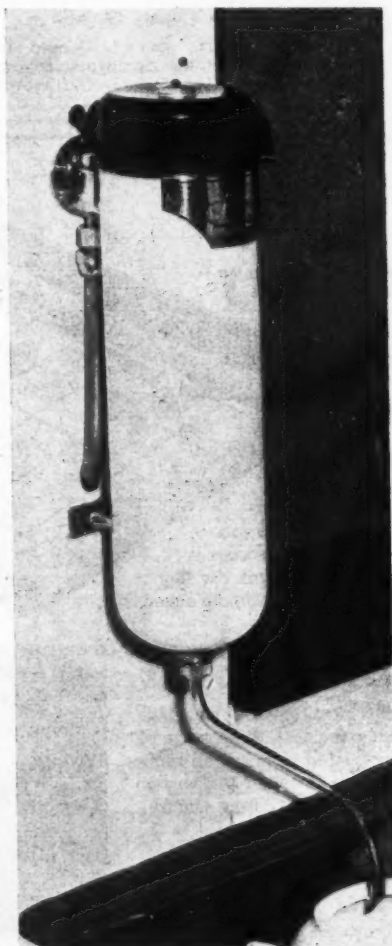
BARREL VAULT ROOFING

Twistell Reinforcement have just issued quite an informative little book on barrel vault roofs. Starting with several pages of definitions of the technical terms used in this type of roof construction, the booklet continues with diagrams and typical sizes and dimensions of the various forms of barrel. The photographs of jobs under construction are also quite interesting, and add considerable value to the booklet.

So far as architects are concerned the purely structural design and the rather intricate calculations can be dealt with by Twistell's associated company Barrel Vault Roofs (Designs), Ltd., after which Twistell submit preliminary schemes to be followed, if required, by fully dimensioned drawings and enough information for quantity surveyors to be able to prepare a bill. (*Twistell Reinforcement, Ltd., 43, Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.*)

GAS DATA

The British Gas Council has just produced two very useful publications. The first is a handbook dealing with domestic gas supplies, installations and equipment. This is intended for use with the relevant codes of practice, which the BGC also issues as a companion volume. The handbook is clear and concise, with plenty of drawings, and its preparation must have involved a great deal of work. Whatever one may think of Mr. Therm as a means of attracting the public, the gas industry, when it tries to provide information for architects, does a very good job of work without high pressure salesmanship, and with a good deal of knowledge of the architect's problems. After a brief introduction dealing with fuel ser-



