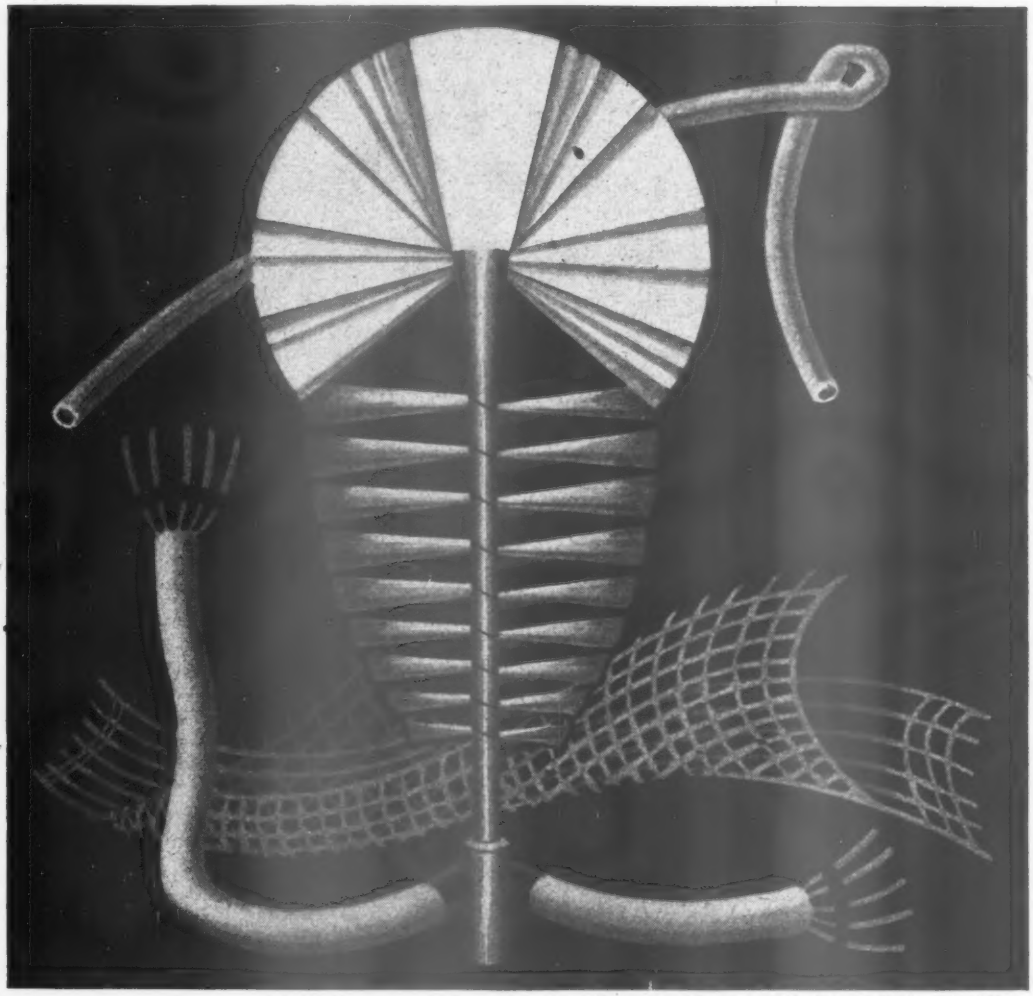

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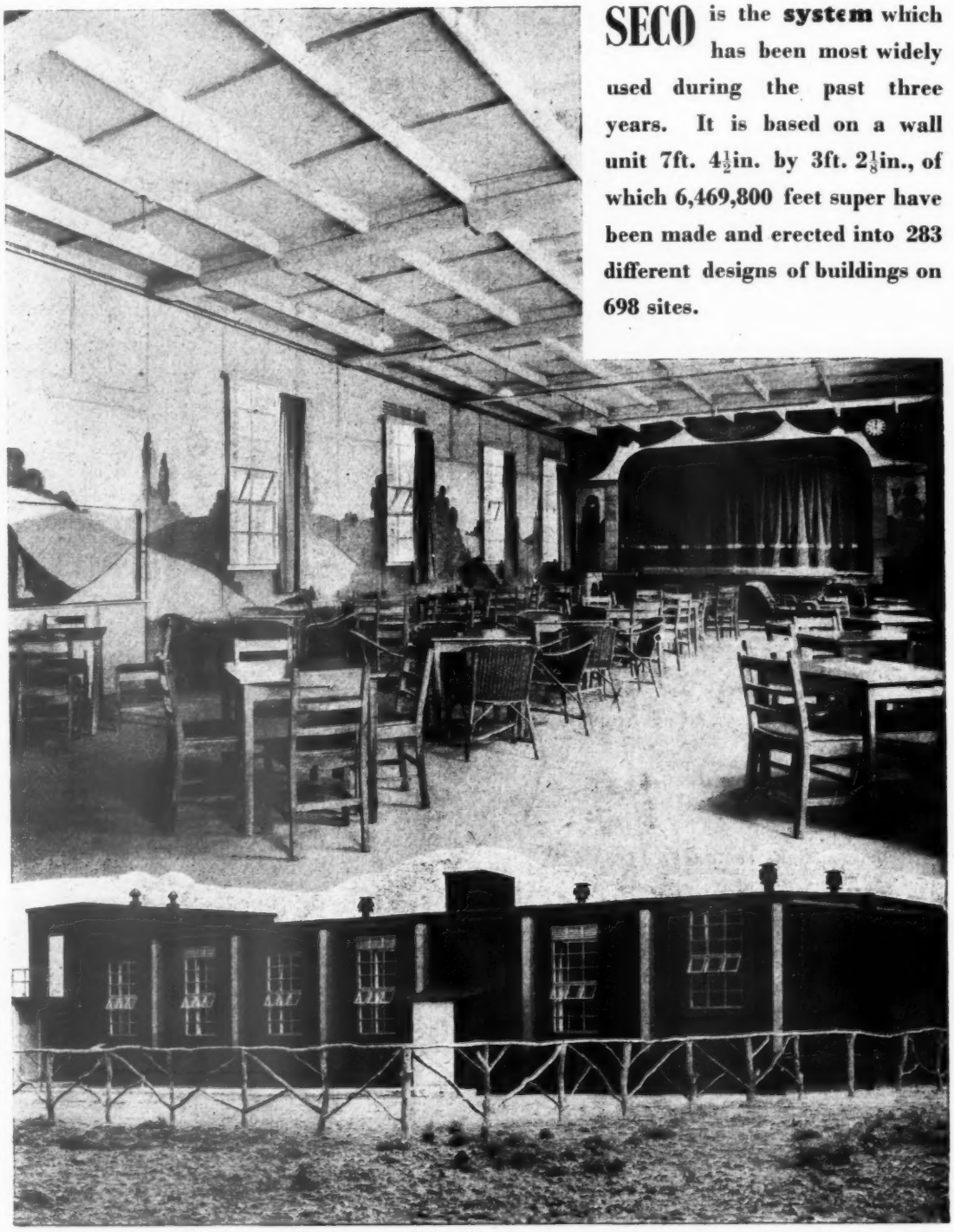

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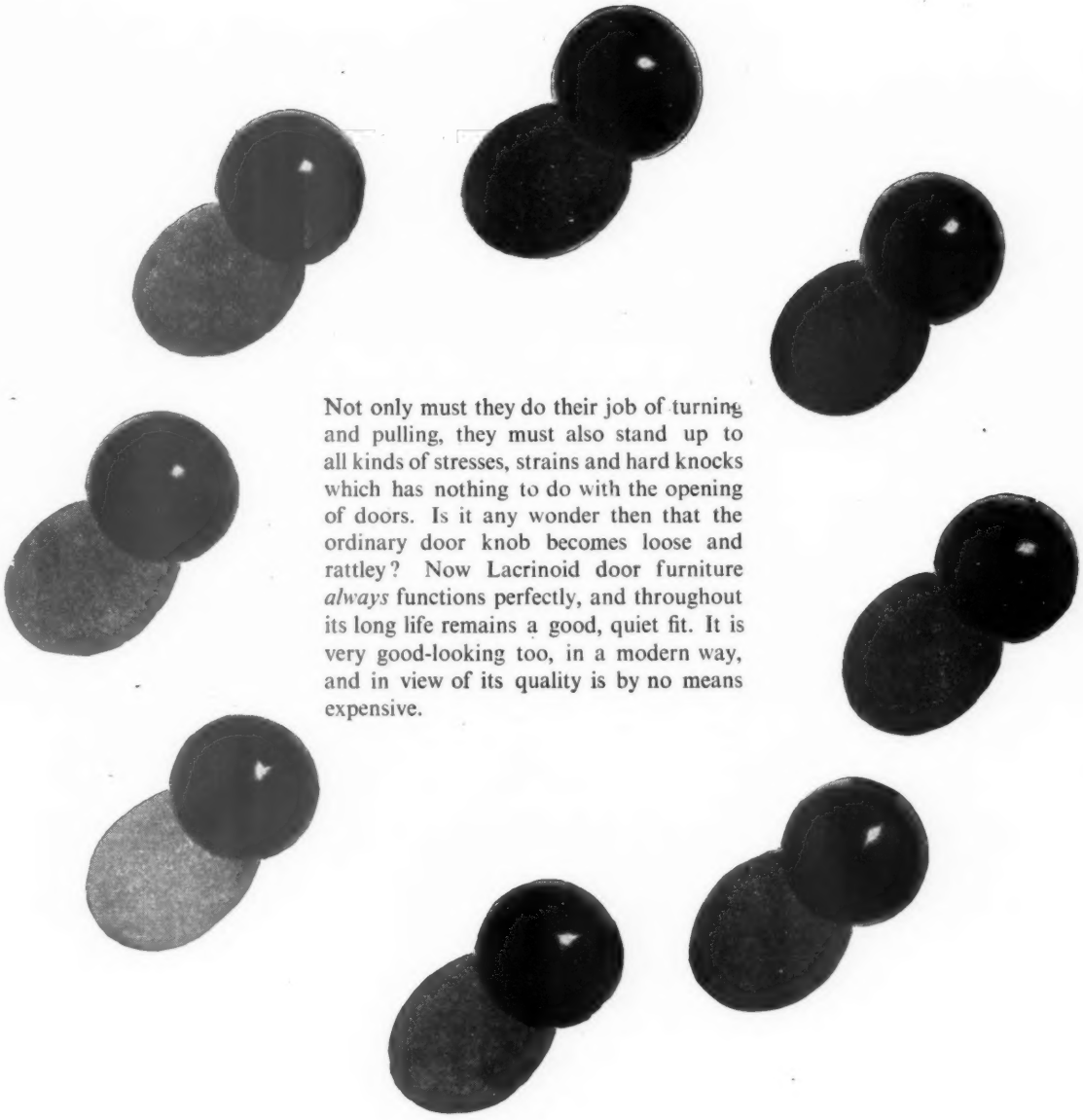

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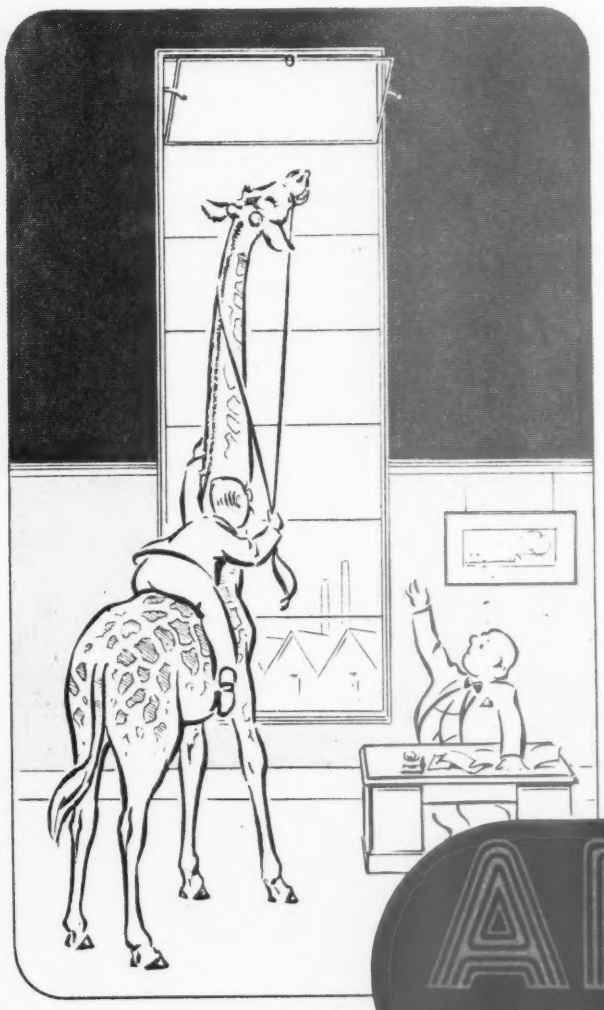

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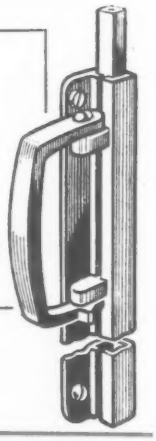

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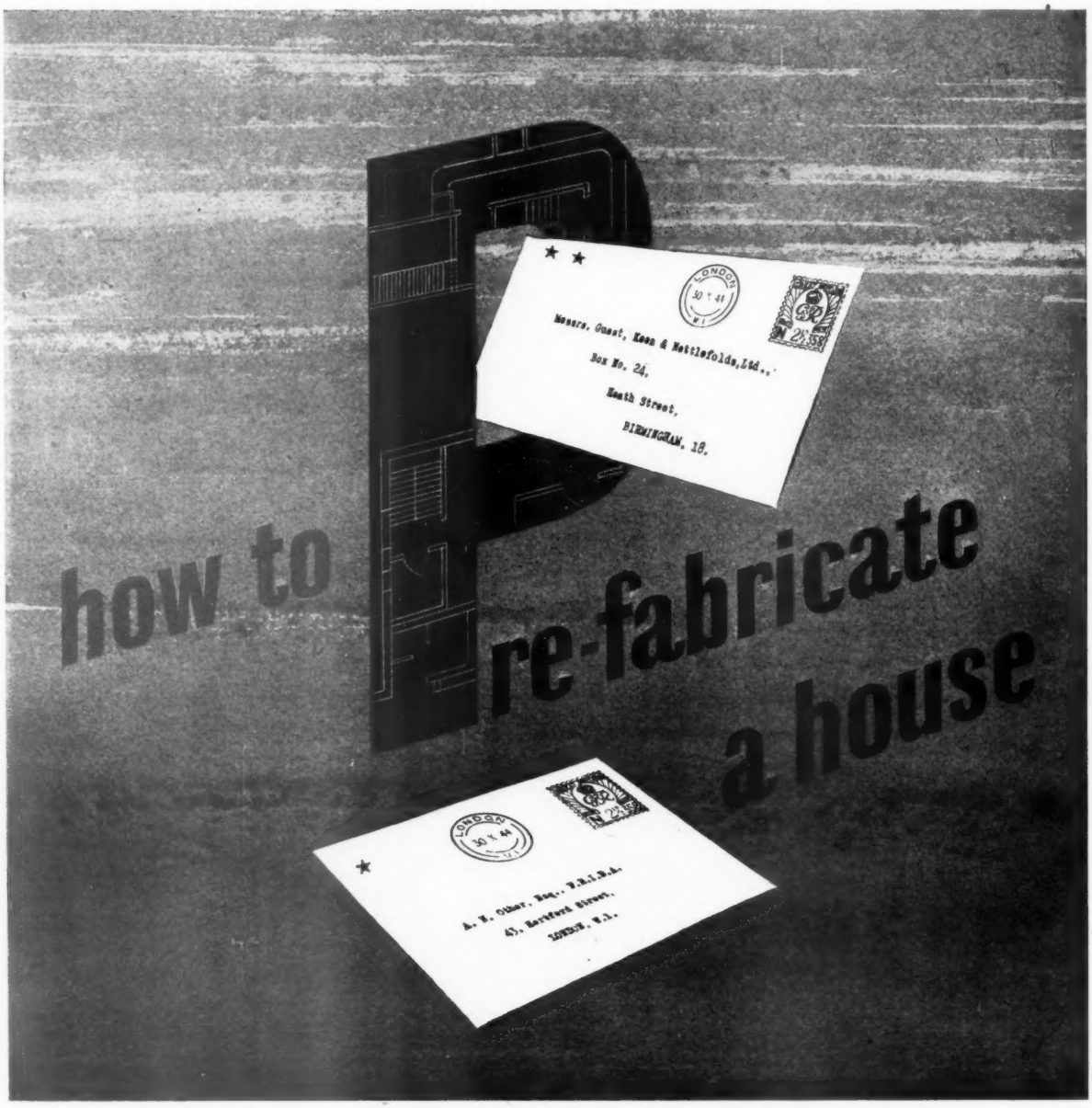

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But with pre-fabrication the time comes when the various sections must be fastened together. As the largest manufacturers of fastening devices for every known purpose, we've helped to solve a great many assembly problems for other industries, and we're willing to place all our experience at the disposal of any architect or manufacturer who cares to ★★ **send for us.**

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The nation is pledged to a vast expansion of its educational facilities. The raising of the school age, the increase of nursery schools and the encouragement of adult education will keep an ever-growing percentage of the population at school. The speed with which this great national plan can be brought into effect will depend partly upon the speed with which school buildings can be provided. Paint will be needed for the protection and decoration of new and old school buildings, and I.C.I. will be ready to supply their established brands—"Dulux", "Du-Lite", "Beldec". Evidence of the protection afforded by "Dulux", for example, is to be found in the present satisfactory state of schools on which it was used before the war began. But whether for schools, homes, hospitals, hotels or the thousand and one other places where paint is required, I.C.I. paints will give good service.

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SHE may consider the idea of a kitchen without a larder somewhat revolutionary. But actually, with a refrigerator of ample size, a larder is quite unnecessary. With this in view, Prestcold engineers have designed a model of 4½ cubic feet capacity for mass-production at a popular price. It would hold sufficient perishable goods for a family of four. Non-perishable foods would be kept in kitchen cupboards. The "no-larder" kitchen has been proved satisfactory in actual practice, and architects and builders will be quick to realise the constructional saving to be effected. For the future health of the nation a refrigerator is a desirable addition to every home. For the "quick-frozen" foods which will be available after the war, refrigerators will become an absolute *necessity* to all. The following advantages of the Prestcold design are well worth noting.

