

## GABRIEL'S CHARMING MASTERPIECE . . .

How perfectly, in the Little Trianon, did Gabriel express his age! His charming buildings have a delicacy that is all their own; they are the last word of the most civilised of peoples in their most exquisite mood; and they are an inspiration, for all time and to all architects. And not least to those whose task it will be to provide the architectural setting of the post-war world . . .

It is on this world that Celotex, makers of wallboards and acoustic tiles, have their eyes . . . believing that, on the material side, they have a part to play in it too.

# ASBESTOS WOOD

## *solves this problem*

Copy of a letter to: Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Trafford Park,  
Manchester.  
From: H. Wootton and Son Ltd., Builder's Merchants, Station Street,  
Bloxwich, Walsall. 8th August, 1942.

Dear Sirs,

Approximately two years ago your representative persuaded me to cover the Ceiling Joists (Bedroom) in the roof of my home with  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Asbestos Wood as a protection against Fire-Bombs.

During the night of 30th/31st July last hundreds of incendiaries were dropped by enemy aircraft in the vicinity of my home, and the next house, which to be on fire. I made an investigation of my home and the next house, which constitute a pair, and could not trace either Fire-Bombs or damage. Having no damage to my own home, I concentrated on helping to extinguish other incendiaries that were dangerous to other property. Twenty minutes later, I was told that a red glow had been seen in one of my bedrooms. Investigation found that an incendiary had fallen apparently behind the chimney, and with the use of the Stirrup Pump we extinguished the burning wood.

I made a thorough survey of damage in daylight and found that: The Fire-Bomb had struck the roof not behind the chimney, but up the roof about 6 ft. away, penetrated the tiles, fallen on the Asbestos Wood over the wardrobe in the best bedroom, this containing about £100 worth of dresses and coats, etc. The Fire-Bomb bounced across from the point of impact on the Asbestos Wood to behind the chimney in the roof, a distance of 6 ft. and there rested at the point where the Asbestos Wood joined the Chimney Breast. During the twenty minutes between the falling of the bomb and its discovery it had been burning merrily. When it was discovered it had burnt through the Asbestos and set fire at the end to one ceiling joist, the trimmer joist, one rafter and four tiling laths.

You can imagine the mess I should have had had I not inserted the Asbestos protection, for I had taken my wife and two children, before the raid commenced, into the Shelter in the garden, my neighbour having done the same, and he was helping with me on a house that was on fire 50 yards away. So both the houses were empty.

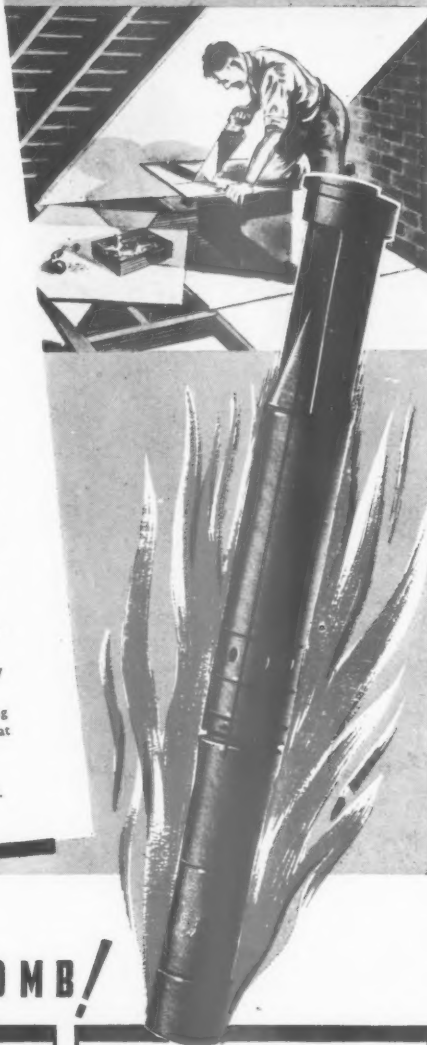
I estimate that the Asbestos Wood saved at least a damage of £200, if not the whole of my home, furniture as well, and possibly next door as well.

You see that the next time I see your representative I shall have to express my personal thanks to him for his advice.

Now to you for having made experiments in this direction of providing something that does give every person who uses it a fair chance against that terrible master FIRE, I say, Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) HAROLD WOOTTON.



## FIRE PROTECTION AGAINST THE INCENDIARY BOMB!

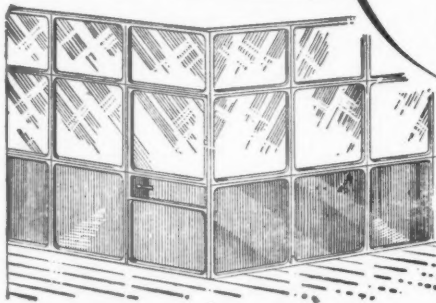
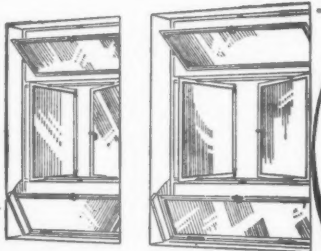
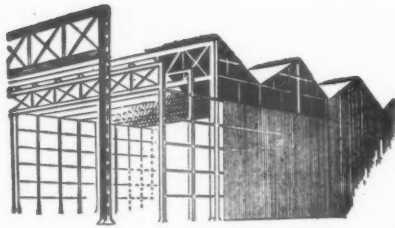
This is one of a series of advertisements designed to show how Asbestos-cement can help to solve an almost infinitely varied range of problems. At present, war-time needs have a monopoly of its service, but when peace comes the manufacturers look forward to extending further its usefulness.

**TURNERS  
ASBESTOS  
CEMENT  
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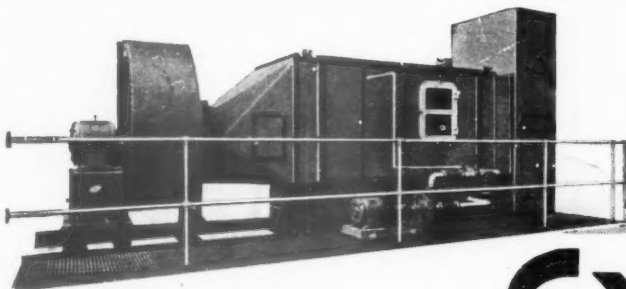
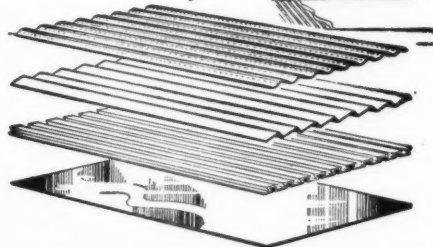
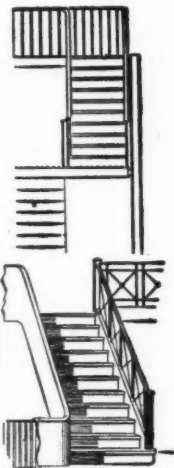
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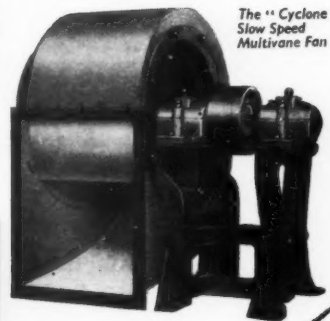
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Slow Speed  
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Wren, after the fire of 1666, had visions of a purer, cleaner, better London. Although petty officialdom and self-seeking merchants thwarted his dreams, many of his buildings were planned as he envisaged. Let us not commit the same crimes against the visionaries who desire to reconstruct Britain after the war. It must be a better land . . . the highest authorities in Britain and in the U.S.A. have determined that this shall be so.

Often courageous plans for a better world have been ruined in the past by the cost of pulling down before building up. This will not deter us this time.

A new world needs new methods and the latest science, air conditioning, will play its part in this new development when Peace comes . . . the Air Conditioning Division of Mellor-Bromley & Co. Ltd., through their intensive endeavour to give the utmost service to firms on vital production, may not have been able to contact you recently but when Peace comes . . . and it may come sooner than we expect . . . Mellor-Bromley will be able to offer to you a complete service employing the accrued experience of applying air conditioning to almost every type of industry.

**MELLOR BROMLEY & CO. LTD.** MINOTAUR WORKS  
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# THE ARCHITECTS'



## JOURNAL

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL  
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BUILDERS'  
JOURNAL AND THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE ARCHI-  
TECTURAL PRESS (PUBLISHERS OF THE ARCHITECTS'  
JOURNAL, THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, SPECI-  
FICATION, AND WHO'S WHO IN ARCHITECTURE)  
*War Address: 45 THE AVENUE, CHEAM, SURREY.*

\*

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*War Address: 45, The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey*  
TELEPHONE: VIGILANT 0087-9 (3 LINES)

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

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1942.

NUMBER 2500: VOLUME 96

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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.*



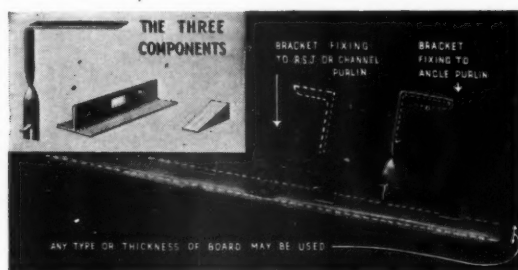
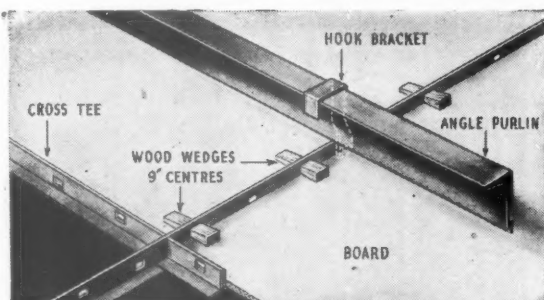
Patent No. 519406

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The Wallboard is secured to sherardised, pressed steel, slotted T-section by wedges. To the right are shown the methods of attaching the support to various forms of purlin.



Escalator Tunnel at St. John's Wood Underground Station. Architect: S. A. Heaps.



### 8 POINTS TO BE NOTED

1. Fixed to **UNDERSIDE** of purlins — steel or wood — covering unsightly hook bolts, clips, etc.
2. Assures the insulating value of air-space between roof and underside of purlins. No dust or dirt.
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4. No unsightly nail heads showing.
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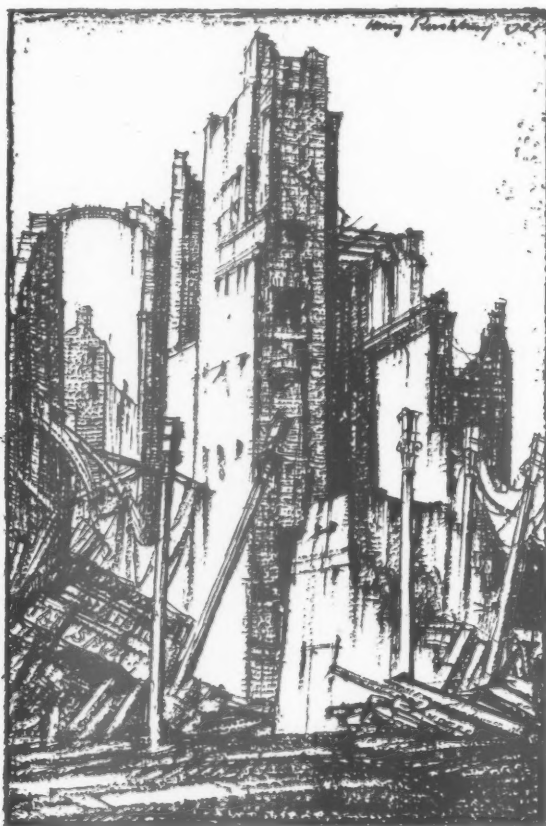
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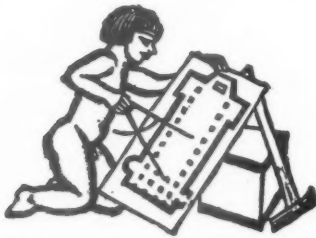
# CRITTALL WINDOWS



WHEN YOU  
REBUILD

THE CRITTALL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., 210 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1.

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. The subscription is £1 3s. 10d. per annum.

### from AN ARCHITECT'S *Commonplace Book*

Aesthetically, as well as from the practical point of view, the standing vehicle is a great incubus. More and more of the open spaces in the world's great cities are spoiled by the "cluttering" effect of masses of parked cars. Vehicles out of use ought to be out of sight. From the practical points of view, the matter is even more serious. First, standing vehicles beside a busy road unsight persons about to cross the carriageway, and deaths and injuries result. Secondly, they choke the traffic-flow. Thirdly, it is on roads where the value of ground space is highest that the standing vehicles are generally thickest. Traffic cannot be poured smoothly through a conduit the walls of which are irregular and jagged.

