

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



standard contents

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

DIARY NEWS

from AN ARCHITECT'S
Commonplace Book

ASTRAGAL

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Structure Heating & Ventilation
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SOCIETIES & INSTITUTIONS

PRICES

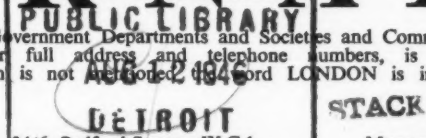
Architectural Appointments
Wanted and Vacant

No. 2687] [VOL. 104
THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS
Editorial: Thirteen Queen Anne's Gate,
Westminster, S.W.1. Phone: Whitehall 0611
Subscriptions and Advertising: Forty-Five
The Avenue Cheam, Surrey. Phone:
Vigilant 0087-9.

Price 9d.

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* A glossary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committees of all kinds, together with their full address and telephone numbers, is given below. In all cases where the town is not mentioned, the word LONDON is implicit in the address.



AA	Architectural Association. 34/6 Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 0974
ABT	Association of Building Technicians. 5, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	Victoria 0447-8
ACGB	Arts Council of Great Britain. 9, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	Sloane 0421
APRR	Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction. 34, Gordon Square, W.C.1.	Euston 2158-9
ARCUK	Architects' Registration Council. 68, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 9738
ASB	Architectural Science Board of the Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
BC	Building Centre. 23, Maddox Street, W.1.	Mayfair 2128
BCIRA	British Cast Iron Research Association. Alvechurch, Birmingham.	Redditch 716
BDA	British Door Association. 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 5422-3
BIA	British Ironfounders' Association. 145, Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.	Glasgow Central 2891
BIAE	British Institute of Adult Education. 29, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.	Euston 5385
BINC	Building Industries National Council. 11, Weymouth Street, W.1.	Langham 2785
BOT	Board of Trade. Millbank, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5140
BRS	Building Research Station. Bucknalls Lane, Watford.	Garston 2246
BSA	British Steelwork Association. Egginton House, Buckingham C. e, S.W.1.	Victoria 7301-2-3
BSI	British Standards Institution. 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 3333
CCA	Cement and Concrete Association. 52, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.	Sloane 5255
CID	Council of Industrial Design. Tilbury House, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6322
CPRE	Council for the Preservation of Rural England. 4, Hobart Place, S.W. Sloane 4280	
CSI	Chartered Surveyors' Institution. 12, Great George Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5322
DIA	Design and Industries Association. 9, Conduit Street, W.1.	Mayfair 0477
DOT	Department of Overseas Trade. 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1.	Victoria 9040
EJMA	English Joinery Manufacturers Association (Incorporated). Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 4448
FAS	Faculty of Architects and Surveyors. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1.	Sloane 2837
FMB	Federation of Master Builders. 23, Compton Terrace, Upper Street, N.1.	Canonbury 2041
FS (Eng.)	Faculty of Surveyors of England. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1.	Sloane 2837
GG	Georgian Group. 4, Hobart Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 2844
HC	Housing Centre. 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881
IAAS	Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 3158
ICE	Institution of Civil Engineers. Great George Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 4577
IEE	Institution of Electrical Engineers. Savoy Place, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 7676
IOB	Institute of Builders. 48, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 7197
IRA	Institute of Registered Architects. 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 6172
ISE	Institution of Structural Engineers. 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.	Sloane 7128-29
LIDC	Lead Industries Development Council. Eagle House, Jermyn Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7264
LMBA	London Master Builders' Association. 47, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 3767
MARS	MARS Group (English Branch of CIAM). 46, Sheffield Terrace, W.8.	Park 7678
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. 55, Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 3400
MOE	Ministry of Education. Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	Sloane 4522
MOH	Ministry of Health. Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 4300
MOLNS	Ministry of Labour and National Service. St. James's Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6209
MOS	Ministry of Supply. Shell Mex House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.	Gerrard 6933
MOT	Ministry of Transport. Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1.	Abbey 7711
MOTCP	Ministry of Town and Country Planning. 32-33, St. James's Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 8411
MOW	Ministry of Works. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611
NAMMC	Natural Asphalte Mine-Owners and Manufacturers Council. 94, Petty France, S.W.1.	Abbey 1010
NBR	National Buildings Record. 37, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.	Kensington 7070
NFBTE	National Federation of Building Trades Employers. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4041
NFBTO	National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. 9, Rugby Chambers, Rugby Street, W.C.1.	Holborn 2770
NFHS	National Federation of Housing Societies. 13, Suffolk St., S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881/2/3
NT	National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. 42, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 0211/2
PEP	Political and Economic Planning. 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7245
PWB	Post War Building, Directorate of. Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611
RCA	Reinforced Concrete Association. 91, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9936
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
RS	Royal Society. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 3335
RSA	Royal Society of Arts. 6, John Adam Street, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 8274
SFMA	School Furniture Manufacturers' Association. 13, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.	Chancery 5313
SIA	Society of Industrial Artists. 20, Wellfield Avenue, N.10.	Tudor 7027
SPAB	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.	Holborn 2646
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Association. 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 5006
TDA	Timber Development Association. 75, Cannon Street, E.C.4.	City 6147
TPI	Town Planning Institute. 18, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	Victoria 8815

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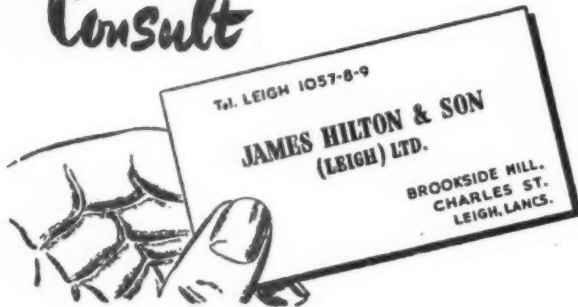


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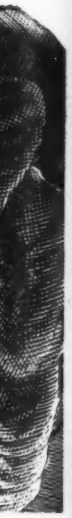
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THROUGHOUT WARS and PEACE

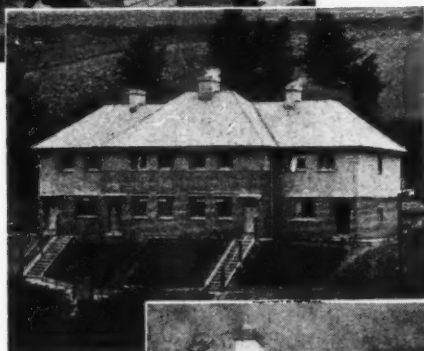
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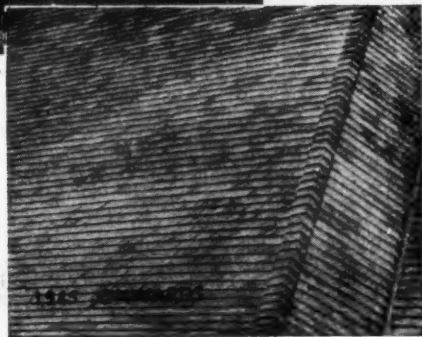
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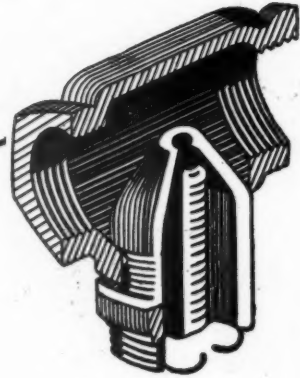
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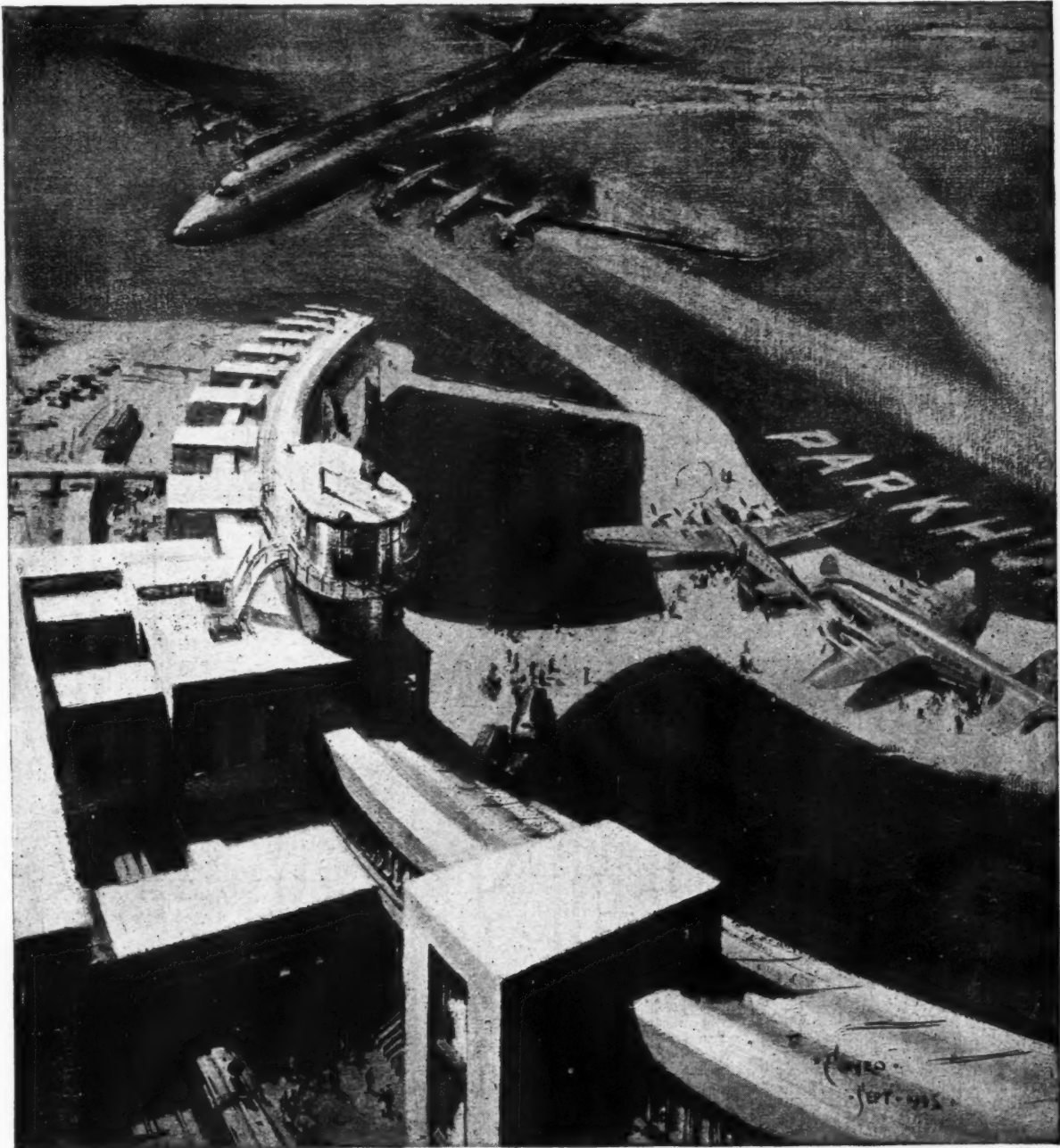
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WHEN millions of men came home after the first world war, there was no adequate machinery to help those of talent or experience to find jobs worthy of their ability—or to help employers to find *them*. The result was a vast amount of human waste and frustration, tragic for individuals and a serious loss to business and industry.

Once again the Forces and war industry are releasing thousands of men and women of superior ability—some with special qualifications, others with good executive experience. And there are also many high-grade younger men, called up before they were well started in business or industry, but now matured by war, and with the qualities of initiative and character that employers seek.

But this time a free appointments service, on a nation-wide scale, is helping to put employers in touch with the men and women they need for executive, managerial or administrative positions.

FINDING THE RIGHT MEN

The work is decentralized, in thirteen Regional Appointments Offices, so that all candidates for responsible posts can be interviewed and their abilities classified. Those with no previous experience in their chosen field are assessed and "screened" by modern, tested methods to reveal special aptitudes.

In this way the employer is spared many fruitless interviews

—since *only* promising candidates are submitted for his selection. And to find a man with the right experience for a particular post, or the right talents to train, he can draw on the whole country if need be.

It is **NOT** the task of the Appointments Offices to find jobs for all applicants, regardless of ability: the aim is to see that capability and experience are not wasted, and that employers have a choice of the best candidates available for responsible posts. More than 30,000 such positions have been successfully filled since VE-day.

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED TRAINING

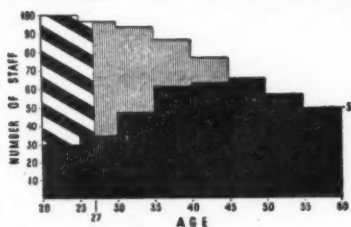
Whether you need a man who is already qualified and experienced, or are looking for a promising young man to train, it is highly probable that the man you are seeking is now on the Register of one of the Appointments Offices, or will be as soon as his release group is reached.

Or he may be among the men training under one or other of the Government's Training Schemes—the Further Education and Training Scheme, by which men are assisted to complete their professional or technical education—or the Business Training Scheme, which gives to selected men of potential management calibre a training in business management, including practical training within a firm, coupled with financial assistance where necessary while training.

In any event, if you will give your Regional Appointments Office an indication of your needs, every effort will be made to find the man you want.

Write, telephone or call. The Regional Appointments Offices are in the following towns:—

LONDON: 1-6 Tavistock Square, W.C.1
CAMBRIDGE: 5 Salisbury Villas, Station Road
READING: 23 Valpy Street
BRISTOL: Lyndale Hotel, Berkeley Square
BIRMINGHAM: 239 Broad Street
NOTTINGHAM: Commerce Chambers, Upper Parliament Street
LEEDS: Greek Street Chambers, Greek Street
MANCHESTER: Commercial Chambers, 47 Corporation Street
LIVERPOOL: Cotton Exchange, Bixteth Street
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 153 Barras Bridge
EDINBURGH: 5 Rothesay Terrace
GLASGOW: 450 Sauchiehall Street
CARDIFF: 8 Cathedral Road



THE SEVEN-YEAR GAP. Employers trying to make up for the lost years, when they could not recruit promising young men to train for executive jobs, are finding the Appointments Offices a valuable source of "material."

The above chart represents the staff structure of a typical engineering firm. In grey: men called away. In black: the war-time staff, reserved or unfit. In stripes: the 20-27 age gap now left, even after reinstatement of pre-war employees.

Unfilled, this gap will mean a dangerous staff shortage, in ten years' time, of the 30-37's: in twenty years' time, of the 40-47's. It can be filled only by men between 20 and 27 returning to civil life. Most of those of executive calibre are applying, on release, to the Appointments Offices. That is where employers are finding the talent they want.

A Manufacturer's Thanks

Employers have been quick to appreciate the work of the Appointments Offices. The following, from a firm of manufacturing chemists, is representative of many such letters received:—

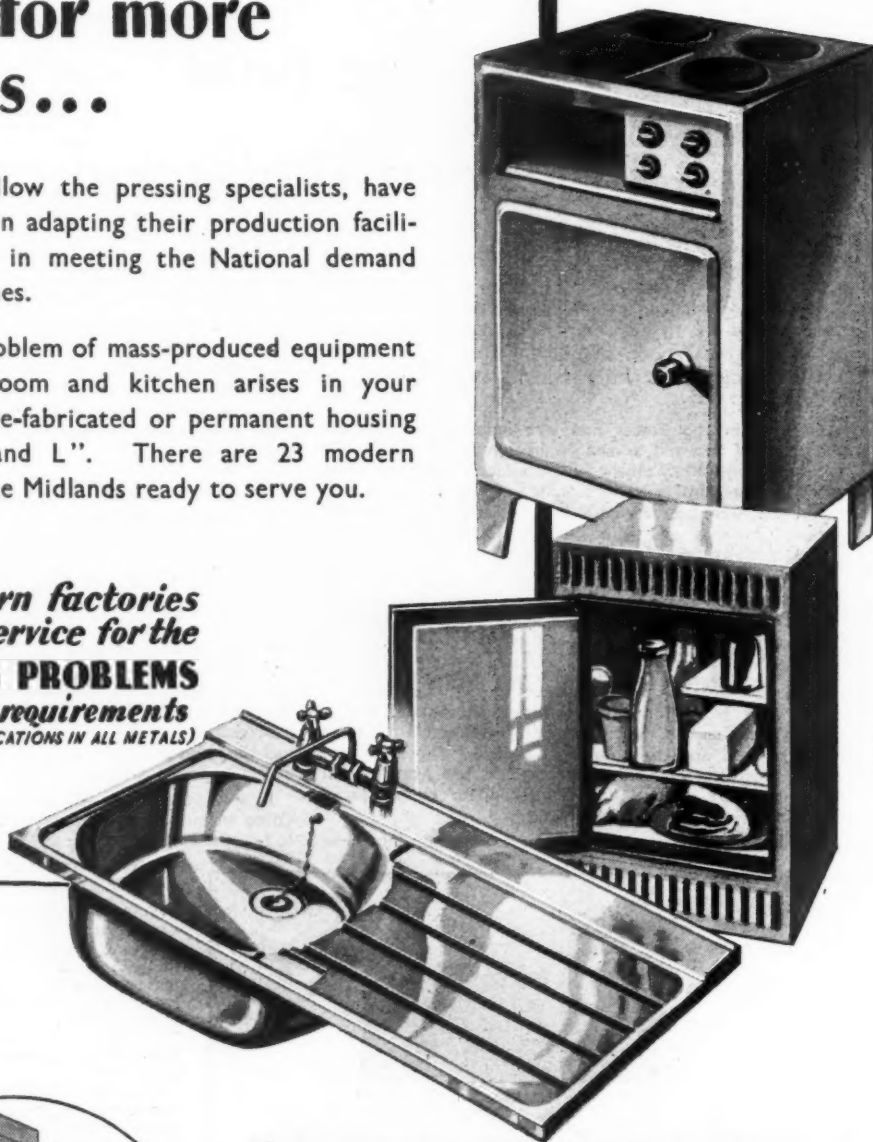
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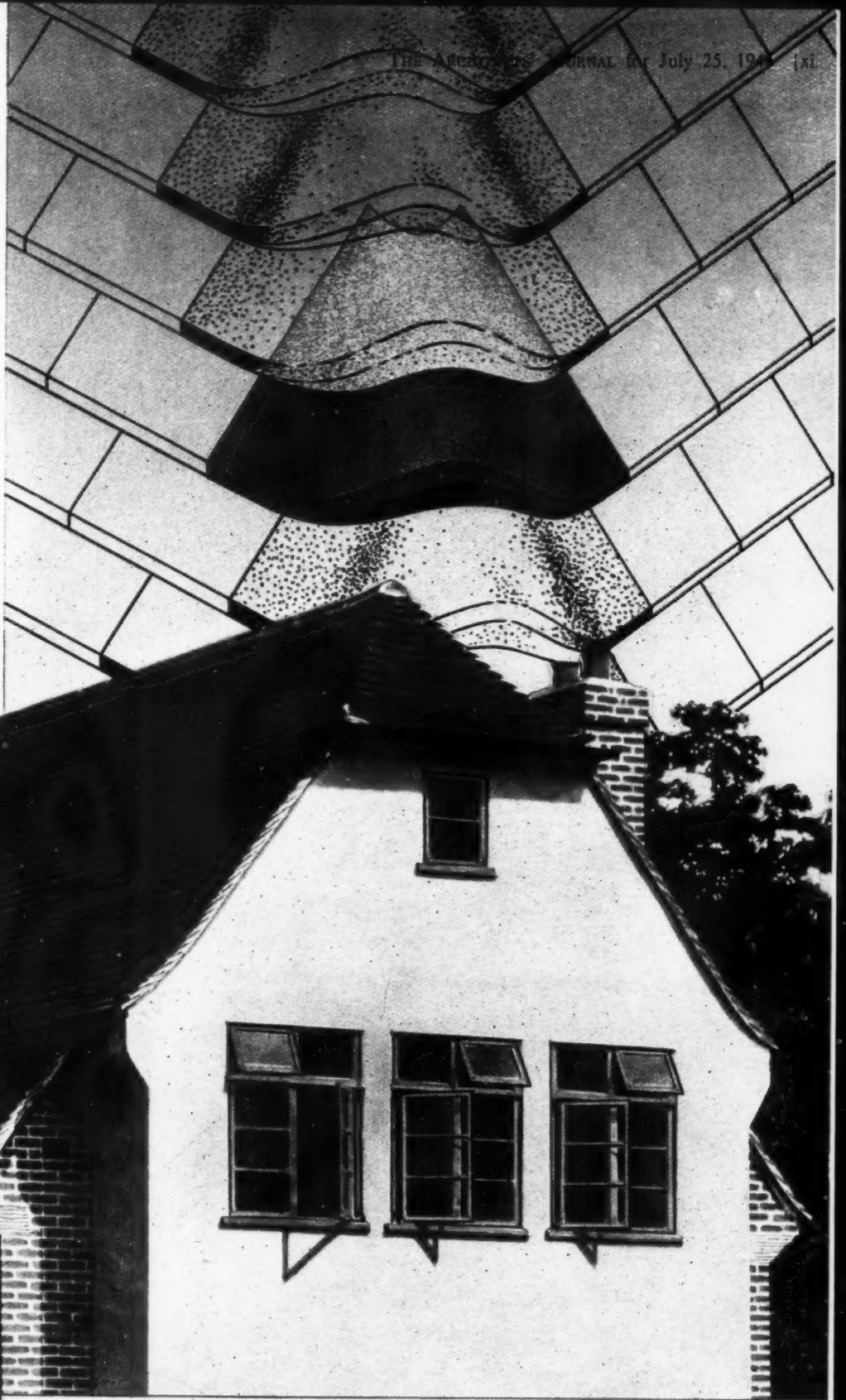
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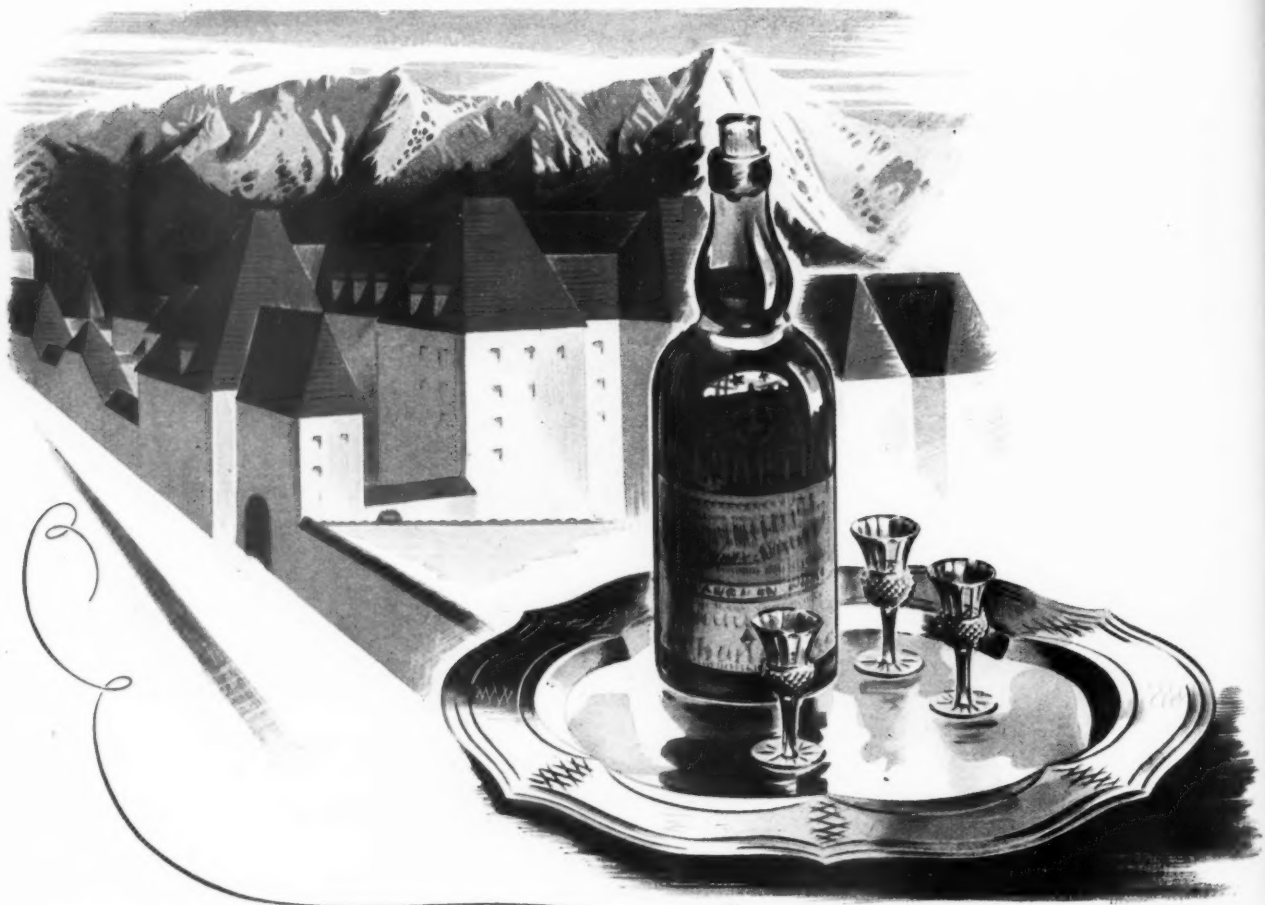
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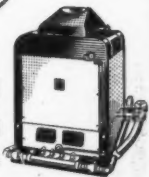
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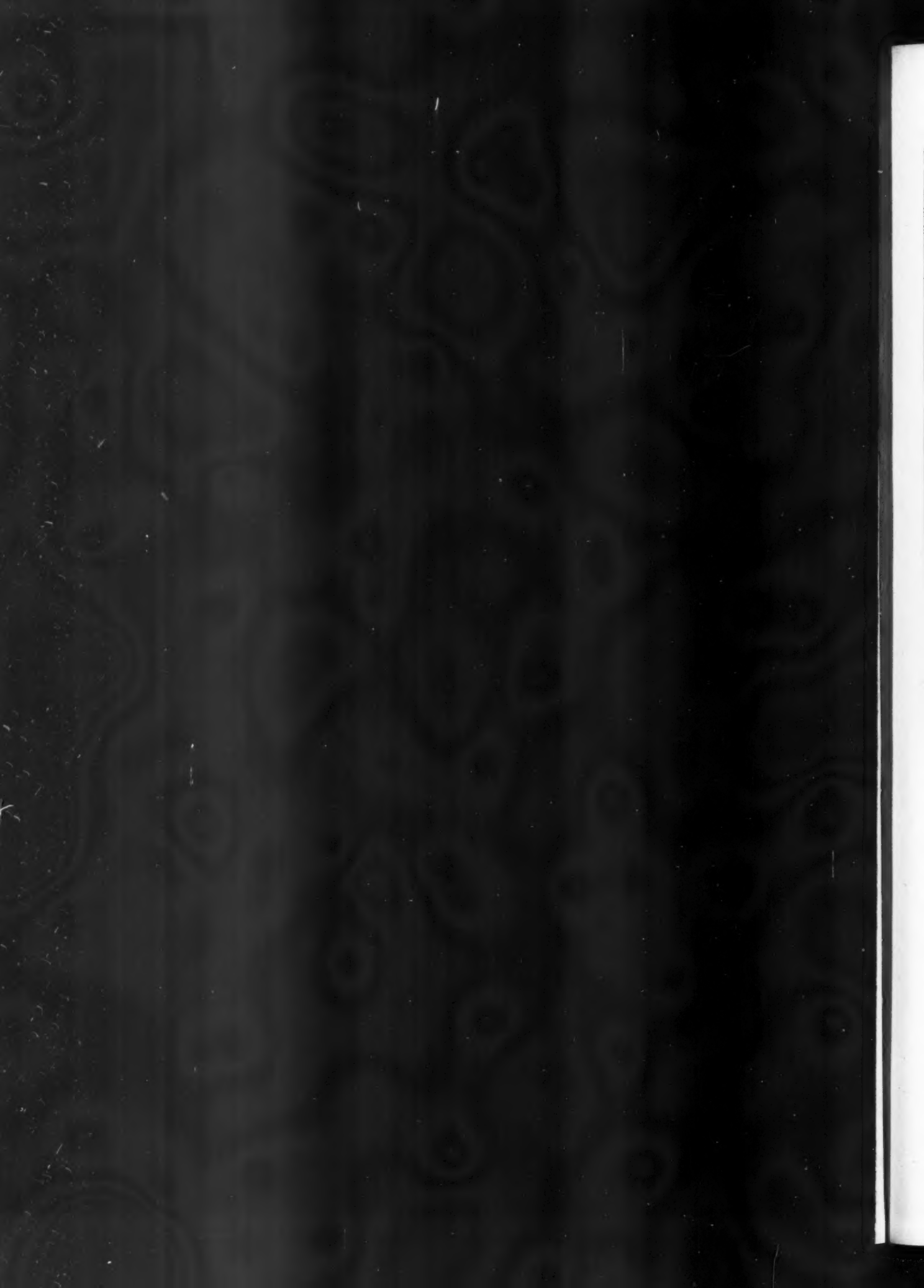
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Telegrams: Cenheat, Manchester