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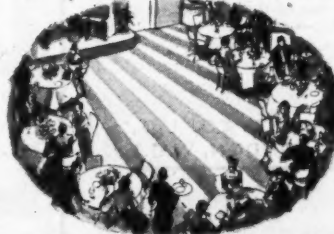
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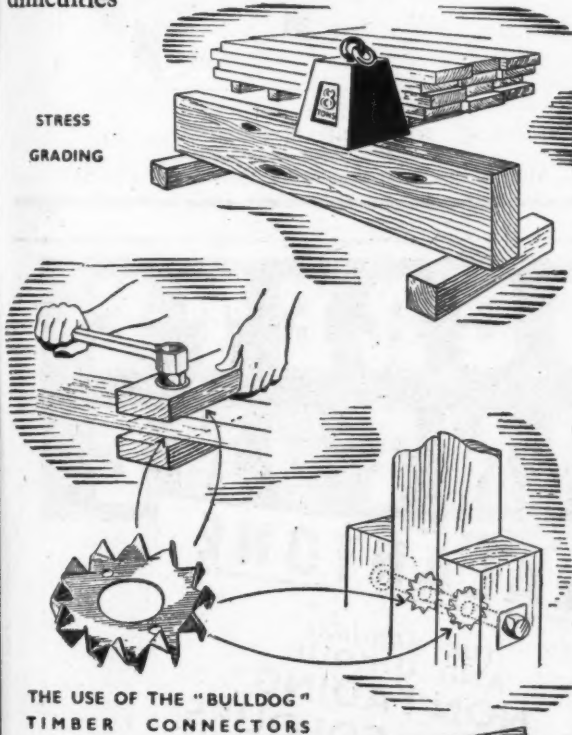
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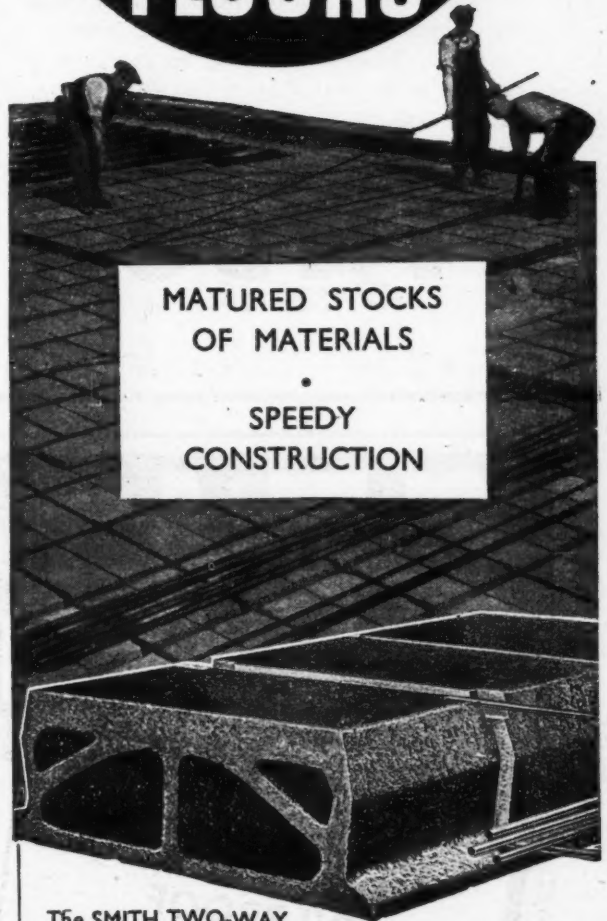
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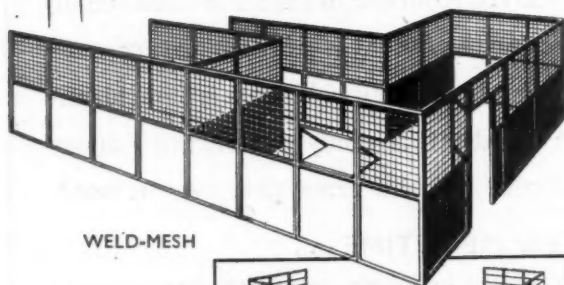
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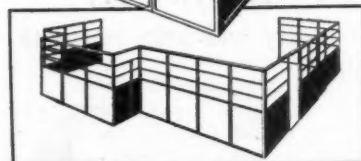
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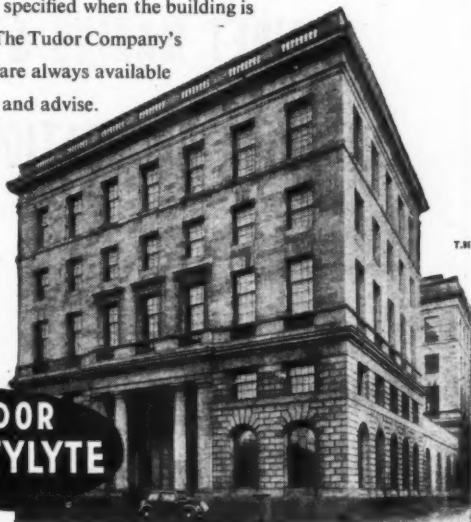
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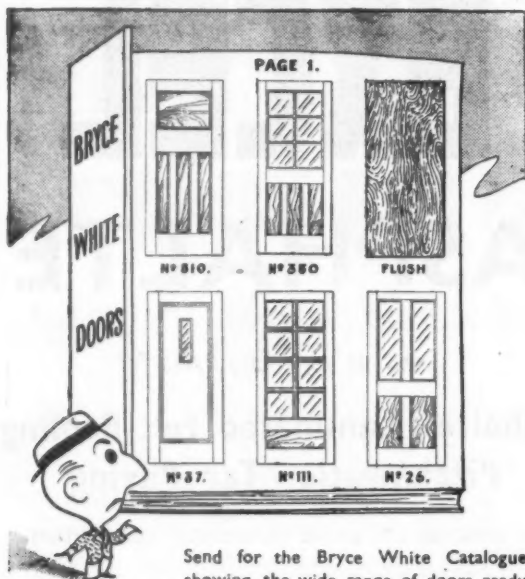
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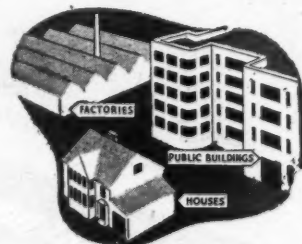
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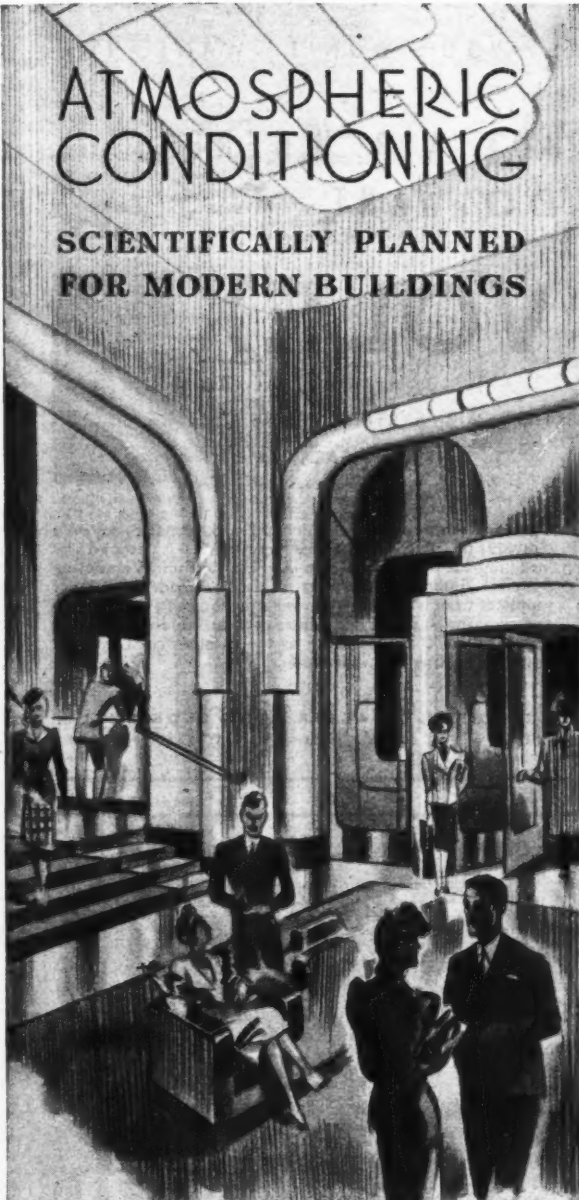
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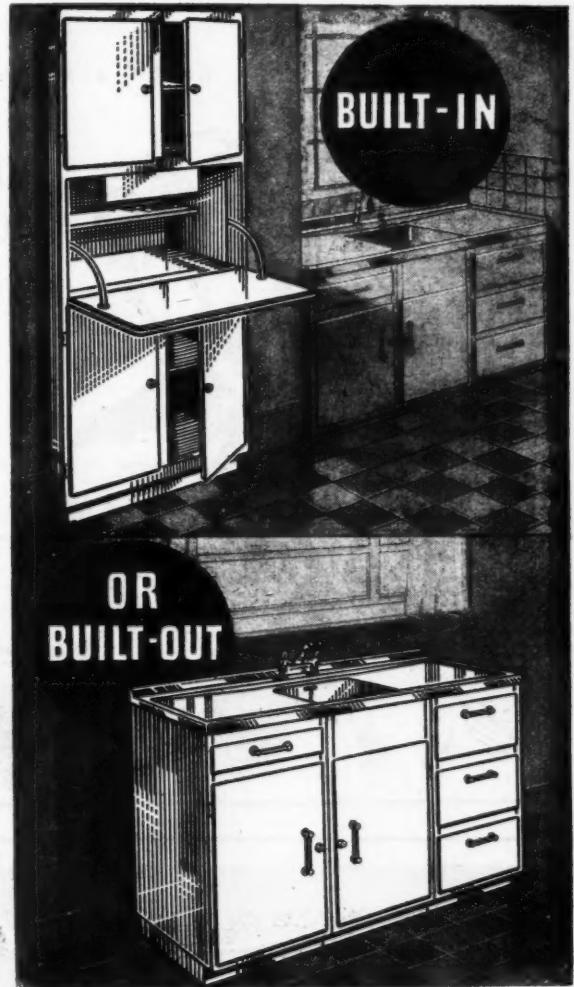
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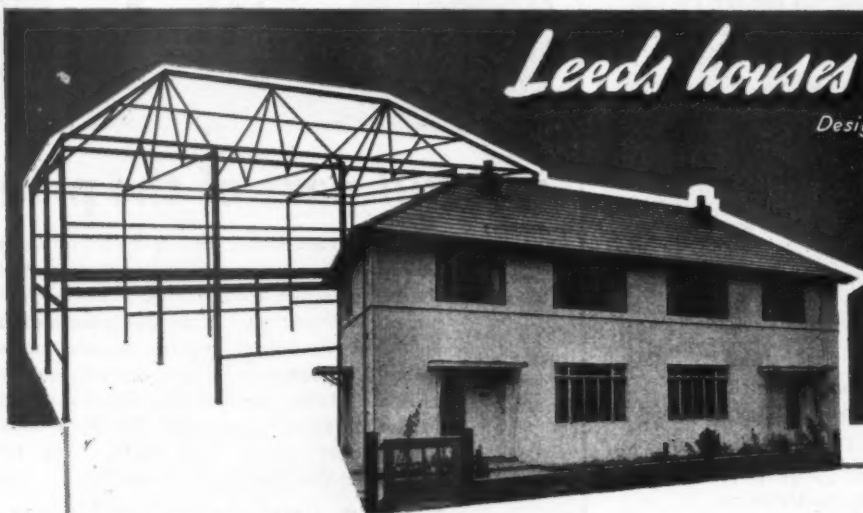
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements should be addressed to the Advt. Manager, "The Architects' Journal," 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1 and should reach there by first post on Friday morning for inclusion in the following Thursday's paper.

Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed to "The Architects' Journal," at the address given above.

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

Public and Official Announcements

2s. per inch; each additional line, 2s.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS maintains a register of qualified architects and surveyors (including assistants) requiring posts, and invites applications from public authorities and private practitioners having staff vacancies. ADDRESS: EMPLOYMENT REGISTER, WYNN PARK, WHITELANDS. Tel.: Uplands 0936. 991

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Applications are invited for unestablished positions of (i) ARCHITECT, Grade III (salaries up to £700 a year) and (ii) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS (salaries up to £580 a year), in the Housing and Valuation Department. Commencing salaries in either grade will be determined according to qualifications and experience. Engagement will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, and successful candidates will be eligible for consideration for appointment to the permanent staff on the occurrence of vacancies.

Successful candidates will be required to undertake the design, layout and preparation of working drawings for housing schemes (cottages and multi-story flats), and will be employed in the Housing Architect's Division. Preference will be given to candidates holding a recognized professional qualification.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Housing, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed envelope required, and quote Ref. G.B.3). Canvassing disqualifies. (2252)

GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND. MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS AND ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Applications are invited for posts of Assistant Architect and Architectural Assistant in the Works Division of the Ministry of Finance. Appointments will be non-pensionable, but, as far as can be foreseen, will last for several years. Applicants will be eligible for consideration for appointment to established posts as vacancies arise. THE WORKS PROGRAMME EMPLOYS ARCHITECTS DESIGN AND EXECUTION OF FACTORIES, HOUSING, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Remuneration: The ranges of salary attaching to the posts are:—

Assistant Architect, Grade "B," £500-£750. Assistant Architect, Grade "C," £400-£600. Architectural Assistant, Grade "D," £250-£500. Entry point will be determined according to the qualifications and experience of the successful candidates.

