

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



standard contents

every issue does not necessarily contain all these contents, but they are the regular features which continually recur.

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NEWS

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★ The war has both multiplied the number of Official Departments and encouraged Societies and Committees of all kinds to become more vocal. The result is a growing output of official and group propaganda. A glossary of abbreviations is now provided below, together with the full address and telephone number of the organizations concerned. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit in the address.

AA	Architectural Association. 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 0974.
ABT	Association of Building Technicians. 5, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	Victoria 0447-8.
APRR	Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction. 32, Gordon Square, W.C.1.	Euston 2158-9.
ARCUK	Architects' Registration Council. 68, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 9738.
ASB	Architectural Science Board of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 6927.
BC	Building Centre. 23, Maddox Street, W.1.	Mayfair 2128.
BDA	British Door Association, Shobnall Road, Burton-on-Trent.	Burton-on-Trent 3350.
BIAE	British Institute of Adult Education. 29, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.	Euston 5385.
BINC	Building Industries National Council. 110, Bickenhall Mansions, W.1.	Welbeck 3335.
BOE	Board of Education. Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	Sloane 4522.
BOT	Board of Trade. Millbank, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5140.
BRS	Building Research Station. Bucknalls Lane, Watford.	Garston 2246.
BSA	British Steelwork Association. 11, Tothill Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5073.
BSI	British Standards Institution. 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 3333.
CCA	Cement and Concrete Association. 52, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.	Sloane 5255.
CEMA	Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts. 9, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.	Sloane 0421.
CPRE	Council for the Preservation of Rural England. 4, Hobart Place, S.W.	Sloane 4280.
CSI	Chartered Surveyors' Institution. 12, Great George Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5322.
DIA	Design and Industries Association. Central Institute of Art and Design, National Gallery, W.C.2.	Whitehall 7618.
DOT	Department of Overseas Trade. Dolphin Square, S.W.1.	Victoria 4477.
EJMA	English Joinery Manufacturers Association (Incorporated), Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 4448.
FMB	Federation of Master Builders. 23, Compton Terrace, Upper Street, N.1.	Canonbury 2041.
GG	Georgian Group. 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.	Holborn 2664.
HC	Housing Centre. 13, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881.
IAAS	Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 3158.
ICE	Institution of Civil Engineers. Great George Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 4577.
IEE	Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 7676.
IOB	Institute of Builders. 48, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 7197.
IRA	Institute of Registered Architects. 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 6172.
ISE	Institution of Structural Engineers. 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.	Sloane 7128-29.
ISPH	Committee for the Industrial and Scientific Provision of Housing. 3, Altemarle Street, W.1.	Regent 4782-3.
LIDC	Lead Industries Development Council. Rex House, King William Street, E.C.4.	Mansion House 2855.
LMBA	London Master Builders' Association. 47, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 3767.
MARS	Modern Architectural Research. 8, Clarges Street, W.1.	Grosvenor 2652.
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 55, Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 3400.
MOH	Ministry of Health. Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 4300.
MOI	Ministry of Information. Malet Street, W.C.1.	Euston 4321.
MOLNS	Ministry of Labour and National Service. St. James' Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6200.
MOS	Ministry of Supply. Shell Mex House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.	Gerrard 6933.
MOT	Ministry of Transport. Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1.	Abbey 7711.
MOTCP	Ministry of Town and Country Planning. 32-33, St. James's Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 8411.
MOW	Ministry of Works. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611.
NBR	National Buildings Record. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 1881.
NFBTE	National Federation of Building Trades Employers. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Oxford 48809.
NFBTO	National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. 9, Rugby Chambers, Rugby Street, W.C.1.	Langham 4041.
NT	National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. 7, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1.	Holborn 2770.
PEP	Political and Economic Planning. 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Sloane 5808.
PWB	Post War Building, Directorate of. Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Whitehall 7245.
RC	Reconstruction Committee RIBA. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Reliance 7611.
RCA	Reinforced Concrete Association. 91, Petty France, S.W.1.	Welbeck 6927.
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Whitehall 9936.
RS	Royal Society. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.	Welbeck 5721.
RSA	Royal Society of Arts. 6, John Adam Street, W.C.2.	Regent 3335.
SPAB	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.	Temple Bar 8274.
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Association. 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1.	Holborn 2646.
TDA	Timber Development Association. 75, Cannon Street, E.C.4.	Whitehall 2881.
TPI	Town Planning Institute. 11, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2.	City 6147.



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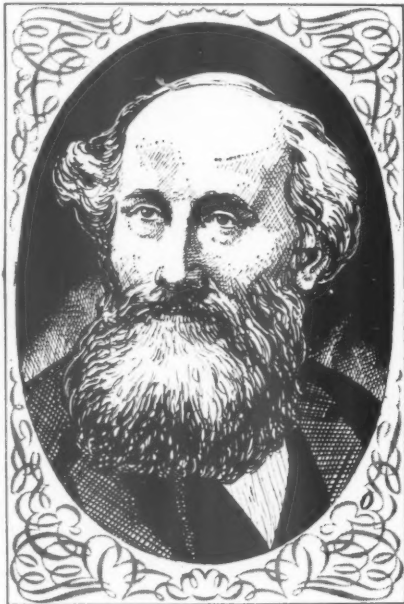
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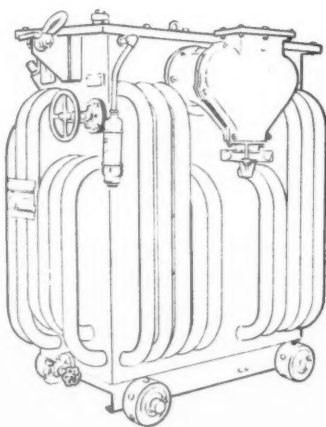
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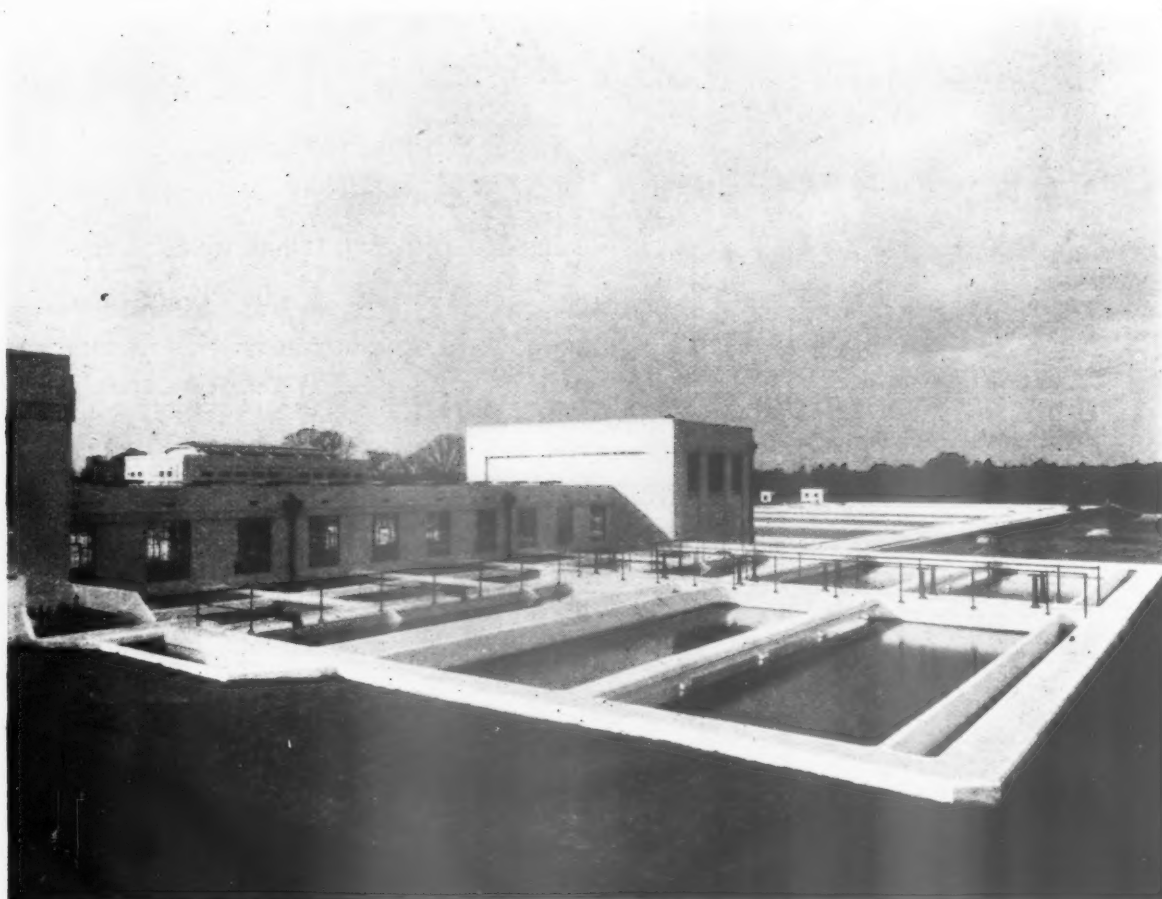
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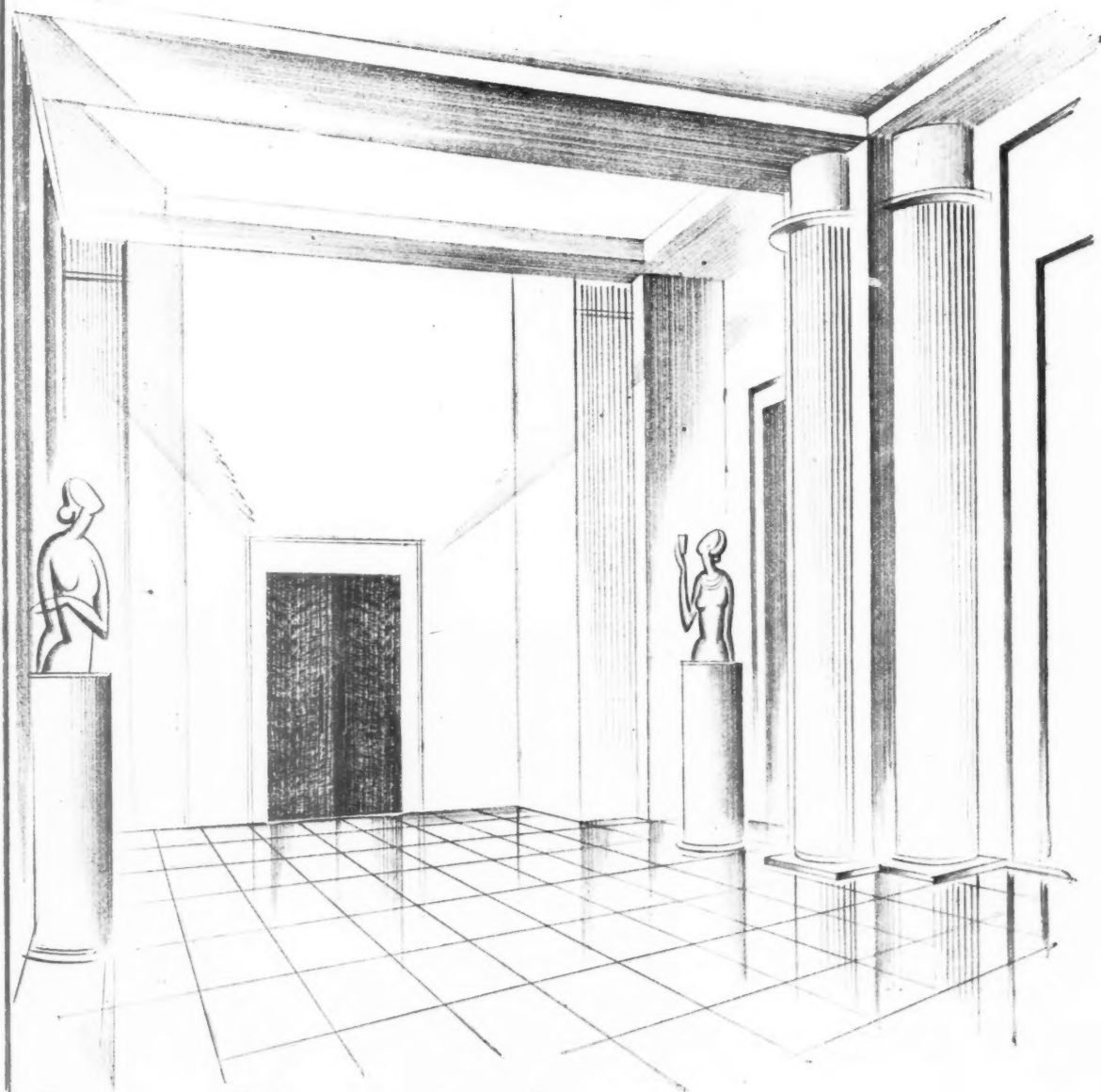
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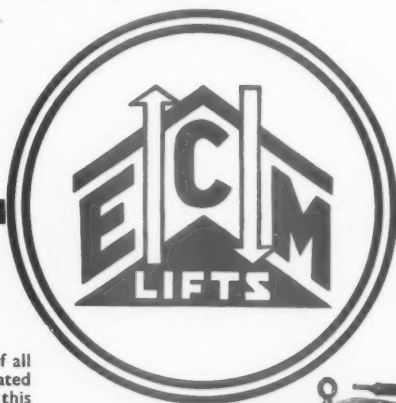
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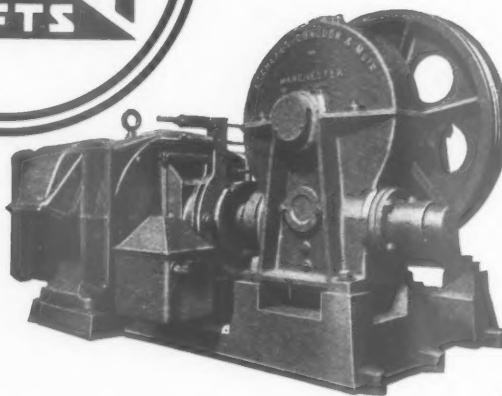
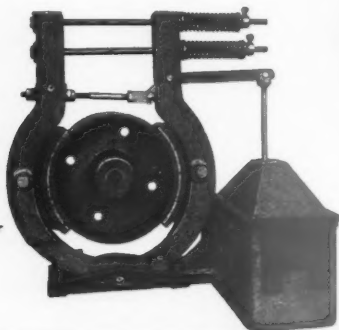
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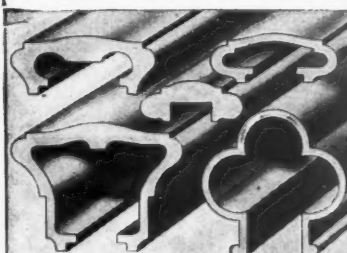
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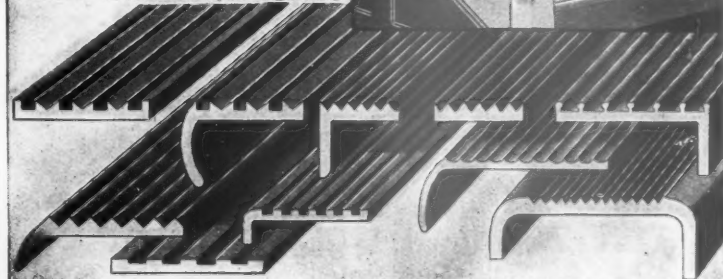
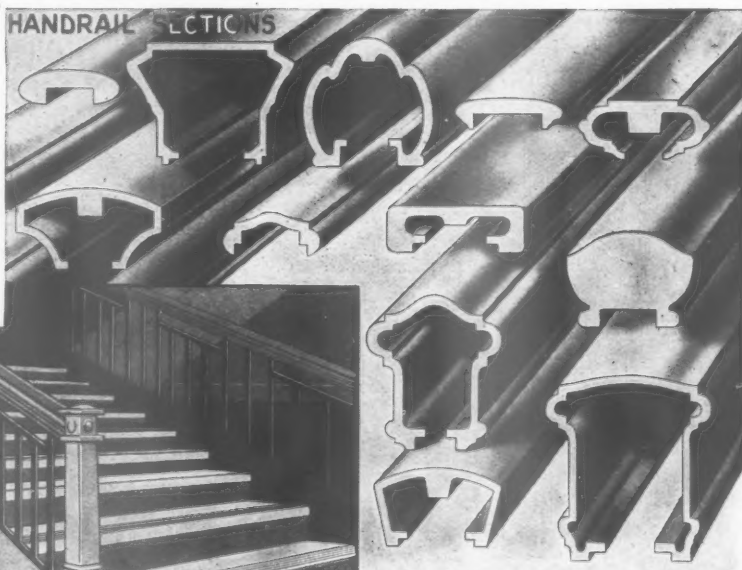
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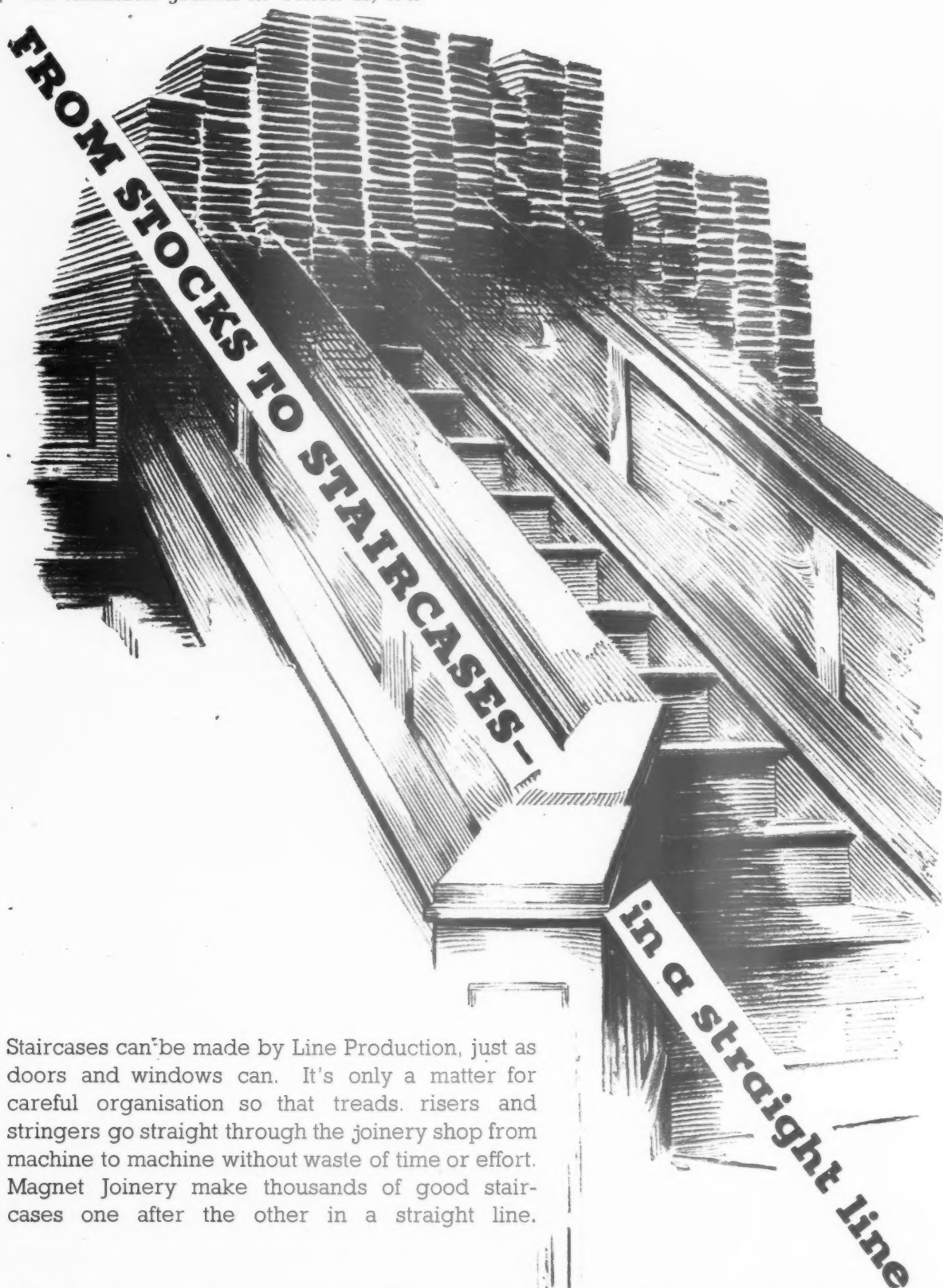
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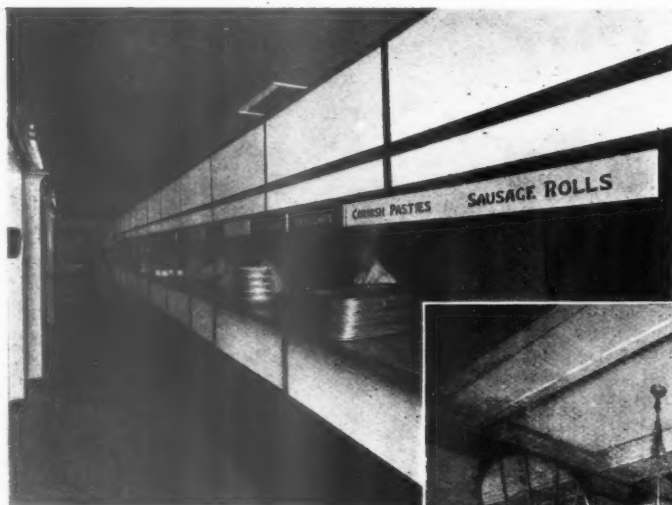
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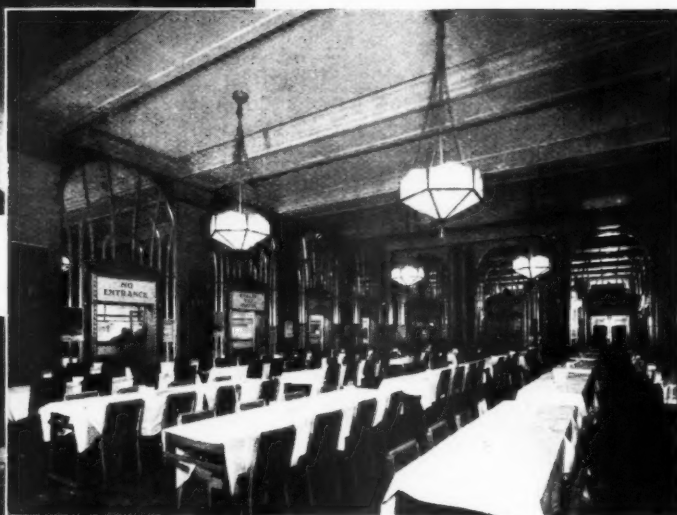
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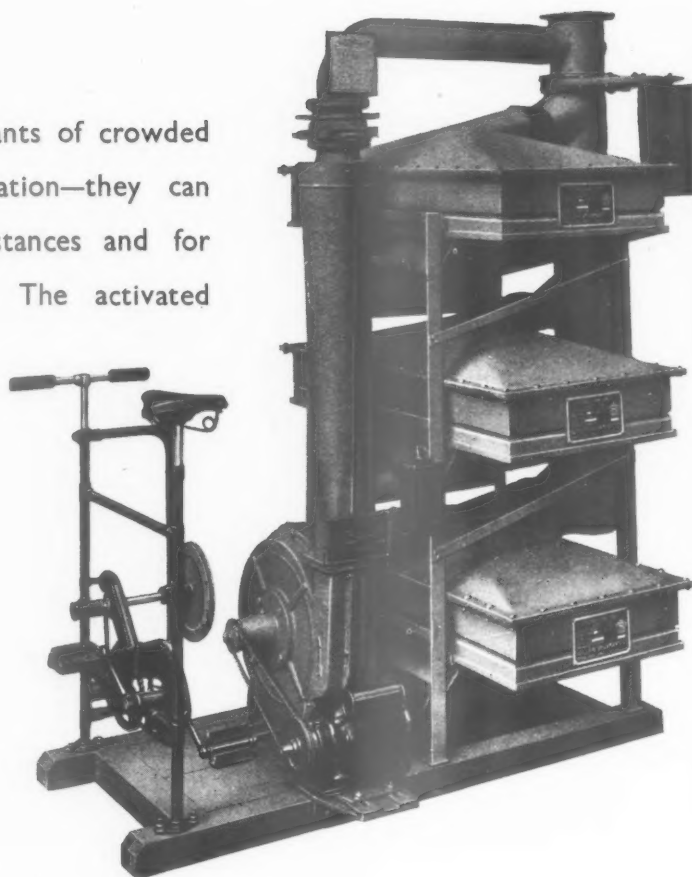
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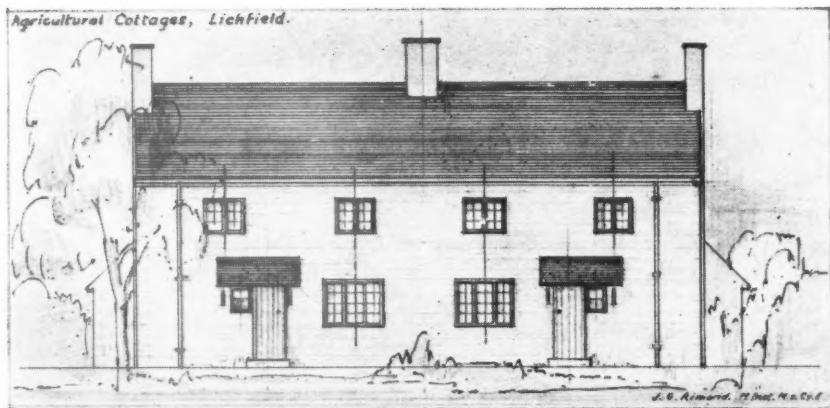
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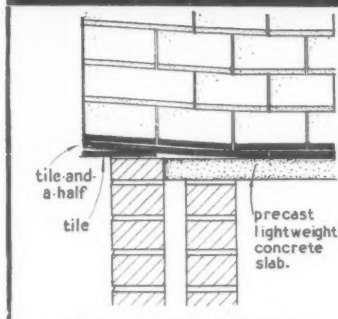
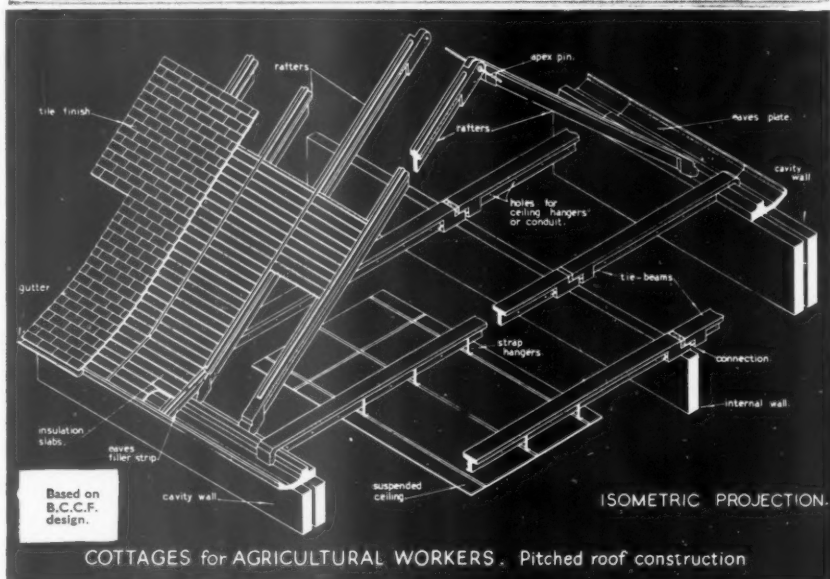
will take any kind or size of tile or slate