Storage capacity of approximately 4½ cubic feet, which will hold all the perishable foodstuffs for a family of four.

Larder space rendered unnecessary. Dry goods and non-perishable foodstuffs would be kept in kitchen cupboards.

Waist-high refrigerator door, allowing access to interior without stooping.

Height adaptable by varying position of supporting frames.

Refrigerator can be built into kitchen fitments with cupboard space above and below it.

Design provides for adequate ventilation of mechanism without the necessity for special air-bricks or ducting.

Ice making and "cold cooking" facilities.

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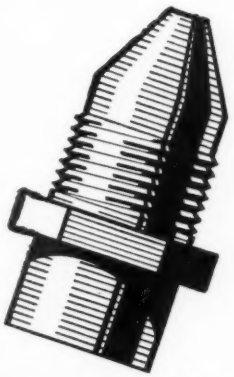

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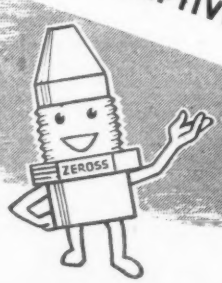

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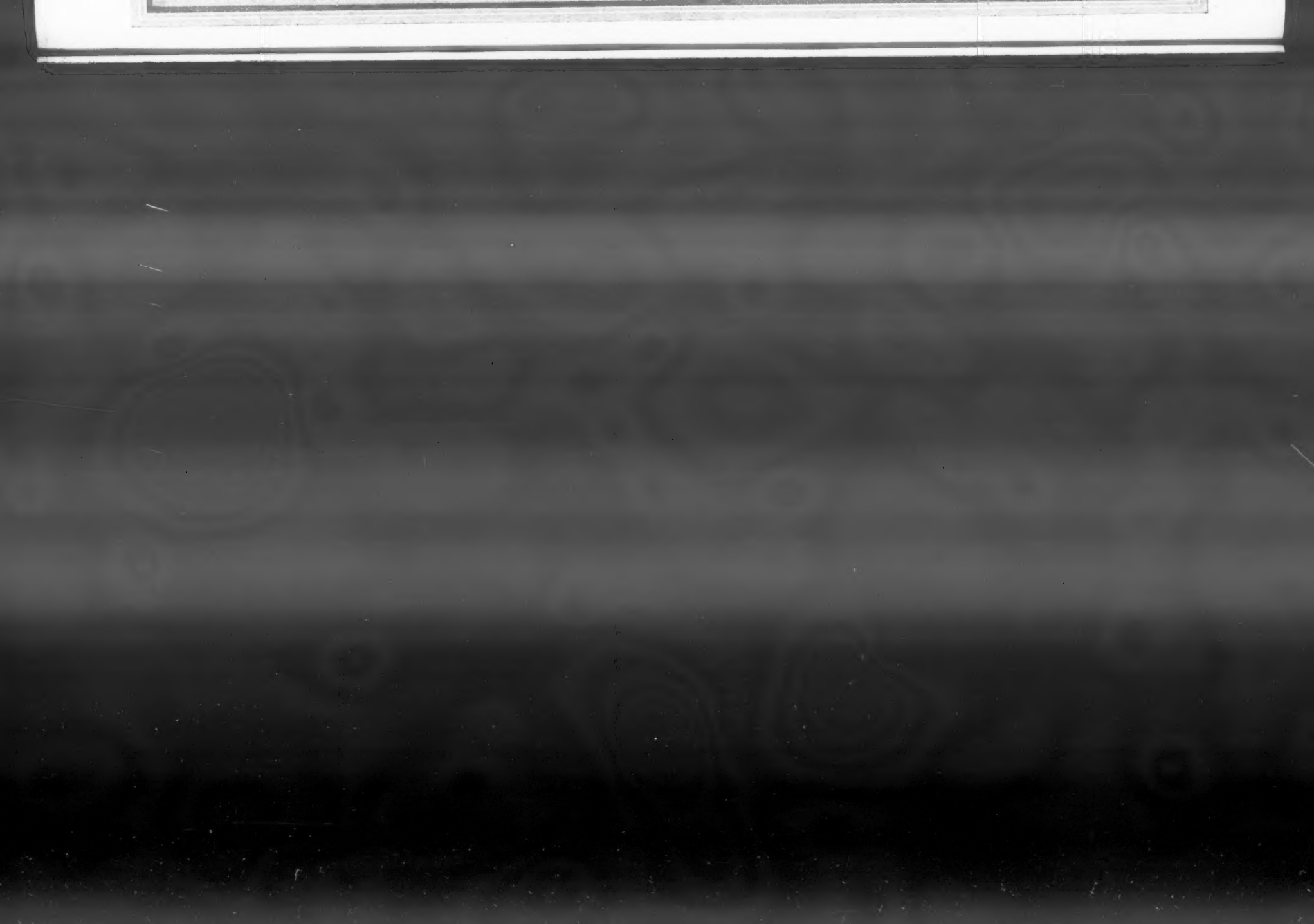

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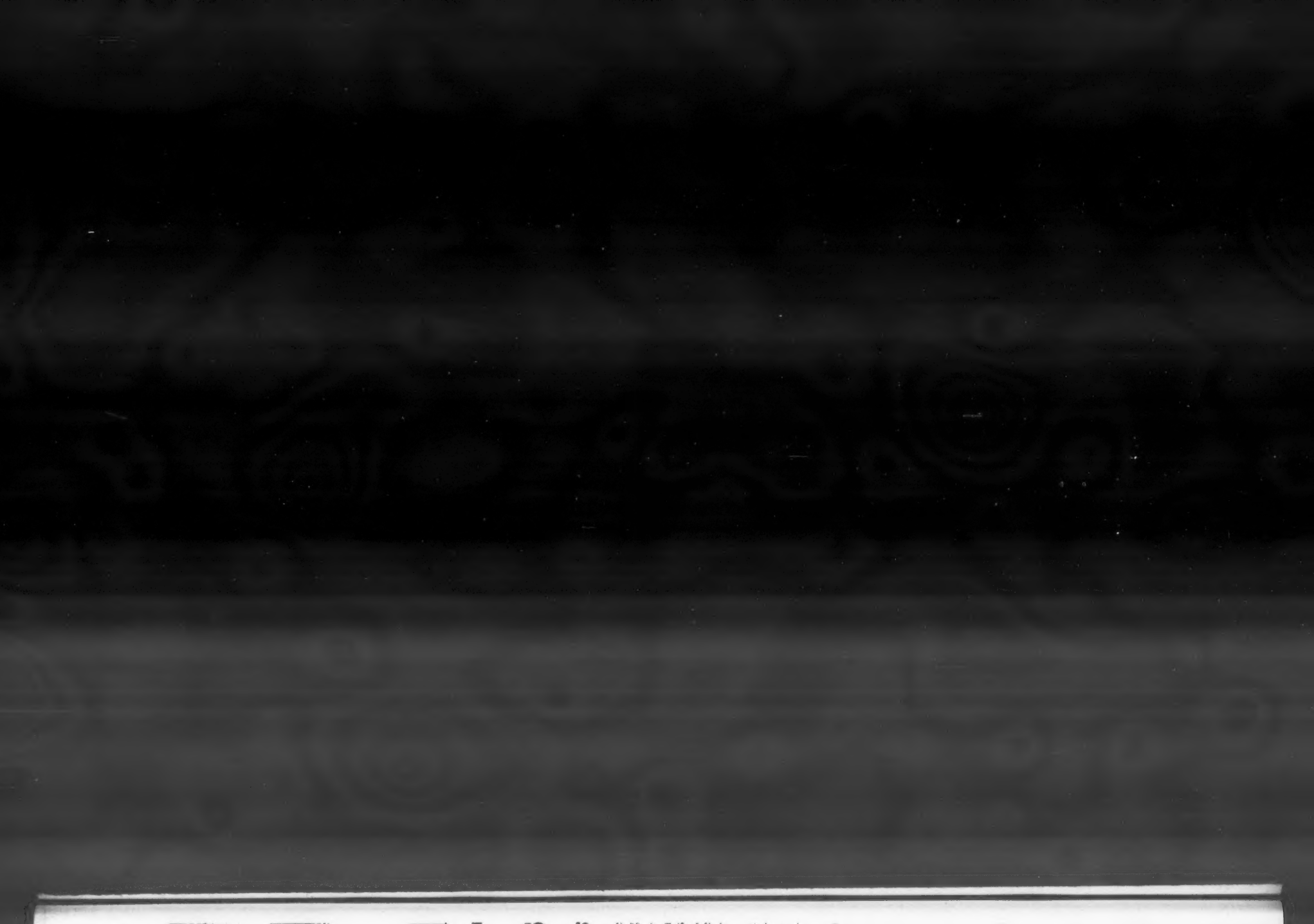

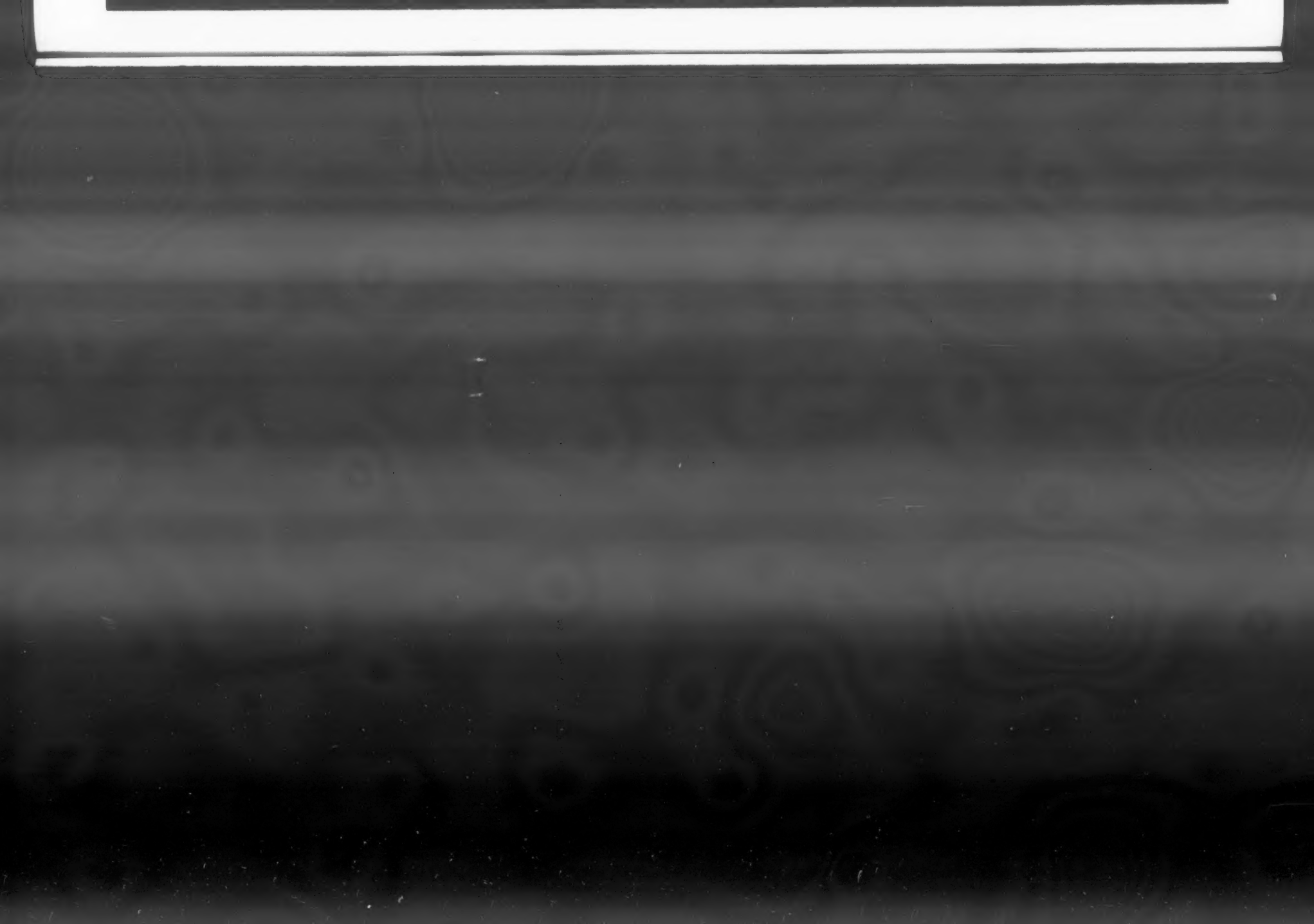

House at Esher, Surrey — *Architects: Stanley Peach & Partners, FF.R.I.B.A.*

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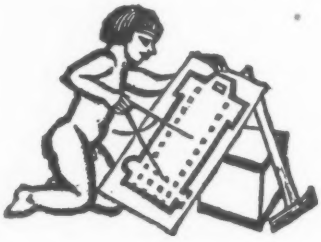


DIARY FOR JANUARY FEBRUARY AND MARCH

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.

CHESHUNT. *When We Build Again.* Exhibition. (Sponsor, TCPA). FEB. 28-MAR. 10

CROSBY, LIVERPOOL. *The English Town: Its Continuity and Development.* (Sponsor, TCPA). JAN. 25-31

HASLINGDEN. *The English Town: Its Continuity and Development.* Exhibition. (Sponsor, TCPA). Town and Country Planning Association Conference, Mar. 24. Speakers, R. L. Reiss and W. Dobson Chapman, Vice-President TCPA. MAR. 22-APR. 7

LICHFIELD. *The English Town: Its Continuity and Development.* Exhibition. (Sponsor, TCPA). The Town and Country Planning Association is holding a Conference on the last day of the Exhibition. Speaker, F. J. Osborn. FEB. 12-17

LONDON. G. Pierce Clingan, City Building Surveyor, Liverpool. *National Building Regulations.* At the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. (Sponsor, Royal Society of Arts). 1.45 p.m. JAN. 31

H. M. Webb. *Reconstruction under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944.* At Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, TPI). 6 p.m. FEB. 1

Percy Smith, Master of the Faculty of Royal Designers for Industry. *Beauty in Sign Painting and Civic Lettering.* At the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. (Sponsor, RSA). 1.45 p.m. FEB. 7

H. S. Goodhart-Rendel. *The Work of the late Sir Edwin Lutyens.* At 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) 6 p.m. FEB. 13

Wing-Commander T. R. Cave-Browne-Cave. *Camouflage for the Concealment of Civil Factories.* (Francis Cobb Lecture). At the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. (Sponsor, RSA). 5.30 p.m. FEB. 14

F. N. Sparkes and A. F. Smith. *The Concrete Road; a Review of Present-day Knowledge and Practice.* At the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. (Sponsor, Institution of Civil Engineers). 5.30 p.m. FEB. 27

Professor E. P. Stebbing. *Erosion and Water Supplies.* At the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. (Sponsor, RSA). 1.45 p.m. FEB. 28

F. Longstreth Thompson. *An Outline Plan for a Region.* At Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, TPI). 6 p.m. MAR. 1

National Housing and Town Planning Conference. At the Central Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1. The Conference will consider some of the more important problems confronting local authorities in post-war reconstruction in England and Wales, and will be similar in character to the conference held in Westminster in October, 1943. Ladies are specially invited. The Minister of Health (Mr. H. U. Willink) will address the Conference on March 2, and it is hoped that the Minister of Town and Country Planning (Mr. W. S. Morrison) will find it possible to address the conference on March 1. Following is the preliminary programme:—March 1: Chairman, Alderman P. J. M. Turner, J.P. (Sheffield), Chairman of the National Housing and Town Planning Council. General Subject: *Planning for Post-War Reconstruction.* March 2: Chairman, M. Lindsay Taylor, Town Clerk of Southall, Middlesex, and Vice-Chairman of the National Housing and Town Planning Council. General Subject: *Housing the Nation.* MAR. 1-2

R. F. Wilson, Art Director and Secretary of the British Colour Council. *Colour as a Factor in Industrial Design.* At the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. (Sponsor, RSA). 1.45 p.m. MAR. 7

Lord Westwood. *Industrial Relations.* (Amulree Memorial Lecture). At the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. (Sponsor, RSA). 1.45 p.m. MAR. 14

MALVERN. *When We Build Again.* Exhibition and Film. (Sponsor, TCPA, in collaboration with Messrs. Cadbury Bros.). *The English Town: Its Continuity and Development.* Exhibition. (Sponsor, TCPA). Town and Country Planning Association Conference, Mar. 17. MAR. 10-19

MIRFIELD, YORKS. *The English Town: Its Continuity and Development.* Exhibition. (Sponsor, TCPA). FEB. 25-MAR. 9

SHEFFIELD. J. Noel Wood, General Manager and Engineer, Sheffield Corporation Waterworks. *Some Aspects of Water Supply.* At the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Sheffield. (Sponsor, RSI). 10.30 a.m. JAN. 27

STOCKTON. *When We Build Again.* Exhibition. At the Gas Showrooms, Stockton. (Sponsor, TCPA). FEB. 1-14

NEWS

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1945
No. 2609. VOL. 101

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.

A Committee of residents has selected THE DESIGN FOR THE US MEMORIAL in the South Devon battle training area.

From the 91 designs sent in for a memorial to be erected by the United States authorities in the former battle training area in South Devon "to commemorate the generosity and fortitude of those who left their homes at short notice" the final selection has been made by a committee of residents in the area. The design submitted by J. W. Whipple & Co., of Exeter, was chosen. The memorial will be a granite pillar on a broad base of three granite steps, with an inscribed bronze plaque.

SUNNINGHILL PARK, Ascot, a 25-roomed mansion standing in an estate of 770 acres, has been BOUGHT BY THE CROWN.

Sunninghill Park, the property of Mr. Philip Hill, the financier, who died in August, adjoins Windsor Great Park. Its western border runs alongside Ascot racecourse. After 300 years this country seat with its avenue of elm trees, returns to the King. Originally built by Charles I as a shooting-box, the original Tudor house was burned down about 1700, and rebuilt 100 years later. There are already two royal properties in the neighbourhood—Bagshot Park, the country house of the late Duke of Connaught, and Fort Belvedere, at Sunningdale, the favourite retreat of the Duke of Windsor.