Qualifications: Candidates for Grades "B" and "C" must be Registered Architects, by examination. In addition, candidates for Grade "B" posts must have had good general experience in an Architect's office, including the writing of Specifications. Candidates for Grade "D" posts should have had approved experience in an Architect's Drawing Office.

Preference will be given to ex-Service candidates of the 1914-1918 or 1939-45 war, provided that such candidates can or within a reasonable time will be able to fill the posts efficiently.

Applications, giving date of birth and full details of training and qualifications, should be sent immediately to the Director of Establishments, Ministry of Finance, Stormont.

-15/30/549. 976

CITY OF NOTTINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE

COLLEGE OF ART AND CRAFTS.

Principal: ALFRED H. ROWLEY, A.R.C.A.

Applications are invited from Men and Women for appointment as STUDIO INSTRUCTORS in the School of Architecture of the College, which is recognized for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate and Final Examinations, and in the Department of Town and Country Planning from the Final Examination of the Town Planning Institute. Duties to commence on 1st September, or earliest date possible thereafter. Candidates should hold recognized qualifications in Architecture, preferably the degree or diploma of a Recognized School. The Nottingham College of Art and Crafts is recognized by the Ministry of Education as a Central College. Subject to the conditions governing full-time teaching service, the persons appointed will be given such opportunities as may be practicable to maintain their professional practice. Salary: Burnham Scale, 1948, with additional allowances, where appropriate, for (i) training; (ii) graduation; (iii) full-time professional experience after age 21; (iv) previous recognized teaching service; and (v) service in H.M. Forces or the recognized equivalent. Application forms can be obtained from the Principal, College of Art and Crafts, Waverley Street, Nottingham, to whom they should be returned within twenty-one days of the publication of this advertisement.

F. STEPHENSON,

Director of Education.

Education Office, South Parade, Nottingham. 1098

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the undermentioned permanent appointments in the Architect's Department:—

(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T. Division, Grade VI (£595-£660).

(b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. A.P.T. Division, Grade IV (£480-£525).

Candidates for (a) must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and for (b) must have passed the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Appointments superannuable, subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service and to satisfactory medical examination, and will be terminable by two calendar months' notice in writing on either side.

Forms of application are not being issued, but further information may be obtained from the County Architect, County Hall, Northallerton. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, 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 13th June, 1949.

Canvassing will disqualify, and a candidate who is related to a member of, or senior officer under, the Council must disclose the fact when applying.

HUBERT G. THORNLEY,

Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Northallerton. 20th May, 1949. 1110

BOROUGH OF WILLESDEN. BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

The Council invite applications for the following appointments on the staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

(a) 2nd Class ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. Grade A.P.T., V. £550-£600 (permanent).

(b) 2nd Class ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade A.P.T., V. £550-£600 (temporary).

(c) 3rd Class ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade A.P.T., III. £480-£525 (permanent).

(d) BUILDING SURVEYOR. Grade V, £550-£600 (permanent).

Candidates for:—

(a) Should have good training and adequate experience in the design and construction of Civil Engineering Works, particularly in regard to main drainage, highway construction and maintenance and structural engineering, and should be Corporate Members of one of the recognized professional Institutions.

(b) Should have good training and general knowledge and experience of architectural work in the service of a local authority and should be Corporate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

(c) Should have received suitable training and have passed the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

(d) Should have a knowledge and experience of the administration of Building Byelaws, the Town Planning Acts, and the general work of a Building Surveyor's Office, and should be Corporate Members of one of the recognized professional Institutions. In the case of this appointment it is desirable that the successful candidate should have a motor cycle or car, for which the Council will pay an allowance in accordance with the National Whitley Scale. The appointments will be terminable by one month's notice on either side, are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidates will be required to pass medical examinations.

Applications, giving age, experience, etc., accompanied by copies of not more than three testimonials, should be addressed to the undersigned, suitably endorsed, not later than 10 a.m. on Friday, 10th June, 1949.

It will be necessary for the successful candidate to provide his own housing accommodation as the Council is not in a position to assist.

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

(Signed) R. S. FORSTER,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Dyne Road, Kilburn, N.W.6. 17th May, 1949. 1061

NORTH RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF COUNTY ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited from Registered Architects for the whole-time appointment of County Architect, at a salary of £1,360 per annum, rising by annual increments of £50 to £1,560 per annum, with travelling allowance on the Council's scale. The appointment covers the whole of the architectural work of the Council, except that of the Education Committee, though Architects in private practice may on occasion be invited to submit designs for larger buildings.

The appointment will be subject to three months' notice on either side, the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to a medical examination. Canvassing will disqualify.

Forms of application, together with particulars of duties and terms of conditions of appointment, may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom applications should be received not later than 11th June, 1949.

H. G. THORNLEY,

Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Northallerton. 17th May, 1949. 1066

GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent establishment of the County Architect's Department:—

(a) ASSISTANT COUNTY ARCHITECT. Commencing salary £560 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to £1,060 per annum.

(b) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade A.P. and T., VIII (£685-£760).

(c) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade A.P. and T., VI (£595-£660).

(d) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade A.P. and T., V (£520-£570).

(e) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade A.P. and T., IV (£480-£525).

(f) PRINCIPAL QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Commencing salary £810 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to £910 per annum.

(g) SENIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Grade A.P. and T., VIII (£685-£760).

(h) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Grade A.P. and T., VI (£595-£660).

(i) ESTIMATING ASSISTANT. Grade A.P. and T., VI (£595-£660).

(j) PRINCIPAL ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. Grade A.P. and T., VIII (£685-£760).

(k) SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. Grade A.P. and T., VI (£595-£660).

(l) ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. Grade A.P. and T., IV (£480-£525).

Candidates for (a) must be Registered Architects and/or Associates of the R.I.B.A., possess high ability in design and administration, and be capable of co-ordinating and directing policy of all technical sections of the County Architect's Department; for (b), (c) and (d) candidates must be Registered Architects and/or Associates of the R.I.B.A.; for (f), (g), (h) and (i) candidates must be Chartered Quantity Surveyors of the R.I.C.S. (Quantities Section), and for (j) and (k) candidates must be Associate Members of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

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

Application forms and particulars of all the above-mentioned appointments and conditions of service may be obtained from L. R. Gower, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff, to whom applications must be returned, in sealed envelopes appropriately endorsed, not later than the 25th June, 1949. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify. Officers maintaining a home elsewhere, who are unable to obtain suitable accommodation, may be granted a lodging allowance of £75 per annum for a period not exceeding six months.

D. J. PARRY,

Clerk of the County Council.

25th May, 1949. 1144

CARMARTHENSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department:—

(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade VIII (£685-£760).

(b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade VII (£635-£710).

(c) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade VI (£595-£660).

(d) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Grades I, II, III or IV (£390 minimum, £525 maximum), according to experience.

Candidates for posts (a), (b) and (c) must be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects and must have had a good experience in the design and construction of educational and general buildings normally carried out by a Local Authority.

The appointments will be subject to the National Joint Council Scheme of Conditions of Service, the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to one month's notice on either side.

The successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination.

Forms of application may be obtained from W. T. Lloyd, A.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, Carmarthen, to whom applications should be submitted by the 25th June, 1949.

DANIEL JOHNS,

Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Carmarthen. 1146

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON. BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(a) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (EDUCATION). Grade VII (£635-£710).

(b) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade VI (£595-£660).

(c) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade II (£420-£465).

(d) SENIOR ASSISTANT PLANNING OFFICER. Grade VI (£595-£660).

Applications, on forms obtainable from L. Bergey, Dip. Arch., A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, Civic Centre, Southampton, should be returned not later than 18th June, 1949.

R. RONALD H. MEGGESON,

Town Clerk.

Civic Centre, Southampton. 20th May, 1949. 1108

**METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of Two Architectural Assistants, in Grade A.P. and T. VI, salary £595-£660 per annum, plus London weighting, or in Grade VA, salary £580-£610, plus London weighting, dependent on the qualifications and experience of the applicants.

Applicants should have good architectural experience, and be competent to undertake the preparation of working drawings and details for housing schemes, including multi-storey flats.

Preference will be given to Associates of the Royal Institution of British Architects, and the appointments will be subject to medical examination, the Council's Superannuation Scheme, and general conditions of service.

