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THE ARCHITECTS JOURNAL

BUILDING EXHIBITION NUMBER

THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS, 9/13 QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, S.W.1 *PRICE: NINEPENCE*

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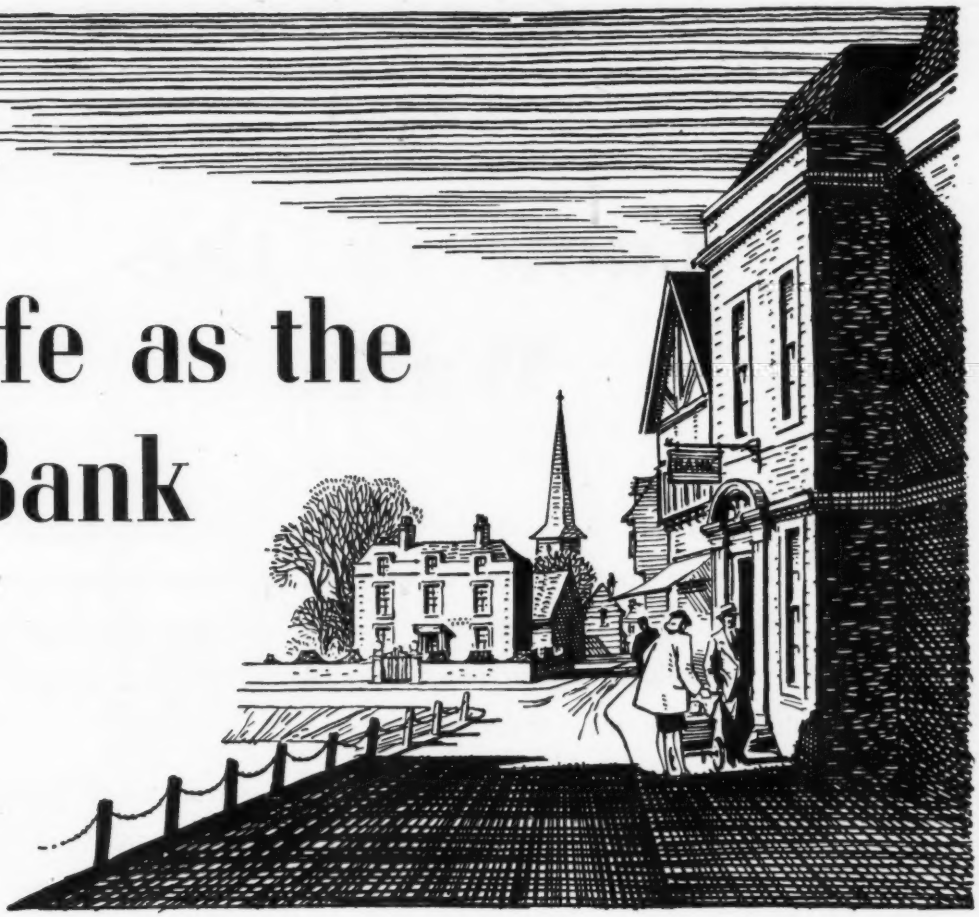


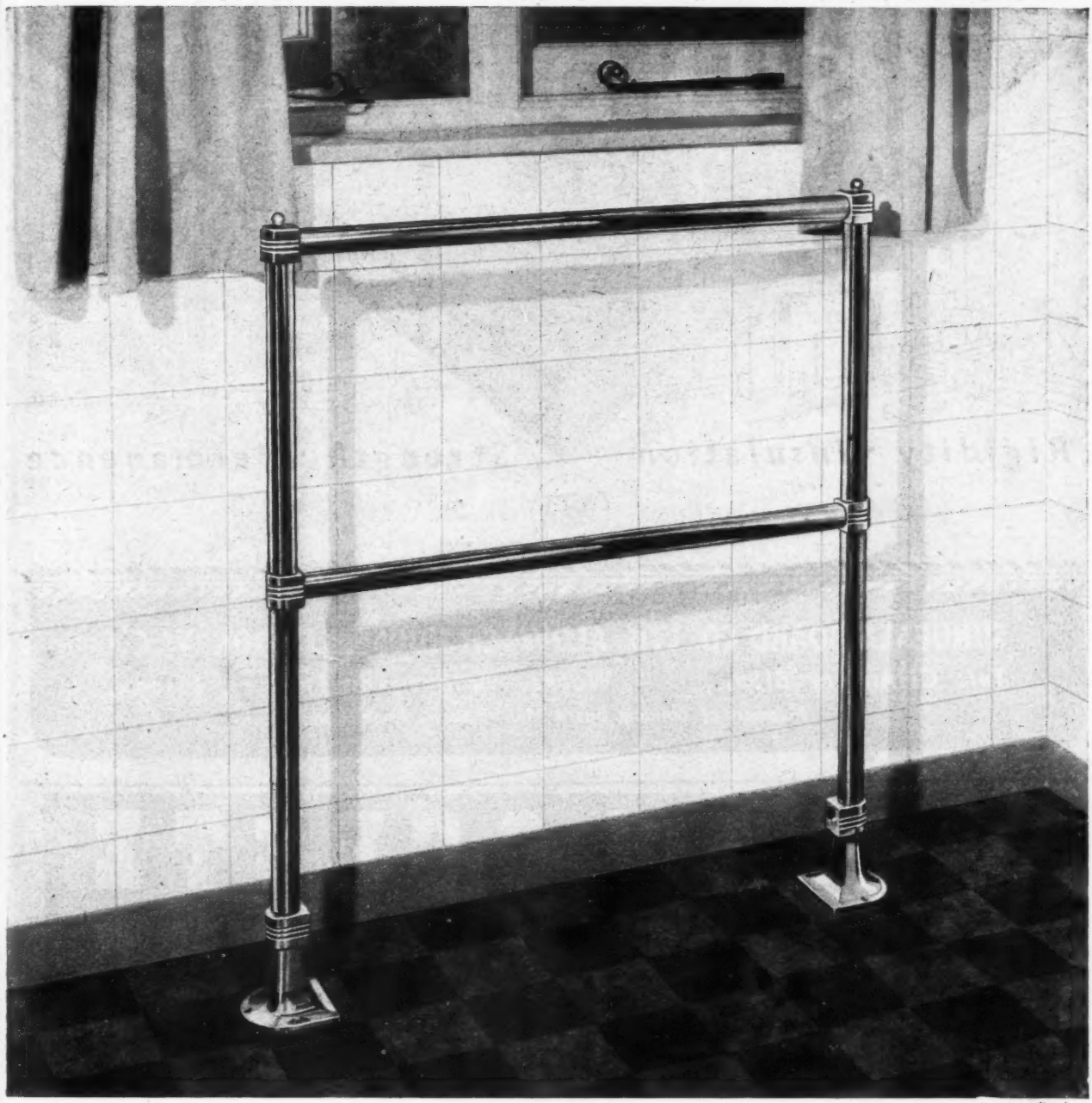
Safe as the Bank

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES are a safe and profitable investment, and your Bank is ready to make it easy for you to buy them. Your Bank Manager will ask only for your signature on a Banker's Order form authorising either a single purchase of a block of National Savings Certificates, or a regular automatic monthly purchase of Certificates for as long as you wish.

You can now hold 1,000 10/- units of the new Certificates, and in 10 years this £500 will have grown to £650 free of tax. Secure for yourself this highly profitable gilt-edged investment by calling on your Bank Manager to-day.

SAVE—*The Bank Way*

Issued by the National Savings Committee



Patent applied for

THE 'LEDA' HOT WATER TOWEL AIRER . . . One of a range of bathroom fitments, unique in design and construction, superb in quality, the 'Leda' Hot Water Towel Airer is at present available in two and three-rail types in two popular sizes. There are no soldered joints, no unsightly nuts, yet the joints are permanently leak-proof. For neatness the effect is unsurpassed. The air-release valve is not key operated, but controlled by the turn of a knob that is not only decorative but always instantly available. The modern motif that distinguishes all 'Leda' products from the ordinary is carried throughout the entire range of fitments and can be matched in those smaller accessories which so effectively complete the furnishing of the modern bathroom. 'Leda' Fitments are distributed only through recognised stockists, but descriptive literature is available direct from the manufacturers.

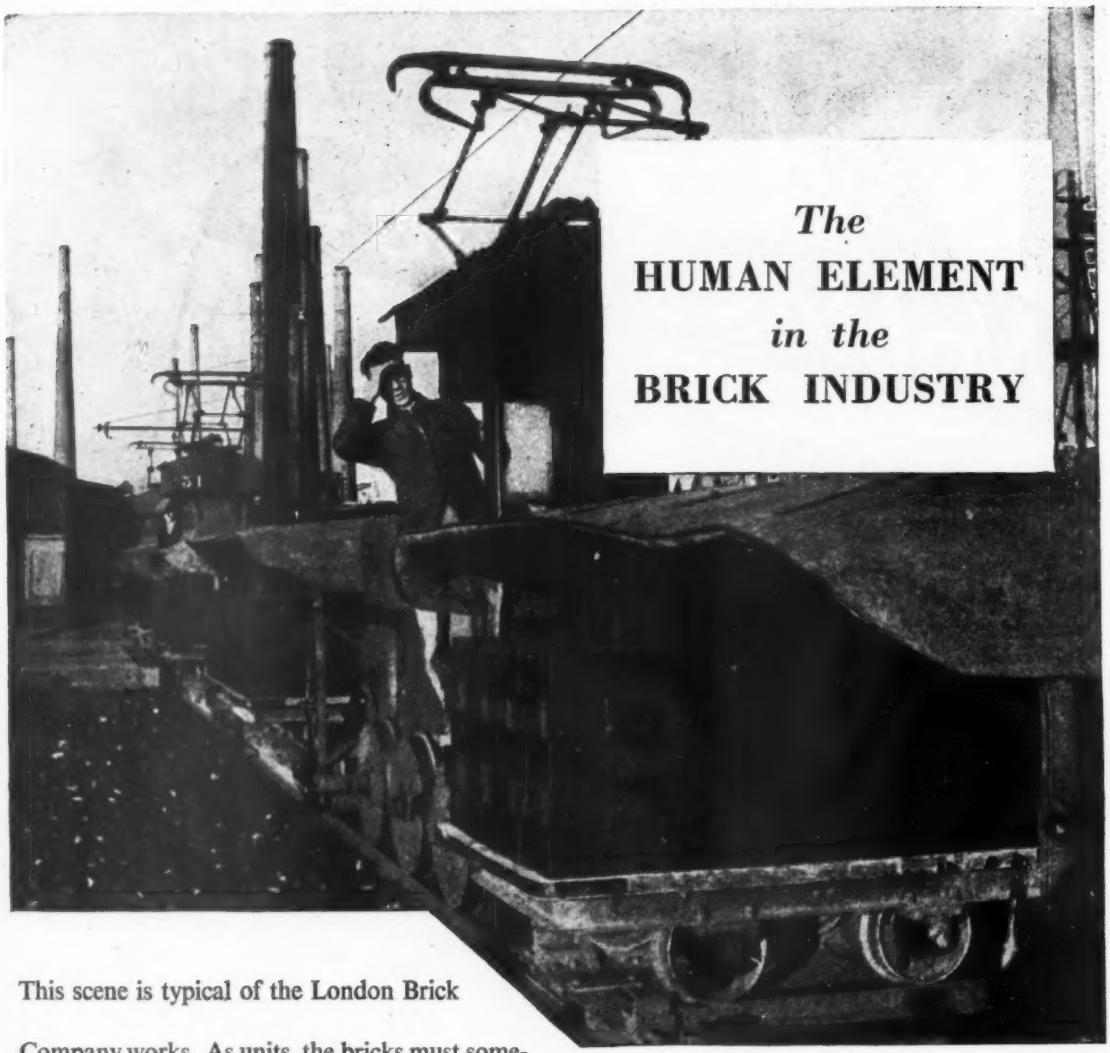
LEDA
A Youngman PRODUCT
quality fitments for the modern bathroom

W. C. YOUNGMAN LIMITED

Bathroom Fittings Department

WANDSWORTH WORKS · WANDSWORTH RD. · LONDON, S.W.8

Telephone: MACaulay 2233 (7 lines) *Telegrams: "Bildaplant, Claproad, London."*



The HUMAN ELEMENT *in the* BRICK INDUSTRY

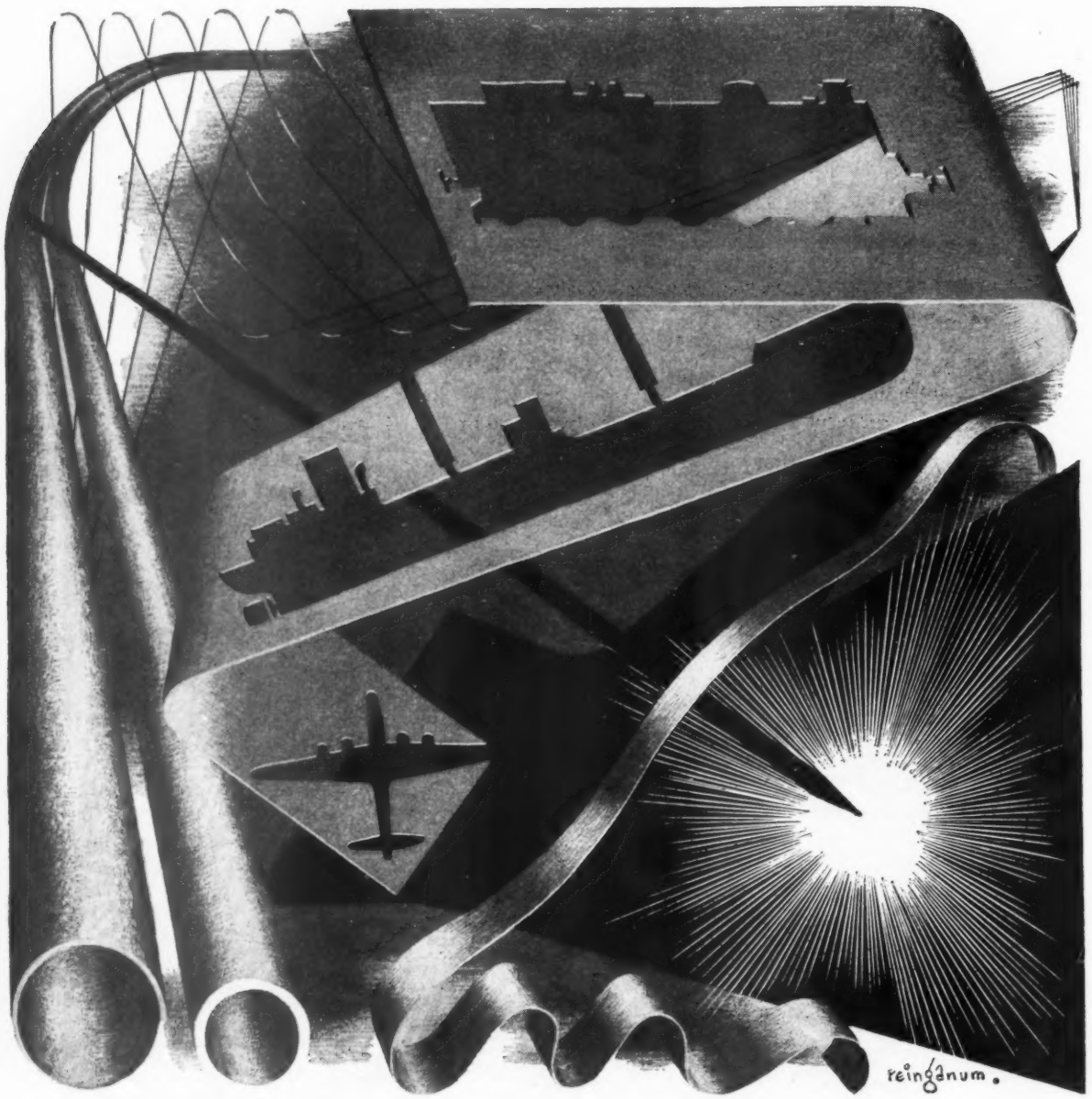
This scene is typical of the London Brick Company works. As units, the bricks must sometimes be handled by manual labour — both in the green and in the burnt state. In bulk, they are invariably handled by machines. But whether he is a machine operative, or a manual labourer, the London Brick Company employee enjoys the best possible working conditions. His welfare is regarded as a matter of paramount importance, and every provision is made for his recreation and relaxation.

Benefits enjoyed by London Brick Company employees include: Profit Sharing Bonus Scheme, introduced in 1926; Holidays with Pay, introduced in 1930; Pensions and Life Assurance Schemes, introduced in 1936; the Model Village and Social Centre at Stewartby; Canteens; comprehensive indoor and outdoor recreational facilities; sports grounds; club premises; welfare departments; safety and first-aid organisations.

PHORPRES

L.B.W

LONDON BRICK COMPANY LIMITED



Non-ferrous metals in all forms for all purposes

ICI

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, LONDON, S.W.1.
M.117

"Suddenly we got our materials . . . and found we'd neglected staff"

"YOU KNOW the trouble we had for months—couldn't get this, couldn't get that, couldn't get going . . .

"Well, suddenly our materials began to come through, and we found that *we* were at fault—we had a chance of real expansion, and we weren't ready with the executive staff we should need.

" Luckily, we were already in touch with our Regional Appointments Office, and I must say they impressed me. They found us three experienced men to take hold straight away, and I'm now seeing some very promising youngsters as possible trainees.

"What struck me was the saving in time and trouble. No floods of letters, no crowds of unsuitable people to see — just a short list of *selected* candidates, and full information about them. After all, it's the logical way. With 14 Regional Appointments Offices all linked by teleprinter, you're offered what amounts to a national register of talent and experience to draw upon. If the type of man or woman you want is there, they'll find him for you. And they've already done the preliminary interviewing and classifying. *All* the men I saw were good — it was just a question of picking the best. It seems to me a most practical help for any employer needing people for responsible jobs."

Hundreds of employers have commended the prompt and efficient service given by the fourteen Regional Appointments Offices. They are today's logical starting-point in the recruitment of high-grade staff, whether the need is for men and women already experienced and qualified for responsible posts, or for promising younger candidates to train.

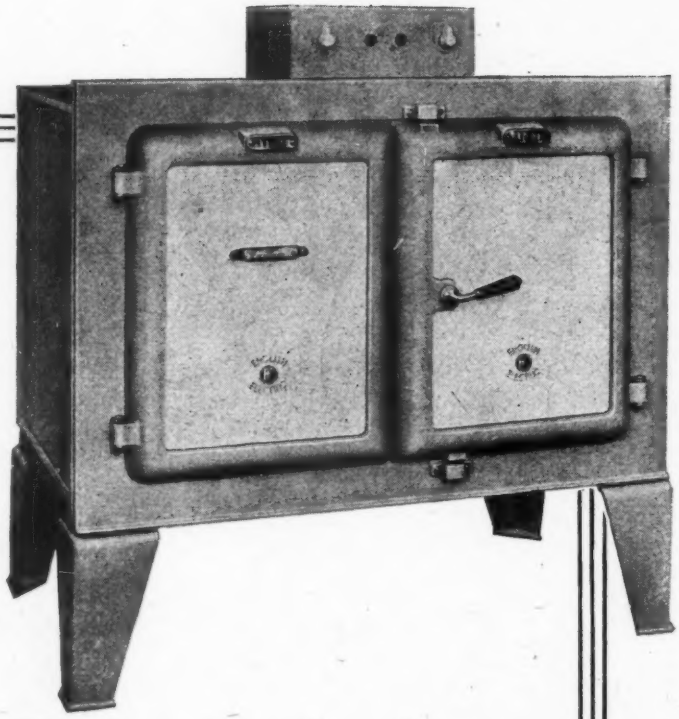
Your nearest Appointments Office " matches men with jobs " in the executive, managerial and administrative field. If you do not know the address, any local office of the Ministry of Labour will put you in touch at once.

Since VE-day, the Appointments Department has successfully filled over 58,000 responsible posts. If you have a staffing problem, your Regional Appointments Office is ready to help.

For highly qualified technical and scientific personnel — engineers, scientists, architects, etc. — appointments are dealt with centrally, in London, by the specialist staff of the Technical and Scientific Register, York House, Kingsway, W.C.2. Temple Bar 8020.

14 linked Appointments Offices cover the Nation's potential executive manpower

Issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Appointments Department, 1-6 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1



"English Electric" Heavy Duty Cooking Ranges for hotels, restaurants, schools, canteens, are designed to give first-class service for many years. Of robust construction and pleasing appearance, they are easily cleaned and the elements can be withdrawn without difficulty for inspection or replacement.

An important feature is the unit type hotplate. All hotplates are made up of one, two or four units, each 8" x 6" of 1.45 kW. loading; thus only one size of spare unit is required for the whole of the hotplate equipment.

The exterior is finished in vitreous enamel, the door panels and drip trays being white and the remainder light grey mottled.

Heavy Duty Cooking Appliances by "English Electric"

ENGLISH RITEMP ELECTRIC

The ENGLISH ELECTRIC Co. Ltd

Domestic Appliance Dept., Queens House, Kingsway, W.C.2

This is the first of a series of informative advertisements which are intended to show how the various models of SIESTA STOVES can be incorporated to best advantage in Heating Schemes.

PLANNED HEATING . . .

A special feature of the 3D Model is the way the doors disappear into the body of the stove when opened.

Using the 3D SIESTA to provide—

Space heating for one living room.

Convected heat to two bedrooms and kitchen.

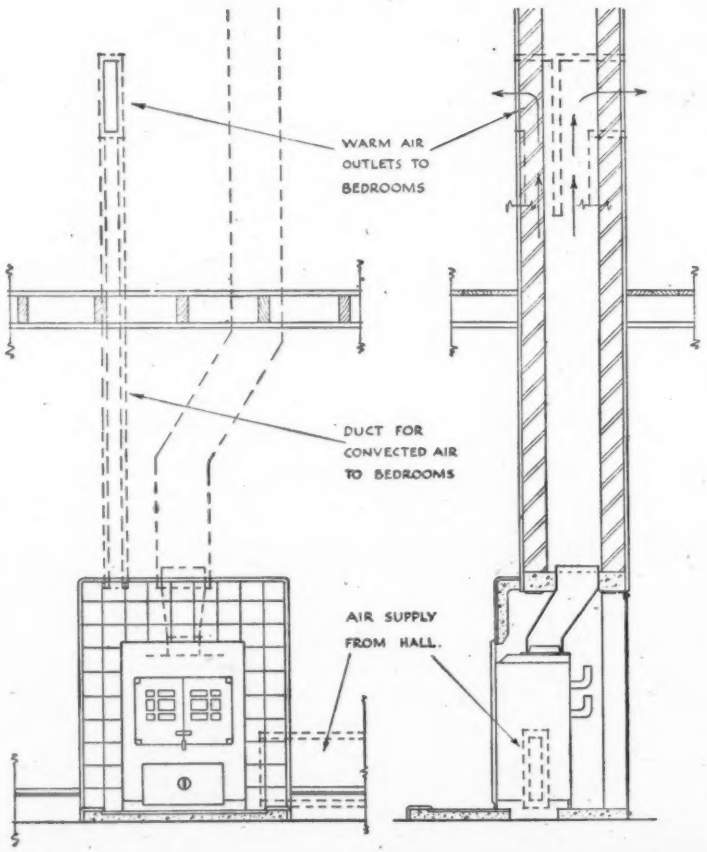
Adequate hot water for domestic purposes and a towel rail.

The diagram shows a typical installation for fully utilising the heat output of the 3D SIESTA. Alternative schemes are, of course, possible, and we shall always be pleased to advise on the most suitable installation for specific conditions.

