TENTEST and the COAL SHORTAGE

How thermal insulation saves fuel

An enormous proportion of the fuel consumed in this country is used, directly or indirectly, for heating buildings, and the proper thermal insulation of building structures can go a long way in solving the difficulties of fuel shortage.

Consider the effect of lining, with ½" TenTesT, the roof of a factory, or group of factory buildings, with 100,000 sq.ft. of corrugated roof sheeting having a thermal transmittance (or heat loss) unlined, of 1.4 B.Th.U. per sq. ft., per hour, per °F. Lined with ½" TenTesT by the PATENT METAL COVER STRIP method, the thermal transmittance is 0.37—a reduction of 1.03.

Assume that the desired temperature at breathing line in the building is such that the average difference between the temperature inside at roof level (which is usually higher than at breathing line) and the air outside, is 20°F, for 5,000 hours per year (roughly Oct. 1—April 30) and that the fuel to be used is coal with a calorific value of 12,000 B.Th.U. per lb., in a heating plant of 60 per cent. efficiency, giving therefore an *effective* heating value of 7,200 B.Th.U. per lb. of coal.

The saving in coal consumption is found by using this formula:—

$$\text{Reduction in annual fuel consumption in tons} = \frac{\text{Area in sq. ft.} \times \text{Reduction in thermal transmittance} \times \text{Average temperature difference} \times \text{Hours of heating per year}}{\text{Effective B.Th.U. per lb. of fuel} \times 2240}$$

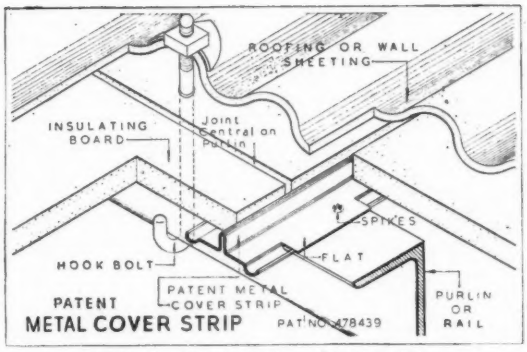
Work it out for yourself! The answer is **638 tons 12 cwts. saved per annum.**

$$\frac{100{,}000 \times 1.03 \times 20 \times 5{,}000}{7{,}200 \times 2240} = \frac{10{,}300{,}000{,}000}{16{,}128{,}000} = 638 \text{ tons } 12 \text{ cwts.}$$

If the conditions for *your* building are different from our assumed conditions, make the necessary adjustments. Discuss the result with your heating consultant. If you are a heating consultant, discuss it with your clients.

It will, at least, help to explain why TenTesT is most readily released for jobs where its heat insulation value can make its greatest contribution to national economy.

● *Fuel saving is dealt with more fully in our booklet "Structural Insulation," which also gives thermal transmittance figures and calculations for a wide range of building constructions. Some of these booklets are still available free on request.*



For further details of this method of fixing see Information Sheet 702.

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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BUILDERS' JOURNAL AND THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS (PUBLISHERS OF THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, SPECIFICATION, AND WHO'S WHO IN ARCHITECTURE) FROM 45 THE AVENUE, CHEAM, SURREY

*

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The Editor will be glad to receive MS. articles and also illustrations of current architecture in this country and abroad with a view to publication. Though every care will be taken, the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for material sent him.

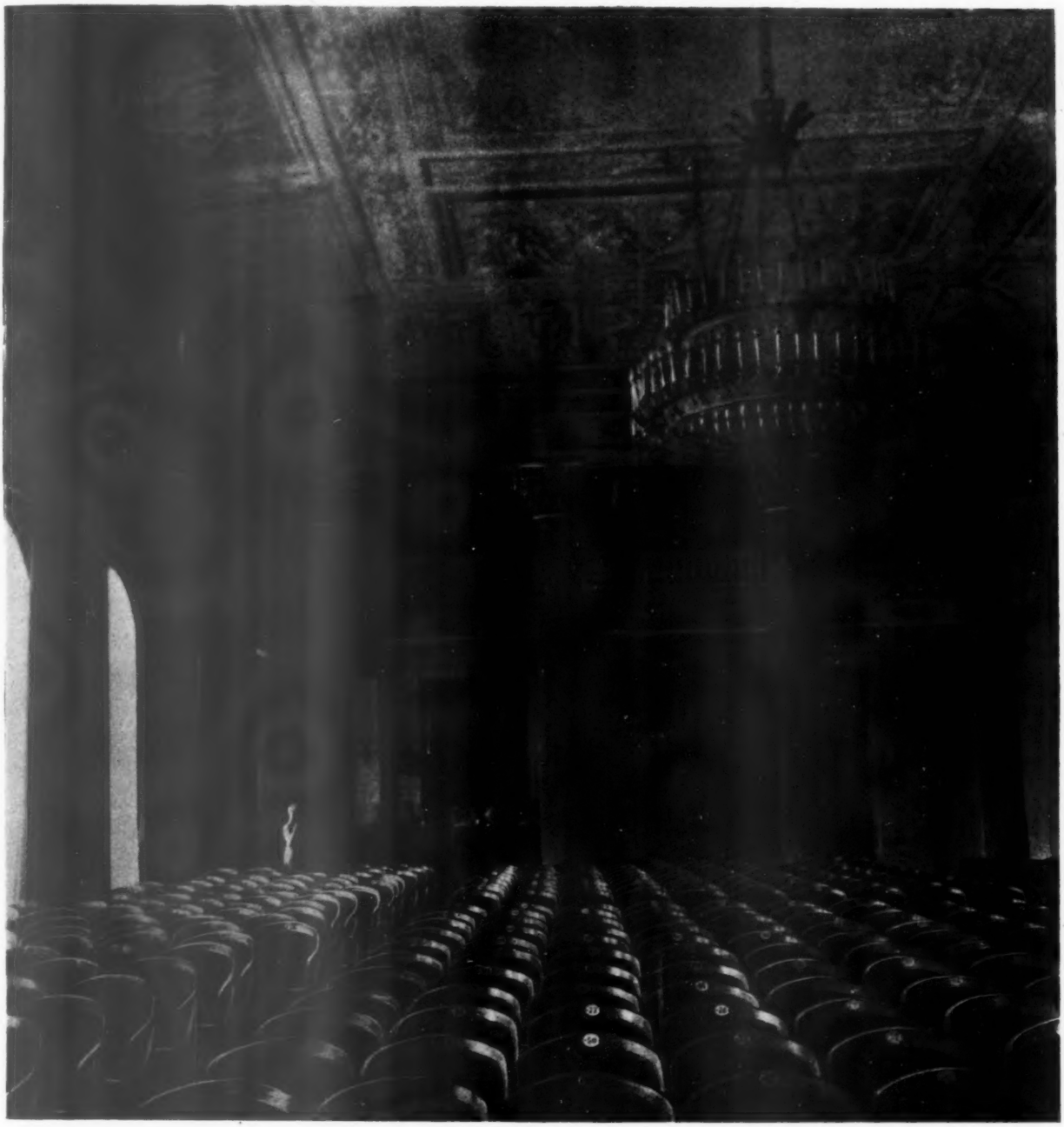
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1941. NUMBER 2436: VOLUME 94

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Owing to the paper shortage the JOURNAL, *in common with all other papers, is now only supplied to newsagents on a "firm order" basis. This means that newsagents are now unable to supply the* JOURNAL *except to a client's definite order.*

To obtain your copy of the JOURNAL *you must therefore either place a definite order with your newsagent or send a subscription order to the Publishers.*

BUILDING TRADES UNION HEADQUARTERS, LENINGRAD



The interior of a Leningrad palace which has been taken over by the Building Trades Union to act as their head office. The tightly packed rows of chairs are something new, but otherwise everything remains much the same : it has been the policy of the Soviet Government to maintain the great buildings of Leningrad as they were in Czarist times, in so far as this is compatible with their new use.

THE NEW LEARNING

All recent developments in education (camp schools are dealt with elsewhere in this issue) have in common the new approach to "lessons." Here at Impington cookery and a motor-bike are brought into the curriculum. Impington is the new type of village college (Gropius and Fry) which provides daytime education for the local children (11-15) and evening facilities for adult education, including a club and a branch of the county (Cambridgeshire) library. It is the theme of the leading article opposite that technical education will demand boarding schools, or their equivalent, for all children over the age at which compulsory general education ends.

ACADEMIES FOR YOUNG COMMONERS

THERE are a great many slogans flying about these days, which pretend to summarize the aims of society in two or three words. Most of them include the word family. "Family, Work, Fatherland" from Marshal Pétain. "Family, Work, Community" from Mr. Osborn. The idea is a good one, but there is a danger of over simplification. How far is the family really the basic unit from which society is built? Undoubtedly it is one of the basic units, and it deserves a better place in post war society than it has occupied up till now, but there are reasons for thinking that it is no longer the only unit that must be taken into consideration.