Applications, stating age, training and experience, together with the names of two persons to whom reference may be made, should be submitted to the undersigned not later than Thursday, 16th June, 1949, and endorsed "Architectural Assistant."

Any applicant who is related to a member of the Council or the holder of any senior office under the Council must disclose the fact in his application.

C. A. JAMES,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Old Street, E.C.1.
May, 1949. 1140

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.
APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT (GRADE A.P.T. VII).**

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Borough Engineer's Department.

Candidates should have passed the examination of the Joint Town Planning Board and/or hold a recognized professional examination in Municipal Engineering, Architecture or Surveying, and should have had good experience in all aspects of planning relating to a large town. The selected candidate will be engaged on all those matters dealing with development control.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the passing of a medical examination. There is no form of application, but candidates must state age, experience, qualification, and other relevant details. Copies of not more than three testimonials must be submitted. Applications must be received by the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Ipswich, not later than Monday, the 13th June, 1949. Canvassing will disqualify. If the applicant is to his knowledge related to any Member or Senior Officer of the Council he must disclose that fact in writing when submitting his application.

J. G. BARR,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Ipswich.
18th May, 1949. 1063

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARLISLE.
CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade II, £420-£465. Candidates should have good general experience in the preparation of Working Drawings and Details. Preference will be given to those who have passed the Intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A. and have had experience with a Local Authority.

Forms of Application and Conditions of Employment may be obtained from the City Engineer, 18, Fisher Street, Carlisle, to whom applications should be returned not later than Monday, 13th June, 1949.

H. D. A. ROBERTSON,
Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, 15, Fisher Street,
Carlisle. 1066

**BOROUGH OF WEMBLEY.
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.**

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (A.P.T. DIVISION, GRADE I OR II).

Applications are invited for the above established appointment.

Applicants should have had experience in connection with Municipal Housing Schemes and the construction of Flats. Evidence of the passing of the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects will qualify the successful candidate for the Grade II salary.

The salary in respect of the appointment will be in accordance with either Grade I of the A.P. and T. Division, namely, £390-£415 to £435 per annum, or Grade II of the A.P. and T. Division, namely, £380-£405 to £425 per annum of the National Salary Scales, plus London "weighting" allowance at the appropriate rate.

The appointment is subject to determination upon one month's notice on either side, to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, and the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and 1939. The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, in sealed envelopes endorsed "Appointment of Architectural Assistant" stating age, experience, present position, qualifications, whether related to any member or senior officer of the Council, and giving the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference can be made, must reach the Borough Engineer and Surveyor by the 7th June, 1949.

Canvassing will disqualify.

KENNETH TANSLEY,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Wembley, Middlesex.
23rd May, 1949. 1111

CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EXETER.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent staff of the City Architect's Department:—

(a) SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary within A.P.T., Grade V (£520 to £570 p.a.). Candidates should be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or hold equivalent qualifications.

(b) HEATING AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. Salary will be in accordance with A.P.T., Grade III (£450 to £495 p.a.), or Grade IV (£480 to £525 p.a.), according to qualifications and experience. Applicants must be experienced in the design of Electrical Installations and of Central Heating and Domestic Hot Water Systems for large buildings, the preparation of Specifications, Estimates, etc., in connection therewith, the supervision of erection of new installations, and the inspection and supervision of the maintenance of existing installations.

The above appointments will be subject to one month's notice on either side and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

The successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination.

Canvassing will disqualify, and candidates must disclose whether to their knowledge they are related to any member of the Council or to the holder of any senior office under the Council.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, previous and present appointments and salaries, full details of experience, and the earliest possible date when available, together with copies of recent testimonials, should be sent to H. B. Rowe, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.Struct.E., City Architect, Municipal Offices, Exeter, not later than 25th June, 1949.

C. J. NEWMAN,
Town Clerk.

Exeter.
18th May, 1949. 1067

**COUNTY OF CORNWALL.
APPOINTMENT OF PLANNING ASSISTANT.**

Applications are invited for the post of Planning Assistant, in the Headquarters Office of the County Planning Department of the above-named Authority, with salary on Grade IV of the A.P.T. Division (£480-£515 to £525).

Candidates should preferably be Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute or at least have passed the Intermediate examination. Training in engineering, architecture or surveying would be an advantage. Experience in carrying out basic surveys, ability to map and present the information, and to use modern technique in this work as well as in the preparation of outline development plans, is essential.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify, and every candidate must disclose in the application whether to their knowledge he or she is related to any member of the Council or to the holder of any senior office under the Council.

Applications, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be addressed to the County Planning Officer, County Hall, Truro, not later than 17th June, 1949. No application forms are issued.

E. T. VERGER,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Truro. 1068

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF LINDEY.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

The following vacancies occur in the above Department:—

TWO JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Grade III, £450-£495 per annum.

A subsistence allowance will be paid to married men finding it necessary to obtain lodgings in Lincoln whilst maintaining their homes outside Lincoln of 25s. per week for six months, plus third-class railway fare to their home each two months.

Applicants need not have had previous Local Government experience, but preference will be given to applicants with a good knowledge of building construction and detail.

Applications, stating 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 the 16th June, 1949.

A. RONALD CLARK, A.R.I.B.A.,
A.M.T.P.I.,
County Architect.

County Offices, Lincoln. 1156

**BOROUGH OF BARNES.
TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.**

Applications are invited from students of recognized Architectural Schools, who will shortly complete their training, for the appointment of temporary Architectural Assistant, at the salary of £420-£415-£465 per annum, plus London weighting.

Applications, giving the names of three referees, must be sent to the undersigned not later than 18th June, 1949.

W. R. SHEPHERD, A.M.I.C.E.,
A.M.T.P.I.,
Borough Engineer and Surveyor,
Municipal Offices, Shen Lane,
London, S.W.14. 1078

**BOROUGH OF ACTON.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.**

Applications are invited for this temporary appointment, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T., Grade V, of the National Scales (£520-£570 p.a.), plus London "weighting."

Candidates must have passed the Intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A. or have a similar qualification.

Application forms may be obtained from the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Acton, W.3. and must be returned to him endorsed "Architectural Assistant" by the 15th June, 1949.

Canvassing will disqualify.

H. C. LOCKYER,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Acton, W.3. 1097

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEWSBURY.
BOROUGH ARCHITECT AND BUILDINGS SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.**

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the permanent appointment of Architectural Assistant, in the Borough Architect's Department, at a commencing salary in accordance with A.P.T., Grade V (£520-£570 per annum) Salary Scale of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service.

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

Applications, stating age, qualifications, full particulars of training and experience, together with copies of two recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than Monday, 13th June, 1949, endorsed "Architectural Assistant."

A. NORMAN JAMES,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Dewsbury.
24th May, 1949. 1147

Applications are invited for filling vacancies in the South-Eastern Regional Office at Tunbridge Wells.

**MINISTRY OF WORKS DIRECTORATE
GENERAL OF WORKS.**

Architectural Draughtsmen, having had a full period of recognized training and experience in the preparation of drawings for good class building work. The work is varied and not confined to standard schemes. Starting pay will be assessed according to age, qualifications and experience within a scale rising to £495 per annum.

Applications, stating age, present and previous appointments, training qualifications, etc., should be sent to the Assistant Regional Director (Administration), Ministry of Works, Government Buildings, Hawkenbury, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. 1096

**COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF LINDEY.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.**

The following vacancies occur in the above Department:—

(a) THREE SENIOR ARCHITECTS. Grade VI, £595-£660 per annum.

(b) TWO SENIOR ASSISTANTS. Grade V, £520-£570 per annum.

A subsistence allowance will be paid to married men finding it necessary to obtain lodgings in Lincoln whilst maintaining their home outside Lincoln of 25s. per week for six months, plus third-class railway fare to their home each two months.

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.

Applications, stating 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 the 16th June, 1949.

A. RONALD CLARK, A.R.I.B.A.,
A.M.T.P.I.,
County Architect.

County Offices, Lincoln. 1156

**MONTGOMERYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
NEW INFANTS AND NURSERY SCHOOL AT WELSHPOOL.**

Applications invited for temporary appointment of CLERK OF WORKS, for approximately 15 months, with a possibility of extension to supervise the erection of this school and such other works as may be required at an inclusive salary of £8 per week.

Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of the building trade and be conversant with plans, specifications and bills of quantities, competent to set out work, including levelling, check and measure up variations, keep records, and write reports to the County Architect. The appointment may be determined by one month's notice in writing on either side.

Applications in candidate's own handwriting, stating age, qualifications, experience, previous appointments, and when able to take up duties, accompanied by copies of not more than two recent testimonials, in an envelope endorsed "Clerk of Works," must reach the undersigned not later than Monday, 13th June, 1949. Canvassing disqualifies.

P. E. WHITE,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Welshpool.
26th May, 1949. 1152

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Vacancies exist for Quantity Surveyors in the Housing and Valuation Department, for work in connection with the development of cottage estates and the construction of multi-storey dwellings, at salaries of up to £700 a year, the commencing salary in each case being determined according to qualifications and experience. Successful candidates will be required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund, and will be eligible for appointment to the Council's permanent staff and for advancement on the occurrence of vacancies.

Duties will include:—

(a) Measurement of work in construction of houses, roads and sewers, preparation of interim and final bills; measurement and adjustment of sub-contracts; preparation of cost statistics, estimates, etc.

(b) Management of housing contracts of considerable value; interim valuations for payments; measurement of variations and settlement of final accounts.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Housing and Valuer, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (a stamped addressed foolscap envelope required), quoting Q.S.1.

Canvassing disqualifies. (2140)

752

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
VACANCIES FOR ARCHITECTS (GRADE III) AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS IN THE ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following vacancies in the Architect's Department:—

ARCHITECT, Grade III. Salary £550 to £700 a year.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS (Section (a)).

Salary £440 to £580 a year.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS (Section (b)).

Up to 167s. 6d. a week.

Required for the preparation of schemes, working drawings, specifications, and estimates for works at schools and other buildings.

Commencing rate according to qualifications and experience. The positions will be temporary in the first instance, and successful candidates are required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund, and are eligible for permanent appointment and for advancement to higher positions, according to merit. Candidates for Grade III positions should possess appropriate professional qualifications.

Application forms may be obtained from the Architect to the Council (AR/P/A), County Hall, Westminster Bridge, London, S.E.1, enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

Canvassing disqualifies. (636)

1127

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL.
Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent establishment of the Architect's Department:—

(a) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade VII, A.P.T. Division (£685-£760 per annum).

(b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade VI, A.P.T. Division (£595-£660 per annum).

(c) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade V, A.P.T. Division (£520-£570 per annum).

(d) COST AND ACCOUNTS CLERK. Grade III, A.P.T. Division (£450-£495 per annum).

Applicants for post (a) are required to be Associate Members of the R.I.B.A. and capable of a high standard of design. Preference will be given to those candidates who have had experience in the control of staff.

Applicants for post (b) and (c) must be registered Architects, and preference will be given to those who are Associates of the R.I.B.A. and who have had experience in a Local Authority's Architectural Department.

Applicants for post (d) should have sound experience of builders' methods, plant and material, and the duties will include the checking of builders' accounts and the preparation and maintenance of a register of builders' costs.

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

Applications, on forms obtainable from the County Architect, 15, Portland Square, Carlisle, should be delivered to him not later than Monday, 20th June, 1949, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials.

G. N. C. SWIFT,

Clerk of the County Council.

1129

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM.
APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT PLANNING OFFICER.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Assistant Planning Officer, Grade A.P.T., III (salary £450-£495 per annum), plus London weighting, in the Town Planning Section of the Borough Engineer's Department.

Candidates must be competent draughtsmen and have general knowledge and experience of town planning work.

Housing accommodation is not provided, but the Council will be prepared to consider an application for subsistence allowance in an appropriate case from the person appointed who may be unable to obtain suitable accommodation.

Application forms, obtainable from the undersigned, must be returned not later than 18th June, 1949.

H. A. EDWARDS,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, East Ham, E.6.

1142

AN ROINN SLAINTE.
VACANCIES FOR ARCHITECTURAL STAFF IN CONNECTION WITH REGIONAL SANATORIA CONSTRUCTION.

Applications are invited for vacancies in the following grades:—

(a) TEMPORARY SENIOR ARCHITECT.

Salary ranges: £840-£40-£1,000 a year (man);

£740-£35-£900 a year (woman).

(b) TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

Grade I. Salary ranges: £680-£30-£840 a year (man);

£580-£25-£700 a year (woman).

Within the above salary ranges, commencing salaries will be determined according to qualifications and experience.

All candidates must hold a recognized University degree in Architecture or an equivalent academic qualification. Candidates for (a) must have had at least six years' suitable high-class professional experience, including satisfactory experience in the design and construction of important buildings and the services connected therewith, and it would be an advantage if they had experience in the direction and control of staff and in the design and construction of hospitals.

Candidates for (b) must have had satisfactory post-graduate practical experience in architectural work and in the design and construction of buildings, including experience in the preparation of designs and contract drawings from sketches or instructions.

Female candidates must be unmarried or widows.

Prospective candidates should apply in writing to the Department of Health (Room 121), Custom House, Dublin, giving full particulars of qualifications and experience. Applications should reach that address on or before 18th June, 1949.

P. O. CINNEIDE.

Department of Health,

Custom House, Dublin.

20th May, 1949.

1105

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

LICENSING OF PLACES FOR PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointment on the permanent staff:—

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT. A.P.T., Grade VII.

Salary £635-£710.

Candidates should be conversant with the various Acts and Regulations relating to the licensing of places of public entertainment.

The duties will embrace the following:—

Inspection of existing premises.

Inspection of plans of new buildings, and suggested alterations, submitted by Licensees.

Preparation of reports of inspections, with recommendations in cases where premises contravene the Acts and Regulations.

Attendance at Justices' Courts, as required.

Technical assistance will be given on matters appertaining to electrical installations, and structural engineering work.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, to a satisfactory medical examination, and to the termination of the appointment by one month's notice in writing on either side.

Applications should be forwarded on the forms to be obtained from the County Architect, G. Noel Hill, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., County Offices, Preston, to whom they should be returned, accompanied by copies of three testimonials, to arrive not later than Monday, 13th June, 1949.

R. H. ADCOCK,

Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Preston.

23rd May, 1949.

1107

BOROUGH OF WREXHAM.
HOUSING ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of:—

(a) DEPUTY HOUSING ARCHITECT, at a salary of £575 per annum.

(b) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR or

TAKER OFF, at a salary of £420 per annum.

In the case of appointment (a) housing accommodation will be provided if required, and reasonable removal expenses paid to the successful applicant, subject to compliance with the Conditions of Appointment.

The provision of housing accommodation and removal expenses does not apply to appointment (b).

The work of the Department offers considerable scope in the administration, lay-out and design of houses, multi-storey flats, Shops and Business Centres and Ancillary Buildings, and amenities for one of the largest neighbourhood units in North Wales.

Applicants for appointment (a) should be qualified members of the R.I.B.A., and experience in Local Government Administration and housing work will be an advantage, although not essential.

Applicants for appointment (b) should have had considerable experience in Taking Off for Bills of Quantities, Measuring of Works and Materials for Interim Valuations and Final Accounts. Previous Local Government Service is not essential.

Conditions of Appointment and Forms of Application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, accompanied by not more than two recent testimonials, must be delivered by not later than first post on Monday, 13th June, 1949.

PHILIP J. WALTERS,

Town Clerk.

Guildhall, Wrexham.

5th May, 1949.

1057

URBAN DISTRICT OF EAST BARNET.
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments:—

(a) ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. A.P.T., Grade V.

Salary scale £520 to £570 per annum, plus the appropriate London weighting.

Applicants should be Chartered Civil Engineers or Chartered Municipal Engineers.

Housing accommodation will be rented to the successful applicant, if deemed necessary.

(b) ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. A.P.T., Grade III.

Salary scale £450 to £495 per annum, plus the appropriate London weighting.

(c) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. A.P.T., Grade IV.

Salary scale £480 to £525 per annum, plus the appropriate London weighting.

(d) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. A.P.T., Grade III.

Salary scale £450 to £495 per annum, plus the appropriate London weighting.

Applicants should be qualified by examination for the respective positions, and preference will be given to those applicants having previous experience with Local Authorities.