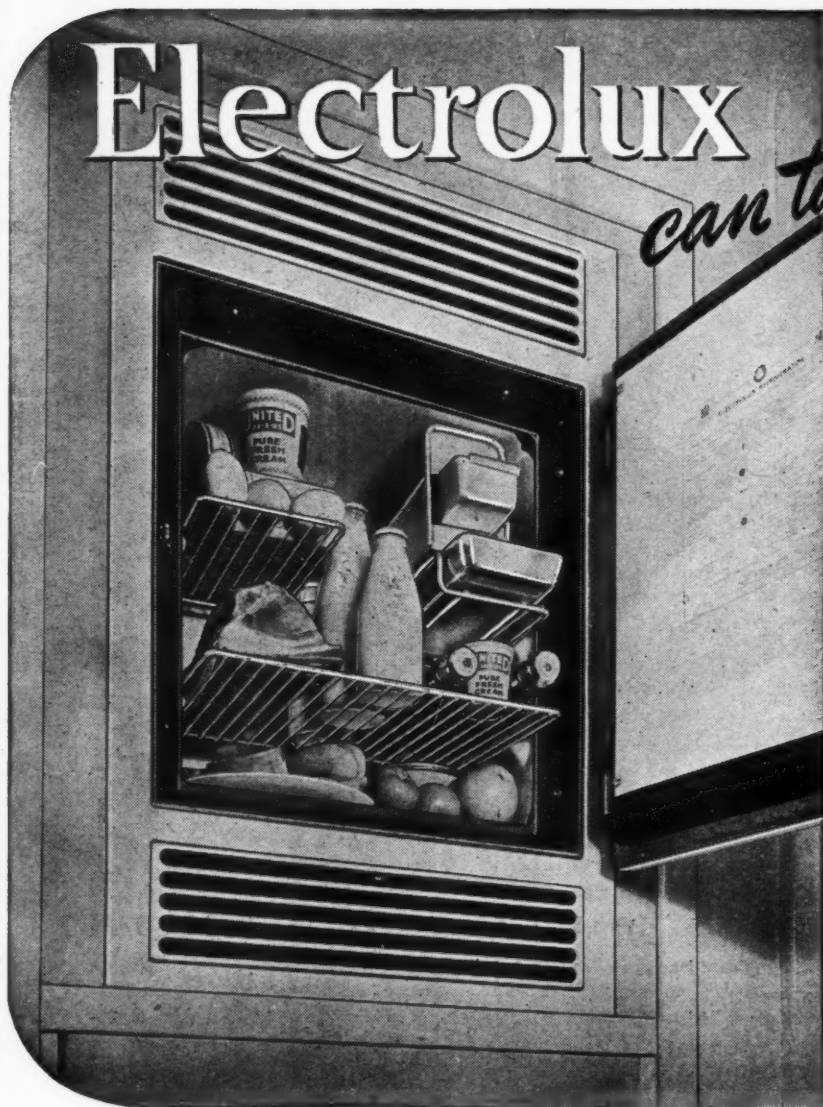
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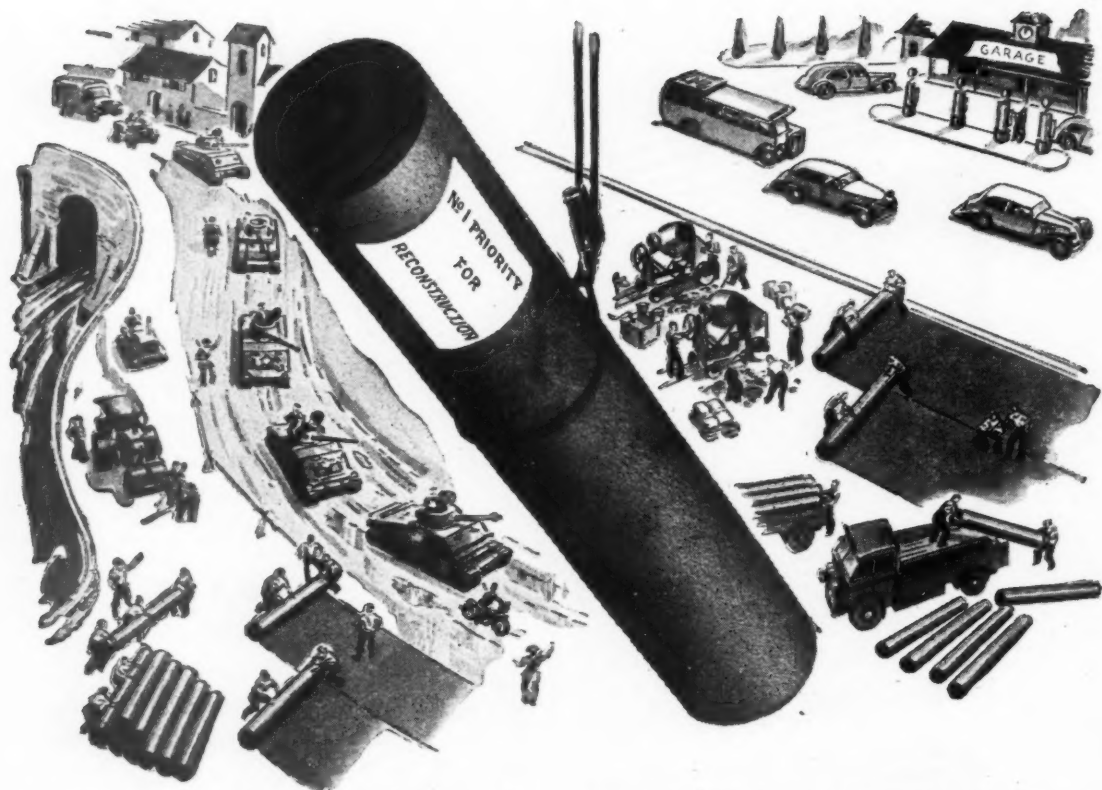
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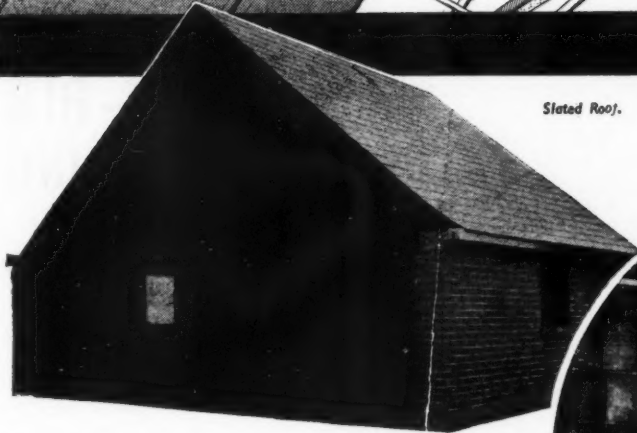
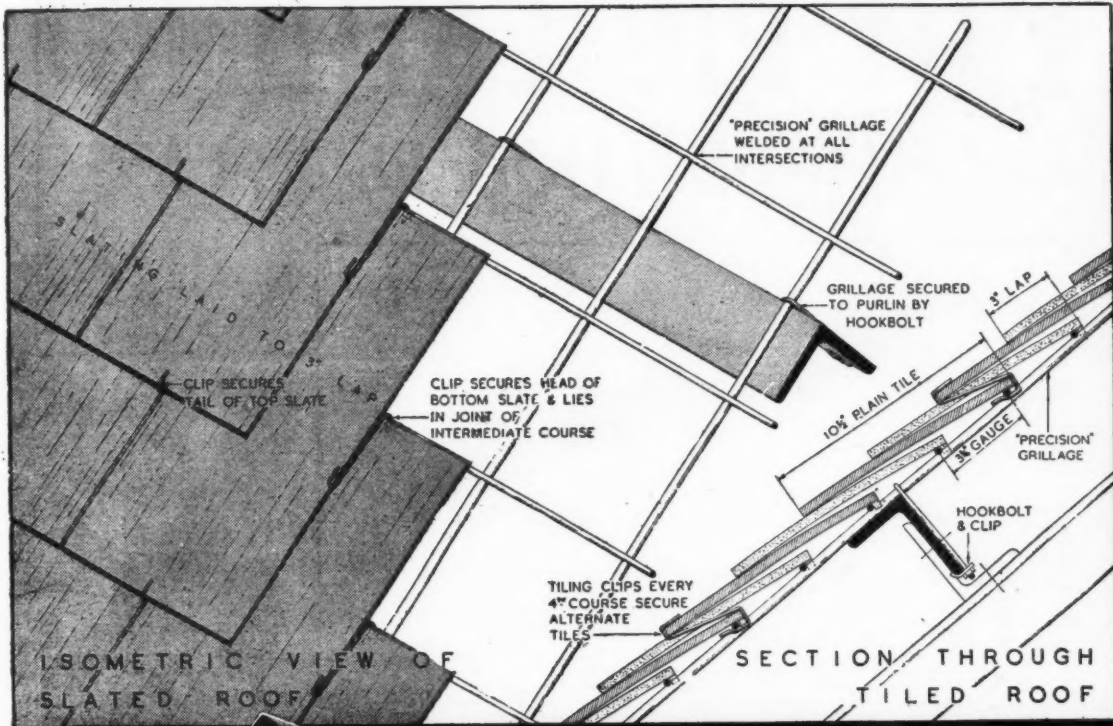
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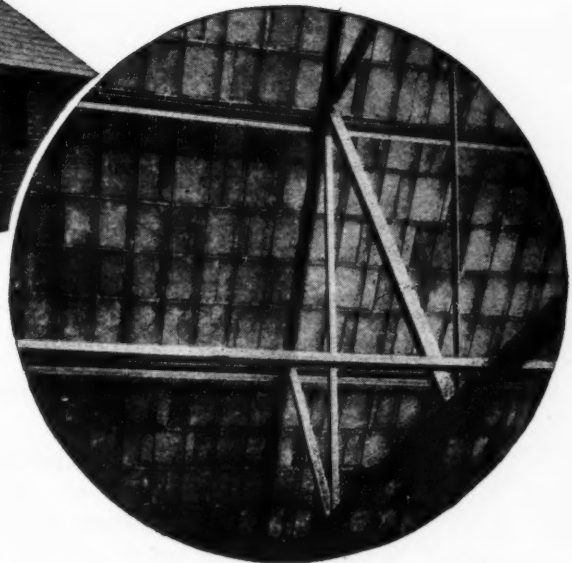
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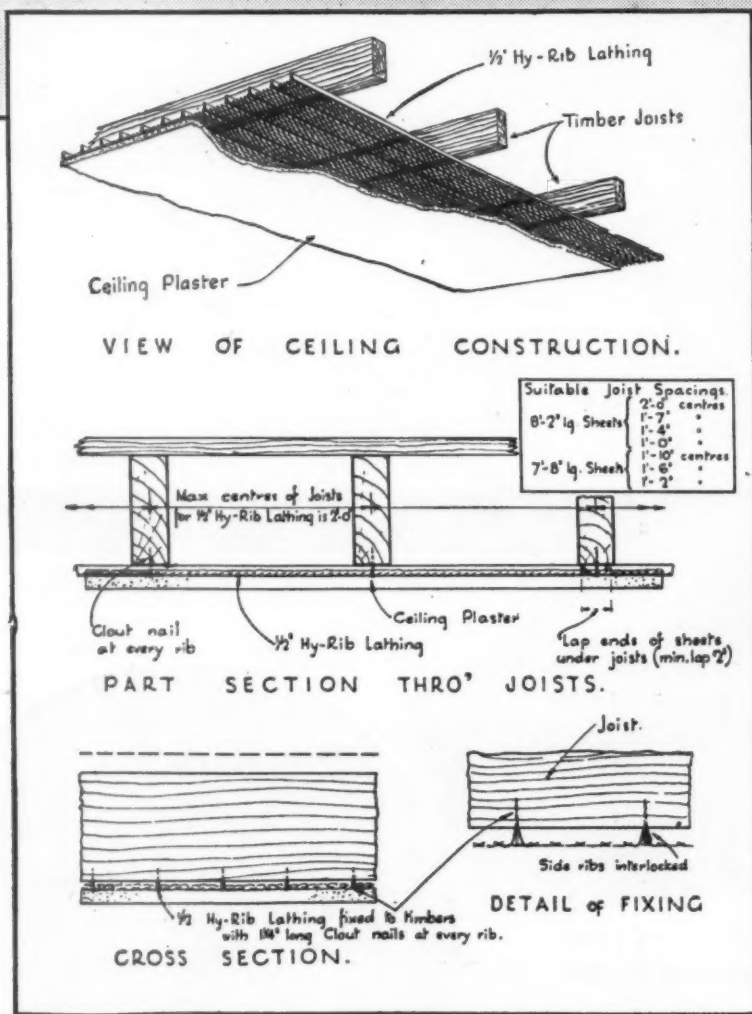
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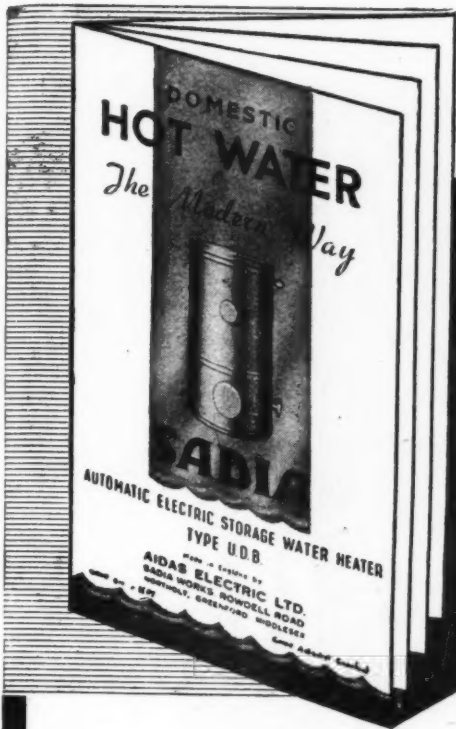
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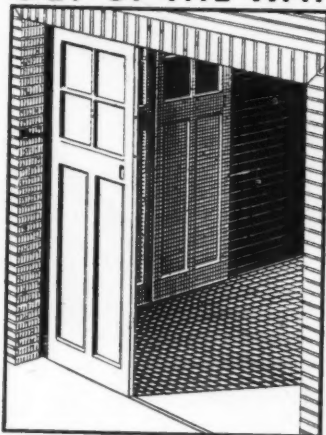
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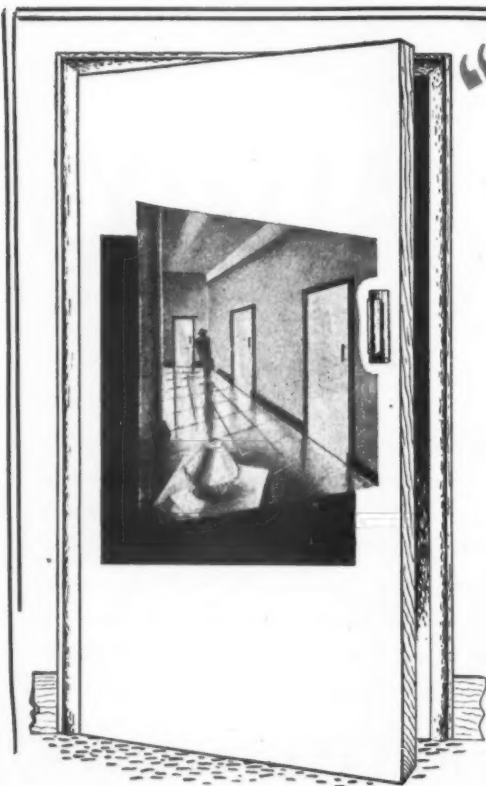
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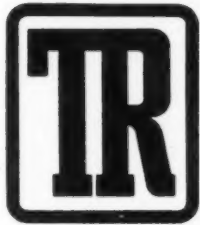
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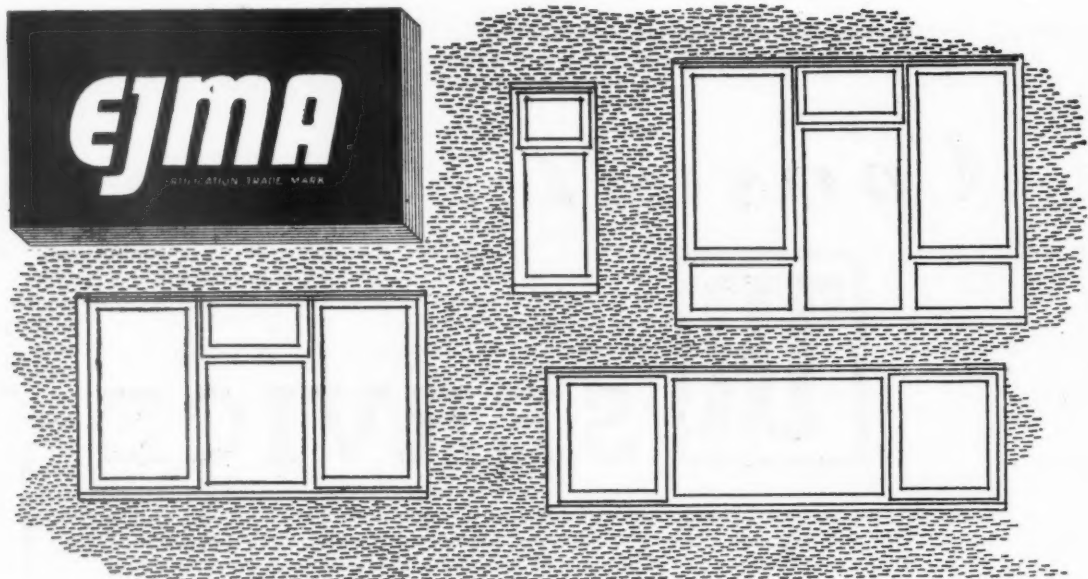
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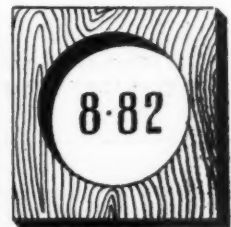


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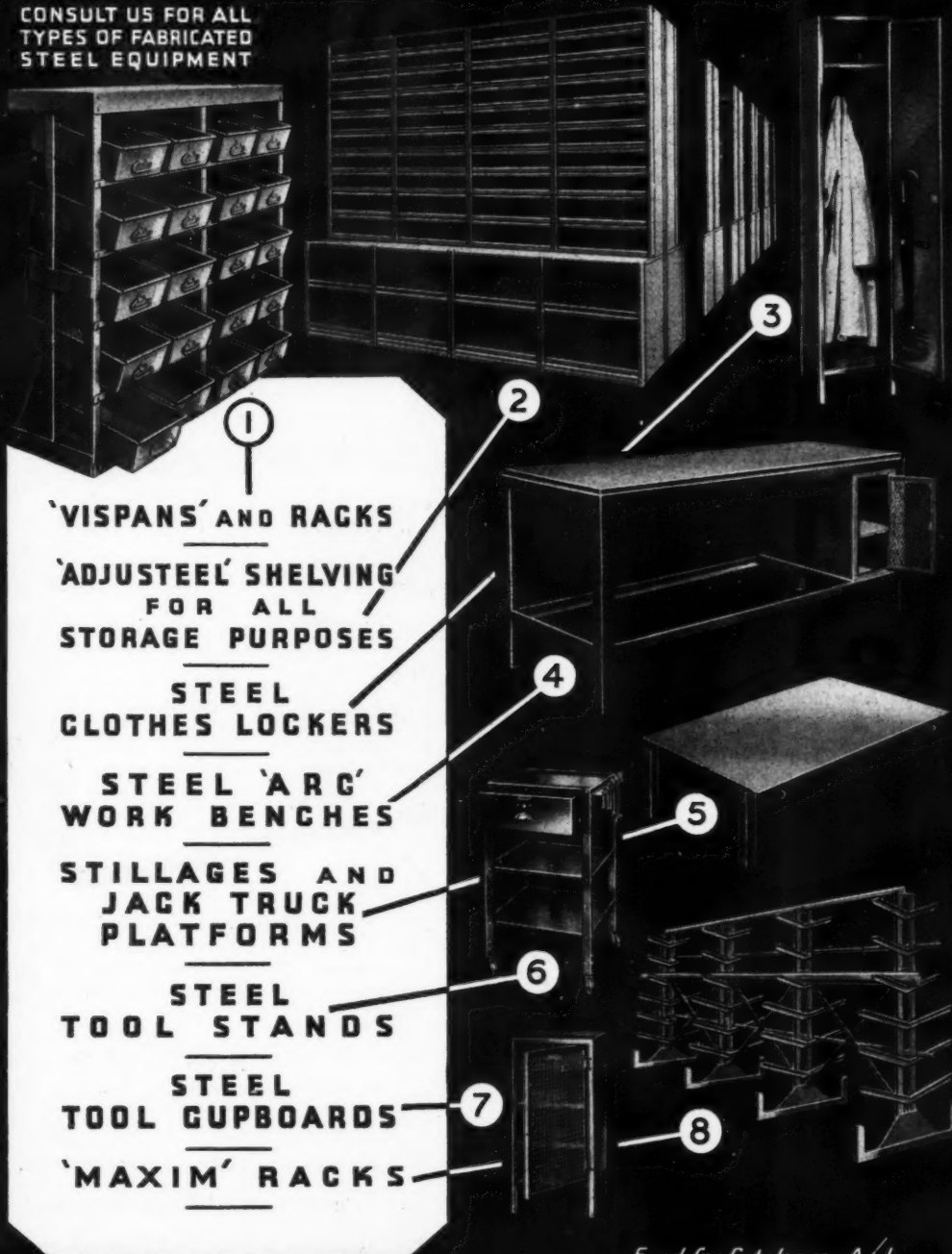
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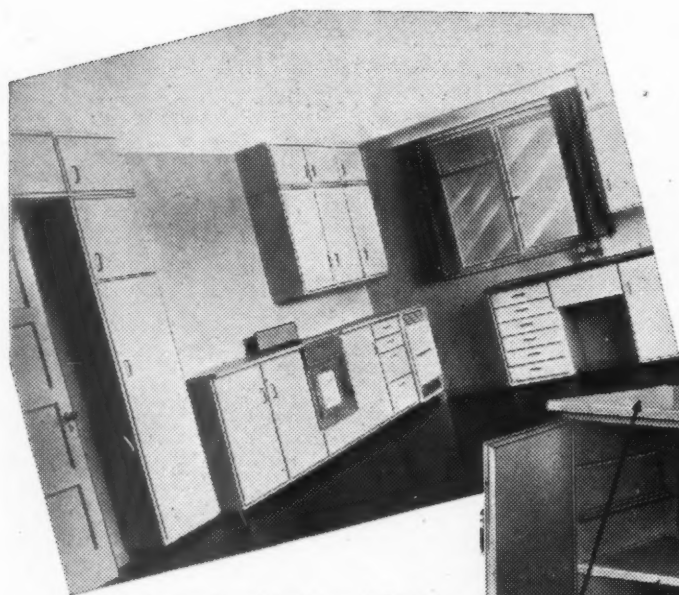
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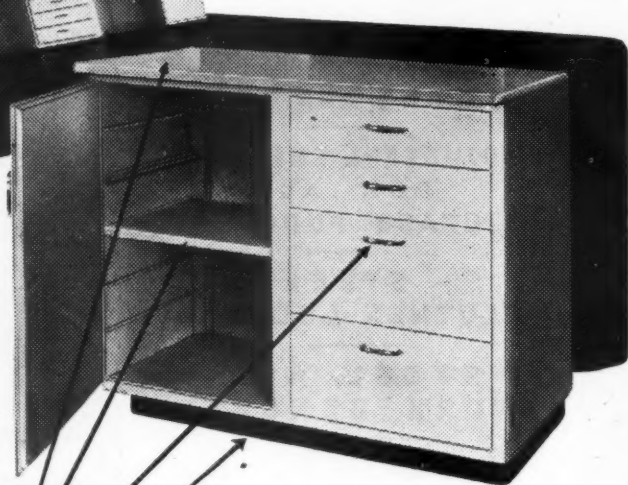
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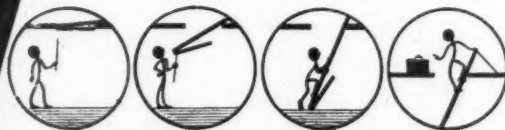
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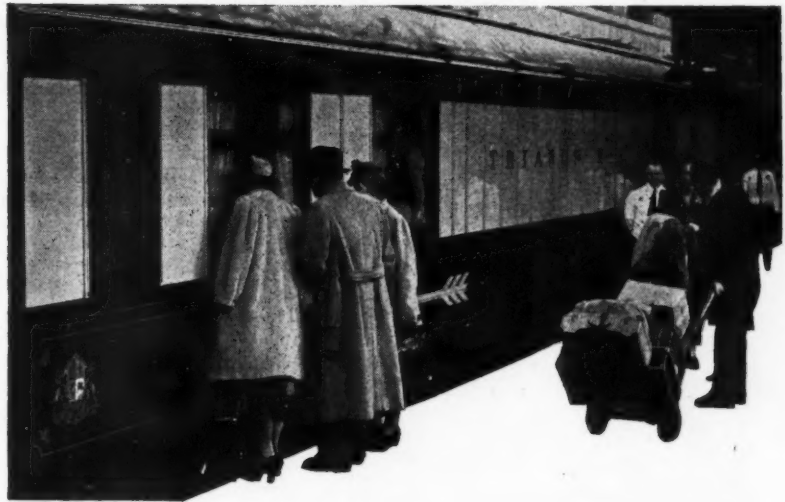
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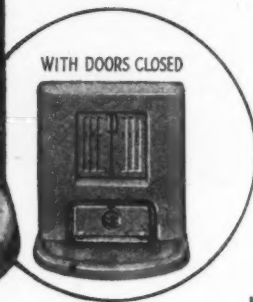
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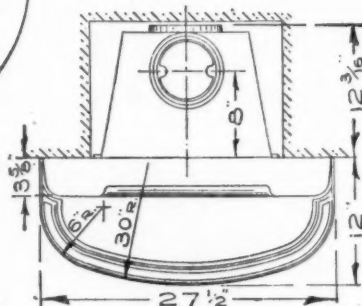
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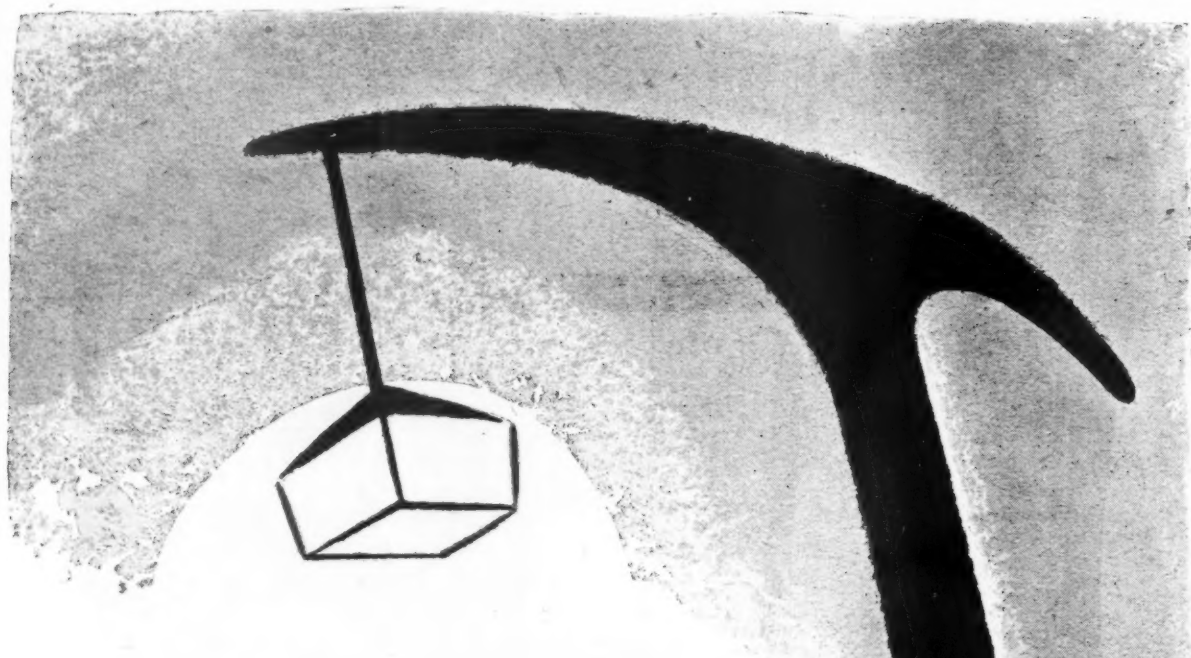
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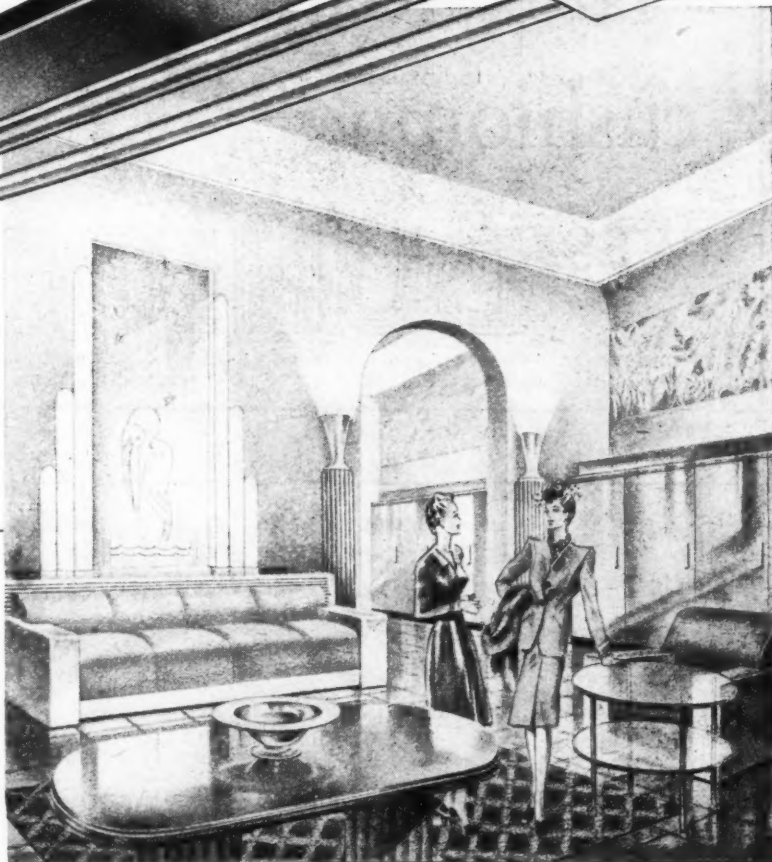
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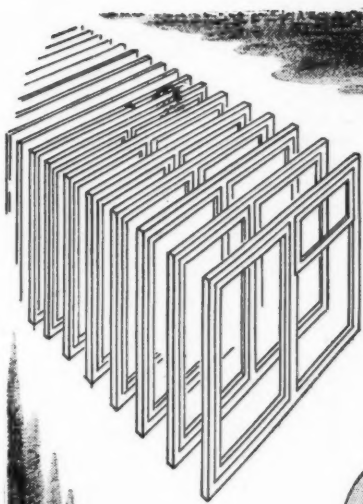
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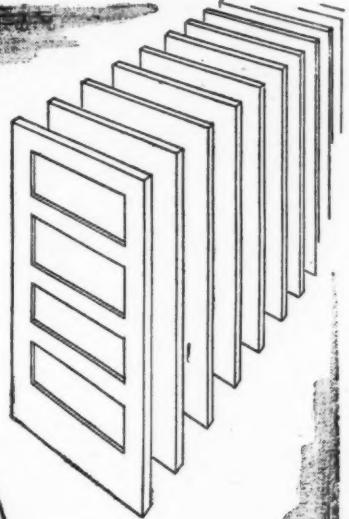
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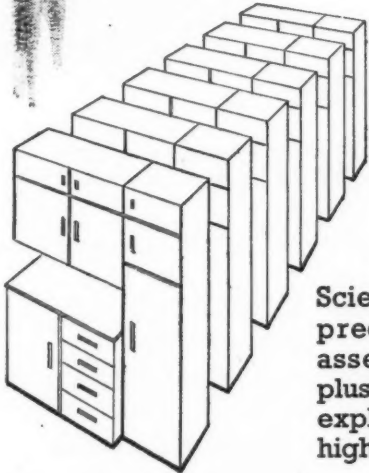
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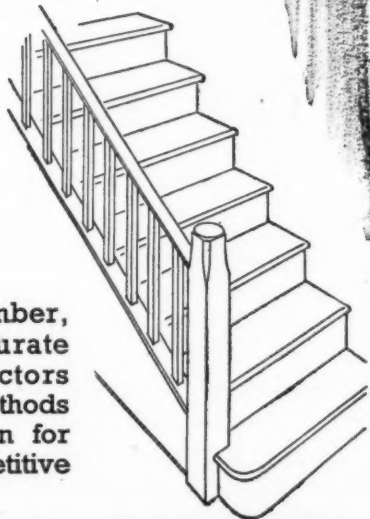
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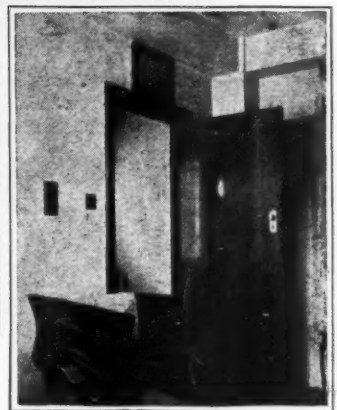
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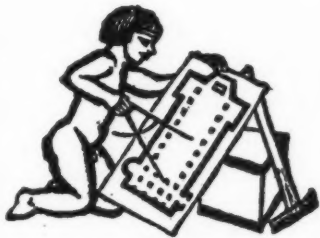
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In common with every other periodical this JOURNAL is rationed to a small part of its pre-war needs of paper. Thus a balance has to be struck between circulation and number of pages. We regret that unless a reader is a subscriber we cannot guarantee 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), double price. Volumes can be bound complete with index, in cloth cases, for 15s. each; carriage 1s. extra. Goods advertised in the JOURNAL and made of raw materials now in short supply, are not necessarily available for export.