For instance, can the needs of young people, who mostly are or should be students of some kind, be adequately met by family homes? Children over 14 may be starting work, but even so they are not yet fully absorbed into the ordinary life of the community. If the country's need for skilled workers and technicians of every kind is to be met, then a large proportion of these adolescents must continue to receive whole or part-time education. Primary education which is general, can and should be closely related to family homes and residential areas; but specialised education of a more advanced kind, whether technical or academic, is bound to be centralized in varying degrees in order to take full advantage of skilled teachers, elaborate equipment, and to make possible the quick interchange of ideas which can only take place when a considerable number of students are collected in one place. The higher stages of education cannot be fitted neatly into the small scale triangular pattern suggested by Mr. Osborn.*

The Hadow Report recommended that a distinct break should be made between primary and post-primary education, and that a different and more specialized type of curriculum should be established, if possible in separate schools, for children between the ages of 11—14. (School leaving age has now been raised to 15). But in many areas there are not enough children to fill a school of this kind. Because the children have to go on living in their parents' homes they must go without the kind of education they ought to have. Children attending secondary schools at present often travel long distances; seven or even ten miles a day in each direction is too much for a twelve year old schoolboy. When one takes into consideration the fact that the only possible position for schools of this type, if they are day schools, is in or near the centre of a town of moderate size, one begins to realize that there are strong arguments in favour of transplanting both schools and children out into country districts, as the Board of Education has recently done in a certain number of cases.

Arguments which apply to ordinary schools for children over the age of 11 apply with double force to technical schools, whether part time or whole time, for children of 14 and over. Whatever their defects state schools providing an academic education are accessible from almost every district in the country. But this is far from being the case with technical schools, where specialization is much greater, and the amount of equipment necessary is on a different scale altogether. It would be interesting to know what proportion of the children of the country are cut off from a technical education because of the distances it would be necessary for them to travel?

The absence of proper provision for students has all sorts of repercussions on the planning problem. The London hospitals for instance allege as one of their chief reasons for remaining in London, that if they were to move out into the country they would move out of reach of the majority of medical students. There seems no doubt that the hospitals would fulfil their main function better if they occupied less congested sites. But on the other hand new doctors must be trained.

The needs of young people form a pattern of their own. It is difficult to say exactly where the break with the framework Family, Work, Community occurs, but it is somewhere between 11 and 14, and under our present system the educational break is made at the age of 11. After that age the needs of the child or student outgrow what can be provided locally and within walking distance.

Regional plans will presumably provide for cultural industrial and agricultural centres; and it is probably in connection with these, not with local communities, that schools and hostels for various kinds of students should be planned.

Unless the special needs of students are given an important place in post war planning, we may find that home ties are too tight.

* This has always been recognized by well-to-do families who have long made a habit of sending children over a certain age away from home to sit at the feet of some famous teacher and live the free life of a student. At one time it was usual for Young Gentlemen to enter a university at the age of ten. Gradually the age has advanced as the volume of knowledge has increased. When Edward Gibbon proceeded to Oxford in 1751 to take up residence as a gentleman ammoner at Magdalen College he was already fourteen years old. Gladstone went up at 16; 18 is now the usual age. Public schools were soon invented to fill the gap between the age at which it was thought suitable for a young gentleman to leave home, and the age it was proper for him to enter a university, and finally prep schools came into existence. The normal age for children of the middle classes to leave home is still between 8—10 years old. The primary stage of state education ends at 11.

The Architects' Journal
45, The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey
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NOTES & TOPICS

THE 1941 COMMITTEE

IF you read *Picture Post* you will know that the 1941 Committee—J. B. Priestley's little crowd—has just had a week-end conference at Bedales. To judge by *Picture Post* the Conference was this and that, but the acute reader may detect a note of bewilderment in Mr. Hulton's write-up as though he were just the teeniest bit uncertain what the Conference had been about. He was certainly not the only bewildered person present.

*

The 1941 Committee has several important and influential founder-members, including Mr. Edward Hulton, the proprietor of *Picture Post*—but it *is* Mr. Priestley. It *is* Mr. Priestley for a simple reason. The number of Brave-New-World Societies was legion before the 1941 Committee ever came on the scene (there was, and is, even a 1940 Council). Of their easy generalizations on planning, and their still easier assumption of the grand old maxims of socialism the British Public has long been tired. When a new one starts up and begins going through its paces—those well-known paces—the man-in-the-street remains calm.

*

That was how he felt—calm—when Mr. Priestley came along to broadcast. But Mr. Priestley avoided the well-worn path. He was honest, he seemed to have deep convictions, and he was sufficiently in touch with the instincts of his fellow-countrymen to sneak around the fine phrazes. For in fact the man-in-the-street is no longer sold on Freedom and the Rights of Man, and unless he can get someone to speak for him in language that interprets his own intuitions of what is really UP much more concisely than the politicians and propagandists and leader-writers have yet been able to do, he is going to go on doing what he has in fact been doing for a long time—he is going to go on having an intellectual, physical, and emotional sit-down-strike.

*

This was where it seemed Mr. Priestley might come in. With his real genius for expressing the sense of frustration which weighs down so many of us men-in-the-street, he might it seemed with his 1941 Committee find a way of restating to-day's problems, both individual and social, in a way which would make sense to the average Englishman, who simply doesn't re-act any longer to the cliches of the French Revolution, whether put in terms of Capitalism or Socialism.

*

But Mr. Priestley hasn't lived up to his promise, nor has the 1941 Committee done aught but re-mouth the platitudes of yester-year. As one who was invited to attend the Conference, I feel bound to say (and I say this with deep regret) that it didn't in any respect fulfil the hopes of one man-in-the-street as to what J. B. Priestley might do to lead a popular movement.

*

Unless of course the Conference was merely staged as a demonstration or jamboree ; in which case it was a mistake, I think, to invite outsiders.

SCHOOLS IN WARTIME

The results of the war are not always bad : in certain cases the Government has at last been persuaded to take steps which modern architects both individually and through organisations like M.A.R.S. and the A.A.S.T.A. have been advocating for quite a while. Schools in War Time,* a pamphlet issued by the Ministry of Information on behalf of the Board of Education, contains news and views which are well ahead of peace-time standards.

*

In state schools 6,250 children are at last receiving an education that can be fairly compared to that provided in public schools. Board of Education phraseology has been enlarged to include phrases such as "a satisfactory way of life" and "the school . . . in the life of the community"; and the word "happiness" has been added to the civil service vocabulary !

*

The interesting part of the pamphlet is the chapter devoted to schools in camp. Thirty-one camps are now in use, constructed under the Camps Act, 1939, and approximately 6,250 children are housed in them. After reading a description of their life one begins to realize what has

* *Schools in War Time.* Issued by the Ministry of Information on behalf of the Board of Education, H.M. Stationery Office. 6d. Some of the scenes of camp school life taken from this pamphlet are illustrated on pages 226 and 227, and show what tremendous things are actually beginning to happen in English State education. The frontispiece shows the same approach to education being put into practice at Impington Village College (Mr. Henry Morris's great achievement) designed by Walter Gropius and Maxwell Fry.

been lacking in our system of state education, why it has contributed so little to culture, and why the stranglehold of the examination system has proved so impossible to shake off.

CASH OR CULTURE

Education has been provided against the wrong background. Academic education, unrelated either to the way people live or the purpose they live for, has been the rule. It has had little effect on the habits and thought of the people. Education has been merely a means of enabling people to earn higher pay. State education has aimed at providing equality of opportunity in terms of money and not in terms of culture.

EDUCATION FOR LIVING

The war has obliged the Board of Education to take many children away from their parents' homes, and so it has had to tackle the problem of teaching them how to live. Useful subjects taught in class are being applied in practice as well as taught in theory. Life is all of a piece. Real problems connected with the setting out of a potato patch or the spending of pocket money are worked out in the arithmetic lesson. Real letters are written home in the period devoted to English Composition. Rules learned in domestic science are tested out when children eat meals they themselves have cooked and wear clothes that they themselves have washed.

★

Most important of all, nature study and biology no longer concern uninteresting and improbable animals like the cow, met only on the outside of a condensed milk tin, but help to explain what goes on all round in the fields, in the school garden and in the farms where the children work as helpers. And so the background against which all life, however specialised, is lived, becomes comprehensible.

★

School life also becomes richer and less narrow ; lessons which are not normally included in the curriculum of a state school are being learned when school is over. How to sing, to act and to produce plays, how to form and run study groups. The writer of the pamphlet adds somewhat naïvely : " In this way talent hitherto unsuspected either by the staff or by the possessors themselves is being revealed and given scope."

ARCHITECTURAL IMPLICATIONS

A full education of the kind described above not only discovers talent; it creates taste. The old type of Board School mind, narrow, bookish and pedantic, produces the kind of vulgarity we are familiar with on all sides. Until the many are educated for living it is unlikely in this democratic country that there will be any great demand for simplicity or elegance, for perfection of function or form. Out-of-school activities so far undertaken have been organized spontaneously by teachers to keep the children amused. One hopes that ultimately one of the aims of the Board of Education will be to encourage children to enjoy, practise and understand all branches of the arts, including even such unmanageable subjects as architecture.*

ASTRAGAL

* Not history of.

ARCHITECTS' FEES FOR WAR DAMAGE REPAIRS

(1) For making, when necessary, detailed survey of the building if no drawings are available, or checking the drawings if available :

Principal's time	.. ..	*£5 5 0 a day.*
Senior assistant's time	..	*£2 12 6 a day.*
Junior assistant's time	..	*£1 11 6 a day.*

NOTE.—Senior assistants to mean assistants receiving £6 6s. 0d. a week and upwards ; junior assistants, those receiving up to £6 6s. 0d. a week.

