

The New World Post-War Kitchen by Radiation Ltd., fully equipped, shown above, is on view until further notice, at 7 Stratford Place, London, W.1 (opposite Bond Street Tube Station).

Inspection of this kitchen, with dining recess and other features of special interest, is invited. A house plan and a model are also on view.

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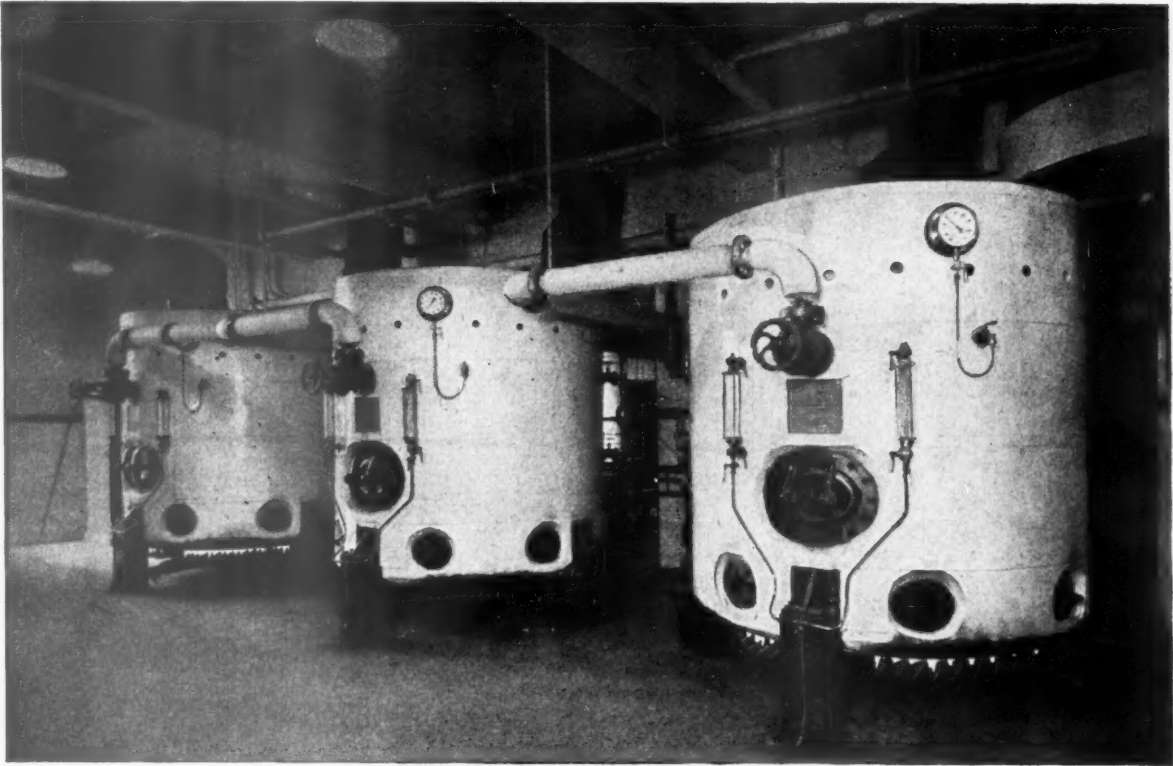
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and descriptions are given in a schedule which should be part of the detail drawing to which it applies. Such details, full and concise, are readily interpreted by the resident engineer or clerk of works, and the foreman in charge of the building.

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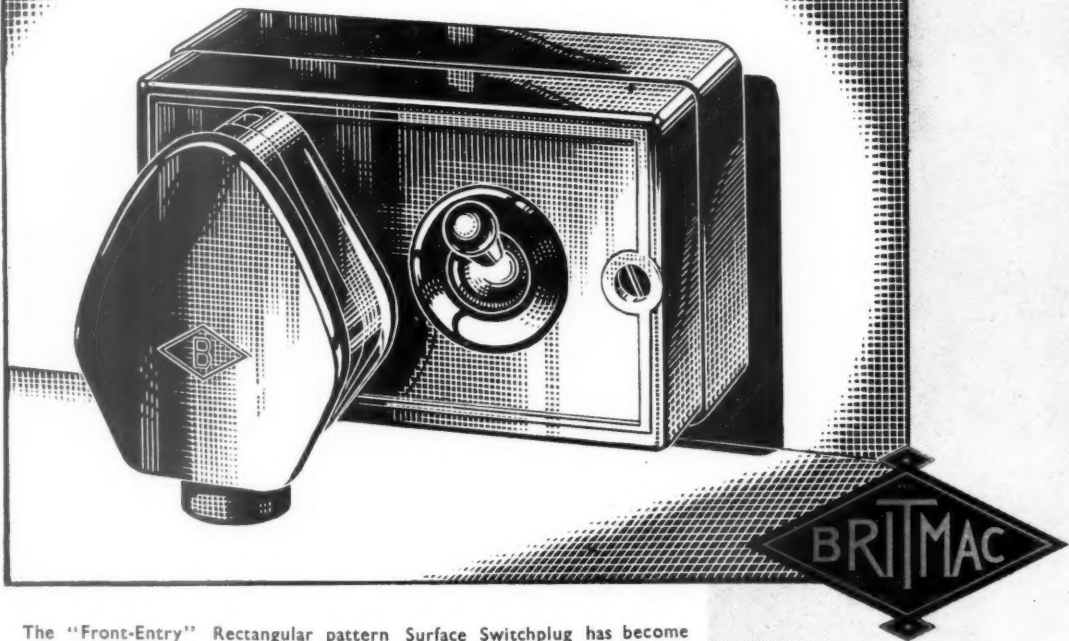
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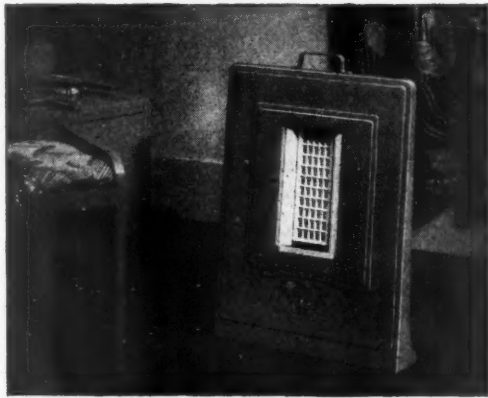


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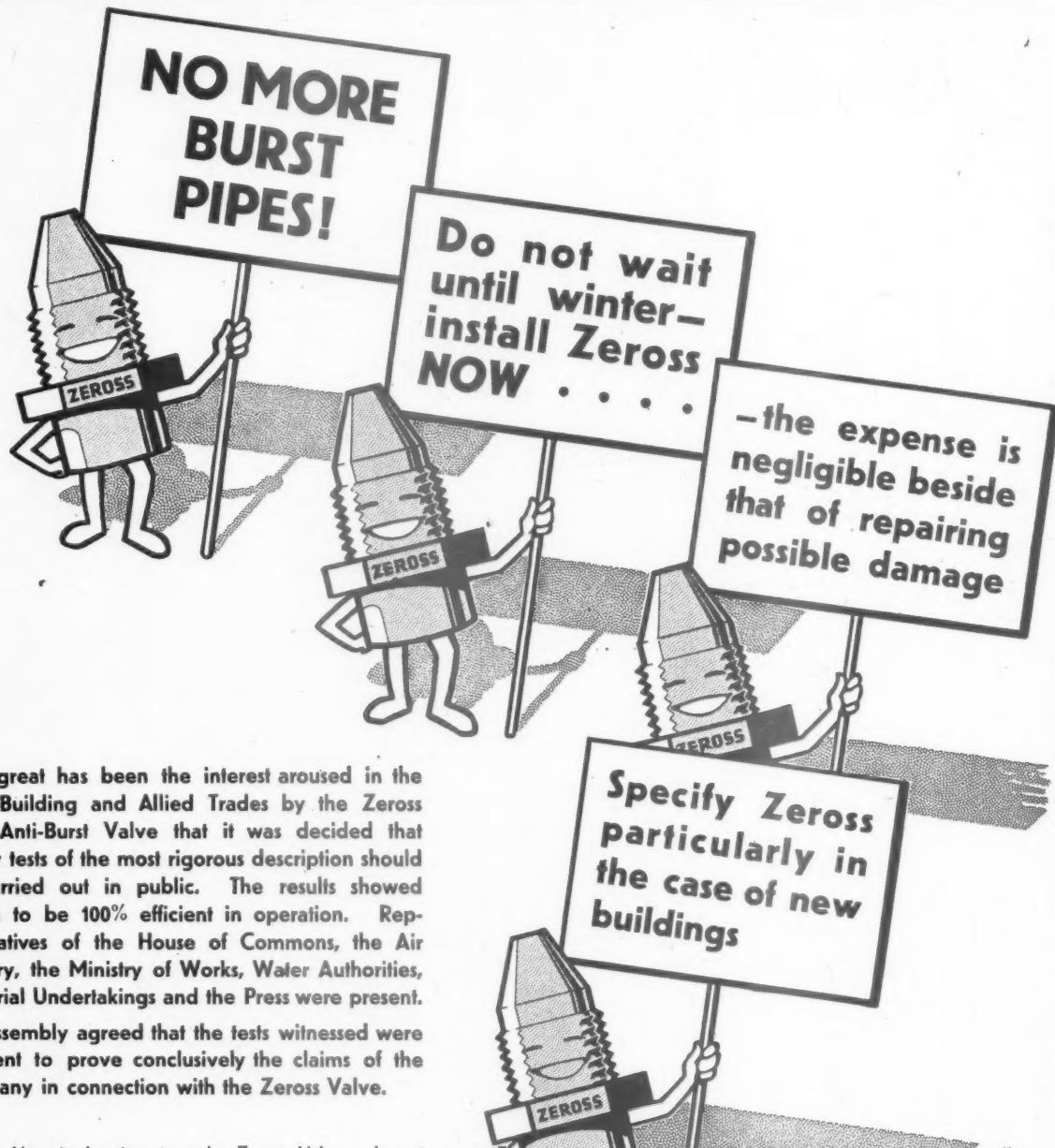
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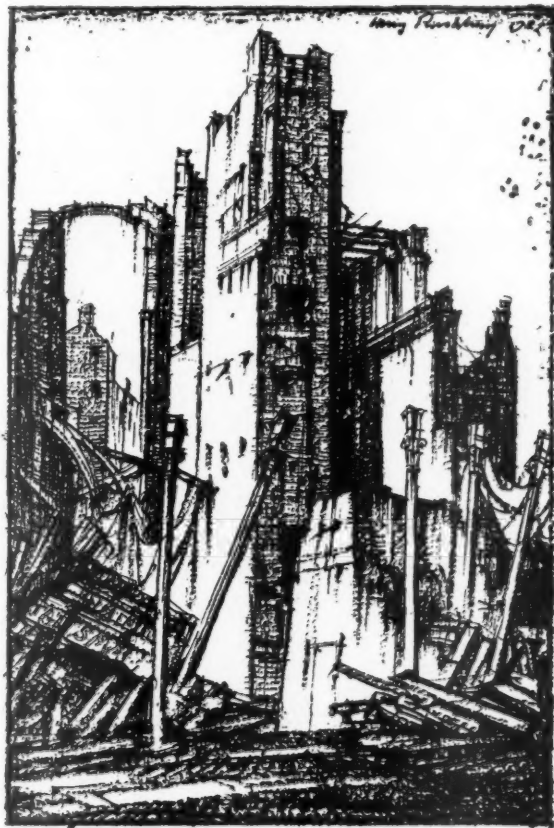
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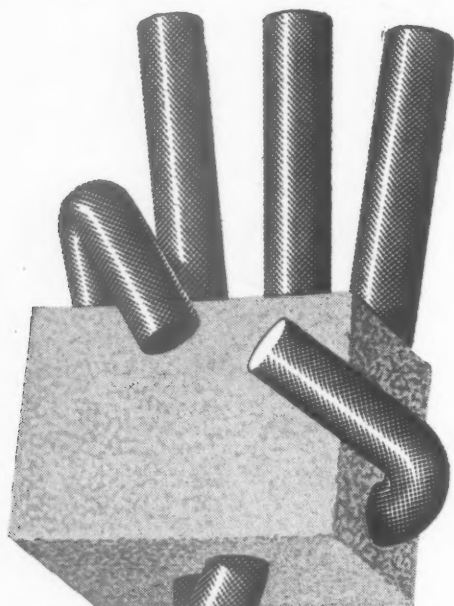
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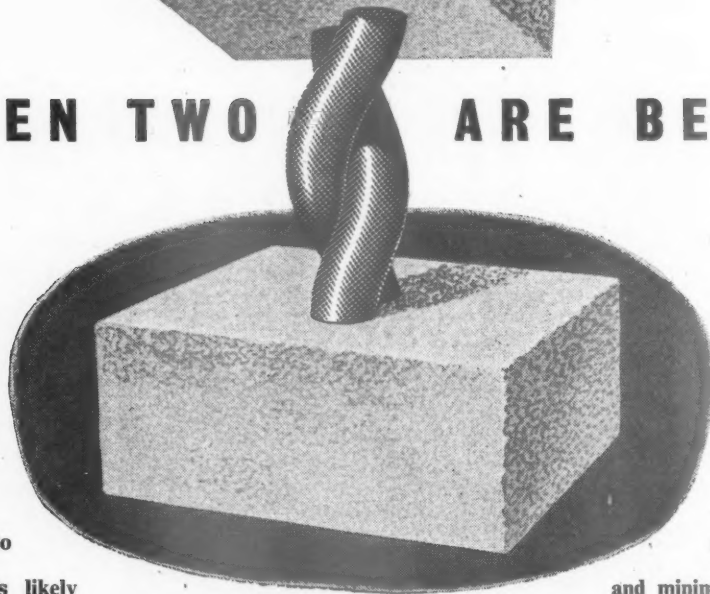
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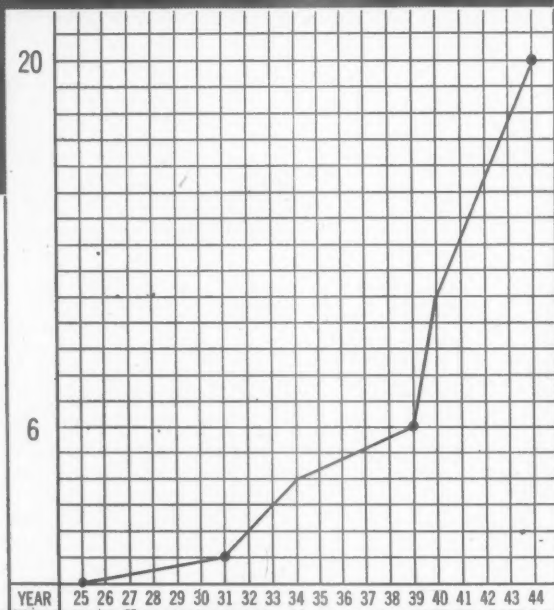


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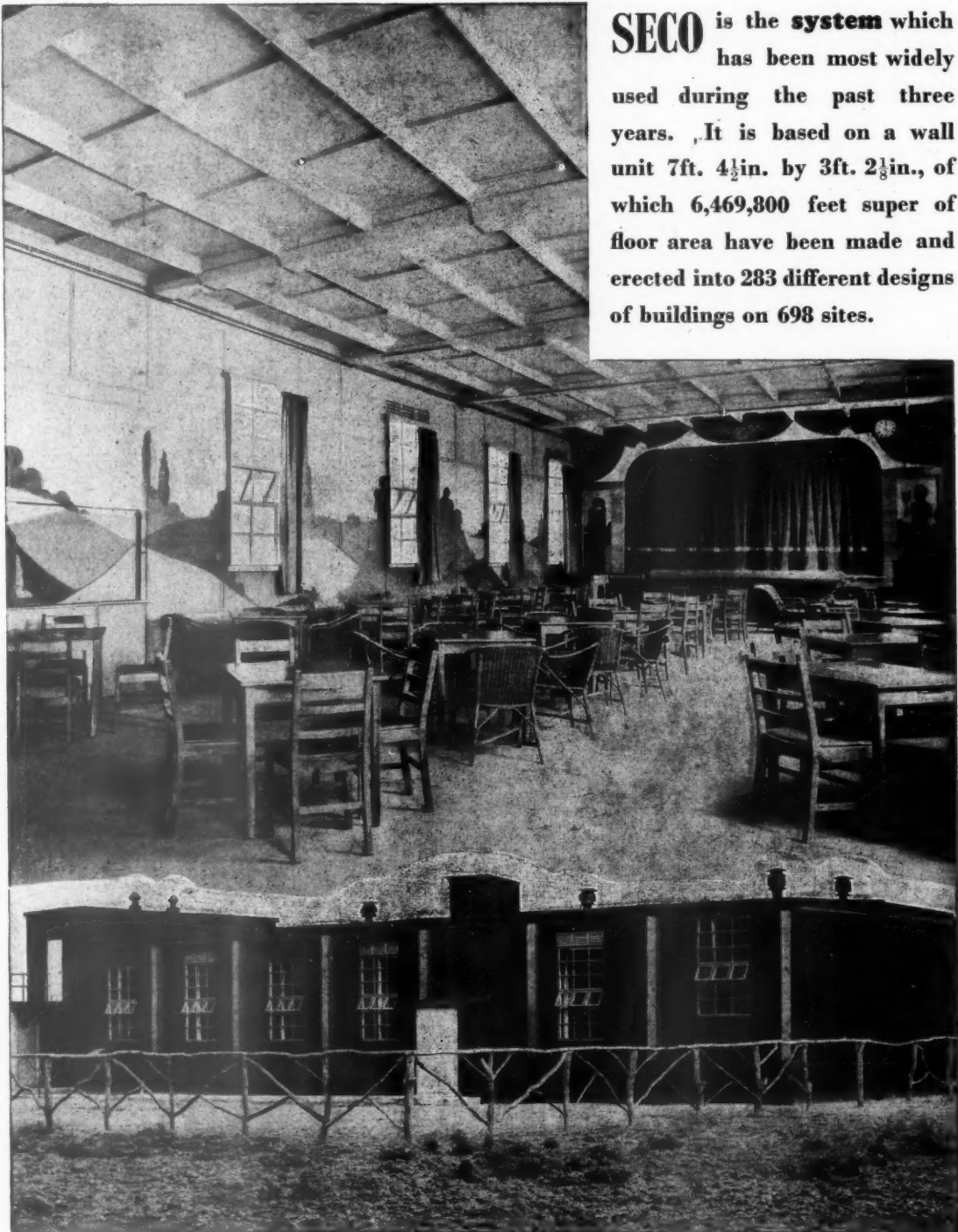
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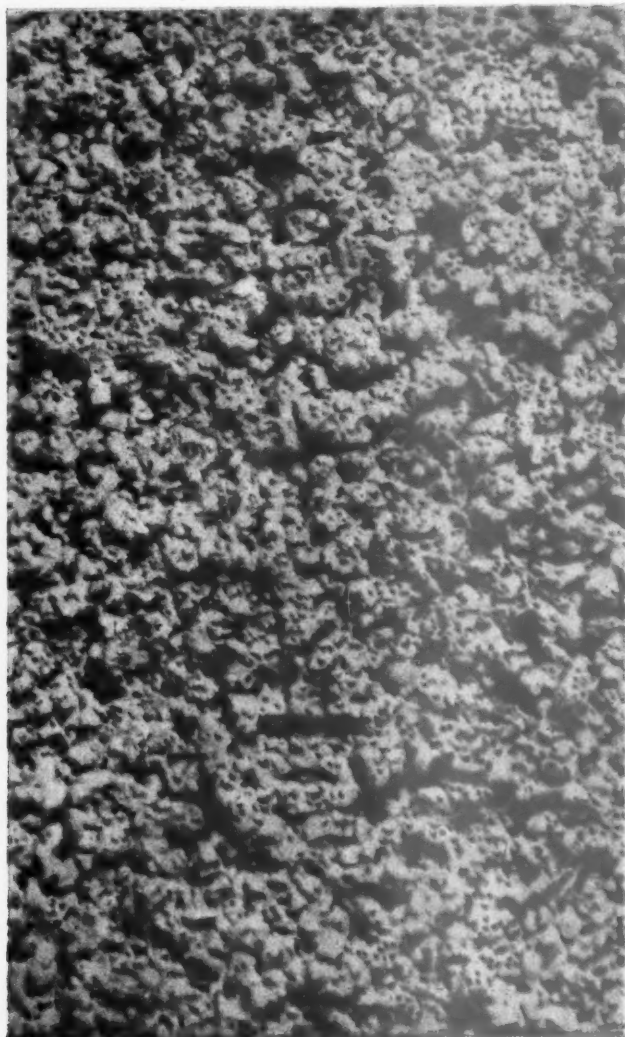


