

WALTHAMSTOW CIVIC CENTRE

Hugh Bourne, M.I.E.E., M.I.H.V.E.
Consulting Engineer.

P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A. Architect.

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M. & F. Threads.

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With Flange for floor fixing. Socket screwed lin. B.S.P. piece of plug screwed §in. B.S.P.



No. 3. Mk. II. This only differs from No. 2 in that the stem cock is added.



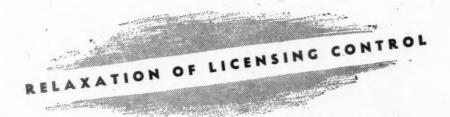
BOARD" TYPE No. 4. Mk. II

This type has heavy brass plate 4ins, long and 3ins wide with holes in corners for fixing screws. Socket screwed §in. B.S.P.
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★ Important Announcement from

The UNDERFEED STOKER MAKERS ASSOCIATION

It is no longer necessary for purchasers to secure licences to install Underfeed Stokers. The Underfeed Stoker Makers now obtain authority to supply. This relaxation of war-time restrictions follows on the recognition by the Ministry of Fuel and Power of the important function of these appliances in securing economy in fuel consumption and their use is encouraged where adequate supplies of suitable fuels are available. This is an important step in post-war industrial development.

Wherever it can be installed, the Underfeed Stoker is recognised as being more efficient and easier on fuel than any method of hand-firing, Experience under restrictions imposed by war-time conditions has proved that the Underfeed Stoker is not "selective" in its requirements and that a wide range of low-grade fuels can be burned satisfactorily. The Underfeed Stoker meets the problem of rising fuel costs and labour shortage.

In many boiler installations, provision was made for fitting Underfeed Stokers when they became available. Arrangements should be made with the Stoker Makers without delay. For full details of the Underfeed Stoker and its advantages, write to this Association or to any of its member firms.



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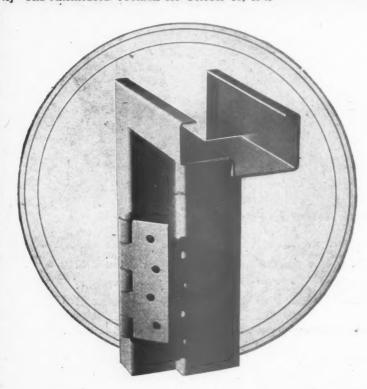
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DOOR FRAMES · WINDOW CILLS
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Metal Trim will undoubtedly play an important part in post-war construction, and those interested are welcome to a copy of our catalogue. For the time being, of course, we are only able to execute orders carrying Government permits.

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IN THE LOUNGE

A clock plug point included in a

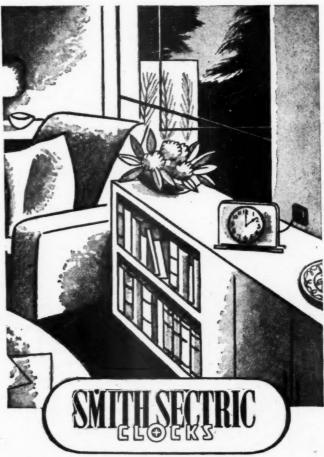
lounge or drawing room when first planned will save inconvenient and ugly structural alterations or wiring later. A Smith "Sectric" Clock Connector is ideal for the purpose. It can be positioned to take a standard Smith "Sectric" Wall, Mantel, or Style clock, or to service a Smith "Sectric" Clock built-in to your personal specifications. Neat and unobtrusive, it carries an independent fuse, and the plug cannot be pulled out accidentally.

Your enquiries are invited.



Smith "Sectric" Commercial Clocks are available for all conceivable interior and exterior purposes, in standard designs or to architects' specifications, from small office clocks to large turret structures.





plug in to Greewich Time

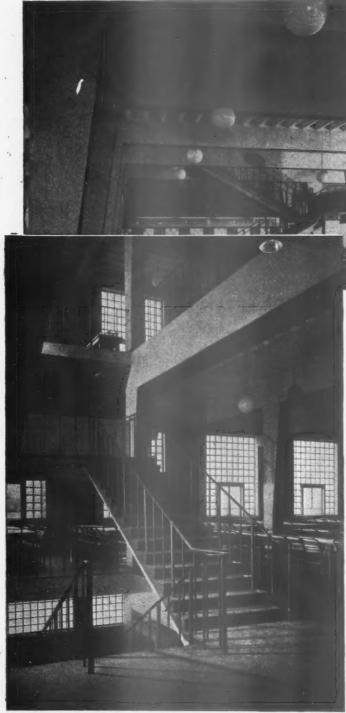
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The Clock and Watch Division of S. Smith & Sons, (England) Ltd.



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Assistant Architect:

Hilton Wright,

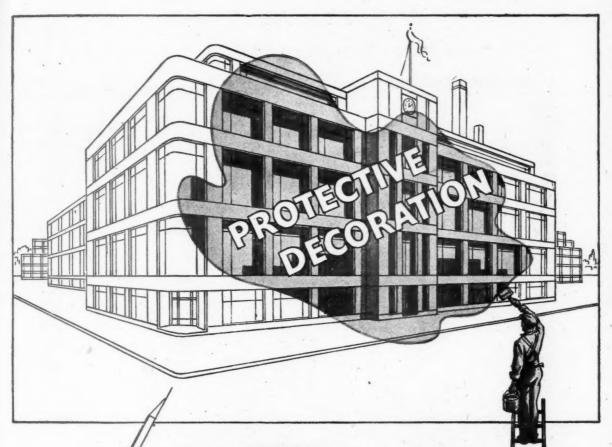
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Shortage of the essentials has reduced the output of CERRUX, and has necessitated the limitation of the remaining output to those jobs in which CERRUX plays a vital part in the preservation of life or the prosecution of the war.

But, even in war-time, the brains behind CERRUX are producing, from the available substitute materials, a range of finishes inferior only to the pre-war CERRUX product itself.



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The Regional Offices are Wimpey's field-headquarters. They are at Bristol, Birmingham, Cardiff, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Plymouth, Wakefield, Worthing, Edinburgh and Glasgow. Each has its Managerial, Estimating,

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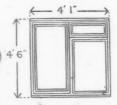
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Distinctive as THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for October 11, 1945 [xi Glossex; Finishes



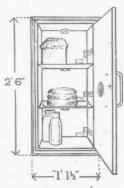
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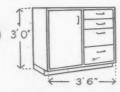
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ANEWSUM



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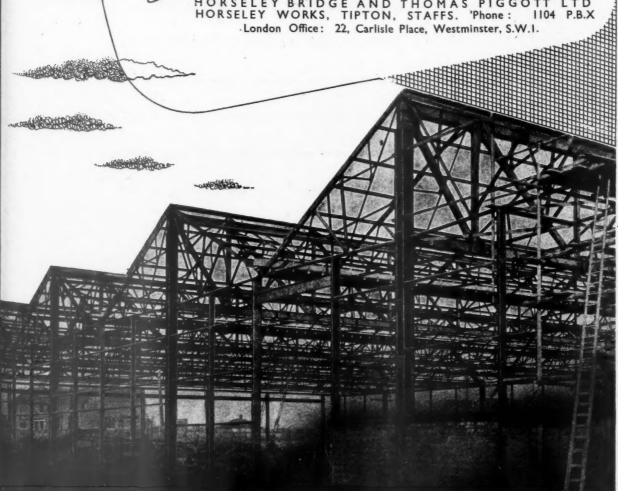




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Cotton is an essential raw material in the production of leathercloth. Cotton fabrics are, however, in short supply, and any improvement will only be on a gradual scale. Meantime we shall continue to supply leathercloth to customers under quotas, this having been found to be the fairest method of distribution.

Where firms have, or can acquire, suitable base fabric, we shall be pleased to quote for its processing into leathercloth. A sample of the fabric should be



submitted. Dyed, printed and combined cotton fabrics, linen and other materials can be considered.

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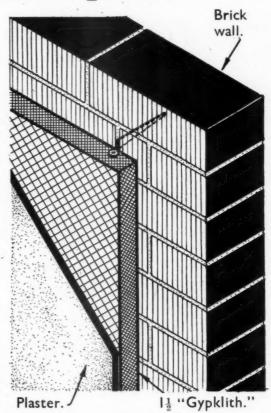
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Insulation can save 40% of domestic fuel consumption

"In cold storage and refrigeration plants where a temperature is maintained from 10 to 80 deg. below the outside temperature, it is found economical to use anything from 6 in. to 8 in. thickness of highly insulating material; yet the majority of householders in this country attempt to maintain similar temperature differences in the winter without the provision of any effective insulation whatever."

Extract from "Insulated Construction," by C. W. Glover, M.Inst. C.E., M.I. Struct. E.

In the past, fuel for heating has been used with a prodigality which appears shocking now that we are faced with the necessity of getting the maximum from every ton in the interests of national recovery. It has been calculated that without any improvement in the efficiency of heating appliances, the general provision of adequate thermal insulation would save something like 40% of our domestic fuel consumption for heating. The official policy of the Government is summed up in the statement in Bulletin No. 12 issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power that "the aim of this Bulletin is to ensure that no building shall be erected



GYPKLITH APPLIED TO BRICK WALLS

in future without consideration being given to this very important matter (namely, insulation)." It is our policy to ensure adequate supplies of GYPKLITE, which, because of its low thermal conductivity, good "keying" properties, and high fire-resistance, is one of the most suitable insulation materials available.



GYPKLITH wood wool building slabs consist of petrified wood fibre compressed and bound with cement. Are light in weight, structurally strong, and highly resistant to fire, dry rot, and vermin infestation. Can be chased and cut with wood-working tools. Rough open texture of surface provides excellent key for plaster or cement. Thermal conductivity is 0.57 B.Th.U.sq. ft./hr./°F./in. Full technical information on request.

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Head Office: Westfield, Upper Singlewell Road, Gravesend, Kent. Tel: Gravesend 4251-4 'Grams: Gyproc, Gravesend Glasgow Office: Gyproc Wharf, Shieldhall, Glasgow, S.W.I. Telephone: Govan 614 Telegrams: Gyproc, Glasgow London Office: 21 St. James's Square, London, S.W.I. Telephone: Whitehall 8021

Makers also of Gyproc Plaster Board, Gypstele Partitions and Ceilings, Plaxstele and Acoustele Ceilings

Close-up of security... In a multiplicity of jobs in building and construction, one of the major problems is to keep moisture in its proper place. It needs to be kept out of parquet floors, but in a mix of concrete while setting and hardening take

place; in the mould where pre-cast concrete units are made, but out of a wooden building... There's no better aid to this control of moisture than IBECO waterproof kraft paper. IBECO is waterproof all through. The proofing bitumen is not a

thin film sandwiched between non-waterproof sheets; it impregnates the whole bulk of the paper. As a result, IBECO can be handled,

folded, creased, without danger of cracking. It can be exposed to extremes of heat and cold without effect on its waterproof properties. There is no free bitumen to "sweat out", to flow or harden. In short, IBECO provides the maximum safeguard with minimum bulk. Keep IBECO in mind for jobs in hand or in prospect. Fuller details and samples of the various weights from C. Davidson and Sons Ltd. (Dept. K.43): Mugie Moss, Aberdeen.



WATERPROOF KRAFT PAPER

HICK S



weather and constant handling. The secret lies in the bonded deposition beneath the surface—CROMALIN finish belies the maxim

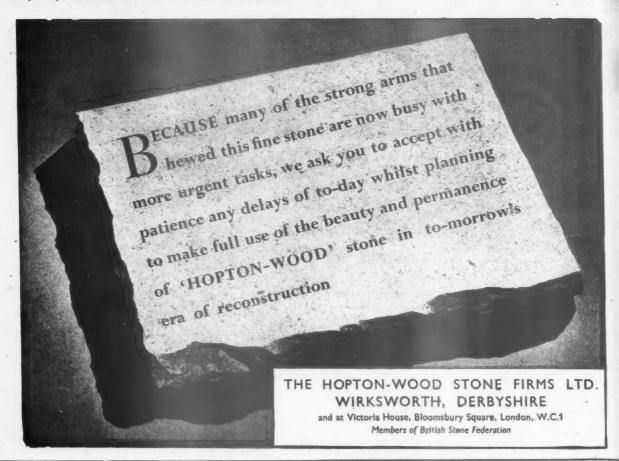
that "beauty is only skin deep"!

By the CROMALIN process it is possible to plate ALUMINIUM—BRASS—STEEL—ZINC.

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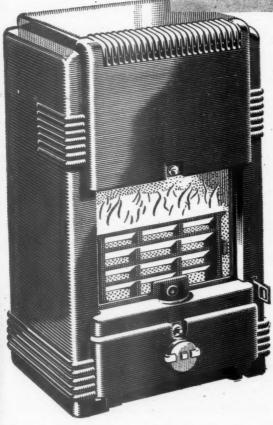
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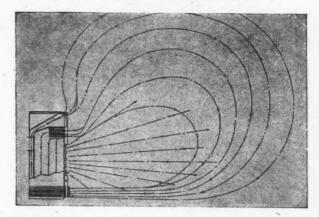
EXAMPLE

THE OTTO HEATING STOVE



ADVANTAGES: Burns any kind of fuel, coal, coke, anthracite, peat or small logs. It can be a closed or open fire. It is a day-and-night stove, for the combustion is under control. It heats the air of a room. The diagram shows the air duct which runs below, behind and over the fire cavity. Cool air is drawn in underneath. This moves upward behind the fire where heat is

FINISHES: Ebony black or coloured vitreous enamel, or "Alisheen" de Luxe enamel.



most intense. The heated air (still clean and pure) is then thrown forward and outward. The atmosphere is thus kept in constant circulation and the room is made really warm and comfortable even in the farthest corner. With the Otto Stove, heat which ordinarily would be absorbed by the wall at the back, comes out into the room giving 20% more warmth from every ounce of fuel used.