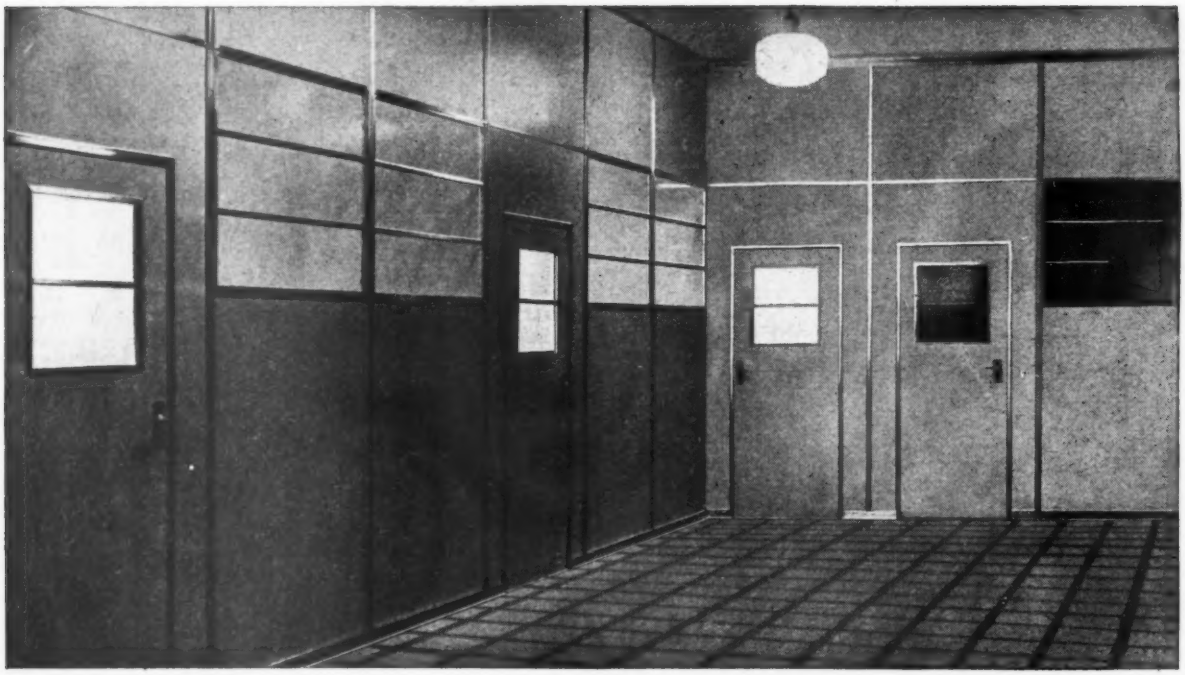
The 3D SIESTA burns coke, anthracite, coal or commercial fuels. It is finished in fine quality vitreous enamel, available in brown, green, stone mottle or black.

Simple and effective air control is provided on the ashpit front and fine adjustment can be obtained to give the range of burning rates required for overnight and daytime.

DETAILS OF FIXING



PARK FOUNDRY BELPER DERBY



TWO MEN . . . . TWO DAYS

Two days were ample time for two men to build this decorative partition in a busy London office from "HOLOPLAST" laminated structural plastic. Only with "Holoplast" could such a sturdy attractive structure be erected in such a short time. Light to handle and easy to work, "Holoplast" is ideal for the speedy erection of strong and rigid partitions. "Holoplast" saves man-hours, and combines advantages which the modern architect has been quick to appreciate.

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY
No swelling, shrinking, or warping.
Flush-fitting is ensured.

FIRE RESISTANT
"Holoplast" is fire retarding and does not spread flame.

REQUIRES LESS SPACE
By taking less floor space "Holoplast" increases usable floor area and so adds to rentable value.

LOW MAINTENANCE COST
"Holoplast" panels are provided during manufacturing process with surface finishes which should not require any further retouching or painting during or after erection.

NO WASTE
Economy in use. A complete door assembly — door and surround — is made from a single panel of "Holoplast".

"Holoplast" laminated structural plastic is made in standard panels 8 ft. x 4 ft. x 1 in., and is available in a variety of finishes — natural, sprayed or veneered.

Full information concerning "Holoplast" is obtainable from the manufacturers or the distributors.

HOLOPLAST LTD.

NEW HYTHE, NEAR MAIDSTONE, KENT
London Office - - 68, Victoria Street, S.W.1
Telephone: Victoria 9981

AUTHORISED DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM:

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L. Keizer & Co. Ltd.
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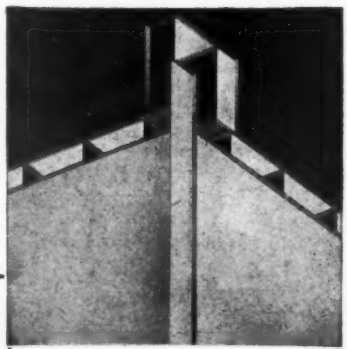

Illustrating a corner joint with "HOLOPLAST", showing extruded aluminium alloy corner jointing-member.

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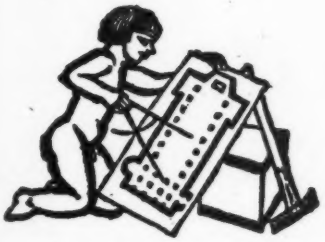
In common with every other periodical this JOURNAL *is rationed to a small part of its pre-war needs of paper. Thus a balance has to be struck between circulation and number of pages. We regret that unless a reader is a subscriber we cannot guarantee that he will get a copy of the* JOURNAL. *Newsagents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



DIARY FOR DECEMBER JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

Titles of exhibitions, lectures and papers are printed in italics. In the case of papers and lectures the authors' names come first.

COVENTRY. E. H. Ford. *Progress of Redevelopment and Development in Coventry.* At St. Mary's Hall, Bayley Lane, Coventry. (Sponsor, RSI.) 10 a.m. DEC. 12

LONDON. *Exhibition of Art, Chiefly from the Dominions of India and Pakistan.* At the Royal Academy Galleries, Piccadilly. An exhibition of sculpture, painting, textiles, jewellery, furniture. 10-7. Sundays 2-7. Admission 1s. 6d. UNTIL FEB. 29

Dr. Charles Hill. *Health and Housing.* At the Planning Centre, 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2 (Sponsor, TCPA.) Buffet lunch, 12.45 p.m. Talk, 1.15 p.m. DEC. 4

John Summerson. *Georgian London.* At Highgate Literary and Scientific Institution, South Grove, N.6. (Sponsor, DIA.) 8 p.m. DEC. 4

Twenty-Second Building Exhibition, at Olympia. (Sponsors, H. Greville Montgomery, A.R.I.B.A. (HON.) and Hugh R. C. Montgomery, M.C.) UNTIL DEC. 4

Christmas Bargain Bring and Buy Sale. In aid of Housing Centre Funds. At 13, Suffolk Street. (Sponsor, HC.) 11 a.m.-6 p.m. DEC. 9

John Gloag. *The Architect's Responsibility for Industrial Design.* At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, ASB.) 6 p.m. DEC. 9

Dr. J. H. Nelson. *Decoration and Industrial Lighting.* At the Lighting Service Bureau, 2, Savoy Hill, W.C.2. (Sponsor, IES.) Refreshments, 5.15 p.m. Paper, 6 p.m. DEC. 9

W. L. Waide. *Planning Developments Abroad—Holland.* At the Planning Centre, 28, King Street, W.C.2. (Sponsor, TCPA.) 6.15 p.m. DEC. 10

LMBA Central Area No. 1 Sixty-Third Area General Meeting. At Derry and Toms Restaurant, Kensington High Street, W.8. Principal speaker: G. H. A. Hughes. Lunch 12.45 for 1 p.m. Meeting 2 p.m. DEC. 10

Housing Film Show. Including a new colour film by Matthew Nathan on some types of non-traditional houses and *Street Prospect,* a new film made by the Bournville Village Trust. (Sponsor, HC.) 2s., including refreshments. 6 p.m. DEC. 12

Third Meeting of the Building Industries' Luncheon Club. At the Park Lane Hotel. Mrs. Pleydell-Bouverie, who has returned from a study of the house-building industry in the United States, will speak on *US and Us.* 12.30 p.m. DEC. 12

Dr. J. H. F. Brotherston. *Housing and Health.* At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) Buffet lunch, 12.45 p.m. 2s. 6d. Talk, 1.15 p.m. 6d. DEC. 16

AA Centenary Celebrations. December 17. *Reception,* 11.30 a.m. *Opening of the Exhibition* illustrating the history and activities of the AA during the past 100 years. Speakers include Sir Ernest Pooley, Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain. At 36, Bedford Square. 2.30 p.m. *President's Reception and Dance.* At 66, Portland Place. 8 p.m. Tickets, 2 guineas. AA students, 1 guinea. December 18. *Commemoration Service.* At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury. 11 a.m. *Conference.* At 36, Bedford Square. 2.45 p.m. *Entertainment of Delegates by British Council.* 5.30 p.m. *Gala performance of Student's Pantomime.* At 66, Portland Place. 8 p.m. December 19. *Organised tours for Delegates.* London and Home Counties. Morning and afternoon. *Dinner in honour of Delegates.* Given by the President and Council. At 36, Bedford Square. 7.30 p.m. DEC. 17-19

AA Centenary Pantomime. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. December 12, at 7.30 (followed by a dance at the AA); December 13, at 3.0; 15 and 17, at 7.30; Gala Performance, December 18, at 8.0. Tickets, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. and 5s. 0d.; Gala Performance, 3s., 4s. 6d., 6s., from Mr. R. Gazzard, at 34, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. DEC. 12-18

F. R. Stevenson. *Planning Developments Abroad—Denmark.* At the Planning Centre, 28, King Street, W.C.2. (Sponsor, TCPA.) 6.15 p.m. DEC. 17

Professor J. S. Allen. *The Education of the Planner.* At Livingstone Hall, Broadway, S.W.1. (Sponsor, TPI.) 5.30 p.m. DEC. 18

Hotel, Restaurant and Catering Exhibition. A section will be devoted to hotel and restaurant design and construction. At Olympia. (Sponsor, Trade and Technical Exhibition, Ltd.) JAN. 16-24

MAIDSTONE. J. Singleton Green. *Concrete Troubles.* At Maidstone Technical Institute, Tonbridge Road. (Sponsor, S.E. Society of Architects, Tunbridge Wells Chapter, Maidstone Group.) 7 p.m. DEC. 10

MANCHESTER. *IHVE Manchester and District Branch Annual Dinner.* At the Carlton Restaurant, Brown Street. 7 p.m. DEC. 12

NEWS

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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.

★★★

Details of the Government's proposals for REDUCTION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE next year have been issued.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted to Parliament a White Paper detailing measures to reduce the national expenditure in 1948 from £1,600 m. to £1,420 m. Housing, factory building, road and bridge works, railway schemes, Government building and the provision of electricity generating plant will all be affected, and many major projects are to be postponed. The paper is entitled *Capital Expenditure in 1948.* (Cmd. 7268. Stationery Office. 6d.) See A.J. Oct. 30.

★

Welwyn Urban District Council has informed Mr. Silkin, Minister of Town and Country Planning, that it approves his proposals for the development of WELWYN GARDEN CITY AND HATFIELD as twin new towns.

The proposals are supported in principle also by all other interested local authorities. See A.J., November 6 and 13.

From AN ARCHITECT'S *Commonplace Book*

NINETEENTH CENTURY NEW TOWN. [*From* The English Seaside, *by H. G. Stokes* (*Sylvan Press*).] In the 1820's there stood between the sea and the base of the Castle Hill of Hastings a "New Town," dedicated to the needs of visitors. Among other outstanding features was a Crescent, having in its centre a Chapel, with portico, and below the Crescent was the arcade, a fine room lighted in the ceiling, 180 ft. long and occupied by 28 shops, in the style of a bazaar. This arcade was the fashionable rendezvous—with the exception of the inn and theatre in the Old Town one might say it was all of Hastings so far as many visitors were concerned. In the evenings there was music here, and loo was occasionally introduced (apparently business did not warrant loo every night). Those who tired of these delights could desert the New Town for the Old and in the Assembly Rooms at the Swan Inn perchance attend a ball. Or they could try the theatre in Bourne Street, where such attractions as the fair and delicate Miss M. Gover helped one to overlook the fact that the theatre was "not by any means tastefully fitted up."

The Students' Committee of the Architectural Association School of Architecture are presenting a CENTENARY PANTOMIME.

The pantomime is to be held at the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1, on the following dates: December 12, 13, 15, 16 and 18. See Diary, page 485.

★★

A report outlining progress in the REPAIR OF BOMB DAMAGE TO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL has been issued by the Dean and Chapter.

The report states that it was not until the spring of 1946 that the permanent reparation of the cathedral was seriously put in hand. No priority is allowed for the work but licences have been granted to proceed with such work as can be dealt with by the cathedral staff supplemented by specialist contractors. Under this arrangement, slow but steady progress has been made with some of the most important work. This includes repairs to the choir vaulting and the external masonry at the east end, and erecting the great temporary screen across the north transept in preparation for the main work to be carried out there when circumstances permit. The repair of the choir vaulting involved renewing the destroyed parts of the transverse arch and the adjacent saucer dome, pendentives and coffered arch, as well as reinstating carvings and mosaics, and regilding and redecorating the new work to match the old. All this has recently been completed. It was urgently necessary to erect a screen to block off the north transept to prevent draught and to conserve heat. This work was finished at the end of last year. The three screens, of which the centre one is 40 ft. wide by 90 ft. high, are constructed of absorbent material (chosen for its non-resonant quality) affixed to a light steel framework. It may be some time before the extensive works to be carried out in this transept can be dealt with, and as the screens are likely to be a feature in the cathedral for several years to come they have been designed with careful regard to their appearance. To relieve the vast expanse of the centre screen the main architectural lines of the building have been incorporated in the design, and this has had the effect of bringing the screen into scale and harmony with its surroundings. In carrying out the repair of the scarred and pitted masonry at the east end it is proposed to leave a few of the scars as a reminder to future generations of the perils which the cathedral survived during the attacks on London. Besides these three main undertakings some of the windows in the crypt have been reglazed and a beginning has been made with the windows on the church floor, those in the nave and choir aisles having been completed. Clear glass is to be used in all the windows throughout the cathedral with the exception of the east and west windows, the great windows in the north and south transepts, and the windows in the two chapels at the west end, in which places stained glass is proposed. Certain urgent repairs have been carried out to the great west doors and to the porch and gallery in the south transept, and a start has recently been made with the cleaning of some of the many monuments, blackened by the dirt and dust of the war.

★

The Central Landowners' Association announce the following list of prize-winners in their COMPETITION for PLANNING EXTENSIONS to the villages of Godstone, Helmsley, Shipton-under-Wychwood and Condover.

First Prize (£250), Godstone—Messrs. Godman & Kay, F.F.R.I.B.A., and R. H. James, P.A.S.I., A.M.T.P.I., Horsham. Second Prize (£200)—Shipton-under-Wychwood—J. V. Worsnip, B.ARCH., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Gloucester. Third Prize (£150), Shipton-under-Wychwood—J. Cunningham, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., A.I.STRUCT.E., Reading. Consolation Prize (£100), Condover—J. B. Forrest, A.R.I.B.A., and Maureen H. Forrest, A.R.I.B.A., Eccles. Consolation Prize (£100), Helmsley—I. Burke, B.A., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Dundee. The Assessors report that a scale model will be prepared of the scheme awarded the first prize, to be exhibited with all the other entries in London next spring, and subsequently in other parts of the country. The total number of completed designs submitted was 47, which the promoters regard as a disappointing response to the competition. In general, competitors failed to build up from their surveys a live well-balanced village entity, which was one of the primary objects of the competition. It is hoped that the prize-winning designs will be a fruitful source of ideas to those responsible for the growth of villages, and that the competition will stimulate interest in a neglected branch of planning which is of great importance to the future of rural communities. The competition was designed to bring out the principles of development which should be applied in general to village planning problems. It was not intended to bear any relation to the actual or projected schemes of the planning authorities in the areas concerned, the villages having been chosen with a view to presenting competitors with different types of planning problems.

★★★

The LCC Town Planning Committee has approved the plans and elevations of the new BANKSIDE ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATION.

The committee states that the Royal Fine Arts Commission has considered the design and has informed the Minister of Town and Country Planning and the council that it has no critical observation to make on the architectural solution of the problem set to the designer, which it considers finely conceived. Its only regret is that the position of the power station at Bankside necessitated a departure from the principles put forward by the commission, that the utilitarian functions of such a building should predominate. It considers the site selected in this particular part of Southwark inappropriate for a very large public utility structure, and the decision one that struck at the roots of good zoning and town planning principles.

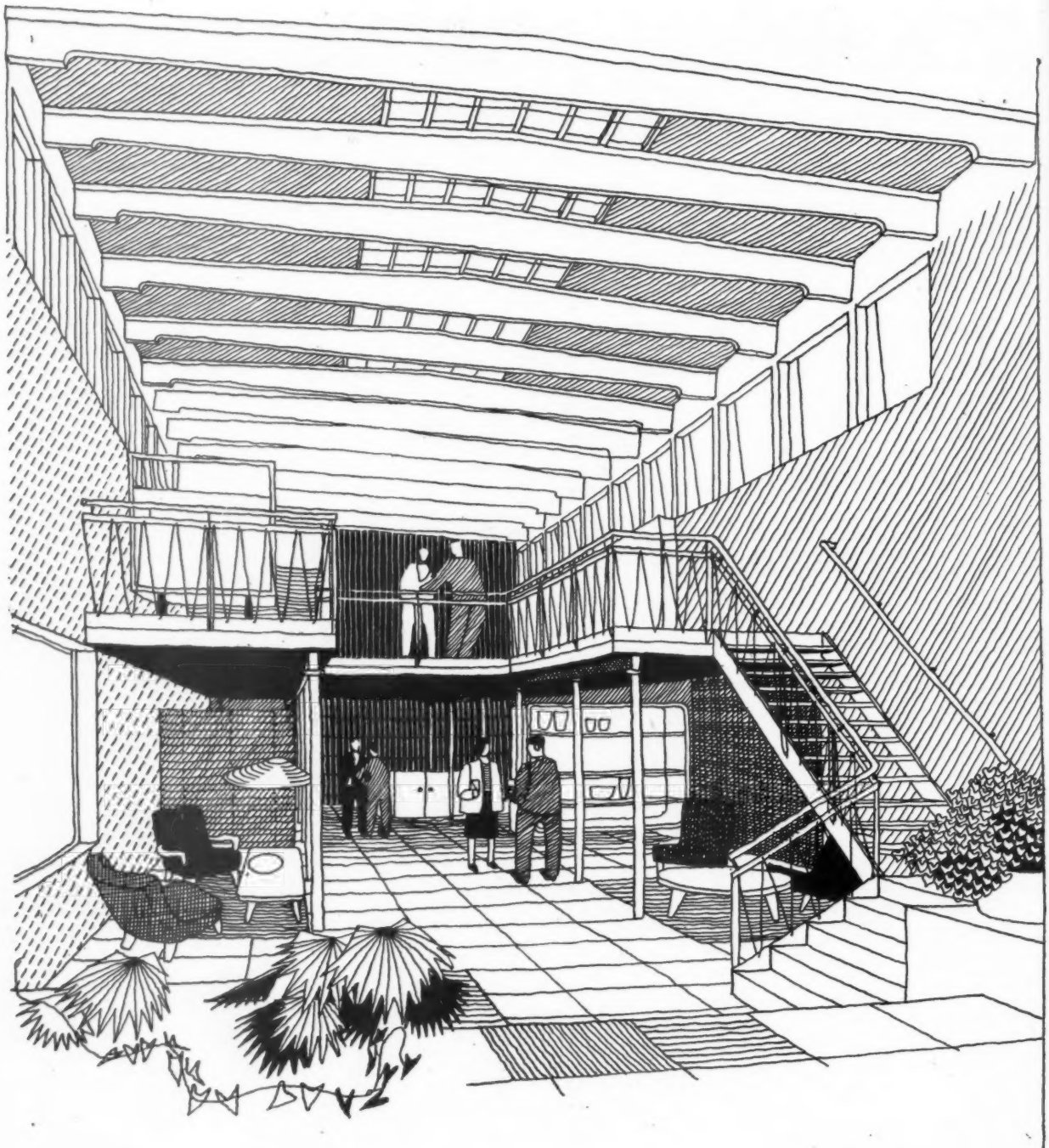
Mr. Key, Minister of Works, said in the House of Commons that a committee of members is to be set up to advise on matters arising during the REBUILDING AND FURNISHING OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The committee is to be informal, and its terms of reference are to advise on the interpretation of the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee on Rebuilding, on questions of detail connected with the new Chamber, as they arise.

★

The LNER has opened at Fenchurch Street Station the first of its MODERNISED REFRESHMENT ROOMS under a general catering improvement scheme.

The exterior is principally in stainless steel, polished plate glass and pre-cast terrazzo slabs. A notable feature is the almost complete front wall of glass, giving the maximum natural light. The interior is panelled in two distinct schemes, one in medium oak and the other in figured golden birch. In one room posters, accommodated in built-in bronze frames, are used as part of the decorative scheme. The design was prepared by the LNER architect to the requirements of the Chief Engineer. Similar rooms are being built at Leeds, York, Edinburgh, Newcastle and Lowestoft.



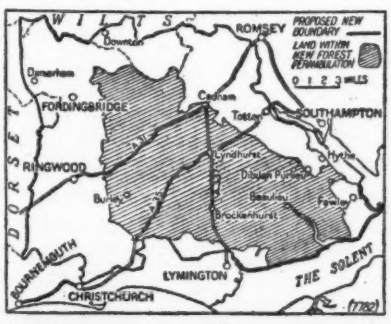
Temporary Furniture Showroom

Temporary furniture showroom for H. G. Dunn and Sons, Ltd., in the Market Square, Bromley, formed by the conversion, from the designs of Bertram Carter, F.R.I.B.A., of the derelict brick shell of a building destroyed by fire in 1940. After the fire the shell was provided with an asbestos roof and a rough boarded gallery by the Ministry of Works, who used it as a store. Structural work involved in the conversion includes replacing the asbestos roof with one of concrete, infilling the walls with glazed precast concrete, paving the rough concrete floor and installing heating and lighting. Part of the site only will be used for the showroom, the remainder being paved as decorative open display space. For plans and photographs of a model of the showroom see pages 493-5.

★

Among recommendations contained in the REPORT OF THE NEW FOREST COMMITTEE are a single rural district council for the whole New Forest area, the reconstitution of the Court of Verderers with extended powers and the preservation of the forest as a Nature Reserve.

The New Forest is described in the report as a miraculous survival of pre-Norman England with a natural history unique in western Europe. With a view to preserving the forest as a whole, the report proposes that it should be placed under one district council to be made up of the two existing district councils for the area, or by taking the western third of the forest, with adjoining areas, from Ringwood and Fordingbridge rural district, and adding them to New Forest rural district. The reconstituted Court of Verderers proposed by the committee takes the form of an enlarged council, composed of a Chief Verderer appointed by the Lord Chancellor, four representatives of the commoners, with the property qualification reduced from not less than 75 acres to not less than one, two representatives of the Forestry Commission, two for the proposed new district council, and one each for the Ministry of Agriculture and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. It is also suggested that the Lord Chancellor should constitute the ancient Court of Swainmote, composed of the Chief Verderer and four members of the Council, with power to deal with unlawful enclosures, purprestures, and encroachments and offences against their own and the Forestry Commission's by-laws. Commenting that the main attraction of the forest lies in its great variety and scenery the committee advocates natural and artificial regeneration in statutory enclosures with careful regard to the effect on the scenery of new planting. The importance of increased timber production is mentioned, and it is estimated that the woods fully stocked could produce at least £50,000 worth of timber a year. During the war 400,000 tons were contributed with the least possible damage to the amenities. It insists that the public, as in the past, should be allowed the greatest reasonable freedom of access to the woodlands. The committee states that war-time encroachments amounting to some 8,700 acres should cease as soon as possible. Concern is also felt at suggestions that the airfields should be used as temporary villages and that industries and factories should be set up in places where they would be a menace to the forest. Permanent holiday camps are deprecated, but three additional communal camps are recommended with bathing places near them. The landing of aircraft should be strictly prohibited. Copies of the report may be obtained from HMSO, price 3s. 6d.



A Times *map showing proposed new boundary for the New Forest, the whole area to be placed under a single rural district council.*

A POLICY FOR EXPORTS

IT is sometimes difficult to imagine how an export policy is formed, let alone implemented. Who is to decide, in the planned economy, the superior merit of one type of overseas transaction in relation to another? On what principles should it be settled that one item should be exported or another retained at home?

In two feature articles* Professor Bowen discusses some of the considerations involved for the building materials industries; he mentions the "fuel content" of different building materials, changes in the prices that they can command overseas, and the scarcity on the home market of certain items. There are evidently a number of conflicting claims to be balanced by the President of the Board of Trade, if it is indeed he who makes the final decision. No issue facing the youthful holder of that office can be much more complex than this; it is perhaps fortunate for the future building programme that Mr. Wilson previously held office at the Ministry of Works. He should be specially cognisant of the painful struggle that the building materials industries have made towards recovery since 1945.