From AN ARCHITECT'S *Commonplace Book*

LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY. [*From* TVA: Democracy on the March *by David E. Lilienthal, Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority (Penguin Books).*] It is not for "moral" reasons or a patronizing kind of benevolence that TVA construction villages are not "wide open" as is the general custom on public and private dam-building jobs alike. It springs from the driving force of the broad purpose of regional development, from the obligation laid on the TVA to encourage the greatest use of every opportunity to benefit from participation in this job of building the region. Because of these villages TVA was once described by a visiting satirist as the "Little Lord Fauntleroy of the construction industry." What induced this remark was probably not so much watching construction workers playing ping-pong in the Community Building, as it was observing crane operators spending their evenings studying blueprint reading, or seeing men climb out of a bulldozer's seat to go and read books from the library—for such a library has been made available to every construction location, however remote in the hills.

★

The accompanying photograph shows a typical pair of Ministry of Health rural cottages at least EQUAL IN CHARACTER AND AMENITY to the eighteenth-century example put forward by the nine Royal Academicians—Mr. Robert Lutyens.

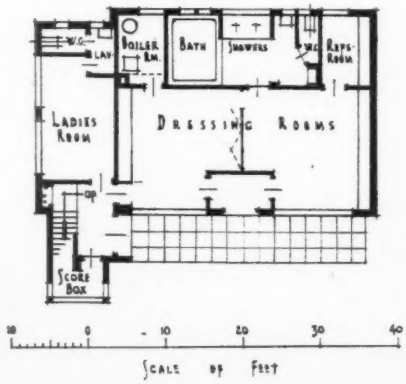
This opinion is expressed by Mr. Robert Lutyens in a letter to *The Times* in reply to a previous letter in the same newspaper from nine Royal Academicians who said: Reduce this eighteenth-century house to 900 sq. ft. and add popular fittings, and it will be far better than most of those erected as experiments all over the country (see A.J., Jan. 4, page 1). Mr. Robert Lutyens says: Sir,—Is it possible that the distinguished Royal Academicians who send you a plan and photograph of a pleasant week-end cottage wish it to be understood that dimension is unessential to design? They blandly recommend reducing this house "to the 900 square feet of the Dudley report." Do they really suppose that the result of this operation will bear any resemblance to the original? If not, the point and purpose of their letter escapes me. Many less eminent architects, particularly those employed by the county authorities, not to mention the Ministry of Health, are not less mindful of our architectural heritage. Fortunately, however, anonymity has not deterred them from devoting their skill and labour to the design and erection of dwelling-houses unsurpassed by the best examples surviving from the eighteenth century (for witness the LCC development in Western Avenue). But they have had to solve their problem in practical terms. The 900 superficial feet referred to is the average floor area dictated as a condition of the Government grant to local authorities. For the rest, overall size and constructional method are determined by overall cost. The eighteenth-century model illustrated by your correspondents, even if capable of reduction without sacrifice of the plan (which of course it is not), could not be built as a detached cottage with flanking chimney stacks except at a cost which is universally regarded as prohibitive. So again, one wonders what inference is to be drawn from their letter. The Northolt houses, sponsored by the Ministry of Works, were an attempt, good or bad, to solve a special problem arising from a grave emergency. On the other hand, the typical pair of Ministry of Health rural cottages (of which I enclose a photograph) are at least equal in character and amenity to the eighteenth-century example, although designed without reference to those leaders of the architectural profession who have shown, until now when public interest enhances condescension, such a singular indifference to the design of poor men's homes. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Robert Lutyens.

Curator of Sir John Soane's Museum since 1917, Mr. ARTHUR T. BOLTON DIED SUDDENLY on January 17, at the age of 80.

He was an architectural scholar of high distinction, and edited, with the assistance of Mr. H. Duncan Hendry, twenty volumes of the Wren Society's publications, of which seven were devoted to St. Paul's Cathedral alone, and in which were published almost every extant Wren drawing or plan. The second son of Thomas Bolton, of the Sanctuary, he was educated at Haileybury and articled to Sir R. W. Edis, F.S.A., and also studied architecture at University College and the AA, where he became the first master of the day school. After working with R. Phené Spiers, F.S.A., and some foreign travel he started practice in Westminster in 1890, having been elected an ARIBA in 1888. Bolton was Soane Medallist in 1893, and two years later he won the silver Essay Medal of the RIBA, of which he became Fellow in 1909. He served on the Art and Literature Committee of the RIBA, and he was past vice-president of the A.A.

At the opening of the new Headquarters of the Town and Country Planning Association at 28 King Street, Covent Garden, Lord Lytton presented the HOWARD MEMORIAL MEDAL to Dr. Norman Macfadyen, the retiring Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Minister of Town and Country Planning, Mr. W. S. Morrison, opening the new headquarters, said that his Ministry's new Planning Act should be recognized for what it was—a bold, far-reaching stroke of planning policy. The Act provided for a local authority, as ground landlord, disposing of sites by lease to private developers. That was something new. Previously the powers of a local authority to acquire land had almost invariably been limited to land required for development which they themselves were empowered to carry out. The Act was an essentially new planning instrument, which, rightly used, could lead to close, practical co-operation between private enterprise and public authority. Power was given to local authorities to acquire derelict land and put it to some purpose useful to the community. His department was striving to put the Act into effect as quickly and smoothly as possible. Lord Lytton, who presided, presented the Howard Memorial Medal to Dr. Norman Macfadyen, the retiring chairman of the executive committee, in honour of his having occupied that office from 1929 to 1944—years during which the greatest development in the association's influence and policy took place.



This photograph (left) shows a pair of typical Ministry of Health rural cottages at least equal in character and amenity to the eighteenth century house (centre and right) put forward by the nine Royal Academicians—Robert Lutyens; (see news item above, and letter on page 78).

Bombed Buildings Abroad—III

Not a Dali dream picture, but the bombed, burned out and roofless Church of Sta. Chiara in Naples. This is a 14th century building to whose walls frescoes and other decorations were added in the 18th century. Damage to these has revealed the original 14th century rose window and frescoes which had been hidden beneath. The protection and preservation of what is left of such valuable remains is one of the responsibilities of AMGOT.

★

Here is the result of the DARTINGTON HALL, HOUSING COMPETITION

The competition was sponsored by the Dartington Hall Trustees. All the designs submitted are on exhibition at the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, until January 31, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. The prize-winners are: First Premium of £150 to No. 195, the Grenfell Baines Group, Preston. Second Premium of £75 to No. 181, Courtenay M. Crickmer, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., London. Special Premium of £100 for the best design received from a member of H.M. Forces, to No. 6, Richard de Yerburgh-Bateson, Flying Officer, RAF. Awards of £20 each to No. 184, Frederick Hill, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Redditch; No. 211, A. G. Goodair, A.R.I.B.A., Southsea; No. 220, L/Sgt. G. C. Cooke, A.R.I.B.A., R.E.; No. 186, A. Geoffrey Bazeley, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., and Guy Aldis, Penzance; and to No. 68, Lieut. Frank Risdon, R.N.V.R., A.R.I.B.A.

★ ★

A prize of £2000, is offered for the winning design in the CRYSTAL PALACE COMPETITION.

The prizes for the designs are £2,000, £750 and £500. There may be another £500 for designs of special merit. The competition is sponsored by the trustees of the Crystal Palace and the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, and the assessors are: Professor Patrick Abercrombie, Dr. Charles Holden, Alister MacDonald,

Sir Kenneth Clark, director of the National Gallery and chairman of the CEMA art panel, and Lewis Silkin, MP, chairman of the LCC Town Planning Committee. The new Crystal Palace will not be a glass palace. Seventy acres of the 200-acre site are to be a public park, and the designer must prepare for 150,000 visitors a day. For this potential public he must provide: An amphitheatre for 10,000 people, for such diversions as circuses, boxing, music festivals with massed bands or choirs; a 2,500-seat theatre for opera or ballet and a smaller one, 1,000 to 1,500 seats; a concert hall for 4,000, a cinema for 1,500; a dance-hall for 1,500; sports halls with a swimming pool for international water polo, a rink for international ice-hockey, 12 squash courts, six badminton courts, a gym and a snack bar; a suite of State rooms for distinguished visitors; administration offices with 10,000 square feet of floor; exhibition halls for big affairs like the British Industries Fair; various types of restaurant, seating up to 3,000 in all. In the grounds must be a stadium for 100,000 spectators, an amusement centre, and more restaurants. There must also be—for the Crystal Palace tradition—a place for the fireworks. The original Crystal Palace cost £1,750,000 to put up in 1850. (The new one is likely to cost around £4,000,000.) It was moved to its suburban home in 1854. In 1936, it burned down, leaving the two 284-ft. towers —the Sydenham Twins—standing among the ashes. Then nearly four years ago, the towers were felled to end their days as scrap iron for war production (see page 90).

The Conservative Housing Sub-Committee urge a MINIMUM TARGET OF 750,000 HOUSES to be built in England and Wales within two years after the end of the war in Europe. The committee estimates an immediate shortage of 1,000,000 houses. It considers that the Government's aim of 200,000 houses, mainly of traditional construction, would leave 550,000 families unhoused. The houses, the committee says, should be provided by non-traditional construction. The committee divides its programme into three parts: Emergency, with "shelter for all" as its aim and "make do, mend and adapt" as its watchwords; Intermediate, with demolition and replacement of slums and all forms of temporary construction and the provision of a "margin" of houses to assist mobility of labour as the objectives; Long-term, a policy of new houses for old. The report points out that when the war ends there will be too few trained men to build houses. Many of the essential materials may still be needed for weapons of war. As emergency measures the committee recommends: Reconditioning and adaptation of large numbers of old-fashioned but soundly built houses. In many cases this would mean nothing more elaborate than the installation of sinks and cookers on the various floors of vacant houses; release from the Forces of architects, surveyors, town planners and skilled operatives in the building and engineering trades; rationing and price control of essential materials; reinstatement of the furniture trade, now considerably dislocated; making good a greater part of the immediate deficiencies with permanent houses of non-traditional construction if need be rather than temporary construction. Where temporary houses have to be built, the committee considers they should not be situated so as to interfere with permanent planning. Where there is plenty of space they might be built on road frontages, in public gardens and parks.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT STANDSTILL

THE White Paper containing the Government's views on the reform of local government* is a timid and disappointing document. It represents a highly conservative approach to a problem which demands vigorous and drastic action if post-war planning and reconstruction are to attain a high level of achievement.

The present local authorities were constituted in the 19th century, but the areas of many counties and boroughs are of much greater antiquity. A considerable proportion of them is too small either for planning or administration. Improved methods of transporation have deprived the municipal boundaries of much of their former significance. Millions of persons live in one area and work in another, with a consequent dispersal of civic interest and allegiance. The separation of county councils and county boroughs has produced a conflict of interest between town and country which urgently demands a solution: this conflict can only be resolved by some form of regionalism which would embrace large towns and rural areas. There is no regional government at present (other than the regional administration of the central Departments) except the war-time expedient of the Regional Commissioners, who will quite properly disappear from the scene in the not distant future.

In a series of sonorous but misleading platitudes, the White Paper explains why the Government propose to do nothing to solve these problems beyond setting up a Boundary Commission. There is, they say, "no general desire in local government circles for a disruption of the present system." By local government circles is presumably meant the several Associations of local authorities, whose efforts are directed to defending the interests of their members to the exclusion of wider conceptions of the public good. The second reason given for inaction is that a reform would require an investigation of some magnitude and this would delay the establishment of the extended housing, educational, health and other services which form part of the Government's programme. We are solemnly told that because a number of county councils and other local authorities in the metropolitan area are engaged in recasting their educational services, it is necessary to postpone indefinitely any attempt to solve the larger problem of modernizing and rationalizing London Government, since to do so would interrupt those tasks.

Such an argument could be used to defer action for all eternity, for local authorities will always be engaged on some task or other which is liable to be disturbed by any considerable measure of reform. Our main criticism of the Government's policy of inaction is, however, that it puts the cart before the horse. The very magnitude of the tasks which confront the

* *Local Government in England and Wales during the Period of Reconstruction*, Ministry of Health (HMSO, 4d.).

nation in the sphere of local government makes it essential that the municipal organization shall be as efficient as possible.

The inadequacy of the present structure is conspicuous in the sphere of town and country planning, which of all services is the one which most clearly requires an effective regional organization. There is no such organization. In consequence, we have three separate plans for London, which even the genius of Sir Patrick Abercrombie cannot weld into a unity ; and no machinery exists for considering the needs of the metropolis as a whole. The White Paper proposes to appoint an authoritative body to advise the Government on the local government problems *within the county of London*. But most of the problems of London lie outside the County. Middlesex, for whose continued existence as a county it is difficult to find adequate justification, is to be excluded from the jurisdiction of the Local Government Boundary Commission for no reason except the fear that it might be split up into a series of county boroughs.

The idea of concentrating responsibility for all changes of areas and authorities in a Local Government Boundary Commission is in principle a good one. The Commissioners will be subject to general directions in the exercise of their powers by the Minister of Health, and their more important decisions will also have to be submitted to Parliament for confirmation.

It is to be hoped, however, that the " small body of not more than five members " which is contemplated for the Commission will turn out to consist of persons of wide experience and independent outlook rather than of representatives of the five Associations whose baneful influence appears again and again in the White Paper. It is primarily due to them, as the White Paper frankly admits, that the hope of a regional system has been thrust aside, for they were unanimous in opposing the introduction of the larger and bolder conception of local government which this would involve.

Instead, we are to rely on " the established procedure of Joint Boards or Joint Committees." There is a very large number of these bodies in existence for many different purposes. They vary enormously in size, importance and efficiency. Hitherto no attempt has been made by the Ministry of Health to investigate their working or to elicit the principles which should be followed in their creation and operation. It is surely time that an effort of this kind should be made by the responsible Ministry. In the spheres of town and country planning and of housing, on which so much depends for the future of Britain, we shall be surprised to learn that any satisfactory results have so far been achieved by Joint Committees or Boards.

Not the least dispiriting feature of the White Paper is the static or even stagnant atmosphere of its pages. How comes it that a nation which can achieve the results set forth in another White Paper published recently on Britain's war effort falls so far short of any reasonable expectation of progress in Local Government ? How can we reconcile our magnificent achievements in aviation with the stubborn resistance to new ideas or bold flights of imagination in the field of planning ? These are questions it is easier to ask than to answer.

The Architects' Journal
War Address: 45, The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey
Telephone: Vigilant 0087-9

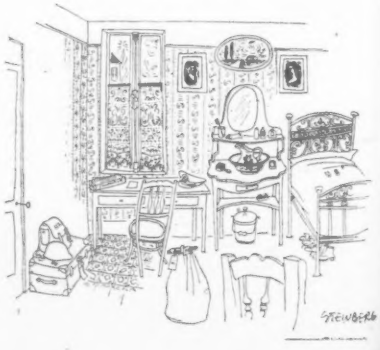
NOTES & TOPICS

TOWNPLANNING AS IT'S DONE

" When is Newbury going to have a town planning scheme? What preparations have been made for one? These, said Councillor O. S. Brown, Chairman of the Borough Town Planning Committee, were questions asked by the public. All he could reply was that the area had been zoned, that various proposals were put forward and constantly altered, and that really very little had been done at the moment."

*

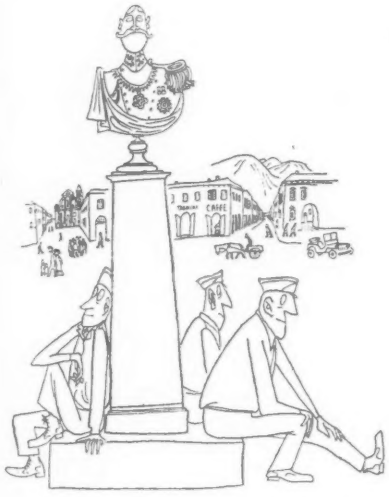
This report of a meeting of the Newbury Town Council in the *Newbury Weekly News* is doubtless a fair, if unflattering, reflection of the state of planning in most country towns, including those threatened with large post-war developments. Commenting on the fact that Newbury paid very little for the services of a town planning officer up to now, a Councillor remarked that if they paid little they got little, and it would be far preferable



to pay considerably more and get a great deal more for their money.

*

The Newbury Council finally passed a resolution pressing for the appointment of a full time qualified town planning officer for the county of Berkshire. Good for Newbury.



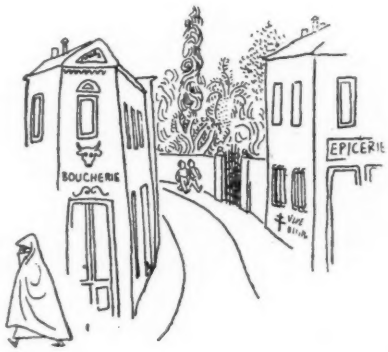
EIN STEINBERG IST MEIN GOTT

To many readers of the comic papers the jokes are less important than the names of those who illustrate them. (Similarly with buildings and architects, perhaps?). You hear people ask, not "Anything good in *Punch* this week?" but "Is there an Emett this week?"—or an Anton or David Langdon, or whoever your favourite may be.

The standard of American humorous draughtsmen is probably lower than the English—and certainly than the Continental, but this is usually compensated for by better jokes. There are exceptions, of course—Soglow, Robert Taylor, Helen Hokinson, among them—but pre-eminent in the American field is Steinberg, whose contributions from the War Fronts have for the past few years enlivened the pages of the *New Yorker*, and a few examples of whose work are reproduced here.

*

It is not surprising that architects are usually Steinberg fans, for his style and presentation have all the elegant linear complexity of a good working drawing. The pre-occupation with structure and ornament, and the thin, wandering, same-thickness line in which they are presented are practically pure Corbusier (or at least Gordon Cullen), and it should not be long before his work appears in the *Architectural Review* (not long, at least, if the editor has his ear to the ground, and can hear anything through the romantic, mannerist, tangled undergrowth which seems to grow like anything in Cheam).



