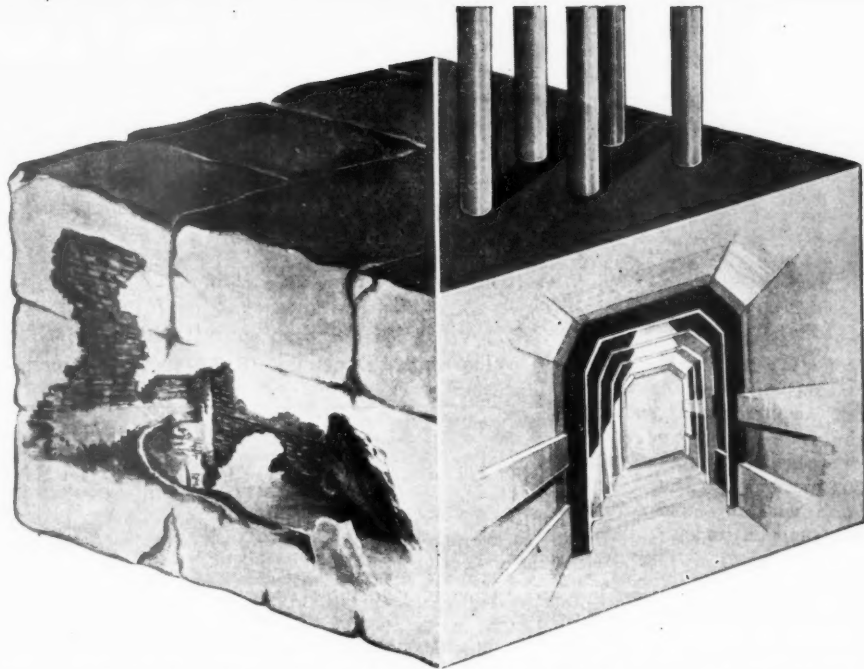


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The Editor will be glad to receive MS. articles
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Though every care will be taken, the Editor cannot
hold himself responsible for material sent him.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1941. NUMBER 2447: VOLUME 94

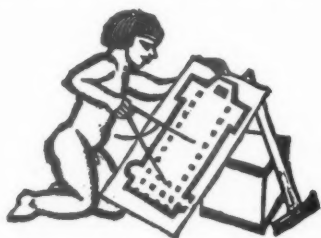
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The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply
owing to war conditions are advertised in this JOURNAL
should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily
available for export.

Owing to the paper shortage the JOURNAL, in common with all
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.

★ *In common with every other periodical and newspaper in the country, this JOURNAL is rationed to a small proportion of its peace-time requirements of paper. This means that it is no longer a free agent printing as many pages as it thinks fit and selling to as many readers as wish to buy it. Instead a balance has to be struck between circulation and number of pages. A batch of new readers may mean that a page has to be struck off, and conversely a page added may mean that a number of readers have to go short of their copy. Thus in everyone's interest, including the reader's, it is*



important that the utmost economy of paper should be practised, and unless a reader is a subscriber he cannot be sure of getting a copy of the JOURNAL. We are sorry for this but it is a necessity imposed by the war on all newspapers.

from AN ARCHITECT'S *Commonplace Book*

"During the time that the temple was building it did not rain in the daytime, but the showers fell in the night, so that the work was not hindered."

Josephus, Book xv., Chap. xi.

NEWS

REGISTRATION IN EIRE

The Joint Committee on Standing Orders will report to the Eire Senate when it meets after Christmas on the Architects (Registration) Bill, 1941. This is a private bill provided to give Eire architects a charter similar to doctors and lawyers. It had been previously reported by the Examiner of Private Bills that the measure had not complied with Standing Orders, but the Joint Committee will recommend to the Senate that the Standing Orders relative to it be dispensed with.

M.O.W.B.

Statement by the Minister of Labour and National Service and the Minister of Works about hours of work in the Building and Civil Engineering Contracting Industries.

1. The hours of work recently permitted in the building and civil engineering contracting industries provided for a maximum week of 60 hours on weekdays and no Sunday work save in certain exceptional circumstances. In winter the limited hours of daylight permit a maximum of only 44 hours if work on Sundays is not allowed, and it has been represented to the Government that, in view of the urgent necessity for maintaining production at the highest possible level, Sunday work should be allowed until such time as more than 50 hours per week can be worked in daylight without recourse to Sunday working.

2. The Minister of Labour and National Service and the Minister of Works in consultation with the representatives of employers and workers have therefore decided that hours should be so adjusted as to permit of an average of 50 per week being worked until the beginning of February and for this purpose the following Sundays should be worked:—

December 21, 1941, January 4, 1942, January 18, 1942, February 1, 1942.

On the Saturdays preceding these Sundays, work should cease at midday, but on Saturdays, December 27 and January 10 and 24, 8 hours should be worked. Christmas

Day will be observed as a holiday in England and Wales and New Year's Day in Scotland. There will be no Sunday work after February 1. In the pay week which includes Sunday, February 8, 8½ hours should be worked on all weekdays except Saturday, February 7, when 7½ hours should be worked. In subsequent pay weeks the hours worked on any weekday should be increased as daylight permits up to a maximum of 60 per week.

3. The Ministers hope that in all building and civil engineering contracting work connected with the Government Building Programme, or otherwise of vital importance, full advantage will be taken of these hours.

4. Working on the Sundays mentioned above will be in accordance with the directions of the Minister of Works, and will not therefore infringe the conditions on which provisional certificates of registration under Defence Regulation 56AB have been given. Working on any Sundays other than those mentioned above will be a breach of the Regulation.

5. Wages payable during Sundays in the period concerned will be subject to the ordinary overtime rules of the industries. On sites scheduled under the Essential Work (Building and Civil Engineering) Order, the payment by results scheme will apply to work done on Sundays and earnings will be calculated under that scheme as on a weekday, together with single time rate in addition.

Sundays are excluded from the calculation of the guaranteed week under the Essential Work (Building and Civil Engineering) Order and workmen on scheduled sites are entitled to their guaranteed minimum under the Order irrespective of any work done on Sunday.

I.A.A.S.

Annual General Meeting of the I.A.A.S. is to be held at 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1., on Saturday, December 20, at 2.30 p.m.

OBITUARY

The deaths have occurred of Mr. Frank Cecil Ryde, F.R.I.B.A., of Walton-on-Thames; Mr. Charles Reginald Edge, aged 59, of Southport, for fifteen years a special lecturer in architecture at the Manchester School of Art; and Mr. A. E. Tonkin, F.I.A.A.S., of Heaton Mersey.

APPOINTMENT

Mr. E. A. Verger, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect to the East Sussex Council, has been appointed Chairman of the Brighton District Chapter of the South Eastern Society of Architects.

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

In the House of Commons last week Rear-Admiral Beamish asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works and Buildings what progress was being made with the repairs to the Commons Chamber in the Palace of Westminster; what architect was being consulted; and whether a committee of the House, as representing prospective users and workers, would be set up to give practical advice.

Mr. G. Hicks replied:—Preliminary information is being collected by the Ministry with a view to the preparation of plans and the starting of the work when hostilities are over. The Hon. and Gallant Member may rest assured that the fullest consultation with all interested parties, including the Royal Fine Art Commission and an advisory committee of the House, will take place before new plans are adopted.

Rear-Admiral Beamish.—Will the Minister bear in mind the possibilities of modern acoustics, decoration and vote-recording, and the hope that three words may be placed over the Chair which are so pregnant in regard to our past, present and future "Lest We Forget"?

Mr. Hicks.—I thank the Hon. and Gallant Member for that suggestion.

Sir P. Harris.—Will the Minister consult with Members of the House who have knowledge, experience and personal interest in this matter before any final plans are approved?

Mr. Hicks.—I said in my reply that before any plans were adopted an advisory committee of this House would be consulted.

Sir F. Fremantle.—I hope the committee will include those concerned with ventilation, especially as in the galleries it is very bad.

MASTIC ASPHALT FOR ROOFING

The preparation of a Specification or Specifications for Asphalt for Roofing was first suggested to the British Standards



The repair of the House of Commons, severely damaged by enemy action a short time ago, has been made possible by a discovery made in the loft of an architect. The architect is Mr. Charles Marshall, of 20, Burden Lane, Cheam (temporarily a near neighbour of the "Architects' Journal") whose portrait is reproduced above. He recently got in touch with the chief architect at the Office of Works and offered to present to him, as a gift for the nation, Barry's original drawings for the buildings. The history of these drawings is interesting. Mr. Marshall was a student in the office of Mr. Edward Barry in 1880 when Sir Charles Barry died. Rather than destroy all his father's drawings Mr. Edward Barry gave permission to his pupils to select and keep whatever they felt sufficiently interested in to carry away. Mr. Marshall availed himself largely of this opportunity and his selection included the original drawings for the Carlton Club and the Travellers' Club in addition to those referred to above (60 in number). This collection, however, proved a source of embarrassment rather than of pleasure to its owner who felt unable to throw away documents of such historic importance, but was nevertheless embarrassed by their bulk. They were accordingly relegated to the loft and forgotten. There they remained

until bombs in Burden Lane, four of which fell in Mr. Marshall's own garden, revived interest in the contents of the attic and caused them to be rediscovered about a year ago; shortly afterwards more bombs fell, this time on the House of Parliament, and it became known that repairs would be difficult, if not impossible, because the Government did not possess the architect's drawings. Mr. Marshall immediately offered to part with them since they had lain unwanted in his loft for sixty years. The chief architect of the Office of Works visited Cheam and spent an hour examining the drawings; an hour which he afterwards referred to as one of the happiest hours of his life. He was, however, reluctantly obliged to refuse the proffered gift as the Office of Works has no powers to hold drawings on behalf of the nation. A way out of this curious dilemma has, however, been found. The drawings have been presented to the R.I.B.A. to hold on behalf of the nation on condition that they are made available to the Office of Works as and when required. Mr. Marshall also offered to present complete sets of original drawings of their premises to the two clubs; the Travellers' Club accepted with thanks. But the Carlton Club declined, saying simply we have no use for architects' drawings. That is the moral of this story.

