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never see
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here



Odeon Theatre, Eltham

A climate as variable as Britain's demands more from windows than an eye-pleasing effect. These windows, rustproofed under Patent "R.M.W." Process No. 464020, were wisely chosen with an eye to the climate as well as to the effect. And, constant painting being unnecessary, maintenance cost will be reduced to a minimum. Peace will bring its building problems—but may it be suggested, that Rustproof Metal Windows will solve one problem at least?



Inset is an actual micro photo showing the intermediate alloy layer which binds the outer layer inseparably to the steel. It is this complete and inseparable union which gives the process its great value and differentiates it from all painting and coating processes.



RUSTPROOF METAL WINDOW COMPANY LIMITED, DEVA WORKS, SALTNEY, CHESTER
LONDON OFFICE: 9, HANOVER STREET W.1 TELEPHONE: MAYFAIR 2764

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ASPHALT
(PITCH MASTIC)
FOR
FLOORS

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Inimitable

SUPREME

Best
Paramount
Pre-eminent
Foremost

DURABLE

Stable
Enduring
Hard-wearing
Lasting

USEFUL

Serviceable
Beneficial
Valuable
Profitable

Our mother tongue has a rich heritage of adjectives ; but were all employed which would suitably define the merits of Sisalkraft, there would be still more to say. To choose an "omnibus" adjective comprehensively to describe Sisalkraft is a task that would have taxed a Gibbon or a Macaulay—because Sisalkraft has a variety of uses, and it is unique in character and construction. There is no other building paper on the market which adequately can compare with it.

For a rough-and-ready description, let it be said that this unparagoned Sisalkraft is good for almost any job you are likely to be called upon to handle. It is unparalleled as a lining to hutments and other wooden structures—as a sarking under tiled or slate roofs—as an underlay to parquet and hardwood floors—for curing concrete—for partitions and for temporary repairs to bombed roofs, walls and windows—and for any kind of membrane insulation—and many other jobs where either temporary or permanent protection is required.

It has an interior reinforcement of crossed sisal fibres closely placed. These are embedded in two layers of pure bitumen, with which each of the cover sheets is also generously coated, and the whole is combined under pressure. The resulting sheet is of great strength and is completely waterproof and airtight. It is light in weight, pliable, clean and odourless, and is therefore easy to handle.

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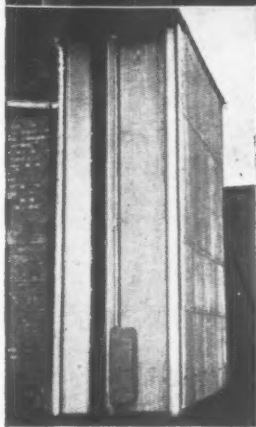
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LLOYD BOARDS LIMITED
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(also visible in
the larger photo-
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the neat compact
housing of the
**ESAVIAN
FOLDING
DOOR.**

FOLDING DOORS

The proper functioning of these doors results from the correct solution of very many problems—problems upon which the Company has been successfully working since 1917. Although such doors may measure up to 40 feet in height and 300 feet in length, they may nest neatly in a pent house no larger in proportion than that illustrated. Although they might weigh up to 35 tons, they can be set in motion by the pressure of a button.

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you can save in the
Battle for Fuel the more
you release for the war factories.

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gas is playing a vital
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body's business.



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Hardens concrete quickly

Costs little
Counteracts frost
Prevents "dusting"
Increases tensile strength
Involves no additional process

The rate of hardening can be varied to any extent from normal to instantaneous. Think what this means when you want, quickly, to bed down vital machinery—repair or relay a concrete floor without interrupting production—stop a water seepage (instantaneous hardening can be a godsend here)—or do any cement work in a hurry. The time saved is the difference between a week (or more) and a weekend.

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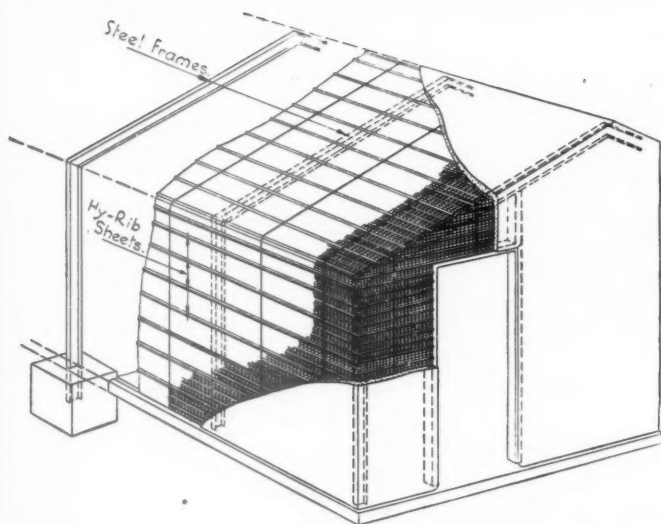
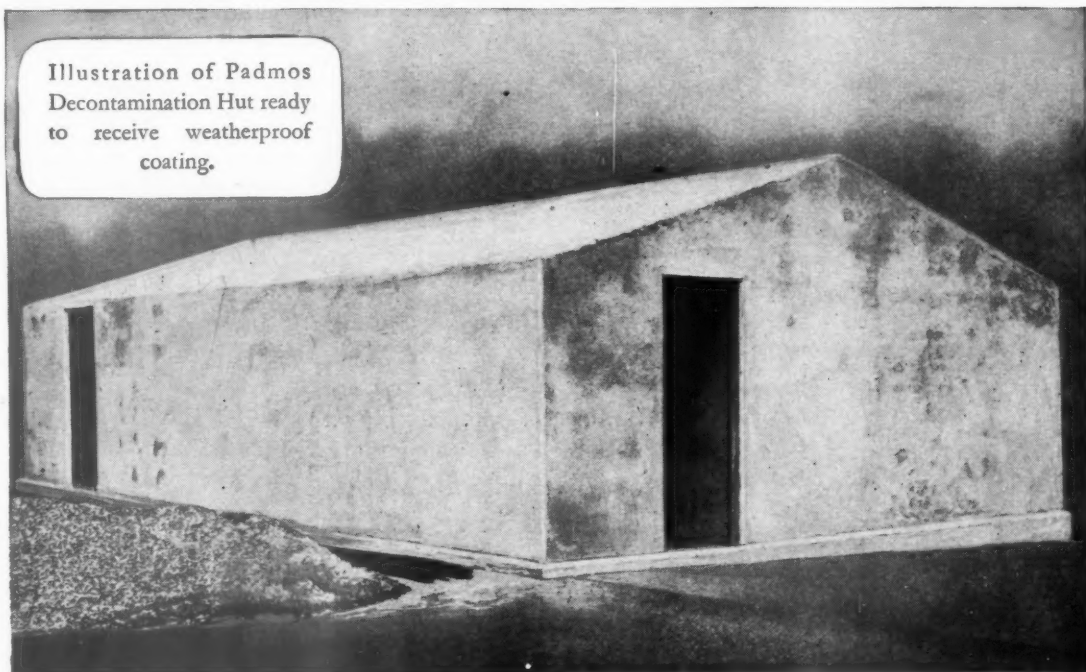
WANDSWORTH, LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone - - - BATtersea 0876 (5 lines)

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Walls, Roofs and Partitions in HY-RIB construction

Illustration of Padmos Decontamination Hut ready to receive weatherproof coating.



Diagrammatic view showing construction of Padmos Hut with Hy-Rib centering and reinforcement for walls and roofing.

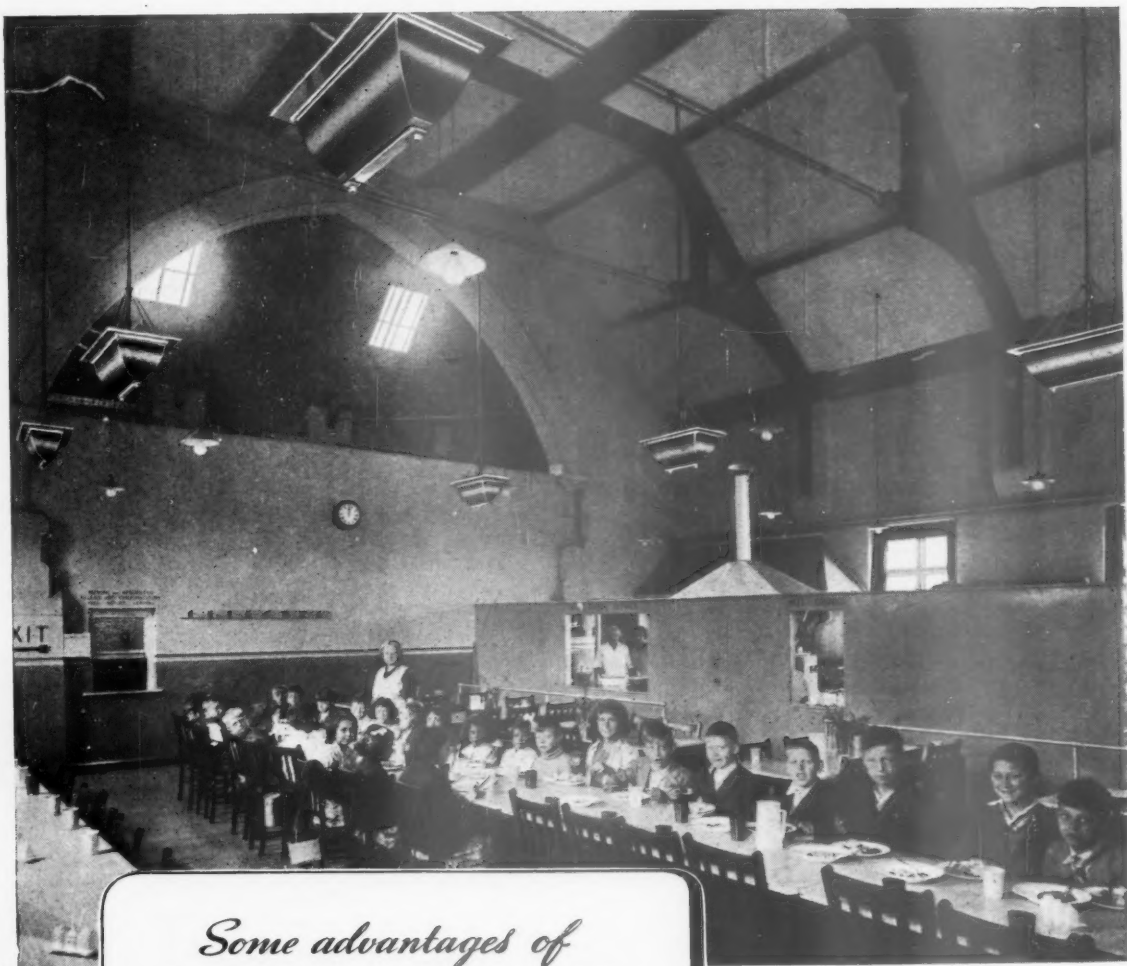


Fully detailed drawings showing application of Hy-Rib for walls, roofs and partitions of Padmos Huts are available to Architects and Contractors dealing with Decontamination buildings of this type.

HY-RIB SALES, 6 COLLINGHAM GARDENS, EARLS COURT
LONDON, S.W.5 TELEPHONE: FROBISHER 8141

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COMBINED CENTERING
AND REINFORCEMENT





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**PORTCULLIS OVERHEAD
RADIANT GAS HEATERS**

For WELFARE CENTRES, Etc.

- 1 Quickly and easily installed
without structural alterations**
- 2 Radiant heat is healthy heat**
- 3 Saves valuable floor space**
- 4 Out of reach—out of danger**

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Solves this problem



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
CO. LTD.
TRAFFORD PARK
MANCHESTER 17**

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"EVERITE" "BIGSIX"
Asbestos - cement Corrugated
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Also used but not visible on
sketch: "EVERITE" Asbestos-
cement Rainwater Goods and
Fittings.

