THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

standard contents

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

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THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS
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★ A glossary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Services and Committees of all kinds, together with their full address and telephone numbers. The glossary is published in two parts—A to Ic one week, Ie to Z the next. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit in the address.

EE	Institution of Electrical Engineers. Savoy Place, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 7676
IES	Illuminating Engineering Society. 32, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 5215
IGE	Institution of Gas Engineers. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 8606
IHVE	Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 3158
IIBD	Incorporated Institute of British Decorators. Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1.	Euston 2450
ILA	Institute of Landscape Architects. 12, Gower Street, W.C.1.	Museum 1783
I of Arb.	Institute of Arbitrators, 35/37, Hastings House, 10, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 4071
IOB	Institute of Builders. 48, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 7197
IR	Institute of Refrigeration. Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.	Monarch 7391
IRA	Institute of Registered Architects. 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 6172
ISE	Institution of Structural Engineers. 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.	Sloane 7128-29
LIDC	Lead Industries Development Council. Eagle House, Jermyn Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7264
LMBA	London Master Builders' Association. 47, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 3891
MARS	MARS Group (English Branch of CIAM). 46, Sheffield Terrace, W.8.	Park 7678
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. 55, Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 3400
MOE	Ministry of Education. Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	Sloane 4522
MOH	Ministry of Health. Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 4300
MOLNS	Ministry of Labour and National Service. St. James's Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6200
MOS	Ministry of Supply. Shell Mex House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.	Gerrard 6933
MOT	Ministry of Transport. Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1.	Abbey 7711
MOTCP	Ministry of Town and Country Planning. 32-33, St. James's Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 8411
MOW	Ministry of Works. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611
NAMMC	Natural Asphalte Mine-Owners and Manufacturers Council. 94, Petty France, S.W.1.	Abbey 1010
NAS	National Association of Shopfitters. 9, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 5277/8
NBR	National Buildings Record. 37, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.	Kensington 8161
NCBMP	National Council of Building Material Producers. 2, Caxton Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 5111
NFBTE	National Federation of Building Trades Employers. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4041
NFBTO	National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, Federal House, Cedars Road, Clapham, S.W.4.	Macaulay 4451
NFHS	National Federation of Housing Societies. 13, Suffolk St., S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881/2/3
NHBRC	National House Builders Registration Council. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4041
NHTPC	National Housing and Town Planning Council. 41, Russell Square, W.C.1.	Museum 1264
NPL	National Physical Laboratory. Head Office, Teddington.	Molesey 1380
NRIAD	National Register of Industrial Art Designers. National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.	Whitehall 2415
NSAS	National Smoke Abatement Society. Chandos House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.	Abbey 1359
NT	National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. 42, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 0211/2
PEP	Political and Economic Planning. 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7245
PWB	Post War Building, Directorate of. Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611
RCA	Reinforced Concrete Association. 94, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9936
RIAS	Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. 15, Rutland Square, Edinburgh.	Edinburgh 20396
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
RICS	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. 12, Great George St., S.W.1.	Whitehall 5322
RFAC	Royal Fine Art Commission. 22A, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 3935
RS	Royal Society. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 3335
RSA	Royal Society of Arts. 6, John Adam Street, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 8274
RSI	Royal Sanitary Institute. 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.	Sloane 5134
RIB	Rural Industries Bureau. 35, Camp Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.	Wimbledon 5101
SBPM	Society of British Paint Manufacturers. 20, Piccadilly, London, W.1.	Regent 6347
SCR	Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR. 98, Gower Street, W.C.1.	Euston 6272/3
SE	Society of Engineers. 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.	Abbey 7244
SFMA	School Furniture Manufacturers' Association. 13, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.	Chancery 5313
SIA	Structural Insulation Association. 14, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.	Central 4444
SIA	Society of Industrial Artists. Room 243, Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.	Metropolitan 8344
SNTPC	Scottish National Town Planning Council. 11, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.	
SPAB	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.	Holborn 2646
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Association. 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 5006
TDA	Timber Development Association. 75, Cannon Street, E.C.4.	City 6146 (3 lines)
TPI	Town Planning Institute. 18, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	Victoria 8815
TTF	Timber Trades Federation. 81, Cannon Street, E.C.4.	City 1476
WDC	War Damage Commission. Devonshire House, Mayfair Place, Piccadilly, W.1.	Mayfair 8866
WEDA	Welfare Equipment Development Association. 61, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.	City 4263/4
ZDA	Zinc Development Association. Lincoln House. Turl Street, Oxford.	Oxford 47988

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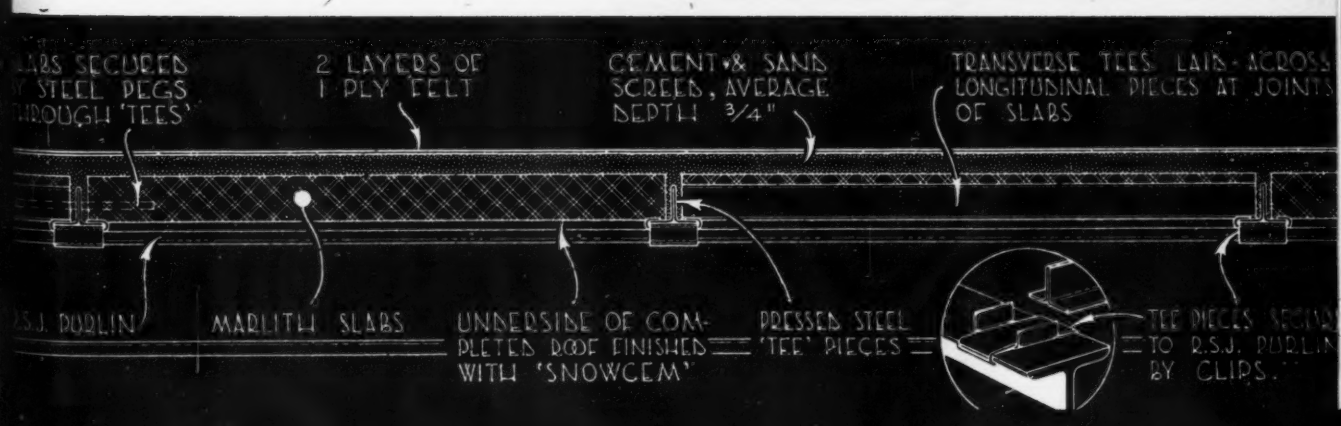

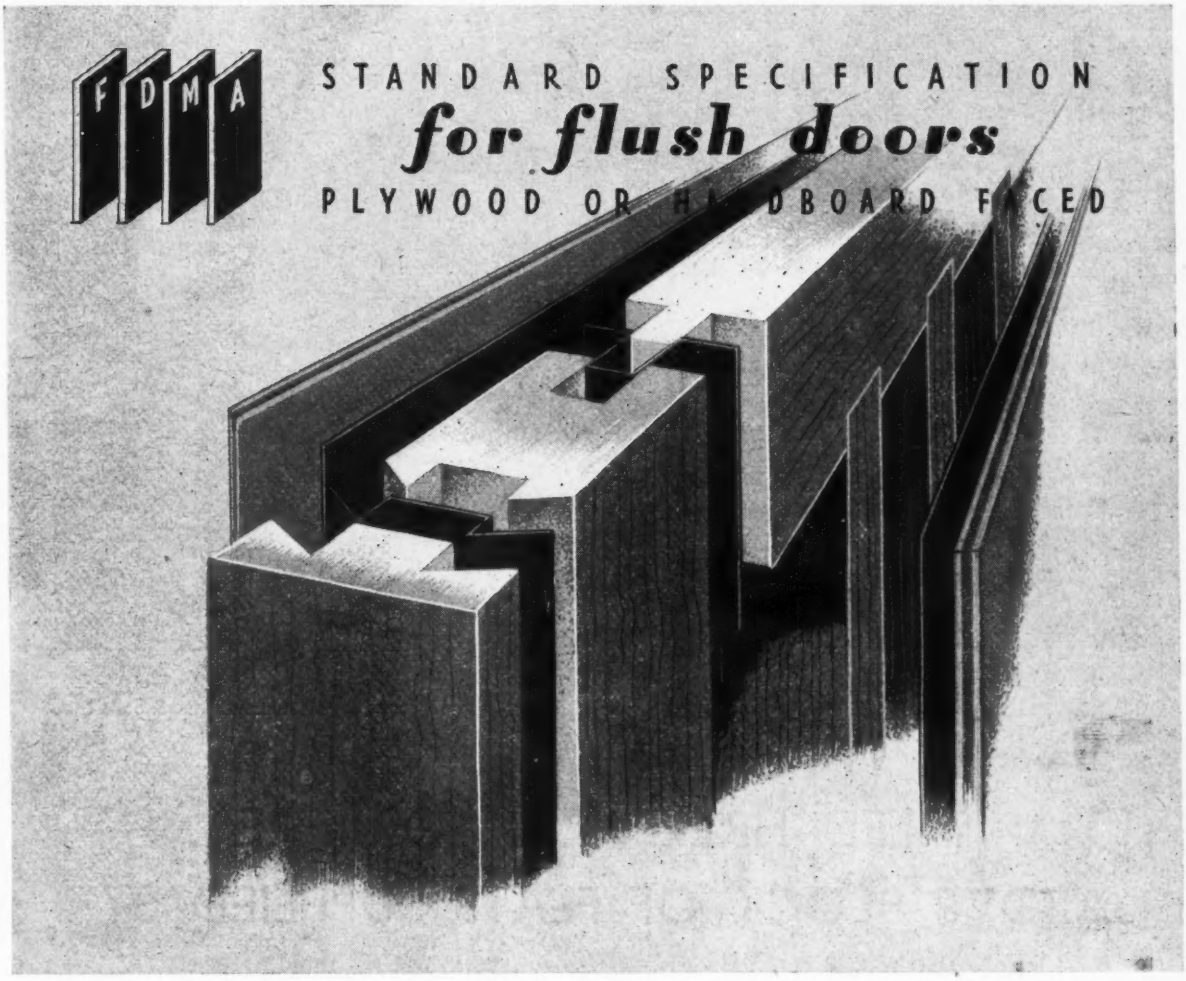

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Durham Timber Co. Ltd., Hampton, Middlesex
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Exeau Products Ltd., Enfield, Middlesex
Farquharson (Timber) Ltd., London, E.C.2
S. & F. Fryer Ltd., Hazel Grove, Cheshire
Hitchins Flush Woodwork Ltd., East Ham, E.6
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Manor Joinery Works Ltd., Barking, Essex
Merchant Trading Co. Ltd., London, W.C.2
William Royle & Co. (Manchester) Ltd., Manchester, 2
Stavers & Anderson Ltd., London, E.C.3