DIARY FOR JULY AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

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 the initials as given in the glossary of abbreviations on the front cover.

BOOTLE. *Recording Britain. North and Midlands.* At the Art Gallery. (Sponsor, the Arts Council.) JULY 27-AUG. 31

CHELMSFORD. *Plans for an Art Centre Exhibition.* (Sponsor, the Arts Council.) JULY 25-26

EDINBURGH. *Plans for an Art Centre Exhibition.* At the Scottish Office, 29, Queen Street. (Sponsor, the Arts Council.) JULY 26-30

EXETER. *Summer Course on USSR.* At Hope Hall, Exeter University. To be opened by Mme. Gousev. Mme. Gama-zina, Principal of the Soviet School in London, and other Soviet visitors will attend. Cost £5-10-0 for week. (Sponsor, SCR.) AUG. 17-24.

FORFAR. *Plans for an Art Centre Exhibition.* At Meffan Institute. (Sponsor, the Arts Council.) JULY 25-AUG. 23

HASTINGS. *XVIII International Congress for Housing and Town Planning.* At the White Rock Pavilion. The Congress and exhibition will be opened by the Rt. Hon. Lewis Silkin, M.P., Minister of Town and Country Planning. Subjects to be discussed include *Replanning the Centres of New Cities—Some Examples of New Plans; Housing Technique; Replanning the Centres of Cities—Decentralization; Housing Economics; and Replanning the Centres of Cities—Implementing the Plans.* During the Conference local tours and visits will be arranged and after the Conference tours to the North of England, the West and the Midlands. (Sponsor, International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, 13, Suffolk Street, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.) OCT. 7-12

HORNCHEURCH. *Plans for an Art Centre Exhibition.* (Sponsor, the Arts Council.) JULY 29-31

LONDON. *Summer Show of Sacred Art Subjects.* At the Church Artists' Agency, 25, Ebury Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, CAA.) 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Saturdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. JULY-AUG.

Summer Exhibition of French and English Paintings, Drawings, Prints. At Redfern Gallery, 20, Cork Street, Burlington Gardens, W.1. JULY 25-SEPT. 28

Annual Exhibition of Work of the AA School of Architecture. At 36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.) 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. JULY 25-AUG. 1 and AUG. 7-10

Social Services in USSR. Lecture at the Masaryk Hall, University of London, Malet Street, W.C.1. (Sponsor, SCR.) 8 p.m. JULY 30.

Public Drinking Fountain Competition. Assessors, Oswald P. Milne, Keith Murray and Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bond. Premiums, £50 and £25 respectively. In addition to the premium a fee of £3 3s. will be paid for each fountain completed from the author's design. Particulars from Royal Society of Arts, 6-8, John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Closing date JULY 31

AA Excursion to Sweden. The party will spend one day in Copenhagen and approximately nine days in Sweden. (Sponsor, AA.) AUG. 9

Deana Levin. Soviet Schools. At the Masaryk Hall, University of London, Malet Street, W.C.1. (Sponsor, SCR.) 8 p.m. AUG. 20.

New Homes for Old Exhibition. At 22, Lower Regent Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) SEPT. 11-NOV. 9

Swiss Planning and Building Exhibition. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. Organized with the co-operation of the foremost architects and associations in Switzerland. Building for work, building for recreation, housing, town and country planning, schools and hospitals are among the subjects to be covered. Other features will be the preservation of old and historic buildings and the countryside, and the re-planning of winter sports resorts, for which an extensive programme has already been started. How Switzerland makes the most of her landscape will be shown in a series of photographs. SEPT. 19-OCT. 26

MORLEY. *Furnished Exhibition House.* At Winterbourne Estate, Victoria Road. (Sponsor, the Arts Council.) JULY 25-AUG. 21

PARIS. *International Technical Congress.* Among the delegates from Great Britain will be Sir Patrick Abercrombie, President, International Reunion of Architects, and Sir Percy Thomas. SEPT. 16-21

SOUTHAMPTON. *Design at Home.* Exhibition. At the Art Gallery, Civic Centre. (Sponsor, the Arts Council.) JULY 25-AUG. 3

WAKEFIELD. *Furnished Exhibition House.* At Cyprus Mount, Newton Bar. (Sponsor, the Arts Council.) JULY 25-AUG. 26

WORCESTER. *History of the British Playhouse.* Exhibition. At the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery. (Sponsor, the Arts Council.) JULY 25-27

NEWS

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No. 2687 Vol. 104

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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.

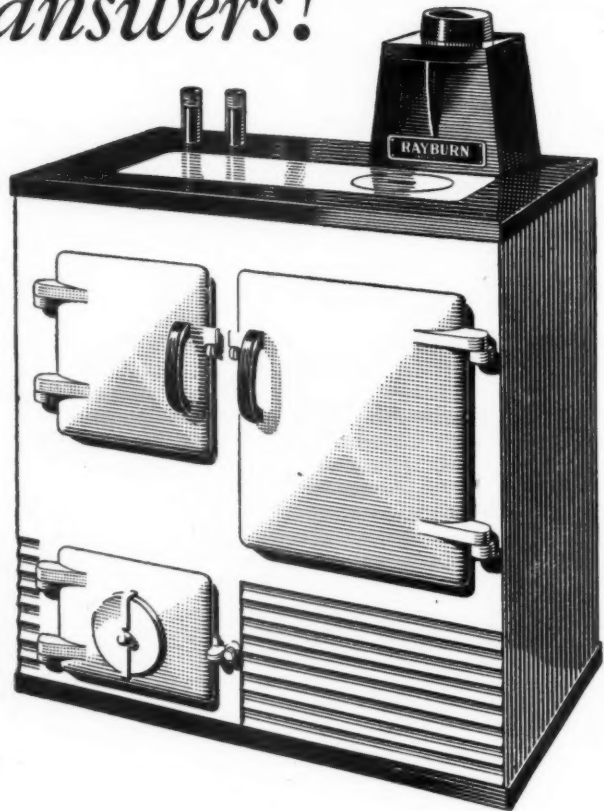
★★

The Interim Report of Dr. C. H. Holden and Professor W. G. Halford on the reconstruction and REPLANNING OF THE CITY OF LONDON has been adopted in principle by the Court of Common Council.

At a Special Court of Common Council called by the Lord Mayor, who presided, to consider a report of the Improvements and Town Planning Committee on the reconstruction of the City of London, the interim report of the consultants—Dr. Holden and Professor Halford—was adopted in principle as a base upon which may be constructed the final report. The consultants' proposals were published in detail in our last issue. The committee was empowered to instruct the consultants to present a further report in a form suitable for submission to the Minister of Town and Country Planning. *The Architects' Journal summary and explanation of the Plan has been republished as a pamphlet and can be obtained through booksellers and newsagents, price one shilling.*

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From AN ARCHITECT'S *Commonplace Book*

AN AMERICAN ON THE AMERICAN CITY: PHILOSOPHY FOR A LIVING ENVIRONMENT. [*From City Development, by Lewis Mumford (Secker and Warburg).*] If the artist was to become a force in his own right once more, as confident of his mission as the scientist or the engineer, it was important that he should not identify himself with the senseless acts of imperialist conquest, or with the senseless mechanical negation of life. When I use the word senseless I use it in both its usual meanings . . . Following partly from this mechanical philosophy, partly from the new routine of industry, the senses were in fact denied and defeated in all the new industrial centres; not least, certainly, in New York, which concentrated the industry and the finance of the Western continent. To become a force in this society, this city, it was necessary to open up once more all the avenues of human experience: to sharpen the eye, quicken the touch, refine the senses of smell and taste, as a preliminary to restoring to wholeness the dwarfed and amputated personalities that had been produced . . . In a world where practical success cancelled every other aspiration, this meant a redoubled interest in the goods and methods that challenged the canons of pecuniary success—contemplation and idle reverie, high craftsmanship and patient manipulation, a willing acceptance of the emotions and an enlargement of the erotic ritual, a shift from the specialized masculine interests leading to an exploitation of power to the more generalized, more centrally biological interests expressed in love: an emphasis on the ecstasy of being rather than a concentration on the pragmatic strains of "getting there."

★

In the House of Lords Lord Winster, Minister of Civil Aviation, announced that the designs of the LONDON AIRPORT BUILDINGS WILL BE DECIDED BY AN ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.

Lord Winster, Minister of Civil Aviation, moving the second reading of the Civil Aviation Bill in the House of Lords, said: In order to bring together the requirements of prospective users of the airport, so far as buildings are concerned, I have set up a Departmental Committee consisting of officials of the Ministry. When the committee has completed its work I intend to throw open the design of the building to competition. The President of the RIBA has nominated an eminent architect for the committee, and I have appointed Mr. Graham Dawbarn. It is my intention that the winning architect will be actively connected with the construction of the building and responsible for carrying out any necessary modifications to the plans. The committee will take many months to complete its work, but meanwhile temporary accommodation will be developed. The question of Earl's Court is outside the scope of the Bill, but the Government fully recognize the importance of a central terminal point, and I have hopes of a satisfactory solution.

Sir E. Grahame-Little asked the Minister of Education what advice she took before providing the STANDARD HUTTING now being used for school buildings; and whether she consulted the sub-committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects appointed in February 1945 to report on school design construction.

Miss Wilkinson: Hutting has been supplied to local education authorities for school use since August, 1941, at first through the Ministry of Supply, but since January, 1942, through the Ministry of Works. The Minister of Works appointed a Prefabricated Hut Design Committee, which in-

cluded among its members high technical and other officers of several Government Departments, including the Ministry of Education, and the original Standard Ministry of Works hut design was gradually evolved under the supervision of the committee, in the light of the experience gained and of the changing situation, e.g. in respect of the materials obtainable. In February, 1946, I received a report by the Committee mentioned in the second part of the question.

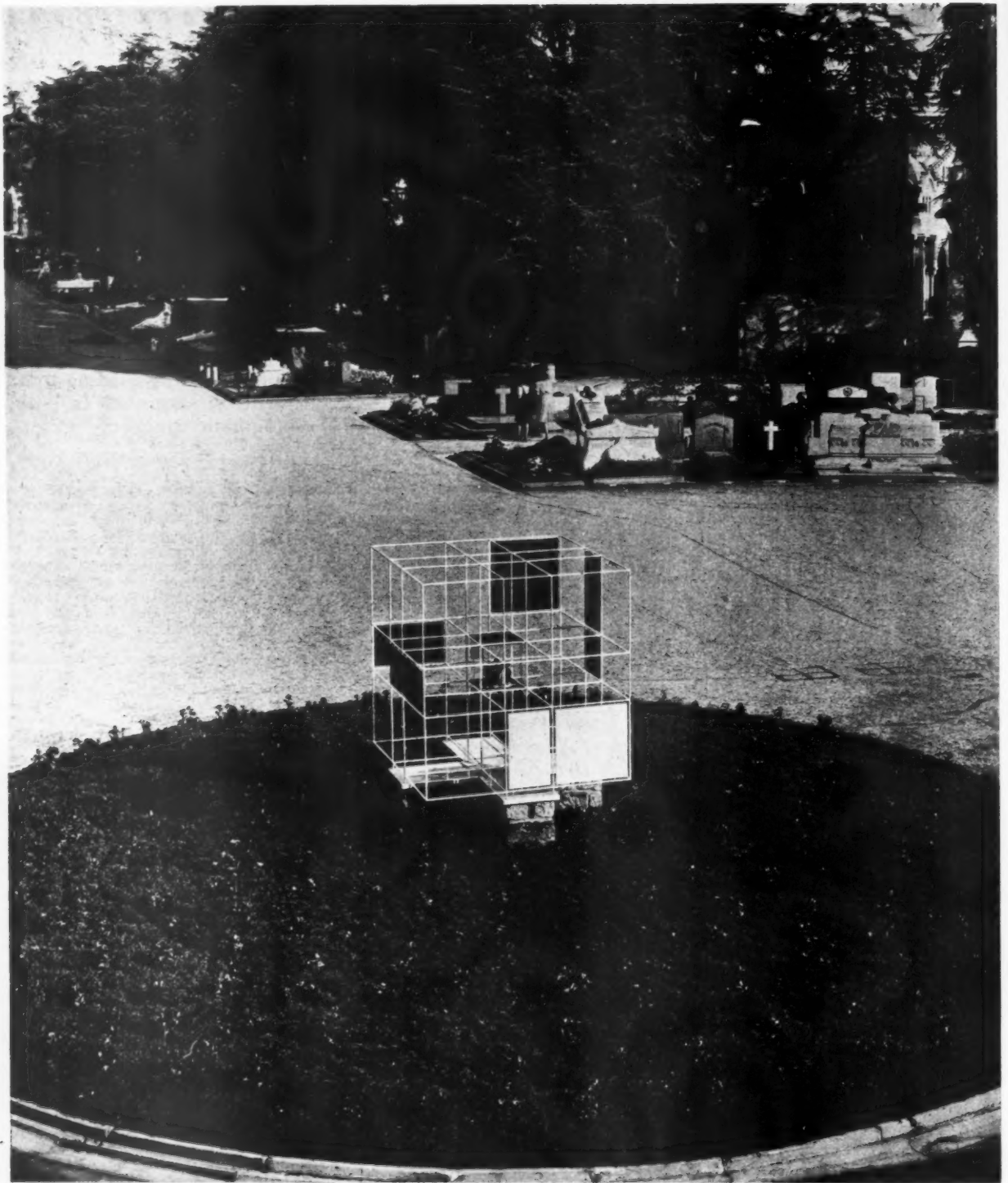
Mr. Joseph Westwood, M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland: DUNDEE HAS THE LARGEST NUMBER OF TEMPORARY HOUSES under construction and completed than any local authority in Scotland.

At the official opening of the first permanent house completed at Dryburgh Housing Scheme, Dundee, Mr. Joseph Westwood, M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland, said: Dundee has the largest number of temporary houses under construction and completed of any local authority in Scotland. During the war 936 houses were built and completed in Dundee—777 of them by the Corporation and 159 by private enterprise. With the end of the war an estimate was made of the city's immediate requirements. It put the number roughly at about 20,000 new houses. No time was lost in preparing sites for these new buildings, and about 10,442 of these sites have been approved. At Magdalene's, Kirkton and Dryburgh servicing has been completed for 1,173 permanent houses. The work of preparing for a further 574 houses is in progress. In the next three years, 1946-48, the Corporation proposes to build 4,875 new houses of a permanent nature—that is about a fourth of total estimated needs. Since the end of the war tenders have been approved for 740 houses including 50 Swedish timber houses and work on 485 is proceeding. In addition 236 houses approved during the war are still under construction. On June 24 tenders were invited by the Corporation for the first development of 398 houses on the West Kirkton site. The Corporation is to erect its allocation of 250 BISF houses on this site on the west side of Strathmartin Road. It is hoped to begin the erection of these in the autumn. So much for the permanent building pro-

gramme. In addition there is the programme of temporary houses. Dundee has been allocated 1,550 of these temporary houses. Of this number 791 are of the Arcon design, 120 are of the Tarran, 93 of Phœnix, and 546 are aluminium. Sites for 1,244 of these temporary houses have been approved. The foundation work has been completed on 861 of them and 429 have been finished and 205 are under construction. The Corporation has not been content to build on its own but has invited the Scottish Special Housing Association to help, and I am glad to say that the Association is going to build 100 Swedish timber houses and 20 Atholl steel houses in addition to those I have mentioned. The Association proposes also to erect a first instalment of 650 houses including 50 houses for key workers. Lay-out plans for these 650 houses have yet to come to hand. This is a fine record and supports the general feeling that an outsider has, that Dundee is determined to go places. Only a city which believed in its own future would tackle housing in so thorough a fashion.

The RIBA wish to draw special attention to the RIBA EXAMINATION FOR BUILDING SURVEYORS.

This examination was first held in 1886 and since that date, as a result of passing the examination, a large number of candidates have obtained the RIBA Certificate of competency to act as a building surveyor under a local authority. The examinations are held twice annually in the months of May and October. Applications have to be submitted to the Secretary, RIBA, by March 19 and August 28 approximately, annually, and should be accompanied by a fee of £3 3s. 0d. The examination is of two days' duration with the oral examination on the third day. The subjects of the syllabus include the examination of plans, the preparation of drawings, the conduct of negotiations and the drafting of committee reports; a general knowledge of the Acts, By-Laws and Orders governing the control by local authorities of building and development; general building construction and fire-resisting construction, building materials, inspection of building work and dangerous structures; the theory of structures and the design and calculation of steel and reinforced concrete structures.



In Memoriam, 1945

What kind of war-memorials will the war just ended produce for posterity to look at? Future historians will study this one with wonder and interest, and perhaps find it appropriate that one of those "non-utilitarian machines" that abstract artists found such an entrancing idea between the wars should dignify the end of that peculiar epoch. This latest and most elegant of all ivory towers really exists as a permanent feature of the *Cimitero Monumentale* of

Milan as a memorial to the Italian workers who were deported to Germany and died there. It stands on the axis of a main avenue in the cemetery and has a cruciform base, in stone and marble, on which rises a metal tubular structure painted white. Within this structure are hung marble plaques, white on one side and black on the other three, bearing inscriptions. A close-up is shown on page 60. The architects were Rogers, Peressutti and Belgiojoso.

★★

The Minister of Town and Country Planning (Mr. Lewis Silkin) met representatives of the local authorities concerned with the establishment of a NEW TOWN IN THE CRAWLEY-THREE BRIDGES AREA OF SUSSEX.

Mr. Silkin said that this site had not been mentioned in the Greater London Plan as suitable for a new town, but that the proposal that it should be so developed as part of the Government's programme of decentralization from London was based on careful examination of the area. There were several good reasons for developing a new town there. The Minister said he proposed to appoint a planning consultant to draw up in the near future a rough outline plan of the new town which would provide a basis for discussion and subsequent operations. The planning consultant would hold frequent consultations with the local authorities concerned. When the plan was completed, and if the New Towns Bill, now before Parliament, was passed in substantially its present form, the area required would in due course be designated under Section 1 which provides for the hearing of objections and for the holding of a public enquiry. Mr. Silkin said that before appointing members of the corporation to be responsible for the new town, he would get into touch with each of the local authorities concerned. A number of questions on particular aspects of the project were asked by the local authority representatives and dealt with by the Minister. In particular the local authority representatives emphasized their desire that the new town should constitute a balanced community. The Minister expressed his sympathy with this point of view and said that this would be fundamental to the policy of any new town corporation. The local authority representatives expressed their appreciation of the Minister's action in calling them together at an early stage and assured him of their co-operation.

Mr. George Tomlinson, M.P., Minister of Works: There is A VERY SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF PLASTERBOARD.

Answering a question by Mr. W. Foster in the House of Commons on the availability of plasterboard, Mr. Tomlinson said: Production of plasterboard exceeds the pre-war level, but there is, nevertheless, a very serious shortage, since large quantities are required at present for war damage repairs and for use in various types of temporary and permanent prefabricated houses. In view of the urgency of these requirements, upon which an immediate increase in the supply of housing accommodation largely depends, it has been reluctantly decided that, as a temporary measure, the use of plasterboard must largely be denied to new houses of traditional type. This means that alternative methods of ceiling construction must be employed and guidance on this point is being given to local authorities and to private builders under licence. The alternatives which can most conveniently be used in present circumstances are laths and lime plaster (the laths being either the traditional timber or expanded metal) and insulation board. It is hoped to make use of insulation board as much as possible in order to relieve the strain on the available supply of skilled plasterers. I must, of course, emphasize that as soon as the heavy burden of war damage repairs is reduced and the temporary house programme nears completion, additional supplies of plasterboard will become available for ceiling construction in new traditional houses.

STANDARDIZED INFORMATION

FOR many years architects have been complaining about the lack of technical information in the catalogues and leaflets issued by manufacturers. These complaints may be made with bitterness or with a resigned apathy, but in our own fairly wide experience they are more than justified. In the days between the wars every post would bring a spate of information of the kind described by optimistic sales managers as Literature, much of which was completely useless from the point of view of the architect who might wish to specify it or of the draughtsman who wanted to know how it should be used.

This Journal has always believed that manufacturers' information should be complete and presented in a virtually standardized form, so that it may be easily filed. This is, in fact, the basic idea on which the whole of the Information Sheet scheme, which Astragal refers to this week, is based. That the idea was sound was shown by the phenomenal increase in the Journal's circulation from the time when the publication of the sheets was started in 1933, an increase which continued steadily until the outbreak of the war.

BSS No. 1311 [*Sizes and Contents Arrangements for Manufacturers' Trade and Technical Literature (Building Industry)**] is therefore to be welcomed as a preliminary step in the simplification of office routine, provided always that manufacturers are prepared to accept its recommendations. The specification suggests a standard order of contents and adds that "there are continual demands for a higher proportion of technical data." It is suggested that the information given should include, after a description of the product, further data on what it does, its size, shape, etc., how it is used, what it needs in the way of other services, how to specify it and where to buy it. We are also glad to note the recommendation that testing authorities should be given, since unspecified tests may mean anything from BRS to a straw vote among 0.1 per cent. of the readers of a picture paper.

On the score of size, however, we believe the recommendations to be less fortunate. The sizes chosen seem to be based purely on economy of cutting from medium or demy paper, two sizes which are less difficult to obtain at the moment than most others, but this seems to us an insufficient reason for a choice which is presumably meant to be permanent. 8½ by 5½ inches is about novel size and will go handily on a shelf, 4 by 5½ is probably reasonable for the "throwaways" one is accustomed to collect at exhibitions, though these are often intended as mere bait for further inquiries and not for permanent filing. 11 by 8½ seems a less happy choice. The specification quite rightly suggests that storage systems in common use include box and loose leaf files and standard filing cabinets, but it must be remembered that few architects have any wish to segregate manufacturers' information from the rest of the data of which they are in constant need, neither

* British Standards Institution, 1s. 0d.

would it be desirable to do so. Probably the majority of architects tear out from current periodicals articles, advertisements and illustrations of buildings in which they are interested. A hospital architect might have many examples of executed work, some competition results, a page advertisement for a new type of operating theatre floor and a catalogue of sterilizing equipment. It would seem logical to place all this relevant information in the same file, but the size of the technical papers breaks the standard at once. This argument applies not only to the ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, which is half an inch too tall, even allowing for the quarter inch tolerance recommended by the Specification, but to most other building trade periodicals as well. Out of a total of thirty odd, British and foreign, regularly received in this office, only three conform to the recommended size. BSS 1311 must be looked upon either as a temporary war-time standard or as an unsatisfactory permanency with a size limit which needs revision.