From *Town Planning and Road Traffic*, by H. Alker Tripp.

Though every news item is news to someone, it doesn't follow that all news has the same value for everyone. The stars are used to draw attention to the paragraphs which ought to interest every reader of the Journal.

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

★★ means important news, for reasons which may or may not be obvious.

Any paragraph marked with more than two stars is very hot news indeed.

## NEWS

Up to December 10 the War Damage Commission received claims for repayment in respect of repairs already carried out to about 1,100,000 ENEMY DAMAGED PROPERTIES by their owners or occupiers. Claims in respect of 1,000,000 of these properties have so far been paid (excluding payments on account) and the payments made now total over 36 million pounds. The commission has to be satisfied in each case that the amount claimed is reasonable

for the work done, and many claims involve, in addition to the checking of the builder's account, technical examination of the repaired building. The offices of the Commission have now been open for eighteen months. During recent months the weekly average of new claims received, on which payment is now due, subject to proper investigation, has equalled 10,000 properties per week. Unsettled claims represent 7 weeks output. In addition to these claims by individuals, repairs (first-aid or extended) have, as stated by the Minister of Health, been carried out by local authorities to 2½ million houses. The Commission repays to these local authorities the cost of this work, and these sums, together with certain payments on account to public utilities, make up the total of £86,500,000 given by the Chancellor. In the great majority of cases dealt with by the local authorities further work remains to be done to restore the premises to their pre-damage condition. Such further work has formed, or will form, the subject of a claim, or claims, on the Commission. Where work has been done and a claim made, the claim is included in the 1,100,000 mentioned above.

★

One of the WORLD'S MOST STRONGLY-BUILT POLICE STATIONS has been opened in Tottenham Court Road, London. It has been built to withstand a direct hit from a heavy bomb and made gas proof from top to bottom.

All important offices are in the basement and on the first and second floors, and the walls and floors have been so strengthened that it is reckoned the heaviest bomb could not penetrate to the second floor.

Sir James Marchant, of the Directorate of Salvage and Recovery, addressing a meeting in London of the London Master Builders Association, urged them to appoint INDUSTRIAL SALVAGE STEWARDS on every considerable job and in every yard to secure the total salvaging of waste.

★

A.A. pantomimes at The Mount House are of necessity far simpler affairs than they were in the Bedford Square days, but somehow they go on, and the FOURTH SINCE THE WAR BEGAN was presented on December 17 to an audience of 120, "93 of them seated," as a producer remarked.

Under austerity conditions little can be done in the way of decorations and costumes, and this year's pantomime was a light, fresh and unsophisticated affair lasting only an hour. It is difficult in view of the evenness of the show to pick out any special acts, but the seance scene which started it was excellent, if a little too long; Hidalgo Moya's lantern lecture was really good stuff, the final slide, a mobile salvador dali most exciting; while the last scene, the discovery of Australia, provided ribaldry and allure, with its trio of dusky beauties. A most admirable innovation was the distribution to a surprised and delighted audience of bottles of beer, lowered from the ceiling by a highly ingenious mechanism devised by Jeremy Fry. Altogether a feather in the cap of its producers, Barbara Priestly and Philip Powell.

★

Workers in the building and civil engineering industries are about to benefit by a new non-contributory scheme to provide a week's ANNUAL HOLIDAY WITH PAY. An agreed national scheme has been adopted and is embodied in an agreement signed recently between the Employers' and Operatives' organisations re-



## Winner of the Ilkley Competition

The name of Hubert Bennett, F.R.I.B.A., will go down in architectural history, for he is the winner of the first and only competition held during the war—the layout and replanning of the Castle Hill site and surroundings at Ilkley. Captain Bennett has already won most of the Institute prizes. There were the Arthur Cates Prize, 1933; Sir John Soane Medal, 1934; Neale Bursary, 1936; First Hon. Mention, Measured Drawings, 1932; and, two years running, the Certificate of Hon. Mention (and £100), 1936, and a Commended, 1937, Rome Scholarship in Architecture. But he has done much more than this. Earlier, in 1927, he won the Proctor Travelling

Scholarship of the Manchester School of Art and Technology, and in 1932 the Royal Society of Arts Medal. In the following year he joined the staff of the Leeds School of Architecture, and in 1935 that of the Regent Street Polytechnic School of Architecture, where in 1937 he was appointed superintendent of the course. He is a member of the R.I.B.A. Junior Members Committee, Salaried Members Committee, Prizes and Scholarships Committee, hon. secretary of the Social Committee and Examiner in Design, Intermediate Examination. Since 1941 he has been supervising architect, Lands, for a War Office Command, with rank of captain. For Ilkley designs see pages 412-415.

*presented on the National Joint Council for the Building Industry and the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board. The scheme applies in respect of all operatives covered by these two Wages Agreements.* Building employer organizations in Scotland are at present in an independent position, there being a separate Wage Agreement in Scotland, and the Liverpool building employers have a district holiday scheme already in

operation which they are continuing for the time being, though recently re-affiliated to the National Federation of Building Employers. From February 1, 1943, when the scheme will begin to operate, every employer concerned will have to affix weekly a holidays with pay stamp, to the value of one shilling and sixpence, to the holidays card of each operative in his employment. Each worker will take his annual holiday at a time fixed at the discretion of his employer to suit local conditions between April 1 and October 31 in each year. In respect of his holiday week he will receive the holiday credits accumulated on his holiday card up to the preceding March 31. As only two

months' contributions will have been collected prior to March 31, 1943, the holiday payments to be made in the summer of 1943 will of necessity be token payments only.

To administer the scheme a non-profit-making company, Building and Civil Engineering Holidays Scheme Management Limited, has been formed. Its board comprises members nominated by the national organizations responsible for the agreement, together with an independent chairman. Sir Clement D. M. Hindley is independent chairman, and Mr. E. J. Chapman general manager. Holiday stamps and cards will be obtainable from the company at 82, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1.

★

*Having now largely achieved the purposes for which it was set up, the TIMBER CONTROL BOARD is to be disbanded. This is in conformity with the general policy of the Ministry of Supply to reduce committees to the absolute minimum in the interests of economy of time and manpower. The Consultative Committee which represents the industry is to continue in existence for the purpose of conferring with the Director of Home Timber Production. The new arrangements will not affect the status of either the Timber Controller or the Director of Home Timber Production.*

★

*In the House of Commons Mr. John Wilmot asked the Parliamentary Secretary to MOWP when it is expected that the report upon the TOWN PLANNING OF GREATER LONDON upon which Professor Abercrombie is engaged, will be completed and available. Mr. Henry Strauss replied September, 1943.*

*The Timber Control Board points out that under the Control of Timber Orders it is an offence TO CONSUME TIMBER except under the authority of a licence or direction. A constant service is maintained by the Area Officers of the Timber Control whereby in cases of extreme urgency permission can be obtained to commence using timber pending completion of the necessary licensing formalities, but it is desired to emphasise that in no case may treatment, use, or consumption of timber be undertaken without the prior authority of the local Area Officer.*

*The Government have accepted the main recommendations of the report of the Committee on HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT IN SCOTLAND, and legislation to give effect to them will be introduced early in the new year. It is proposed to set up a non-profit making public service corporation, called the North Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, to promote and control all future hydro-electric development in the Highlands and adjacent areas.*

## CHARLES HERBERT REILLY

### ROYAL GOLD MEDALLIST

**H**IS Majesty the King has approved of the award of the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture, 1943, to Professor Charles Herbert Reilly, O.B.E., Hon. LL.D. Liverpool, M.A. Cantab, F.R.I.B.A., Emeritus Professor of Architecture in the University of Liverpool. This is most admirable recognition of his great services to Architecture. These services are numerous, but his main contribution has undoubtedly been in the field of architectural education. He, more than anyone else, put the schools of architecture on the map—all the schools, not Liverpool only—for although the names of Reilly and Liverpool were synonymous during the period when great schools were being established to supersede apprentice training, his influence and energies reacted on all. News of the award will be received with particular pleasure by his old students. They invariably look back on their years with "Prof" as amongst the happiest in their lives. He it was who gave them their enthusiasm for architecture and for the many fine things that give meaning to the enjoyment of life. They can all recall the days when gloom over a problem, or life in general, was swept away by the mere appearance of Reilly in the studio. His personality was such that life in his presence was a cheerful affair. He gave one the feeling that designing buildings was not only great fun but that it unlocked the gates to a land of eternal youth full of "jolly people" and "fine things."

Professor Reilly was born in 1874, the son of Charles Reilly, F.R.I.B.A., Architect and Surveyor to the Drapers Company. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, where he was head of the Modern side at the same time that Dr. Cyril Norwood was head of the Classical. Two brothers, both younger, were with him at school, and he recounts how he crossed to the Modern side largely to escape one of them, now Sir D'Arcy Reilly, Chief Justice of Mysore, who was catching him up. He went to Queens' College, Cambridge in 1893 with a scholarship, obtaining a first class in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos (Engineering) in 1896.

After Cambridge, he entered his father's office, but within a year he moved to John Belcher. It was while he was in Belcher's office that he met Adshead, who in those days was the brilliant young draughtsman who made perspective drawings in water colour for the leading firms of architects. While he was in Belcher's office Reilly was appointed lecturer at King's College in the Strand. The appointment was made by Elsey Smith, who had recently succeeded Banister Fletcher as Professor. While he was lecturer he became junior partner to Stanley Peach and spent some evenings at the old Architectural Association evening school.

In 1904 Reilly succeeded Simpson as Roscoe Professor of Architecture in the University of Liverpool. He inherited B. M. Ward as an assistant and when he resigned appointed

Patrick Abercrombie, an old student, in his place. In 1907 he persuaded W. S. Lever (later Lord Leverhulme) to found a department in the School in Civic Design. This was to be the first in the country. Adshead became professor and Abercrombie lecturer, and between them they started the *Town Planning Review* which, from those early days, tells the story of the development of the town planning idea in this country. Lever also sent Adshead on a considerable tour of Europe, and Reilly to the States. This was to have a considerable influence on the subsequent development of the school. Six years later Abercrombie succeeded Adshead when the latter went to occupy the newly created Chair in Civic Design at University College, London.

In 1904 the course at Liverpool was for two years and there were about 20 students. When Reilly at last retired in 1933 and left the school in the capable hands of Budden, his loyal lieutenant for twenty years, there were over two hundred students taking a first-rate five-year course. A great school had been built in a double sense, for it was in 1933 that the new building in Abercromby Square was opened. In the earlier period of rapid expansion the school had been housed in an old one-storey hospital next to the main university group, the large yards at the back being roofed over to house the ever-increasing numbers. This is the school that is so dear to many old students. Its whitewashed walls were apt to be covered at times with other than architectural drawings. Late in the evening its windows were generally in danger. And it is on record that a golf match once took its course through the various studios. Is it to be wondered at that students called it endearingly "Reilly's cowshed"? It was here that bold neo-classical architectural design blossomed and gothic revival was taboo for, in all, Reilly made seven trips to America and the massive works of McKim, Mead and White, Cass Gilbert, and Carrère and Hastings, had fired his imagination. Through his friendship with many distinguished American architects and his skill in devising ways and means of getting round immigration laws, Reilly was able to send about six fourth-year students a year to gain practical experience in American offices. What is more, those students were good enough to earn salaries which enabled them to pay their passages as well as live in the States—generally in New York.

With the school always his great love and in all his thoughts he is still active, with and for his students. He keeps abreast—or perhaps a little in front—of their ideas. He is keenly interested in the younger men of the profession. He probably looks back with some regret on the days when the Rome Final was the great event of the year and when Liverpool and the A.A. were the great rivals, but on the whole he prefers to look forward as he has always done. There is so much fun and excitement to be had when helping to shape the future, and Professor Reilly has helped to shape it in a big way.



*The Architects' Journal*

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## N O T E S & T O P I C S

### THE MEDAL FOR THE PROFESSOR

"And who," ignorant men asked after the B.B.C. news, "is Professor Reilly," and the legion of architects said: "Well . . ." and paused . . .

\*

Those answered best who after a long pause said that Professor Reilly is one of Britain's most vivid personalities, and were wise enough to leave it at that. For the Professor is, and has been for 40 years, a man whose greatest achievements were the things done by people whom he influenced: they are very many. Of course he possesses and expends immense energy and has the charm which will bring the birds from the tree, and of course he has designed buildings which in another architect would be hailed as, in their day, important achievements, but it is only by realizing the powers of personality that one understands how Professor Reilly became — and still remains — the Professor.

\*

Consider measuring him with any other yard-stick. Has he for instance been consistent in his beliefs concerning the narrower issues of architecture? The Professor is reputed to have answered the last question himself by saying that no-one had contradicted himself more firmly than he—or with better cause. But if one continues to measure thus it is

the yard-stick which begins to look silly, not the Professor.