Cogent

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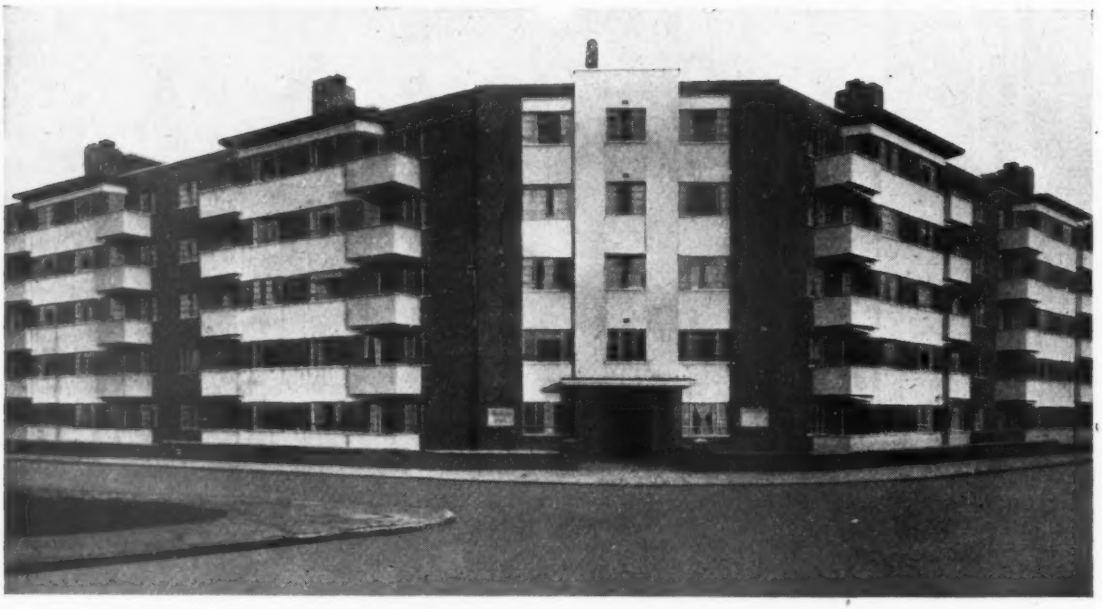

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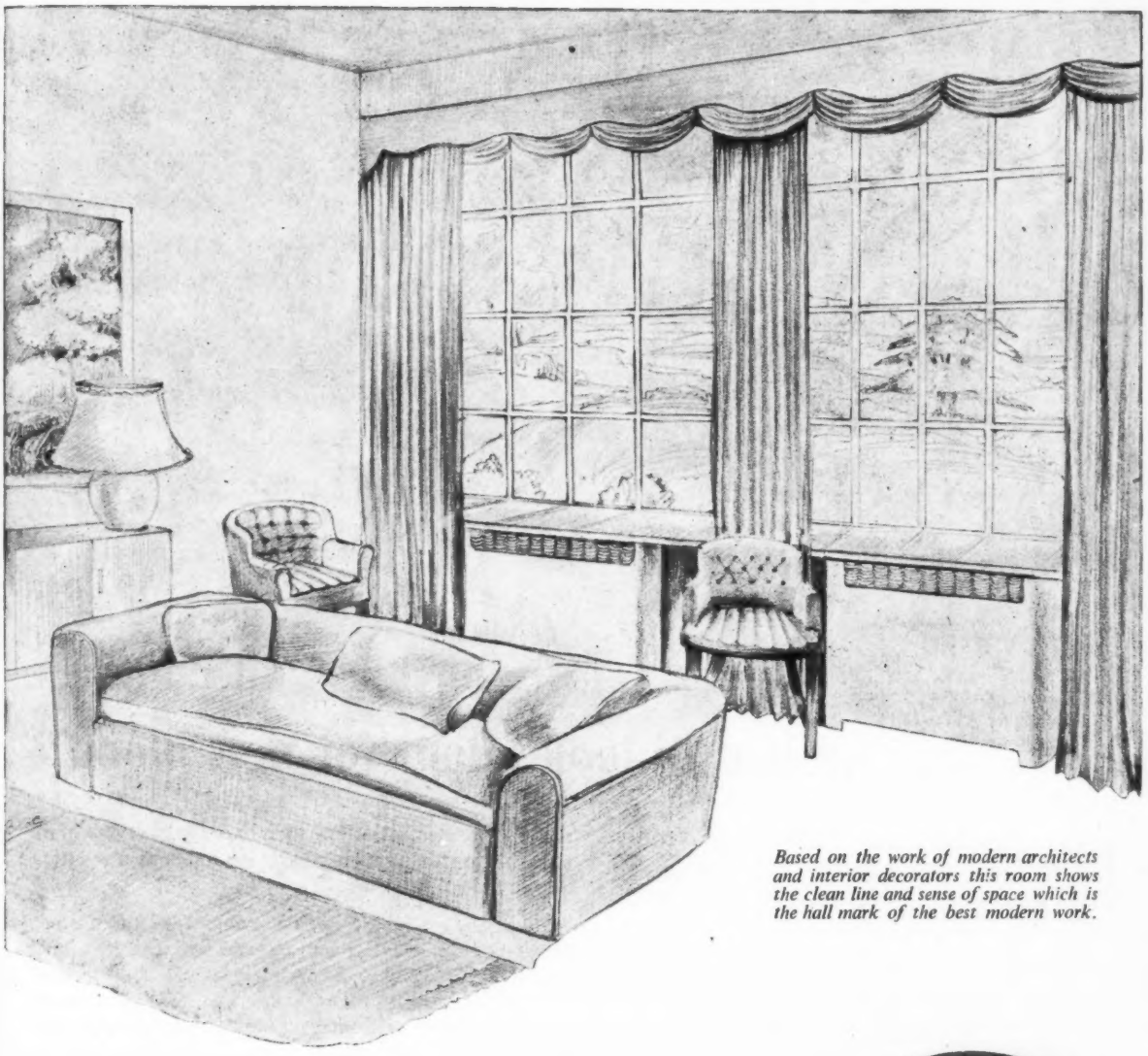
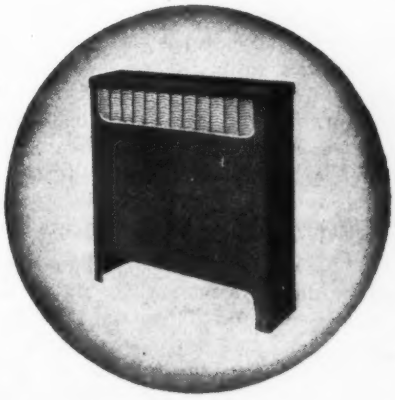


Based on the work of modern architects and interior decorators this room shows the clean line and sense of space which is the hall mark of the best modern work.

The Copperad Convector Heater is designed to harmonise with the modern aspect of building and interior decoration, while forming an unobtrusive but adequate source of heat. The Convectors are easy to install and reliable in operation.



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"We're a family business, of course, but we had to look about for new blood"

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" On balance this method of staffing has served pretty well. Our business has always more than held its own — no serious ups and downs — no serious problems. We really hadn't foreseen what we'd come up against these last two years, back again in peacetime production. Almost at once we were needing to double output with nothing like the requisite new plant in sight. That meant revising schedules, reorganizing, speeding the works up generally. And it meant a good new man to do it.

" I didn't think of the Appointments Office at first, and then when I'd come near believing the right man didn't exist, I remembered them out of the blue. In a matter of days they found us a first-rate man, already handling a similar job on a smaller scale up North. You see, the 14 Regional Offices are linked by teleprinter, so each office can tap another's resources. Pretty nice going I think. And, incidentally, we didn't need to interview more than half-a-dozen applicants — the preliminary sifting had all been done for us ! "

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 who are sometimes holding responsible posts, or for promising younger candidates to train.

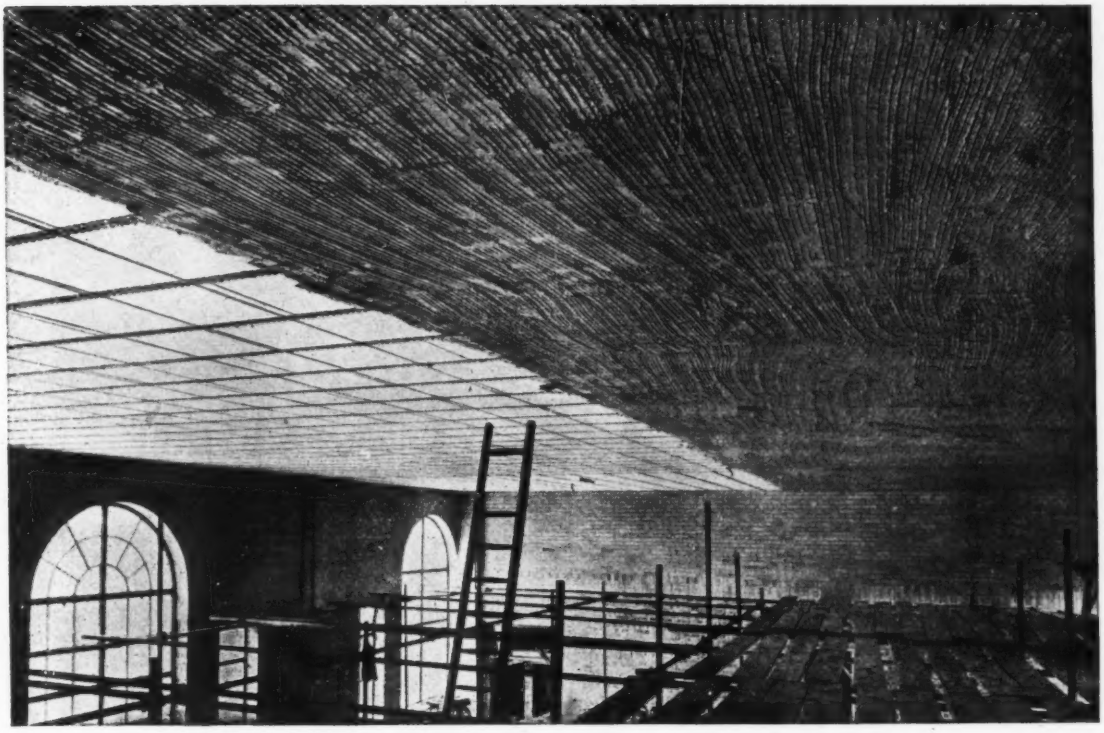
Your nearest Appointments Office " matches men with jobs " in the executive, managerial, and administrative field. If you do not know the address, any local office of the Ministry of Labour will put you in touch at once.