Despite the complications, one or two issues seem to emerge fairly clearly. The building programme of this country may have to be partially postponed; it cannot possibly be wholly abandoned. This means that once again the building materials industries will be wanted, producing at a maximum, perhaps within two years from now. Secondly, even a reduced building programme may require a substantial volume of building materials. Stocks in general are still low. In these circumstances it would be foolish to reduce man-power in the materials industries—such a reduction would be analogous in its misguidedness to the call-up of British coal-miners after the fall of France.

We must suggest that the Government should recognize the urgency of examining this problem, and of formulating a clear policy. This raises the original question: who is to decide in the planned economy? Is it the Ministry of Works or the Board of Trade? Are the matters which concern them both properly co-ordinated? Some of the commodities exported in quantity in 1946 make strange reading, as though the right-hand of export policy knew too little what the left hand of building policy was attempting.

The industries now want to know where they are. If exports are to be encouraged, then facilities for overseas sales and for contacts with overseas markets could certainly be improved. If, at this critical time, the materials industries are forced to contract, the return to a fully active building policy may be jeopardized for years. The industries will play their part in production if their man-power is not allowed to decline by the usual "natural wastage," but is encouraged to expand.

An expansive policy is, indeed, in the view of this JOURNAL, still the right one for the building materials industries of this country. We have watched the slow progress of

* The first of these articles appears on page 492.

housing from month to month, the aggravated delays in completions due to materials shortages, the frustrations in design due to poor substitutes for the best materials. It cannot be right to throw all the steady build-up of the materials industries sharply into reverse to meet an exchange crisis, until all alternatives have been explored.

With its fuller knowledge of the facts, the Government may be able to decide on targets for the materials industries very soon. If the industries receive all the official help and encouragement that they need, then in return they owe it to the country to keep, or bring down, their prices and costs as low as possible in return for a guaranteed demand for years to come.

The Architects' Journal
9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1
Phone: Whitehall 0611

NOTES & TOPICS

THE BIRKENHEAD PLAN

The Birkenhead Plan was published in book form* last week. Astragal is one of the host of stout admirers of Sir Charles, and, after suitable reflection, has decided to state bluntly that the book suffers from the fault which has marred so many previous published plans and should mar no more: One cannot read the plans. We all know the delays and technical difficulties of publishing and colour reproduction to-day, but these are not the root of the trouble. The hard fact is that every drawing—or almost every drawing—intended for reproduction in a book should be specially designed and drawn for that purpose.

*

The feature of the Birkenhead Plan that has been most talked about is its novel housing proposals — the "greens" and hexagonal courts. It happens that since I first heard of these I have learnt more about housing layout, and a re-reading of them finds me a believer at least in what I take to be the underlying idea—namely, that we should thoroughly reconsider the whole question of houses and their layout and be ready to try out quite new methods if our conclusions point that way. It seems possible that our conclusions will do so. For example, something like a quarter of all the households in Britain now consist of two persons or less. This alone calls for big changes in pre-war housing methods. Secondly, a study of a fair sample of the suggested layouts that have been produced in the last few years makes it clear that, even if we rest content with research work already done, great improvements can be made on anything carried out hitherto.

*

Other points in the Birkenhead Plan specially interested me, and I'm sorry to find I have only room for one. In 1826, while Birkenhead had less than 3,000 inhabitants, a comprehensive plan of wide streets, some a mile and a half long, was laid out. The authors call this little less than a disaster, and say that Birkenhead has never been able to live up to such paper grandeur. This is surely put in a way not quite fair to the city fathers of 1826. The fault would seem to have lain, not in making the plan (built-up Birkenhead now covers an area about four times as great as that covered by the 1826 plan), but in constructing all the roads at once and allowing development anywhere in the area instead of carrying out the plan by stages. This mistake, and its consequence of sprawling underdevelopment, should be remembered by the many people who will be concerned with urban redevelopment in the next ten years.

* *Outline Plan for the County Borough of Birkenhead.* By Sir Charles Reilly and N. J. Aslan. County Borough of Birkenhead.

PLAN 1948

From January, 1948, *Plan* — the journal of the Arch.S.A., whose editorial offices move in rotation from school to school—is to be run by the AA students. The new editors announce that the magazine is to be re-styled, will be published in January, May and October, and that a year's subscription will cost 7s. 6d. (post free).

*

In wishing our contemporary a prosperous 1948, may we nervously express our view that being earnest is not always important? Time was when students' magazines attempted little else but humour and, if they weren't funny, it wasn't for lack of trying. In vain would you turn the pages of these early efforts for an analysis of the principles of architectural education or a survey of light industries in County Durham. [Similarly, if people were absent from their drawing boards in those days, they could probably be found more often in the one and threepennies at the Dominion than in the library of PEP.] But times have changed and so have the prices of seats in the Dominion, and nobody to-day seems to have the heart even to be facetious.

*

However, this is a centenary year at Bedford Square, and centenarians are notoriously spry, uninhibited and pleasantly malicious. Let's hope a little of these admirable qualities will creep between the pages of next year's *Plan*.

SPRING SONG

One of the minor compensations of the new petrol restrictions is that I shall not have to endure that infernal ripple of road surface inside Hyde Park Corner gates for some time to come. The mysterious principle which seems to govern the policy of those responsible for London's roads is one which I have never been able to fathom. For some utterly obscure reason large areas of almost impassable road seem to occur in the most unlikely places.

*

A local garage tells me that the holes in Constitution Hill, which were recently repaired, and those opposite

the Horse Guards Parade, being repaired at the moment, have probably been responsible for more broken springs than one would think possible.

*

The Yugoslavs seem to have a much better idea of how to tackle such problems, and Polycritic† certainly made a good point when he compared their methods of road repair with ours. It seems they do the job properly; closing an entire street and refitting it out complete with lamp-posts and other furniture all at one go. I have got the idea that pre-war Paris adopted this method, and it seems very much better than the long-drawn-out agony of minor diversions which we have to endure here.

47—1947

In this year of centenaries you may be forgiven if the above dates don't immediately ring a bell. Still, the *nineteenth;* should you not know? Well, I didn't until the other day. And to be frank I am not convinced even now. Those two dates on the title page of *The Building of Bath,* by Bryan Little,* seem to me a piece of journalistic facetiousness out of place in a serious book.

*

A book about Bath does not really need the excuse of a rather phoney centenary. Or, at any rate, Mr. Little's does not. Competently written and very prettily illustrated, it is without doubt the most readable guide to Bath's architectural history at present available. There are things in it, such as Mr. Little's views on trees and on the Abercrombie plan, with which you may not agree; but in general Mr. Little has done justice (and only occasionally more) to the Strahans and Woods and Palmers and Pinches—and even the Wilsons and Davises—who made that delectable city what it is.

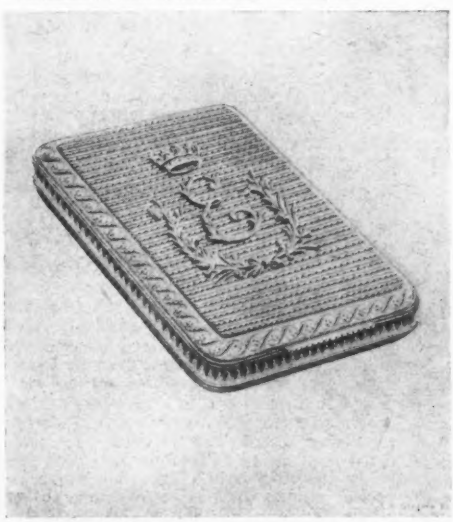
†New Statesman & Nation, August 2nd, 1947.
* *The Building of Bath* by Bryan Little. Collins, 15s.

A GIFT FOR THEIR PRESIDENT

The Royal Society of Arts is not particularly celebrated for advanced æsthetic views or outrageous unconventionality. Nevertheless, when faced with the problem of a wedding gift for Princess Elizabeth, it had the admirable courage to commission a work by a young contemporary designer, Robert Goodden, instead of playing safe with an antique. No bouquets to the RIBA for its lack of imagination and its inability to grasp the opportunity of showing confidence in the taste and skill of its own members.

ASTRAGAL

Above, the chest presented to Princess Elizabeth by the RIBA; below, the designs by R. Y. Goodden for the gift from the Royal Society of Arts. See Astragal.



LETTERS

Sir Lancelot H. Keay, K.B.E., *(President, Architects' Benevolent Society)*

R. A. Walker

ABS Christmas Appeal

SIR,—Once more I am appealing to all members of the architectural profession to help those who are in distress. These are difficult times for all, but for those who no longer have health and youth, or are widowed or orphaned, and who lack the means to buy ordinary everyday needs, the times are indeed grim.

The Architects' Benevolent Society urgently needs funds to help the many unfortunate cases which come before it—architects, architects' assistants, their widows and young children. I earnestly ask you, this Christmas time, to spare half-a-crown, or more if you can, to enable the Society to bring relief to those who so greatly need it.

Please send me all you can spare. It will be used wisely.

LANCELOT H. KEAY,
President,
Architects' Benevolent Society.

London

Aubrey Beardsley

SIR,—Referring to the proposed tablet to be erected at 114, Cambridge Street in memory of Aubrey Beardsley, Astragal states that "as an artist he was sterile and over literary."

The latter statement is just, for being an invalid or semi-invalid during his short working life of five years, Beardsley's natural source of inspiration was literature. But that he was sterile is the reverse of the truth. Not only did he execute over 1,000 drawings, most of which are published, and catalogued, in about five years, but he made many more which he destroyed. He also changed his style at least three times in five years. Even as a lad of 20 and 21 he made over 300 drawings for Le Morte D'Arthur which are fully as fertile as those of Burne-Jones for the Kelmscott Chaucer. Again, his work ranges from Aristophanes to Walt Ruding, from La Clos to Pope, from Ernest Dowson to Ben Jonson and from Sappho to Wilde. And in the realm of fertile imagination he drew such masterpieces as The Death of Pierrot, The Scarlet Pastorale and St. Rose of Lima.

It is, in fact, his fertile imagination which makes his work ever new, fresh and modern, whilst that of his contemporaries, Phil May, Pennell, Du Maurier, Railton and Cheret seem dated.

Bedford R. A. WALKER.

An increase in exports as a result of the building programme cut may be largely secured through the building materials' industries, says Ian Bowen in the first of two articles dealing with building materials' export.

THE EXPORT OF BUILDING MATERIALS—I

[by Ian Bowen]

THE BUILDING PROGRAMME AND EXPORTS

Cuts in the building programme have had to be accepted, although the full extent and character of these cuts have not yet been officially disclosed. As a working assumption, it may be presumed that the labour in the building and civil engineering industry will be reduced by some 12-15 per cent. over the next twelve months. The object of a cut in the building programme must be to release man-power for other purposes, so that some such reduction in the labour force is necessarily implied by the programme reduction. How the labour "released" is to be transferred elsewhere is another story.

It may be useful to consider the further implications of this policy—its likely effects upon the building materials' industries. Here again, it might be imagined, some man-power might be "released," if not by a reduction in the existing numbers of workers employed, then by waiving claims for a future increase. But what would be the purpose of this policy? To transfer workers to other more essential industries, export trades having a top priority.

Naturally, therefore, the possibility of transferring workers on to export work without moving them from the building materials' industries must be considered. The numbers now employed in the building materials' industries are not unfortunately published regularly. The last figures released were for autumn of 1946. What we should consider is how great a proportion of the total employed could be put on to production for the export market. The proportion so employed of the "building materials, pottery and glass" group has remained at a constant 19 per cent. for over a year.

Indeed, it might be possible to go further than this. The labour to be released from the building and civil engineering industry will have to be found employment in some suitable occupations. It will presumably comprise workers set free as contracts come to an end, who are recommended, or in the last resort directed, by the Labour Exchanges to vacancies in other industries. But not all industries are suitable for building workers. The building materials' industries are in many cases short of heavy labour, and might employ skilled and semi-skilled building labour, for direct use in its accustomed sphere, or otherwise after re-training. Thus, the building materials' labour forces might actually be *increased* during the period of the building programme cut, if the whole of the increase, and more, could be turned over to production for export.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS POLICY

There are several advantages that would result from this policy, if it is practicable. First, the building materials' industries can produce at lower unit costs, in most instances, if they are running at or near to full capacity. A reduction in their labour forces just now would drive up their costs, quite apart from any rises in wage-rates or fuel and raw materials' prices. Secondly, the building programme to date has been handicapped just by the very fact that manning up the building and civil engineering industry went at a faster rate than increasing the labour in the materials' industries. It may be presumed that the set-back in the housing and other constructional programmes is only temporary. Thus, it will be of vital importance that over the next two years the building materials' industries are not allowed to decline to a very low level of output. It will be even harder than in 1945-47 to build up their labour strength, if that strength is now deliberately allowed to run down. Thirdly, there is the argument of the "going concern." Capital that is not continuously, or nearly continuously, employed is not being used to optimum advantage. If exports *can* be used, over the short period of two to three years, as a balancing factor, one of the first recessions of trade, in building materials, can be avoided.

The position would not seem to be unfavourable for such use to be made of exports. Many countries of the world are in need of imported building materials, in a degree that may never be repeated; and such countries, whether in Europe, Africa or South America, have an effective demand in the form of potential exports or existing sterling balances.

On general grounds, considerable exports of building materials over the next two or three years would thus seem to be desirable.

THE PRACTICABILITY OF LARGE-SCALE EXPORTS

A policy of exports on a large-scale must, however, depend upon (*a*) a surplus being produced above domestic requirements, (*b*) markets being found, and (*c*) fuel and other extremely scarce factors of production being available. The discussion of (*b*) and (*c*) may be postponed, since the question of (*a*) has prior importance to both of these.

For it is not by any means obvious that the amount of building materials now being produced is sufficient even for a depleted building and civil engineering industry. Over the last two years there have been constant complaints of the delays on contracts due to shortages and hold-ups of building materials. One bottleneck after the other has been encountered; bricks in the spring of 1946, cement in the spring of 1947, and others less widespread and less well known but equally serious. Building labour has increased by 81 per cent. since July, 1945, but the production of building materials has rarely increased in anything like so great a proportion.

It was not by any means a balanced position that had been attained by September, 1947. For most building materials stocks were low, and declining further. The "pipelines" were thus not adequate to provide for sudden changes in the rate of progress, or for new schemes needed to be added to the programme at short notice. Contingencies are bound to arise in even the most thoroughly planned programme. Such contingencies were not covered. The foreseeable programme, indeed, was not fully provided for. Nor was the shortage of building materials induced solely by the fuel crisis of the preceding winter; it was exacerbated by that crisis, but its fundamental cause was shortage of man-power. The post-war increase in the building and civil engineering labour force, so carefully planned during the war years, proceeded more or less according to plan; the correspondingly steep increase in building materials' labour did not occur.

The true situation now may therefore well be that the labour force in the building materials' industries needs to be increased *merely to keep pace with the reduced building programme*. Without full official figures it is not possible to dogmatize, but the trend in stocks (of all the materials for which stocks figures are published) would support the view that output must be increased.

This view must be strengthened by the point that so many building materials' industries are now kept going only by virtue of the large-scale employment of P.O.W.'s. British or D.P. labour must be found to replace the prisoners.

A great deal must also depend on *how* the building programme is cut. The need for any quantity of building materials per head of labour employed varies according to the type of work being done. On new work the ratio of heavy materials to labour is greater than on repairs. If the cut in the programme is concentrated mainly on the small works and repairs section of the programme, then the effective domestic demand for materials is going to remain high. A cut principally directed at the housing programme would reduce the general demand for materials more steeply—except perhaps for certain items such as paint and distemper. Again, official clarification is required.

But if another assumption is made on the Government's plans—that repairs and not new building are to bear the brunt of the building cut—then for the short period the domestic demand for building materials, allowing for the need for re-stocking, is not going to decline considerably. However desirable a large increase of exports may be, it will not be very practicable.

This is not an argument against trying to turn as large as possible a proportion of the building materials' industries over to exports. It is only a warning that this policy is not likely to show very quick results.

THE OBJECTIVES OF POLICY

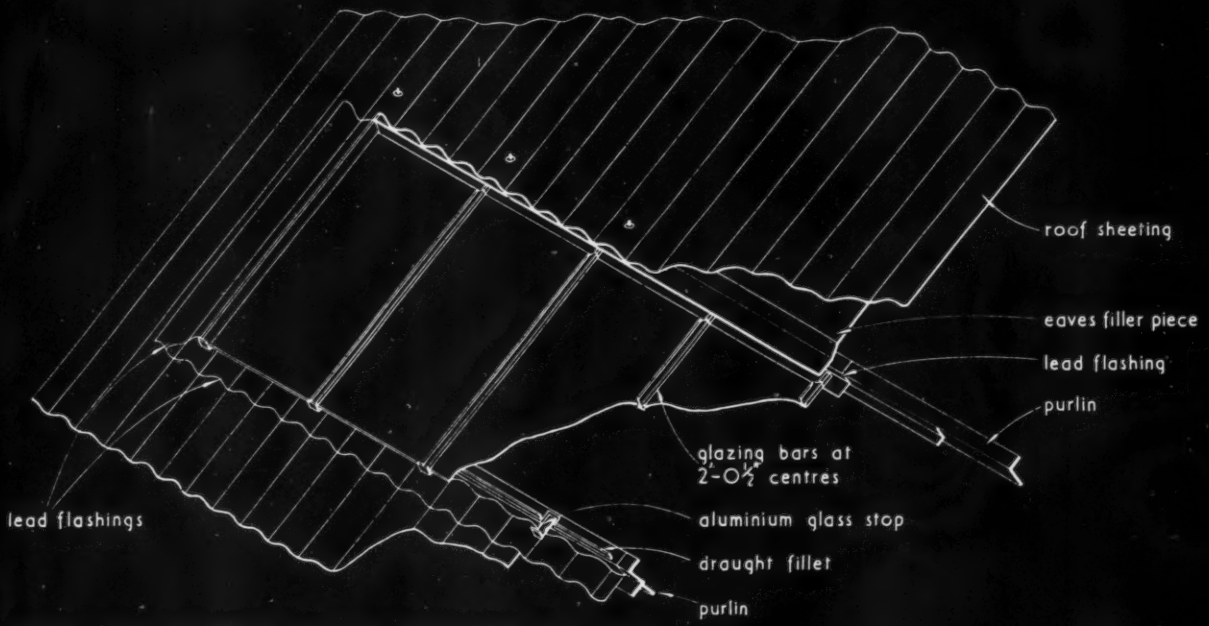
To sum up what has so far been said, it may be observed that an increase in exports as a result of the building programme cut may be largely secured through the building materials' industries. This increase, for the reasons stated, may at first be disappointing in size, though in six months' time substantial results may be seen.

There are other objectives of policy besides merely maximizing exports over a given period, important though that is known to be. The first objective must be to bring the building programme itself into balance with the output (or rather availability) of building materials. Secondly, this balance must be maintained not only over the immediate two- to three-year "marking-time" period, but when the full ten-year building programme (to which both political parties are pledged) is resumed. It must be remembered that output of many materials is still below the 1938 level. The quantitative aspect of exports will be discussed in a further article.

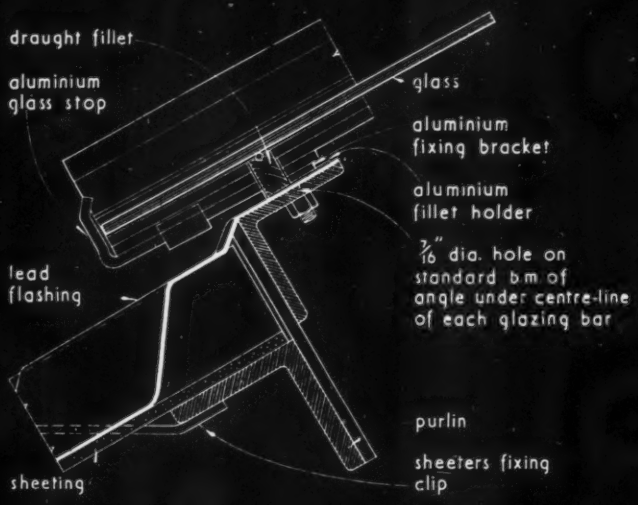
Arch'tects' Journal 4.12.47

ROOF GLAZING ALUMINIUM

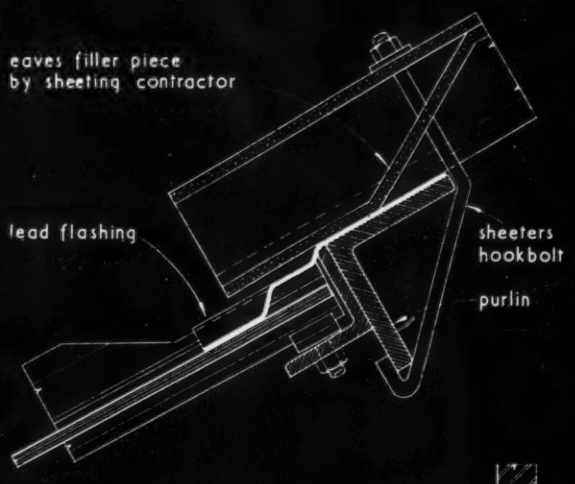
The Architects' Journal Library of Information Sheets 19. Editor: Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.



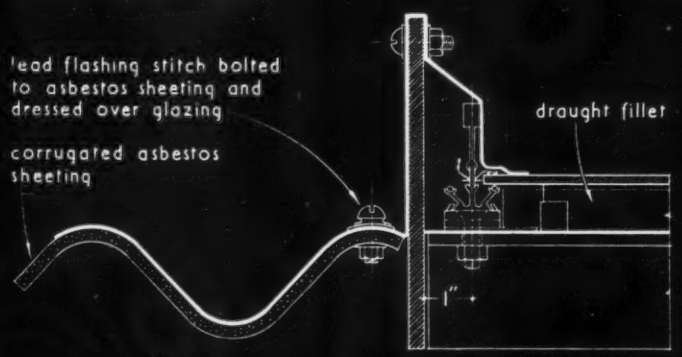
DETAIL OF GLAZED PANEL IN STEEL ROOF OF NORMAL PITCH.



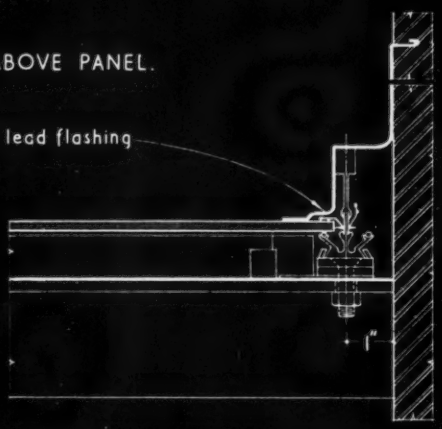
FINISH BELOW PANEL.



FINISH ABOVE PANEL.



FINISH AT SIDE OF PANEL.



FINISH AT WALL.
for F.S. detail of glazing bar see Sheet 24. M1

CHALLENGE ALUMINIUM GLAZING BARS: APPLICATION TO STEEL ROOF CONSTRUCTION.
2. GLAZED PANEL IN STEEL ROOF OF NORMAL PITCH. Manufacturer: The British Challenge Glazing Co

24.M2 CHALLENGE ALUMINIUM PATENT GLAZING BAR *Regd. Design No.* 847225

General

This Sheet is the second of a series dealing with aluminium glazing bars, and gives details of a glazed panel in a steel roof of normal pitch. Sheet 24.M1 illustrates a section of the bar together with its application in a typical north-light construction, and in a glazed roof of normal pitch. Application to a roof of timber construction is dealt with on Sheet 24.M3.