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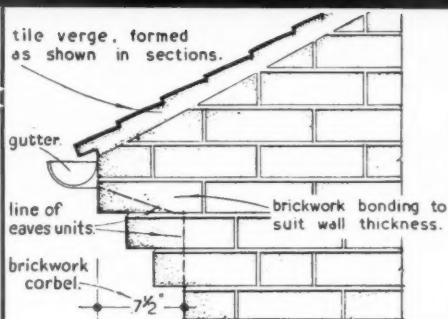
system can be supplied for scaling roofs

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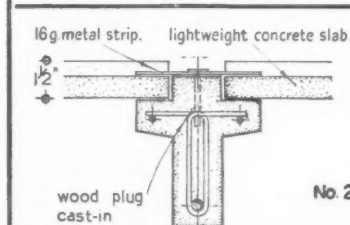
MAY WE SEND YOU FURTHER DETAILS ?



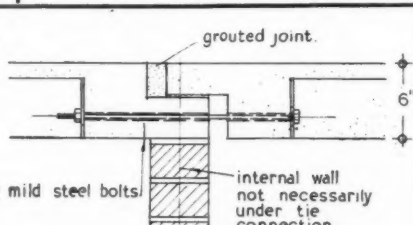
SECTION THROUGH GABLE.
lightweight concrete insulation



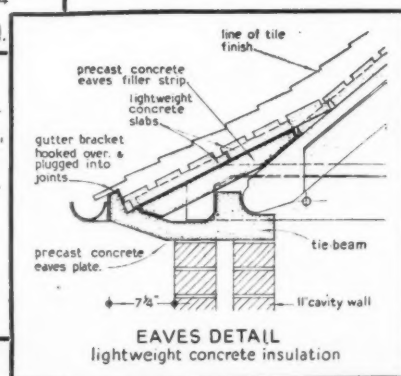
BRICKWORK CORBEL. at gable end.



RAFTER SECTION at 90° TO SLOPE
showing fixing of insulation



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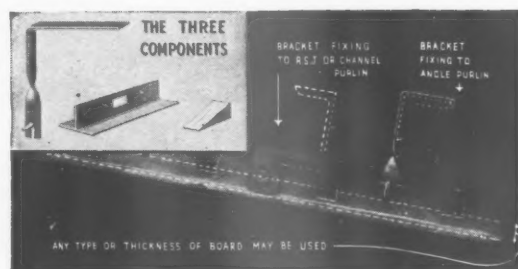
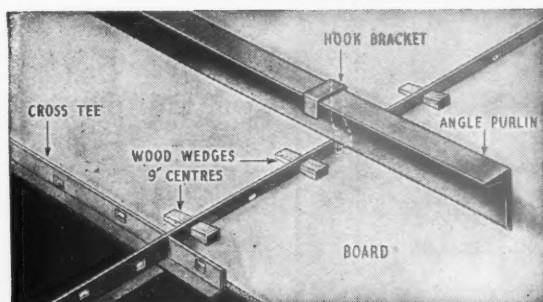
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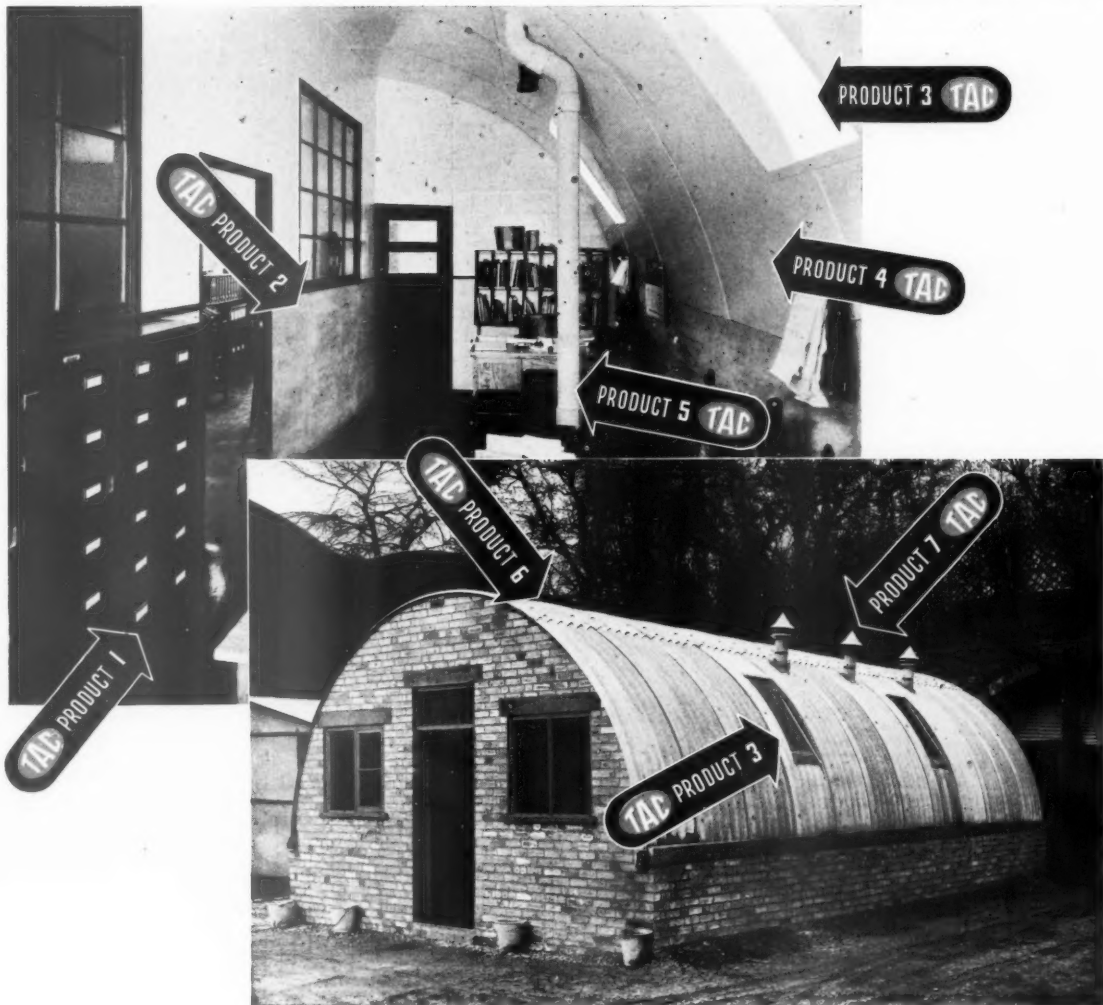
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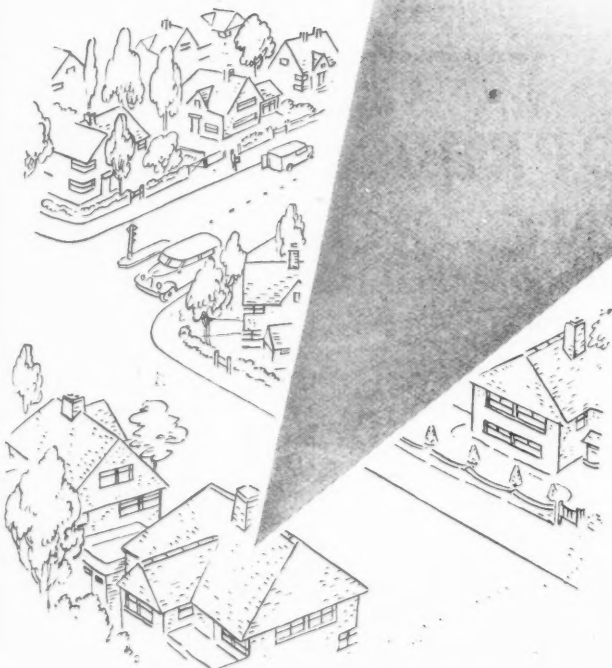
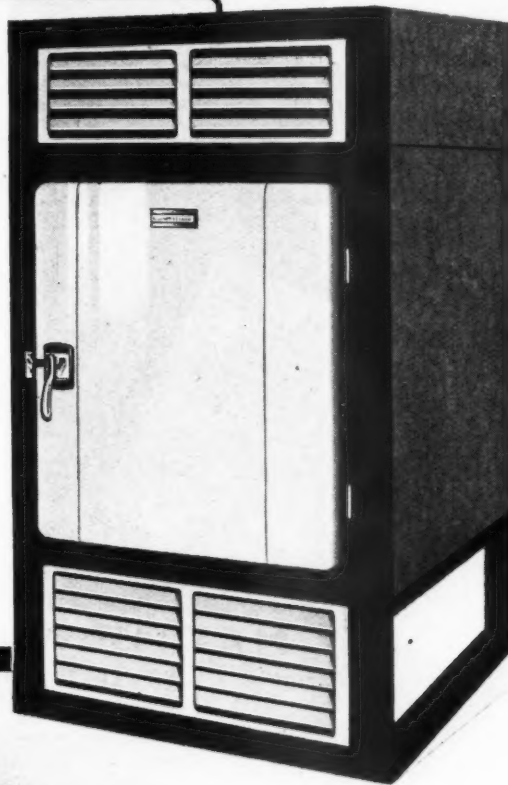
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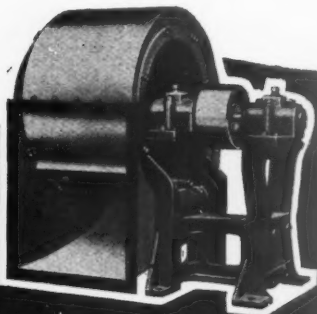
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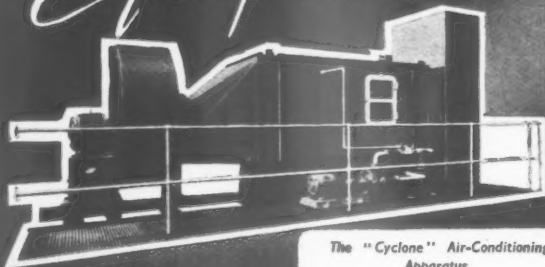
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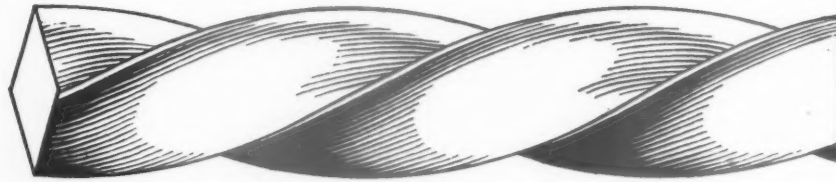