Since VE-day, the Appointments Department has successfully filled over 68,000 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

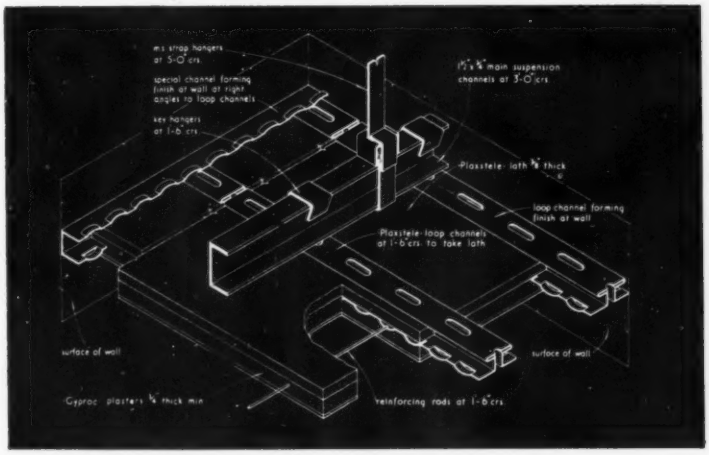
Issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Appointments Department, 1-6 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.



Part of a large area *of* **PLAXSTELE** *ceiling*

Registered Trade Mark

The PLAXSTELE system combines the use of PLAXSTELE lath, specially designed for plastering with GYPROC plasters, with metal patented suspension and jointing members which hold the lath rigid and at the same time anchor metal reinforcing rods in the plaster finish.



It provides a suspended ceiling with a substantial plaster finish having high fire-resisting properties. It is adaptable to any type of building construction and can be suspended horizontally at any level below the main roof structure.

Advantages of this system include simplification of plastering work, saving of time, superior strength, high fire resistance, elimination of timber framing, improved thermal insulation.

The photograph above shows part of a large area of PLAXSTELE ceiling to which the first undercoat of GYPROC plaster is being applied. The isometric sketch on left shows the general assembly of the component parts.

Further information about this and other GYPROC products or systems will gladly be supplied.

Makers also of ACOUSTELE *Ceilings,* GYPROC *Plaster Board,* GYPLITH *Lightweight Building Slabs,* GYPSTELE *Partitions and Ceilings,* GYPROC 2" *Solid Partitions.*

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Glazing for a group of dwellings on a seaside housing estate. Double hung sash windows upstairs. The living room on ground floor to have one large fixed centre pane with side hung casements. The frontage faced south-west over the sea.

SPECIFICATION:

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REASONS:

Apparently a straightforward glazing job, but fuller examination disclosed that the wind often reached gale force during the winter. 26-ounce Sheet in the centre pane would have withstood wind pressures up to 15 lbs. per square inch (68.5 m.p.h. wind velocity) but a wider safety margin was necessary, so 32-ounce was chosen. In the same way 26-ounce was better than 24-ounce for the smaller panes.

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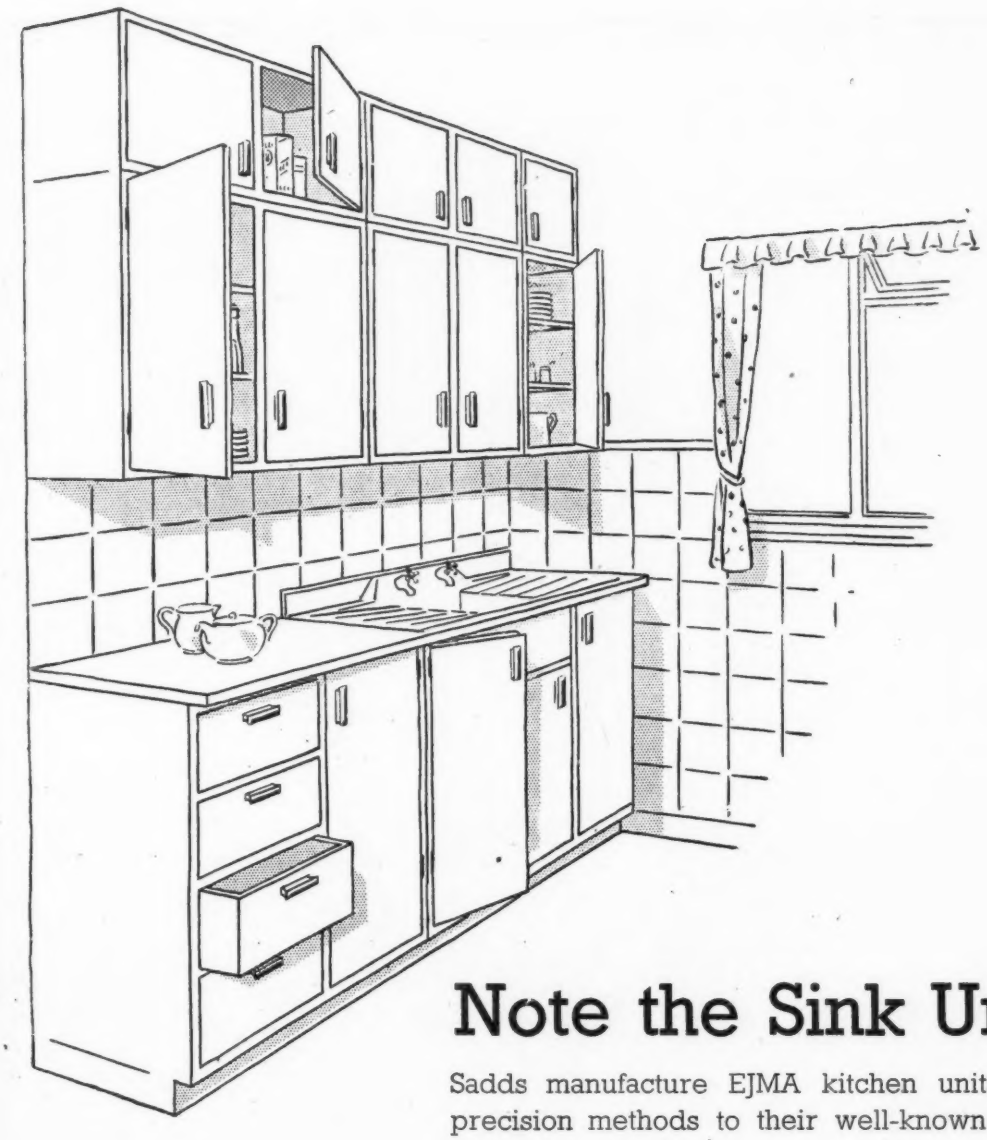

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A. For stainless steel sink with two draining boards: Height 3 ft. 0 ins. Width 5 ft. 3 ins. Depth 1 ft. 7 ins.

B. For stainless steel sink with single draining board (right or left hand). Height 3 ft. 0 ins. Width 3 ft. 6 ins. Depth 1 ft. 7 ins.

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Increased scope for architects, enhanced attractiveness, minimised maintenance costs and ease of cleaning are but a few of the advantages that ensure Dunlop Rubber Floors a place in every flooring scheme.

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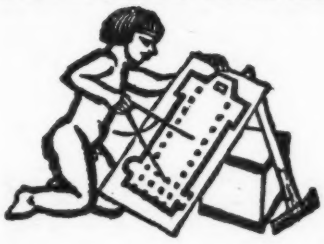

DIARY FOR JUNE JULY AND AUGUST

Titles of exhibitions, lectures and papers are printed in italics. In the case of papers and lectures the authors' names come first. Sponsors are represented by the initials given in the glossary of abbreviations on the front cover.

BRIGHTON. *A Regency Exhibition.* In the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. (Sponsor, County Borough of Brighton.) FROM JULY 15

CHATHAM. *Visit to Fort Luton School.* (Sponsor, S.E. Society of Architects, Maidstone Group.) JULY 10

GATESHEAD. *RSI Gateshead Sessional Meeting.* Lt.-Col. G. Perry. *The Planning of Industrial Estates.* Afternoon visits to Queen Elizabeth Hospital and Sheriff Hill Isolation Hospital, Gateshead, Shipcote Baths and the Team Valley Trading Estate. At the Greenesfield Health Centre, Mulgrave Terrace, Gateshead. (Sponsor, RSI.) JUNE 26

HULL. *One-Day School on the Town and Country Planning Act,* 1947. W. A. Wood of MOTCP will lecture on (1) *Compensation and Development Charges,* (2) *The Planning Machine,* (3) *Land Purchase.* At the Council Chambers, Guildhall, Hull. (Sponsor, TCPA.) 10.30 a.m. JULY 3

LAUSANNE. *First Congress of the International Union of Architects.* At Lausanne. (Sponsor for British Section, RIBA.) June 28 to July 1. The Congress will be followed by a series of excursions in Switzerland from July 2-10.