*

But if the *Architectural Review* fails us, then the *New Yorker* must continue to be the link. If, as has been rumoured, the name of Dudok is already forgotten in Bedford Square and the name of Walter Tapper never known, perhaps le Corbusier will still be remembered long after the nuts have left Brazil—because of the *New Yorker* and because of Steinberg.

ASTRAGAL

LETTERS

S. Yudkin
(*Director, Efficiency Builders Ltd.*)

Esan

G. B. J. Athoe

War Damage Repairs

SIR,—Astragal mentions the newly formed working parties of MOW, also the scheme whereby a large firm is to take over management of several smaller ones.

We have heard so much of the so-called ineptitude of the smaller London contractors and the national press has been so full of the alleged laziness and shoddiness of the London operatives that we feel it time to protest now at the absolute lack of press notices about the remarkable recovery in London war damage repairs during the past few months.

With these new working parties, all of them as Astragal says, small contractors who have been made even smaller during the past four years with their best men taken from them to be sent either to the Forces or to swell the ranks of the larger national contractors, in being, in practically every district of the Greater London Area, one saw how incidents were tackled within an hour of the fall of the projectile during the day, or at the latest first thing the following morning if the incident occurred at night.

The work of these smaller firms is always of high standard; no material is wasted, because in working parties no contractor earns more money by wasting material. All men are clocked in daily, and a continual watch is kept on them. The managers or governors of the small firms more often than not actually work with their own men; they have known them for years and know their ways.

The greatest asset of all, however, in this system of working is that all the men are immediately pooled and one does not see the really badly balanced gangs that one sees elsewhere. This again makes for far greater efficiency on the job, so that any

class of job, however small or large, is tackled by these working parties with confidence and pride of workmanship.

But these working parties, who have so cheerfully thrown in their lot with the MOW, and in most cases actually closed up their long-established builders' yards, these same small contractors who all know the jobbing trade as no large national firm of contractors will ever know it, these men who are the only gang over which a continual watch can and is being kept, they are the only builders in London who cannot apply to the labour exchanges for men to build themselves up. No operatives are ever drafted to them, but they see continually that men are coming into London from the provinces, are being released from the Services, but they are not going to *their* ranks; they are instead drafted to the larger firms not in these schemes and more often than not, not under supervision.

There is no reason for this unfair treatment of the builders, who are and have in the past been the only ones capable of dealing with house repairs. That they have not succeeded up to now in solving the problem is no reflection on *their* capabilities, but is certainly the responsibility of the terrific overlapping of instructions from various Ministries and the unfortunate way in which the local authorities have held on to the building trade and tried to become large master builders or contractors.

Give the smaller man a chance; he has been quiet for many years because he thought he could best help the country that way. But smaller builders demand the right to exist, most especially when it is in the best interests of the country that they do so.

London S. YUDKIN,
Director, Efficiency Builders, Ltd.

Il Faut Souffrir Pour Etre Belle

SIR,—"Reduce the house to the 900 square feet of the Dudley Report, and add the popular fittings by which alone a house is judged by the public at large, and it will be far better than most of those which are being erected all over the country as 'experiments.'" Extract from a letter printed in *The Times* on December 9, 1944.

Such an important and timely announcement from so authoritative a source cannot but prove an invaluable contribution to the current housing problem. The proposal is to take a design for a small house of the 18th century, generally admitted to be the best period of English domestic work, reduce it to the area recommended by the Government, add the popular fittings, and use it as a prototype for mass production.

As a first practical step I have worked out this proposal in some detail, and think I may claim to have obtained results which should please the small but important minority who cannot be satisfied by popular fittings alone.

Two alternatives are shown, but I think that in an undertaking so vast as the rehousing of a considerable proportion of the population of these islands, some slight variation in type is amply justified.

Scheme "A," which should appeal particularly to the architectural purist, is arrived at by reducing the plan in every detail to the required area and keeping to the original proportions for the elevation. This scheme, though perhaps losing somewhat in convenience, retains all the elegance of the original and even gains in economy.

Scheme "B," though admittedly a compromise, may be thought by some to have certain practical advantages. Here exactly the same plan is retained, but in deference to the Ministry of Health the heights of rooms are raised to the statutory minimum.

It will be appreciated that these designs are intended for prefabrication, and in their construction nothing but the most modern methods and materials will be used, but, of course, this will not affect their appearance or detract in any way from their traditional charm.

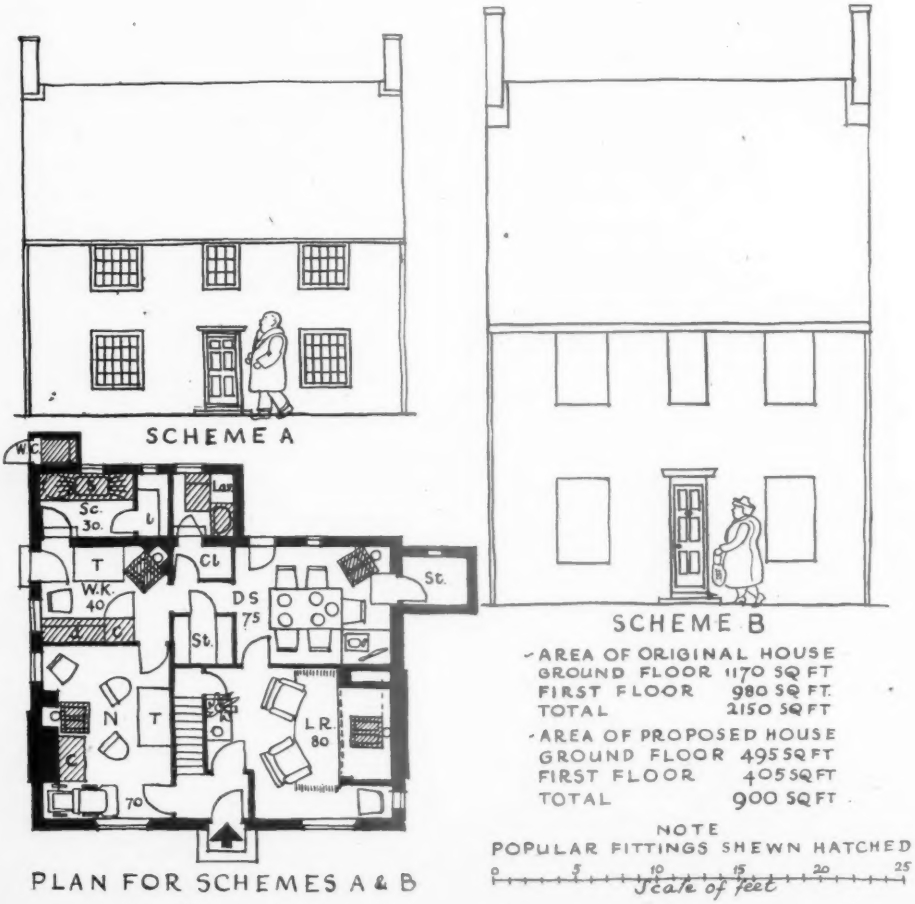
ESAN

Building Jigsaw

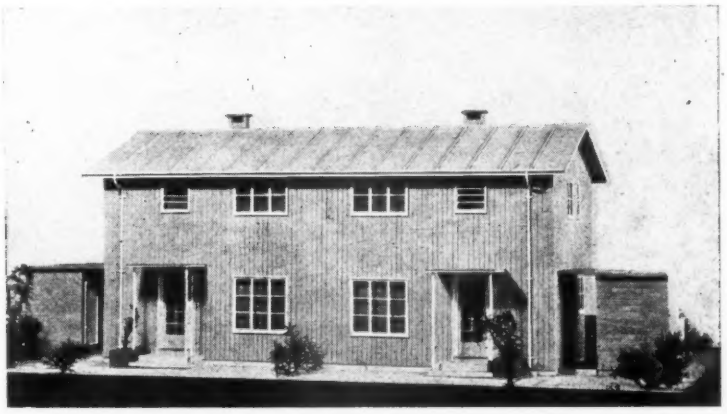
SIR,—Strange though it may seem, I agree with much that Mr. W. H. Thomas says. I assume that he is a layman, or, maybe, one of the Wicked Uncle Engineers in the pantomime (or is it a tragi-comedy?) *Cinderella the Architect.* In any case, would that there were more correspondents of his kind, administering a much needed spur to the architectural profession. For I feel that, unless architects awaken to their responsibilities, they will degenerate into a dying race in the post-war building world. Nevertheless, I still believe that there are *some* architects, who, *given the chance,* would turn the tables in favour of their profession, despite the pranks and prances of Dame Registration with her curb on the architect endeavouring to tell the public what he is and what he does (or what he hopes to do).

I know that the road to Hades (and Portland Place) is paved with good intentions, but may I suggest a resolution that we all endeavour to put architecture (and the architect) "on the map" by sane contributions to the building programme.

Westminster G. B. J. ATHOE

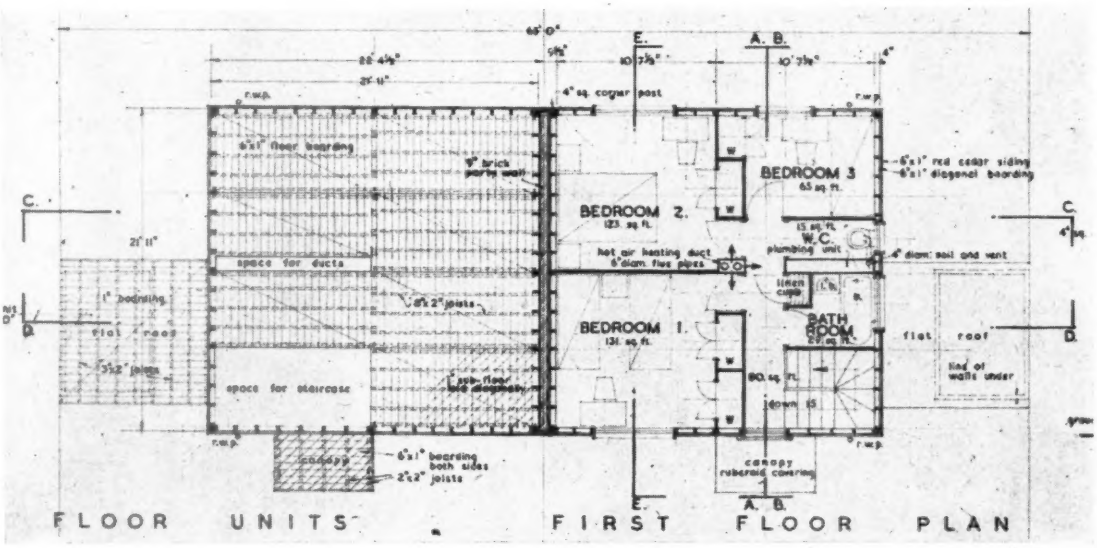


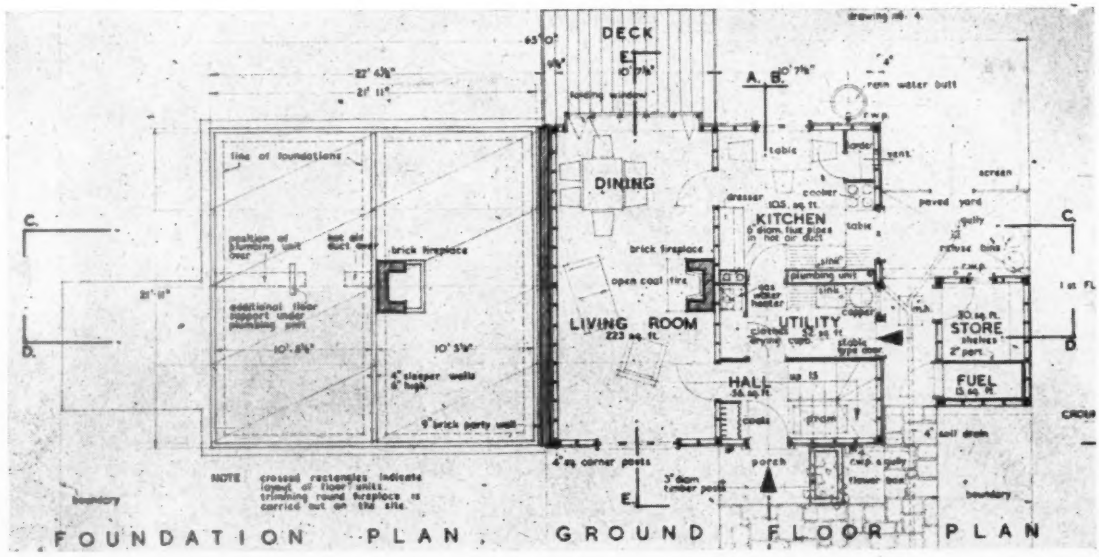
As a prototype for mass production, nine Royal Academicians propose to take a small eighteenth century house, reduce it to the 900 square feet of the Dudley Report and add popular fittings. Here is a drawing by Esan—see his letter on this page—showing the house after the reduction. A photograph and plan of the original house appears on page 73.



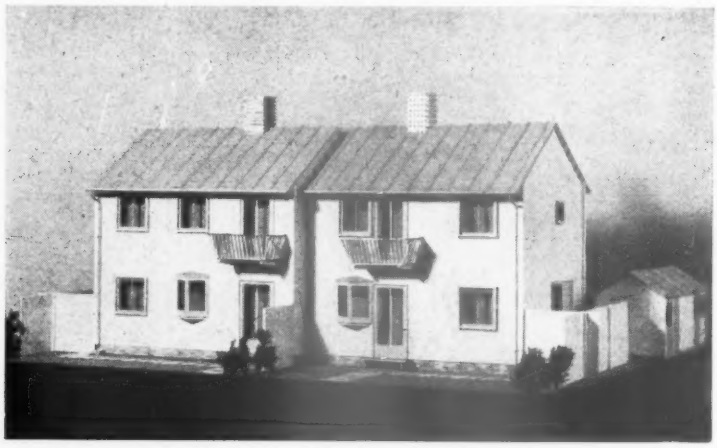
TIMBER HOUSES

COMPETITION DESIGNS

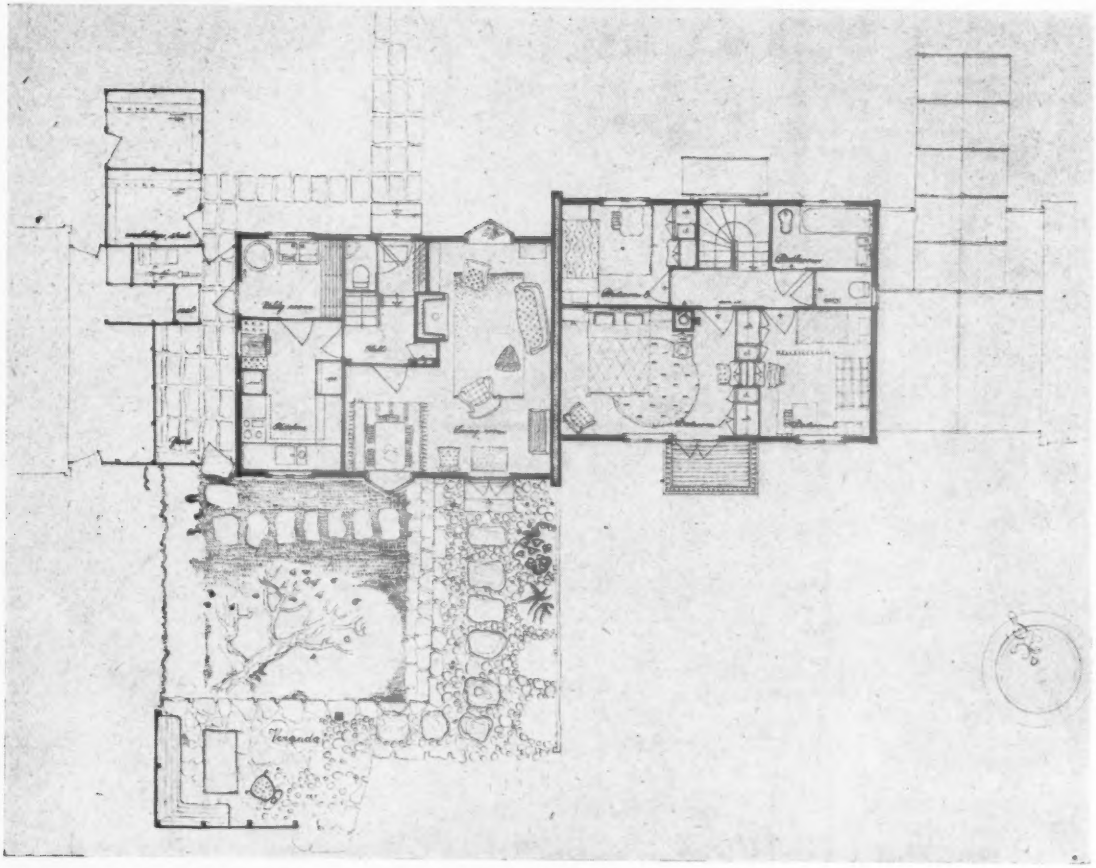




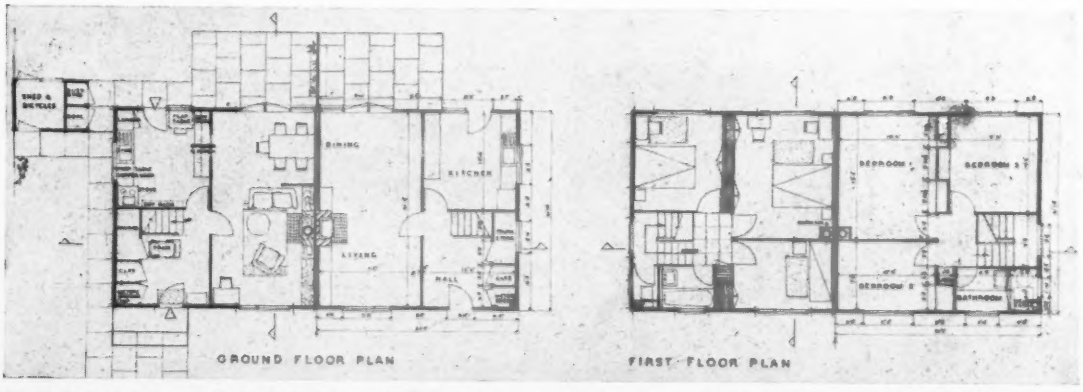
WINNING DESIGN: JOHN P. TINGAY



The object of the Timber Development Association in promoting this competition was to assist the Association in putting forward, as an example, a design or designs for a pair of semi-detached houses which would show the positive advantages of timber construction in the speedy and economical provision in quantity of attractive, permanent houses. The assessors' awards were: First (£250): John P. Tingay, A.R.I.B.A., Eastcote, Middlesex; Second (£100): Ralph Erskine, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., London; Third (£50): Mrs. June Bosanquet, A.R.I.B.A., London. Commended: Members of the

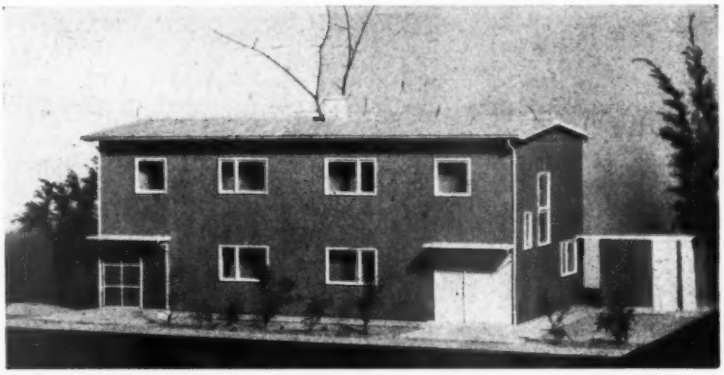


DESIGN PLACED SECOND: RALPH ERSKINE



DESIGN PLACED THIRD: MRS. JUNE BOSANQUET

G. Grenfell Baines Architect Group, Preston; Albert William Ford, A.R.I.B.A., Quinton, Worcs.; Lieut. Peter L. H. Wakefield, A.R.I.B.A.; Brian Peake, A.A. Dip., A.R.I.B.A., London; Richard S. Dewey, A.R.I.B.A., and Miss Barbara Priestley, London; Stanley C. G. Lambert, A.R.I.B.A., and Mrs. Catherine M. H. Lambert, A.R.I.B.A., Alderley Edge, Cheshire. The assessors were: C. Cowles-Voysey, F.R.I.B.A.; Brian O'Rorke, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Frederick MacManus, F.R.I.B.A.; Bryan Latham, Vice-President of the Timber Trade Federation of the U.K., and G. W. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Timber Building Manufacturers' Association. There were 167 entries. The competition demonstrated to the Association that "a great many architects are alive to the possibilities inherent in timber and plywood."