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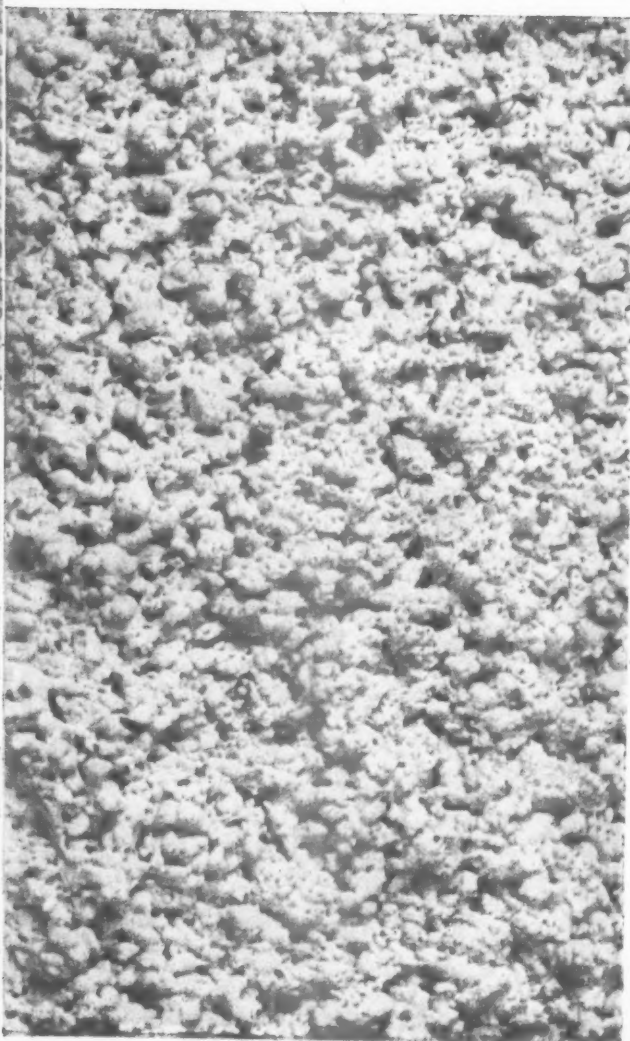


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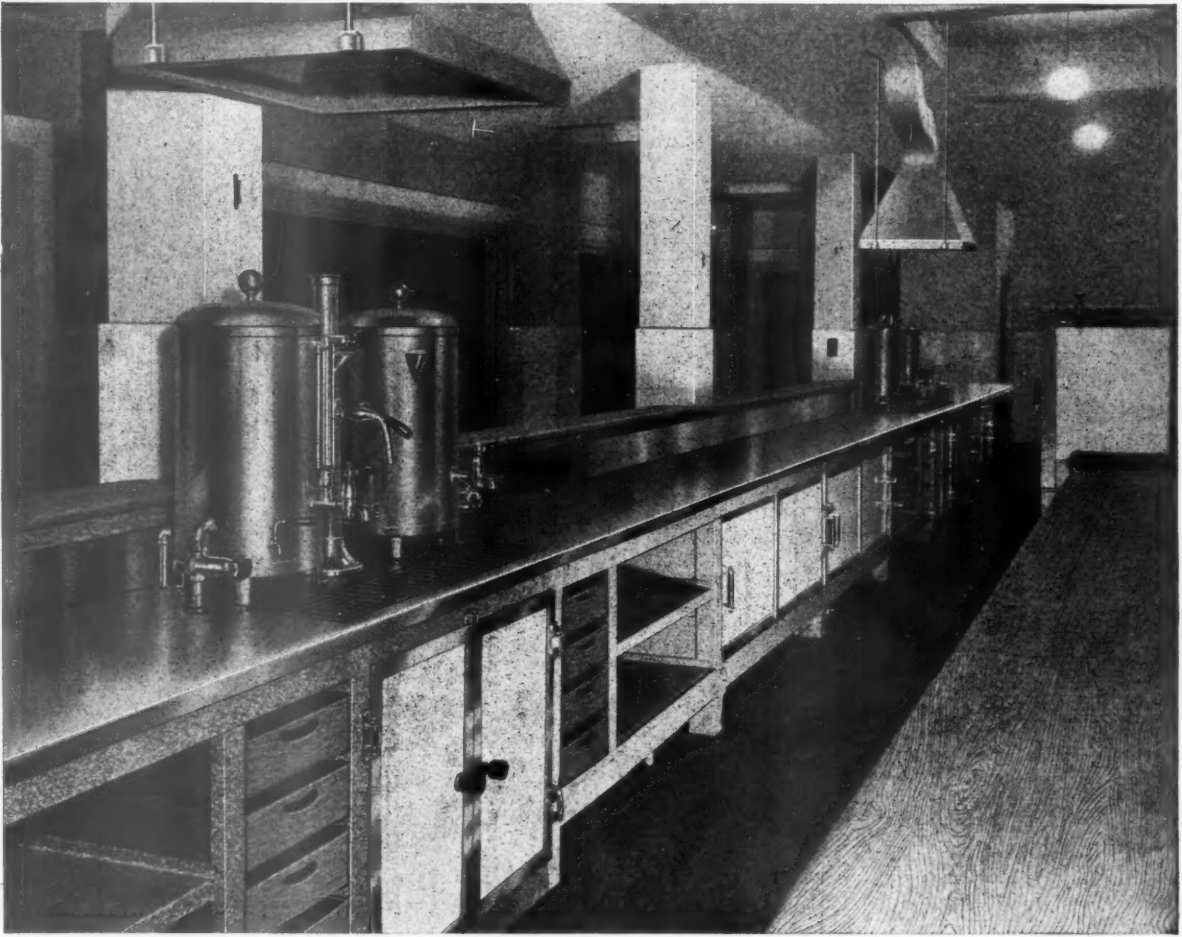
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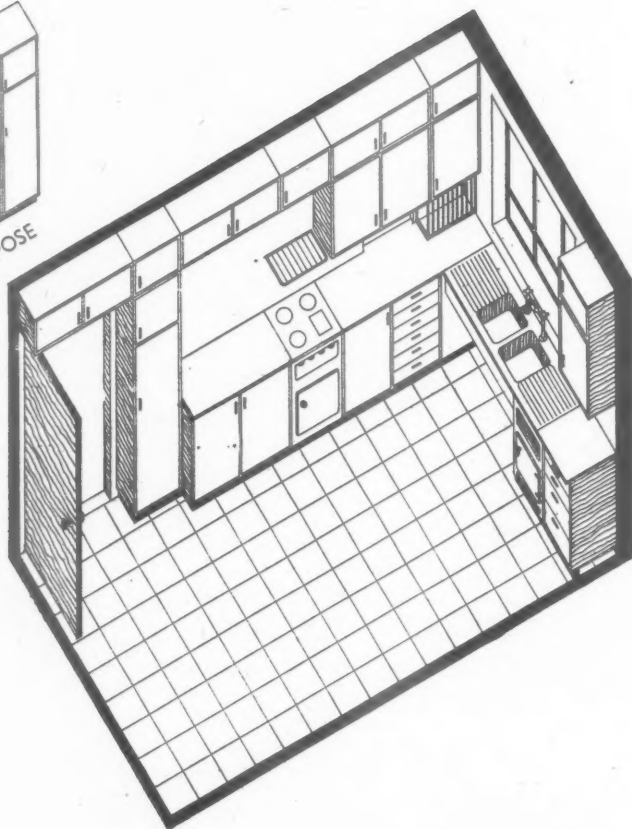


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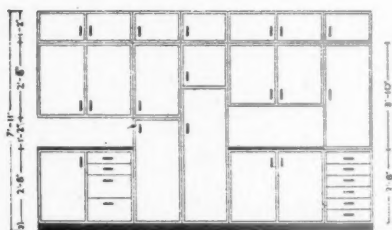
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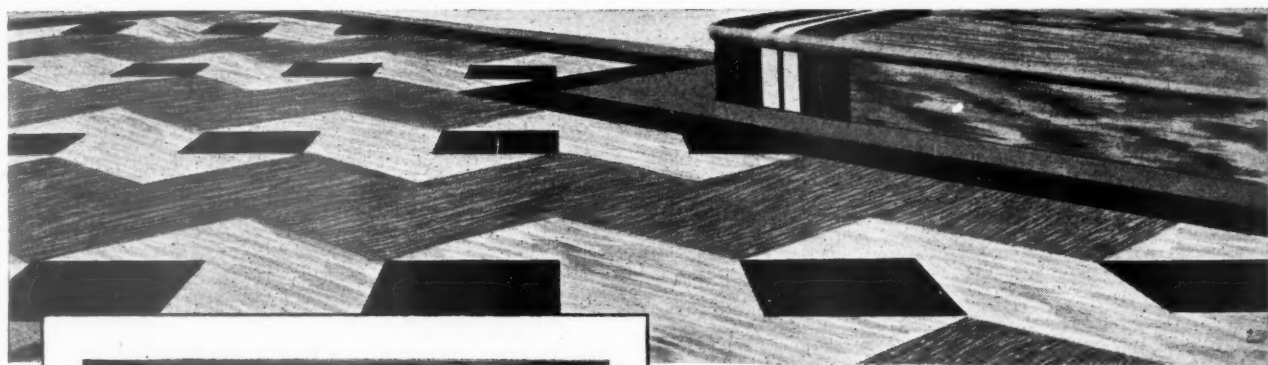


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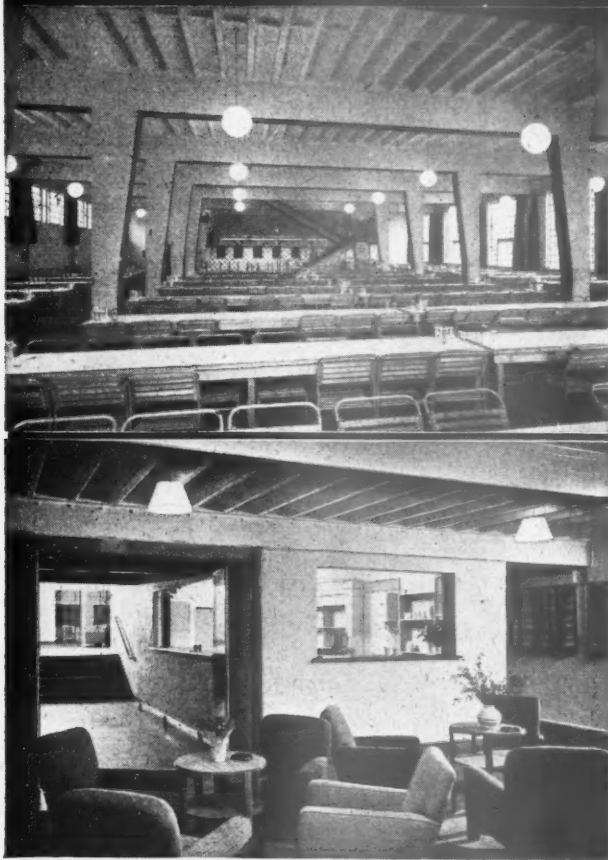


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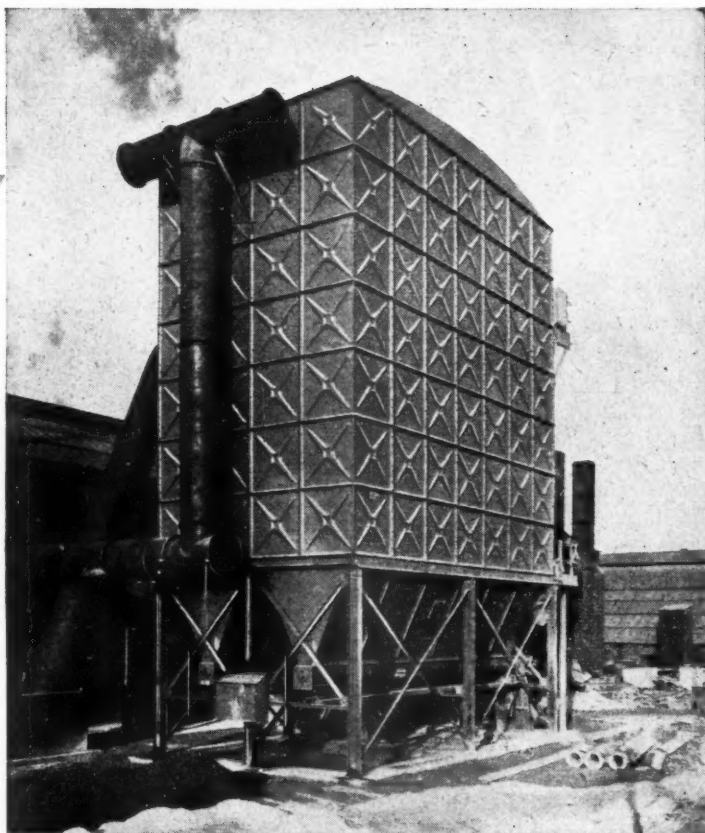
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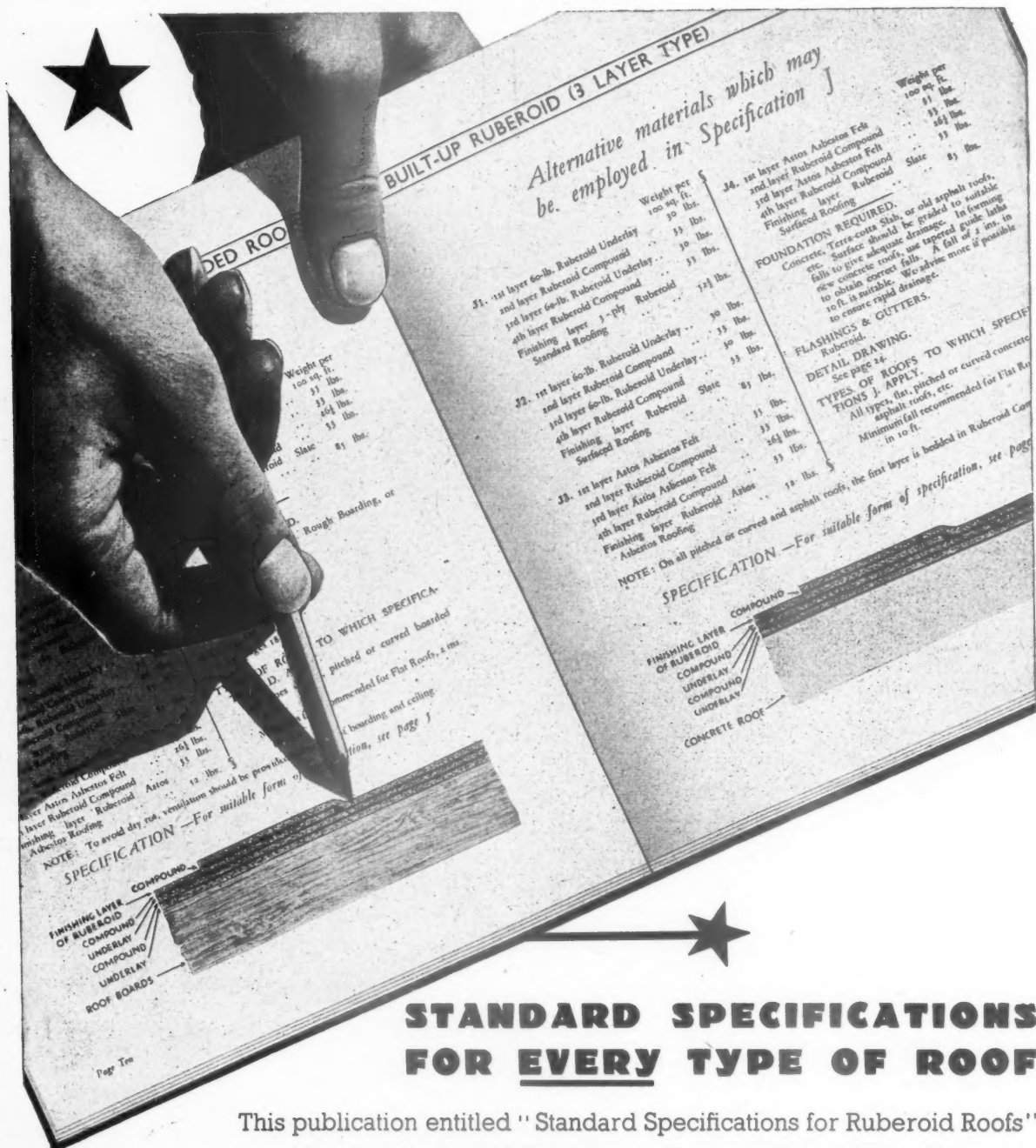
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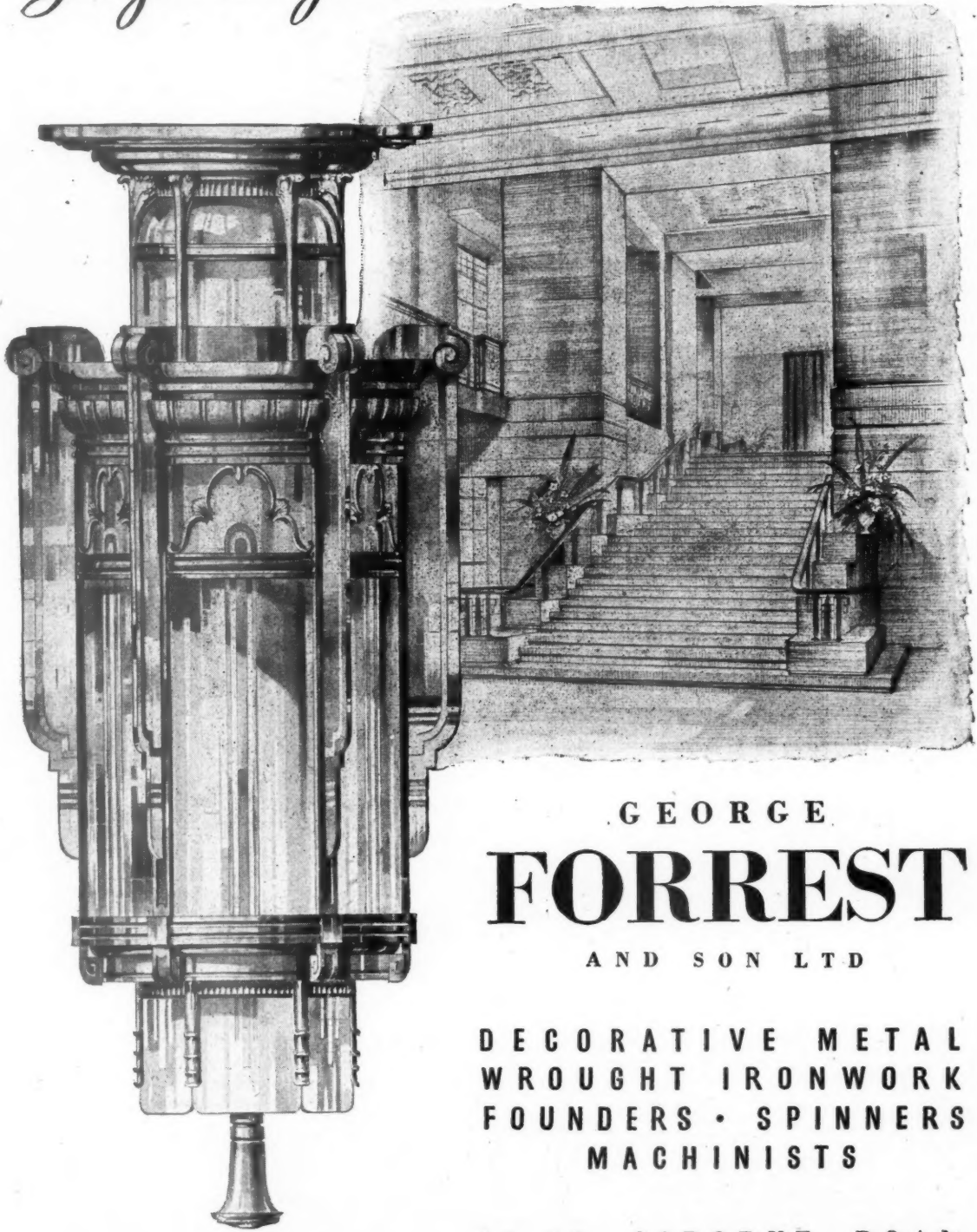
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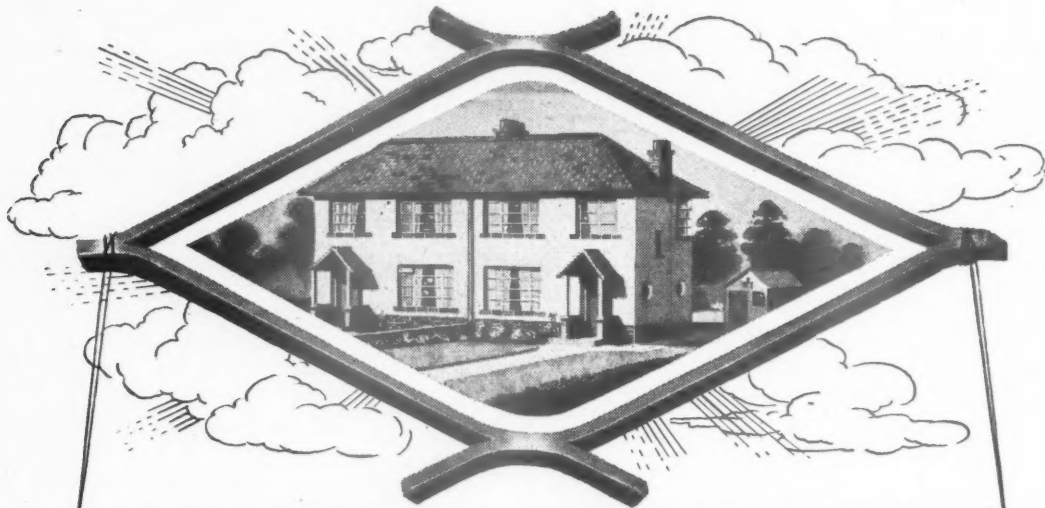
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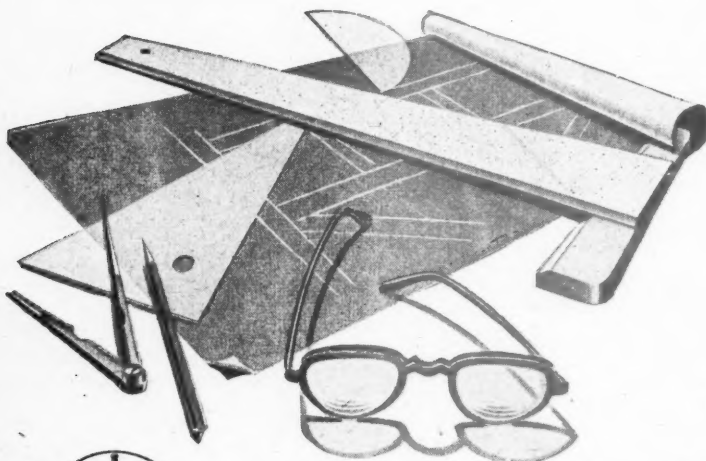
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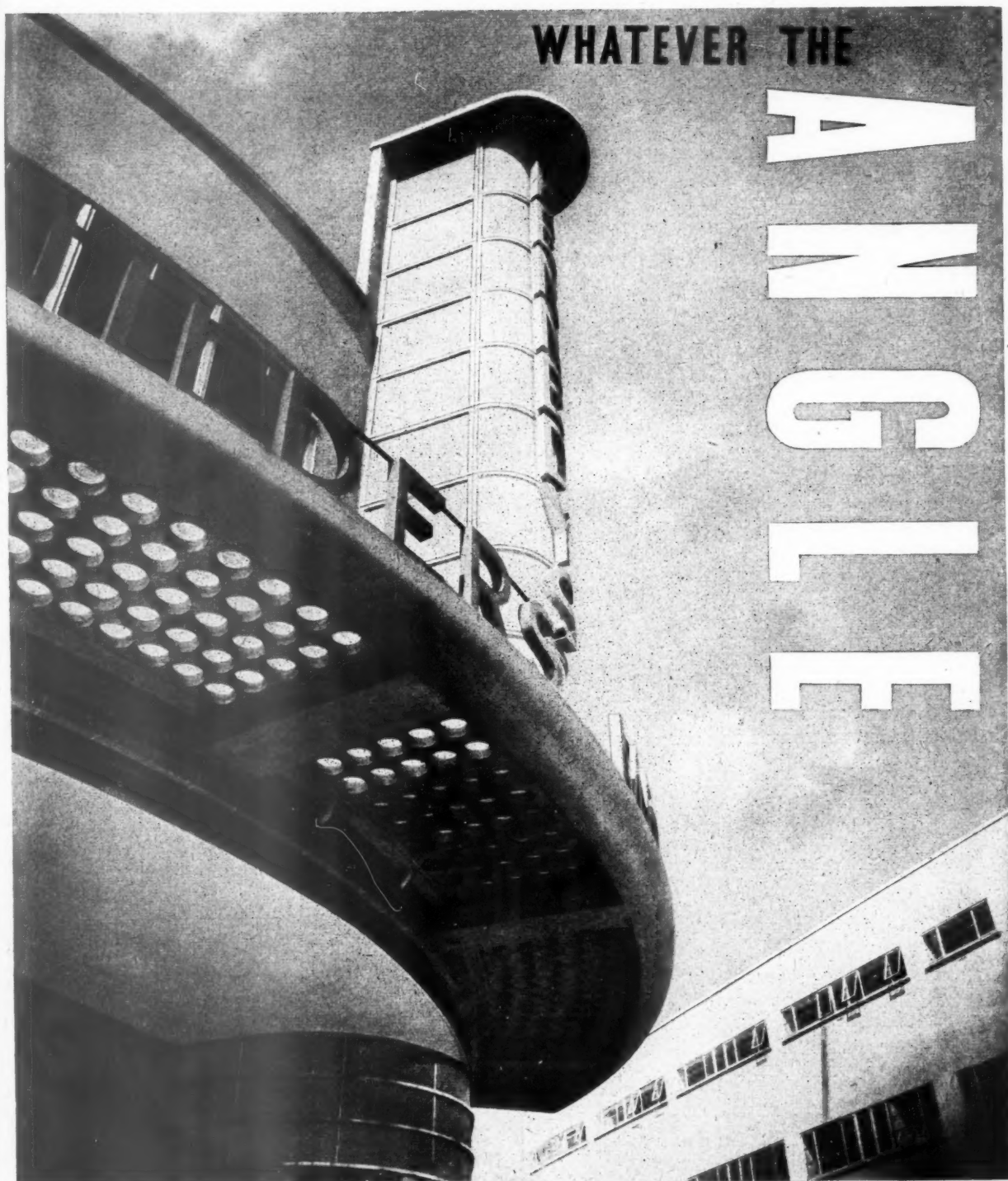
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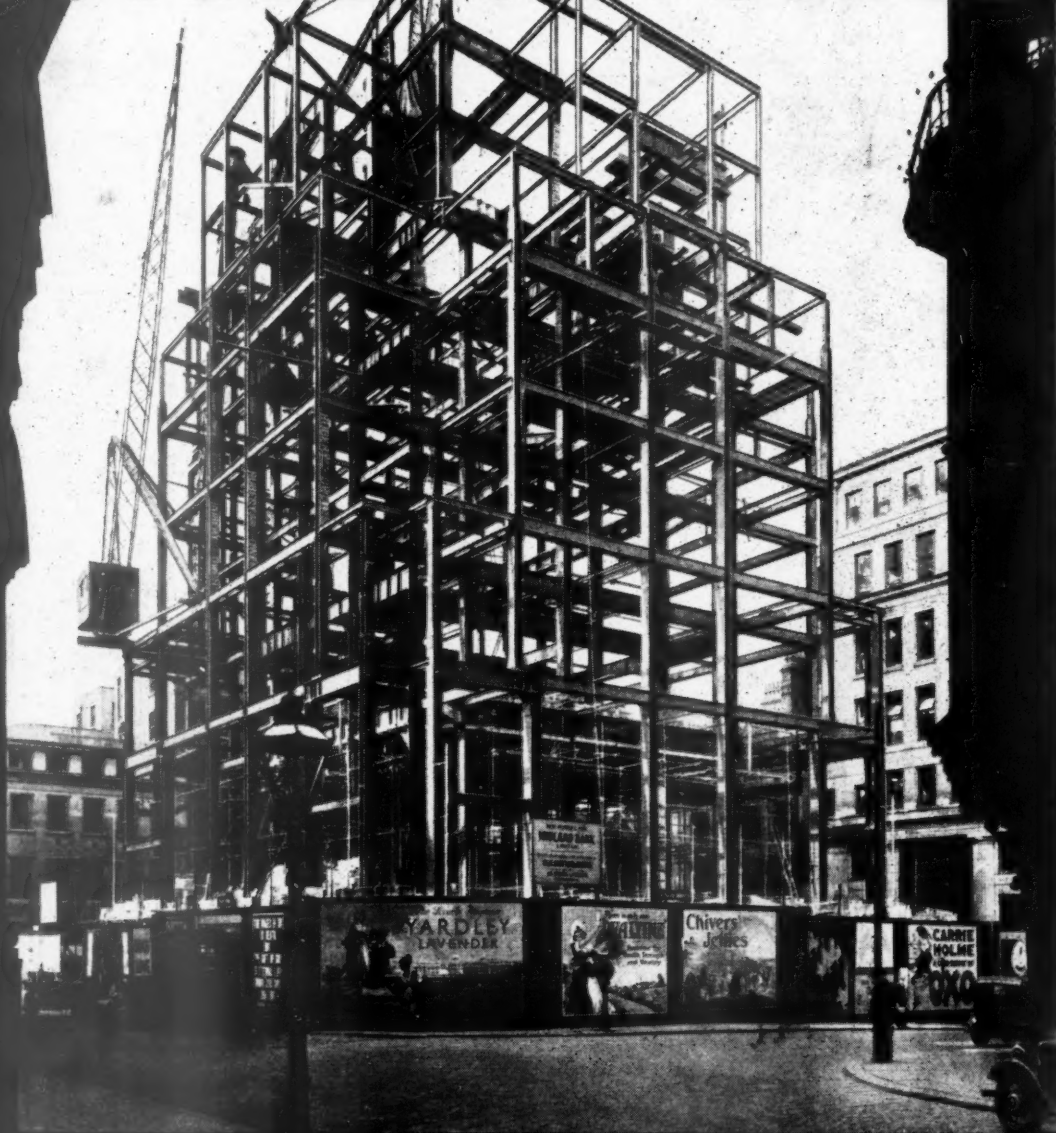
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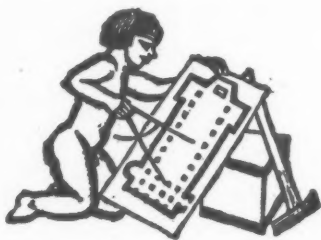
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In common with every other periodical this JOURNAL is rationed to a small part of its peace-time needs of paper. Thus a balance has to be struck between circulation and number of pages. We regret that unless a reader is a subscriber we cannot guarantee that he will get a copy of the JOURNAL. Newsagents now cannot supply the JOURNAL except to a "firm order."