The Architects' Journal

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WHEN YOU BEGIN THE BIKINI

Operation Crossroads is now some weeks old, but there is still only one thing the imagination can do at the whole affair—and that is boggle. Is there anything in a nation's folklore, is there anything even in *The Golden Bough*, so strange as this 20th century Pacific ceremony?

The concourse of empty warships, silent except for the slapping of signal halliards, empty except for the sailor-suited pigs rootling through the mess

decks . . . the distant circle of spectators, still with marrow in their bones, ready to prostrate themselves at the climax . . . the bomb itself carrying the likeness of Rita Hayworth as "Gilda" as a war-canoe might bear the totem of a witch doctor . . . the metronome ticking—as more than one reporter has said—like the heartbeat of the world itself . . . the broadcast of the experiment by the BBC—a masterly touch this—on the Light Programme.

The success or failure of the explosion is still being argued by the experts. It seems to matter little except to them. We do not—most of us—share the jubilation of the admirals at the proof that a battleship is more durable than a tropical fish. We are glad, but do not rejoice unduly that a goat was found munching hay after the explosion with its feet braced only slightly wider apart than usual. We are not particularly comforted by the assurance that deep shelters afford protection against gamma rays.

There will probably be more tests, more Bikinis, more goats, and, whatever the film ads. say, more "Gildas," which will prove all sorts of things. But what really matters is not to see how many goats or atolls a bomb can destroy—both, incidentally, unlikely targets in a future war—but how the bomb can be restrained from destroying the world.

When you begin the Bikini, as Cole-Porter almost used to sing, it is not easy to stop. You get so interested.

INFORMATION SHEETS

"Mr. T. Square has resumed his pre-war practice and would be glad to receive trade catalogues at . . ." This notice has been so prevalent lately that I have been wondering how many of us can find our pre-war files after a series of blitzes, moves, and other catastrophes. And it also makes me wonder what is being done about A.J. Information Sheets and why they seem to have stopped. From inquiries at Q.A.G. I have discovered that a new series of sheets is to start again in the New Year and that many new ideas are being worked out to make the series even more useful than before.

RUB-A-DUB-DUB

Very highly recommended indeed is *The Englishman Builds*, by Ralph Tubbs, the long-awaited successor to *Living in Cities*, and published by Penguins at 3s. 6d. net. In this Tubbs is packed not just the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, but a regular regiment—all the men in fact who have built from 1066 to All That along the Great West Road, together with their portraits from contemporary manuscripts, or from the pen of David Low. It is a full load—overfull perhaps for unskilled hands—but in Mr. Tubbs we have a pilot with good judgment and a steady hand.

As the title implies, the book is as much a study of men who build as it is of what they built. "From the buildings of England," says the author, "we learn something of the growth and changes in the minds of Englishmen." The book is arranged in sections spanning roughly 200 years each, and sub-divided into *What Are People Thinking*, *The Social Structure*, *Tools and Materials*, and *Buildings*. Each sub-division concludes with a close-up of a representative building of its time. It is a good structure for the purpose—and would have been better perhaps if it had been announced on a contents page. As it is, the reader only becomes aware of it after reading half the book.

The author's experience as a designer and script writer for exhibitions—[this very book is an enlargement of the exhibition of the same name which many of you may have seen]—has served him well. He is a master at selecting the unobvious photograph and rejecting the superfluous phrase. Books—particularly picture books—demand careful planning, and few people realize the discipline imposed by them upon the author—the care that is necessary to ensure that a chapter does not straggle awkwardly a few words beyond the compass of a page, and that a caption fills but does not exceed its allotted space. All this carpentry of book-making is excellently and unobtrusively contrived.

Once more we are indebted to Penguins. With this book and its colleagues by Sharp, Richards and Pevsner, a student's architectural history library is almost complete for a few bob. Is it imaginary, or do I hear the Banisters creaking ominously beneath the onrush of these young and healthy rivals?

SOCIAL COMMENTARY

Those who have been unable to obtain a copy of the re-issued Trevelyan Social History might comfort themselves by reading contemporary social history as recorded daily in the advertisement columns of *The Times*—that mine of information for future historians. How much more vivid, for instance, than a White Paper of statistics or a

ponderous ministerial statement on the levelling-up of society is this recent agony cry—"Lady wishes to dispose of gold lamé evening dress, side saddle and pair of skates with boots attached."

There, in a sentence, is revealed a revolution. It is interesting to see that the same sort of commentary was available a hundred or more years ago. *The Times* for Thursday, November 7, 1805, the front page of which is reproduced below, is filled, naturally enough, with the description of Trafalgar and the melancholy death of Lord Nelson: "No fears disgrace

The manly face,
Oh! Dash not off the gushing tear," but the ad. columns pursue their unmoved, puzzling and penetrating way . . . "A fine mare to be sold, to prevent trouble the price is 40 guineas" . . . "A young man wishes to engage himself to an elderly single gentleman. He objects serving a family as he is inclined for retirement" . . . "Laundry maid required, a person who understands her business, having always lived in that capacity" . . . "Steady young woman required, where footman is kept" [a statement this one, or a request?] . . . "A middle-aged man is open to an engagement as Amanuensis."

Happy days, when people in search of a job boasted of being middle-aged and retiring by temperament, and when readers of *The Times* knew what Amanuensis meant.

ASTRAGAL



LETTERS

Misha Black,
O.B.E., F.S.I.A.
F. Evan Jones

1951 Exhibition

SIR.—Now that some time has been occupied in considering the rival claims of sites for the International Exhibition of 1951, the Commissioners have probably appreciated an important contradiction in the recommendations of the Ramsden Committee. That Committee rightly urges the use of a site in Central London, but it at the same time asks that the Exhibition "should surpass the New York World's Fair of 1939 in scale and technical achievement." If scale is to be measured in acres, there is no single site in Central London which can better the 1,216 acres of the World's Fair—and we can be thankful for that if we are to be spared those weary walks down seemingly endless, if magnificent, avenues. In spite of its many admirable individual exhibits, the American exhibition was not four times better than the Paris show of 1937 because it was four times larger.

There have been no fundamental innovations in exhibition planning since the 21 acres of the Crystal Palace gradually changed into the conglomeration of buildings which have characterized every International Exhibition during the past 100 years.

Size is no longer the touchstone of success, and the magic of contemporary buildings seen against the background of an historic city has already been blunted by the Paris exhibition of 1937. How, then, are we to create a plan which will surpass all previous exhibitions, as it must do if it is to be worthy of its subject and create a world-wide urge to visit this new exhibition in Great Britain?

The form the London exhibition must take is determined by the limitation of the available sites. There is no room in this city lavishly to space single-storey buildings in graceful gardens.

This is an age in which we no longer feel

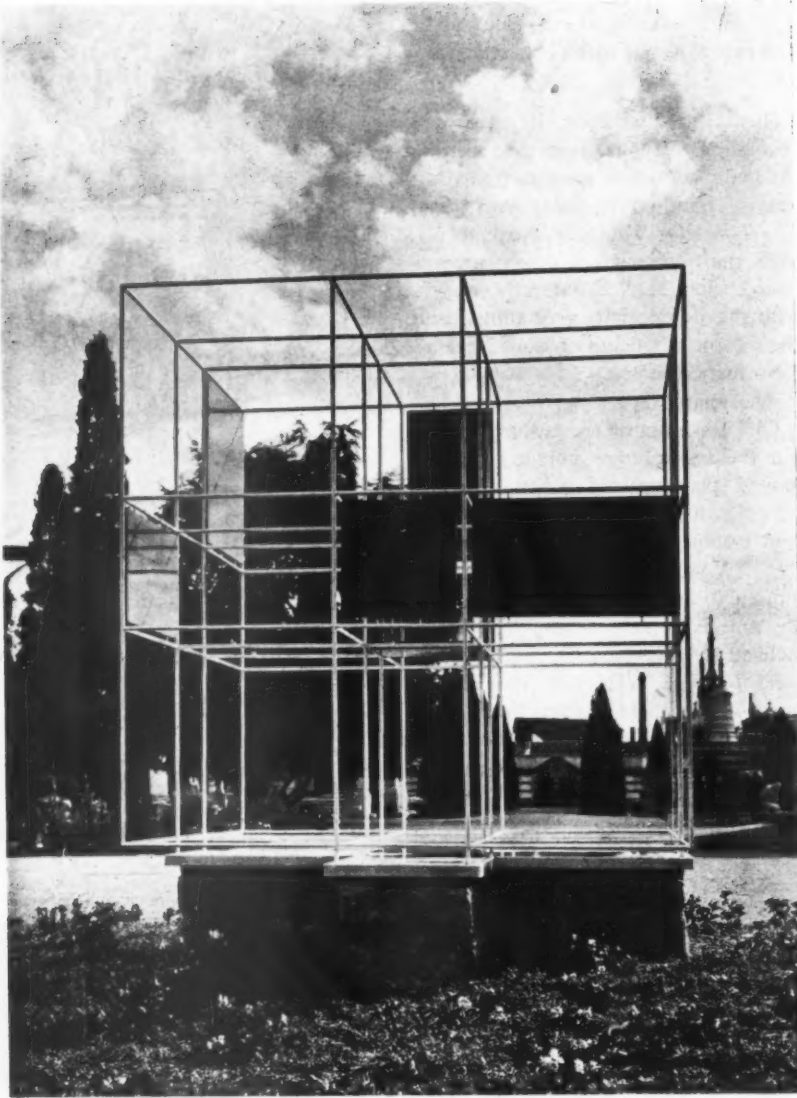


LONDON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1805.

The Times newspaper page with columns of advertisements and notices. Includes text such as 'EUROPEAN MUSEUM', 'FRENCH CAMBRIC', 'LOED MAYOR'S DAY', 'FOR RHEUMATISM', 'ASTRAGAL', 'TO BANKER'S CLERKS', 'A CAUTION TO CAPTAINS', 'GENTLE YOUTH', 'THE CREDITORS OF HENRY MARTIN', 'CHIEFLAINS are prevented from'.

Part of the front page of *The Times* of November 7, 1805, on which Astragal comments above.

M I L A N M E M O R I A L



A close-up of the memorial erected last year to the deported Italian workers who died in Germany. It stands on the axis of the main avenue of Cimitero Monumentale at Milan. The monument, on a cruciform base of stone and marble, is of welded tubular steel frame painted white on which are hung marble plaques bearing inscriptions. Another view and a comment appear on page 56 of this issue.

ourselves bound to the surface of the earth; why not, therefore, let the exhibition be designed in space, with the great vistas not limited to two dimensions, but with the roads winding upwards as slow ramps with vistas up and down, over and under the individual buildings, with the buildings themselves piled up, layer upon layer, designed as one gigantic truly three-dimensional composition?

I am not suggesting a series of skyscrapers, but that the central area of the exhibition should be a vast steel framework, probably spiral in its general form. The platforms formed in this steel grid would be the sites for the National pavilion, for the theatre, the restaurants, and the halls of the arts and the sciences. The building of this abstract mountain would test the genius of our engineers, but the result could be as fabulous as a dream.

Visitors could go by fast lift or the slower

funicular railway to the uppermost platform, to wend their way slowly down on the ramped roads through the pavilions, through the hanging gardens, on to platforms which slowly revolve to disclose great panoramas of the exhibition and the whole of London. The lakes and water-ways would flow with the ramps, with self-propelled boats to carry the public pleasantly and economically from one level to the next. In this exhibition there would be no cause for anxious searching for a new central symbol to vie with the Eiffel Tower or the Trylon and Perisphere of the New York World's Fair. The whole central section of the exhibition would build up into one unified composition, culminating in the Sky Platform towering 1,500 ft. above London; sometimes above the clouds dispersed from time to time by the play of those petrol jets which cleared our aerodromes so effectively during the war. From this platform the Helicopters would take off in fine

weather for trips over London, while the very brave could scorn the more leisurely ways down and float to ground level by controlled parachute, or ride in the carriages dropping down the guy lines to the perimeter of the exhibition.

Whether this project could be implemented at a reasonable economic cost can only be determined after the site has been settled and much preliminary work and calculation completed. Many other schemes will be submitted, but I would stress the futility of any proposal which is impractical on a restricted site and which does not evolve a completely new method of exhibition planning. I have suggested the design of a spatial framework rising in terraces to the Sky Platform; the finally selected plan must be sufficiently exciting and unusual for the whole world to want to come and see it. Its impact to-day must equal that of the Crystal Palace in 1851, which caused a staid German commentator to write: "It is sober economy of language if I call the spectacle incomparable and fairylike. It is a Midsummer Night's Dream seen in the clear light of mid-day." The obvious site is the South Bank—if nothing else, it will guarantee that at least that part of the London Plan will eventually be carried out in its entirety.

London

MISHA BLACK

Competitions

SIR.—Architects will be interested to learn that in the recently published book *The Methodist Church Builds Again*, reviewed by ASTRAGAL recently, architectural competitions are frowned upon.

The authors of the book say that while a competition may be suitable for the erection of a Town Hall, it is not the best method for the building of a Church. They advance the following reasons:

(i) A competition involves additional cost.

(ii) It does not necessarily give the best result—there is more to be considered than just the drawing of plans and elevations.

(iii) The best result can only be obtained when given the right architect, with a sympathetic understanding of his responsibilities and co-operation with the Church Building Committee.

These arguments would be valid if no better results were obtained by means of the Architectural Competition, but they are, and:

(i) A better job justifies the small additional expense. (In the book it is acknowledged that the best is always ultimately the cheapest.)

(ii) A competition result is not judged solely by the excellence of the various drawings, but on other more important considerations. A good assessor can see beyond the immediate presentation of the design and gauge the all-round competence of the architect.

(iii) A competitor who is sufficiently keen on the job to win would prove equal to the demands made upon him in the erection of the building. He could, of course, be asked to work with the assessor or another architect if such a course would assist co-operation with the Building Committee.

Methodism's biggest building, Central Hall, Westminster, was the outcome of an Architectural Competition, and its designers, because they were not obliged to be yes-men to Building Committees were able to make a significant contribution to the architecture of forty years ago.

If inspiration is wanted in future Church building, and such must surely be looked for where there is a spiritual aim, then young architects should be given opportunities to make our Churches expressions of this age speaking to the people of this age.

I have written on these lines to the Public Relations Committee of the RIBA.

London

F. EVAN JONES

This is the fifth of the series of commentaries on the Government's housing returns, published by the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland, and on the tables published in the Digest of Statistics which is being issued month by month. The object of the series is to supply a factual and unbiased interpretation of the official figures by an expert statistician. He covers such matters as the rate of provision of new housing, the amount of housing under construction and begun, and the labour and materials position.

HOUSING STATISTICS

A MONTHLY COMMENTARY ON THE OFFICIAL RETURNS—5

by

Ian Bowen

By the end of May there were in Great Britain 11,381 Permanent and 30,637 Temporary houses completed. In addition, space for about 108,505 family units was found by repair of unoccupied war-damaged houses, by conversions and adaptations, and by the building of emergency huts.* Since the end of April there was an increase of 2,775 Permanent and 4,438 Temporary houses, and, for 7,961 more family units, space was otherwise provided.

RATE OF PROVISION OF NEW HOUSING

Comparing the three months March to April of this year, completions have proceeded at the following rates:—

TABLE I
Monthly Rate of Provision of New Housing and Other Housing Space in Great Britain up to May, 1946

	March	April	May
Permanent Housing—			
Local Authority schemes	463	774	634
Private Enterprise	992	1,338	1,768
War-destroyed houses rebuilt	192	424	373
Total Permanent Housing	1,652	2,536	2,775
Temporary Housing	4,464	5,017	4,438
Total (Permanent and Temporary) ..	6,116	7,553	7,213

The total new housing provided in a month thus actually fell in May, from 7,553 to 7,213, mainly owing to the falling off in the rate of provision of temporary houses. This falling off is not due to a tailing off in the temporary house programme, but to delays in the rate of completion. Another disappointing feature of the May returns is that the Local Authorities, the Government's chosen instrument, produced only 634 completed houses compared with 774 produced in April.

HOUSES UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND BEGUN

At the end of May there were 89,000 Permanent houses under construction in England and Wales, and 13,500 in Scotland; about 103,000 in all.

This is nearly 20,000 more than were under construction at the end of April, and, since 2,775 houses were finished in May, about 22,700 must have been begun in that month. In fact the figures for Houses Begun may be calculated as follows:—

* In previous commentaries an item for requisitioned houses was also included amounting to 21,000 up to April, 1946. This figure is now increasing at not much over 500 per month.

TABLE II

Houses on which Work Began, February-May, 1946

	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Permanent Housing—				
Local Authority schemes	7,000	10,800	12,200	14,100
Private Enterprise	8,000	8,050	5,300	6,500
Re-building of war-destroyed	600	600	1,900	2,100
Temporary Housing	5,300	6,000	7,800	7,500
Total	20,900	25,400	27,200	30,200

Diagram I below shows houses begun and houses completed for the Local Authorities' and Private Enterprise schemes separately. It is clear that each month a great number of new houses are being begun by the Local Authorities, but the figures for completions are not advancing at the steady rate that they should. The private enterprise schemes, though now more modest in size (the low figure for Houses Begun in April, 1946, perhaps marking the peak of the anti-private enterprise doctrine), show a better rate of completion. This is partly because private enterprise schemes had an earlier start. But the steady rise in completions, and the much more reasonable relation between completions and numbers begun, from private enterprise, suggests better progress and better management on the jobs.

LABOUR SUPPLY

One main reason for the slow progress on the jobs is not far to seek; clearly they are hopelessly undermanned. The 103,000 new permanent houses under construction are apparently manned by 105,000 workers; thus the April ratio of about one man to each house under construction has been about maintained.

Of course, with such an under-manned programme, the average statistical pre-war output of a house per man per year cannot possibly be attained. It is therefore no wonder that houses are coming out of the sausage-machine very slowly and that they are taking on the average an excessive number of man-hours.

Nearly every one of the employed labour figures has now been revised (Table 74 of the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*), and on the

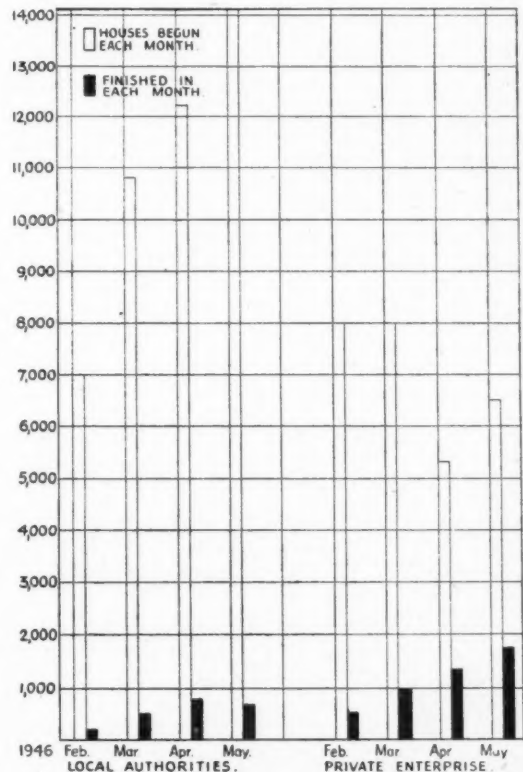


Diagram I. Permanent houses begun and finished each month. Local Authority and Private Enterprise schemes.

basis of the new figures the percentage of employed labour engaged on Permanent New Housing may be calculated as follows:—

TABLE III

Building and Civil Engineering Labour Employed, Jan.-May, 1946. (Great Britain).

	Total Operatives aged 16 and Over	On Permanent New Housing	(2) as per cent. of (1)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1946: Jan. ..	721	34.4	4.8
Feb. ..	739	51.7	7.0
Mar. ..	772	71.5	9.3
April ..	820	84.0	10.2
May ..	836	105.0	12.6

The revised labour figures in the Digest contain some very rough estimates; thus the labour on "conversions and adaptations to houses, etc." is estimated at 101,000 for each month February-May inclusive, and the labour on war damage repairs to buildings other than houses is put at a round 26,000 for the same period. Another purely "estimated" figure appears to be the 80,000 put in each month for Repairs and Maintenance to Houses by the two Health Departments. (Incidentally, the Central Statistical Office does not quote this figure.) No doubt necessity compels these rough estimates to be made. But the true position should not be lost sight of—that anything like an accurate picture of what the building labour of the country is doing is not available.

Thus the "residual"* figure of 290,800 men on Other Work (including factories, public utilities, commercial, agricultural and other premises) is given in a misleadingly accurate way. We just do not know to the nearest 10,000—let alone the nearest 100—how many men are so engaged.

This is a serious matter and not just a statistical foible, when the permanent housing programme of the country is obviously being hampered by a failure in labour supply.

PROGRAMMING FOR 1946 TEMPORARIES

In earlier commentaries the hopeful view was expressed that Temporary Houses would average 6,000 a month completed from April to June, but now it is only too obvious that its target has not been achieved. Something seems to have gone wrong with the progress of temporary housing since the end of April. By when, it may well be asked, is the programme of 150,000 houses now going to be attained?

The labour on temporary houses increased by only 300 during May in England and Wales. However much Ministers may dislike the temporary housing scheme, it is still providing a large number of houses fairly quickly, and it would surely be unwise to starve the jobs of labour and so drag the scheme on for a longer period. No figures are now published of delivery of components and fittings, but Press reports have appeared of delays in their delivery which may partly account for the slowing down of this programme.

PERMANENT HOUSES

Diagram I shows the large number of Houses Begun each month both by the Local Authorities and by Private Enterprise, and on the basis of these figures it might seem reasonable to suppose that a similar monthly rate of completions would occur later in the year. In fact, a possible rate of 19,000 houses a month completed by October next would not, on the basis of the Houses Begun rate, seem a wild improbability.

Consideration of the labour supply position, of the rate at which it is improving, and of its present output, makes it necessary to scale down any such hopes. It would seem as though 80,000-90,000 permanent houses completed by December, 1946, were now the maximum likely to be attained.

The position is, of course, fluid, but in calculating the above maximum allowance has been made for an increase in the labour on new housing of at least 25,000 men a month. On this basis there should be over 200,000 men on new permanent housing before the end of the autumn.

The official estimate (reported in *The Times* of July 15) was 100,000 temporary houses, and an equal number of permanent, completed by the end of 1946. This would imply an average monthly rate of completion of 10,000 for temporaries, and over 12,500 for permanents from June till the end of the year. This certainly seems to have been optimistic.

MATERIALS POSITION—BRICKS

A simple way of explaining why there should now be a materials' shortage is provided by Diagram II, which shows from 1941-1946 the

movement in Building and Civil Engineering Labour Employed plotted against Brick Production.

Of course, a more exact comparison would have been between bricks used and labour employed, but the present rather simpler comparison brings out some interesting points.

First it will be observed that brick production fell more steeply than labour employed from 1941 to 1942, and again from 1943 to 1944; there were special reasons of changes in the building programme that accounted for this. Projects using less bricks became more predominant, while on the other hand from 1942 to 1943 a fairly large number of hospital, factories and other brick-using buildings had to be erected. The second most striking point about the diagram is that building and civil engineering labour employed reached the astonishingly low figure of less than 400,000 in July, 1944, and then recovered very rapidly to over 570,000 by July, 1945. Meanwhile, brick production continued to fall. This was largely due to the heavy influx of repair workers to the London bomb damage programme, but it also demonstrates that building labour was given perhaps too sharp a priority over materials' production. This third point, the great lead of building and civil engineering labour over brick construction even in 1946, followed on from an existing unbalanced situation.

It will be seen from the diagram that an employment figure of about 910,000 in July, 1946, will mean that there is more labour employed in the building and civil engineering industries than in 1941, and the actual figure may have been even higher than this. Brick production on the other hand, even if it reaches 3,000 million in 1946, will be only two-thirds of its 1941 level; nor is it to be supposed that the degree of brick use for work is less in 1946 than in 1941, with a large new housing programme projected and under way.

The whole of this calculation can, of course, be worked out in more detail; a preliminary conclusion would certainly be to suggest that it is, perhaps, much too soon to think that we are out of the wood. Brick production, and in a similar way, the production of other materials, are far below the normal for so large a building labour force. Stocks will not last for ever; in the case of bricks not more than a few more months. A very tight squeeze in October therefore seems to be likely, unless imports are very large indeed.

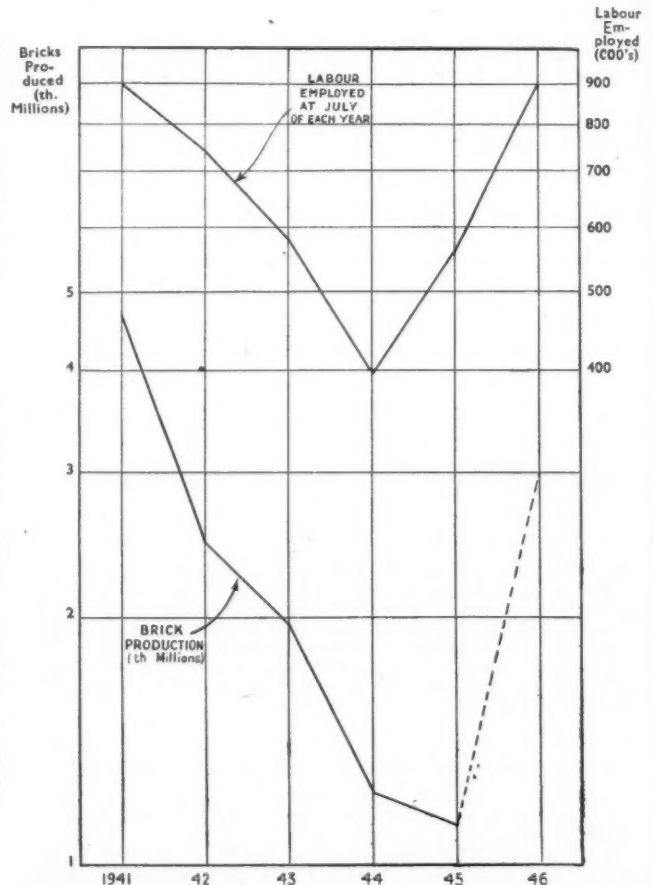


Diagram II. Labour employed in Building and Civil Engineering, and building bricks produced.

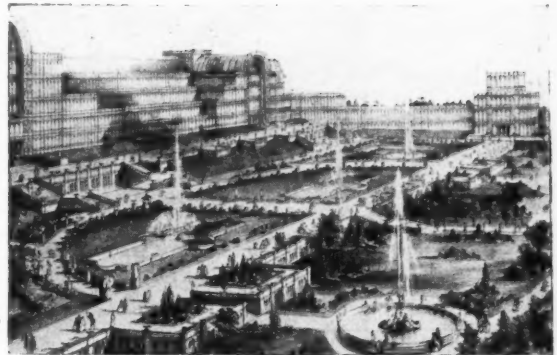
*Line (8) of the Table on p. 7 of Cmd. 6845.

PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPETITION

AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRAFFIC AND LAYOUT PROBLEMS

Remarkably little attention has been paid to the practical requirements of the layout in discussion on the relative merits of the entries to the Crystal Palace Competition, despite the statement of the assessors that the prize had not been awarded to a great pioneer work or for the best design architecturally. It had been awarded for the best layout for a good workable building. The broad aspects of the problems of rail, road and foot traffic to and within the site are discussed in this article, which has been prepared by a group working with the APRR, and reference is made to selected entries to illustrate the various points raised. Right, a view of the old Crystal Palace showing a part of the layout, from an old print, by courtesy of the Penge Public Library.

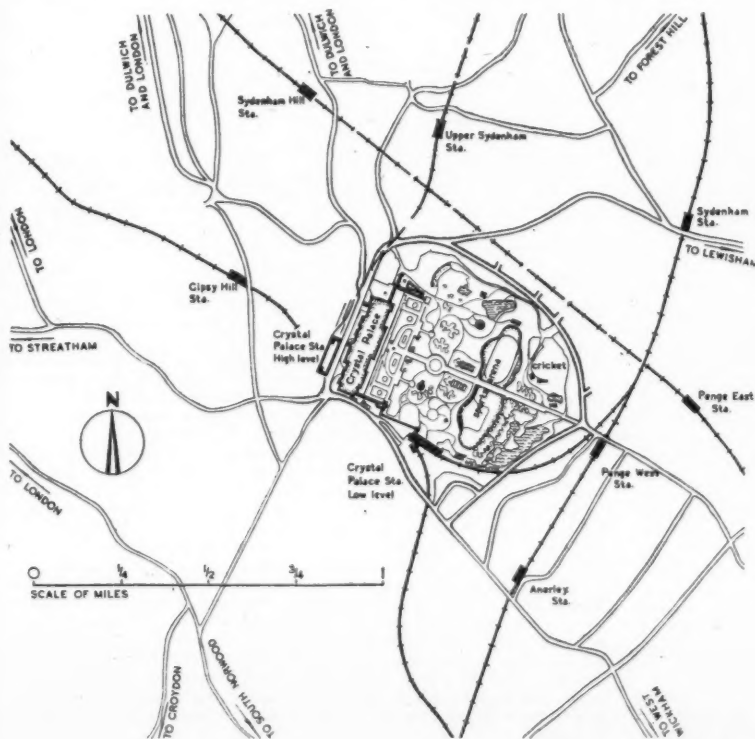


Streatham and Lewisham, and directly to Croydon. Three railway stations on the Southern suburban line are sited at points adjacent to the boundaries of the Grounds. The problem, therefore, from the traffic angle, becomes twofold—the utilization of the existing road and rail services, and the correct siting of the amenities which will rely on the population of this part of South London for their day to day support.