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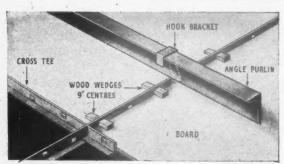


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- who proceeds with his work ahead of the AnD Wedge Method.
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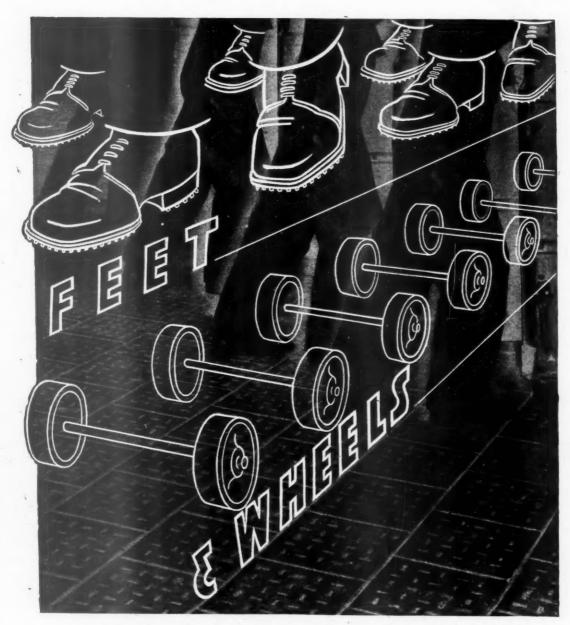
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Wallboards for Government Work

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MESSAGE FOR OCTOBER

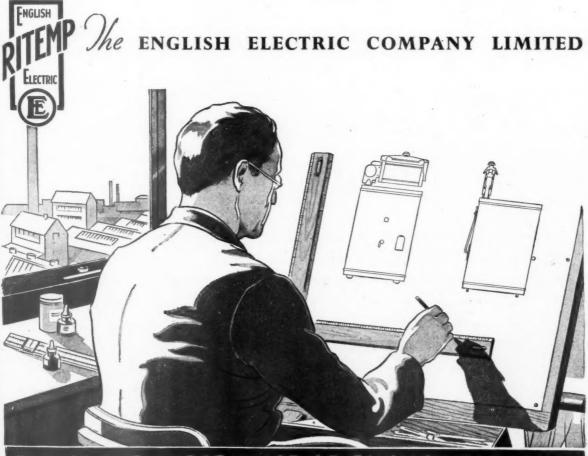
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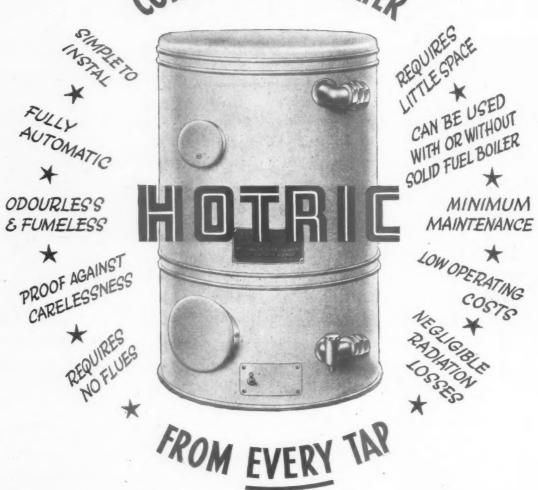
of domestic appliances of very advanced design.

Before reaching any decision, therefore, it will be in your interests to discuss your requirements with one of our Development Engineers. Please address your enquiries to Domestic Appliance Dept., Queen's House, Kingsway, W.C.2.



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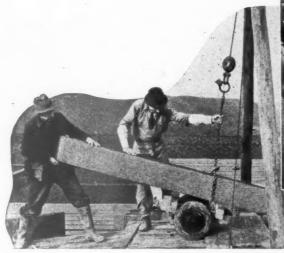
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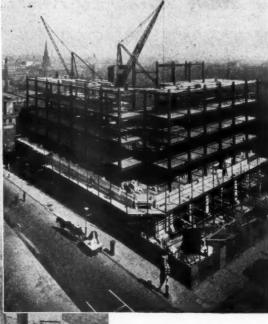
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The new Siegwart housing booklet is available to all interested on receipt of a 1d. stamp

The simplicity of the Siegwart precast System is one of the factors which enables the floors to be so quickly fixed.

Other factors are the use of specially trained Siegwart men for the erection work and special Siegwart plant for handling the precast units into position; after which the grouting of the joints completes the fixing.

Siegwart bogeys, handchains and lifting tackle are seen in use in these photographs of jobs under construction. From factory to finished floor all handling of the precast units is done by our own trained men.

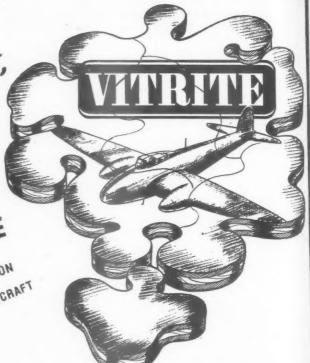


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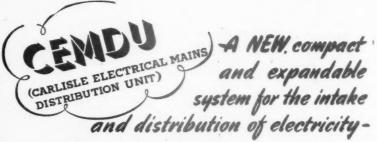
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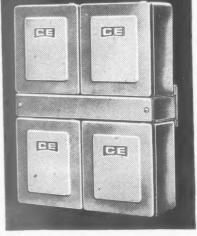
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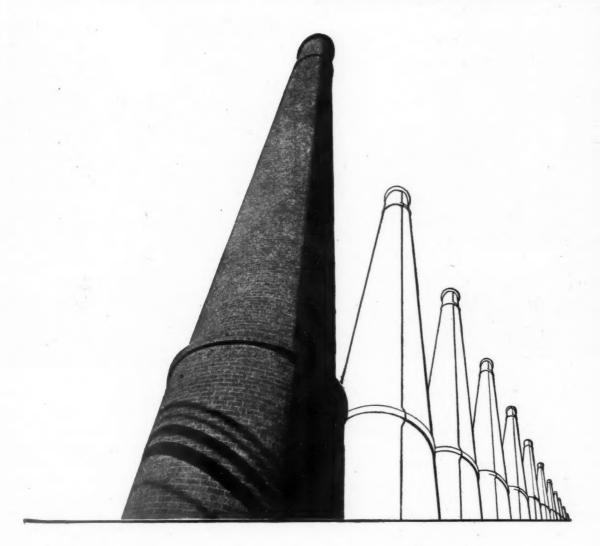


MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. Bentcliffe Works, Eccles, Lancs.

The "CEMDU" incorporates latest type C.E. "LATRALOK" Fuses which are rewirable. Main Switch is the entirely new "C.E." Rotary Pattern and is of liberal rating.



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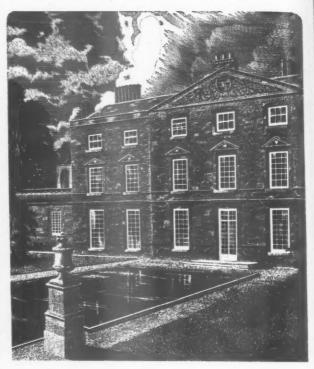
Write or telephone our nearest branch for full details and rates.



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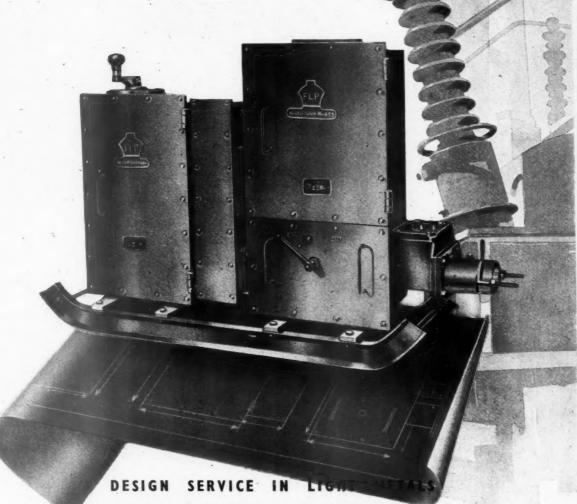
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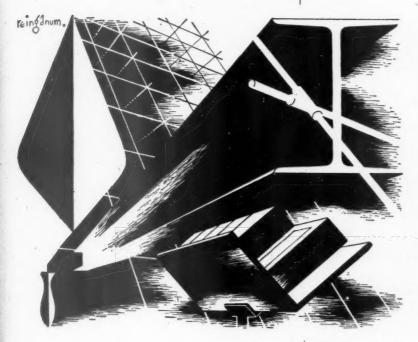
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Conjects

THURSDAY,

In common with every other periodical this JOURNAL is rationed to a small part of its peacetime needs of paper. Thus a balance has to be struck between circulation and number of pages. We regret that unless a reader is a subscriber we cannot guarantee that he will get



a copy of the JOURNAL. Newsagents now cannot supply the JOURNAL except to a "firm order." Subscription rates: by post in the U.K. or abroad, £1 15s. od. per annum. Single copies, 9d.; post free, 11d. Special numbers are included in subscription; single copies, 1s. 6d.; post free, 1s. 9d. Back numbers more than 12 months old (when available) deather than 12 months old (whe able), double price. Volumes can be bound complete with index, in cloth cases, for 15s. each; carriage 1s. extra. Goods advertised in the JOURNAL and made of raw materials now in short supply, are not necessarily available for export.

FOR OCTOBER AND DECEMBER NOVEMBER

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.

B IRMINGHAM. Modern Building Tools Exhibition. At Big Top Site, New Street, (Sponsor, MOW.) Oct. 11-13 Dr. E. J. West. Developments in the Welding of Aluminium Alloys. At the James Watt Memorial Institute, Great Charles Street, Birmingham. (Sponsor, Institute of Welding, Birmingham Branch.) 6.30 p.m.

Ocr. 12 Peacetime Use of Perspex. Exhibition at the Chamber of Commerce, 95, New Street, Birmingham, 2. Sections will deal with Birmingham, 2. Sections will deal with shop fitting and display, building applications of Perspex, draining boards and kitchen equipment. The exhibition will be lighted by fluorescent tubes in Perspex troughs. (Sponsor, Birmingham Regional Office of Imperial Chemical Industries.)

10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Oct. 11-13

COVENTRY. Coventry of the Future
Exhibition. In commemoration of the Exhibition. In commemoration of the sixth hundred anniversary of the City's Incorporation. (Sponsor, Coventry City Council.) To be opened by G. L. Pepler, Chief Technical Adviser to the Ministry of Town and County Planning. Oct. 15

HENLEY-ON-THAMES. The English
Town: Its Continuity and Development. Exhibition at the Town Hall. (Sponsor, TCPA.)

TEICENTER. I. Singleton Green. Con-

(Sponsor, TCPA.)

LEICESTER. J. Singleton Green. Concrete. At the College of Art, The Newarke, Leicester. (Sponsor, Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects, in association with Leicester School of Architec-

ciation with Leicester School of Architecture.) 6.30 p.m. Oct. 17
LIVERPOOL. News of the World Housing Exhibition. Architect for the Exhibition, Frederick W. Hagyard. Oct. 11-19
LONDON. NALGO Exhibition. At the YWCA. (Sponsor, BLAE.) Oct. 11-13
Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. Ninetieth Exhibition. At 16, Princes Gate, South Kensington, S.W.7. 11
a.m. to 5 p.m. Oct. 11-20
Conference on Housing. At the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, W.C.1. First session, 2.30 to 4.45 p.m. Address by the Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health. Discussion opened by Thomas Sharp, President of the Town Planning Institute, and Frederick Gibberd. Subjects for session include architectured.

of the Town Planning Institute, and Frederick Gibberd. Subjects for session include neighbourhood and site planning, the planning of dwellings and the organization of building works. Tea, 4.45 to 5.30 p.m. Second session, 5.30 to 8.0 p.m. Discussion opened by D. E. E. Gibson, Coventry City Architect, and Professor J. D. Bernal, Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Works. Subjects include methods of construction, ex-

perimental building, and research. Summing-up of the Conference by Kenneth Campbell, President ABT. Tickets from General Secretary ABT, 5, Ashley Place, London, S.W.1, price 2s. (including tea). 2.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. Nov. 3

Middlesbrough Survey and Plan. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, London, W.1. Middlesbrough was one of the first towns to make a comprehensive survey, or diagnosis, covering all aspects of its life, as a nosis, covering all aspects of its life, as a prelude to making a new plan. More than 3,000 of the townsfolk gave information and help to a team of architects, geographers, sociologists and town planners which worked under the leadership of Max Lock, ARIBA, Middlesbrough Town Planning Consultant. The exhibition consists of models, maps, plans and drawings. Sir Stephen Tallents, K.C.M.G., Public Rela-tions Officer to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, opened the Exhibition on October 9. Oct. 11-24

Aluminium and Plastics in Building. Exhibition at Runcolite, Ltd., 3, Vere Street, W.C. (Sponsor, International Plastics, Ltd., in conjunction with Plastic Spray, Ltd., British Artificial Resin Co., Ltd., and the Gas Light and Coke Co.) OCT. 15 ONWARDS

Dennis Chapman. Social Surveys in Town Planning. At the Planning Centre, 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. (Sponsor, TCPA.) Buffet lunch 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Talk and discussion 1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. OCT. 11
Dr. F. Klingender. Socialist Realism: The Esthetics of Soviet Ambilication.

Dr. F. Klingender. Socialist Realism:
The Æsthetics of Soviet Architecture.
Second of a series of introductory lectures to the study of Soviet architecture. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. Chairman, E. J. Carter. Tickets from SCR Architecture Group, 98, Gower Street, W.C.1. Admission free to members of the Group, non-members 1s. 6d. 6.30 p.m.