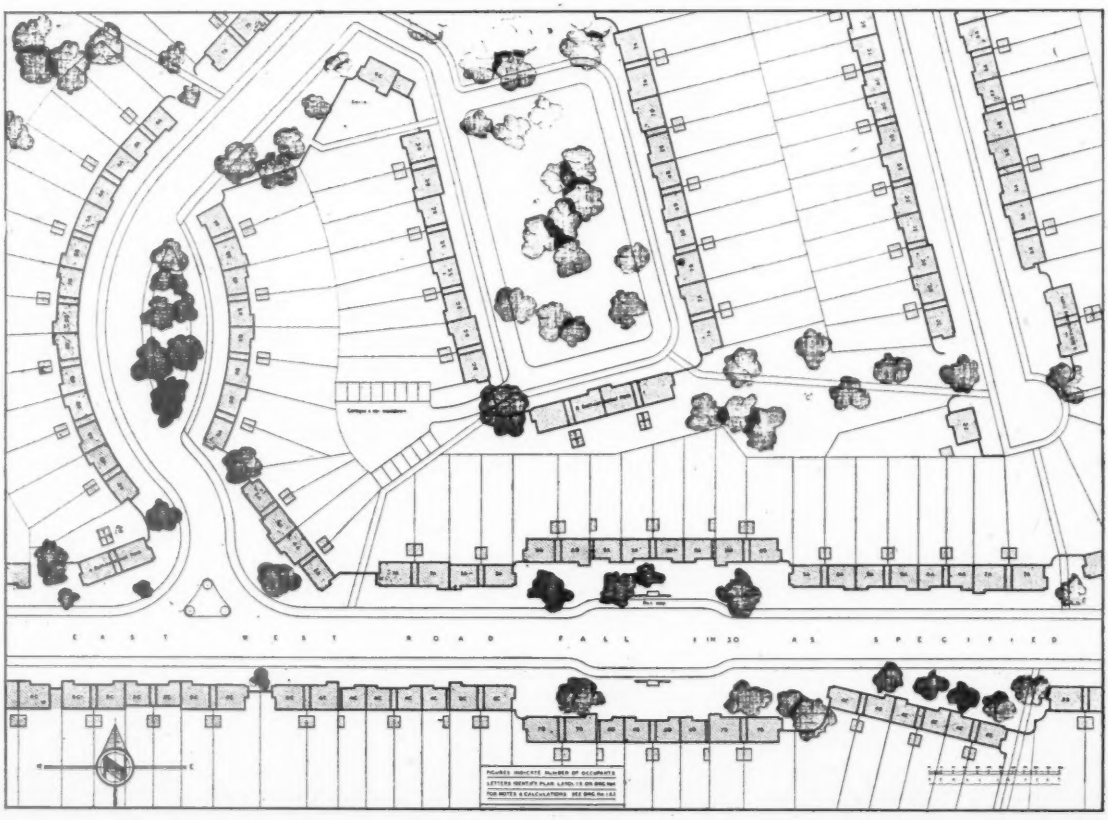


Model of design placed third. Timber Houses Competition.

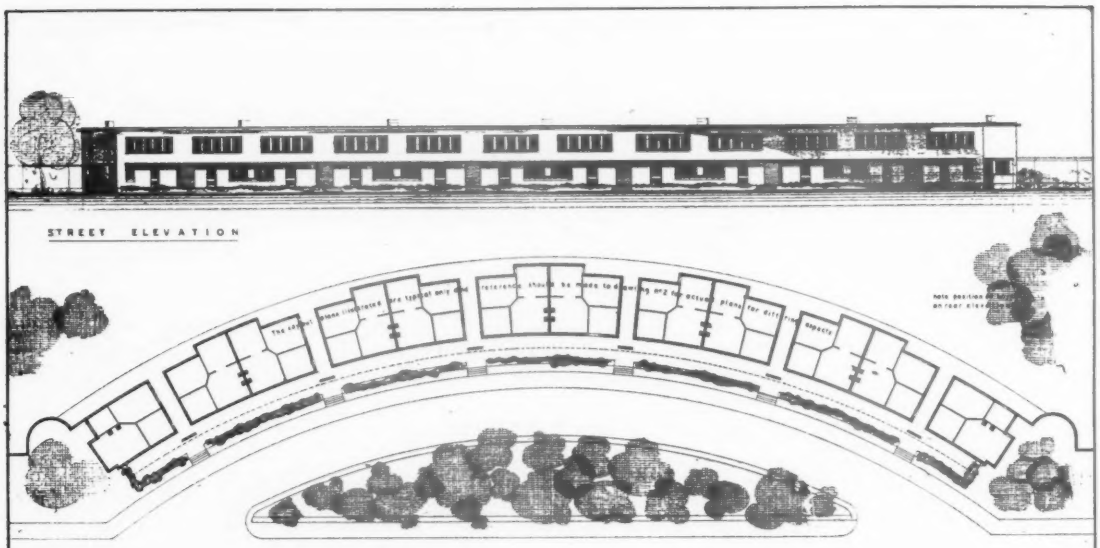
TERRACE HOUSES

FOR TOWNS COMPETITION

In the competition, promoted by the National Housing and Town Planning Council, for design of blocks of terrace houses suitable for erection in towns, the assessor (Louis de Soissons, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.) made his awards as follows:— First Prize (£125): G. K. Findlay, London. Five prizes of £30 each to the following: Courtenay M. Crickmer, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., London; Captain J. R. Baxter, Blairgowrie, Perthshire; V. Collier, L.R.I.B.A., and R. Davies, A.R.I.B.A., Blackburn, Lancs.; F. W. Holder, B.A. (Arch.), A.R.I.B.A., London; and L. B. Elson, 21, Mapperley, Nottingham.

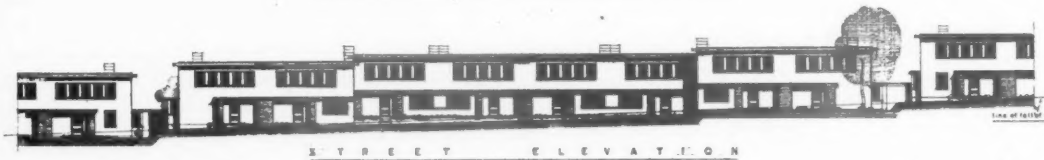


WINNING DESIGN: G. K. FINDLAY. LAYOUT

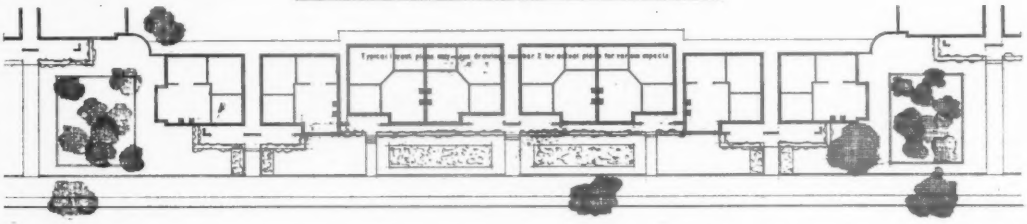


STREET ELEVATION

DWELLINGS LAID OUT AS A CRESCENT



STREET ELEVATION



TYPICAL TERRACE OF EIGHT DWELLINGS LOCATED ON MAIN EAST-WEST ROADWAY WITH A FALL OF 1 IN 30 AS SPECIFIED

Scale to feet 0 5 10 15 20 30

AIMS

TO PROVIDE A CHOICE OF THREE STANDARD PLAN LAYOUTS FOR ANY ASPECT ONLY VARYING IN SIZE FOR DIFFERING NUMBERS OF OCCUPANTS

TO PROVIDE PLAN LAYOUTS HAVING THE SAME FRONT ELEVATION MARING IT POSSIBLE FOR ANY EXTERIOR TREATMENT TO BE CARRIED THROUGH THE WHOLE SCHEME EVEN THOUGH TERRACES ETC INCLUDE A VARIETY OF UNITS

TO ARRANGE VARIOUS PLAN LAYOUTS GIVING COMFORTABLE ASPECTS ON ANY PART OF THE SITE

TO PROVIDE RECREATION AREAS LINKED TOGETHER BY WALKWAYS SEE PARAGRAPH 23 DESIGN OF DWELLINGS

TO HARMONIZE CRESCENTS SQUARES AND CUL-DE-SACS OBVIATING THROUGH TRAFFIC TO THE SQUARES AND MAKING THE ENDS OF CUL-DE-SACS THE FOCAL POINT FOR WALKWAYS SEE PARAGRAPH 40 DESIGN OF DWELLINGS

TO RETAIN NATURAL WOODED AREAS

FLAT ROOFS HAVE BEEN CHOSEN FOR THIS SCHEME BECAUSE OF THE SPECIFIED SITE LEVELS

IT WAS NOT CONSIDERED PRACTICAL TO PROVIDE SPORTS FACILITIES ON THE CENTRAL SQUARE BECAUSE OF THE UNSATISFACTORY FALL OF THE LAND

IT IS ASSUMED THAT FIVE PERSON UNITS ARE LAID OUT AS FOR THE FOUR SIX & SEVEN PERSON UNITS BUT MEASURING 24'-0" X 17'-9"

IT IS ASSUMED THAT EACH SELF-CONTAINED FLAT TO ACCOMMODATE 2 PERSONS MEASURES 27'-0" X 20'-6"

CALCULATIONS FOR SITE LAYOUT DRAWING No 2

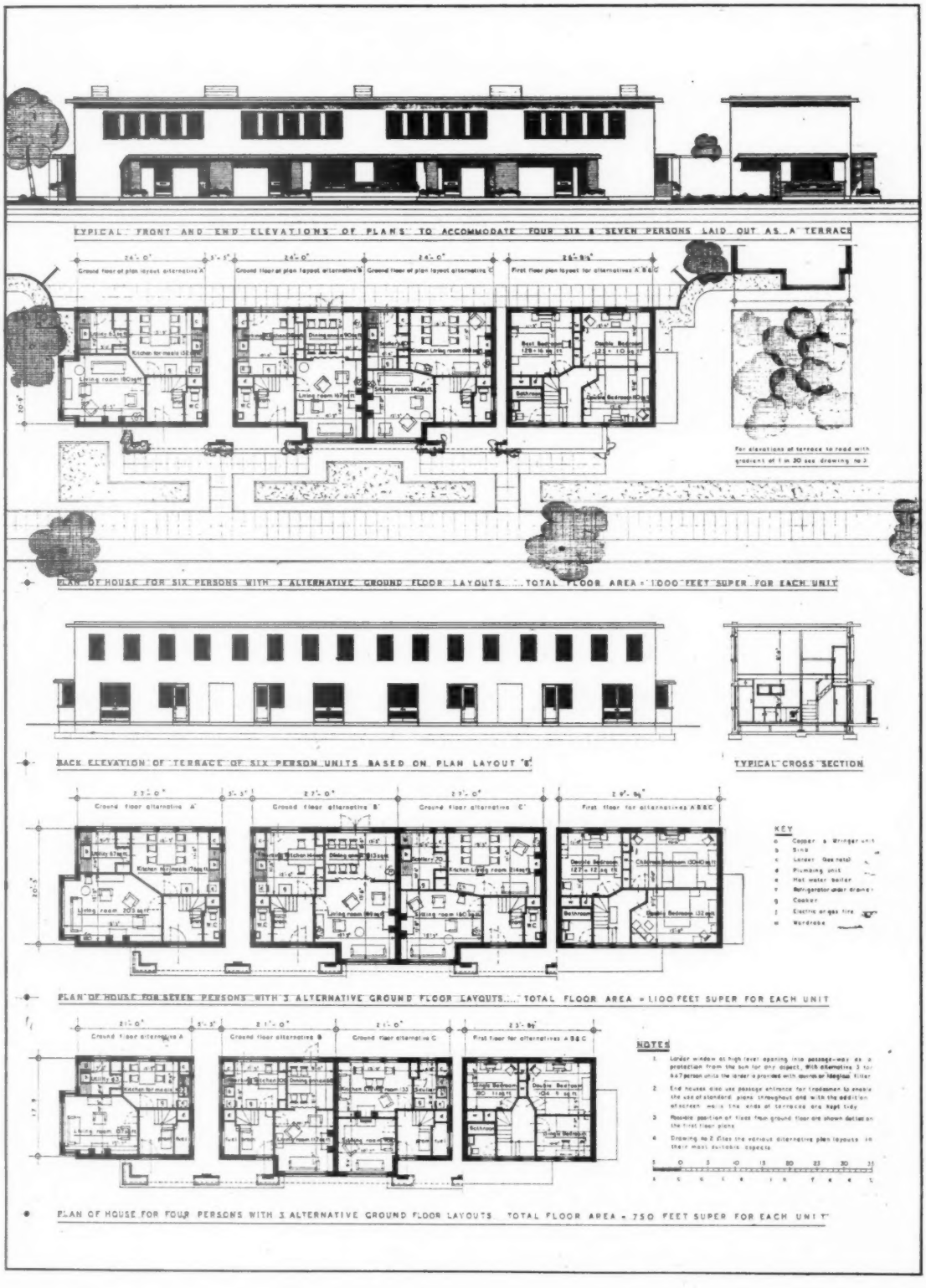
AREA OF SITE AS SHEWN ON DRAWING No 2			623,616 SQ FT
DEDUCT			
PART OF E-W ROAD NOT CALCULABLE	9,280 SQ FT		
OPEN AREA MARK A	24,640 " "		
" " " B	7,800 " "		
" " " C	14,730 " "		
		56,470	
TOTAL CALCULABLE AREA =		567,146 SQ FT	

∴ TOTAL HOUSING AREA = 13·02 ACRES & AT 50 PERSONS TO THE ACRE = 651 PERSONS

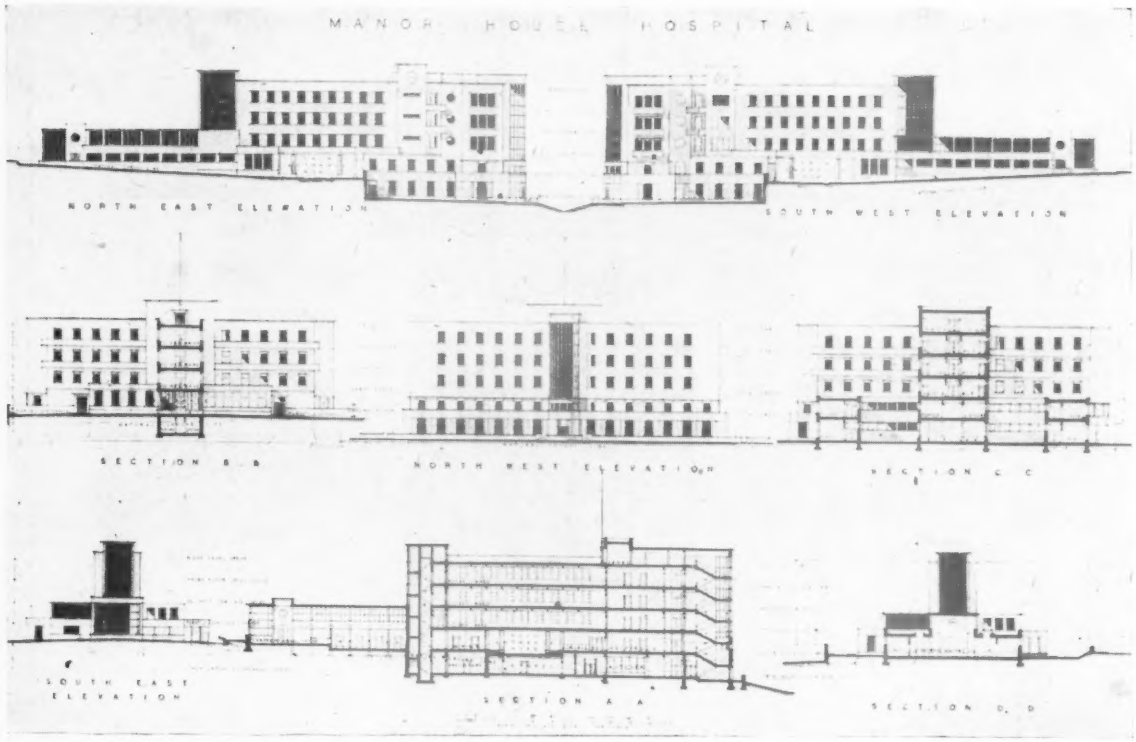
ACCOMMODATION AS SHEWN ON SITE PLAN DRAWING No 2