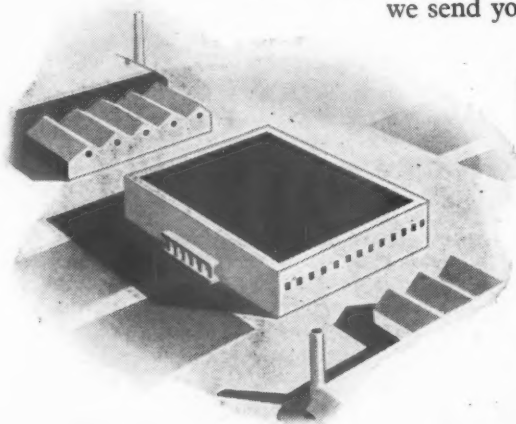


Adaptability has been the keynote of Sadds' organisation since September 1939. The wood-working shops have been replanned, a light metal assembly department and the services of an ironworks have been added to produce a production-line in keeping with the needs of the times.

**JOHN SADD
AND SONS LIMITED**
MALDON Telephone: Maldon 131 **ESSEX**



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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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*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 31, 1942.

NUMBER 2501: 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.*

Specify



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have full details of

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ELECTRICAL
ACCESSORIES**

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BIRMINGHAM



ATTENTION to DETAIL

Had you ever sat in at one of their weekly Progress Meetings, you would begin to realise why Dawnays give such good service. Regularly the Heads of Departments meet and review every job, the smallest receiving exactly the same consideration as the largest. The reason why no difference is made between jobs is, firstly, that Dawnays realise that every job, no matter what its size, is equally important to the client placing it and, secondly, because the larger jobs are broken up into steps so that they really become a series of small jobs, each with its scheduled date of delivery.

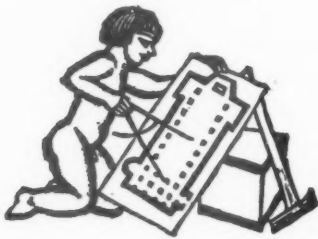
And the Progress Meeting concerns itself with reviewing the jobs step by step.

DAWNAYS

STEELWORKS RD. S.W.11

TELEPHONE: BATTERSEA 2525

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*

If the shop premises cannot be moved because the shopping interests are too deeply entrenched, then the through traffic must be drawn away to other conduits. Pedestrians ought to be able to circulate freely, and traffic ought to be able to travel fast even in towns, because otherwise the value of the speedy motor vehicle is neutralised. Both the authorities and the population value handsome shop frontages, and we must, of course, have them. But we must also isolate them from the heavy traffic-flows, remembering that the ideal shopping or business centre is upon roads that lead nowhere else. . . . This obviously is common sense, but it is not likely as yet to be popular with shopkeeper or shopper. The shopkeeper thinks that, if his premises face a main artery, the through traffic will bring him trade, and he feels that this traffic flow imparts an air of prosperity to the whole road. The shopper, too, likes the bustle and life. A different outlook is required if a safe and orderly township is to be achieved. . . . So far as the town-dwellers, business people and shoppers are concerned, the heavy streams of arterial traffic must be regarded as sheer poison, never to be touched because contact is deadly.

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

Mr. Granville asked the Minister of Health in the House of Commons what steps he proposes to take to deal with the SHORTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL COTTAGES in East Suffolk;

and if he will consider the building of a minimum number of cottages in order to deal with the present shortage?

Mr. E. Brown: I fully realise the unsatisfactory housing conditions which obtain in many parts of the country, but the present demand on the available resources of labour and materials for works of urgent strategic importance preclude me at present from entertaining general proposals for the provision of new houses. I am, however, considering in consultation with the Minister of Agriculture

and Fisheries whether any special steps can be taken to meet the urgent needs of agricultural workers. My Department is in close touch with the Ministry of Agriculture on the whole subject.

In the House of Commons Captain Duncan asked the Minister of Health how many houses and flats which were being built by local authorities and private enterprise, respectively, at the beginning of the war are STILL IN A SEMI-CONSTRUCTED STATE, their completion having been stopped by Government order?

Miss Horsbrugh: The completion of houses by private enterprise was not stopped by Government orders at the beginning of the war, but local authorities were advised generally to arrange for the completion of houses in an advanced stage of construction and not to continue work on houses in an early stage or to start foundations for new houses. The position at March 31, 1942, was that 7,426 houses included in contracts let by local authorities at September 3, 1939 (or in approved direct labour schemes), had been started but were not being proceeded with: 5,238 of these were not beyond damp-proof course level. I have no comparable information regarding private enterprise building, but in view of the vital importance of a start on housing schemes being made immediately circumstances permit, officers of the regional staff of my Department are already ascertaining in the course of their visits the extent to which partly developed sites are in the hands of both private enterprise and local authorities.

The R.I.B.A. Architectural Science Board announces that the second group of SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH LECTURES will be given at the R.I.B.A. on January 23 and 30, see page 433.

★

The Planning Division of MOWP is preparing a NATIONAL ATLAS OF MAPS essential to national planning, stated Dr. L. D. Stamp, vice-chairman of the Scott Committee, in London. Dealing with the Scott Report on land utilisation in rural areas, he said: There is every indication that British agriculture after the war will be able to stand firmly on its own feet against anything except subsidised overseas production and dumping.

East Titchberry Farm, North Devon, has been PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL TRUST by Miss Abraham, of Taunton. The property includes a beautiful stretch of coast with a cove, whose sandy bay is a great attraction to bathers and picnic parties. From the cliffs the view to the north-east extends to Baggy Point and Morte Point, two other properties given to the Trust.



To all Readers in His Majesty's Forces

a happy New Year. The one above (quite unknown to us) whose entirely unsolicited testimonial to the JOURNAL's war service is gratefully reproduced, is Corporal Gooday, R.A.F., somewhere out in the Middle-East, probationer R.I.B.A. "The JOURNAL," he writes, "has even penetrated this very distant place," and he looks forward to being one of the people to carry out when peace comes the replanning he is reading about. Thus, on the deserts and oceans of the world is being forged—on this the last day of 1942—the future of Britain. It is being made not only with tommy-guns and tanks, but with thoughts—the

thoughts of hundreds of thousands of serving technicians, the same men who will exchange one day their shorts for flannel bags and come home to do the work of reconstruction. Right now they are far away, but their pressing need is to keep in touch with the progress of technics and planning—not an easy matter, but for some time the JOURNAL has been considering how to make it easier, and it proposes in a week or two to launch a scheme which may turn out to be really useful. In the meantime, good luck to you, Corporal Gooday, and to all those others like you wherever they may be, in 1943.

The Royal Academy proposes to make the plans for RECONSTRUCTION IN LONDON which the Planning Committee has recently exhibited and is now revising a feature of the Architectural Section of next year's Summer Exhibition; and it will welcome designs submitted at the appointed time by architects for the rebuilding of London with special reference to the Committee's plans as recently exhibited and published.

On Monday last the new Waterloo Bridge was OPENED TO PEDESTRIANS by the London

County Council. Only one half the bridge is open to vehicular traffic. This concession to allow walkers to use the pathways from Monday onward is well in advance of the Council's plan.

Use of these footways will obviate the congestion of walkers on the temporary bridge, especially during rush hours. The new bridge was opened to two lines of vehicular traffic only on Aug. 11. Six traffic lanes will eventually be in use.

★

In the House of Commons Sir Reginald Clarry asked the Minister of Labour whether in his recent special CALL-UP OF 28,000 KEY OPERATIVES in the building and civil engineering industries adequate considera-

tion was given to the slowing up of vital and urgent constructional Government work.

Mr. Bevin: Yes. These arrangements have been approved by the Government as a necessary part of the programme of recruitment for the forces after careful consideration of the man-power requirements for constructional work.

The outstanding event of the year in the building of LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL has been the completion by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., of his design for the first bay of the nave. The Cathedral Committee states that several years must elapse before it can even consider embarking on another section of the

NEW YEAR, NEW DEAL, NEW BRUM

building. Until then the design must be regarded as provisional; but it represents what in the mature judgment of the architect is the best treatment of the junction of the nave and the central space. When completed, the total length of the cathedral from the west door to the reredos is to be 482 ft.—a greater length than that of any existing cathedral.

Giving some of the reasons for Sir Giles Scott's decision to make a division at the east end of the nave, the committee says that the organ screen, while giving a resting point for the eye in the middle distance, will not close the vista: the spectator at the west door will see the altar and the east window beyond the screen. Apart from æsthetic considerations, there is a practical need for the organ arch in that position, directly resulting from the dimensions of the interior. With regard to building progress the Committee state that the tower has now reached its full height. The battlemented parapet has been freed from its surrounding scaffolding. The final cleaning down will take time, but soon further scaffolding will be removed. The Cathedral Builders' Festival will be held on Saturday next.

★

We regret to record the DEATH OF SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD, R.A., at the age of 86. His best known works were the Menin Gate Memorial at Ypres, the completion of Piccadilly Circus Quadrant and Lambeth Bridge. The central figure of many controversies he fought to save Waterloo Bridge and the City Churches and opposed the Charing Cross Bridge scheme.

★

In his presidential address to the British Coal Utilization Research Association, Sir Evan Williams announced a five-year £1,000,000 SCHEME OF COAL RESEARCH. The scheme aims at improvement of the methods of using coal for light and power, and to the production of new materials of industrial value

As the result of research into domestic heating appliances there is ready for mass production an open fire grate in which the same amount of heat comfort can be obtained from half the consumption of coal. The post-war directorate of MOWP has asked the Association to carry forward to the production stage appliances of this kind for the post-war house building programme.

Ideas on NEW METHODS OF HOUSE BUILDING for use after the war are invited by the Inter-Departmental Committee recently appointed by the Ministry of Health and MOWP.

IF you need good cheer for the New Year listen to Councillor Norman Tiptaft presenting the first report of the Birmingham Reconstruction Committee.

"These schemes [he says of the Committee's preliminary plans which involve an expenditure of about a hundred million pounds] do not, by any means, represent the whole physical reconstruction necessary. That will involve much larger figures, but the Committee felt that the most urgent post-war problem might be unemployment, and therefore its first duty was to find out what schemes could be made available to prevent it as far as possible.

"The Council will recognise the difficulty of a local authority, even one as important as our own, making a definite blue print for its future, without knowledge of what the Central Government intends to do. So far, the Government has not really got down to Reconstruction. It has had various reports prepared—the Barlow, the Scott, the Uthwatt and now the Beveridge. They will doubtless provide the basis of much future legislation.

"The field is so extensive and complex, that under present conditions it will be appreciated the Prime Minister can hardly regard it as an outstandingly urgent task for himself. He is rightly devoting himself to winning the war: but, because the Prime Minister is so fully occupied, it would appear desirable that some of his colleagues should be entrusted, not only with the study of the many problems involved, but also with preparation of the necessary legislation to solve them.

"So far, the Government has not indicated how the various schemes are to be paid for. Until we get official information, I cannot tell the Council what the financial schemes will be. I can say definitely, that if we are to depend on the old-fashioned methods of loans to local authorities at three or four per cent interest, Birmingham could not perform its necessary share of the National plan. It would seem, if the job is to be done—and we intend it shall be—that we must have either a Government loan free of interest, or else Government grants up to 90, or in certain cases, even 100 per cent. Pressure may be put on the Government to try unorthodox methods of finance. Thinking people are beginning to say that if the Bank of England can create credit to make a profit for its shareholders, the community might create credit for its own services, and the benefit of its citizens. I will not emphasise the statement frequently made, that because we are spending 12 millions a day on war, therefore there must be unlimited money available for peace afterwards. I do say that the nations will require these promises of a New World to be taken far more seriously than they were taken after the last war.

"As far as this City is concerned, we shall listen to and are anxious to co-operate with the Government, but we will not be fobbed off with

the excuse that there is no money available for reconstruction, when we know that if the war goes on for another ten years, it will still somehow or other be financed.

"What the financial commitments ultimately involve, and how far both Government and people are prepared to face those commitments depends, in large measure, on places like Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and other big municipal authorities in vulnerable areas. The machinery to implement the requisite legislation will also depend largely on these same important local authorities, who already have wide experience in dealing with large schemes. Their officers are certainly the most competent people to work out the administration necessary for their own particular districts. If it has taken three years for us to beat our ploughshares into workmanlike swords, it may well take as long to reconvert them to their original purposes. At the moment, there are 22 million men and women employed in the Forces and on war work. It will not be as simple as some people think to re-absorb them into peace-time industry.