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DIARY FOR MAY JUNE AND JULY

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.

BELPER, Derby. *Homes to Live In*. Exhibition. At the Small Public Hall, King Street. (Sponsor, BIAE.) MAY 23-30

BIRMINGHAM. *The English Town: Its Continuity and Development*. At the George Dixon Grammar School, Edgbaston, Birmingham. (Sponsor, TCPA.) MAY 17-31
Good Neighbours. Exhibition. (Sponsor, HC.) MAY 23-30

BRIDPORT. *Twenty Women at Home*. Exhibition. At the Estate Office, Wotton Fitzpaine. (Sponsor, HC.) MAY 17-20

BRISTOL. *Country Life and Country Needs*. Exhibition. At the Museum and Art Gallery. Guide lecturer from May 17-19, Miss McLeish. (Sponsor, BIAE.) MAY 17-26

CHISLEHURST. *Your Inheritance*. Exhibition. At the County Girls' School. (Sponsor, HC.) MAY 17-21

LINCOLN. R. L. Stirling, Planning Officer, Lincoln and District Joint Planning Committee. *The Influence of Housing Needs on the Planning Scheme*. D. Whiteley, Water Engineer, Lincoln. *The Water Undertaking and its Contribution to the Nation's Health*. At the Usher Art Gallery, Lindum Road, Lincoln. Chairman: J. E. Swindlehurst. In the afternoon a visit will be paid to temporary bungalows, Outer Circular Drive, and the Lincoln Gas Works. (Sponsor, Royal Sanitary Institute.) 10.15 a.m. JUNE 9

LIVERPOOL. *Present Day Architectural Works*. Exhibition arranged by the Liverpool Architectural Society. At the Bluecoat Chambers. The object of the exhibition is to show the public what the architect does for his money. Exhibits include preliminary perspectives and models, sketch designs and photographs of the completed work of a number of local buildings. All the exhibitors are members of the Liverpool Architectural Society. Among the many buildings shown are flats at Wirral and Liverpool; Mersey Tunnel Ventilation Building; Liverpool Cathedral; University Library and Public Library, Liverpool; and the Civic Memorial, Southport. (Sponsor, Liverpool Architectural Society.) MAY 17-19

LONDON. *Royal Academy of Arts*. One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Summer Exhibition. MAY 17 onwards

Living in Cities. Exhibition. At the Municipal Offices, Lambeth. (Sponsor, BIAE.) MAY 17

T. Alwyn Lloyd. *Preservation of Coastal Amenities in Wales*. At Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W.1. (Sponsor, TPI.) 6 p.m. MAY 17

Alfred C. Bossom, M.P. *American Architecture*. At the International Arts Centre, 3, Orme Square, Bayswater, W.2. Non-members 2s. 6d. (Sponsor, International Arts Centre.) 8 p.m. MAY 18

Aluminium from War to Peace. Exhibition at Selfridge's. All sections of the aluminium industry have combined to stage an exhibition that will tell, for the first time, the story of aluminium and its varied applications in the nation's post-war reconstruction plan. Aluminium in housing is featured in the exhibition. There will be planned kitchens and other rooms and a bathroom in all of which aluminium is used to the best advantage. The public will get a pre-view of furniture, domestic appliances and utensils of all kinds. Examples of anodised aluminium ranging from electric fittings to complete kitchens in anodised aluminium are being shown. (Sponsor, Aluminium Development Association.) MAY 30-JUNE 30

Donald Barber. *Shopping Centres and Town Planning*. At 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. (Sponsor, TCPA.) 1.15 p.m. MAY 31

Christian Barman. *Design in Modern Transport*. At the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides. Chairman, T. E. Thomas, General Manager, London Passenger Transport Board. (Sponsor, RSA.) 1.45 p.m. JUNE 6

MANCHESTER. *Worthwhile British Products*. An exhibition of furnishing fabrics, glass, pottery and printing showing our pre-war attainment and chosen from the Manchester City Art Gallery Collection. At the Municipal School of Art, All Saints, Manchester, 15. Open during school hours. Closing 8 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday and 12 noon on Wednesday and Saturday. MAY 17-JUNE 23

SWANSEA. J. B. Bennett, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. *Reconstruction and Housing Proposals of Swansea*. At the Guildhall, Swansea. Chairman: Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. In the afternoon a visit will be paid to the blitzed area and to the Drainage Outlet at Mumbles Head. (Sponsor, Royal Sanitary Institute.) 11 a.m. MAY 26

WELLINGTON, Shropshire. *Your Inheritance: Living in the Country*. Exhibitions. At Wrekin College. (Sponsor, HC.) MAY 26

WORCESTER. *Country Life and Country Needs*. Exhibition. At the Women's Institutes. (Sponsor, BIAE.) MAY 17-26

NEWS

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No. 2625. VOL. 101

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

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

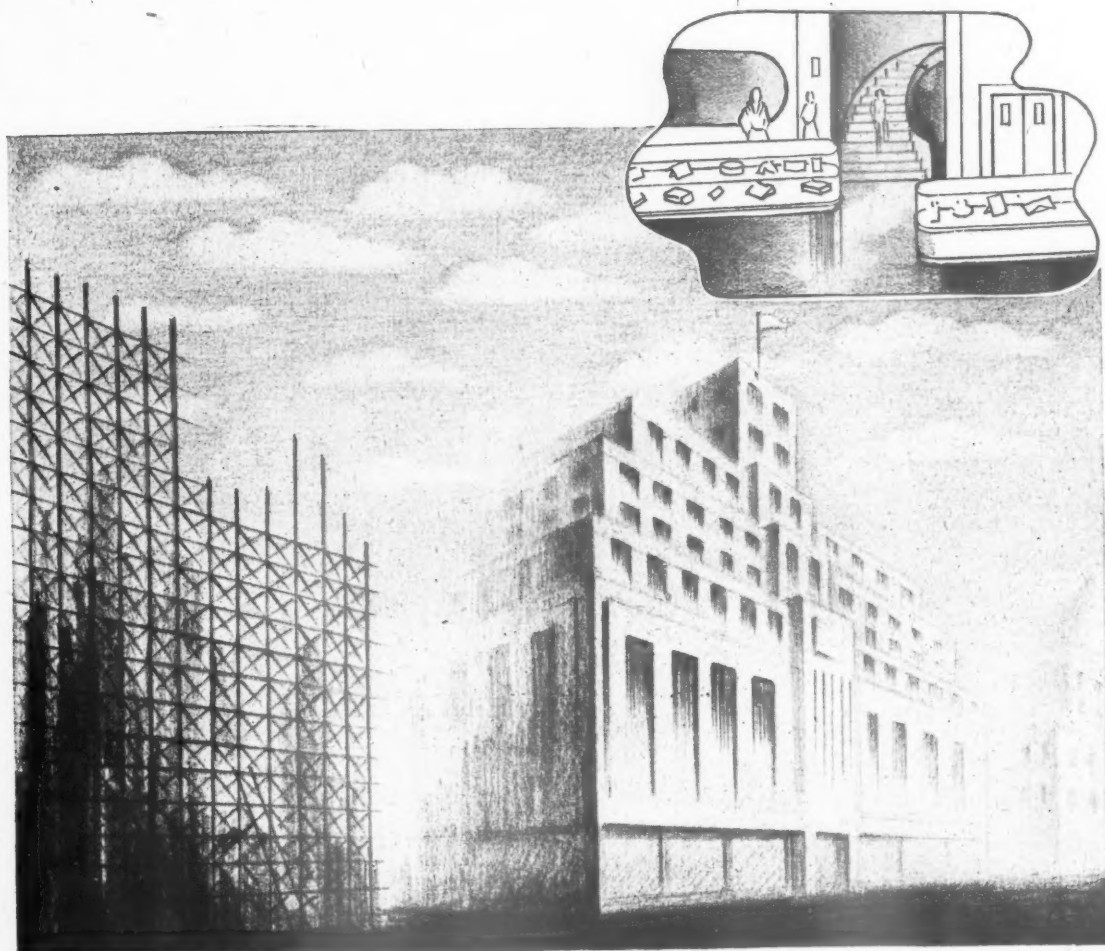
★★ means important news, for reasons which may or may not be obvious.

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

★★

The Minister of Works has appointed an Advisory Committee on SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INTO BUILDING.

The Scientific Advisory Committee is to advise on and to suggest lines of scientific research; to suggest where this research could best be carried out and to keep it under review; and to advise on the practical possibilities and further development of the results of current research. The committee is:—Prof. J. D. Bernal (Physics), Birkbeck College, London University (chairman); Dr. E. F. Armstrong, member of Building Research Board; Prof. J. F. Baker (Mechanical Sciences), Cambridge University; Prof. P. M. S. Blackett (Physics), Manchester University; Prof. W. E. Curtis (Physics), Durham University; Dr. C. C. Douglas, Oxford University, chairman, Joint Committee on Heating and Ventilation (Building Research Board and Industrial Health Research Board); Prof. C. D. Ellis (Physics), King's College, London; I. M. Heilbron, Professor of Organic Chemistry, Imp. College, London University, Scientific Adviser, Ministry of Production; Prof. J. M. Mackintosh (Public Health), London University; Mrs. J. V. Robinson, lecturer in Economics, Cambridge University; Sir Ernest D. Simon, chairman, Advisory Council, Ministry of Fuel and Power; F. E. Smith, chief superintendent, Armament Design Department; Prof. W. N. Thomas (Engineering), University of Wales; Prof. S. Zuckerman (Oxford and Birmingham). I. G. Evans, Director of Building Research; Lord Amulree, Medical Officer, Ministry of Health; and Dr. R. S. F. Schilling, secretary, Industrial Health Research Board, Medical Research Council, are assessors. Sir Reginald Stradling is executive officer.



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From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

FURNISHED LODGING. [*From The Furnished Room, by O. Henry*]. The furnished room received its latest guest with a first glow of pseudo-hospitality, a hectic, haggard, perfunctory welcome like the specious smile of a demi-rep. The sophisticated comfort came in reflected gleams from the decayed furniture, the ragged brocade upholstery of a couch and two chairs, a foot-wide cheap pier glass between the two windows; from one or two gilt picture frames, and a brass bedstead in a corner. . . . A polychromatic rug like some brilliant-flowered rectangular tropical islet surrounded by a billowy sea of soiled matting. Upon the gay-papered wall were those pictures that pursue the homeless one from house to house The Huguenot Lovers, The First Quarrel, The Wedding Breakfast, Psyche at the Fountain. The mantel's chastely severe outline was ingloriously veiled behind some pert drapery drawn rakishly askew like the sashes of the Amazonian ballet. . . . It seemed that the succession of dwellers in the furnished room had turned in fury—perhaps tempted beyond forbearance by its garish coldness—and wreaked upon it their passions. The furniture was chipped and bruised; the couch, distorted by bursting springs, seemed a horrible monster that had been slain during the stress of some grotesque convulsion. Some more potent upheaval had cloven a great slice from the marble mantel. Each plank in the floor owned its particular cant and shriek as from a separate and individual agony. It seemed incredible that all this malice and injury had been wrought upon the room by those who had called it for a time their home; and yet it may have been the cheated home instinct surviving blindly, the resentful rage at false household gods that had kindled their wrath. A hut that is our own we can sweep and adorn and cherish.

★ War Memorials Advisory Council: do not litter the countryside with UGLY LITTLE WAR MEMORIALS.

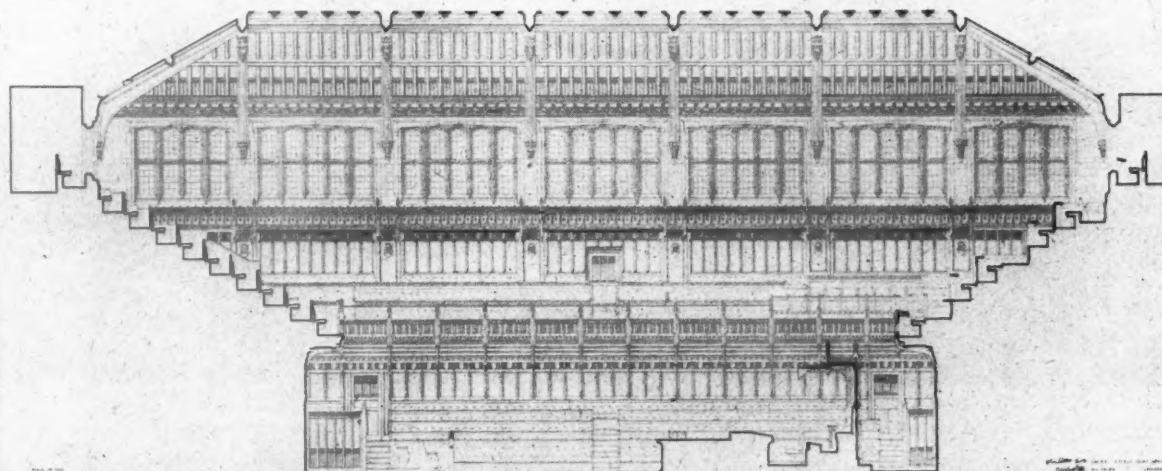
Following a debate in the House of Lords in February, on the report of the War Memorials Advisory Council, the council has revised its appeal to local authorities responsible for the erection of memorials. These authorities are asked not to litter the countryside with ugly little memorials which have neither beauty nor performance. The council, which aims to advise urban and rural councils on the form of memorials they should adopt, states that a worthy record of the names of the fallen should be kept in a readily accessible place. A permanent Book of Remembrance on vellum is recommended as a good and more lasting alternative to sculptured inscriptions. As most communities will subscribe more than will be required to meet this primary object of keeping a record of names, the council advise that further memorials should have a dominant theme of remembrance and gratitude. They suggest the laying out of

Gardens of Memory, the creation of parks and open spaces, the building of community centres, the planting of memorial trees, the dedication of hilltops or viewpoints, provision of playing fields and children's playgrounds, and preservation of places of historic or architectural interest.