Details

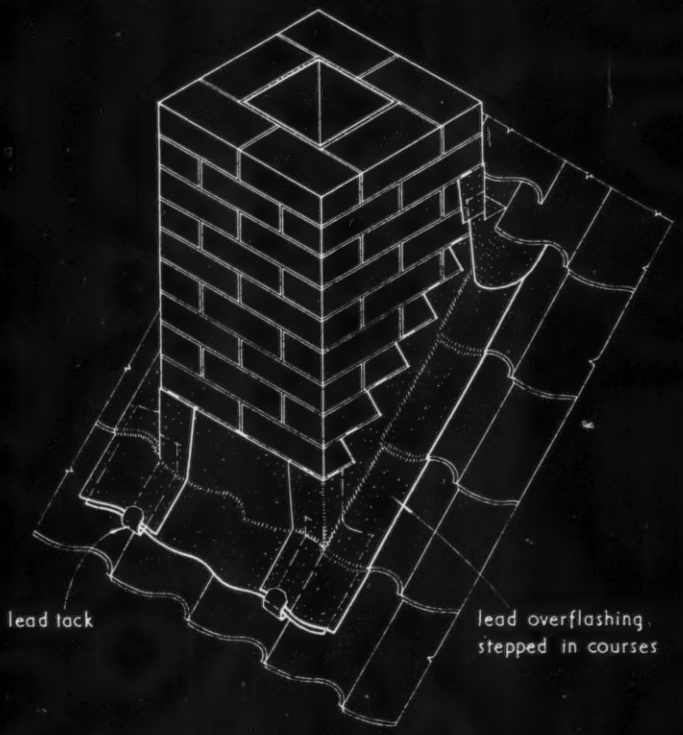
Below Panel: An inner angle is bracketed off the main purlin and drilled to take the glazing bar bottom fixing bracket. Flashing is secured between the fixing brackets and the flange of the angle and is dressed down over the roof sheeting.

Above Panel: Construction here is similar to the above except that the inner angle may be fixed direct to the purlin. Flashing is secured between the eaves filler piece of the roof sheeting and the flange of the purlin and is dressed down over the glass.

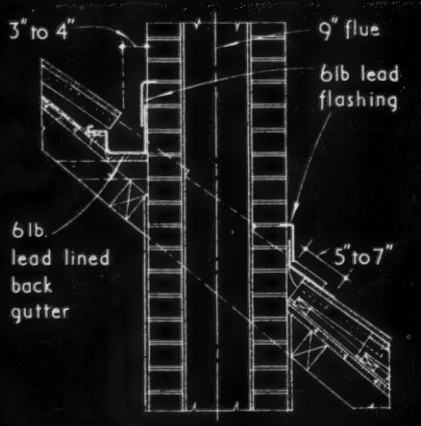
Finish at Wall or Side of Panel: The end glazing bar should be kept about 1 in. from the wall or trimming member, and the flashing fixed and dressed down in the manner shown on the face of this Sheet.

Compiled from information supplied by:

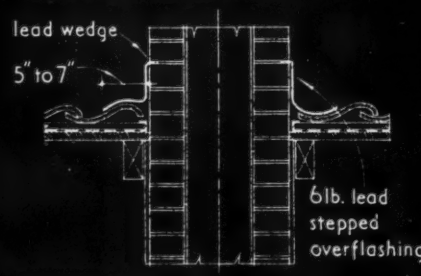
The British Challenge Glazing Co.
Address: Marshgate Lane, Stratford, London, E.15.
Telegrams: Astragal, Phone, London.
Telephone: Maryland 4161 (7 lines).



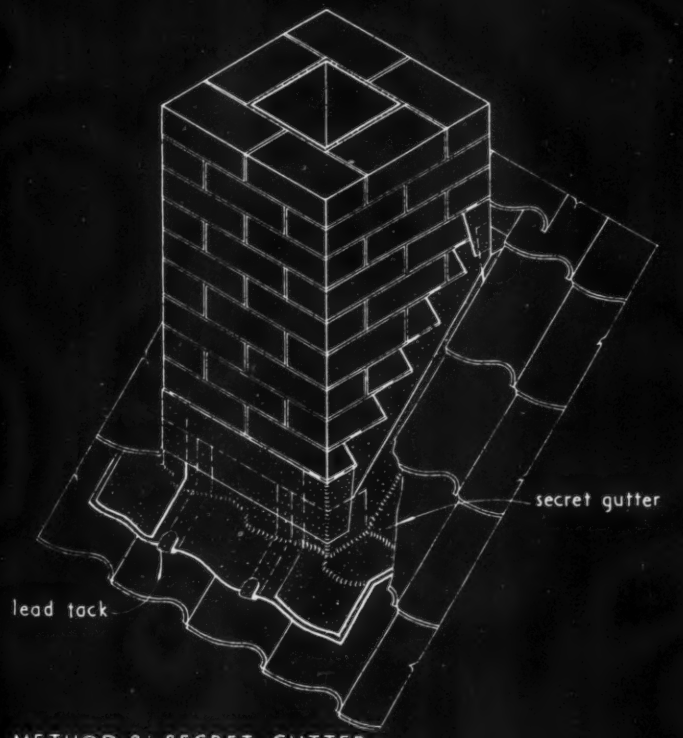
METHOD 1: OVERFLASHING.



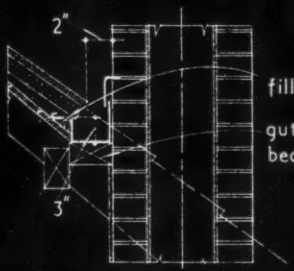
SECTION ALONG SLOPE OF ROOF.



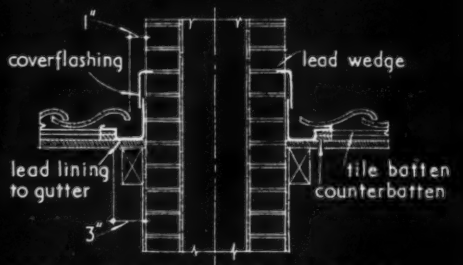
SECTION THRO' OVERFLASHING AT SIDE OF STACK.



METHOD 2: SECRET GUTTER.



SECTION THRO' BACK GUTTER.



SECTION THRO' SIDE GUTTERS.

LEAD FLASHING TO CHIMNEYS ON PANTILE ROOFS.

Compiled from information supplied by The Lead Industries Development Council.

10.G2 LEAD FLASHING TO CHIMNEYS ON PANTILE ROOFS

General

This Sheet is one of a series dealing with lead and its applications and describes two methods of lead flashing to chimneys on pantile roofs.

Method 1 : Overflashing

The flashing in this case is dressed over the tiles and is wholly visible.

Sides : The flashing at each side of the chimney is in one piece, wedged securely into the brickwork joints and stepped to follow the rake of the roof. The free edge is dressed down over the tiles from 5 in. to 7 in. depending on the part of the tile to be covered.

Back : One piece of lead is laid over boards up the roof to a tilting fillet under the tiles. It lies on a timber sole plate and turns up the back wall of the chimney to form a gutter ; the ends are dressed down over the tiles. The cover flashing is fixed into a brickwork joint with lead wedges and turned down over the first piece.

Front : The lead apron is dressed on to the tiles and up against the front of the chimney and is kept in position by means of lead tacks. The side overflashing is secured in a brickwork joint by means of lead wedges, and turned down over the apron.

Method 2 : Secret Gutter

The flashings are in this case formed with secret gutters at the sides.

Sides : The flashing forms a gutter or channel between the brickwork and a fillet which terminates the battening. A cover flashing is secured into brickwork joints in steps by means of lead wedges and turned down over the gutter lining against the brickwork. The lower end of the gutter lining is worked down over a splayed wooden fillet and on to the course of tiles in front of the chimney. Where the width of the chimney is not a multiple of a pantile dimension, cut tiles are used.

Back : The back of the chimney is formed in the manner of a small gutter with a lead cover flashing turned into the brickwork joint and wedged.

Front : The lead apron is dressed on to the tiles and up against the front of the chimney and is held in position by means of lead tacks. The top edge is turned into a brickwork joint and securely wedged.

Weight of Lead

6 lb. lead is recommended but 4 lb. lead has, with careful working, been used with satisfactory results.

Lapping

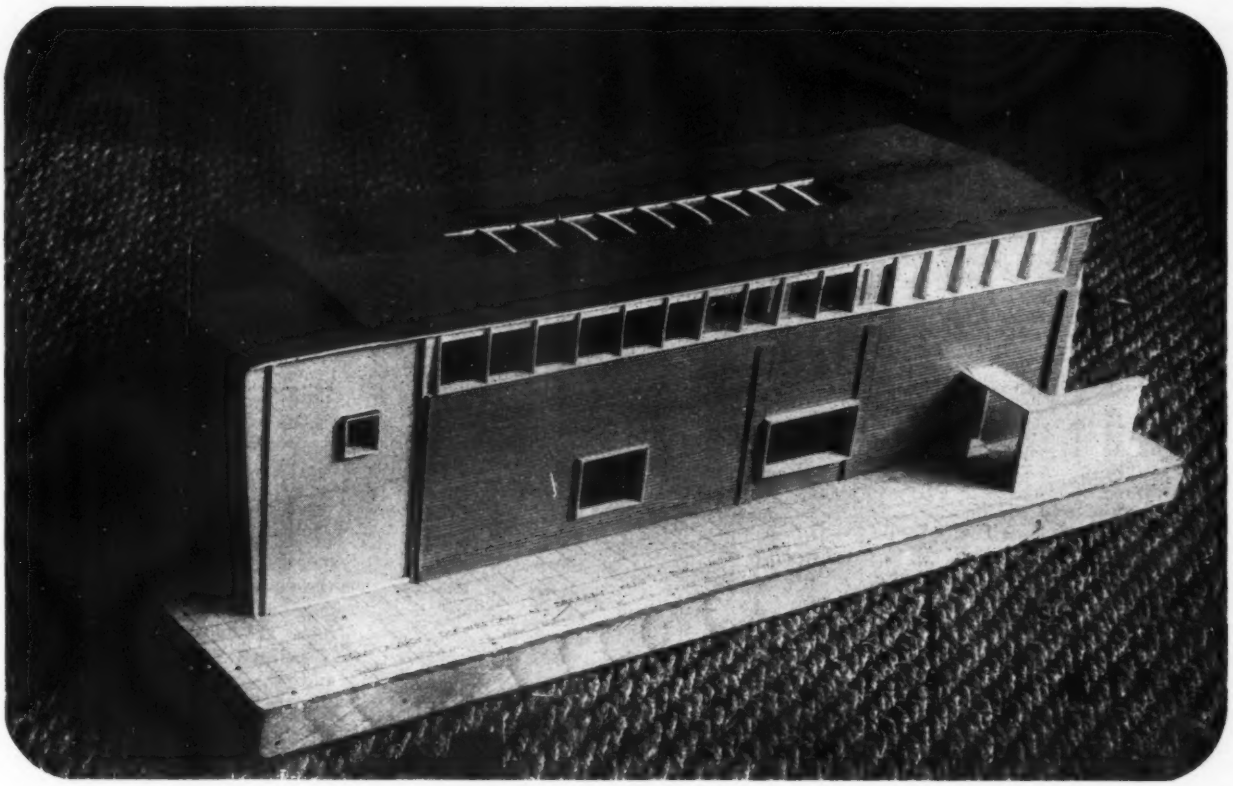
Laps should not be less than 4 in. and with large chimneys the length of one piece of flashing should not exceed 7 ft. Lead should be turned into joints at least 1¼ in.

Compiled from information supplied by :

The Lead Industries Development Council

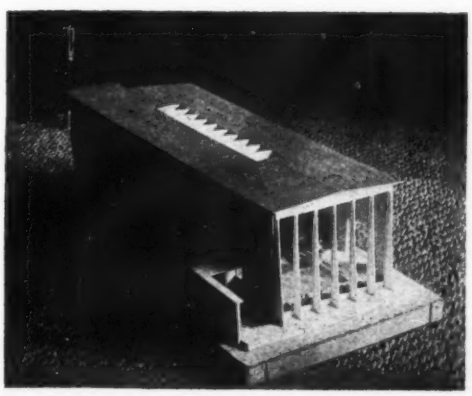
Address : Eagle House, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Whitehall 7264.



TEMPORARY SHOWROOM FOR DUNNS OF BROMLEY

BY BERTRAM CARTER

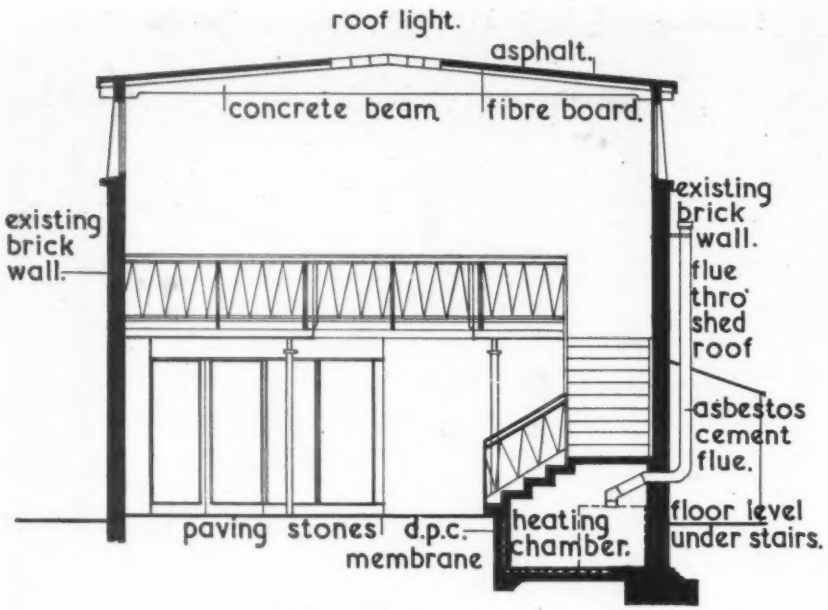


Top, and bottom, two views of the model.

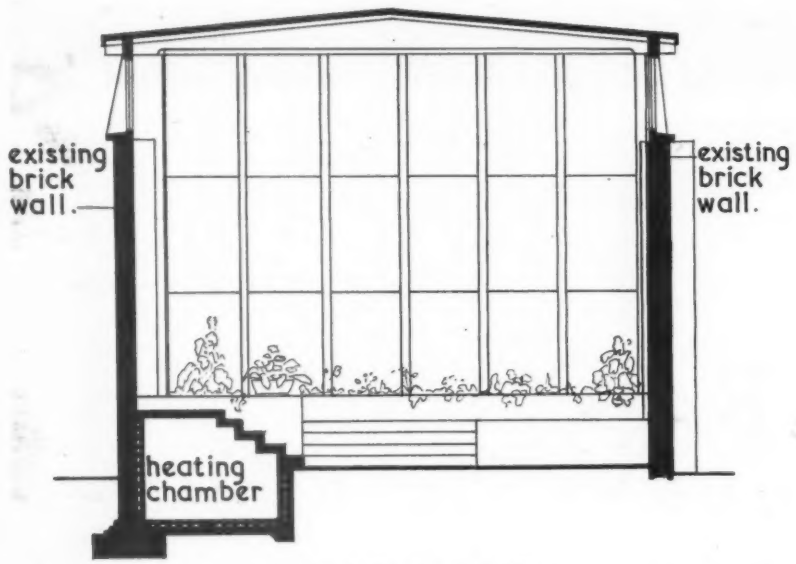
GENERAL. — Conversion of a derelict brick shell into a temporary furniture showroom for H. G. Dunn and Sons, Ltd., until rebuilding becomes a possibility. The brick shell survived a fire in 1940 and had since been used as a store by the Ministry of Works, who constructed an asbestos roof and a rough boarded gallery to provide additional floor space. The new temporary furniture showroom has been designed by Mr. Bertram Carter, F.R.I.B.A., in close co-operation with Mr. Geoffrey Dunn.

SITE.—A central and important one in the Market Place, Bromley. The showroom occupies part of the site, the remainder being paved as a decorative open display space.

CONSTRUCTION. — The temporary roof is being replaced by a specialist concrete beam and panelled infilling raised to give headroom to the clerestory lighting

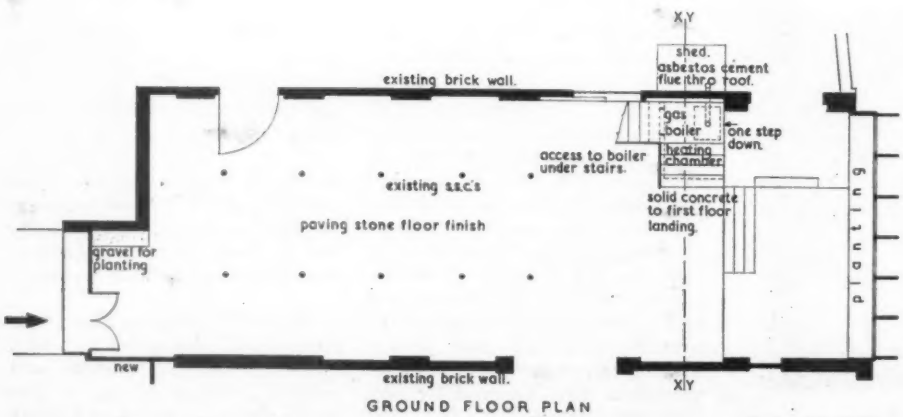


SECTION X-X



SECTION Y-Y

[Scale : ⅛" = 1' 0"]



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

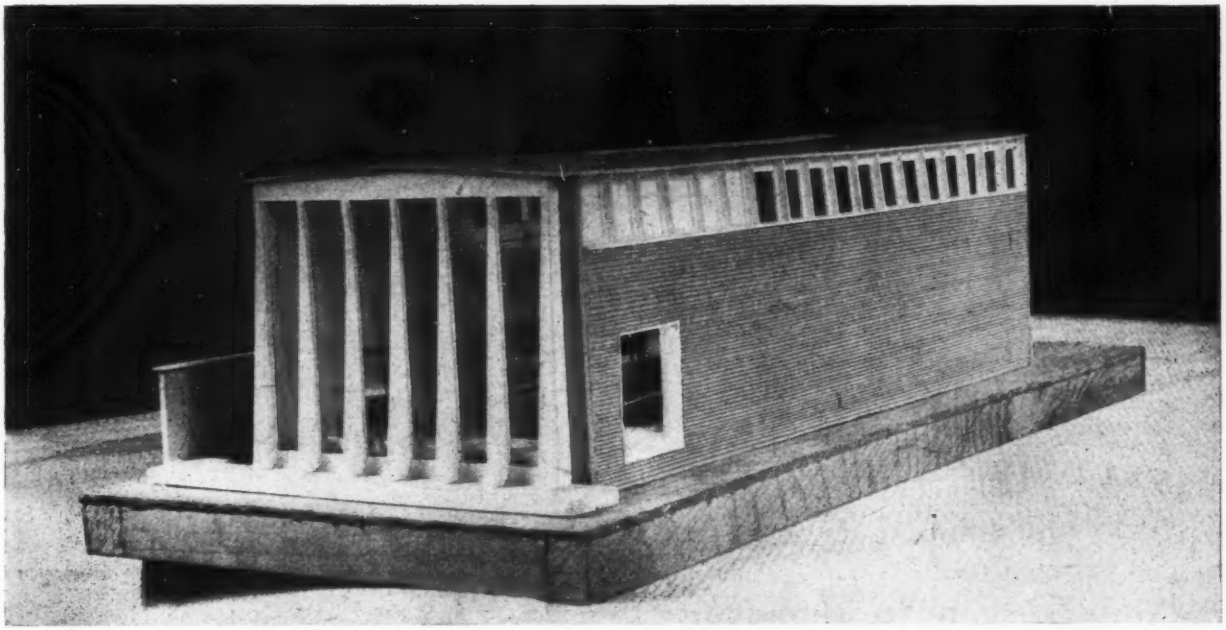
[Scale: ⅛" = 1' 0"]

to the gallery. Except for minor alterations to, and the provision of access to, the gallery, the introduction of heating, lighting, glazing and paving the rough concrete floor, the interior calls for little modification. The infilling of the narrow sides, front and rear of the rectangular form was the chief structural operation. Existing brick walls are being heightened by a glazed pre-cast concrete mullioned clerestory and the front and rear walls are of similar pre-cast construction extended to the ground. This work and the concrete roof, was designed by Mr. William Shipwright. Entrance doors are oiled teak and the showroom front is anti-reflecting.

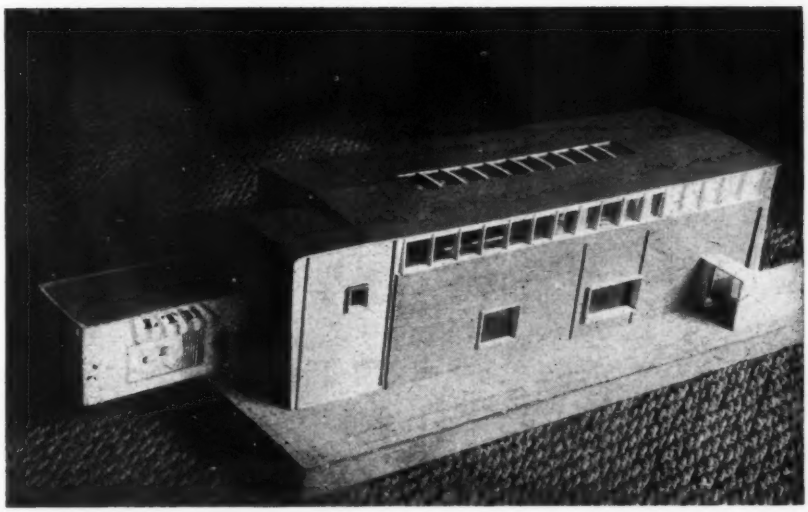
INTERNAL FINISH. — Unplastered walls are distempered and free for fabrics, display, etc., and the rough boarded gallery is prepared with felt for clients' coverings. The staircase to the gallery is painted 2 in. × 2 in. R.S.T.'s and L's welded to steel strung construction and laced with twisteel bars with treads and handrails in wych elm. A display fitment, backed interiorally with shelves, forms the office partition. Lighting forms an essential decorative feature.

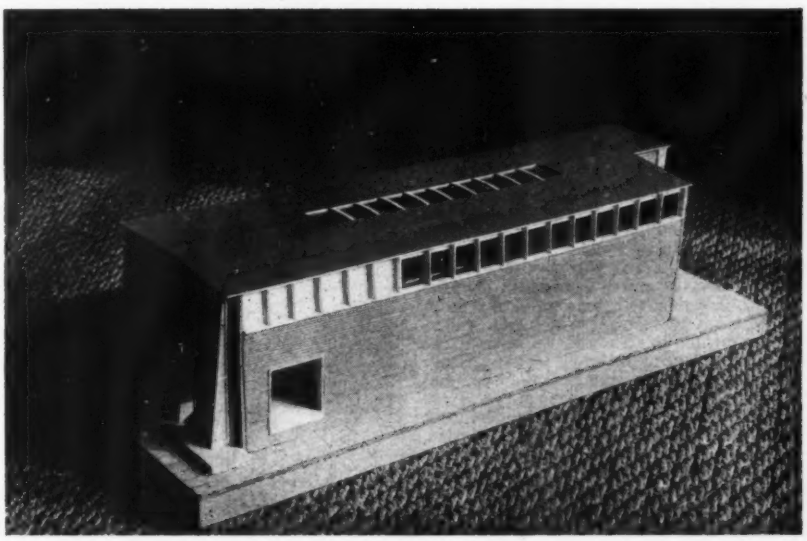
HEATING.—Gas-fired low pressure hot water heating by radiators planned with display forms.

COST.—Approximately £1 per ft. super.