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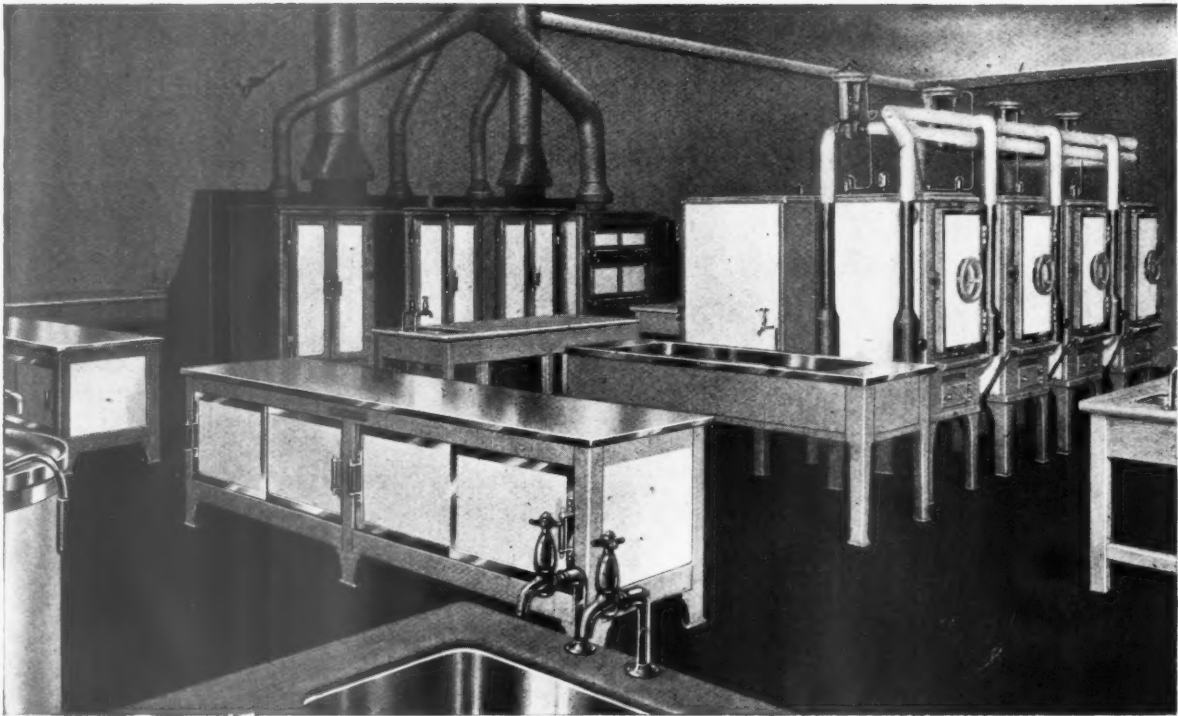
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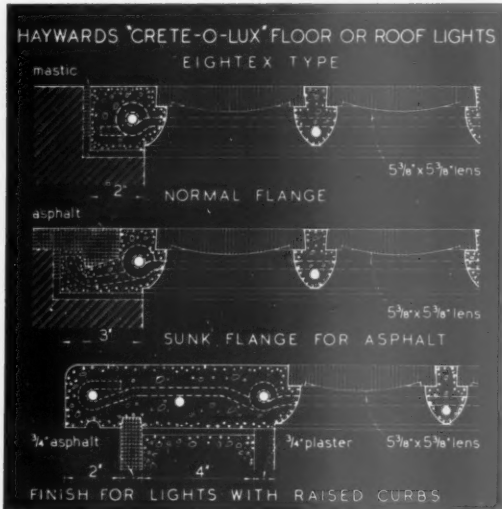


A general view in the Principal
Kitchen of a large Canteen
Installation by



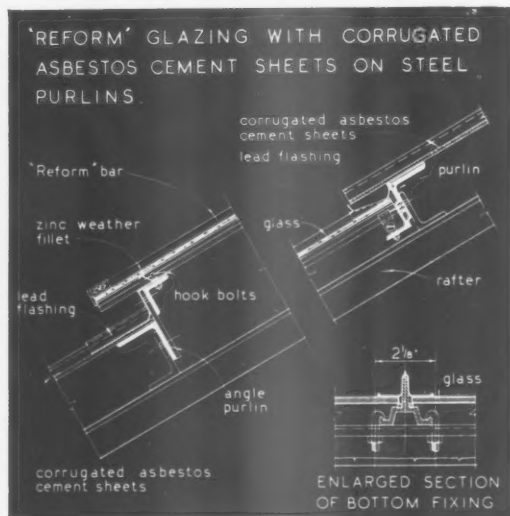
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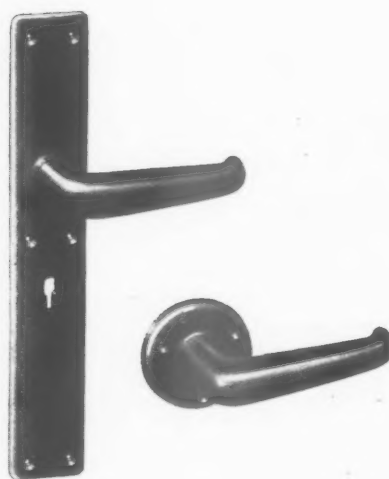
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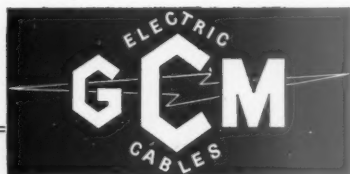


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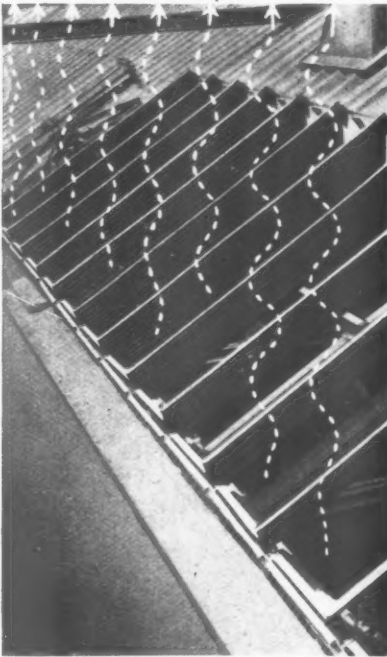
from Foundries, Retort Houses, Furnace Buildings, etc.

The Shutters provide what is in effect a moveable roof to the building which, by means of steel louvres in themselves forming extraction vanes, create extraction draught. The louvres are formed on both sides of a centrally operated dual gear unit; each side can be operated independently in order

to facilitate extraction in strong winds. In very wet weather, driving snow and at night they can be closed and form complete weather-tightness and light obscuration.

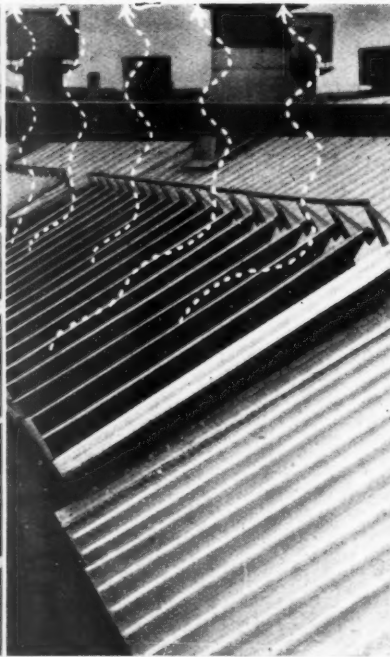
Adequate natural light to the workshops below is available when the shutters are open.

BRITISH PATENT NOS. 536127, 536942 AND 536943.



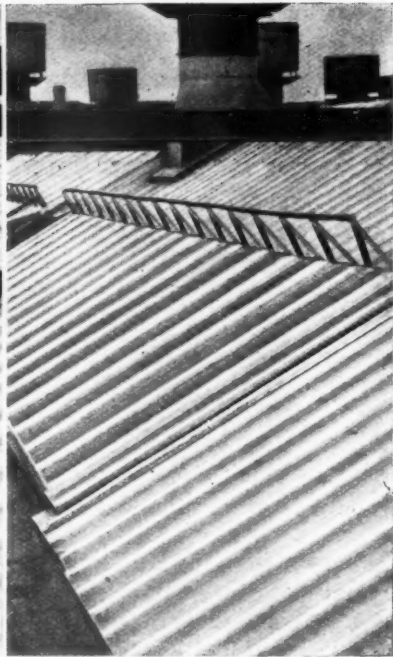
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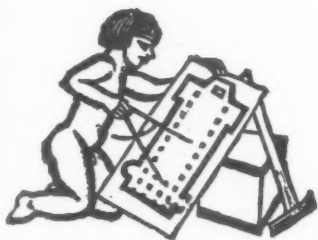
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In common with every other periodical this JOURNAL is rationed to a small part of its peace-time needs of paper. Thus a balance has to be struck between circulation and number of pages. We regret that unless a reader is a subscriber we cannot guarantee that he will get a copy of the JOURNAL. Newsagents now cannot supply the JOURNAL except to a "firm order." Subscription rates: by post in the U.K. or abroad, £1 15s. 0d. per annum. Single copies, 9d.; post free, 11d. Special numbers are included in subscription; single copies, 1s. 6d.; post free, 1s. 9d. Back numbers more than 12 months old (when available), double price. Volumes can be bound complete with index, in cloth cases, for 15s. each; carriage 1s. extra. Goods advertised in the JOURNAL, and made of raw materials now in short supply, are not necessarily available for export.



DIARY FOR OCTOBER NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER

Titles of exhibitions, lectures and papers are printed in italics. In the case of papers and lectures the authors' names come first. Sponsors are represented by their initials as given in the glossary of abbreviations on the front cover.

BATH. J. Owens. *Some Aspects of the Post-War Housing Problem.* At the Pump Room, Bath. 10.15 a.m. (Sponsor, Royal Sanitary Institute) Nov. 6

CARDIFF. *Rebuilding Britain Exhibition.* (Sponsor, RIBA.) DEC. 20 to JAN. 17

EXETER. *Rebuilding Britain Exhibition.* (Sponsor, RIBA.) OCT. 28 to Nov. 8

LONDON. *AA Members' Sketches Exhibition* (including a section for photographs) completed since the outbreak of war. At 34-36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. OCT. 28—Nov. 5

Stepney. To-day and To-morrow Exhibition. At the Whitechapel Art Gallery. 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day, including Saturday and Sunday. Exhibition is an attempt to illustrate the problems which have to be faced in building the new Stepney. (Sponsor, Stepney Reconstruction Group.) OCT. 28-31

East Suffolk Reconstruction Survey. Exhibition. At 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) OCT. 28 to Nov. 6

Professor C. H. Reilly. *Citizen or Peasant.* At 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. (Sponsor, TCPA.) OCT. 28

Luncheon to meet The Lord Mayor of London. At the Savoy Hotel, W.C. 1 p.m. (Sponsor, L MBA.). OCT. 29

Conference. At the LCC City Literary Institute, Stukeley Street, Drury Lane, W.C.1. October 29, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. October 30, 10 a.m. to 12; 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. A paper on *The Making of the Good Society* will be read by Miss Barbara Ward at the Saturday afternoon meeting. (Sponsor, BIAE.) OCT. 29—30

H. H. Lusty. *Plastics and their Place in Post-War Building.* At 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1. 2.15 p.m. (Sponsor, London Branch IAAS.) OCT. 30

W. P. Watkins. *Co-operative Home Building.* At 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. 1.15 p.m. (Sponsor, HC.) Nov. 2

F. R. Yerbury. *Commercial Design To-day in Sweden.* At Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W. *In the Chair:* Lord Sempill. Buffet lunch 2/6 from 12.45 to 1.30 p.m. Talk and discussion 1.30 to 2.30 p.m. (Sponsor DIA) Nov. 3

Prefabrication and Kindred Problems. The Westminster Branch of the ABT has arranged a further series of four lectures on new building technique. The lectures will be given at 6.30 p.m. on the following dates, at the Alliance Hall, Palmer Street, Westminster, S.W.1. November 5: *Building Plant and Machinery.* November 12: *Aluminium and the Light Alloys.* November 19: *Governmental Work on New Building Techniques.* November 26: *Some Problems of Prefabrication.* Enrolment fee, 5/- for the series; 2/- for single lectures. 50 per cent. reduction for members of the ABT, and for members of trade unions affiliated to the NFBTO. In view of the limited accommodation, early application is advised, and should be made to the Branch Secretary, David Morrison, 3A, Heathway Court, Finchley Road, London, N.W.3. A series of booklets based on the first series of lectures is now in preparation. These will be published shortly, complete with additional information, illustrations and bibliographies. Nov. 5—26

LCC County of London Plan and Paintings by Firemen Artists. Exhibitions. At the Royal Academy, Burlington House, W.1 (Sponsor, RA.) Nov. 5—DEC. 4

Motorways for Britain Exhibition. At 22, Lower Regent Street, W.1. (Sponsor, British Road Federation.) DEC. 9-24

Marc Peter, Jr. *Developments in American Small House Construction.* At 36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. 6 p.m. (Sponsor, AA) Nov. 9

J. H. Forshaw, Architect to the London County Council. *Town Planning and Health.* At Royal Sanitary Institute, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. (Sponsor, Chadwick Trust), 2.30 p.m. Nov. 11

Charles Gandy. *Town Planning and Clean Air.* At 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. (Sponsor, TCPA.) Nov. 25

Film Evening. Films selected by Paul Rotha, who will give an informal talk. At 34-36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. 6 p.m. (Sponsor AA.) DEC. 14

MANCHESTER. Sam Buntun. *Plastics and Housing.* At the Engineers' Club, Albert Square. 2 p.m. (Sponsor, Institute of the Plastic Industry.) Nov. 6

SWANSEA. *Rebuilding Britain Exhibition.* (Sponsor, RIBA.) Nov. 20 to DEC. 11

WINCHESTER. *Your Inheritance Exhibition.* (Sponsor, HC.) OCT. 31 to Nov. 7

NEWS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1943
No. 2544. Vol. 98

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Planning for Reconstruction ..	305

Though no feature in the JOURNAL is without value for someone, there are often good reasons why certain news calls for special emphasis. The JOURNAL's starring system is designed to give this emphasis, but without prejudice to the unstarred items which are often no less important.

★ 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 feature marked with more than two stars is very big building news indeed.

The London County Council has approved the purchase of a post-war HOUSING SITE IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

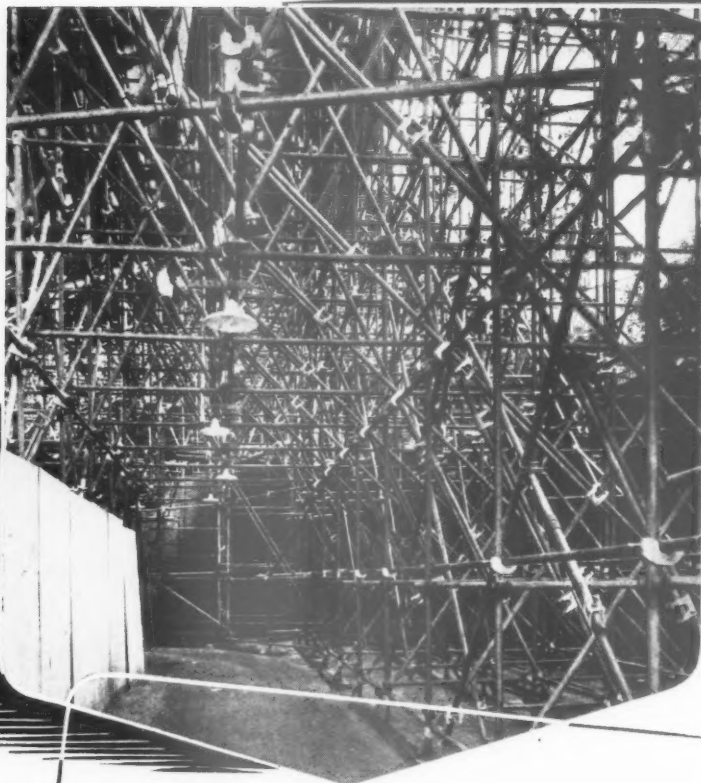
The site of 920 acres is about 15 miles from Charing Cross, and suitable for cottage development. The estimated cost, including acquisition and partial development of the site is £500,000.

Work on 20 £500 cottages for disabled merchant seamen and their families is shortly to be started as a result of a GIFT OF £10,000 from the people of America to the National Union of Seamen through King George's Fund for Sailors.

Enemy action has damaged or DESTROYED 4,121 CHURCHES and chapels in Great Britain.

According to the *Evening Standard*, the Church of England has 163 churches completely destroyed and 1,280 damaged. The Church of Scotland has lost only nine churches, but 170 are damaged. Roman Catholic churches destroyed and damaged total 234. The Baptists and Congregationalists together have lost, or had damaged, over 800 churches, the Methodists 1,316, and the Presbyterians 82. Large sums have already been raised in rebuilding funds. The Congregationalists are aiming at £500,000 and have got over £250,000. The Presbyterians are raising £50,000. The City Temple, as an individual church, has raised over £10,000.

INGENIOUS *but extremely* SIMPLE



Ingenious but extremely simple . . . that approximately sums up tubular scaffolding—and, as the inventors and pioneers, we should know. But 100% efficiency is dependent on many factors—a competent designing staff, highly skilled technicians, trained scaffolders, express transport facilities, and 'precision' organisation backed by the closest inter-departmental co-ordination. AND, above all, *experience* and we, as the inventors and pioneers, have the widest possible experience.

SCAFFOLDING (GREAT BRITAIN) LTD

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BRANCHES AND DEPOTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

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from AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

1851 PROPOSAL FOR TEMPORARY HOUSES. [From The House of the Seven Gables, by Nathaniel Hawthorne]. We shall live to see the day I trust . . . when no man shall build his house for prosperity. Why should he? He might just as reasonably order a durable suit of clothes—leather or gutta percha, or whatever else lasts longest—so that his great-grandchildren should have the benefit of them, and cut precisely the same figure in the world that he himself does. If each generation were allowed and expected to build its own houses, that single change . . . would imply almost every reform which society is suffering for. I doubt whether even our public edifices . . . ought to be built of such permanent materials as stone or brick. It were better that they should crumble to ruin once in twenty years, or thereabouts, as a hint to the people to examine and reform the institutions they symbolize.