LEICESTER. W. A. Ireland. *Seasoning —the Reason Why.* For the National Employers' Association of Vehicle Builders. 7 p.m. JULY 6

LONDON. *Darkness into Daylight Exhibition.* At the Science Museum, South Kensington. (Sponsor, Science Museum.) UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30

Exhibition of Metropolitan Housing Layouts. At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) UNTIL JUNE 26

Town Planning in Great Britain Exhibition. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, British Council.) 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. JUNE 24

Desmond Heap. *Town and Country Planning Act,* 1947. At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) Buffet lunch 12.45-1.15 p.m., 2s. 6d. Lecture 1.15-2.15 p.m., 6d. JUNE 29

Council for Visual Education Annual General Meeting. Prof. A. E. Richardson. *The Spirit of Georgian Art and Architecture.* At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, Council for Visual Education.) 2.30 p.m. JUNE 30

J. F. Adburgham. *Report on the 19th International Congress for Housing and Town Planning.* At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) Buffet lunch 12.45-1.15 p.m., 2s. 6d. Lecture, 1.15-2.15 p.m., 6d. JULY 6

Mechanical Handling Exhibition. At Olympia. The exhibits will include aerial ropeways, conveyors and elevators; coal, coke and ash-handling plant; cranes, gears and chains, hoists, stackers, pulley blocks and lifting gear; hand-trucks, power-driven industrial trucks, runways, wagon-tippers, pneumatic handling plant and all types of accessories. (Sponsor, "Mechanical Handling.") JULY 12-21

Opening of the Annual Exhibition of Work of the AA School of Architecture. At the AA, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.) JULY 9

Annual Prize-giving of the AA School of Architecture. At the AA, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.) 3.30 p.m. JULY 9

Mrs. Peter Tennant. *Rural Housing.* At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) Buffet lunch 12.45-1.15 p.m., 2s. 6d. Lecture 1.15-2.15 p.m, 6d. JULY 13

International Conference on Noise and Sound Transmission. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsors, Acoustics Group of the Physical Society and the RIBA.) JULY 14-16

Sport in Art Exhibition. At the Victoria and Albert Museum. (Sponsor, Olympic Games Exhibition Committee.) JULY 15-AUG. 14

MANCHESTER. *Ideas in Design, 1948, Exhibition.* At the Municipal School of Art, All Saints', Manchester. (Sponsor, Municipal School of Art, Manchester.) UNTIL JUNE 26

NOTTINGHAM. W. A. Ireland. *Diseases in Timber.* At the Nottingham Technical Institute. (Sponsor, TDA.) 7 p.m. JUNE 24

COMPETITIONS

RSI Prize Competitions: John Edward Worth Prize (£40) for an essay on *Practical Improvements of Appliances or Inventions in or about Dwelling-Houses,* and John S. Owens Prize (£15) for an essay on *Atmospheric Pollution.* Apply Secretary, Royal Sanitary Institute, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, for general conditions. Entries by December 31.

NEWS

THURSDAY, June 24, 1948
No. 2785 VOL. 107

Though no feature in the JOURNAL *is without value for someone, there are often good reasons why certain news calls for special emphasis.*

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

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

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

★

A NEW TYPE OF CAST IRON, claimed to be the most important advance in its field this century, has been PRODUCED IN BRITAIN.

It is the result of research by scientists, including Mr. J. C. Pearce, director of the Cast Iron Research Association, and Mr. Heaton Morrough, the Association's research manager. Called modulus graphite iron, it is less brittle, more durable, lighter and more efficient than normal cast iron. Mr. Pearce and Mr. Morrough recently returned to Liverpool from America after attending the congress of foundrymen at Philadelphia. "The Americans were astonished at the progress we have made in the development of the new cast iron," said Mr. Morrough, "and while it will not be cheaper to manufacture, it can be turned out with modifications to existing plants in 2,000 factories in this country." The Association have laboratories at Alvechurch, near Birmingham, and are supported by the country's iron and steel industry. They also receive a grant from the Government.

A NEW FEATURE. On page 571 of this week's JOURNAL a new feature begins : the first of a series of round-table discussions dealing with the topics that are most actively exercising the minds of the architectural profession at the present time. Mr. F. R. Yerbury, who is now a member of the JOURNAL's editorial board, is chairman of the whole series and the others partaking, who change with each discussion, are architects, engineers, builders, scientists, etc., chosen to represent the varied interests concerned with the topic dealt with. This week's topic is the utilization of building research. Next week it will be the future rôle of the building contractor.

★

Mr. MISHA BLACK has been appointed Joint Principal Designer to the Central Office of Information in connection with the 1951 EXHIBITION.

He will be working in collaboration with Mr. James Holland, chief designer to the Exhibition Division of the COI. Mr. Misha Black will continue in private practice as Director of Design Research Unit.

★

The Council of the Royal Society of Arts have appointed Mr. CHRISTIAN BARMAN, F.R.I.B.A., a Royal Designer for Industry (R.D.I.) in recognition of his work for modern transport design.

Mr. Barman's work in the field of industrial design covers a wide range, and includes domestic equipment, lighting fittings, furniture, omnibus shelters and signs in connection with road and rail transport. He founded and edited *Architecture* and has also been editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL and *The Architectural Review*. From 1935 to 1941 he was Publicity Officer of the London Passenger Transport Board, and was generally responsible for the visual presentation of that undertaking to the public. During the last war he was Assistant Director of Post-War Building at the Ministry of Works, and is now Publicity Officer to the British Transport Commission.

A group of 11 members of the NORWEGIAN ASSOCIATION OF APPLIED ART AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGN arrived in London on Wednesday evening June 9, for a two weeks' visit.

The British Council arranged their programme, which gave the group opportunities of studying developments in industrial design, pottery and furniture, and of visiting museums and buildings showing new trends in interior decoration. The Group included 10 interior decorators, two of whom are women, and a woman textile designer. The first part of their stay was spent in London, and they visited the factory of Furniture Industries Ltd., at High Wycombe, on June 11. On June 15, the group went to Cheltenham, and a visit was made to the Pottery, at Chipping Camden, on June 16. A tour of the Josiah Wedgwood factory was arranged on June 17, after which the group went to Manchester for the opening of the Design Fair at the City Art Gallery on June 21.

The Duke of Wellington, Lord Lieutenant of the County of London, will open the INTERNATIONAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE EXHIBITION at County Hall, London, S.E.1. on August 9.

Examples of historic and modern landscape architecture all over the world will be shown from fourteen countries. Among them are the water-side parks of modern Stockholm, the Tivoli Gardens of Copenhagen, gardens on the borders of the Swiss lakes, and the latest developments in Holland, also Manhattan and Long Island, USA. The historical sections of the exhibition will include gardens of the great 17th century French chateaux, and the 18th century landscape movement in England. English solutions to the modern problems of factory and industrial landscape will also be demonstrated, and include miners' recreation grounds and the surroundings of coal mines in Cumberland and the Forest of Dean, allotments, holiday camps, seashore development and housing estates. A four-day International Conference, at which the varied aspects of landscape architecture to-day will be discussed by authorities from each country, will be held from August 9 to 12. Both the Conference and Exhibition are organised by the Institute of Landscape Architects. The latter will remain open to the public until August 21.

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Sir John W. Stephenson, president of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives has expressed the doubts of building workers about PAYMENT-BY-RESULTS.

At the Federation's annual conference he said it was with great reluctance and many mental reservations that building workers swallowed the piecework pill in the wage settlement of last autumn. The operation of the new system of payment had been desultory. Many employers had not given the time and study necessary to introduce the system. Where it had been introduced many difficulties had arisen, and it was a fertile field for disagreement. It was too early to pass judgment on its operation. What was evident at this stage was that only complete trade union control of bonus schemes would ensure proper safeguards against scamping, poor craftsmanship, and other evils latent in the system. The subject was also discussed on three agenda resolutions. One from South Wales and Monmouth expressed the opinion that, because of the inability of the employers to formulate a unified bonus schedule for the industry, the executive committee should terminate all bonus schedules at the end of the two-year experimental period which began last November. One from the Midland counties viewed "with alarm the liberties that are being taken with the agreement," and demanded that no operations should be permitted until schemes have been registered.

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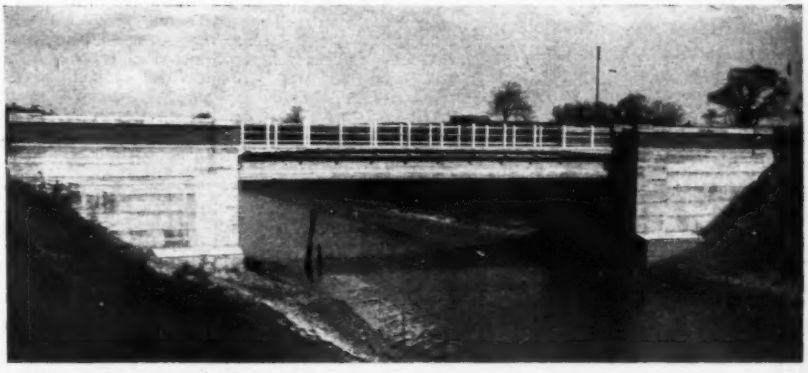
The Minister of Town and Country Planning, has consulted local authorities and other bodies about establishing a NEW TOWN IN THE PITSEA/LAINDON AREA OF ESSEX.

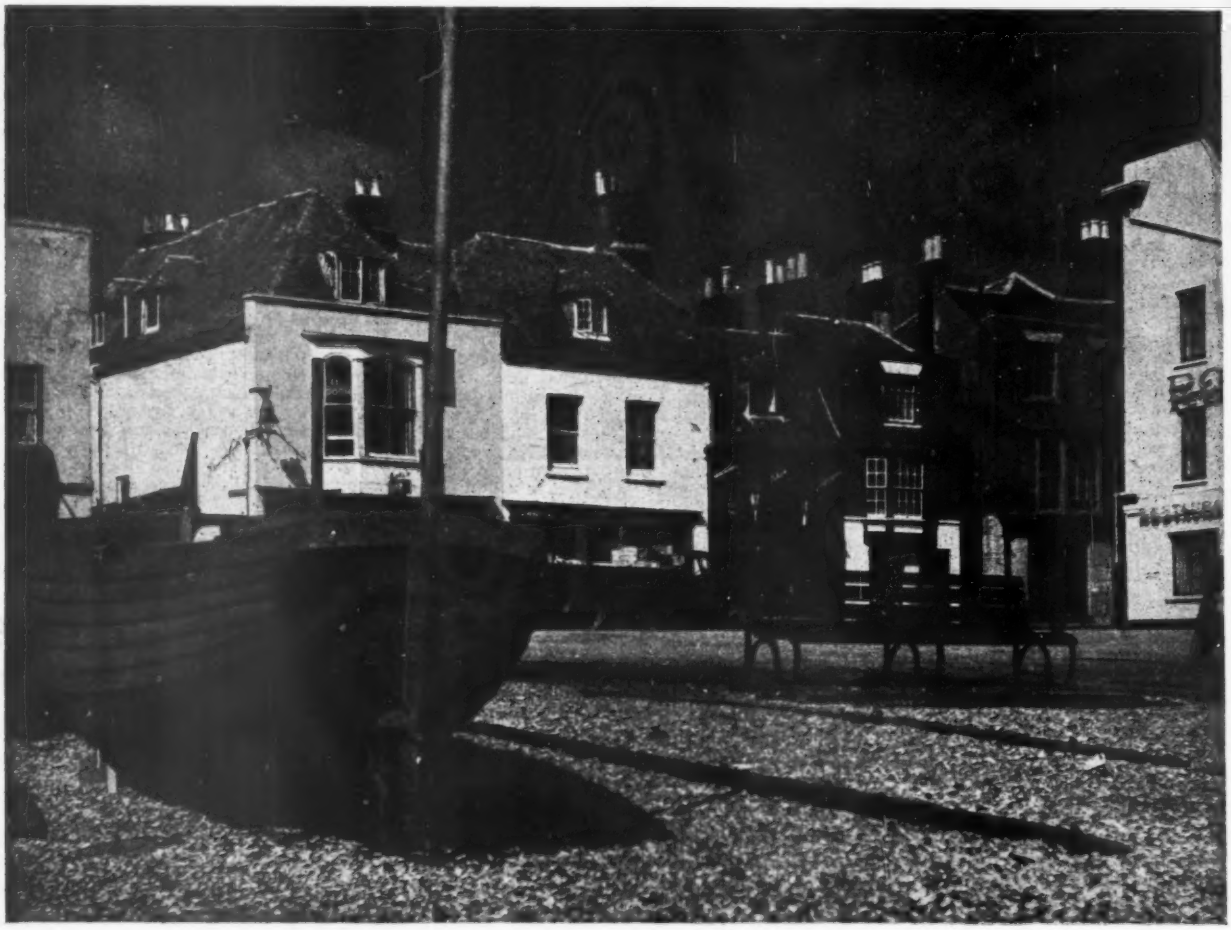
Bodies represented at the meeting were: Essex County Council; Billericay Urban District Council; Thurrock Urban District Council; South Essex Joint Planning Committee; Essex Rivers Catchment Board; Port of London Authority; City of London Corporation (as Port Health Authority).