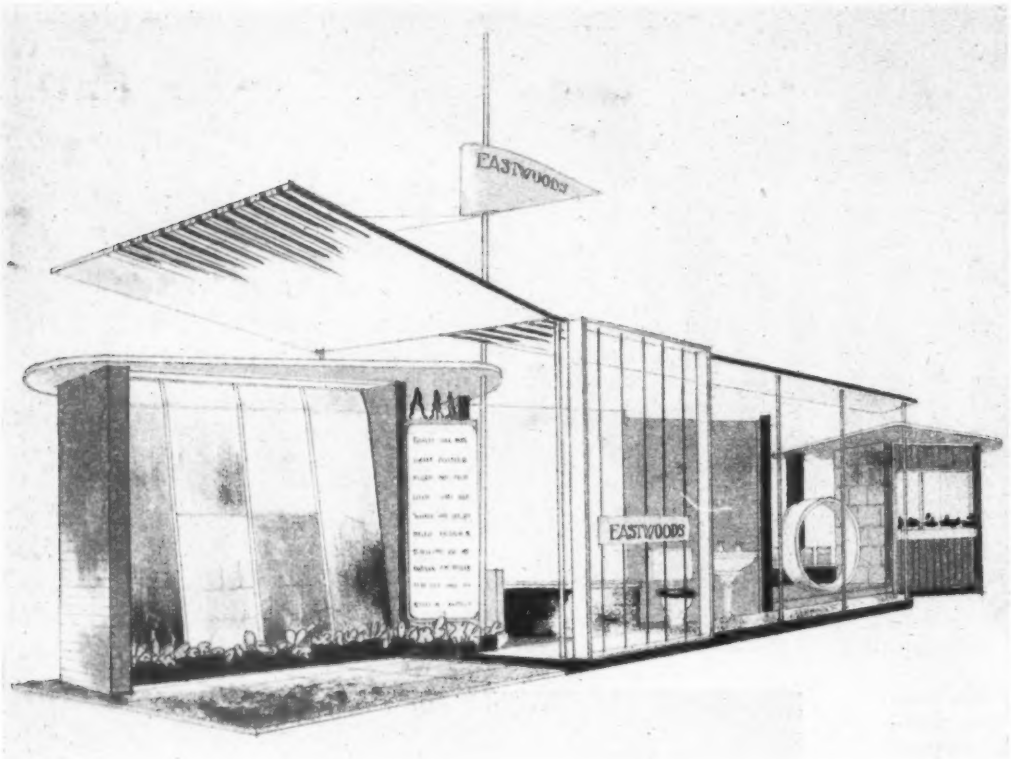


Above and right, three more views of the model. The centre photograph shows, on the left, a proposed extension of the showroom on the site of an existing shop, adjoining the pavement, and not occupied by Dunns. Entrance to the showroom is from a forecourt formed by the two buildings.





SHOWROOM FOR DUNNS OF BROMLEY: BY BERTRAM CARTER



Stand for Eastwoods, Ltd. (H 163), by Bertram Carter.

BUILDING EXHIBITION

THIRD REPORT

STRUCTURE

As one might expect, the chief items of interest on the structural side of the exhibition are those which solve problems caused by present shortages of materials, and the most prominent of these is undoubtedly the substitution of aluminium alloys for steel.

Scaffolding, ladders, plant and numerous other items for which, up to the present, steel has been the obvious solution, are now of aluminium, and are much more pleasant to look at following the change.

Thus, the Aluminium Development Association show on their stand aluminium alloy rainwater goods, both cast and of sheet construction, corrugated roof sheeting, and parts of roof trusses. With regard to this last it gives one a considerable shock to see a large portion of truss picked up with ease by a demonstrator. Incidentally the aluminium people say that this property is appreciated by erectors who, once having worked on aluminium, are loath to return to steel. On all jobs where aluminium is substituted for steel it is generally admitted that the cost is greatly increased, but the stuff is obtainable with reasonable deliveries and without M forms. Authorities generally appear to be reluctant to agree to its use as a structural material in the absence of an authoritative code of practice, but its use is nevertheless increasing.

It has of course been used under most exacting conditions in the aircraft industry, and the tradition of accurate workmanship and fine finish still remains if the trusses and frames shown by Structural and Mechanical Development Engineers Ltd. are a fair sample.

Fig. 1. 60-ft. span light alloy truss for a cinema at Rye. This particular example weighs about 8 cwt. (Structural and Mechanical Developments, Slough. Stand E 96.)

This firm is already turning out many types of structural frames. The trusses for the aluminium house are an obvious example on the small side, but in addition they have already designed and fabricated a cinema roof truss spanning 60 ft (Fig. 1).

They have developed standard trusses with spans of from 20 to 35 ft., and trusses of this latter span spaced at 6 ft. centres weigh only one hundredweight. The advantages over mild steel for erection need not be stressed, but the appearance (and it is claimed that no painting is required), particularly when used in conjunction with corrugated aluminium sheeting, can be most attractive.

This firm is also producing a light alloy office partition on much the same lines as the pre-war steel types (Fig. 3).

The sections used are extruded (any cross section which will go into a 15-inch diameter circle can be produced), and provided sufficient quantities are required the designer can arrange his metal where it is needed and provide such things as stiffening lips to outstanding edges.

There are many occasions in structural design where an unnecessarily heavy section has to be used because it is the only available rolled section which gives the necessary depth for rigidity or reasonable clearance for riveting. Messrs. Metal Sections Ltd. show examples of trusses and floor joists fabricated from cold rolled sections of steel or aluminium alloys which solve this problem, and by arranging the metal where it is required, give a rigid but light structure.

The other structural material in shortest supply is of course timber, and on the Timber Development Association stand one is shown how to make the most use of the small amount of timber one is allowed. Scantlings have been reduced in the right places and various connections used which avoid waste and enable the full strength of a member to be used. A series of pictorial illustrations give a large amount of information from the safe load on a nail to the amount of wane to be allowed in structural timber (Fig. 13).

Using trusses based on designs prepared by the TDA, Messrs. TenTest Fibre Board Co. Ltd. are showing the Broderick Insulated Copper Roof which they have developed for pitched roofs of all kinds.

Fig. 2. The Everburne unit for converting the ordinary open fire into a continuous burning stove. (Stand A 5.)

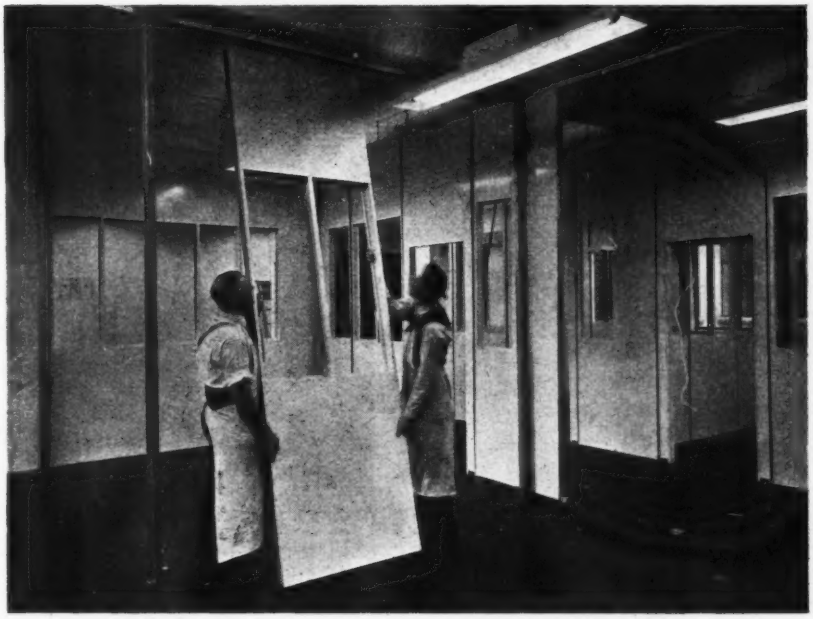


Fig. 3. Light alloy office partition being erected in the offices of the Wellcome Foundation in the Euston Road. (S.M.D., Stand E 96.)

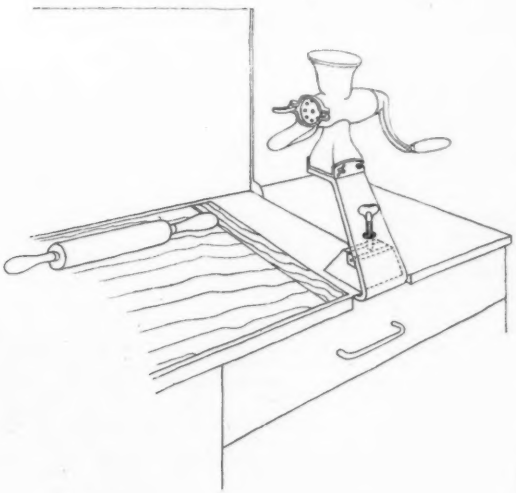
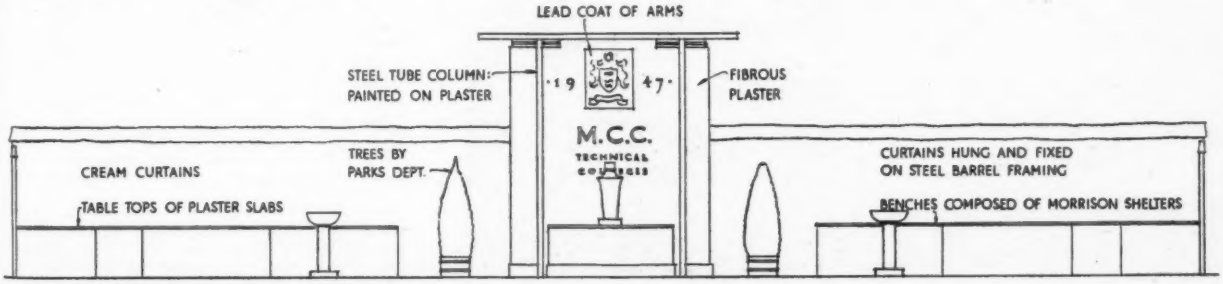
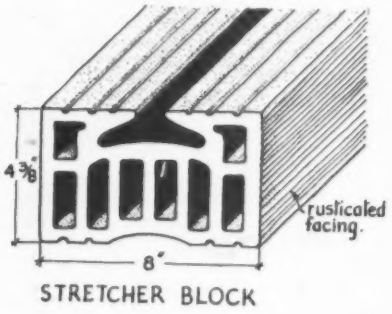


Fig. 4. Top of a kitchen cupboard unit by Weldall & Assembly, Ltd. The bracket for the mincer is quickly detachable. (Stand N 247.)

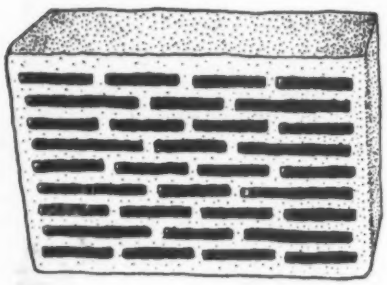


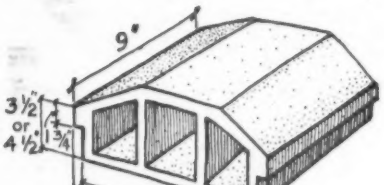
Stand for Middlesex County Council Education Committee (Gal. 352, 354, 356) by Norman Keep.

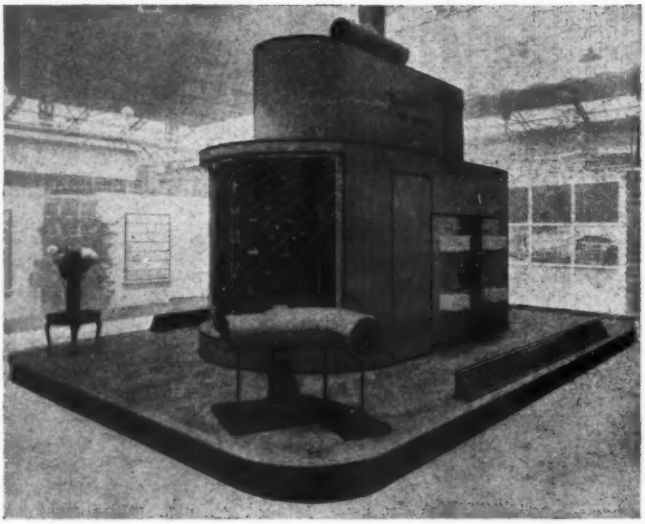
From top to bottom, Fig. 5 the W.B. wall block (J 176), Fig. 6 Holcon wall block (M 242) and Fig. 7 the Acheson floor block (J 186).



STRETCHER BLOCK







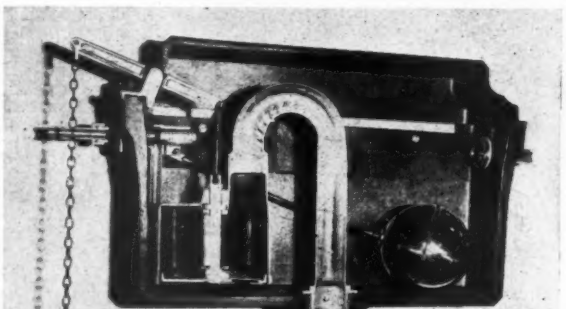
Stand for Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd. (G 128)

Briefly this consists of panels 1 in. thick of two layers of TenTest Insulating Board 2 ft. wide and up to 12 ft. long faced at the factory with 35 gauge copper. Projecting flanges at sides and ridge end provide for site jointing, while the eaves end is completely cased in copper.

The whole covering weighs 2 lb. per sq. ft., and photos of jobs in course of erection suggest that it will safely carry all loads normal to such erection.

Although specially developed for use with prefabricated trussed rafters at 2 ft. 0½ in. centres, it can be applied to any

Fig. 8. Section through the Shires plastic cistern. (Stand B 28.)



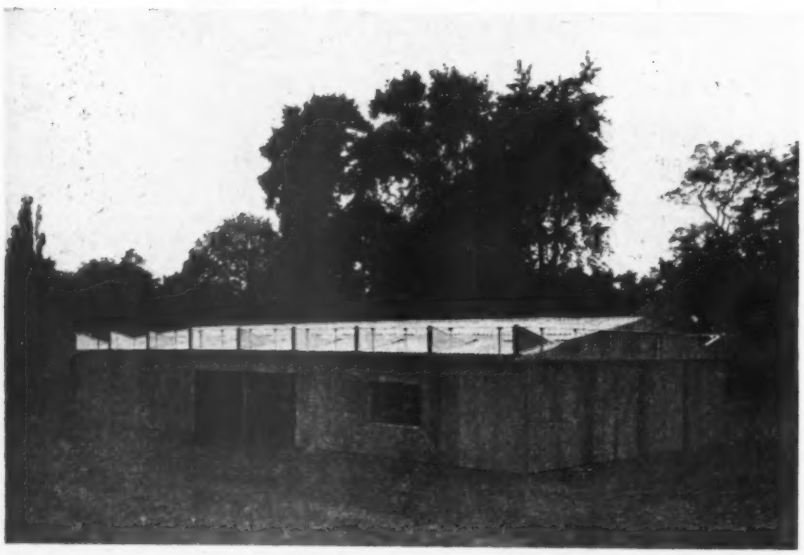


Fig. 9. S.M.D. transportable building in aluminium alloy. Clear floor space 72 ft. by 35 ft.

construction with a pitch of 12 in. or more and providing timber bearers 2 in. wide, properly supported at 2 ft. 0½ in. centres.

The timber shortage also reflects itself in shuttering difficulties, and the Expanded Metal Co. have developed the use of their fine mesh expanded metal as temporary shuttering for vertical faces. The material is made up into panels on timber or steel framing and fixed as normal shuttering.

A dry concrete with a small slump must be used (with decided advantage to the strength of the concrete), and within three to eight hours after placing any concrete which is extruded through the meshes of the expanded metal must be removed. This can be done with a stiff brush and the shuttering can then be stripped without difficulty after the remaining concrete has hardened. This leaves a rough textured surface not unpleasing in appearance, and if a smooth finish is required the rough texture provides an excellent key. Alternatively, the aggregate can be exposed by spraying with water.

One of the advantages claimed is that since the concrete is always visible there should be no honeycombing. The system also lends itself to curved work.

This firm is also showing a suspended concrete floor again designed to save timber

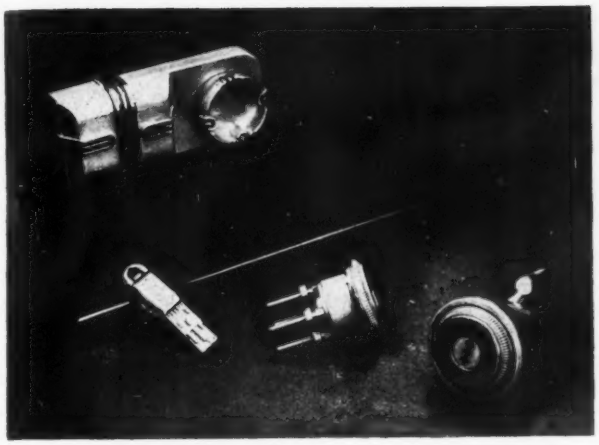


Fig. 10. The Code lock, a new type where the combination can be chosen by the user, and reset as necessary if the key is lost. (Stand B 33.)

in housing. Precast reinforced concrete rectangular joists about 7 in. × 3 in. are used at 18 in. centres, and on these a concrete slab about 1½ in. thick is cast *in situ* on Super Ribmet strained across the tops of the joists and fastened to projecting stirrups. Tests indicate a high load carrying capacity and suggest that the floor behaves as a Tee beam construction.

Various other uses of the Super-Ribmet as combined shuttering and reinforcement are also shown.

The mesh consists of rigid flanged "U" shaker ribs, 3 in. deep, securely attached to sheets of expanded metal with strong steel clips. It can be used as horizontal shuttering with temporary supports up to 2 ft. 6 in. apart.

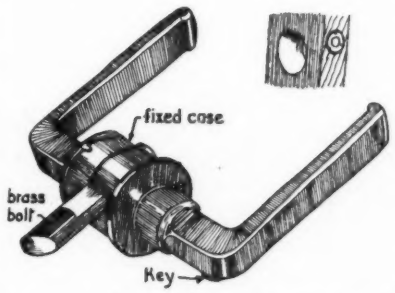


Fig. 11. The Clip lock, which can be fitted to the door by boring only two holes (Whitliff Corporation, Stand T 314.)

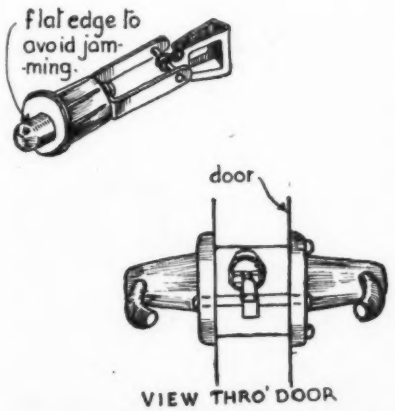


Fig. 12. The Nova latch (Davis & Co., Stand S 298.)

From construction to cutting holes—which becomes more and more of a problem as concrete becomes stronger and more heavily reinforced with steel to balance this increase in its compressive strength. However carefully plans are made, additional holes are always required both during and after construction, and most people will have suffered at some time or other the torture of trying to think while somewhere in the building a drill is doing its stuff.

An alternative process to this drilling is Thermic Boring (Peroxide Development, Ltd.). This is an adaptation and development of the practice which has been standard for some years of cutting heavy steel billets and forgings with the oxygen lance.

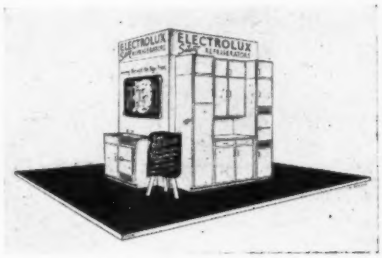
The principle underlying the process is that if iron is heated to a certain temperature and then surrounded with oxygen, it will continue to burn and give off heat.

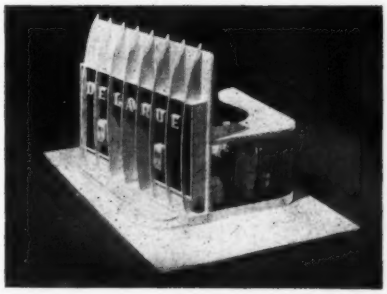
In practice an iron tube containing a certain amount of iron wire is connected to an adequate oxygen supply; the other end is preheated to a red heat and the oxygen turned on. This causes the tube to fuse and when it is applied to concrete and certain types of stone, the temperature is sufficiently high to cause them to melt. The silica content of the concrete becomes fluid and runs away with the products of combustion of the lance and any reinforcement. The initial stages are slightly spectacular, but not dangerous and a fair degree of accuracy in the size of hole cut is possible.

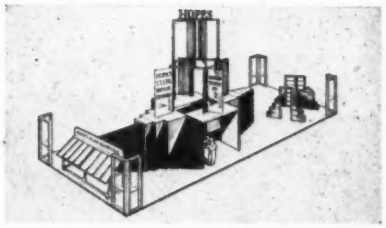
There are considerable advantages both to the designer and constructor in jointing reinforcing rods by welding rather than by lapping. Both space and material are saved and the transference of stress is more straightforward. The problem has been to do this welding simply and with the minimum of preparation of rods, particularly bearing in mind the usual degree of accuracy common in the placing of reinforcement.

To simplify the problem Messrs. M. Semet and Co. are showing their Secrom mould. This consists of a specially designed casting of a non-ferrous heat-resisting alloy in which the two ends of the bars are inserted and fixed by taper pins with a gap between them of ¾ in. to 1 in. Using electrodes which form a free volatile slag, the space between the bars can then be filled with weld metal. Moulds are made to suit bars of various diameters and also to allow the welding of bars of different diameters (Fig. 16).

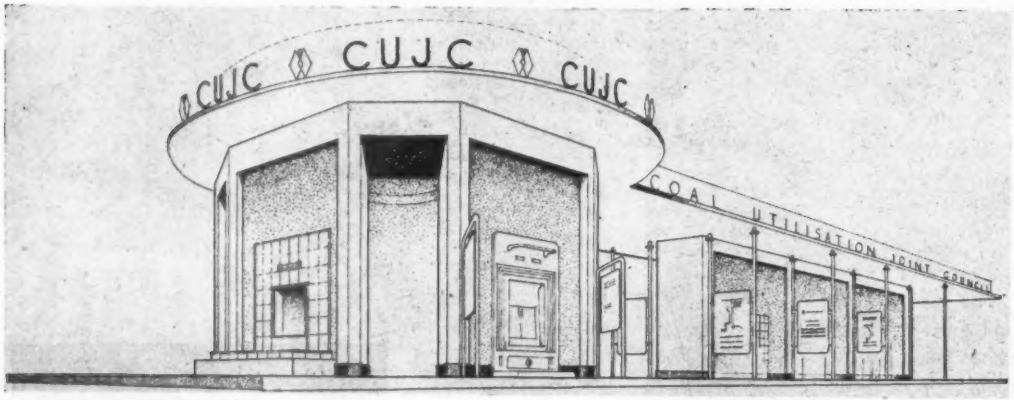
Messrs. Briggs are showing an aluminium alloy roof deck on similar lines to the well-known steel roof decks. It consists of prefabricated ribbed aluminium alloy units about 2½ in. deep over the ribs spanning between purlins and covered with a layer of ½ in. thick insulation board fixed with hot bitumen to the top surface of the roof decking and



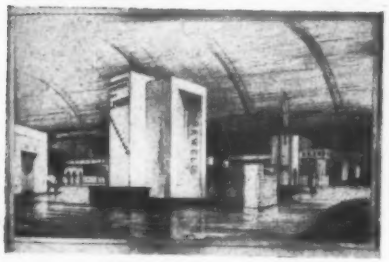


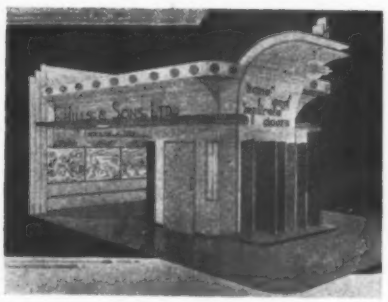


Stands for, from top to bottom, Electrolux, Ltd. (R 291); De la Rue Gas Development, Ltd. (Q 277) by Deryck Vesper; Thomas Parsons & Sons Ltd. (F 117); Henry Hope & Sons Ltd. (D 79); Lloyd Boards, Ltd. (G 133), by C. W. Glover & Partners.



Stands for, top, Coal Utilization Joint Council (E 99-100) by Mrs. Darcy Braddell and Lawrence Wright; left centre, Fisons, Ltd. (Brick Dept.) (J 184); F. Hills & Sons. (R 290.)





covered with a weatherproof covering of Briggs Multi-layer Flexible roofing bonded with hot bitumen to the insulation board. Again expensive compared with some other types of roofing, but available without M forms.

As well as the Davis floor beam referred to last week, we also noticed a somewhat similar effort by K. J. and A. Sommerfeld, made up from welded steel rod. The joist itself is 5¼ in. deep and has wood battens clipped to it top and bottom, making the total depth 7 in. For normal domestic work the timber saving is about 80 per cent., and delivery is good. Larger structural members are also made in the same way for spans up to 25 ft.