36 DWELLINGS ACCOMMODATING	FOUR PERSONS EACH	= 144	PERSONS
31 " "	FIVE " "	= 155	"
30 " "	SIX " "	= 180	"
20 " "	SEVEN " "	= 140	"
16 SELF-CONTAINED FLATS	TWO " "	= 32	"
TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS FOR 13·2 ACRES		= 651	"

WINNING DESIGN: TERRACE HOUSES CO



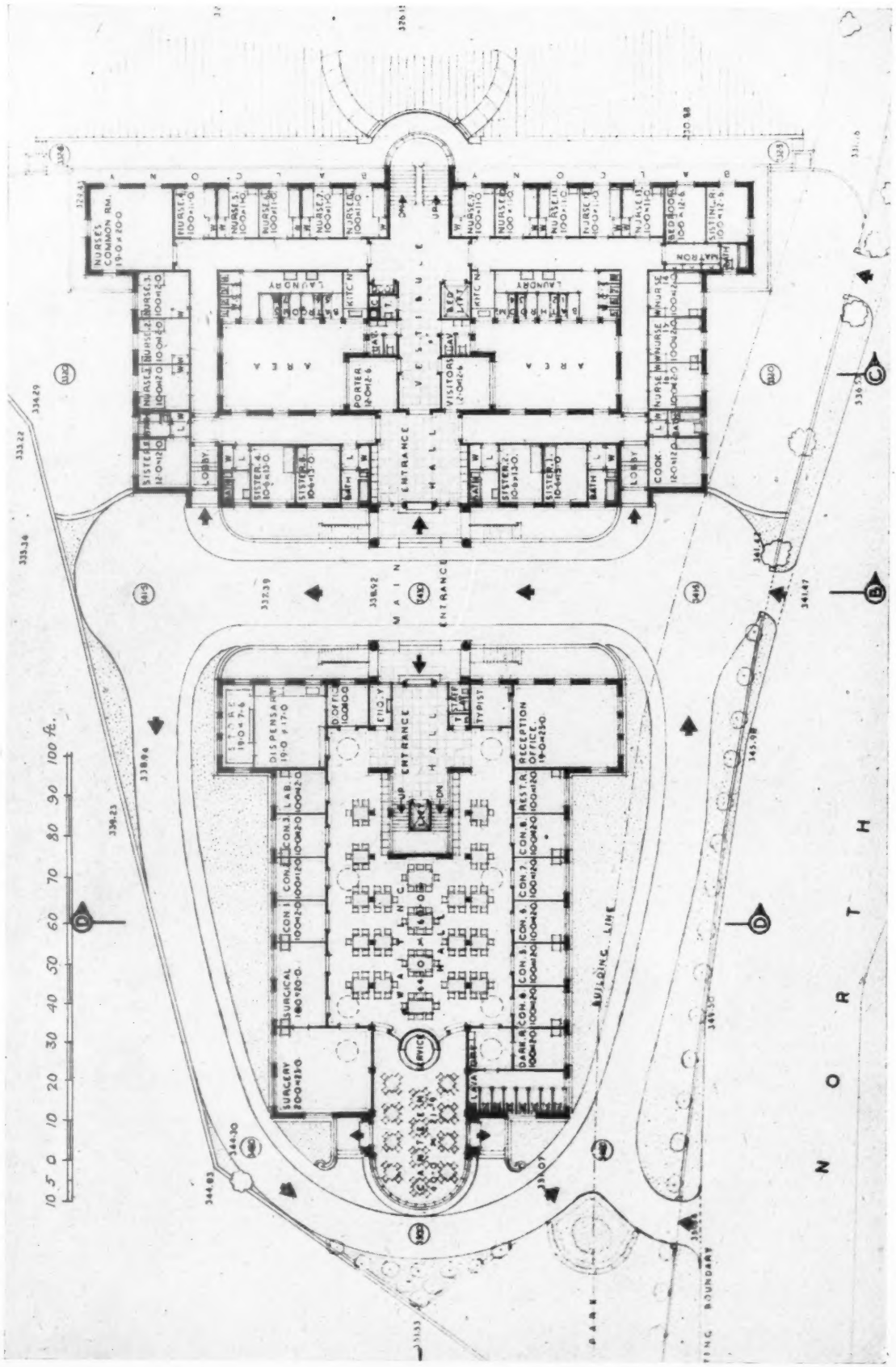
ES COMPETITION. BY G. K. FINDLAY



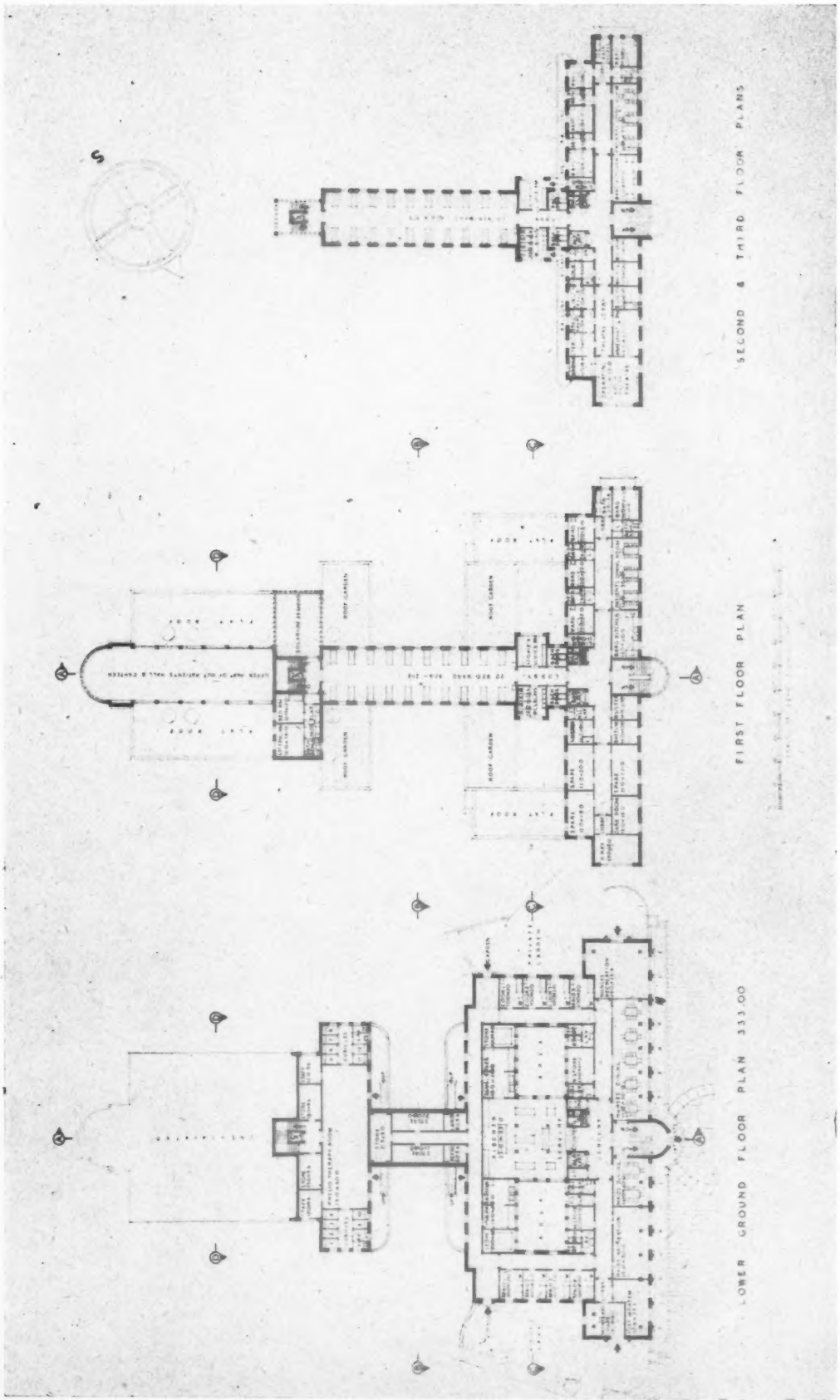
HOSPITAL

FOR WOMEN COMPETITION

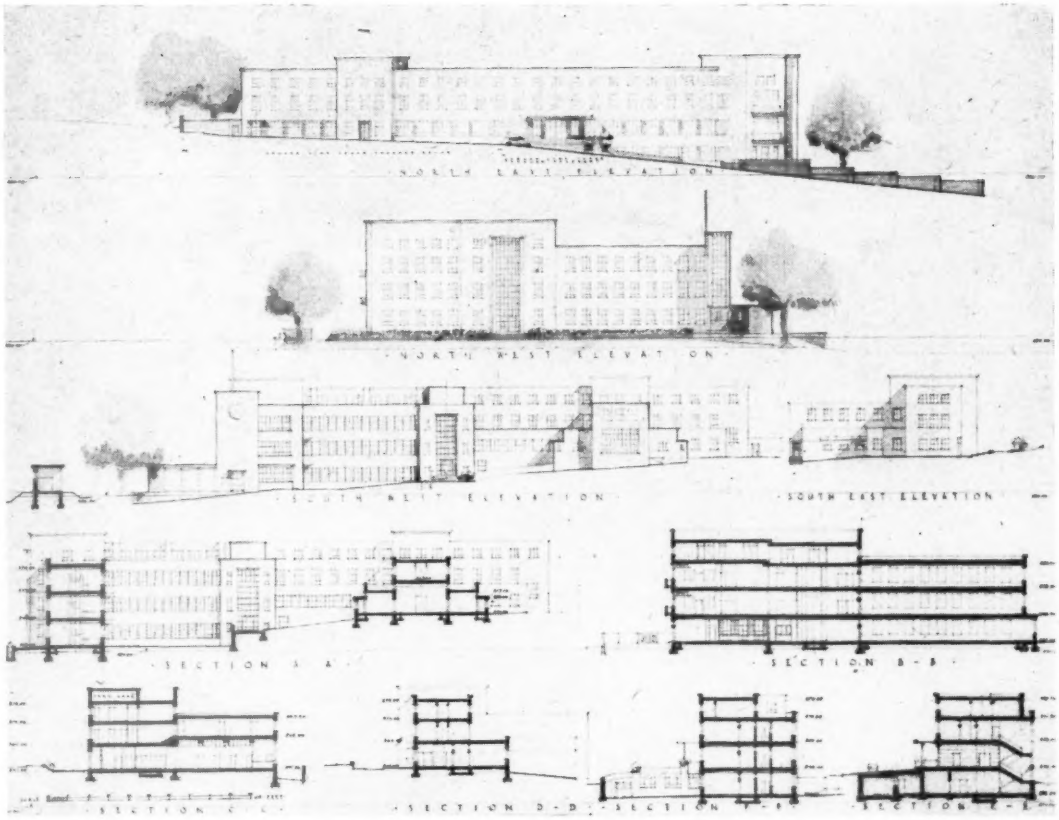
The competition for the proposed Women's Hospital at Golders Green, N.W., has been won by W. F. Howard, F.R.I.B.A., of Enfield, Middlesex. The other awards were: Design placed second, Nicol, Nicol & Thomas, A.R.I.B.A., in association with Donald G. Walton, A.R.I.B.A., of Birmingham; design placed third, Herbert H. Clark, F.R.I.B.A., of Reading, Berks. The competition was promoted by the Industrial Orthopædic Society, and Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., was the assessor. The site of the proposed new hospital is Ivy House, Golders Green, home of the late Mme. Pavlova. In his report the assessor says: The designs sent in for this competition numbered 72, which may be considered a very good response to your invitation to architects. The problem to be solved was not an easy one, and its complexity was increased by the contours and general characteristics of the site: it was not to be expected that a perfect solution of all the many minor requirements would be found embodied in any one set of plans. After a very careful examination of all the plans, I award First Premium to No. 70, Second Premium to No. 14, Third Premium to No. 46. No. 70, that I place first, has reduced the complex requirements to a simple and compact layout, having the simple directness that is the hallmark of a good plan. It sits comfortably on the site and the compactness of its planning leaves a good area of the site for use as a garden. The massing and grouping provide interesting views from all points, a feature that is more strongly marked in this design than in that of any other competitor. A great deal will depend upon the choice and use of materials for the exterior, especially the choice of colour for the brickwork: a general lightness of colour is desirable, as giving a more cheerful general effect and providing an effective foil to the green of the trees. This would be preferable to using a decisive red brick for the walls. The out-patients' section of the hospital has been planned with exceptionally spacious and well-lit accommodation, and should prove to be one of the finest out-patients' departments in any hospital. The plan does not completely satisfy one or two of the minor requirements or suggestions, but these are matters that cannot outweigh the general qualities of the plan and could no doubt be rectified in the more detailed working out that more time will allow. The in-patients' department also has certain defects in detail that more time and thought will no doubt remedy, but here again, the general arrangement is compact and provides a sound basis for minor improvements. Altogether, this scheme should provide a hospital that is worthy of the high ideals of the Committee. Scheme No. 14 that I place second, has a good plan, with fair elevations. It is not so compact as No. 70, but it leaves a fair amount of site for the garden and, on the whole, meets the requirements satisfactorily. The lighting of the out-patients' hall and consulting rooms is not particularly good, but this has proved a difficult problem for most of the competitors. It is particularly desirable that the out-patients' waiting hall should be a well-lighted and cheerful room. The award of the third Premium was not easy. So many of the competitors ran each other very close, but I consider that on the whole No. 46 deserves this place.

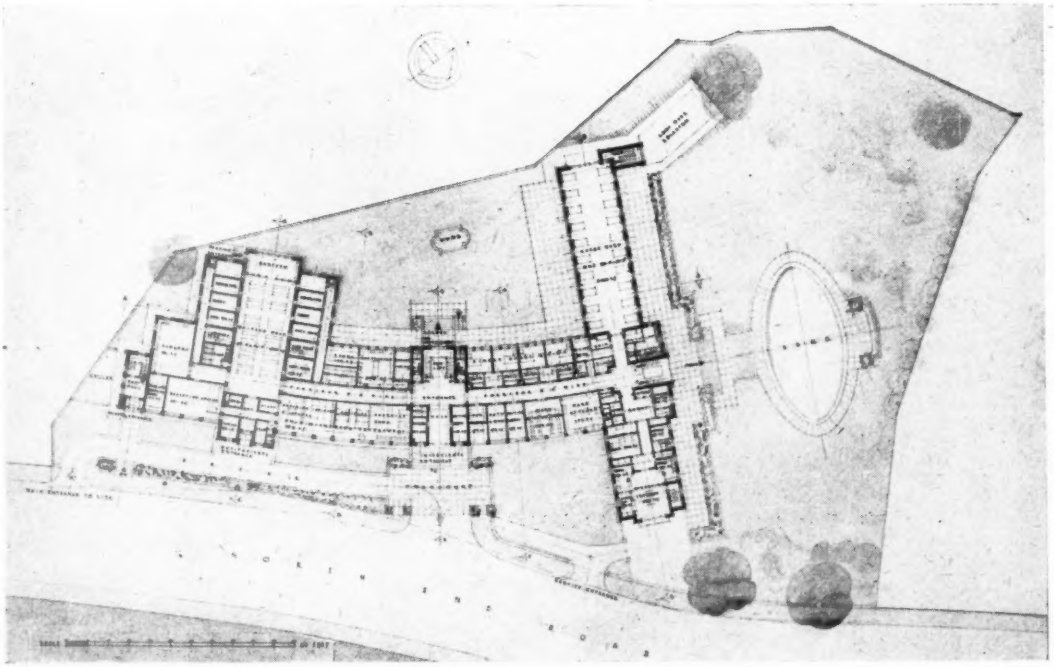


WINNING DESIGN: W. F. HOWARD. (ELEVATIONS ON FACING PAGE)