(2) (a) For preparing working drawings and specification of the works ; where necessary, obtaining tenders and/or arranging a contract ; for general supervision of the execution of the works and certifying for payments and completion :

10 per cent. on works costing up to £500 with a minimum fee of £10 10s. 0d.
9 per cent. on works costing between £500 and £1,000 with a minimum fee of £50.
8 per cent. on works costing between £1,000 and £1,500 with a minimum fee of £90.
7 per cent. on works costing between £1, 500 and £2,000 with a minimum fee of £120.
6 per cent. on works costing over £2,000 with a minimum fee of £140.

(b) For preparing a specification of the works, where necessary, obtaining tenders and/or arranging a contract, where necessary, for general supervision of the execution of the works and certifying for payments and completion :

5 per cent. on the first £500 of the cost with a minimum fee of £5 5s. 0d.
4½ per cent. on the next £500 of the cost.
4 per cent. on the next £500 of the cost.
3½ per cent. on the balance of the cost.

(3) The above fees are exclusive of travelling expenses and other reasonable disbursements and the fees under (1) are in addition to those under (2).

(4) The above fees are exclusive of the wages of a clerk of works.

(5) The above fees are exclusive of those for quantity surveying services. If such services are required, fees will be allowed in addition on the normal professional scale.

(6) The above fees are inclusive of the fees of any consultant or specialist engineer by whom the architect or surveyor may wish to be advised.

(7) Where repairs are carried out to several properties in the same area and in the same ownership, the scale of fees will be applied by reference to the aggregate cost of the work, provided that the premises are in the same vicinity, that the same builder carries out the work, and that all the work is done at the same time.

The circumstances under which the above fees will be allowed are published on page 228.

NEWS

★ Architects' Fees for War Damage Repairs page 225

★ Greater Use to be made of Canals page 228

A.A. LECTURES TO THE FORCES

The following lectures on the Rebuilding of London have been arranged by the Council of the Architectural Association for His Majesty's Forces :—

"Historical Background," E. R. Jarrett, A.R.I.B.A., and Capt. T. F. Reddaway, M.A., F.R.HIST.S.
"Building in Europe Since the Last War," F. R. Yerbury, HON. A.R.I.B.A.
"Science in Reconstruction," Richard Sheppard, A.R.I.B.A., A.A. DIPL.
"Homes and Jobs—Where Will They be After the War?" Prof. Eva G. R. Taylor, D.SC., F.R.G.S., F.R.HIST.S.
"Post-War Housing," Major E. Maxwell Fry, F.R.I.B.A.
"The Future of Building," R. A. Duncan, A.R.I.B.A.
"How to Build Towns," F. R. Hiorns, F.R.I.B.A.

In addition to this series, the members of the Panel will give other lectures, amongst them being :—

"Russia," a lecture by Mr. E. J. Carter, A.R.I.B.A., A.A. DIPL.
"An Architect in America," by Mr. Brian H. Peake, A.R.I.B.A., A.A. DIPL

The lecturers are members of the Architectural Association Panel of Lecturers to His Majesty's Forces which has been formed by the Council of the A.A. in response to a request from the London Regional Committee for Education among His Majesty's Forces.

A.A. PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Mr. Arthur W. Kenyon, F.R.I.B.A., delivering his presidential address to the Architectural Association, said that great towns had grown up, with thousands upon thousands of working class houses packed together as tightly as possible, while the beautiful English village was destroyed, and all this had been done with no protest from architects. Because there had been no concerted opinion they had had no concerted action.

Since the last war, he said, there had been a marked improvement in working class houses, but in the case of those for the middle class the speculative builder had stepped in, not going to the architect for designs but finding out for himself what people wanted. He had built cheaply and in great numbers. A popular outcry had arisen against his methods, especially against ribbon development, and town planning authorities had made regulations about setting back on trunk roads. But the speculative builder had gone on and architects had not tried to do anything about it. They did not want to be bothered with this type of development and found schools, churches and office blocks much more interesting. Eventually they had set up voluntary panels to examine plans and elevations.

But had the country ever been able to get a constructive lead from the whole body of architects speaking with one voice that people could understand and trust? Unity, it was said, could not be hoped for in the profession because its members were artists and unbusinesslike. But were architects the guardians of architecture? If they were and allowed wholesale bad work to go on, whether done by themselves or others, they were neglecting their duty. There were at least a dozen societies and many smaller groups dealing with amenities, all thinking more or less on the same lines for the same object, but unable to speak as one voice.

LUNCHEON TO LORD REITH

At a luncheon given by the Town and Country Planning Association to Lord Reith, Minister of Works and Buildings, the Earl of Lytton presiding, said that the association stood for planning on a national scale. They had advocated planning now for many years because their conviction that all work, whether it be the conduct of a war, reconstruction after a war, or merely the development of an estate, was better done if it followed a carefully prepared plan than if it was merely extemporized from day to day to meet circumstances as they arose.

In national planning, he said, there were four distinct problems which had to be dealt with, and as far as possible reconciled :—

1. There was the problem of industries, their location in the most suitable districts in relation to power markets, labour and social services.
2. The problem of transport for raw materials, finished products and labour—and the safety of the roads.
3. The problem of the town dwellers, housing, health, social amenities and recreation.
4. The problems of the country dwellers, the preservation of the countryside, the cultivation of food, the control of sporadic building development, and the provision of rural housing.

All these matters were at present dealt with by different local authorities and different Government departments. There was consequently no co-ordination of the various and sometimes conflicting interests involved, and no authority qualified to regard any problem from a national point of view. If a Bill came before Parliament the attitude of Government towards it was always a departmental one—the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Health, the Board of Trade, or the Board of Education, as the case might be. Many mistakes had been made in the past which might have been avoided had there been any official spokesman from a national point of view, and it was this experience which led the Association to advocate a Ministry of Planning.

The work with which Lord Reith had been entrusted was the nearest approach they had yet seen to the policy they had advocated. They recognised, of course, that he was not yet a Minister of Planning, but at least in the restricted task of looking ahead to the period of reconstruction after the war with which he had been entrusted, he had to deal with some of the problems to which the speaker had referred.

In that capacity Lord Lytton concluded, they welcomed Lord Reith. They had submitted to him detailed proposals which he had been good enough to say that he would study. Lord Lytton assured him of their sympathy and support in his difficult rask, and they would do all they could to strengthen his hands when the time for action arrives.

Mr. SILKIN ON THE RECONSTRUCTION OF LONDON

Mr. Lewis Silkin, M.P., Chairman of the L.C.C. Planning Committee, lecturing at the Housing Centre, said that after the war the East End must no longer be a place where people lived only because they could not afford to live anywhere else, and he hoped so to plan that in east and south-east London there would live a mixed community enjoying amenities, with ample open spaces and opportunities for recreation.

He thought flats would have to be built in these areas where we wanted to encourage people to live so as to be fairly near their work, but a certain number of cottages

SCHOOLS IN W

A new development in the system of public

Camps in schools are not new ; before the war there were some 20 permanent camps run by local education authorities. About half were used as holiday camps for delicate children ; the remainder as camp schools for normal children. But each was shared by many schools, and the children seldom stayed more than a fortnight. During the winter the building stood empty. The new camp Boarding School has no limitations of this kind : children settled in them are staying there all the year round and receiving a continuous education in the country. The camps are in rural areas, standing on large sites of 20-40 acres. The buildings are of cedarwood, roofed with shingles on concrete foundations. Accommodation generally includes four classrooms and two practical rooms ; a hall, which can be used for teaching, complete with stage ; a large dining room, together with a kitchen, staff rooms, store and a tuck shop. As a rule five dormitories are provided, each equipped with two-tier iron bedsteads and with a small room for a teacher at each end ; also a lavatory block with baths, showers and a drying room; a hospital block for about seven patients and a nurse ; quarters for the school staff and self-contained flats for the headmaster and camp manager. Electric lighting and central heating by radiators are provided throughout. These camps, 31 in number, were brought into being by the Camp Act, 1939, which provided for the construction of permanent camps to be financed by H.M. Government, and carried out by the National Camps Corporation, and completed early in 1940. The maintenance of the site and buildings has been undertaken by the Corporation, who are also responsible for providing hotel "facilities" in return for a weekly charge per child. The local education authorities are responsible only for the provision and maintenance of school furniture, equipment and books, and also for the payment of teachers' salaries. These illustrations are taken from "Schools in Wartime."

See also Astragal's note on page 224.

W A R T I M E

Education—the camp boarding school

LEARNING ON THE LAND

would be possible and he would like to see an experiment of building them at least twenty to the acre. Redevelopment would involve many experiments and there was room for these of every kind.

In the area of the Metropolitan Police there were 77 planning authorities and in that of the London Passenger Transport Board 133. If we were really serious about town planning one authority would deal with the whole of the Greater London area. It was inevitable that the authority responsible for planning must be the local government authority, and this would involve a reorganization of London government. There was already an increasing tendency to reorganize local government along the lines of the civil defence areas put up for war purposes, and a Greater London co-terminous with the civil defence region would be more satisfactory than the present area of the London County Council.

He imagined that after the war the first call on building would be to replace houses that had been damaged or destroyed. At the rate at which the L.C.C. was building working class houses before the war, it would take from fifteen to twenty years to replace all working class dwellings destroyed or damaged by air raids.

Professor Abercrombie, who was in the chair, said as to a national plan we were in a dilemma because we must plan now but had not the data on which to plan. There were two unknown factors, one was the amount of destruction that would take place and the other the location of industry after the war on which would depend the distribution of population. But it was essential to start planning here and now. The plans could be sketchy and could be modified after the war.

