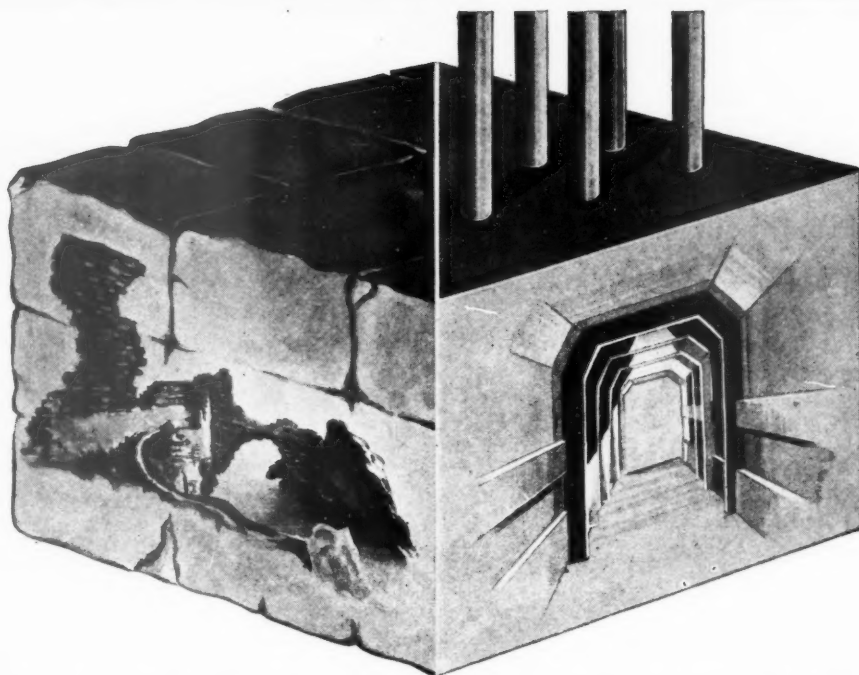


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JOURNAL AND THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER  
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Though every care will be taken, the Editor cannot  
hold himself responsible for material sent him.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1941. NUMBER 2443: VOLUME 94

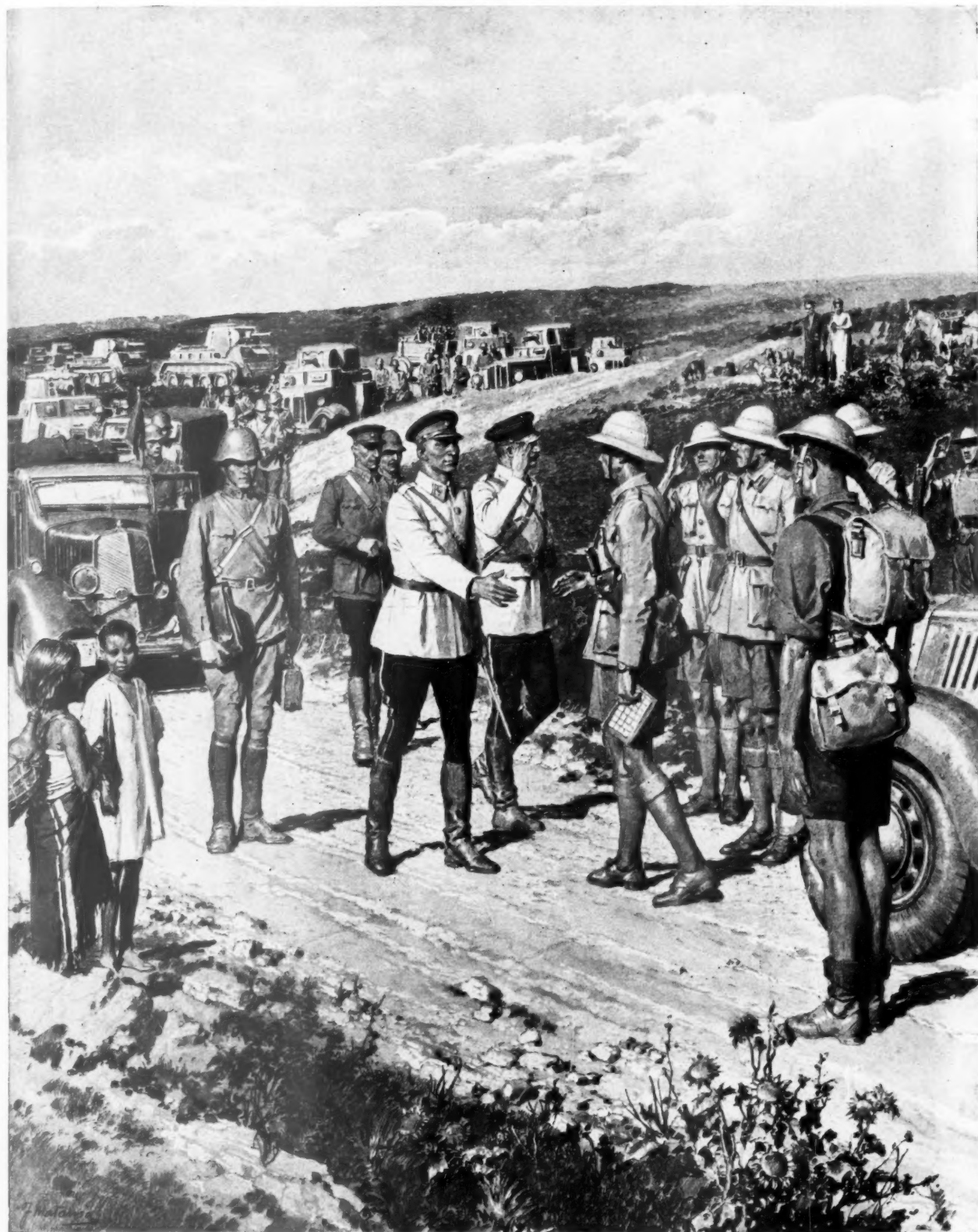
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The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply  
owing to war conditions are advertised in this JOURNAL  
should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily  
available for export.

Owing to the paper shortage the JOURNAL, in common with all  
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# FLATS IN COPENHAGEN



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## FRANK PICK

*Frank Pick, who died suddenly on Friday, November 7, at the age of 62, was the uncrowned king of London transport. A Yorkshire solicitor he rose to dominate the daily lives of ten million Londoners. But his title to permanent fame rests only incidentally on this. His uniqueness lies in that he was the first Big-Business man of our day completely to identify what is called the cultural with the business life. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say he was the only person of that calibre whose cultural life was worth identifying with his business life. This is a hard thing to say of Big-Business, but*

*one has only to look round to see that it is not a very gross exaggeration. The whole of the great organization he was involved in was permeated with his beliefs about architecture, about painting, about typography, about decoration, about design.*

*What may be called the Underground style is there to show they were good beliefs, the most completely realized perhaps that modern European industry can show. As the century develops, Frank Pick's work and name will become more, not less, celebrated.*



## R.I.B.A. RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

## INTERIM REPORT ON BUILDING LEGISLATION

THESE dull words "building legislation" are as important to building as grammar is to a language. The Latins with their precise grammar were able by simple inflexion to give shades of meaning which we can only achieve by cumbersome and lengthy methods.

English building law is no scientific affair. London has attempted to co-ordinate in the London Building Act the mass of unrelated regulations which has grown up. Yet it has failed to embrace many authorities governing the activities of building such as water companies; and revision now would be a difficult undertaking. Elsewhere the position is more chaotic. The law differs from place to place all over the country. To-day we find ourselves with a multitude of different Acts and Authorities all controlling the single operation of building.

The position is archaic and absurd, as well as hampering to the speedy and efficient execution of building works. The R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee is to be congratulated in bringing it to the notice of Lord Reith. Not only does the Building Legislation Group make a clear statement of the many different and overlapping authorities now existing, but it offers a constructive solution to the problem—that there should be a *National Building Board responsible to Parliament but not incorporated in the machinery of Government administration.*

In peace time such a suggestion would stir the profession to its roots, but its value now is of greater importance. If adequate machinery can be set up now—when the great pressure for speed in reconstruction occurs, when the methods and technique now used for war are turned to peace, the necessary machinery will be ready.