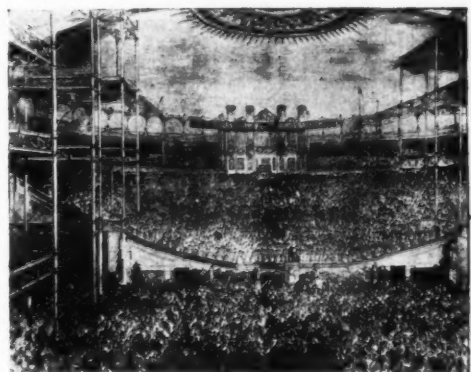
The site selected for Paxton's Crystal Palace (and retained for the new project) is one of the few in London which can be truly described as dramatic. Rising from Dulwich, with its wealth of public and private open space in the form of parks and playing fields, the ridge surmounted by the Crystal Palace Parade emerges from a landscape of trees concealing the machinery of traffic surrounding the Palace Grounds. Dulwich, Upper Sydenham, and Upper Norwood, which lie around the north of the Grounds, are residential in character with a considerable proportion of large houses. To the south lie several bustling shopping centres—for example, Sydenham and Penge. The Parade, with the magnificent panorama of London spread out below, is the terminus for many bus routes to the northern side of London passing through various important South London focii, such as

Local versus London

There can be little doubt that entertainments likely to appeal most frequently to people of South London should be near the busy southern corner, while the delights that are caviare to the general might well be placed to the north of the site where they could be sought and enjoyed in comparative quiet by the few. None of the three prize-winners appreciated this aspect of the case. Each placed swimming bath, sports centres and other facilities, only likely to be used by the local population, half a mile from the chief local entrance and placed their theatres and concert halls directly upon the noisy southern corner of the site. Further, in the case of both the first and second prize-winners, the stage of the symphony concert hall adjoins an amphitheatre intended for brass band contests. This would seem to put an unnecessary strain upon the powers of sound proofing. A more human disposition of the quiet and noisy

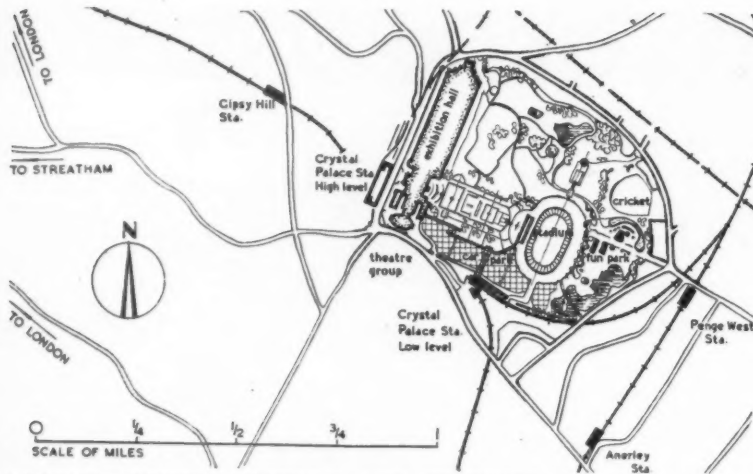


PROBLEM

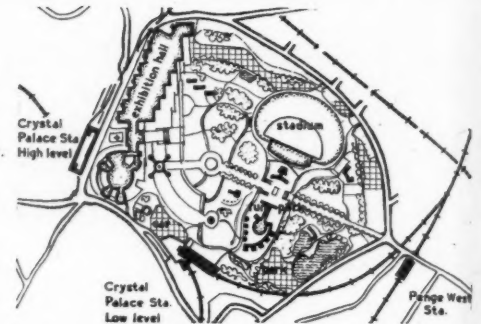


Left, the layout of the old Crystal Palace grounds and its relation to the existing traffic facilities, based upon the Ordnance Survey map with the sanction of the Controller of HMSO. The Parade, between the Crystal Palace High Level Station and the old Palace, is a terminus for many bus routes. Above, an old print illustrating the vast assembly of people which thronged the old Palace on festive occasions, and which may be expected in even larger numbers when the new Palace is built.

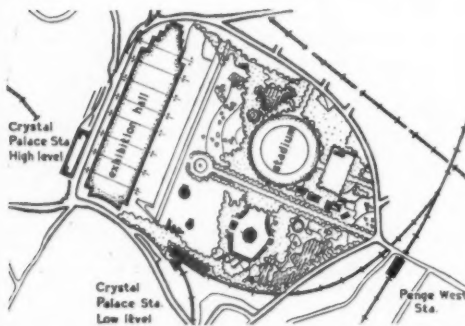
PROPOSALS



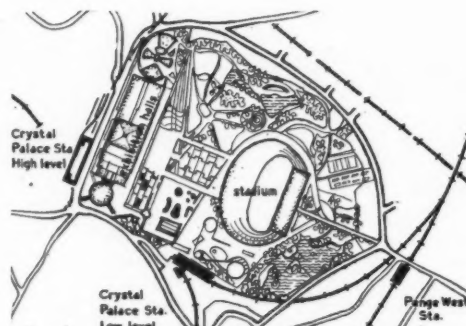
WINNING DESIGN: JACKSON AND EDMUNDS



SECOND PREMIUM: LYONS AND CHRISTY



No. 86: ARCTANDER, BORG, BREDADORFF, KJAEGAARD AND SCHOU



No. 72: ENTWISTLE AND ARUP

A selection of the designs submitted in the Crystal Palace Competition showing the layout in a diagrammatic form, related to the existing traffic facilities, which with the siting of the stadium and the provision of suitable buffer areas to absorb the first rush of the home-going crowd, constitute one of the major problems in a scheme of this magnitude.

ends of the site could be seen in many unplaced designs, notably No. 62 (Wright and Hooper) and No. 72 (Entwistle and Arup), while No. 86 (Arctander, Borg, Bredadorff, Kjaegaard and Schou) solved the problem by placing all entertainments, other than the main exhibition hall, along the Parade. It is probable that in this case rather more provision would have to be made for simultaneous exits from the various concerts and theatres, but this does not present an insoluble problem.

transport

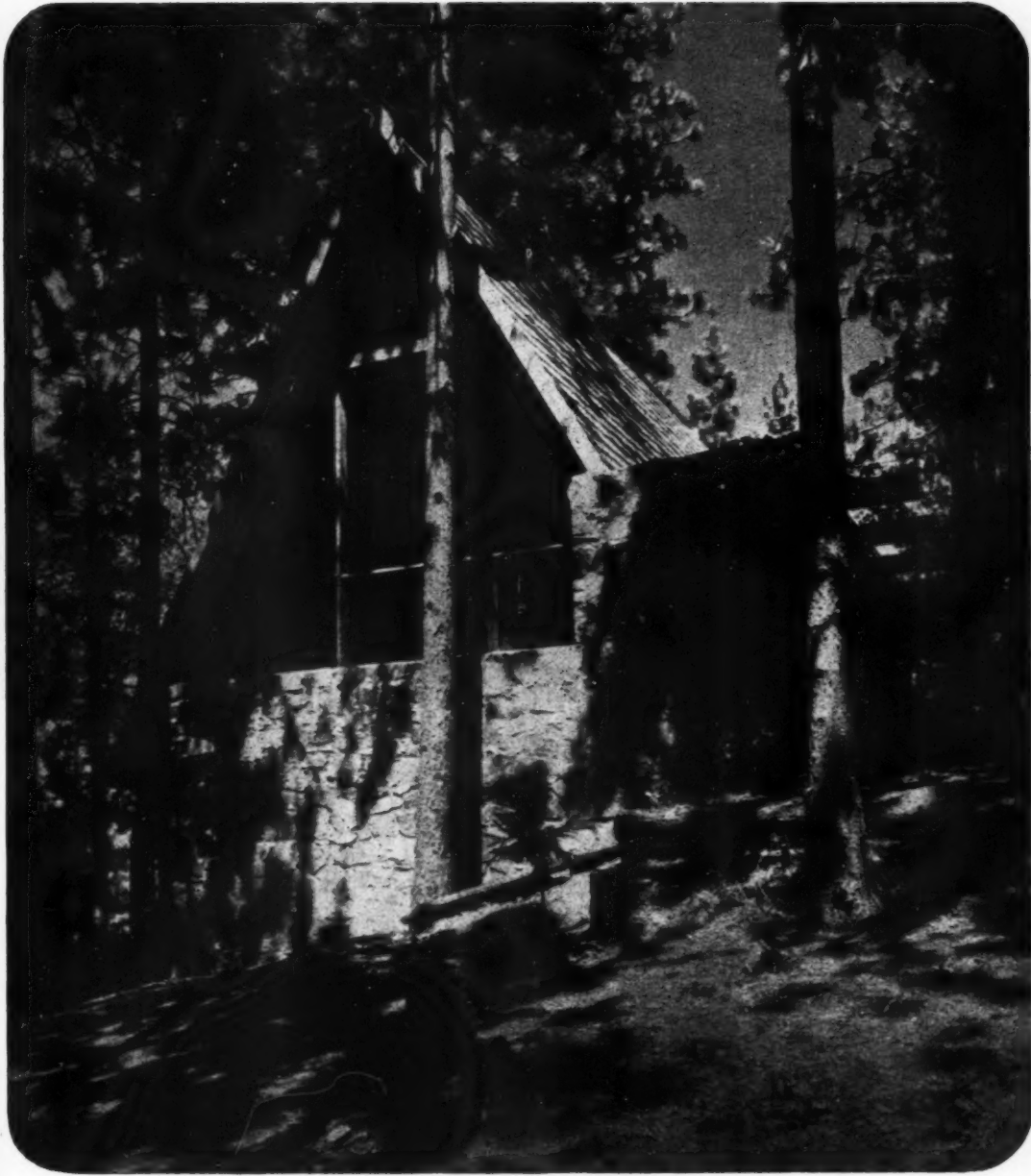
The major transport problem at the Crystal Palace is in the arrival and dispersal of a crowd of approximately 100,000 persons attending sporting events held at the stadium. The terms of reference for the competition stipulated that it must be assumed that there would be no major alteration to the existing transport system, that is to say, no construction of new railways or stations and no new approach roads. It is of interest to see to what extent entrants attempted to take this problem into account, although, since a crowd of 30,000 was considered large at the pre-war Crystal Palace, it is probable that some major reconstruction would in practice prove essential, and schemes might have to be modified accordingly. The arrival of a crowd of 100,000 at the Crystal Palace would probably occasionally clash with, or follow closely upon, the normal Saturday mid-day peak. On other occasions it might be spread over a fairly long period. On the other hand, its dispersal at the end of a sporting event might often have to be concentrated into a short period. A minor proportion of the traffic would disperse by car or on foot, and the case of handling this would depend on an efficient car park organisation and the keeping of the approaches clear of obstructions. The bulk of spectators, however, would have to be moved by rail or bus and it can be expected that these two forms of transport would each have to handle approximately the same numbers of people. The efficient dispersal of bus and rail traffic would naturally depend on suitable exits, adequate stations and services. The most important feature of the design in this context is the siting of the stadium in relation to the bus and railway stations with suitable buffer areas to absorb the first rush of the home-going crowd, and enable it to be more easily handled.

crowd dispersal

Few entrants appear to have paid much attention to the problem of crowd dispersal, although several of them, by placing the fun fair

in between the stadium and the main entrance to the low-level railway station (which is likely to be the one most in use) provided a sponge area which would help to mop up some of the emerging crowds. This was particularly effectively designed in the case of No. 72 (Entwistle and Arup) where the large area and uniformly hard surface could absorb quite large numbers of people. Nos. 86 (Arctander, Borg, Bredadorff, Kjaegaard and Schou) and 19 (Lyons and Christy—the 2nd Prize) both used this device but tended to steer the crowd round rather than through the area. No. 86 had the effective and interesting idea of close tree planting near the stadium, which would tend to break up the crowd and encourage it to spread over the area of the site. No. 19 provided no clear route from the stadium to the station, relying upon narrow paths curving through greensward which will clearly not serve the purpose. An important point in this entry, which by some astonishing oversight clearly escaped the scrutiny of the assessors, is the fact that the whole of the crowd of 100,000 spectators sit facing south and south-west, their eyes dazzled by the slanting afternoon rays of the sun. The winning design, No. 79, would appear to have placed the stadium dangerously near the low-level station, and his approach by way of one main exit tapering to a narrow bottle-neck at the station itself, seems likely to create a highly dangerous situation. Little or no consideration was given to the setting up of bus stations despite the large number likely to go away by bus, and almost all the designs would have been improved, from the practical considerations of the layout of the site, by the incorporation of bus stations within the design and the provision of more adequate exits and alternative routes to all railway stations in the vicinity.

The great importance of the traffic solution, both within and without the grounds, calls for a combination of the planning resources behind the County of London Plan, the new Railway Plan and whatever body is eventually set up to carry forward the Crystal Palace project into reality. It is not sufficient to restrict ideas in a competition involving the mass movement of people on festive and sporting occasions to the existing provision of traffic facilities, when bodies have actually been set up and have reported on improvements. The problem calls for joint action on the part of the many interested parties, and among the various difficulties which should be overcome, not the least lies in the preservation of the peaceful residential enjoyment of the people who live around the area of the Crystal Palace Grounds and who may be considerably inconvenienced and unnecessarily annoyed by the invasion of peoples and uses foreign to those which the average man expects to surround him in his leisure hours at home.



General view showing the large living-room window rising through two storeys at the gable end.

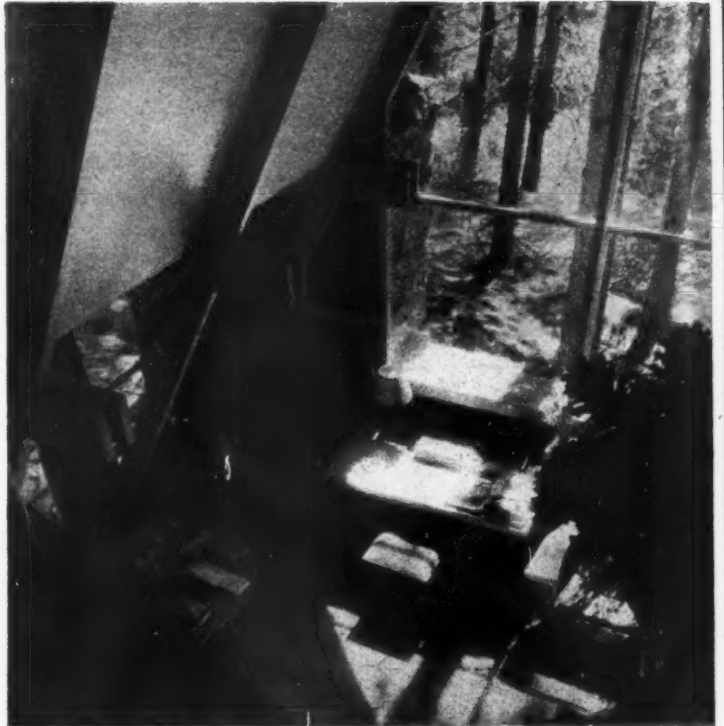
A WEEK - END
HOUSE
IN CALIFORNIA
DESIGNED BY
R. M. SCHINDLER

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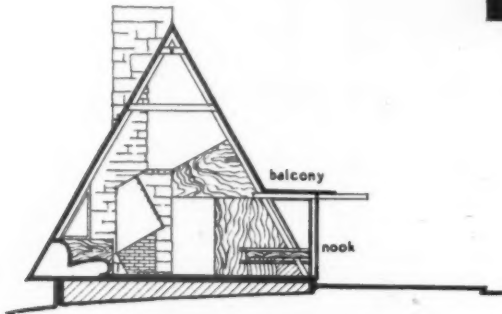
A WEEK-END HOUSE IN CALIFORNIA

This little week-end cabin at Lake Arrowhead, California, was shown at the recent exhibition of Regional Buildings in the United States, at Heal's, in Tottenham Court Road, whose object was to illustrate that one of the principles of good architecture is the straightforward use of materials suitable to the purpose of the building, its site and the climate.

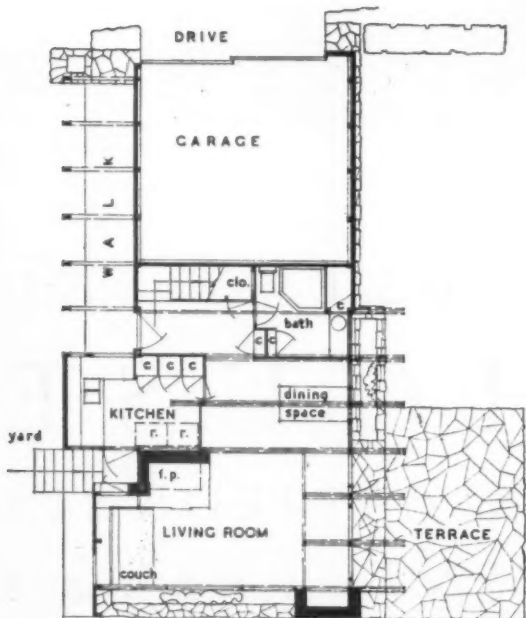
This house is of timber, and local stone, with roof of shingles; in its form it is reminiscent of Teapot Hall. It contains a living-room with dining space, kitchen, bathroom and garage on the ground floor and three bedrooms on the first floor. The living-room rises through the two storeys, the side of one of the bedrooms forming a balcony overlooking it.



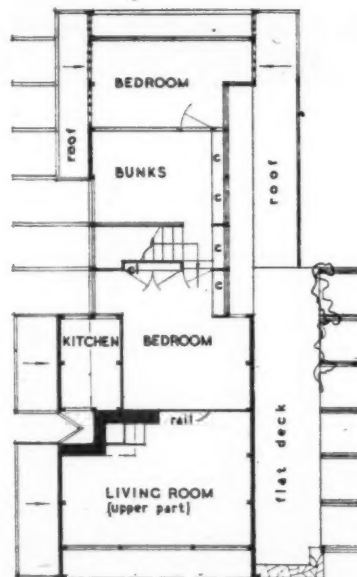
Above, view of the living room from the balcony-bedroom, showing the exposed timber construction. Below, plans and section through the living room.



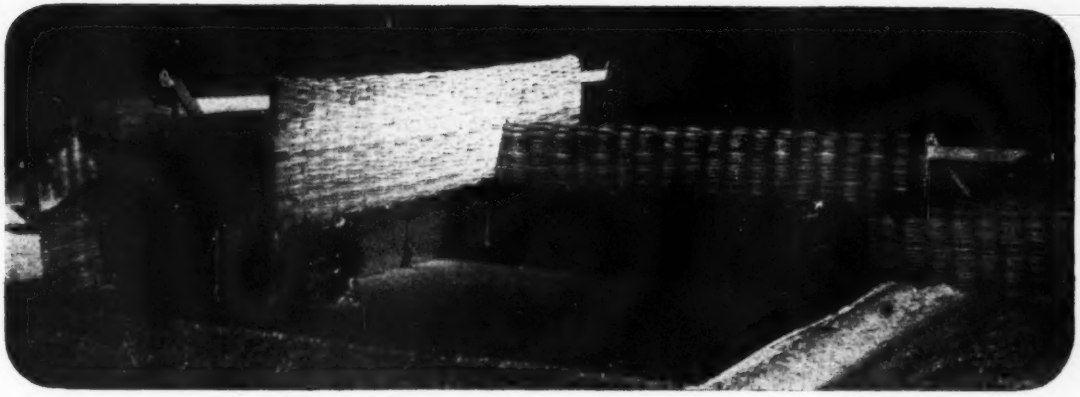
SECTION THROUGH LIVING ROOM



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



PROJECT FOR A WEEK-END

H O U S E

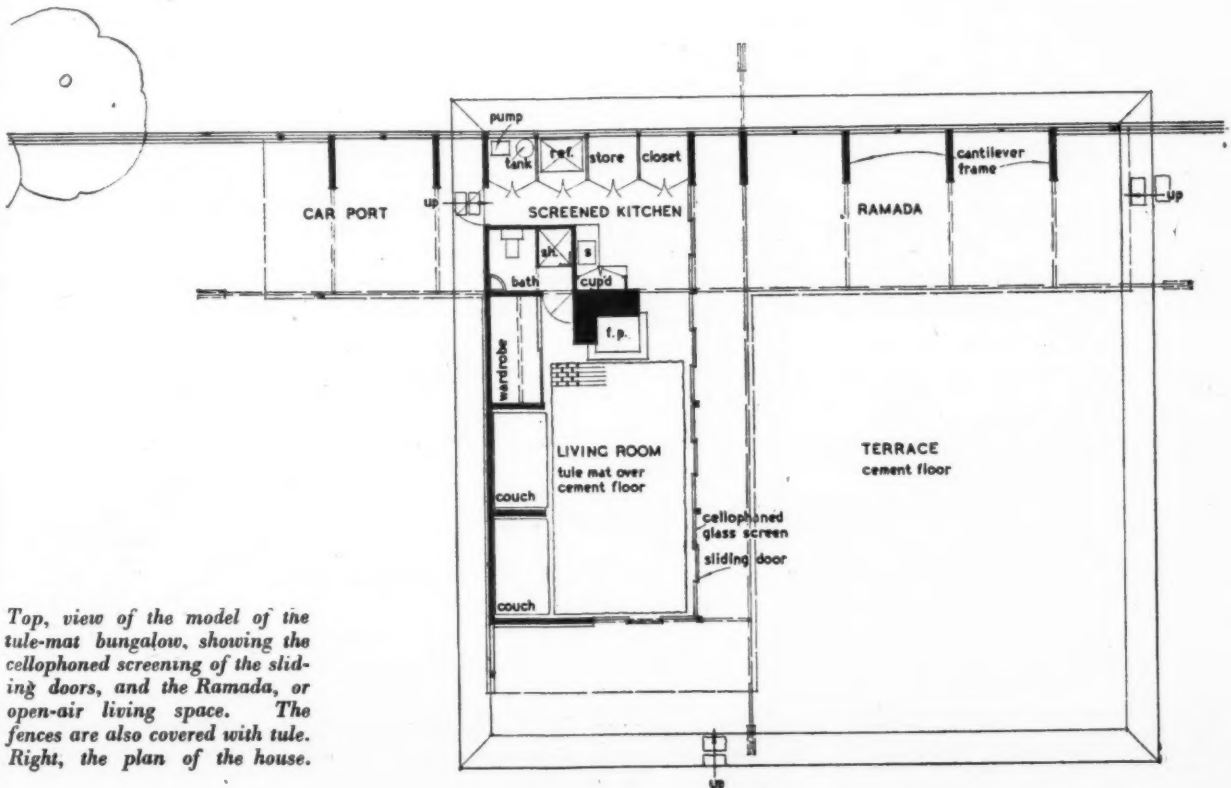
BY FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

This was another of the exhibits at the Exhibition of Regional Building in the United States recently on show at Heal's. It is a project for a weekend bungalow in tule-mat in the Imperial Valley, California. The use of brush, grass or reeds is no novelty in American building, particularly in localities

where it is the only easily available material. There are the primitive bush shelters of the Navajos, the thatched houses of the Wichita Indians in Oklahoma and the "hay houses" built by the first white settlers in the Great Plains. Tule mats are manufactured in the neighbourhood of the Imperial

Valley and are woven of bulrushes and galvanized wire; they are 2½ in. thick, 8 ft. to 30 ft. wide, and of any length. Fire-resistant and inexpensive they provide excellent insulation against heat and wind and in the desert climate, last some 18 years.

The house is set on a concrete floor slab, and has a frame of widely spaced wooden posts supporting a galvanized iron roof. Roof and walls are covered with tule. Sliding doors are of Cello-glass (cellophoned screening). A shady outdoor living space is provided by the Ramada.



Top, view of the model of the tule-mat bungalow, showing the cellophoned screening of the sliding doors, and the Ramada, or open-air living space. The fences are also covered with tule. Right, the plan of the house.

INFORMATION CENTRE

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

STRUCTURE

2631 Prefabrication

PREFABRICATION IN BUILDING. Richard Sheppard. (The Architectural Press, 1946. 18s. 6d.) Survey of present state of prefabrication. Short history. Description of representative types in steel and non-ferrous metals, timber and concrete. 163 illustrations.

The book fulfills a need in giving a general survey of the various systems and all the specific problems that govern the application of prefabrication methods. The first two chapters describe the general background against which the factory production of building materials and building parts has to be envisaged. The comparison of developments in England and America shows how far-reaching are the effects on design of the climatic, social and economic structure of a country. The chapter on Site Planning stresses the growing æsthetic need for the imaginative handling of layout in order to avoid monotony, and also the social need for the mixing of different types of houses in the layout of a housing scheme.

Chapter 4 gives a short account of the ways in which prefabrication has evolved from a few casual experimental types to the intensive and steady development of fully evolved systems in all materials.

Chapter 5 on Techniques, summarizes under a few headings (Site Work, Unit Size, Modular Ratios, Structural Principle, Mass Production and Assembly, Physical Standards, Planning, Design) those fundamentals which form the basis of all successful systems.

In Chapters 6 to 8, the various prefabricated systems are analyzed in detail. The last chapter deals with installation units.

The book is well produced and fully illustrated with many diagrams and photographs.

2632 Precast Concrete Stairs

PRECAST CONCRETE TREADS AND PLATFORMS SIMPLIFY STAIR CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR. H. S. Ayres. (Engineering News-Record, March 21, 1946, p. 419.) Standard details prepared by the Pittsburgh Public Works Department.

Owing to the lumber shortage, a large proportion of the wooden steps scattered over the hills of Pittsburgh, Pa., will be replaced by precast reinforced concrete units for which a new design has been evolved. The steps are designed with open risers to lessen the accumulation of snow, ice or dirt on the treads. Also, to facilitate drainage, the rear half of each tread is sloped toward the open riser space. Non-slip wearing surfaces will be provided at intervals of not more than 8 ft. Pipe sockets for railing posts will be cast into the concrete stringers. The tread units will weigh about 150 lb. each. It is the intention of the city's public works department to keep on hand an adequate stock of tread and platform units

so that repairs can be quickly made regardless of weather conditions.

At present the city is subjected annually to personal injury claims running into many thousands of dollars because of accidents attributed to defective steps. It is expected that after the wooden steps and wooden railings are replaced by concrete steps and pipe railings, and with prompt repair made easy by the use of precast units, accidents and resulting damage claims due to defective steps will be largely eliminated.

2633 Lightning Protection

LIGHTNING PROTECTION. British Standard Code of Practice. Draft for Comment. Second Proof, 1946. (British Standards Institution, 2s. 0d.) Supersedes CPI:1943 issued before general form of these Codes decided upon. Largely similar in content though different in arrangement. Comprehensive and valuable guide to subject not as generally understood as it should be.

PLUMBING and Sanitation

2634 Copper Pipes

THERMAL PROPERTIES OF COPPER AND COPPER PIPES. Handbook from the

Copper Development Association (Reprinted from the Heating and Ventilating Engineer, August, 1945.) General description of thermal properties. Comparison of performance of copper and iron or steel pipes. Several detail points of interest in connection with heating and hot water installations. Effect of low thermal capacity and low radiant emissivity on fuel economy to be noted.

2635 Stoneware Pipes

THE LAYING OF STONEWARE PIPES FOR DRAINS AND SEWERS. L. B. Escritt. (Architects' Journal, March 21, 1946.) Detailed description of good and questionable methods of laying pipes with and without concrete bedding.