COMMISSION ON THE CITY CHURCHES

A Commission has been appointed by the Bishop of London to inquire into and consider questions of policy concerning the churches in the City of London in relation to general problems of reconstruction after the present war, having regard to their spiritual function, to their historical and architectural claims, to their place in the life of the City, and to other relevant factors.

The members are :—

Lord Merriman (Chairman) ; Sir George Wilkinson (the Lord Mayor) ; the Dean of St. Paul's ; Captain W. H. Ansell (President of the Royal Institute of British Architects) ; Mr. A. W. Clapham (President of the Society of Antiquaries) ; Mr. Colin F. Campbell (President of the British Bankers' Association) ; Sir Eric Maclagan (Director and Secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum) ; the Archdeacon of London ; Canon Don ; Mr. Ralph G. F. Bankes (Chancellor of the Dioceses of Durham, Manchester, Coventry and Blackburn) ; with Prebendary Wellard, Rector of St. Olave's, Hart Street, as Secretary.

This Commission is distinct from the Bishop of London's Committee for the City churches, which has been functioning for some time.

LETTERS

LOUIS ERDI

Diploma Architect, Federal University, Zurich.

A WOMAN

Collaborate with Russia

SIR,—Having read the letter from Mr. John Gloag in your issue for September 18, I should like to ask him five very humble questions.

1. Is the post-war housing problem only Russian or entirely English ?
2. Did Mr. Gloag refer under Homeliness to our draughty windows and doors due to which rheumatism is a national illness ?
3. Is the fumy, dusty, expensive and unsatisfactory heating from fireplaces pleasant and better than anything known abroad ?
4. Did the mentioned architects evolve a new British (English) form, construction and conception of architecture all on their own without

being influenced at all by some poor alien layman, like Le Corbusier, May, Salvisberg, van Oud or Neutra?

5. Isn't there any trace of foreign influence in the way of living of the average Briton and also in recent and old good British architecture; and if there is, does the writer intend to change the form of living of the large masses and also demolish all the remaining Wren churches?

The motto of this letter is *Pride*! The same which suggests the thought automatically: "We are better than anybody else." One step further and one considers oneself to be the God-sent ruler of the world and (see German mentality) the next war is in the making.

LOUIS ERDI.

London.

The Ladies

SIR,—I raise my hat to the gentlemen who gave the ladies a whole page of discussion—one of the first pages, too—in a recent issue of the JOURNAL. It is to be hoped that this subject of women architects will go beyond mere discussion. It is true that women have not so far contributed in any outstanding manner to architectural work, but you must remember they are up against an overwhelming majority and have to deal with the most conservative diehards that go to make up any of the professions. Of all people who have not moved with the times architects are the most resolved to stay put no matter how the world changes. I would hesitate to say *up against*, but from my own experience I have no other choice. Surely, so long as this *up against* state of affairs continues, a minority of about 1 to 33 can never hope to make itself felt; can never hope to be able to bring into the profession those differences which would tend to broaden its architectural outlook.

Women in the profession are not considered by the opposite sex as a serious proposition. There is the futile jibe about getting the job done in "foreman's language;" the absolute refusal of private architects in practice and heads of departments to have any confidence in the work a mere woman can turn out; and the putting off of the woman assistant with small jobs. I ask you; what influence can a woman have under such circumstances? I don't think women have entered the profession merely to make it clear that they are as good at the job as any man, but if they are not going to be given an opportunity to use their ability they will obviously make every endeavour to take it. Senseless hostility between the two sexes only retards progress and spoils the efforts of both. To my own sex I would say: we must give each other adequate support.

A WOMAN.

ARCHITECTS' FEES FOR WAR DAMAGE REPAIRS

The fees for advice on, and the supervision of, repairs to war-damaged buildings, published on page 225, will be allowed by the War-Damage Commission under the following circumstances:—

(1) The prescribed fees will be allowed where the cost of the work is £100 or more or where the work affects the structural stability of the building or involves the reinstatement or repair of features of architectural or artistic interest.

When no fee is allowable under this provision, only because the cost of immediate repairs is less than £100, this cost may be aggregated with that of any subsequent work done on the property for the purpose of determining whether the payment of fees can be allowed and for calculating the appropriate fee.

(2) Fees for quantity surveying services will be allowed where the works cost more than £1,000.

(3) It is a condition of the allowance of fees on this scale that the person charging the fees certifies that he has fully performed the services described under the appropriate heading or headings of this scale.

(4) Pending further discussion with the professional institutions concerned, the Commission has decided that the scale will only apply to works costing less than £50,000.

(5) The scale is not applicable to cases where, owing to the special nature of the work, the accepted practice would be for the work to be carried out under the direct supervision of an engineer (e.g. work on public utility undertakings such as gas and water services).

The arrangements embodied are governed by the provisions of the War Damage Act and are based upon proposals prepared at the request of the Commission by the R.I.B.A. and the Chartered Surveyors' Institution in consultation with the Commission. The Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute have associated themselves with the arrangements, which have also been accepted by the other professional associations concerned.

Under the War Damage Act, the Commission may only make payments of cost of works equal in amount to the proper cost of the works executed. "Proper cost" is defined in Section 3 (3) of the Act, where it is stated to include "the cost of the necessary employment of an architect, engineer, surveyor, land agent or other person in an advisory or supervisory capacity, in connection with the execution of the works." Accordingly, it has to be decided firstly in what circumstances the employment of a professional adviser is necessary, and secondly, what scale of charges for professional fees can be included in proper cost.

On the first point, the Commission has been advised that in giving effect to the requirement that the employment of professional services was "necessary," regard should be had to the normal use by the citizen of such services in an advisory or supervisory capacity in connection with the execution of works. There are bound to be many cases where, although the nature of the works does not itself, in the opinion of the Commission, necessitate the employment of a professional man, his employment at the expense of the client is appropriate for other reasons, for example, the owner may be abroad, or own too many properties to manage himself. The Commission has no power to pay the claimant's professional charges unless the employment is "necessary" within the meaning of the War Damage Act, nor has it any power to pay professional charges incurred by a claimant in making a claim, either for a cost of works or a value payment.

It is also to be borne in mind that the Commission may only pay an amount equal to the cost of the reinstatement of a damaged building to its form immediately before the damage, even though the work of reinstatement may, in fact, include alterations and additions. Professional fees, admissible in claims, must, therefore, be assessed on the basis of reinstatement in the original form, any additional fees on account of alterations and additions being a matter between a client and his professional advisers.

GREATER USE TO BE MADE OF CANALS

A Central Canal Committee has been set up by the Minister of War Transport to advise him on questions of policy affecting inland waterways and to co-ordinate the work of six Regional Canal Committees. The chairman of the Committee is Colonel J. J. Llewellin, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry.

Mr. Frank Pick recently carried out an investigation into the possibilities of making more effective use of the canals and inland waterways of the country. Following his recommendations, the six existing Regional Canal Committees have been reconstituted and strengthened to ensure that canals and canal facilities are worked as a unit and that their resources as a whole are utilized to the greatest advantage.

The regional committees will organize the effective operation of the canals and the efficient working of craft; survey traffic possibilities and make sure that traffic conveniently water-borne is allocated so far as practicable to the canals; minimize empty running and ensure that carriers keep their craft manned and in repair, arranging if necessary for the pooling of craft; see that maintenance and dredging are carried out, and arrange for the loan of plant, equipment, or staff for the purpose.

Among other recommendations made by Mr. Pick which are being acted upon are:—

Examination and revision of tolls, rates and charges;

Simplification and extension of the Government subsidy paid on transit tolls;

Provision of warehouses, transit sheds and terminal facilities; many schemes are in preparation and some have been started;

Provision of mobile cranes, mechanical handling equipment and boat engines with assistance from Government funds;

Undertaking a survey of traffic with a view to the allocation of suitable blocks of traffic to the canals; a coal traffic survey has already been carried out, with the result that a 15 per cent. increase in canal-borne coal has already been achieved;

Consolidation of canals and sirgle undertakings within the various regions;

Abandonment so far as practicable of those canals which have no useful traffic purpose.

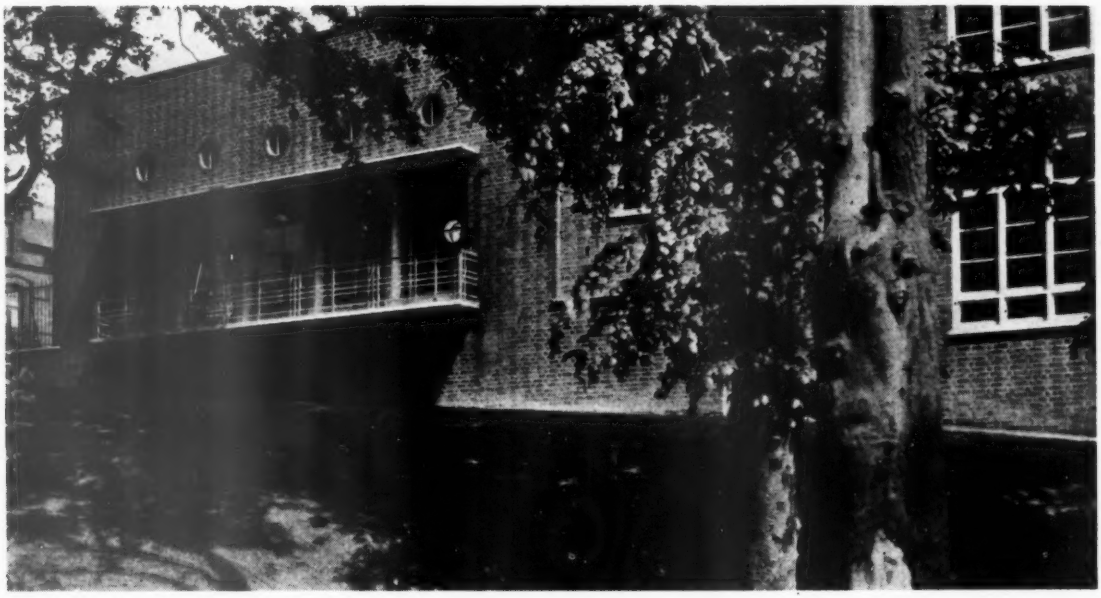
SCULPTURE'S PLACE IN RECONSTRUCTION

Mr. Gilbert Bayes, President of the Royal Society of British Sculptors, states that the Council of the Royal Society recently approached Lord Reith urging the importance of sculpture in post-war reconstruction. As a result a small committee discussed the matter with Lord Reith and had a most sympathetic hearing.