The Report is published in full elsewhere in this JOURNAL and can be read—the first part outlines the facts only too well known, alas, to most architects, that building costs are increased by the time and trouble involved in satisfying so many complicated regulations quite a number of which are obsolete—that in London statutory fees have to be paid to the County Council in respect of all building work coming under the supervision of the district surveyor, whereas in the provinces no such fees are payable. This paying of fees to surveyors for approving plans is one of the minor annoyances which London architects have to suffer. The report suggests sensibly that there should be *one National Building Code.* This seems so

proper that it is to be hoped Lord Reith will make it his province to see it is adopted forthwith. The report further suggests that no buildings whatsoever be exempt from it. At present works of Government departments and public utility undertakings are wholly or partly exempt from many regulations. This is surely grossly unjust and tempts one to believe that the Government departments, themselves aware of the enormous amount of energy and time expended as a result of their network of regulations, to avoid the trouble pass laws making themselves inviolate. The architect, and builder for that matter, has at present to know not only the separate local bye-laws of the district in which he is building, but also all the local companies' separate regulations.

The London Building Act is a rigid affair and it is a difficult matter to get a proper hearing for any technical development the compilers of the Act have not envisaged—the one-pipe system, district heating, the Garchy refuse disposal system—it is easy to think of new inventions and methods which cannot be generally applied because statutory Acts ignore their existence.

But (mentally envisaging the L.C.C. once more revising the London Building Act and possibly making it a National Building Act—imagining with horror the careful but uninspired, unscientific and unimaginative legislation that that hive of conservatism would produce) who, the enquirer may ask, is to frame such laws?

Perhaps some of the most interesting suggestions in the report are contained in the recommendations dealing with personnel and method. The R.I.B.A. suggests that the Board should be an independent authority with members elected by technical and scientific associations and the trades concerned, and that it should not only be entrusted with the framing of the code but with the continuous revision of it in order to keep pace with the continuous development of building technique. This, when examined, means that the R.I.B.A. suggests that a body of technical experts should draw up what is after all a very technical code and *be free to revise it continuously.* It is not possible that laws should be entirely fluid but some allowance for continuous revision must be made. It is vitally important that existing knowledge should be made available for use before the post-war building boom gets under way. Let us learn the lesson of this war—the value of adequate machinery.



*The Architects' Journal*

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# NOTES & TOPICS

FRANK PICK

The Press obituaries of Frank Pick give hardly a suggestion of the remarkable man he was. They described his great position as an administrator of public transport, but didn't even hint at those qualities which distinguished him from a hundred other successful men—the ones by which he himself would certainly wish to be remembered.

He always remained (to many of those who met him) something of an enigma. His almost boyish features, his soft voice and the surprising turns to which he conducted conversation, were not what you expected of a great railway chief, or for that matter of so physically large a man. And because he was shy and reserved, because, too, he shunned personal publicity, he never got across, as journalists say, either with politicians or the general public. Yet all who worked with him would acknowledge that in ability and intellect he was a giant.

"If you look for my monument, travel around," might be Pick's epitaph. The qualities which make London's transport a model for the world were in effect the dominant notes of his own character. Lucidity and a sense of design. I worked with Pick on many committees and never met anyone who could compare with him for clarity of thought or purpose. In fact he wasn't quite human enough for some in this respect—which led to difficulties. His judgment on design was unusually sound and independent of fashion, though he was ready enough to admit mistakes of the past. The present generation of architects or commercial artists, for whom the path is comparatively open, hardly realize what it owes to Frank Pick for the courage he showed in the exercise of his wide patronage.

Pick never hid his own personal debt to the Design and Industries Association, of which he was an original member at Edinburgh in 1915. Nor did he ever cease to repay it, whether in his life's work or in services on committees or exhibitions. For instance, at a period when he was giving almost daily evidence to a Royal Commission, he found time nevertheless to arrive punctually at a fortnightly

editorial board of *Design for Today*. I can vouch for it that he would have made a great editor if he had been in that profession.

His favourite weekend pursuit was a ramble (though the word hardly suggests his measured gait) through city, docks, museum or park. It would be surprising if some improvement in public service didn't eventually mature. For such occasions he chose his old associates of early D.I.A. campaigns—B. J. Fletcher, of Leicester, Harry Peach, of Dryad, Harold Stabler or Bassett Lowke—men whose critical judgment he valued.

Probably next day his engineers were set to wrestle with some new problem of design. On the eve of a large underground extension he made an architectural tour of the northern capitals with Charles Holden. The immediate result was a privately printed commentary of great penetration. The long term result was the new station architecture we know in London's suburbs.

Since his retirement a year or two ago and after the not very satisfactory tasks he undertook for the Government, his hitherto robust health began to fail. He was passionately interested in national reconstruction which, as his pamphlets go to show, he saw as a spiritual as well as a physical problem. When I saw him last it was to discuss the possibilities of a national front for design, on the analogy of the C.P.R.E., a body he much admired.

Apologizing a little later for delay in writing, he said, "The doctors call it over-strain, but really I think I am suffering from underwork." It is a tragedy that Pick was not to live to take part in reconstruction when it comes,



Patrons of architecture are always rare; of modern architecture there has been only one on a big scale—Frank Pick. He had the peculiar gift of expressing his personality through the buildings he sponsored—the two most perfect were Arncliffe (above) and Osterley. Nobody could ask for a better monument than these two Underground stations.



just as one regrets that T. E. Lawrence was not spared to the nation for the present war. To all who knew him, Frank Pick will remain one of the great Englishmen of the century, nor can I think that his fame is likely to diminish when the history of our time is written.

## SLATER

Alan Slater was chairman of the R.I.B.A.'s second Press Conference (held to publicize the Building Legislation Group Report). The press attended in numbers flattering to the R.I.B.A., but their questions showed that they were chiefly interested in the political implications of the report. How, they asked, could the proposed National Building Board be responsible to Parliament and not be incorporated in the Government machinery?

They became even more interested when Mr. Slater, waxing enthusiastic on his own subject, admitted that it was possible for new materials known to technicians to be kept off the market by vested interests. However, they gave the real subject-matter of the report wide publicity.

The *News-Chronicle*, that friend to progress and architecture, is especially to be congratulated on the publicity it has given the report. There is a nice story of a newspaper ringing up Mr. Slater in the afternoon after the press conference and saying, "We have a report of what you said, but another paper has a *much* better story, may we publish that?"

## DAVIDGE

In the evening of the same day W. R. Davidge, chairman of the Town Planning and Amenities Group of the Reconstruction Committee, spoke about its first interim report, and then stood up to be shot at.

He began by pointing out that *this meeting was the first since the war began at which the ordinary member had been able to express his views*, and consequently that it was a most important event. The Public Relations Group of the Reconstruction Committee may congratulate themselves upon the attendance of more than seventy people. The A.A.S.T.A. was well, though not very vocally, represented, and there were a number of official architects, but the War Executive of the Institute was represented only by Mr. Wesley Dougill, which seems a pity.

Decentralization and the licensing of the life of buildings were both discussed at some length, but the chief topic was, very properly, land nationalization. Alan Slater said that while he did not wish to turn the meeting into a debate upon that question, he thought it of such fundamental importance that he would raise it, although Mr. Davidge, no doubt deliberately, hadn't. He went on to suggest that this was an urgent question because people need to know what kind of society they are fighting for. Mr. Davidge agreed that the question was fundamental to the issue dealt with in his report, suggested that it would be useful to hold a meeting especially to debate this, and asked Mr. Slater if he would put such a motion, which he did and it was carried.

I hope this debate will materialize. It will be interesting to find out what is the general consensus of opinion among architects concerning the land. A great deal of hard thinking will need to be done before the architect can expect to contribute an opinion worth having.

## FOR EFFICIENT BUILDING

Difficulties in the building industry were aired at a conference called recently by the A.A.S.T.A. to discuss their report on Wartime Building. Richard Coppock, opening the discussion, said we were dealing with an unplanned industry which was not organized for public service but for vested interests. He added: only the operatives are organized, and only they had anticipated, in 1936, the problems ahead for the industry which were already causing unemployment at that time. With Jack Ryan, district organizer of the A.V.B.T.W., he showed the need for joint action by operatives and technicians to give force to the A.A.S.T.A. and precision to the N.F.B.T.O who would, for instance, have liked the help of technicians in analysing the Essential Works Order.

As regards the status of technicians, they are the worst-paid men on the job. How can a job be supervised properly if the technical man has about half the salary of the man on the site? Several of his points were noteworthy. There are now 124,000 registered contractors, and only 800,000 building trade workers are available—"see how many we've had to keep". On one job taking 3,500 men, the administrative personnel is over 400—"they go to 'costs,' I suppose". He thought the "cost plus" system the only scientific basis for payment of contractors—if (but only if) there is scientific control and administration. His remedy for the infuriating mismanagement of some building jobs was "organization of our industry must come from ourselves."

The conference then turned to many specific inefficiencies and remedies. There were instances of mistakes put right by office meetings or by joint staff action. In one large office the rationalization of the work, freeing several men for other duties, was worked out by the staff themselves. In another case office meetings produced results after continual alterations in instructions had completely discouraged attempts to get high production.