The first section, nearly five miles long, of CHICAGO'S FIRST TUBE RAILWAY was officially opened on October 16. The railway cost £8,500,000 and is expected to carry 70,000,000 passengers in its first year of operation. It was built as a joint enterprise of the city and the Federal Government. After the war its length will be approximately doubled.

Mr. David Gardiner, at a meeting of the Town Council, said that a new ULTRA MODERN TOWN OUTSIDE FORT WILLIAM is an urgent necessity. The new town, he said, will be needed in view of the industrial expansion which will result after the war from the hydro-electric scheme. After the meeting, Mr. Gardiner said: We have to visualize a town at least four times the size of Fort William. The Government will have to help to foot the bill, he added.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lindsay asked the Secretary of State for Scotland whether any additional PRE-APPRENTICESHIP COURSES IN BUILDING have now been established? Mr. Johnston: Since the Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State informed the hon. Member in August about the provision of pre-apprenticeship building courses at Ayr, Kilmarnock, Coatbridge and Dundee, courses have been established at Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Inverness, and it is expected that a course will be started at Glasgow within the next few months.

★
"I have in mind the setting aside of national parks TO PRESERVE THE LANDSCAPE BEAUTY of some of the finest wilder country," says Mr. W. S. Morrison, Minister of TCP. He was speaking at a meeting in London of the Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves. Confidential information about places of special interest from the point of view of wild life conservation, he said, has been supplied to his Ministry, and he promised the society that his officers will continue to collaborate with them in all practicable ways. He paid a tribute to the National Trust, the Norfolk Naturalists' Trust, and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, adding

that he is interested in the importance which they and the Nature Reserve Society attach to the preservation of wild life and its settings. He was glad to see how comparatively little the society thinks it necessary to exclude or restrict public access in the areas over which it desires some sort of nature reserve protection. He understood it will keep restriction and regulation to a minimum. Wild life is an essential element in countryside amenities, and should be adequately protected. While he had in mind the setting aside of national parks to preserve the landscape beauty of some of the finest wilder country, and to provide the people with the opportunity of open air holidays, in a setting of unspoilt nature, he had no less in mind that wild life is an integral and vital part of that setting. Its preservation should take an important place in any sound policy for national parks no less than for the length and breadth of rural England.

Alderman W. C. Markham declared at a meeting of Dagenham Council that the HOUSING SHORTAGE IS A SCANDAL for which the Council is not to blame. Eighteen months ago the Council had asked MOH for permission to complete partly built houses, but were unsuccessful. It is now to ask the Ministry again. It was reported that there are 484 applications for accommodation, but very few houses will be available under the requisitioning scheme.

★
It is estimated that upwards of 50,000 DWELLINGS WILL BE NEEDED in the County of London to make good war damage, while before the war there were more than 40,000 dwellings wanted to replace the then existing slums and relieve overcrowding, said Lord Latham, Leader of the LCC, speaking at a meeting of the Finsbury Labour Party. He continued: In 1938 there were in London over 43,000 families overcrowded on the by no means high standard laid down by statute.

This issue is devoted entirely to Planning for Reconstruction; some of the usual weekly features have, therefore, been held over. They will be resumed next week.

It is a commonplace to say that housing must have first priority, but that is not enough. If the people are to be quickly and properly housed there must also be control of the price and use of building materials and regulation of the use of available building labour. Luxury building must take second place to urgent public needs. The use and price of land must also be controlled if new housing and other building is to fit in with proper planning.

On October 31, Mr. J. Maxwell Scott is TO RETIRE AFTER FORTY-ONE YEARS' service as assistant architect in the LCC Architects' Department. He joined the LCC in 1902, and helped to design several Thames bridges, schools and houses. "He is an architect of outstanding merit, possessing exceptional abilities as a designer and etcher," says the Civil Defence and General Purposes Committee.

After a period of shortage the Timber Control has now built up considerable stocks of CONSTRUCTIONAL PLYWOOD of all thicknesses in both interior and exterior types to a sound working level. Since the use of plywood in many types of production work leads to considerable economy of freight space, the control is now encouraging a wide measure of substitution for solid timber. Substitution will be limited to those purposes which show a reasonable overall economy and in particular those which replace the better grades of timber. There is no intention of replacing alternative home-produced sheet materials, such as reinforced felt, asbestos cement or plaster board, where they are giving satisfactory service.

★
The LCC has approved in principle a scheme for TRAINING IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY. To meet any shortage of trained junior technical staff in the Council's service, it has inaugurated a scheme for recruiting and training suitable candidates from its own staff. Men and women not more than 25 years old with satisfactory educational qualifications are to be given a course of training to fill vacancies for junior technical staff in the architects', valuation, estates and housing, and parks departments. Classes will be held partly in office hours. No fees will be charged and men and women under training will receive their ordinary pay until they are absorbed into the permanent technical staff. Already 70 candidates have



He can fight. Can he build?

We publish this picture of the Prime Minister in his famous rôle of *brickie*, as the proper frontispiece to this special number of the JOURNAL. He has shown us his massive powers of leadership through the four most critical years of our history. But this is not the only reason for his popularity; his personality reveals a certain zestful quality which has an appeal for every Englishman, whatever his political

creed. He has the power and the genius. Will he apply the same zest he has shown in war to the years of reconstruction that lie ahead? For as we have constantly reiterated, the war and reconstruction are not two different things but two different aspects of the same thing. We merely pose the question. But on the answer in the next four years hangs probably as much as hung on his answer to Dunkirk.

been selected. To meet the need for labour the Council approved further proposals by which it will be possible to organize training courses in conjunction with its schools of building. These proposals follow the issue last February of a Government publication on training in the industry, which indicates the need for a labour force of about 1,250,000. The first step in the Council's scheme will be the training of skilled men to act as instructors. Afterwards there are to be refresher courses. Applications will be invited from the various trades in the Council's Civil Defence. Training will take place as far as practicable at the heavy rescue service depots, which will ease the pressure on other accommodation and keep the persons under training in the service available for action.

In view of the limited hours of daylight during the winter months and the NEED TO SPEED UP WORK ON BUILDINGS which are urgently required by the Government, the Minister of Works has decided that the Sundays should be worked on all urgent Government construction works. The details of the scheme are given below.
England and Wales.—November 7 and 21, 1943; December 5 and 19, 1943; January

2, 16 and 30, 1944; February 13, 1944. Scotland.—November 7 and 21, 1943; December 5 and 19, 1943; January 9 and 23, 1944; February 6 and 20, 1944.

Work should cease at midday either on the Saturday preceding the specified Sunday or on the Saturday after, but not on both; the Saturday selected is to be arranged on the site between employers and operatives. On Saturdays not so selected a full day of 8 hours should be worked. Subject to the emergencies of the war situation, there will be two days' holiday at Christmas or New Year. There will be no Sunday work after February 13, 1944, in England and Wales and after February 20, 1944, in Scotland, except under the permanent direction governing Sunday working made by the Minister of Works.

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Now under construction in a London showroom IS A FACTORY-ASSEMBLED PLUMBING UNIT, suitable for post-war housing. This will show how plumbing can be mass-produced, concentrated and grouped without extensive modifications in planning.

The unit will be on view in the near future, and is being assembled in conjunction with other manufacturers by a well-known firm of plumbing and sanitary equipment specialists, who were responsible for introducing into this country the One Pipe (soil plus waste) system, first installed in the Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch. Architects who are interested should apply for an invitation to the forthcoming demonstration to Dent & Hellyer, 103, Kingsway, W.C.2.

★

In the House of Commons, Mr. McEntee asked the Minister of Health whether he will consider the DESIRABILITY OF HAVING MODELS made of the various types of working-class houses which it is proposed to build after the war and exhibit them to the public.

Most people, he said, are unable to understand paper plans but could better appreciate the amenities of a house if shown a good scale model. In reply, Mr. E. Brown said he is at present awaiting the report of the sub-committee of his Central Housing Advisory Committee which is considering the design of post-war dwellings under the chairmanship of Lord Dudley. When this report has been received he will certainly consider the question of making models for public exhibition in the light of the sub-committee's advice. He agreed that an exhibition of this kind, at the right time, might be of considerable value.

Bath Preservation Trust is much concerned, and has had under consideration, with NT and SPAB the restoration of the scheduled EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY BUILDINGS OF BATH destroyed by enemy action.

Similar consideration has also been given to the Georgian core of the city. With regard to the scheduled eighteenth-century buildings, the Trust state that it cannot shut its eyes to the fact that in view of heavy war-time taxation, individual owners must for many years be faced with a crippling burden for maintenance and renovation. In the view of the Trust, it is a matter for serious consideration whether a solution of this problem should not be sought now by setting up some form of semi-public ownership of the scheduled buildings, possibly in conjunction with NT. There can be no question, says the Trust, of disturbing owners in their occupation, and their rights will have to be safeguarded so far as is consistent with the public interest. These buildings form an integral part of the city's assets, and it will be intolerable that so essential a feature of the city's amenities and reputation shall be allowed, owing to the financial difficulties of the owners, to degenerate slowly but surely into tenement dwellings.

WORLD OF PLENTY

PLANNING means organizing ahead. Most people accept planning as a means of waging war: many are coming to accept it as a means of waging peace. But we are beginning to realize that peace is far more complex than war. War simplifies: it removes the undercurrent of everyday conflict at home, and concentrates it on single personalities abroad; it resolves national chaos into national unity by arousing the instinct of self-preservation; it changes international anarchy into international enmity, clarifying relationships and turning a spotlight into the deep dusk of diplomacy. War, therefore, which makes planning essential, creates a unity which makes it relatively simple, and although it breeds a determination to apply its good lessons to the problems of peace, its procedure is enervating and does not automatically generate the energy to act on that determination.

These factors raise two big dangers to total peace. First, the danger of over optimism, sometimes known as Fairy Wishful-thinking. Second, the danger of war-weariness.

The JOURNAL believes that the only safeguard against these dangers lies in facing reality to-day by creating a weapon of defence in instructed public opinion. The Physical Planning supplement is attempting to forge a weapon so that the specialists can combat the dangers. This week's issue is an attempt to do the same thing for the public as a whole. That we should attempt this in an otherwise technical journal is but added emphasis to our belief that specialists must learn to come down off their perch and put their subjects over to the public. Economists, sociologists, politicians, physical planners, all must explain their subject in relation to ordinary human needs and values in the simplest possible terms. Only in this way will the changes necessary to carry out their proposals be made more evident and conflicts be resolved in the light of clear definitions. Criticism by the public provides a safeguard for the individual and leads to general support for the plans.

We must realize that we are pioneers in a new form of national planning. Similar attempts have been made in other countries, but always at the expense of those standards we most value in our political system. It is our job to be the first to show that those standards are not incompatible with national planning. That we can retain our political rights while establishing new economic rights. Our objective is simple; it is to distribute what we are able to produce. The realization need not be difficult, once we are freed from the clinging belief in a world of scarcity and come to accept the possibility of a world of plenty.

Planning for Reconstruction draws the framework of a physical environment which we can build just so soon as we accept and act on that possibility.



The Architects' Journal

War Address : 45, The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey

Telephone : Vigilant 0087-9

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

THE FORCES AND PLANNING

Three questions must now be dominating the minds of almost every man in the services. In order of importance they are : (1) When will the war end? (2) Will there be a job for me when I get back to Civvy Street? (3) Will there be a home for me to live in? It is not surprising, therefore, to hear Mr. Arnold Whittick telling us, as he did recently in a lecture to the TCPA on *The Forces and Planning*, that of the many subjects dealt with in Army lectures housing is one of the most popular. It is so, no doubt, because it is a matter of direct *personal* concern.

Planning, as a subject, said Mr. Whittick, is less popular, the general feeling of lecturers and regional committees being that audiences find it a little difficult. "If it can always be related to the home it is more effective. Planning is generally interesting to audiences only if the lecture begins with the home and works outwards, always stressing the relationship of everything to the family and the home."

An Englishman's home, in fact, is his Bastille.

USA IDEAS ON SHORT-TERM HOUSING

I recently mentioned a new American publication called *Tomorrow's Town* and quoted extracts from the symposiums on USA re-

actions to the Uthwatt Report, published in the first number. The third number, for June, contains another interesting symposium of opinions on the question, *Is short-term housing more feasible and desirable—financially, socially and economically—than long-term housing?* Most of the arguments would apply equally well in this country. Here is a digest of several of the opinions expressed.

D. C. Slipper, Vice-President and Director, National Homes Corporation of Indiana : "Undoubtedly the 'traditional' home—in all probability financed through the now well established long-term single mortgage—will play a major part in the post-war market. But I envision also a pressing need for another type of home to fill a place created by war-time upsets of family life . . . designed and financed specifically for the hundreds of thousands of new families created by marriages during and immediately after the war. . . . Further it seems probable that for a period of from five to ten years after the war there will be much shifting of population. . . . The needs, desires and types of employment of heads of these new post-war families may encourage a new concept of the home . . . as a chattel—like an automobile—rather than as real property . . . a manufactured article with all the many advantages of family production."

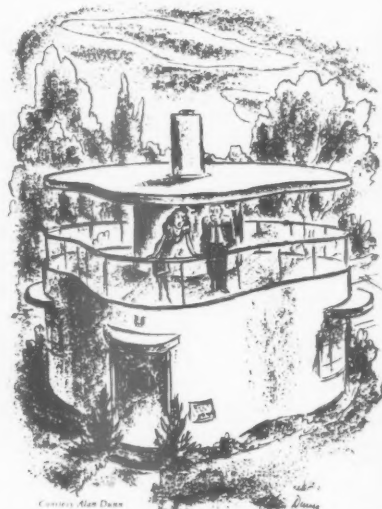
Elizabeth Wood, Executive Secretary, Chicago Housing Authority : "It is possible to imagine an ideal community filled with short-term houses built on sound ground patterns, with proper play areas, controlled traffic, grass, trees, light, and such effective neighbourhood controls as zoning, regulation of maintenance standards, and so on. Such houses can be built under effective standards of design and durability. Suppose there were available, under these conditions, houses that could be slipped on and off the lot so that every ten or twelve years you could have a new model. . . . You could get a new house with every new baby, or a smaller house every time a child married or left home . . . when you change jobs or neighbourhoods you could take your favourite house with you, like the snail. . . . All this *could* be socially sound. . . . But I simply don't think it will happen that way . . . the outstanding characteristic of a large proportion of urban families is their immobility—their profound attachment to neighbourhood, their greater concern with the neighbourhood than with the house they occupy . . . the appeal of the short-term house

under controlled conditions is clearly to the group which is transient, unstable, and, to a degree, unsocial."

Frank W. Cortright, Executive Vice-President, National Association of Home Builders in the United States : "With the exception of accommodation for workers in extractive industries, one generation housing—30 years—seems a desirable and ultimately attainable objective. It is, however, fallacious to assume that because assembly line methods will produce a part of our future housing, the life of homes should be as brief as that of durable goods or mechanical devices similarly produced. By its very nature of stability and connection with the land, the early removal of housing will always be an uneconomic procedure. Replacement must usually be by entire blocks and neighbourhoods, as neither lot sizes nor neighbourhood characteristics generally warrant individual replacements. Individuals improving their housing accommodations usually demand similar improvements in the character of their neighbourhood. New houses interspersed among the old are unsound investment-wise and are misfits with the neighbouring structures."

Howard Myers, Publisher, Architectural Forum : "The constantly accelerating rate of technological advance will inevitably hasten the obsolescence of houses. . . . Where is the technician so inspired and the banker so wise as to project a house which will not be a technological absurdity in the year 2,000? . . . We are entering an age when sentiment must yield to sense and science."

ASTRAGAL



"Well, I'm sick and tired of living in an old 1944 soybean derivative! Now the Joneses live in the sweetest 1946—" (From *Tomorrow's Town*). See Astragal's note.

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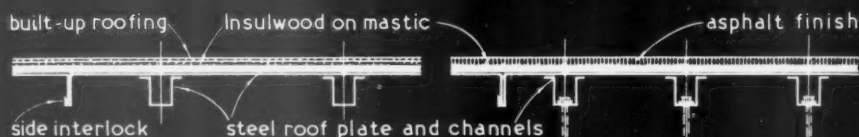
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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

CONSTRUCTION AND COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY OF INSULWOOD THERMALLY INSULATED FLAT ROOFS.
(for details of fixings and finishings to Insulwood, see later Information Sheets of this series).

STRUCTURE

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MISSION
B.Th.U./Sq.Ft.HEAT
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(A) STEEL DECK ROOFS

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(a)

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(B) TIMBER ROOFS

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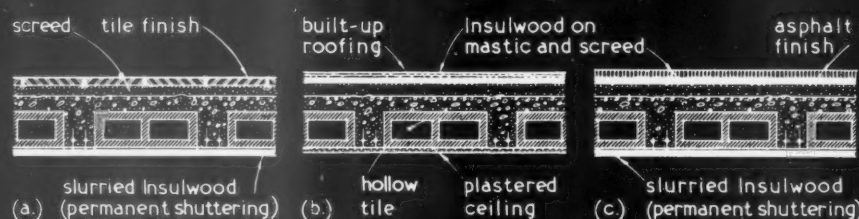
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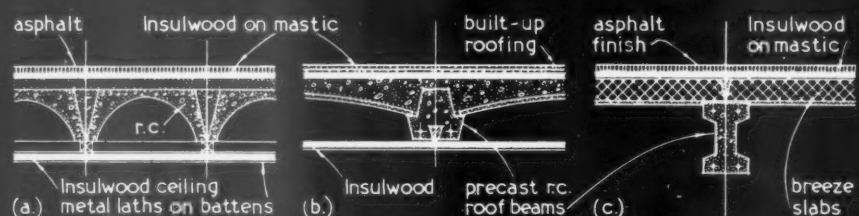
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(E) PRECAST CONCRETE ROOFS

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(b) 0.19

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(c) 0.31

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INFORMATION SHEET

• 913 •

BUILDING BOARDS

No. 11

Subject : Thermal Insulation. Roofs (B).

General :

This Sheet is the sixth of the group giving typical comparative thermal transmission values for various forms of floor, wall and roof construction, and deals with insulated roofs using $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Insulwood.

Thermal Transmission Values :

The thermal transmission values shown are based on assumed coefficients which have been adhered to throughout, and include surface resistances. The figures represent the calculated thermal transmission of the structure for 1 B.Th.U./1 sq. ft./1 hr./°F., and heat loss per 1,000 sq. ft. over 1 hour, for the specified temperature difference.

In calculating values, allowances have not been made for variations in moisture content, etc., which would occur in actual practice due to aspect, climatic conditions, etc.

Insulwood :

This board belongs to the low-density range, and has a thermal conductivity of 0.36 B.Th.U. per sq. ft. per hour for 1 in. thickness and for each degree F. difference in air temperatures.