Each of the appointments will be subject to one month's notice on either side, and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. Successful candidates will be required to pass a satisfactory medical examination.

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, and should be returned by not later than Saturday, 11th June, 1949.

C. M. BARNES, O.B.E., M.I.Mun.E.,

F.R.S.I.,

Engineer and Surveyor.

Town Hall, Station Road, New Barnet,

Hertfordshire.

1049

PEMBROKESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent Staff of the County Architect's Department:—

(a) TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.

Grade A.P.T., VII to VIII, £635-£760, according to qualifications, etc.

(b) ONE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Grade A.P.T., V, £520-£570.

(c) THREE QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Grade A.P.T., VII to VIII, £635-£760, according to qualifications, etc.

(d) TWO ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Grade A.P.T., V, £520-£570.

Previous Local Government experience not necessary. Scope of work includes: Educational, Police, Housing, Fire Service, and other County Buildings.

Applications, stating post and salary applied for, age, qualifications, experience, present and past posts and salaries, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, should be sent to the County Architect, County Offices, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, or before 9th June, 1949.

W. E. BUFTON,

Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Haverfordwest,

Pembrokeshire.

12th May, 1949.

1011

BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned appointment, in the Borough Engineer's Department, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T., Grade IV, of the National Scales of Salaries (£480, rising to annual increments of £15 to £525 per annum).

Applicants should have received a thorough training in general architectural work, and have had good experience in design and construction; also in the preparation of working drawings and site surveys, preferably in connection with housing work undertaken by a Local Authority.

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

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," and accompanied by a copy of a recent testimonial, and giving the names of two persons to whom reference may be made, should be delivered to the Borough Engineer, 64, West Woodwell Street, Colchester, not later than 6th June, 1949.

Canvassing will disqualify, and applicants must state whether they are related to any member or senior officer of the Council.

N. CATCHPOLE,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Colchester.

18th May, 1949.

1053

BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD.
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of TWO ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, at a salary of £380-£415-£435 (A.P.T. I).

Applications, on forms which will be supplied on application to the Borough Engineer, Carr Bank, Mansfield, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than Monday, 13th June. Canvassing will disqualify.

A. C. SHEPHERD,

Town Clerk.

Carr Bank, Mansfield.

13th June, 1949.

1071

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS.
BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited from persons with appropriate academic qualifications and experience for the position of:—

- (a) CHIEF ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Grade A.P.T. VII (£635-£710).
- (b) SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT. Grade A.P.T. V (£520-£570).
- (c) FIRST ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade A.P.T. VI (£595-£660).
- (d) SECOND ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade A.P.T. IV (£480-£525).
- (e) SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEER. Grade A.P.T. IV (£480-£525).

Applications for the above appointments must be made on forms obtainable from the Borough Engineer, Lt.-Col. John Reid, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., Town Hall, South Shields, and returned not later than Thursday, 9th June, 1949, appropriately endorsed.

- Appointments will be subject to:—
- (1) Provisions of Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.
 - (2) National Conditions of Service.
 - (3) Satisfactorily passing of medical examination.
 - (4) Termination by one month's notice on either side.

Housing accommodation will be made available for successful applicants for positions of Chief Assistant Quantity Surveyor and First Assistant Architect.

Canvassing will be a disqualification and applicants must disclose any relationship to members or senior officers of the Council.

HAROLD AYREY.

Town Clerk

Town Hall, South Shields. 1032
12th May, 1949.

BOROUGH OF SOUTHALE.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment on the permanent staff of Architectural Assistant, in the Borough Engineer's Dept., at a salary in accordance with A.P.T. Grade IV, of the National Scheme (£480-£525), plus appropriate London weighting.

Candidates should have passed the R.I.B.A. Intermediate examination and have had Local Government experience.

The post is subject to one month's notice on either side and to the Local Government Superannuation Act of 1937.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Application, on forms to be obtained from the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Southale, must be returned to him by 5 p.m. on 13th June, 1949.

J. S. SYRETT.

Town Clerk.

1092

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

There are vacancies in the Quantity Surveying Branch in London for QUANTITY SURVEYORS with good training and experience as follows:—

- (a) One post. Salary £750-£1,000 per annum, plus extra duty allowance of 3 per cent. of salary, for 45-hour week. Applicants must be over 35 years of age, and have had pre-war experience in taking off quantities without supervision for buildings of a high architectural standard. Must also be capable of taking complete charge of contracts from their commencement to completion and supervising staff.
- (b) Four posts. Salary £475-£750 per annum, plus extra duty allowance of 3 per cent. of salary, for 45-hour week. Applicants must have had experience in taking off on good permanent buildings. Pre-war experience an advantage.

Applicants should be Fellows or Associates of Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, and have passed a recognized Final examination, with Quantities as typical subject. In both posts knowledge of stonework an advantage.

Starting pay will be assessed according to age, qualifications and experience. Although the above are not established posts, the duration will be not less than five years.

Applications should be addressed to Appointments Officer, Imperial War Graves Commission, Woodburn House, Woodburn Green, High Wycombe, Bucks.

972

COUNTY OF CAERNARVON.

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.
Applications are invited for the appointment of an Assistant Architect, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T. Grade V, of the National Salary Scales (£520 to £570 per annum).

Candidates should be Registered Architects, and should have had previous experience in the design and erection of schools. Preference will be given to members of the Royal Institution of British Architects.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the National Joint Council Scheme of Conditions of Service, and the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination.

Knowledge of Welsh is desirable.
Applications, in plain sealed envelopes endorsed "Assistant Architect," should be forwarded to the undersigned (from whom forms of application may be obtained) not later than 15th June, 1949.

GWILYM T. JONES.

Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Caernarvon. 1100
20th May, 1949.

HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE.

A vacancy exists in the Colonial Engineering Service for a Town PLANNING OFFICER in Northern Rhodesia. Salary in the scale £655-£1,320 per annum. Point of entry depending on age, qualifications, and experience. The appointment is on contract for one tour of 3 years in the first instance, but there is a strong possibility that it will be made a permanent and pensionable one. Candidates should be between the ages of 28 and 40 and must be Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute; preference will be given to those who have a Civil Engineering qualification in addition. The officer appointed will be required to give practical effect to town plans which have already received Government approval and to advise Government on individual problems arising in planned areas. In addition he will be required to prepare original town planning schemes for small towns in the territory whose development has not yet been planned.

Furnished quarters will be provided if available at a rent not exceeding 10 per cent. of salary. Free first-class passages for the officer and his wife on first appointment, and for the officer, his wife, and up to one adult fare for children on vacation leave. Free railway fares from port of disembarkation to Northern Rhodesia for the officer, wife, and family on first appointment and on leave will be provided.

Intending candidates should write at once for application form and further particulars to The Director of Recruitment, Colonial Office, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference number 27281/24. 1119

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the appointment of CLERK OF WORKS, to supervise the erection of a New Secondary Modern School at Brampton. The inclusive wage will be £10 10s. per week. Applicants should have good practical knowledge of all trades and supervisory experience in the erection of steel frame buildings, and should be able to measure up work.

The appointment will be temporary and subject to four weeks' notice on either side.

The successful applicant will be expected to commence his duties on or about 1st July, 1949.

Applications, stating age, present employment, qualifications and experience, together with copies of three testimonials, should be delivered to John H. Haughan, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 15, Portland Square, Carlisle, not later than 13th June, 1949.

G. N. C. SWIFT.

Clerk of the County Council.

21st May, 1949. 1120

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent staff:—
(a) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade VIII. Salary £685-£760. Candidates must have ability in design, and be capable of taking charge of large contracts.
(b) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade VII. Salary £635-£710 per annum.
(c) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade VI. Salary £595-£660 per annum.
(d) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade V. Salary £520-£570 per annum.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937; to a satisfactory medical examination, and to the termination of each appointment by one month's notice in writing on either side.

Applications should be forwarded on the forms to be obtained from the County Architect, G. Noel Hill, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., County Offices, Preston, to whom they should be returned, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, to arrive not later than Monday, 13th June, 1949.