NORWICH. F. Clark. Design and Welding Techniques. (Sponsor, Institute of Welding, East Counties Branch.)
OCT. 11

TAUNTON. Housing, Town and Country Planning Exhibition. At the Elec-tricity Showrooms. (Sponsor, Taunton and District's Savings Committee.) Oct. 11-13 Permanent House Exhibition. The exhibition of permanent house plans shows the results in the competition recently organized by the House-Building Industries' Standing Committee. It includes, apart from the plans, seven models, some of which are complete with scale models of utility furniture. Oct. 11-15

OCTOBER 11, 1945

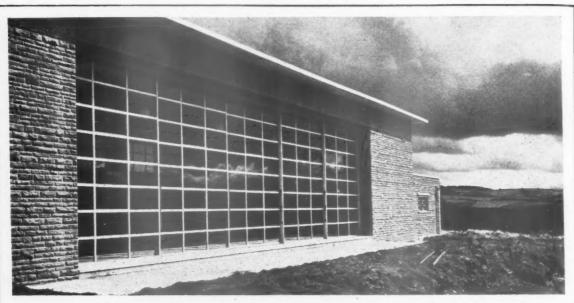
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Though no feature in the JOURNAL is without value for someone, there are often good reasons why certain news calls for special emphasis. The JOURNAL'S starring system is designed to give this emphasis, but without prejudice to the unstarred items which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

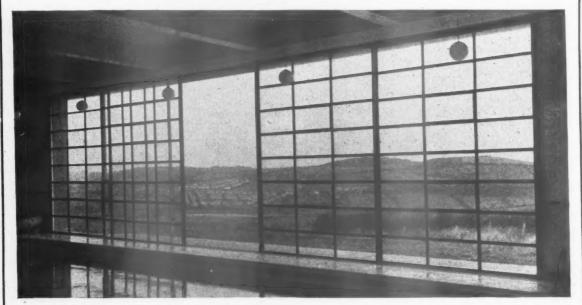
* means spare a second for this, it will probably be worth it.

** 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 biggest housing exhibition ever held in Sweden, a COMPLETE MODEL TOWN OVERLOOK-ING GOTHENBURG, has been opened by the Crown Prince. It is situated on a rocky hill northwest of Gothenburg with a view of the town and its environs. Here two young architects, Wejke and Odéen, have created a housing area from the townplan to the equipment and furniture in the flats. The scheme was drawn up by the Swedish Slöyd Association which is working for the refinement of handicraft and industrial utility products and for raising the standard of taste, and which this year celebrated its centenary. It was this year celebrated its centenary. It was carried through in co-operation with the City of Gothenburg and the Swedish Government authorities and comprises about 550 flats in 30-odd buildings—from 7-storeyed blocks to 3-floored staggered houses, and the flats contain two to four rooms. The first hundred tenants out of the many thousands who have been queueing up to get one of the flats, have moved in. the many thousands who have been queueing up to get one of the flats, have moved in. The domestic servant problem is organised collectively, and these house assistants, which is their new name, have their own small flats in a communal house. A labour exchange on the spot negotiates the domestic help. There is a central laundry, with mechanical equipment, and a small laundry in every house. Other collective arrangements are a centre for clothes-mending and a restaurant. Assembly rooms, a cinema, and a large central garage are also to be provided. A children's centre, called Guldhedsgarden, has been built. It includes two buildings and outside play-grounds and Guidnessgarden, has been built. It includes two buildings and outside play-grounds and contains a crèche and a play-school, where the parents can leave their small children during the day, a play-room for the bigger children and sloyd and music rooms.



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH—NEW SWIMMING BATH PERCY THOMAS, o.B.E., HON. LL.D., P.R.I.B.A.



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From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

MIDLAND SMOKESCAPE. [From Narrow Boat, by T. L. C. Rolt (Eyre and Spottiswoode).] Situated among the broken southern foothills of the Peak district of Derbyshire, the Potteries present some unique industrial landscapes. As we climbed the four locks out of Stoke, the grimy slate roofs of cottages and factories rose tier upon tier towards the black tower of Shelton Church, while mean streets covered with a geometrical pattern the opposite heights of Hartshill and Basford. These were indistinct in the haze of steam and smoke which rose from the valley bottom, like steam from a cauldron. But the dominant, inescapable feature of the scene were the pottery ovens. Rows of them met the eye on every side. Shaped like gigantic bottles, blackened and squat, those that were belching dense coils of smoke from their necks looked as actively satanic as a volcano, but those that stood cold and dead had an appearance that was strangely ancient and oriental. They might well have been the pagodas of some temple to strange gods, or monuments that marked the burial-places of kings who held court when the sabre-toothed tiger ranged the forests of Europe.

The man responsible for the design and equipment of canteen kitchens for all the Royal Ordnance factories and hostels during the war, Mr. STANLEY J. BENHAM, HAS DIED, at Arundel, at the age of seventy. After his education at University School, Hastings, he entered Messrs. Benham & Sons, Ltd., in 1892, became a director in 1899, managing director in 1901, and was still chairman at the time of his death. In 1909 he became chairman also of Messrs. James Slater & Co. (Engineers), Ltd. From 1904 to 1918, he was responsible for the design and equipment of steam cooking plant for all Dreadnoughts and for Battleships, Battle Cruisers and Cruisers, and during the second World War for the design and equipment of the canteen kitchens for all Royal Ordnance Factories and hostels, and was intimately connected with similar work for War Department camps all over the country. He was president in 1922-3 of the Association of Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering Employers, vice-chairman from 1913-45 of the Cooking Manufacturers' Association, and the first chairman (from 1942-4) of the Joint Council representing all sections of the cooking equipment manufacturing industry.

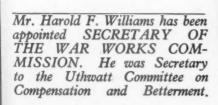


The late Stanley J. Benham. See news item on this page.

Mr. Aneurin Bevan: I have been looking eagerly, ever since I took office, for some system of prefabrication which would enable us to BUILD HOUSES IN THE SAME WAY AS CARS AND AEROPLANES.

So far, my search has been in vain, but I do not despair. Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health, was speaking at Birmingham, where he inspected housing developments. He continued: I am convinced we shall not be able to build enough houses by the traditional method, but I believe it will be possible for us to find a system of construction which will supplement our traditional programme. I see no reason why science cannot find another material as good as brick. I have already cut out a great deal of red tape and propose to cut out any more that stands in my way. I am anxious that the temporary housing programme shall be fulfilled as soon as possible, so that we can direct our main energies to the construction of permanent houses. If we are to solve the housing problem we must not allow ourselves to be harassed into accepting prices not representative of legitimate building costs. If we can reduce the costs we shall find that our housing programme will not be decapitated.

At a meeting in London the merger of all existing house-builders' organizations in the FEDERATION OF REGISTERED HOUSE-BUILDERS was formally completed. Under this new constitution all existing householders' organizations and their members pledge themselves to build only such houses as will conform to the standards prescribed by the National House-Builders' Registration Council, and to give to purchasers a guarantee to make good free of all cost any defects reported within a period of two years and due to non-compliance with the approved specification. The meeting marked the final stage of negotiations in progress for over six years.





At the Exhibition of American students' work at the AA. From left to right; H. S. W. Alexander, secretary of the AA, Col. Philip Donnell (USA), H. J. S. White, R. J. Brown, Ralph Tubbs and Major A. Vincent (USA). The work of the American students is illustrated on pages 263-264.



Trees Create Street Unity-I

This view of Progress Avenue, Hamilton, Ohio, shaded by its arch of maple and sycamore trees on a quiet autumn afternoon, typifies the small American town. The two-storey timber frame houses, some of white clapboard, others of brown shingles, have no particular architectural distinction. Yet the environment as a whole is friendly and satisfying. The moral to be drawn is that the growing of

generous grass verges, fertile shrubs and vegetation, and above all the conscious planting of trees can bind together disunited building units into a homogeneous whole. This is the first of a short series of examples to be published on this page to illustrate the value of trees both as organic foils to the geometric building forms and as elements that help considerably to bring unity to street design.

The Forestry Commission proposes to form A NEW NATIONAL FOREST PARK, to include over 10 square miles of some of the finest scenery in the Lake District.

The proposed national park at Eskdale and in the Duddon Valley in south-west Cumberland, covers 7,275 acres of land on the Commission's Hardknott Estate. It may be approached by road from Whitehaven, Broughton, or Barrow-in-Furness, or on foot from Grasmere and Ambleside. Unlike the national forest park in the Forest of Dean, the proposed Hardknott national forest park has no through roads possible

for motor traffic. It has a uniform moor-land character, and consists of the block of mountain fells lying between the head waters of the Esk and those of the Duddon. Before planting operations began it consisted entirely of three sheep farms. In future it will still consist of sheep farms on the Eskdale side, and on the Duddon or Dunnerdale side partly of sheep run and partly of the new forest, including holdings for forest workers. The proposal to form the park is made in the Report of the National Forest Park Committee (Hard-knott), published by the Stationery Office at 4d. A series of recommendations suggest restrictions on planting to avoid hard outline edges and to follow natural contours as much as possible, leaving unplanted the

viewpoints and so much of the surrounding land so the view may be enjoyed when the trees have grown, and preserving the sylvan character of the Eskdale dalehead landscape.

After September 30, all types of CONTRACTORS' PLANT could be bought without a permit to purchase from the Ministry of Works. Prospective purchasers should, therefore, place their orders direct on manufacturers.

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viev it o The erection by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of one hundred homes for students who are young married war veterans is believed to be A UNIQUE UNDERTAKING for an educational institution. Construction of one hundred homes for young married Veterans of World War II, who will enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to resume their education, is to begin immediately in Cambridge on Instimte land. The project, to cover an area of nearly ten acres, and providing 50 houses for married veterans without children, and 50 with extra room for those who have children, is being developed under the 50 with extra room for those who have children, is being developed under the direction of the Institute's School of Architecture and Planning, headed by Dean William W. Wurster. It is designed to provide facilities for a period of approximately five years, after which it is expected to be removed. Although the units will be very much like small apartments in size, they will be arranged on the ground as they will be arranged on the ground as single and twin houses, with access to landsaped gardens. Each house will have a screen porch to allow out-of-door living. The houses for married couples without The houses for married couples without children will have a bedroom and living room. One corner of the living room will be devoted to kitchen facilities, which will be concealed by doors when not in use. The house will be insulated, and heated by gas. In view of the current shortage of baths, showers will be installed. Ample cupboard space is also provided. The 50 houses for veterans with children will include two bedrooms, a combined living and dining room, and a separate kitchen. There will be parking space for the occupants for 100 cars, with additional space for 23 cars for visitors. In directing the for 23 cars for visitors. In directing the project, the School of Architecture and Planning has had the assistance of the Department of Building Engineering and Con-

For the first time in 1,000 years, the 50,000-acre estate of Urquhart, ancestral lands of Macbeth, which includes a large part of L'och Ness, is TO BE BROKEN UP. The estate is to be sold in separate lots, farm by farm and house by house. It includes nearly the whole of the Vale of Glen Urquhart, 15 miles from Inverness on the main Fort William Road, and one of the most lovely valleys in the Highlands. It also includes the ancient deer forest of Balmacaan, the mansion house salmon fishing rights, and three villages. There are 200 crofts and farms.

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Mr. Lewis Silkin: the Government is to introduce a Bill to deal with LAND COMPENSATION.

Speaking at a Leeds Press conference, Mr. Lewis Silkin, Minister of Town and Country Planning, said it is the purpose of the Government to introduce a Bill in the present session of Parliament to deal with the problem of land compensation by authorizing the State to take over the obligation of compensation. The state, he said, distinctly intends compensation to be a national charge. On the question of satellite towns, Mr. Silkin said that his own view was that where a new town was built it ought to be given full independence.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

FROM the architect's point of view electric light is a dreadful nuisance, and not a very great success. Do not misunderstand us: we heartily endorse the claims that it is brighter, cleaner, cheaper and more convenient than anything that went before—and it has no rival today. It is better from our point of view, too, than gaslight, its immediate predecessor. But previous to either of them the architect did not have to worry about artificial light. Nobody expected him to turn night into day. He could study the effect of daylight through his windows, and had no fear that a glaring internal light would confound his composition at night, nor that floodlighting would send up a hellish glow from below reversing all the shadows to make nonsense of his elevation.

He did not have to find room in his floors and walls for ducts to carry the potency of the thunderstorm through his buildings, at a risk of a conflagration if a minute error in executing the specification were overlooked. Nor was there the threat that if he did not provide enough of these conduits, people would come and wreathe them about haphazard on the surface afterwards.

We are fairly well accustomed to dealing with these complexities and do not really complain. But in these days of invention and change it is as well to remind the electrician how greatly development has belied the promise of his original invention. He finds a source of light comparable with, though not equal to, the sun by day and emits this effulgence through a dazzling speck, which, if you don't stop him, he places in the middle of the room. (This is the one position in which the electric light is certain to be wrongly placed in any room, except the old-fashioned dining-room—even in the w.c.) The point-source of electric light is probably a thoughtless carry-over from the candle flame or gas jet. But the difference in magnitude amounts, as so often, to a difference in kind. This was not realized, and for two generations elaborate and wasteful botching with frosted glass, silk shades, inverted reflectors and ornamental metalwork has sought to cover up the original mistake.

With the fluorescent lamp we have at last a substantial improvement. Here is a source of electric light that does not have to be masked to avoid dazzle. Specular reflexions are no longer a worry. The low degree of surface brightness is not obtained at the expense of wasted current. The glow of the fluorescent paint should master any stroboscopic effect, though there are some that deny this. The colour is near enough to daylight for use on dull days as a supplement.

But it is not yet the complete answer. To achieve the 15 to 90 lumens per square foot that we are now learning to demand, these lamps have to be massed together in a lavish array. Replacements are frequent, and their cost outweighs the saving in current. When they begin to fail, the flicker is most annoying. And your illuminating engineer has already begun to botch

around his lovely new tubes with the inevitable odd pieces of

frosted glass.

We said that electric light has no rival, but there is a threat of one, though no larger than a man's hand. There is recent news of a really effective phosphorescent paint. One just paints it over the whole ceiling and it absorbs sunlight during the day, and softly returns it in ample measure during the night. How beautifully simple. No more wiring, no more wrong voltages, no more plug-tops that don't fit. When this threat materializes, just see how the electrical industry will scramble to correct these perennial vexations.