The local authorities unanimously agreed in principle that an area of about 7,000 acres, suitable ultimately to hold a new town of from 50,000 to 60,000 people, should be designated under the New Towns Act. The new town will be named Basildon, and will provide housing for all classes with a varied range of industry that will help to remedy the existing very poor, scattered development which at present characterizes the area.

The Minister thanked the local authorities for their constructive co-operation and emphasized that Basildon would not be allowed to become a dormitory town. At a subsequent meeting, officials of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning discussed with local authorities from South Essex proposals for the redistribution of population in other parts of the area.



Nunn's Bridge, at Fishtoft, near Boston, Lincs., is the first pre-stressed concrete cast in situ highway bridge to be built in this country. Built for the Witham Fourth District Drainage Board, it has a span of 74 ft. and is 50 in. deep. The engineer to the Board is Mr. Gilbert E. Buchner. The consulting engineers were L. G. Mouchel and Partners, and the pre-stressing was designed by the Pre-Stressed Concrete Company.



Shuffle for a New Deal

The proposals for the replanning of the old town of Deal are to be the subject of an inquiry by MOTCP on June 29, under the chairmanship of Sir Ernest Charles. The redevelopment plan covers an area of about eight acres, with a frontage to the sea of about 450 yards and a depth of 70 to 80 yards. The proposals have met with considerable local opposition since the whole of the area concerned is of Georgian date, and although a few of the houses are war damaged, restoration and modernisation is claimed to be practicable in nearly all cases whereas the alternative proposals involve their total destruction. Few of the individual buildings are of monumental interest, but it is the repetition of small houses and shops forming street units that deserves to be preserved. The photograph above shows a view of Beach Street from the shore with the Royal Hotel on the right. The atmosphere and charm of this small section is typical of the whole of the area which gives Deal a distinction that the town would be poorer for losing. More photographs and Astragal's comments are on page 577.

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The LCC is to seek powers from MOTCP for the compulsory purchase of land in BERMONDSEY with a view to DEVELOPMENT.

This is the second area of its kind to be considered, the first being the Stepney-Poplar Reconstruction Area. The area now proposed to be dealt with is estimated to be 170 acres. It is almost entirely dockland and riverside, and stretches from Tower Bridge Road to Surrey Docks in the east, and the river to Jamaica Road and the Southern Railway in the south. It is characterized by undesirable intermixture of users, unplanned local street network, lack of open space and bad distribution of what open space there is. Of the total area, 42 acres are occupied by roads, railways and open spaces. Nearly 20 acres (15 per cent. of the total) are buildings totally destroyed or damaged beyond repair. If buildings seriously damaged but capable of repair are included, this figure rises to 24 acres (18 per cent.) The total area which has sustained war damage represents 35.5 per cent. of the pre-war developed area. The greater portion was originally developed before 1872. Before the war, 21,700 people, or 22 per cent. of the total population of Bermondsey lived in the area. The present figure is 12,200. The population envisaged for the Reconstruction Area is 12,640—38.5 per cent. less than the pre-war figure.

The following are the main principles of the proposed zoning of the area, which is planned as part of a much larger planning area embracing nearly all of Bermondsey and parts of Deptford and Southwark. The reconstruction area will be planned on the "neighbourhood unit" principle, and three such neighbourhoods fall within it. (i) *Residential.*—This will consist mainly of houses and flats. (ii) *Local Shopping.*—Consisting mainly of small shops. Everyday shopping needs of the population will be provided in compact zones within each of the residential neighbourhoods. (iii) *Industrial.*—A limited amount of industry in the area will be provided, but no special industry. (iv) *Open Space.*—New open spaces as well as existing public and private open space and burial grounds are contemplated in the zoning. The opening up of the river at this point, which will benefit not only Bermondsey but the whole of south-east London, is desirable. The open space planning has relation to an ultimate completion of a riverside open space along the whole length of the river between Fountain Dock and Norway Wharf. (v) *Commercial.*—There will be an industrial zone for commercial use at the north-eastern end of Brunel Road and Kinburn Street westwards of the South Metropolitan Gas Works. (vi) *Roads.*—Provision is made for the duplication of Rotherhithe Tunnel. Plans for new local road structure will be worked out with the Borough Council and others concerned, and will simplify existing street network and eliminate unessential streets. (vii) *Education.*—18 acres will be provided for schools.

It is thought that the Council's planning intentions for the area can be carried out in the main within 15 years.

Cardiff City Council have been discussing the future of the Scheme for TRAINING YOUTHS IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.

Mr. George Williams said that if Cardiff had a free hand the city could have 1,100 new houses a year instead of the present 500. "We are not building to our limit in Cardiff," he said. "There are 1,400 building operatives in Cardiff willing to work on houses, but they haven't the opportunity. The Welsh Board of Health is doing its best under difficulties, but until the Ministry of Health remove the restrictions we shall be held up." Mr. G. E. B. Frewer said that Mr. Huxley Turner, the apprentice master, had said he could not absorb the 30 lads who would shortly complete their training in readiness for apprenticeship. The Lord Mayor (Alderman R. G. Robinson) said there seemed no doubt that the apprentice builder scheme was in jeopardy.

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MOH is seeking specialist opinion on the provision of SPECIAL TYPES OF HOUSES.

The sub-committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee is considering what advice should be given to local authorities on the erection of houses of different sizes for special classes of people such as single workers, young married couples, large families, and old persons. Memoranda from persons or bodies who have had experience in this field, or who have considered aspects of the problem, should be sent to the Secretary of the Sub-Committee on the Revision of the Housing Manual, Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.1.

The scope of SAFETY RULES FOR BUILDING WORKERS has been considerably enlarged as a result of new regulations issued by the Ministry of Labour under the Factories Act, 1937.

The regulations are no longer limited to cases in which mechanical power is used and now deal with the provision of proper scaffolding, machinery and plant, precautions and dangerous practices, first-aid and welfare. They apply to the construction, structural alteration, repair or maintenance of a building. The regulations will take effect from October 1.

NEWS IN BRIEF

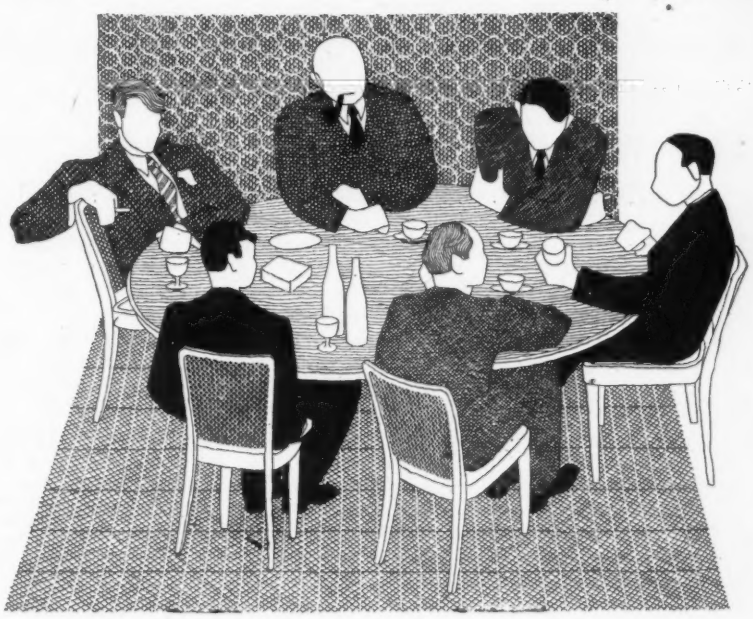
The Annual Golf Match between the RIBA and LMBA Golfing Societies has been won by the RIBA team by 12½ matches to 8½ for the first time since the event was inaugurated.

The Slindon estate of 3,600 acres has been bequeathed to the National Trust by the late Mr. F. J. F. Wootten Isaacson, together with a substantial endowment.

The gross annual valuation of property in Glasgow, including the supplementary roll just completed, has been estimated at £13,217,423, an increase over the previous year of £111,804.

A new hydro-electric power station has been opened at Ampezzo, 60 miles north of Trieste. It has the highest dam in Europe—450 ft. high and 54 ft. in diameter. Construction was started in 1941.

ROUND THE TABLE



THE big issues that confront the architectural profession at this moment are not ones architects can decide alone. They arise from the necessity of architecture adapting itself to a rapidly changing world, and it must adapt itself alongside—and in collaboration with—science and engineering, which are its allies, and the building industry, which is its instrument; to say nothing of the new type of client that contemporary social developments are bringing to the fore.