Alister MacDonald, speaking for the Science Board of the R.I.B.A., emphasized that unified action in the industry must be based on a common first-rate technical training, including also the operatives. Everyone insisted that they must be allowed to know the general importance of the job they were on. Full information, and the results of research, must be given them. Research publications, such as the wartime building bulletins, must be *used*, and in order to make this possible, planning and research must be centralized and controlled by the Ministry of Works and Buildings.

## UNIFICATION OF THE PROFESSION

A fortnight ago I spoke of rumours that the A.A. was about to call a conference to discuss the unification of the profession. The conference has materialized and the resolutions passed are reported in the news. They are as short as they are vague, but more will come out of all this.

ASTRAGAL.

## NEWS

## ART IN

THE ROYAL GOLD MEDAL FOR  
ARCHITECTURE 1942

On the recommendation of the Royal Institute of British Architects, His Majesty the King has signified his approval of the award of the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture to Mr. William Curtis Green, R.A., Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Mr. Curtis Green was born in 1875, the second son of Frederic Green, Barrister-at-Law. He began training as an engineer, but was advised to change to architecture on account of his ability as a draughtsman. He came to London, entered the Royal Academy Schools, and the office of Mr. John Belcher as a junior assistant.

In 1898 Curtis Green started practice on his own account with an office in Gray's Inn. At the same time he was engaged by Mr. H. H. Statham to make drawings of buildings, old and new, for the *Builder*. This work gave him valuable experience, as he travelled extensively in the British Isles, and many parts of the Continent. During these years he worked with engineers on several large power stations; he built the Croydon Adult School Hall for his uncle, Mr. G. T. Crosfield, and many small houses for garden cities and elsewhere; he designed the Church of the Good Shepherd at Balts Corner, Frensham, and other ecclesiastical work.

In 1912 he became a partner in the firm of Dunn & Watson; William Dunn was one of the pioneers in the use of reinforced concrete. Mr. Watson died soon after Mr. Curtis Green joined the firm.

After the completion of essential war work in the erection of numerous wireless stations in many parts of the Empire, and the inauguration of a housing estate for a new ship building company at Chepstow, Curtis Green, in 1916, joined the Royal Artillery, and served in the Royal Garrison Artillery.

In 1919 Mr. Dunn retired; for some years Curtis Green, with the firm's highly trained staff, carried on the practice alone. During this time he designed Wolseley House, Piccadilly, now Barclays Bank, for which he received the first award of the London Architecture Medal in 1922. At this time he built the Duke Street addition to the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society's office, later altering their head office in St. James's Square, and built a branch office for them in Bristol. Then came the head office for the London Life Association, Ltd., in King William Street, E.C.4; the Westminster Bank, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, was won in a limited competition. Other work of this time was Stratton House, Piccadilly, various housing estates, notably Stanmore Village, Winchester, and many private houses.

In 1927 Curtis Green was joined in partnership by his son and his son-in-law, W. Antony S. Lloyd, since when the work done includes the Dorchester Hotel, the London office of the Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society in Cornhill; Stockgrove Park, near Leighton Buzzard; the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, for the London Midland and Scottish Railway Co.; the Cambridge University Press, Euston Road; Barclays Bank, Bond Street; and three new

churches, St. George's, Waddon; St. Christopher's, Cove; and the Church of St. Francis, Rough Close, Stoke-on-Trent.

The most recent work is the first section of the Whitehall Development Scheme, adjoining Scotland Yard.

Mr. Curtis Green has held many official appointments in the profession. He was President of the Architectural Association in 1912-13; he was elected an Associate Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects' Council in 1906; was Vice-President, 1923-24; and has been a member of Council, off and on, for some thirty years. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1923 and an Academician in 1933. He is an Officier d'Academie Francaise.



A.

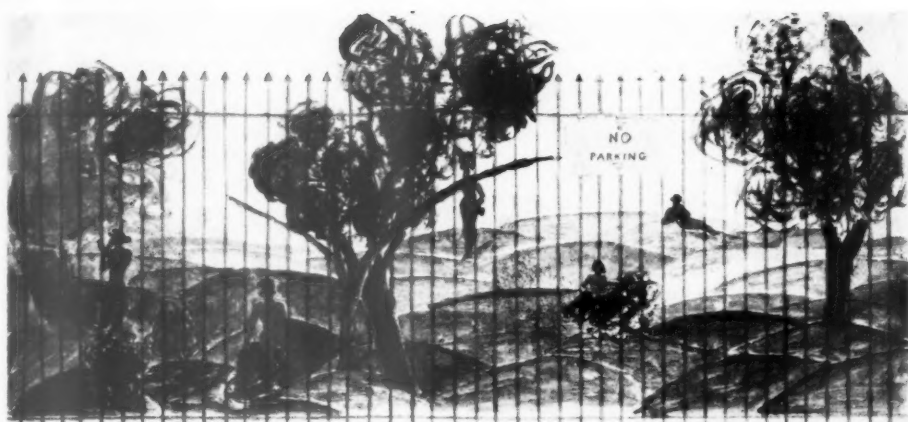
A selection of posters recently exhibited at the Pump Room, Bath, done by members of the Art and Architecture class, 57 Training Regiment, Royal Armoured Corps. The authors are A—Trooper O. Dent. B—Trooper L. L. Davies. C—Trooper N. King. D—Lance-Corporal Marshall (Instructor of Class). Previous experience of the students is as follows. A—Probationer, R.I.B.A. B—None. C—Art Director of an Advertising Company. D—Senior Architect, City Architect's Department, Coventry.

## HOUSING EXHIBITION

An exhibition, entitled "Home from Home—An Alphabet of Housing," prepared by The Housing Centre, has been designed for use in shelters, rest centres, etc. It was opened on November 13 and will be run until November 21.

The exhibition consists of 24 posters, made from photographs mounted on gay backgrounds of different wall papers. It illustrates in a simple and direct way the principal housing and neighbourhood requirements, and it is designed so that each poster bears a different letter of the alphabet as the initial letter of the title word of the sheet. The sheets are enclosed in transparent envelopes which can be

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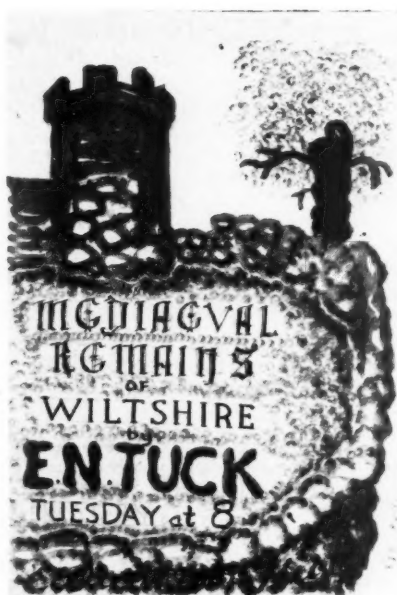
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displayed by the demonstrator on a small easel or chair back.

A brief outline may be supplied as a guide for the demonstrators, if required. It is hoped that welfare workers, members of the Red Cross and others already working in the shelters will undertake to show the exhibition to shelterers.

The Centre is a voluntary body depending on subscriptions for funds, and it is hoped

that, where possible, a fee for hiring will be paid towards the cost and maintenance of the exhibition. Owing to a generous gift from two societies interested in housing in New York, it will be possible to make this fee a nominal one only.

Applications for hire should be made to: The Acting Secretary, The Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, Haymarket, S.W.1. (WHI. 2881.)

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Rolf Jensen, B.A.R.C. (Liverpool), A.R.I.B.A., M.I.A.M., has resigned from the Admiralty, at Singapore Naval Base, on being appointed Assistant Municipal Architect and Building Surveyor to the Municipality of Singapore. Correspondence should be addressed to the Municipal Offices, Singapore, S.S. He will be pleased to receive trade notices, catalogues, etc.