On the other hand, the same effect might be achieved with fluorescent paint played upon by ultra-violet light, though as yet this is not practicable except for stage or display. It will

be interesting to see which arrives first.



The Architects' Journal

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TOPICS

RADIO HEATING

After disbelieving a fair amount of the high pressure American advertising about radio cooking and Sunday joints done to a turn in seven seconds. Astragal gathered around him the tatters of his sales resistance and went recently to Rediffusion's show at Dorland Hall. He found no mention of cooking save as a gallery stunt (where he ate a radio heated bun), but plenty of well developed industrial processes for quicker and more uniform heating from metal to fabrics. All done with high frequency currents (up to 200 million cycles per second), which bewatts which come out of your lighting have very differently from the ordinary

sockets. Current of this type heats all the way through at once rather than slowly from the outside inwards.

In many industries radio heating is already well established, and plenty of firms use a high frequency pistol which will spot weld glued veneers in a matter of seconds rather than hours.

But the whole process is so far industrial rather than domestic, and unless you have money to burn on a radio heated hot-dog stand there's nothing to be done about it for some time. You could heat the bath water that way, but don't blame me if you find you have inadvertently welded your guests to the bath at the same time.

NEW MATERIALS AT EDA'S SHOW

Still another exhibition opens to-day at Dorland Hall, which is presumably the electricity people's reply to the Gas exhibition held in the same place last February. At the same time it is a gesture by the Electrical Development Association who are presenting the

show to the Electrical Association for Women, which now celebrates its twenty-first birthday.

The designer is Hulme Chadwick, who was the Air Ministry's boss camouflage designer during the war and, you may remember, he was responsible for the Civil Engineers' Practical Planning exhibition in 1943. Being now a design consultant to the British Overseas Airways Corporation, he has learned a lot about the new materials that are coming along, especially those of light weight.

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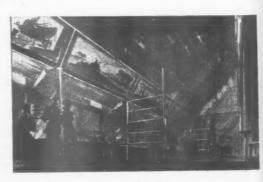
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In the EDA exhibition he has made full use of such stuff as expanded anodysed aluminium (used in aircraft as bulkhead grills), and Perspex sheeting, engraved with designs and lit from the side (providing the first example of the decorative use of Perspex with its peculiar light refracting qualities). Perspex is being used, too, in translucent sheets for kitchen table tops and splashbacks, as a cooker cover and in strips as a roller top to a kitchen working bench. Other new plastics include a new fabric called Vynide, rather like Rexine, for washable wall coverings, Welvyk, something like oiled silk, for curtains, Walkway, the plastic equivalent of lino, for greaseproof flooring. The plastic covered PVC wiring, which has proved so useful in a purely practical way during the war, is also being applied in the show as brightly coloured decoration.

But some of the older materials are there too—fibrous plaster and welded steel tubing in prefabricated sections, the whole exhibition having been designed for quick erection in seven days. The system of photographic printing on wall surfaces, developed by Messrs.

A sketch for the electrical exhibition which opens to-day at Dorland Hall. The chief designer is L. Hulme Chadwick. See Astragal's note.



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Mollo and Egan before the war, is here used again-now for the first time on sensitized canvas. There is obviously a lot to be seen at Dorland Hall in the next two or three weeks, quite apart from the new electrical equipment.

THEATRE DE LA MODE

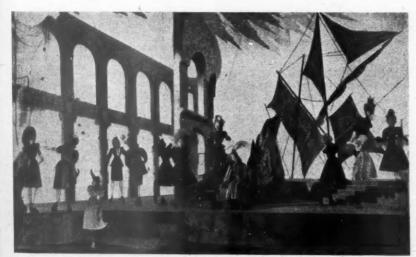
" If thou of thy fortune art bereft, and two loaves only thou hast left "-(loaves obtained, no doubt, after the excruciating agony of queueing, and No Flats, No Cigarettes are the ubiquitous slogans of the day, and the face of Irma Greese haunts you with a perplexing question, and grey utility crowds jostle ceaselessly in the weary streets, and news comes of bigger and brighter experiments with atomic bombs, and, just to complete the picture, let us say you have a tooth-ache)-" sell one, and with the dole, buy hyacinths to feed thy soul." The cost will be two and sixpence at the Princes Galleries in Piccadilly.

At this brilliant "fantasy of fashion," hope will return. For French genius is as alive as ever in these exquisite little models-in their sculpure, in their pose, in their coiffeur, in their background and, above all, in the superb form, colour and texture of the dresses themselves.

As M. Lucien Lelong, Président de la Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Parisienne, explains in a lavish catalogue: "In dressing 'dolls,' or rather reduced models, the Paris dressmaking industry remains faithful to one of its most ancient customs. At all times of difficulty in its history, when the mere idea of style might have seemed paradoxical, the Parisian Couture has time and again had recourse to such little figures, which not only create by their size alone a fairy universe, but give an exact and subtle idea of technical perfection with the use of a minimum quantity of material."

As an architect, interested in design of every kind-even if you have no war hang-over and no tooth-ache, and even if you prefer a glass of wine to a bunch of hyacinths—you should visit this refreshing show before it closes on November 15.

ASTRAGAL



The two illustrations on this page show features at the Paris dress exhibition at the Princes Galleries referred to by Astragal this week. Top, part of the scene designed by Jean Cocteau called Tribute to Rene Clair. Below, Port of Nowhere, a scene designed by Wakhevitch.



LETTERS

Ove N. Arup, M.Ing.F.

Box Frame Construction

SIR,—On the whole, I agree with Mr. Samuely's statements, but in spite of the lucid manner in which I have expressed my

deas—according to him—I have expressed my deas—according to him—I have apparently not succeeded in interesting him in my main proposition, which is this:

It is, I think, a good and generally accepted idea to relieve the housing shortage by increasing factory production of building components. As far as the carcass of a building is concerned, the most promising days location is the production in the production in the production is the production. building is concerned, the most promising development in this direction is the production of light finished wall-sections. To encourage this development it is desirable to relieve such sections of any structural function, to provide the industry with a limited number of functional and dimensional standards and assembly details for wall sections. dards and assembly details for wall sections and to provide a ready market for such sections.

This can be achieved by the development of prototype building, i.e., the repetition of the same house ad nauseam, but I am sure that I am not the only one to view this

As an alternative it would be desirable, especially in flat construction, to retain the flexibility of the main structure, producing, or at least assembling it on the site to suit or at least assembling it on the site to suit local conditions and submitting it only to such standardization as is required to achieve the objects stated above. To this end I would demand of the structure:—

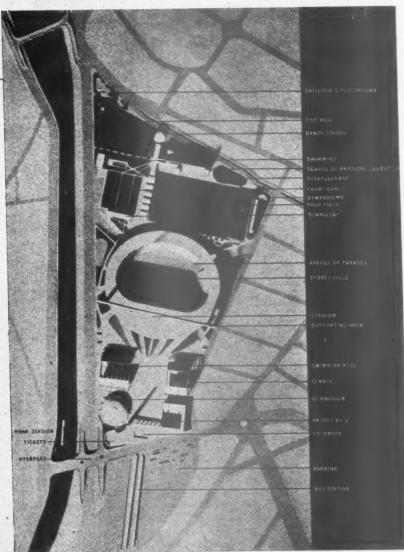
(1) That there shall be a clear-cut distinction between the main load carrying structure and the light infilling.

(2) That the structure shall be simple in itself and shall provide standard conditions.

(2) That the structure shall be simple in itself and shall provide standard conditions for the fixing of light prefabricated wall sections of different kinds; and
(3) That to satisfy (2), and also for the sake of common architectural decency, we must demand of the structure that it does

PROPOSED STADIUM, BRAZIL





This project for a National Stadium in Rio de Janeiro has been designed by Oscar Niemeyer Soares for a government-sponsored competition. The programme included, in addition to a stadium for 100,000, four smaller stadia for swimming, tennis, basket ball and gymnastics; also a National School of Physical Culture, a polo field, a field for general gymnastics, and a parking space for 10,000 cars. tion, circulation and visual effects are brilliantly handled for the predetermined site. The main feature is the principal stadium with its giant concrete arch which supports the roof over the main seating area. It is significant that Niemeyer was a pupil of Le Corbusier.

not normally protrude into the clean-cut boxes forming the rooms of the building. Box Frame Construction satisfies these conditions, but is only suitable for certain architectural lay-outs: some types of terrace housing and flats, hostels, dormitories, etc. I have never suggested that it should be used where it is not suitable, and I cordially agree with Mr. Samuely's point (a):—that this standardization ought not to restrict the architectural lay-out. But even if it were applied only to suitable cases, this would be sufficient at present to encourage the manufacture of standard wall sections. I naturally also agree with Mr. Samuely's point (b):—that the use of Box Frame Control of the section of the section

struction with materials other than reinforced concrete has been dealt with vaguely in my memorandum. I may add that there are a great many matters which have not been dealt with at all. This may have some bearing on Mr. Samuely's third point (c), which I fail to understand, unless he is under the impression that I advocate the use of B.F. Construction without proper calculations being made in each case.

The only two remarks of Mr. Samuely with which I seriously disagree occur en passant in the latter part of his letter.

One is that Box Frame Construction "in

One is that Box Frame Construction "in fact" does not lend itself at all well to proper acoustic insulation. I contend that Box Frame with floating floors and light prefabricated panels isolated from the strucpretabricated panels isolated from the struc-ture—forming a box within a box—would be almost ideal in this respect, and not very expensive at that. Even with less elaborate precautions the Box Frame Construction would compare favourably with other forms of construction provided lifts, motors and other such sources of noise are isolated other such sources of noise are isolated from the structure.

The other is Mr. Samuely's objection to my statement that Reinforced Concrete is immediately available, which is based on the scarcity of timber for shuttering and the fact that Box Frame Construction requires much more shuttering than an ordinary framed structure. What matters in shuttering is not so much

the quantity, but the simplicity and frequent re-use of quick turnover. That is where re-use of quick turnover. That is where Box Frame Construction scores. At the moment hundreds of thousands of square yards of steel shuttering are stored away in contractors' yards. They could be used straight away for Box Frames with very little waste of timber. (They are admittedly less suited for the ordinary framed structure.) There may not be enough for an allout application of the Box Frame principle—but there is more than enough to make a -but there is more than enough to make a good start.

For the rest, Mr. Samuely's letter contains some general remarks about structural methods and lay-outs in relation to planning needs, pointing out that the former depend on the latter, etc., which are excellent as long as the reader is not lured into believing that they are at all relations that they are a solutions that ing that they are at all relevant to the point at issue. They tend to show, I think, that Mr. Samuely is an engineer who knows his business—and were it the purpose of his letter to remind the readers of this fact, it would have my full support—but that has nothing to do with the question of whether it is possible to exercise a very first that see it is possible to organize a part of that section of domestic building which is based on reinforced concrete as structural material in such a way that the benefits of standardization are obtained with the least restric-tion of architectural freedom. Box Frame Construction should be judged as a method of standardization.

of standardization.
Incidentally, realizing that Box Frame Construction is limited in its application, I have suggested an extension of the general principle involved—points (1) to (3) above—in order to make it applicable to all—or at least most domestic building. I call this general principle Slab Construction, and it comprises Box Frame Construction as a special case.

London OVE. N. ARUP

PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT

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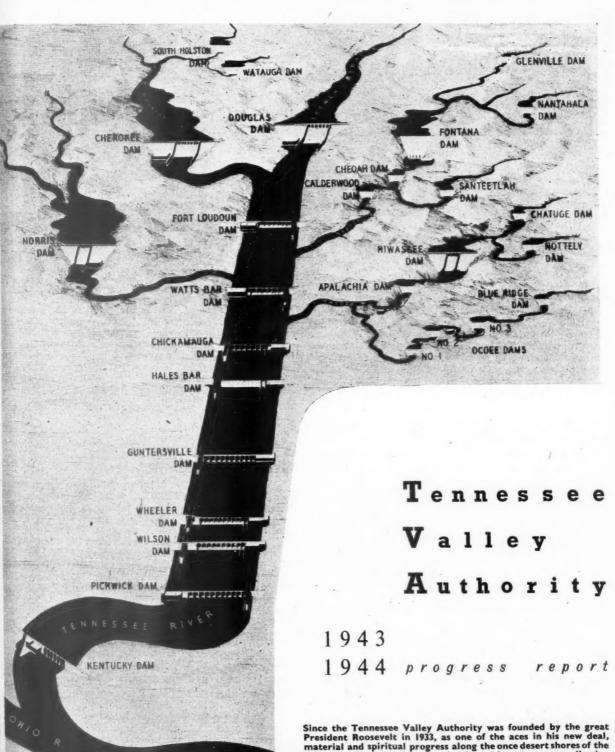
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Since the Tennessee Valley Authority was founded by the great President Roosevelt in 1933, as one of the aces in his new deal, material and spiritual progress along the once desert shores of the Tennessee River has been admirable and immense, even allowing for the particular but so likeable brand of transatlantic optimism inherent in the following extract from the TVA 1943-44 Report to Congress, which deals with varied subjects from the latest developments in air mapping to the contribution to the TVA effort of skilled negro labour.



Left, a river power house. Electrical generation, stimulated since 1933, had risen to a high figure in 1939, but war needs have pushed it up still more, and as with the great new British dam recently opened in the Midlands by the King, should actively further social progress generally.

Below, the Tennessee river joining the Mississippi and marking the area of an experiment in comprehensive planning which has become something of a byword to planners generally, whether in the sphere of architecture, town and country layout, economy, sociology, and not least, of industry.