When I was asked recently to join the editorial board of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, I therefore felt that one of the JOURNAL'S immediate tasks should be to initiate discussions on important issues in which everyone concerned with building should share. The round table discussions of which the first is printed below are the result. Instead of architects talking over their problems by themselves, engineers, contractors, quantity-surveyors and others were invited to join them in giving their views frankly on a succession of controversial topics. The first topic chosen was Building Research, with

the idea of discovering whether those who undertake research are satisfied that their work is known and used, and whether those who should be using it feel they are getting what they want in the form they want it. For this discussion there were seated round the table an eminent building research scientist, a building contractor, a general foreman, a research chemist and three architects, one of whom conducts the research unit in the architect's department of a public corporation. The second discussion in the series will be printed next week. The subject will be "The Future of the Building Contractor."

F. R. YERBURY

ROUND THE TABLE:

1. The Utilization of Building Research

F. R. YERBURY: chairman.

E. H. ELLIS: research chemist.

JOHN PINCKHEARD, A.R.I.B.A.: architect in private practice.

R. FITZMAURICE, Hon. A.R.I.B.A., M.Inst.C.E.: Deputy Chief Scientific Adviser, MOW.

NORMAN WATES: building contractor (director of Wates, Ltd.).

R. LLEWELYN DAVIES, A.R.I.B.A.: architect in charge of the Research and Development Section, Architect's Department, British Railways (London Midland Region).

G. DEAL: general foreman (Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd.).

L. DE SYLLAS, A.R.I.B.A.: architect (member of Architects' Co-operative Partnership).

Chairman: My impression is that more has been achieved in England by the various research organizations for the benefit of building than in any other country in Europe. It appears, however, that the results are not taken full advantage of; indeed, it almost appears as if the architectural profession and the building industry are not fully aware of all that is being done for them; certainly other countries have no idea of the amount of work which is being done here. What are the reasons for this? We have here today people of varying interests connected with the industry. Perhaps Mr. Ellis, who is a distinguished research chemist, will open the discussion. I should like to ask him, for instance, whether he is satisfied that all he is doing and has done is being used for the best results.

Ellis: No, but of course it couldn't be. The problem that is facing the building industry in utilizing the results of research, I should have thought, was only part of a much more complex problem of getting the results of research used in all industries. I don't think the building industry has a special problem of its own. The only thing that normally operates to bring to people's notice the results of any research, whether done by an individual or an industry, is sales pressure. A salesman goes out; he has a lot of information that has been thrown at him by a laboratory; he doesn't understand it and he couldn't care less. If anything, he cares less even than the people he is trying to present it to; yet he is the only vehicle there is for seeing that the results of research are in fact utilized.

Pinckheard: I do not quite agree that the building industry is on the same footing as other industries. Compared with others, the building industry is technically backward. It is still largely based on hand craftsmanship, while other industries are not; so it is much more difficult for the results of research to become accepted. Also, there are a lot of people in the building industry who are rather allergic to the results of research, I think.

Fitzmaurice: Shall we take an actual example? You remember the "Post-War Building Studies," prepared actually during the war, in which an assessment was made of the state of research knowledge in a quite big range, and a variety of subjects were brought together so that when the war came to an end and building re-started people would have the benefit of all the available knowledge formulated by a number of expert committees. Now, number one in this series was known as the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on House Construction. It was a milestone. It summarized all the information that was available up to the time it was prepared. Then there was the report on the Heating of Buildings. Again, all the latest ideas were brought together and crystallized in that document. There was a similar one on acoustics and sound transmission, and a similar one on day-lighting. It would be extremely interesting to know from people in the industry—people who are actually designing houses and building houses—how far that particular series of publications has become known and been found useful.

Chairman: Perhaps that is a question Mr. Wates could answer.

Wates: I should say exceedingly useful. I know that it is a real asset to have a minimum standard of firm resistance of walls, for example. We used it extensively in our office, though we are not using it now so much because the standard it set has now entered into our own scheme of things. But if the reports are not now referred to much, they are nevertheless there.

Pinckheard: One of the difficulties about using the "Post-War Building Studies"—I am not detracting in the least from the results they achieved—arises, I think from the fact that they have not gone far enough. In trying to adopt the recommendation of two or more different branches of study one sometimes finds they conflict. The requirements for space heating conflict with those for daylight; that is a pretty obvious example.

Llewelyn Davies: I think these scientific research findings have been most effectively published. The responsibility for their lack of use lies very much more with the architects than with any failure on the part of the scientist to publicize them. I do not think you can force research findings down anybody's throat. It is up to the architect to find out what has been done. The information is freely avail-

able, and, apart from Government-sponsored research, there is a lot of industrial research, too, which may not actually be published, but is only waiting to be asked for; if you set about obtaining it for any specific purpose it is always available to you. I do not myself feel that publication is the important thing so much as educating the architect and contractor to ask for the information. Another point I would like to insist on is that to use scientific research effectively you must tackle the problem, not from the point of view of concrete or zinc or timber as a material, but from the point of view of the particular type of building —the house, the school, the block of flats. Each has to be studied as a building type and knowledge brought together on that type. I think this is the rôle the architect can play, especially the architect with a public appointment who has continuous contact with a series of buildings of a particular type, and who has funds at his disposal for development work. He can provide the link between the scientist in his laboratory and the designer.

Deal: I agree with Mr. Davies's remarks entirely. Educate the architect and the contractor. Educate the foreman and the operatives. Especially educate the architect. I have a personal grievance against architects and architects' assistants for not giving sufficient details to the contractor for the contractor to pass on to his foreman. I am sure Mr. Wates will agree that large numbers of specifications that come from an architect—or possibly an estate agent who has entered the field of architecture—need to be vetted very severely by the contractor's own staff. Even the contractor's staff want educating, but I am speaking from the foreman's point of view. We need education, our operatives need education, but give us research in a form that is readable by the average foreman for him to pass on to the operative. Many of the publications I have read of late —Government or individual research —are couched in language which the average foreman cannot understand.

Chairman: Because it is outside his scope?

Deal: It really frightens him. Most contractors, if they pass an instruction to a foreman, do so in simple terms; it comes naturally. But to read these pamphlets is quite impossible.

Fitzmaurice: Yes, I do think the scientific research document has a jargon of its own which is unspeakably foul. I perpetrated it for years, and unfortunately, like a lot of other vices, it is definitely habit-forming—using two words where one will do, and using a word three times as long as it ought to be.

Deal: I think the foreman who does not move with the times is foolish. My own colleagues—the foremen who are foremen by profession, who see only in terms of, say, brickwork—they have sub-foremen who are carpenters, electricians, plumbers, and so on, but they are not interested in anything outside their own particular trade. If the Government and individual bodies want to help, they must give us some form of publication we can use in our own manner. And there is another point. Is the foreman who gains knowledge, shall we say, from a company interested in research that holds occasional lectures on its own premises, going to be fully interested if he has got to miss his own job? He has to knock off work to go to a lecture and then return to his job and find that his work lags. On the other hand, if you give him publications, films—which several companies are doing at the present moment—and so on, are you going to get him interested if they take up his own time? Most lectures that I know of are given on Saturday afternoons.

Chairman: Your point is, then, that you should be given this information as part of the job you are doing?

Deal: Well, it is hard to say what methods could be adopted to give a foreman the necessary information without interfering with his normal working hours. At the present moment he is not only concerned with the construction of part of his job, but he has progress charts, Lord knows what else, to provide. His time is fully occupied with labour difficulties and material difficulties. What are the Press, the film industry, the building industry, the Government research departments going to do to give up-to-date knowledge to individuals inside the building trade?

Chairman: What you are saying is that in present conditions, although you know all this research is going on and is available, you have no opportunity of getting at it.

De Syllas: On the other side, where you get research published it is so often put out, not so much in scientific terms, but in the shape of bare scientific facts, which do not explain in any way the reason or theories behind them. I am thinking of a thing like painting. You get a good painter, who will be told on the basis of research to change a technique which he has been accustomed to for years. My experience is that if you are going to convince a craftsman who really knows his business to make such a change, you have got to explain in simple terms why the traditional method should be abandoned. Better still, you must have the craftsman taught according to the results of the new research. You do not want to teach your craftsman a traditional system and then convert him. What it comes to is that the fruits of research have got to be applied at the stage when the craftsmen are trained.

Fitzmaurice: I think you have it there, De Syllas. Now, our foreman friend here (Mr. Deal), there is no hope for him. He has got bad practices engrained in him. He is steeped in "unreasonable" things, but his son will become a leader in the craft, and it is him you have got to catch and teach the principles behind the practices, whether old or new.

Wates: There are two points I would like to make about research. First, about the danger of using results of research too rapidly; this point comes out of America. A friend of mine in New York has recently been appointed the adviser to a large corporation who are going to build a new 14 million dollar building in Park Avenue. He is to supervise the whole construction. I was having a yarn with him, and he said, "Well, today I really ought to be down at so-and-so in Pennsylvania. My directors have been invited down by a manufacturing firm to see the results of their research and some new building materials they have developed with a view to integrating them in this new building that I am advising on in Park Avenue. But I told the directors I never use a thing the first time. I always let the other fellow try it out."

Chairman: But someone has to use it first?

Wates: On a small scale; you must not take me too literally. The second point I want to make is that there is another friend of mine who is the Director of Research for the National Housing Administration in Washington. He thinks the best way of doing his job is to co-ordinate and stimulate research. He doesn't believe in the National Housing Administration doing research themselves, but stimulating and co-ordinating research elsewhere. He is most anxious for building research departments to be set up in universities. The Administration allocates so many dollars to this or that university and thereby gets research going on a much broader basis than in this country; it also, of course, co-ordinates the research which is done by private firms, indicating to some people where research has been done in their own line before, so that they do not bother about it, and suggesting another line. I think that is an idea which could be followed profitably in this country.

Chairman: Would you think, Mr. Wates, that there is a greater amount of research in this country than in other countries?

Wates: I do not know much about European countries. In America there is such enormous vigour and vitality;

there are so many new materials continually emerging there. They have an intensely competitive market which is at the same time a huge market. I can hardly believe that this country is on a level with America.