The waterproofing process undergone by the board during manufacture increases its efficiency, and ensures both a dry medium and the rejection of any absorption of atmospheric moisture.

The material can be left in its natural state, or distempered, painted, enamelled, coated with plaster, paper, etc. It may be used as

an underlay for floor covering, and a permanent shuttering to concrete.

Sheets $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick are used in the constructions shown. Sizes, weight and other physical properties are given in previous Sheets of this series.

Application :

Horizontal concrete or screeded surfaces should be thoroughly clean and dry, mopped with hot asphalt or pitch, and the insulwood firmly embedded while the mopping is hot. Two or more layers of insulation may be applied in a similar manner, well brushed before laying.

Waterproof felts and built-up roofings should be applied according to makers' instructions.

Timber nailing strips not less than 2 in. by 1 in. should be secured to brickwork or masonry walls by means of plugs and galvanized screws, at not more than 2 ft. centres. 6 ft. Insulwood sheets require three intermediates, 4 ft. two intermediates, and 3 ft. one intermediate. Cross nailing strips should be inserted to take end nailing.

On no account should sheets be forced into position, but be cut and fitted so that they are in moderate contact only—or $\frac{1}{8}$ in. space may be left between.

Nail first to intermediates from centre outwards in each direction, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. galvanized cut clasp nails at 8 in. centres; finally, nail edge of sheets in a similar manner with $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. galvanized slater's nails at 4 in. centres. It is important to nail $\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the edges of the sheets.

Previous Sheets :

Previous Sheets of this series on wallboards are Nos. 893, 895, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 909, 911 and 912.

For Pimco systems of metal ceiling and partition fixing see Sheets Nos. 854, 858, 861, 864, 868, 872, 879 and 884.

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This issue is a contribution towards a plan to kill Giant Squalor. A Beveridge Plan for our environment. It states once more what we must continue to state until its implications are realized. We have the men: we have the skill: the resources are there whether we use them for peace or war, and planning is at our service to help us use the labour and skill efficiently and the resources economically. The need is clear: to satisfy it is within our power. What, therefore, has prevented us from doing it before? Partly an insufficient understanding of the need and partly an inability to agree about the way to satisfy it. The JOURNAL hopes that after reading Planning for Reconstruction there will be no doubt left in the public mind as to the need and little as to the practical requirements which arise from it. It is now urgent that other specialists besides architects should explain their problems in simple terms so that ways and means to realize the needs will gradually become clear to the public.

PLANNING FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Here in this issue we have tried to explain what is involved in the reconstruction of our towns and countryside, and what it means in terms of building and environment. We have all been talking about it. But do we all have the same thing in mind, or do some simply look forward to a new suburban house with constant hot water and a refrigerator, whilst others retreat from any bold ideas on the grounds that they are wildly utopian, and modestly expect that we should carry on from where we left off in 1939? We hope to show that

in reconstruction there is neither mystery nor technical difficulty, and with pictures of what has already been done in a few places, to illustrate how our environment can be properly arranged for the good of the community.

Simply stated, physical reconstruction must be a most important part of any general scheme for economic and social reconstruction that will give us a convenient, healthy and beautiful environment, instead of the dismal and worn-out surroundings built in the last century, that are no longer fit for us or for our children.



WE WERE BOMBED, HOMES AND BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED



We first began to think of reconstruction when we were bombed, and homes and buildings were destroyed. Reconstruction was talked about in Parliament, in local councils and the press.

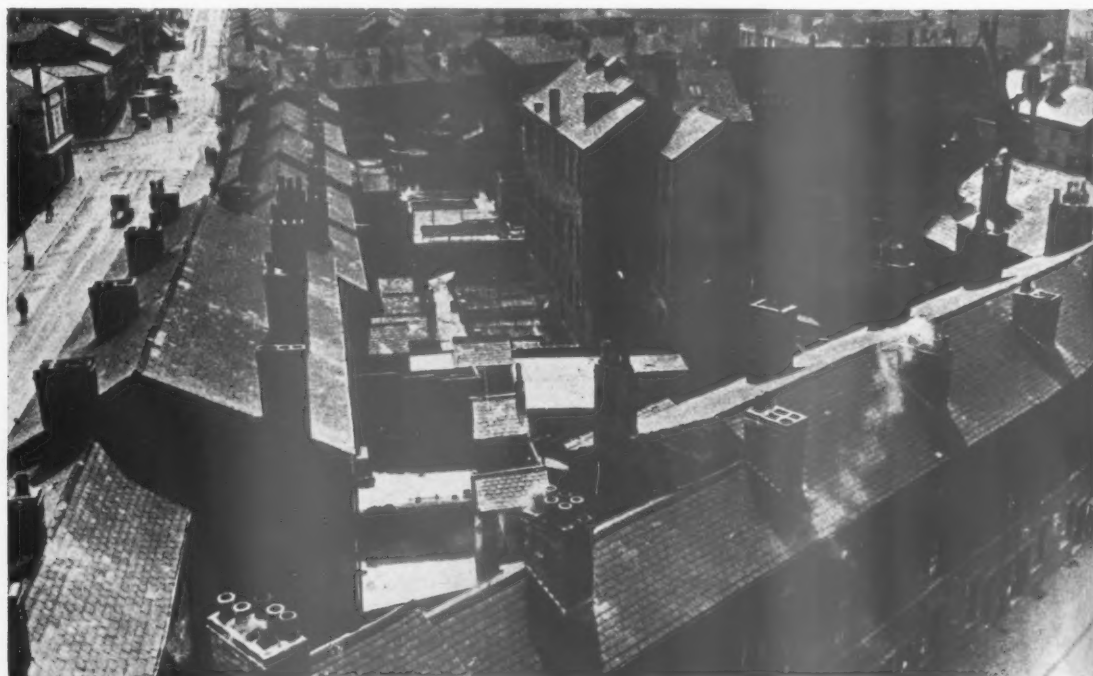
THE NEED WAS OBVIOUS

but if all the damage were made good we would still be faced with the problem of replacing our obsolescent homes, our schools, our hospitals, and all the other buildings that go to make our towns.

Raid damage brought the problem to the fore with dramatic suddenness. Bombs began the demolition on a scale we had been too timid to face. When whole



districts were being laid waste we were able to picture the new towns that might rise. Reconstruction seemed within our reach.



**MILLIONS
OF MEAN
HOUSES
STILL
EXIST**



EVEN THE CENTRES OF OUR GREAT CITIES WERE VIRTUALLY SLUMS

In the centres of our towns slum conditions prevailed with mean traffic-congested streets, narrow pavements, little open space, poorly lighted buildings, people crowding into crawling buses and trams. Explosives and fire cleared vast areas overnight.

These great disasters gave us hope, and opportunity to solve a problem that had baffled us for so long. Now, if we are brave enough to continue large-scale demolition it will be possible to plan comprehensively, in accordance with our needs, instead of building aimlessly higher and higher on the same cramped sites, in the narrow streets of former times.

INDUSTRIAL SLUMS AROUND

There are abandoned factories and wasted land, busy factories and wasted lives. And under the filthy pall of smoke are homes, churches, schools, hospitals, factories and football grounds.



WE WERE REBUILDING WITHOUT PLAN

Our reconstruction policy before the war was limited to pulling down patches of the worst slum. Families were rehoused either in flats, in the same congested area, or in suburban houses. There was no alternative. Some of the factories became derelict and others moved out to new arterial roads. Things were changing without direction. The towns spilled into the country.

Between the wars we built nearly four million houses, which meant a new home for almost one in three of our population. But in rebuilding we thought of little other than quantities of houses. We ignored social life, and what people did outside their homes. The new homes, in contrast to the old, were nearly always far from workplaces, shops and centres of amusement.

Vast dismal areas to be rebuilt.

NEW HOUSING PROBLEMS

The community buildings: schools, hospitals, clinics, clubs, shops, churches and pubs, often provided as an afterthought, were inconveniently placed in relation to the homes. We were losing our traditional social life; the sense of neighbourhood was disappearing.

The individual homes were nearly always better than the old ones in the congested areas, but the lack of planned environment made living more complicated and less interesting. It was tiresome and expensive to get from home to work; shops were few and far between; children still had to play in the streets. There was great enterprise, but no well-considered scheme of things.



Ribbon development.



Unplanned land. Confusion of purpose. A new road designed for fast traffic with housing development spreading along it. Result: here we have accidents at the rate of 300 a year.

Whilst piecemeal development encroached on the countryside, cutting up farms and destroying market gardening land, little was done to clear the mass of worn-out building from the old parts of towns. Even the prosperous towns were decaying at their centres and becoming stifled by suburban development which cut them off from the countryside. Housing estates spread along the new main roads; the suburbs were just as unplanned as the older parts of towns.

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As motor traffic increased, this type of suburban development gave rise to endless dangers and accidents. No thought was given to housing grouped in complete communities, with main roads routed clear of them. New roads, built through once open country, became centres of incoherent development. Everybody had to cross them daily; children had to cross them to go to school. Is it to be wondered that accident figures were alarming? In the ten years before the war over 2,300,000 people were injured on the roads, and about 75,000 were killed. In spite of poster and press campaigns, beacons, barriers and islands, the figures rose steadily. No timid measures could effect a cure.

THE SOLUTION LIES IN PLANNING

What do we mean by planning? We do not mean simply rebuilding individual buildings, widening streets, extending into new suburbs, tearing down slums and replacing them by tenements with asphalt yards, building new factories without relation to living amenities, or "developing" country areas at the expense of agriculture. Nor do we mean grandiose schemes for lining city traffic ways with pompous facades, neglecting the parts where people live and work and play.

We mean an end to the confusion and muddle of chance, unplanned development, in which our lives are ordered for private ends. The problem was not entirely ignored in the past, but we have tackled it in isolated bits, afraid to clear whole obsolescent areas.

RECONSTRUCTION MUST BE PLANNED

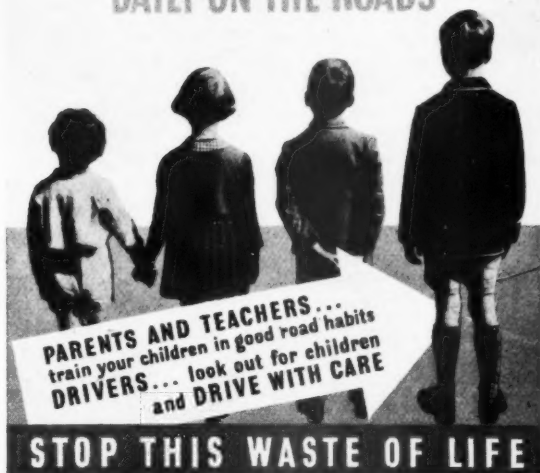
Reconstruction must be planned. Physical reconstruction means a planned environment in which the achievements of modern times can be a benefit and not, as in our unplanned state, a curse. In peacetime and in war we are continually building, changing the scene for good or ill. War puts a stop to peacetime activities, and when it is over there will be feverish activity to make good the shortage of peacetime needs. We must have, when the war ends, a good idea of where and on what we should concentrate our effort, so that we can get what we need in the right order, in the right place, and with the proper relationship of all the parts to the whole. In other words we must look ahead and start now on our forward looking plans.

AMSTERDAM HAS A PLAN

A plan for Amsterdam and its environs, completed in 1933, was adopted officially and put into operation

4 CHILDREN KILLED

DAILY ON THE ROADS



as a Master Plan within which the city can grow.

The first section to be developed, shown below, is a scheme for 35,000 inhabitants housed in 10,000 dwellings. Situated near the harbour and industrial area, it is planned as a workers' community. It provides for flats and houses, shops, factories and workplaces, garages, etc. There is a shopping centre with a theatre, a cinema, hotels, market and town hall. Schools, nurseries and dwellings for old people are all near to gardens and open spaces.



REALIZATION OF A PLAN

such as that for Amsterdam depends upon the welfare and well-being of all the citizens. With work and security everyone could afford the rent for fine homes. An adequate and improved educational system will mean new schools. Increased leisure time and a taste for using it will add new community centres and recreational facilities of all kinds. Increased leisure time for the housewife will come through the building of many new nursery schools and crèches. When the health of the people is maintained as part of national policy, we shall get new health centres and hospitals in all neighbourhoods. And, always remember, planning and building a fine environment will provide continuous work for millions.

After the last war the most impoverished and stricken country in Europe was Russia. It was in the 1920's that we first heard of the five-year plans. Through organisation, defining objectives, and concentrating efforts on achieving them, Russia built up a new civilisation in which everyone participated. Great new industries and towns came into being. The countryside was enriched by a mechanised agriculture. There was no unemployment. The standard of living was rising rapidly. There were great advances in science, medicine, technology and the arts. Every citizen feels he has a great stake in his country and its future.



Five-year plans in the U.S.S.R. A four-year plan for Great Britain?



Planning for war. A weekly meeting of the combined chiefs-of-staff of the United States and British forces, held in America.

PLANNING IS ORGANIZATION

Planning is organisation; looking ahead; defining objectives and concentrating efforts on achieving them. This is obvious in wartime—we go after our objectives with all our energy. We all feel we are in on a big job, full of purpose. More than 60 per cent. of all our energy is spent in producing and using the weapons of war. Life is hard, but we all have work to do and a sense of being useful in the collective effort. We all have a fair share of the food available, and we beat all records in technical achievement.

The plans being made to-day are fundamental to our war strategy. Without planned common action there would be confusion and disaster.



For the peace that follows this war we must have plans for common action if we are to achieve the objectives for which we fight, and if we are not to go on fighting.

To design these plans for the full and proper use of our national resources, human and material, we must have an Economic General Staff.

At the back of all our minds is the thought of the post-war world. When we have finished the job of winning this war, we are determined not to return to the uncertainty, shoddiness and depressions of the years between the wars.

We have a new-found faith in ourselves. Vaguely we know what we want. A broad picture of the world as we want it is outlined in the eight points of the

ATLANTIC CHARTER

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister . . . deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

FIRST, their countries seek no aggrandisement, territorial or other.

SECOND, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.

THIRD, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.

FOURTH, they will endeavour, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.

FIFTH, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field, with the object of securing, for all, improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security.

SIXTH, after the final destruction of Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.

SEVENTH, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance.

EIGHTH, they believe all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea, or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armament.

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THE



Winston Churchill: "I am very attracted to the idea that we should make and proclaim what might be called a Four Years' Plan."



Herbert Morrison: "Many of the most remarkable examples of enterprise which the world can show have been public—from Britain's electricity grid to America's TVA and Russia's Dnieper Dam."



Anthony Eden: "Where our generation failed, I pray theirs may succeed. It may be our last chance. It may be in very truth the last best hope of earth."



Ernest Bevin: "This is a people's war, therefore it must be a people's peace."

OBJECTIVES ARE STATED

in broad outline in the Atlantic Charter. The details are being filled in by the statesmen of the United Nations. Our feelings were clearly expressed by Henry Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, when he said "this is the century of the common man." Our belief in this gives us strength and determination in our tasks.

Mr. Winant, American Ambassador in London, said: "Just as the peoples of democracy are united in a common objective to-day, so we are committed to a common objective to-morrow. We are committed to the establishment of a service democracy." What is service democracy? It is the exact opposite of Fascism.

It is a state that serves the individual, acknowledging his right to full liberty, full employment and security.

Already plans for social security have been drawn up in the Beveridge Report. Sir William Beveridge states that freedom from want is the aim of his Report, but that want is only one of five specific evils to be attacked—Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor and Idleness, all must be destroyed.

The future is in the hands of the peoples of the democracies, here and throughout the world, and must be determined by their elected representatives; not by those who seek profit and power at the expense of their fellow men.

THESE ARE THE PEOPLE OF OUR DEMOCRACY



The soldier, toughened, alert and comradely.



The redoubtable sailor whose life is in peril day and night on the seven seas.



The airman. Knight of the air, chivalrous and skilled in a new technique.



The gallant women of the services standing by their menfolk.



The men and women of the civil defence services who helped win the Battle of Britain.



The men and women in industry working day and night to fulfil the armament programme.



The farmer and farm-worker toiling to get the maximum from the land.



The scientist, the technician and the office worker maintaining a high pitch of efficiency.



The housewives. The heroic mothers of Britain making history that their children may see a better world.

We fight united in war for the things we hold dear. Freedom of speech and expression, freedom to worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear; these are the universals of human life. It is not beyond the range of our capacity to take the enhancement of social well-being as seriously as we take the winning of the war.

THE NATIONAL WELFARE

must be maintained at a high level. If we can plan to secure it we will win the peace. It is through planning that we shall be able to realise national ideals and interests in sound and practical forms. "Planning is an effort to make use of social intelligence in the shaping of basic policies, but plans have no life unless they meet with public approval and are shaped into policies by those responsible persons who are entrusted by the people with the power of decision."

"But especially in this day of highly mechanised ways of life, it is necessary to look ahead and organise action in a world that moves at lightning speed. Even the clumsiest planning is better than drifting. It is better to bungle sometimes and fail than not to try at all, as any housekeeper, farmer, or industrialist can tell."¹

¹ National Resources Planning Board, U.S.A. Report for 1942.



SOME PLANNING OBJECTIVES

were defined by the National Resources Planning Board of the United States, in a Report transmitted to the Congress by the President.

The Report said that "any new declaration of personal rights, any translation of freedom into modern terms applicable to the people of the United States here and now must include:

1. The right to work, usefully and creatively, through the productive years.
2. The right to fair pay, adequate to command the necessities and amenities of life in exchange for work, ideas, thrift, and other socially valuable service.
3. The right to adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care.
4. The right to security, with freedom from fear of old age, want, dependency, sickness, unemployment, and accident.
5. The right to live in a system of free enterprise, free from compulsory labour, irresponsible private power, arbitrary public authority, and unregulated monopolies.
6. The right to come and go, to speak or to be silent, free from the spyings of secret political police.
7. The right to equality before the law, with equal access to justice in fact.
8. The right to education, for work, for citizenship, and for personal growth and happiness; and
9. The right to rest, recreation and adventure; the opportunity to enjoy life and take part in an advancing civilisation."

Our political leaders have not yet stated our objectives in such precise terms, but we could accept the American as applying equally well to our Democracy. Inherent in these comprehensive planning objectives for social reconstruction are the objectives of physical reconstruction which we illustrate in the latter part of this issue.



Under the Roosevelt Administration a great effort was made to lift the United States out of the world depression of the early 1930's. The Government's method of overcoming mass unemployment was to initiate a vast series of "works" projects. Instead of "doles" the Government provided work on useful schemes. These included the building of 44,000 miles of highway, 19,000 bridges, 1,500 schools, 2,000 parks and playgrounds, and public buildings of all kinds in all communities. Many thousands of dwellings were improved, theatrical productions were organized and there were projects for writers, artists and technicians. In 1938 there were 3,424,000 persons employed on "works" projects, a million of them on highways, roads and streets. The American concept of planning has been greatly influenced by this experience. The National Resources Planning Board which set out the nine planning objectives reproduced on this page has built up a great reservoir of planned projects which can be put into execution as labour becomes available in the post-war years.