R. H. ADCOCK.

Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Preston. 1106
23rd May, 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. Division, Grade VI, £595-£660.
- (b) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS. Salary A.P.T. Division, Grade VI, £595-£660.
- (c) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary A.P.T. Division, Grade V, £520-£570.
- (d) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary A.P.T. Division, Grade III, £450-£495.

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.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR MARRIED APPLICANTS IN RESPECT OF POSTS (a) AND (b).

Applications, giving date of birth, particulars of training and experience, etc., with copies of two recent testimonials, should be received by J. R. Piggett, 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 Wednesday, 22nd June, 1949.

HARRY TAYLOR, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Stoke-on-Trent. 1153
26th May, 1949.

GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

HIGHWAYS AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments in the County Planning Department, namely:—

AT HEADQUARTERS, CARDIFF.

- (a) ASSISTANT PLANNING OFFICER. Salary £810 to £910 per annum.
- (b) PRINCIPAL PLANNING ASSISTANT (DESIGN). Grade A.P.T., VIII. Salary £685 to £760 per annum.
- (c) PRINCIPAL PLANNING ASSISTANT (DEVELOPMENT CONTROL). Grade A.P.T., VIII. Salary £685 to £760 per annum.

AT EASTERN AREA PLANNING OFFICE, PONTYPRIDD.

- (d) ASSISTANT AREA PLANNING OFFICER. Grade A.P.T., VI. Salary £595 to £660 per annum.

AT SOUTHERN AREA PLANNING OFFICE, BRIDGEND.

- (e) ASSISTANT AREA PLANNING OFFICER. Grade A.P.T., VI. Salary £595 to £660 per annum.

In addition, a lodging allowance at the rate of £75 per annum will be granted if the person appointed is (a) not already in the employ of the County Council and is employed outside the administrative county, (b) maintaining a home elsewhere, and (c) unable to obtain suitable accommodation within a reasonable distance of the place of employment. This lodging allowance is payable up to a maximum period of 6 months.

Applicants must hold suitable academic or professional qualifications, which must have been obtained by examination, and no applicant will be considered who has not passed the final examination of one of the following bodies, or have exemption therefrom:

- Royal Institute of British Architects.
- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
- Town Planning Institute.
- Institution of Civil Engineers.
- Institution of Municipal Engineers.

The appointments will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, to the staffing regulations of the County Council from time to time in force, and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Appointment (a) will be subject to three calendar months' notice and the other appointments to one calendar month's notice on either side. Applicants must not be over 45 years of age, but this condition may be relaxed in the case of a person already in the service of the County Council or a specially suitable candidate already employed by another Local Authority. In the case of ex-Service applicants, the age limit will be raised by the number of years served in H.M. Forces during the recent war.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience and present salary, accompanied by a copy of a recent testimonial and the names and addresses of two referees, should be addressed as soon as possible to the County Planning Officer, Mr. E. John Powell, M.I.C.E., County Hall, Cardiff.

Dated the 20th day of May, 1949.
A. CLIFFORD WALTER,
Deputy Clerk of the County Council.
Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff. 1109

ISLE OF ELY COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the under-mentioned appointments:—

- (a) CLERK OF WORKS. Grade II. Salary £420-£415 to £465 per annum. Must have practical knowledge and experience of building trades and works and of experience of building work.
- (b) TWO JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Grade I. Salary £390-£415 to £435 per annum. Good knowledge of Architectural and Building work.

The appointments are to the permanent staff, and are subject to the provisions of the National Conditions of Service, to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to a medical examination.

Forms of application may be obtained from the County Architect, County Hall, March, Cambs., and must be returned not later than 8th June, 1949.

R. F. G. THURLOW.

Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, March. 1099
19th May, 1949.

SALOP COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, to act as a Senior Section Head, on A.P.T. Grades VII-VIII (£635 to £760 per annum). Applicants must be Registered Architects and Members of the R.I.B.A.

The appointment will be subject to one month's notice in writing on either side; to the terms of the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service, and the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination.

Application forms may be obtained from the County Architect, A. G. Chant, F.R.I.B.A., 5, Belmont, Shrewsbury, to whom they must be returned, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, not later than Tuesday, 21st June, 1949.

G. C. GODBER.

Clerk of the Council.

Shrewsbury. 1103
May, 1949.

BOROUGH OF RADCLIFFE. BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned permanent appointment in the office of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, at a salary within Grade III and IV (A.P.T. Division) of the consolidated National Scale of Salaries (£450, rising to £525 per annum).

The person appointed will be responsible to the Borough Engineer for the preparation of plans, specifications, etc., for housing, public buildings, and general municipal work in the Borough, and must have a thorough knowledge of present-day building.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Architectural Assistant," must be received by the undersigned not later than Monday, the 13th June, 1949.

Canvassing will disqualify.

H. A. FOX,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Radcliffe, Lancs.
20th May, 1949.

1104

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF LINDSEY.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. APPOINTMENT OF CLERK OF WORKS.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Clerk of Works on the Temporary Staff, to supervise the erection of new Secondary Modern School at Scunthorpe.

The salary will be £9 9s. per week for a period of not less than 18 months. At the completion of the job the person appointed may be given the opportunity to transfer to further building schemes which may then be commencing, subject to satisfactory service and to the Council's approval.

The successful applicant would be required to take up his duties as soon as possible and to reside in or near Scunthorpe.

Applicants, stating age and experience, together with copies of testimonials or names for reference, to be sent to the undersigned not later than the 16th June, 1949.

A. RONALD CLARK, A.R.I.B.A.,
A.M.T.P.I.,
County Architect.

County Offices, Lincoln.

1154

Partnerships and Financial

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

ESTABLISHED Firm of Architects offers Partnership, with basic salary of £1,000 p.a. and share in profits, to fully qualified and experienced ARCHITECT, with good design ability and capable of controlling drawing staff. Please reply, stating age, training, and experience to Box 1080.

ARCHITECT, in West Riding of Yorkshire, with extensive and varied practice, requires JUNIOR PARTNER, between 30 and 40 years of age. Must be qualified and fully experienced (if possible with knowledge of quantities), and accustomed to taking responsibility. Excellent prospects for capable man possessing both personality and ambition. Yearly salary during probationary period of about 2 years, £600-£700. Write, with full details, including education, experience, and the necessary personal particulars, to Box 1027.

ARCHITECT—large South Coast town—requires a JUNIOR PARTNER, must be qualified, preferably A.R.I.B.A. Box 1090.

PARTNERSHIP available in old-established Lake District practice; Assistant with view to partnership considered. Reply Box 1158.

Architectural Appointments Vacant

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

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN required for large Industrial and Commercial Company in London; should be able to make site surveys, prepare working and detail drawings and specifications; please state age, experience, and salary required. Box 777.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required; R.I.B.A. Intermediate or Final standard; good draughtsman. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Farmer & Dark, Chartered Architects, Terminal House, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

REQUIRED at once by firm of Architects in South Kensington area a fully qualified and experienced ASSISTANT; salary £12 to £15 per week, according to ability. Box 1073.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required immediately. Apply, stating age, experience and qualifications, Messrs. Martin & Martin & W. H. Ward, 106, Colmore Row, Birmingham, 3.

THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD.

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT, LONDON.

Applications are invited for the following:—

FOUR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary £490-£555 per annum. Applicants should have a sound knowledge of building construction and Architectural design, capable of preparing working drawings and details under supervision.

TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary £420-£495 per annum. Applicants should be good draughtsmen, having a sound knowledge of construction.

These appointments are permanent and offer prospects of up-grading.

Successful candidates will be required to undergo a medical examination for a compulsory Superannuation Scheme.

Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications, to be addressed to the Chief Architect, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 99, Leaman Street, London, E.1.

1058

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required; one with at least 5 years' office experience, and able to take charge of job. Also JUNIOR ASSISTANT, with some training; office experience desirable, but not essential; salaries according to ability. Welch & Lander, F.F.R.I.B.A., 38, Gloucester Place, W.1. Welbeck 6551.

1017

DRAUGHTSMAN, Architectural (R.I.B.A.), for Design and Development of Building Schemes; experience in architectural development work necessary. Apply, stating experience and salary required, to Works Engineer's Dept., Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Longbridge Works, Birmingham.