T E N N G A A L A

TVA

1944-1945 progress report

peacetime work maintained

In 1943 the world battlefronts felt the full benefit of 10 years of unified development of the Tennessee Valley's resources. The foresight of Congress in establishing the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1933 and in directing that, in addition to its other obligations, TVA not only provide for the national defence but also carry on a vital proportion of TVA's peacetime activities, has been of vital benefit to the United Nations.

help farmers develop their technique TVA has encouraged the formation of co-operative associations and has aided them with operating and management as well as with technical problems. The TVA reservoir system now yields an annual catch of approximately 6,000,000 pounds of edible fish, for direct consumption and canning, and it is conservatively estimated that this may be increased to 25,000,000 pounds when all the reservoirs are completed and have become fully productive and when all available species are utilised.

fertilisers and food production

The TVA fertiliser works went into production of munitions early in the fiscal year with the old plant fully modernised. Spare capacity was devoted to the production of plant foods. Wartime ammonium nitrate plant is now producing agricultural fertilisers. The demand for high concentrate phosphate plant food products was dictated in large part by scarcity of ocean shipping, since one shipload of TVA phosphate applied to the soil of Great Britain was estimated to equal several shiploads of foodstuffs. Cattle experiments using TVA phosphatic soil fertilisers have shown that cattle on phosphated sections have gained an average of 333 pounds each. The average gain per animal on the phosphated grazing land was 87 pounds greater than that of animals on the unphosphated land, while food production per fertilised acre has been increased 60 per cent.

electricity from the river

Under the construction schedule passed to meet wartime needs, control of the Tennessee River for many new and different purposes went forward rapidly. At the same time, the operation of existing and new dams brought growing benefits in terms of more electric power for war production and for new industries generally, increased use of the channel for water transport, and reduction of flood damage. Besides placing new dams in operation, additional up-stream generating units were installed at three dams and at the Watts Bar Steam-Electric Generating Station. Dredging operations to provide vital freight navigation channels in reservoirs were also put in hand.

food preservation: new methods

The requirements of war placed increased emphasis on food production and at the same time reduced the amounts of steel, tin, rubber, and other materials needed for canning. Recognising this, TVA directed its efforts toward other methods of food processing and preservation. Significant results were obtained in the field of dehydration. In 1942, anticipating the shortage of canning supplies, TVA established four community dehydrating plants as test-demonstrations. There are now in the Valley States approximately 25 such food processing plants chiefly concerned with quick freezing and dehydration of fruits, vegetables, and eggs. To

holiday camps growing popularity

While the shores along the lakes, on both tributaries and mainstream, saw less capital development for recreational use during the war, they were utilised more fully for food and timber production to meet war needs. Existing privately owned recreation facilities, however, such as the 32 privately operated boat docks on the lakes, and holiday camps, generally showed increasing popularity. Floods are still a danger to the Valley and to meet a recent emergency the entire flows from the Holston, the Clinch, and the Hiwassee Rivers were cut off for a time by stopping the flow at Cherokee, Norris, and Hiwassee tributary reservoirs.

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malaria steadily decreasing

To meet the problems resulting from changing quick-flowing streams into a system of slack-water lakes, the TVA continued and expanded its malaria-control programme, while annual fall surveys, by means of blood tests, indicated the lowest index of malaria infection. The malaria-control programme made progress which is steadily placing it in the forefront of efforts to control this disease.

purifying the streams

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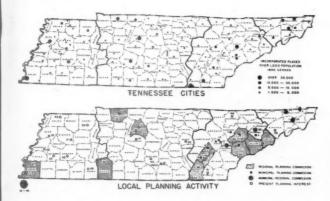
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Important progress was also made on the problem of reducing stream pollution through the co-operative efforts of public agencies and private industries; indeed industrial stream pollution problems have been studied extensively, and a programme for alleviation has been commenced in co-operation with Federal, State, and local Government Agencies, private associations, and business enterprises.

air photos: 16,000 square miles

In connection with War Department mapping of strategic areas in the Tennessee Valley Regions, aerial photographs were made of 16,000 square miles, also control surveys were made of 18,000 square miles, 7,000 square miles were topographically plotted by plane table, and 7,500 square miles were mapped by multiplex machine.



private farmers work public land

Land acquisition by the Authority since 1933, until to-day, totals nearly 1,000,000 acres, at a cost of £16,000,000. Over 97 per cent, of the total acreage was acquired through voluntary negotiations without resort to litigation. At the close of the fiscal year, TVA owned approximately 360,000 acres of land used for forestry, farming, parks, and industry, a total of nearly three and three-quarter million board-feet of sawtimber was cut from TVA forest lands in the fiscal year, being an increase of about 6 per cent. on last year's yield. Especially interesting is the fact that farmers were encouraged to supplement private land with use of publicly owned land in order to increase production.

population redistributed

The speed of wartime construction projects has intensified the task of adjusting displaced reservoir-area families. Douglas Reservoir, built at record-breaking speed, presented acute problems of population adjustment, but the evacuation was carried through on schedule, eighty-seven per cent. of the 525 families moving in a period of 7 months. To meet labour shortages, the TVA demountable house was redesigned as a two-section prefabricated house, each section capable of being hauled behind a car or truck.

accidents fewer

The organised safety programme of TVA commenced early in its construction activities, continued to pay dividends in terms of decreasing frequency and severity rates for accidents. The economic value of the accident rate reduction, represents a saving of a year's work by a force of approximately 1,300 people.

electrical power quintupled

Multipurpose development of the Tennessee River system. has demonstrated its most urgent and immediate war-time results in terms of electric power. Along with the growing navigation and food control benefits, the TVA system in the fiscal year 1943 generated 9,056,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy, or more than half as much as it had produced in the previous 9 years.

electricity from the tributaries

Peacetime development of the Tennessee River, commenced in 1933, laid a firm foundation for the wartime power expansion. With large dams and power plants constructed and in operation or well on the way to completion on the main-stream of the Tennessee, the TVA was able to provide new supplies of power rapidly and economically by building new storage projects and power installations on the tributaries.

Left, two maps showing local planning activity in relation to Tennessee Valley cities and counties. According to these indications, out of some 100 main centres, about half are already subject to some form of broadminded planning direction either central or local. Is not this an achievement of some interest?



Above and below, solid evidence of the stimulative effect on food production of some of the artificial fertilisers mentioned in the accompanying report, and carefully applied to avoid soil exhaustion, is provided by these photographs of recent crops in the valley, contrasting unfertilised with fertilised soil.







Artificial fertilisers help increase food production: evidence accumulates in this new TVA Report. Left, a converted farmer explains to a doubtful colleague. Of the two distant pastures, the right hand field treated with fertiliser shows thicker grass than the field on the left.

emphasis on research

Major emphasis on research was placed on improvements and developments having actual or potential value in prosecuting the war in addition to promoting utilisation of the Valley resources. TVA regional wartime activities also included studies of a process for extraction of magnesium metal from olivine rock; investigations of deposits of monazite, a mineral used in making optical glass; perfection of a process for making laminated lumber from specially selected timber; location of limestone of the quality needed for production of the calcium carbide used in synthetic rubber production; mining of mica; a general survey of raw materials sources; research into the problem of regionalised freight rates and their relation to opening up of resources and industrial development.

negro employees skilled

The number of TVA employees reached a total of more than 40,000 during the year, but declined to approximately 28,000 as heavy construction operations tapered off. Approximately 7,500 employees left for the armed services, bringing the total of employees in the uniformed services to 10,500. A considerable number, in addition, were transferred to other war agencies and industries. Negro employees filled many vacancies as a result of TVA training programmes or other experience. By June 30, Negroes were employed in more than 100 kinds of positions, 90 per cent. of which represent skilled or semi-skilled work. Approximately 40 per cent. of TVA's Negro employees were in these semi-skilled or skilled occupations. There were 106 Negroes in training as chemical plant operators.

Below, a map of the TVA area of some 10,000 square miles showing recreational developments including public reservations of forests and parks, camping grounds, notable scenery, historic sites, game farms, fishing lakes, and areas of particular interest to botanists and geologists.

From Britain went to America many of the ideas which have grown into these green and lifegiving playground chains of regional parks and gardens on a rather wider scale than has been known here, but signs are multiplying that some original British pips may soon bear home fruit.



Righ the Chur Kape press mear Delo The moti phon recor Right, an imaginative sketch representing the dedication of St. Bartholomew's Church in the Twelfth Century: by David Kaplan. Below, the same subject expressed by sculptural and more abstract means, designed and executed by Captain Deloss McGraw and P/F/C Doak Martin. The disc on the lower left rotates, the motive power being supplied by a gramophone which at the same time plays a record of religious music.

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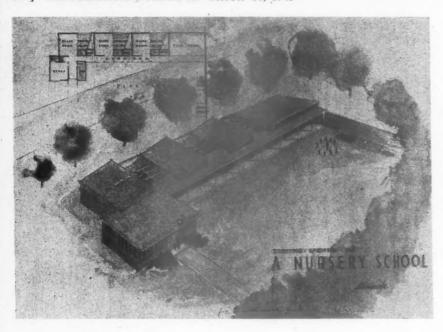
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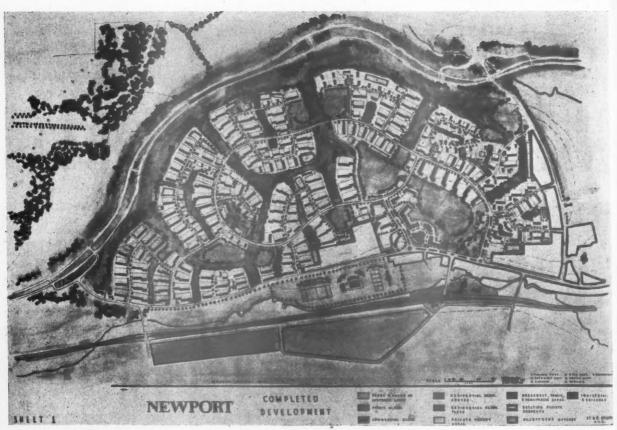


On this page and the following are illustrated a few examples of the work of the American Army Personnel, carried out at the Architectural Association School of Architecture at Bedford Square, London, during the special ten-week Refresher Course held this summer. Students had previously studied at architectural schools and faculties in many parts of America and were at all stages of training and ability; they came from many different units of the American Army and from both commissioned and non-commissioned ranks. Members of the regular AA School staff, as well as other teaching architects from outside the school, acted as instructors during the course.



Left, an esquisse for a Nursery School by K. E. M. Cole. Below, elevation of a design by David Kaplan for an Anglo-American Students' Club. Bottom, lay-out for a housing neighbourhood at Newport by Lt. H. A. Nelson.





AA WORK OF AMERICAN STUDENTS

The main

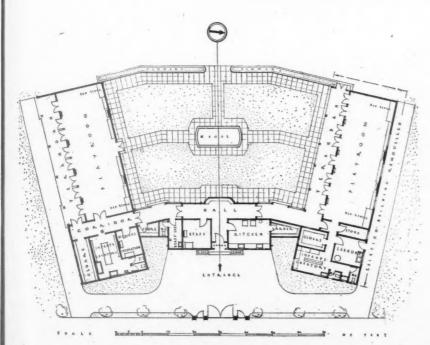
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NURSERY

SCHOOL AT BELFAST

DESIGNED BY R. S. WILSHERE



Ground floor plan reproduced to a scale of 1 in. to 1 ft.

This nursery school is run as a voluntary organisation by the old pupils of the Richmond Lodge School. It originally started about twelve years ago, a site having been made available in a densely-populated district, on which a timberframed building was erected, comprising a playroom with a small kitchen, staff room, cloakroom and lavatory accommodation for a group of thirty-five children. In view of a greatly increased demand by parents for their children to attend the school, it was decided to provide an additional playroom and to improve generally the ancillary accommodation. The original building had been sited to face south, but otherwise there did not appear to be any special reason for its position, and no apparent consideration appears to have been given to the possibility of any future additions. This fact, however, gave the clue to an effective solution to the completion of the scheme for the proposed new buildings, using the main entrance gates as a central axis.

The new wing provides a second playroom and the two playrooms are connected by the central administrative unit, containing the staff room and kitchen, etc. The original wing is remodelled to provide improved cloak and lavatory accommodation, the old kitchen being converted into a laundry. The new wing includes a medical inspection room, in addition to lavatories and cloakroom. Economy in cost was essential and the extension was carried out in timber framing, but internally in place of matchboarding the new buildings are lined with Insulwood Fibreboard to walls and ceilings, dadoes being finished with plywood sheets. Floors to corridors, kitchen, cloakrooms and lavatories are heather brown tiles, with wide cream cement joints, playroom floors being boarding covered with cork line. All glazed doors and windows are standard steel sashes, other doors flush panels. The area between the two playrooms is turfed, with flagged paths, the paddling pool forming a central feature.



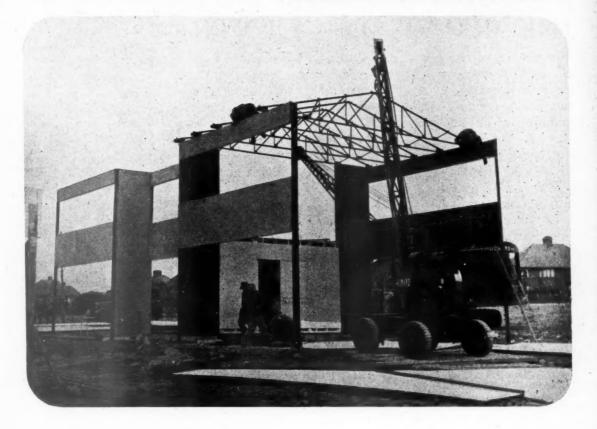


Top, the new wing; centre, a play-room; below, administration block.



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graph unit, delive





A few weeks ago work started at Alnwick Road, Woolwich, on the erection of twenty-two semidetached and terrace houses of the Howard type, and is now nearing completion. This is the first group of Britain's permanent prefabricated dwellings to be built for occupation. These pilot houses are of similar construction to the prototype, illustrated in the A.J., April 26, though the plan is more compact. The Howard House is one of a dozen or so of the more promising non-traditional types which are being developed with the advise and assistance of the Ministry of Works. The top photograph shows one of the houses under construction and the small photograph the placing of the kitchen unit, weighing 23 cwt., which is delivered complete to the site.