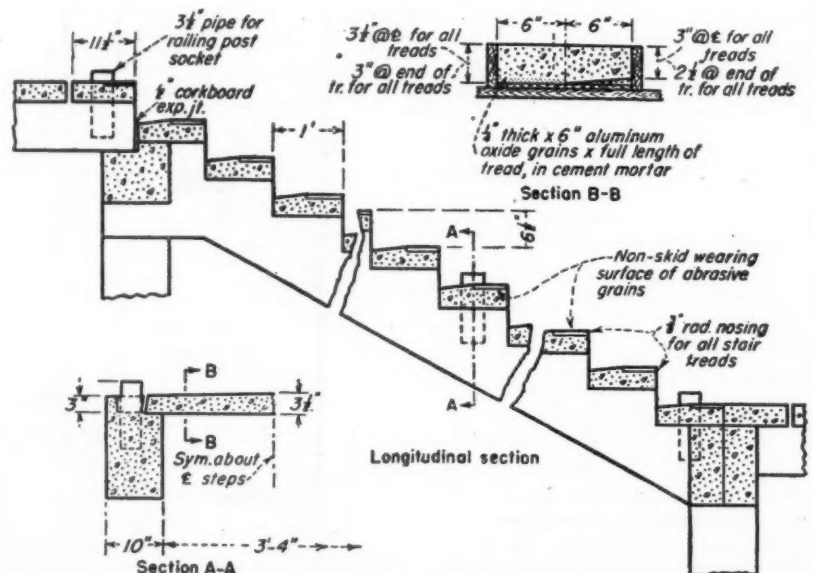
2636 Wartime Factories

AMENITIES IN WARTIME FACTORIES. Bulletin No. 5. (Department of Labour and National Service, Commonwealth of Australia.) Describes facilities for canteens, locker rooms, toilet and washing and first aid. Clear and simple with illustrations. Primarily for client rather than architect, but has useful space and dimension standards.

2637 Book on Plumbing

PLUMBING. R. H. Winder. (Building Craft Series, Longmans Green, 7s. 6d.) Intended for technical students in Technical Schools, Colleges, and Government Training Centres. Up-to-date, practical and well-written book of value to architectural students and others. Good clear drawings.

There are many elementary text-books on plumbing, and it is pleasant to find a new one in which the emphasis throughout is on the practical rather than the academic. The type of work used for illustration is that likely to be met with in normal domestic building, and little used processes are omitted. Descriptions of methods and appli-



New design of hillside stairways in Pittsburgh of precast concrete. The treads slope laterally and towards the open riser space in order to reduce snow, ice and dirt accumulations. See No. 2632.

ances are clear and to the point, helped by really excellent drawings by the author. One small criticism is that insufficient emphasis seems to have been given to the amount of work recently done by the British Standards Institution in producing standards for plumbing materials and appliances. Students should be familiar at least with the outlines of these Specifications. This is a small book that fulfils its intention admirably, and deserves to go through many editions.

EQUIPMENT

2638 **Cookers**

GAS AND ELECTRIC COOKERS. *Ministry of Health. (Supplement to Circular 76/46 to Local Authorities.)* Explanation of arrangement whereby Ministry of Supply is concluding production of Blanket Order agreements with various industries to ensure adequate production of various articles for housing.

The Ministry of Supply has completed arrangements for blanket orders for gas and electric cookers. Local Authorities receive notice including NHD (National Housing Drive) Specification, list of firms operating under the agreement and catalogue numbers of existing models which may be accepted pending full production of the NHD models.

Two specifications included in present information are for gas cookers and electric cookers. Although standardised on somewhat similar lines one notes with some surprise that the oven size varies appreciably. The gas oven is 14½ in. x 12½ in. x 14 in. minimum (a total capacity of 2,537.5 cubic inches), whereas the electric oven is specified merely as a minimum of 1,850 cubic inches, apparently without any limitations on shape. There are certain other dissimilarities also. It suggests that expediency rather than consumer requirement has been a dominating factor behind these specifications, and it is therefore to be hoped that the need for them will be short lived.

2639 **Plugs and Sockets**

DOMESTIC PLUGS AND SOCKETS. (*Electrical Review, March 8, 1946.*) Industry to standardise 3 kw. (13 A.) socket-outlet.

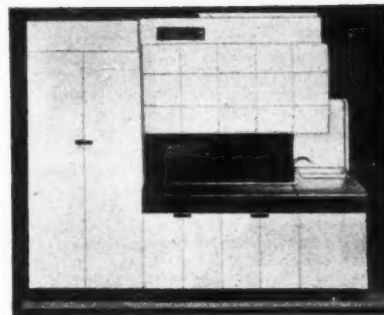
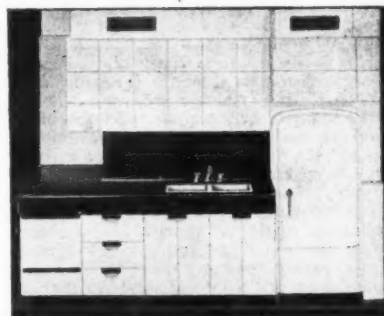
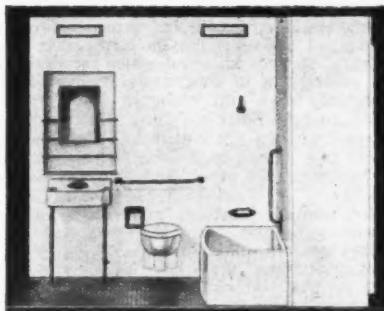
It is stated that the Electrical Industry Committee of the British Standards Institution, with the backing of the IEE is finally to revert to its previous decision to standardize an all-purpose socket-outlet and fused plug rated at 3 Kw. (13 A.), and non-interchangeable with existing standards or flat-pin plugs. The new plug will have flat pins.

2640 **School Furniture**

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL FURNITURE INDUSTRY POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE. *Presented to the President of the Board of Trade, March, 1946. (School Furniture Industry Post-War Reconstruction Committee, 181, High Holborn, W.C.1.)* Deals mainly with organization of industry. Some small reference to effect of design and standardization in production. Stresses difficulty of peak demand coming just before commencement of school year.

2641 **USA Utility Unit**

PREFABRICATED MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT. AN AMERICAN ASSEMBLY. (*Utility Unit by Ingersoll Steel Division, Borg-Warner, Corporation,*



Chicago. Trade Brochure.) Claimed to be coming into production for low-cost housing this elaborate unit contains warm air furnace, water heater, sewer stack and vents, water, gas and electric services, space for water softener and is supplied with all fixtures including bath, shower, basin, w.c., sink, refrigerator and many accessories. No prices available yet. Production expected to begin in July.

QUESTIONS and Answers

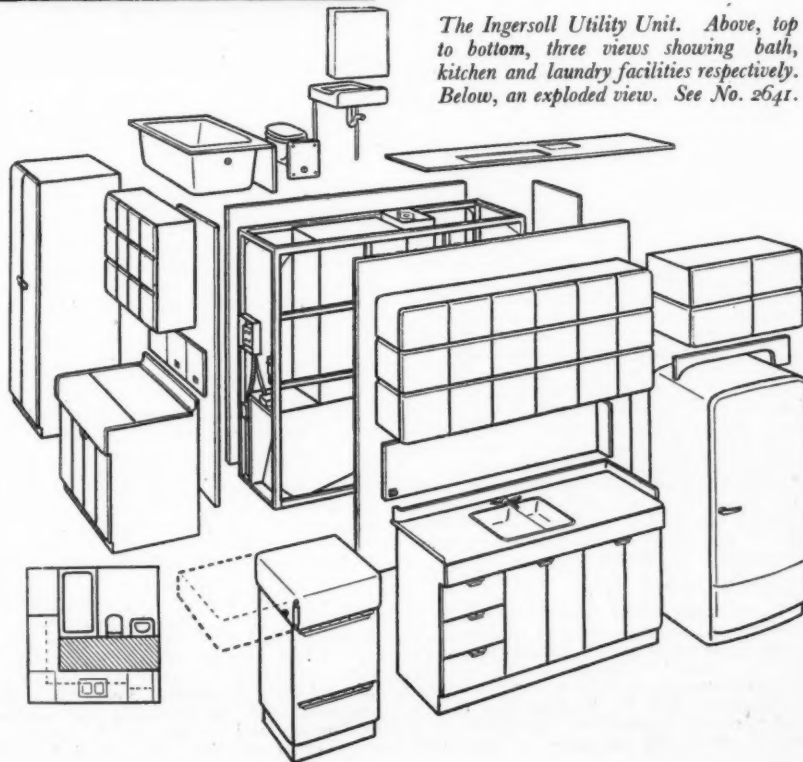
THE Information Centre answers any question about architecture, building, or the professions and trades within the building industry. It does so free of charge, and its help is available to any member of the industry. Answers are sent direct to enquirers as soon as they have been prepared. The service 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, 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.**

2642 **Building Application**

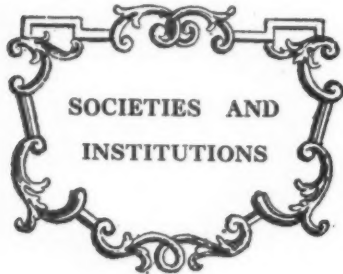
Q I am at present designing a house for a client who wishes to employ a private local builder. Would you give me a short résumé of the procedure necessary to obtain permission to build, other than approval of plans by the Local Authorities, and of the obtaining of permits for materials? I would also like to know what restrictions are at present in force concerning floor area, number of heating appliances and rooms, etc.

A If you will apply to the Clerk of the Local Authority in whose area it is pro-

The Ingersoll Utility Unit. Above, top to bottom, three views showing bath, kitchen and laundry facilities respectively. Below, an exploded view. See No. 2641.



posed to build the house he will give you a Ministry of Works Form C.L.1136b, which is the Application for Building Licences for Small Dwellings. This form contains the information which you require.



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

RIBA

Lewis Mumford

July 12 at 66, Portland Place, W.1. Paper read at a special meeting of the RIBA on A WORLD CENTRE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, by Lewis Mumford, Hon. A.R.I.B.A.

L. Mumford: In taking for my theme to-night the needs of a world centre for the United Nations I do not propose to open a discussion that will be closed by the decision that will be made next September when the permanent site will possibly be selected. I would not take up your time so frivolously as to discuss a decision that lies completely outside our immediate control or influence. For presumably, when the United Nations meet our leaders will proceed, with that fearful automatism which characterizes so much of our political thinking today, to deepen their previous commitments and to take the next step that their earlier actions have indicated—somewhat like a hunter lost without a compass in a bog, stepping judiciously from hummock to hummock, without troubling to ask himself whether he is headed for solid ground, still less whether, in the first place, he has properly equipped himself for the expedition.

SELECTION OF SITE

Theoretically there is still time left to correct the errors that have already been made in selecting a site for the headquarters of the United Nations. But I am not sanguine enough to believe that the present commitment will be blocked and that a more critical analysis of the needs of a world centre will be made, so that, after

sufficient research and discussion, an adequate programme will be framed. I have examined carefully the directives that the United Nations site committee were given to guide them in their explorations; and I can only say, with perhaps brutal frankness, that I should not care to select even a small country home with as little sense of what my present requirements were or the future needs of my household were likely to be.

But please remember: no primary blame attaches to the committee that had the heavy responsibility for selecting the site. That committee might have been composed of political Aristotles and technological Leonardos and Wrens, and they still would not have been able to make a sound selection on the basis of the directives they received. The fact is that the United Nations, in the very act of giving body and form to its charter, have pressed for a hasty decision on a matter for which there has been little adequate preparation in anyone's thought, little serious reflection of any kind, except for quite limited post-mortem discussions on the mistakes made in building the palace for the League of Nations. Thirty years or so ago, indeed, Hendrik Christian Andersen and a group of able colleagues made a remarkably searching study of the political and cultural requisites for a great world capital; but instead of stimulating criticism and leading the way toward further improvements, Andersen's proposals, published in a very limited edition, were allowed to gather dust, so that by now they have interest only for the antiquarian. Except for the admirable canvass of needs for *The Headquarters of International Institutions* made by Mr. C. Wilfred Jenks for the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the very groundwork for discussion and decision has not been laid.

But if our political leaders have, in pressing for quick decisions on this grave matter, shown the valour of ignorance, the architects and town planners throughout the world have shown, I regret to say, little more understanding than the statesmen. Without a thought for the needs of the institution, without an effort to clarify the programme itself, the architects of almost every country have raised a premature clamour over the way in which the designs and plans are to be chosen once the site has been selected—as if the highest skill here could undo the damage of failing to formulate an adequate programme. Few of us, it seems to me, can escape blame in this matter, no matter what our professional qualifications and interests may be. The problem has caught us asleep; and we try to cover up our embarrassment at being caught by talking loudly about something that was on our minds before we fell asleep. If this seems a malicious and unkind judgment on my part, let me confess that the present speaker fell at first into the same error. If I dare to talk at all tonight, it is because I am now giving you my second thoughts.

Now, I have little hope at this late date that the counsel to Stop and Think, the counsel to take further counsel, will prevail in the United Nations next September, or that even the need for it will be understood. Yet the dangers of selecting a permanent site before an extensive survey of the problems of political and architectural organization has been made should be obvious; for by attempting to improvise overnight a physical shell for an institution that is only at the beginning of its growth one necessarily imposes its present political limitations upon that physical form—though if the United Nations endures at all it is bound to grow out of those political and social limitations, and the planners of the architectural elements must, from the beginning, seek to transcend the original weaknesses and errors which tired or unawakened men have committed because

they dared not give themselves time to think.

PURPOSES OF UNO

In order to formulate an adequate programme for the United Nations centre we must first ask ourselves what are the purposes of this organization, and what developments it is likely to undergo during the next generation and the next century.

Obviously these are not architectural, geographical, or town-planning questions; but until one finds the answer to them in political and social terms one cannot translate that answer into actual buildings. Nor can one find a quick short-cut to an answer merely by consulting the preamble to the charter for the United Nations; for we have to consider this organization, not merely in view of the pressures and compromises that called it originally into existence, but in view of the momentum it carries over from a wider past in world co-operation, and in view of potentialities which must be fulfilled in the future if the human race as a whole is to survive. Nor yet can we answer the problems raised by future needs wholly in the indicative mood: for we must include among our basic premises imperative human desires and human purposes which are, day by day, modifying the existing order. If today we live in a world dominated, indeed threatened, by the machine, we do so because the philosophers and scientists of the seventeenth century admired machines, planned machines, dreamed about machines, and because their dreams in time persuaded the common run of men to sacrifice a hundred other modes of life-fulfilment in order to give their all to machine production. This old dream has turned into a compulsive nightmare, and our generation must dream a more human dream, which will avert the final orgy of extermination that now threatens us. So, in projecting the requirements for a World Centre, we must face the future once more in the imperative mood: stating our needs, formulating our demands, projecting our purposes—knowing, of course, that we shall not satisfy all our claims and requirements, but that the future will be poorer unless we make them.

With the production of the atomic bomb—to say nothing of equally formidable methods of extermination that chemistry and bacteriology have at the same time opened up—it has become plain that mankind must either achieve, with all possible swiftness, a higher level of common understanding and co-operation than they have yet attained, or they will bring on a catastrophe, in comparison with which the devastation wrought by the last two wars over a period of ten years of fighting, will seem as innocent as the rampage of a small child in a nursery. Unless we have the faith and the courage to realize a world community, operating under a common law through a world government, no smaller kind of community, be it a village or an empire, will be capable of maintaining its integrity or its security. There are no limited and tentative answers to this problem; unconditional co-operation is the alternative to unconditional extermination. To make this co-operation possible we must rally our creative powers, and make visible to the mass of men, by our own actions and by our plans, the beneficent possibilities that this dangerous situation has created.

Mankind has never faced such a sharp alternative before, because evil never had at its disposal such unlimited forces of destruction: no cheerful reliance upon previous human experience will, therefore, bring us safely through this ordeal. Nor is there any physical solution to the threat of the atomic bomb through decentralization: I should be the first to advocate such a scheme if it made any sense whatever. But the fact is that the energies and poisons we now command could eliminate the crops

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and animals on which man depends for food; so that, if we continue on the downward path where the demoniac Hitler first pointed the way, we shall find ourselves swallowed up in an abyss of infinite devility, an abyss of moral nihilism, which will permit us to use the weapons we have conceived, even though we know they will also bring on our own extinction.

Now I need hardly remind you that the planning of a centre for the United Nations has so far been based upon a series of obsolete political premises: the premises embodied in the original Dumbarton Oaks proposals, and only slightly modified in the final charter that came forth from the San Francisco Conference. All those efforts were actually obsolete before they were brought into existence: the charter itself was the work of men who were reluctantly performing in 1945 the work that their opposite numbers should have performed in 1899 when the first Hague Conference was held. If the selection of a site for the United Nations continues to be governed by the view of organization that was originally in the minds of its founders and accorded with their limited purposes, the solution would be as simple as it would be negligible. All one needs for such a site is a plot convenient by plane from Moscow, London and Washington, a plot as secluded as possible from prying eyes and listening ears. I regret to say that the present choice of a suburban site in Westchester hardly meets even these limited requirements.

But mark this: before the Assembly had concluded its first session the United Nations had grown beyond its original premises: it had become something more than an instrument whereby the three major victorious powers might lay down the law for the rest of mankind without making honest provisions for keeping it themselves. We cannot stop short at any half-way point in this development; for to stop is to make ready for war, or rather for the new successor to war itself, unrestricted extermination: Hitler's last hideous bequest to those who opposed him. I would not oversimplify the heatbreaking difficulties that the United Nations will have to conquer before this organization becomes an effective instrument of world government. However we may seek to hasten the necessary transformation—and hasten it we must—the processes of co-operation cannot, by their very nature, be achieved by fiat. If the world could be unified through force and terror we might have left that task to the Nazis, who were willing to use both in unlimited quantities. But the goal toward which we must now head should be plain: it is a world government, operating on behalf of a world community. Each of us, in his purely national capacity, is only half a man: the other half of ourselves is bound up with the whole wide world. The task of building a new world centre is to dramatize this fact and make it visible. We have to create more than an instrument of government: we have to shadow forth a new life.

CHARACTER AND PLACE OF THE CENTRE

If one carries these preliminary considerations to their conclusion one must put to one side, I submit, the belief that the headquarters of the United Nations may be small, inconspicuous, secluded, designed on the principle of protective coloration, a structure whose littleness will permit it to be lost and almost forgotten in some great metropolitan area, or removed, for the sake of extra parking space and extra housing quarters, to some suburban site within easy distance by car or train from a great city and its charming distractions. The very requirements set up in the United Nations charter for economic, social, educational, and cultural facilities, as well as political ones, demand a community conceived on a larger scale: something more than the building of a modest Trading Estate for

politics. We need a place where new organs of the common life can develop freely, where they can be spaciouly and handsomely housed, a place that will also attract to itself old organs conceived for international service, like the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, like the International Institute of Bibliography, or like the Geneva School of International Education. We need a site adequate to the foundation of a world university. Our political thinking will be poor and meagre unless it is constantly fortified by parallel efforts in many other fields: for if the world is to learn the ways of co-operation, among the first people to be educated for their international tasks, to be educated and constantly re-educated by every means we can bring to bear, are our statesmen. When the atomic bomb was invented, it was not the politicians but the atomic physicists who grasped promptly and effectively its political implications.

We have thus, briefly, been drawn by our analysis of the problem to a quite different set of conclusions than those which have so far governed the United Nations leaders. We have concluded that the new community must not be a specialized political phalanstery; but rather that it must be, in itself, one of the focal points of a world community. Once we accept this conclusion we must, almost inevitably, accept another fact that follows from it: namely, that the site for a new world capital must be carved out of a city that is already in existence and that already performs no small part of the functions that the United Nations centre must encourage. Such world cities belong only partly to their immediate regions and country; they have become big, they have become economically powerful, they have even become centres for higher education and research precisely because they have reached out for goods and men throughout the planet. If a form for international life has existed anywhere it has existed there. London, Paris, New York, Rome, Berlin, Buenos Ayres, to say nothing of Hong-Kong, Tokyo or Honolulu, were true world cities, in which the quickening processes of cultural interchange coloured everything from the food people ate to the thoughts they brooded upon.

Admittedly, the growth of these great world cities was not altogether a healthy one; far from it. With respect to their boasted wealth, most of these metropolises had achieved their eminence by a merciless exploitation of both the external proletariat overseas and the domestic proletariat nearer home: on neither the biological nor the cultural levels were these cities the unqualified successes that their ruling classes imagined them to be. Furthermore, the terrible miscarriage of civilization in the great world cities of the past was no mere accident. On the contrary, the incoherent planning, the depressed housing, the contrasts of extreme luxury and extreme poverty, the purposeless materialism of the whole routine were the expressions of a society that was out of balance. On one hand, the world city of the past was La Ville Lumière; on the other, the City of Dreadful Night. At the centre, beauty, order, civic vitality; on the periphery, or rather just behind the pretentious façade, sordid and corruption, depression and blight.

This evening I shall take it as abundantly proved—for I have no hopes of convincing those who have not come to this conclusion through their own observations—that the age of uncontrolled financial exploitation and aimless metropolitan expansion, two phases of the same process, is already dissolving before our eyes. Some of the greatest world cities, like Berlin and Tokyo, have actually become heaps of rubble and charcoal; and unless more humane purposes are formulated, and unless more intelligent plans prevail, the remaining metropolises of the world are headed for an

even more sinister fate. The world cities of the past will either be liquidated by a benign intelligence, as the plans for Greater London and Manchester now propose, or they will be obliterated by the powers science has placed in man's all too ape-like hands. If we would avoid the second terminus we must conceive a new kind of world city, more directly designed to embody the good life and to further the processes of international co-operation. And the first place where such a demonstration may take place is, I suggest, in the new centre for the United Nations.

FOUR PROPOSALS

What I should like to lay down for discussion, then, as a consequence of my previous analysis, are the following proposals:

First: That the site for the new centre be found within an existing world metropolis. Such a centre is already completely equipped, not merely to offer many essential international services, but to provide human hospitality for all manner of strange guests, taking their differences and their peculiarities for granted as no isolated countryside and no merely provincial city can bring itself to do. The land acquired for this centre should be on the order of one to three thousand acres; and the new international city should be created by a large-scale process of slum clearance and replacement, financed wholly by the United Nations and including provisions for the settlement, under local administration, of the people and the industries that may be displaced.

Second: That the new world centre should be set up, legally, as an independent municipality, bearing its share of the expenses for municipal services provided by the greater metropolis itself, but otherwise acting as an autonomous unit. This centre should be conceived not simply as a group of assembly halls and administrative offices, but as a balanced urban community, completely equipped for living, capable of growing up to the point where it would hold a population of between twenty-five and fifty thousand people in permanent residence, with perhaps as many as a fifth of that number of transients. Such a community would contain ample domestic provisions for the permanent staff of the United Nations, including the schools, hospitals and other services needed for their sympathetic care: likewise it would be prepared to house the personnel of the affiliated international organizations, in such a fashion as to promote meeting and social intercourse as well as professional collaboration. One of the great desiderata for such a centre is to provide both the permanent staff and the visiting delegates with the opportunities for living balanced normal lives: so that, as Mr. Jenks wisely remarks, they may retain "as fully as the necessarily special conditions of their lives allow, the outlook and perspective of ordinary people." Only a well-planned city with a mixed population, including a normal share of wives and mothers, can produce such an environment.

Third: That the new world centre be conceived, both in the method of designing it and the process of building it—as well as in its further administration—as an example of the new world order we are now in the course of building. In its design, in its layout, in its actual structures such a city must make bold departures from the standard form of the classic periods of planning no less than from the standardized disorder of most of our contemporary metropolises. Such a city must distinguish itself, not only by its clarity of design and its growing unity of treatment, but by its studious retention of the human scale, by its resolute avoidance of the pompous and the grandiose, by its insistence upon measure and purpose in every element of the design. This city must be cut to the measure of a different kind of man from the powerful, domineering, semi-neurotic

types who have left their marks so unmistakably on the great capitals of the past. Yet such a city, though exemplifying the principle of balance, will make no effort to be wholly self-contained: the very choice of a site proclaims this fact. For the essence of community, from the sociological standpoint, is that no part of it can remain isolated from the whole, or work out its salvation without acknowledging its continued dependence upon other groups, associations and communities.

Fourth: That a series of such centres be projected for all the major continents and sub-continents, both as a means of providing services of an international nature for these regions, and as a method of demonstrating the essential principle of social relativity, whereby any part of the world may, temporarily, become the centre of its life. The building of such international cities would, I believe, alter the centre of gravity of the political world, and alter it for the better. It would not merely satisfy ambitions and hopes on the part of other peoples than the dominant nations of the past, which we ignore or suppress at our peril: it would also provide a demonstration lesson in international co-operation that would go far deeper, because it would be continuous and prolonged, than the lessons some of us faintly began to learn in the fighting of a global war. Each new centre that we started to plan would deepen our commitments to peace and comity.

All this may seem a very large order indeed, for it demands a marshalling of resources, a dedication of professional work, a daring in social inventiveness, which so far only the project for tapping atomic power and creating the atomic bomb has called forth. Yet the creation of the atomic pile should prove to us that there is no objective, however seemingly extravagant and remote, that men cannot, by a pooling of their minds, accomplish, if the will and the purpose are there. Compared with the atomic bomb project, only a small part of the building of a world centre for the United Nations lies altogether within the realm of the unknown and the unexplored. If there is any novelty at all in these suggestions, it lies only in the fact that they have been brought together and applied to the special case in hand.

THE PROPOSALS ANALYSED

The first proposal, that for placing the new community in the very heart of an existing world metropolis, may seem the most radical and difficult suggestion; but actually it is a step for which the historic parallel and the historic precedent actually exists. I refer, of course, to the relation of Vatican City and the city of Rome. Politically and legally, as well as physically, there is a close tie between the two schemes. In planning for a new world centre we propose a far more ample site, and a more complete, a more fully balanced community, for the international city is itself to become a model for the interior reconstruction of other metropolises. But the principle of placing a universal institution alongside municipal and national institutions, in what the biologist would call a symbiotic relationship, nevertheless holds.

As for the process of land acquisition, re-planning and building, all that comes under the familiar head of slum clearance. In choosing the first of the world centres to be built, after all the geographic, climatic and social data have been appraised, the final decision would probably be governed by the degree of interest shown by competing municipalities for the privilege both of serving as host and of attracting international aid for the re-making of its own urban structure. Very possibly a blasted city like Hamburg or Leningrad might offer opportunities and incentives that New York, clinging to its costly obsolescence and the

inflated values derived therefrom, would not provide. Even in New York, however, it would not be difficult to find plenty of land on Manhattan Island itself whose clearance for a world centre, by gradual stages, would immensely revitalize the whole city. Both the honour and the opportunity for the city that was chosen would be great.

The second proposal, I have no doubt, is more easy to assimilate: one might call it a variation of the London plan; or, in breeding terms, by Abercrombie out of Howard. When Ebenezer Howard projected the garden city he realized that the principle of the balanced community was equally capable of being applied to the internal reconstruction of the metropolis. And in his too often neglected chapter on Social Cities, Howard pointed out that garden cities themselves would obtain enormous cultural and social advantages, no less than economic ones, were they created, not alone, but as part of a larger urban complex. I conceive that the new centre would be something more than a garden city; but it certainly would not be less. The unified ownership and control of the land, the limitation of area and the limitation of population, the balance of functions, are all essential elements in the demonstration. In this international city, with its many transient workers, one might imagine larger public spaces and smaller private ones than in the existing garden cities, to correspond with the preponderance of public buildings; but the general balance would be close to that which was struck in Howard's original outlines. The local green belt, reduced to a park, would be more important than ever in setting off the new from the old.

As for the third proposal, it relates mainly to the architectural and the civic design of the project: a matter where I should hardly like to pit a layman's imagination against the judgment of the many distinguished practitioners in this room, although in my original draft of this paper I found myself, a little officiously and wantonly, playing with suggestions like that for making sure by planning that statesmen got an occasional chance to clear their lungs and to reflect by themselves for a quiet half hour through the judicious relationship of hotels, assembly halls, and sequestered walks. We have few examples of functional urban planning, except on the most limited domestic scale; and once the architects of the world got started on such a project I doubt if they would be easily satisfied with any of our current stereotypes. But I dare not get started on this theme for fear that it would draw your attention away from more important matters.

The fourth proposal, finally, may seem the most light-hearted of all, since there is no evidence that our political leaders and mentors would even in their present state of mind consider building a single whole community, to say nothing of a grand series. And yet, if the other three proposals were granted I should hold on to the fourth as essential to the completion of the main idea. The provision of more than one capital does not imply that the members of the United Nations organisation would be in a state of nomadry: nothing could be more disruptive either to normal social life or the processes of administration. But the choice does not lie between a single fixed centre and an indefinite series of shifts. The minimum need for a world as big and complex as ours, containing over two billion human creatures, is for at least six or seven centres, which would represent every great cultural area. There are no longer physical obstacles to this process, as there would have been even fifty years ago: the processes of instantaneous communication and manifold have made it possible to keep identical permanent records in each of the world centres with little more effort than it takes to make the

original. No great international corporation operates from its home office alone; and why should we think that in the political and cultural relations of mankind we can work on any more niggardly basis?