Institution in 1925 and subsequently a Committee was set up to deal with the request. In 1931, after considerable investigation of the problem, it was agreed that a good deal more experimental work was necessary before a Specification could be prepared.

The need for a Specification has now become a matter of urgency, and the B.S.I. was recently approached by two or three of the asphalt firms suggesting that the immediate preparation of a Specification was desirable.

The work was therefore revived and B.S. 988, just published by the British Standards Institution, is the result.

This Specification forms the first of a series and it is hoped to issue additional Specifications in due course. B.S. 988 covers mastic asphalt roofing composed of limestone aggregate and either (a) Asphaltic bitumen, or (b) equal proportions of asphaltic bitumen and refined Lake asphalt.

Provision is made for the proportion of refined Lake asphalt up to 50 per cent. of the total asphalt content, to be varied by agreement.

It is understood that all the ingredients included in the Specification are available at the present time.

A.A.

The A.A. School of Architecture Annual Panto and Dance will be held at the Mount House, Hadley Common, to-day. The dance will commence at 8.30 p.m.; the panto at 12.30 a.m., breakfast at 5 a.m.

THE LE PLAY SOCIETY

The Le Play Society's Annual Conference to be held at Somerville College, Oxford, from December 30 to January 5 covers a wide field of international questions which should be of value to serious students of European problems. Discussions will follow the lectures, among which the following will be given:—"Russia," by Sir E. John Russell (President of the Society) and Sir Bernard Pares; "The Norman Islands," by Dr. R. R. Marett; "Hungary," by Mr. C. A. Macartney; "Prussia," by Mr. Gunther Czozen; "France," by Commandant L. Simon; "Poland," by Dr. A. Kleckowski; "Modern Greece," by the Greek Minister for Information; "Italy," by Mr. Harold Goad and Sir E. John Russell; "Education and International Relations," will be discussed by Sir Richard W. Livingstone, Prof. W. J. Rose, The Master of Balliol, and Prof. Gilbert Murray. On the question of Population and Planning, Prof. C. B. Fawcett, Mr. K. C. Edwards, Dr. E. Estyn Evans and Mr. W. E. Gilbert and others will speak.

Further details are obtainable from Miss Margaret Tatton, Director, Latchets, East Dean, Eastbourne.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

The Director of Industrial Electrical Equipment has set up an Area Organization to give advice and assistance to war factories in matters arising out of damage by enemy action to industrial electrical equipment. An Electrical Adviser has been appointed in each of the Defence Areas, and a number of electrical engineers in

D R A M A A T C H E A M

THE JOURNAL'S CHRISTMAS CAROL

★ *Joint Committee on Standing Orders is to report to the Eire Senate when it meets after Christmas on Architects' Registration Bill* page 393

★ *Hours of work in the building and civil engineering contracting industries* page 393

★ *Building is the largest male-employing industry* page 406

the area are available as his Assistants in case of need. All these gentlemen serve in an honorary capacity.

This Area Organization has undertaken, on behalf of D.I.E.E., a survey of the electrical repair capacity and the stocks of electrical equipment which could be called upon in an emergency.

Close collaboration is maintained with the Machine Tool Control Area and Repair Organization, the Ministry of Aircraft Production Emergency Services Organization and the Ministry of Works and Buildings Emergency Works Department. The services of the Electrical Advisers and their Assistants are available through these organizations.

The Area Electrical Advisers are as follows:—

Area 1. Northern: Mr. J. Clement, The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Ellison Place, Newcastle, 1. Tel.: Newcastle 25040.

Area 2. East and West Ridings: Mr. L. G. Bryden, Crompton Parkinson Ltd., 4-6, New York Road, Leeds. Tel.: Leeds 30511.

Area 3. North Midland: Mr. B. Gill, The Midland Dynamo Co., Ltd., 64, Belgrave Gate, Leicester. Tel.: Leicester 20172.

Area 4. Eastern: Mr. J. H. Enion, The Igran Electric Co., Bedford. Tel.: Bedford 2233.

Area 5. London and South Eastern: Mr. A. W. Berry, Crompton Parkinson Ltd., Elegra House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.2. Tel.: Temple Bar 5911.

Area 6. Southern: Mr. M. G. R. Elliott, Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto Ltd., 94, Petty France, London, S.W.1. Tel.: Whitehall 7211.

Area 7. South Western: Mr. A. H. Topham, Mawdsley's Ltd., Dursley, Glos. Tel.: Dursley 186.

Area 8. Wales: Mr. H. Coope, Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Mervyn House, Frederick Street, Cardiff. Tel.: Cardiff 4712.

Area 9. Midland: Mr. T. G. Travis, The General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton, Birmingham, 6. Tel.: Birmingham East 1941.

Area 10. North Western: Mr. J. I. Law-Brooks, Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester. Tel.: Trafford Park 2431.

Area 11. Scotland: Mr. G. S. Helme, Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto Ltd., 80, Blythswood Street, Glasgow. Tel.: Central 3983.

Area 12. Electricity Adviser to N. Ireland Ministry of Commerce: Mr. H. W. Richardson, District Admiralty Electrical Engineer, Harland & Wolff Ltd., Queen's Island, Belfast. Tel.: Belfast 57223.

THERE is always a danger that abstractions may acquire a too vigorous life of their own. People talk for instance of the needs of agriculture and industry or of the demands of transport as if these separate activities were ends in themselves and not just part of an arrangement the purpose of which is to secure a pleasant and prosperous existence for a society of people occupying a particular area of land. These activities are capable in fact of becoming so many trees in the wood. The best way of getting the wood itself into focus is to deal with land or, if you prefer it, landscape, as a whole, because that is at once the platform of all our activities, and a background against which they can be seen and related to each other.

What the landscape of the future will be like nobody knows. But the general appearance of the English landscape from the present day back to the beginning of written records is known and so is the way of living of the people who shaped it. The story of these two, taken together, explains how and to some extent why the countryside during the eighteenth century grew to be the work of art we have inherited—and towns during the nineteenth century became the black blots that so nearly killed our civilization (though not our prosperity); it explains too why barriers which used to exist between town and country, between Sally's Alley and Sir Harry's park, eventually broke down, leaving the C.P.R.E. to battle in vain against a rising tide of sanitary but otherwise unsatisfactory suburbs.

Everything is now in the melting pot and was in the melting pot even before Goering and our Government got to work clearing sites and promising reconstruction. The forces which obliterated the old pattern of our landscape (and aerial warfare is merely the last of these) will obliterate any new pattern we may make, however nice the lines look on paper, unless those very same forces are taken into account and provided for. Cars for instance, tractors, factories and electricity; free education, physical training and a general demand for milk and fresh vegetables are all new. New at any rate compared with the landscape we have inherited. They mean new ways of building, a new round of activities, and a new relationship between all the bits and pieces. How badly they have been fitted into the old framework is a story best told in pictures.

In the JOURNAL for next week, which incidentally appears on the third Christmas day of the war, the story of the land will be told, mostly in pictures, but with just enough text to explain what the pictures are about. How much of it can be retained, how much must and should be changed, is a problem to be discussed during any slack moments we may be allowed in the year 1942. For whatever alarms and

excursions the year—and the war—hold in store for us, the basic problem of our unhappy age remains the same. The war is indeed but one facet of the problem of adjusting machine power to the kind of life we are wishing on ourselves. To the reader of this JOURNAL there will of course be nothing new in all this. But he is being asked for once to act as middleman: to treat himself as one who has a responsibility to educate the public in the real issues which are at stake in the thing called Reconstruction. And the JOURNAL has used the accident of a Christmas issue to carry out the kind of popular exposition which might be useful to him. For this departure from the strait path of professional journalism indulgence is sought beforehand on the score that Christmas is Christmas.



The Architects' Journal
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NOTES & TOPICS

"... FINISH THE JOB"

ANY POSTER ON A WAR BUILDING SITE

THE war building programme began with muddles which may have been excusable. It would be a pity if it ended in muddles which would at least appear inexcusable. There seems to be danger of it ending just like that.

At the end of October—so the story runs—some shrewd person counted up how many men and women would be needed to staff all the war factories and other war buildings which were then under construction. The magnitude of the total disconcerted him considerably, and the shock was transmitted in double-quick time to all building Ministries.