Hospitals should provide feeding facilities and SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION FOR PATIENTS' VISITORS.

This is one of the recommendations in a memorandum issued by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales on *Improved Construction in Hospital Building and Planning*. Other recommendations are: Bed-sitting rooms for the trained nursing staff; single bedrooms containing a basin with running hot and cold water, with light and switch over the beds; flats for senior administrative nursing staff and at least one bathroom to every five bedrooms; a washing and ironing room with adequate drying and airing arrangements; a recreation room for dancing, physical training, games, with a

stage if space permits, and provision for the service of refreshments. The council considers that nurses should have a quiet room and general library and a visitors' room where they can entertain their friends. A guests' cloakroom and telephone facilities, including provision for receiving and delivering personal messages while away from the home, are also suggested. For the hospital itself, the council recommends a patients' sitting room, with fire, and the provision for patients' visitors of central sleeping accommodation and feeding facilities. There should be bathrooms for patients and at least two baths to 25 patients. To save time and labour the council urges: Consideration of the position of the annexes so that nurses should not have to cover more distance than necessary. Construction of curves instead of ledges and angles to help in removing dust and prevent cross infection; Design of wall surfaces to avoid the accumulation of dust and to permit easy dusting and cleaning; Easy transport of food and patients on stretchers by connecting corridors, lifts and staircases. In discussing the construction of the hospital, the report gives a warning against the use of soft wood which, being absorbent, is dangerous as a source of infection.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION LOOKING WEST

At this year's Royal Academy Exhibition. House of Commons Rebuilding; longitudinal section looking west by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A. (A. Gilbert Scott, M.C., Joint Architect). For other RA exhibits see pages 373 to 375.



P a x

Perhaps the most concentrated and horrific bombing of the war occurred at Monte Cassino, where this photograph was taken. Its symbolism at this moment hardly needs emphasising. Amidst the rubble, part

of this fine old monastery, the Alcazar of the Southern Italian front, yet remains unscathed and proclaims its message to the future: "*Benedicti Erunt Qui Aedificaverint Te — Pax — Pax — Pax.*"

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***The Thistle Foundation
 invites COMPETITION
 DESIGNS FOR THE
 HOUSING OF DISABLED
 EX-SERVICE SCOTTISH
 OFFICERS AND MEN.***

The Thistle Foundation invites architects to submit competition designs for an establishment for the Housing and Treatment of Severely Disabled Ex-Service Scottish officers and men (including Merchant Navy-men) living with their families, proposed to be erected on a site in Niddrie Mains Road, Edinburgh. Assessor: Mr. A. Graham Henderson, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: Design placed 1st, £500; design placed 2nd, £250; design placed 3rd, £150. Closing date August 31. The site selected extends to about 18 acres, and the promoters are advised that this should give ample ground for a scheme of 130-140 houses, together with clinic, administrative offices, etc. The general layout of the scheme should be on garden court lines so far as the special requirements permit, but uniformity should be avoided. A playground, or playgrounds, for small children, with covered shelter, should be provided. In connection with the gardens layout, it is suggested that a flag-staff might be a prominent feature, and that consideration might be given to the use of shallow pools or other water features. On the question of general architectural design the promoters, while anxious to give the widest possible scope to competitors, think it right to indicate that they favour a Traditional treatment rather than a so-called Modern one. The promoters have decided that, generally, the most suitable type of house is a cottage of four apartments (living room and three bedrooms), with kitchen and bathroom, but consider that there should be a few three-apartment and five-apartment houses (say, 10 to 15 three-apartment and 10 to 15 five-apartment). Some of the five-apartment houses might conveniently be grouped together. The promoters do not exclude consideration of a limited number of houses (maximum of twelve) being flats on upper floor. It is essential that, in the case of at least 70 per cent. of the houses, the living room, bathroom, kitchen, and at least one bedroom be on the ground floor in each house, and that all houses are connected to the clinic and treatment rooms by covered corridor or cloister. The principal entrances to the houses may be from such corridors or cloisters or otherwise. The detailed plan of ground floor of at least 70 per cent. of the houses must allow for easy passage of stretcher or wheel-chair in entrance lobby, living room, bedroom and bathroom, with wide doors (3 ft. 6 in.). Full particulars of the competition can be obtained from Messrs. Graham, Smart & Annan, C.A., honorary secretaries, The Thistle Foundation, 22, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2.

***Modern London Buildings have
 been visited by students of
 the POLISH SCHOOL
 OF ARCHITECTURE.***

Twenty-five British Council students from the Polish School of Architecture, Liverpool, have visited London under the auspices of the British Council to see some modern buildings. They were shown the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, Saville Theatre, Kensal House, Ladbroke Grove, Highpoint Flats, and the RIBA French Exhibition. During their visit, Mr. Edwin Williams of the London County Council, lectured to them on proposed plans for the County of London.

NO CADMEAN VICTORY

IT began with a thunderstorm and it ended with a thunderstorm—as though the gods themselves had deigned to watch the spectacle of mortals and their machines engaged in the most concentrated war in history. With however much detachment they may have observed the *mélée*, they were perhaps moved at times to pity at these years of suffering—moved also perhaps to admiration at the display of so firm a steadfastness among the strained and sweating gladiators.

Certainly the Allies have nothing to be ashamed of as artists in warfare. The war in Europe has been well and truly won—at least in the military sphere. From a state of dangerous unpreparedness, with a few obsolete aircraft, a heavily axed fleet, and a small battery of guns including one combed from a museum, we had within three years built up fully equipped and powerful forces under competent leadership. Three years with our backs to the wall and then the move forward, slow at first and then steadily accelerating: Africa, Sicily, Italy, D Day and Mulberry Harbour (that superb effort of improvised building which the too rigid Teutonic mind never imagined as a possible eventuality); then the rush across France, the hold up in Holland, the crossing of the Rhine, and the final quick débâcle; on the other front the great Russian ebb and flow, a different and a cunningly calculated warfare.

At last VE Day and victory in the East an almost arithmetical certainty. No dramatic salvos of a thousand guns, no pyrotechnics, not even a last All Clear on the sirens, but more significant, a vast sigh of relief that came with the release from nearly six years of tension.

These few days of relaxation before the great job of readjustment and reconstruction begins in earnest is a suitable time for taking our bearings and for considering the situation with the calm detachment of our Olympian spectators. The surface issues are obvious. Those who carried the psychopathic cult of horror to its climax at Buchenwald have been decisively defeated in the field, a whole world has to be reorganized, cleared of *débris* and rebuilt. VE Day was D Day for builders, architects, engineers and planners. The question remains: Reconstruct for what? The deeper issues are less obvious but of fundamental importance. They are issues which architects in particular will ignore at their peril both as ordinary people and as important creators of a new environment. If peace is to be other than a mere breathing time for the contrivance and furnishing of military plans for future war, it is essential that all men should see life whole—in particular the technician upon whom modern civilization so largely depends. He must become more than a circumscribed specialist if he is not to be exploited for purposes beyond his control. He must himself take initiative outside the immediate scope of his job in helping to build the social

basis of a new society which the great potential of goodwill existing the whole world over, together with modern power production, could so easily create.

Hitlerism was not formed by the German people alone. We are all to some extent responsible, and no amount of revenge upon, or demands for compensation from, the conquered, no amount of San Francisco platitudes, will remove the rotting core penetrating the twentieth century world, which was the true breeding ground of the Hitlerian maggot. It is up to the architect as much as anyone else, if he wishes to be free at last from both economic insecurity and creative frustration, to see that we do not make the mistake once again of attempting to build on cultural quicksand. If we do, ours will be but a Cadmean victory.



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OTHER PEOPLE'S INDUSTRY

In 1938 the coal mines produced 65 per cent. of Britain's mineral output by weight and 88 per cent. by value. This was all I knew about coal when I bought the new report* on coal-mining—except the half-knowledge we all have that modern Britain was begotten and raised by coal—and that output per man in both coal and building industries compared unfavourably with the USA.

The report, which is excellently written, makes it quite clear why we

have been hearing a lot about coal and will hear much more, and has also important implications for physical planning and architecture. The past and present position of the mines can be summarized in three sets of figures. First, output per man per shift of, saleable coal (figures in tons):—

	1913	1938
France	0.69	0.82
Germany (Ruhr)	0.93	1.52
Holland	0.80	1.61
Czechoslovakia	0.95	1.42†
USA (bituminous)	3.22	4.37
Britain	1.01	1.14

† 1937.

Second, Britain's relative efficiency in underground transport can be called hair-raising. Coal handled per haulage worker per shift is 5 tons, compared with 20-25 in Holland and over 50 in the USA. Third, coal mines as a whole never touched big money between 1924 and 1939; profits wobbled about from a minimum of a loss of 11d. per ton to a maximum of 1s. 7d. on proceeds per ton, which ran from 13s. 5d. to 19s. 9d.

Comparison with American results is unfair, but comparison with Continental results is perfectly fair, and the authors of this report—a group of the manager/mining-engineers who actually run our mines—explain the reasons for the differences point by point. Their recommendations include

(1) merging of collieries so that working over considerable areas comes under single, unified commands; (2) careful programming of future work; (3) most drastic and costly technical reorganization, including provision for much higher standards of technical education at all levels; (4) much higher standards of design and layout of all surface buildings. Architects to be employed.

*

The implications of the report and the parallels which suggest themselves between coal mining and the building industry should be thought about by town planners and architects. In fact, they should read the report, if only because every Briton should know about coal.

MUD HUTS FOR NAZIS

Reichskommissar für die Festigung deutschen Volkstums—the title takes some beating. It is untranslatable, needless to say. Somehow you can't be so obscure and pompous in English. What is it? The State Commissioner for the Strengthening of German Nationality? Or is it Nationalism? Or National Character? Whatever it may be, only a weird concatenation of circumstances can have put him into the position of having to write a pamphlet on the building of emergency huts.

*

Yet there he is, signing as the author of a *Primer of Emergency Housing in Loam*, which Harry Abbott, an ARIBA parachutist, found in a German factory office a week or two ago, and has sent me as a result of my note on *Build Your Own*. It is the Nazi contribution to the problem discussed in this column on April 5 in its neat solution by the Stockholm City Council: How can the shortage of building labour be made up by the owner's own efforts? In Germany, of course, shortage of labour was only the one bugbear, shortage of any reasonable materials seems to have been the other.

*

The pamphlet is decently printed in some Gill-looking type, and illustrated by sketches of that somewhat stale mixture of blood-and-soil senti-

* *Coal Mining*. Ministry of Fuel & Power. Report of the Technical Advisory Committee. Cmd. 6610, 1945. HMSO. Price 1s.

mentality and heartiness which characterized Nazi literature of this kind. For my own part, even the prettiest folk-dancing would not convince me that my loam would be well enough stamped, or filled, or crushed, or whatever you do with loam, to make it a satisfactory building material.

*

What apparently you were meant to do, was to get local clay, the Burgo-master's permission, a Government grant of £150 (1,700 Mark), and then put up a hut with your friends' help, plenty of daub and very little wattle. Three methods are discussed in detail. One uses the old Babylonian technique of air-dried brick (for shame, Herr Kommissar, where was your vigilance? The people of Babylon were non-aryan), the second has timber frames

to stamp the loam into, the third has not even that.

*

How these mud huts would be to live in, Odin only knows. The Kommissar keeps silent about vermin, though he mentions the danger of heavy rains. Somehow he does not seem to trust the mud-home comforts, or else he would not have slipped in one, sentence, which now sounds a little *demodé*. "Whether farmer or townsman, whether employer or local council officer, you must all build as far as the shortage of materials permits, and place the emergency huts at the disposal of evacuated and bombed-out families. This will indeed prove of advantage to yourselves. The farmer may later on house his labourers from the Eastern countries in these emergency huts, the employer his foreign workers . . ."

ASTRAGAL



LETTERS

Alan Whitehead, N.R.D.

Telephone Boxes

SIR,—Don Quixote tilted at windmills, perhaps tilting at telephone boxes may be a similar ill-starred game, but when Mr. John Gloag in his otherwise excellent book on industrial design, *The Missing Technician*, holds up these peculiar edifices as examples of design in cast iron, may I for one, brave the wrath of the architectural gods, and ask "Why?"

How many times has one entered these draughty tombs, designed I am sorry to say, by a respected Past-President of the RIBA, after finally solving the puzzle of how to find the door. Having shut the door, a problem in itself, one is faced by a grubby mirror, two dangling, thumbled, torn directories, a shelf the size of a writing-pad and the usual dusty telephone.

To open one of the germ-ridden volumes on the tiny platform provided, especially if one has parcels, involves some very nifty hand-work. This is not the fault of the telephone box, admittedly, but why are external and internal structure so completely divorced? Because, I would suggest they were never treated as one problem; a pseudo-traditional box houses a telephone engineer's bag of tricks. Anyone who has been in a modern Swiss telephone box will know what I mean; its clean, pleasing exterior is neat and efficient; the door is easily found and the interior does not remind one of a church crypt, as does the GPO variety. Slightly smaller, but much more sensibly laid out, the feature which immediately appeals is the storage of the directories. Hanging by their spines, from two metal holders, which are pierced by a rod running at right angles, either book is easily turned up and opened, where it stays put, until closed, when it returns to its original position. How different from the clumsy, loose volumes of our boxes, causes of frayed tempers and an invitation to pilfer.

Even allowing for the smaller size of the average Swiss directory, it should be perfectly easy to accommodate this simple device in a box designed to take it, without unduly affecting standard measurements. The tele-

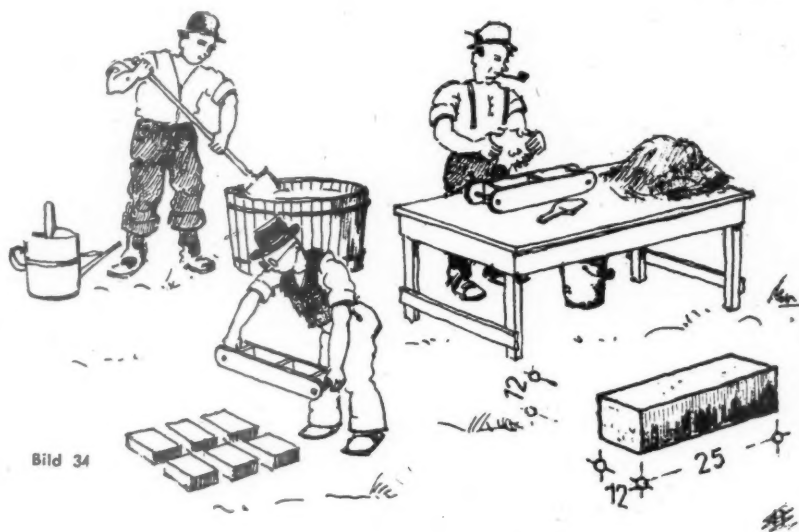
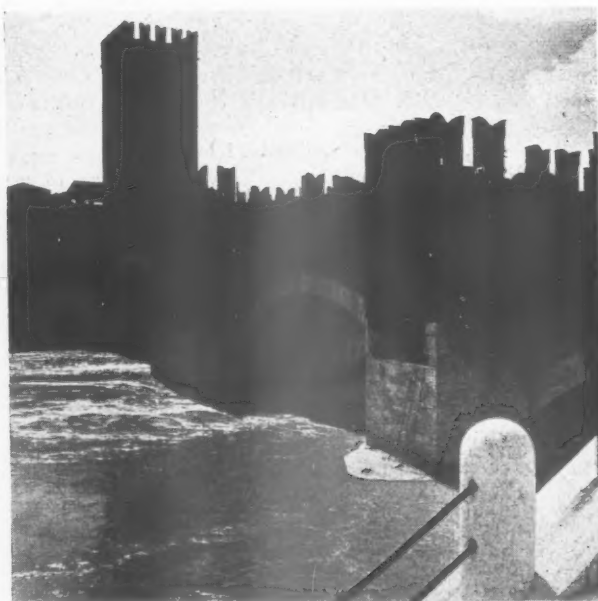


Bild 37: Durchtreten des Patzenlehms



Illustrations from a German primer on building emergency houses in loam, sent to Astragal by an ARIBA parachutist. Top, making bricks on the farm. Below, stamping loam by folk-dancing.

VERONA'S BRIDGES AND EMBANKMENT



These views of liberated Verona show features along the River Adige as they were before the retreating Germans destroyed all bridges across the fast-flowing stream. The Verona Embankments were completed a few years before the war and were planned to control a river that used to flood large parts of the City at frequent intervals. Top left, the slope of the stone embankment with its wide bands of turf and steps leading down to a path running just above water level. The new embankment ends at the old Roman bridge which can be seen on the edge of the picture. Top right, the Vecchio Bridge, with its forked battlements, built by the della Scala family in the fourteenth century, also destroyed. Left, the Garibaldi Bridge, one of the two new bridges included in Verona's embankment scheme.

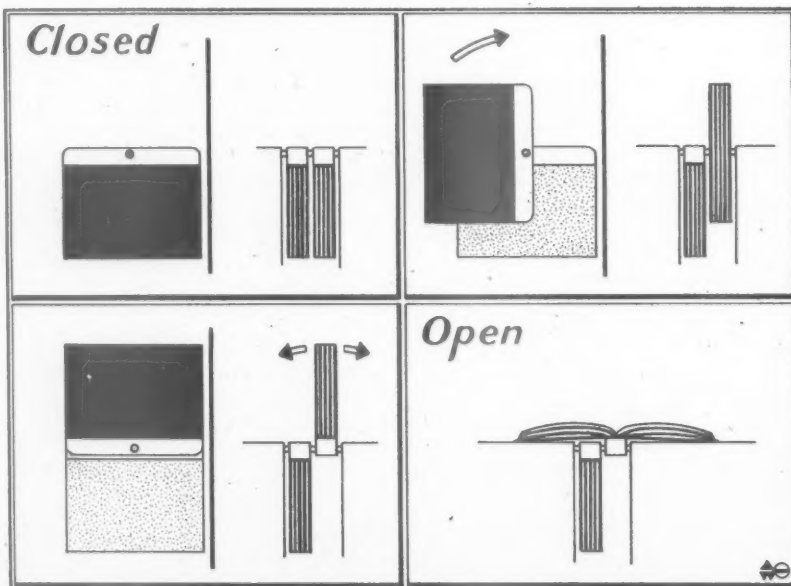
phone and coin box should be lowered, so that short people have a reasonable chance of using it in comfort; a proper shelf for shopping provided so that one has both hands free. While we are on the subject, may we have all the notices on one side, and the number of the call box, which is often asked for in trunk calls, stated boldly and in a decent type, so that one can instantly reply, without a hurried search for the ghost figures as at present.

In case anyone murmurs there's a war on, I would say these difficulties were ever present in peace time. A modern call box, where one could telephone in comfort, designed as a unit, would add much to the efficiency of the telephone service and to public health, quite apart from improving our street furniture.

Rochester

ALAN WHITEHEAD

Method used in modern Swiss call boxes to store directories, providing ease of access and handling, together with freedom from depreciation and theft. See letter from Alan Whitehead.



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PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT

"Housing ranks as one of the largest and most pressing problems of the West Indies." This statement appeared in the Report for 1940-42 by the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, and the object of a recently published memorandum "Housing in the West Indies,"* from which extracts of the chapter on General Policy are given below, is to make suggestions in regard to the way in which an extensive housing programme can be carried out. It is designed to set out for purposes of discussion and of guidance the action needed in order to prepare housing schemes, with particular reference to the provision of improved living conditions for persons in the lowest income groups. The extent of the housing problem cannot yet be determined accurately, but probably at least half of the population of the British West Indian Colonies is living in conditions which call for improvement. The photograph above of Moriah village, Tobago, is typical of these conditions (see p. 371 for house plans).

Planning in the WEST INDIES

The first step towards a comprehensive housing programme is the enactment of housing and planning legislation on the lines now commonly accepted by local authorities in Great Britain. This legislation would set up a central authority to control the preparation and execution of housing schemes and would define the powers and duties of that authority. The execution of urgent housing schemes should not, however, be delayed pending the enactment of such comprehensive legislation. Existing legislation relating to housing, such as building and public health regulations, should be immediately reviewed as it may well be necessary to carry out piecemeal revisions as an interim measure. In connection with such revision, an attempt should be made to anticipate legislation for long-term planning under a Central Housing and Planning Authority, so that the administration of those laws affecting planning and housing programmes can be transferred to that authority without difficulty. In addition, urgent legislation is needed to provide for the compulsory acquisition of land at reasonable prices for housing schemes. These various legislative changes have been considered under the following headings:—

(a) land acquisition.