COOKERS AND HEATERS

A number of the old-established manufacturers whom one normally expects to see at Olympia are not showing individually this year, but many of their products are shown on other stands, such as the British Gas Council or the merchants. A cooker for use with bottled butane gas is, however, shown by De La Rue, who have supplied some thousands since the war for use in country districts and report a very considerable demand. Ascots, too, have modified one of their standard multi-point heaters for use with bottled gas, the only change being in the design of the burners and the thermal strip safety cut-off, which has to work rather more quickly with the high calorific value bottled gas. For the large heat output required with a multi-point water heater it is necessary to use two gas cylinders in parallel, and although it is difficult to provide reliable estimates, it is thought that for a family of two adults and two children, with average use, the two cylinders should last for about a month before they have to be replaced. Butane gas is, incidentally, fairly easy to obtain, and there should be little difficulty in getting the empty cylinders changed for full ones.

Reverting from bottled to town gas, De La Rue show a full range of Rex thermostatically controlled gas boilers, which are made in a number of sizes from small domestics upwards.

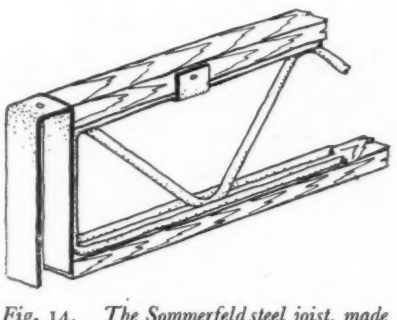


Fig. 14. The Sommerfeld steel joist, made up from welded rod. The bracket shown on the end is for use with trimmers. (Stand L 235.)

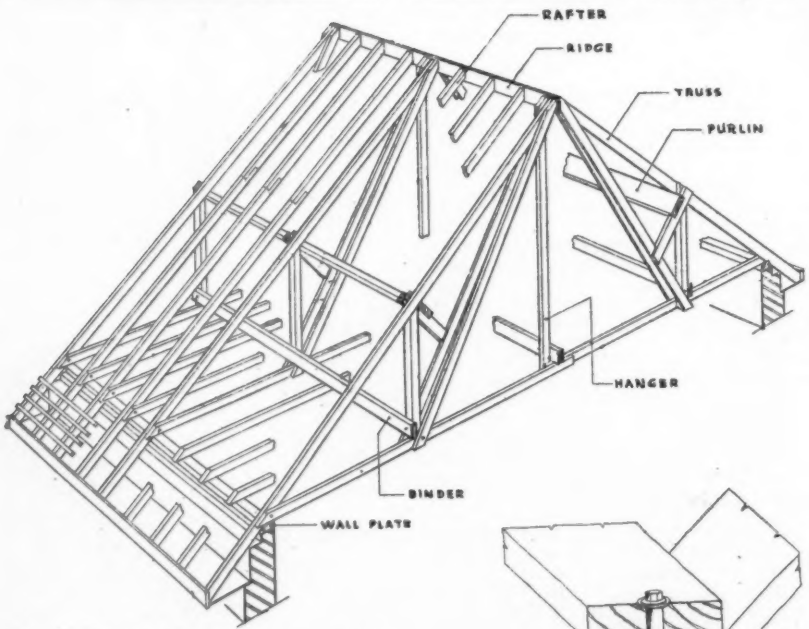


Fig 13. The Timber Development Association's modified form of the traditional timber roof in which up to 75 per cent. can be short lengths of 6 to 10 ft. Bulldog or split ring connectors are used for some of the joints. (Stand O 261.)

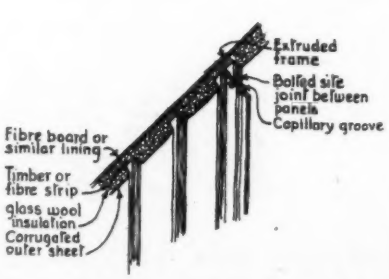
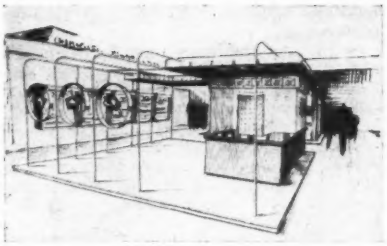


Fig. 15. Tropical wall structure by S.M.D. (Stand E 96.)



Stand for British Electrical Development Association (F 111) by L. Hulme Chadwick.

FLOORINGS

In addition to the floorings referred to in the A.J. last week, there are further examples by Dunlop, who also show combination treads and nosings in a variety of colours, this firm also, of course, producing

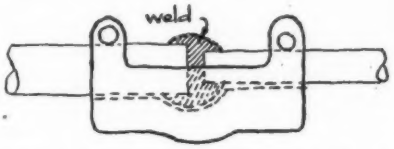


Fig. 16. The Secrom mould, made by Semet & Co. and used to simplify the welding of reinforcing rods. (Stand B 31.)

a full range of rubber floorings. The Semtex floor is a newcomer to Olympia, and the stand shows a number of detail applications such as cored skirtings, which can easily be formed when the floor is laid.

A wood floor available without licences sounds almost too good to be true, but Peerless Kitchen Cabinets are making one from the plywood offcuts of their joinery work. The plywood is cut into half inch wide strips, which are glued together on their flat faces and made up into 15 inch square tiles, with the narrow face upwards. The result shows alternate dark and light stripes, corresponding to the layers of the ply, and looks very well when laid. The standard thickness is to be increased from ½ inch to ⅝, and a number of different sizes of tile are also to be made. Price is 35s. a yard plus the cost of laying, the latter to be done by Peerless under a provisionally

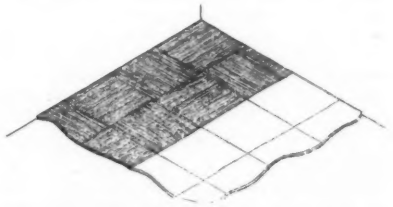


Fig. 17. The Peerless Luminar floor, available without licence and made up from plywood offcuts. At present made in 15-in. squares, other sizes will be available later. (Stand O 260.)

patented process. The floor can be laid on concrete or on an existing wooden floor. (Fig. 17.)

GENERAL EQUIPMENT

For no obvious reason there have been considerable developments during the last ten years in such common or garden things as locks, which one had assumed were more or less standardised and unlikely to develop to any great extent. Perhaps the general shortage of consumer goods and the resultant increase in burglaries is responsible. Most of the slam latch locks can apparently be opened from outside the house by pushing a flexible strip round the rabbet of the door frame, and the newer locks put a stop to this particular technique. First came the Ingersoll, announced at the beginning of this year, rather like the ordinary latch but with a specially rolled key section and cylindrical bolts which cannot be pushed open from outside. Next, the Code lock, on show for the first time at this Exhibition, with a pair of cylindrical bolts and a completely new type of lock mechanism which is based on a six figure number. On buying the lock you choose any six figure number, for which any quantity of keys can be made up by fitting the appropriate six square pins into a key blank. When you lose a key you can reset the lock to respond to any other number by using a special adjustable key, and having new fixed keys made up, a much cheaper process than the present habit of buying a new lock. You can also, if you wish, have front door, car, luggage, desk and any other lock in the same type made to open to the same key, or, if you have a memory for figures, you can set a different combination on each one and use the adjustable key. The price of the door lock is £2 2s. (Fig. 10.)

Banhams have also tackled the same problem, and produce a lock with a pair of secondary bolts which swing across the inner face of the door when the lock bolt is closed (Fig. 18). They also produce small and neat sash window locks with removable keys which will either keep the window closed or a few inches open.

For internal doors there are the Clip lock and the Nova latch, both of which may be described as developments of the ball catch. The Clip lock (Fig. 11) has a cylindrical brass bolt operated by lever handles, and is fixed to the door by boring only two holes. The bolt is locked merely by removing the key. This does not actually lock the bolt in the normally accepted sense of the word, but does in effect the same thing by disconnecting the handles from the bolt.

The Nova latch is made for use with any type of square spindle handle and is fixed through two holes in the same way as the Clip. The carton in which it is supplied is wrapped round the edge of the door and used for marking out the two holes. With both these locks the saving in fitting time over the ordinary internal door lock should be something like 75 per cent. (Fig. 12.)

KITCHENS

So far as kitchen cabinets are concerned, some of the newer light alloy types were referred to last week, but the older established firms like Peerless Easiwork, Magnet and Austin show a full range, the two latter

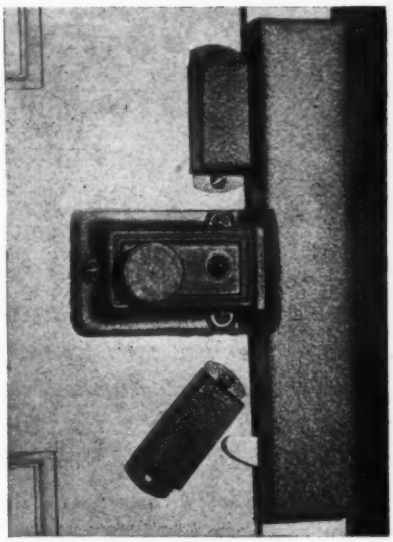


Fig. 18. Banhams automatic door bolt: the action of shutting the door brings two hardened metal bolts into action across the back of the door. (Stands B 236 and Gal 320.)

built to EJMA standards. The Aluplex pack-up kitchen appears on at least one merchant's stand, and we also noticed a completely new range of cabinets produced by Weldall and Assembly Limited. Their neat method of mounting a mincing machine is shown in Fig. 4.

To sum up, it is, of course, impossible to refer to each individual exhibit within the limits of the space available here, and there are naturally a number of well-known firms making well-tried products who have not been mentioned at all.

The exhibition is being held at a time when the building programme has suffered severe cuts, and it has been suggested that it was not, therefore, worth holding at all. But this suggestion has not, so far as we know, been made by anyone who has actually visited the Exhibition. A serious visit involves at least a full day's rather tiring work, but it is time well spent, for the developments, particularly in structure, have been very considerable in the last nine years. If one may voice a criticism it is that there are still too many stands without an adequate supply of technicians.

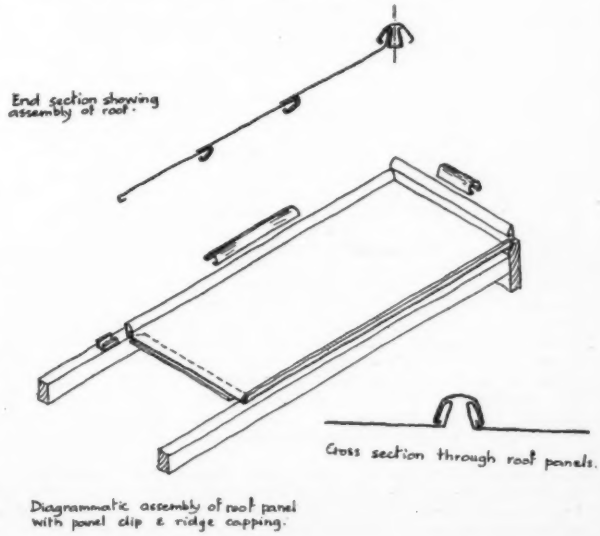


Fig. 19. The Cookson aluminium roof by Sadler & Sons. The effective length of the panels is 7 ft., and the same type of joint is also used for building up cupboards and other furniture. (Stand D 61.)

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

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. Except where inverted commas are used, the reports are summaries, and not verbatim.

ASB

Substitute Materials and Their Influence on Design

November 18, at 66 Portland Place, W.1. A meeting of the Architectural Science Board of the Royal Institute of British Architects, at which a paper was presented: SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON DESIGN, by G. Grenfell Baines and Tom Mellor.

G. Grenfell Baines:

Changes in outlook were showing themselves in a number of directions soon after the first world war. One of the first and perhaps the most important was a conscious and often successful attempt to refine structural forms inspired by a greater knowledge of stress distribution. Examples are Maillart's bridges, the columns and staircase in Aspland's Town Hall extension at Gothenburg, the huge concrete posts of the Swiss Students' Hostel at the Cité Universitaire, and the exquisitely shaped columns carrying the roof of the Swedish Pavilion at the New York World Fair in 1936. In all these examples the refinement and emphasis of form has a decorative value—it acts as a relief from simple geometric shapes.

The second indication was a return to natural materials. Certain of the favourite materials of the early 30's, particularly cement rendering and painted concrete, proved incapable of weathering successfully, and the more advanced exponents of the new movement began to design again in brick, timber and stone. These materials, besides improving with age, offered great opportunities for experiments in contrast of form and texture. Plate glass and rubble stone, with weatherboarding or reinforced concrete, was a typical and highly successful combination, so much so that looking through the files of the *Architectural Forum* one begins to wonder if American homes are built of anything else.

The third indication of a change of viewpoint was the search for pure decoration. In England before the war this was only beginning: maps and murals had appeared here and there, and following more daring demonstrations of colour and texture had come striped and spotted wallpapers and corrugated sheeting, while the first few pet dogs were sitting self-consciously on the most advanced built-in fittings. Externally, sculpture, if detached from the building, and particularly if by Henry Moore, was quite permissible, and there were the famous caryatids at Highpoint Mark II.

The continuous nature of reinforced concrete and welded or rigid jointed steel frames enabled stresses to be resolved out of the ground. This found an appropriate expression in a much less tangible link with the earth, buildings gaining in dynamic expression by the mediums of inset lower storeys and stilts where they had expressed static qualities in previous periods by the spreading base and flying buttress, however elegantly the latter may have been executed. With developments in lighter, stronger materials affording larger spans, designers were encouraged to abandon experiments in surface treatment for exercises in spatial arrangement—they were assisted in this by the glass manufacturer, and we may now look with some hope to the future development of transparent plastic products.

SYNTHETIC MATERIALS

The way in which many synthetic materials are produced bears some affinity to the ways of nature. Yet the forces by which particles of stone and wood are bound together are much more effective than any man has yet been able to devise, though one hopes much may yet be done by the application of atomic energy.

Manufacturing processes which require feeding with chewed-up particles of natural materials to be joined together by chemical reactions such as the setting of cement or hardening of glues, cannot hope to produce as tough or workable a structure as that afforded by the materials they are intended to replace. But apart from the weaknesses inherent in the bulk production stage, further complications arise as the synthetic stuff is translated into usable elements of building.

Sharp angles are undesirable, whether in cast or fired products, on account of the induced stresses which later, or rather sooner, cause untimely disintegration under the erosive action of an industrial atmosphere.

When this unsuitability to be worked or made to an arris is allied to a scarcity of willing hands, it is not surprising that the sharp lines with which architects had been wont to decorate their drawing boards and camouflage indifferent proportions in their buildings should become somewhat softened or rubbed out completely.

Unfortunately in many cases the rubbing out process has not taken place on the drawing board, so that many a bright new arris on cast concrete products or a little wavier less bright on fired products, has been made to take the air, but if any student cares to look closely at the results of testing these buildings in the wind tunnels of our streets, he can see for himself that whatever firm tradition may be the spring board for development, there is a time and place for technique.

This potentiality towards pathetic impermanence is perhaps the chief feature of synthetic materials, presenting the architect with his greatest problems, particularly in detail design. Many of the most promising modern works are failures today because their exciting form fails completely to redeem their ill-weathering surfaces. They have to take constant doses of paint to regain their youth, and, like drug addicts, they never quite come back, and grimmer still looms the day when they won't be able to afford the drugs. However clever our structural and æsthetic gambols may be, we cannot ignore the edges and abutments, the copings, cills and jambs which must be detailed with an eye to preservation if we hold any belief that our buildings are worth preserving.

With impermanence, as a balance of nature, I suppose, we also get the most aggressive permanence in our main synthetics. Both in texture and colour the terra-cotta block, machine made brick, and lately, the plastic sheet, display inflexible characteristics demanding the most discreet employment. The trouble is that too many of these materials are coming to the architects. The architect should have gone to them while they were still in the melting pot.

Those causes which were creating synthetic materials also forced the partial eclipse of the human hand:—concrete, mechanically mixed and vibrated, faience fired in moulds, plywood bent and joined in presses, and the revolving four-cutter figure. Recently the spray gun, already established in place of the hand wielded brush, has apparently made a successful landing in the plastering field, where the new materials and technique recently described in the *RIBA Journal* should do much to restore the balance of capacity in that trade, and provide us with the homogeneous surfaces most of us prefer.

Even a surface examination of machine methods leads one inevitably from the arris. Plastic materials don't flow easily into square corners. There can be no undercutting in a casting without the creation of complicated moulds. As might be expected, softened angles are a natural expression of spray applied plaster.

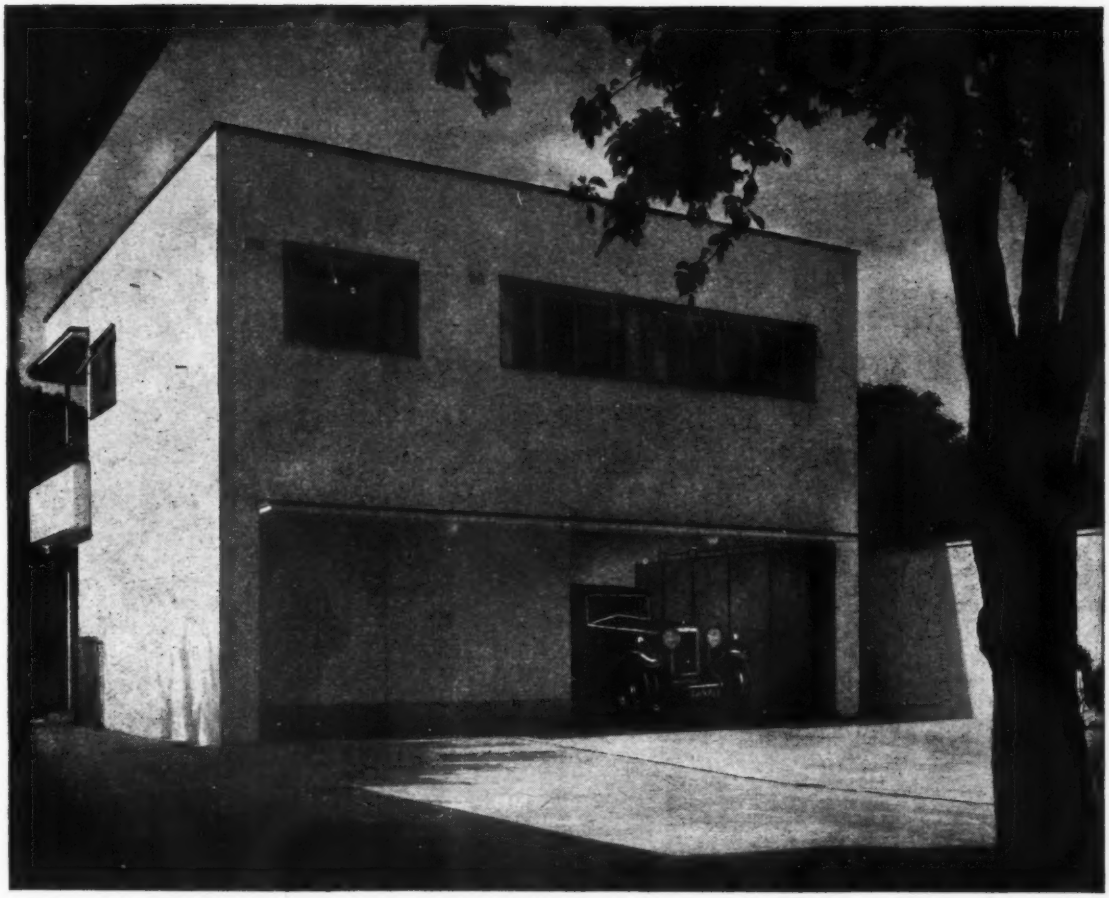
A METHOD WITH WALLBOARD

There have been many failures in methods of using wallboard to produce the traditional homogeneous finish of plaster. My own are among them. Broken scrim tapes and canvas cover strips are symbolical of the broken hopes of designers, and, if they would be frank, the miserable thin effect of so-called cover strips is well in tune with their private dissatisfaction.

Even worse than the surface failures of joints are the failures of joints at external and internal angles, again more often than not due to the designer following too slavishly the effects of plastering technique in the hope of producing a clean angle—an arris.

Our dissatisfactions with the cracks, poor angles, and thin cover strip effects, are all due to allowing traditional considerations to stand too much in the way of establishing a new technique. I first realized this over ten years ago, when wallboards were comparatively new and plentiful, and, incidentally it should be confessed, when I was comparatively new to the practice of architecture. My first attempts to produce a better detail at external angles brought me nearer to what I have since found to be a more logical expression of wallboard, at the same time as a more practical way of using it. All I did was to let one face pass the other instead of trying to make them meet in a neat angle like a plaster arris. Once the old form of joint is replaced by the new, all kinds of possibilities arise—details at the sides and fronts of pilasters—trim at door and window openings, and fascia with soffit junctions lend themselves to a treatment which gives a more positive line while expressing clearly the nature and thickness of the material used.

There are snags—the passing material should always be a hard board, but combinations of hardboards with textured softboards are valid design devices—generally softboards for surfaces and hardboards for thin margins, fascias and linings. It should be noted that degree of passing depends on position in relation to use—$\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $\frac{1}{4}$ in., for the hardest boards in exposed positions, and then with arrises well softened. The softer boards are better for surfaces because they are the thicker and therefore allow for the formation of a "v" joint while leaving some straight surface for abutment. I have seen satisfactory "v" joints even in thin wallboard, but thicker boards give the most successful results.



"Miramont," Kingston, Surrey. *Architect: E. Maxwell Fry, F.R.I.B.A.*

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Such a frank expression of the boundary between two pieces of material is really the only one worth consideration. Cover strips create two joints where one existed, while their meagre scale against the large scale of the sheets makes an unpleasant contrast far removed from the decorative effects of the genuine panel tradition they attempt to imitate. Where tradition does come in to wallboard design is in the formation of a sound foundation—too many dry lining schemes display unsatisfactory characteristics of flimsiness and impermanence, due to their buckling across too widely spaced firrings.

Good and thoughtful detailing has always been necessary in architecture, but it is even more vital that an application of to-day's materials to meeting to-day's needs for buildings to serve the ends of a better standard of life, should be accompanied by the closest attention to construction which will give good weathering with low upkeep costs.

Not only must the architect detail well, but he must become much more familiar with the way in which his materials are made and assembled. Those synthetic materials which stay on the market because they are good will give better building performances if they are sympathetically used; that they can be made to contribute to aesthetics depends on the designer, and so far I see enough evidence to encourage cautious optimism.

Tom Mellor: Looking back over the last ten years there is one important trend; a reaction against the simple solutions of the functionalists of the early 1930's, and bound up with this are feelings of doubt about synthetic or substitute materials as a class. To illustrate this I will read two quotations. The interesting thing about them is the change in our reactions to them over the last ten years or so. They are both descriptions of domestic interiors. This is the first:—

> The room was spread with white carpets on which seemed laid brilliant garlands of flowers, ceiled with snowy mouldings of white grapes, beneath which glowed in rich contrast crimson couches and ottomans, while the ornaments on the pale parian mantelpiece were of ruby red Bohemian glass.

The second:—

> The walls are finished in washable swanolin, the doors are "woco" flush oregon pine, the metal window cills are covered with cemented lino. The floor is covered with grey linoleum fixed with copal gum, and the furniture consists of standard built-in fittings designed by the architect, which can be arranged in 200 different combinations.

The first is Jane Eyre's description of Mr. Rochester's drawing room, and the second describes a house in Brussels and is from F. R. S. Yorke's *The Modern House*.

Most of us have lost a certain amount of our original enthusiasm for the type of architecture suggested by the second quotation, and we are perhaps more sympathetically inclined towards Mr. Rochester's ideas than we would have been fifteen years ago.

It is the speed and direction of this movement with which I am concerned, and particularly the effect on this speed and direction of the compulsory substitutes and shortages with which we are struggling.

THE HUMAN FACTOR

The humanising of functionalism showed itself before the war in three main ways: the refining of structural form and its use as decoration; the revival of an interest in natural materials; and the return of surface pattern and decoration.

It was particularly unfortunate that war came when we were beginning to realize the value and necessity of this development. Overnight it became vital to be as austere and functional (in the most material sense) as we knew how, and the most artistic neo-Georgian exponent abandoned his wrought iron and cream painted sashes, and met the most advanced manipulator of the free plan on very common ground—the air raid shelter.