"Discharge from the armed forces, it is suggested, will be staggered, to avoid an overwhelming rush for jobs, at the end of the war. That is the theory. It will be difficult to enforce it in practice. It will be impossible to enforce it, unless the Beveridge Report, or some future Government declaration, guarantees that those who remain longer in the Services will not suffer in opportunities available, because others have been released earlier to civil life.

"However limited a local authority may be at present, one of its vital functions is to urge the Government to produce its national plan and delegate the requisite powers, so that municipal schemes for peace will not be held up by lack of information as to what Parliament will require. According to General Smuts, peace may be expected in 1944. Since he spoke, events have moved very rapidly. If we started this minute on a comprehensive Reconstruction programme, we should not be ready to do all that needs to be done by 1944. Responsible Ministers may be desirous to act promptly, but what they will do, as distinct from what they could, depends largely on the volume of public opinion behind them. We've got to make the country reconstruction-minded now.

"Finally it must be made clear to both Capital and Labour, that Reconstruction this time really does mean a new sort of world. Provided that on the one hand there is social security for Labour, dilution of trade union membership—particularly in such trades as building where the demand is likely to be heaviest—must, if communal needs demand it, be accepted. On the other side, Capital must face for some time taxation as heavy as it would willingly have faced had the war continued for a longer period. Sir Stafford Cripps has indicated that the Left Wing must abate some of its revolutionary aims, and the Right Wing some of its old-fashioned prejudices. That is the only basis on which we can go forward to a world worth while."



The Architects' Journal

War Address: 45, The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey

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

FORTHCOMING AWKWARDNESS

In paragraph 207 of the Scott Report, the prickly question of what may be called Modern Architecture in Rural England is dealt with in a way which could hardly be bettered. The paragraph is too long to quote in full and cannot be summarized without detriment, but the following sentence contains the gist of it:

... Many people who have the maintenance of the beauty of the countryside very much at heart sincerely believe that only buildings of "traditional" and "local" materials should be permitted to be erected in country places. While we have every sympathy with the desire which prompts such belief, tradition is not a fixed and final thing. If it is alive—and it is only worth anything when it is alive—it must be subject to growth and development. Any attempt to prevent the use of new materials and new types of design arising out of new building techniques based on those new materials, or arising merely out of changes and developments in human needs, is bound in the end to be futile: and if it was not, it would mean the end of all architectural development whatsoever. . . .

*

But paragraph 162 of the report contains the following:

We are appreciative of the good work done in many counties by the voluntary Advisory Panels of architects and others in promoting good design and harmony, but consider it is unfair to leave such important work to voluntary effort and that review by statutory Panels of paid architects and others, which we recommend should be set up, should be compulsory. . . .

It may seem churlish and unwise to suggest that the Committee is rating one's own profession too highly. But one cannot blink the fact that the carrying out of this recommendation may seem to intelligent, progressive laymen far simpler than it would prove in reality; and no one can want post-war Britain to ring with bitter architectural squabbles.

If this recommendation becomes law, one can forecast several consequences with some certainty. Repetition of the most flagrantly shoddy forms of pre-war building will be prevented—say, 2 or 3 per cent. of the total building in rural or semi-rural areas. It is doubtful whether anything will be done to remedy the basic faults of the majority of buildings—the passion for detachment and semi-detachment, the excessive height relative to length, and cruder imitations of antique styles. For these things have got into the bones of builders and public, and any attempt to prevent their repetition would lead to an outcry which the panels could not face.

It is thus probable—we know it by experience—that the Panel's recommendations will concern trivialities such as proportions of doors and Georgian sashes v. leaded lights when they are dealing with the bulk of designs coming before them. When they are confronted with something unusual, with a "design arising out of new techniques based on new materials," it is only too, too probable—we know it from experience—that their powers of criticism will be very fully used.

We can hope that as time passes an improvement will take place in the standards of criticism exercised by the Panels and in the material which they have to criticise. But this improvement will be slow.

During the first post-war decade, in short, architects will have to walk very warily. We will have to remember that architects and architecture may gain enormously from Panels in the long run. But if the profession supports such Panels, its individual members will have to be

prepared at times to accept censorship of their designs by persons for whose views they have absolute, and in some cases justified, contempt. This is going to be awkward.

THE INCIDENCE OF BETTERMENT

A criticism of the Uthwatt Report which one often sees made is that betterment, recovered in the form of a levy on increased site values, will merely result in an all-round increase in rents: the occupier will in fact pay the tax though it is intended to fall upon the landowner.

This argument surely assumes that landowners are all of one mind, and that they present a united front to the world which gives them power that goes only with monopoly—power to fix prices to suit themselves. Such a state of affairs has existed but it does not seem to be the intention of the framers of the Uthwatt Report that it should continue to exist. They clearly anticipate that local authorities will in the immediate future purchase large areas of land.

In Scandinavia where most of the large cities own considerable tracts of land both inside and outside their boundaries, land values appear to have been effectively controlled by them.* There is no reason why authorities in this country should not also set out deliberately to influence the price of land. And if the recommendations of the Uthwatt Report are adopted there seems no reason why they should not be equally successful. In that case betterment, where it was levied, would fall on the owners.

Helsinki and Stockholm have taken 20 and 38 years respectively to acquire the land that now belongs to them. But the former bought all, and the latter most, of its land in the open market. Neither

*Helsinki (population 285,000), owns 13,000 acres of land beyond its boundaries, an area twice the size of the city proper. This position is the result of a policy of land purchase pursued for the last twenty years. In the garden suburb of Kottly, which is within the city boundary, the equivalent of a 25 by 100 ft. plot can be rented for about £1 10s. 0d. per annum. Land values in Helsinki are gradually rising but the policy of the municipality keeps them in step with other items in the cost of living. "Housing in Scandinavia." (J. Graham, Jr. The University of North Carolina Press, 1940).

municipality has powers of compulsory purchase similar to those suggested in the Uthwatt Report.

It's interesting to note that the municipality of Stockholm has made money as a landowner. In spite of the very low rents it asks, income from developed land has more than covered the original cost of the land plus the cost of development.

As far as I can see a municipality with power to acquire all land due for development or redevelopment, plus any other land it may want, is in a position to pick all the plums out of the pudding at the least possible cost to itself.

THE GREAT PLANNING MYSTERY

While Government-Collective side-tracks legislation for replanning, Government-Particular is getting on with the groundwork. On another page is a description of the work which has been carried out to produce a modern Domesday Book, a work initiated by Mr. R. S. Hudson, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, who has been well up in front in all planning matters considered by the Government. With Lord Reith he set up the Scott Committee whose recommendations have so far been received with the stony official silence which has characterised the Government's attitude to physical reconstruction since Lord Reith was sacked.

Even Reith, whose main interest in MOWP was to obtain early legislation for planning, was unable to sway the Tories far from their vested interests. He succeeded in getting the planning powers transferred to him from the Minister of Health, and was preparing legislation to prevent land speculation and to define the devastated areas as reconstruction areas, when he was replaced overnight.

Recently active legislation was side-tracked again, by the announcement that a new Ministry of Town and Country Planning was to be set up, taking from MOWP the powers that were so recently trans-

ferred to that Department. This was the Government's answer to the demand for implementation of the Uthwatt recommendations which must now obviously await the appointment of the new Minister.

★

Regardless of the political by-play Mr. Hudson, in the summer of 1941, started the gigantic task of preparing a factual record of all farms over five acres in England and Wales. At what was described by Donald McCulloch, the Public Relations Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture (who is rather overshadowed by his Brains Trust self) as the first press conference on the subject since 1066, it was stated that this work will be complete early in 1943. Its main purpose is a war one. But full use of it will be made by MAF for post-war reconstruction. The Ministry will be able to tell the Government that a definite number of farms need water supply, electricity, cottages, buildings and transport facilities to make agriculture economically sound. It will be able to state with sureness the requirements of agriculture in labour and materials. It will be able to say to architects "from our survey we can tell you the shape of farms to come."

★

The great question now is—will the Government make full use of this survey? Will the mapping section of MOWP make use of the maps? Will the Directorate of Post-War Building make use of the information given regarding farm cottages and buildings? Or will the statistical information now available be treated as confidential to the Ministry of Agriculture alone? Hitherto the returns made to any Government Department have not been centralised in a Central Statistical Office.

★

Whether the information is made available to all Government Departments or not, at least the Minister of Agriculture will be able to back all his arguments on national planning policy with data. In making this survey he has stolen a march on all the other planners. Six thousand volunteers did the work with the assistance of nearly 300,000 farmers fed up with form filling.

ASTRAGAL



LETTERS

L. Fraser Miller

"Votary"

"Taaung"

After the War

SIR,—The reorganization of the profession after the war seems to me to be a subject so immense that it would require a report on the lines of that submitted by Sir Wm. Beveridge.

Certain recommendations are nevertheless sticking out a mile, and without proposing at this stage a definite plan for our future in the rebuilding of this country I venture to suggest:—

(1) Reorganization is the definite responsibility of the Government NOW, working in conjunction with the R.I.B.A.

(2) Eighty per cent. of post-war work should be carried out under Government control by the Civil Service (MOWP).

(3) It would be wrong to close down or prohibit private architects from practising in the profession (provided they are duly registered).

(4) Prohibit finally the practice of builders, shopfitters, speculative builders, estate agents and others from carrying on the business of plan drawing and submission to Dean of Guild Courts, County or Burgh Councils, etc., or any other persons not properly qualified in the profession.

(5) Make it possible for youths (or girls) in poorer circumstances to enter the profession by help from the Government or the Institute.

(6) Any architect who wishes, and has his degree (registered architect), should be automatically registered with the Ministry of Labour or Civil Service for immediate incorporation or entry into MOWP on conclusion of hostilities on a permanent basis, and be graded in this Ministry according to his service in the profession. This is my most important proposal.

(7) That the Ministry as now constituted and approved legally should operate in all defined districts in England, Scotland and Wales, with full authority to carry out all work for the good of the people, including housing and public buildings, and to be at the service of the community to undertake all work required. The organization does partly exist at present in the districts covered by the Ministry of Home Security, but it is recommended that where these (buildings) do not exist, proper standard offices of a permanent nature should be constructed in those districts to house the staffs of MOWP.

(8) The constitution and organization of the Royal Institute must remain as at present, but effective collaboration in the form of selected members working with the Civil Service is desirable in order to safeguard the interests of its professional members.

(9) It must be made impossible for jerry builders and so-called architects to exploit the public as was the case after the last war, and therefore under this plan all architects would become government servants with a small proportion still in private practice; the latter would mostly be specialists dealing in church work, cinemas, university and college buildings, crematoria and hospitals. The Civil Service should most certainly undertake housing and schools.

If any one of these clauses were adopted some little contribution would have been made to the badly organized profession of architects in Britain, and the gibe of starving architects would be heard no more.

Fairlie, Ayrshire. L. FRASER MILLER.

SIR,—It seems to me that the only possible way to obtain architects after the war is for the Government to provide all ex-students, architectural assistants and pupils with that knowledge they would have otherwise obtained if they had not been torn away from their studies by National Service. This could be done by sending each person to one of the Universities to complete his architectural education at Government expense and upkeep.

Unless something like this is done, there will be small chance for success in the re-building of Britain, and the only people available would be the over 35's and the unfit. New ideas of design and construction will be needed after the war, and the people most likely to have the ideas will be the under 35's.

As for unity in the profession this cannot be obtained until architects forget their selfish individual interests, and think of the profession as a whole.

"VOTARY."

Grading

SIR,—"Prob's" letter will, I hope, find an echo throughout the profession, in every Ministry and local government

[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.]

office and in all official places where the architect finds salaried employment.

Like "Prob," I, too, am employed by the Ministry of Works and Planning, and am, as he one day hopes to be, a State qualified architect, and a recently elected Associate of the R.I.B.A. In spite of these qualifications, however, coupled with a fairly extensive outside experience before joining the Ministry, my grade remains that of temporary architectural assistant (ungraded). This, in effect, means that I am employed and treated simply as a draughtsman. It also means that I am governed by men who in many cases are not registered practitioners, and have reached professional grades mainly because they have been in the service of the Government a great number of years. This does not always apply, naturally, but it is so in quite a number of instances.