## REGISTRATION OF BUILDERS—FIRST COUNT

Under an order of the Ministry of Works and Buildings, described in the ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, August 21, 1941, all builders and civil engineering contractors wishing to continue in business after October 1, 1941, were obliged to register by September 1. Registration was open only to firms which had carried out building work during the month prior to registration. Those registering undertook to observe existing trade agreements governing wage rates and hours of work. The returns include all firms which undertake work that makes necessary the employment of building labour, i.e., firms like Compactum and the Times Furnishing Company are included, although they would not normally be called builders, because they employ carpenters, joiners and other kinds of building labour (also because they must register in order to be allowed to carry on their work). (In so far as it is possible to make the distinction the census only includes workmen actually employed on building sites who are covered by the Essential Works Order.) The only building labourers not included in the registration are men employed on maintenance work in connection with other industries. (Men employed, for instance, in the maintenance departments of steel works are at present classified as steel workers.) Firms registering were asked to give four sets of particulars (1) the number of workpeople they employed, divided into labourers and craftsmen, and (2) the number of clericals they employed, divided into male and female, so that the Ministry might have more accurate information about the way in which the industry is organized, with a view to making the best possible use of resources available. The first results of the analysis that is being made of these returns are reproduced above and on the right. The most interesting results of the classification by size of

Size of Firm.	No. of Firms.	No. of Workpeople.		Clericals.		Total Employed.
		Craftsmen.	Labourers.	Male.	Female.	
0—19	79,985	13.0%	7.2%	.9%	.9%	22.1%
20—99	5,371	11.1%	9.3%	.6%	.6%	21.7%
100 and over	1,224	20.2%	33.0%	2.0%	.8%	56.2%
Totals	86,580	44.3%	49.5%	3.7%	2.3%	100%

NOTE.—The total number of builders and civil engineers registered was 104,000. The total of 86,580 given here differ from this because certain types of firms have been eliminated from the total: Electricians, ventilating and heating engineers, public utility companies; direct employees of local authorities are also excluded. This table covers firms in the following trades: General Builders, Building and Civil Engineering Contractors, Civil Engineering Contractors, Plumbers, Joiners and Carpenters, Painters, Roofers, Plasterers, Glaziers, Demolition Contractors, Scaffolders and Miscellaneous. In the regional classification the areas referred to are the same as those of the Regional Commissioners. Firms are classified according to the area in which they are registered, which has no relationship to the areas in which building work has been undertaken by them.

firm are (1) that 79,985 out of 86,580 firms employ on an average three men only. It is probable that nearly half of them are one-man firms, and that a very large number are only capable of undertaking jobbing work. (2) That the proportion of labourers and craftsmen varies considerably, being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  labourers to one craftsman in the larger firms, while in the smaller firms it is only  $\frac{1}{2}$  a labourer to one craftsman. (3) The proportion of male and female clerical staff also varies between the smaller and the larger firms, the proportion of women employed in this capacity by the smaller firms being more than double the proportion employed by the larger firms, which looks at first sight as though some economies in man power might be effected here.

Division.	No. of Firms.
London .. ..	15,399
South Eastern ..	5,354
Eastern .. ..	6,543
Southern .. ..	5,143
South Western ..	6,664
Midlands .. ..	6,420
North Midlands ..	6,196
North Eastern ..	7,895
North Western ..	11,950
Northern .. ..	3,239
Scotland .. ..	7,540
Wales .. ..	4,237
Great Britain ..	86,580

NOTE.—This table covers the following trades: General Builders, Building and Civil Engineering Contractors, Civil Engineering Contractors, Plumbers, Joiners and Carpenters, Painters, Roofers, Plasterers, Glaziers, Demolition Contractors, Scaffolders and Miscellaneous. Same as the regional areas.

### A.A.'S UNITY DRIVE

At a preliminary meeting of architectural bodies held under the auspices of the Architectural Association, the following resolutions were passed:—

- That this meeting is in favour of unity in the profession.
- That in order to bring about unity of effort in the architectural profession, the closest co-operation between all bodies and persons engaged in the profession is desirable via a central organization on which all architectural interests should be represented; and
- That to this end a combined Council should be set up which should speak for the profession as a whole.

## LETTERS

SIR,—On two previous occasions you have courteously allowed me the use of your column to urge architects, engineers and all those with drawing offices to clear out their old linen tracings and send them to the Building Centre collection being made on behalf of the Women's Voluntary Services. I would like to quote the following extract from a letter just received from the W.V.S.:—

"I thought you would be interested

to know that up to date we have had 75,000 sheets washed and sent to our work parties." Will those who still have by them bundles of old linen drawings please send them to:—

The Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defence, Forbes W.V.S. Depot, 93, Eaton Square, S.W.1 marked "Building Centre Collection."

No one need fear for the confidential nature of their drawings. It can be guaranteed that they will go straight to the wash.

F. R. YERBURY

London.



*The Big Half-Change*

SIR,—May I very heartily congratulate you on the article in your issue of November 6.

I can fully endorse your remarks in regard to "Cost Plus" War building work, but from my experience over a period of 30 years of Government Departments connected with any building works I have no faith in any of these people being let loose on a cost-plus job.

On the other hand my knowledge of private practising architects is such that I know of very few who are fitted to be trusted to embark upon large War building works carried out on these terms.

There is, however, no doubt in my mind—and I have carried out some very large jobs during the past 20 years on a cost-plus basis—that, given the requisite factors, cost-plus is, as you say, "the most efficient means of executing war building work."

But there are *very* important essentials such as :—

- (a) Honesty of purpose on the part of ALL concerned ;
- (b) Specific terms of Contract ;
- (c) Properly prepared schedules of appropriate percentages ;
- (d) Clear definitions of "Cost" ;
- (e) Control of prices ;
- (f) Clearly worded specifications ;
- (g) Speedy preparation of drawings and supply of copies ;
- (h) Thoroughly efficient supervision by Architects, Engineers, Clerks of Works and Foremen and first-class organizing abilities of Contractors ;
- (i) A *competent* clerical staff for the preparation and checking of accounts and the making of intelligible records.

In short, the job must be run by a thoroughly competent and well-organized team made up of *all* the parties concerned in the effort, and their one aim must be directed to the efficient and speedy carrying out of the job.

The Contractors must be supplied with full particulars of the requirements of the job at the earliest possible moment, and they *must* possess the knowledge, ability, plant and organizing powers to carry it out—otherwise the job is doomed.

Finally, those who require the buildings should be able to read drawings and express their requirements intelligently and there should be continuity of employment of persons in charge of the job from start to finish.

Oxford. GILBERT T. GARDNER

**A.A.S.T.A.**

A.A.S.T.A. London Branch. Meeting on November 28, at 6.30 p.m., at the Workers' Music Association, 9, Great Newport Street, Leicester Square. Subject : The Growth of Trade Unionism. Speaker : Allen Hutt. Non-members will be welcome.

**H O U S E****AT GALBY, LEICESTERSHIRE***B Y R A Y M O N D M c G R A T H*

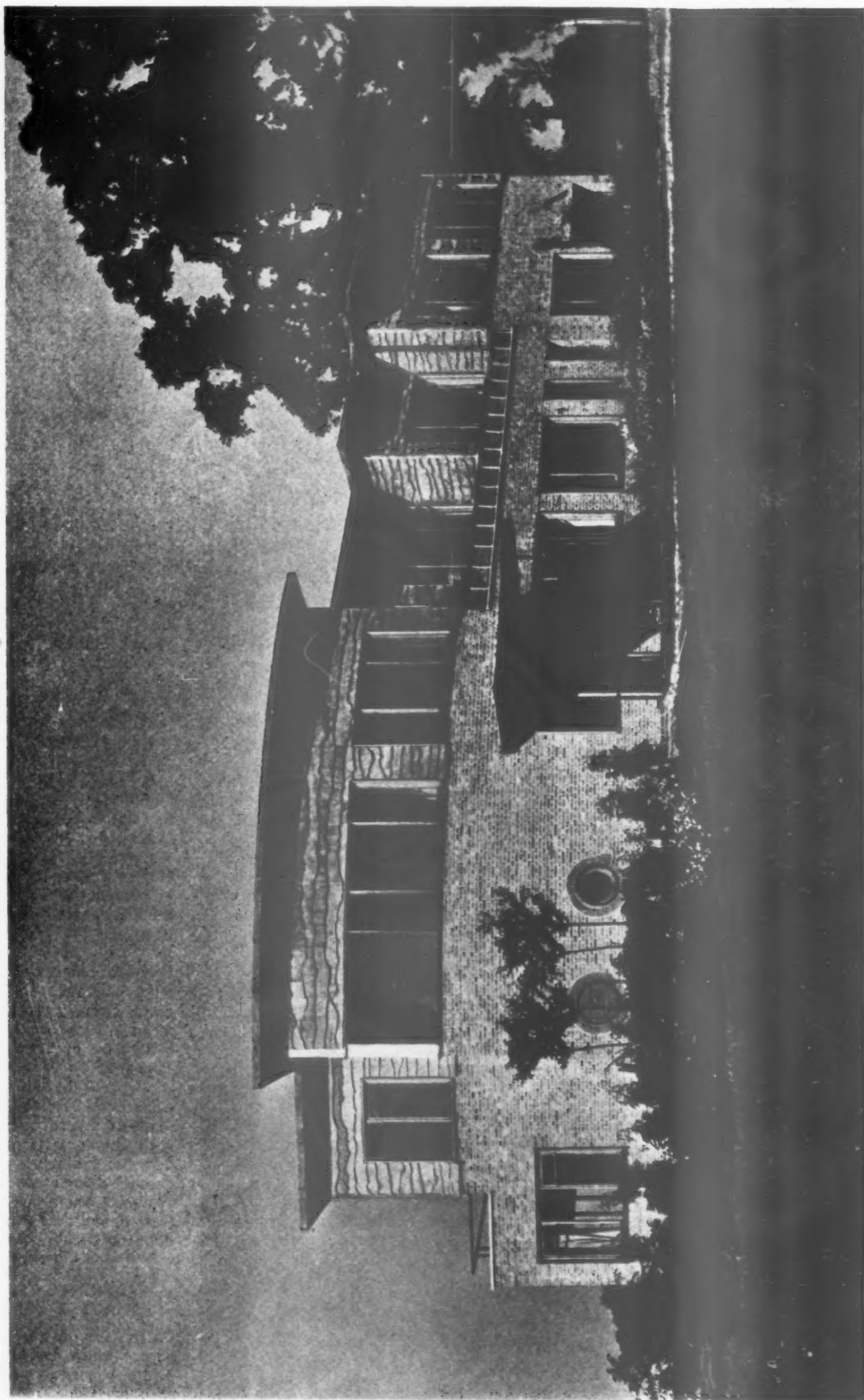
**GENERAL**—The original design for this house was rejected because the amount of window space was supposed not to conform with the planning of the district. Modifications were agreed and the Council's approval finally secured.