That the shock should have occurred

at all may seem queer to those who have presumed a close liaison during the past year between the Ministries of Labour and Building. But apart from that, the position seems to have a bright side and the action needed to be simple (i) To call upon every available person for war service; (ii) to decide that in future permission to build will only be granted for the most vital and carefully examined schemes; (iii) to reduce labour on less important works in hand but nevertheless to continue them all steadily to completion; these seem the obvious and the only rational remedies for building having set too hot a pace for building's clients.

The first remedy, as we are all aware, has already been adopted. Of the adoption of the second the world has hopes but no knowledge. It is to the necessity of the third course of action—the completion of works in hand—that I call Lord Reith's particular attention.

It is reported that building Ministries have been instructed to cease work on a portion—in cases a considerable portion—of works in hand: It is reported that this portion is to be abandoned or (to use the standard euphuism) "indefinitely postponed."

Let us look for a moment at what will happen on the sites if this course of action is followed. British workmen, Mr. Bevin has just reminded us, are not marionettes. Since October the bonus system has been extended in order that building labour, already speeded up, should

be speeded up still more. Since October a new and iridescent series of posters have been plastered about all sites—bearing the legends *Back Them Up!* or *Help Britain Finish the Job!* Because of these things some operatives have done their best.

What will these men think, what will their slacker *confreres* say, when the product of their extra efforts is abandoned? What will munition-workers and local inhabitants say about and think about the war building administration as they daily pass and repass these half-built exemplars of ineptitude?

To put it mildly, building operatives will continue their labour on those portions of works which are not abandoned with only temperate enthusiasm. I hope that so unfortunate a course of action will be reconsidered—Japs or no Japs. New building schemes should and must be cut to the least possible number. The total building labour now employed on war building may have to be greatly reduced, and that which remains may have to be spread thickly in some places and thinly in many more, where the time for completion will have to be much extended. But to abandon, or even to suspend for six months, works on which buildings are well above ground would have a disastrous effect on building operatives.

POST-WAR PROBLEMS

Mr. Howard Robertson, who recently read a paper on "The Post-War Home" to the Royal Society of Arts, said: "Before production can be put into top gear designers must be satisfied that they are producing what people need and want, within the limits of post-war economy. So we come back as always to the sociological question."

Evidence in favour of a Central Research Body with powers to examine on fundamental questions affecting reconstruction continues to pile up, but still we have no machinery beyond an interdepartmental committee of three. Other points made by Mr. Robertson in his excellent paper strengthen the case. The principles of home design, he



WASTE PAPER

The country's need for waste paper is as urgent and pressing as ever. It is wanted for making nearly every kind of munitions, and on these the safety of everyone of us depends. Have YOU done everything you possibly can to hunt out all YOUR waste paper and made sure that it is handed over for repulping? Have YOU gone through you plan chest, your file, your cupboards, your drawers, your collection of old drawings, specifications, bills of quantities, correspondence, etc.? And if you have religiously gone through the accumulation of years, are you going steadily on day after day, and week after week saving every available scrap? That is what the country wants from each one of us. Above Sir Edwin Lutyens is seen setting us all an example.

says, need looking into; the requirements of families, particularly of children, need to be analysed and the analysis needs to be carried beyond the home and to include every feature of their surroundings. Hardly a job for local authorities who possess no powers except those conferred by statute in so many words.

Methods of building need to be improved because "experience has shown that our flats and houses are not sound proof, that they are often flimsy, and that they are primitive in their heating, that they are rough and labour making in finish, that their windows are not draught tight . . . that more importance is attached officially to statistical dimensions (i.e. areas and cubes) than to actual utilisable space, and that the provision of equipment, particularly in the kitchen department . . .

is far below, let us say, American standards."

The Ministry of Works and Buildings, one hopes, will ultimately discover a way of making use of the Building Research Station to work out better methods of construction and appoint somebody to lay down what is sound minimum construction in revised by-laws. But it can scarcely be expected to decide how much utilisable space is needed in a bedroom or what is the best type of refrigerator - cum - larder - cum - store unit. These are questions for a central body to decide.

Another shrewd point made by Mr. Robertson is that after the war there will be large numbers of highly skilled workers in airplane, tank and other factories, who will be thrown out of employment unless steps are taken to prevent it. The plant employing them might well be turned over to manufacture sectional parts of houses. But, as Mr. Robertson says, the whole scheme demands research in a big and disinterested way. The R.I.B.A. has already got together with certain trade organizations and begun to work along these lines: There is no getting away from the fact that a central authority is needed to co-ordinate progress and to set terms of reference.

There are, moreover, problems in which no professional body or government department is directly concerned. Who, for instance, is likely to investigate the advantages of district heating? At present the position is this: The Ministry of Mines is interested in fuel economy, and the National Smoke Abatement Society exists to abolish a by-product of low temperature combustion. The cost of fuel affects householders, the cost of fire-grates, flues and chimney pots affects housing authorities, while the cost of district heating schemes would probably appear on the balance sheets of town planning authorities.* Which of these bodies is likely to undertake disinterested research in a big way?

ASTRAGAL

* Points from Mr. Robertson's paper are given on page 406.

In the

Ranks of Our Enemies

no less than in our own, propaganda for *Reconstruction* goes on. From time to time their more illuminating statements are quoted here for the benefit of those who take an interest in the architectural psychology

of

THE OTHER CAMP

Footnote to Broadcast

MR. LEY, Reich Commissioner for Reconstruction, announced in a recent broadcast that every house in his new building schemes would have a refrigerator. The present cost of average refrigerators in Germany is about 500 Rm. A news item in *Der Angriff* (20.3.41) says that Dr. Ley has ordered the development of a People's Refrigerator to cost 50 Rm.

Broadcast to Italians in Italian: Rome.

"Between January 1 and March 31, 1941, the following rural buildings have been constructed in Italy: 562 new houses (*case coloniali*) accommodating 639 families, at a cost of over 32,000,000 lire; 114 houses were enlarged for the admission of further families, at an expense of over 4,000,000 lire; and 237 houses, accommodating 272 families, were repaired and enlarged, so as to give greater comfort, at a cost of over 13,000,000 lire.

"It is said that this is a war between two different types of civilization. In Rome and in Berlin constructive work is still being carried on; what a contrast to the position in England, where the ruling classes are making millions sterling out of the blood of the people!"

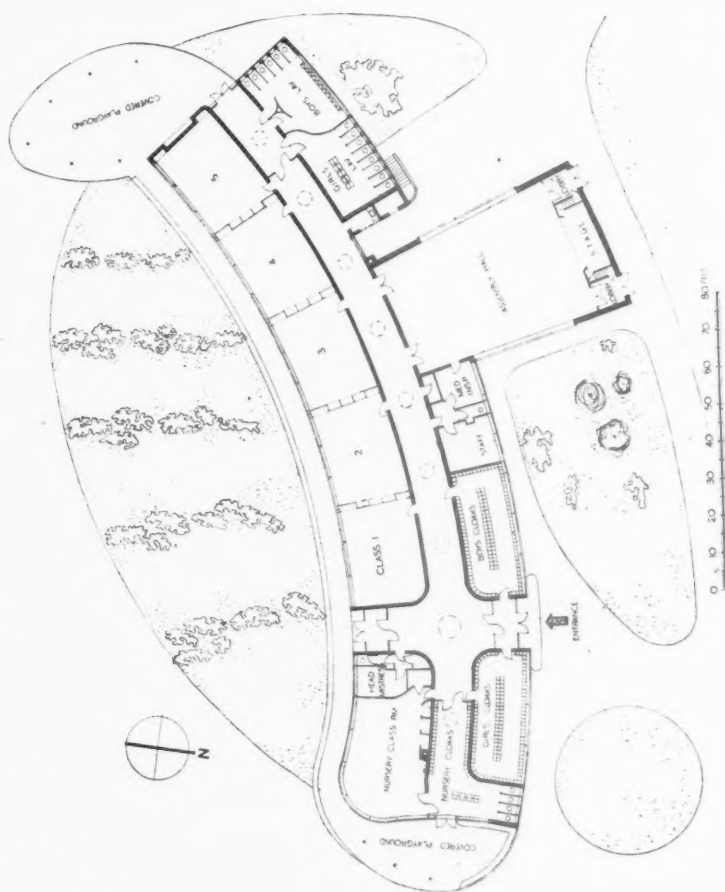
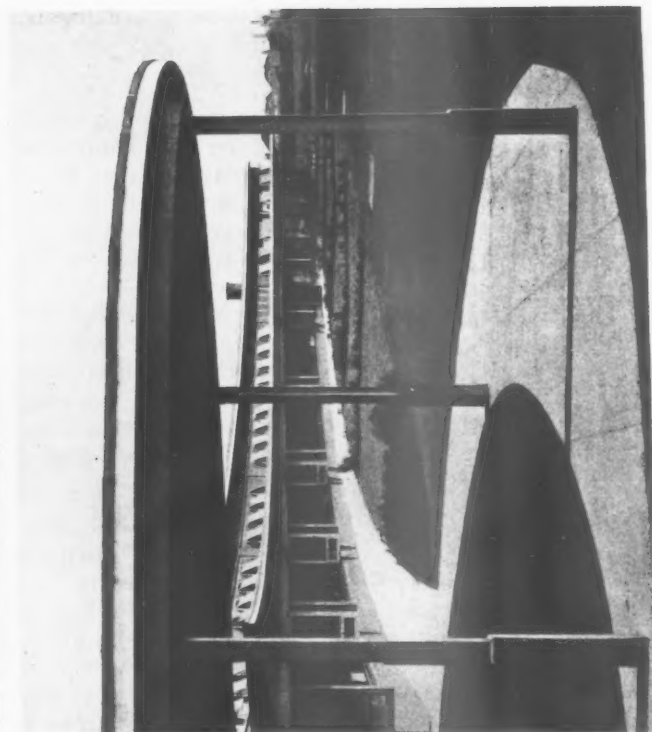
News Item: Stampa, Turin.