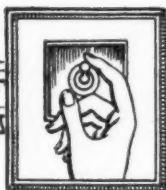
If as many as six world capitals were in existence each might be occupied by the central staff for a five-year period in rotation; and in the course of a generation each of the major population areas would have the distinction of becoming temporarily the centre of world affairs. Not merely would this arrangement give more than lip service to the recognition of political and cultural equality between the peoples of the world: it would also have the great spiritual advantage of inducing the leaders and governors of the world to make Canossa-like pilgrimages to other centres far below the edge of their ordinary horizon, seeing world problems from the altered perspectives that a fresh position in space actually gives one. Finally, such an arrangement would help put into the sterile totalitarian dream, the dream of an Alexander in one age, a Napoleon in another, and a Hitler in a third, that a single nation, a single culture, or a single group might ever dominate and control the multifarious activities of mankind. In the task of reconciling politically the one and the many we must, even in those institutions designed primarily to promote unity, recognise and pay homage to the values of diversity, variety, individuality, difference.

WHERE IS THE MONEY TO COME FROM?

One charge will immediately be brought against such a programme as I have outlined, even had I been prudent enough to confine it to the building of a single city. And that is the charge of extravagance. Where is the money for such a gigantic enterprise to come from? Is it not singular that we never ask these questions when we are confronted with the demands of war? There is no extravagance, no waste, no practical demand too colossal to keep us from opening our purses and robbing generations to come of their inheritance. That paradox is too bitter to be meekly swallowed. There will never be peace or security in the world till we are ready to give as much for the purposes of life as for death, to spend as much on childbirth as on funerals, as much on building cities as on their demolition. If our present needs do not bring about a transvaluation of values here we will write the death warrant of our peoples.

THE CENTRE AS SYMBOL

To bring such a city into existence we shall have to revise many of our preconceptions in both architecture and urbanism. Even many modern architects are still bound by the spell of a static order and an over-centralized mode of design, which reflects the age of the absolute princes and the great monarchies. The basic need for each and all of our cities, and above all for this new world centre, are provisions for further growth and development; for each generation must do its own thinking, and each generation must have, within limits, the opportunity to correct its predecessors' errors, and to build in its own fashion even on the best of foundations. We shall never do justice to the future, either politically or architecturally, if we let our imaginations be sterilized by the images of old St. Petersburg and Versailles, Karlsruhe and Washington. We must have something better to give the world than any of those cities have even hinted at: nor can that something better be expressed in terms of the modest suburban estate of which the present committee of the United Nations seems with pathetic modesty to be thinking. For the suburb is not a symbol of world co-operation but of romantic



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isolationism, of withdrawal and retreat. Whatever else the world centre of the United Nations must be by way of accomplishing its political and cultural functions, it must at least be an adequate symbol.

So far from prophesying the inevitable doom of this civilization I have been eagerly searching, even within the metropolis itself, for those prophylactic elements which would arrest megalopolitan decay and restore a more normal routine of life, favourable to man's biological and social needs. Here, then, in the very heart of a dying world, we have the opportunity to lay the foundations for a new civilization, to build a community and a city that will make visible and serviceable, as never before, the forces that will save mankind from the suicidal impulses that still threaten it. If we are not to sink into chaos and old night we must demonstrate, on behalf of peace, as we demonstrated under the pressure of war, that the Children of Light have, far better than the Children of Darkness, the courage and the skill to plan ahead for another thousand years, creating the institutions, the buildings, the communities that will carry forward the work in hand. During a parallel catastrophe the Christian Church turned its back upon the baths and temples of a dying age and created the monastery, the cathedral, and the free city. Our energies and our opportunities are doubtless higher than they were in the Sixth Century A.D., though our state is even more perilous; and if our imaginations and our purposes do not fail us, we may now—just because the alternative will be so tragic—start mankind upon paths of co-operation which a more limited and prudent effort would never disclose. The new world centre must be a light and a guide to the new order of cultural communion and political understanding; and we have it on old authority that those who

would light a candle should not hide it under a bushel. In the hard days to come we shall need splendid visible symbols to help keep our faith alive.

Announcements

Mr. J. Scrivener, after 25 years' association with Electrolux, Ltd., has resigned his position as Managing Director. He will remain on the Board as Vice Chairman. Mr. S. Broughton, Secretary of the Company, is to be General Manager and Secretary; Mr. J. H. R. Homfray, General Sales Manager; and Mr. C. Lindberger, General Works Manager. These three gentlemen have been associated with the company since its early years.

At the annual general meeting of the Joinery & Woodwork Employers' Federation held in London, the following Executive Officers were re-appointed for the ensuing year: Chairman, W. E. Adams, J.P., F.C.I.S. (John Sadd & Sons, Ltd.). Vice-Chairmen, E. W. King (E. W. King & Son (Newport), Ltd.), G. F. B. Fish (Thames Steam Sawmills, Ltd.). Hon. Treasurer, M. Van Westerborg (Joinery & Builders' Supplies, Ltd.). The Executive Committee was appointed as follows: A. Gibbs (Papworth Industries, Ltd.), James Austin (Austins of East Ham, Ltd.), E. Boot (Rothervale Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), A. F. Clarke (Midland Woodworking Co., Ltd.), John Duxbury (Magnet Timber, Ltd.), F. J. Holmes (Contemporary Woodwork), T. B. Hustler (James Hustler & Son, Ltd.), R. H. Hall (R. Hall & Co. (Kent), Ltd.), Henry N. Newsum, M.C., J.P. (H. Newsum, Sons & Co., Ltd.), B. Pratten (F. Pratten & Co., Ltd.), H. J. E. Ripper (Rippers, Ltd.), Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., Ltd., were re-appointed Auditors.

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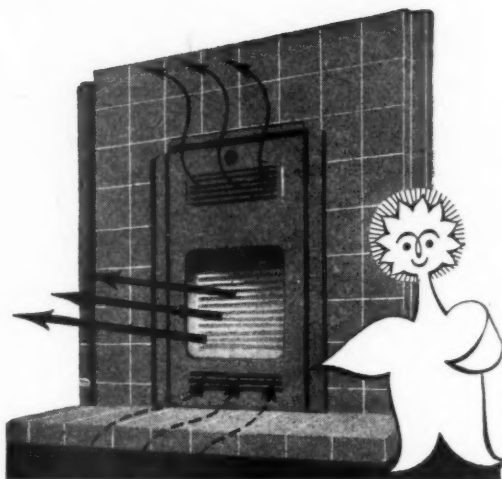
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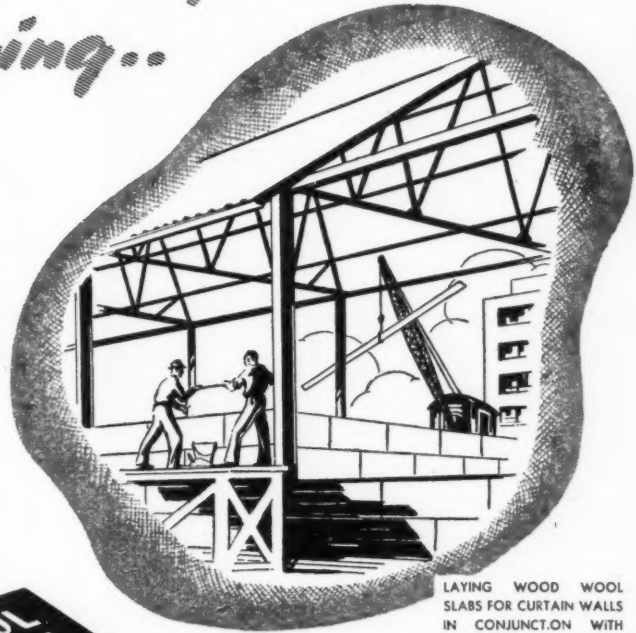
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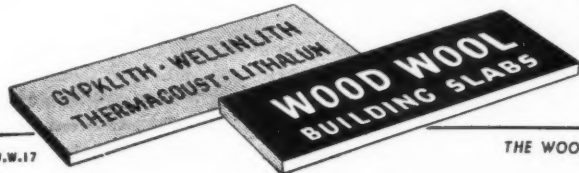
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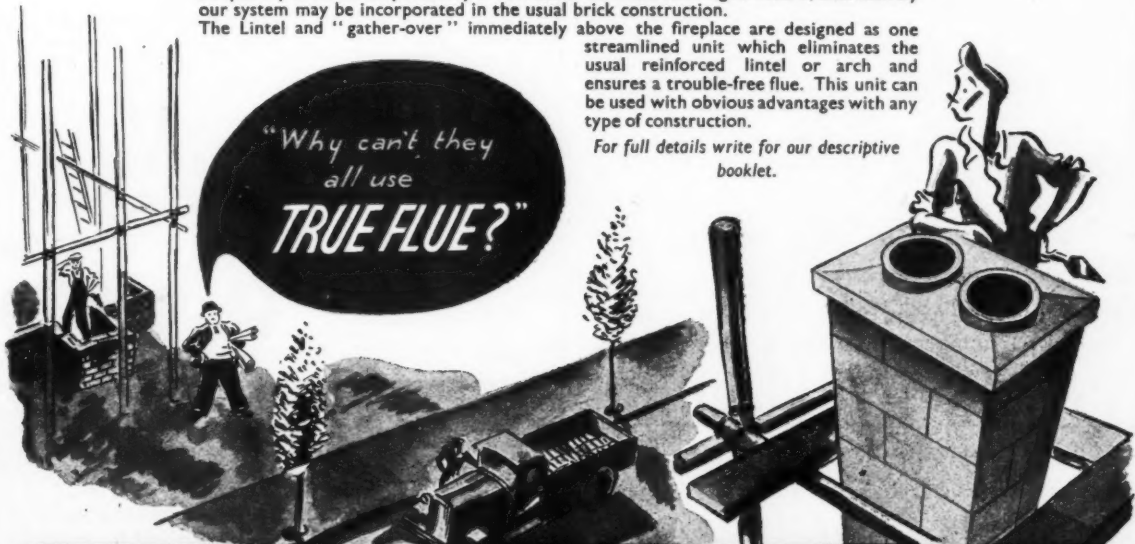
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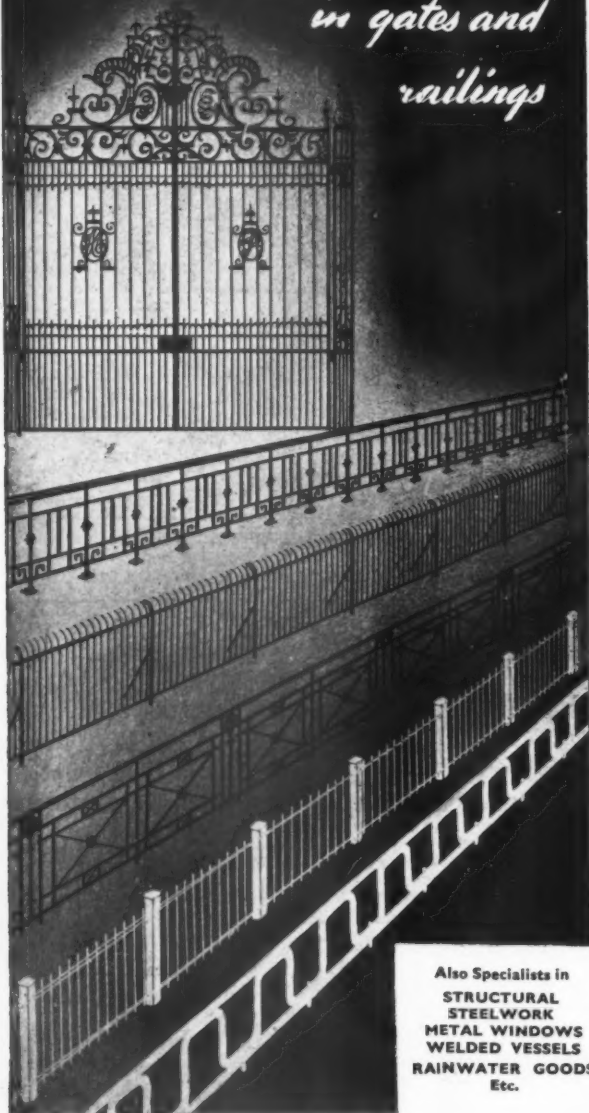
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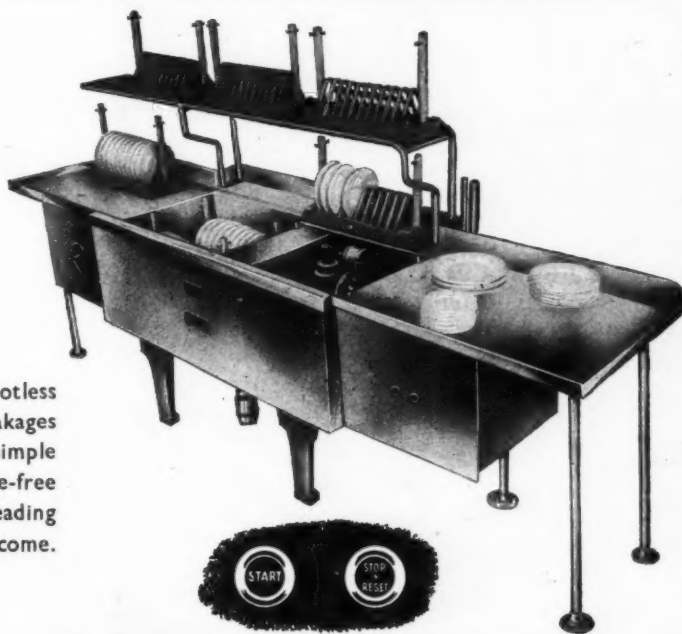
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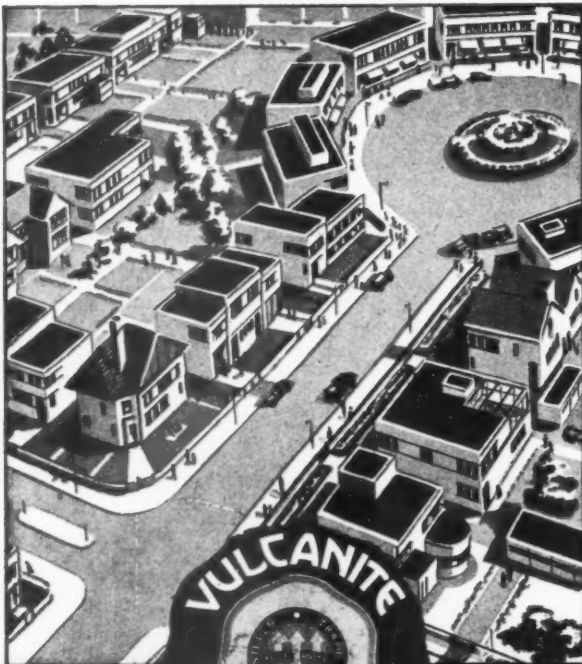
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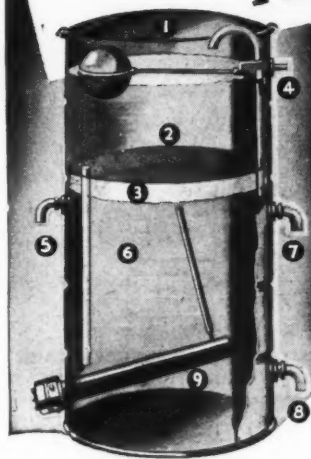
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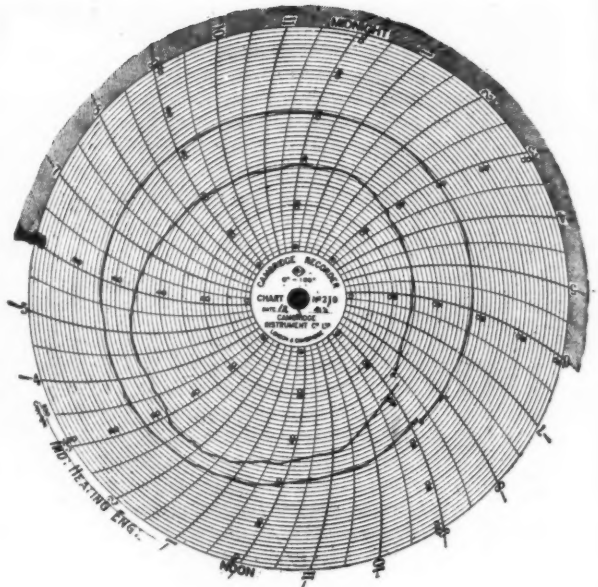
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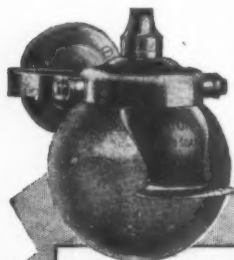


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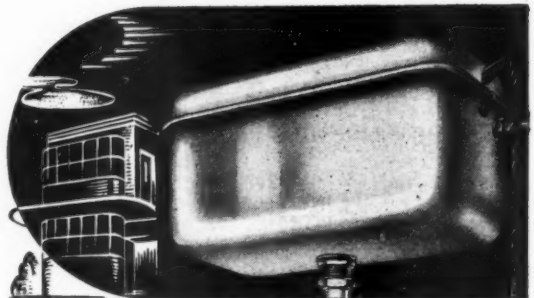
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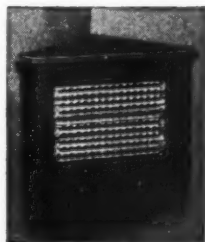
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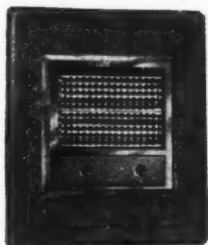
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

Public and Official Announcements

Six lines or under, 10s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

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, BAYON PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1. TEL.: SLOANE 5615. 991

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the following positions:—

(1) QUANTITY SURVEYORS AND ASSISTANTS (SENIOR AND JUNIOR). Required for:

(a) "Taking-off" quantities, measuring, and adjusting variations under building contracts and preparing estimates.

(b) Preparing estimates and measuring repairs and minor works under schedule of prices (experience of London County Council War Department or Office of Works Schedules).

(c) Working up, etc., in connection with domestic buildings and general working up (junior).

(d) Measurement of roads and sewers and housing work on cottage estates, preparation of interim and final bills on Schedules.

(2) ARCHITECTS, BUILDING SURVEYORS, TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS (ARCHITECTURAL) AND JUNIOR DRAWING OFFICE ASSISTANTS. Required for:

(a) Work in connection with the design and development of housing schemes for cottage estates and block dwellings (experience in domestic architecture preferred).

(b) Similar work in connection with schools and hospitals.

(c) The preparation of estimates and specifications for works of cleaning and painting, repairs and minor alterations at schools and hospitals.

(d) Assistants to district surveyors. A knowledge of the London Building Acts and by-laws is necessary for these positions.

(e) Junior drawing office assistants for general drawing office work. Should be able to finish plans from rough drawings, take dimensions and make sketches. Pay, according to age and experience, up to 55s. a week, plus cost-of-living addition.

(3) HEATING ENGINEERS AND HEATING AND VENTILATING ASSISTANTS. Good technical education required. Applicants must be experienced in the design of, and preparation of drawings, specifications and estimates for, modern hot water heating, ventilating and hot water supply schemes.

Except as otherwise shown, salaries for the above positions will be determined by qualifications and experience up to a maximum of £400 a year, together with cost-of-living additions up to £50 a year, according to basic salary. Salary up to £200 for certain positions of heating engineer and building surveyor. Successful candidates will be engaged on a temporary basis, but will be eligible for appointment, according to merits, for permanent appointment on the occurrence of vacancies. Temporary staff are required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund.

Ex-Service candidates with experience prior to their war service will be specially considered.

Application forms may be obtained from the Clerk of the Council, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, London, S.E.1, enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

Canvassing disqualifies. 947

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the appointment of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, in the County Architect's Department. The commencing salary will be £460, rising by annual increments of £15 to £550 per annum, London allowance of £20, together with war bonus, at present £59 16s.

Applicants should either hold a degree in Architecture or be an Associate Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and should have had a good training and an adequate experience in the design and construction of modern buildings.

Applications, stating age, particulars of training and experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the County Architect, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, not later than Friday, 2nd August, 1946.

DUDLEY AUKLAND,
 Clerk of the Council.
 County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames. 556

CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the Established Staff of the County Architect's Department:—

(a) QUANTITY SURVEYOR.
 Salary £460, by annual increments of £15 to £510 (Grade V, recommended by the National Joint Council).

(b) ASSISTANT BUILDING INSPECTOR.
 Salary £360, by annual increments of £15 to £405 (Grade II), plus a travelling allowance on the County Scale.

Candidates for appointment (a) will be required to prepare estimates, bills of quantities, measure work, and adjust variations on contracts (preference will be given to experienced taker-off), and (b) should have held a similar appointment and possess practical experience of the building trade, be thoroughly competent in the preparation of specifications, detailed estimates and reports, and in the supervision of maintenance works and improvements to buildings.

The salaries above-mentioned are subject to the addition of cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

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

Forms of application may be obtained from the County Architect, County Hall, Truro, to whom applications must be sent not later than Saturday, 3rd August, 1946, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials.

E. T. VERGER,
 Deputy Clerk of the County Council.
 County Hall, Truro.
 July, 1946. 568

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the position of Senior Planning Assistant, at a salary of £460 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 and £20 to £510, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum), and a car and subsistence allowance in accordance with the County Council Scale.

The appointment is subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to undergo a medical examination, the appointment to be terminable by one month's notice in writing on either side.

Applicants should be Members, or Associate Members, of the Town Planning Institute, and a qualification in architecture will be an advantage. The commencing salary on the grade will be determined according to the candidates' previous experience.

Applicants must be fully conversant with the Town and Country Planning Acts, and Orders made thereunder, and be thoroughly competent to carry out field work, plotting, and the preparation of plans.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience and previous appointments held, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Senior Planning Assistant," should be sent to the County Planning Officer, Citadel Chambers, Carlisle, not later than Monday, 12th August, 1946.

G. N. C. SWIFT,
 Clerk to the County Council.
 The Courts, Carlisle. 553

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

APPOINTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the following temporary appointments, in the Borough Engineer's Department:—

(a) Planning Assistant, with general engineering experience.

(b) Planning Assistant, with architectural experience.

(c) Planning Assistant, with modelling experience.

Salaries for the above posts will be £400 to £450 per annum.

(d) Planning Assistant, with general planning experience.

Salary £350 to £400 per annum.

(e) Junior Assistant, with general planning experience and good draughtsmanship.

Salary £250 to £300 per annum.

The salary will be fixed, in each case, between the limits shown, according to qualifications and experience.

Cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum, will be paid in addition.

The appointments will be terminable by one month's notice in writing on either side, and will be subject to the Standing Orders and the Sick Pay and other regulations of the Council from time to time in force.

Applications, endorsed "Town Planning Assistant," (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e), stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies of three testimonials, should reach me not later than 7th August, 1946.

Canvassing will disqualify a candidate.

A. LINDSAY CLEGG,
 Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Bournemouth.
 July, 1946. 564

PLYMOUTH REGIONAL JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT AND DRAFTSMAN.

Applications are invited for the appointment of:—

(a) an Architectural Assistant, and
 (b) a Draftsman.

The salary of the Architectural Assistant will be on the National Scale (Grade I), being £300 per annum, rising by three annual increments to £375 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s.), together with travelling allowance in accordance with the County Council scale.

Applicants should have had practical experience in architectural work, preferably in a Town Planning Department, and preference will be given to candidates with recognized architectural or planning qualifications.

The salary of the Draftsman will be at a scale of £255 per annum, rising by three annual increments to £300 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s.).

Applicants should be competent draftsmen, and preference will be given to applicants with experience in a planning or architectural office.

The persons appointed will be required to devote the whole of their time to the services of the Committee, and the appointments will be subject to one month's notice on either side.

The appointments will also be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidates will be required to pass medical examinations.

Written applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of the recent testimonials, must be forwarded so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 29th July, 1946.

Canvassing will be a disqualification.

PERCY T. LOOSEMORE,
 for Joint Clerks,
 Council Offices, Plympton, S. Devon.
 5th July, 1946. 550

CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF JUNIOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT (PERMANENT).

Applications are invited for the permanent appointment of Junior Engineering Assistant, with salary of £330×£15 to £375 per annum, plus war bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

Applicants should have had experience in surveying and levelling, and setting out for sewers and roads on housing estates.

Preference will be given to applicants who have passed one of the following examinations:—

(a) Sections A. and B. Institution of Civil Engineers.

(b) Intermediate, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

(c) Intermediate, Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.

The appointment, which is terminable by one month's notice on either side, is subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service. The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, giving details of age, training, experience, present position and qualifications, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than the 2nd August, 1946.

LEONARD BATLEY,
 Clerk of the Council.
 Pallant House, Chichester.
 5th July, 1946. 551

BOROUGH OF BARKING.

DEPARTMENT OF THE BOROUGH ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the appointment to the permanent staff of an ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, at a salary in accordance with the Scheme of Conditions of Service recommended by the National Joint Council for Local Authorities Professional Technical and Clerical Services, and carry a cost-of-living bonus in addition, at present amounting to £59 16s. per annum.

The salary will be on Scale III-IV, £360-£465 per annum, the commencing point being in accordance with the qualifications and experience of the successful candidates.

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

Application must be made on the appropriate form, which can be obtained from the Borough Architect, C. C. Shaw, F.R.I.B.A., Town Hall, Barking, and returned to the undersigned, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, not later than 12 noon, 12th August, 1946.

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

E. R. FARR,
 Town Clerk.

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HATFIELD.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited from members of the Royal Institute of British Architects for the appointment of Architect to the Council, at a salary of £700 p.a., rising by annual increments of £50 to £800 p.a., plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s.

The person appointed will be responsible for all the Architectural work of the Council, and such duties in connection with Town Planning as may be assigned from time to time.

The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. The appointment will be subject to termination upon three months' notice on either side.

Further details can be obtained on application. Applications, with copies of three testimonials and endorsed "Architect," should be delivered to the undersigned not later than 4th August, 1946.

EDGAR F. CULL,

Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, 16, St. Albans Road, Hatfield, Herts.
13th July, 1946. 590

PRESTON AND DISTRICT REGION JOINT TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Applications are invited for the following positions—

- (a) PLANNING ASSISTANT (ARCHITECTURAL). Grade III. Salary £390-£435.
- (b) PLANNING ASSISTANT (ENGINEERING). Grade III. Salary £390-£435.
- (c) DRAUGHTSMAN Misc. Grade I. Salary £255-£300.

All the above salaries are subject to the addition of war bonus. The Committee have adopted the conditions of service of the National Scheme.

In appointments (a) and (b) preference will be given to applicants who are by examination members of the Town Planning Institute. Applicants for post (a) should have a sound general Architectural training, and be experienced in neighbouring planning, estate layout, and the normal Architectural side of a Planning Office.

Applicants for post (b) should have experience in road engineering, improvement line surveys, sewerage and water supply, and the general engineering side of Planning. Experience in basic survey and statistical work will be an advantage. Applicants for post (c) should be neat and expeditious draughtsmen, with a sound knowledge of Ordinance Sheet work to all scales; ability in perspective drawing will be of advantage.

Applications, appropriately endorsed, giving full personal particulars, details of experience, and accompanied by copies only of three recent testimonials, should be received by me not later than the first post on Monday, 19th August. Members of H.M. Forces are invited to submit applications.

Candidates must state in their application whether they are related to any member or to any senior officer of the Joint Committee.

Canvassing in any form will disqualify.
W. E. E. LOCKLEY,
Hon. Secretary to the Committee.
Municipal Building, Preston.
12th July, 1946. 576

BOROUGH OF LUTON.

BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL STAFF.

Applications are invited for the following appointments—

- (a) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary £535, rising by two annual increments of £20 and one of £25 to a maximum of £600 per annum.
- (b) PLANNING ASSISTANT. Salary £330 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £375 per annum.

The appointments will be temporary in the first instance, with prospect of transfer to the permanent staff. A temporary cost-of-living bonus, at present at the rate of £59 16s. 1er annum, is payable in respect of each appointment. The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. It may be possible to provide housing accommodation within a reasonable time of the appointments being taken up.

Applicants for appointment (a) must have had extensive experience in quantity surveying and be P.A.S.I. or A.I.Q.S.

Applicants for appointment (b) should have had considerable municipal experience, and be first-class draughtsmen.