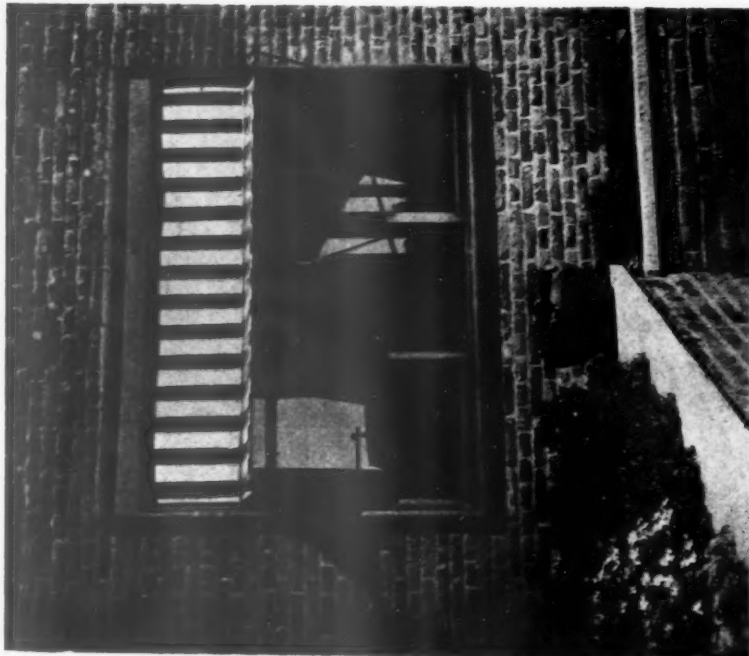
**SITE**—Situated ten or twelve miles north-east of Leicester, in quiet rural surroundings. The major portion of the garden was laid out by Mr. Christopher Tunnard.

**CONSTRUCTION**—The building materials were chosen to fit in with the local scenery : ground floor is of old bricks from Beaudesert Manor in Yorkshire, acquired when the Manor house was demolished, and the first floor is of timber, weather-boarded with English elm.

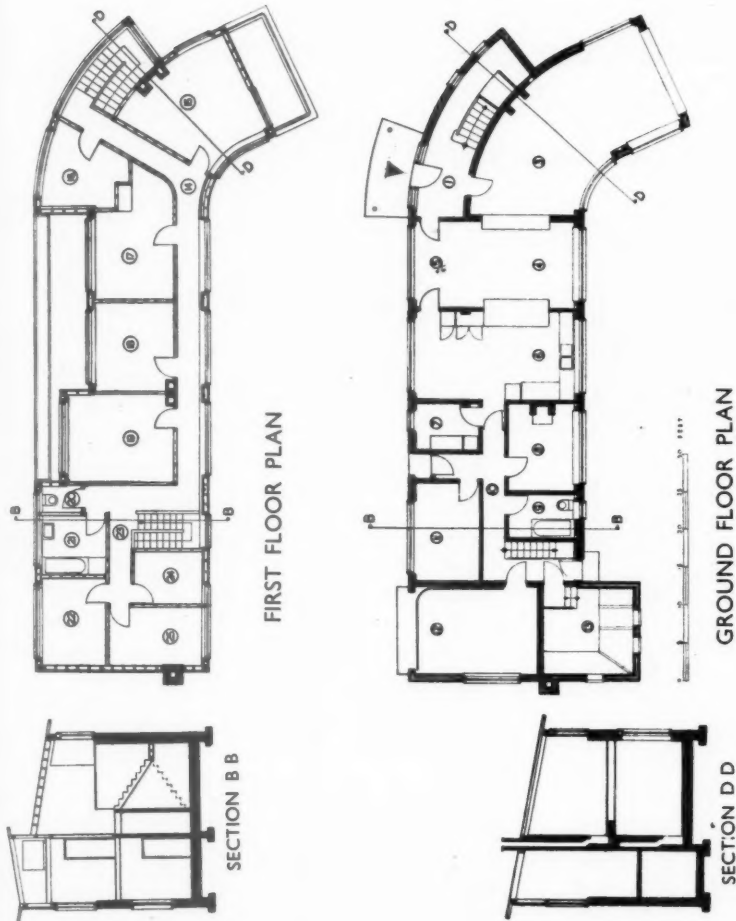
*On the left are three views of the garden which has been interpreted as a link between the house and the open landscape, rather than as a formal pattern.*

## HOUSE AT GALBY, LEICESTERSHIRE





Facing page: the entrance side of the house; above, the ground floor study window.



KEY TO PLANS

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Entrance hall        | 12. Garage               |
| 2. Cloak room           | 13. Boiler room          |
| 3. Living-room          | 14. Passage              |
| 4. Dining-room          | 15. Owner's study        |
| 5. Passage              | 16, 17, 18, 19. Bedrooms |
| 6. Kitchen              | 20. W.C.                 |
| 7. Larder               | 21. Bathroom             |
| 8. Owner's wife's study | 22, 25. Maids' bedroom   |
| 9. Maids' bathroom      | 23. Passage              |
| 10. Passage             | 24. Linen room           |
| 11. Boys' room          |                          |

**EXTERNAL FINISHES**—The roofs are of the lean-to type, as seen in the sections on this page, and covered with green rubberoid. The ceilings of the first floor rooms follow the slope of the roof. Painting is used on the outside only for the drain pipes.

The windows are of Swiss pine and exceptionally carefully worked in their details. Cills and posts are of Canadian rock elm. For the external doors Burma teak was chosen. The posts of the porch are bronze; its roof is covered with 22-gauge copper.

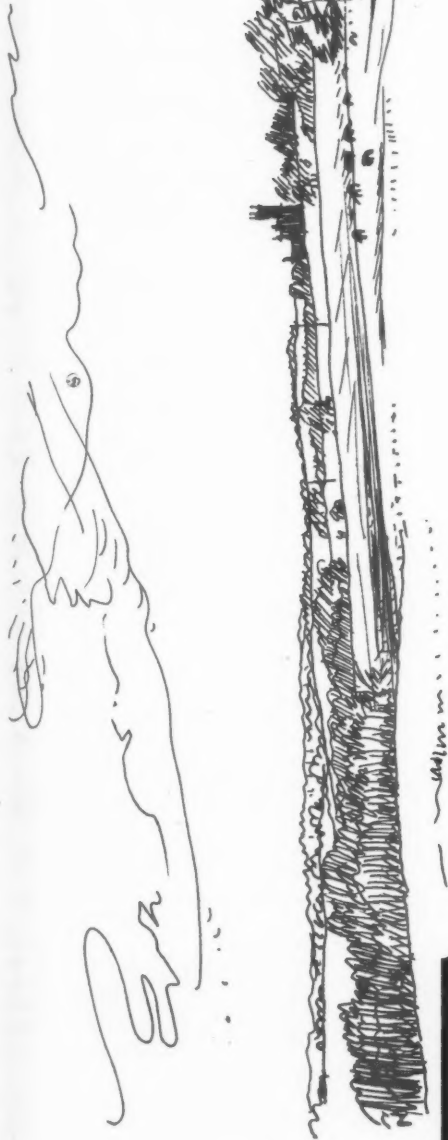
D E S I G N E D B Y R A Y M O N D M c G R A T H



Another view of the living-room looking out towards the open country.