"Two million marks have been appropriated to be spent over a period of 25 years, for the post-war reconstruction of Hamburg alone. The town will, in fact, change its aspect; when shipping on the Elbe is resumed, Germans and foreigners will no longer see fields and gardens, but buildings which will immediately reveal the commercial and industrial power of the city. In the centre of the town a skyscraper will be erected, on the top of which the emblem of the Third Reich will appear on four sides. The 'Palace of the People' will hold 50 thousand people, the neighbouring square 85 thousand, and an additional 15 thousand in the street leading to the Gauhaus. When demonstrations of exceptional importance take place, room will be available for an extra 200 thousand persons. The plaster models of New Hamburg's buildings are now ready; every day architects examine and improve the scheme. In their spare time they build air raid shelters."

Conditional Cautious Allocation

News Item: *Algemeen Handelsblad*, Amsterdam.

"The Commissioner for reconstruction (Dr. Ringers) has announced that materials have been allotted for the construction of 4,330 houses in Rotterdam. The problem, however, is not solved by taking this measure. The allotting of the materials does not mean that they are available, nor does it determine when they will be. The delivery of materials for 1,000 houses, that had been put out to tender before the war, took seven months. Work on these is now in progress."



SCHOOLS

AT CASTLEFORD, YORKSHIRE
DESIGNED BY OLIVER HILL

GENERAL AND SITE—This infants' school, built for the West Riding County Council, is at Whitwood Mere, near Castleford, which lies less than ten miles east of Leeds. That part of Yorkshire has preserved little of its natural beauties. It is a featureless country bounded to the north by the river Aire and on all sides by mine shafts and factory chimneys. The architect therefore shaped the building so that it should stand on its own as a configuration independent of the character of the countryside around, though in an attitude which, thanks to the sweeping convex curve towards the south, has nothing forbidding.

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERNAL FINISHES

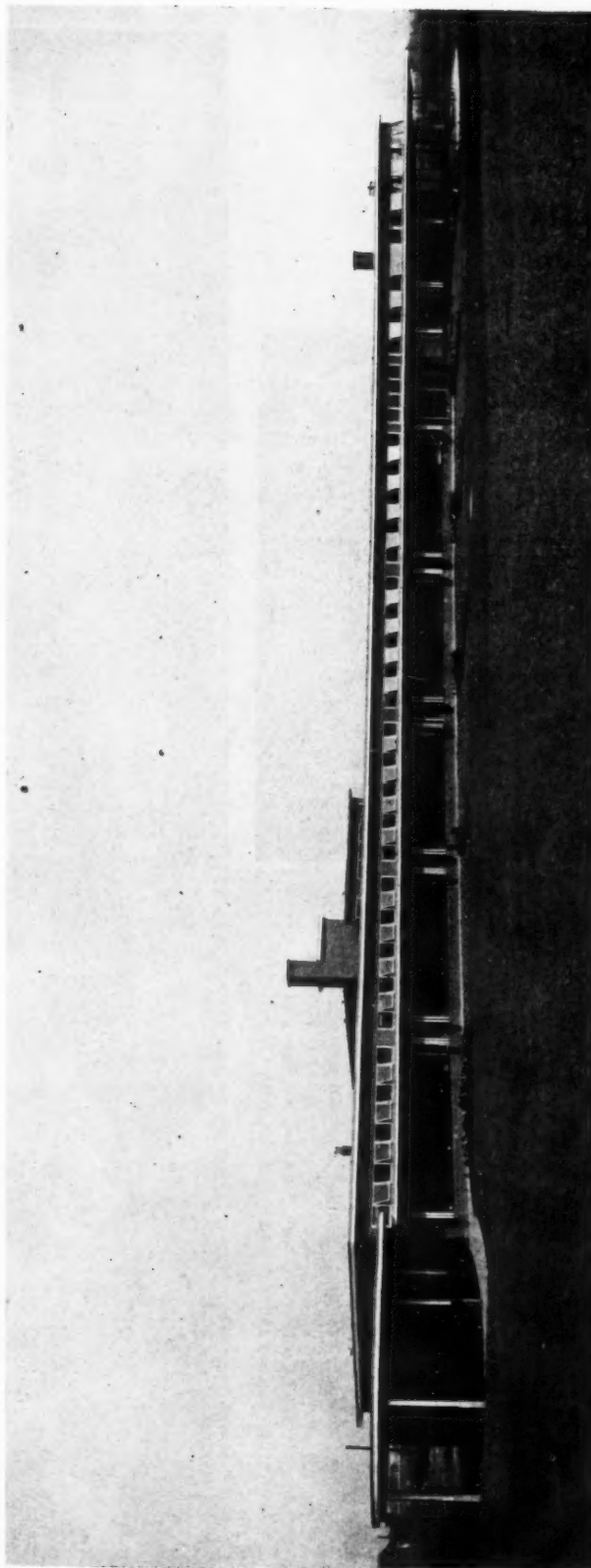
—Brick. The convex north wall is faced with rectangular jade green faience slabs incised with a long frieze (executed by John Skeaping) of life-size galloping animals. Main entrance doors are glazed and the classrooms have folding and sliding windows which can be opened full width. Teak cills are so low that

children can look out over them and climb on to the terrace. The covered nursery play terrace has a protecting wall of glass bricks towards the north. Seats are provided along the sheltered west and north walls.

PLAN—All the classrooms face south, five for the infants and one, separated from the others by the exits toward the garden and the headmistress's office, for the nursery class. A shallow terrace runs in front of all these rooms and opens out at the west and east ends into covered playing areas of free parabolic shapes. The entrance is placed asymmetrically, to stress the main functional division of the school. On its right are the infants' classrooms, on its left the self-contained nursery department. A corridor, with circular-domed skylights, runs right through the building, dividing the classrooms on the south from cloakrooms, lavatories, the main entrance and the assembly hall on the north.



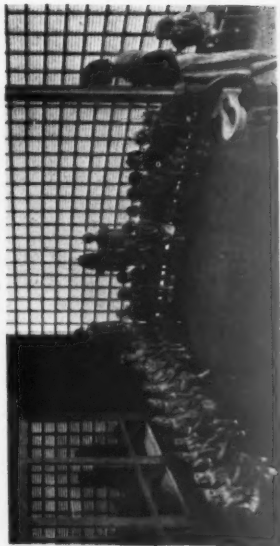
Above, the entrance side facing north with the assembly hall at the back. A frieze of incised life-sized animals runs along the whole length of this part of the façade. It is the work of John Skeaping. Below, a general view with the shallow terrace in front of the classrooms, the covered play terraces on the left and the right and the slightly raised assembly hall at the back. Facing page: two views of the south terrace looking east (top) and west.