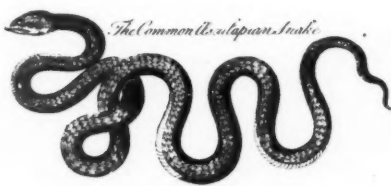
I realize that mine is not an isolated case. I know that there are hundreds of architects in similar positions to myself, some with a lifetime of experience behind them.

To know these things, however, is not enough. We, as a profession, must complete the work begun by the passing of the Architect's Registration Act. By concerted action we must ensure that every qualified man automatically gets his status, even as the medical profession has obtained for its members the position they at present enjoy. This can only be accomplished by a determined profession, who will rigidly adhere to a revised code of professional practice which embodies clauses relating to:—

- (a) The professional status of the individual architect.
- (b) Malpractice of professionally assisting unregistered persons.

The doctors found this a very necessary step in order to protect their interests. The sooner we architects also realize the necessity of this step, the more quickly will the conditions with which the majority of us are confronted to-day disappear.

"TAAUNG."



AFTER the War 7

[BY DONALD E. E. GIBSON]
City Architect, Coventry

I have set down my ideas in note form. They fall into two sections. First, What I would Like to See and secondly Comments on the Second Article of this Series. (See A. J., December 10, page 377).

What I Would Like to See.

It seems to me that in the past too much time was spent by private architects in looking for work and getting jobs, and too little time or thought was spent upon planning, designing and constructing beautifully. I think there are two problems—first, that building works should be very well executed, and secondly that the financial position of the architect should be cared for. I think that one solution that would solve both problems would lie in the resurrection of the Guild system, whereby architects work in large groups rather than as small individual offices. So far as the work is concerned, it should mean that each Group could have the best planning, design and constructional advice within itself, which the ordinary small office can never hope to have,

and at a time when building is becoming more and more technical] and specialized, this should be all to the good of the work.

I would like to see all the fees charged for works done by the Group divided among the members of the Group with possibly some slight benefit to those members of it who were actually given the commission. The Group as a group might in many cases receive commissions direct. There might be great advantages especially to the young qualified architect who often finds it difficult to make a living, and after the war it might work very well when people are being turned out of the armed forces. In times of depression, if they should come, there would be an easing of the difficulties of many individuals.

There could also be a tie up between these Guilds and the local schools of architecture that exist in many towns, which would be to the advantage of both the students and schools, and to the Guilds themselves.

There are many things that can be said against such an idea, and there are always some people who might not pull their weight, and arrangements would have to be made for dismissing such people from any Group, but I think that the idea is one which is worth thinking about, because as I see it, it is the only way which can bring both to the architects and to the public, the advantages that can be provided by the large offices, public undertakings or local authorities.

After the war when there should be plenty of building work and when architects should therefore be busy, it would be easier to form such Groups, because when times are hard, the architects who are doing well would be less likely to be willing to throw in their lot with their other less fortunate colleagues. One advantage of such Groups is that they could express their opinion on public matters better than an individual could do, and in this way they might be able to see that

architects are employed more fully than they have been in the past.

I believe myself that architectural departments are likely to provide better results on the whole than private practices, because the entry into local government is a selective one, and although the best architects are not always interested in applying for these posts, it is at least unlikely that the worst architects are appointed, whereas the worst architects very often put up quite a lot of buildings which the public have to tolerate. Unfortunately architectural departments are of comparatively recent origin, but it is obvious that the standard of their work is of a very high order. One need only look at the work of the London Passenger Transport Board and the Miners Welfare Committee to see this.

Comment on Some Points Raised in Article II.

Under the heading *Disadvantages of Architectural Departments* 1 (a), Mrs. Tatton-Brown says that they tend to stereotype practice, but I think the tendency now is for groups of architects in such departments each to be responsible for their own work, and I do not think it is as likely to become stereotyped as it would be in some private offices, where my experience has shown me that the Chief rather looks upon his assistants as people who are there to put his own ideas into practice and are not themselves architects who are as competent as he may be himself.

2. Promotion by seniority rather than by merit. It seems to me that promotion within grades in a department is automatic, but that whenever any post becomes vacant it is advertised and it is not unusual for the best person to be appointed, and this may have the advantage of keeping new ideas circulating.

3. Organization and collaboration between Specialists. It seems to me that in a large department or a local government there are various other departments who can be most helpful, and where information can readily be obtained which might be difficult for a private practitioner to have access to: I mean public health, structural engineering, education, legal departments, and in fact all other departments which go to make up a local authority.

4. The architect loses contact with his client. The architect to a local authority or a large concern probably sees a great deal of his client and certainly has to live with him after he has provided his buildings, and he knows how well or badly his buildings work, and he may even have to maintain them; and I would say that he is in very close contact with his client.

I believe that one of the things which needs most attention at the moment is the fact that both in private practice

and in local government and other practices, the assistant who has to do most of the work is often as competent, or more competent, than his Chief, and generally his salary is in both cases of a low order, especially so in private practice, where he has little security of tenure and where he gets no superannuation or pension as he does in local government. My only suggestion is that the R.I.B.A. or the Register of Architects, should fix some national standard rate and insist upon all private and government departments working to it.

The first consignment of Utility Furniture will be in the shops early in the New Year. Made to the design of the Board of Trade for bombed out families and newly married couples the Furniture will be sold on points. Here are discussed the shortcomings of

UTILITY FURNITURE

[BY R. W. SYMONDS]

Utility furniture made its first appearance recently at the Building Centre, Maddox Street, London. To the writer it was a depressing exhibition for the furniture had a drab and dismal look, which the much abused cheap mass produced furniture of pre-war days never had. The pre-war cheap easy-payment bedroom suite was pretentious and it was vulgar, but it did give to a bedroom a certain glamorous look—the low dressing-table with its overwhelming shaped looking-glass, the highly polished wardrobe with its cheap French ornament and its shaped top, and the bed with the same cheap ornament and the same shaped top, together gave the impression of looking better than they really were; whereas the Government furniture looks worse than it really is.

One criticism of Utility Furniture is the lack of uniformity in the design of the various articles, even though they are all made of the same material—solid wood and block board veneered—and of the same construction—panel,



1. Bedroom suite.

and mortice and tenon joints. This is mainly due to the designers, who, although employing for the case furniture the traditional rail, stile, and panel construction, have failed to realize the important principle of design that lies behind this construction. The panel construction, with its many centuries of tradition, invariably had in the past a uniformity in the proportion of the panels—thus making the panel a unit in the design of a piece of furniture, whether it was a clothes press, a cupboard, or a settle with a high-panelled back.

The designers of Utility Furniture, however, have overlooked this essential principle of panel construction; for we find the front of a piece with long horizontal panels (sideboard Fig. 3) or tall upright panels (wardrobe Fig. 2), but the sides have panels of a completely different proportion, and the panels of the bed again present another set of proportions. Therefore the rails on the fronts and sides of the furniture do not line; and the satisfying effect of the panel being a unit that knits the whole structure together, and also one that harmonises the design of the various pieces of furniture in a suite, is entirely lacking.

The writer also has criticisms of a



2. Wardrobe.

more practical nature. When Utility Furniture is in working-class homes, it will receive much hard wear, and therefore a feature of its design should be that all external angles should have beads or rounded edges worked on them to receive the knocks and bumps of usage. In the chests and wardrobes the front corners are finished with arrises which will soon become disfigured and unsightly.

Many of the drawers of Utility Furniture are fitted with a straight moulded handle which is difficult to hold firmly, especially when the drawer jams—turned wooden knobs would have been far more practical. The drawers of the dressing-chest and tall-chest are heavy with thick linings because it is easier and cheaper to make a drawer with thick than thin linings. A heavy and clumsy drawer that is short from back to front—modern furniture is shallow to save cost and also space in the modern room—is difficult to make run easily when it is close fitting. The tendency for such a drawer is to jam, and in pulling it the very light carcass with top, sides and back, formed of block board, moves as well, and it becomes by no means an easy job to get the drawer unstuck. With these difficulties, together with the use of unsuitable kiln dried wood, why not make the drawers loose fitting in the carcass, and hide the cracks around the drawer fronts by either mouldings or overlapping the fronts? This was the solution arrived at by the country joiner of the 17th and

18th centuries, who was faced also with the drawback of using home-grown timber; for the imported wainscott oak in those days was used only by the cabinet-makers in the towns.

The chairs belonging to Utility Furniture, although soundly made, have little in the way of good shape and design to make them pleasing. The best design is the chair with three rails in the back (see Fig. 4). The chair belonging to the other dining room suite (see Fig. 3) is particularly poor in design, for the three uprights in the back serve no useful purpose, for they neither support the top rail nor the back of the occupant, and are only waste of material. The easy chairs and the put-U-up Settee are angular structures, and but few concessions have been made to give their frames some grace of form. The use of turning to give interest to chair design is an idea that might well be investigated by the Government designers. Turning also has a practical side, for a turned chair leg will not show dents and bruises to the same degree as a plain square leg. Moulded chair and table legs might also be considered for the same reason.

The dismal appearance of Utility Furniture is due partly to the uninspired design and partly to the dark stained surface, dead and unrelieved by polish. (One dining room suite is finished in the light colour of the natural wood, but it is impractical for a working-class home). Necessity, it is

said, is the mother of invention, and in the next edition of Utility Furniture, it is hoped that some form of synthetic varnish, which will give a polished surface to the furniture, will have been devised. Wood never looks well with a matt surface, and this our ancestors well knew; for the better quality they made their furniture, the more highly did they polish it. Furniture making in wartime—because plywood or laminated board construction is not possible—has altered but little from the days when it was a handicraft, and therefore the same principles of design, material and construction still hold good.

The shortcomings of Utility Furniture, in the present writer's opinion, are not in the main due to lack of proper materials owing to wartime conditions, but to the inability of the designers to grasp the principles of furniture design. It is of paramount importance that Utility Furniture should be of good design, so that it will break, once and for all, the tradition of bad design, that was created by the pre-war manufacturer of low-grade mass produced furniture. If the public is shown what good furniture is like, they will soon learn to appreciate its qualities—*aesthetic and constructional*. It therefore seems regrettable that these poorly designed and quite unsuitable pieces of Utility Furniture—the latter as far as the working-class population is concerned—should be standardized and made in tens of thousands of suites throughout the country.