A.A. ARRANGEMENTS

October 28, 2.15 p.m., Ordinary General Meeting. Mr. John N. Summerson, A.R.I.B.A., on "The place of 'preservation' in a reconstruction programme" (illustrated by lantern slides).

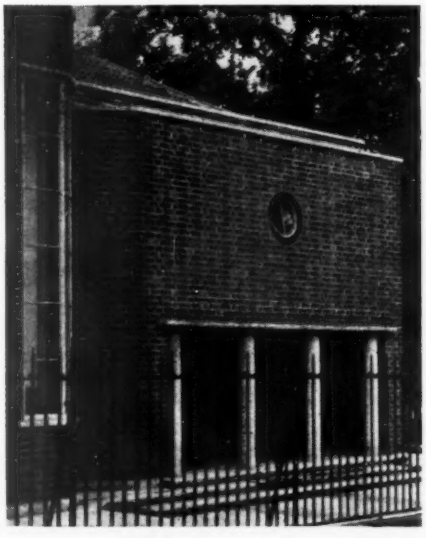
October 28-November 14, Exhibition of Members' War-Time Sketches.



SCHOOL

AT BELFAST: THE BOTANIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

DESIGNED BY R. S. WILSHERE



GENERAL — Botanic public elementary school accommodating 550 senior pupils.

SITE—The site has a limited area, a steep slope, and the foundations required special consideration. It overlooks the Botanic Gardens Park and the river Lagan.

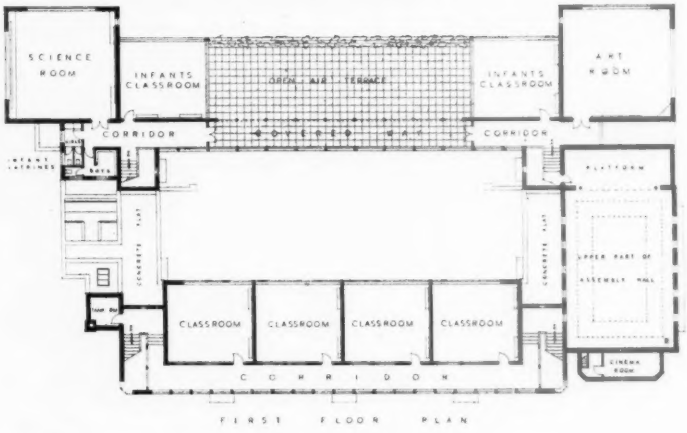
FOUNDATIONS—The subsoil at the highest portion of the site is good, firm sand, but the lower half is a wet sleech, evidently a relic of the days when the river Lagan flowed over the ground. Accordingly, pressure piling was adopted

Top: west front, showing balcony to assembly hall; left: entrance porch to assembly hall, with cinema room over, showing staircase windows.

BOTANIC ELEM-

DESIGNED BY R. S.

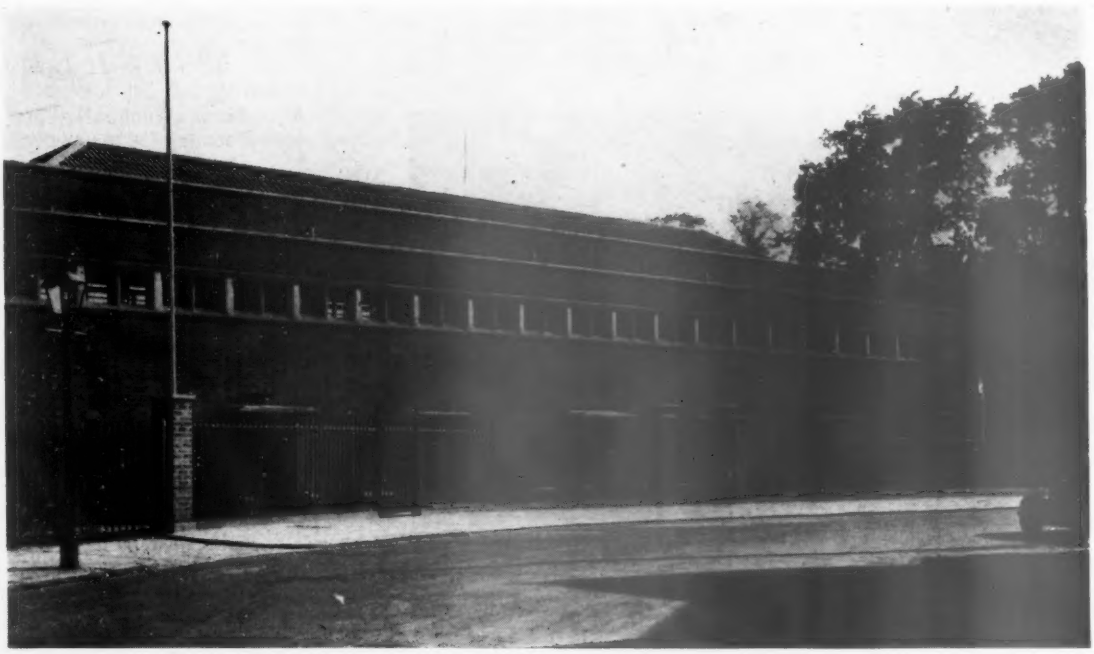
Left: main entrance; below: main elevation.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

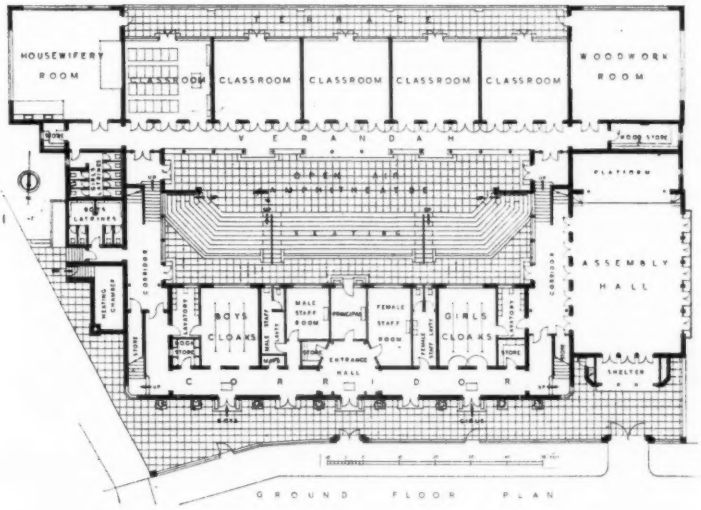
for the front block, and the rear block was carried on brick piers taken down to the sand at a depth of 3 to 4 feet. The piles varied in length from 10 to 20 feet.

PLAN—The building is in two blocks. That adjoining the road has four classrooms upstairs, the ground floor comprising administration and service units. The front block facing the park has five classrooms on the ground floor and two classrooms on the first floor. These two classrooms are separated by a large paved terrace. Along the whole front of this terrace is a brick flower box, which also forms a protection for the children. The ground floor classrooms open on to a narrow terrace paved with coloured concrete flags. The upper terrace, along the back of which runs a covered way and colonnade, is paved with green terrazzo to reduce glare. Insulation is by fibre board, both to the classroom ceilings and to the upper side of the concrete roof. The fall in the ground results in



ENTARY SCHOOL, BELFAST

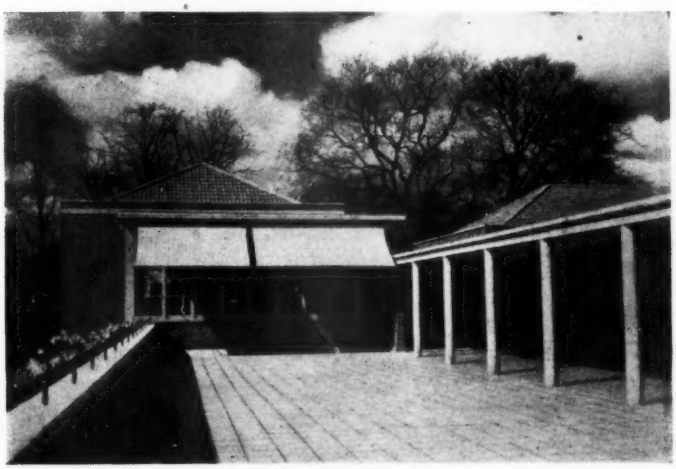
WILSHERE



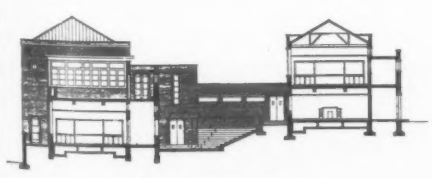
all the floors being on different levels. Due to this slope a problem was presented in dealing with the courtyard between the front and back blocks. This was solved by providing tiers of seating sufficient to accommodate the whole school. The courtyard thus acts as an amphitheatre, suitable for assembling all pupils for conducting open-air classes or school concerts. The open corridor to the classrooms provides a suitable stage setting for theatrical performances. The assembly hall, equipped with a cinema room, has a separate entrance from the street, so that it can be used independently of the school. To the west side it has a row of french doors opening on to a balcony which overlooks the rock gardens of the Botanic Park.