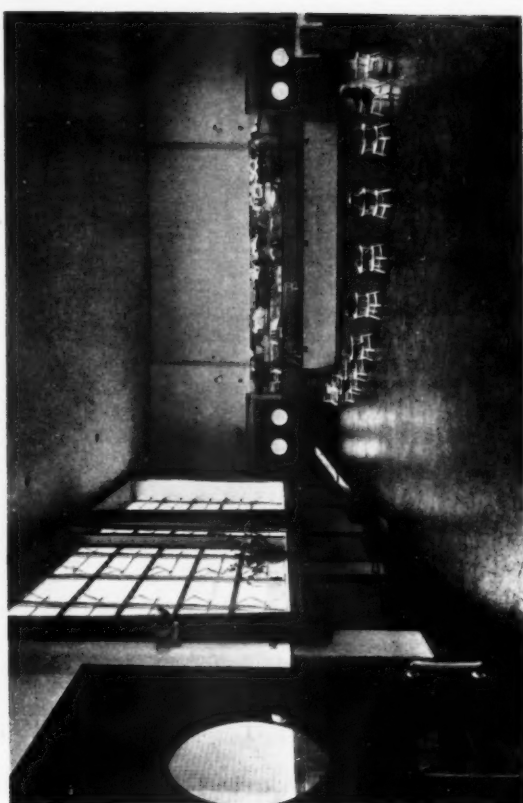
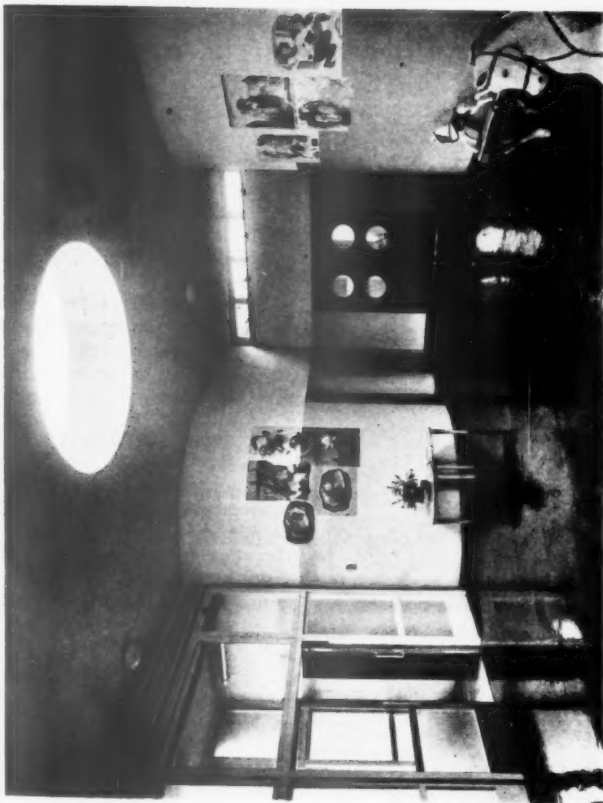
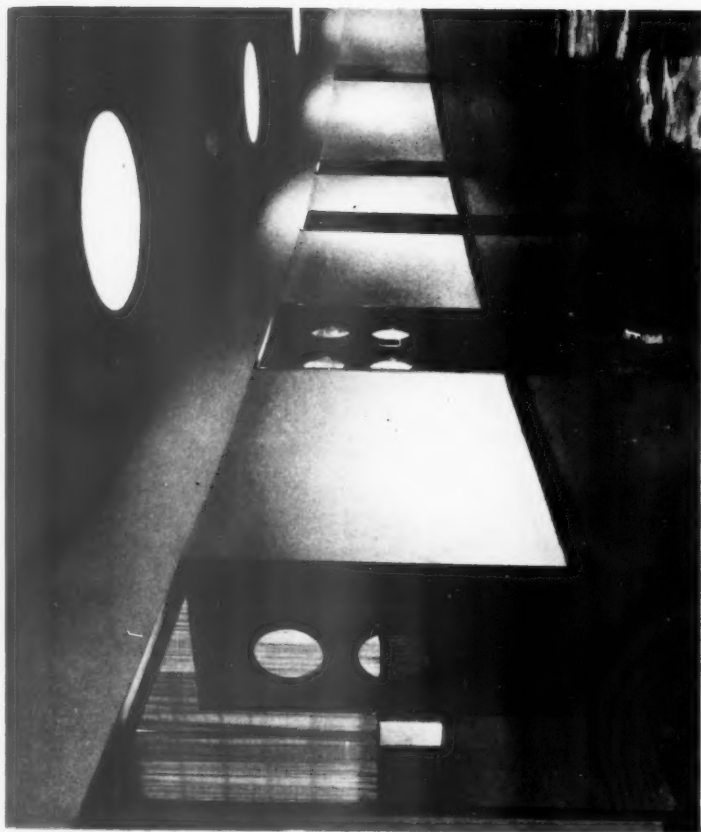


SCHOOL AT CASTLEFORD, YORKSHIRE. BY OLIVER HILL

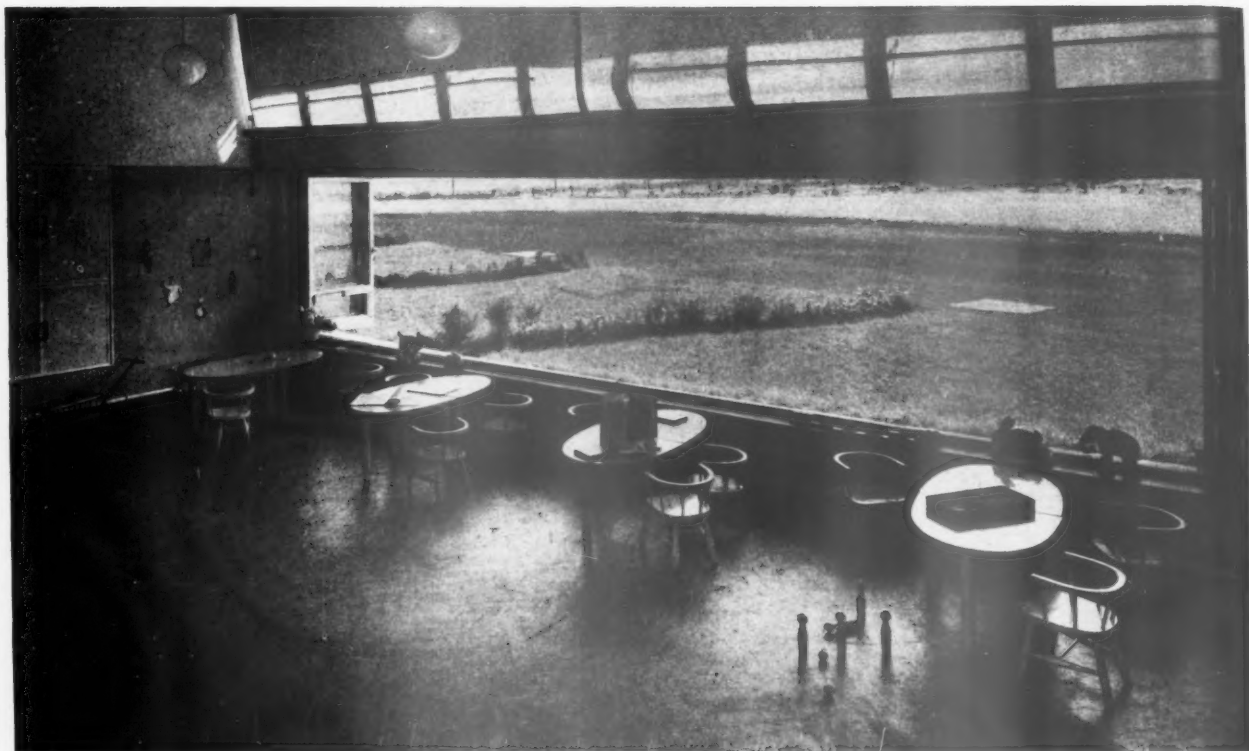
INTERNAL FINISHES—No room has all walls in the same colour. The strongest scheme is used for the corridor. Here, one wall is tan, the other buttercup yellow and white. All dadoes are washable to beyond finger height. Those in the classrooms are lightly mottled linoleum, on which posters and cut-outs can be pinned at children's eye level. The same linoleum, in contrasting colours, is carried over the flush-fronted

built-in cupboards. The hinged and reversible blackboards are in effect yellow; the chalk used being pale blue. In the assembly hall the decorative frieze of posters behind the stage was executed specially for the school by the pupils of an adjoining senior school. The doors throughout are flush, faced with oiled teak. The floors are laid throughout with polished cork tiles and the floors of the cloaks and lavatories with encaustic tiles.





Facing page : Top, a lesson in the sheltered north-east corner of the covered play area of the nursery department ; and the nursery classroom. Left, top, the entrance hall which is planned in the shape of a Greek cross with rounded corners ; and the assembly hall with the raised stage at the back. Above, the corridor, with its domed skylights.



Above, one of the classrooms with sliding and folding window and free arrangement of furniture. Left, the nursery lavatories.

The general contractors were Paul Rhodes, Ltd. ; consulting engineers, B. L. Hurst & Price ; quantity surveyors, Grimwade & Ainsley ; electrical and heating engineer, H. A. Sandford. For list of sub-contractors and suppliers, see page xxvi.

SCHOOL AT CASTLEFORD, YORKSHIRE

D E S I G N E D B Y O L I V E R H I L L



LETTERS

G. L. GREAVES

B.I.N.C. v. REITH

SIR,—Had the writer of the leading article B.I.N.C. v. Reith been the Minister of Works and Buildings himself, he could hardly have sprung to the defence of the Ministry with greater alacrity. This is surprising, as the "slashing attack" of which he speaks (in the Building Industries Survey) was directed more generally against Government policy than against the Ministry of Works and Buildings. Indeed the very heading itself is, in my opinion, misleading because the main complaint is against a lack of co-ordination of the building activities of the various government departments concerned in war building which arises primarily from the terms of reference from Parliament to Lord Reith. Under these he could only ask the other building departments to co-operate but had no power to compel them. Reading between the lines, I should imagine that, particularly in the cases of the older services, this concentration was not favoured, and perhaps where there were long standing and efficient departments dealing with rather specialized problems and doing their work extremely well, as I know from personal experience of one of them, this would not be surprising.

The suggestion that B.I.N.C. "claims to represent the building industry" would seem to arise from another source than the article in the latest "Survey," but, as I understand it, B.I.N.C. claims rather to be the most representative body concerned with the building industry. Lord Reith caused enquiries to be made on three lines, first, whether an extension to B.I.N.C.

would constitute a representative council; secondly, if amendments to B.I.N.C.'s constitution were desirable to the same end; or, thirdly, if an entirely new body should be formed.