(b) housing and planning.

(c) revision of building and health regulations.

(d) overcrowding and density standards.

The Royal Commission urged that the West Indian Governments should have easily-applied powers for the compulsory acquisition of land for housing. Most, if not all, West Indian Governments already have land acquisition legislation on their statute books, but it has been suggested by the Comptroller for Development and Welfare that this legislation should be reviewed in the light of the following three points:

(a) the need for an adequate definition of the purposes for which land can be compulsorily acquired in order to ensure that it can be so acquired for housing schemes,

(b) the need for provision whereby work on vacant land can commence without awaiting the outcome of any legal proceedings which may arise in connection with the payment of compensation.

(c) the need for provision whereby land can be acquired at a reasonable price.

The acquisition of land at a reasonable price presents a difficult problem which must be tackled firmly if rapid progress is to be made with housing schemes. Land speculation has recently become common in some Colonies, and is

* West Indies Development and Welfare Bulletin No 13. The Advocate Co., Bridgetown, Barbados. 30 cents.



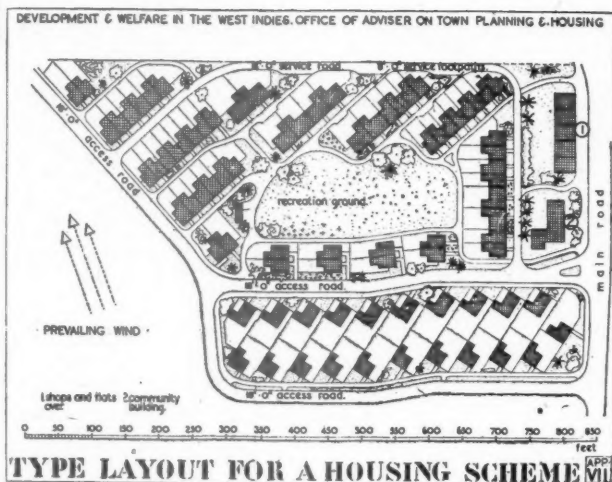
likely to increase as Colonial Governments announce their intention to purchase land for housing and other public purposes. This speculation is due in part to the willingness of working men, if they have money available, to pay extravagant prices for small plots of land. Such men have often saved sums of money in connection with war employment and are willing, and eager, to spend their savings in order to acquire a house lot, regardless of the price of the land. These purchases are often made in spite of the fact that, having spent all their savings on land purchase, they will be unable to provide houses for themselves on their new plots. This situation is likely to have a serious effect not only on the economic position of the people themselves and of the Colonies concerned, but also on housing programmes, as land acquisition legislation normally provides that the Courts shall take into account the current market value of the land when settling the amount of compensation payable. In Colonies where this speculation is in existence, evidence can readily be produced by landowners to show that the market value of the land is the inflated price which they are receiving from workmen and others who are eager to own house lots. The funds available from local sources and under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act are not inexhaustible, and it will be a matter of difficulty to find sufficient funds to finance the immense housing programme which is so urgently needed. It is, therefore, impossible for Governments to consider the purchase of land for housing schemes at other than reasonable prices. The West Indian Governments have accordingly been invited to consider the desirability of introducing legislation to provide that a "ceiling" value of land should be

fixed. Such legislation may seem drastic, but the introduction of adequate control is essential in Colonies where land speculation exists or is likely to develop, if funds urgently needed for housing schemes are not to be expended on the purchase of land at exorbitant prices.

Legislation based on the United Kingdom Housing Act, 1936, has already been enacted in Jamaica and in Trinidad. In Trinidad, legislation has also been enacted to deal with the allied subject of town and country planning. Planning legislation is understood to be under consideration in Jamaica and in Barbados. Housing and planning are closely interlocked and it is desirable that legislative and other action in regard to both these matters should be taken simultaneously. A Housing and Planning Authority is a co-ordinating body to bring together all technical resources available with the object of ensuring progressive development to the greatest advantage of the Colony. For this reason the Comptroller has suggested to those of the West Indian Governments which have not already passed the necessary laws that legislation to deal with housing and town planning should be prepared in conjunction, and that the Slum Clearance and Housing Ordinance and the Town and Regional Planning Ordinance of Trinidad, having been found generally suitable for West Indian conditions, might well be taken as a basis. Notes on certain amendments which should be considered before legislation is enacted on these lines have been circulated to the Colonial Governments concerned.

In addition to the legislation covering details of housing programmes there will need to be legislation providing for the establishment of the administrative organization required in connection with the execution of housing programmes.

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The diagram on the facing page is an illustration of the neighbourhood planning principle applied to a typical West Indian township and to village development. Three examples of development are shown: (1) A township with an ultimate extension to about 10,000 people, divided into two distinct neighbourhood units, each with its own neighbourhood centre (N.C.). In its fully developed form, each neighbourhood centre would consist of senior and junior elementary schools, health centre, recreation space, community hall and club rooms. Each neighbourhood unit is divided by the main roads serving the town. The size of a neighbourhood unit should be determined by balancing the social and geographic factors. In a small township of this sort, shopping facilities would be extended, for the most part, around the traditional shopping centre; but minor shopping facilities might have to be provided in each neighbourhood unit, according to the distance from the town centre. Neighbourhood centres have been sited in areas reserved for public open spaces, and these new open spaces are linked wherever possible to existing ones, such as botanical gardens and residential garden squares. This helps to provide healthy "lungs" for the town and to give a pleasantly informal character to the residential districts in contrast to the main shopping and business area,

where a more urbane, formal character is desirable. Grouping of the community facilities has obvious social, economic and administrative advantages. (2) is an example of a detached village, planned for future extension to a full neighbourhood on the same principles. (3) is an indication of a newly planned village focussed around (for example) a newly sited sugar factory. Notice that the factory is sited to leeward and that the whole village is sited to one side of the main road, to leave traffic unimpeded and to avoid dangerous crossings for children. Planning of extensions will be organized to give maximum opportunity for interim agricultural development on areas reserved for eventual building extensions. An ultimate boundary for extensions is set (based on the neighbourhood planning considerations) and beyond this boundary land is "zoned" (or reserved) for agricultural development only, no buildings being allowed other than agricultural buildings and houses for smallholders. The plan on the left has been prepared as a guide to the layout of a mixed housing development consisting of "row" houses (of the type illustrated on page 371), semi-detached and single houses. There is a total of 81 houses at a mean nett density of 15 to the acre, and there are five flats over shops. (The row housing is about 24 to the acre, the detached housing 12 to the acre nett.) The overall density, including recreation ground and community building (which would also serve surrounding housing areas) is 12 family units to the acre. The following features should be noted: 1. Row houses sited to be cross-ventilated by prevailing wind and to take full advantage of communal open space. 2. Single houses diagonally sited to catch more breeze and to free all sides to air; also to obtain better privacy and added interest. 3. Minor service roads reduced to a practical minimum, not only for economy in construction but to discourage fast moving traffic in residential areas. 4. Footpaths with grass verges used to serve up to 8 row houses, for road economy and safety of children. 5. Recreation ground sited away from traffic roads, for greater amenity and safety. 6. Whole scheme landscaped with trees and shrubs and planted with grass verges where practicable. This landscaping could be maintained publicly or by a clubbing together of the occupants in cases where a strong community spirit prevails and house property management is established. The shops and community buildings on this drawing have to be regarded as part of a complete neighbourhood unit and not as serving this scheme alone. The neighbourhood unit would also have its schools and other community buildings.

The responsibility for the preparation and execution of both housing and planning schemes should be entrusted to a single authority which might be called "the Central Housing and Planning Authority." The Central Authority should include in its membership such technical officers as representatives of the Departments of Public Health and Public Works. A qualified planning officer or architect should be appointed or co-opted to the Central Authority whenever such an officer is available. The Authority should also include representatives of the Colony as a whole, i.e., unofficial members of the legislature or other prominent private citizens. The Authority should be empowered to co-opt a representative of the Department of Education whenever it is called upon to consider matters affecting the siting or design of schools. Similarly a representative of the Department of Agriculture should be co-opted whenever development or rural planning involving decisions regarding the use of land is under consideration. The Authority should further be empowered to appoint Committees to deal with specific matters. The desirability of including a qualified woman in the membership of any Committees appointed to deal with housing schemes and housing management should not be overlooked.

The Central Housing and Planning Authority will be a new executive organization and, owing to the technical nature of its duties, it may well have an official majority. It is of the greatest importance that it should gain the support and co-operation of existing organizations, particularly local authorities, e.g., City Councils, Town Boards, District Boards, Parochial Boards and other rural local councils.

Only a limited number of the local authorities in the West Indies have at their disposal the necessary technical advice to enable them to prepare housing and planning schemes, but it is desirable that provision should be included in housing and planning legislation whereby they may be given authority to prepare such schemes. This authority will be rarely used in the first few years of the housing programme, but it is hoped that local authorities will increase in stature during the coming years and will be able to play an ever-increasing part in this and other matters. Two safeguards are needed. In the first place, "local authorities" for the purposes of housing and planning should not be merely the Town or District Board, etc., but should consist of a Medical Officer and an Engineer (if possible), together with the members of the Town or District Board as the case may be. The adoption of this proposal will ensure that the local Housing and Planning Authority includes technical officers in its membership. A second safeguard should be provided by requiring a local authority to seek the approval of the Central Authority before carrying out a housing or planning scheme.

Local authorities can also play a useful role in the execution of preliminary surveys of living conditions and in the detailed administration of planning and housing schemes. Such matters as the issue of building permits and of demolition orders in respect of insanitary buildings, and the inspection of houses in rural areas prior to the grant of subsidies or loans to owner-occupiers can be entrusted to local authorities in certain instances. In fact, local authorities already exercise certain of these powers in some West Indian Colonies.

PLANNER

DEMOB THE PLANNERS

The thorny problem of demobilizing priority groups is soon going to rear its head, doubtless bringing much hard thinking and feeling. The case for the early demobilization of planners is a strong one, and although the detailed problems in America are different, the argument so forcefully stated by Walter Blucher, President of the American Society of Planning Officials in a letter reproduced below from the ASPO March 1945, Newsletter, applies equally well in Britain.

DEAR BOB,

I was heading for the law library this morning to get together the planning and zoning notes for the current News Letter, when your letter came in. I turned about and decided to dictate an immediate reply. You had just been reading the January News Letter, in which I commented on the reluctance of army officials to release specialists who might, in your words, "help provide the framework for the future." You are of the opinion that if such a concession is made to one group—no matter how important the group—there would be hundreds of other groups coming up with the same request. True. Every time a municipality grants a privilege to a person who deserves it, let us say in a zoning case, there are other persons making similar demands but

who don't have the same justification. Distinctions always must be drawn between what is allowable under a given set of circumstances and what is not allowable. You will notice I do not use the words "right" and "wrong." Now, of course, people can refuse to perform their duties by saying that because the distinctions are fine, or because the task of deciding is difficult, or because we will be subjected to pressure groups, we will decide against everybody. That would be like having a judge say that he won't convict anybody because somebody's feelings would be hurt if he should sentence a man to hang.

You insinuate that there is no distinction between the planning function in government and the job of a baker. If you are right, you have wasted some of the years of your life, and I have wasted a good many. I cannot agree with that assumption. I know you were not serious in your later comparisons.

What would have happened to this country if we had mobilized 11 million men without having a headquarters staff—a planning staff, if you please—to decide in advance how many men would be needed, how they would be trained, where they would be assigned, what supplies were needed, how they could be obtained, how they might be transported and distributed? Without planning, we could not pos-

sibly have waged a successful war. Do you conceive that it is possible for us to wage a successful peace without the same planning for the post-war period? The next most important thing to winning the war is planning for the 130 million people in our nation, so that they may have all the freedoms, including security. I think you will agree that this won't be achieved without a great deal of advance planning.

If you were to charge that the drawing of distinctions is an insurmountable task, I would merely say that all of our successes so far have come about through our surmounting not one but hundreds of insurmountable tasks.

If what you say about the average American soldier is true, I would say that is a tragic commentary on the education the cream of American youth has had. It is also a sad commentary on the kind of education they are getting while in the army. Perhaps you are right. Even if you are right, however, I would still like to have the army ask a cross-section of men in the armed forces the question I proposed in the January News Letter editorial. If they don't understand what is in their own best interest and want something different, I would say let them have their way. I don't think I will agree with you, however, until we try it.

I venture to forecast that the country which will come out of this war best prepared for peace will be Russia. No country has contributed more to the winning of the war, nor has sacrificed more of its material and human resources. No one dare say that Russia is not making an all-out effort; and yet while contribut-

ing so materially to the winning of the war, they are already rebuilding their cities and are planning for the period following the peace. Is it because their planners are all above military age? I doubt it. Or is it because the Russians realize that planning is as essential to winning the war as shooting a gun, and is most essential to winning the peace? (W.H.B.)

THE HORRIFIED HUNDRED

Another planning battle is being waged around Knutsford in Cheshire. It was reported in a recent article by Howard Johnson in the *Sunday Pictorial*. It is a battle between the slum-dwellers of Manchester and Salford on the one side, and the horrified hundred of Knutsford on the other. "As you would expect," says Howard Johnson, "the horrified hundred are the gentry, the wealthy business men from the city and those who have retired." What has horrified them is the proposal to turn Knutsford into a self-contained satellite town, with its own industries manned by the rehoused Manchester workers. They believe that the plan will destroy the individuality and charm of Knutsford. Many other residents, however, are for the plan. In a questionnaire filled in by 1,800 of them, they asked for a community centre, more local jobs, a sports ground, better schools, a maternity home, and the electrification of the railway from Manchester. With this in mind, the town council are taking a strong line, and have called in Mr. Dobson Chapman as Town Planning consultant, to replan the town on the basis of a 20,000 population.



6 | EACH DOT REPRESENTS
• 100 PEOPLE
• ISOLATED FARM

———— BUS SERVICE DAILY
..... BUS SERVICE TWICE WEEKLY

■ AREAS MORE THAN 1 MILE
FROM BUS ROUTE

■ STATION
CIRCLES SHOW AREAS
WITHIN 1 MILE RADIUS
OF STATIONS

PLANNER'S QUIZ

7. On the left is part of a map from a guide to a rapid method of District Survey. All the information shown can be deduced from published sources, but these sources will not be given until the next Quiz, when the key to the symbols used on the map will also be given.

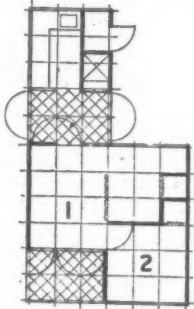
There are, therefore, two questions; what do the symbols denote in the map on the left? and from what published sources was the information taken?

Answer in the next Planner's Scrapbook.

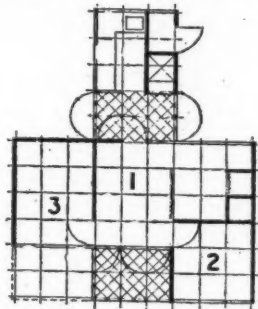
THE ANSWER TO THE LAST PROBLEM

6. The symbols in this DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1931) map are shown below. The information was taken from 1931 Census Reports, County Volumes, Parish Tables and Ordnance Survey One Inch to One Mile Fifth Edition Maps.

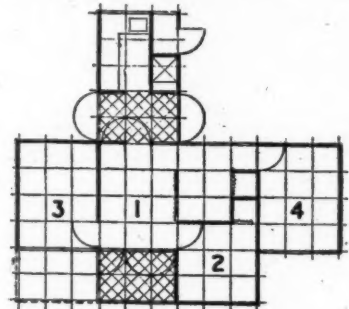
STAGE 1. TWO ROOMS.



STAGE 2. THREE ROOMS



STAGE 3. FOUR ROOMS.

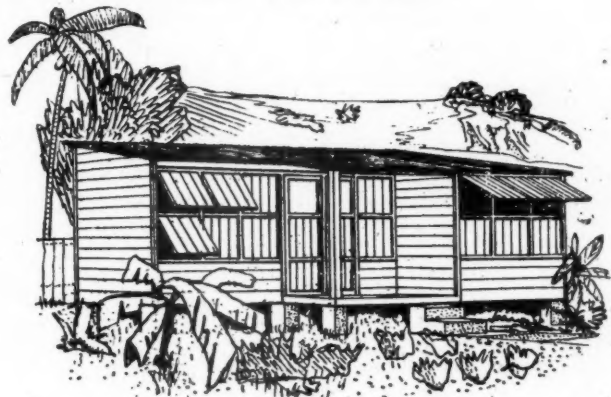


each square = 8 sq.ft. (2' 10" x 2' 10")

verandah can also be extended.



back view showing separate kitchen



3-ROOM HOUSE (example using timber.)

PLAN
0 5 10

THE EXTENDING HOUSE

HOUSING IN THE WEST INDIES

BY THE OFFICE OF ADVISER ON
TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING

GENERAL—On the preceding four pages is described and illustrated the planning section of the official report on *Housing in the West Indies*. On this page and the following are illustrated suggestions for type housing—one for an extending house and the other for terrace or row housing for the native population. Extracts from the report are given below.

EXTENDING HOUSE—The type design illustrated here is for a detached house standing on its own private plot. It has been planned to facilitate extension from 2 to 4 rooms. The main features of the

design, which apply also to the design of each unit in the row housing example are as follows:

1. Kitchen and sanitary facilities have been housed in an independent structure, connected by a covered area suitable for clothes-washing, etc., in wet weather. It is suggested that at least two sides of a kitchen should have some form of open screened walls.

2. All rooms are planned with a view to convenient bed arrangements.

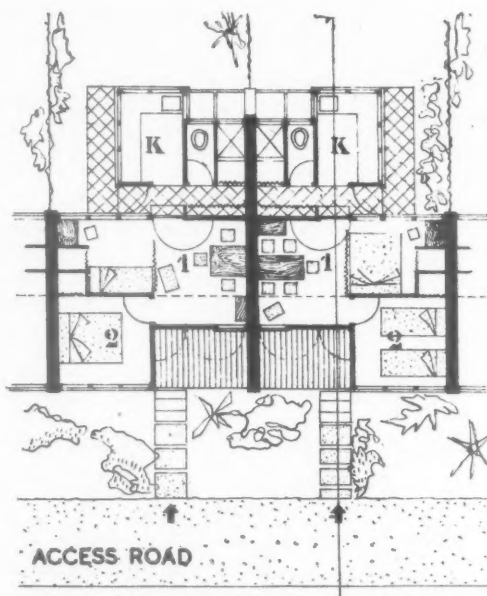
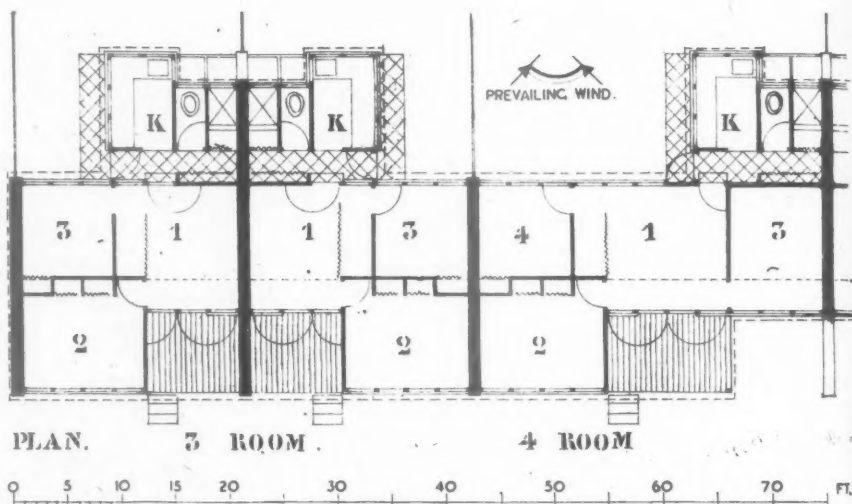
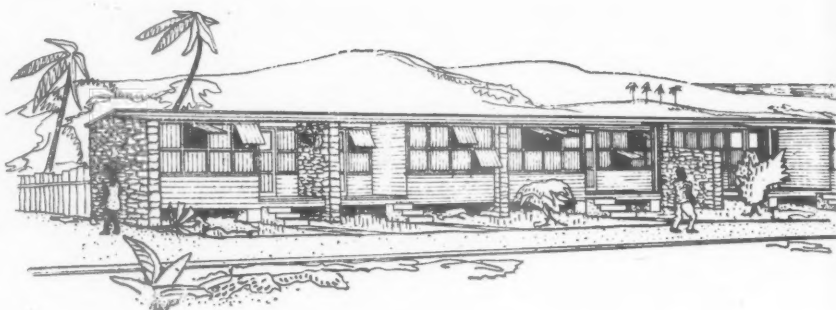
3. The use of single pitch roofs is structurally simple and more economical than the usual combination of gables and shed roof, and is the only economical method by which heated air, rising up the sloping ceiling, can escape outwards along the whole length of the building. The majority of detached houses will be built by owner occupiers under arrangements of financial assistance. The house is an all-timber structure, but the walls could equally well be constructed in rubble stone, brick, clay or concrete blocks. The roof is covered with asbestos sheets. A wider use of local materials and of pre-cast concrete sections might prove more economical under certain local conditions.

Type plans can be used only as a guide to the owner-occupier undertaking the construction of the whole of the house himself or with the help of neighbours. In large programmes where numbers of neighbouring owner-occupiers are being assisted, it would be worth organizing technical supervision and the supply of fabricated parts, such as wall frames, or panels, windows, doors and door frames, ready-cut joists and purlins, etc. With this possibility in view, the type design illustrated is based on a standardized unit for centralized workshop fabrication, of 2 ft. 10 in. square.