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Professor Reilly is great by his special influence on others. Special because he has not influenced anyone along a set path, but because all who come near him have acquired his passion for making architecture with extraordinary and infectious gusto. It does not matter what year he descended upon Liverpool, but until that day Liverpool's citizens had got along without worrying about architecture. Yet very soon they were almost as interested in the Liverpool School's successes in the Rome Scholarship as in the winners at Aintree. And the same gusto brought into being the School of Civic Design which may, through its graduates, play a big part in deciding whether post-war Britain is to be worth living in.

★

For it is to Professor Reilly more than to any other man that we owe the triumph of the architectural school system. He gave the schools personality; he gave them achievement; he gave them prestige. And now the Professor has been given the Medal — our highest architectural distinction.

#### AFTER THE WAR

In a letter published in the JOURNAL for December 3, Mr. J. S. Austin said that three-quarters of the architects with whom he had discussed what was to happen to the profession after the war had not previously thought about the matter. I should think this state of affairs is true for the profession as a whole if put somewhat differently: that three out of four architects have said to themselves: "What is the good of worrying? . . . I am fixed for 2 (3) years, and after that I hope I will fit in somewhere in the building boom."

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Mr. Austin and Mr. Calvely Cotton, whose article on *After the War* appeared in the same issue, feel that this state of affairs may lead to the profession being wholly unprepared for post-war conditions and without influence in questions then raised which closely affect it.

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Mr. Cotton's plan for avoiding such consequences is that of a

brave man. His plan is based on four assumptions: (1) that most architects want private practice to continue; (2) that it is possible to induce architects to form a large "group office" in each locality rather than to set up multitudinous small offices; (3) that such co-operative offices would work efficiently and harmoniously; (4) that the Government and local authorities can be induced to give their work to such offices rather than form official architects' departments of their own.

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These are big assumptions, and it is difficult not to feel that (2) and (3) call in question the validity of (1). Many, perhaps nearly all, of the architects who want private practice to continue do so because they want to be independent, to have their work entirely under their own control, and to do it exactly as they want to do it. An architect can have a partner, even two partners, and still retain this feeling of independence. It is very doubtful if many architects could do so in an office containing "at least twelve architects (and) . . . specialists . . . business managers, etc."

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For a large co-operative or group office to be run successfully it is necessary for the field of work and responsibility of each member to be precisely defined and accepted by all others. Even when this has been achieved, it will almost certainly be necessary for one member to possess, by general consent, the power to give a final ruling in disputes referred to him. These two conditions can be fulfilled: but not easily, or very often.

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And when the average architect who favours private practice because it means independence, examines the pros and cons of being a member of such a group office, he is bound to ask himself what he would gain which he would not gain by joining the staff of a *good* official architects' department. Surely the answer must be—Nothing.

#### STILL MISSING HALF . . .

By its announcement on the day of publication of the Beveridge Report, the proposal to form a new

Ministry of Town and Country Planning escaped searching examination; and one can hardly doubt that it also escaped, or postponed, much adverse criticism.

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Press comment on Sir William Jowitt's speech showed itself tolerant, for the moment, of the Government's refusal to commit itself to appoint a strong Minister of Reconstruction or to accept at once the Uthwatt recommendations. But it was pointed out that the title of the new Ministry seems to show that our rulers still cannot bring themselves to accept the idea of setting up that *new kind* of authority without which reconstruction cannot be properly planned and guided.

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Day by day the evidence mounts that efficient reconstruction will need, not one more Ministry, but—in Civil Defence phrasing—a Reconstruction Report and Control Centre for all Ministries, with which is incorporated a body having powers to translate into physical terms the comprehensive reconstruction policy worked out by the Report and Control Centre, and afterwards to supervise its physical execution. Despite the direct or implied advice of every expert it consults, the Government promises no more than the second and less important half of this reconstruction bus: Sir William offers us the chassis and the wheels, but not the engine or steering column.

#### . . . AND LORD SCOTT'S VIEWS

Architects can appreciate how difficult it will be to set up a body which can satisfactorily, continuously and with reasonable speed, combine the reconstruction schemes of various Ministries into a workable national plan: for such a body must be empowered, at times, to secure the modification or rejection of part of the proposals of one or another Ministry. And there is the rub.

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In his extremely interesting letter to the President, R.I.B.A.,\* Lord Justice Scott defines development as "the carrying out of planning," and says that his Committee were careful not to give the Planning Minister or Planning Commission

\* R.I.B.A. Journal, November 1942.

control over Government Departments which have been entrusted by Parliament with development duties involving land utilization, because doing so would risk hurting Departmental *amour propre* and arousing jealousies. Nevertheless control over development at its highest stage is provided for through the Cabinet.

Knowing Lord Scott's immense knowledge of this problem, architects and town planners will feel that his letter re-emphasizes the difficulty of creating a satisfactory Central Planning Authority. In controlling development at its highest stage the Cabinet cannot presumably do more than lay down broad rules: That certain industries should be guided away from London, that fully-equipped Trading Estates should or should not be established near blitzed cities and so on. Similarly, at low level, the Central Planning Authority will presumably not try to tell the Ministry of Agriculture how to plant crops or the Air Ministry how to build an aerodrome. But what about the all-important *intermediate* levels? When the City of X produces its post-war plan in accordance with guiding principles laid down by the Central Planning Authority, it will include no doubt considerable provision for housing to be built by the local authority. Lord Scott says that development by local authorities will, where national interest arises, be directly controlled by the C.P.A. But state-assisted housing is the Ministry of Health's pigeon, and that Department may have strong views on layout and location, and a case of alleged "trespass" by the C.P.A. will only too probably arise.

We can hope that by having representatives of each Department on the C.P.A., such questions will, as Lord Scott suggests, "be thrashed out and solved" without being referred to the Cabinet. But nevertheless a "trespass" will have occurred. In fact, hundreds seem bound to occur, and therefore it seems unwise to encourage Ministries to believe that any worth-while planning can leave each Ministry cock of its own dunghill in all development matters.

ASTRAGAL



## LETTERS

S. E. W. (R. E.)

Denzil Nield, A.R.I.B.A.

C. H. F. Nimmo, A.R.I.A.S.

### After the War

SIR,—As a serving member of the profession, I should like to put emphatically on record, that very great misgivings are prevalent amongst those of us who, circumstanced by our present commitments and lack of unity, are compelled to watch from the Gods, the increasing struggle in the Pit between the venerable Patriarchs of our profession, and the great Ministerial Octopus for the direction of the new architectural drama.

We see before us a situation, similar in many ways to that experienced by the armed forces before a true appreciation of "combined operations" was universally understood, and now so successfully applied.

Before attempting to embark in any direction upon the great New Renaissance, it is imperative that our own Augean Stables should be cleansed and inoculated against any future contamination. The architectural bodies of all denominations must get together in the true sense of the word, subjugate their many differences, and work together as a team to prepare a progressive policy on a scale comparable with the magnitude of the task before us. There will be work for all and more, therefore it is vital that the profession promote

conditions whereby a reasonable share of this great project may be expected by each of its members.

I am aware that the interests of members in the forces are being carefully considered by many prominent architects, and for this we sincerely express our gratitude, but it is to be hoped that means will be provided to transfuse this fresh young blood into the anaemic body of the profession.

Do not let us have to say: "Never was so much done by so few."

S. E. W. (R. E.)

SIR,—Recently I overheard the remark "that So-and-So had landed Such-and-Such a district for reconstruction." Probably only an exaggeration of a pious hope, but enough to make me realize more clearly than before, that reconstruction may be ruined by an impatient public throwing out the architects, who seem to them to be falling over each other in the mad scramble for lucrative commissions.

Looking broadly ahead, it would seem that, in spite of a big increase of architectural work carried out by official and salaried architects, which may or may not be a good thing (and with which I am not now concerned), there will still be a large amount of work for individuals, groups or firms.

In the past, undoubtedly, an architect's success depended to a certain extent on his social connections and his ability to talk. After the war, with a lot of the work being handed out by Ministries, success under the present system would depend on his governmental connections and his ability to talk to them.

In the past the Presidents of the R.I.B.A. sometimes recommended architects. No statement has been made by the R.I.B.A., so it is difficult to prove to sceptics that these jobs do not go automatically to men high up in R.I.B.A. circles. Certainly the President has too many important duties, to seek out among those firms capable of doing the job, the one with the least work in hand. The tendency must be for it to be offered to the most expert in that particular type of job, irrespective of the amount of work that firm has in hand.

I suggest that the R.I.B.A. or the A.R.C.U.K. form a Commissions Bureau, which would keep a register of firms and advise Ministries, authorities, councils and others on the appointment of architects. Such a Bureau would have to keep in close touch with firms, and independently judge their capabilities as well as the amount of work they should fairly undertake.

By this means there would be a far greater spread-over of all the available work, and architects in the Services would no longer feel that they were likely to miss the bus, but could

[INTRODUCTION.—It is possible to regard the last three years as an unpleasant interlude at the end of which normal conditions will be re-established. To people who think this way the words *AFTER THE WAR* may mean what they seem to mean, but there are not many architects who confidently expect to return to the *status quo*. The majority feel that the war is not an interlude but the climax to a series of changes, the cumulative effect of which has been, amongst other things, to alter out of all recognition the conditions under which architects are trained to operate. For these people the significant date is not some future armistice but the declaration of hostilities on September 3, 1939, which finally put the closure on the particular world they had been accustomed to think of as normal. They are immensely concerned that steps should be taken now to re-organize the profession to meet the new conditions. These, as they see it, already exist, and after the war will continue to exist, modified certainly by the end of the war, but nevertheless growing out of it (the war, in this light, can be regarded as the first and painful stage of a British New Deal). Any architect who has something to say on this subject is invited to make his contribution. Anyone who accepts this invitation is asked to be brief. In view of the paper shortage both sides of a page can be written on, and notes need not be typed.]

join up with their colleagues into groups or firms after the war with a reasonable prospect of getting enough work to get them started.

DENZIL NIELD

Hampstead.

Sir,—Mr. A. Calvely Cotton's plan should give considerable impetus to architects to consider seriously the best method of strengthening the profession after the war.

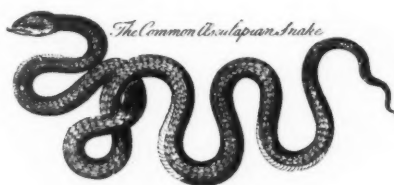
To establish an efficient organization big enough to reduce the plan to a blue print and mark the necessary dimensions and information upon it—in other words prepare the working drawings and supervise the carrying out of the work—that appears to be the most difficult part of the business.

I do not think any member of the profession will dispute the great need to strengthen and improve the status and fighting weight of its members and thereby enable them to deal effectively with the various authorities, likely to be met with in large building operations after the war. This plan would undoubtedly give the necessary powers to ensure the acceptance of expert advice, and to make arrangements for decent remuneration for services rendered and thereby ensure fair profits and enable suitable salaries to be paid. The salaries paid to architectural staffs have not been high as Mr. Cotton suggests, but rather low, owing to the prevalence of the "small private practice"—few private architects being paid salaries anything like those in the scale suggested by the R.I.B.A. Inadequate remuneration accounted for this in some cases, but not by any means in all cases.

A plan which will provide the profession with the assets suggested by Mr. Cotton, especially the unifying and strengthening of the profession, is absolutely necessary, and adequate machinery to achieve this should be devised forthwith. The existing machinery is not sufficiently virile to deal with these things.

C. H. F. NIMMO

Falkirk.



# AFTER t h e W a r 6

[BY CECIL C. HANDISYDE]

It seems that the easiest way to put down one's views on this very wide subject is to take the questions set out in the second article of this series and comment on each one in turn.

A. *What type of organization is needed to represent the profession as a whole?*

I think it is necessary to have clearly in mind the main *objects* of such an organization before the *type* of organization can be considered. In order of importance I think these objects might be put as follows:—

1. An organization which insists on a high standard of competence in its members. Technical ability should be placed before artistic ability. A beautiful building which has an inconvenient plan, badly lighted rooms or a leaky roof will never convince any intelligent person of the usefulness of an architect. Given an all-round high standard of technical service, it would not be long before people began to appreciate the additional attractions of beauty.

Under technical ability should be included the ability to get a job done in an agreed time and at an agreed price: two things for which it can hardly be claimed that architects as a whole have been particularly successful.

2. An organization which is prepared to advertise architects and architecture in a way likely to appeal to the existing state of the layman's knowledge.

3. An organization which, having obtained efficiency among its members is prepared to back them wholeheartedly. This involves something of a trade union basis, but should not be impossible to reconcile with the other functions.

4. An organization which is representative of the whole profession, or better still of all the professions engaged in the building industry. It may seem a far cry to the latter but it does seem to be an ideal in many ways worth aiming at. There are at present firms including architects and other professions and the close contact is most useful. There seems no reason why similar advantages should not be had from a partnership of the Institutions. The various branches could still concentrate, as do the individual partners in a firm, on their own particular problems while getting the added weight of combined resources for subjects of common interest.