B.I.N.C. would appear not to have filled the bill on three counts, firstly, because it was without the participation of the civil engineering contractors; secondly, because it did not fully represent the whole of the builders; and, thirdly, because it did represent certain allied trades. As to the first two of these, the fault scarcely lay with B.I.N.C., which was ready to welcome these extensions, and in any event official recognition would doubtless have removed these disabilities, whilst as to the third, I am sure this difficulty, if such indeed it is, could be overcome.

But despite these so-called defects, B.I.N.C. was at least a more representative body than any other and a thousand times more so than this decidedly undemocratic Central Council for Works and Buildings, whose members are neither responsible to, nor representative of, any interests in the industry and who, therefore, whatever advice they tender, cannot be called to account except as individuals.

Turning to building organization generally, the Survey rightly says "the building industries as a whole and in their great corporate capacity have not yet even been asked to organize

themselves upon a wartime basis," and in fact there is a grave tendency for the building departments, and particularly the Ministry of Works and Buildings, to enter into direct building organization. I believe this to be an entirely erroneous conception of their functions and contrary to the will and wish of Parliament. (Vide Lord Perry's recent booklet "Beware Bureaucracy.") As I see it the building departments should stand in the relationship of clients to the building industry, which should then be encouraged to organize itself for the programme of building determined for it by the Government.

It is always a pleasant pastime to indulge in "I told you so," but I wrote before ever this new Ministry was conceived officially that "there is a very real danger that if the industry has not a plan of its own over which it can exercise influence and control, the Government may bring into being, without reference to the industry at all, its own scheme, which would probably turn out to be a major calamity." (September 6, 1940.) I fear we are now drifting that way.

It is easy to be critical without being constructive, but I have actively advocated for nearly two years a system of local building councils linked to a central council such as B.I.N.C., and you were sufficiently convinced of the justice of these ideas to give me the welcome backing of three leading articles. Astragal returns to these



The next number of this journal will be a

CHRISTMAS ISSUE

published on Christmas Day, Thursday, December 25, 1941.

*It will be devoted to a subject which the Journal
in collaboration with the Housing Centre presents*

under the title

YOUR INHERITANCE

ideas, but circumstances have changed and modification is required. I think he has overlooked a vital factor, namely, that the industry is facing at present an inevitable reduction of its size through calls on its man power for the forces and munitions and the decline in direct war building. It follows that some, and perhaps many, of its present eighty-six thousand-odd firms will go. It should be our concern to see how best in the national interest this concentration shall be achieved. But a word of warning first in regard to the figures of the July census. These are a record of the industry how, after two years of war, and must not be confused with normal conditions. They may even be considered as an indictment of Government policy, or lack of policy, toward the industry in those two years. For I believe, though there is no way of proving this, that the "20-99" class has been tremendously reduced and the "100 and over" compensatingly increased particularly in relation to the figures of "total employed." Nor should the "0-19" class be accepted as all builders without the closest scrutiny, for public works departments, maintenance departments and even undertakers may well be included.

My present feelings in this matter are that the local building councils should still be set up on the triumvirate of architects, employers and men, but that building contractors should be in three categories:—

- "A" Large contractors capable of undertaking the largest works.
- "B" Medium contractors individually capable of undertaking works on a varying scale according to locality, and collectively capable of carrying through large contracts in their own areas.
- "C" Small contractors for repairs or grouped for minor contracts.

All contractors should be assessed on their pre-war capacities and uniform percentage deductions applied to all after completion of current works actually in hand.

It is clear that the 80,000 smallest firms must merge or disappear, and their proprietors must ultimately face the alternatives of either losing their businesses and becoming, where possible, tradesmen again, or joining up with similar small firms and running their jobs as working partners. The industry as revealed by the census must have a glut of managers that cannot be carried on a reducing market.

If the work for the Government does not justify the 1,200 largest firms, there must be no preferential treatment of them, and those which it may be found are primarily financial holding companies contributing little or nothing to the training of tradesmen should be first closed in the general interest.

Lastly, there is the medium class, or what may be termed the backbone of the industry. It may be said that they cannot amalgamate for the larger works successfully. We in Staffordshire now know differently, and by coincidence in that same "Survey" is an account of a co-operate effort in which our theories have been tested in practice. As a prime mover in this modesty forbids a eulogy, but facts cannot be gainsaid and twenty building firms with four civil engineering firms have carried through, or nearly so, on two sites work to a total value of about three-quarters of a million since the beginning of April. Progress and quality will, in my opinion, stand comparison at least with similar work elsewhere and usually with advantage. More important still, closer contact has produced greater return per man-hour than the present normal.

The Ministry of Works and Buildings scheme, known as the Builders' Emergency Organization, is really an attempt to work locally, but in view of the experience in Staffordshire I fear the exclusion of architects will be against efficiency. For the contractors themselves would be the first to admit the contribution to smooth and efficient working and the assistance in settling inevitable differences on the sites which has been made by the resident architects on our schemes. In my view this would apply generally.

Finally, it is my belief that we architects, if we are to contribute our maximum effort to war building and reconstruction must offer our long and intimate experience of building to the industry, and must critically examine any schemes proposed for its organization from whatever source in the light of our knowledge. Where these are bad we must say so fearlessly, where good support unflinchingly.

C. L. GREAVES

Stoke-on-Trent.

IN PARLIAMENT

Sir Waldron Smithers asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works and Buildings whether he had considered the Report entitled War Time Building, which has been sent to him, published by the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants; and what action did he propose to take.

Mr. Hicks said he had and in response to their request the Association had been informed that representatives of the Ministry would be glad to discuss some points arising on the report with members of their Committee.

Mr. Davidson asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works and Buildings, if the standardisation of bricks was being considered by his department.

Mr. Hicks: Yes, Sir. After consultation with Government Departments, architects, building contractors, civil engineers, operatives and brickmakers, a recommendation was issued in June last to all Government Departments and other brick users to limit the types of bricks for construction purposes in England and Wales to those of a depth of 2½" and 2½", being types 2 and 3 of British Standard Specification. I have at present under consideration, in consultation with the interests concerned, the question of the steps that should be taken as regards the standardisation of bricks for construction purposes in Scotland.

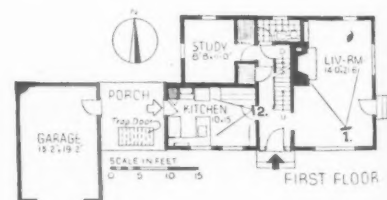
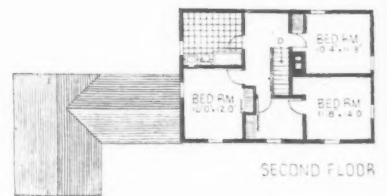
Mr. Bosson asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works and Buildings, whether a Country Planning Bill was likely to be brought in soon, so as to make it possible to study post-war town and country planning at the same time.

Mr. Hicks said that the importance of planning town and country together was fully appreciated and that this principle would be recognised in the forthcoming legislation.

THE COLON

Wood still plays an important part in the domestic architecture of the United States. On this and the facing page are two examples of recent timber houses which demonstrate that it requires little effort on the part of the designer to adapt the colonial style (fig. 1) to something that is obviously twentieth century. Fig. 1 shows 18th century Colonial as done by a "traditionalist" to-day. Fig. 2 shows an interpretation of exactly the same basic type by a modern American architect.

HOUSE AT



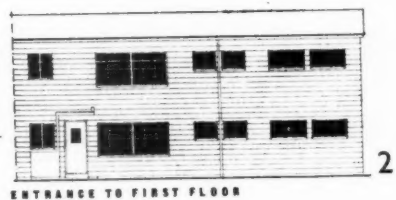
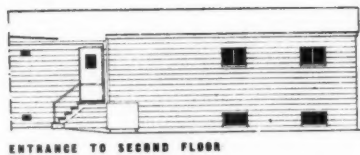
CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHES—
Exterior walls: cedar clapboards, paper, sheathing inside, studs. Floor: oak finish. Roof: cedar shingles. Flashings: zinc. Ducts: galvanized iron. Windows: sash, double-hung, wood.

PLAN—The standard centre hall plan has been used with the exception of the kitchen at the front and a study in place of the usual dining room. Provision is made for all but the most formal meals in the kitchen, which is divided into cooking and eating areas by a projecting sink.

COLONIAL STYLE — A LA MODE



BEDDINGTON: BY VAN GRACHT AND W. H. KILHAM 1 TRADITIONAL

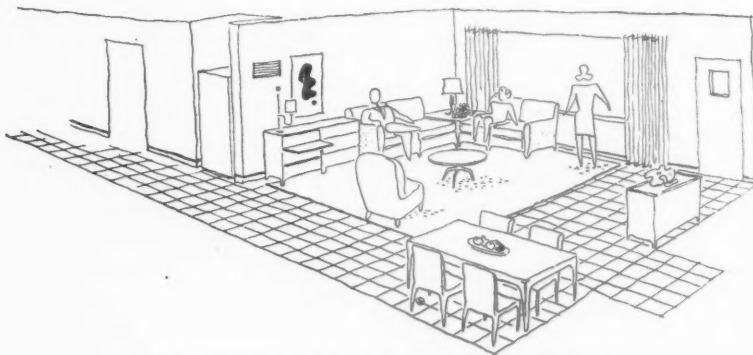


2



UNIT HOUSING: BY MITCHELL AND RITCHEY

2 MODERN

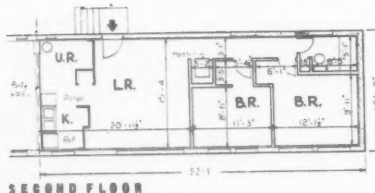


LIVING ROOM, LOOKING TOWARDS BEDROOM.