PIONEER PLANNING

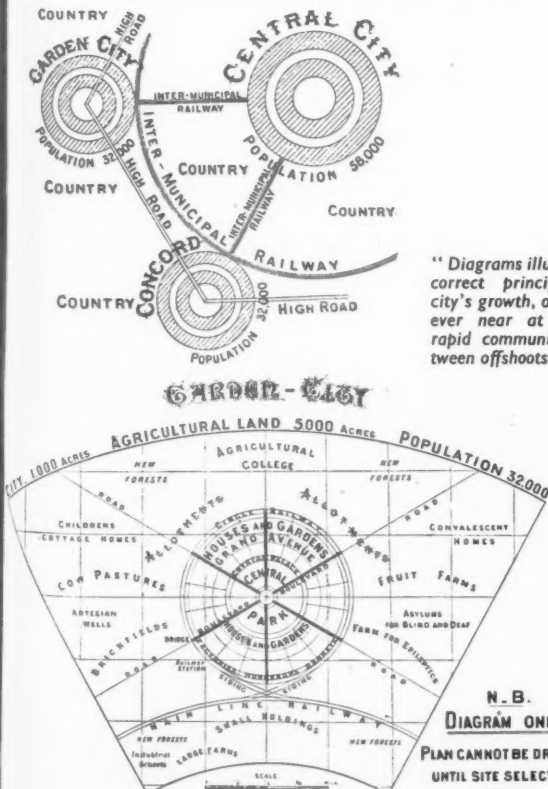
In this war we've gone some way to social reconstruction. After the war the rate of this reconstruction must increase, so that we may all share and enjoy the more abundant life which full employment and production would give. For we now know that if we plan for it there is work for everyone. As one means of making, maintaining and increasing the pace of social reconstruction, we must plan and rebuild in our towns and countryside. In these things we failed between the wars. We had no effective plans. Booms and depressions dictated the pace of building. Illogically created land values dictated the location of buildings. The situation was out of control and so we were controlled by it.

Public apathy and lack of understanding contributed to this state of affairs.

Even before the last war, pioneers had developed theories of planning. Great men made it their life's work to demonstrate how we could attain that fairer land for all. There was Patrick Geddes, the Scotsman, who aroused the conscience of technicians throughout the world. There was Ebenezer Howard, who at the end of the last century wrote his book *Tomorrow*.¹ There were Sir Raymond Unwin and Thomas Adams who, until their deaths a short while ago, were a great influence in planning in this country and the United States. Of the pioneer group, foundation members of the Town Planning Institute, Patrick Abercrombie and George Pepler, are now working harder than ever. Abercrombie, amongst other work, is preparing a plan for the London Region, and Pepler is in the Ministry of Town and Country Planning.

Ebenezer Howard conceived the idea that new and beautiful towns could be built co-operatively by the people so that all the land in each town would be in common ownership and control. The town was to be a complete and self-contained community, surrounded by a belt of open country. Howard illustrated this theory by diagrams, two of which are shown on this page.

¹ *Tomorrow: A Peaceful Path to Reform.* Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd., 1902. Now out of print.



THEORY INTO PRACTICE

Ebenezer Howard's writing and pioneering initiated the planning and building of two new towns in England that have been recognised throughout the world as living proof of the possibility of putting a planning theory into execution. For both Letchworth and Welwyn Garden City plans were made, and every building had its place, before the building work commenced; the houses, schools, and churches, shops, theatres and industry, civic centre and social amenities, were so placed that there is a balanced relationship of all the parts to one another, to the whole and to the countryside.



Plan of Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire.

The building of the two garden cities showed that we could to-day plan and build new towns on virgin land, but by so doing we would only arrive at a partial solution to the urgent planning problems that confront us, namely, the regeneration and remodelling of the vast number of old towns and of the countryside. Between the wars the garden city movement degenerated into a garden suburb movement. Large housing estates were built on the rural fringes of existing towns, thereby making the country more remote and taking people further from their work. The finest, and virtually the earliest example of fringe development, is Hampstead Garden Suburb, which was laid out more than a generation ago by the late Sir Raymond Unwin. In itself, Hampstead Garden Suburb is an excellent piece of site planning, but even a continuous fringe of such outstanding design would provide no solution to the planning problems of our larger towns. Continuous building on the fringe shirks the main issue, which involves the comprehensive planning of the whole town.



Aerial view of the central part of Welwyn Garden City.

EARLY PLANNING LEGISLATION



Aerial view of the Central Square, Hampstead Garden Suburb.

The first planning legislation was approved by Parliament in the Housing and Town Planning Act (1909). Mr. John Burns, Minister responsible for the Local Government Board (now Ministry of Health), steered the Bill through. It was a minor triumph for the pioneers, despite the limitations and ambiguity of the legislation. But the pioneers had little support. The general public, and in turn their representatives in local government, were apathetic. The powers given to local authorities allowed them to control and lay out only raw land about to be developed. Little else resulted than shapeless garden suburb housing estates on the edges of existing towns. The Act became no more than an improved version of the by-laws, suburban cottages with gardens taking the place of the meaner and more dreary "by-law" housing which had hitherto been built on the outskirts. This meant more healthy and satisfactory conditions for individuals lucky enough to get new houses, but little general improvement of town conditions was effected, nor was the spoliation of the countryside prevented.

After the war we must plan to build and rebuild communities, not mere acres of houses, here, there and everywhere. We can learn from the failures of the past. We now know that mere negative control is not enough; that by-law planning does little to control chaos.



Suburban fringe typical of all towns. The debasement of the Garden City idea.

THE 1932 ACT

As our cities grew more and more unmanageable, pushing their tentacles indiscriminately over the countryside, it became increasingly apparent that strong direction was essential. In 1932, after two other Acts had proved no more successful than that of 1909, a new *Town and Country Planning Act* was passed, enabling local authorities to lay out in map form the main lines of development for both urban and rural areas within their jurisdiction. For the first time the necessity for controlling development in rural areas was recognised, but only after many thousands of acres of first-class farming land had been lost for ever, through indiscriminate building.

The 1932 Act, if it had been in the form of the original Bill, might well have changed the whole picture of development, and with a vigorous programme of public works might have helped lift the country out of the depression. But it was not to be, for in face of general apathy and lack of understanding, vested interests in land succeeded in emasculating it. Even so, many planning schemes, under this Act, were being prepared by the more wideawake and progressive local authorities in the period up to the outbreak of the war.

Some local authorities, always hoping for stronger legislation had, with the aid of leading planners, prepared advisory plans, as a pointer to their future development, that might one day be implemented by further legislation.

Under the 1932 Act, an important provision allowed local authorities to work together as Joint Planning Committees. It had been long apparent that an isolated authority could not hope to plan successfully. Now it is recognised that even Joint Committees are unable to make successful plans without a lead from a Central Authority.



Such land is "ripe for development." We have seen what happens when development is not planned and directed.

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THE BARLOW REPORT

In planning we have always suffered from the lack of positive government policy. A small but powerful minority of selfish people have always opposed planning, on the grounds that what was for the general good could be no good for them.

Before the war the movement of industry was uncontrolled. Changing trade conditions and other factors depressed large areas, particularly in the North of England, in Scotland and in Wales. Once prosperous towns were poverty-stricken and becoming total slums. Very little was done to arrest this process, although some attempt was made to re-introduce industries through the building of Trading Estates, established by the Commissioner for "Special" Areas. In its small way this direct Government intervention was proving successful.

To examine the whole situation, the Government set up a Royal Commission on the Distribution of the Industrial Population under the chairmanship of Sir Montague Barlow. The main conclusions of the Barlow Report¹ published shortly after the outbreak of war were that :

National action is necessary.

A Central Authority, national in scope and character, is required.

The objectives of national action should be :

(a) Continued and further redevelopment of congested urban areas.

(b) Decentralisation or dispersal, both of industries and industrial population, from such areas.

(c) Encouragement of a reasonable balance of industrial development throughout Great Britain.

The continued drift of the industrial population to London and the Home Counties constitutes a social, economic and strategic problem which demands immediate attention.

The Central Authority should examine forthwith and formulate the policy or plan to be adopted in relation to decentralisation or dispersal from congested urban areas in connection with the following issues :

In cases where decentralisation or dispersal is found desirable how far should the following be encouraged or developed :

(a) Garden cities or garden suburbs.

(b) Satellite towns.

(c) Trading estates.

(d) Further development of existing small towns or regional centres.

In all cases adequate provision must be made for the requirements of industry and for the social and amenity needs of the communities.

The time factor is important. Municipalities should be encouraged to undertake development and, where necessary, should be given opportunity for dealing with the problem on a regional rather than on a municipal basis. In cases approved by the Central Authority, financial assistance should be available from Government funds.

The Central Authority should have the right to inspect all existing and future Planning Schemes, and to consider, where necessary, in co-operation with the Government Departments concerned, the modification or correlation of existing or future plans in the national interest.

The Central Authority should, in the light of the experience in the Special Areas, study the location of industry throughout the country with a view to anticipating cases where depression may occur in the future (e.g. the armament industries) and encouraging, before a depression crisis arises, the development of other industries or public undertakings.

The powers of the Authority should also include :

(a) Collection and co-ordination of information relating to location of industry, now in the possession of the various Government Departments.

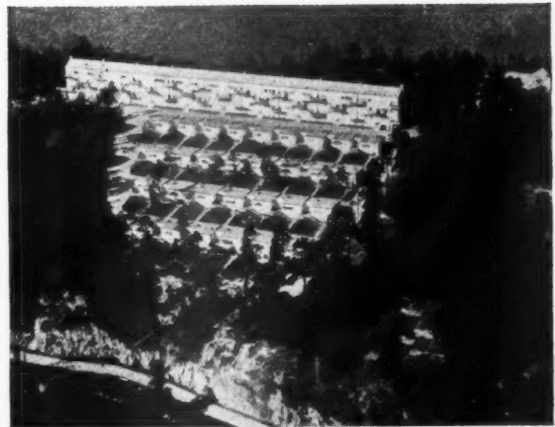
(b) Research : and collection of information as to the natural resources—land, agriculture, amenities, etc.—that may be affected by industrial location.

(c) Advice to Government, local authorities and industrialists as to problems of location.

The Commission were also unanimous in recommending that the Government appoint a body of experts to examine the questions of compensation, betterment and development generally. The Uthwatt Committee was set up as the result of this recommendation.



Unemployment, result of *laissez-faire*.



Right : A small community for employees of a Swedish Co-operative factory. Below : New trading estate, being built in a depressed area in the North of England.



¹ Report, Cmd. 6153, January, 1940. Price 5/-. His Majesty's Stationery Office.

THE SCOTT REPORT

The Barlow Report concerned itself solely with the towns and the industrial population. Its terms of reference did not allow it to consider the country and the rural population. But more than 80 per cent. of the land of England and Wales is in agricultural use, although less than 20 per cent. of the population live and work in rural areas. If industry was running alternately downhill and uphill between the wars, declining in one place and spreading in another, agriculture was generally on the decline. Conditions for the countryman were even worse than that for workers in the towns. Yet our countryside is famous throughout the world. It is the most magnificent man-made landscape. In the eighteenth century it was "planned." In the nineteenth century it was rapidly being spoiled through lack of planning and neglect.

To examine what the Barlow Commission had not been able to study, Lord Reith, who as Minister of Works and Buildings, was charged by the Government to investigate problems of reconstruction, appointed a Committee, with Lord Justice Scott as chairman. The Committee reported its findings in August, 1942 (1).



The countryman, struggling and neglected in peace time but rising magnificently in war time to meet the nation's demands.

The conclusions of the Scott Committee are based on the assumption that Government policy would include the maintenance of a prosperous and progressive agriculture. The Committee stated that "it is our firm belief that a vital incentive to the war effort is the presentation of a clear picture of a better world which lies ahead and which, if plans are drawn up and the essential preparations made in advance, can be achieved after this struggle

¹ Report, Cmd. 6378, August, 1942. Price 2/-. His Majesty's Stationery Office.



is over. To delay planning and the legislation to carry the plans into effect until the time for action is upon us—the end of the war—we believe to be a fatal error."

There is essential reconstruction work to be done in the countryside. Here are the main recommendations of the Scott Committee :

A big rural housing programme should be undertaken.

Low cost electricity should be made available throughout the country.

Special consideration should be given to the provision of a main water supply to all towns and villages, farms, market gardens and allotments.

Steps should be taken to provide social centres in all villages.

Every village should be provided with playing fields.

Afforestation should be extended on poor land. National forest parks should be established.

Local authorities should supervise and maintain footpaths. "Hikers' highways" should be recognised, and a right-of-way for walks provided round the whole coast line.

The establishment of a national parks scheme, including the coast of England and Wales, is long overdue.

With the extension of holidays with pay, further holiday camps should be provided.

Where land is defaced in the process of extracting minerals, responsibility for restoring the surface should rest primarily on those working the minerals.

The disposal and future use of war factories established in the countryside should be determined by the Central Planning Authority.

Before new towns are established in country areas, vacant or derelict industrial sites in existing towns should be fully utilised, but introduction of carefully regulated industry into the towns of country areas would be beneficial.

Tracts of good soil near towns and villages should be kept for open spaces and market gardens and allotments. Allotment holders should have security of tenure.

All new villages and country towns should be near but not on main traffic roads, and all existing villages and country towns on main traffic routes should be by-passed.

New buildings in country areas should use to the full all the possibilities which new materials and new building techniques have made available.

Bold planning of new trunk highways is needed, rather than the continuance of piecemeal widening of existing roads.

Railways should come under planning control. Railway level crossings on important roads should be eliminated, and many old railway bridges should be rebuilt.

Control should be exercised over the siting and character of advertisements.

All land should be planned both nationally and locally.



Suburban sprawl destroying first-class farmland.



The countryside, our greatest heritage. Developed by countless farmers through the ages. Imperilled to-day by lack of planning and forethought.

PUBLIC CONTROL OF LAND



London street improvement. Whilst there is no adequate control of land use, the cost of remodelling our cities is fantastic because compensation on "valuable" sites must be paid from public funds.

THE UTHWATT REPORT

We have seen that planning legislation has been too weak when it came in conflict with private vested interests in the development of land. After the heavy bombing of 1940, when the Government decided that post-war reconstruction must be taken seriously, it instigated the inquiry into the question of land ownership, as recommended by the Barlow Commission (page 315). Lord Reith, as Minister charged with the study of problems of physical planning, appointed an expert committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Uthwatt to consider problems of compensation and betterment. (1).

Reconstruction in all our great cities has hitherto been hamstrung by the excessively high and inflated cost of land. Speculators are always willing to take advantage of public improvement, but it has nearly always been impossible to recoup the cost of these improvements from the profits they have made. The background to the Uthwatt recommendations is to be found in the introductory statement :

"The first assumption we have made is that national planning is intended to be a reality and a permanent feature of the administration of the internal affairs of this country. We assume that it will be directed to ensuring that the best use is made of land with a view to securing economic efficiency for the community and well-being for the individual, and that it will be recognised that this involves the subordination to the public good of the personal interests and wishes of landowners. Unreserved acceptance of this conception of planning is vital to a successful reconstruction policy, for every aspect of a nation's activity is ultimately dependent on land. The denser the population, the more intensive the use of land becomes in order that the limited area may be capable of furnishing the services required; the more complex the productive organisation of society, the more highly developed must be the control of land utilisation exercised by or on behalf of the community."

Among the recommendations of the Uthwatt Report were the following :

(1) Amendments of the law of town planning so as to extend and simplify the power of acquisition of land for large-scale development and to modify rules for assessment of compensation.

(2) The acquisition by the State of "development rights" in all land outside built-up areas; compensation to be paid on March, 1939, values.

(3) A levy of a tax of 75 per cent. on increases in land value not due to the enterprise of the owner and not including agricultural land.

WE ARE READY FOR GOVERNMENT ACTION

Our expert committees have completed their studies and have made their recommendations. If we hope to be ready to cope with the great tasks that will confront us immediately the war ends, Parliament must act with decision and at once. To be effective, plans must be well laid—our war experience has taught us this. The technicians, the workers, and the tools will soon be ready. The building and engineering industries will be capable of undertaking vast works. War industries can and must be switched to peace-time production.



MACHINES IN WAR AND PEACE

Organisation and technique improve enormously through war necessity. During the war we have used machines on an unprecedented scale to overcome the shortage of labour and to speed the jobs. The machines have come to stay. They will be developed to meet new needs. The machine illustrated above is a scraper, doing heavy work which normally requires 400 men. It digs and lifts and carries 15 tons of earth. Its brother, the tank, is a machine of war. In peace, the great tank factories can produce such scrapers, and the other machines we need in building work: the bulldozers, mechanical shovels, trenchers, dumpers, hoists, concrete mixers, automatic tools, and so on.

¹ Final Report, Cmd. 6386, September, 1942. Price 2/6. His Majesty's Stationery Office.



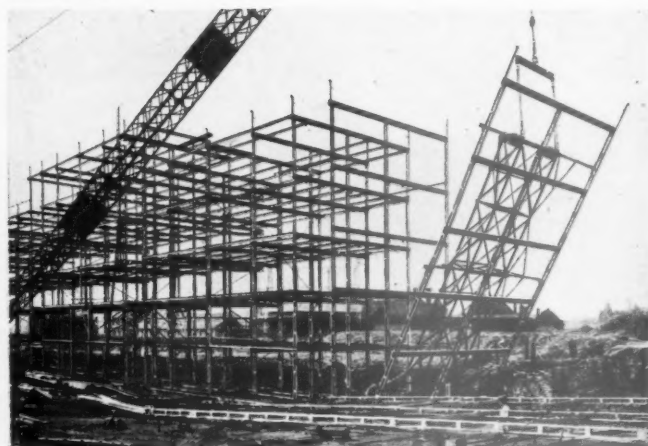
Skilled men to be employed on large projects.



Machines to speed the work.



The largest dam in the world: Grand Coulee in the United States generates two million kilowatts. It will electrify and irrigate a vast area of potentially fertile land. Its construction was made possible by twentieth century technique and machinery.



A large group of workers' homes in England, built speedily and economically by factory production methods.

POTENTIALITIES

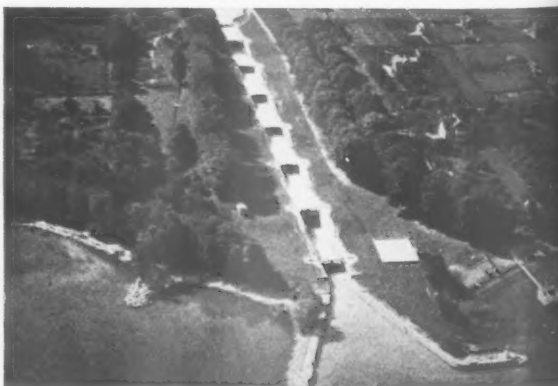
We can judge present potentialities from the experience of the last century. Without the technique, or the machines and highly skilled labour of to-day, we organized and built on a great scale. Our building was for expanding industry and a fast growing industrial population. Although the major social problems were neglected we have before our eyes an example of great achievement in physical development.