A first move towards such unity might well be the holding of the too long postponed R.I.B.A. elections with a number of individuals making a definite platform in which their main plank would be immediate unity in the architectural profession and closer co-operation with allied professions.

Among other points might be noted the fact that divided responsibility for education in the separate professions produces membership which often has divergent views towards architecture and building.

B. *How can the public be made to understand and demand the kind of services architects are in a position to provide?*

First and foremost by the architect always giving complete satisfaction when he is called in. Second, by the architect being sensible about small jobs, treating them seriously even if they are not interesting or financially attractive. Third, by the architect devising special ways of giving some

advice to people who would not normally approach him for help. The wartime example of "consultation" on air raid shelters might well be extended.

General publicity which is obviously extremely important must, I think, be considered under two headings:—

1. Immediate policy for quick results. For this, films, letters to the general press and lectures to the public are the best methods. It may be noted that the R.I.B.A. panel of lecturers is already doing useful work. All architects who are at all capable of giving a good talk ought to be prepared to do something to help in this way. It would be an excellent thing if every time an architect completed a building he considered himself morally bound to give something back to the profession by means of a public lecture or something similar. In the case of schools this ought to be in the form of a talk to the new inhabitants of his building. Exhibitions are useful to some extent but they are too often of the type which attract only the already converted.

2. Long term policy. Proper education in the schools seems the only real answer. This should be a general training in the appreciation of art in all its forms until we approach something nearer the state of things existing before the war in the more civilized countries such as Scandinavia or Switzerland.

C. *What standard of living is it reasonable for architects to aim at and how can this be guaranteed?*

The question is somewhat ambiguous. Everyone ought to be able to reach a reasonable minimum standard of living provided he or she is prepared to work to do so. If the question is meant to apply to architects as a special class of humanity, the answer seems to be much the same. The present system in the profession makes this difficult. The young architect in private practice has too little to do and too little to spend. The old architect is liable to have too much work for personal attention and sometimes more fees than he really needs. Bigger partnerships including a mixture of young and old men might ease the situation and at the same time improve the standard of architecture. Mixing the pigheaded stodginess of the ancients with the equally pigheaded madhattedness of the new boys might cause some trouble but it might also do both sides a lot of good.

D. *To what extent should methods of organization and standards of professional service (as opposed to professional practice) be controlled in the interests of the public and how?*

This appears to go straight back to the recurring problem of education. If the architect is properly trained, in the best sense of the word, his organization will need very little control. The control must come at the beginning, i.e., the profession must have an organization

which insists on adequate training in all fundamentals, including organization. This education should concentrate on providing a good theoretical framework for subsequent practical knowledge. At present the architect is not theoretically sound, so cannot take full advantage of later acquired practical knowledge.

E. *How can the personal responsibility of the architect vis-a-vis the client be reconciled with some measure of security and control over quality?*

Partly again by education of the architect and still more by education of the public. The "official" architect is not necessarily an answer. True, the official office will usually achieve a high quality piece of building but it is very apt to be so afraid of getting criticism for bad work that the quality is much too high for the particular job, and therefore too expensive to be justified.

Control over immediate post-war dwellings is a particularly difficult problem requiring attention.

If architects would more often say out loud the things they whisper in private about their fellow architects' work, there would be many dirty looks and possibly a few broken friendships but there might also be an end to the annual academy back-slapping performance. We do not want to let our self-criticism take the form of washing dirty linen too publicly but responsible discussion of our work is the task of a progressive learned society. The architectural press might well help by taking a stronger line than has been customary in criticism of contemporary building rather than just giving general descriptions.

F. *How can entry into the profession and subsequent advancement be made to depend more on merit and less on seniority or the possession of a private income?*

There are two questions here. Control of entry. Subsequent advancement. Entry as a student should be made possible to a wider class by means of more scholarships. This is hardly unique to architecture. Completion of studentship and full entry into the profession should only be possible after adequate training—would anyone dare to suggest that any school or present alternative training is really adequate?

Subsequent advancement is an interesting topic. Advancement as an assistant in a small office is apt to stop somewhat abruptly. This might be improved by the adoption of the idea of larger partnerships in which promising assistants take a small share in return for accepting more responsibility. This system of group working seems desirable for many reasons, for example, the value of interchange of ideas, as suggested above. With a larger number of architects in one partnership it becomes reasonable to have members of the other professions also in the firm. A further advantage should be the reduction of overhead expenses which in recent years have been ruinous to the

small office.

Advancement in large offices, which at present usually means an "official" office, has been rather difficult. This need not be so. The more important this type of office becomes the better will the type of personnel be and the more opportunities will occur for young architects to move on from one office to a higher position elsewhere. It may be noted that this already happens in the case of Town Clerks and their assistants and also with Medical Officers. The trouble so far has been that very few people recognise the need for an architectural officer of comparable status. To obtain rapid or continued advancement by staying in one large office will probably always remain difficult. The necessity to move on in order to rise may however be a very good thing for the young architect, as it ensures a wider experience.

G. *How can the professional services of architects be made available to every potential building owner?*

There seems to be one obvious answer to this. It should be unlawful to build without the assistance of a qualified architect. Other countries more civilized than ours have already appreciated this point.

As to ways and means of making such assistance available, I think a further extension of the work of official architects is almost inevitable.

A great deal of work is involved in the collection of information and for repetition work this must be done by a central organization. This does not mean that the private architect need disappear but it does mean centralized working on some part of his job. The present method by which each architect wastes so much time chasing around after a piece of information that his competitor over the road was chasing yesterday is too absurd to continue.

I see no reason for people to be so horrified at the increase in the work of official architects. It is unfair to judge the future by the past. If more work goes to official offices then the status of the official architect will rise and the quality of individuals will also rise. Bad salaries, secondary position to a municipal engineer or surveyor and a lack of appreciation of architecture by the public and by the employers have not given official architects much chance in the past. This could and should be altered by any adequate professional organization.

I think that some form of competition system for the design stage of buildings is valuable, but I do not see that even this is impossible in official offices. Some years ago there was a County Architect who, when a big new job came along, would hand it out in competition form to several assistants. The sketch designs were subsequently judged and the individual with the accepted scheme would be given that job, or a part in it according to his

experience, as his special responsibility. H. *This question dealt with the scope for official and private architects and the relationship of both to the other specialists such as engineers.*

Most of these points have been dealt with already under the other headings. The question of town planners was raised at the end. I think town planning is a job for a specialist. So are a number of other things which some architects dabble in. The architect's training may make him better fitted than anyone else to *become* a town planner but it does not *make* him one. The same might be said about furniture designing and other things. The architect is often a pretty good amateur but seldom much more.

I believe very strongly that under modern conditions it is very much a full-time job for a man to be efficient at the business of designing and getting properly erected a building or group of buildings. That is the *architect's* job. If we could all do that well we could congratulate ourselves. Obviously the related subjects such as town planning influence architects so closely that they must have a reasonable knowledge of them but their execution should be left to the specialists. If the architect will do this, he will then be in a much stronger position to criticize the engineer or surveyor who fancies himself as an architectural designer. At the moment I think that far too many architects consider themselves capable of designing and carrying out anything from an inkstand to a new plan for the British Isles.



## LITERATURE

### LONDON'S CHURCHES

*The Old Churches of London.* By Gerald Cobb. B. T. Batsford, Ltd., London. Price 15/- net.

It would appear that book reviews generally speaking fall into three categories. First, those which consist of extracts from the preface or introduction re-written in the reviewer's own words; perhaps the most satisfactory from the author's point of view.

Secondly, those which coming from the hands of an expert, consist of a learned exposition developing some particular aspect of the book dear to the reviewer's heart. These leave the reader no nearer to deciding whether the book under review is worth buying or not.

Thirdly, those which attempt to con-

vey the character and value of a book to the reader by describing and assessing its contents. The reviewer found himself far too interested in this book to stop at the preface. He is by no means an expert on the City Churches, and so he must perforce adopt the third alternative and try to give some idea what the prospective purchaser will get for his money.

The book jacket, a coloured panoramic view of the London, interrupted only by an egg and dart frame, containing the title and two swags, hung in the sky on the front, has been specially prepared by Professor Randolph Schwabe, Principal of the Slade School of Art, from an eighteenth century print. It should certainly appeal to popular taste. The binding is a pleasant quite plain blue cloth, with deep red lettering on the spine only. The typography and layout for the 116 pages is similar to that found in Messrs. Batsford's series on the English heritage.

After a coloured frontispiece of St. Stephen, Walbrook, from a print of 1811, the title page, and a preface by Mr. Gerald Cobb, the book proper begins with an introduction by Mr. Geoffrey Fairbanks Webb. In the short space of thirty odd pages he sketches the historical development of London's Churches from Mediaeval times until the early nineteenth century, altogether a masterly exposition.

Mr. Cobb takes over on the twenty-second page with the first chapter which is on the pre-fire fabrics. This is followed by three chapters on the Wren Churches; a fifth on those of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and a final one on the City Churchyards.

Wren, with fifty odd churches to his credit, naturally has the lion's share of the book. The author begins with a classification of the towers into twelve categories, but as he admits, "one class merges into another most disconcertingly." There is, however, a large comparative diagram occupying two facing pages in which all the towers and steeples, vanished and surviving, are drawn to the same scale, so the reader can amuse himself by making his own classification. The exteriors receive rather cursory treatment and the interiors are again classified, this time into six groups. It is difficult to understand why the exteriors and interiors, being merely both sides of the enveloping skin, are dealt with separately.

The furniture and fittings are given a complete chapter to themselves. Whilst many of the extracts from contemporary records, which almost fill this chapter, are, no doubt, interesting to the archaeologist the reviewer found them dull. It is difficult for an architect to arouse much interest in the cost at 1679 for carving capitals, festoons, cherubim, mouldings and the other items in the Baroque box of tricks.

Mr. Cobb has a wealth of material at

his disposal and it must have been, therefore, a most difficult job to decide what to leave out. When his hope that "when the bitterness of war is past it may be possible to publish a really comprehensive book on the old Churches of London" is realised, he will no doubt include more information on planning, some on construction, and a more critical assessment of the aesthetic values of the Baroque church.

The chapter on the later churches in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is concerned mainly with the state of neglect in which the Baroque churches were allowed to fall, and the attempts made by the City fathers and the Church to reduce their numbers. The new Churches are little more than mentioned although there are some excellent pictures, particularly the interior of George Dance the Younger's All Hallows, London Wall with its "Roman" barrel vault, and David Laing's essay in the "Gothic" manner St. Dunstan's in the East.

So much for the reading matter, now for the illustrations. Of these there are no less than 84 plates, just under 9 in. by 6 in. in size, and 35 general illustrations in the main body of the text. The plates consist of over 100 photographs of exteriors, interiors, furnishings and fittings and numerous reproductions from prints, drawings and paintings; six of the plates are in colour. Most of the photographs of the exteriors appear to have been taken early on a Sunday morning as there is an almost complete absence of traffic. This omission does not "focus attention" on what is a major problem in the City—the relationship of traffic to architecture.