PILOT GROUP OF HOWARD HOUSES

DESIGNED BY FREDERICK GIBBERD



CENTRE INFORMATION

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 The Editors welcome information on all developand objective. ments from any source, including manufacturers and contractors.

STRUCTURE

USA Concrete Standards

STANDARDS OF THE AMERICAN CON-CRETE INSTITUTE (ACI) (Journal of the American Concrete Institute, June, 1945, pp. 559-703.) (1) Building Regulations for Reinforced Concrete. (2) Recommended Practice for the Use of Metal Supports for Reinforcement. (3) Recommended Practice for Measuring Mixing and Placing Concrete. (4) Recommended Practice for the Design of Concrete Mixes. (5) Specifications for Concrete Pavements and Bases. (6)

Specification for Cast Stone. Specification for Cast Stone.

The six ACI Standards, now published in one volume, were issued between 1941 and 1944. The first of the series is comparable with the British Code of Practice for the Use of Reinforced Concrete in the Construction of Buildings, as issued by BINC in 1939 (reprinted 1942). The Americans still maintain a variable modular ratio, which only complicates the design without increasing its accuracy or economy. High tensile steel in general use can only be used at 20,000 lb,/sq. in., but in one be used at 20,000 lb./sq. in., but in one way slabs of not more than 12 ft. span bars not exceeding $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter may be stressed up to 30,000 lb./sq. in. if the yield point is not less than 60,000 lb./sq. in. The effectiveness of compression reinforcement in resisting bending may be taken at twice the value indicated from the calculations, assuming a straight-line relation between stress and strain and a modular ratio, but not of greater value than the allowable stress in tension. This arbitrary increase of the compression stress is a compromise comparable with the Steel Beam Theory in the British Code. There is, however, a difference in that according to the British Code the resistance of the concrete has to be ignored, if the assumed steel stress on the compression side is equal to that on the tension side, whereas the Americans take a more realistic view of the behaviour of a beam and take the concrete into account. In the calculation of columns the Americans have already omitted the modular ratio and base the design on ultimate loads. (In this country, after an attempt in 1934 to introduce the same principle, the old method has again been re-established under the influence of the LCC Bye-laws.) The maxifluence of the LCC Bye-laws.) The maximum amount of vertical reinforcement in tied columns is 4 per cent., in spirally reinforced columns 8 per cent. There is no justification for this difference, and the Code in this country, with a limit of 8 per cent. in both cases, is more consistent. On the whole, in comparison with other Codes of Practice (see Nos. 2043:9.8.45 and 2120:27.9.45) much could be done to bring this American Standard more up to date.

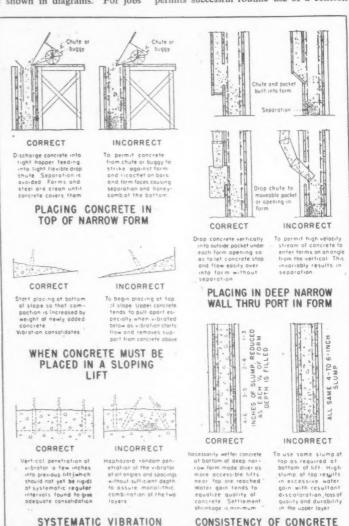
The purpose of the second Standard is to secure the position of the reinforcement before and during the placing of the con-

crete, by means of metallic supports, spacer

bars or wires.

Of great importance is the third Stand-Of great importance is the third standard, which aims at maximum uniformity, homogeneity and quality of concrete in place. Correct and incorrect methods of handling aggregates in storing and batching, and of handling and placing mixed concrete are shown in diagrams. For jobs

of from 2,000 to 5,000 cu. yd., the cost of hand batching soon justifies a simple weigh batcher installation, into the bins of which aggregates may be delivered directly. As the size of the job increases, the saving in materials and the contamination by dirt or other sizes adds considerably to the balance in favour of bins as opposed to dumping materials on the ground. For jobs of over 25,000 cu, yd. individual automatic weighing of the aggregate is justified. Cement for large jobs should be handled in bulk Cement and weighed for each batch, preferably automatically. Water measurement on such jobs should be automatic and accuracy within 1 per cent. should be required. The use of ready mixed concrete is recommended, particularly in metrois recommended, particularly in metro-politan areas. Regarding placing, the ad-vantages of vibration are emphasised. Ex-cept for a few special sections, such as thin slabs, no method of compaction and consolidation of concrete in place is superior to effective internal vibration. Vibration contributes general improvement to concrete work because it allows superior workmanship at lower cost, and because it permits successful routine use of a concrete



A typical illustration from the Journal of the American Concrete Institute for June, 1945, showing correct and incorrect methods of placing concrete. No. 2149.

IN DEEP NARROW FORMS

OF EACH NEW LIFT



THE COMMON PLACE, WALSINGHAM
Showing the Town Pump.

THE shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham dates back to 1061 and owes its origin to the bursting forth of a spring of water reputed to have curative virtues. The small building covering the town well was probably built during the latter half of the fifteenth century. Water in unwanted places can be a great nuisance, and although

the causes may be found, it cannot always be diverted. In such a case, the only alternative to its toleration is to provide an impenetrable barrier, and the means of doing this are at hand in the shape of a rendering, or concrete, formed with Portland cement, and made completely impervious with 'PUDLO' Brand waterproofing powder.

'PUDLO

BRAND

CEMENT WATERPROOFER

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less wet than the usual " medium ' sistency, resulting in more durable, higher quality concrete. The advantages and imquality concrete. portance of vibration where applicable are now so well established that it should be seriously considered for small jobs of a few hundred cu. yd., and it is recommended for all larger concrete work.

Further recommendations refer to construction joints, cold and hot weather con-

The fourth Standard deals with the design of concrete mixes. This is the determination of the most economical and practicable combination of available aggregates, cement, water and, in some cases, admixture. The most practical procedure is actual trial and adjustment on the job. The problem is to select a trial mix for start-properties of the select a trial mix for start-processors to select a trial mix for select a trial mix for start-processors to select a trial mix for select a trial mi ing concrete operations, that will require the least adjustment on the job. Many charts, rules and tables have been devised for use in concrete mix computations (see Nos. 1589 and 1590:7/9/44). The present Standard gives a selection of simple tables, a chart and a good bibliography.

The fifth Standard applies to the construc-

tion of portland cement concrete pavement base, and is comparable with the

Model Specifications for Concrete Roads in this country (see No. 1803:22/2/45).

The last Standard covers the same ground as B.S.1217:1945 (see No. 2024:12.7.45). Whereas according to the British Specification the compressive strength, determined on cubes of 3 in. to 4½ in. side, shall not be less than 2,500 lb./sq. in., the minimum strength required by the American Standard tested on 2 by 2 in. cylinders or 2 in. cubes has been raised from 5,000 lb./sq. sq. in. (specified in 1929) to 6,500 lb./sq. in. In view of the smaller size of the American specimens the difference is smaller than appears from the figures but is still very substantial.

Precast Concete Framework

APPLICATION OF CIVIL ENGINEERING METHOD TO BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. (The Builder, July 20, 1945, pp. 43-46.) System developed by MOW of precast reinforced concrete framework units not exceeding 5 tons to be assembled by cranes in multistorey buildings.

The Department of Scientific Research in the MOW has developed a system of precast reinforced concrete framework units for assembly in multi-storey buildings. Floors covering the area of a large room would be cast and erected in one unit, and similarly large sections of the walls and building frame, so that the shell of a ten-storey building could be erected in a few weeks with only a small gang of men, helped by a

Many problems of design have had to be investigated in order to ensure that the strength of such buildings will be equal to similar structures cast in situ and new types of joints devised to ensure precision in erection, simplicity, and a minimum amount of site work. It should be possible to ensure precision in erection with the same degree of accuracy as in the case of structural steel. Various alternative methods of erection have been proposed. was adopted, it would be necessary to cast units in steel moulds and to use the moulds jigs to locate accurately the bearing It is suggested that dome-shaped bearing points be cast in the main frames to ensure that each vertical member is the correct height between bearing points, that they are accurately spaced horizontally and are all at the same level. The advantages of precast concrete work

as against in situ work, particularly under the climatic conditions of this country, are

well known. Precast concrete would save considerably in site man-hours and cost.

would obviate loss of time waiting for the

framework to mature before proceeding

with work at higher levels. A much higher standard of workmanship could be ensured than with in situ work, and unknown shrinkage stresses would be eliminated.

BUILDING CRAFT SERIES: BRICKWORK. W. B. McKay. (Longman, Green & Co. Price 7s. 6d.) Compendium on fundamentals of bricklaying with many detailed examples. 172 drawings.

The book has been written to assist all students who will be receiving technical training in post-war years, when a substantial increase in the number of skilled craftsmen is expected. It is a thoroughly practical work. The first chapters are on the materials and tools used; one chapter is devoted to drawing and drawing equipment, very useful for the beginner. The following chapters deal with bricklaying proper and go carefully into all details of the many-sided work performed by the bricklayer. The clear descriptions, the detailed instructions on methods, the examples worked out for various alternatives, the excellent drawing illustrating every point of the descriptions, make it a first-rate compendium for all students who wish to obtain training in sound and economic workmanship. The detailed index will facilitate the finding of any special subject for revision and will be useful to students going in for examinations. (See also No. 1778: 1.2.45.)

Building Mechanics

PRACTICAL BUILDING MECHANICS. Newman Tate. (Chapman & Hall, 15s.) Elementary introduction to building mechanics.

The book is intended for students without knowledge of mathematics. It explains the principles in clear and simple language and is well illustrated. With regard to and is well illustrated. With regard to practical applications, it is not quite up to date, e.g., the steel stress generally adopted in reinforced concrete work is 18,000 and not 16,000 lb./sq. in. (pp. 134 and 202), and compression stress in the concrete in bending is generally 750 lb./sq. in. or higher and not 600. Foundations like Fig. 139 and Fig. 145 are too complicated and a simpler shape requiring more concrete is preferable. Steal beam arillocated and a simpler shape requiring more concrete is preferable. Steel beam grillage footings encased in concrete (Figs. 140 and 141) and brick footings with mass concrete under (Fig. 142a), although still popular, are not economical. If such examples are given, they should be accompanied by a warning.

Wates System

THE WATES SYSTEM OF HOUSE CON-STRUCTION. Architect: K. W. Bland. (The Architects' Journal, August 16, 1945, pp. 119-114, and other journals). Precast reinforced concrete panel units of standard widths. Plaster board lining and glass quilt insulation.

A pair of houses of this type has been erected at Sutton. The external walls are of reinforced concrete and have linings of plaster board and glass quilt. This provides thermal insulation in excess of that of an 11-in. cavity wall. The external of an 11-in. cavity wall. The external walls are composed of reinforced concrete panel units of standard widths. All units are stiffened by ribs and so shaped that, when placed side by side, a cavity is formed at their joints to receive concrete poured without the use of shuttering. The units weigh up to 8 cwts. The internal partitions titions are of timber framing covered with plaster-board. Ground floor is of concrete with brown pitch mastic finish. First floor has timber joists, a boarded floor and plastboard ceiling. The roof has timber trusses at 4-ft. centres carrying special units em-

bodying purlins, rafters and tile battons. It is claimed that the system is extremely flexible and can be applied to almost any type of plan.

MATERIALS

New Lightweight Material

ML BUILDING PRODUCTS. (Pamphlet issued by Ieda Trading Co., 114A, Cromwell Road, S.W.7.) New lightweight building material.

The pamphlet does not disclose the composition and the process of manufacture of the new material, and only states that it is not a type of concrete. It is claimed that the new material exceeds all lightweight concrete products in strength and can subjected to a temperature of 2,000 deg. F. without loss of texture or strength. Among other claims it is mentioned that frost has no effect upon it and that it is less expen-

sive than any manufactured material. From a table in which the physical pro-perties of ML products are compared with those of light-weight concretes, it may be that the compressive strength is deed higher than that of other materials of the same density, but the transverse strength is much lower. It is surprising to find a lower value for the transverse strength than for the tensile strength, since it is usually the other way round. The new material is less efficient as regards therefore. mal insulation than light-weight concrete of the same density.

ML products are manufactured in various standard sizes and the pamphlet shows a complete cottage of the Portal type built entirely of ML units. It is not revealed whether the roof beams are rein-

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.

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.So far as the estate handbook is concerned we regret that you have no redress.



Speeches and lectures delivered before societies, as well 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.

CIAD

Memorandum

The Central Institute of Art and Design has issued a memorandum on BRITAIN AS AN ART CENTRE. Extracts are given below.

A great opportunity will arise immediately after the war to make Britain an Art Centre—perhaps the Art Centre of Europe, thus adding incalculably to the attraction of our country to travellers both from the Old and New Worlds. This need not mean destructive competition with other European capitals. Rather it implies that Britain should take the lead in a great co-operative effort to rebuild the cultural life of Europe. The campaign should cover both the Fine Arts and the Industrial Arts and involves the attempt:

 To enhance the prestige of British Art and make London the distribution centre of the world for both antique and contemporary art work.

To build up for British contemporary art, architecture and crafts, a pre-eminent international prestige.

international prestige,
3. To gain a similar prestige for British
Industrial Art products.
4. To make London a leading Fashion
Centre

 To create an international reputation for our leading schools as teachers of art, architecture and industrial design, so that they attract as many foreign students as possible.

Partly, no doubt, owing to our insular position, neither British Historic Art nor our Contemporary Art and Craftwork are nearly as well known on the Continent as they should be, yet no nation has excelled us in Domestic Architecture and Crafts, in Portraiture (including miniature painting), Landscape Art, Water-colour Painting, and the various forms of Illustration and Engraving; and Contemporary British Painting, Sculpture and Crafts are at least as strong and lively as any in the world. The time is now ripe to secure for British Art its due place and recognition.

It is clear that if a programme on anything like the suggested scale is to be carried out, some comprehensive Council or Corporation, representative of all interests concerned, will be necessary to direct and co-ordinate it. Such a Council should include nominees of the Government Departments concerned and of the leading Local Authorities and other representative organizations. Obviously, the co-operation of the British Council and the Arts Council will be essential.