Pinckheard: We are all agreed that our industries have grown up very slowly in a traditional way. Building crafts have remained substantially unchanged, I should say, for 200 years. We are building houses today much the same structurally as houses in Bloomsbury 200 years old. This slow growth has enabled everybody in the industry to know all about it from the architect at the top to the operative at the bottom. They all knew what an architect meant when he showed something on an eighth-scale drawing. Now, we are in a completely different situation. We have new techniques to grapple with and, as research advances, new methods of doing things. We have got to consider whether our traditional building industry, or rather our building industry based on traditional methods, is the right instrument as at present organized to carry things out. And are architects organized properly to take advantage of the advances in technique which are being made? It seems to me that here is a field of research which has hardly been touched.

Llewelyn Davies : I can say something about that as far as the organization of architects is concerned; though I think others are better qualified to answer for the building industry. I think we have to develop a particular type—not a fully specialized but a half-specialized architect—who is trained to act as a sort of liaison officer between building programmes and research. In an architect's office of any size you need a person, or possibly several individuals, on the staff who do what I would prefer to call development work rather than research. I think the word "research" is a bit too wide. Development work in an architect's office would involve the analysis of the problems of a particular type of building, or group of buildings, and bringing to bear on them such scientific research as is available. National research stations investigate problems which are sufficiently wide in their scope to interest the nation as a whole. At the same time, public organizations and large industrial groups can have their own research institutions capable of tackling their special problems. I think the sort of knowledge that research programmes of this kind can give is of very great importance, not merely from the point of view of getting cheaper, better buildings, but also from the purely architectural—the design—point of view. In the past the development of products was so slow that tradition served the purpose of a sort of very slow research which operated over centuries. Nowadays development is so fast—requirements change and available materials change—and we cannot afford to use a purely experimental rule-of-thumb method of eliminating bad practices. We must accelerate progress, and that can only be done by the use of research, co-ordinated essentially in terms of the building type, by means of a development section set up in the architect's office.

De Syllas : Doesn't that raise an economic question? A big concern like British Railways can afford to have a whole department in its office doing nothing but long-term development research, but when you come to an individual architect who is dependent for his living on the six per cent. which he gets on the cost of a building, how can he afford to do work that brings no immediate remuneration, and in any case probably duplicates work that is being done in another architect's office?

Ellis : Doesn't it come back to the point which has already been touched on: that what is needed is some other vehicles besides those at present existing for getting the results of existing research across to the people who are concerned with using them? That is not the same thing as undertaking fresh research or development.

Fitzmaurice: It does rather strike me that what we are looking for is a new means of expression. It may be that you have got to take people who have been scientifically trained—who therefore have the background to understand the research—and train them to go round explaining things in words of one syllable—not only to foremen and contractors by also to architects.

De Syllas : The other thing is that architects themselves—that is, the recruits—are not taught to think in terms of building types, which require special programmes, but are still taught on the traditional system of planning problems, which then have to be interpreted into constructional problems, and so on.

Fitzmaurice : Isn't this the point? Everybody says they want some slight twist on research to suit their particular angle. Is not one of the difficulties of our industry the fact that we are keeping ourselves in watertight compartments? There is the architect who performs his functions, there is the surveyor who juggles with figures which may or may not be at all pertinent. There is the contractor who carries on his machinations according to a most extraordinary system. He uses the latest technique and so forth in so far as he is allowed, but he is never a partner in the business at the design stage. And, finally, you come to the foreman, the poor old foreman, who has to bear the brunt of the whole boiling and has to have some amazing power of intuition to know what everybody wants, and ultimately has to produce the kind of happy medium which will not satisfy anybody but will just allow the job to go on. We are far too much compartmented in the building industry. I shouldn't think that any other industry would put the designer and the actual man who has to execute the work so far apart as we do. It is an impossible position really and a definite handicap to the technicians.

De Syllas : You cannot divide the problem of research and the problems of contracting. The man who builds the building should be right in from the start, so that he can say that some particular line the designer is taking has, by field experience, been proved wrong. The architect and contractor in an ideal situation are a team, and the result of their work should show that there has been really close co-operation. And then there is another important part of the industry that comes into the picture just as strongly as the contractor, the building material producer and especially the sub-contractor. They are now very important financially, and from the design and efficiency point of view should work just as closely with the architect as the general contractor.

Wates : I think a lot depends on the question of cost. Why can't we go over to the American system, where you get a bid for the whole building? Ninety-nine per cent. of all the buildings—all the substantial buildings—in America are entirely sub-contracted. Contractors are on the job as superintendents and inspectors with no direct employees at all, and I think the sub-contract system, which we tend to look down on in this country, is the way to reach the same standard as the Americans, who pay enormous wages, yet produce buildings for about the same cost as we do.

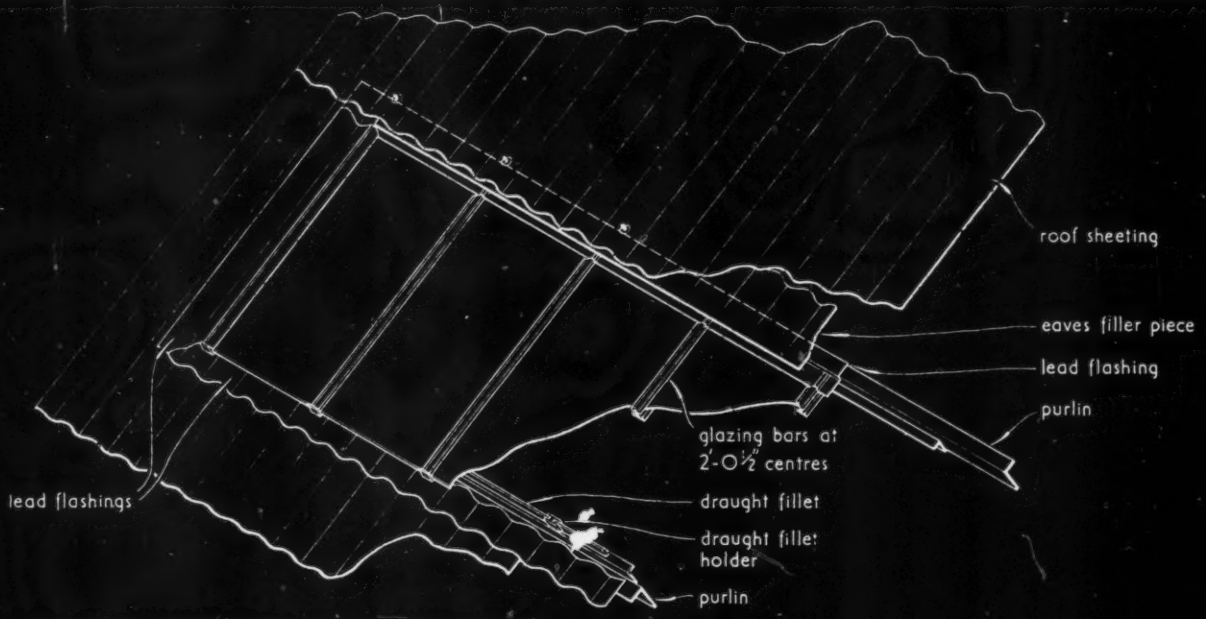
Chairman : But how does the sub-contracting system further the utilization of research?

Wates : Well, for instance, there are the excavation contractors in America. They are enormously interested in new machines for excavation. There are the concrete boys, interested in everything that is new and economic in that direction. Then prefabricated floors, new floor finishings, the new warming unit, partition units—things we are hardly interested in in this country—are all developed through specialist research. Obviously, when the architect deals with a specialist firm right from the beginning, you are much more liable to get research utilized. Whilst I would not be prepared myself to take on trust some new electrical device or to recommend it to you as the architect, if I were specializing in that field I would know whether to do so.

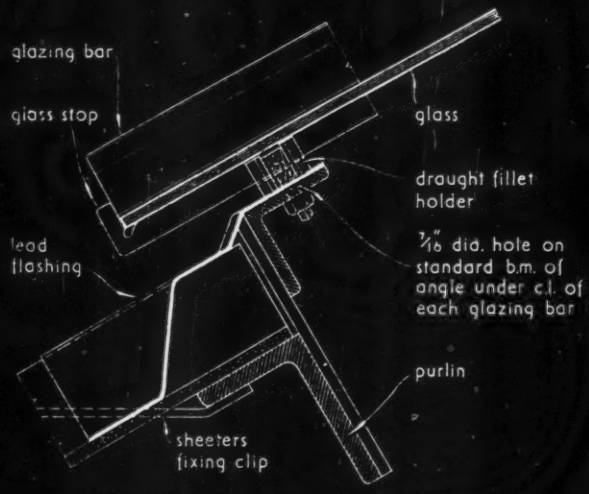
Chairman : The results of research, you mean, are much better utilized if

ROOF GLAZING | STEEL

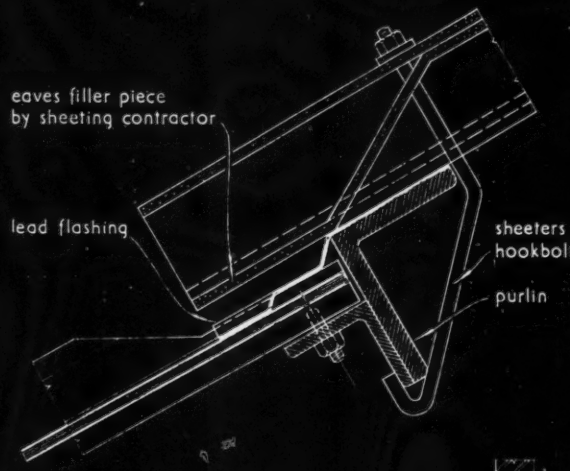
The Architects' Journal Library of Information Sheets 77. Editor: Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.



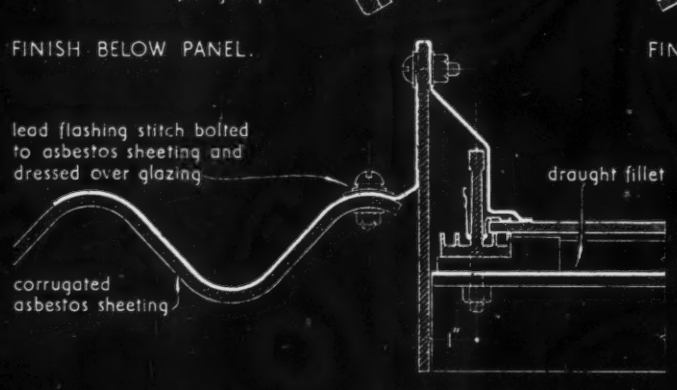
DETAIL OF GLAZED PANEL IN STEEL ROOF OF NORMAL PITCH.