ROW HOUSING—The advantages of row housing are:

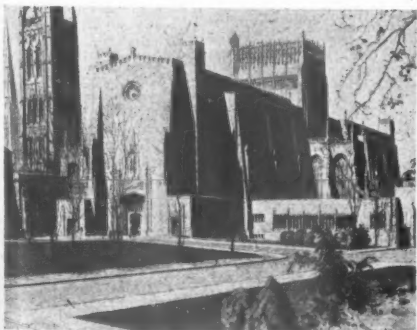
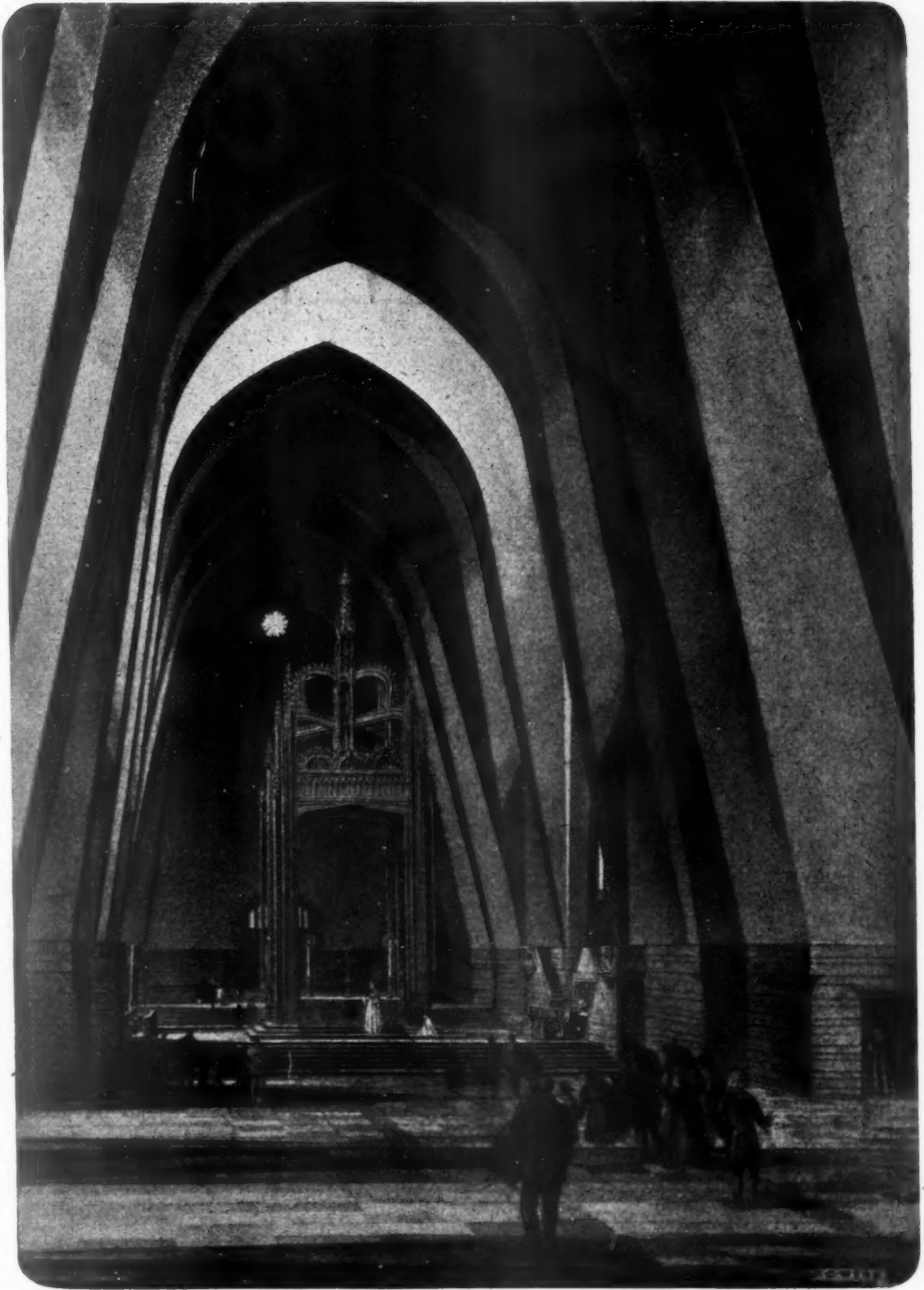
1. Possibility of more well-equipped houses for less cost.
2. Avoidance of the unusable, refuse-collecting space which is inevitable between closely grouped single houses.
3. Greater degree of privacy.
4. Better appearance.

An essential factor in the design of individual family units in row housing is that every room should be directly or indirectly cross-ventilated and that the groups of houses should be orientated to take full advantage of the West Indian prevailing winds, living quarters being windward, kitchen and sanitary facilities to leeward.



PLAN. 2 ROOM.

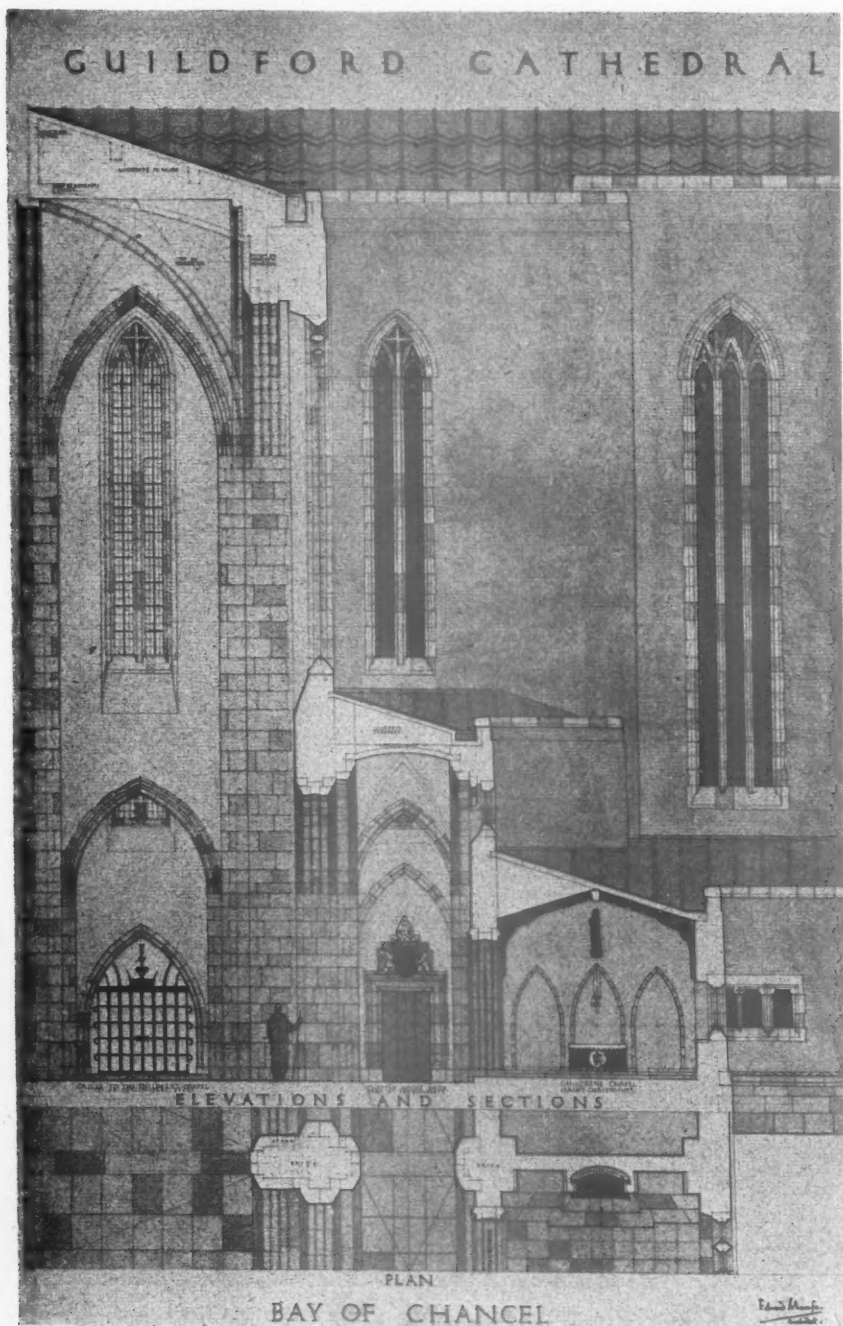
Right, design for the new Coventry Cathedral, by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A.; interior view from the south end. Below, exterior view; the five sided apse of the old Cathedral can be seen on the right under the lantern tower; it will be incorporated in the new cathedral and will face towards the altar; the lower building on the right is the Chapel of Unity; between the tower of the old cathedral (on the left) and the new cathedral is the cloister, which will be formed out of the ruins of the nave of the old cathedral. Drawings are by A. C. Webb.



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION

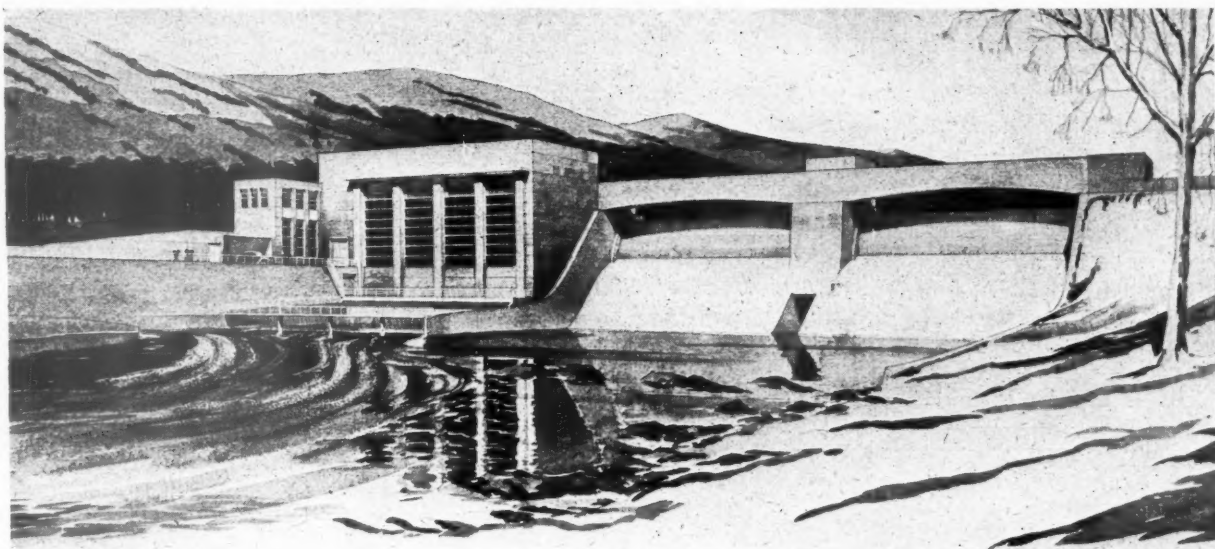
ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITS

R O Y A L
A C A D E M Y
E X H I B I T I O N

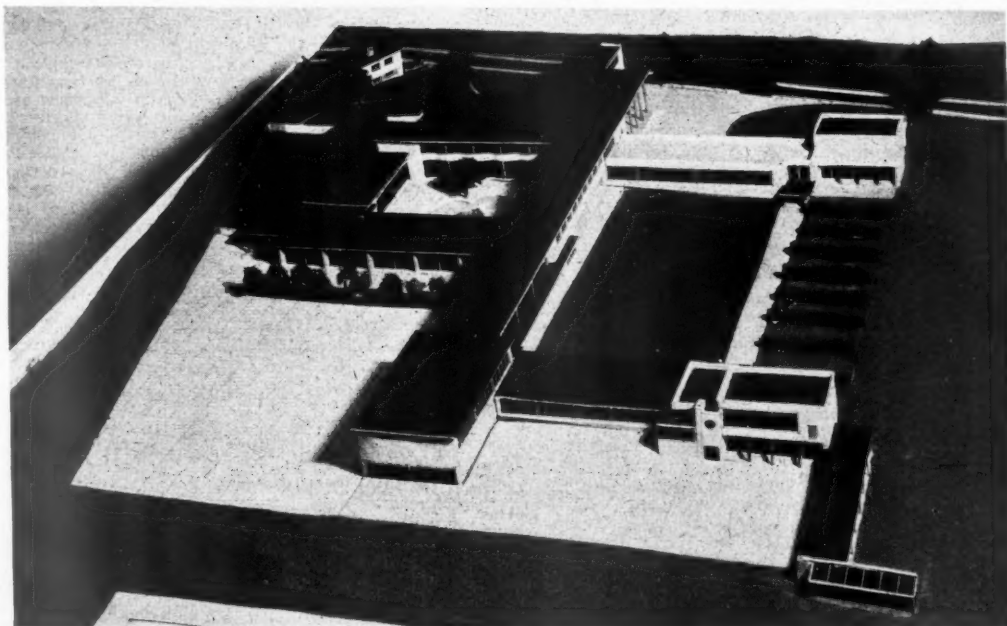
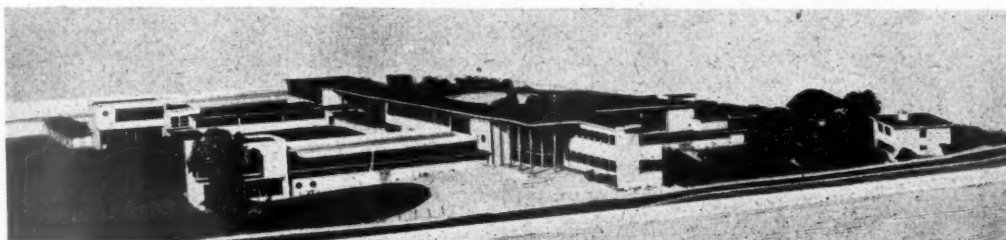


Above, half-inch scale details of Guildford Cathedral, showing bay of chancel and children's chapel, by Edward Maufe. Right, offices and seed stores at Banbury, by Philip Evans Palmer.





Above, proposed dam and generating station at Pitlochry for the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners (Chief Architect : T. H. Eley) ; drawing by Frank A. Weemys. Below, two views of a model of the proposed Secondary School, Watton-on-Stone, Hertfordshire, with community centre and agricultural facilities for the Hertfordshire County Council, by George Fairweather and R. Furneaux Jordan (model made by William Taylor) ; top, view from the North ; bottom, view from the South.



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

1930

Census Statistics

AGRICULTURE HANDBOOK. 16th Census of the US, 1940. (US Department of Commerce, 1943.) Illuminating descriptions and illustrations of uses of Agriculture Census Statistics in Education, Business, Research and Visual Analysis. Explanations of technique of tabulation and procedures.

An outstanding example of the possibilities of visual statistics. Their use for planning purpose is not especially brought out, but is evident. Especially interesting are the vividly simple techniques employed.

1931

Plymouth

REPLANNING PLYMOUTH—THE ELECTRICAL ASPECT. H. Midgley. (*Electrical Review*, November 24, 1944, p. 734.) Detailed discussion of Plymouth plan in relation to electrical load, distribution and finance.

HEATING

and Ventilation

1932

Central Heating

CENTRAL HEATING. Advertisement leaflet. (The Ric-Wil Company, Cleveland, Ohio, 1945.) Description of a group of 15 single dwellings spread over 1½ acres supplied with heat and hot water from central plant at total cost of 500 dollars p.a. (about £6 a dwelling). Each house has thermostatic controls. Scheme has been in satisfactory operation for seven years.

1933

Ventilation of Dwellings

VENTILATION OF DWELLINGS. Thomas Bedford. (*Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute*, April, 1945.) Quantity of fresh air required for comfort. Results of large number of tests on ventilation rates in houses with flues closed, flues open, and with wall ventilators of varying sizes and with heated flues.

This paper contains much valuable information about the rates of ventilation achieved under varying room conditions. The author indicates that ventilation requirements are usually based on the need to eliminate body odour, and for this purpose recommends a rate of 600 cubic feet of fresh air per hour per person, or for better conditions 1,000 cubic feet per hour. There is no very clear basis for these figures, and it is curious that they do not take account

of the size of room. One imagines that in a large room, or in a house plan of an open type requirements must differ from those in a small room. It is also stated that the rate of ventilation will affect spread of airborne infection. While this is no doubt true one would like to know whether differences in rates of ventilation which are practicable make an appreciable difference to spread of infection. Some evidence on this would be most valuable.

1934

Ventilation of Dwellings

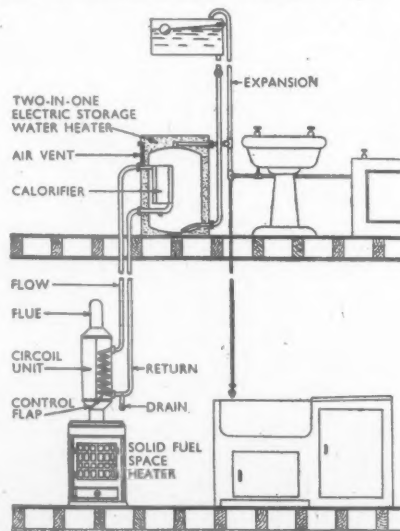
VENTILATION OF DWELLINGS. John Greenwood Wilson. (*Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute*, April, 1945.) General paper on ventilation, its value, and need for attention to subject in connection with post-war housing. Points out fallacy of idea that small child needs less fresh air space in rooms than adult. Ventilation must be related to heating.

1935

Circoil Water Heater

CIRCOIL ELECTRIC AND SOLID FUEL WATER HEATER. (Trade note in *Electrical Times*, March 1, 1945, p. 281.) Flue gases from solid fuel stove used to heat water as supplement to electric water heating.

The Circoil system is illustrated in the accompanying diagram. The primary heater is an electric storage heater under thermostatic control, but a calorifier in the tank is connected by pipes to a heating coil which is placed in the flue of a solid fuel appliance. In winter, the water is heated by flue gases which otherwise go to waste; and when the solid fuel appliance is out, the electric heater takes over automatically. A damper is pro-



vided at the base of the Circoil to by-pass the heating coil when the water is sufficiently hot. The installation has been fitted in one of the MOW Demonstration Houses at Northolt.

1936

Public Library

HEATING AND VENTILATION IN A PUBLIC LIBRARY. (*Industrial Heating Engineer*, October, 1944, p. 133.) Brief account of system at large library.

The heating of this public library is by ceiling panels warmed by hot water. The water is heated by sectional boilers with automatic gravity fuel feed, and it is pumped round the system. Ventilation is provided by a plenum system introducing air at 70 deg. F.; the extraction fans have a capacity 75 per cent. that of the inlet fan. The air is filtered.

1937

District Heating

DISTRICT HEATING AND THE SMOKELESS CITY. Donald V. H. Smith. (*Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute*, January, 1945.) Climatic conditions of dampness increase nuisance of combined fog and smoke. Sources of pollution. House heating requirements and fuel usage. Case for district heating argued with table suggesting it is far cheaper than other methods, even with housing at density of 12 per acre.

This paper puts forward strong arguments in favour of District Heating, and shows many of its undoubted advantages. Estimates of costs for this method of heating are extremely complicated, and many factors have to be taken into account. It is possible that other experts might consider that the prices suggested as possible in this paper might often be difficult to achieve in practice.

1938

Thermal Insulation

THERMAL INSULATION IN BUILDINGS. A. F. Dufton. (*RIBA Journal*, February, 1945.) Short paper dealing with need for better appreciation of benefits of heat insulation.