CONSTRUCTION — Tyrone multi-coloured rustic bricks, a limited use of Laganvale red rustic bricks being used as quoins and for the brick flower boxes, and artificial stone dressings where required for structural purposes. Roofs, red Roman tiles; cream sashes and green doors.

INTERNAL FINISHES — Internally the general background of the colour scheme is mushroom colour ceilings, cream walls and grey dadoes, relieved by the use of rose, salmon pink, purple, mauve and blue. In each room a combination of two of these colours is used for the presses and doors and to ensure continuity of appearance one colour is always repeated in each adjoining room. The corridors also repeat these colours, the doors being mauve or purple and the columns bright rose pink. The assembly hall is quiet in tone. The lower portions of the walls are in a creamy brown textured rexine $\frac{3}{4}$ in. half round beads covered with the same

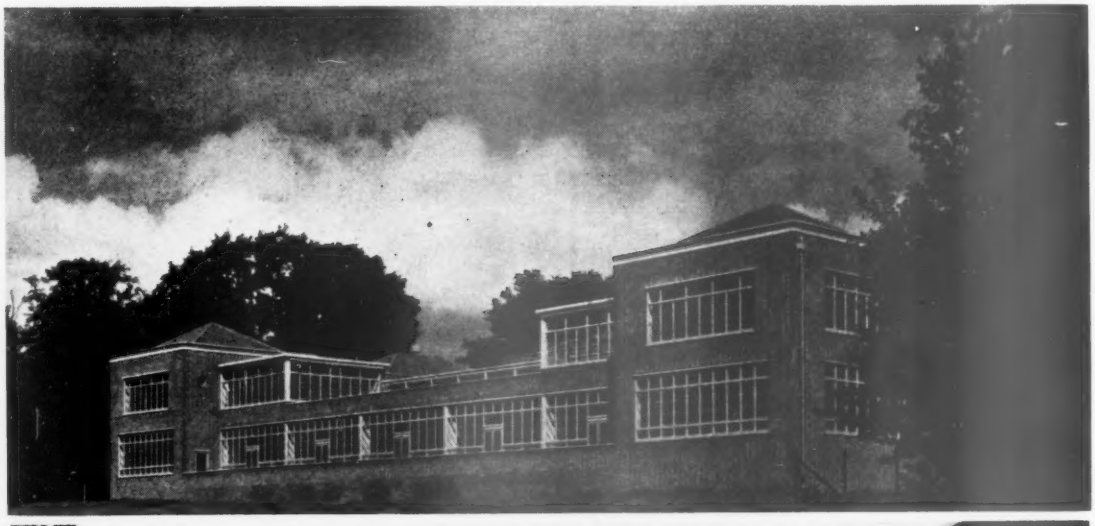


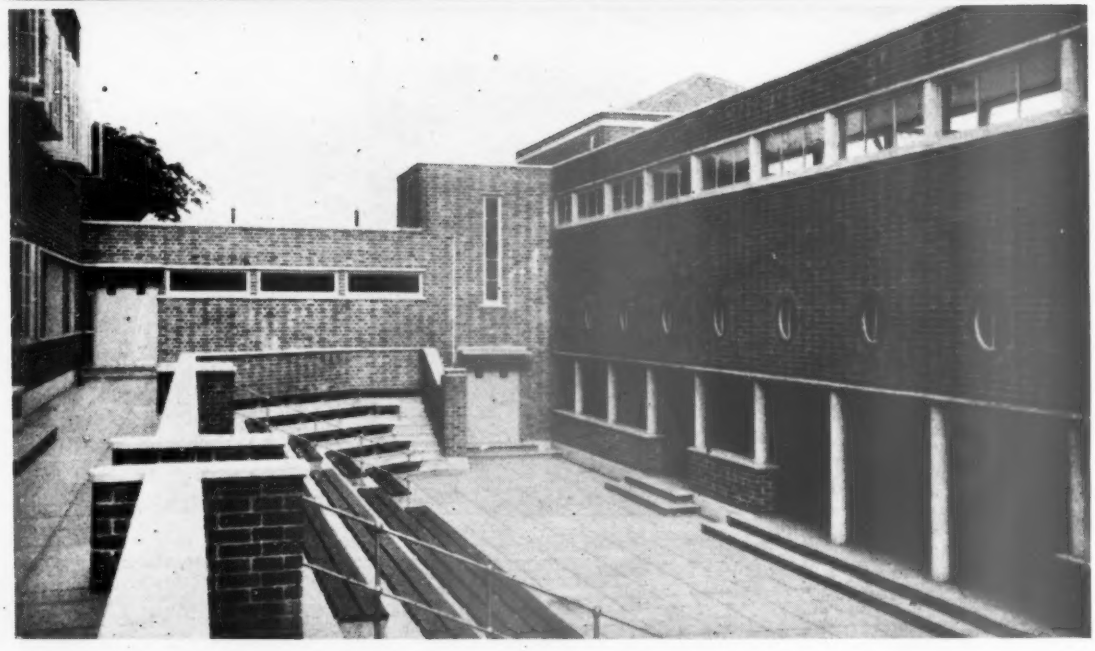
Right: two views of the upper terrace.

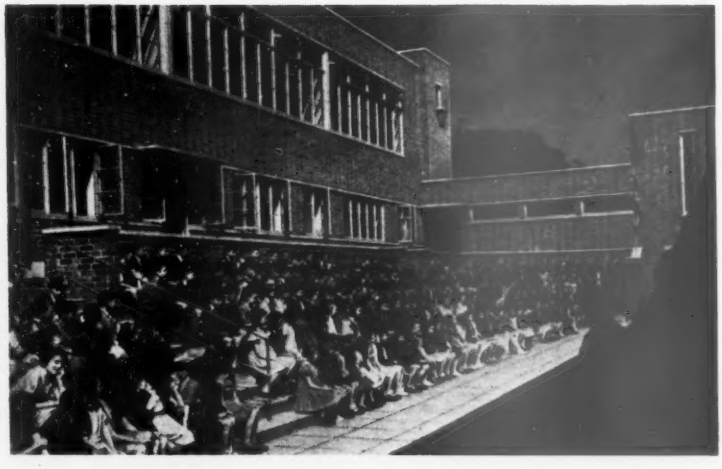


CROSS SECTION

BOTANIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, BELFAST







material being used horizontally to mask the joints. The columns to the platform are wood covered with gold rexine. Over the five entrance doors from the corridor are panels cut in hardboard by Morris Harding, R.H.A. The panels represent the five principal industries of Ulster. The designs for these panels were prepared in collaboration by Morris Harding, John Luke and Miss P. Mullan.

The general contractor was Mr. James Moreland of Belfast.

Top : south elevation ; above : open-air amphitheatre with open corridor to classrooms ; left : the amphitheatre in use.