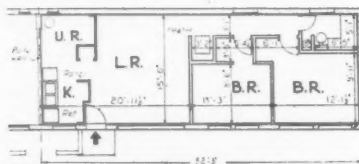
On this page are reproduced sketch and plans of the unit housing scheme, elevations of which are printed overleaf.

Units of one, two and three bedrooms are provided, all on a single floor and with similar units above or below; entrance for the second-floor family being by a stoop from the high grade at the back. All of the plans are basically one room deep, an arrangement dictated in this instance by the fact that the first floor apartments are partly below grade on one side. In all of the plans, the portion in both sides of the party wall, including the entrance, utility room, kitchen, and one side of the living room is identical. One and two bedroom units are arranged with the rooms in a line, with only the bathroom at the back, against the retaining wall. Three-bedroom apartments are placed on the second floor, and are similar to the two-bedroom units below except for the additional bedroom, which is projected out over the high grade at the back and end of the building. Walls are cinder concrete blocks, floors wood and concrete, windows steel.

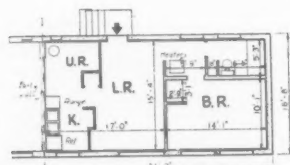
Illustrations are reproduced from
"The Architectural Forum."



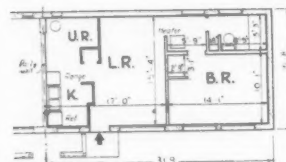
SECOND FLOOR



TWO STORY, 2-BEDROOM UNITS



SECOND FLOOR



TWO STORY, 1-BEDROOM UNITS

THE CONTRIBUTORY INDUSTRIES

Following are extracts from a lecture entitled "The Contributory Industries: What are they, and How can they help Re-employment?" read recently by Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A. at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts.

In a normal building year, just prior to the war, the annual output of the building industry in the form of completed building work was somewhere in the nature of £425 million. Of this sum, about £300 million was spent on domestic buildings. That shows the very important role which domestic building plays in the national economy. Building is the second largest activity in this country, agriculture being the first. But building is the largest male-employing industry. This factor of male employment is significant in the sense that the industry covers probably the highest family rate of any industry. It employs annually some 1,450,000 workpeople, exclusive of the ancillary trades dependent in greater or less measures on it, which employs perhaps another 1,550,000. So it is easy to see the force of the belief, long held in the United States, and in pre-war Europe, that building is a key economic and social factor, and that *quand le bâtiment marche, toute marche*. . . .

. . . Before the equipment of the home, and the industries supplying it, can get under way, we have to be satisfied that the principles of home design are right. Domestic architecture has been concentrated upon by such a number of first-class brains that it would appear almost impossible that there should be a field for further research. But, actually, there is still a lot to be determined, both as to types and equipment. Can it be said for instance, that the requirements for living of families have been fully analysed and met? Take the question of children; the child is entitled to its own space, to provision for playing, study and privacy. As children grow up, the need for privacy increases. The parents have their own demands. Their bedrooms should offer privacy and quiet, and convenience of planning, and they should be sound-proof. Bathrooms in some homes may be bathrooms only. But in others, they may be expanded into utility rooms, where light household washing can be done.

That may shock some people, but it is what a lot of working women would like. And if they like and get that, perhaps after all the bathroom will end up by being on the ground floor and not upstairs. "Retrograde," some may say. But if there is argument only over such points as these, it only goes to show that further research is wanted. At any rate, experience does show that

UNIT HOUSING

DESIGNED BY JAMES A. MITCHELL
AND DAHLEN K. RITCHEY

our flats and houses are not sound-proof, that they are often flimsy, that they are primitive in their heating, that they are rough and labour-making in finish, that their windows are not draught-tight, that their storage and cupboard space is insufficient, that more importance is attached officially to statistical dimensions (i.e., areas and cubes) than to actual utilisable space, and that the provision of equipment, particularly in the kitchen department, has remained largely stationary during the past years, and is very much below, let us say, American standards.

It is easy to criticise. The main reason why the standards are low is that it is uneconomic to make them better. The average pay envelope will not run to a thoroughly well-equipped home, which must be subsidised or otherwise carried on the back of the ratepayer. That is a matter for Government policy, but a vital one.

A partial and technical answer is provided by research into more economic methods of building and equipment; but it must be realized that it is not a complete one. The shell of a house represents, say, 40 per cent. of its cost. The equipment, cost of land, and other charges, all go to make up the rest. Most improvements commonly suggested to-day are in the direction of better standards of building and finishing, the provision of more and more useful devices. They all go to increase the cost. If present-day economics prevail and worsen, only the wealthy will be able to afford what modern technique can offer. This is a big and separate problem. . . .

. . . Let us end as we began, by statistics. After the war some 3,000,000 people, amounting to nearly 25 per cent. of the insured population, are going to be dependent on building. It is worth while taking trouble to prepare for them.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

At a recent meeting of the Chemical Divisional Council of the B.S.I., Dr. E. F. Armstrong, F.R.S., who has been Chairman of the Divisional Council since its formation some ten years ago, retired from the Chairmanship and Mr. Roger Duncalfe, President of the A.B.C.M., was appointed to succeed him.

Dr. Armstrong has for some time desired to be relieved of the Chairmanship, particularly as he is fully occupied at the present time as Chemical Adviser to the Ministry of Home Security.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

Following Members have been elected: *Studentship*.—George Edward Baylis, of Birmingham, Robert Lowry Coulson, of Billingham, Co. Durham, George Albert Farrow, of Sidcup, Kent, Alfred Wallace Gould, of Slough, Bucks., Peter Frederick Green, of West

Tilbury, Essex, Arnold William Hendry, B.Sc., of Glasgow, Kevin Hill, of Bury, Lancs., John Henry Howlett, of Norwich, John Thornton, of Redcar, Yorks., John Havelock Thornton, of Longton, Lancs. *Graduateship*.—Philip Arthur Bays, B.Sc., of Peterborough, Thomas Rowland Boscow, of Lowton, Lancs., John Delwyn Jones, B.Sc., of Corsham, Wilts., Martin Charles Privett, B.Sc., of Fareham, Hants., Kshitindra Nath Sen, B.Sc., of Birmingham, Robert Williams, of Manchester.

Associate Members.—Sadashiv Raghuvir Bhise, of Edinburgh, Reginald George Ryman, of Carshalton Beeches, Surrey, Namasivayam Arumugam Vaitialingam, of London.

Associateship.—John Laurence Fear, F.S.I., of St. Albans, Herts.

Memberships.—Ernest Bealing, of Melksham, Wilts., Edward Cornock, of Clydebank, Geoffrey Robert Palmer, of Sanderstead, Surrey, William Phillips, M.Eng., A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E., of Birmingham, Percy Walter Wallington Pope, of Elgin, Morayshire, Thomas William Street, of London.

*Transfer from Studentship.

†Re-admission.

‡Transfer from Associate Membership.

§Passed Associate Membership Examination.

★ *CAN the possessor of a leasehold ground rent (irrespective of the number of years to run) be considered under the War Damage Act as having a proprietary interest in any building erected on the land leased?* - - - - -

Q 846

★ *DOES a perspective drawing commissioned by an architect of a building designed by himself remain the copyright of the renderer or the architect?* -

Q 849

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 to—

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

45 THE AVENUE,
CHEAM, SURREY

Telephone: VIGILANT 0087

Q 844

ARCHITECT, SUFFOLK.—A DWELLING HOUSE erected before Building By-laws were adopted in an Urban Town, has been DAMAGED BY A H.E. BOMB. In the back single storey, consisting of scullery and offices, parts of the walls must be rebuilt. The walls are 4½ inches with no damp course.

When repairing the damage can the local authorities enforce their by-laws by having the walls rebuilt in 9-inch brickwork (as their by-laws) instead of in 4½ inch as before.

Only parts of the walls need be rebuilt and in doing this damp course will be inserted as far as possible.

The building before the damage was satisfactory with no damp showing.

There is nothing in emergency legislation to free an owner from the responsibility of building in accordance with building by-laws. Should compensation take the form of a Cost of Works payment, as seems probable from your description, there is no doubt that you would be allowed the proper cost of reinstating in the manner necessitated by the by-law.

It is obvious that the local authorities could not call upon you to rebuild the whole of the wall in accordance with the by-laws merely because a minor portion is damaged.

Each case must be decided on its merits; if you are liable to receive a Cost of Works payment, there seems no reason why you should object to the ruling of your local authority.