We built a national railway system.



We built huge towns with their network of roads and railways, sewers and services, and countless numbers of by-law houses.



We built our canal system.

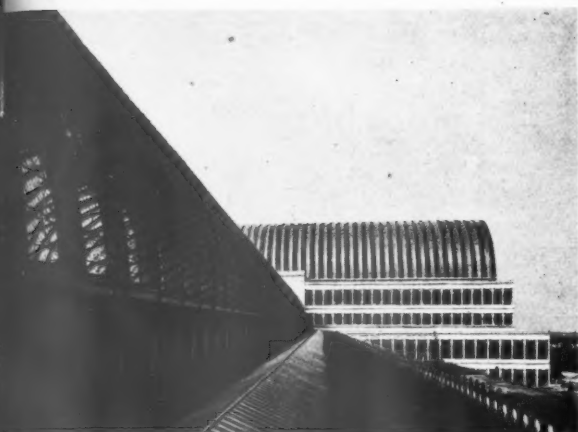
We built hu

Iron and gl

The fir
Telford
570 fee



We built huge new docks in all our seaports.



Iron and glass enabled us to cover vast spaces with light and elegant structures.



The first of the world's great bridges was completed in Britain in 1826. Telford's masterpiece, across the Menai Straits, has a span, between piers, of 570 feet.



Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco, U.S.A.—the world's largest suspension bridge. Twentieth century technique: clear span, four thousand two hundred feet ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile). Height of towers: seven hundred and forty-six feet.

TECHNICAL PROGRESS

Contrast the pictures of the two bridges. The Menai Bridge was the greatest technical achievement of its time. A hundred years later technical progress enables a Golden Gate bridge to be built—and this is not the limit of present-day possibility. We could, if it were needed, build a bridge with a clear span of two miles. Examples such as these show the tremendous possibilities that lie before us to-day. But the examples are isolated.

In peacetime we failed to turn technical progress to advantage. We let it use us instead of controlling and directing it to help us attain the more abundant life. We know too well the results—scarcity in a world of plenty; so-called over-production and under-consumption; mass unemployment.

In wartime we are shaken from this attitude of *laissez-faire*. We find when we are determined to do a job thoroughly that we have to plan ahead and use all our resources to the best advantage. We overhaul our economic structure; we act collectively and so employ our manpower fully; we depend upon the exploitation of continuous technical development. The techniques we use cannot remain static. Compare those of the last war with those of this one:

1914-1918.

Telephones.
Trenches.
Horse-drawn vehicles.
Crude tanks.
90 m.p.h. bi-planes.

1939-1943.

Radio.
Troop-carriers.
Fast-moving trucks.
Shermans.
Spitfires and Lancasters.

"The war has developed for us many mechanisms for political and economic co-operation, many controls, and much machinery of planning. These we have created because the call for efficiency has been held to override every special interest. This same spirit, this same stress upon the supreme priority of the common weal we must carry through the armistice and into the peace. Much that we have built up for purposes of war we can adapt quickly and easily to the needs of peace.

"Above them all is the need for higher standards and better living conditions for the common people in every country of the world. Our business is to secure this, first and foremost, for our own people. It can be done. We have the productive capacity if we like to use it, but we must decide in whose interest that power of production is to be used when the war is over. That is a decision which must be taken by the electors of our democracy. It is a simple and fundamental decision which, once taken, the experts and the technicians must be instructed to implement. The time to agree upon that basic principle of priorities is now while we still co-operate for the purpose of victory. By so doing we can make certain that our victory will not be barren and will stretch out and through the years of peace as well as those of war."

HOUSES OUR GREATEST NEED

Between the wars we built nearly four million houses. At the end of this war the Minister of Health has said we will have to build the same number in half the time and to a higher standard. He also said that the suspension during the war years of an effort which was producing in its later stages well over 300,000 houses a year, would leave us with a very large accumulated deficiency. We must have ready, when the war ended, a planned programme.

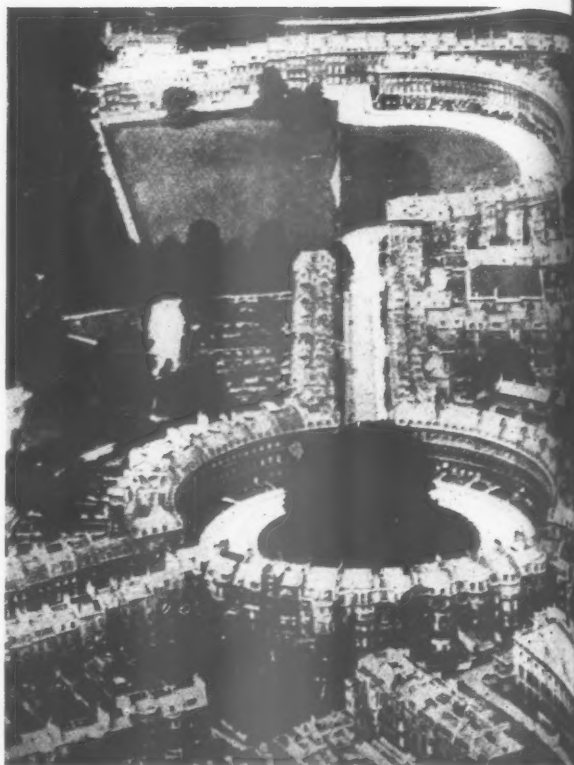
The attitude of our people is clear for, as a nation, we are home lovers. The family is the all-important unit in our social structure. Each family needs a fine dwelling in a friendly and pleasant neighbourhood which would provide it with all the amenities we recognise to-day as essential to civilised community life.

There is no doubt that, alive to our opportunities, we will build houses with energy and pride in the job. We will raise the standard higher than ever before. Houses will be part of real communities—lively, vigorous and beautiful. We will not tolerate jerry-building. We will not have our houses strung out in endless ribbons on dangerous traffic roads. We will not again allow our houses to spread thinly and in patches away from shops,

*Sir Stafford Cripps, rectorial address, Aberdeen University, February 6, 1943.



Above: typical ill-designed houses in a London suburb. Below: a bye-law street in Birmingham. Right: a well-designed group of houses in Welwyn Garden City.



Houses at Bath. Built in the eighteenth century; a period of fine domestic architecture.

schools and all amenities. We won't be content to leave our slums untouched whilst endless suburbs sprawl into the countryside. But if we don't plan now, the old state of affairs will get the better of us.

In Great Britain there is a tradition of good house building. In the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries our domestic architecture was the finest in the world. Homes were well suited to living needs, neighbourly, in planned communities, with good windows, spacious rooms and pleasant gardens. But we built them for only a fraction of the population, and we planned and equipped them in such a way that housework meant servants and drudgery.

Modern technique, modern services and modern equipment enable us to provide good homes for everyone in which housework is light and pleasant.

By standardisation and factory production of building parts and equipment we can raise the quality and lower the cost of building and installations—plumbing, heating, lighting, refrigeration, hot water supply and kitchen and bathroom fittings. Quality and cost depend upon production in quantity. The more we build, the better and cheaper our houses should be.



Above: a living room and a summer room. Right: a factory has made a house to

Below: designed the dust-built-in machine-designed wife's taste important and chee

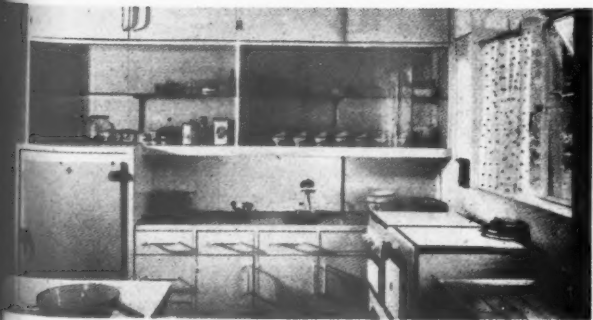
ENTIETH CENTURY HOUSE



Above: a compact yet spacious living room, with dining alcove and a garden designed as a summer extension of living space. Right: standard arrangements of factory produced equipment has made it possible for every house to have a model bathroom.



Below: a bedroom which is designed around the bed. Note the dust-free surfaces, spacious built-in wardrobe and cupboards. Bottom: a kitchen with standard machine-produced equipment, designed to simplify the housewife's tasks and to make this most important room, clean, well-lit and cheerful.



Modern methods of construction would allow us to use the roof as outdoor living and playing space.



Right: the small bedroom in a properly planned and heated house can be used by the child for homework as well as sleeping.



In urban areas there will always be a need for labour-saving flats for older people and young married couples. These should be set in spacious gardens and, if over three floors high, have lifts.



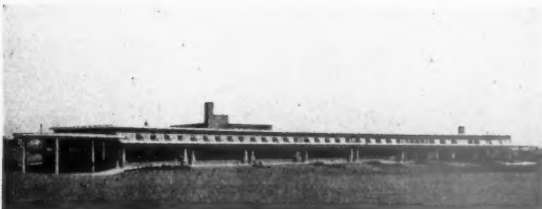
COMMUNITY PLANNING

Greenbelt, Maryland. One of the new towns built by the United States Government under the "New Deal" Administration of President Roosevelt. Surrounded by a permanent belt of forest and farmland, each of the towns has its own planned town centre, comprising stores, theatre, municipal and community buildings, its own schools, recreational and health facilities. Below: the replacement of a slum by a new community group, Cleveland, Ohio. The group contains houses, flats, school, shops, community centre, playground and central heating plant with laundry.

If the family is to enjoy an interesting, healthy life in convenient and lovely surroundings, it is essential that we think both of the reconstruction of built-up areas and the development of new communities as something more than the provision of quantities of houses. We now know the disastrous results of spreading our houses away from shops and schools, churches and pubs, and at great distances from workplaces.

On this and the following pages are examples of some of the buildings which are essential to modern communities and must have their place in all our plans before building begins.

EDUCATION



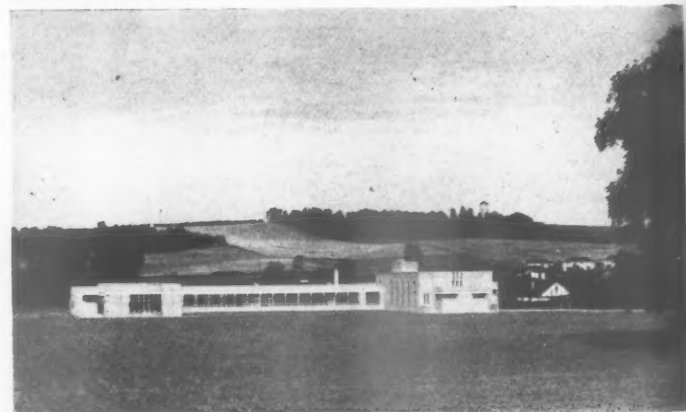
In many ways the school is the most important single building in any community. Ample space must be provided for schools in the heart of every neighbourhood.



After the war it is anticipated that at least half of our three-and-four-year olds will go to nursery schools. These should be small in scale and conveniently placed in open space within a short distance of every house.



COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL CENTRES



A village college in Cambridgeshire serving a group of villages. It is beautifully set in the landscape and contains a theatre as well as social and recreation rooms. In the daytime it serves as a senior school. See Scott Report (page 316). After the war community centres will be in demand in nearly all urban and rural communities.

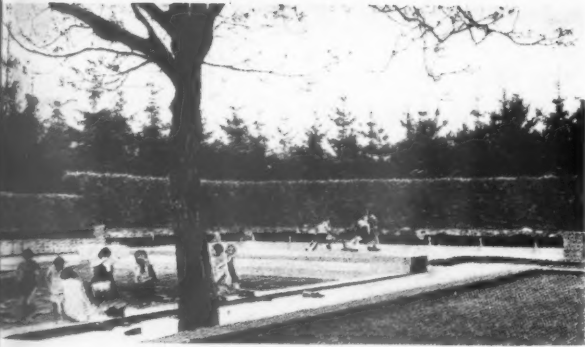
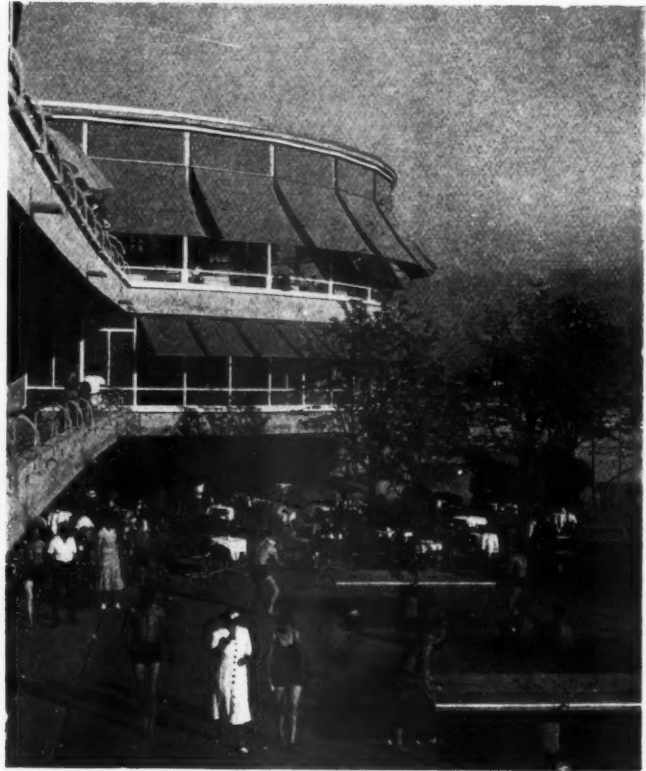


Plans must include all social amenities.

RECREATION

All our cities and villages are sadly lacking in adequate recreational facilities for people of all ages. They must be provided, for a great variety of outdoor and indoor games.

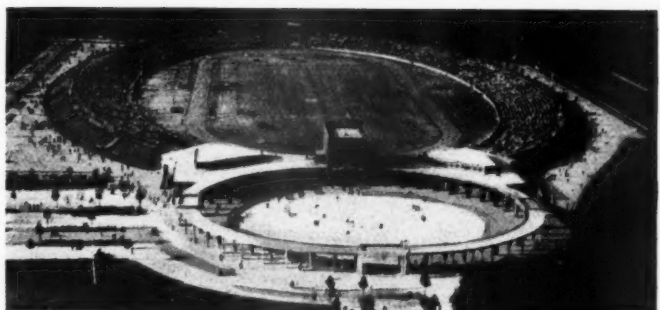
The whole family must be catered for. Every town and every holiday resort should have its family recreation centres with cafés, swimming pools and games lawns set in pleasant surroundings.



For the more adventurous and skilled there would be new forms of architecture.



Then we must cater for the great tradition of Saturday afternoon sports meetings.



First and foremost we must think of the children. There should be a children's playground within a quarter of a mile of every home.

But the children are not the only ones requiring outdoor recreation.



CHURCHES AND THEATRES

Churches will be required in every new community.

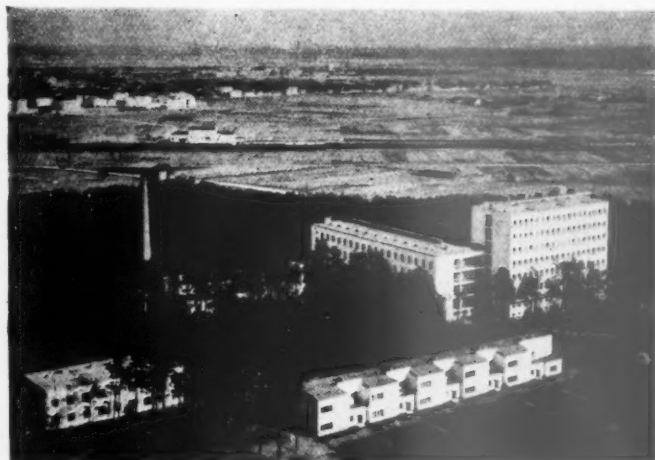
There is a dearth of good theatres in every town. This is one of the few theatres in this country which has been set in fine surroundings.



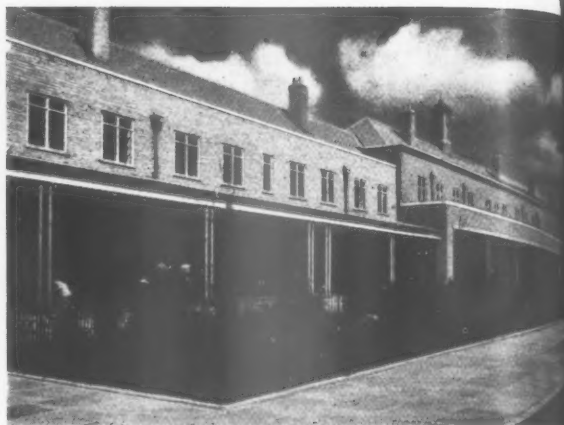
HEALTH CENTRES



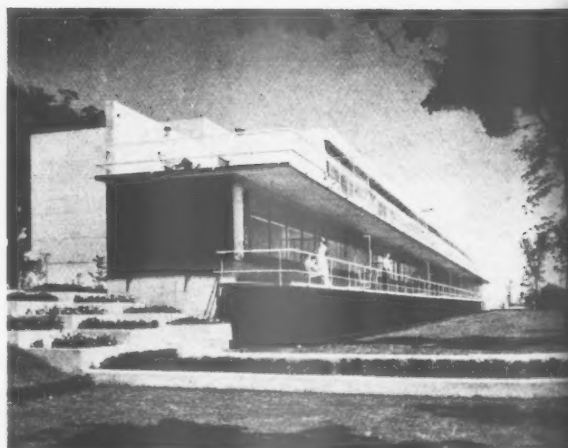
After the war it is most likely that emphasis will be placed on the prevention of illness. This is greatly favoured by medical opinion. If so, we shall need many rest homes in the country. Above is a rest home for workers in heavy industry, built in 1935 in the Northern Caucasus, USSR. In that country there are 300 and many more projected.



SHOPPING

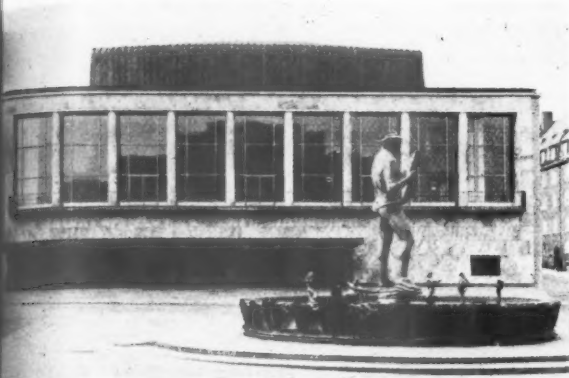


New shops, markets and great stores will always be needed. Every community should have its shopping centre within easy reach of every home. It should be possible to shop under cover. The great stores and markets should be in the town centres within easy reach of every neighbourhood that goes to make the town.