The following are some of the methods suggested for achieving the five major objects detailed above.

There should be a carefully planned exhibition policy designed to attract the foreign visitor. This should include periodical large exhibitions of ancient art, similar to those held at Burlington House in the years between the two wars.

tween the two wars.

There is room for considerable research in the field of exhibition technique, particularly with a view to showing objects of art and domestic use in their proper setting and in an atmosphere suggesting life and use. The State should initiate such research and make this country a pioneer in new and effective methods of display. The United States have already shown the way by such enterprises as the Frick Museum in New York and the re-creation of the village of Williamsburg.

All exhibitions should be made the subject of publications of various kinds, particularly devised to attract the public and the expert respectively. These should be translated into the chief modern languages and suitable steps taken to distribute them abroad.

Both the large National Exhibitions (or a selection from them) and the best of the smaller exhibitions should regularly be sent on tour overseas, always with an efficient staff of attendants and appropriate literature.

The British Government should, of course, always participate and be strongly represented in International Exhibitions overseas, both of contemporary and historic art, and important International Exhibitions should be held at regular intervals in London, when everything should be done to attract artists and experts from overseas. A very serious defect in this country (which, however, has been to some extent amended in recent years) is the lack of really good museums and galleries outside London. One step which might be taken to improve the position would be for the State and the large Local Authorities to acquire some of the great country and town houses which will inevitably come on the market after the war and equip these with suitable period furniture, maintaining them as public museums. Care should be taken to preserve so far as possible a living and home-like atmosphere in these houses—even where they cannot actually be inhabited. This has been done with conspicuous success at Snows Hill, near Broadway and Kelmscott.

The rebuilding and replanning of our

The rebuilding and replanning of our bombed cities can, if properly handled, help materially in enhancing the prestige of British contemporary art. To effect this it is essential that all rebuilding schemes should allow for the decoration of public buildings, gardens and open spaces, with fine examples of art and craft work (especially mural painting and sculpture). It is should be made compulsory to add a percentage to all basic estimates to allow for this, and some part of this extra cost might be borne by the State. This is a plan which has been very successfully adopted in Scandinavia and in the USA. What is done under this heading should include fine craft work as well as painting and sculpture. A strong section of modern eraft work should be established at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

One very important matter which should receive immediate attention is to improve the planning and decoration of hotels and of all Transport Agencies, including Railway Stations, Rolling Stock, Aerodrome buildings, Passenger Aircraft, Ships, and Motor Coaches. The best architects and decorative artists should be employed for this purpose, and it would be of great use if each of the interests concerned would set up design research and advisory organizations. Other important functions are the improvement of co-operation between Industry and the Art Schools, and the architecture, layout, decoration, and general amenities of factories.

amenities of factories.
The very high efficiency of the leading British Art Schools is very little realized overseas. In London alone there are at least four schools fully capable of achieving International Status: the Royal College of Art (which is entirely financed by the State), the Central School of Arts and Crafts (of the LCC), the Slade School (a department of the London University), and the Royal Academy School, which has existed ever since the foundation of the Academy by Sir Joshua Reynolds. These should be developed along different lines, according to their different constitutions. The policy introduced by the Ministry of Education of developing Regional Art Colleges in the main centres of population should enable several provincial colleges to attain similar status.

Another step which might have great influence would be to build up the Courtauld Institute so that it might become the most important institution in the world for teaching the history and theory of art and the techniques of Art Expertise. Before the war Germany was the principal centre for the provision of art experts. It should not be impossible for Britain to take her place. Another step of great value would be if our leading universities were to provide courses and degrees in the history, sociology and psychology of the arts.

Before London can become really attrac-

bettle bottle tall become really attactive to foreign artists or students it will be necessary to create a more suitable atmosphere, since artists are very sensitive to this. Certain Boroughs in London should be encouraged and assisted by Government grants to develop this—Chelsea, Bloomsbury and St. John's Wood already have some of the necessary characteristics, but there is a need in all three for the provision of more suitable lodgings, hostela, cafés, small theatres, cabarets—and for well-designed studios suited to different income levels.

It would assist this international movement if competitions were organized with substantial prizes—some for students and some open to all competitors. Some of the prizes might be for the decoration of public buildings and the lay-out and architecture of sites which have to be rebuilt or developed. These prize schemes should be fitted in with the State Exhibitions policy.

The above suggestions cannot be properly carried out without the provision of a great Exhibition Centre in London. This should be planned on the most scientific lines without superfluous decoration which will tend to date and detract attention from the





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work to be exhibited. The galleries should be set in gardens which will provide rest and relief to the visitor and should be adaptable to all the various types of exhibition and display

and display.

It is also essential that there should be a central department of publications which should support al! the efforts recommended by the preparation, financing and distribution of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and leaflets, produced with the utmost care and distinction and freely circulated abroad.

The above suggestions are confined to the plastics arts and crafts which alone are the province of CIAD. Parallel development schemes for music, drama, and cinematography will also be necessary, and these should be carried out in close co-ordination with the art developments.

The CIAD, which is the recognized central organization of British painters, sculptors, craftsmen and designers, and has comprehensive information and expert committees covering all fields of art and design, offers all assistance in its power in the working out and furtherance of the above scheme.

TPI

Lewis Silkin

At the Town and Country Planning Summer School at Bristol under the auspices of the Town Planning Institute. OPENING ADDRESS by Lewis Silkin, M.P., Minister of Town and Country Planning.

L. Silkin: A Bill dealing with the problem of compensation and betterment is to be introduced during the present session of Parliament. A solution of the compensation and betterment

problem necessitates the existence of an effective system of planning control, and the Local Planning Authorities must be ready to exercise far-reaching new powers with courage and constructive wisdom.

with courage and constructive wisdom.

One of the most difficult problems in connection with the development of satellite towns and new towns is that of fitting the new urban growth into the existing structure of local government. I realize the anxieties of the Local Authorities on this score, and I propose shortly to open conversations with representative Local Authority organizations upon it. I also propose to appoint a New Towns Committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Reith, with the following terms of reference:—

"To consider the general questions of the establishment, development, organization and administration that will arise in the promotion of New Towns in furtherance of a policy of planned decentralization from congested urban areas; and in accordance therewith to suggest guiding principles on which such towns should be established and developed as self-contained and balanced communities

for work and living."
There is an urgent need for a greater number of qualified members of the planning profession. Our present information shows an immediate need of 1,600 planners, with an ultimate figure of a possible 2,500. It is estimated that to meet this need there are at present less than a thousand persons with planning qualifications or experience, either in this country or in the Forces. This is a situation which can, without undue exaggeration, be described as a crisis. We must stimulate an adequate new entry into the profession, but in the meanwhile something can be done to bridge the gap if architects, engineers and surveyors of proved competence can be persuaded to enter the planning field now.

Announcements

The Timber Control Department of the Ministry of Supply announces that Mr. G. F. W. Edwards has been appointed Area Officer, Area 8, in succession to Mr. A. C. Priddle, who has had special duties assigned to him.

HEP

Mr. J. N. Dominy, L.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., M.R.SAN.I., Chartered Architect and Surveyor, has now returned to practise at Station Road, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough (Tel.: Kegworth 132), and would be glad to receive catalogues, information sheets, etc.

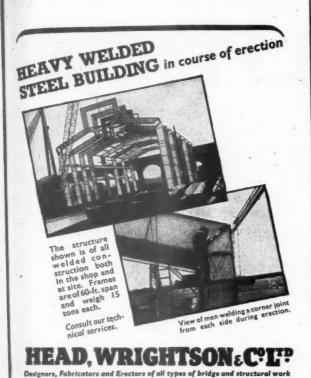
Commencing with the No. 3, 1945 issue, PLAN will be published from: School of Architecture, 26, Abercromby Square, Liverpool 7. Correspondence concerning this and subsequent issues should be sent to the Editor at the new address and not to 55, High Grove Road, Cheadle, Cheshire, which ceases to be PLAN Publishing Office after the No. 2, 1945 issue.

Mr. G. Gerald G. Saunders, Registered

Mr. G. Gerald G. Saunders, Registered Architect and Surveyor, having been released from Government service, has opened an office at 51, Queen Street, Exeter, at which address he will be pleased to receive up-to-date trade catalogues with particular reference to local authority housing.

Messrs. Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., announce that Mr. E. Litherland, a Director of the Company for the last twenty years, has been obliged to retire on account of ill-health, and that Mr. F. Palmer Cook, who has been a member of the staff for twenty-four years, has been appointed to succeed him as Manager of the London Area. Mr. Palmer Cook has served throughout the war in the Royal Engineers, where he held the rank of Lieut-Colonel, and was awarded the O.B.E.





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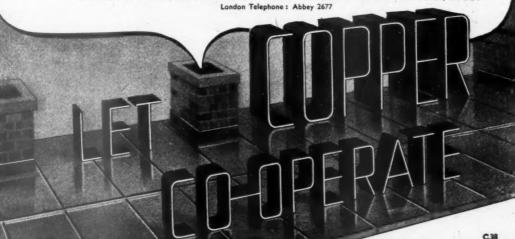
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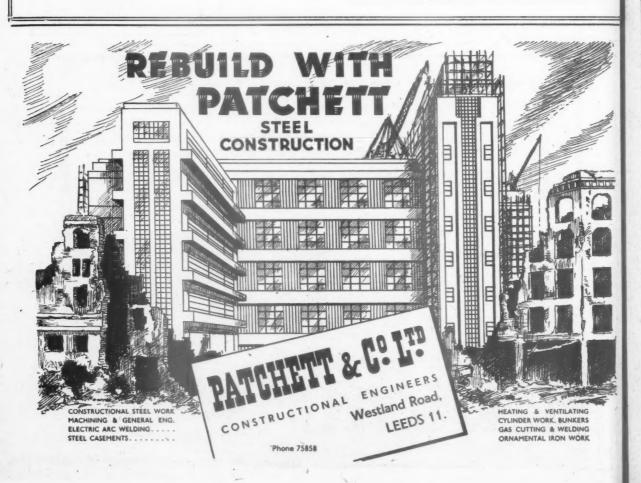
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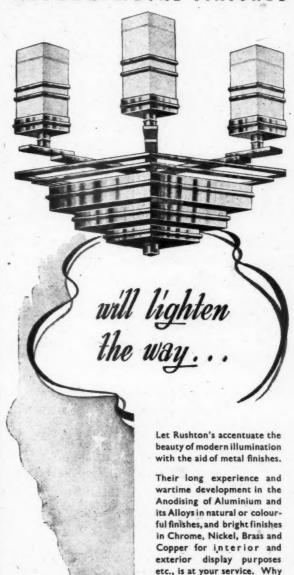
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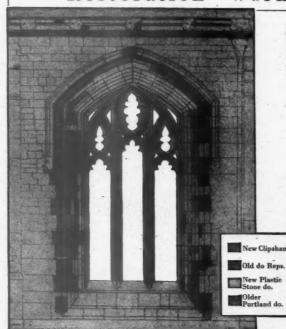
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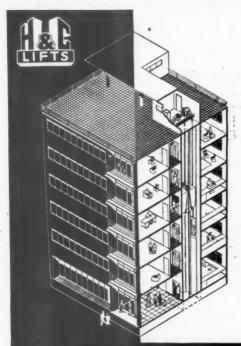
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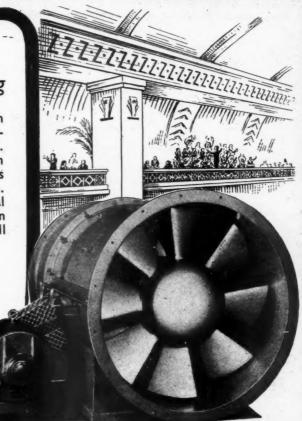
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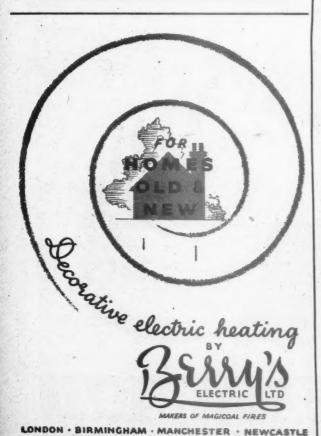


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Worked on 200 Aerodromes; Opencast Collieries; rebuilt 250 Armoured Fighting Vehicles; and made well over 300,000 Prefabricated Sections for Government Buildings, and are now making these Sections for 75 Government

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Already hundreds of orders have been received for new Courts, Recreation Grounds, Public Parks, Squash Courts, etc., also orders to repair thousands of blitzed and neglected Hard Courts, etc.

May we put your name down on our Rotation List, then we can give your enquiry prompt attention as soon as war conditions permit?



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in the following Thursday's paper.

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

Surrey.

Public and Official Announcements

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

NANTWICH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Engineer and Surveyor's Department at a salary of £400 per annum, plus bonus, at present £50 16s.

Applicants should be Associates of the Royal

present £59 16s.

Applicants should be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or hold equivalent qualifications, and are registered Architects. Candidates must have had experience in the design, preparation of working drawings, specifications, etc., for Housing and other architectural work normally carried out by a Local Authority, under the direction of the Engineer and Surveyor.

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

Applications, on forms obtained from the Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. E. H. Bailey, F.S.I., M.Inst.M. & Cy. E., Council Offices, Barker Street, Nantwich, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Architectural Assistant "must be received not later than 13th October, 1946.

B. TUDOR EVANS,

Clerk of the Council.

18th September, 1945.

18th September, 1945.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MOUNTAIN ASH.

Applications are invited for the appointment of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (permanent) in the Architect's Department, at a salary of 2250 per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by annual increments of £10 to £300 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus.
Candidates should have had good housing and general architectural experience. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the B.I.B.A.
The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, is terminable by one month's potice on either side, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.
Applications. endorsed "Architectural Assistant," stating age, qualifications, and experience, and giving the names of two persons to whom reference can be made, must reach the undersigned not later than Monday, the 22nd October, 1945.