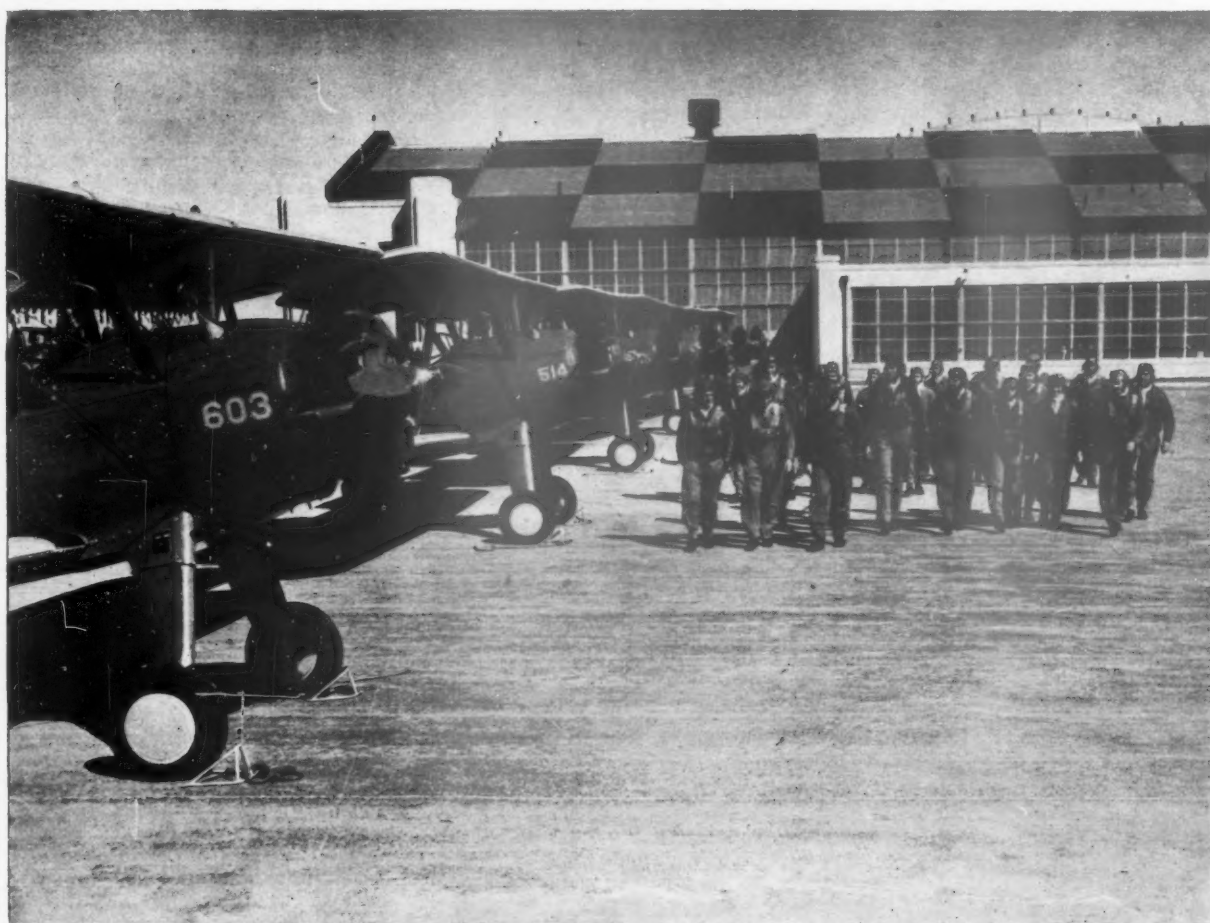


3 & 4. Dining Room Suites. "The chairs belonging to Utility Furniture, although soundly made, have little in the way of good shape and design to make them pleasing. The best design is the chair with three rails in the back (4). The chair belonging to the other dining room suite (3) is particularly poor in design, for the three uprights in the back serve no useful purpose, for they neither support the top rail nor the back of the occupant, and are only waste of material. The easy chairs are angular structures, and but few concessions have been made to give their frames some grace of form."



Here is one of America's largest Training Centres for Army Air Force Cadets. Training takes ten weeks, with some 200 planes in the air all through the day. The buildings consist of chequer-board hangars and shops, administration building, a non-sectarian chapel (a replica of a famous mission), swimming pools (lights above and beneath the water) for flying cadets, officers' quarters and an officers' mess, with a co-operative club, dining-room, library and ballroom. The tower, at the top of which is a beacon, is actually a giant water tank. The hangars shown at another aerodrome for the U.S. Navy are set side by side, so that the adjacent arch hinges have a common footing. They are thin shell, barrel-type structures, built of four independent sections, separated by expansion joints. The two-hinged arch ribs on the outside of the barrel, two to each section, have their footings supported on piles and are tied together by bridge strands. Along the outside of the hangars are lean-to's for office space. The centre portion between the hangars, partly obstructed by the arch ribs, is arranged for shop space and the storage of small planes.

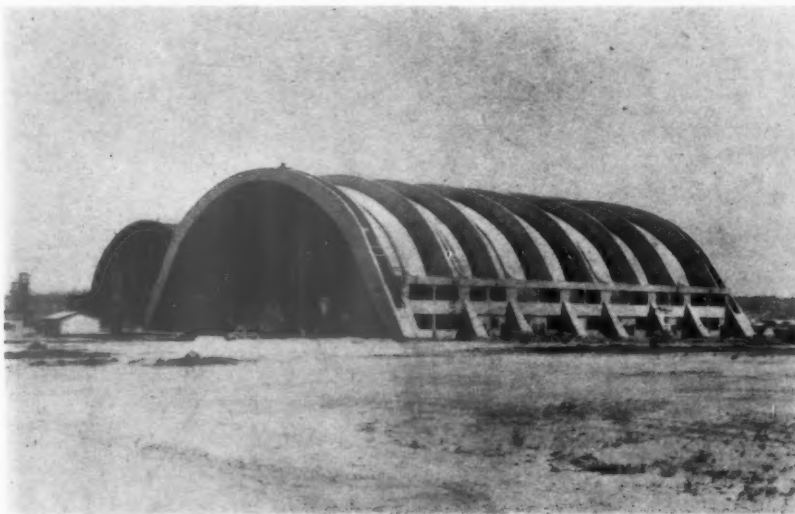
THE DUALITY IN PRE-WAR STYLES



The chaos of thought in which the pre-war world moved was well represented in its architecture. It is worth illustrating because it is possible that this particular chaos will never be seen again. It was to be seen everywhere, but its juiciest exhibits were perhaps to be found in America, and the Airport above might be regarded as the perfect example. We put it on record, noting the while that the ideal which inspired its domestic work already looks old-fashioned.



Here for example is the control tower and, on the previous page, hangars, both admirably efficient buildings with the kind of beauty that goes with their job.



More hangars from a naval aerodrome, in their way admirable and impressive buildings—order in every detail.



Now look at the living quarters for the Army Air Force Cadets—Spanish Mission style,



and the Administration Building in Goodhue Moderne whose tower is a giant water tank,



and the strange melee of styles behind the hangars.



Finally, consider this masterpiece of unreality, the non-sectarian Chapel, in South American Baroque.

THE MODERN DOMESDAY BOOK

"After this the King had a large meeting, and very deep consultation with his Council about this land, how it was occupied and by what sort of men. Then sent he his men all over England into each shire commissioning them to find out; how many hundreds of hides were in the shire, what land the King himself had and what stock was upon the land; or what dues he ought to have by the year from the shire."—From a contemporary account, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for 1085.

Some 15 years were taken to complete the first Domesday Book for William the Conqueror. It was a record of information taken with the main object of extracting money from agriculture. Now, in something under 2 years, the second Domesday Book—a survey of the 300,000 farms of 5 acres and over in England and Wales—is nearly completed. The aim of this second survey is very different. It is to assist farmers to make full use of their land by improving efficiency and the Ministry of Agriculture to present to the Government a case for the implementation of the recommendations of the Scott Committee.

The Domesday Book was not the only mediæval survey, though it was by far the greatest. There were several local surveys, of which only fragments have survived. Then at intervals there were a number of *ad hoc* enquiries, some with a curiously modern flavour, like the Inquisition of Depopulation (1517) which was concerned with the social effects of converting arable land to pasture. To-day it is more important than ever before in our history to extract from the land the last ounce of food that we can, and bring together all the knowledge needed for carrying out that task. Moreover, we have to prepare now for a post-war future in which a modernized home agriculture will play a greater part in our national economic life.

The information obtained by the survey falls into three sections:—

(a) A farm record for each farm, giving information under these heads: conditions of tenure and occupation; the natural state of the farm, including its fertility; the adequacy of its equipment; the degree of infestation with weeds or pests; the adequacy of water and electricity supplies; the number and condition of the cottages, etc., on the farm; its proximity to all transport facilities; the management condition of the farm, and its war-time ploughing up record.

(b) The complete 1941 June 4 census return for the farm, including all the usual statistics of crop acreages and livestock numbers, together with supplementary information asked specially for Farm Survey purposes, on rent and length of occupation of the farm.

(c) A plan of the farm showing its boundaries and the fields contained in it, on the 6 in. or 12½ in. scale.

The compilation of the farm record and the drawing of the maps has been entrusted to the County War Agricultural Executive

Committees. Most of these have sublet the task to District Committees and other local bodies, the members of which, consisting mostly of practical farmers, have done the surveying. Other Executive Committees have preferred to engage a special Survey staff, and there are also other arrangements, such as surveying by District Officers in conjunction with their other work, or surveying by members of the land agency profession. In all about 6,000 men have been occupied in the survey, most of them regarding the job as part of their war effort.

The usual procedure has been for the surveyor to visit the farm, make a preliminary general inspection of the crops, livestock, buildings, etc., and then find the answers to the specific questions asked in the farm record, which will involve a detailed examination of the particular feature—such as the drainage system—covered by individual question. Of the more factual questions, the farmer himself is asked directly for the information—some of the questions he alone can answer—but where a judgment is required, the surveyor has to form his own opinion, without fear or favour to the farmer concerned. The surveyor then returns to the Committee's office with a sheaf of notes, and a rough plan of the farm, and these in due course are transcribed on to the farm record or the map.

In most cases the surveyor just went to the farm unannounced, sought the farmer in a field and after the usual query of "What's all this about—more officialdom?" got down to filling in the forms with the farmer, resting them on the trunk of a tree or the side of a barn. In many instances the farmers were expert map readers, and filled in the shape of their farm without hesitating; in others a man was supplied to walk the boundaries with the surveyor. The surveyors often had difficulties in answering the question regarding the management condition of the farm, overcoming them with phrases such as no mud on his boots, which was translated into the official lacking personal supervision. Another man described a farmer as being under his wife's thumb, but "luckily she's a good farmer too."

Much of this work is being carried out by surveyors in conjunction with inspections required in any case for the allocation of ploughing up quotas, certification of drainage work for drainage grant, etc., so that duplication of effort is avoided. Nevertheless a great debt is owed to the farmer-surveyors who without financial regard have shouldered the main burden of the field work of surveying nearly 300,000 farms in England and Wales, in addition to the other onerous tasks they have undertaken as members of the District Committees.

Apart from the Domesday Book object of the survey there are two other main objects in the mind of the Ministry of Agriculture. First, the Survey has yielded much information of value to County Committees for their war-time administrative purposes. Second, the Farm Survey is described as a Blueprint (the word is the official one) for Post-war Agricultural Planning. Examples of the planning use that will be made of the material can be found in the sections on cottages and on water and electricity supplies. The provision of a sufficient number of farm workers' cottages in decent structural condition will be one of the most pressing post-war tasks, and the Farm Survey will give a great deal of information on the inadequacy of the numbers and condition of the existing cottages. The same applies to water and electricity supplies, and to transport facilities.

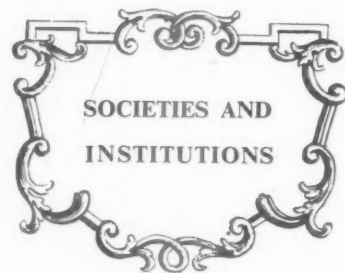
The map material is likely to be used in conjunction with other information in determining what agricultural land shall be reserved as such and protected from development. The Report of the Scott Committee is still under consideration, but it is evident that whatever decision the Government reaches, it will be necessary to identify the better-class agricultural land in map-form. Similarly, it is necessary to ensure that when land is withdrawn from agriculture for any approved

purpose, it does not arbitrarily cut across the boundaries of existing farms, thus making them hopelessly uneconomic, as many seem to be at present with their elongated S formations. This can be guarded against by having the boundaries of all farms delineated.

The mapping has already confirmed that the agricultural land of this country is excessively fragmented into pieces that do not form efficient management units. Thousands of so-called farms exist as mere parcels of land strung out among several parishes. This is bound to become one of the subjects of post-war land planning, but it is too early to forecast anything definite.

Another aim is to derive from the material a large number of statistical inferences that can be used for post-war policy or administration. Post-war administration is likely to require much more statistical information than has been available in the past, so that we can measure the dimensions of the problems to be solved, and choose the right remedies with more certainty. Such problems will concern various aspects of land improvement, the fuller utilization of scientific knowledge, and the establishment of more accurate criteria of economic efficiency.