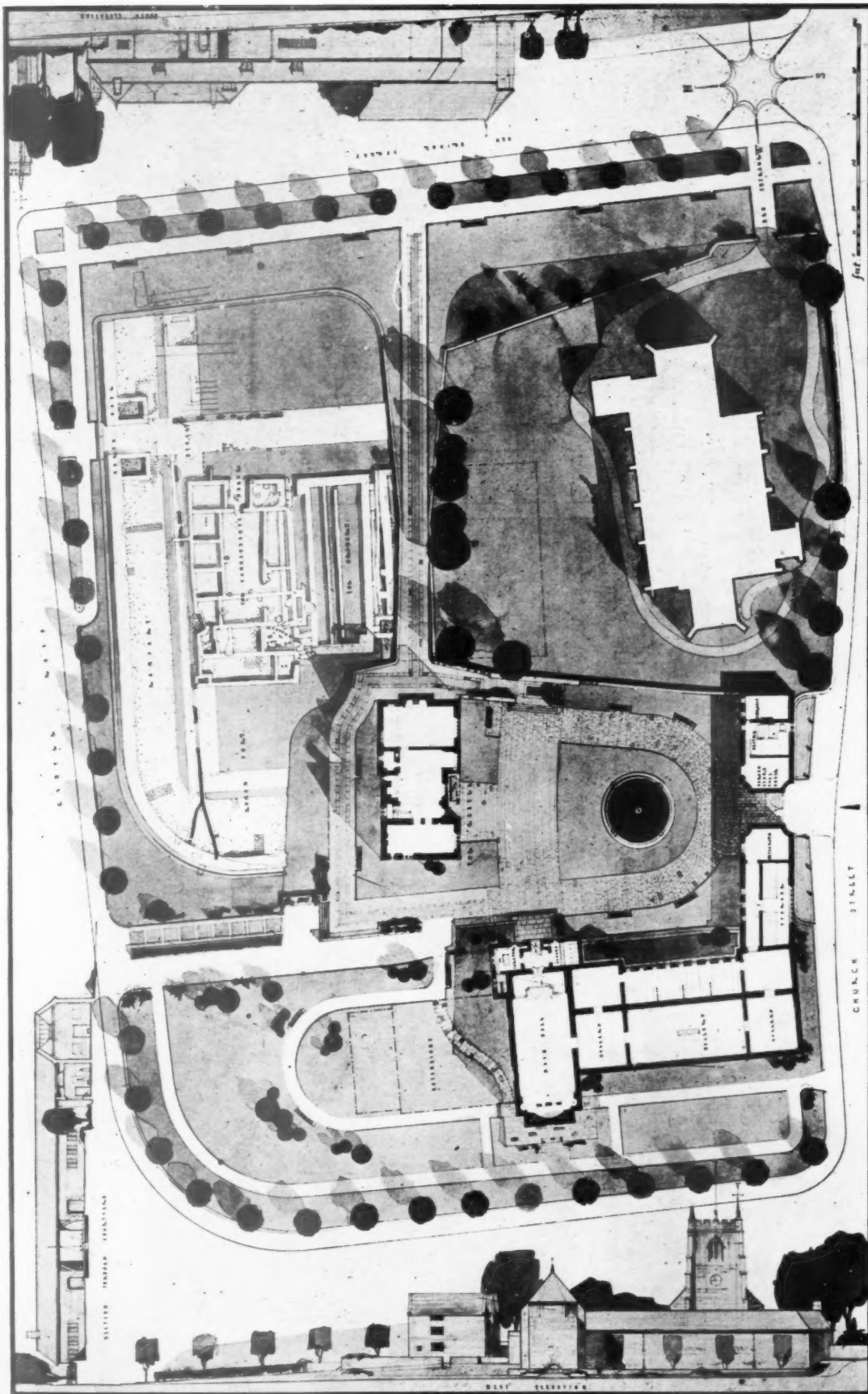
The general illustrations are mostly black and white sketches on the same subjects as the plates plus a few plans. Compared with the space allocated to, say, the fittings, the plans receive scant treatment.

Idly turning over the pages it comes almost as a shock to read after a caption: "destroyed 1872." Can it be that the City suffered the actual impact of war in the nineteenth century? No, of course not, but through the horrible and spectacular nature of indiscriminate bombing one is apt to forget the more gradual and more deadly, more deadly because more complete destruction carried out by the City fathers and the Church from the early eighteenth century up to 1938.

Those that remain what is to become of them, and what is their environment to be? It is here that the reviewer is in danger of mounting a hobby horse and qualifying for inclusion in his second category of reviewers. He will, however, allow himself the observation that judging from past experience the City Churches should not be left in the hands of the Church, neither should it be left to the Royal Academy to create their new environment.

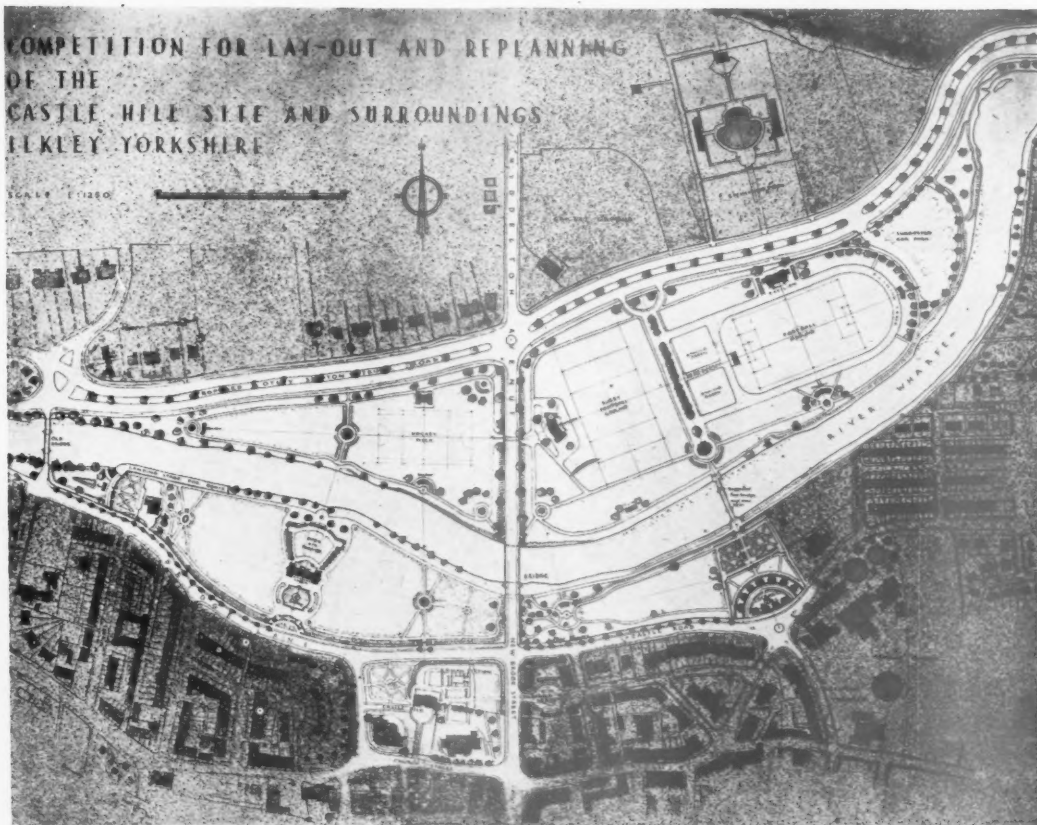
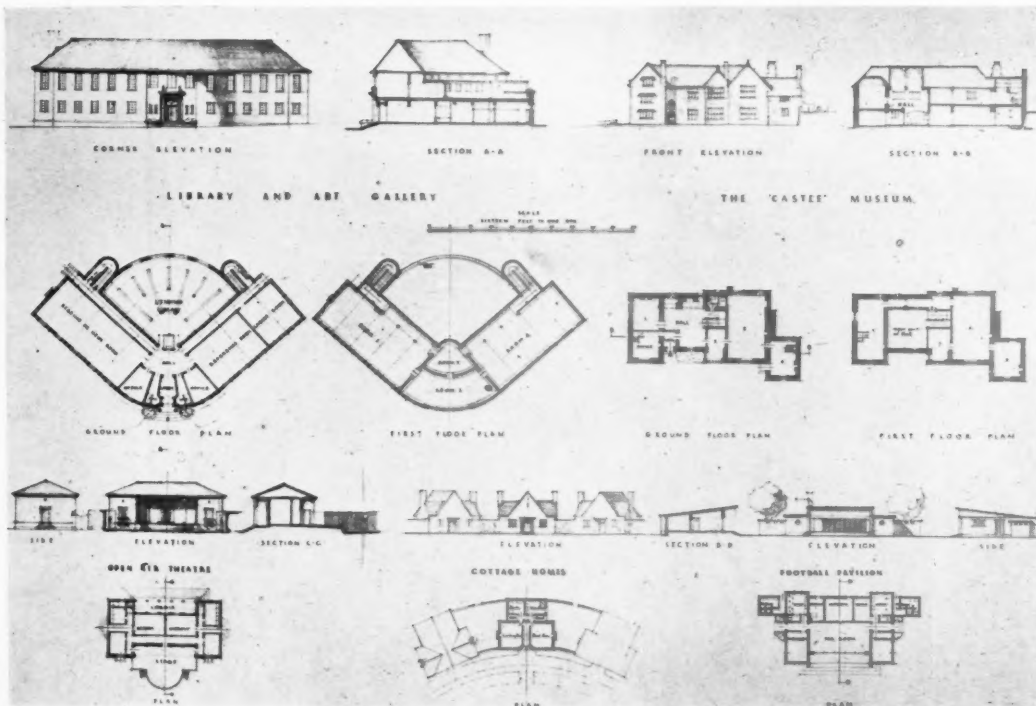
FREDERICK GIBBERD.





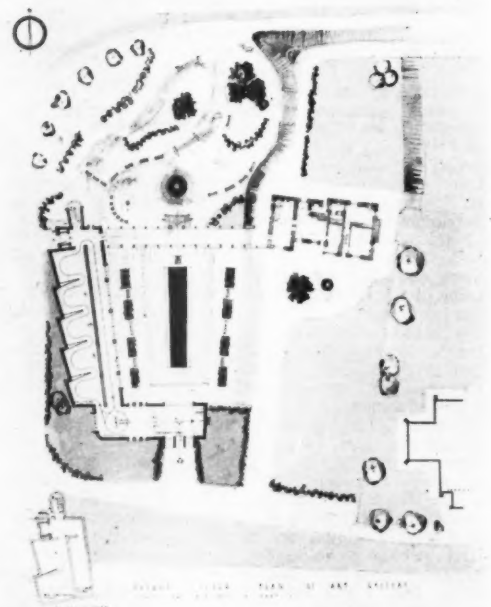
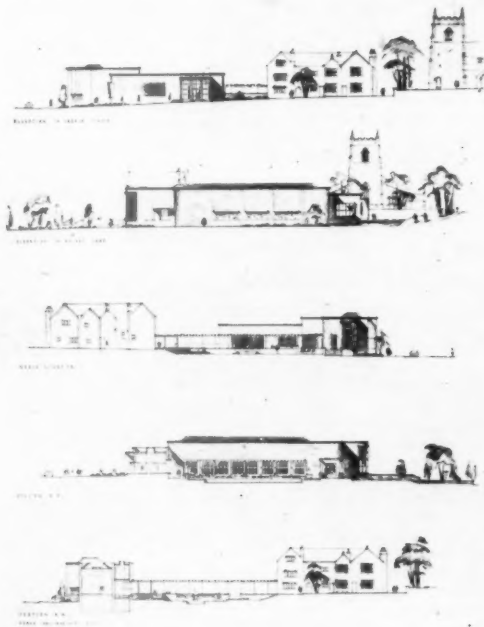
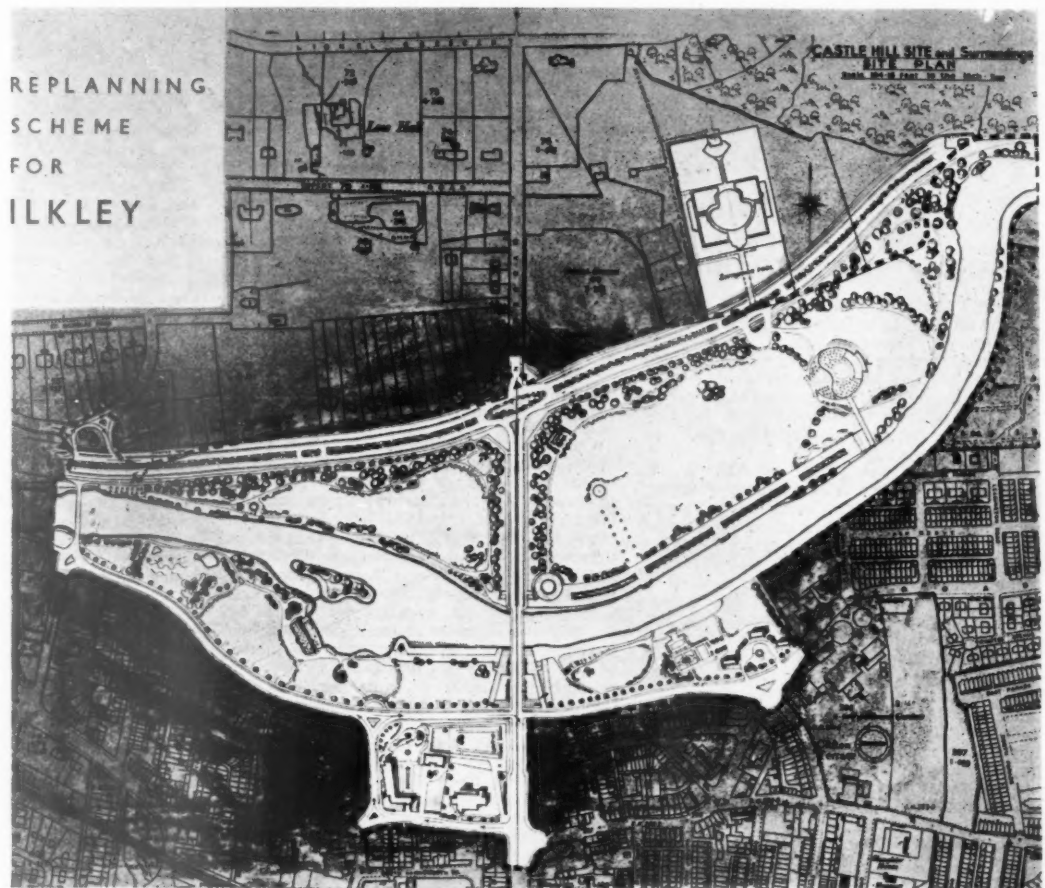
FIRST PREMIA TED DESIGN, BY HUBERT BENNETT

# ILKLEY COMPETITION FOR LAY-OUT

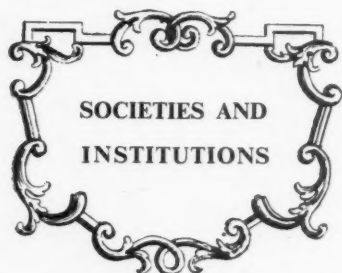


SECOND PREMIATED DESIGN, BY H. E. BURTON

# T AND REPLANNING CASTLE HILL



THIRD PREMIATED DESIGN, BY FRANK BOOTH



## TOWN PLANNERS AND REAFFORESTATION

Now, more than ever during this century, are we faced with the need for the right kind of replanting. Enormous tracts of landscape have been, and are of necessity being, denuded of all those trees which can be cut up for pit props, used for ship-building, or which are in any way suitable for processing in the saw mills. Only the straggling growths which are not worth cutting are left.