INTERNAL FINISHES AND EQUIPMENT—Timbers used are : gaboon for the living-room furniture, Indian silver greywood for the dining-room furniture, Tasmanian silky oak, English oak and Australian walnut. The curved living-room receives light from three sides. Most of its furniture is built in. A fireplace is in the centre of the longest wall. The floor here and in the dining-room is of Tasmanian myrtle. The folding and sliding door from the living-room to the terrace is of Swiss pine like the window.



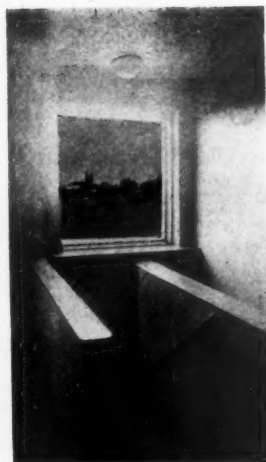
From GALBY  
Early S.W. to  
King's North Church from  
the Set of the house.

Below, left, view from the living-room window, showing the same scene as that depicted in the above sketch. Centre, corridor on the first floor which is opened up almost in its full length to the far-stretching view across the fields ; right, the living-room.



D E S I G N E D B Y R A Y M O N D M c G R A T H

## HOUSE AT GALBY



**SERVICES**—There is a fire-place in the living-room but the principal heating arrangement is hot water. Radiators are of the panel type. Photographs on pp. 341-346 by Mr. F. L. Attenborough.

Top, the kitchen, which is connected with the dining-room by a spacious special fitment seen on the left of the illustration. Centre, the living-room: over the mantelpiece are photographs showing details of Chartres Cathedral. Below, view through the windows of the service stairs, from which can be seen the tower of King's Norton Church.

D E S I G N E D B Y  
R A Y M O N D M c G R A T H

# R.I.B.A. RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

## INTERIM REPORT

### No. 3★

#### ON BUILDING LEGISLATION— STRUCTURAL

##### INTRODUCTION

**T**HE present acts affecting building cover a very wide field, as will be seen from the following:—

##### SUMMARY OF EXISTING LEGISLATION AFFECTING RECONSTRUCTION

- (a) *Town and Country Planning.*  
Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, including Betterment and Compensation.  
Local Government Acts, with particular reference to 1933.  
Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935.  
Trunk Roads Act, 1936.  
Private Streets Works Legislation.  
Local Acts such as:—Metropolis Management Acts and Metropolitan Paving Act, 1817.  
Aerodromes and Height Control.
- (b) *Housing Legislation.*  
Housing Act, 1936, which supercedes the Housing Acts of 1925, 1930 and 1935.  
Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.  
Housing (Rural Authorities) Act, 1931.

★ Two reports have been issued by the Committee and were published in the issue for September 4 last. Report No. 1 dealt with Planning and Amenities and Report No. 2 with Housing.

##### REFRESHER

The terms of reference of the Reconstruction Committee are: "To consider and formulate the policy of the R.I.B.A. and Allied Societies on the subject of post-war reconstruction and planning in its widest aspect and to report to the R.I.B.A. Council." The Committee has divided itself up into small groups:—

**Professional Status and Qualifications Group.**—To consider the position of architects in relation to a National Planning Authority and its Regional and Local Administration, both as regards the actual planning work and as regards the supervision of building operations; to consider the part that architects in private practice can play through advisory boards, consultative panels and the like, by reason of their relations with, and their knowledge of, the general public; to consider the position of official architects and their status in public or Government services in relation to other professions; to consider an architect's qualifications for town-planning in view of the probable shortage of qualified men after and during the war; to consider the possibility of including town-planning in an architect's curriculum of education, either as a pre-graduate or post-graduate course, the possibility of organizing short courses on town-planning for qualified architects now in practice or in official positions, and the possibility of demobilization courses on town-planning for architects and students now in the armed forces; and to report.

**Planning and Amenities Group.**—To consider urban and rural amenities such as the relations between industry and population, and open spaces, schools, cinemas, public buildings, licensed premises, etc., and the social requirements of an agricultural community; and to recommend appropriate standards.

**Housing Group.**—To consider housing accommodation, both urban and rural, as regards planning, fittings, finishings, etc., and to recommend appropriate standards.

**Building Legislation Group.**  
**Building Industry Group.**  
**Building Technique Group.**

- Housing (Financial Provisions) Acts, 1933 and 1938.
- (c) *Building Legislation.*  
 London Building Act.  
 Provincial Acts.  
 Public Health Act, 1936.  
 Bye-laws of Local Authorities.  
 Temporary building licences and legislation.  
 Special Buildings (Theatres, etc.) and Public Buildings.
- (d) *Factory Acts.*
- (e) *Acquisition of Land.*  
 Acquisition of Land Act, 1919.  
 Restrictions, Law of Property Act, Easements, etc.
- (f) *Rating and Taxation.*
- (g) *War Legislation.*  
 Civil Defence Act, 1939.  
 War Damage Act, 1941.  
 Emergency Powers Act.
- (h) *Miscellaneous Control.*  
 Public control—petrol, etc.  
 Advertisement Acts.  
 Freeholders powers.  
 Public Utilities' powers.

From the above list, it will be seen that at present there are a multiplicity of Acts, many overlapping each other, and requirements concerning the many aspects of building are scattered through the various Acts. It is considered that legislation should be codified under the following heads:—

- (1) Planning—including (a) Social.  
 (b) Financial.
- (2) Structural.

In the following report, the legislation concerning Item 2—(Building Structure and Technique)—is alone considered.

## PART I—EXISTING BUILDING LEGISLATION.

### (a) REGULATION

In *London* building is regulated as to materials, construction, etc. by the London Building Acts and Bye-laws made under the same and under the Public Health (London) Act.

Party Wall procedure, and the certification of plans of certain existing buildings, both unique to *London*, are also covered by the London Building Act.

In the *Provinces* it is regulated by Bye-laws adapted to each district on the basis of the Model Bye-laws made under the Public Health Act, and by various Local Acts of restricted application. Party Wall procedure in the provinces is governed partly by Section 38, Law of Property Act, 1925, and partly by Common Law.

The uncertainty as to different local requirements causes difficulty and delay to architects designing buildings and to builders tendering for and carrying out work; also to specialists and manufacturers, as some materials and methods are accepted in one district and not in another. The requirements themselves are in many cases unsatisfactory

both in omissions and contradictions and include many out-of-date restrictions. Public Utility Undertakings (water, gas and electricity) make their own regulations, which are sometimes incomplete and are often insufficiently notified.

### (b) PROCEDURE

In *London*, building applications have to be made to several different offices. Much work, cost and delay are involved in this cumbrous procedure, which is as follows:—

#### (1) The London County Council—

All applications for laying out new streets, for consent to buildings within prescribed distance of centre of street, to buildings in advance of general line of buildings, buildings with irregular space at rear, deviation from certified plan in re-erection of certain old buildings, waiver of any of the requirements of the Bye-laws, to excess height or cube, and for approval of means of escape, come under the London Building Act and have to be made to the London County Council at the County Hall, with the necessary drawings in each case. Applications for approval under the Town-planning Acts and Restriction of Ribbon Development Act have also to be made to the L.C.C.

#### (2) District Surveyor (L.C.C.)—

Notice of all building work has to be given to the District Surveyor at his local office and plans deposited if required.

To the District Surveyor also application is made for the certification of drawings, and for a Certificate of Approval of a public building before it can be used.

#### (3) Borough Council—

Applications for consent to drainage and sanitary work with the necessary plans have to be made to the Borough Council at their local office.

A water certificate is also required before a domestic building can be used.

In the *Provinces* similar difficulties are met with in many cases. There are special difficulties not encountered in *London*, e.g., in the case of public buildings, although approval of structural proposals can be obtained on the plans, no guarantee can be obtained that when the building is completed, the Watch Committee will grant a licence for use. There are no general powers of waiver, except by reference to the Minister.

### (c) SUPERVISION

In *London*, building work is under the supervision of the District Surveyors, who are specially qualified officers of the London County Council, working from their own local offices.

Sanitary work is under the supervision of Sanitary Inspectors who are

officers of the Borough Councils working from the Borough Council offices under the Medical Officers of Health.

In the *Provinces*, in some areas the supervision of building work is by Building Inspectors working under the City or Borough Engineer, Architect or Surveyor and of sanitary work by Sanitary Inspectors, both working from the local offices.

In other areas, both building work and sanitary work are supervised by the same officer.

The qualifications of Building Inspectors vary and there appears to be no recognized standard of qualification.

Extra time is involved when architects and builders have to deal with more than one authority and several officers.

### (d) FEES

In *London*, statutory fees are payable to the London County Council in respect of all building work coming under the supervision of the District Surveyor.

In the *Provinces*, no fees are payable except in a few isolated cases.

### (e) EXEMPTIONS

Works of Government Departments and Public Utility Undertakings are wholly or partly exempt from many of the requirements.