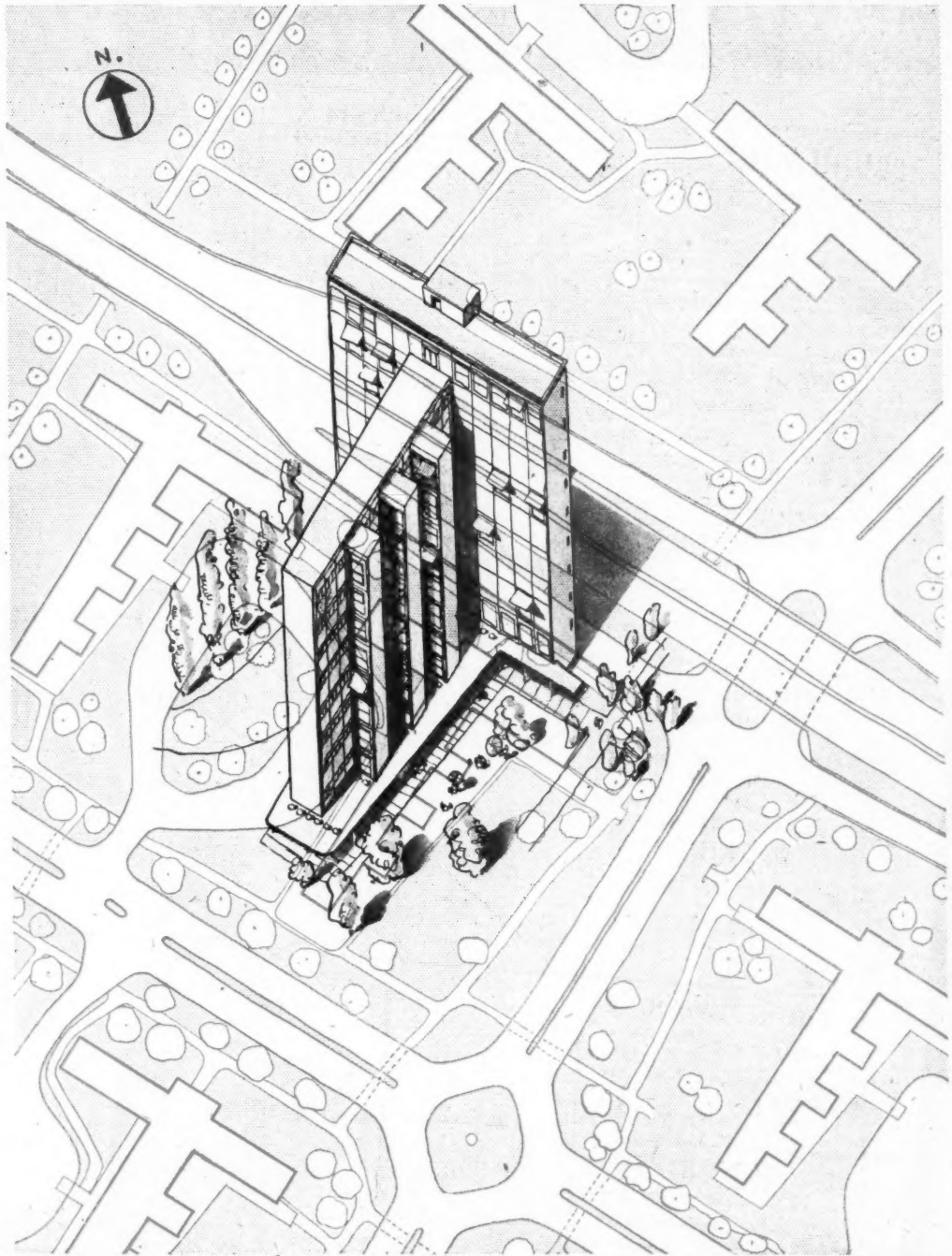
Emphasises that heat insulation is of value for other purposes besides reduction in fuel usage. Increased comfort is important. In intermittently heated buildings good insulation will reduce size of boiler required for heating up. A well insulated hot water system may make larger storage economical, and therefore enable a more efficient system to be used. Insulation against summer heat is quite important even in this country. Results of Building Research Station tests on various roof constructions are given. Condensation is dealt with, and an example quoted of experiments designed to reduce condensation on pictures in art galleries. Bibliography of 14 references is included.

Circoil combined electric and solid fuel domestic hot water installation as fitted in one of the MOW demonstration houses at Northolt. See No. 1935.

BUILDING FOR DAYLIGHT

No. 7

FACTS FOR
ARCHITECTURAL
STUDENTS



This layout for a series of office blocks, represents the concentration of working space into a small number of large multi-storey buildings. This reduces the area of land built over, and improves daylighting without loss of working space. The floor space index is about 1, while site coverage is only a tenth. T-shaped blocks are used, which concentrate accommodation without the interior working space being seriously overshadowed. When sited N.E. to S.W., as here, or N.W. to S.E., there is no winter




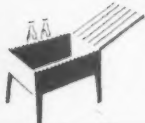



shadowing of the immediate surroundings of the building, and the wide spacing between the blocks and the staggered plan allows sunlight to reach all rooms at some period of the day, even in mid winter. The low angles of obstruction (ranging from 18° to 30°) permit a deep penetration of daylight and therefore allow the use of deep blocks.

This is published by Pilkington Brothers Limited, of St. Helens, Lancashire, whose Technical Department is always available for consultation regarding the properties and uses of glass in architecture.

**LONDON OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS
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TELEPHONE: REGENT 4281**

where architectural students may get advice and information on all questions relating to the properties of glass and its use in building.

The Basic Requirements of DOMESTIC HOT-WATER SUPPLY

REQUIREMENT	CENTRAL SYSTEM		LOCAL SYSTEM	
	BACK BOILER	DOMESTIC BOILER	ELECTRIC STORAGE	GAS GEYSER
 BATH Large supply at infrequent intervals day or night, with possibility of following baths.				Excellent
 WASH BASIN Small supplies at irregular intervals day or night.				Excellent
 SHAVING Very small supply of very hot water at infrequent intervals.				Excellent
 KITCHEN SINK Moderate supplies at frequent intervals. Day only.				Excellent
 COOKING Small supplies of very hot water. Day only.				Excellent
 CLOTHES WASHING Large supplies of hot water on certain days only.				Excellent
 SUNDRIES Illness, hot water bottles, cleaning etc. Very hot water day or night.				Excellent

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PLUMBING and Sanitation

1939 Soil and Waste Pipes

CAST IRON SPIGOT AND SOCKET SOIL, WASTE AND VENTILATING PIPES, FITTINGS AND ACCESSORIES. (*British Standard 416—1944, 3s. 6d.*) Amends earlier specification by omission of 1½ in. and 5 in. sizes which experience has shown are little used. Effective length now specified. No reference to rainwater, which is covered in BS 460. Other minor changes.

This revision deals with pipes of three grades for use above ground and covers quality of material, sizes, testing and protective finish. It should be noted that under this Specification pipes will be supplied without ears unless these are specifically asked for. Full dimensions and illustrations of pipes and fittings are included.

1940 Thimbles and Ferrules

NON-FERROUS THIMBLES (SPIGOT AND SOCKET) AND FERRULES (SLEEVE). (*British Standard 1182—1944, 2s.*) Thimbles and ferrules for drainage connections to soil and waste pipes specified as to quality of material, finish and dimensions.

1941 Traps and Wastes

NON-FERROUS (INCLUDING LEAD) TRAPS AND WASTES. (*British Standard 1184—1944, 2s.*) Traps and wastes (including lead) for use with baths, basins and sinks. Also overflows to baths. 1½ in. and 1¼ in. sizes only. Mainly specification of design and size.

1942 Rainwater Pipes

CAST IRON SPIGOT AND SOCKET RAINWATER PIPES, FITTINGS AND ACCESSORIES. (*British Standard 460—1944, 3s. 6d.*) Combines two earlier specifications which dealt separately with light-weight and heavier pipes, and includes number of useful revisions and modifications.

This Specification deals with three grades of weight of rainwater pipes and their accessories. The usual clauses dealing with quality of material and method of finish are included. All pipes are required to be marked clearly to show grade of material, nominal size, maker's name or mark, and the letters BS.

Tables are given showing all dimensions for pipes and fittings of nominal sizes from 2 in. to 6 in. in the three grades. Metric equivalents of pipe diameters and weights are also tabulated.

1943 Taps

WATER TAPS, BIB PILLAR GLOBE AND STOP. (*British Standard 1010—1944, 2s.*) Specification for ½ in. to 2 in. sizes. Based on recommendations of British Waterworks' Association and BWA Licences' Association. Supersedes issue of March, 1942, War Emergency Standard. Does not deal with methods of fixing.

1944 Guard-Pipes

STOP-TAP GUARD-PIPES. (*British Standard 1185—1944, 2s.*) Specifica-

tion for guard-pipes for underground stop-taps in place of usual brick-pits or walls.

The usual brick-pit protection for underground stop-taps has quite often been a cause of trouble. This specification deals with an alternative simpler protection, and should be noted by architects as a small but useful simplification for post-war housing. Sizes are specified and clauses given covering quality of material in Asbestos Cement, Cast Iron, Clayware and Concrete.

1945 Drain Pipes

CLAYWARE FIELD DRAIN PIPES. (*British Standard 1196—1944, 2s.*) Unglazed clayware field drain pipes, plain butt jointed and circular in section, specified in terms of quality and size and methods of test, including strength test.

1946 Drain Pipes

CONCRETE POROUS PIPES. (*British Standard 1194—1944, 2s.*) Concrete porous pipes for under-drainage specified in terms of material, moulds, and method of manufacture, size, strength and porosity.

1947 Cast Iron Baths

CAST IRON BATHS FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES. (*British Standard 1189—1944, 2s.*) Standardization concentrated on three patterns. Quality of materials. Dimensions. Appendices on water capacity, bath panels and method of determining water absorption of laminated plastic sheets.

Bath sizes are restricted to a range of three to facilitate the large post-war demand. Lengths of 66 in. and 72 in. All are roll top although two of the types have a flat roll. All are parallel sided, two being rectangular and one round ended. Tolerances in dimensions are specified, and it should be noted that the plus or minus 1 per cent. allowance for length may result in some difficulty in precise predetermination of bathroom size. Another feature which might be criticized is the small roll which even in the flat type does not make it convenient as a seat. American baths often have a wide top which is quite useful. The Appendix giving water capacities to 9 in. above waste point is to assist in calculating hot water requirements.

The Appendix on bath panels gives a list of materials considered suitable for this purpose. It does not appear unduly comprehensive. The provision of a toe space is recommended, and this should certainly be done as it is of great benefit when bathing children.

1948 Copper Cylinders

COPPER CYLINDERS FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES; Grades 1, 2 and 3. (*British Standard 699—1944, 2s.*) Revised edition covering greatly reduced range of sizes to permit concentrated production for post-war building. Previously soldering of top and bottom seams of grade 3 cylinders was permitted, but now all jointing is by brazing. Positions of connections for circulators and immersion heaters now standardized.

1949 Steel Tanks

GALVANIZED MILD STEEL CISTERNS, TANKS AND CYLINDERS. (*British Standard 417—1944, 2s.*) Revised

edition to deal with post-war programme. Range considerably reduced compared to pre-war, but quality similar. Another specification will deal with thermal insulation, and it is recommended that this be followed for insulation of cisterns, tanks and cylinders.

Gives definitions of Cistern, Tank and Cylinder. It would be useful if these terms could be generally accepted as at present there is apt to be some confusion. Materials, manufacture, galvanizing and sizes are specified. Testing, connections, tolerances and marking are dealt with and tables and illustrations make clear all dimensions.

1950 Gas Pipes

ASBESTOS CEMENT SPIGOT AND SOCKET FLUE PIPES AND FITTINGS FOR GAS APPLIANCES. (*British Standard 567—1945, 2s.*) Specification of pipes and fittings in terms of size and workmanship. Tests for straightness, regularity of thickness, and diameter. Hydraulic test for soundness, bursting strength and water absorption. Recommended fixing with sockets downward outside buildings and upward inside buildings. Jointing by special mixture of cement and asbestos fibre. List and illustrations of accessories.

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.

1951 Builders' Registration

Q I have a provisional registration certificate from the Ministry of Works and intend to resume my building business, which has been dormant since 1940, during the next month. I have advised the Ministry of Works of this. I have been out of the trade for 4½ years and would be pleased if you could enlighten me on the following points:—

1. May I resume work before I obtain approval of the Ministry of Works? 2. I intend to undertake repairs of bomb damage in London. Should I approach a Local Authority, or obtain a contract through the Ministry of Works?

A The provisional Registration Certificate is as good as a normal Registration Certificate, so long as it remains valid. If it has been suspended, you should get in touch with the Ministry of Works for a renewal.

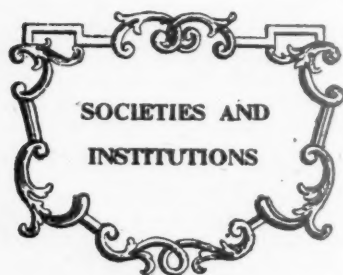
To obtain war damage contracts you should get in touch with Local Authorities. Some contracts have been placed with large firms by MOW, but most builders' work is carried out under the direction of the Local Authorities.

1952 Cleaning Bricks

Q I have a large number of bricks with intricate floral patterns, etc., and I am

intending to build an old-world garden wall with them. These bricks are very dirty and need cleaning. What can I do to clean these bricks—cleaning in the crevices, etc.—without spoiling them?

A If these bricks are of the soft rubber type, we suggest that they should be cleaned with a stiff fibre brush; soda or other chemical means should not be used for this type of brick. If this does not prove efficacious it would be better to send a sample to the Building Research Station, Bucknalls Lane, Watford, Herts, for a report. If the bricks are soft and absorbent, you might consider it worth while applying a waterproof liquid after they have been cleaned. Any good waterproofer, e.g., as supplied by Messrs. Szerelmey, 273/277, Rotherhithe New Road, London. S.E.16, would be suitable.



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.

TCPA

H. Conolly

May 3, at the Planning Centre, 28, King Street, W.C.2. Lunch-time meeting of the Town and Country Planning Association. Talk on PLANNING FOR INDIVIDUALS by Harold Conolly, A.R.I.B.A., Deputy County Architect, Essex County Council. Chairman: Miss Honor Balfour.

H. Conolly: My purpose is to consider some of the problems of planning for individuals. How do we find out—we official architects—what the public wants or needs? Our Councils tell us what they want, or what they want to pay for in rates, but can they tell us in detail what their constituents as individuals really want? Much of the work of physical reconstruction will fall on local authorities. It is a big responsibility. How far, collectively and individually, can the ratepayer assist? The planners and architects will have many decisions to make on

their own, inevitably, but they should know what the public want. This is the starting point. How shall we get accurate information, to help the Planner Architect and the Borough Surveyor draw up their schemes and advise their Councils—for instance, what sort of houses their people want. How will these men know or guess, how their people will accept, or dissent from, the general statements of the Dudley Report for example? Or choose between alternative house plans?

The available methods, I think, are these: 1. Personal observations—by councillors and officials by contact with ratepayers. 2. Postal ballots—questionnaires and Gallup polls with careful handling of results, with publication of plans, or the building of sample houses, on which opinions are invited. 3. The Social Survey of the Bristol and Bournville type, or Ministry of Information's Wartime Social Survey. 4. Finally, there seems to me to be a case for a special voluntary body to forge another link in the chain of contacts between citizen and administrator. Its objects would be those of being friendly adviser and critic of its local council.

My own suggestion is the establishment of a new kind of Civic Society. This would include the personal work done by the Citizens Advice Bureaux and continue the broad ideals of older Civic Societies already established in many places. The kind of society I have in mind could talk and listen to both local authority and individual. Such societies could provide much useful local help for official consumption. At all costs we must avoid the official take-it-or-leave-it attitude, not very common; but always a demagogic danger. We ought to frame a sort of Official's Ten Commandments, something like this:

"Thou shalt not say 'I've designated this and you've got to like it'"; or

"Thou shalt not say or imply; that's the best you will get and you must put up with it."

The Dudley Report realizes the needs of single persons and old people for special housing. For the typical 3-bedroom house the Committee has produced a number of alternative ground plans. The schoolchild is remembered in the quiet place for homework—the proper outbuilding for the gardener's tools—and so on. This is a big advance—it isn't just numbers of houses this time. But the Report is one thing and the four million householders-to-be another. Who is going to choose, in each district, which of these alternative house plans is to be built—and why? The job is surely one in which my proposed Civic Society could help a very great deal. Is it possible by moveable or demountable partitions to give the individual tenant some personal choice in the internal arrangements of his home? I think it is. The householder might well have the choice between one large living room and two smaller ones, and so too, exercise some choice on the first floor by moveable wardrobe-unit partitions. Obviously we can't build four million made-to-measure houses—but we can, I think, take note of the methods used by certain multiple tailors. The utmost possible extent of choice should be striven for in plan and in fittings of new houses. Each tenant, I submit, should be able to choose gas or electricity for cooking.

I know from experience that many tenants resent the monotony of some earlier housing estates. To them the speculative builder's specious ornament and restless assortment of designs were socially and aesthetically satisfactory. Many and pathetic were our tenants' attempts personally to make their Council house "different." These desires for individual expression are instinctive, sincere, even praiseworthy. Let's get them into focus—into perspective. Let's make these individual individuals articulate in a constructive way. Let the architect provide properly, aesthetically and usefully for this individuality as it should be provided for in

the first place, and not by the housewife or handy-man in the second. This urge for individuality is especially valuable in the social service State, and the modern architect can and will provide all the architectural variety a reasonable man requires. But he must clearly be told the wishes of the public first.

RIBA

Minutes

The following are notes from the MINUTES OF THE RIBA COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENTS

Committee to advise the Minister of Works on matters relating to Fitments, Components, etc., in Small Houses. G. Grey Wornum (F.).

Representatives on British Standards Institution Committees: B/19 Unit Weights of Building Materials, J. W. Tomlinson (Retd. F.); B/68 Cupboards other than Kitchen Cupboards, Miss J. G. Ledebor (A.); HIB/15 Pressed Steel Galvanized Rainwater Goods, J. W. Tomlinson (Retd. F.); IS/40 Expanded Metal and Mesh Fabric Reinforcement, T. Bilbow (A.); Conference to consider the Preparation of a Standard Specification for the Sizes of Manufacturers' Catalogues, Guy North (F.), G. Flint Clarkson (F.).

RIBA Committee on Professional Text and Reference Books: J. S. Walkden (A.) has been appointed to serve on this Committee.

RIBA Representative on the Council of the Central Institute of Art and Design: Henry M. Fletcher (F.).

RIBA Representative on the Institute of Petroleum Committee on the Use of Liquid Fuel Installations in Buildings: A. Foster (F.).

The Institution of Mechanical Engineers: Heating and Ventilating Codes of Practice Committee: A. Foster (F.) has been appointed to serve as an additional representative of the RIBA on this Committee and to serve on a Sub-Committee dealing with ventilation and air-conditioning on the installation side.

Foreign Relations Committee: The Council has appointed the Foreign Relations Committee to consist of the following:—Howard Robertson (F.), F. R. Yerbury (Hon. A.), A. H. Moberly (F.), Sir Charles Reilly (F.), P. Morton Shand, Henry M. Fletcher (F.) (representing the Franco British Union of Architects), Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine (F.) (representing the Comité Permanent International des Architectes), John Parr (A.) (representing the Ministry of Works), representative to be nominated by the MARS Group, representative to be nominated by the Board of Architectural Education, representative to be nominated by the Architectural Science Board, representative to be nominated by the Public Relations Committee, representative to be nominated by the Official Architects' Committee, representative to be nominated by the Association of Building Technicians.

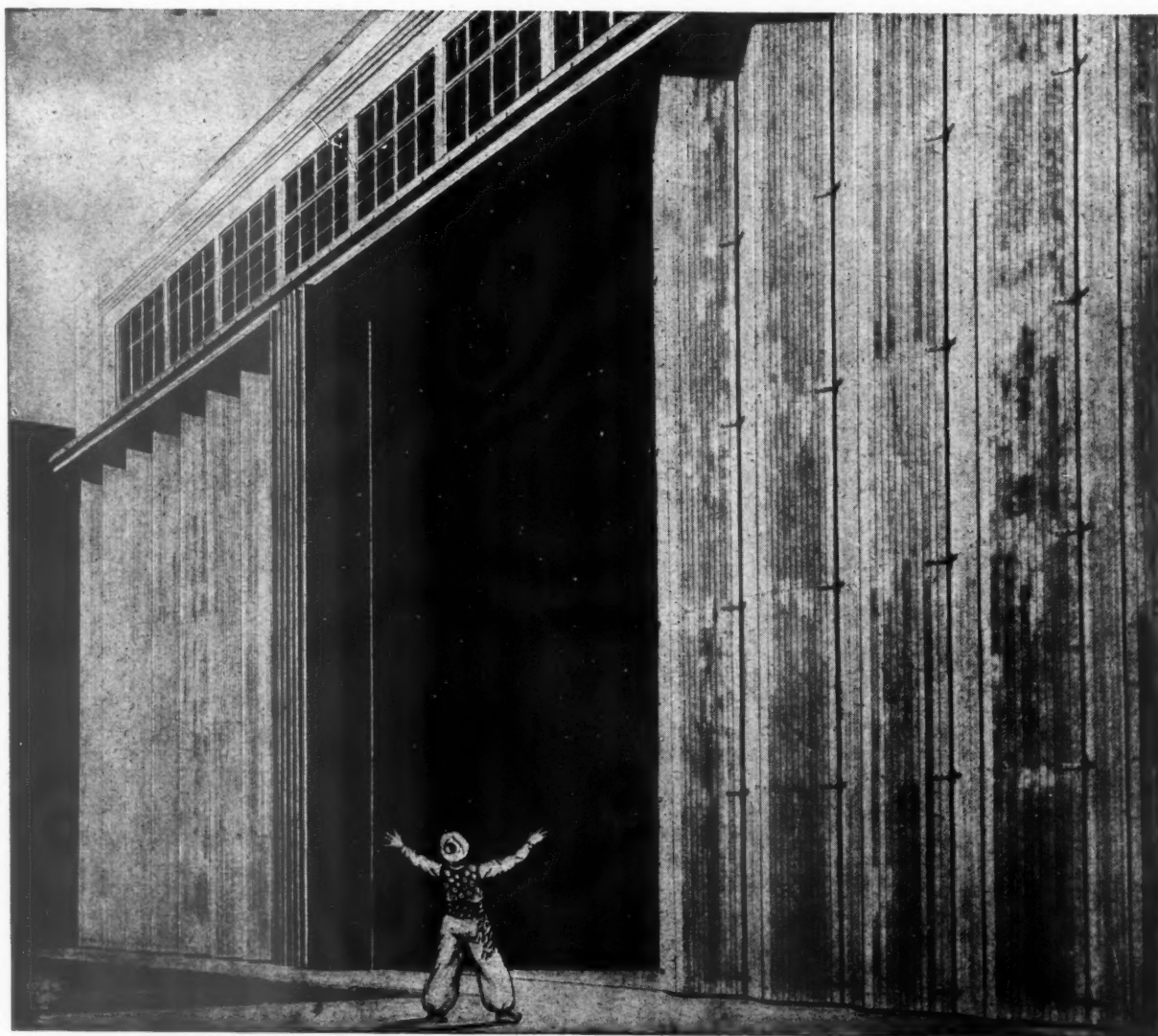
INFORMATION SERVICE ON LEGISLATION AND DIGEST OF WAR-TIME LEGISLATION FOR SERVING MEMBERS.