This warning was given by Mr. W. S. Cameron, President of the Town Planning Institute, in regard to reforestation in a paper on "The Aesthetic Appreciation of Physical Environment," read before the North of England Division of the Institute at Manchester. Reforestation, he said, is a matter of great importance in the future. It is a problem which will affect very many planners, and which will seriously affect the physical environment of future generations. Proceeding, he said:

The need for timber was never more vital, and, wherever they can be made use of, it is essential that trees must go to help to meet our urgent war needs, and so, in place of wooded hillsides and well-grown clumps of elm, ash, beech and oak, we have only the scarred stumps remaining. How are they to be replaced, and by what?

The Forestry Commission, it was recently announced on the wireless, has hundreds of millions of young trees awaiting re-planting. We know that this means more conifers, because they are non-exacting of the land; they grow on poor soil; and with the meagre sum of £2 10s. per acre, which is all the Forestry Commission is allowed to pay, the better class of land is unobtainable.

The Forestry Commission is, no doubt, influenced by the fact that the conifer is, in 30 years' time, ripe for cutting, but the hardwoods require at least 50 years, and the oak and beech 100 to 120 years.

Also in our watershed areas, deciduous trees are not looked upon favourably on economic grounds; £2 per acre is the maximum grant for re-planting.

Notwithstanding this meagre grant, certain waterworks undertakings do take the long view, and plant hardwoods along with soft, using the softwoods as a screen to protect the hardwoods in the initial stages of growth. Eventually the softwoods are thinned out and the hardwoods are enabled to develop fully. But in those areas planted by the Forestry Commission, re-planting is usually with parallel rows of conifers; equally spaced and file covering file, like an enormous ceremonial parade of troops, and, as they grow up with green linear regularity, the Seasons show little change; universally lightish-green in Spring, a little darker in Summer, and, in the case of those which are evergreen, a dull, monotonous blue-grey in winter, or, in the case of the larch, which is deciduous, an uninteresting brownish-green when bereft of its needles.

The beauty and the character of the ash, oak, beech, elm, rowan, and silver birch are gone, and those who come after us will not know their beauty as the seasons change. This has been a grievous source of complaint against the Forestry Commission in the Lake District, and other places; now it is to be felt

much more universally.

In some parts of Scotland trees are planted staggered and spaced at irregular intervals, so that the monotonous regularity is, to some extent, broken. It is also possible to stagger the fire breaks in zig-zag formation, so as not to form those uninteresting breaks which so often form a straight line up the side of a hill through the plantations.

But our plea is for the planting of hardwoods, so that future generations can enjoy the sight of forest trees, which have contributed so much in the past to the beauty of our environment.

The scars which are now being created by the felling of timber add to those created during the last war, where re-afforestation never took place.

In many cases landowners received their compensation for the felling of their trees, and took no steps to re-plant. There should be some central authority which should see that this does not happen. In Sweden, failure to re-plant under similar circumstances involves the landowner in a heavy fine.

Something must be done to bring back to our countryside the beauty of the designed, tree-planted landscape of the eighteenth century.

When new roads and parkways are to be made, landscape architects must guide us as to the best form of planting. Where new motorways will cut their way across country, let them also be tree-lined, not continuously, but with varieties of different kinds of deciduous trees with clumps and plantations at intervals.

The British Waterworks Association could help in this direction, through its members, if the waterworks undertakings could be persuaded to place the aesthetic side above the commercial one, and this is surely a matter which local authorities, if properly approached, would be prepared to do, in the same way that they willingly spend money on non-revenue producing open spaces.

Town planners can, on the other hand, assist waterworks engineers by showing on their planning maps the land reserved for waterworks purposes, and defining routes to which rambling and hiking associations must confine themselves. One of the greatest troubles waterworks engineers have at holiday times is the indiscriminate roaming of hikers over the gathering grounds, endangering the moors by fire.

There are then three lines of approach, if this country is to regain the glory and beauty of the trees, which were its heritage of the past; the Forestry Commission, the Central Landowners' Association, and local authorities, and this is a matter in which our Institute might well bring all possible influence to bear, so that future generations should know the beauty of Britain as we have known it in the past.

## THE WORK OF THE STEPNEY RECONSTRUCTION SURVEY

The work of the Stepney Reconstruction Survey Group was described in a lecture at the Housing Centre by Miss P. Darton. Mr. P. W. McFarland, P.A.S.I., presided.

Miss Darton explained that the Stepney Reconstruction Group had been formed almost a year ago, and had arisen out of a meeting where the Borough Engineer had presented a plan of his own for the Borough. The members of the group all knew Stepney, worked in Stepney and loved Stepney. They had set themselves to find what life and work meant there. Splitting into Housing and other sub-committees, each of these attended to its own department, but the whole group met at intervals to discuss. Stepney was an entity and felt itself to be such.

In Stepney before the war there were 6,099 families, i.e., over 20,000 persons, in overcrowded conditions. There were 5,700 odd families living in unfit underground rooms, and over 3,000 houses let in lodgings without any separate conveniences for the lodgers in

the way of kitchen or plumbing. Working at home in their own living space were 2,000 odd persons. These figures represented one-sixth of the population.

About sixty per cent. of the houses were ripe for demolition, and the Group had felt that almost the whole of Stepney ought to be rebuilt. But there were a lot of new buildings, some belonging to the L.C.C., some to the Borough and others to private owners. The Group considered almost the whole of Stepney as open to replanning from end to end, and they had started as though for an unbuilt area, planning for people who lived and worked in Stepney and wanted to go on doing so.

They had started with air, shelter, warmth and light, their minimum requirements being a little more generous than were sometimes given. Air pollution was a great problem. It had reached a fantastic point, and much stricter regulations must be applied. Warmth must be supplied to the houses in some way. There was an electric generator in the Borough supplying the grid and taking from it, and the waste heat from this could be used for block heating, provided the fact was kept in mind when rebuilding. Bugs must be exterminated, and to this end no new house must have cornices, but all surfaces must be unbroken. There was a difficulty about making windows vermin proof.

Having considered these basic matters the Housing Sub-committee turned to what was wanted by the people of Stepney as surroundings and family needs changed.

It divided the people into groups: (1) The young single or married person living alone, (2) The young married couple without children, (3) The family home when the children were born, grew up and went to school, (4) The family when the children had left school, but were still at home, (5) The older married couples when the children had left, together with those who had never had children, and (6) The aged couple or single aged person. The Sub-committee had tried to work out what was needed for each of these groups, taking each group separately. It had tried also to make provision for day nurseries, for a place where people could practise their hobbies and for a laundry, etc. It had tried to work out a scheme of neighbourhood units.

In Stepney the normal group was the street, or sometimes two or three streets together formed a natural community. As to the size of the neighbourhood unit it would have to vary from 500 to 2,000 persons. The sub-committee planned for each neighbourhood a morning day nursery, where mothers, while shopping, house cleaning, etc., might leave their babies under supervision. The management of every such place ought to be under the supervision of the mothers, and the room might be used as a housewives' club in the afternoon, or opened by the Borough for a clinic. A club was needed for young people; one of the most painful things about Stepney was the fact that there was no place where young people could meet except the street, or in some such place as a cinema.

For each neighbourhood unit a club was needed where there could be a library, gramophone dancing and a snack bar. This club should be managed by the boys and girls of the area, and its rooms should be at the disposal of other clubs and churches locally based. There should also be a hobby room primarily intended for older men. It should not be a place where people were taught to do this, that or the other—that was the work of the evening institute—but it should be a place where a man could come and do his photography or whatever else interested him.

Play spaces were needed for children, and a place where older people could sit out in each of these neighbourhoods. Individual gardens should be provided if these were desired, but in any case the small open spaces spoken of were necessary. The question of public laundries was much discussed for and against. There were two in Stepney and these were overbooked every day, including Saturday.

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## STEEL for Speed

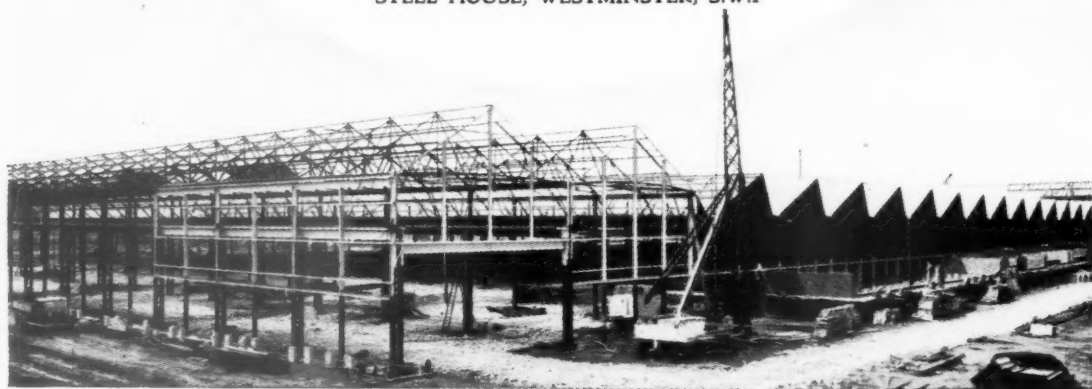
**S**TEEL and speed are closely linked: tanks, ships and shells are all of steel, and all are being produced with the utmost speed.

### But before any of them

were made, steel itself was breaking speed records, for practically all of the war factories have been built of structural steelwork, which is the most rapid, economical and reliable of all systems of building.

*Those same qualities, proved in the past and re-tested in the present, will play a greater part than ever in post-war reconstruction.*

THE BRITISH STEELWORK ASSOCIATION,  
STEEL HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1



# PATENT WELDED TUBULAR CONSTRUCTION

Data Sheet No. 10

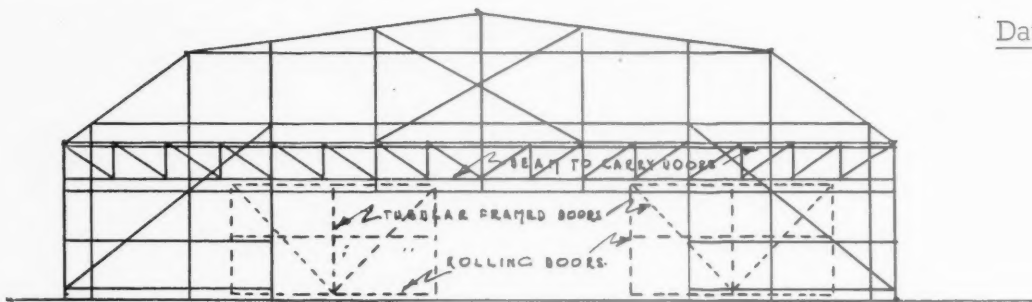


Fig. 25. 80' span tubular frame construction.

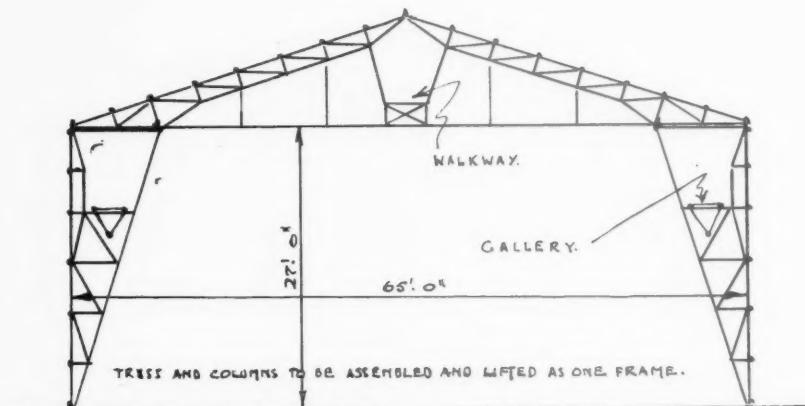


Fig. 26.