While it seemed salutary to some enthusiasts that everyone should become familiar willy-nilly with the use of flat roofs and reinforced concrete, even they began to tire of the effect of an enforced repetition of basic functionalism.

One of the first effects of austerity or the necessity for substitutes was to limit experiments in form. The refinement of, say, a reinforced concrete frame for æsthetic reasons became impossible, highly finished shuttering as well as skilled labour to erect it were not available. Frames in themselves were extravagant of steel and labour, and the cantilever was as impossible as the pediment.

Our buildings gradually developed into two groups, the single storey hut type made of anything from 14 in. brick to compressed paper, with a flat concrete felted or pitched asbestos roof, and the factory with steel frame, brick cladding up to about 10 ft., and some form of sheeting for upper walls and roof.

EXPERIMENT WITH SIMPLE FORMS AND COLOURS

By making a certain amount of play with the very attractive range of colours which became available ostensibly for camouflage purposes, it was possible to learn something about the use of colours in landscape, and the Ministry of Works standard hostels gave their designers opportunity to experiment with the big scale layout of standard units. As an opportunity for big scale experiment with simple forms and colours the hostel programme was of great importance—if results could have been published and analysed they would certainly have been impressive, and, even as it is, the results are likely to affect the appearance and plan of more than one of the new towns.

In detail design, however, it is certain that the effects of wartime limitations were bad both for architects and craftsmen. Detailing became much more sketchy and clumsy, and amongst students who trained under these conditions, designs were, and still are, dull and lacking in enthusiasm or imagination. All this is still very much with us. The change-over from war to peace is prickly and long drawn out, and there is a pathetic affinity between the precision engineering firm turning out toy howitzers for the five-year-old weighing about five pounds, and the post-war School of Architecture student brought up on gun posts and quetta bond trying to design a ballroom for the British Embassy in Athens.

USE OF NATURAL MATERIALS

The second line of development, the use of natural materials either for æsthetic reasons, their value in providing texture, surface patterns and variety, or for practical reasons, because of their weathering or hard wearing qualities, has also been strongly influenced by compulsory substitutes.

During the war and since, economy and import restrictions have greatly limited the range of materials available, particularly for decorative purposes. Most designers would agree that natural materials are usually more attractive for facing purposes than synthetic or substitute materials, and modern architecture, being greatly concerned with planes or panels, is dependent on good facings and finishes.

Again, natural materials have a characteristic hardness and structure which limits their application and produces characteristic forms—the hard angles of a hand-made hardwood chair indicate the methods of turning, jointing and glueing as clearly as the Finmar designs suggest the moulding and pressing of laminated wood.

For some reason, these positive angular forms are attractive to us: we have reacted against the rounded forms characteristic of moulding and pressing, and the current tendency in, say, furniture design is toward a light and simple elegance, neither streamlined nor spiky, decorated with the natural patterning of grain, or using the contrasting colours of light and dark woods. This being so, shortages are bound to have a depressing effect, and we need only to compare our furniture at *Britain Can Make It* with contemporary Swedish, Danish, or Swiss designs to see how we have lost ground. The chairs made from inflated rubber lifebelts or the post-war modifications of seats used in aeroplanes or submarines have, apart from novelty, little to recommend them.

The same can be said of plastic bowls and ornaments. These are in nearly all cases inferior in design to their glass or pottery equivalents. Faced with these difficulties we can only try to make our limited supply of natural material—hardwood, stone, slate, or marble—go as far as possible. New plastic techniques and new methods of reproducing veneers seem to offer possibilities in this direction, but surface feel and subtleties of texture are often as important as colour and pattern, and more difficult to reproduce. Clearly, more thought and experiments in this direction are required. It is an old story that we should make the most of the limitations of our materials, and design for them, but we have yet to see a really first-class example of synthetic panel facing—good enough to compare with really good plaster work, well executed natural wood panelling, or good tiling or stone or marble facing. Cover strips nearly always look thin, and are hard to deal with at ceilings, skirtings and angles. Again, the sheet sizes are either too large to fit in neatly round fittings and openings, like tiles, or too small to cover whole wall surfaces.

Corktile and the various composition floorings supplied in tiles or units up to 1 ft. 6 in. square illustrate what is required. They have many advantages over larger sheets or the *in situ* poured composition or mastic asphalt type of floor.

REVIVAL OF BRICKWORK

Externally we have almost lost the best of all facing materials, natural stone, and on the other hand there is a revival of interest in good brickwork, and endless opportunity here for experiment and improvement, with a native material of first-rate weathering qualities and with great variety of colour and texture.

The continued shortage of glass provides a definite setback to modern architectural development; large sheets of plate glass are often necessary to create the free spatial relationships which are one of the most interesting features of contemporary design, and these are increasingly hard to obtain; even more difficult are the more pleasing varieties of wired and obscured glass, and in this case no practical substitute is yet available.

The development of decoration and surface pattern—the third movement from Basic Functionalism—has continued consistently, war or no war, shortages or no shortages.

It is likely that enforced austerity and substitution have accelerated the designer's desire for relief and texture and variety of form, and the wartime exhibitions culminating in *Britain Can Make It* have provided considerable material for experiment.

Perhaps shortages of material and craftsmen have forced us to rely a little too much on the found object as a motif. Whatever the reason, the furnished rooms in *Britain Can Make It* (which we can reasonably take as a typical example) showed clearly the way we are going. Though some of the furniture reflects perhaps a sensibility blunted by five years of detailing aeroplane parts, we are surely well on the way to a Romantic Revival. Cottage wall papers, familiar to our grandparents but rediscovered from Sweden, form a telling background to whole packs of china dogs and Graham Sutherland framed in gilt. The rustic fireplace, the rocking chair, and the surrealist use of rockery and ruins, underline the picture.

If we want further evidence, we need only look at the pages of the *Architectural Review* or the paintings of our contemporary school of topographical artists.

Again, in the field of urban planning we have the *Sharawag* using the functionalist beehive façade as a telling background for the carefully preserved Victorian pub. It is interesting that the pub or its equivalent always appear in the foreground of illustrations of this type of development.

We are sometimes told by the more serious students of architectural theory that sociology is to follow functionalism as the guiding spirit of architectural design, but if this is so, its early manifestations are certainly more escapist and more entertaining than one would have thought.

NINETEENTH CENTURY ROMANTIC REVIVAL

It seems more likely that we are looking for security and humanity in an austere and unkind world. After the last war we looked to the eighteenth century and produced a Georgian revival. It would be a strange but not impossible thing if a nineteenth century Romantic Revival were to clothe Stevenage in terracotta or embellish our prefabs with aluminium crockets.

To sum up, we can look back over the architectural developments of the last forty years, and trace clearly the emergence and development of a genuine style expressive of both new materials and new ideas. As ideas have changed, the style has developed and advanced, the cubist and machine-inspired period of pure geometry is passing, and a curious but attractive compromise is taking its place. The special freedom and basic simplicity of the earlier period is retained and embellished with subtle contrasts of shapes and textures and patterns. Surrealism has taught us to revalue our recent past as a stimulating contrast to an austere present.

We may still take a poor view of the bones in Mr. Goldfinger's Parlour, but we are taking quite an interest in Staffordshire figures, and any day now will bring the chandelier down from the attic.

The earlier functionalists found their materials and technique ready to hand. Science and the machine had provided both the philosophy and the means towards its realisation, but the new Romanticism finds its raw materials harder to come by, the more raw and romantic, the harder to find. It is as if we had rediscovered a taste for eggs and butter and meat and fruit in a time of stringent rationing, and are offered as substitutes cod liver oil capsules and aspirin tablets.

Perhaps something could be made of unpalatable material if we had plenty of time, but unfortunately developments generally have been towards a spread-over of invention and original development in design, and it is debatable how far this attenuation can go before we lose the intensity of creative impulse which is essential to good architecture. It seems likely that war-time building followed by a concentration on housing and factory building has produced this spread-over. A porch here, a staircase there, may show signs of creative thought, but there is much repetition of stale clichés, and rows of the same dull windows multiply under the same dull copings.

It used to be a general complaint that architects were not employed on a sufficiently wide range of buildings, or given sufficient scope to create complete projects, but when we look at some of the published town and city plans, or some of our recent housing, we must, if we are honest, feel a little dubious about our capacity to cope with so much, so often. The thoughtfulness and artistic perception necessary to create a very lovely country house of four or five bedrooms may not go very far towards producing an equally attractive New Town, particularly if percention is to be subordinated to economy, sociology, and the balance of our export trade.

Baines has hinted at the need for the entry of the creative designer into the manufacturing side of the building industry, and this may help to improve the situation, which definitely exists, again for economic reasons, in a time of architectural depression. Another solution would of course be an increase in the general valuation of good design.

The spread-over I have described is the direct result of the increase in committee architecture. Whatever the advantages or disadvantages of this development, it should be borne in mind that many of the new materials and techniques provide for a general application of some principle or standard first worked out as a special and private refinement. The kitchen-bathroom unit of the temporary prefab. is a case in point.

The source of inspiration for such developments, the individual experiment with a margin for waste or luxury, has largely dried up. An interesting solution might be a counterpart of the Building Research station to carry out research in pure aesthetics with a nice substantial grant. The *Architectural Review* complained recently of an acute shortage of follies—here, perhaps, is the answer.

TCPA CPRE

The Countryside To-day and Tomorrow

November 26 and 27, at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. A conference on the Countryside To-day and To-morrow, held under the joint auspices of the Town and Country Planning Association and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. Among papers read was NATIONAL PARKS AND THE HOBHOUSE REPORT, by the Rev. H. H. Symonds, member of the Standing Committee on National Parks of CPRE and CPRW.

Rev. H. H. Symonds:

There have now been sixteen years of propaganda for the protection as National Parks of those parts of our country which have outstanding beauty or some primitive wildness of landscape still surviving. If the Hobhouse Report on National Parks, issued in July, 1947, is not very quickly implemented by legislation, all the main problems will find themselves settled, and settled fatally to National Parks, before the recommended National Parks Commission is established at all.

Of the 12 National Parks recommended, three at least are subject to such devastating claims by the Service Departments that, if these claims are allowed by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, the National Parks must be resigned—and these are Dartmoor, the Brecon Beacons and Black Mountains, and the North Yorkshire Moors; some would perhaps add the case of the Pembrokeshire Coast as fatally compromised. Similarly the Peak District will be cut in two and made useless if the present new claims are allowed for the mining and quarrying of limestone, cement and coal. And in other National Parks there are similar threats. For in our present need we are tempted to sell the permanent values of natural beauty to ease our economic needs; and at this time, when the need for defending National Parks is so great, the long years of neglect to grapple with the problem are bearing evil fruit.

There will be general agreement with the recommendation in the Hobhouse Report of a National Parks Commission, administering a State grant for landscape preservation, for the removal of disfigurements, and for assisting the provision of hostels and simple accommodation; and with the policy of special "Park Committees" to replace the local planning committees in those composite areas which will become National Parks.

But the special powers provided seem inadequate.

The Commission itself cannot satisfactorily operate inside the framework of the 1947 Planning Act. This Act gives no planning control over departments of government, and that is its greatest weakness. To reproduce this as a governing condition for a National Parks Commission would be an absurd waste of time and effort. The Commission must be given an *interim* veto over other departments, to be resolved by a reference either to a special committee of the Cabinet, as is tentatively suggested in the Report, or to some other legally constituted and formal body for hearing such appeals. For modern government can govern everything except itself; and if the present system is to continue, of suppressed departmental conflicts with no recognised appellant body, then the present wastage of national park territory will continue. The Minister could not but welcome a Commission thus endowed with special powers to fight battles which are essentially his own. But the Report pictures the Commission as having no more stringent powers at law in planning National Parks than will be held by those Joint Committees which are to control the areas of secondary landscape beauty, the so-called "conservation areas."

Indeed the main distinction made between the areas for special "conservation" and the national parks is that in the second group more money will be spent on what the Report terms "management"—the provision of holiday accommodation, provision for "sport," the prevention of litter and damage, the purchase in certain cases of land. And the expenditure thus foreseen on "management" is definitely beyond what is now advisable or proper. But this is of small importance; for what is needed to create a proper protection of National Parks is not "management," but stricter planning. And for this the cost in money is trifling.

PLANNING—THE ESSENTIAL AND IRREDUCIBLE REQUIREMENT

In planning, the one essential and irreducible requirement, the relation of the Commission to the Park Committees is left vague and ill-defined. In management the Commission issues "directives" to the Parks Committees, but—astonishingly—not so in matters of planning. Yet, if this is to be so, how possibly can the Commission secure a level standard of planning in National Parks as a whole? The emphasis is put the wrong way round.

Certainly the Commissioners must be subject to such directions as may be given to them by the Minister who appoints them; but, granted this, the hope is in giving the Commissioners their head, enhancing not diminishing their prestige, and laying on them a new and vital responsibility.

Nor will the Park Committees themselves have power enough to maintain the national against local interests if, as suggested in the Report, the Commission nominates only one half of their membership; such a balance is altogether precarious. And not only should the Chairman of each Park Committee be appointed by the Commission; he should himself be a Commissioner. This will effectively lock together the Commission and the Park Committees.

The formative influence in the early years of a national park will come from two persons—the chairman and the planning officer; in them will be the core of workmanship and idealism. Therefore the planning officer too, in order fully to maintain the national influence as predominant, should also be appointed by the Commission. In the Ministry's own hierarchy he would have the status of a Regional Planning Officer; and in him would be the liaison between the local embodiment of the Commission in the Park Committee and the Ministry from which the Commission takes its origin and powers.

PRICES

This regular feature, prepared by Davis, Belfield and Everest, Chartered Quantity Surveyors, summarises basic prices for materials and gives labour rates for the London District and Grade Classifications outside London. In the past, prices for materials have been expressed as a percentage over pre-war rates. This practice is no longer being continued as it is felt that pricing by references to pre-war standards can now be considered obsolete. Detail prices of materials are given quarterly.

BASIC MATERIALS	BASIC PRICES AND RATES OF WAGES, 1947										
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Portland cement (6 tons and over) per ton	55/–	55/–	55/–	55/–	55/–	55/–	56/–	56/–	59/6	59/6	59/6
Paper bags ,,	7/–	7/–	7/–	7/–	7/–	7/–	9/–	10/–	10/–	10/–	10/–
2-in. unscreened ballast per yard cube	14/–	14/–	14/–	14/–	14/5	14/5	14/5	14/5	14/5	14/5	14/5
Fletton bricks (at station) .. per 1,000	70/–	70/–	70/–	70/–	70/–	70/–	70/–	69/–	69/–	73/–	73/–
Stoneware drain pipes (British standard, 2 tons and over). Standard list +	37½%	37½%	37½%	37½%	37½%	37½%	37½%	37½%	37½%	37½%	42½%
Roofing tiles .. .. .. per 1,000	90/–+ 90%	90/–+ 90%	90/–+ 90%	90/–+ 90%	90/–+ 90%	90/–+ 90%	90/–+ 90%	90/–+ 90%	90/–+ 90%	90/–+ 90%	90/–+ 100%
Steel joists (basic sections ex mills) per ton	£16 12s.	£16 12s.	£16 12s.	£16 12s.	£16 12s.	£16 12s.	£16 12s.	£16 12s.	£16 12s.	£17 10 6	£17 8s.
Lime greystone .. .. .. ,,	74/9	74/9	74/9	79/9	79/9	79/9	79/9	82/3	82/3	84/9	84/9
Sheet lead (5 cwt.-1 ton lots)	£85	£85	£85	£106 15s.	£106 15s.	£106 15s.	£106 15s.	£106 15s.	£106 15s.	£109 10s.	£109 10s.
Iron rainwater goods and soil pipes List 3100 AB+	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	65%	70%	70%
White lead paint .. .. per gallon	36/3	38/9	38/9	42/9	42/9	42/9	42/9	42/9	42/9	42/9	42/9
RATES OF WAGES (LONDON)—	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Within 12 miles radius											
Craftsmen .. .. .. per hour	2/7½	2/7½	2/7½	2/7½	2/7½	2/7½	2/7½	2/7½	2/7½	2/7½	2/10½
Labourers .. .. .. ,,	2/1¼	2/1¼	2/1¼	2/1¼	2/1¼	2/1¼	2/1¼	2/1¼	2/1¼	2/1¼	2/3¾
From 12 to 15 miles radius											
Craftsmen .. .. .. ,,	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/10
Labourers .. .. .. ,,	2/1	2/1	2/1	2/1	2/1	2/1	2/1	2/1	2/1	2/1	2/3¾

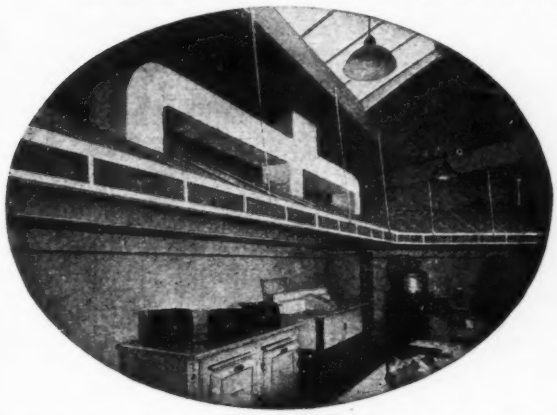
Prices of materials above include for delivery to site in the Central London Area, and the rate of wages are for London only.

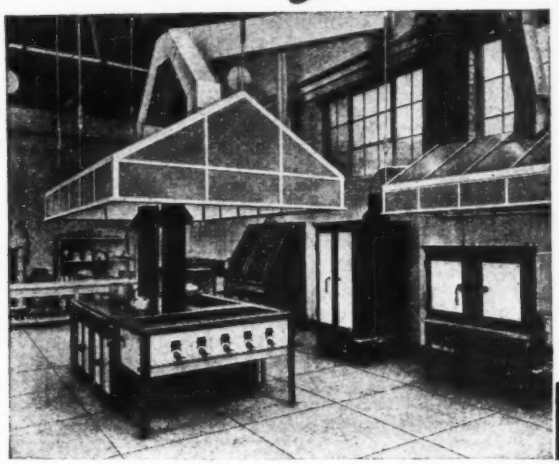
Current rates of wages outside London are as follows : Liverpool and District, Craftsmen 2/10½; Labourers 2/3¾.

GRADE CLASSIFICATIONS	A	A¹	A²	A³
Craftsmen	2/9	2/8½	2/8	2/7½
Labourers	2/2½	2/2	2/1¾	2/1¼

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

LIGHT *without fumes*





Even the busiest kitchens can be light and fresh. Helliwell Canopies with fume extractors carry off heat and steam, assist ventilation and improve working conditions. Moreover, as the photographs show, the Canopies being glazed do not unduly interfere with the natural daylight.
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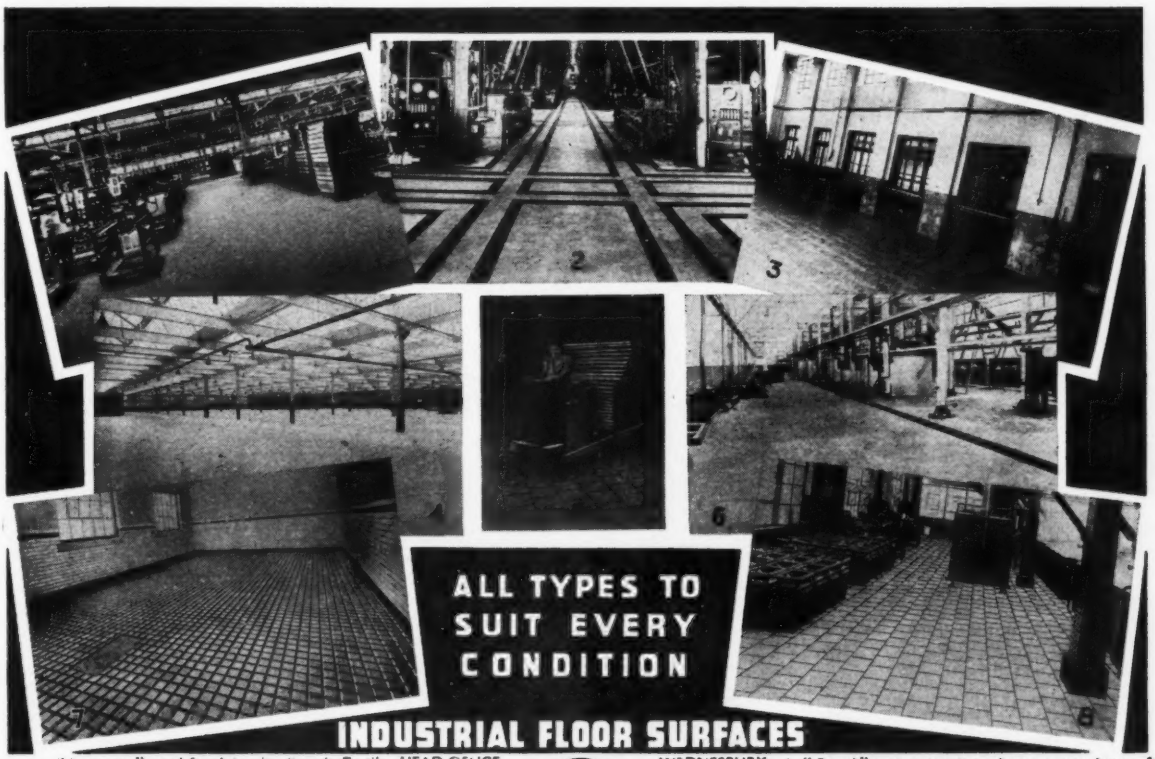

1. "Ferrogran" steel-faced in situ floor in Textile factory.
2. "Prodordur" floor tiles in Electric Power Station.
3. Wood block flooring.
4. "Diamonite" granolithic flooring in large manufactory.

HEAD OFFICE & WORKS: WEDNESBURY, STAFFS.
LONDON OFFICE: ARTILLERY ROW, S.W.

PRODORITE LTD

5. "Consol" steel anchor floor plates for very heavy duty.
6. Acid-proof flooring in a Plating Department.
7. Acid-proof flooring in a bacon factory.
8. "Ferrogran" steel-faced floor flags for heavy duty.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements should be addressed to the Advt. Manager, "The Architects' Journal," 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, 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," at the address given above.

None of the vacancies in these columns relates to a man between the age of 18 and 56, inclusive, or a woman between the age of 18 and 40, inclusive, unless he or she is excepted from the provisions of the Control of Engagement Order, 1947, or the vacancy is for employment excepted from the provisions of that Order.

Public and Official Announcements

6 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, EATON PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1. TEL. SLOANE 5615. 991

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY OF LONDON PLAN—VACANCIES FOR PLANNING STAFF.

Applications are invited for positions in the following grades:—

PLANNING OFFICER, Grade III, up to £760 a year.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT, up to £580 a year.

Commencing rate according to qualifications and experience. Opportunities for competing for permanent appointment and promotion. Successful candidates will be superannuable.

The planning work involved includes assistance in the detailed development of Reconstruction Area schemes and the preparation of revised zoning plans.

A knowledge of current town planning legislation is desirable in all cases, and candidates for Grade III positions should possess architectural, surveying or town planning qualifications.

Application forms obtainable from Architect to the Council, County Hall, S.E.1 (enclose stamped addressed envelope), returnable not later than 10 days from this date.

Canvassing disqualifies. (1680) 535

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Required at Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4, as soon as possible, two Full-time TEACHERS OF CONSTRUCTION—Lectures and Studio. Applicants should hold Higher National Certificate, or diploma, in Building, or be Corporate Members of an appropriate professional institution, and have had responsible industrial or professional experience in connection with building. Teaching experience a recommendation. Commencing salary: £300, plus a London allowance of £36 or £48, according to age or teaching experience. An additional £15 p.a. allowed for each year of approved industrial experience up to a maximum of 10 years, together with an increment for each year of previous full-time teaching service. The maximum of the scale is £525, plus the London allowance. Application forms (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary) from the Principal at the School, returnable by 31st December, 1947. (3581) 1089

BOROUGH OF TAUNTON.

By permission of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, under the Control of Employment Order, 1947.

Applications are invited for the following appointments, in the Borough Housing Architect's Department:—

(*a*) SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary A.P.T., Grade V ((£460-£510).