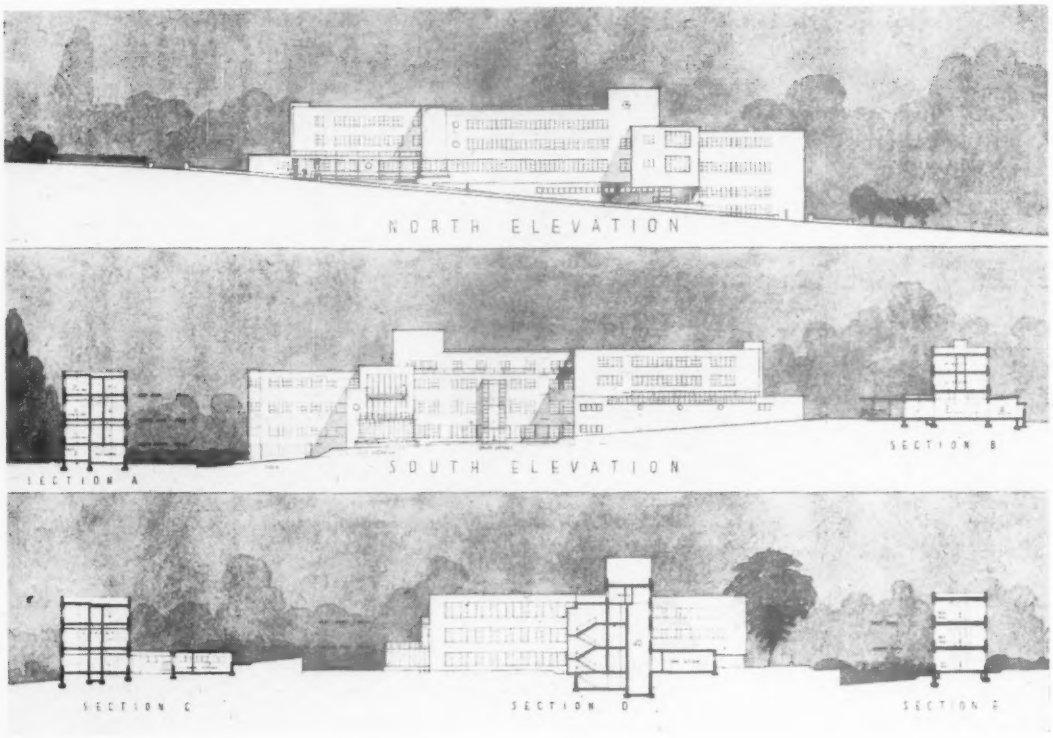


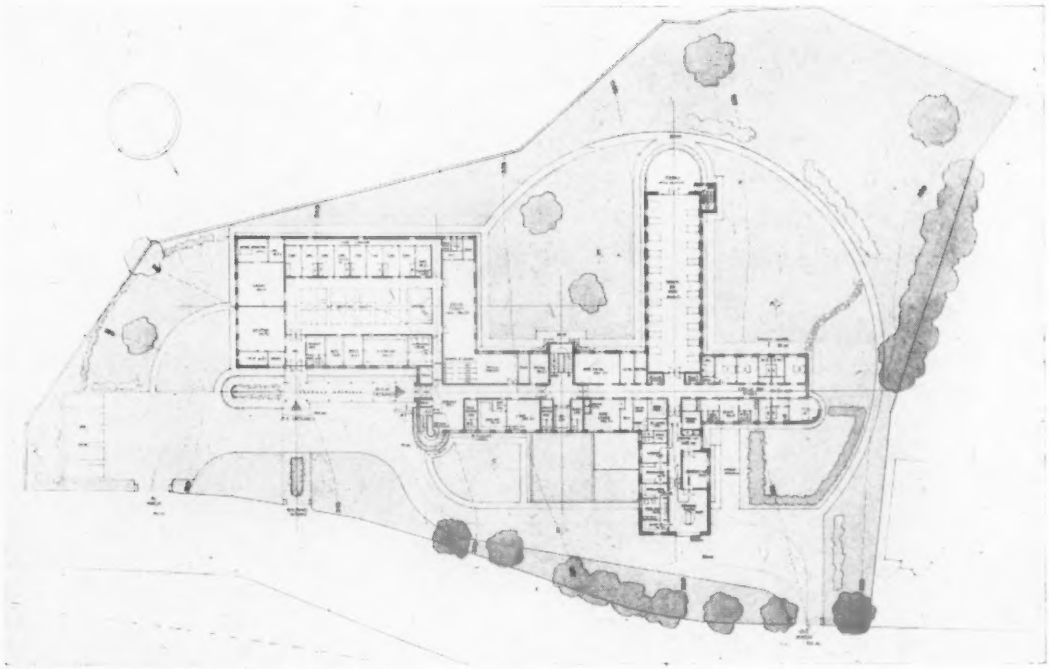
WOMEN'S HOSPITAL COMPETITION: WINNING DESIGN BY W. F. HOWARD





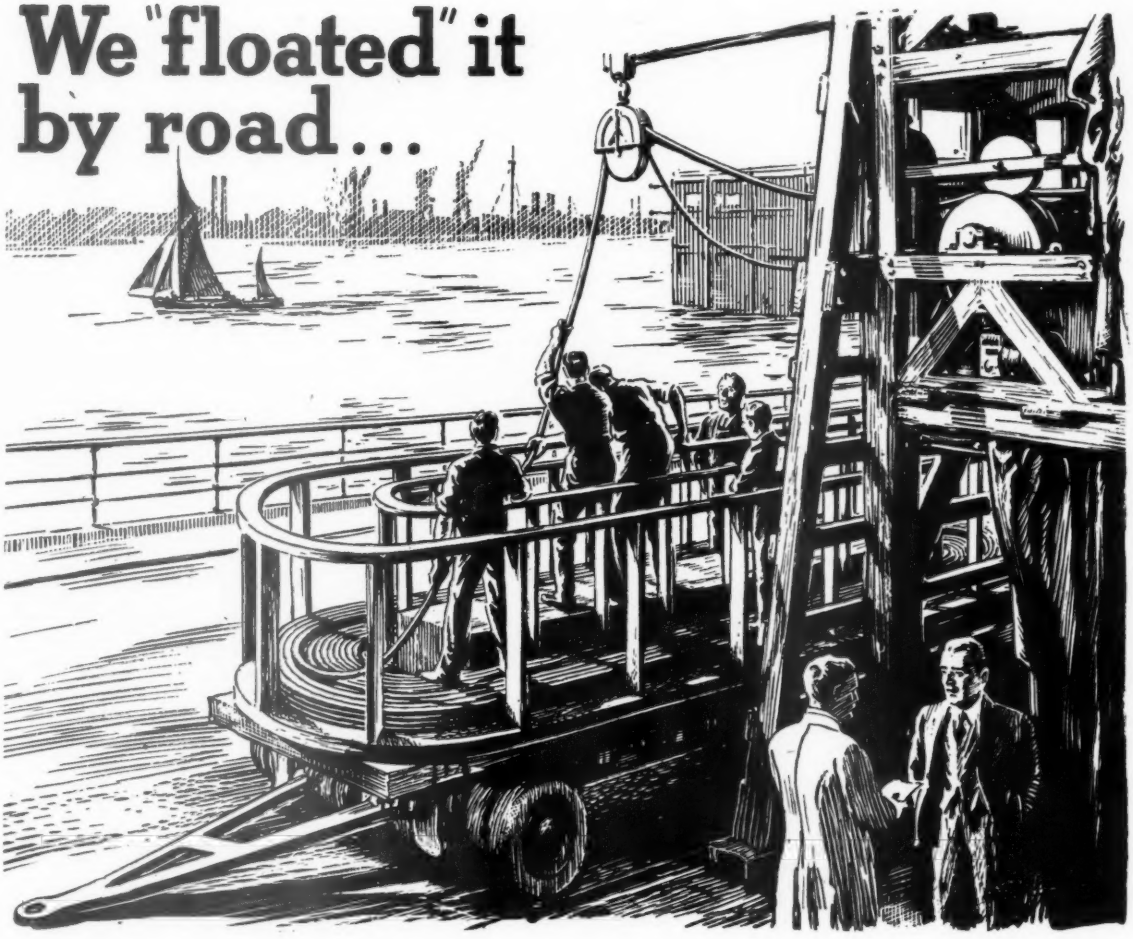
SECOND DESIGN: NICOL, NICOL & THOMAS WITH D. G. WALTON





WOMEN'S HOSPITAL COMPETITION: THIRD DESIGN BY HERBERT H. CLARK

We "floated" it by road...



A long length of submarine cable was urgently required for the war effort. It had to be delivered to a site hundreds of miles from our Works. It was too heavy to go on a drum and shipment was not practicable. We mounted a sparwood tank on a low float which was specially commissioned for the job and the cable was coiled into this tank and delivered by road.

HENLEY CABLES

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We have undertaken many unusual jobs for the war effort and have successfully solved many problems of production. Where necessary we have devised unusual means of transport in order to ensure prompt delivery. We shall be just as ready to solve your problems.

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INFORMATION CENTRE

The function of this feature is to supply an index and a digest of all current developments in planning and building technique throughout the world as recorded in technical publications, and statements of every kind whether official, private or commercial. Items are written by specialists of the highest authority who are not on the permanent staff of the Journal and views expressed are disinterested and objective. The Editors welcome information on all developments from any source, including manufacturers and contractors.

PHYSICAL PLANNING

1770 *Data*

PLANNING DATA: A NEW ERA FOR BUILDING. (*Zurn Manufacturing Co.*, USA.) List of data and maps necessary to provide information for groups concerned with rebuilding.

1. Care should be exercised in acquiring and recording data and maps so that only such material as relates to specific problems for which it can be utilized is acquired. Information should be maintained on hand in unassembled form, but ready to assemble when the form in which it may be needed is established.

2. Great care should be exercised that the facts acquired are indeed facts. Allow the facts to present the true situation whether it is pleasant or unpleasant. Avoid acquiring information consciously or unconsciously for the purpose of proving something. Again, avoid intentional or unintentional misinterpretation of facts.

3. Data to be acquired on:—
Total area for which plan is to be made.
Present patterns of the community.
Land uses.
History of city and locality.
Population and industrial distribution, including studies of population densities.
Relationship of existing school buildings to the child population of school age.
Relation of other public buildings to population, transportation, and areas visited by the entire population.
General street system, including "access streets" and "thoroughfares."
Recreational facilities in relation to schools, parks, parkways, and water recreation.
Existing sewer system, including the serviced and the unserviced areas of the community.
Existing water supply system, including the serviced and the unserviced areas.
Topography of the whole community.
Zoning regulations and restrictions.
Adequacy of housing for the masses.
Housing for the middle class.
Sub-divisions, present and prospective.
Assessed valuations.
Physical condition of private properties.
Mass transportation facilities.
Facilities for the transportation of freight (railroads, waterways, trucking).
Status of private properties with respect to tax delinquencies, abandonment, foreclosure.
Racial characteristics of the population.
Climatic conditions.
Health and welfare.
Existing airports and terminals.
Status of municipal finance as to bonded indebtedness.
Assessment methods, etc.
Status of the city's ability to finance public improvements.
Status of citizens' ability to pay necessary taxes to finance improvements.

4. Maps required:—
Map of entire metropolitan area.
Topographic map of entire area.
Map of county and adjoining municipalities.
Tax maps.
Fire insurance maps.
Public utility maps.
Air map of the entire area.

5. Information on media and methods for informing and educating public:—
Editorial policy of newspapers.
Special articles and editorials on the subject of planning for the rebuilding of the community.
Attitude of civic clubs and organizations on city planning.
Policy of school boards and school officials on city planning.
Previous reports on the subject of city planning.
Studies by Chambers of Commerce and other public or private groups relating to city planning.
Policy of Chamber of Commerce on city planning.
Availability of radio facilities for educating public on need for city planning.

1771 *Study Outline*

OUTLINE OF STUDIES IN TOWN PLANNING. *Dr. H. V. Lanchester.* (*RIBA*, 1944, 1*s.* 0*d.*) Town Planning in 10,000 words.

This little book has 13 sections—history (a brilliant survey), British characteristics, civic survey, regional development, utilization of areas, communications, housing areas, social requirements, improvements and reconstruction, the countryside, landscape and rural planning, civic designs, conclusion. Interesting for the completely ignorant but dangerous for the partially informed.

HEATING and Ventilation

1772 *General Text Book*

HEATING AND VENTILATION, embracing hot-water supply and air treatment. *Louis J. Overton* (*5th edition, edited by F. Herod. The Sutherland Publishing Co., Manchester*, 1944, 16*s.*). Book dealing mainly with calculations for design of heating and ventilation systems. Well illustrated. Warming and hot-water supply for post-war house. District heating.

This book was first published in 1927; and the fact that five editions have now been printed seems to indicate that there is a consistent demand for a good book on heating and ventilation. The book deals mainly with the calculations required for the design of heating and ventilation systems—the sizing of radiators, pipes, ducts and boilers. The explanation is clear and is well illustrated by numerous examples.

The fifth edition of this book has been considerably enlarged, and it now runs to 340 pages, with 199 illustrations and charts, and in addition it contains numerous tables, which will be found useful for reference. The changes made in the present edition include some re-arrangement of the chapters, the addition of four new chapters and the enlargement of a few of the remainder. The chapter on district heating has been largely re-written and somewhat condensed. Chapter XV, on unit heaters, has been almost doubled in length—a most useful addition, in view of the widespread use of this method of heating factories. Of particular interest to architects at the moment will be the new Chapter XXIII, which deals with the warming and hot-water supply for a post-war house. A small central-heating plant is proposed, and the sizes of the pipes and radiators are worked out. No costs are given. The other new chapters deal with air-conditioning, hot-water supply and the testing of central-heating installations.

Since the fourth edition was published, the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers has published authoritative tables of heat transmittance coefficients for a variety of wall, floor and roof constructions (*The Computation of Heat Requirements for Buildings*, IHVE, 1942), based largely on research carried out at the Building Research Station and the National Physical Laboratory. The values for the coefficients given by Mr. Overton in the present edition do not agree with the IHVE data. The symbols and terminology employed do not conform to the British Standard Definitions of Heat Insulating Terms (BSS 874-1939), and this is liable to give rise to some confusion in the mind of the reader. The thermal transmittance of a floor is given in terms of the actual temperature difference between the air and the ground beneath; but the ground temperature to be used is not stated. Indeed, the principle of free choice appears to be advocated, since the ground temperature beneath a wood block floor on concrete is variously taken at 45° F. (p. 45), 40° F. (p. 127) and 30° F. (p. 297).

The same IHVE booklet also gives tables of allowances to be used for various heights of building and in cases of intermittent heating. Mr. Overton adds an apparently arbitrary percentage (varying from 5 to 25 per cent.) to the calculated heat loss or to the estimated boiler capacity to cover "contingencies," easy firing, minor extensions and warming up from cold, without any clear indication of the reasons for each particular choice.

In common with many books, ventilation occupies a rather minor portion of the whole, and mechanical ventilation is dismissed in a few pages. The reviewer notes with interest Mr. Overton's statements that natural ventilation can be regulated to a nicety, though elsewhere in the book it is stated that manufacturers of roof ventilators do not attempt any estimate of the volume of air handled by their products on account of the great variations in the effect of wind. It is a pity, too, that a *per capita* allowance of 300 cu. ft. of fresh air per hour is quoted, without reference to the space, occupation or other factors. While some would agree that this volume would afford sufficient ventilation for dwellings, Bedford (*Modern Principles of Ventilation and Heating*, 1937) has concluded that 1,000 cu. ft. per hour per person is a desirable minimum, and Yaglou in America recommends 600 cu. ft. per hour per person as necessary to prevent body odours becoming objectionable.

In the chapter on air-conditioning, the

functions of the individual items of equipment are briefly discussed. The author falls into a common error in supposing that an air-washer is effective in removing any large proportion of the dust from the air; its main value is for humidifying and cooling. The reviewer does not think that dry (textile) filters are used as seldom as the author suggests, and would have liked to see more space devoted to mention of the many different types of filter now available (including the electrostatic filter), with some details of their performance, capacity, life, resistance and so on, all of which are important in the design of an air-conditioning installation. But at least the book does not perpetuate the fiction that a filter will remove 99 per cent. or so of the dust normally occurring in the air.

The value of the book as an aid to students is marred by the errors which still remain. For example, on p. 65, a figure of 155 B.T.U. per hr. per ft. is given for the heat emission from a 2½-in. pipe, but the table on p. 51 gives 154 B.T.U. per hr. per ft. It is also somewhat disturbing to read at the end of example on p. 84: "These calculations have been made using a coefficient of 93 B.T.U. for 1¼-in. piping. This coefficient has now been altered to 98, but the pipe sizes are ample," with similar notes on other pages. The reader is entitled to expect that, if a figure has been revised in a new edition, consequential amendments will also have been made. Since many of the examples relate to a single building, selected as typical, cross-references to other parts of the calculation and to the tables of data might usefully have been added. Incidentally, the tables are not numbered.

There are a number of omissions, but the seriousness depends rather on the type of reader for which the book was intended. The book opens with a short chapter on fundamental principles. Since a heating or ventilating system is intended to provide healthy and comfortable conditions for the occupants of the building, one would expect to find some discussion of these fundamental requirements in this opening chapter. Alas, not until p. 185, more than half-way through the book, do we find any reference to the fact that temperature alone does not determine whether a room is comfortably warm. The estimation of fuel consumption is not treated, apart from a passing reference on p. 72, which seems to indicate that coke-fired boilers are all 75 per cent. efficient at their rated output. The use of gas or electricity for heating and hot-water supply is dealt with in a few short paragraphs throughout the book.

1773 *Solar Heating*

SUN-EXPOSED GLASS WALLS PROVIDE TEST FOR SOLAR HEATING. (*Glass Industry, USA, September,* 1943, *p.* 384.)

Value of large glass area as means of saving fuel for heating not conclusively determined. Experiments on house.

A one-storey house was built in the latitude of Chicago. This house had a large glass area on the south façade with projecting eaves to protect the rooms in summer, without excluding winter sun. The walls and roof were insulated with a fibrous blanket, faced with aluminium foil, and a closed air space. The windows were double-glazed, and were weather-stripped. Floor heating, with a gas-fired boiler, was provided.

The main conclusions were:—

(i) No quantitative data could be obtained after a year's test.

(ii) The tenants enjoyed extra "free" natural illumination.

(iii) Large windows require curtains to control glare in snowy weather.

(iii) In summer, higher peak temperatures were reached in the rooms with a large area of glass—a disadvantage.

(v) The combination of floor heating with solar heating is unsatisfactory, and leads to overheating and little saving of fuel.

(vi) The solar heat gain balanced most, if not all, the extra heat loss due to the larger window area, and kept the total heating cost reasonably low.

(It does not appear that this house was built in an urban area; and no data is included as to the duration or intensity of the sunshine.)

QUESTIONS and Answers

THE Information Centre answers any question about architecture, building, or the professions and trades within the building industry. It does so free of charge, and its help is available to any member of the industry. Answers are sent direct to enquirers as soon as they have been prepared. The service is confidential, and in no case is the identity of an enquirer disclosed to a third party. Questions should be sent to: THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, *45, The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey.*

1774. **Acid-Resisting Paints**

Q *We have a client who owns factories where the manufacturing process results in a heavily acid laden atmosphere, mainly sulphuric acid. In consequence every precaution has to be taken to avoid the use of metal and where this is not possible to protect to the maximum extent. We wish to protect some large mesh copper gauze by painting with an acid resisting paint. Could you please give us the name of two or three paints which might be suitable?*

A Protecting copper in a heavily acid atmosphere is a difficult matter, and we cannot guarantee that any particular paint would be suitable. We should advise you to get in touch with a recognized manufacturer of bituminous paints, give them full details and ask for their advice. A short list of manufacturers of bituminous paints is given below.