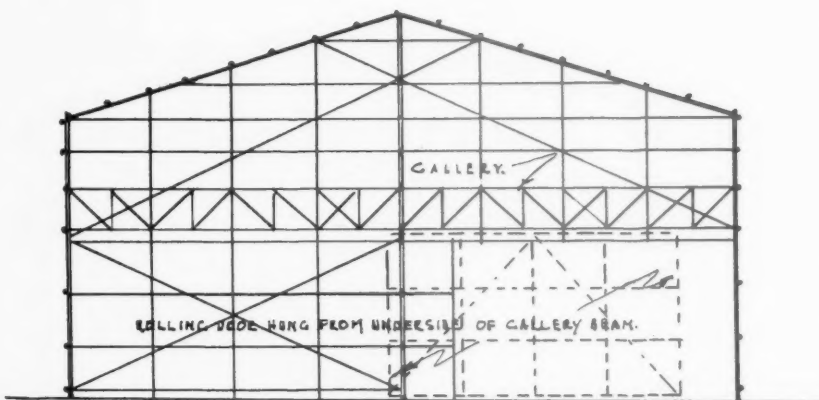


Fig. 27.

## ALL-TUBULAR CONSTRUCTION

The type of tubular frame construction shown in Fig. 25 is similar to that dealt with in our Data Sheet No. 9. The building dimensions are 120 ft. by 80 ft. by 15 ft. to the eaves, and at one gable end a pair of 20 ft. tubular framed rolling doors is incorporated. The total steel tonnage employed is 20.0, and cost details (inclusive of delivery, erection and all external asbestos-cement covering, but exclusive of foundations and floors) are available.

Figs. 26 and 27 show section and gable end of a tubular framed building designed for a Film Production Centre. Building dimensions are 80 ft. by 65 ft. by 27 ft. to the eaves, and a central walk-way through the roof is provided in addition to a gallery extending continuously along one side and round one gable end. The rolling doors are of tubular frame construction asbestos-cement faced, and are suspended from the underside of the gallery beam. In designing the roof allowance had to be made for the suspension, from any of the roof principles, of machinery or equipment weighing up to half a ton.

The total steel tonnage employed is 22.8, and cost details (including delivery, erection and all external asbestos-cement sheeting, but excluding foundations and floors) are available.

- Speed in erection
- Economy in steel
- Lightness of structure with great strength

ADVERTISERS' ANNOUNCEMENT

*NOTE.—These data sheets are appearing weekly in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL—they are now available in complete Folder form and application for these Folders should be addressed to Scaffolding [Great Britain] Limited, 77, Easton Street, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.*

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## THE WELSH SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The Assembly Hall at Cardiff Technical College was decorated by Students for the fourth war-time dance of the Welsh School of Architecture. Music was provided by the Royal Air Force (Penarth) Band, by kind permission of their commanding officer, Wing Commander Atkinson. There were over 300 architects, students of architecture and their friends. A welcome was given to visitors and to past students, by Mr. W. S. Purchon, the Head of the School.

The Dance Committee consisted of the Misses J. E. J. Lewis, E. Evans, M. Morgan, E. Gwilliam and Messrs. M. C. Williams, P. G. Alport, E. W. Warne John and S. H. John. Mr. Williams also acting as M.C. Among those present were: Miss J. B. Treat, A.R.I.B.A., Miss J. M. R. Bird, A.R.I.B.A. and Miss V. J. Roberts, A.R.I.B.A. and Messrs. W. J. Phillips, A.R.I.B.A., R. Lougher, A.R.I.B.A., H. Gealey, R. A. K. Richards, J. Foxall, P. Russell and L. Phelps.

An exhibition of the work of students in the Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff Technical College, has also been held in the Assembly Hall of the College. The exhibition was opened by the Lord Mayor, Councillor James Griffiths, J.P. Mr. L. R. Gower, Chairman of the Central Branch of the South Wales Institute of Architects, presided.

The Head of the Welsh School of Architecture, Mr. W. S. Purchon,\* in his address on the work of the School, pointed out that although considerable difficulties had to be overcome during the past session a good standard of work was reached, six students being awarded the College Diploma, leading to exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination, while three students were awarded the Certificate in Architecture, carrying with it exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination, two of these Certificates being awarded with distinction.

Special attention was drawn to the designs prepared by third year students for a Recreation Centre for Youth. These schemes were prepared to a programme drawn up after consultation with the Director of Education and the Chief Organizer of Physical Training for Boys Schools in Cardiff.

Mr. Purchon also pointed out that three candidates for admission to the School had been awarded Cardiff Technical College Scholarships covering tuition fees and maintenance grants of £40 per annum for three years. Ten of these scholarships are awarded annually for the various departments in the College, and this was the first occasion on which three out of the ten had been won by candidates for admission to the Welsh School of Architecture.

It was also pointed out that notwithstanding that considerable numbers of the senior students had joined the Armed Forces before completing their studies, the numbers in the School were now the largest on record, as the entries of new students were steadily growing.

Reference was made to the possibility of taking further steps toward the training of those who would be required for the great task of replanning after the war, and to the problem of making provision for the return to the school of considerable numbers of students whose courses of study had been interrupted by the war.

A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor and Mr. L. R. Gower was passed on the proposition of Councillor C. G. Moreland, M.B.E., M.I.M.A.R.E., seconded by Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, J.P., F.R.I.B.A., P.P.T.P.J., and supported by Principal James Stephenson, M.A., M.COM. (Vict.), D.Sc. (Lond.).

## Change of Address

Messrs. Lionel H. Fewster & Partners, Chartered Architects and Surveyors, have now returned to their office at 22, Conduit Street, London, W.1. Telephone: Mayfair 3111/2.

\*An appreciation of Mr. Purchon, who has since died, appeared in our last issue.

## TRADE NOTES

### FLOATING CONTACT

#### DISTRIBUTION FUSE BOARD

The latest production of Messrs. Dorman and Smith Ltd. is the Floating Contact All Insulated Distribution Fuse Board. The Floating Contact fuse consists of a porcelain carrier with heavy spring loaded self-aligning contacts. The design enables wiring to be done with the utmost simplicity, and complies fully with B.S.S. 88 and 214. Due to the design and the incorporation of a wedge-shaped busbar, the fuse is claimed to have a positive anti-vibratory quality, and furthermore to secure full area contact even though the fuse is not inserted fully home. Each fuse lies in its own compartment, the sides of which act as separators between fuses. One complete row of fuses is a separate unit which can be lifted to enable the wiring to one bank of fuses to be completed. When the wiring is required in the other direction, cables are bent over and run between the wall and the fuse board, for which purpose a passage is created by the provision of corner supports on the case. The main terminals are arranged for a maximum of .1 sq. in., cable with a sweating thimble. Fuse terminals take up to 7/052 cable. The standard rating of the fuse is 30 amps., 440 volts. A.C., or 30 amps., 250 volts D.C. This allows the distribution board to be utilised for lighting, heating and power, the fuses being wired for the circuits as required, and such wiring can be noted on the circuit card which is provided on the main terminal shield. Two sizes, 4 and 6-way, are being marketed for the present, which give ample variation for most purposes. Finish—Black.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

The address of the Regional Adviser for Payments by Results for North-West and North Wales (Regions 10 and 8 North) has been changed to 53, Spring Gardens, Manchester. Tel., Manchester 5347.

At a meeting of the Management Committee of the British Door Association held in London, Messrs. J. T. Bardolph, Managing Director, The Merchant Trading Co., Ltd., and J. Duxbury, Managing Director, The Magnet Timber Ltd., were unanimously elected as the Association's Representatives to the National Council of Building Material Producers.

Mr. C. T. Brading has been appointed general sales manager of Messrs. F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., of Pixham Firs, Pixham Lane, Dorking, roofing felts manufacturers. He has been with the company for over fifteen years, and until his new appointment, was primarily concerned with the sales of McNeill's porous pipes, Linasco corrugated concrete pipes, and other concrete products. While retaining his interest in the concrete products department, he will be leaving much of the executive work to his assistant, Miss R. Kerridge.

All orders for asbestos cement flat and corrugated sheets must now be forwarded to The Asbestos Cement Operating Committee, Ministry of Works and Planning, Lambeth Bridge House, London, S.E.1. They should be made out to the manufacturer whom the buyer would like to supply the material.

A range of eleven war-emergency camouflage colours, approved by the Ministry of Supply, has been issued as a British Standard Specification. The specimens are 2 in. by 3 in. and have shade numbers by which they are to be known. Copies can be obtained from the British Standard Institution, price 1s. 9d. post free.

MOWP has circulated for the information and guidance of local authorities revised schedules of "Approved Glass Substitutes" and "Adhesive (Ready Gummed) Anti-Scatter Fabrics and Varnishes" in substitution for those described in the paper on Glass,

Glass Substitutes and Anti-Scatter Treatments.

Mr. Halford W. L. Reddish, Chairman and Managing Director of The Rugby Portland Cement Co., Ltd., has, at the unanimous wish of all the Portland Cement Manufacturers in this country, accepted the Chairmanship of the Cement and Concrete Association for the third successive year.

## IN PARLIAMENT

[THE HOUSE OF LORDS]

### RECONSTRUCTION

Lord Nathan called attention to the position of the Paymaster-General in regard to reconstruction, and asked for a statement on the nature and scope of his functions and powers and as to the progress made to date. He also asked what was the present position in regard to domestic reconstruction; and moved for papers.

Viscount Samuel welcomed the decision to create a Ministry of Town and Country Planning, and the statement that the Government proposed to introduce early legislation giving local planning authorities wide powers for the acquisition of land. But there was the greatest urgency in determining what were to be the areas of the local planning authorities. The essential was the future position of industry. There must be various measures of State control of industry such as we had not known hitherto. But we must aim at assisting our industries to become self-supporting and economically independent. The Beveridge Report, which the Liberal Party cordially supported in its main principles, was a remedy for evils that might arise but was not itself a direct contribution to the solution of the problems of industry. We did not want only a policy for dealing with unemployment, but a policy for assuring employment. Questions of international trade could not be dealt with by any general, simple formula, either that of the abolition of trade barriers, or of nationalization. He urged that in a policy of world trade development in conjunction with the United States might be found the best means of preventing in future mass unemployment.

Viscount Cecil said that religious education must have a vital place in any scheme of reconstruction. The Government should give attention to the provision of the necessary intellectual nutriment for the starving populations of Europe.

Lord Portal, Minister of Works and Planning, speaking of the status of the Paymaster-General in co-ordinating the work of other Ministers, said that those who sat under his chairmanship had found him very helpful. All questions of major policy went to the War Cabinet for decision. As the war progressed the cupboard that supplied materials for the industries of this country would become barer. The limitation on shipping facilities would continue for some time after the war. The increasing call-up of men made it difficult to keep even a nucleus going in some industries. These would be controlling factors in the question of re-employment after the war. We should have to obtain the materials needed after the war in order of priority, as we had done during the war. The Government were preparing the machinery for the task that would have to be faced after the war. Controls would have to be kept in being until supplies assumed normal proportions. There would have to be a vast amount of building, and housing would probably be not only the largest but the most important. Nearly all the materials were at hand in this country. His department was responsible for co-ordinating the programmes of other departments. These would all be collated, and the materials required and available balanced with the programmes. The question of the labour required and available was being gone into by himself and the Minister of Labour, and also that of training and apprenticeship, and representatives of industry were being taken into consultation.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

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.

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

War Address:

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Telephone: VIGILANT 0087

## THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

# INFORMATION CENTRE

### Q 1002

ARCHITECTS, LONDON.—*WAR DAMAGE ACT, 1941. CONTRIBUTORY PAYMENT.*

"A" is a building freeholder who granted a building lease to "B," the Lessee whose lease has less than five years to run and whose rent is less than half of the Contributory Payment. "B" granted a sub-lease to "C" whose lease has less than five years to run and whose rent is more than three-quarters of the Contributory Payment.

"A" granted a reversionary lease to the present sub-lessee "C," which comes into operation on the same date that "B's" lease expires, and the term of such reversionary lease is for more than thirty years and less than forty years and the rent will be more than one-quarter but less than half of the Contributory Payment.

The question is—Is "C" immediately liable for any portion of the Contributory Payment under his reversionary lease and if so in what proportion?

We cannot undertake the duties of a solicitor, but in our opinion "C" held the premises, at the relevant date, under a lease which had less than five years to run and at a rent of more than three-quarters of the value. In consequence, he is entitled to be indemnified for 97½ per cent. of his contribution, i.e., he will, in effect, have to pay 2½ per cent.

We fully appreciate that this appears to be unfair to the Landlord as "C" will

retain possession of the property for more than thirty years, but this does not alter the fact, in our opinion, that "C" was, at the relevant date, holding the premises under a lease which had less than five years to run.

We base our opinion on the Fourth Schedule to the Act, para. 1, which lays down the conditions under which a direct contributor is entitled to be indemnified by his Landlord, i.e., when he is "at the relevant date in that year a tenant of the property under a tenancy which has less than 100 years to run." As far as we are aware there is nothing in the Act which modifies this condition or which makes it necessary to take into consideration a reversionary lease.