Applications, giving particulars of age, qualifications and experience, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be delivered, suitably endorsed, to the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Luton, not later than first post on Monday, 12th August.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

W. H. ROBINSON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Luton.
10th July. 575

WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent staff at salaries in accordance with the National Scales of Salaries—

- (a) ONE CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (EDUCATION). Grade VIII A.P.T. Division. Salary £625-£700.
- (b) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade V A.P.T. Division. Salary £460-£510.
- (c) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade IV A.P.T. Division. Salary £420-£465.
- (d) ONE JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade I A.P.T. Division. Salary £330-£375.
- (e) ONE ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. General Division. Salary according to age (e.g., age 25, male £200, female £160; age 30, male £300, female £240).
- (f) ONE ACCOUNTS CLERK. Clerical Division. Salary (male), £315-£360.
- (g) ONE CLERK OF WORKS (MAINTENANCE). Grade I A.P.T. Division. Salary £330-£375.

Plus cost-of-living bonus in all cases; at present £59 16s. (male).

Applicants for—

- (a) (b) and (c) must be Associates R.I.B.A., and for appointment (a) must have had a wide experience of Architectural work undertaken by a Local Authority, especially in the design and carrying out of Educational buildings;
- (d) Should have passed the intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A., and have had experience in Architectural work, including surveys and levelling, and preparation of working and detail drawings;
- (e) Should have had previous experience in tracing and in the preparation of surveys of sites and existing buildings;
- (f) Should have had experience either—

- (i) As an estimating clerk in a Builder's Office undertaking Public Works; or
- (ii) As an assistant in a Quantity Surveyor's Office, and should be familiar with current building prices and checking of Contractors' accounts;

(g) Should have sound knowledge of all building trades and experience in the preparation of specifications for maintenance work.

The appointments will be terminable by one month's notice in writing on either side, and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, on forms to be obtained from the County Architect, F. R. Steele, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., M.T.P.I., County Hall, Chichester, should be returned to him not later than Wednesday, the 21st August, 1946.

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

T. C. HAYWARD,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Chichester.
6th July, 1946. 563

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT.

The Manchester Corporation invite applications for the following appointments—

- (1) HOUSING DIRECTOR, at a basic salary of £1,900 per annum.
- (2) WORKS MANAGER, at a basic salary of £920, rising by annual increments of £40 to £1,000 per annum.
- (3) CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, at a basic salary of £370, rising by annual increments of £40 to £950 per annum.

In each case the appropriate cost-of-living bonus recommended by the National Joint Council is payable in addition to the basic salary shown.

As regards (1) the duties include the supervision of the erection of houses or other accommodation under the Corporation's Housing Schemes. Applicants must be capable organisers and administrators possessing good business ability and experience of the design and construction of houses and the development of housing estates.

So far as (2) is concerned, applicants should have practical experience of all branches of the building trades, the requisitioning of plant and materials, the direction of different classes of labour, the erection of dwellings, and estate development.

With regard to (3) candidates should be Fellows or Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, who have had wide experience of the design and construction of houses and the development of housing estates, flats, and ancillary buildings.

Applications (with copies of three recent testimonials) must be made upon the prescribed form obtainable from me, and returned so as to reach me not later than Monday, 12th August, 1946.

Canvassing in any form, oral or written, direct or indirect, is prohibited, and applications or copies thereof must not be sent to members of the Housing Committee or the Council.

PHILIP B. DINGLE,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Manchester, 2.
July, 1946. 615

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following posts—

- (1) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (Grade V), at a salary of £460-£515-£510 per annum. Applicants must be members of the R.I.B.A., and preference will be given to a person having experience in the design and construction of Schools.
- (2) Two ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (Grade II), at a salary of £360-£415-£405 per annum. Preference will be given to members of the R.I.B.A., and to those who have had experience in general County Work.
- (3) ONE QUANTITY SURVEYOR (Grade V), at a salary of £460-£515-£510 per annum. Applicants must be members of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, and preference will be given to a person with experience in general County Work, although this is not essential.

Cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum, is payable in addition to the above salaries.

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

The appointments are permanent, but subject to one month's notice on either side.

Applications, giving full particulars, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the County Architect, 3, Becket Street, Oxford, not later than the 6th August, 1946.

F. G. SCOTT,
Clerk to the County Council.

County Hall, Oxford.
15th July, 1946. 594

BOROUGH AND COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF POOLE.

APPOINTMENT OF TWO JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments, in the Borough Engineer's Department—

Two JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS in the General Division of the National Scale, viz., £65 to £300 per annum, according to age, plus the current cost-of-living bonus.

The Scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services is at present applicable to persons appointed on the established staff.

Preference will be given to applicants who have passed a recognized professional examination.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the persons appointed will be required to pass a medical examination to the satisfaction of the Council. Canvassing, either directly, or indirectly, is forbidden.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, full details of experience, and giving the names of three professional references, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than Saturday, 10th August, 1946.

WILSON KENYON,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings, Poole, Dorset.
17th July, 1946. 620

CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.

HOUSING ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments—

- (1) SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary Grade V of the National Scale (£460 × £15 × £20 × £510 per annum), plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.
- (2) Two JUNIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS. Salary in accordance with General Division of National Scale, according to age.

Applicants for (1) should have had considerable experience of Housing work with a Local Authority, and should be Associates of the R.I.B.A., or hold equivalent qualifications.

Applicants for (2) should have passed the First Professional Examination of the Chartered Surveyors' Institute, and have had considerable experience in a Quantity Surveyor's office.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and in accordance with the Scheme of Conditions of Service, National Joint Council for Local Authorities, and to one month's notice on either side; to the successful candidates passing a medical examination, and to their undertaking to reside within the City boundaries.

Applications, stating age, experience, and with copies of three recent testimonials, and in the case of (1) names of two persons of standing to whom reference can be made, should be delivered to the undersigned and endorsed, in the case of (1) Senior Architectural Assistant, Housing Department, and in the case of (2) Junior Quantity Surveyor, Housing Department, not later than Monday, the 12th August, 1946.

J. E. RICHARDS,
Town Clerk.

The Guildhall, Nottingham. 614

WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT AND HOUSING MANAGER.

Applications are invited from members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, for the above appointment in the Engineer's Department, at a salary of £460 per annum, rising by annual increments to a maximum of £530, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

Applicants should have a wide experience in the design and construction of Houses, and will be responsible for all the Architectural work connected with the Council's existing and future Housing Estates, and for their management and repair.

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

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

Applications, stating age, qualifications and details of experience, together with copies of two recent testimonials, and endorsed "Architect and Housing Manager," should be sent to the undersigned not later than 7th August, 1946.

GEO. VERNON PRICE.

Clerk to the Council.

Imperial Buildings, Regent Street, Wrexham. 583
15th July, 1946.

BOROUGH OF SLOUGH.

BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above permanent appointment, in the Borough Engineer's Department, within Grade A.P.T.III of the National Scales, at a commencing salary of £390 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £435 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum). Preference will be given to applicants who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

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

Applications, on forms to be obtained from the Borough Engineer, Mr. E. Gardner Thorp, M.Inst.C.E., Town Hall, Slough, must be sent in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Junior Architectural Assistant," so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 19th August, 1946.

NORMAN T. BERRY.

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Slough. 586
25th July, 1946.

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

VACANCIES FOR ARCHITECTS: PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, SALISBURY.

Applications are invited for the post of Architect in the Public Works Department, Salisbury. Candidates must hold the Associateship of the Royal Institute of British Architects or other equivalent qualification.

Successful candidate's scale of salary, conditions of service, etc., are set out hereunder:

(1) Commencing salary £250 per annum, rising by annual increments of £30 to £1,000 per annum.

(2) Appointment will be for a probationary period of two years.

(3) Subject to satisfactory service, incumbent will be eligible for appointment to the Fixed Establishment on the expiration of the probationary period.

(4) Staff on the Fixed Establishment are required to become members of the Pension Fund on a contributory basis.

(5) Applicants are advised to be medically examined prior to application. Confirmation of appointments after reporting for duty will be subject to the production of a satisfactory medical certificate on the prescribed form from a Government Medical Officer.

(6) Vacation leave on full pay is granted on a basis of 1/8th of service, subject to the exigencies of the service. (Example: 480 days' service completed, 60 days' vacation leave on full pay accumulated).

(7) Steamship and rail fares will be paid to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for successful applicant, but not for wife and family or other dependants.

Applicants should forward the following information to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2, on or before the 31st August, 1946.

(a) Full details of Architectural experience and professional training, together with copies of testimonials.

(b) Age, nationality, conjugal condition and period, if any, spent on active service.

Canvassing will disqualify applicants. 604

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES, BANGOR.

A MAINTENANCE OFFICER is required on or before 1st October, 1946, to supervise the College properties, which comprise some 30 buildings. Applicants must have a knowledge of the building trade, and be competent to direct craftsmen and control maintenance staff. Experience of heating services is essential. Salary £400 p.a., plus certain allowances.

Applications must be lodged with the undersigned, from whom further particulars should be obtained, before 17th August, 1946.

GLYN ROBERTS,
Secretary and Registrar. 607

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

Applications are invited for two full-time posts of UNGRADED LECTURER AND STUDIO INSTRUCTOR, in the School of Architecture, at a salary of £450-£500 per annum, according to qualifications and experience, together with a child allowance.

Applications, accompanied, if possible, by drawings or photographs of work, two testimonials, and the names of two referees, should be received not later than 31st August, 1946, by the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

STANLEY DUMBELL,

Registrar.

June, 1946. 998

SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Class I ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. The post is part of the authorised establishment, but the appointment will be on a temporary basis for the present in accordance with the County Council's regulations (shortly to be reviewed).

The scale of salary attaching to the appointment is £430 per annum, by annual increments of £15 to £475 per annum, plus the cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 19s. per annum), but the commencing salary will be determined by experience and qualifications.

Candidates must be Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or hold other equivalent professional qualifications, with good experience in Architectural design.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination by the County Medical Officer of Health.

Applications, stating age, training, experience, qualifications, and length of time required to take up new appointment, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than 3rd August, 1946.

R. O. HARRIS, F.R.I.B.A.,

County Architect.

Park Street, Taunton, Somerset. 618
16th July, 1946.

BOROUGH OF WORTHING.

BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments:—

(a) CHIEF TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT, at a salary in accordance with Grade VI of the Administrative, Professional and Technical Division of the National Joint Council Scale of Salaries, i.e., £535, rising to £600 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

Applicants must be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute, and preference will be given to applicants who also hold the Testamur of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers. Previous experience in a similar capacity is essential.

(b) ENGINEERING ASSISTANT, at a salary in accordance with Grade III of the Administrative, Professional and Technical Division of the National Joint Council Scale of Salaries, i.e., £390, rising to £435 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum. Preference will be given to candidates holding the Testamur of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.

Both appointments will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service of Local Government Officers, to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the successful candidate passing satisfactorily a medical examination, to be conducted by the Council's Medical Officer of Health. The appointments will be determinable by one month's notice on either side.

Applications, endorsed "Appointment (a)" or "Appointment (b)," stating age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered to the office of the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Worthing, not later than first post on Monday, 12th August, 1946.

ERNEST G. TOWNSEND,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Worthing. 603

BOROUGH OF ILFORD.

BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the appointment on the permanent staff in the Department of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor of two Architectural Assistants as follows:—

(a) One Architectural Assistant, at a salary of £575 to £650 per annum (plus cost-of-living bonus and London weighting), according to Grade VII of the National Scale of Salaries.

Applicants for this appointment should be registered Architects and Corporate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and have a thorough knowledge of Architectural Works, with practical experience in the design and development of Public Buildings of all types, Housing Schemes, etc., and the preparation of specifications, and be capable of supervising and controlling contracts.

(b) One Architectural Assistant, at a salary of £460 to £510 per annum (plus cost-of-living bonus and London weighting), according to Grade V of the National Scale of Salaries.

Candidates for this appointment should be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and must have had good general experience in Architectural Works for Municipal Buildings, Housing Schemes, etc., and in the preparation of working drawings and specifications.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination by the Council's Medical Officer.

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

Applications, in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Architectural Assistants (a) or (b)," stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be forwarded to reach the undersigned by Monday, 19th August, 1946.

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

CHARLES N. ROBERTS,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Ilford. 612
July, 1946.

PONTYPOOL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The Council invite applications for the following appointments:—

(1) ARCHITECT for certain of the Council's Housing Schemes.

Applicants must be Registered Architects, and should hold the A.R.I.B.A., and should have had experience in the design and erection of Council Houses and lay-out of Housing Estates. Salary £700 per annum and war bonus.

(2) ARCHITECTURAL AND SURVEYING ASSISTANT for certain of the Council's Housing Schemes.

Applicants must be Registered Architects, and should hold the A.R.I.B.A. or equivalent, and must have had experience in the preparation of Housing Schemes and Specifications, etc. Salary £420 per annum, with annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £465 per annum, and war bonus. Applicants in both cases not to exceed 50 years of age.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the appointed candidates will be required to undergo a medical examination.

Applications, giving particulars of age, qualifications, experience and previous appointments held, together with copies of three recent testimonials, endorsed "Architect" or "Architectural Assistant," respectively, to be sent to the undersigned on or before the 17th day of August, 1946.

W. H. V. BYTHWAY,

Clerk to the Council.

Pontypool. 610
17th July, 1946.

CORPORATION OF KIRKCALDY.

BURGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, in the Burgh Engineer's Department. Salary £325 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £400 per annum, placing on scale according to experience and qualifications. Cost-of-living bonus is in addition. Candidates should be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The appointment will be subject to the Corporation's Conditions of Service and Superannuation Scheme, and the selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications, indicating age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be lodged with the Burgh Engineer and Surveyor, Osborne House, East Fergus Place, Kirkcaldy, not later than 14th August, 1946.

JOHN H. McLUSKY,

Town Clerk.

917

SOUTH BEDS. JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF PLANNING OFFICER.

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the position of Planning Officer, at a salary of £850 per annum, rising to £1,000 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum), and car allowance.

Candidates must be members of the Town Planning Institute by examination, and, in addition, members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Institution of Civil Engineers, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, or the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.

The position will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government and other Officers' Superannuation Acts, and the successful candidate will be required to undergo a medical examination.

Applications, giving full details as regards age, experience, previous and present positions, and accompanied by copies of recent testimonials, must be received by the undersigned not later than Saturday, 24th August, 1946.

W. H. ROBINSON
Clerk to South Beds. Joint Planning Committee.

Town Hall, Luton. 587

GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND. ASSISTANT ARCHITECT FOR TOWN PLANNING.

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Architect, in the Ministry of Health and Local Government. The appointment will be temporary, but so far as can be foreseen will last for several years.

Remuneration: The successful candidate will be remunerated according to qualifications and experience within the salary range £550 to £600 per annum. In addition a war bonus of £90 per annum is at present payable.

Qualification: Candidates must have passed the final (associatehip) examination of the Royal Institution of British Architects. In addition they should possess a recognized qualification in Town Planning or have good experience of Town Planning work.

Preference will be given to suitably qualified candidates who served with H.M. Forces during the 1914-1918 or 1939-1945 war, providing the Ministry is satisfied that such candidates can, or within a reasonable time will be able to, discharge the duties of the post efficiently.

Closing date for receipt of application: Applications must reach the Assistant Secretary (Establishments), Ministry of Finance, Stormont, Belfast, on or before the 13th August, 1946.

Applicants should state date of birth, give full particulars of qualifications and experience, and enclose copies of two recent testimonials. 589

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT. ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Six Assistant Architects, in the Architectural Department of the City Engineer's Office.

Applicants must possess an architectural qualification, and be experienced in the preparation of plans and working drawings for general Municipal Architectural Works.

Successful applicants will be placed on the Council's salary scales for technical and professional staffs, viz., £200-£20-£420, £200-£20-£320 (plus present war increase varying from £78 to £90 per annum), according to qualifications and experience.

The appointments will be permanent, and are subject to the provisions of the Local Government (Scotland) Superannuation Act, 1937. Selected candidates will require to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, must be lodged with the undersigned not later than 16th August, 1946.

ROBERT BRUCE,
B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M. & Cy.E.
Master of Works and City Engineer. 616

HALTEMPRICE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the under-mentioned posts, in the established staff of the above Council.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. £375-£25-£450.

Applicants must have a good general knowledge of and experience in architectural work, of which housing experience is essential.

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. £300-£25-£375.

Applicants must have a sound knowledge of and training in architectural work.

Cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum, males) will be paid in addition to the above salaries.

Forms of application from the Engineer, Anlaby House, Anlaby, E. Yorks, should be returned to the undersigned not later than Friday, 6th August, 1946. Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify applicants.

A. B. GLASSPOOL,
Clerk of the Council. 578

Anlaby House, Anlaby, E. Yorks.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Applications are invited on or before 23rd August, 1946, for the following posts, in the National Building Research Institute of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research:—

RESEARCH OFFICERS (present salary £500 × £30-£680-£700, plus cost-of-living allowance).

(i) One Architect, possessing a recognized University degree in architecture, who has had at least three years' practical training in this profession.

(ii) Two Engineers (civil, mechanical, electrical, recognized University degree resulting from a four-year professional course, and preferably with experience in a research organization or in industry.

(iii) Two Engineers (civil, mechanical, electrical, or chemical), possessing recognized University degrees resulting from four-year professional courses, and with at least three years' experience after graduation directly connected with their profession.

Military service and other experience will be considered in determining the starting salaries of successful applicants.

Applicants are requested to write, in the first instance, to the Scientific Liaison Officer, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, for further information and official application forms, which list the details required. 579

BOROUGH OF WORKINGTON.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Architectural Assistant, in the Borough Surveyor's Department, at a commencing salary of £390 per annum, rising to £435 by annual increments of £15 in accordance with Grade III Administrative, Professional and Technical Division of the National Joint Council's Scale, plus cost-of-living bonus. Candidates must have had experience in the office of an Engineer and Surveyor to a Local Authority, and hold an appropriate qualification.

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

Applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than the 12th August, 1946.

JOHN R. COCKFIELD,
Town Clerk. 588

Town Hall, Workington, 8th July, 1946.

CAERNARVONSHIRE JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT, generally experienced in the preparation of planning schemes and the control of interim development, with town planning or architectural qualifications, at a salary of £460 p.a. rising by two annual increments of £15 and one of £20 to a maximum of £510 p.a., plus cost-of-living bonus.

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

Applications, stating age, past and present appointments, details of experience and qualifications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than Saturday, the 10th August, 1946.

G. WYLYM T. JONES,
Clerk of the Joint Planning Committee.

County Offices, Caernarvon. 569

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND. PLANNING OFFICERS.

Applications are invited by the Department of Health for Scotland for appointment as Planning Officers. The appointments will be on a temporary basis, but successful candidates will have the opportunity, in due course, to apply for permanent pensionable posts on the Department's planning staff. The scale of salary to be attached to these permanent posts is at present under review.

Salary range for the temporary appointments is £600-£800 (men), according to experience and qualifications. A war bonus consolidation allowance of approximately £90 per annum is payable in addition.

Candidates, who should not be less than 30 years of age, must be members of the Town Planning Institute, and have preferably a basic qualification in Architecture, Engineering or Surveying.

Headquarters will be Edinburgh. When absent from headquarters on official business, travelling expenses and subsistence allowance in accordance with Treasury regulations will be paid.

Applications, giving particulars as to age, professional qualifications and experience, present employment, etc., should be made in writing to the Establishment Officer, Department of Health for Scotland (Room 31), St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1. Closing date will be 14 days after the date of this advertisement. 554

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MEDWAY SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, EASTGATE, ROCHESTER.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE.

Required, in September, full-time LECTURER AND STUDIO MASTER, for Design and Allied subjects.

Applicants should preferably have been trained in a recognized school of architecture and be Associates of the R.I.B.A. Previous teaching experience is desirable, though not essential. Salary, Burnham Technical Scale, with increments for professional and/or teaching experience.

Applications should reach the Principal as soon as possible. 609

SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the unestablished staff in the above-mentioned department:—

Class II ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a salary within the scale £310 per annum, by annual increments of £15 to £355 per annum.

Class II(a) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a salary within the scale £360 per annum, by annual increments of £15 to £415 per annum.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS, at a salary within the scale £310 per annum, by annual increments of £15 to £415 per annum.

The commencing salaries will be determined by experience and qualifications. War bonus in accordance with the Council's scale to be paid in addition to the above salaries.

The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination by the County Medical Officer of Health.

Applications, stating age, training, experience, qualifications, position in regard to Military Service and length of time required to take up new appointment, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than 3rd August, 1946.

R. O. HARRIS, F.R.I.B.A.,
County Architect.

Park Street, Taunton, Somerset. 619

16th July, 1946.

Architectural Appointments Vacant

Four lines or under, 5s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

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

JUNIOR ASSISTANT, direct from school, required; also Junior Assistant, with about 3 years' tracing and drafting experience; for Architect's office. Write, E. F., 15/17, Tavistock Place, W.C.1. 508

SHOP FRONT ARCHITECT (full, part-time or free lance) required by enterprising Multiple Fashion Firm, planning post-war programme of expansion and reconstruction, etc., of new shop fronts. Please write full particulars, the Managing Director, Box 582.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT (19-21 years) for private practice; housing and industrial surveys, working drawings and specifications. Clark, 44, Gt. Russell Street, W.C.1. Museum 0600. 547

LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST (Junior) required for busy Architectural practice. Clark, 44, Gt. Russell Street, W.C.1. MUS. 0500. 573

WANTED—Experienced practical Assistant, around 40 years of age, for London Architect's office, with sound knowledge of materials and construction, to take charge of works in progress; duties will include correspondence with authorities, contractors, quantity surveyors, district surveyors, etc., and general site supervision, preparation of site, meeting notes and progress reports for Local (Housing) Authority clients; applications are to be in own handwriting, stating age, qualifications, experience, salary required, and date available. Box 506. 573

LARGE ENGINEERING CO. requires Building Engineer (30-35), with civil engineering training, as Assistant to Chief Works Engineer; experience in factory design, maintenance, alterations, site surveys and general supervision; give experience, qualifications, positions held, in chronological order, age, salary required. Box 558.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required immediately for priority housing. Reply, stating age, experience, salary, etc., to D. C. Denton-Smith, L.R.I.B.A., 40, Regent Street, Cambridge. 566

ARCHITECT/SURVEYOR (preferably Associate of the R.I.B.A.) required by East Coast Brewery; must have wide experience of licensed premises, design, alterations, maintenance, and ability to control building department; permanent position for suitable man. Write, giving age, experience, salary required, and when available. Box 591.

1 SENIOR and 1 JUNIOR ASSISTANT required for busy practice in East Anglia; state experience and salary required. Box 595.

ARCHITECT, Suffolk Coast, requires two Assistants; £250-£400 p.a., according to training and experience. All particulars to Box 596.

SHOPFITTING and Architectural Draughtsman; experienced in construction design, perspectives, specification writing, and estimating. Apply Steane's (Bournemouth), Ltd., Bournemouth, stating age, experience, and salary required. 597

JUNIOR ASSISTANT required in busy Country Architect's Office; good draughtsman, knowledge of surveying and levelling; preferably able to drive a car. Full particulars of training and salary required to Parkinson & Day, L./A.R.I.B.A., Montagu House, Huntingdon. 598

WANTED, for West Dorset seaside practice. Architect's Assistant, with good general knowledge; applicant must be able to prepare full working drawings and specifications rapidly from sketch design, with little supervision; single man preferred. Write in first instance, giving full details of experience, when available and salary required, to Lambert & Oliver, Chartered Architects, 21, West Street, Bridport. 595

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER DESIGNER/DRAUGHTSMEN required for steelwork and for reinforced concrete structures. Applicants please state qualifications, experience, and salary required, to The Secretary, Ministry of Works, 122, George Street, Edinburgh. 608

LEWIS'S, LTD., Liverpool, require the services of a first-class Architectural Draughtsman; must be registered, and had experience in Store Planning. Apply to the Store Equipment Controller, Lewis's, Ltd., Ranelagh Street, Liverpool. 598

ASSISTANT required for firm of Architects, with large private practice in India; early opportunity of partnership for suitable man; desirable that applicants should be familiar with the design of simple steel and R.C. construction, and should have some knowledge of quantities; salary dependent on qualifications and experience. Rs.1,200 per month (£1,100 per year) for qualified man. Apply C. G. Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Statesman House, Calcutta, India. Further information may be obtained from D. A. G. Reid, L.C.C. Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, London, S.W.4. 605

Partnerships

Six lines or under, 10s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

CONTINENTAL ARCHITECT of standing, experienced this country and abroad, own independent practice since 1924, would like to meet British colleague to discuss collaboration or partnership; studio facilities in own S.W. London house; modern 2-roomed s.c. flat and garage may be available. Box 606.

FULLY qualified Civil and Structural Engineer desires meet Architect with view to collaboration or partnership. Box 599.

Architectural Appointments Wanted

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

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (male), 6 years' experience domestic and commercial work, thoroughly competent, able to execute working drawings, ½ in. and full size details, sketch plans, etc., also surveying and levelling, supervision of works in progress, and slight knowledge of quantities and specifications, desires situation with firm which can offer suitable accommodation; anywhere considered; salary moderate. Box 22.

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, with several years' varied experience, offers assistance until end of September; also willing to undertake spare-time work. Box 23.

REGISTERED ARCHITECT (31), married, ambitious and energetic, ex-Capt. R.E., awaiting results final R.I.B.A., desires permanent and progressive post; first-class experience, domestic, industrial, commercial buildings, shops, structural steel and R.C. work, specifications, quants, surveys, all drawings, accounts, etc.; able to take complete charge. Box 24.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN (26), recently demobilised, keen student of industrial design, 7½ years' experience U.K. and abroad, requires progressive appointment; whole or part time; preferably Yorkshire or abroad. Box 25.

SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, L.R.I.B.A., 37, desires change to position of permanent nature on the coast; one leading to a partnership preferred, but not essential if good prospects offered; able to take control of jobs, and responsibility and hard work welcomed; wide experience in all types of offices in London and provinces for 21 years; commencing salary, £500 p.a. or near. Box 31.

TWO ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS require posts together, preferably West End, London; Inter. Standard experience in working drawings, details, surveys, specifications, general procedure. Box 26.

ENGINEER/DESIGNER, excellent draughtsman, extensive experience mechanical, plant, and constructional engineering, industrial and domestic building, desires progressive appointment abroad, or home if accommodation obtainable. Box 27.

QUALIFIED SENIOR ASSISTANT, University Graduate, 10 years' pre-war experience with leading architects, holder of senior appointments with Local Authorities (Housing and Schools) during past two years, desires responsible position in private practice; preferably in London area. Box 29.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN would like work in or near Northumberland; sketch plans, working drawings; ½ and F.S. surveys; supervision of work; experience varied, including housing, war damage, conversions, alterations; small salary. Box 30.

Other Appointments Wanted

Four lines or under, 2s. 6d.; each additional line, 1s.

REGISTERED ARCHITECT, with 9 pre-war years' varied experience, offers part-time assistance in London or Brighton district. Box 580.

PERSPECTIVES in any medium; also Sketch Plans. Box 602.

POSITION as Works Manager or Agent, on small contracts; speciality: reinforced concrete; 10 years' experience in England, with various contractors and Ministry; 11 years in America and the Colonies; references can be supplied from previous employers. Box 611.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, willing to undertake private work at home; accurate and capable draughtsman; final taken. Box 592.

Property Wanted

WOULD Owner or Trustee or Agent of Freehold Shop Property let to Substantial or Multiple Firm in Main thoroughfare, be interested to sell direct to Trustees, at good prices? Please write Mr. Mackey, c/o Samson Clarks, 57, Mortimer Street, London, W.1. 593

For Sale

Four lines or under, 5s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

ELECTRICITY FOR COUNTRY HOUSE.—Complete equipment for Sale, including 20 h.p. Oil Engine, Electric Generator and Booster Set, Switchboard, Battery and Motors, 200 volts supply; in good running order; inspection.—Apply Baily, Grundy & Barrett, Ltd., Electrical Engineers, Cambridge. 687

Competition

Six lines or under 10s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

FORDINGBRIDGE WAR MEMORIAL GROUNDS.

TARGET £10,000.

COMPETITION.

Entries are invited from HAMPSHIRE EX-SERVICE LANDSCAPE GARDENERS and/or ARCHITECTS of Designs for a Sports and Playing Field, incorporating a small Garden of Remembrance, on a site of 10½ acres.

A PRIZE OF £25 will be awarded to the entrant of the Design accepted by the Committee.

Closing date: 31st August, 1946.

Write now for full details and plan of site to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. W. L. Poole, Lloyds Bank, Limited, Fordingbridge, Hants. 601

Miscellaneous

Four lines or under, 5s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

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

F. J. BAYNES, LTD., established over 100 years. Heating, Ventilating and Sanitary Engineers, 99/107, St. Paul's Road, N.1. Canonbury 2061-3.

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