DESIGNED BY R. S. WILSHERE

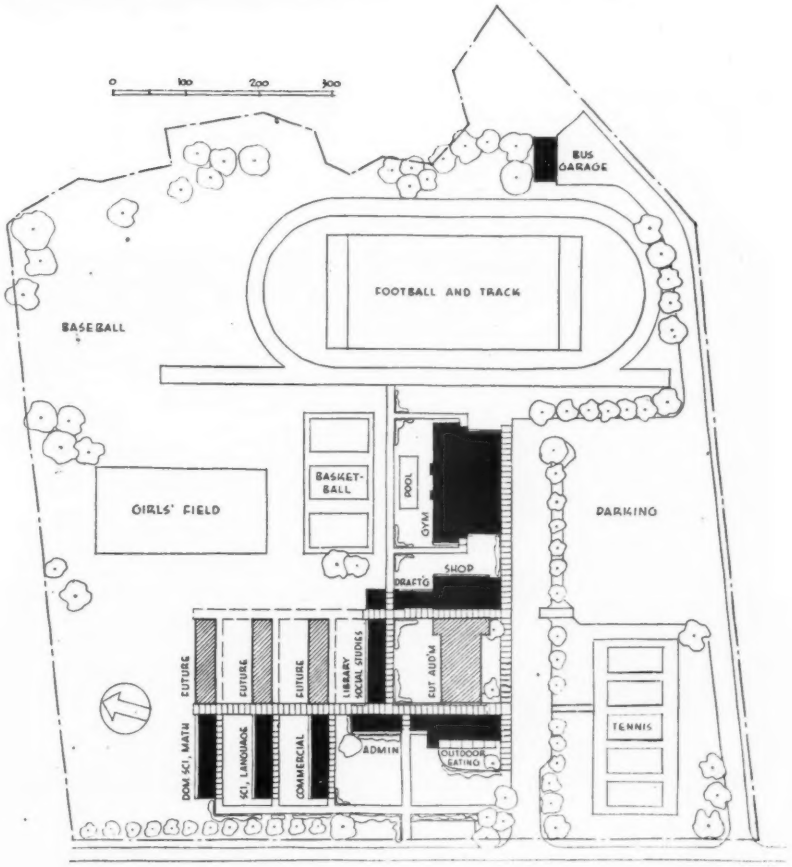
SCHOOL AT LAFAYETTE, CALIFORNIA

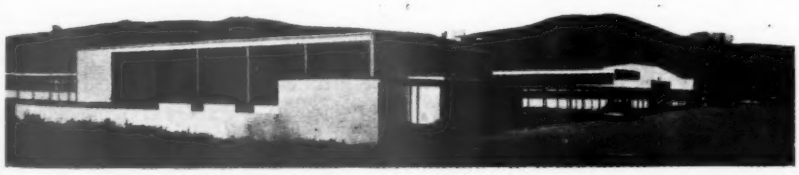
DESIGNED BY FRANKLIN AND KUMP

GENERAL—In the Acalanes Union High School at Lafayette, California, most of the advanced principles of school design have been applied. The problem was difficult. First, access to the school is entirely vehicular. Second, the budget was extremely limited yet the school district wanted completely modern, even advanced, design and equipment. Third, California curricula are never static. Classrooms, activity spaces, administrative offices, etc., must be highly flexible or they suffer early obsolescence. There had to be space for additional classroom units and a future auditorium. Fourth, there had to be provision for intensive adult use of classrooms, assembly spaces and athletic facilities. Elements most likely to be used by adults during school sessions had to be segregated. Large parking areas had to be convenient to all athletic facilities. Fifth, in addition to high State standards, the building had to be made earthquake-resistant. Sixth, soil conditions offered structural difficulties.

SITE PLAN—There is no monumental main entrance ; instead, a 500-ft. open corridor on the south gives access to the classroom wings, cafeteria, shop and gymnasium. More than nine school buses (present requirements) discharge pupils at the garage. Areas cross-hatched in the site plan indicate future extensions.

CLASSROOM WING—Partly because the method of seismic bracing demanded, and partly because greater flexibility of plan was thereby achieved, each classroom wing is an open loft space. Dividing partitions of plywood were added later and can be relocated. Both removable acoustic ceiling tile and linoleum floor are continuous over and under partitions. Copper convector radiators have individual thermostatic controls to permit any possible arrangement of partitions without unbalancing system. Mechanical lines under floors are readily accessible for changes or repairs. With bilateral lighting satisfactory workrooms and offices can be located on the corridor wall, an even high intensity of light covers the entire classroom, and the resulting low ceilings in turn lower the plane of artificial light in relation to working planes.

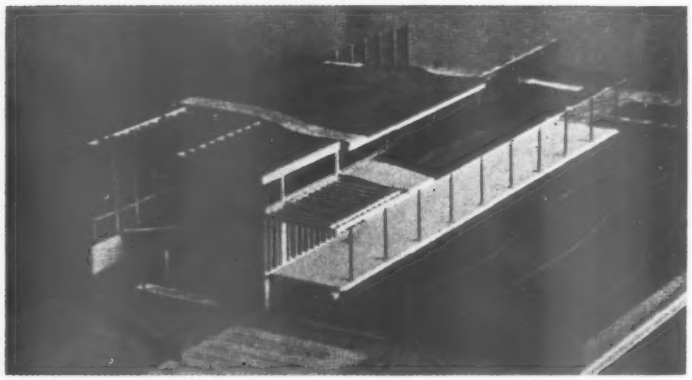


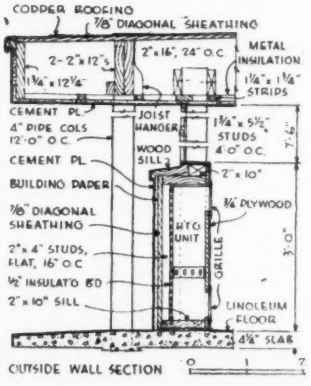


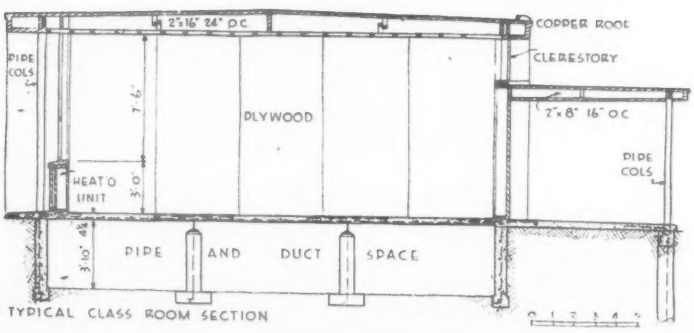
Above, general view from north west, showing the flat-roofed classrooms, the gymnasium, the only unit built of reinforced concrete, and the playing fields and running track ; left, the cafeteria.

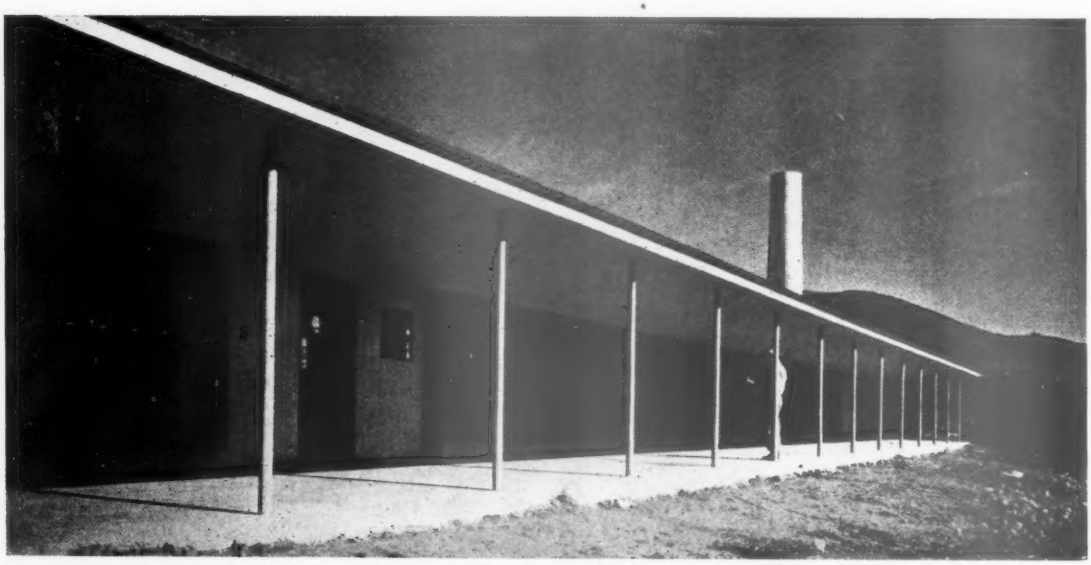
SCHOOL AT LAFAYETTE

CONSTRUCTION is standardised on a 4-ft. module, used throughout the plant. This simplifies sash sizes, permits use of standard 4-ft. plywood panels and 16-in. ceiling tiles, also construction economies. Along north walls of class and study units are continuous windows 7 ft. 6 in. high. Over the unit corridors are clerestories with glare-reducing, heat-reducing glass; 10 ft. 6 in. ceilings reduce building volume and heating expense. In excavating, an objectionable adobe stratum was removed and the space beneath units was left open for supply lines. Framing for concrete floor forms was reused for wall studding. Roof is copper; exterior wall, wood frame and stucco; interior finish, natural plywood. Total cost including site, fees, furnishings—$330,000; cost per sq. ft., $3.67. These low figures reduce interest on school bonds and lower insurance costs.









CAFETERIA, also used for assembly purposes, will seat 300 persons and has a completely equipped stage. Both cafeteria and shop have flat rigid steel framing.

GYMNASIUM is the only unit built of reinforced concrete and has a ribbed arch construction. The interior is surfaced with ¾ in. plywood. Boys' and girls' locker rooms are situated between the gymnasium and outdoor facilities, which include a swimming pool and basketball courts.

Top, a model of the school; above, outside corridor leading to the classrooms.

The illustrations are from "The Architectural Record."

DESIGNED BY FRANKLIN AND KUMP

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED THIS WEEK:

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

INFORMATION CENTRE

THE Information Centre answers any question about architecture, building, or the professions and trades within the building industry. It does so free of charge, and its help is available to any member of the industry.

Enquirers do not have to wait for an answer until their question is published in the JOURNAL. Answers are sent direct to enquirers as soon as they have been prepared. The service is confidential; and in no case is the identity of an enquirer disclosed to a third party.

Questions should be sent by post to—

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
45 THE AVENUE, CHEAM, SURREY

—but in cases where an enquirer urgently requires an answer to a simple question, he may save time by telephoning the question to—

VIGILANT 0087

The reply will come by post.

Q 797

ARCHITECT, SURREY.—*A builder, under contract to complete a building by a specified date, kept the work going through very severe winter conditions by putting coke braziers in the upper rooms. Unfortunately, at the completion of the contract all the CHROMIUM PLATE on the FITTINGS in the building were found to be COVERED BY A BROWNISH STAIN resembling the early stages of rust. The builder disclaims responsibility, asserting that the fumes from the coke fires caused the deterioration of the plating. Is this the real cause of the damage? If so, can the plating be revived without removing the fittings?*

Chromium plated fittings vary in quality; the plating may, for instance, be on brass, bronze metal or nickel, and the same conditions will not affect the various qualities in the same way.