## PART II.—RECOMMENDATIONS

### (a) REGULATION

*That there should be one National Building Code for the whole Country, formulating on a scientific basis, standards of stability, standards of fire-resistance, and methods, details and materials of construction.*

Such code should also include provision for the approval of means of escape in case of fire in certain buildings.

All these standards should be framed in relation to the position, user, size and height of a building and in relation to its surroundings, and in such a form that the relative provisions can be readily applied to any given building under all conditions wherever it may be erected.

### (b) PROCEDURE

In *London*, general administration should be from one central office, with local administration of the National Building Code and all matters relating to the carrying out of the work dealt with from one office in each local area. A single application only should be required for all consents, waivers or approvals.

In the *Provinces*, the same general principles of procedure should apply.

### (c) SUPERVISION

Building work and sanitation to be supervised from each local office in each district.

All supervision to be by officers properly qualified for the work with recognized standards of qualification. In some areas where there is no suitably qualified officer, it may be desirable for provision to be made for



the supervision of certain buildings by an outside officer.

(d) FEES

No fees should be payable for official supervision of the work.

(e) EXEMPTIONS

There should be no exemptions. All building throughout the country should conform to the same standards.

### PART III.—NATIONAL BUILDING BOARD

The development of Building Technique is a continuous process, so that Bye-laws, however well drafted, begin to become obsolete and vexatious as soon as they are published. Provision should be made to enable and encourage the Building Industry to take advantage of scientific progress. The intention expressed in the issue of certain Bye-laws to make a revision within three years reveals uneasiness in the attempt to impose intermittent control upon a continuous process of development.

Stated in this way the problem prompts its own solution: machinery should be created to keep Building Technique and the rules that control it continuously under review, with the specific duty of revising the rules when this is found necessary. Such continuous control is beyond the province of any legislative body or special commission, and requires an organization with full-time officers.

*It is therefore recommended that there should be set up forthwith a National Building Board, which should be an independent authority, with members elected by the technical and scientific associations and trades concerned. It should be responsible to Parliament without being incorporated in the machinery of Government Administration.*

This Board might possibly be developed from such bodies as:—

1. Building Research Board, in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, which now works in collaboration with the National Physical Laboratory.

2. The British Standards Institution, with representatives from:—

1. The Building Industry and Trades.
2. The Building Professions.
3. Central and Local Government.

The duties of this Board should include:—

1. The setting up of a National Building Research Organization.
2. The direction and co-ordination of research regarding materials and methods of construction: this research to include the testing and approval of materials submitted.
3. The formulation of the National Building Code.
4. The modification of this Code as and when necessary.

*Special Note.*—In this report the word "Building" includes Building and Civil Engineering.

THE END

### POST-WAR BUILDING NEEDS

*Mr. F. J. Osborn at the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors at 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1., on Saturday, November 8.*

At the end of the war there will be heavy arrears of ordinary building. During the last twenty years we have been building 200,000 houses a year, and we ought to have 200,000 new houses every year to keep house equipment going. Supposing the present war lasts four years there will be 800,000, to which must be added an unknown factor for blitzing. Altogether it might be 2,000,000 houses. It is clear the actual job of rebuilding at the end of this war will not be out of scale with that at the end of the last. At the time this was very seriously under-estimated. In between the wars there have been built 4,000,000 houses, and there were probably 8,000,000 houses surviving from before 1914; but most of them not particularly satisfactory. The question of grading up comes in, and it is difficult to say how much we ought to do in improving the standard of accommodation in all our cities; but looking at a map of the east end of London it is absolutely and totally horrifying to think that there are 6,000,000 people living under those appalling conditions of shortage of space—apart from the quality of the buildings they are living in. It should not be forgotten that there will be an enormous amount of work replacing churches and other public buildings, and a question arises as to what sort of restoration we should make.

All this points to a tremendous job of building. It is no use talking about poverty, and no use talking about finance; the job will have to be done, and the limit will only be fixed by the amount of labour and materials available. Whilst the war will destroy an immense amount of property it will not destroy raw materials, and only destroys labour and skill to a small degree. It will be unavoidable that the supplies of materials and even the use of contractors will be planned and controlled, because otherwise there will be great competition to get the same thing done in three or four places at once, which will lead to a terrific rise in prices—as after the last war.

### PRESERVATION OF IRON RAILINGS

The R.I.B.A. has been informed by the Ministry of Works and Buildings in response to representations made by it to the Ministry that the Panels of Architects appointed by the Minister to advise in regard to damage caused, or likely to be caused, by enemy action to buildings of architectural or historic interest shall also undertake the work of checking schedules of unnecessary railings to assure the preservation of those of "special artistic merit or historic interest." The Panels will also deal with appeals for the retention of railings which have been scheduled by local authorities under direction of the Ministry of Supply.

To advise in cases of doubt or of special importance which cannot be settled locally, the Minister has appointed a Committee of Appeal consisting of Major C. T. P. Bailey, Keeper of the Iron Work at the Victoria and Albert Museum; Professor A. E. Richardson, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., Mr. H. M. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. G. H. Chettle, F.S.A.

### R.I.B.A. NEW MEMBERS

The following members were elected by the R.I.B.A.:—

*As Hon. Corresponding Member (1).*

Shreve, R. H. (Washington, D.C.).

*As Fellows (4).*

Ball, W. A. C. (London).

Heppell, F. H. (Worcester).

Sunderland, C. (Halifax).

Kent, E. C., M.T.P.I. (London).

*As Associates (47).*

Allen, N. P. (Architectural Association) (London).

Barlow, L. (Hereford).

Bedford, P. F., B.A. (Cantab.) (University of Sheffield)

(Milverton, Somerset).

Bryden, R. (Glasgow School of Architecture) (Glasgow).

Buss, Miss B. E. (University of London) (Reading,

Berks.).

Carney, J. E. (Chislehurst, Kent).

Cooke, G. G. (Birmingham School of Architecture)

(Birmingham).

Cremer, N. C. (The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London)

(London).

Currell, A. J. M. (Falkirk, Stirlingshire).

Darbishon, D. (Architectural Association) (Ware, Herts.).

Hopkins, I. L. B. (Robert Gordon's Technical College,

Aberdeen) (Aberdeen).

Holbourn, P. R. H. S., B.A. (Oxon.), D.A. (Arch. Edin.)

(Edinburgh College of Art) (Pencailand, East

Lothian).

Houston, T. T. (Belfast).

Howarth, L. (London).

James, H. H. W. B. (Selsey, Sussex).

Johnson, D. E. (The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London)

(London).

Kennedy, J. C.

Levick, C. A. L. (London).

Loney, V. H. (Portsmouth).

Martindale, C. B. (Carlisle).

Milstone, R. (The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London)

(Wembley).

Morgan, Miss M. V. (The Technical College, Cardiff)

(Briton Ferry, Glam.).

Naismith, R. J. (Edinburgh College of Art) (Edinburgh).

Panzer, F. (Lincoln).

Passmore, A. J. (London).

Pester, G. S. (Horley, Surrey).

Phillips, W. J., Dip. Arch. Cardiff (Distinction) (The

Technical College, Cardiff) (Barry, Nr. Cardiff).

Pope, P. K. (Weston-super-Mare).

Quysner, C. W. (Victoria University, Manchester)

(Bolton).

Richards, R. S. (Cambridge).

Rothera, Miss E., Dip. Arch. (Leeds) (Leeds School of

Architecture) (Sowerby Bridge, Yorks.).

Smith, Miss J. M. V. (Leeds School of Architecture)

(Pontefract, Yorks.).

Smith, W. (Fishguard, Pembro.).

Stevenson, J. (Junn.) (Glasgow).

Watson, R. J. W. (Surrey, Surrey).

Welsh, Miss J. A. (Edinburgh College of Art) (Kirkcaldy).

White, H. H. (Acomb, York).

Wills, C. G. (Yeovil, Somerset).

Wright, D. J. J. (Robert Gordon's Technical College,

Aberdeen) (Alford, Aberdeenshire).

(Overseas).

Horton, T. F. H. (Sydney, N.S.W.).

*As Licentiates (22).*

Bagnall, G. B. (Lymington, Hants.).

Burke, R. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne).

Chaffin, A. E. (London).

Cooke, E. C. (London).

Goodworth, C. E. (London).

Gracie, A. P. (London).

Hill, W. A., F.S.I. (London).

Howland, L. H. (London).

Humphrey, E. (London).

Jackson, R. (Harrow, Middlesex).

MacDonald, F. F. (London).

Mitchell, B. C. (Leamington Spa, Warwickshire).

Mitchell, L. A. (London).

Oldham, G. C. (Poole, Dorset).

Price, E. V. (Nottingham).