The Council has agreed that subject to paper being available this information will be made available to all members.

FILMS, BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Council has approved forms prepared by this Sub-Committee of the Public Relations Committee for (a) Appraisal Groups of the RIBA Films Advisory Panel, and (b) the Record and Appraisal of Films dealing with Architecture and Allied Subjects.

The Council has also approved the following wording for the RIBA Certificate of Merit:—"This firm has been granted the Certificate of Merit of the Royal Institute of British Architects."



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PRICES

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BASIC MATERIALS	Increase over pre-war prices at end of			
	Jan., 1945	Feb., 1945	Mar., 1945	Apr., 1945
Portland cement	per cent. + 41.46	per cent. + 41.46	per cent. + 56.10	per cent. + 56.10
2-in. Unscreened ballast	+ 108.70	+ 108.70	+ 108.70	+ 108.70
Fletton bricks (at station)	+ 34.59	+ 34.59	+ 34.59	+ 34.59
Stoneware drainpipes (British Standard) (2 tons and over)	+ 43.75	+ 43.75	+ 43.75	+ 43.75
Roofing tiles	+ 65	+ 65	+ 70.63	+ 70.63
Steel joists (basic sections ex mills)	+ 47.5	+ 47.5	+ 47.5	+ 47.5
Lime greystone	+ 43.53	+ 43.53	+ 43.53	+ 43.53
Sheet lead	+ 73.91	+ 65.22	+ 65.22	+ 65.22
Iron rainwater goods and soil pipes	+ 40.5	+ 40.5	+ 45.5	+ 45.5
White lead paint	+ 38.38	+ 38.38	+ 38.38	+ 38.38
RATES OF WAGES (Central London Area)				
Labourers	+ 31.75	+ 34.92	+ 34.92	+ 34.92
Craftsmen	+ 26.19	+ 26.19	+ 26.19	+ 26.19

LABOUR—Rates of Wages since 1st February, 1945

LONDON DISTRICT	Craftsmen	Labourers
Within 12 miles radius	2s. 2½d.	1s. 9½d.
From 12-15 " "	2s. 2d.	1s. 9d.

N.B.—Prices of materials include for delivery to site in the Central London Area unless otherwise stated.

GRADE CLASSIFICATIONS

Craftsmen	A	A ¹	A ²	A ³	B
Labourers	2/1	2/0½	2/-	1/11½	1/11
	1/8	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/6½

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F.S.I., F.I.Arb.

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"The Knight Protector of Wood & Metal"



DOCKER BROTHERS LADYWOOD BIRMINGHAM 16

CATERING EQUIPMENT

In every post-war building of any size the Kitchen will be of paramount importance. Expert advice and co-operation on catering equipment problems for Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, Hospitals, Institutions and

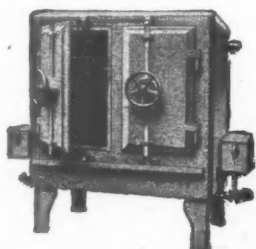
Industrial Canteens gladly given. The services of our Engineers and Planning Department are at your disposal at any time. Illustrated literature on request.



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Vegetable Boiling Pans in a variety of sizes and types.



Food and Vegetable Steamers in single or multi compartments with fully automatic control.



Fish Frying Ranges in a variety of sizes, each pan incorporating thermostatic control.

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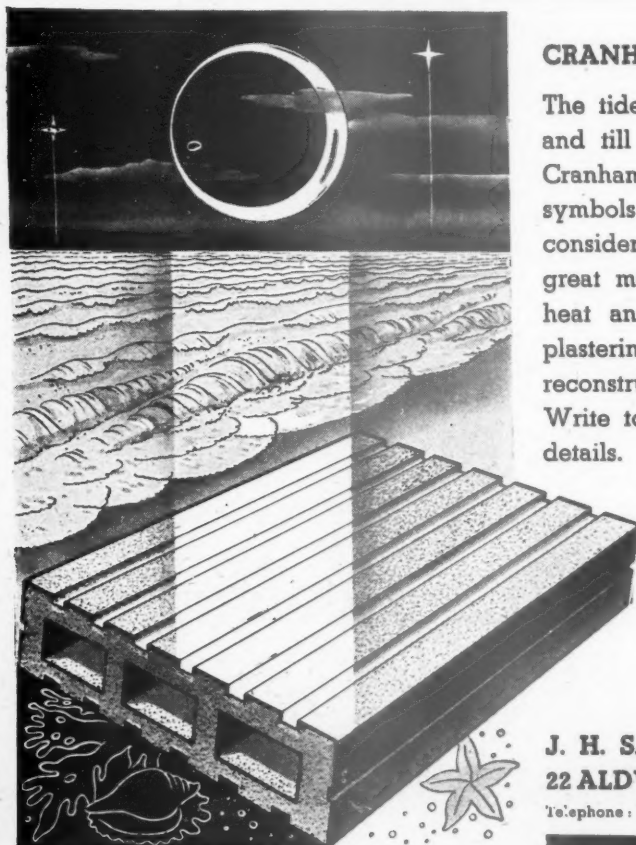
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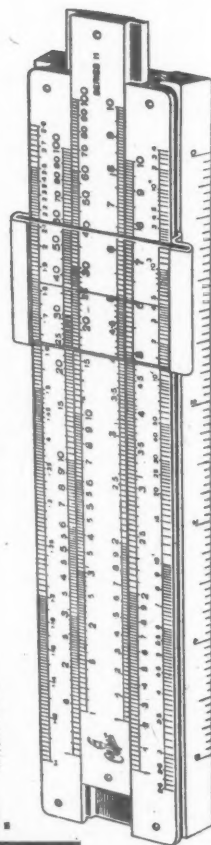
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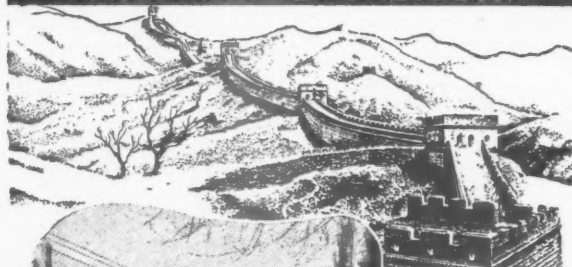
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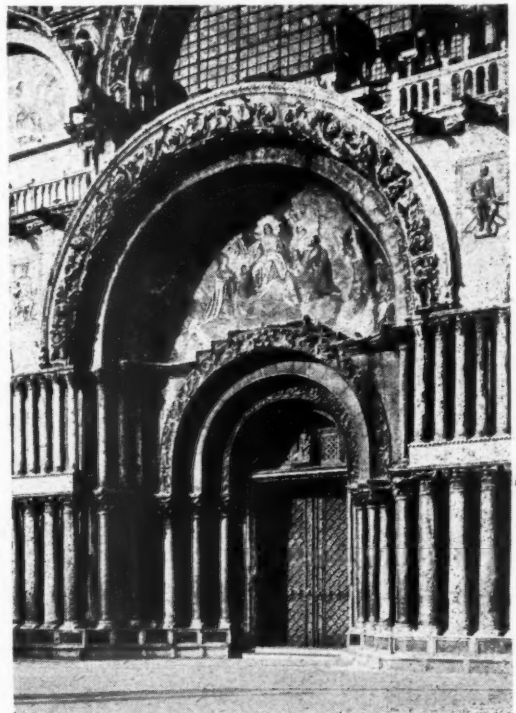
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Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "The Architects' Journal," War Address: 45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey.

Public and Official Announcements

Six lines or under, 8s.; each additional line, 1s. THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS maintains a register of qualified architects and surveyors (including assistants) requiring posts, and invites applications from public authorities and private practitioners having staff vacancies. Address: 75, EATON PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1. TEL.: SLOANE 5615. 991

EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF ART.

The Board of Management may award in June this year three Scholarships of £225 for one year for a full-time course in TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING at the School of Architecture of the College for the session beginning on 2nd October, 1945. Candidates must be British subjects, under the age of 30 on 1st October, 1945, and should have completed a degree or diploma course in Architecture, Civil Engineering or Surveying. The last date for receipt of applications is 15th June, 1945.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, College of Art, Edinburgh, 3. 739

TYRONE COUNTY COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT PLANNING OFFICER.

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Assistant Planning Officer for the preparation of a Planning Scheme for the County of Tyrone, as directed, under the provisions of the Planning Acts (Northern Ireland), 1931 and 1944.

Salary, £450 per annum, plus war bonus on Whitley Scale (at present £59 16s. per annum), together with an allowance of £100 per annum for travelling expenses.

Applicants must possess the following:—
He must be a Fellow, Associate or Member of one of the following:

The Institution of Civil Engineers,
The Royal Institute of British Architects,
Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland,
The Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland.

The Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, or

The Chartered Surveyors' Institution.
Preference will be given to applicants who, in addition, are Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute, and have had practical planning experience.

The probable duration of the work will be at least three years, and the person appointed must devote his whole time to the duties of the office. The post will be terminable by three months' notice, in writing, on either side, and the appointment is subject to the sanction of the Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Selected candidates will require to attend for interview, for which vouched travelling expenses will be paid.

The person appointed will be required to take up duty as soon as possible.

Applications in writing, giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by three recent testimonials and details of service in His Majesty's Forces, if any, will be received by the undersigned not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the 8th day of June, 1945.

ARTHUR H. COOTE.

Courthouse, Omagh, Co. Tyrone. 736

DUNDEE COLLEGE OF ART. SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

The Governors of the Dundee Institute of Art and Technology invite applications for the position of Senior Full-time ASSISTANT in the School of Architecture, Dundee College of Art. Salary scale—£350, by £15 to £500—with placing according to qualifications and experience.

Candidates must be Fellows or Associates of the R.I.B.A., and should preferably be holders of a Degree or Diploma of a Recognised School of Architecture.

Applications should be made not later than Friday, 8th June, 1945, on the prescribed form, copies of which, with full particulars, may be obtained from the undersigned.

JAMES KEAY,

Clerk and Treasurer.

Bell Street, Dundee.

1st May, 1945. 727

SEAHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the temporary appointment (for a period of not less than two years) of Architectural Assistant, at a salary of £350 per annum, plus war bonus.

Applicants should be members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and have experience in the planning, laying and construction of Housing Estates, and other buildings.

The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, and liability for National Service, must be accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, and reach the undersigned not later than first post on Saturday, 19th May, 1945. (No official forms provided.)

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

JNO. C. EDINGTON,

Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, Seaham, Co. Durham.

28th April, 1945. 718

MIDDLESBROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited from qualified Architects not liable for military service for the temporary post of Education Architect whilst the permanent Architect is serving in H.M. Forces. Salary, £600 per annum, plus £60 per annum war bonus.

Letters of application, giving full particulars of qualifications, age and experience, together with copies of two testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than Saturday, 26th May, 1945.

STANLEY HIRST,

Director of Education.

Education Offices, Middlesbrough.

4th May, 1945. 738

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (temporary) required by the Colne Borough Council. Candidates should be qualified to carry out architectural work, able to prepare housing plans and layouts and plans for general architectural works, and preferably hold an architectural qualification. Salary, £250 per annum, plus war bonus, at present £59 16s. Appointment will probably last for two years, and is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and is terminable by notice of one month on either side.

Applications, which must be in writing, stating date of birth, full details of qualifications and experience (including a list in chronological order of posts held), with copies of three recent testimonials, and quoting reference No. 146, should be addressed to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Appointments Office, Royal Exchange Buildings, Bank Street, Manchester, 2.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Candidates must be over 30, unless medically unfit for Military Service.

Salary, £325, by annual increments of £12 10s. to £350, plus cost of living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum, and an allowance for extended office hours.

Applications should be sent to the undersigned by 21st May, 1945.

The appointment is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Labour.

J. HARRISON,

County Architect.

11th May, 1945. 737

ABINGDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the above whole-time appointment at a salary of £400 per annum, together with a cost of living bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum). The successful candidate must provide his own car, for which the present allowance is £60 per annum.

Applicants should be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects or hold an equivalent qualification.

The successful applicant will be required to generally advise the Council on their Post-War Housing Schemes, and to prepare all plans, quantities and specifications, etc., to supervise construction and maintenance work, and to carry out such other Architectural work as may be required.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to one month's notice on either side. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications endorsed "Architect," stating age, qualifications, details of experience, and position regarding Military Service, together with copies of three recent testimonials, to be sent so as to reach the undersigned not later than 26th May, 1945.

P. W. JAMES,

Clerk to the Council.

Council Offices, 60, Bath Street, Abingdon, Berks.

7th May, 1945. 742

GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the following temporary appointments (with prospects of permanency) in the Architect's Department:—

PRINCIPAL ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT:

Salary: £525 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to £600 per annum.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade 1:

Salary: £425 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to £500 per annum.

THREE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, Grade 2:

Salary: £305 per annum, rising by annual increments of £20 to £400 per annum.

Appropriate cost of living bonus will be paid in addition.

Candidates must be qualified as Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and must not be over 45 years of age, but this condition may be relaxed in the case of a person already in the service of the Authority, or a specially suitable candidate employed by another Local Authority.

The appointment will be subject to the general regulations of the County Council with regard to conditions of service, and will be determinable by one month's notice on either side.

Applications, on forms which may be obtained from the County Architect, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff, must be returned to him in sealed envelopes, endorsed "Architectural Assistants," not later than Saturday, 26th May, 1945.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

D. J. PARRY,

Clerk of the County Council.

Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

740 26th April, 1945. 714

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COMPANY MEETING.

TARRAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

SUMMARY OF REPORT

for year ended 30th September, 1944

At the adjourned Annual General Meeting of Tarran Industries, Ltd., held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on the 10th day of May, 1945, at 11 a.m., the audited Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1944, together with Directors' Report thereon, were presented.

These Accounts disclose a loss of £327,009 after deducting the balance of profit of £16,697 brought forward.

The Directors' Report dealing with the circumstances giving rise to this position states that in March to June, 1944, an investigation and report by Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, McAuliffe & Co., Chartered Accountants, instructed by the Company's Bankers, disclosed an estimated deficiency of assets over liabilities of £249,474 with a consequent estimated loss of £520,575, of which loss they estimated at least £439,700 to be due to over valuation of assets at the 30th September, 1943.

In October, 1944, the Ministry of Works in considering the grant of a large contract to the Company required to be satisfied as to the adequacy of its management and resources, and in consequence of these enquiries and the Accountants' Report on the representation of the Company's Bankers, there were appointed to the Board Mr. Alan P. Good as Chairman, and Messrs. R. W. G. Mackay, H. L. Dowsett and Colonel A. Ridley Martin, and a further investigation was instituted as at 30th September, 1944, carried out by Mr. E. McCann.

Early in December, 1944, Mr. McCann presented his Report which after taking credit for interim current profits, disclosed an estimated apparent loss of £465,603, being on reconciliation substantially identical with that disclosed by the Accountants' Report.

Mr. R. G. Tarran and the other Directors constituting the Board prior to July, 1944, were not in agreement with the Report as made, maintaining that on full investigation and proper claims being made and settled over all contracts with Government Departments, it would be demonstrated that the Company had incurred no loss at all.

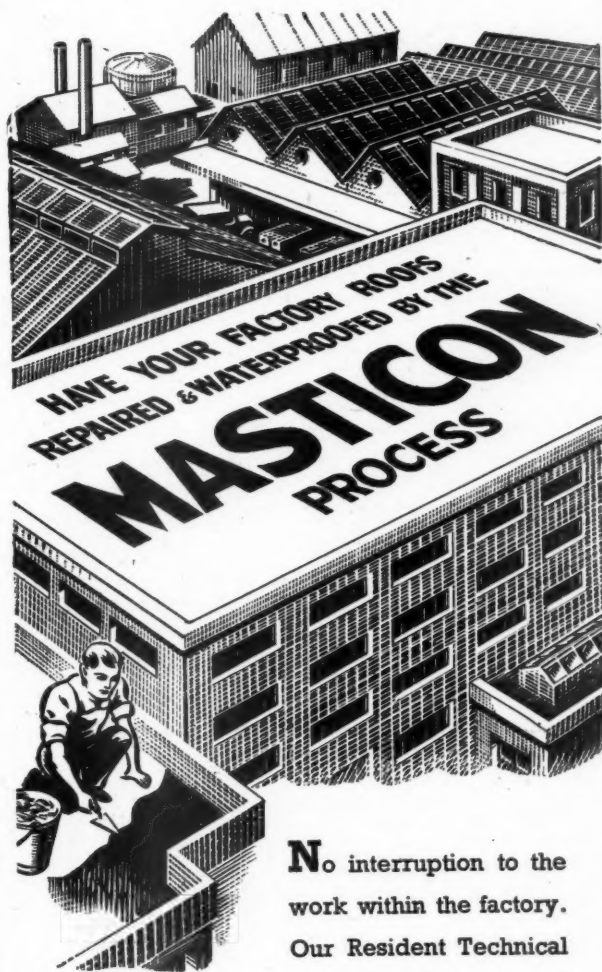
However, in view of the serious financial position disclosed, the Board decided to suspend Mr. R. G. Tarran from his position as Managing Director, and appointed Mr. R. W. G. Mackay as acting Managing Director in his place, while in February, 1945, the Board accepted the resignations of Sir Noel Curtis-Bennet, Colonel C. D. Burnell and Mr. A. Watts, Mr. R. G. Tarran, however, remaining on the Board, although requested by the Chairman to resign.

In accordance with statutory requirements an Annual General Meeting was convened before the end of 1944 and adjourned so that further investigation could be made before presenting Accounts to the Shareholders. These investigations disclosed possible recoveries under certain closed contracts on the basis of which the Directors have felt able to increase the figure of work in progress by £100,000, although, in their opinion, recoveries are unlikely to exceed this, and must in any case not be regarded as certain, while a further £38,000 has become available representing amounts credited by claims realised, provisions not required and settlements made since 30th September, 1944. These adjustments have reduced the figure of loss to the figure shown in the Accounts and the Directors explain that while they cannot give as full an explanation as they would wish, as the records of the Company are insufficient to provide the data required, in their view, the greater part of the loss was not incurred during the past year, and relates to at least the previous three years and probably in part to large contracts undertaken prior to 30th September, 1942.

Since the reconstitution of the Board the Ministry of Works, in December, 1944, issued "Instructions to Proceed" for the erection of 1,000 temporary houses in Hull, which contract it is hoped to complete by 30th September next. Further instructions have been obtained for the manufacture of 10,000 temporary houses to be erected on the site by local builders, which contract it is hoped to complete before 31st March next. The Directors are already making plans for building permanent houses.

Mr. H. L. Dowsett has retired owing to pressure of other work, remaining available in a consultative capacity, and Miss Elizabeth Denby, Hon. A.R.I.B.A., the well-known housing expert, has joined the Board as a full-time Director.

The Directors report that they have under active consideration proposals for reconstruction of the Company's financial structure which they intend to place before the shareholders at an early date. In the meantime, they believe that the present organisation, having regard to the contracts in hand, is operating on a profitable trading basis and they have from the Company's Bankers the assurance of finance sufficient to carry out these contracts, so long as they, the Bankers, are satisfied as to the control and management of the Company.



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CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the following temporary appointments in the County Architect's Department:—

One SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, salary £460 to £500 (reference No. 410), and one ASSISTANT, salary £315 to £360, according to qualifications and experience (reference No. 411).

Applications, which must be in writing, stating date of birth, full details of qualifications and experience (including a list in chronological order of posts held), together with copies of three recent testimonials, and quoting appropriate reference number, should be addressed to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Appointments Office, 91, Pembroke Road, Bristol, 8. 735

Architectural Appointments Vacant

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ARCHITECT'S or Building Surveyor's Assistant required by Chartered Surveyor, London, N.W.1. Particulars, with age and salary, to Box 725.

STAFF ARCHITECT of London commercial firm invite applications from Architectural Assistants, exempt from National Service, for work in connection with current work and post-war expansion. Applicants should state age, experience, salary required, to Box SA. 8346, 10, Hertford Street, London, W.1. 728

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT wanted immediately in Architect and Surveyor's office in Chancery Lane district on varied work. Must be good draughtsman, able to complete drawings from sketches. Knowledge of war damage and general specifications and of dilapidation practice an advantage. Apply, stating age, experience and salary required, to Box 741.

Architectural Appointments Wanted

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Other Appointments Vacant

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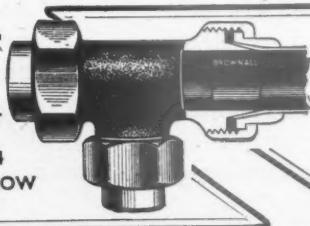
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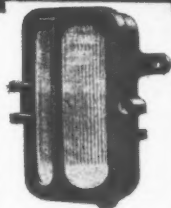
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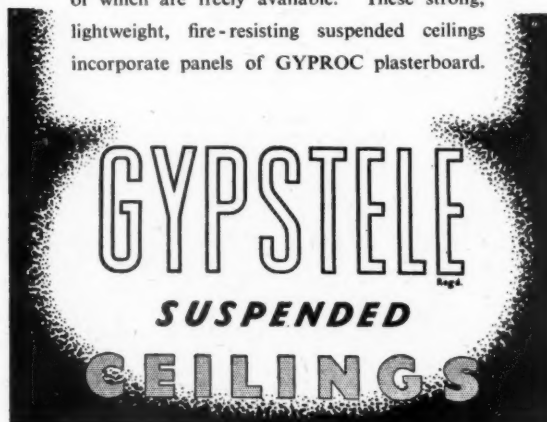
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