M. M. H. V.



R.I.B.A. EXAMINATION RESULTS

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination was held in London, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle and Belfast from November 13 to 19, 1942. Of the 89 candidates examined, 42 passed and 47 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows:—

Allen (Miss), Frances E.; Bance, R. E. Keith; Bell, R. Robinson; Betts, Terence A.; Bickerdike, John B.; Blake, Dennis J.; Broadhurst, Frederick H.; Capon, John G.; Dempster, Thomas A. B.; Eggleston, Roy; Emmerson, George T.; Farrar, George T.; Farthing, Leslie W. (subject to completion of Testimonies of Study); Flett, George; Harrison (Miss), Mary R.; Hastings, Barry C. C.; Hawthorne, Anthony H.; Heath, David N.; Kaye, E. Basil; Lacey, William D.; Maddox, H. Victor; Mills, Wilfred E.; Moody, Alan R.; Parnes (Mrs.), Helen; Parr (Miss), Barbara M.; Phillips, Charles J.; Pooley, Derek H.; Price, Arthur G.; Ralph, Stanley; Roberts, James A.; Robson, Denis; Rosner, Rolf; Stiles, Peter H. F.; Stoneman, Gordon E. (subject to completion of Testimonies of Study); Sutton, William H.; Trevalion, Bernard A. W.; Waterhouse, John; Watkins, Michael V. H.; Watkinson, Peter A.; Worthington, Clifford; Wren, Derek A.; Wyatt, Selwyn V.

R.I.B.A. NEW MEMBERS

On December 15, the following members were elected:—

As Fellows (4).—Fairweather, George [Barnet, Herts.]; Heysham, Terence Ernest [London]; Buttrick, Walter Hammond, F.S.I. [Scunthorpe, Lincs.]; White, Herbert John [Southampton].

As Associates (18).—Baldwin, John Raymond, B.A. (Hons. Arch.) (University of Sheffield) [Chesterfield]; Bird, Miss Jacqueline Mary Rowan (The Technical College, Cardiff) [Cardiff]; Boagey, Miss Doreen [Leicester]; Collier, John Masfield (Birmingham School of Architecture) [Redditch, Worcs.]; Dannatt, James Trevor (The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London) [Sevenoaks, Kent]; Horton, Edmund Nixon [Newcastle-on-Tyne]; Johnson, Sidney Arthur Ernest [London]; McKinlay, Robert [Paisley, Renfrewshire]; Mayer, William Edgar [Preston]; Richards, Miss Hilda Gwyndolen (Birmingham School of Architecture) [Nuneaton, Warwickshire]; Rumsey, Miss Margaret (The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London) [Banstead, Surrey]; Rymills, Wilfred George [London]; Stone, Reginald Leslie (Birmingham School of Architecture) [Birmingham]; Tavener, Miss Betty Mary (The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London) [Addlestone, Surrey] (*Overseas*).—Burnet, James Gillespie [Double Bay, Sydney]; Gani, Abdul Quadir Abdul [Bombay]; Griffiths-Bowen, Leonard [Camberley, New South Wales]; Haughey, Thomas Fitroy, B.Arch. (University College, Auckland, New Zealand) [Hamilton, New Zealand].

As Licentiates (49).—Ashworth, Allan Hargreaves [Accrington, Lancs.]; Bailey, Sidney Gerald [Bridge-

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PATENT WELDED TUBULAR CONSTRUCTION

Data Sheet No. 10

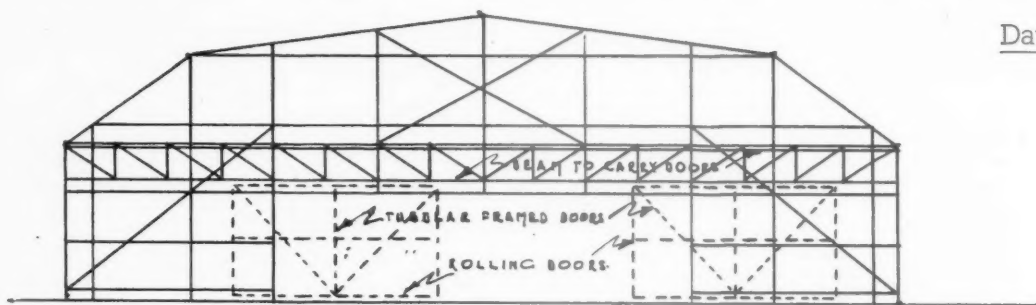


Fig. 25. 80' span tubular frame construction.

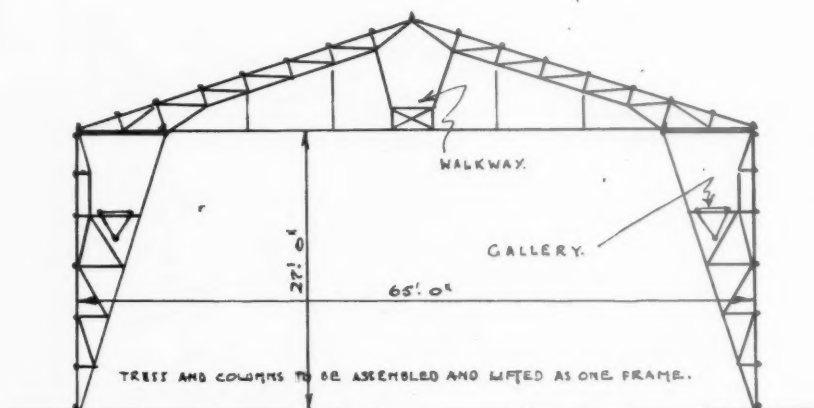


Fig. 26.

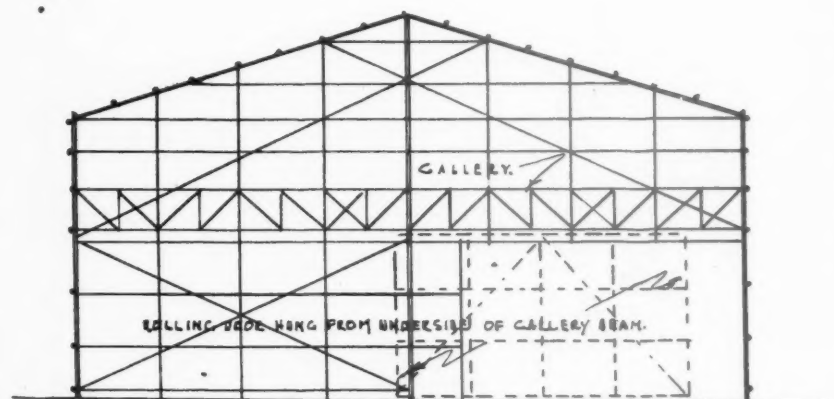


Fig. 27.

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.

water); Baxter, Albert Ernest [Willenhall, Staffs.]; Bayley, Archie [Walsall]; Brown, Albert Eric [Nottingham]; Chappell, Lieut. Laurence Alfred Herbert, R.E. [London]; Clay, John [Nottingham]; Coupe, Robert [Oldham]; Crockett, Francis Robert Davis [Stafford]; Dale, Bernard Henry [Southampton]; Dobbie, James [Edinburgh]; Douglas, Sholto [Kenilworth]; Dromgoole, Eric Colin Wulstan Buchanan [Worcester]; Dyer, Herbert [Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset]; Earp, Edwin Harry [Stratford-on-Avon]; Fearn, John Edmund [Launceston]; Ford, John Wright [Edinburgh]; Gibbs, Harold Reuben [Parkstone, Dorset]; Gledhill, John Newell [Manchester]; Hancock, Allan [London]; Hassan, Samuel Leonard [Leicester]; Henley, Harry William [Bristol]; Hodge, Denis Chapman [Ringway, Cheshire]; Holman, John [London]; Hutchings, Stanley [Stafford]; Hutton, Samuel [Ilkley, Yorks]; Jenkins, Ilty Charles, B.Sc. [Farnborough, Hants.]; Johnson, Seymour Kelvin [Farnham, Surrey]; Jolliffe, Cyril Alfred [Portsmouth]; Messiter, Wilfred Basil [Pontypridd, Glamorgan]; Midgley, Horace Blackbrough [Morecambe, Lancs.]; Moss, William Cyril [Birmingham]; Newton, Norman [Langley, Bucks.]; Parsons, Gilbert [Willenhall, Staffs.]; Pearson, George Vyner [Birmingham]; Pye, Alexander [Edinburgh]; Robinson, Thomas Gentry [Tyldesley, Lancs.]; Rodgers, Spencer Carlton, P.A.S.I. [Manchester]; Rosser, Joseph [Cardiff]; Scott, Lester Richard [London]; Sykes, Arnold [Halifax]; Thomas, Llewellyn John [Port Talbot]; Vickery, Kenneth Percy [London]; Vipond, Joseph [Stratford, Lancs.]; Waller, Robert Eric [Nottingham]; Ward, Charles Edward Owen [London]; Ward, Thomas Lewis [Birmingham]; Wells, Stanley [Chatham]; Williams, Cyril Burnett [Norton St. Philip, Nr. Bath].

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH LECTURES

The R.I.B.A. Architectural Science Board announces the second group of lectures on the results of recent scientific research which are of interest to architects and all connected with the building industry, to be held at the R.I.B.A., 66, Portland Place, W.1. The syllabus is as follows:—

January 23, 2.15 p.m.—Artificial Lighting, by Mr. Richard Ackerley, President of the Illuminating Engineering Society. Interval for tea and discussion. 4.30 p.m.—Planning for Daylight, by Mr. W. Allen, A.R.I.B.A. (Building Research Station).

January 30, 2.15 p.m.—Planning and Building for Noise Reduction, by Mr. Robert Fitz-Maurice, B.Sc., HON. A.R.I.B.A. (Building Research Station). Interval for tea and discussion. 4.30 p.m.—The Fundamental Principles of the weathering of Building Materials, by Mr. F. L. Brady, M.Sc., A.I.C. (Building Research Station).

The name of the Chairman for each session will be announced later. It will be remembered that the first group of lectures was held during October, 1942. If those persons who intend to go to these lectures would notify the Hon. Secretary of the Lectures Committee of the Architectural Science Board at 66, Portland Place, W.1, it would be of material assistance in making the necessary arrangements.

PLANNING AND RECONSTRUCTION

Of ten broadsheets just issued by the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction two are of particular interest. They are Broadsheet No. 1: The Delimitation of Regions for Planning Purposes; and number 3: Housing the 1950 Population. It is worth considering, it is stated in broadsheet No. 1, whether the usual systems of what is in effect carving up the country into Regions, whether for planning, defence or any other purpose, should not be replaced by a system of built-up regions based on a cell principle. "In this instance the smallest existing cells with legally defined boundaries are the parishes, and there would be no insuperable difficulty in building these up into groups of suitable size which paid respect to geographical and functional unity alike. The regions thus arrived at would possess a perfectly definite and indisputable boundary made up of segments of parish boundaries, and would thus also respect the administrative angle. While it is true that parish boundaries may cut across functional or geographical units, the relatively small size of the parishes and the short lengths of individual boundaries would reduce these anomalies to a minimum. Where possible the existing grouping into rural and urban districts might be followed, but never where it created those anomalies which it is sought to avoid.

"It has been implicit in what has been said

above that the regional planning bodies exist to implement and adjust to their particular neighbourhood the rough-hewn national master-plan. It is clearly impossible, for example, for a particular region to decide what number of people it will allow within its boundaries, or whether it will favour a policy of dispersal or aggregation of industry, of giving priority to recreation or agriculture in land-use and so on. The United Kingdom is capable of being envisaged from a single vantage point, and provided that local and regional planning officers are enabled to make positive proposals to the Central Authority, based upon their superior local knowledge, there can be no objection to the imposition by the State of a framework or set of limits within which action must be taken. The principle of wholeness, of integration of people, place and work, should inform planning at all levels, from the individual cell—in this case the parish—upwards."

Members of the Board of the Association include: E. A. A. Rowse, A.M.T.P.I., A.M.I.S.T.R.U.C.E.; Cyril Sjostrom, A.R.I.B.A.; and Professor E. G. R. Taylor, D.Sc., F.R.G.S., F.R.HIST.S. The Association has eight full-time research workers including four architects, a town-planner and a geographer, three part-time research workers (an industrial consultant, a constructional engineer and a teacher), and more than a dozen active voluntary workers in many professions.