### Q 1003

ARCHITECT, LONDON.—*What is the NORMAL number of WORKING HOURS PER WEEK. Some people claim that it is 44 and others 47.*

The normal week consists of 46½ hours in summer time and 44 hours during the remainder of the year, but these vary according to the district. A minimum of 41½ hours in mid-winter is operative in certain circumstances.

Summer time extends from approximately six weeks after Christmas to six weeks before Christmas, but this again varies according to the district.

If overtime is worked the maximum number of hours per week is normally 60, but special permission can be obtained in certain circumstances to extend this by working on Sundays.

If the Uniformity Agreement is applied, the number of working hours exclusive of overtime, is standardised at 47 hours in summer and 42 in winter. This does not vary according to the district.

### Q 1004

ENGINEER, DERBY.—*Can you give the names of the makers of the various huts shown on page 109 of the JOURNAL for August 13, 1942, numbers 3, 4, 7 and 8?*

The makers of the huts mentioned in your letter are as follows:—

3. Nashcrete. T. F. Nash Constructions, Ltd., Uxbridge Road, Hayes, Middx.
4. Maycrete. Maycrete Sales, Ltd., Acorn Wharf, Frensham St., London, S.E.15.
7. B.C.F. The British Concrete Federation, 19, Amherst Road, Ealing, W.13.
8. Orlit. Orlit Ltd., Colnbrook By-Pass, Bucks. (Sales Office:—212, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., London, W.C.2).

### Q 1005

ENQUIRER, LONDON.—*I am a student taking a course in Quantity Surveying and hope to take the First Examination of the Surveyors' Institute next March. I shall probably be CALLED UP soon after; can you advise me as to which branch of one of the three Services I should*

*try to enter, in order that my training may be utilized. I have heard of "Works Services" in the R.A.F. and R.E.'s. Could you give me details about these branches? What job should I apply for in this branch? Can I volunteer for this branch when I am called up? Is there any way of doing part-time training for this branch prior to being called up?*

The Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery have units in which surveying knowledge can be utilized. Although there are a few vacancies in the R.A.F. Works Services, they are only for Surveyors who are qualified and have had a good deal of experience.

The work of the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery Survey Units is described in the *Journal of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution* for January, 1941, pp. 417-424. You can see a copy at the Chartered Surveyors' Institution Library, 12, Great George Street, London, S.W.1.

When you are called up your civilian capacity is taken into consideration when posting you to a unit, and you could state at your interview that you prefer to be posted to a Survey Unit, there is, of course, no guarantee that you will be so posted. We have no knowledge of part-time training available prior to your being called up.

### Q 1006

ENQUIRER, CHESHIRE.—*For the past fifteen months I have been working in an architect's office, as an unpaid junior assistant, with a view to being articled. I have passed my first year's building course at night-school. Under the present conditions is it advisable for me to be articled. Will I be able to obtain DEFERMENT IF ARTICLED, to enable me to continue my studies at night-school. Would you also furnish me with details of the Surveying Corps.*

It is possible for a person to obtain deferment if he proposes taking, in the near future, an examination necessary to his career. Enquiries should be addressed to the London University, Joint Recruiting Board, School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, W.C.1, and marked "for the attention of Miss N. E. Balding." Application for deferment should be made at the time of taking your medical examination, when the appropriate form will be given to you.

If you become employed and are engaged upon work of National importance, and your employer is not able to obtain a substitute, he can apply for deferment on your behalf, but it appears unlikely that these conditions will be fulfilled in your case. The question of whether you are articled or not does not affect the situation.

In view of the fact that there is not much prospect of you obtaining deferment and certainly not for a long period, we can see no object in your being

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articled, but this must be a matter for you to decide.

The Surveying Service is a branch of the Royal Engineers, and deals with the provision of maps for military purposes. We might add that there are Survey Regiments in the Royal Artillery. This matter is also fully dealt with in the Journal of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution for January, 1941. If you write to the Secretary, 12, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, he might either furnish you with a copy or inform you where you can see a copy locally.

### Q 1007

ENQUIRER, CARDIFF.—*Can you suggest some up-to-date publications dealing with the design and PLANNING OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS and factory layout from an architectural view-point. I am interested in both R.C. and structural steelwork construction. I am particularly concerned with chemical engineering plant and power stations.*

The best single publication on Industrial Architecture is "Industrial Architecture." This is illustrated, has an introduction by L. H. Bucknell, is edited by C. G. Holme and published by the Studio, Ltd., 44, Leicester Square, London.

There is a section in the Architectural Record (N.Y.) January, 1942, devoted to industrial buildings and articles in the

following periodicals may be of interest.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, August 21, 1939. Factory for "Aspro," Bath Road, Bucks.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, December 23, 1938. Boots Factory, Beeston, Notts.

Architect and Building News, November 25, 1938. Boots Factory, Beeston, Notts.

Builder, December 23, 1938. Boots Factory, Beeston, Notts.

Architectural Review, April, 1939. Welwyn Rocks Products, Ltd. (Manufacturing Chemists).

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, January 19, 1939. Welwyn Rocks Products, Ltd. (Manufacturing Chemists).

Constructional Engineer, February, 1934. Constructional aspect of large Electricity Generating Station.

It seems that you are unlikely to be able to get all the information you require from one publication and you would do best to visit a technical library. The R.I.B.A. might be able to assist you to find a suitable library near your locality.

### Q 1008

ENQUIRER, LEICESTER.—*I am preparing a thesis for the Final Examination, R.I.B.A. on POST WAR HOUSING and the Industrial Worker and am anxious to gain information regarding that which has already been done in the rehousing of the workers in the London area. I should like to pay a visit to one of the larger flat schemes, Max Fry's,*

*Kensal House, or any of Edward Armstrong's schemes for the L.C.C. To whom should I write for permission?*

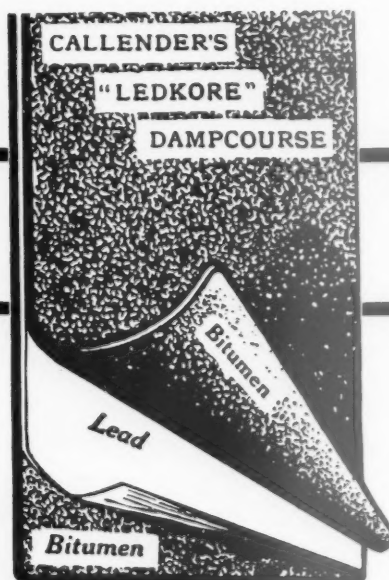
You should write to the Valuer, London County Council, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, London, S.E.1.

### Q 1009

ENQUIRER, BERKSHIRE.—*I am 23 years of age and have been articled for nearly two years to a firm of architects. During this time I have carried out junior draughtsman's work in the office. I have also studied building construction privately. Could you please inform me if there are any sections of the WOMEN'S SERVICES where my knowledge and training can be of use.*

It is not possible for women born between 1918 and the first six months of 1922 to volunteer for the Services; they are called up by normal procedure. There are branches of the Women's Services where your knowledge could be used which come under the heading of Special Duties Clerk.

When you are called up your civilian work will be considered when posting you to a particular branch of the Service. When selected you will take a trade test and if you prove satisfactory you will then be trained in that particular branch.



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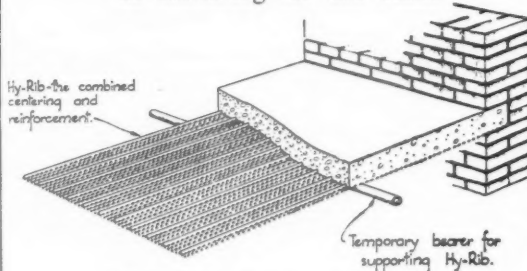
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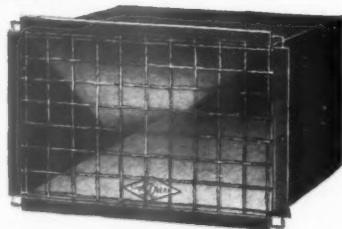
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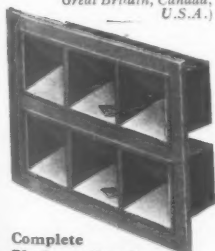
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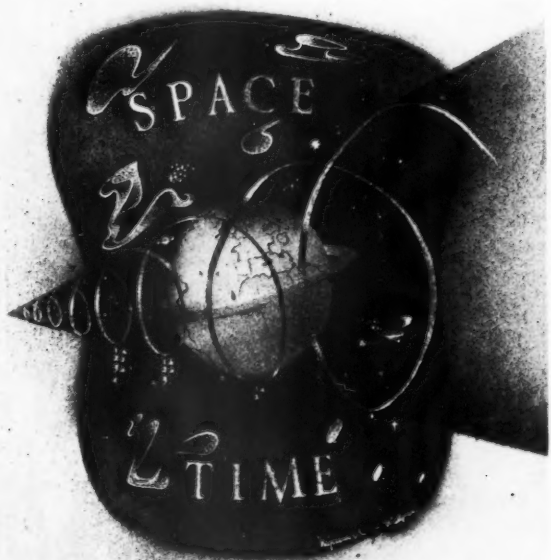
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Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "The Architects' Journal." War Address: 45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey.

## Public and Official Announcements

Six lines or under, 8s.; each additional line, 1s.

**The Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors** maintains a register of qualified architects and surveyors (including assistants) requiring posts, and invites applications from public authorities and private practitioners having staff vacancies. Address: 75 Eaton Place, London, S.W.1. Tel.: Sloane 5615 991

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- (c) Planning Draughtsman, at a commencing salary of £275 per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by annual increments of £12 10s. 0d. to a maximum salary of £300 per annum plus war bonus of £26.

Applicants for appointment (a) must be Members or Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute, preferably by examination, or persons holding the Town Planning Diploma or Certificate of one of the con-

stituent bodies of the Town Planning Joint Examination Board, and must have had experience in a Planning Department of a local authority.

Applicants for appointment (b) must have special experience in Architecture and in the administration of the General (Interim Development) Order, 1933.

Applicants for appointment (c) must be expert colourists and draughtsmen and experienced in the work of a Planning Department.

Applicants for appointments (a), (b) and (c) must be above military age or otherwise be exempt from military service.

The above officers are required in connection with the Regional Survey work and the preparation of planning proposals for the Joint Committee's area.

The appointments will be subject to the terms and conditions of service applying to the administrative, technical and clerical officers of the County Council, and will be terminable by one month's notice on either side. The successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and full details of experience, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be sent to me, the undersigned, and must be endorsed "Planning Assistant" or "Draughtsman," as the case may be, by not later than Monday, the 4th day of January, 1943.

WILLIAM ROBERTS,  
Deputy Clerk to the Joint Committee.

County Offices,  
Ruthin.  
16th December, 1942.

849

## Architectural Appointments Wanted

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Classified Advertisements continued on page xviii.

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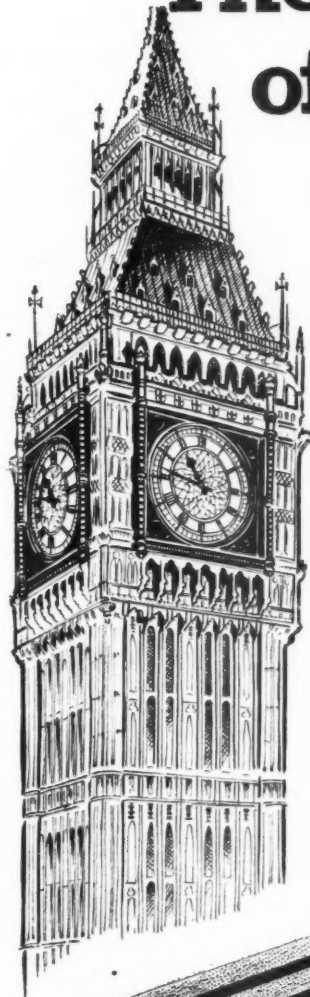
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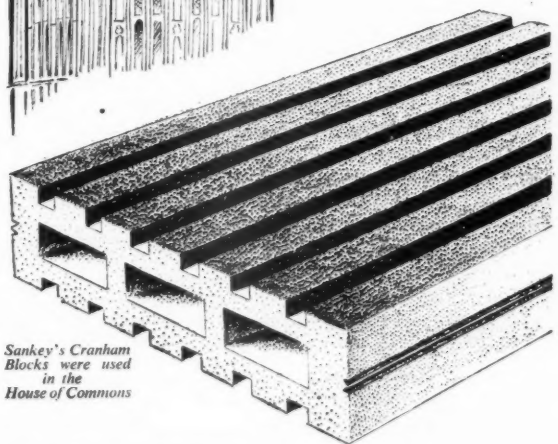
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#### Other Appointments Vacant

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