(*b*) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary A.P.T., Grade I (£330-£375).

(*c*) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary A.P.T., Grade I (£330-£375).

Each appointment will carry a cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

For the appointment (*a*) candidates should be Associates of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Division), and have had experience in the preparation of Bills of Quantities, estimates, valuations and settlement of accounts.

For the appointments (*b*) and (*c*) preference will be given to candidates having passed the intermediate examinations of the Royal Chartered Surveyors' Institute, or the Royal Institute of British Architects respectively, or who are studying for the Direct Final Examinations.

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

The Committee will give consideration to the provision of housing accommodation, if required.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, previous and present appointments and salaries, full details of experience, etc., together with copies of two recent testimonials, should be sent to C. Bacon, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Housing Architect, No. 2, Baldwin Road, Taunton, to be delivered not later than Friday, 19th December, 1947.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

L. ATWELL,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings, Taunton.
14th November, 1947. 514

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
APPOINTMENT OF COUNTY ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited from Registered Architects for the appointment of County Architect, at an initial salary of £1,100, rising by annual increments of £50 to £1,400 per annum, inclusive of bonus.

The person appointed will be entirely responsible for all the Council's architectural work, including police and educational building programmes. He will be required to advise the Council on all architectural matters under its control, and will be responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the Council's buildings, and for the administration of the Architect's Department.

The appointment will be terminable by three months' notice on either side, and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Acts, and the selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination before the appointment is confirmed.

Forms of application embodying further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, endorsed "County Architect," and accompanied by a copy of one recent testimonial, must be delivered not later than 31st December, 1947.

J. ALAN TURNER,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Northampton.
27th November, 1947. 528

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Vacancies exist for Quantity Surveyors, in the Housing and Valuation Department, for work in connection with the development of cottage estates and the construction of multi-storey dwellings, at consolidated salaries of up to £580 a year, the commencing salary in each case being determined according to qualifications and experience. Successful candidates will be required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund, and will be eligible for appointment to the Council's permanent staff and for advancement on the occurrence of vacancies.

Duties will include:—

(*a*) Measurement of work in construction of houses, roads and sewers, preparation of interim and final bills; measurement and adjustment of sub-contracts; preparation of cost statistics, estimates, etc.

(*b*) Management of housing contracts of considerable value; interim valuations for payments; measurements of variations and settlement of final accounts.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Housing and Valuer, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (a stamped addressed foolscap envelope required). Completed forms must be returned not later than seven days after the appearance of this notice.

Canvassing disqualifies. (632) 997

PONTYPOOL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
CHURCH FARM, TREVETHIN.

Tenders are invited from Contractors for the following Works in connection with the provision of 100 Airey Houses on the above site.

(*a*) The necessary Site Works.

(*b*) Erection of 100 Airey Houses.

Applications for Bills of Quantities and instructions for tendering in both cases are to be made to P. Edwards Walker, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.C.S., Architect to the Council, Market Buildings, Pontypool, Mon., not later than Thursday, 11th December.

The applications must be accompanied by a returnable deposit for two guineas, and the applicants must clearly state for which Contract they wish to tender.

With regard to (*b*) the Council reserve the right to place the contract for the whole of the houses with one contractor, or to divide it between two or more contractors. Applicants are therefore requested to state what number of houses they are prepared to erect.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. COOK,
Clerk of the Council.

Town Hall, Pontypool.
21st November, 1947. 544

CARMARTHENSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, on the staff of the County Architect's Department, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T., Grade I, viz., £330 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £375 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, which is at present £59 16s. per annum.

Applicants must have had a good general experience, and should have reached the standard of the Intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A.

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

Applications, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should state age, qualifications, experience, present and previous appointments (with dates), and must be delivered to W. T. Lloyd, A.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Offices, Carmarthen, not later than 20th December, 1947.

DANIEL JOHNS,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Spilman Street, Carmarthen. 561

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.
BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointment, on the permanent staff, in accordance with the National Scale of Salaries:—

ONE JUNIOR ARCHITECT (Grade I). Salary £330-£375 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. (male).

Applicants should have passed the Preliminary Examinations of the R.I.B.A., and have had experience in general Architectural work.

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

Forms of application may be obtained from Thos. W. East, F.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, the Council House, Corporation Street, Derby, and should be returned when completed, together with copies of two recent testimonials, to arrive not later than Friday, 12th December, 1947.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

C. ASHTON,
Town Clerk.

Market Place, Derby. 542

PLYMOUTH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
PLYMOUTH SCHOOL OF ART.

Principal: LEWIS DUCKETT, M.C., A.R.C.A.

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR ASSISTANT AND STUDIO INSTRUCTOR, in the Department of Architecture.

Applicants should be Associates of the R.I.B.A., and preferably have been trained in a recognised School of Architecture. Previous teaching experience desirable and ability to give instruction in any of the subjects of the Intermediate and Final Examination of the R.I.B.A. Salary according to the Burnham Technical Report.

Under the current Burnham Report (which may be modified as from 1st April, 1948), the salary scale for Senior Assistants is £600×£25—£750, with appropriate additions for periods of full-time study or training exceeding two years.

Further particulars and form of application to be returned within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope from Andrew Scotland, Director of Education, Plymouth. 543

CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.
CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the posts (two) of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS as follows:—

Salary according to National Scale, A.P.T., V, £460, rising by annual increments to £510 (plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum). Candidates must have passed examinations for A.R.I.B.A., and have a thorough knowledge of School work.

The commencing salary will be in accordance with the experience of the candidate selected.

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

Applications are to be on forms to be obtained from Mr. R. M. Finch, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., City Engineer and Surveyor, Guildhall, Nottingham, and are to be returned to him not later than Friday, 19th December, 1947.

J. E. RICHARDS,
Town Clerk.

The Guildhall, Nottingham.
14th November, 1947. 545

EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments, in the County Planning Officer's Department:—

(*a*) ASSISTANT PLANNING OFFICER. A.P.T., Grade VI (salary £535-£600), plus cost-of-living bonus.

(*b*) TWO SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANTS. A.P.T., Grade V (salary £460-£510), plus cost-of-living bonus. One officer will be engaged primarily on reconstruction schemes, and be required to reside in the Lowestoft district, the other will assist in the preparation of development plans at Headquarters.

The commencing salary in each case will be fixed having regard to the qualifications and experience of a successful candidate.

Applicants for the appointments should be either Members or Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute, and preference will be given to those possessing qualifications in engineering, surveying or architecture, and they will be required to maintain a motor car, for which they will be paid allowances according to the Council's scale, which at present provides for an annual payment of £50, plus 2½d. a mile. The County Council is prepared to make a loan of part of the cost of purchasing a motor car in appropriate cases. The appointments will be in accordance with the National Conditions of Service, will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and will be determinable by one month's notice on either side. Applications, endorsed with the designation of the appointment desired, stating age, experience, qualifications, present and past appointments, and giving names and addresses of two referees, to be delivered to the undersigned not later than the first post Friday morning, the 19th December, 1947.

G. C. LIGHTFOOT,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Ipswich. 562

CITY OF SALISBURY (SOUTHERN RHODESIA).
CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Vacancies (fixed establishment) :—
(a) Assistant Architect and Quantity Surveyor.
(b) Public Works Engineer.
(c) Civil Engineer, Grade II.
(d) Draughtsman, Grade I.

Applications, suitably endorsed on the cover, are hereby invited for the following posts, and will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 14th January, 1948 :—

(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT AND QUANTITY SURVEYOR (Grade £780×£24—£900 per annum).

Applicants must be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects or possess a recognised degree in Architecture. Furthermore, they must be members of a recognised body of Quantity Surveyors or possess an approved diploma or certificate in Quantity Surveying.

The successful applicant will be principal assistant to the City Architect, and his duties will involve design, detailing, and outside supervision.

(b) PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEER (Grade £780×£24—£900 per annum).

Applicants must be in possession of the degree of B.Sc. (Eng.) and/or be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and must have had a minimum of 10 years' engineering experience (preferably Municipal) since qualifying.

The successful candidate will be required to design, where necessary, and to control all Public Works undertakings, and must have a thorough knowledge of such works as highways, including asphalting, stormwater drainage, quarries, crushers, and screening plant, precast concrete products and brickfields. Ability to organise efficiently a large labour force and mechanical plant is essential.

(c) CIVIL ENGINEER, Grade II Grade £570×£24—£690 per annum).

Applicants must be in possession of the degree of B.Sc. (Eng.) and/or be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and must have had a minimum of 5 years' engineering experience since qualifying.

Experience in surveying, the design and construction of stormwater and sewerage schemes, drawing office work, highways and general Municipal engineering will be a recommendation.

(d) DRAUGHTSMAN, Grade I (Grade £540×£24—£660 per annum).

Applicants must be competent and accurate, with at least 12 years' draughting experience.

Candidates must be capable of producing finished plans from working drawings, covering all items of Municipal engineering. Experience in the preparation of longitudinal sections for roads, sewers and water mains will be a recommendation.

GENERAL—

All posts carry a cost-of-living allowance. Passages allowances paid.

Applicants, who should preferably be under the age of 45 years, must give particulars of qualifications and experience, and indicate their marital state, age, place of birth, nationality, present occupation, and the earliest date upon which duties could be commenced, if appointed. Copies of not more than three recent testimonials should be submitted.

There is no special form of application.

Full particulars can be obtained on application in writing to the undersigned, and a copy of the Council's Service and Leave Regulations may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify applicants.

DAVIS & SOPER, LTD.,
Agents of the City Council of Salisbury.
52 and 54, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.
24th November, 1947. 567

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, A.P.T. Division, Grade VIII, of the National Scales (£625-£700), plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum).

Applicants must be Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, qualified by examination, and must have had experience in the control of staff, organisation of work, and in the design and construction of Police and other general County buildings.

Appointment terminable by two calendar months' notice on either side, and subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and a satisfactory medical examination.

Forms of application are not being issued, but if further information is required it may be obtained from J. Catchpole, A.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, Northallerton. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with particulars of present and previous appointments, and the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference can be made, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than Thursday, the 1st January, 1948.

Canvassing will disqualify, and a candidate who is related to a member of, or a senior officer under, the Council must disclose the fact in his application.

HUBERT G. THORNLEY,
Clerk of the County Council.
County Hall, Northallerton.
21st November, 1947. 550

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post :—

QUANTITY SURVEYOR (Temporary) required by Government of Jamaica, Public Works Department, for three years in first instance. Salary £850 a year. Free passages. Candidates should be Chartered Quantity Surveyors, and be thoroughly experienced in Quantity Surveying in all its aspects. They must be capable of teaching junior staff in the work. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/N/17667 on both letter and envelope. 555

CORPORATION OF LONDON.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the above appointments in the City Surveyor's Department, at a salary according to age, qualification and experience up to a consolidated amount of £475 p.a.

Applicants should be trained as Architects, with good practical experience in design and construction of all types of buildings, and should preferably have passed the intermediate examination R.I.B.A. and intending shortly to take the final examination.

The appointments are for the present on a temporary basis, and in the event of establishment to the permanent staff, temporary service will count for the purposes of superannuation.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme, and candidates will be required to pass a medical examination. The appointments are subject to one month's notice on either side.

Applications, endorsed "Technical Staff," to be made to George Holliday, F.R.I.C.S., City Surveyor, 55-61, Moorgate, E.C.2, giving the following particulars: Age, training and experience, past and present appointments, service with Armed Forces, and date when available to commence duties if selected, together with a copy of a recent testimonial. 552

REGISTERED ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required by Middlesex County Council. Salary, A.P.T. Division, Grades II, IV and V (combined) (£390-£530 p.a.), plus any temporary bonus (now £60 p.a.). Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience. Established, pensionable, subject to medical examination. Applications, with details of qualifications, age, experience, to County Architect, 20, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1, within 7 days (quoting D124AJ). 551

BOROUGH OF LEYTON.
APPOINTMENT OF (1) GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS; AND (2) JUNIOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointments, at salaries in accordance with Grade A.P.T., V, of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, in respect of the appointment of Architectural Assistants, and in accordance with Grade A.P.T., I, in respect of the appointment of Junior Engineering Assistant. In addition in each case London weighting (£20) and cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum) will be payable.

Candidates for the appointment of General Architectural Assistants should possess the recognised architectural qualifications (preferably A.R.I.B.A.), and have had good Municipal experience; for the appointment of Junior Engineering Assistant candidates should be Members of the Institute of Civil Engineers and/or the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, and have had Municipal engineering experience.

The appointments will be terminable by one month's notice on either side; will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service; to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidates will have to satisfy the Council's Medical Officer of Health as to their fitness.

The appointments will also be subject to the general conditions of service laid down by the Council from time to time, including membership of a trade union.

Applications, stating age, details of qualifications and experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be delivered to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, endorsed "General Architectural Assistants" or "Junior Engineering Assistant" as the case may be, not later than the 3rd January, 1948.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification, and candidates must disclose whether or not they are related to any member or senior officer of the Council.

D. J. OSBORNE,
Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Leyton, E.10.
November, 1947. 563

NEW TOWNS.

The Crawley Development Corporation has vacancies at Crawley for :—

(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, between £575-£700 p.a. Applicants must have good general experience, including housing.

(b) JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, between £390-£500 p.a. Superannuation will be provided. Fuller particulars will be supplied on request.

Applications must reach this office by Monday, 15th December.

A. G. SHEPPARD FIDLER,
Chief Architect.
13, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1. 565

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS FOR THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR.

Preliminary notice is given that the next examination of persons desirous of obtaining a certificate of proficiency to perform the duties of the office of District Surveyor will be conducted in London in October, 1948, by the Board established by the London County Council in accordance with Section 77 of the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1939. The minimum age limit for candidates is 25.

Possession of this certificate carries eligibility to compete for appointment to vacant positions of District Surveyor, at maximum salaries ranging from £1,200 to £1,800 a year (inclusive), or as Assistant District Surveyor, with an inclusive salary scale of £840 by £40 to £960 a year.

It is intended to hold subsequent examinations annually.

For regulations governing candidature and the syllabus for the examination, or for any further information, apply to the Architect to the Council, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (3697) 571

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM ELECTRIC SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited from ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN, preferably holding the A.R.I.B.A. or equivalent qualifications, for a post in the Undertaking's Constructional Department.

Applicants, not over 45 years of age, should have had experience in the design and construction of modern large industrial buildings, the appointment being in connection with power station/sub-station buildings.

The salary will commence, according to experience, at a figure between £428 and £535 per annum, and the appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the passing of a medical examination.

Applications, stating age and giving full particulars of training, qualifications and experience, must be made to the undersigned

F. W. LAWTON, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E.,
Chief Engineer and Manager.
14, Dale End, Birmingham, 4.
November, 1947. 574

BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.
DEPARTMENT OF DIRECTOR HOUSING.
APPOINTMENT OF JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment in accordance with Grade I (Miscellaneous Division) of the National Scales, *i.e.*, £235, rising by annual increments of £15 to £300, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present approximately £60 per annum.

The appointment will be on the unestablished staff of the Corporation, terminable by one calendar month's notice on either side.

Candidates should be experienced in the preparation of working drawings and details, particularly in relation to housing.

Applications, together with copies of not more than two testimonials, must be submitted to H. Fedeski, A.R.I.B.A., Dip.T.P., A.M.T.P.I., Director of Housing, Town Hall Annexe, 3, Regent Grove, Leamington Spa, before 12 noon on Monday, 15th December, 1947.

JAMES N. STOTHERT,
Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Leamington Spa.
25th November, 1947. 573

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM.
HOUSING AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments. The salaries quoted are in accordance with the scales of salary recommended by the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services, and a cost-of-living bonus is payable in addition. The terms and conditions of the appointments will be in accordance with the scheme of conditions of service as applied by the Council.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade IV-V. £440-£530 per annum.

Candidates must be Chartered or Registered Architects, experienced in the design and construction of blocks of flats and Local Government procedure.

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. A.P.T., Grade I, £350 ×£15—£395 per annum.

Candidates should be up to the Intermediate standard of the R.I.B.A., and previous local government experience would be an advantage.

Official form on which applications must be made can be obtained from me on receipt of an addressed foolscap envelope, to be returned, clearly indicating the post applied for, not later than 20th December, 1947, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials.

CYRIL F. THATCHER,
Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Fulham, S.W.6.
December, 1947. 572

Partnerships and Financial

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

DOCTOR wishes to invest substantial capital for prompt purchase, at a good price, of Shop Property; in principal trading positions only, and freehold ground rents. Offers in strictest confidence to Box 570.

Architectural Appointments Vacant

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

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required immediately in London office; must be good draughtsman of intermediate standard; some experience of industrial buildings an advantage. Box 963.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, preferably qualified and with experience of industrial buildings, are required by a public utility company in London; salary up to £600 per annum, according to qualifications and experience. Apply Box 512.

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required in Architect's office in North-West Kent; permanent position, with good prospects, to gentleman having good general experience; salary about £600 p.a. Box 515.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS require, for immediate full-time employment, an ARCHITECT (Male), A.R.I.B.A. Also a JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, qualified by examination. Write or 'phone, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Director of Instruction, International Correspondence Schools, Kingsway, W.C.2. 525

DRAUGHTSMAN and Setter Out required by London Firm of Specialists; familiar with detailing and preparing working drawings for all types of pre-cast concrete units (not constructional), Tiling, Laboratory Partitions, Fireplaces, etc., from site measurements. Architects' Drawings and Sketches, and capable of ordering and securing materials, watching progress, and rendering general assistance to the Department. Write Box 999, Allardyce Palmer, Ltd., 109, Kingsway, W.C.2. 556

APPLICATIONS are invited for SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, in London Architect's department; commercial and industrial work; salary £550 to £600, according to capabilities; qualified applicants preferred; replies should state training, experience and positions held; permanent appointment; contributory pension scheme after period of satisfactory service. Box 558.

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT required immediately; good draughtsman, working drawings and details, with sound practical knowledge of construction. Apply in writing, or by 'phone, stating previous experience and salary required, Pite, Son & Fairweather, 6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. Whitehall 5576. 569

REQUIRED, by Hull firm of Architects, TWO ASSISTANTS. Write, stating full particulars of experience and salary required, Box 576.

TWO SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required by a London professional firm to cover work in Near East; professional qualifications essential, and town planning experience advantageous; duties will cover working out preliminary schemes and making reports, negotiations with clients and others, and supervision of construction; those appointed will be working under a senior architect, but the posts are responsible positions; basic salary not less than £600, but upwards according to qualifications and experience, plus overseas salary and cost-of-living allowances; leave home, staff pensions, and other amenities; consideration will be given to married men and question of wife's travel; though immediate work is as indicated, the appointments are additions to staff and not viewed solely as a short-term engagement. Full details of qualifications and experience and age should be sent to Box 575.

Architectural Appointments Wanted

ARCHITECT'S SENIOR ASSISTANT (38) requires post in London or abroad; experienced in handling large contracts, chiefly public buildings, for first-class architects only; unique experience in modern construction and prefabrication. Box 1.

BUILDING SURVEYOR—ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT requires change; experience includes all classes surveys, reports, specifications, war damage, etc; neat draughtsman; capable of taking complete charge, with minimum of supervision; good experience of general office routine and administration; present salary £575 p.a. Box 459.

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT. — SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT / SURVEYOR requires progressive position; 14 years' experience; preferably Southern Africa or Rhodesia. Box 458.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, ex-Sgt. Draughtsman R.E., Intermediate standard, requires position in London or Home Counties; surveys, working and detail drawings, etc.; salary by arrangement. Box 3.

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, student R.I.B.A., age 25, 6 years' practical experience, requires appointment in progressive Architect's office; ¼ in. working drawings, ½ in. and f.s. details, specifications, surveys, site supervision, etc. Box 2.

A. R.I.B.A., 10 years' practical experience in all classes of work, chiefly housing and industrial, quantities, specifications, etc., requires position; minimum salary £520 per annum; own car. Box 456.

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT requires change, with definite prospects for advancement; industrial or general experience; London or Surrey preferred; salary £750 p.a. Write Box 457.

ARCHITECTURAL AND SURVEYING ASSISTANT requires post; 20 years' general experience, including hospitals, health centres and housing; knowledge of town planning. Box 500.

Other Appointments Vacant

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

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, HOLLOWAY, N.7.—The Governing Body invite immediate application for appointment as LECTURER in the Evening School of Architecture on the subject of Professional Practice; the lectures will commence in January, and will be attended by candidates for the R.I.B.A. Final Examination in July, 1948. Applications should be made in writing to the Clerk to the Governing Body, from whom full particulars may be obtained. 554

CLERK OF WORKS required for Rugby School; usual qualifications, including experience of maintenance work; salary £400-£500 p.a., according to experience; contributory pensions scheme. Applications, with particulars and copies of testimonials, to be sent as soon as possible to The Bursar, Rugby School, Rugby. 549

EXHIBITIONS DRAUGHTSMAN (Senior), with architectural training; experienced in design and construction of displays. Send full particulars to Warnett Kennedy & Associates, 11, Bentinck Street, London, W.1. 566

WANTED, — SECRETARY / SHORTHAND-TYPIST for Staff Architect to large London Company; salary £310 p.a. Reply, giving experience and appointments held, to Box 559.

SCOTTISH SPECIAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION, LTD., 19, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, require (*a*) a TAKER OFF, experienced in taking off from drawings and bills of quantity all materials required by a direct labour organisation, preparation of material charts and progress cards, salary £450—£25—£675; and (*b*) SETTING OUT ASSISTANT, with wide experience in all types of setting out required on building and civil engineering contracts, and proficient in the use of all types of surveying instruments, salary £300—£15—£400; in both cases placing may be given for qualifications and experience. Applications, with full particulars of age, qualification and experience, together with three copy testimonials, to be lodged with the Secretary of the Association, within 14 days from the appearance of this advertisement. 564

Services Offered

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

PRACTISING CHARTERED ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR offers Assistance to the Profession in the Provinces or London; terms by arrangement. Box 547.

TWO QUALIFIED ARCHITECTS offer to undertake part-time work for Architects in Birmingham area; working drawings, sketch plans, details, etc. Box 546.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (Woman) requires part-time work in London; 2/3 days weekly. Box 568.

For Sale

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

FOR SALE.—New Steel Plan Filing Cabinet, antiquarian. £40; architect unable to accept delivery. Box 553.

FOR SALE.—Pre-war 12 in. Dumpy Level, in mahogany case, together with tripod and extending staff; partially complete Set of Drawing Instruments, in mahogany box,, slightly damaged; 12 in. Architects' Ivory Scale Rule. Box 560.

FOR SALE.—Information Sheets, 1-700, complete in five binders, new condition; "Later Renaissance Architecture in England," 2 vols., Belcher and Macartney; very rare publication, "Heraldry," by C. Cooke, London, 1796; Aerograph Pencil Gun and Cylinder. Offers please to J. Riedel, Morestead, near Winchester. 548

Miscellaneous

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

A. J. BINNS, LTD., Specialists in the supply and fixing of all types of fencing, guard rail, factory partitions and gates Harvest Works, 99-107, St. Pauls Road, N.1. Canonbury 2061

WANTED.—One set of "Arts Et Matiers Graphiques." Please reply to Box. 5.

WANTED.—Complete set of "Typography." Box 487.

NEWER HEAT DISPLAY, Building Centre Conduit Street, W.1. New solid-fuel appliances. New heating methods. New standard of home comfort. Open 10-5. Organised by the Coal Utilisation Joint Council. 734

NO MORE DAMP WALLS, etc., if you use "STET," the foolproof Decorative Waterproofer, as used extensively by the Admiralty and other Government Departments; send for free leaflet. Devon Commercial Arts (Dept. 3), Barnstaple. 1065

CENTRAL HEATING OIL BURNERS.—Insist on the British-made Parwinac—no stoking, clean, trouble free; no waiting for coal or coke deliveries; no embargo now. Write at once to Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., Makers, 80, Broad Street, Birmingham, 1.

ARCHITECTS require urgently at least 400 sq. ft. of accommodation in London for 3 to 6 months; 'phone essential; cost of secondary importance. 'Phone Nightingale & Ambrose, Temple Bar 7654 or Monarch 3461. 518

DUPLICATING.—Specifications, Bills of Quantities, etc., expertly typewritten or duplicated; moderate charges; recommended. Miss Stone, 109, Jermyn Street, S.W.1. Whitehall 9682. 557

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