1028

L. & C. HANNEN & PARTNERS, Chartered Architects, urgently require TWELVE ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, to work in the evenings in their London office, 7, Victoria Street, S.W.1 (ABey 2033/4, 4/54); state evenings and hours available, by letter or 'phone; remuneration by arrangement.

1043

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required for Bristol office; must have good general experience and sound knowledge of construction; salary up to £800 p.a., according to qualifications. Also JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN; salary up to £400 p.a., according to qualifications. Box 1047.

WILL any ASSISTANT, preferring a small private office in an East Midland county town, to a Council Office, please apply to Box 782.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required in busy London office; large programme of industrial and other projects in hand; Senior and Intermediate posts vacant; excellent prospects. Write, stating age, qualifications, and experience, to Box W.964, Willings, 362, Grays Inn Road, W.C.1.

1001

QUALIFIED CHIEF ASSISTANT (not under 35) required for busy East Anglian office; housing accommodation provided if required; car owner-driver; good designer; experienced in controlling jobs through all stages. Reply, stating salary required and with full details, to Box 974.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required at main office, Hammersmith; housing and general design, for work in England and overseas; particular openings for men capable of producing perspective drawings, also for men interested in shuttering design; salaries ranging from £400 to £500 per annum, according to qualifications and experience. Apply, giving detailed particulars, to George Wimpey & Co., Ltd., Hammersmith Grove, London, W.6.

1054

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT of Intermediate standard, required immediately by Firm of Architects in West End of London; salary according to experience and qualifications. Box 1068.

ESTABLISHED Firm of Architects offers salary from £1,200 p.a. to fully qualified and experienced ARCHITECT, with good design ability, and capable of controlling drawing staff. Please reply, stating age, training and experience to Box 1081.

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1150

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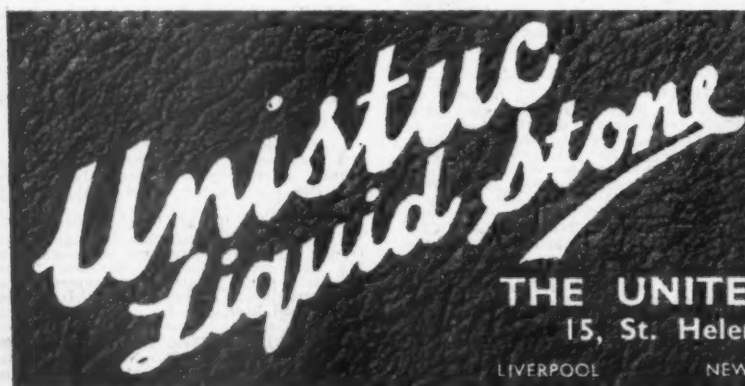
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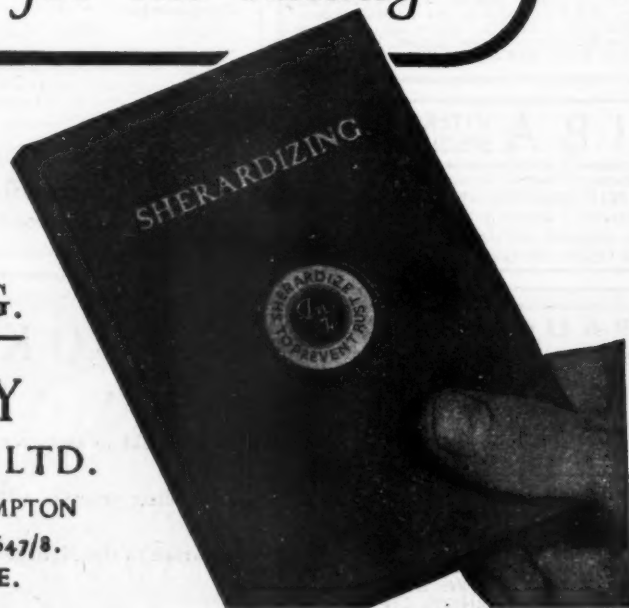
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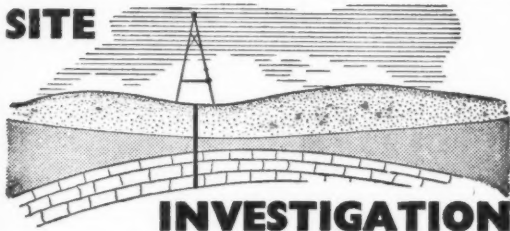
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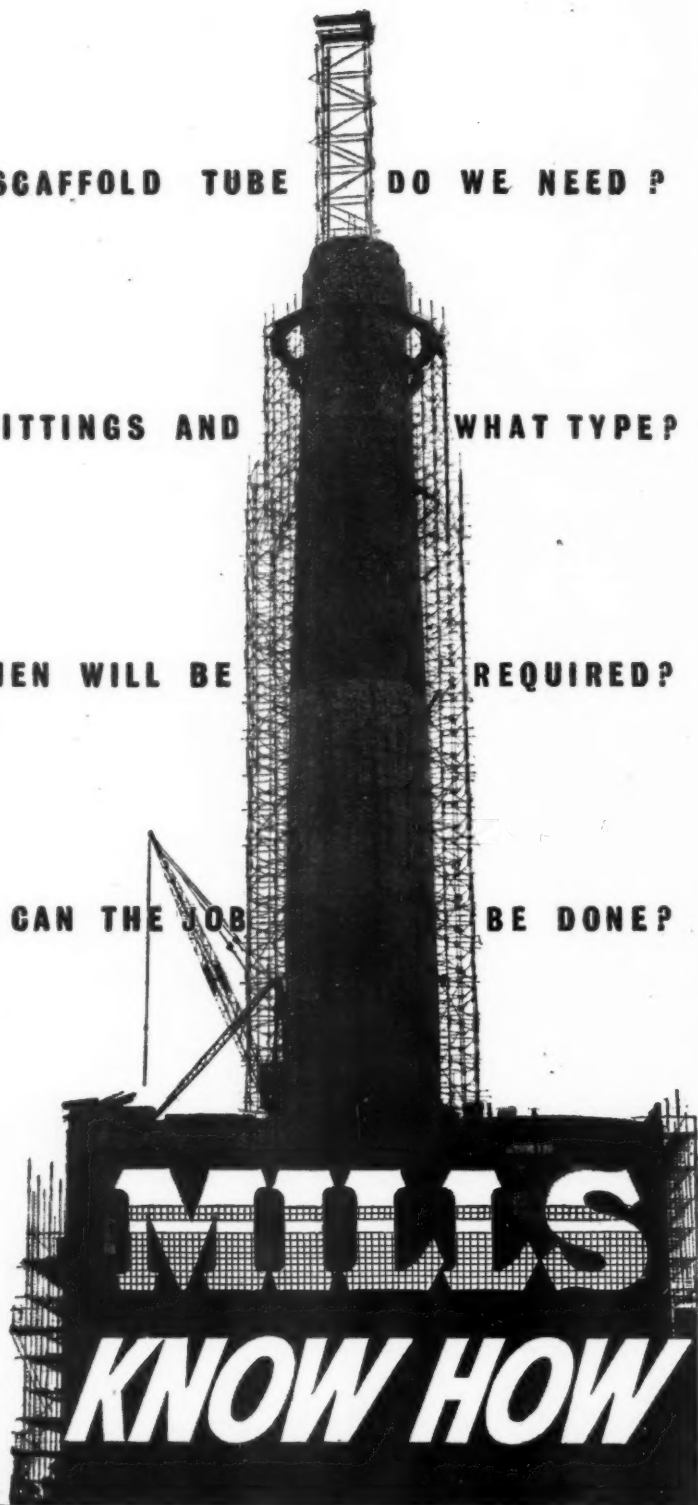
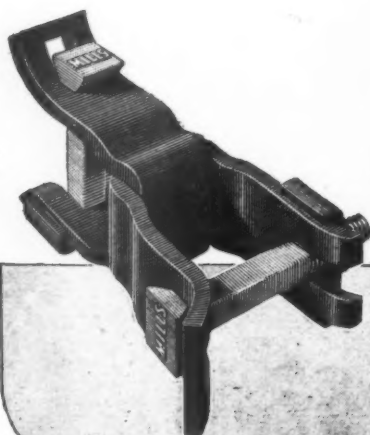
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