The broadsheets are obtainable free of charge from the Association at 55, Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

HOUSING SOCIETIES AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The National Federation of Housing Societies has made a proposal to the Uthwatt Committee which ought to be seriously considered by the Government, said Sir Reginald Rowe, vice-chairman of the Housing Centre, at a meeting of the Centre. That proposal is that the nation shall be given a permanent option by Act of Parliament to purchase any land and the buildings thereon at the value of March, 1939, but that there shall be no expenditure on purchase until such purchase becomes desirable in the national interest. The Act of Parliament to put this proposal into operation need be only a short one, and the nation will acquire a more complete control of future development than is given by the Uthwatt Report.

MR. STRAUSS ON POST-WAR HOUSING

Mr. Henry Strauss, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to MOWP, opening an exhibition at the Housing Centre of competition designs in planning by young people attending school said: A few months before becoming a Minister I was a member of the Council of the D.I.A., and that Association had set a competition for schools on "The House I should like to Live in with Furniture and Equipment." The essays then sent in showed that the younger generation will have no use whatever for the bijou baronial halls, cosy palaces and mock Tudor houses which have been provided for their parents by speculative builders. Nor will they have any use for that absence of planning which means the destruction of our natural heritage of beauty in the country-side. The purpose of town and country planning is to provide a good environment for the people. Experts are required: engineer, architect and surveyor, each have a part to play. The work of the architect in this connection cannot be neglected, but it is often forgotten with disastrous results for the final plan. The idea that a town must be a blot on the map is modern and insane. In the eighteenth century we had produced some of the loveliest country towns.

I read with alarm the other day a statement in a publication issued from the same address as that of the Housing Centre, that without doubt every Englishman preferred a really detached house, and if he could not get that accepted as the next best thing a house

detached on one side. This is nonsense; it is not true that nobody really likes living in a London square or a Bath terrace. For a generation before the war we had been making an unnecessary mess of our physical environment but that had not always been the case. When the present war is over, much building will take place. What sort of building is it to be? Town planning will not be good so long as it is thought of merely in the form of maps showing zones and land uses. It must be concerned with homes.

BOOKS

DECIMAL CALCULATOR

Decimal Super and Cubing Calculator. By S. E. Wilson, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.I.C. Computed and Published by the Scientific Computing Service, Ltd., London. Price 10/10 post free.

Many practised persons can calculate mentally from the usual dimensions the approximate superficial and cubic contents of such materials as timber, stone and concrete, with sufficient accuracy for stocktaking or the estimation of bulk or weight; but greater accuracy than this is called for in commercial transactions and in cost accounting.

The Decimal Calculator is designed to meet the most exacting demands whether for measuring, pricing, invoicing, checking, retailing or estimating any sawn or planed timber, glazing, stonework, decorating or other work or goods or services ordinarily measured in feet and inches, to the hundredth part of a foot cube or super. Nevertheless, the Calculator is so simple that its use can be learned in a few minutes by any person with an elementary knowledge of decimal arithmetic.

BRITISH STANDARDS

The range of British Standards is now so diverse, and the number of war emergency issues so large, that no printed list of standards can be up-to-date. The latest information regarding the issue of new and revised British Standards, of which there are at present over a thousand, can be obtained from the B.S.I. Library, at 28, Victoria Street, Westminster. These standards may be studied in the library between the hours of 10.0 a.m. and 5.0 p.m., Mondays to Fridays, and at other times by appointment.

The B.S.I. library also contains a large selection of specifications prepared by the standards bodies in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, U.S.A., Argentina, Sweden, France, Germany, etc. Extracts from specifications may be made, if desired, and copies of the overseas specifications may be borrowed.

The following Libraries, Colleges, etc., maintain a complete set of British Standards. London.—British Museum, City & Guilds Engineering College, King's College, Science Library (Science Museum), University College. Glasgow.—Glasgow University, Royal Technical College, Mitchell Library. Edinburgh.—Edinburgh University, National Library of Scotland. Cambridge.—Cambridge University (Engineering Laboratory), University Library. Oxford.—Bodleian Library. Nottingham.—University College, Central Public Reference Library. Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Armstrong College, Central Public Reference Library. Birmingham.—Municipal Technical School, Central Public Reference Library. Leeds.—University of Leeds, Central Public Reference Library. Manchester.—Victoria University, Central Public Reference Library, College of Technology. Dublin.—Trinity College. Aberystwyth.—National Library of Wales. Cardiff.—Central Public Reference Library. Middlesbrough.—Central Public Reference Library. Sheffield.—Central Public Reference Library.

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—

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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

INFORMATION CENTRE

Q 1010

ARCHITECT, LONDON.—*Excessive CONDENSATION is taking place ON THE WALLS OF A BATHROOM. I believe this is caused by (a) the low temperature of the air in the bathroom; and (b) the coldness of the tiled dado and the walls of the bathroom. Can the nuisance be overcome by raising the temperature of the air and warming the walls to a certain extent by means of an electric heater? Would fresh air ventilators assist a cure? The principle of condensation is very simple; warm air can contain more moisture than cold air and when it comes in contact with cold surfaces it is rapidly chilled and deposits the moisture on the surfaces concerned.*

The most important precaution to take for avoiding condensation is normally to insulate the walls, ceiling, etc. (e.g., by fibre-board on battens with an air space behind) so that the internal surfaces are not in contact with the outside air and readily take on the temperature of the room. An additional precaution is to finish the surfaces with a material of an absorbent nature which will take up any small amount of moisture that may remain.

With a bathroom the problem is very difficult, because the room is not normally heated and the temperature of the air is suddenly raised to a very considerable extent when in use. It is useless merely to heat the air in the bathroom unless the heat is applied for some considerable time before use so that the walls and ceiling become warm. It is a perfectly sound idea to warm the walls

with an electric heater as suggested, but it is difficult and costly in practice to raise the temperature of the complete wall and ceiling surfaces to the required amount.

Ventilation is certainly useful, as if the system is properly devised, the steam and warm air will tend to rise direct towards the ventilator and will come in contact with the wall surfaces to a lesser extent. The difficulty is to compromise between adequate ventilation and an unpleasant draught.

Summing up our recommendations we should:—

1. Provide heating (if financial considerations permit) in such a manner that the walls and other surfaces liable to condensation are warmed.
2. Insulate the surfaces liable to condensation (if practicable) and/or finish them with an absorbent material.
3. Provide ventilation near the ceiling in such a manner that the steam and warm air will rise to it readily.

If you wish to provide insulation, let us have details of the structure and we will try to assist you with a list of materials which are in good supply. If you are prepared merely to deal with decoration or purely surface treatments, we would suggest Ellicem tenacious cement coating made by the Adamite Co., Ltd., Manfield House, Strand, London, W.C.2, and Corktex-B made by Messrs. Thos. Parsons & Sons Ltd., 315/317, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

Q 1011

ENQUIRER, GLASGOW.—*How does the demand of the War Damage Commission and the Ministry of Works and Planning that WAR DAMAGE REPAIRS in excess of £100 should be submitted to the Ministry of Works and Planning for approval, arise? They issue with their license application Form No. O.W.L. 1136 a leaflet entitled Notes for the Guidance of Applicants. In these Notes there are two lists (a) Work which may not be undertaken without consent; and (b) Cases where consent is not required. Clause 5 of Cases where consent is not required states "If the works are in the nature of maintenance or repairs not involving alteration or reconstruction."*

Ninety per cent. of small jobs are, in my opinion, work of the nature of maintenance or repair, and certainly not alteration or reconstruction, and I can trace no official justification for the demand.

The "Notes for Guidance of Applicants" are, in our opinion, confusing on this point, but the Ministry is unwilling to clarify the situation by issuing any further instructions of a general nature. Your proper course is to write to the Secretary of the Ministry of Works and Planning, marking the envelope Ref.: B.S. 48.

We should mention that new licensing

regulations are to be issued, and it is understood that "cases where consent is not required" will not include repairs.

Q 1012

STUDENT, LANCS.—*I am writing on behalf of my fellow students at the School of Architecture, Manchester, who feel that as a prelude to domestic planning, information concerning people's opinions on their home life, and life in general, should be at hand. Can you therefore forward the address of the organization that has in the past few years conducted MASS OBSERVATION or failing this of a person connected with it who could give us the required information?*

You should get in touch with Mr. Tom Harrison, who runs a Mass Observation Organization. His address is 82, Ladbroke Grove, London, W.11. You might also be interested in an article by him in *The Town and Country Planning Journal*, Winter Edition, Vol. 9, No. 36.

There are certain other organizations which have undertaken mass observation to some extent, but we think that Mr. Tom Harrison is most likely to give you the information you require.

The Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Place, London, S.W.1, would give you further information about other Mass Observation Organizations on request.

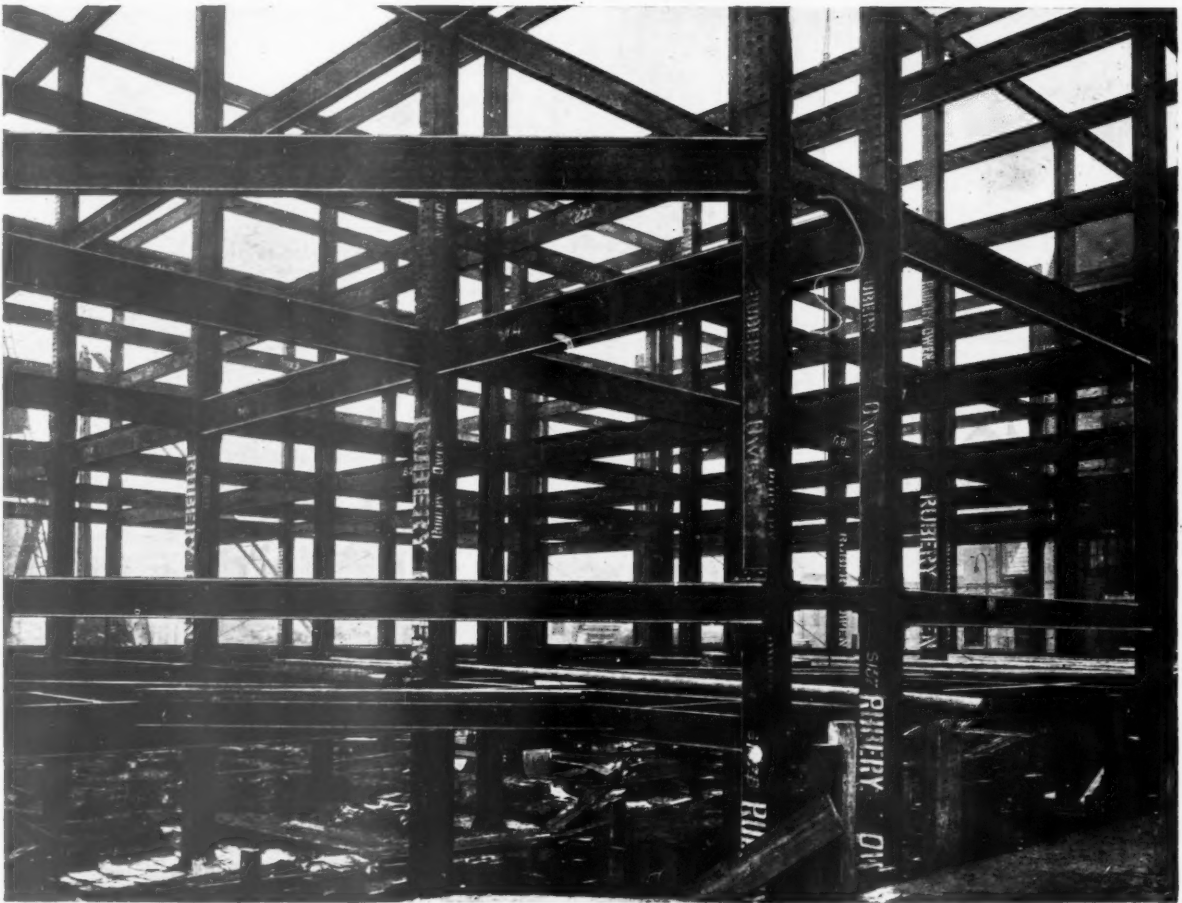
Q 1013

ARCHITECTS, WORCESTER.—*About 18 months ago I built a small Church Hall on sandy soil. The floor consists of 4 in. of brick hardcore and 4 in. of cement concrete with a jointless composition floor on top. The brick walls are 4½ in. thick with brick piers to support the roof trusses. The walls are plastered on the inside with waterproofed cement plaster and the brickwork has been treated on the exterior with a waterproofing compound. The roof is covered with cedar shingles. There are three large ventilating panels in the ceiling with cross ventilation in the gables above the ceiling. During dances while the blackout screens are in position on the inside of the windows, the FLOOR BECOMES DAMP and it is impossible to dance on it during the winter. I thought the trouble might be due to condensation from the hard plaster on the walls and had a layer of sawdust placed all round the room against the inside face of the walls. This did not cure the trouble and it rather looks as if damp comes up through the floor. Can you suggest any remedy for this condition?*

There appears to be little doubt that the trouble is due to condensation as it has occurred when the temperature and humidity of the air has been raised by the introduction of a considerable number of people and when ventilation is impaired by blackout.