Chromium plate should be polished from time to time and we should not be surprised to find an ordinary quality fitting tarnished, if it was left exposed in an incomplete or unoccupied building for some time during a severe winter, particularly if the building had never been dried

out. Acid or sulphur fumes would aggravate the trouble and we do not think that the manufacturer or the builder can be blamed, in the sense that they have supplied you with defective fittings.

You should try rubbing the plating with soapy water and polishing with a dry cloth. If the trouble has gone too far the fittings will have to be removed and replated.

Q 798

ARCHITECTS, LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Are there any publications dealing with CAMOUFLAGE OF BUILDINGS? We have a small factory on hand in the country with asbestos sheet and glass roof and are afraid it will show up too much without some camouflage. Part of the glass will be painted for blackout purposes?*

There is a handbook published by H.M. Stationery Office entitled "Camouflage of Large Installations," price 3d.

It is advisable when preparing a scheme for camouflage to seek official advice. If your factory is connected with a Ministry you can apply to their camouflage department for help. Failing this, advice can be obtained from the Civil Defence Camouflage Establishment of the Ministry of Home Security, Horseferry House, Thorney Street, London, S.W.1.

Q 799

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR, HALIFAX.—*In negotiating with the Valuers of the War Department as to the rent or compensation to be paid for buildings requisitioned under the Compensation of Defence Act, 1939, I have met the War Department Officials whose method of VALUATION is BY what they term THE CARPET MEASURE, that is the nett inside measurement of each room excluding all walls, chimney breasts, passages, staircases, conveniences, cloak rooms and any rooms or motive power for which they have no use. This method is applied to dwelling houses, factories and all industrial buildings. The area in square feet is valued at from three halfpence to eightpence per square foot. One result of this method is that a building which is divided into small rooms is of less value than one containing rooms of larger size.*

I should like to know the opinion of other members of the Surveyors' Institution upon this method, as in my fifty years of practice I have never known this method applied to factories.

The Secretary of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution has kindly sent us the opinion of Mr. Guy Biscoe, F.S.I., who has been concerned with a considerable amount of property requisitioned under the Compensation of Defence Act, 1939. It must be understood that this does not constitute the official reply of the Institution.

The reply is not quoted in full but can be summed up as follows :—

> The method you describe of valuing property requisitioned under the Act is common practice not only of the War Department valuers but of the valuers of the two other Services. However, the *method* employed by a Government valuer of arriving at the proper rental of requisitioned property under this Act is not the concern of the surveyor acting for the owner. It is the latter's business to endeavour to obtain for his client a fair rental and having arrived at his own decision as to what constitutes the correct figure, it is then a matter for negotiation between himself and the Government valuer. In case of disagreement the question could, of course, be referred for decision to the General Claims Tribunal.

Q 800

STUDENT, SCOTLAND.—*Is there an Association of Students who hold meetings or issue literature on the RE-PLANNING AND RECONSTRUCTION of Britain in post-war years? Are there any good books on the design of modern architecture and town and country planning? What are the Garchey system of refuse disposal and the Drancy scheme of heating?*

The R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee and the Architectural Science Group, both of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66, Portland Place, London, W.1, and the 1940 Council of 13, Suffolk Street, Haymarket, London, S.W.1, are considering the problems of reconstruction, but the members of these groups have considerable experience and technical knowledge and we doubt whether your services could be utilized.

You should apply to the architectural schools in your part of the country, as they are likely to be in touch with local groups of students. We suggest the School of Architecture at :—

Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen.
Edinburgh College of Arts.
University of Glasgow.

The School of Architecture at Hull, though farther away, is particularly interested in post-war reconstruction.

As an introduction to Modern Architecture we suggest :—

An Introduction to Modern Architecture.—Richards (Pelican).
The Key to Modern Architects.—Yorke & Penn. (Blackie).
Modern Building, its Nature, Problems and Forms.—Behrendt. (Hopkinson).

and for Town planning :—

Town and Country Planning.—Thomas Sharp. (Pelican).
Town and Country Planning.—Abercrombie. (Home University).
Town and Country Planning.—Boumprey. (Nelson).
Royal Commission on Distribution of Industrial Population.—(H.M. Stationery Office).

For particulars of the Garchey and Drancy systems we refer you to :—

The R.I.B.A. Journal, April 14, 1934.
The Architects' Journal, August 9, 1934.
Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute, October, 1940.
The Official Architect, January, 1940.

Q 801

ARCHITECTS, LONDON.—*Is it permissible to claim COMPENSATION for BROKEN WINDOWS (glass) to domestic property under the War Damage Act.*

Broken glass is not treated any differently from other damage in the War Damage Act and an owner may claim for damage to glass, provided the total claim is for more than £5 in value.

As you specifically mention domestic buildings (which are often repaired by local authorities), we might add that you cannot claim for any repairs carried out by the local authorities as they will not charge you for this work.

If you employ your own builder you can claim for both temporary and final repairs as and when the work is carried out. We mention this in case you are hesitating whether to reglaze or not, at the present time.

Q 802

ENQUIRER, NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Does the Army Education Service give TUITION IN ARCHITECTURE and building construction?*

The Army Education Service does not give tuition in architecture, but there is an elementary Building Construction Correspondence Course.

Apply through your Unit Education Officer, if there is one, and if not through your Commanding Officer, who will sign your application form and send it to the proper authorities. The fee for enrolment is 10s. 0d., and this will be deducted from your pay by the Regimental Paymaster.

Incidentally you can take correspondence courses in all the subjects which are necessary for the following examinations :—Chartered Surveyors' Institution ; Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute ; B.Sc. Estate Management.

STANDARDISED BRICKS

The B.S.I. has issued a revision of B.S. 657 dealing with the dimensions of building bricks. It has been issued to implement the agreement reached by the Director of Bricks of the Ministry of Works and Buildings in collaboration with the industry on sizes of bricks to be standardized for the duration of the war and covers all building bricks, whether clay, sand lime, concrete or composition bricks.

All bricks shall be $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $4\frac{3}{16}$ in. wide and either $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. or $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. deep. Modifications to plant and equipment to conform to the standard depth is comparatively easy, but it is realized that there may be some difficulty in being able to modify plant and equipment to conform to the length and width. Conformity to the standard depth becomes operative immediately.

A note in the specification also states that its requirements do not apply to bricks produced in Scotland.

Copies of the British Standard may be obtained from the Publications Department, British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 1s. 3d. each post free.

GREATER LONDON'S OPEN SPACES

A memorial on the necessity for providing playing fields and open spaces in the reconstruction of Greater London after the war has been prepared and forwarded to Mr. Greenwood, Minister without Portfolio, and Lord Reith, Minister of Works and Buildings, by the London and Greater London Playing Fields Association.

It points out that so rapid has been the development of Greater London that within the 10 miles radius the total area of undeveloped land suitable for the playing of games has shrunk to less than 4,000 acres. The present population of Greater London requires an additional area of at least 25,000 acres of recreation grounds and open spaces if the reasonable requirements of the community are to be met. All undeveloped land suitable for the playing of games, lying within reach of the homes of the workers, must be preserved.

The shortage of football and cricket pitches is so serious that in some parts the L.C.C. has found it impossible to allot pitches in the public parks and on the commons for more than about a third of the clubs applying for accommodation. During the last 20 years many of the grounds occupied by private sports clubs have been gradually absorbed for building; the remainder cannot be spared and should be permanently preserved for recreation. The association recognizes with gratitude the splendid efforts of the L.C.C. and other councils to provide a green belt well outside the boundary of intensive development, but, though invaluable as open spaces, hills and woodlands are unsuitable for the playing of organized games.

Among suggestions for ensuring playing fields for the future, the association urges that all accessible level and well-drained land and other land which without undue cost can be converted for organized games shall be preserved for that purpose.

In many parts there are areas from which gravel, sand, and other materials have been excavated. These ought to be reserved in order that they may be filled up under the Bradford system with street sweepings, household refuse and other materials, and laid out for the playing of games.

In some districts of London, notably east and south-east, there is an acute lack of playgrounds for children. The only satisfactory solution is to provide children with sufficient playgrounds near their homes, a policy being carried out with marked success by the L.C.C. in its rehousing schemes.

Finally, the association urges that as soon as possible, and not more than a year after the end of the war, all temporary allotments in public open spaces and playing fields shall be given up in order that the land may again be prepared for recreation.

THE REPLANNING OF LONDON

Mr. Claud W. Dennis, Chairman of the City Improvements and Town Planning Committee, told the Common Council that the cardinal points the committee would have in mind for the replanning of the City of London were the preservation of the characteristics and traditions of the City, while providing adequate accommodation for commercial purposes, and improved facilities for traffic.

He said that the Town Clerk and Engineer had seen Lord Reith, Minister of Works and Buildings, who had informed them that the Government accepted the principle of the standard of value for compensation recommended by the Uthwatt Committee. Its detailed application required consideration, and it must be open to review if circumstances arose which made its application inequitable, or if adjustments were needed to meet particular cases.

Mr. Dennis said that as the town-planning powers which would be given to local authorities had not yet been defined, a plan, even in outline, for the future of the City should not be submitted now. A provisional draft plan was, however, in being, and the Committee were considering the formulation of general principles for replanning the City.

They were in consultation with Government departments, London County Council and other statutory bodies, and they intended to consider any suggestions by those concerned.