If your client is working on priority work you could submit an enquiry on his behalf to the Government Department interested in the work, and they would probably pass it over to the Paint Research Station if the difficulties are unusual.

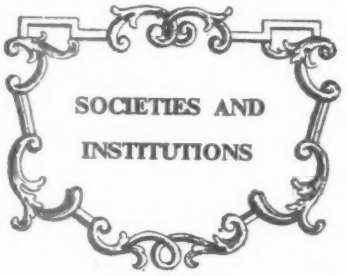
Berry Wiggins, Cecil Chambers, Strand, London, W.C.2.
Mander Bros., St. John Street, Wolverhampton.
Proderite, Eagle Works, Lee Brook, Wednesbury.
Pyrene Co., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.
George Lillington, Tate Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Wailes Dove Bitumastic, Hebburn, Co. Durham.
Imperial Chemical Industries, London, S.W.1.
Tretol, 12, North End Road, London, N.W.11.

1775 **Registration**

Q *Are Chief Assistants in salaried positions in architects' offices eligible for registration providing their applications are signed to this effect by not less than six architects who are members of one or other of the constituent bodies mentioned in sub-paragraphs (i) to (vi) of paragraph 1 of the First Schedule to the principal Act and subject to the approval of the Admission Committee?*

A Architects' Assistants could normally only qualify for registration by applying before August 1, 1940. An exception is made, however, in the case of Assistants serving in the Armed Forces (other than the Home Guard) at any time between January 1 and August 1, 1940. Such assistants, if they are otherwise eligible, can apply within six months of demobilization or discharge.

The regulation permitting a person to apply on the certification of six architects, only refers to persons who have been in *bona fide* practice.



Speeches and lectures delivered before societies, as well as reports of their activities, are dealt with under this title, which includes trade associations, Government departments, Parliament and professional societies. To economize space the bodies concerned are represented by their initials, but a glossary of abbreviations will be found on the front cover. Except where inverted commas are used, the reports are summaries, and not verbatim.

COMPETITION

Crystal Palace

The Trustees of the Crystal Palace and CEMA (the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts) jointly are shortly inviting Architects and Town Planners to submit designs in competition for the layout of the new Crystal Palace and surroundings.

Professor Patrick Abercrombie, F.R.I.B.A., Doctor Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Alister MacDonald, F.R.I.B.A., Sir Kenneth Clark, K.C.B., and Mr. Lewis Silkin, M.P., have been appointed to act as Assessors and to adjudicate on the designs submitted.

The following premiums are being offered:

First	£2,000
Second	£750
Third	£500

In addition the Assessors may award a further £500 at their discretion to further designs of particular merit.

The site comprises about 200 acres of land. Competitors are required to place within the 200 acres a portion of 70 acres in extent which is to remain open free as a public park. It is hoped that the whole area will not be unduly divided into two obviously separate sections. Neither the Maze nor any existing building need be retained, but the grounds must be attractive and full of interest to visitors.

The competition is being promoted to explore the possibilities of development of the site with a view to re-establishing at an early date the Crystal Palace . . . "a place for education and recreation and for the promotion of industry, commerce and art."

The Assessors are not asking for detailed plans of any of the buildings. They wish to see a general layout of co-ordinated buildings. They envisage groups of buildings which can easily be converted (temporarily) for a variety of uses. It should be possible in a scientific and an architectural manner to utilize movable screens, false ceilings and enlarge or decrease the size of auditorium or exhibition space without detracting from a-well-balanced main group of buildings.

Following the announcement of the award there will be a public exhibition of all the designs submitted.

Advantage is to be taken of the existing levels and general formation, but the competitors are invited to exercise their imagination on the layout in order to provide a pleasant and varied assembly of features having a wide appeal to all classes and all interests.

The Crystal Palace will cater for various types of activity, recreational and cultural; there will be exhibitions, entertainments, etc., from fun fair to chamber music and full orchestra, and from Punch and Judy show to Grand Opera. It is also intended to continue the firework displays.

Competitors are being asked to bear in mind two very important points, each of which has a bearing on the other:—

1. The elevations must indicate the type of construction and the material proposed and in this respect it is important that consideration should be given so far as is possible to methods which would not compete with housing and school building programmes.

2. The subsequent cost of maintaining and heating and lighting the building. The Promoters do not have in mind the building of a "glass palace." The upkeep of the old Crystal Palace was costly and the amount of heating required was too excessive for the cubic contents.

The Assessors point out that the Crystal Palace is a centre with a strong character of its own, yet it adapts itself to the needs of all sorts and types of amusement and education. The planning of the various parts and of the flow of traffic must be on a scale to deal with 150,000 persons per day paying to enter the buildings and grounds.

The accommodation to be provided within the arch once covered by the old buildings includes:—

(*a*) *Amphitheatre* to seat minimum 8,000-10,000 designed for entertainments such as circuses and boxing tournaments in the Central Arena, or big music festivals with massed bands or choirs.

(*b*) *Large Theatre* (for Opera or Ballet), 2,500 seats.

(*c*) *Small Theatre*, 1,000 to 1,500 seats.

(*d*) *Two Concert Halls*, one to seat 4,000 persons and the other to seat 1,500 persons, the latter to have cinematograph facilities.

(*e*) *Dance Hall*, self-contained, with facilities for 1,500 persons.

(*f*) *Sports Halls*, to include:—

(i) Large Swimming Pool to take international water polo matches.

(ii) An Ice Skating Rink to take international ice hockey matches.

(iii) A Dance Hall for 1,500 persons.

(iv) Accommodation for twelve squash courts.

(v) Accommodation for six Badminton courts.

(vi) Hall for gymnastic displays.

(vii) Suitable lavatory accommodation and snack bar refreshments.

(*g*) A suite of *State Rooms* for the reception of distinguished visitors placed in a commanding position.

(*h*) *Administration Offices* with a total floor area of 10,000 square feet, to comprise General Manager's Offices with conference room adjoining, secretarial offices, cashier's department, accounts department, advertising department, engineer's department and general offices.

(*i*) And, most important, the provision of space for *Exhibition Halls* in a central commanding position. Competitors are asked to provide as much space as is possible within the area at their disposal, having in mind the full accommodation requirements. This space must be capable of sub-division into large and small sized areas, to house great events such as the British Industries Fair, or a whole series of small trade or livestock shows. These buildings should be low, and may feature roof gardens.

(*j*) Various types of *Restaurant* seating in all up to 3,000 persons. Competitors should bear in mind the diversity of interests and different types of exhibitions attracting persons to the Crystal Palace. The restaurants should be well spread about, some serving full meals, others light snacks only. Licensed bars and buffets must be included, but no details need be shown. Restaurants leading on to broad expanses of terrace or flat roofs overlooking the grounds should be a great asset. Provision should also be made for about four private small suites for dining.

In addition, somewhere in the grounds:—

Stadium to accommodate 100,000 spectators.

Amusement Centre, preferably in the public park.

Restaurants, additional.

Ample provision, with easy ingress and egress, must be made for car parking. This is as far as possible to be out of sight and must be contained within the boundary of the site.

The work of the successful competitor will be placed at the disposal of whatever body may ultimately be responsible for the development of the site in the hope that they will share the views of the present Promoters as to the merits of the winning design.

Applications by Architects for the conditions of the Competition should be made to the Promoters, The Crystal Palace, S.E.19. These are now being printed.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements should be addressed to the Advt. Manager, "The Architects' Journal." War Address: 45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey, and should reach there by first post on **Friday** *morning for inclusion in the following Thursday's paper.*

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

Public and Official Announcements

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

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS maintains a register of qualified architects and surveyors (including assistants) requiring posts, and invites applications from public authorities and private practitioners having staff vacancies. ADDRESS: 75 EATON PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1. TEL.: SLOANE 5615. 991

HITCHIN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment to the above position at an annual salary of £350-£400, according to qualifications and experience.

Applicants should be Registered Architects, and should preferably hold the Final Examination of the R.I.B.A. or the T.P.I. Previous municipal experience is not necessary, but will be considered an advantage, and the person appointed will be required to assist in the preparation of plans, specifications and quantities for the Council's Post-War Housing Schemes.

Application, stating age, experience, qualifications, liability for military service, date when available to commence duties, and the addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be addressed to the Clerk of the Council. Applications should be endorsed "Architectural Assistant," and should reach this office not later than 31st January, 1945.

A. PERCY RUSCOE,
Clerk to the Council.

Old Town Hall, Hitchin, Herts. 965

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF KESTEVEN.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT in the County Architect's Department. Experience in Education and general County work is desirable.

Salary will be £210 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £300 per annum, plus bonus on the Council's scale of 19s. per week.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, to a satisfactory medical certificate, to the termination of the appointment of one month's notice in writing on either side, and to the County Council's general conditions of appointment relating to staff.

Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification, and candidates in their applications must disclose whether to their knowledge they are related to any members of the Council or the holders of any senior office under the Council.

Applications, stating age, present appointment, experience and qualifications, and liability for National Service, together with copies of two recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than the 14th February, 1945. This advertisement is inserted with the permission of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

J. E. BLOW,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Sleaford, Lincs. 981

ARMAGH COUNTY COUNCIL.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a DRAUGHTSMAN in the office of the County Planning Officer, Armagh.

Applicants must be neat and expeditious draughtsmen, capable of making land surveys and taking levels, and have experience of housing and site development.

Salary will be at the rate of £250 per annum, plus cost of living bonus at Whitley scale.

The appointment will be full-time, subject to one month's notice on either side, and preference will be given to applicants who have had experience in a Planning Department of a Local Authority and to ex-members of H.M. Forces, other things being equal.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, with details of present and previous appointments, together with copies of two recent testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on Friday, 9th February, 1945.

W. JENKINSON,
Secretary to the County Council.

Council Offices, 1, Charlemont Place,
The Mall, Armagh.
16th January, 1945. 983

BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment, at a salary of £350 per annum, plus war bonus, at present 19s. per week.

Applicants must be exempt from Military Service, and should be A.R.I.B.A., or hold an equivalent qualification.

Experience of housing schemes will be an advantage. Applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, to be forwarded to the undersigned not later than first post, Monday, 5th February, 1945.

W. S. A. ROBINSON,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings, Glossop. 984

ALDERLEY EDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment (temporary for approximately 18 months), at a salary of £450 per annum, including war bonus.

The person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office, and will act generally under the direction of the Council's Architect. The appointment will be terminable by one calendar month's notice on either side.

Candidates must be good draughtsmen, competent to prepare all plans for housing schemes, and experience of Council housing schemes will be an advantage.

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," stating age, qualifications, experience, present employment, and position as to liability for service with H.M. Forces or National Service, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than first post on Monday, the 29th January, 1945.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

LESLIE DIXON,
Clerk of the Council.

Council Office, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.
12th January, 1945. 980

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF KESTEVEN.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT in the County Architect's Department. Experience in Educational work is essential. A.R.I.B.A. is desirable.

Salary will be £450 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to a maximum of £500 per annum, plus bonus of 19s. per week on the Council's scale. Travelling and subsistence allowances will be paid on the Council's scale. The person appointed will be required to provide and maintain a car.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, to a satisfactory medical certificate, to the termination of the appointment by three months' notice in writing on either side, and to the County Council's general conditions of appointment relating to staff.

Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification, and candidates in their applications must disclose whether to their knowledge they are related to any member of the Council, or the holder of any senior office under the Council.

Application forms may be obtained from the undersigned, and should be returned to him, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, by the 14th February, 1945.

This advertisement is published with the permission of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

J. E. BLOW,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Sleaford, Lincs. 982

Architectural Appointments Vacant

Four lines or under, 4s ; *each additional line,* 1s.

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.

EXPERIENCED LAND SURVEYOR required immediately by Nottingham Architects. State experience and salary required. Box 972.

DRAUGHTSMAN required for Insulating Firm in Surrey area; structural steel experience desirable. Box 978.

ARCHITECT'S or BUILDING SURVEYOR'S ASSISTANT, whole or part time, required by Chartered Surveyor, London, N.W.1.—Particulars, with age and salary, to Box 971.

REQUIRED, immediately, experienced Architectural Assistants; must be first-class draughtsmen and well trained, for important large scale work. Apply, stating age, salary, and experience, Herbert J. Rowse, F.R.I.B.A., Martins Bank Building, Liverpool, 2. 945

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required in the North of England; must have good general experience of routine office work and the preparation of working drawings and details; experience in survey work would be an advantage; applicants should state particulars of age, experience, and salary required. Box 977.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required for busy South of England office; permanent progressive post for right man, who must be a good draughtsman, have sound knowledge of construction, and have progressive design outlook; salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Reply, giving full particulars, including salary required, and position reference National Service, to Box 973.

Architectural Appointments Wanted

Advertisements from Architectural Assistants and Students seeking positions in Architects' offices will be printed in "The Architects' Journal" free of charge until further notice.

CHIEF ARCHITECT, specialist in factories, industrial and business premises, chartered, 20 years' experience, requires post carrying complete responsibility, and offering scope for the planning and organization of large scale projects. Box 438.

SKETCHES, perspectives, working drawings, etc., executed. Apply Cameron, 45, Frognal, N.W.3. 437

ARCHITECT, A.R.I.B.A. (38), is prepared to do spare-time work; excellent draughtsman, good designer, perspectives. Box 436.

YOUNG Man, P.R.I.B.A., wishes to obtain post in Architect's Office; 2½ years' experience in industrial architecture; any district. Box 434.

EXPERIENCED Architectural Assistant requires evening and week-end work in East Suffolk area; quick and accurate draughtsman. Box 435.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER is prepared to undertake Design Work, etc., in spare time; steelwork or reinforced concrete; Wessex area preferred. Box 418.

A. R.I.B.A., aged 37, with first-class experience in prefabrication, housing, factory design, etc., is willing to give assistance; either part or full time. Write Box 425.

JUNIOR, with drawing office experience, requires position in Architect's Office (London or Croydon area); keen and willing; at present attending Architectural classes. Apply Box 432.

EXPERIENCED Architect; willing to undertake parttime work; surveys, schemes, working drawings, details, perspectives, etc. Write E.A.F., 79, Chelverton Road, S.W.15. 427

CHARTERED ARCHITECT, L.R.I.B.A., A.I.A.A., requires post in Central London or N.W., W., suburbs; long and varied experience factories, shops, flats, houses and brewery work. Box 433.

TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT (woman), Local Authority and Regional planning experience, studying for T.D.I. final, seeks work on Planning Scheme or Research; London or home counties. Box 428.

SURVEYOR (Land and Building), A.I.A.S., requires position in or near Liverpool; age 24; exempt military service on medical grounds; studying Graduateship Institution of Structural Engineers. Box 429.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, student at Liverpool School of Architecture, also engineering qualifications, age 21 years, requires position for few months prior to call up; London preferred. Thomas, 45, St. Matthew Street, Burnley. 430

A. R.I.B.A., Dip. Arch. (discharged H.M. Forces), offers to assist Architects by undertaking spare-time work in own home; tracing, research work, presentation drawings, and post-war schemes; competent draughtsman; town planning experience. Box 426.

ARCHITECT (Czech), 45, diploma Master Class for Architecture in Vienna (Prof. J. Hoffmann, H.C.M., R.I.B.A.), 20 years' extensive experience in all parts of the Continent, over 3 years' practice in private Architect's office in London, seeks to improve position. Box 431.

Planning

As originators of the Auto-Recorder System of Machine Milking, we have had extensive experience of planning layouts to accommodate the new technique. The Ministry of Agriculture's Clean Milk Bill, when passed, will mean a large increase in the number of new or modified farm buildings required. The position will be affected also by the findings of the English and Scottish Commissions on this important subject. The service of our Technical Department is available to any Architect who may be consulted in these matters. Write in confidence to: Gascoignes (Reading), Ltd., Berkeley Avenue, Reading.

Competitions

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

COMPETITION FOR DESIGNS FOR CONCRETE FENCES.

The Cement and Concrete Association offers premiums for designs for Open Type Concrete Fences.

The Royal Society of Arts, desiring to promote good design in industry, have undertaken to conduct the competition.

The Assessors are:—

Mr. Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A., Royal Society of Arts.
Mr. Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A., R.D.I., Faculty of Royal Designers for Industry.
Mr. A. G. Bray, F.R.I.B.A., Cement and Concrete Association.

Designs are invited for two types of fences.

Premiums to the value of £170 are offered, viz.:

First ... £50
Second ... £25
Third ... £10
} For designs of each type.

Last date for submitting designs, 30th April, 1945.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained from the Acting Secretary, Royal Society of Arts, 6-8, John Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

An exhibition will be held of the winning and commended designs. 960

Miscellaneous

Four lines or under, 4s.; each additional line, 1s.

A. J. BINNS, LTD., specialists in the supply and fixing of all types of fencing, tubular guard rail, factory partitions and gates. 53, Great Marlborough Street, W.1. Gerrard 4223-4224-4225.

FENCING AND GATES of every type, supplied and erected. Specialists in chain link. Boulton & Paul, Limited, Norwich. 662

WELL-KNOWN SPECIALIST on building materials re-opening consulting practice, closed during war, is now able to undertake a few non-competitive additional research and technical market investigations; well equipped chemical and physical laboratories. Inquiries to Box 410.

J. O. SHEPPARD, late of 21, Bedford Row, W.C.1 (and the Granwood Flooring Co., Ltd.), now at 1, East Road, Chadwell Heath, Essex, and on war work, thanks Architects for past cordiality, and looks forward to meeting them again when his new office opens. 800

FENCING FOR ALL PURPOSES.—Supplied and erected; established 100 years. Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., 80, Broad Street, Birmingham, 1. 979

Educational Announcements

Four lines or under, 4s.; each additional line, 1s.

R.I.B.A. QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS.
Mr. C. W. Box, F.R.I.B.A., M.R.San.I.
Courses by Correspondence and Personal in Studio.
115, Gower St., London, W.C.1.
TELEPHONE: EUSTON 3305 and 3906.

R.I.B.A. and T.P. INST. EXAMS. Private Courses of Tuition by correspondence arranged by Mr. L. Stuart Stanley, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. Tutor, 161, West Heath Road, N.W.3. Tel.: SPE. 5319. 415

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