Q 845

ENQUIRER, CHESHIRE.—I am interested in the ALL WELDED DIAGONAL

GRID applied to plane and spatial structures. The authors are Messrs. A. H. Pandya & R. J. Fowler, Ltd., Engineers, Diagrid Structures, London.

1. On what basis have the above drawn up their patent and to what extent is it covered, if at all, and under what licence is it fabricated?

2. Can you also give me information on the insulation and thermal and physical properties of Rockwool and the process of manufacture.

1. The Diagrid system is fabricated by Messrs. Diagrid Structures, Ltd., of 6, Collingham Gardens, London, S.W.5, who are also the holders of the patents—Nos. 363154 and 457922. We understand that A. H. Pandya & R. J. Fowler are employed by the firm.

You could find out the exact nature of the patents from the Patent Office, but Messrs. Diagrid Structures, Ltd., will probably give you all the information you want.

2. Quoting from "Specification," 1941, Rockwool is a "white fibrous material developed specially for acoustic purposes from argillaceous limestone." Further (from the same source) it is "inert, incombustible and vermin proof."

Sound absorption coefficients are not given by the manufacturers as the product is made in different forms, i.e., loose wools and blankets of varying thickness.

We suggest you get in touch with Messrs. Johns-Manville & Co., Ltd., Artillery House, Artillery Row, London, S.W.1, who manufacture the material.

Q 846

ENQUIRER, SURREY.—Can the possessor of a **LEASEHOLD GROUND RENT** (irrespective of the number of years to run) be considered under the War Damage Act as having a proprietary interest in any building erected on the land leased and be called on to bear any proportion of the contribution for which the freeholder of the ground rent and not the leaseholder is liable.

A leaseholder does have a proprietary interest in a building under the War Damage Act.

The owner of the whole of the property on January last (i.e., of the interest which carries the right to possession of the whole), is called the direct contributor and he is liable to pay the instalment for that year.

The direct contributor has the right to be indemnified as to part of the instalment by such other persons as owned (on January 1) proprietary interests in the property, i.e., land-

lords or tenants of the direct contributor. The latter are called indirect contributors.

The Fourth Schedule of the Act determines the various liabilities of the contributors.

In the table at the end of the Fourth Schedule, you will see that the landlord may be liable for as little as 10 per cent. if the unexpired term is over fifty years, and the rent is less than one-quarter of the value, and as much as 97½ per cent. if the unexpired term is less than five years and the rent is three-quarters or more of the value.

Q 847

ENQUIRER, STAFFORDSHIRE.—With reference to the answer to Q. 801 in your issue for October 2 regarding **CLAIMS FOR BROKEN GLASS** of less value than £5.

What is the position when the local authority does first aid repairs except replacement of broken and/or cracked glass. Can the owner claim for the cost of subsequent replacement whatever the value?

Where a local authority replaces broken or cracked glass in first aid repairs, the cost is met by the War Damage Commission however small the amount, even though that is the only damage.

Where first aid and subsequent permanent repairs done by the local authority do not fully reinstate the damaged property to the condition in which it was before the damage occurred, can the owner claim for the remaining work (generally decoration and minor matters) if the value is less than £5.

Owners who sent in a claim on Form V.O.W.1 are now receiving Claim Form C2/V to fill in and return, no claim being necessary if the local authority has done the repairs. One would have expected the inclusion of a form of certificate to be signed and returned by the owner stating that the work had been satisfactorily completed by the local authority.

What precautions are taken by the War Damage Commission to see that claims for additional work are genuine, and that the work actually has been done.

1. According to Clause II of the War Damage Act, 1941, the Commission shall not entertain a claim by any person if the total cost of executing work incurred by him is less than £5. The position is, therefore, that the owner can only claim for reinstatement if the cost to himself (excluding any costs borne by the local authority) is £5 or more.

2. It is not necessary for the owner to sign a certificate stating that work

has been satisfactorily completed by the local authority as provision is made for him to give particulars of all work which has not been satisfactorily completed, in Form C2/V. The paragraph is as follows:—

(2) PARTICULARS OF WORK NOT YET DONE.

- (a) What is the estimated approximate cost at present day prices of reinstating property in the form in which it was immediately before the damage? £.....
- (b) Give brief statement of such works as will be necessary.

3. The precautions taken by the War Damage Commission to see that claims for work are genuine, include the production of a builder's account showing reasonable particulars of the work carried out, including time and materials used and a signed statement, either from the builder or the architect, to the effect that the work was for the repair of war damage. Incidentally, all accounts for materials supplied have to show the address of the property and the date.

Q 848

ENQUIRER, YORKSHIRE.—We will be obliged if you can let us have the addresses of the head offices of the following:—National Federation of Ironmongers; National Federation of Builders Merchants; Federation of Hardware Factors; Builders Merchants Alliance; Builders and Plumbers Merchants Association; Builders Federation of Plumbers Merchants.

National Federation of Ironmongers, Ruskin Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

National Federation of Builders Merchants, 52-54, High Holborn House, London, W.C.1.

Federation of Hardware Factors, 95, New Street, Birmingham, 2.

Builders Merchants Alliance, Temporary Address: Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.1.

Builders and Plumbers Merchants Association, 38-39, Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

Builders Federation of Plumbers Merchants, 70, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

Q 849

ARCHITECT, MIDDLESEX.—Does a **PERSPECTIVE DRAWING** commissioned by an architect of a building designed by himself and paid for by that architect remain the **COPYRIGHT** of the renderer or the architect?

Is the architect entitled to give the drawing to other persons to use as they choose, e.g., as an illustration in a non-technical book or for publicity purposes, without gaining the permission of the renderer or making proper acknowledgments.

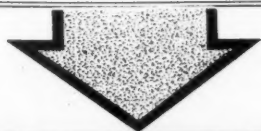
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literary and artistic work, and literary work includes maps, charts, plans, etc. "Original" according to Mr. K. E. Shelley, K.C. (see reference below) means "merely that the work must be the product of the brain of the author, and not a mere copy of some already existing work."

We are of the opinion that copyright might subsist in a perspective drawing or rendering and that this would not be affected by the fact that the perspective was prepared from plans in which a separate copyright subsists. Provided the author of the perspective was not under a contract of service, and the work was not done in the ordinary course of his employment, we consider that he would be the owner of the copyright, and that the architect would infringe the copyright if he caused it to be reproduced without consent.

It is quite possible that the R.I.B.A. has had some experience in the matter, and we suggest that you write to the Secretary. Alternatively, we refer you to the Copyright Act of 1911, and to "Architectural Copyright," an opinion given by Mr. K. E. Shelley, K.C., in the JOURNAL of the R.I.B.A. of September 12, 1938.

Q 850

ENQUIRER, SOMERSET.—*I am an architect ((A.R.I.B.A.), 33 years of age,*

employed ON WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

During the past eighteen months my work has been of an elementary character and often I have had nothing to do. In consequence I am anxious to obtain a fresh post, possibly with the Ministry of Works and Buildings so that my qualifications and experience may be used to the best advantage.

Is it within the scope of my present employers to prevent me obtaining a fresh post?

Under the restriction of Engagement Order, a technician engaged in work of National Importance should seek permission of his departmental chief or employer, before applying for another appointment, since before taking up the other appointment, the permission of the present employers will be necessary.

Q 851

ARCHITECT, LANCS.—*Can you give me the address of the MANUFACTURERS OF DURASTEEL, a material recommended for protection against incendiary bombs.*

The manufacturers of Durasteel are Messrs. Durasteel Roofs, Ltd., Oldfield Lane, Greenford, Middlesex. Telephone: Waxlow 1051.

THE BUILDING ILLUSTRATED

WHITWOOD MERE INFANTS' SCHOOL, CASTLEFORD, YORKS. (pages 398-402).

Architect, Oliver Hill; consulting engineers, B. L. Hurst & Price; quantity surveyors, Grimwade & Ainsley; electrical and heating engineer, H. A. Sandford. The general contractors were Paul Rhodes, Ltd. Among the sub-contractors and suppliers were the following: Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., structural steelwork; Carter & Co., Ltd., tiles; Cork Insulation and Asbestos Co., Ltd., cork; Burn Bros., Ltd., drains; Ruberoid, Ltd., roof covering; J. Gliksten & Son, Ltd., doors; Venesta, Ltd., plywood and veneer fittings; Robert Adams (Victor), Ltd., ironmongers; W. & R. Leggott, Ltd., ironmongery and window control gear (opening gear); E. Hill Aldam & Co., Ltd., ironmongery and window control gear (sliding folding gear); John Bolding & Son, Ltd., sanitary fittings; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., window control gear (ventilator shutters); Hailwood & Ackroyd Ltd., electrical installation; Troughton & Young, Ltd., electrical installation; Pearsons, Ltd., heating and ventilation; General Electric Co., Ltd., electric fires; Luxfer, Ltd., metal windows; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., glass concrete construction dome lights; John Ellis & Son, Ltd., "Emalux" special plaster; Granitese, Ltd., special plaster; Cellon, Ltd., paint; Manders, Ltd., distemper; Asbestos & Rubber Co., Ltd., lino, wall linings; Andrew Bentley, Ltd., blackboards; Backhouse Nurseries (York), Ltd., garden work; Grahams Nurseries, garden work.

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