BERNARD M. MURPHY, Clerk of the Council.

Town Hall, Mountain Ash 24th September, 1945.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH.

BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS (PERMANENT).

Applications are invited for the following posts all at a salary of £420 per annum, plus war

bonus.

THREE SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, who must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANT, who must be a Professional Associate of the Surveyor's Institution (Quantities Section).

All applicants must be experienced in the preparation of drawings, specifications, and quantities, and the persons appointed will be required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation Act, 1937, and to pass the required medical examination.

Applications, stating age, experience and quali-

1937, and to pass she required measures
tion.

Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications, and accompanied by copies of three
recent testimonials. must be delivered to Mr.
D. M. O'Horlihy, B.S.C.(Eng.), MI.C.E., Borough
Surveyor, Howard Street, North Shields, not later
than the 17th day of October, 1945.
Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will
be deemed a disqualification.
Dated this 26th day of September, 1945.

(Sgd.) FRED. G. EGNER,
Town Clerk.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM.

APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the position of Town Planning Assistant (temporary) from Associate Members of the Town Planning Insti-tute or persons holding an equivalent town planning qualification, and competent to under-take work in all aspects of post-war redevelop-

case work in all aspects of post-war redevelopment.

Commencing salary £485, rising annually (on approved service) by £20 to a maximum of £752 per annum, plus war bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum plus war bonus, at present at the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the Council's conditions of service and the successful asndidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, on forms obtainable from the undersigned, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must reach me not later than Tuesday, 23rd October, 1945. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification. C. V. THORNLEY, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, East Ham, E.6.

BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL

BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant, on the permanent staff of the Council. Salary £365—£15—£425, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s, per annum. Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience.

Candidates should be registered architects, and reference will be given to members of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Experience in the preparation of working drawings, specifications, surveying and setting-out in connection with housing work is desirable.

The candidate appointed will be required to pass a medical examination, and the appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannation Act. 1937.

Applications to be submitted to the Borough Engineer, Town Hall. Southall, Middlesex, Carvassing any member of the Conneil or any Committee thereof, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

M. LINDSAY TAYLOR.

M. LINDSAY TAYLOR.
Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Offices, South Road, Southall, Middlesex. 27th September, 1945.

RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the appointment of CLERK OF WORKS to supervise advance preparation of sites for permanent houses and temporary bungalows, and also the erection of permanent houses.

manent houses.

Applicants must have sound knowledge of brilding construction, roads and sewers, setting out and measuring up contracts.

Wages £7 7s. per week, plus bonus, at present £1 3s. Applications, stating age, experience, present occupation and when available, and accompanied by two recent testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than 22nd October, 1945.

October, 1945.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service has given permission under the Control of Engagements Order, 1945, for the advertisement this vacancy.

J. R. S. CREIGHTON

Rawmarsh Urhan District. Council, Council Council Council Council September, 1945.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment in the County Architect's Department of a Temporary Architectural Assistant, Grade "C" of the Whitley Council Scale, the salary being £320 per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by annual increments of £15, to £350, plus Whitley Council cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum. An extra £10 per annum is awarded to Grade "C" Assistants on passing the R.I.B.A. Intermediate examination, and a further £10 per annum on passing the Final examination.

The appointment will be subject to the Local Covernment's Superannuation Act, 1937, and will be terminable by one month's notice on either side.

be terminable by one mounts side.

Forms of application may be obtained from the County Architect, 4, Alfred Street North. Carlisle, and should be completed and returned to him not later than Monday, 2nd October,

G. ANDREW WHEATLEY. Clerk of the County Council.

The Courts, Carlisle. 2nd October. 1945.

COUNTY OF BERKS,

APPOINTMENT OF COUNTY ARCHITECT.

The Berkshire County Council invite applica-tions for the post of County Architect from duly qualified Architects, who must be either Fellows or Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

or Associate Members of the Royal Angulate of British Architects.

The commencing salary will be £1,100 per annum, rising by annual increments of £50 to a maximum of £1,400 per annum, together with the appropriate cost-of-living bonus. It is intended that the appointment should take effect if practicable on the 1st January, 1946.

Fuller particulars, terms of appointment and application forms can be obtained, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, from the undersigned, to whom applications should be delivered not later than Monday, 12th November, 1945.

H. J. C. NEOBARD,

Slerk of the Council.

CITY OF LEICESTER.

CITY SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—
(a) VALUATION AND ESTATE ASSISTANT. Salary £400, rising by annual increments to £500 per annum. Applicants should have passed the final examination Chartered Surveyor's Institute (Valuation Sub Division), and be experienced in the valuation and acquisition of properties by Compulsory Purchase Orders.
(b) TWO ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, at a salary of £250, rising to £400 per annum. (c) ONE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a salary of £250, rising to £300 per annum. Must be a neat and expeditious tracer.

In addition to these salaries, cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s.) is payable in each case.

case.
All the appointments are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation

Act, 1937.

Applications, giving age, qualifications, and details of experience, together with copies of three testimonials, must be delivered at my office not later than 22nd October, 1945.

JOHN L. BECKETT, M.Inst.C.E.,

City Surveyor.

Town Hall. Leicester.

October, 1945. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments at the salaries mentioned, according to age and experience, plus cost-of-living bonus in each case, which at present amounts to £59 16s. per annum, namely.—

(a) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.—£350 to

(b) QUANTITY SURVEYORS.—£270 to £360

(b) QUANTITY SURVEYORS.—£270 to £350 per annum. Will be subject to the Local Government Superannation Acts, 1937 and 1939, and will be terminable upon one month's notice on either side at any time. The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination. In accordance with the general decision of the County Council, all appointments made during the present emergency are of a temporary character in the first instance.

Forms of application may be obtained from the County Architect, Shire Hall, Nottingham.

Clerk of the County Council. Shire Hall, Nottingham.

CITY OF WAKEFIELD.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Two Architectural Assistants, in the City Engineer, Surveyor and Architect's Department, at a salary of £360, rising by increments of £20 to £400 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum. Candidates should preferably be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and in the case of one appointment have had experience in school planning and design and in general architectural work, and in the case of the other appointment have had experience in home planning and design and in general architectural work.

The appointments will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

medical examination. "Architectural Asplications, endorsed "Architectural Assistants," stating age, qualifications, present and previous appointments, and experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than Saturday, 20th October, 1945.

W. S. DES FORGES,

Town Hall, Wakefield. 1st October, 1945.

Town Clerk.

MANCHES (FACULTY

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The Gove Lectureship College of Market Lecturer Salary: £ ments of £ (which at Commencing Revised sal Applicant with good deration. Applicant with good Condition tion may b of Technol the receipt

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MANCHESTER MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY (FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER).

Appointment of CONSTRUCTION.

The Governing Body invite applications for a Lectureship in Building Construction in the College of Technology, with the title and status of Lecturer in the University of Manchester. Salary: £425 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £550 per annum, plus war bonus (which at the present time is £52 per annum). Commencing salary according to qualifications. Berised salary scales are at present under consideration.

Revised Salary scales and a place of the R.I.B.A., with good professional experience.

Conditions of appointment and form of application may be obtained from the Registrar, College of Technology. Manchester, 1. The last day for the receipt of applications is 24th October, 1945.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify a candidate for appointment.

J. E. MYERS,

Principal of the College.

CITY OF WAKEFIELD.

APPOINTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Two Town Planning Assistants, in the City Bagineer and Surveyor's Department, at a salary of 2315, rising by increments of £15 and £20 to a maximum of £350 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 168.

Candidates should preferably be Associate Members of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, and hold the Diploma of the Joint Town Planning Examination Board, or equivalent qualifications, and have had experience in the preparation of Town Planning Schemes.

Schemes.

The appointments will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a

Government output
successful candidate will be requested medical examination.

Applications, endorsed "Town Planning Assistants." stating age, qualifications, present and previous appointments and experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than Saturday, 20th October, 1945.

W. S. DES FORGES.

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Wakefield.

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DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment as QUANTITY SURVEYOR.

The salary will be £400 per annum, rising by annual increments of £12 10s. to £450 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 18s. per annum, and an allowance for extended office boars.

ours. Candidates must be over 30 years of age, unless edically unfit for Army Service. Applications should be sent to the undersigned

Applications should be subject to the approval of the Ministry of Labour.

J. HARRISON.

County Architect.

County Architect. 11th October, 1945.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TECHNICAL TEACHERS.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified men and women for the following permanent appointments to the staff of the new Training College for Technical Teachers, which will open in Bolton in January, 1946.
(a) SENIOR LECTURERS. Salary scales: Men. £600 × £20 to £750 per annum. Women, £500 × £20 to £750 per annum.
(b) LECTURERS. Salary scales: Men. £400 × £20 to £550 per annum. Women, £360 × £20 to £550 per annum. Women, £360 × £20 to £550 per annum.
Applicants should have qualifications and teaching experience in Technical Subjects (engineering, building, commerce or science); or experience in the training of teachers, or both. To a large extent the staff will be engaged on pione: work, and originality, initiative and a disposition for investigation and research are desirable.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom com-pleted applications should be submitted not later than 23rd October, 1945, endorsed "Training College."

W. H. HAYWARD,

Chief Education Officer.

Education Offices, Nelson Square, Bolton.

760

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

KINGSTON SCHOOL OF ART.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE.

Principal: REGINALD BRILL.

PART-TIME STUDIO INSTRUCTORS AND LECTURERS, in the Department of Architecture. Applications are invited for the above appointments from suitably qualified persons, who should apply by letter, giving particulars of qualifications and experience (naming the subjects they are prepared to teach), addressed to The PRINCIPAL, Kingston School of Art, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

Partnership

Six lines or under, 8s.; each additional line, 1s. JUNIOR PARTNER, preferably with some experience in India, wanted by a firm of Chartered Architects, established 27 years. Apply C. G. & F. B. Blomfield, F.F.R.L.B.A., F.S.L. Prem House, Connaught Place, New Delhi, India. Further information may be obtained from D. A. G. Reid, L.C.C. Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4.

Financial

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

ENTLEMAN will purchase Builder's
Collateral Deposits with Building Society;
North of England preferred. Box 696.

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

JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMAN required in the office of an Architect to an industrial Company in London; every opportunity to learn, but one with some experience preferred. Reply to Box 702.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required, between Intermediate and Final R.I.B.A. standards. Apply, stating experience and salary desired, to William & Segar Owen, Palmyra Square Chambers, Warrington.

A RCHITECT'S ASSISTANTS required; good prospects for suitable applicants, who must be well trained for important large scale work. Write fully. stating experience, qualifications, etc. Box 739.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, able to make complete surveys, required for modern Architect's office in Suffolk; £400 per annum for suitable applicant. Box 740.

A RCHITECT'S ASSISTANT required; experienced in domestic and factory design; salary £400 to £500, according to ability. Apply Box 749.

A RCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, for small Office engaged on domestic, factory, and war damage contracts; office in London and East Kent. Full particulars of experience and salary required to Box 756.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT required immediately in Isle of Wight; must be good draughtsman, and able to prepare working drawings and details. Write, stating age, experience, and salary, Box 757.

Architectural Appointments Wanted

R A.F. Officer (air crew), with pre-war experi-se ence as Architectural Representative, wishes to contact progressive firm with view to engagement on release from H.M. Forces.

REGISTERED ARCHITECT (36) requires appointment in London; experienced in industrial, commercial, and domestic work; good designer and draughtsman; salary £550. Box 137.

A. R.I.B.A. A. M.T.P.I., requires part-time days per week); salary 2½ guineas per day.

Box 138.

SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (37) (late Admiralty) requires change; 21 years' experience most types of buildings; able to take complete control of jobs; coastal areas only; salary £500 per annum. Box 141.

ARCHITECT, long-standing experience, A.M.T.P.I., seeks responsible position where drive and initiative appreciated; London area; min. salary £800. Reply Box 140.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSWAN expect.

min. salary £800. Reply Box 140.

A RCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, expecting release now from National Service, seeks post with an Architect; experienced with house and cottage design. Box 142.

A R.I.B.A., A.A. Diploma, just released from experience, including housing estates for local authorities; salary by arrangement. Box 143.

D RAUGHTSMAN, with 20 years' experience, offers part-time assistance on straight work and perspective; interviews London area. Reply Box 146.

GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN (23), 5 years' technical training interior decoration, 3 years' general building, layouts, plans, details, perspective, personality and initiative, seeks progressive position. Box 144.

YOUNG DUTCHMAN (25 years), Dipl. School of Architects, Amsterdam, would like to work with Architect with interesting practice. Letters to W. Ojemann, Amsterdam, Holland, Van Baerleshaat 177.

Baerleshaat 177.

London Architect's Office; neat and competent draughtsman; 3 years' experience, including design and construction, working details, surveying and levelling, schedules of conditions and dilapidations, etc.; matriculated, taking R.I.B.A. Inter. shortly. Write Box 147.

RCHITECT (34), L.R.I.B.A., 15 years' experience all types of architecture and surveying, good organiser, used to control of staff and workmen, and lecturing on building subjects, seeks permanent position, preferably administrative; willing to go anywhere; salary £700.

Box 148.

A R.I.B.A. is able to assist Architects and on a free-lance basis. Box 150.

A RCHITECTURAL STUDENT (age 17½), school cert., 2 years' experience in building, evening classes school of architecture, desires position in Birmingham Architect's office.

Box 149. position Box 149.

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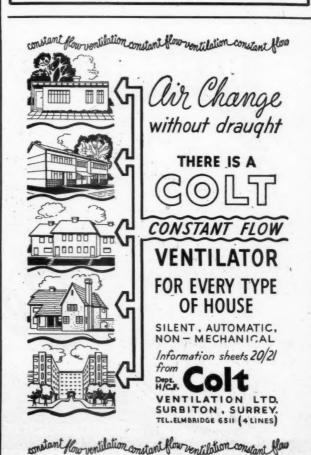
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