Every large town should have a hospital centre, and a system of smaller hospitals and clinics.

CIVIC BUILDINGS



As the heart of every town there should be a fine group of civic buildings, including the town hall, art gallery, museum, law courts and concert hall. This is the concert hall in the civic centre of Goteburg, Sweden. Civic buildings should be set in fine surroundings free from the congestion and confusion which now prevails in the heart of all our towns.

HIGHWAYS



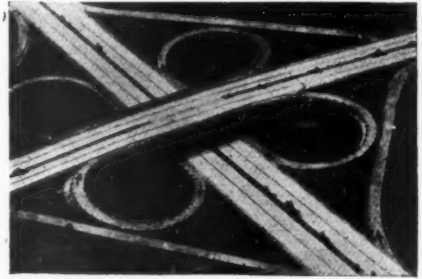
Boldly conceived surgical operations are essential in all cities if we are to relieve this congestion and have highways capable of carrying the ever increasing traffic.



In a planned community with a modern highway system children would not be exposed to traffic dangers. On their way to school or play they would not cross the roads but would pass under them. The highway would be for motors only. The footpaths would follow routes most convenient for the pedestrian, through parkland away from noise, smell and danger.

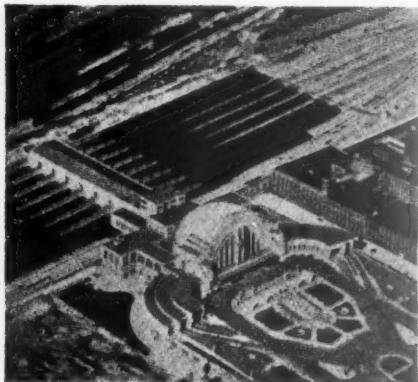


Safety for motorists, pedestrians and children can only be gained by new designs in which roads would run through cuttings and intersections would be at two levels.



Outside our towns we need a new network of motor highways free from all buildings and dangerous intersections. The new roads would respect natural features and agriculture. Rural life would remain undisturbed. Motoring across country would be safer and pleasanter.

TRANSPORT



In practically all our towns the main railway stations are depressing, smelly, dirty and inadequate. The railway companies have in mind schemes for re-building. Here is an example of a great new station which was planned as part of the simplification of the railway system in Cincinnati, USA. It replaced five scattered and inadequate stations built in the nineteenth century by rival companies. Note the fine approach from the city centre.

Our smaller stations need modernizing, too. The London Passenger Transport Board has shown how pleasant these can be. It has built many since the last war: this one is at Osterley.



Raw materials from all parts of the world are brought to our factories. Consumers' goods are distributed throughout the country and the world. Great improvements could yet be made in our facilities for handling and transporting goods.

INDUSTRY



There are many magnificent factories in the country, but many that are obsolete. If this is to be the century of the common man, first class goods will have to be produced in immense quantities.

POWER



Electricity is the key to great technical advances and improved standards. It is a vital service in the towns and countryside. It can increase efficiency and ease the work in every home and factory. Electricity must be one of the main links in any plans for the future. In Great Britain a Central Electricity Board has brought order and a systematised high power network. Electricity has played a vital role in great planning schemes in the USSR and the USA. Here is the Generator Hall in an American hydro-electric power-house.



We are essentially a manufacturing nation. New methods of production are now revitalising our key industries. We must continue to apply them after the war to produce goods for everyone. If we are to achieve our four million houses in ten post-war years, we shall have to harness the productive capacity of the great new war factories.

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Blue-print for betterment

No matter whether the cottage of the future is flat-roofed or pitched, whether the factory is single or multi-storey, structural steel will lend its strength, so well-proven during the war.

And remember—steel is a home product, made by an industry vital to the safety of the nation.

Our technical collaboration is at your disposal.



The British Steelwork Association



Which is best, a refrigerator, a larder, or a combination of both? The answer is not as straightforward as it seems. To begin with: microscopic and chemical research shows that some foods are best not kept in the 'fridge,' while social research shows that too large a larder tends to be cluttered up with tinned and packaged foods, which rightly belong in a store or grocery cupboard.

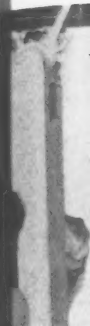
But other considerations complicate the issue, such as cost, size of family, possibility of north aspect, whether the 'fridge' is to be built in or free standing, and so on.

Therefore it is best to state all the conditions when asking the Institute for an opinion.



THE GOOD HOUSEKEEPING INSTITUTE

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AGRICULTURE



Before the war the Miners' Welfare Commission was responsible for building many welfare buildings and fine pithead baths, exemplifying what can be done when there is a will to do it.

"To ensure the correct distribution of industry must be the main task of a Central Planning Authority." The Royal Commission which reported in 1940 (see p. 315), came to this conclusion. The findings of this Commission must be implemented. The Government must continue to direct the location of the various types of industry, as it is doing in war time.

If industry is properly placed in relation to where people live, and is planned on sites which have first-rate transport facilities, we will have gone a long way towards ensuring everybody's right to work, usefully and creatively. Complementary to this is the right to fair pay. Without fair pay we shall not be able to afford the rebuilding of our towns and the building of many new houses and amenities, which will give us the happier, healthier and more beautiful communities which everyone so ardently desires.

The welfare of all workers has been of vital importance to war output. It has long been recognised that care and attention with regard to the design of factories and their surroundings, together with proper welfare provision leads to efficiency, happier working conditions and increased production.



For many years before the war agriculture was sadly neglected. In wartime those working on the land have proved as vital as those working in the factories. With a positive government policy to ensure adequate supplies of fresh food and milk for all, agriculture should continue to thrive. There will be need for great rebuilding in the countryside.



Every farmworker and his family are entitled to a fine home.



Some industrialists had the foresight to locate their factories in beautiful settings near model towns. This is one of the pioneer examples in England.



COUNTRYSIDE



After the war holidays with pay will be general. There will be a great expansion of holiday camp facilities. These can and must be properly sited and designed.

Their extent and location must be determined by the Central Planning Authority, not left to mere chance, which spells shoddy places ruining the very countryside campers come to enjoy.



The beautiful coastline of the country and the trails used by the ever-growing number of hikers must be preserved by the same Authority.



Many areas should be set aside as National Parks, so that posterity may enjoy the unspoiled grandeur of our island. These would not be parks in the usual sense of the word, but the finer parts of the country where agricultural, scenic and recreational areas would be used to full advantage.



Norris Dam : One of the twenty-four dams built on the Tennessee River and its tributaries as main features of a plan to revitalise the Tennessee Valley region.

A PLANNING ACHIEVEMENT

In the United States there is a great example of fully integrated planning and development. It is an experiment which has proved enormously successful. A public corporation, the Tennessee Valley Authority, was established by Act of Congress in 1933. It was made responsible for the development of the main resources of a region nearly the size of England.*

In ten years the Authority has built, or nearly completed, twenty-four dams on the Tennessee river and its tributaries. These are the main features of a plan to bring the waterways under control ; to make them navigable ; to eliminate flooding ; and to develop cheap hydro-electric power. Cheap power and transport have stimulated industry. Prosperity has come to hitherto depressed towns. The local authorities have planned and developed the towns. Decent houses have been built because people could afford to live in them. Electricity, fertilisers and expert advice have greatly helped the farmers. Recreation areas, considerable in extent, have been developed and are now run by the different States in the area. New highways have been built.

Generally, what was a depressed area has now become a most vital economic unit in the United States. In ten years of planning and development a transformation has been wrought.

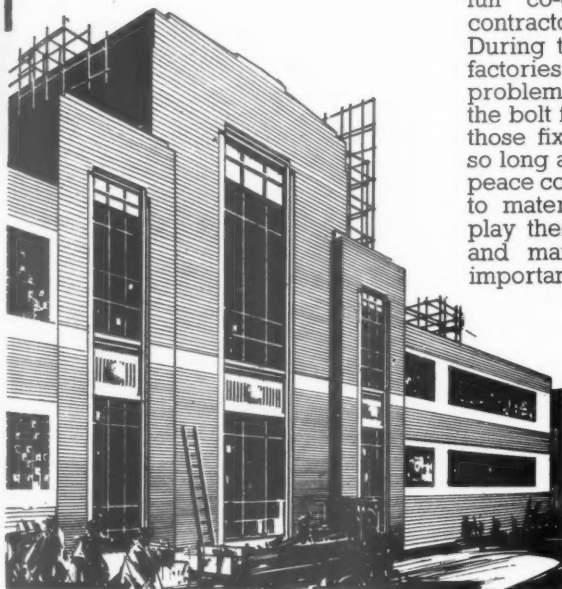
CONCLUSION

If we are to achieve the improved environment and the finer civilisation that the great majority of people now hold so dear, it is quite certain we shall have to work hard for them. We do not mean by this that we shall have to work longer hours under worse conditions. On the contrary, we mean just the opposite in this respect. We mean that we shall not advance any great distance if, in the mass, we continue to be apathetic to what goes on about us. We cannot afford to assume that good-natured persons alone will be able to bring about finer conditions. We have *all* to assume our responsibilities ; to understand the working of our democratic way of doing things ; to make it our business to know what is going on in the places where we work and live ; and to help form the plans for improving those places. To-day, through production committees, discussions and education in the Forces we have a pretty fair understanding of the way the war effort is being conducted. We must increase that understanding of the events around us, and be even more keen to know the why and wherefore of what is happening after the war.

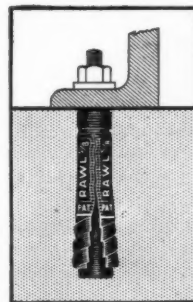
We hope that through the examples pictured in this

* For full description see *TVA. Adventure in Planning*, by Julian Huxley. Architectural Press. Price 8/6.

POST-WAR BUILDING EFFICIENCY DEPENDS UPON CONSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING



Architects represent the professional body upon whom rests the responsibility for post-war building design, yet they must have the full co-operation of manufacturers and contractors if their plans are to materialise. During the 'speed-building' era when war factories were the great constructional problem, RAWLBOLTS played a vital role in the bolt fixings of fittings and machinery... those fixings hold, and will continue to hold so long as they are required to do so. When peace comes, and drawingboard plans begin to materialise, RAWLBOLTS will continue to play their vital part... speed of erection and manpower economy may not be so important as in these wartime years, but efficiency and neatness of construction will be more important than ever



This illustration shows the bolt projecting type of RAWLBOLT in concrete. RAWLBOLTS are made in two types—loose bolt and bolt projecting. Sizes $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " diam.

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issue and the story we have attempted to tell we have contributed a little. There are many things we must have left unsaid. There are others who will say them. We have not set out to forecast the future. That is being decided on the battlefields, in the workshops, and in our parliament and councils. We have tried to indicate that only through being prepared, and making plans, can we achieve maximum production, a healthier and happier life, and much more worthy surroundings. We have shown examples of the kind of buildings we need in every planned community.

Slowly the proper machinery for planning is being assembled. We have what is virtually an Economic General Staff. We have a Minister charged with the Study of Reconstruction problems in general. We have a Ministry of Town and Country Planning. Parliament has recently given this Ministry slightly increased powers through the Town and Country Planning (Interim Development) Act, 1943. This extends planning control to all the land in the country.

Many local authorities are doing their very best to prepare plans for their own areas. We must all take an increasing interest in those plans. We must do our utmost to understand what they are all about. We must make sensible suggestions through our local councillors about how we would like our own neighbourhood to grow; what new buildings we ought to have and where they ought to be; what new parks and playgrounds are required; what sort of houses we want and where we want them; and how we can make the streets safer for our children.

If you have read the outlines of the Barlow, Scott and Uthwatt Reports you will know there is still a good deal

to be done by Parliament and the Government. You must let them know your opinions so that your local councils may be given greater powers to carry out the wishes of the people they represent. This is the way we can make progress. This is the way we can all help plan and mould the future.

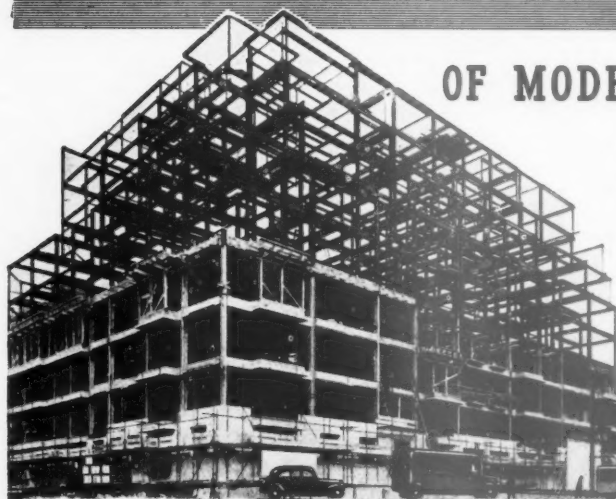
Sir William Beveridge, opening the R.I.B.A. Re-building Britain Exhibition, said:

"These, then, are the four stones which we must put in our sling before we set out to fight the giant Squalor: planned use of land, sane use of transport, right use of the right architects and the maximum of efficiency in the building industry. *But it is no use having slings or stones unless you are determined to use them:* it is no use declaring war and setting out to fight unless you mean to win, unless you want passionately the things you are fighting for. The drive for dealing with the giant Squalor must come from the people of this country. What they really demand they will get because they themselves will provide it, but they must demand it.

"I believe that the people of Britain desire social and economic security—freedom from want and idleness—so strongly that they'll be ready to pay all the price of hard work and thought involved in getting them. I hope that they are going to demand as strongly freedom from squalor also; that they'll come to feel that the conditions of crowding, discomfort, dirt, danger to health and daily exhaustion of travelling to and from work in which we have been content hitherto to let some of our people live are not worthy of Britain for the British. If, as a people, we come to feel that strongly enough, we can change those conditions. Now is the opportunity for making the New Britain that we all desire."

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W. E. HENRY,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Coleraine.
October 16, 1943.

968

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W. H. RODGER,
County Clerk.

Lanarkshire House,
191, Ingram Street, Glasgow.
22nd October, 1943.

969

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 charge 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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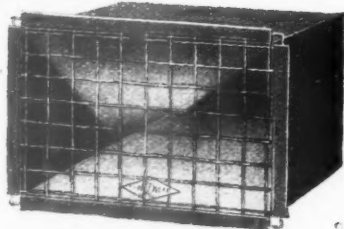
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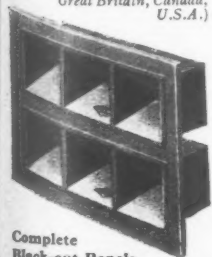
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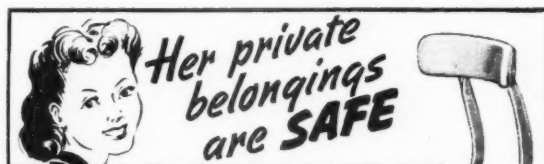
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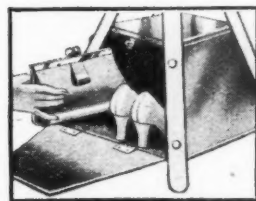
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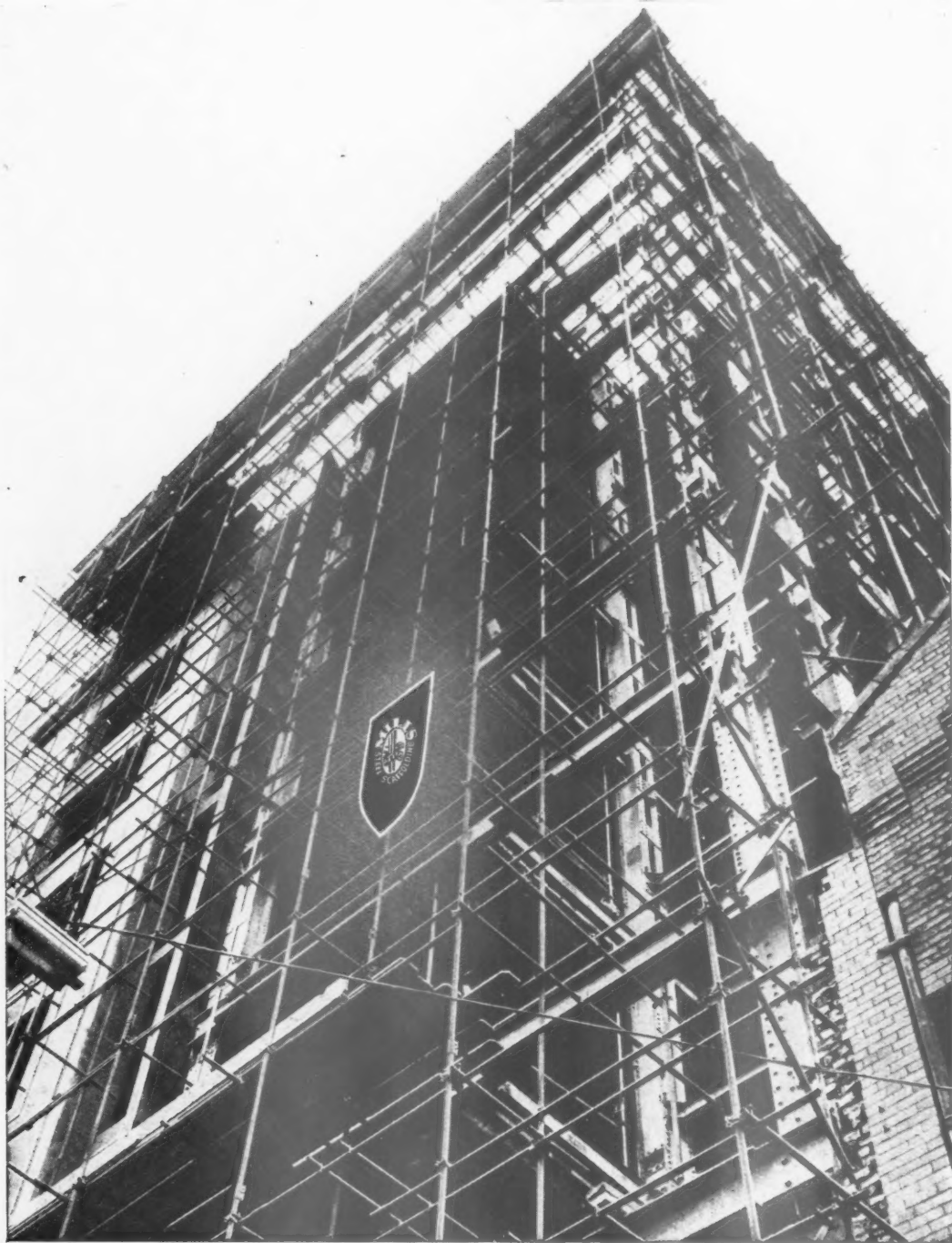
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