A floor of concrete and hardcore on sandy soil does not suggest moisture

structural steelwork



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rising through the floor and such moisture would not only occur when the hall was used for dances, etc.

Warm air will tend to rise and to lose its moisture when in contact with the cold walls and ceiling, but if there is insufficient ventilation the whole of the air will become warmed and until the floor takes on the temperature of the air, moisture will be deposited directly on to the floor. We consider that the only solution is adequate ventilation which will allow the warm air, rising naturally, to escape.

There are, of course, a number of paints and other absorbent materials which can be applied to the walls and ceilings, but we understand that you are not worried about the dampness there and in our opinion they would not cure the floor itself.

Q 1014

SURVEYOR, CARMARTHEN.—*A wall is 60 ft. long and 5 ft. high and 18 in. thick. Can you give me the method of finding out how many bricks are required for this wall, joints are $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick? In building a house how can I find out the approximate NUMBER OF BRICKS REQUIRED? Please give me the method with formula because I am preparing myself for the Quantity Surveyors' exam.*

In any ordinary form of walling the stretcher is the unit which must be taken into consideration, as headers are

laid so that two headers equal one stretcher.

Assuming the bricks to be $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long the effective length, including two half joints, is 9 in. Assuming that the brickwork rises four courses to the foot, the effective height of a stretcher and two half joints is 3 in. The face area occupied by a stretcher and its proportion of the surrounding mortar is, therefore, $9 \text{ in.} \times 3 \text{ in.}$

The area of a yard super in inches is $12 \text{ in.} \times 12 \text{ in.} \times 9 \text{ in.}$, so the number of bricks in a yard super of half brick wall could be expressed as $\frac{12 \times 12 \times 9}{9 \times 3}$ i.e.,

48 bricks. Similarly the number of bricks required for a yard super. of 9 in. wall and 14 in. wall is 96 and 144 respectively.

The amount of waste varies with the type of brickwork but obviously 50 bricks per yard super of half brick wall is a handy figure to remember.

To obtain the answer to Question 1, exclusive of waste, take the total face area in yards, i.e., $\frac{60 \times 5}{9}$ and multiply it

by the number of bricks per yard, which in the case of an 18 in. wall is 4×48 . Your sum is thus $\frac{60 \times 5 \times 4 \times 48}{9}$ i.e.,

6,400. Waste must always be decided by the estimator on its merits, but as the work is straightforward 18 in. work, 6,500 would obviously suggest itself as a

reasonable total inclusive of waste.

As we have already mentioned, 50 bricks per yard super is a handy figure to remember, and the answer to Question 2 is that foremen often use this and its equivalent (100 for 9 in. work, 150 for 14 in. work, etc.) as a basis.

If different facing bricks are required, the problem is more difficult and the number of facing bricks must be worked out and deducted from the total number required. The principle of working out facing bricks is the same but instead of using the stretcher, the smallest repeating unit must be taken as the unit.

In the case of Flemish bond the smallest repeating unit is the stretcher and header plus joints, the face size of which is $13\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.} \times 3 \text{ in.}$ If you work this out you will find that there are 32 units per yard super, with two bricks to each unit, i.e., 64 facing bricks per yard super, excluding waste.

In the case of English bond the smallest repeating unit is the stretcher with two headers on top, plus joints, the face size of which is $9 \text{ in.} \times 6 \text{ in.}$ If you work this out you will find that there are 24 units per yard super, with three bricks per unit, i.e., 72 facing bricks per yard super, excluding waste.

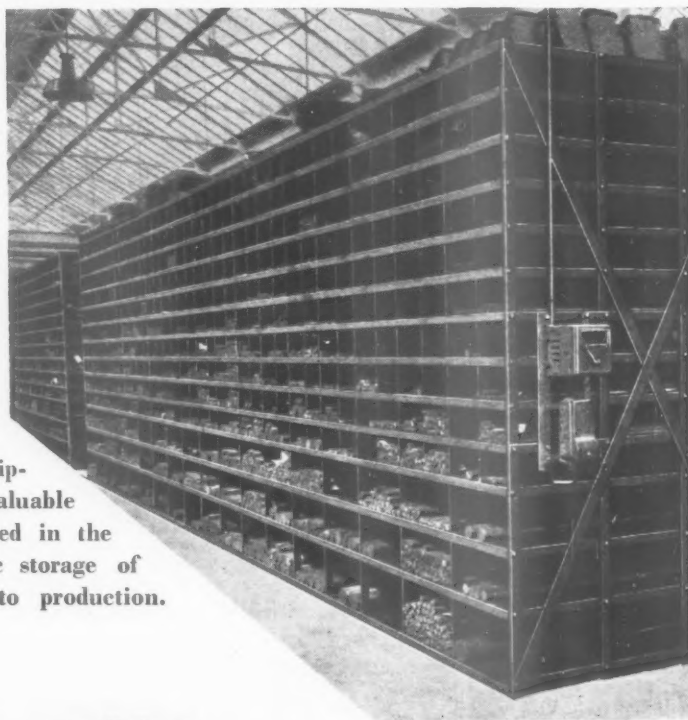
Taking, as a final example, a yard super of 9 in. wall faced one side in Flemish bond, you will see from the above that there are (excluding waste) 96 bricks required in all, 64 of which will be facing bricks, leaving 32 common bricks.

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AN ANNOUNCEMENT

BRITISH STONE FEDERATION

THE Constitution and Bye-Laws of British Stone Federation were recently adopted in General Meeting by representatives of upwards of seventy Producers.

Objects of British Stone Federation. The objects of the Federation are briefly as follows:—

- (a) To promote and protect the interests of the Industry.
- (b) To afford facilities for the communication and interchange of views and information between members and Government departments and other bodies with regard to matters affecting the Industry.
- (c) To prevent unfair foreign competition in the Industry by the importation of goods for sale at prices below those at which similar goods can be profitably produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom.
- (d) To promote the use of stone dressed and finished wholly in the United Kingdom, with a view to providing the maximum of employment for British workmen.
- (e) To collect and circulate statistics and other information and to encourage research into the problems of the Industry.
- (f) To provide a central medium of useful and confidential information and advice available for the use of members and to co-operate with other Associations with similar objects to those of the Federation.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to all British subjects, companies, and firms (other than importers of finished or partly finished stone) who are substantially engaged in the United Kingdom in the production of block or dressed stone for building, monumental, architectural, decorative or engineering purposes. The expression 'stone' includes granite, marble, freestone, limestone, sandstone and other natural stone, but excludes artificial stone.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The annual subscription will be fixed from year to year at such figure as may be found necessary to meet the expenses of the Federation. The subscription for the first year, ending 31st December, 1942, has been fixed at the rate of £5 5s. per individual member (person, firm or company) and £26 5s. for 'Association members.'

British Stone Federation invites the co-operation and support of all Producers entitled to become members of the Federation. Further information, together with a copy of the Constitution and Bye-Laws, will readily be supplied and all interested persons, firms or companies are invited to apply at once. New membership will commence on and after 1st January, 1943, but applications for information should be submitted as early as possible to the Secretary, Mr. Harold Fletcher,

BRITISH STONE FEDERATION

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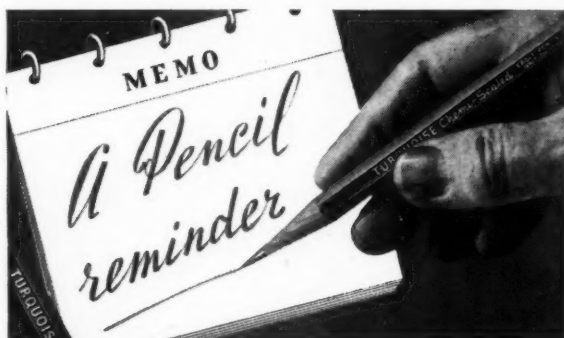
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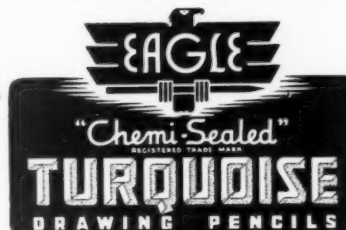
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Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "The Architects' Journal." War Address: 45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey.

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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

COUNTY OF DENBIGH TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING JOINT COMMITTEE.

The above Joint Committee invite applications for the under-mentioned appointments:

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- Planning Assistant, 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.
- 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 constituent 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 Vacant

Advertisements from Architects requiring Assistants or Draughtsmen, and from Assistants and Draughtsmen seeking positions in Architects' offices will be printed in "The Architects' Journal" free of charge until further notice. Other "Appointments Vacant" and "Wanted" will be found under later headings, and are subject to the charges given under each heading.

Wherever possible prospective employers are urged to give in their advertisement full information about the duty and responsibilities involved, the location of the office, and the salary offered. The inclusion of the Advertiser's name in lieu of a box number is welcomed.

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JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT seeks progressive position in architect's office; London area. Knowledge of architectural draughtsmanship and building construction. Previous office experience. At present taking course at Polytechnic, Regent Street. Box 28.

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PROBATION R.I.B.A., age 22½ years. Exempt Military Service, seeks progressive position of Architectural Assistant in Birmingham area. Five years office experience of all types of work. Box 36.

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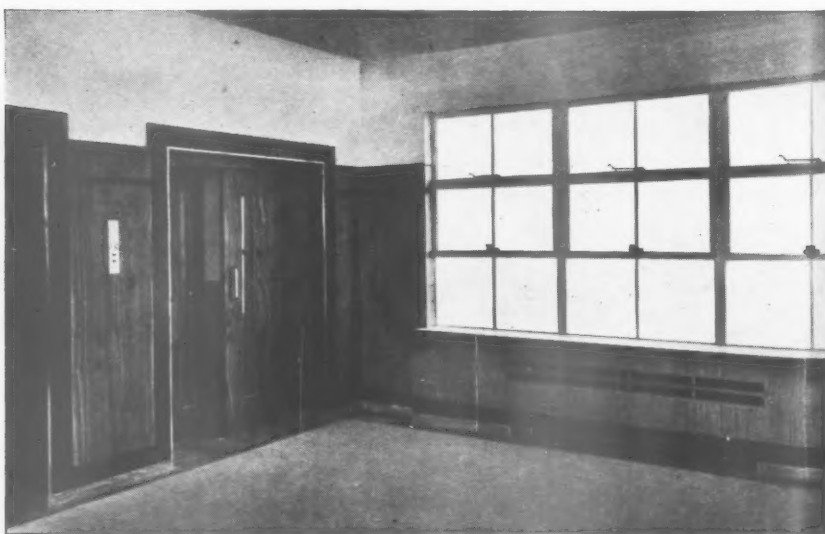
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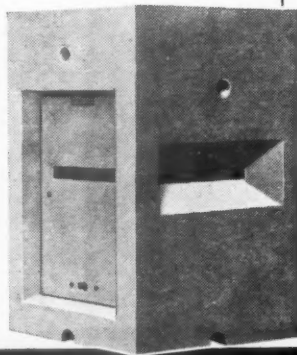
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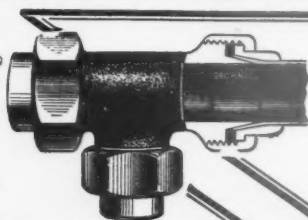
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