Rickcord, J. V. H., F.S.I. (London).

Rolfe, E. J. (London).

Seroxton, H. S. (London).

Simpson, A. G. (Watford, Herts.).

Smith, E. (Yarmouth).

Stokes, H. A. (London).

Underwood, G. (Birmingham).

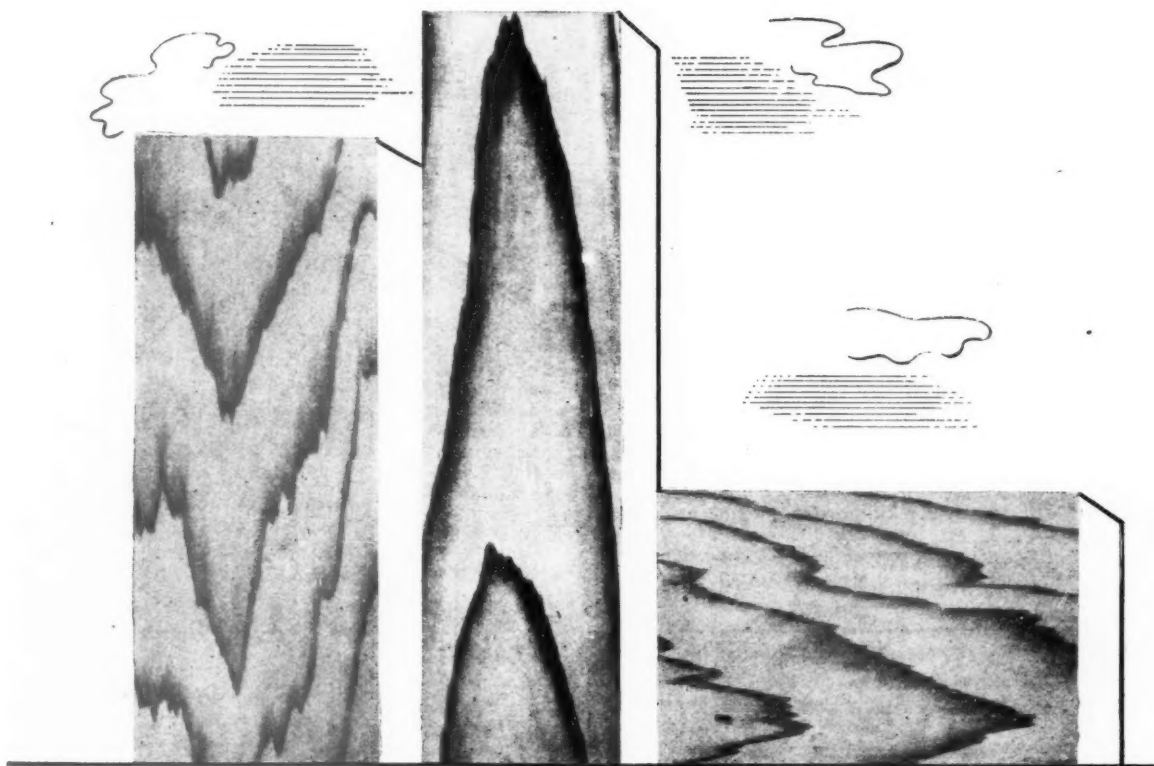
### NEW SECRETARY, BUILDING TRADE WORKERS

Mr. Luke Fawcett, President, has been elected General Secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, in succession to Mr. George Hicks, M.P.

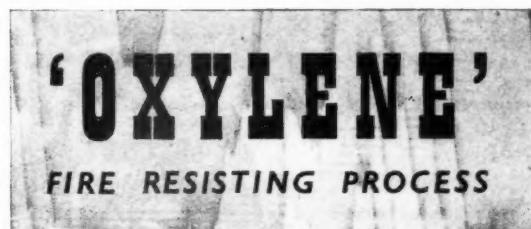
### LECTURE

At the Ordinary General Meeting of the Architectural Association to be held on Tuesday, November 25, at 2.15 p.m. Prof. C. E. M. Joad, M.A., D.Litt. will lecture on "Civilisation after the War."



1666 *LONDON BURNED*1941 *LONDON BURNED***IN THE NEW BRITAIN...****USE WOOD THAT WILL NOT BURN!**

The old towns of Britain, with their great quantities of inflammable timber, are ideal targets for the incendiary raider. Even in peace—and even in modern buildings—the danger of fire is much greater than it need be. The OXYLENE process makes wood completely fire-resistant. Innumerable tests—both experimental and practical—have proved it efficient for over 25 years. It has the approval of the L. C. C., B. o. T., Admiralty and Air Ministry. Since it can help greatly to safeguard war-purpose buildings its use therein is a measure of urgent public importance. Architects, surveyors and builders should familiarise themselves with the OXYLENE process. Illustrated booklet will gladly be sent in response to requests on your business note heading.

**THE TIMBER FIREPROOFING CO. LTD., 81 CANNON ST., E.C.4.**

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS

List of meetings for the 188th session, 1941-42. (N.B.—This first list of arrangements is incomplete and subject to alteration).

## ORDINARY MEETINGS.

Wednesday afternoons, at 1.45.

November 26.—“The Post-War Home: Its Interior and Equipment.” (1) “The Contributory Industries: What are they, and how can they help Re-employment?” By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., George Hicks, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Works and Buildings, in the chair.

December 3.—“Selling Through Design.” By Raymond Loewy, Hon. R.D.I., to be read by John Gloag.

December 10.—“The Post-War Home.” (2) “Using Space to Advantage.” By Elizabeth Denby.

January 14.—“The Post-War Home.” (3) “Materials, Old and New.” By E. F. Armstrong, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. F. R. Yerbury, hon. A.R.I.B.A., Secretary of the Building Centre, in the chair.

February 4.—“Fluorescent Lighting.” By H. G. Jenkins, of the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Co. Ltd., Wembley.

February 11.—“The Post-War Home.” (5) “Common Sense in Furniture Design.” By Mrs. Darcy Braddell.

February 18.—“Post-War Agriculture in Great Britain.” By Sir John Russell, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., Director, Rothamsted Experimental Station.

February 25.—“The Post-War Home.” (6) “Pottery, Glass and Plastics.” By James Hogan, R.D.I.

March 18.—“Colonial Williamsburg: How Americans handle a Restoration.” By A. C. Bossom, F.R.I.B.A., M.P.

INDIA AND BURMA SECTION.

Friday afternoons, at 1.45.

November 14 (joint meeting with the East India Association).—“The Development of Irrigation in India.” By Sir Bernard D'Olier Darley, C.I.E., M.Inst.C.E. Sir Herbert Emerson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E., in the chair. (Illustrated by lantern slides.)

December 12.—“Facilities for the Technical Training of Artisans and Craftsmen in India.” By A. T. Weston, M.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.(India), late Director of Industries, Bengal. Sir George Godfrey, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.(India), in the chair.

January 16 (joint meeting with the East India Association).—“Agricultural Progress in India during the Decade 1929-39.” By Sir Bryce Burt, C.I.E., M.B.E.

February 13.—“The Story of Lac.” By A. J. Gibson. (Illustrated by a cinematograph film.)

March 13.—“Animal Husbandry in India from the beginning of the Imperial Council of Industrial Research.” By Col. Sir Arthur Olver, C.B., C.M.G.

April 10.—“The Work of Indian Universities.” By Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan.

April 24.—“The Development of Medical Education in India.” By Sir Hassan Sahrawardy, O.B.E.

May 15.—“The Influence of Indian Art outside India.” By F. H. Andrews, O.B.E.

## DOMINIONS AND COLONIES SECTION.

Tuesday afternoons, at 1.45.

December 16.—“British Empire Drugs Production.” By Dr. Maurice Ashby, D.I.C., A.R.C.S., of the Plant and Animal Products Department, Imperial Institute.

January 20.—“Educational Problems of East and West Africa.” By The Rev. H. M. Grace, Principal, Achimota College, Gold Coast.

February 24.—“The Banana Research at the Imperial College, Trinidad.” By Professor C. W. Wardlaw, D.Sc., Ph.D., of Manchester University. (Illustrated by lantern slides.)

## CANTOR LECTURES.

Monday afternoons at 1.45.

November 17, 24 and December 1 (three lectures).—“Brewing: The Story of a National Industry.” By A. J. Curtin Cosbie, B.Sc., A.I.C., A.R.C.S.I., Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

January 19, 26 and February 2 (three lectures).—“Soil Physics: Theory and Practice.” By B. A. Keen, D.Sc., F.R.S., Deputy Director, Rothamsted Experimental Station.

March 16, 23 and 30 (three lectures).—“X-Ray Technique in the Industrial Laboratory.” By P. H. Rooksby, B.Sc., F. Inst. P. of the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.

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