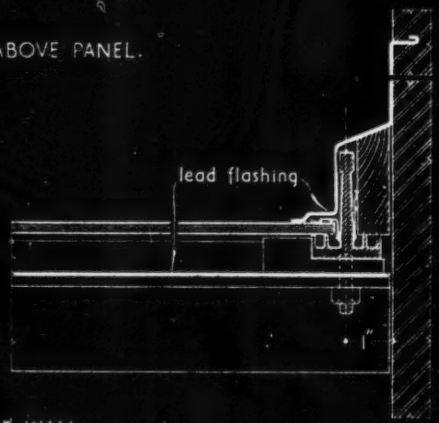
FINISH BELOW PANEL.



FINISH ABOVE PANEL.



FINISH AT SIDE OF PANEL.



FINISH AT WALL.
(for f.s. detail of glazing bar see Sheet 24.N1)

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

24.N2 CHALLENGE LEAD CLOTHED STEEL PATENT GLAZING BARS

This Sheet is the second of a series dealing with lead clothed steel glazing bars and gives details of a glazed panel in a steel roof of normal pitch.
Sheet 24.N1 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.N3.

Details

Below panel : An inner angle is stooled off the main purlin with batten plates and drilled to take the bolt fixing the bottom of the glazing bar and the draught fillet holder. Flashing is secured between the draught fillet holders 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 glazing.

Finish at wall or side panel : The end glazing bar should be kept about 1 in. from the wall or trimming member and the flashing fixed and dressed down as shown.

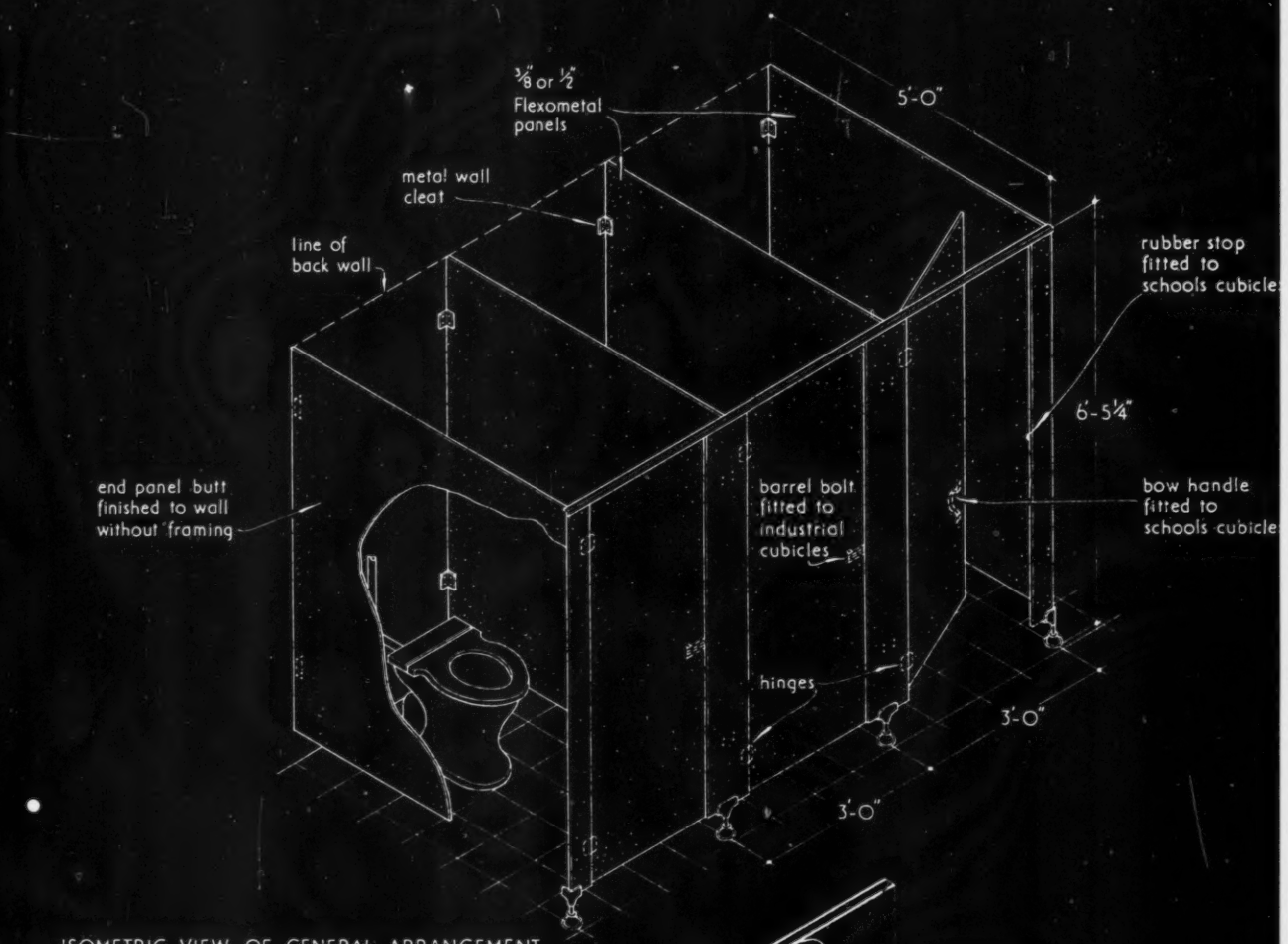
Compiled from information supplied by :

The British Challenge Glazing Co.

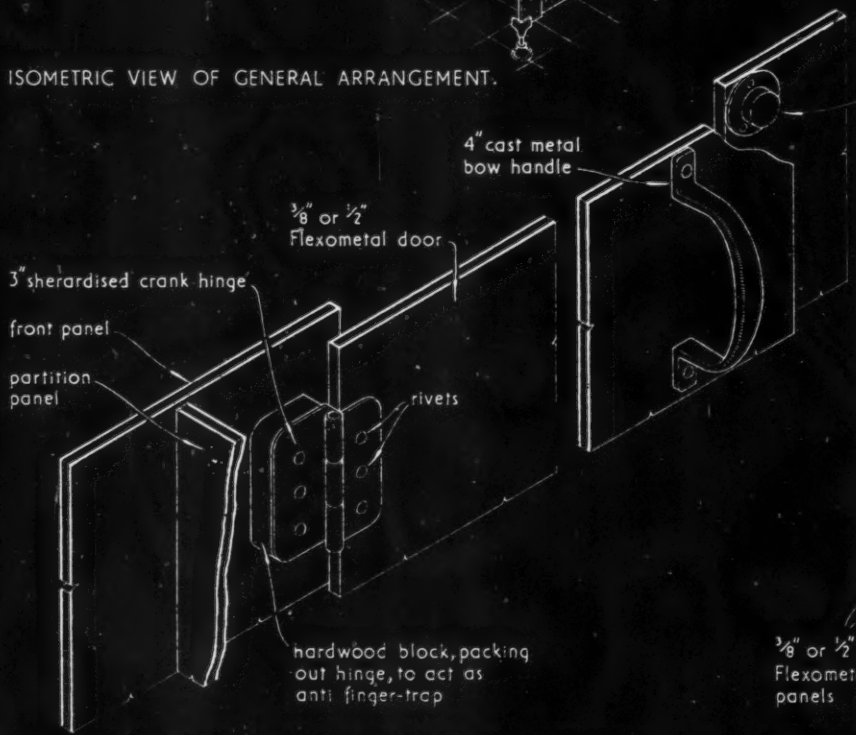
Address : Marshgate Lane, Stratford, London, E.15
Telephone : Maryland 4161 (7 lines).
Telegrams : Astragal, Phone, London

SPECIALISED FITTINGS | LAVATORY CUBICLES

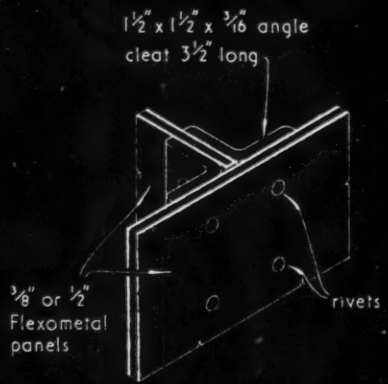
The Architects' Journal Library of Information Sheets 78. Editor: Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.



ISOMETRIC VIEW OF GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.



INTERNAL VIEW OF HINGE, HANDLE AND ANTI FINGER-TRAP FOR SCHOOLS USE.



EXTERNAL VIEW OF JOINT BETWEEN PARTITION AND FRONT.

'FLEXOMETAL' SCHOOLS AND INDUSTRIAL LAVATORY CUBICLE. Manufacturer: Flexo Plywood Industries Ltd.

43.Z2 ·FLEXOMETAL· SCHOOLS AND INDUSTRIAL LAVATORY CUBICLE

This Sheet describes the Flexometal schools and industrial lavatory cubicle. The cubicle is constructed of Flexometal (metal-faced plywood) panels cleated together and mounted at the front on non-ferrous metal foot supports. The panels forming the sides of the cubicle and the doors are $\frac{3}{8}$ in. or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. All edges are sealed with metal to render the panels waterproof. Any number of units can be fixed to form a range of cubicles and sizes can be varied to suit requirements.

Construction

Fronts : These are cleated to the partitions and are fitted with non-ferrous metal foot supports for grouting into floor or alternatively with adaptor plates for screwing to floor.

Head rail : This is a continuous 1 in. by 1 in. by $\frac{1}{8}$ in. galvanised mild steel angle riveted to the panel fronts and extended for grouting into end walls.

Panels : Flexometal, which is used in the construction of the front, partition and door panels, consists of two thin sheets of metal cemented under high pressure to a plywood core ; they are $\frac{3}{8}$ in. or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.

Schools type cubicle : Hinges are of sheradised mild steel and are packed out on hardwood blocks to act as an anti finger-trap between the door and front panel.
A rubber stop provides the anti finger-trap at the latch side of the door.

A bow handle is also fitted at the latch side and a chromium plated barrel or indicator bolt can be fitted if required.

Industrial type cubicle : Hinges are of sheradised mild steel riveted direct to the door and front panel. A chromium plated barrel or indicator bolt is fitted at the latch side. Automatic coin-locks can be provided if required.

Finish

The metal facings to doors and panels can be either of aluminium or galvanised steel. The whole should be painted to suit surrounding decoration.

B.S. Cubicles

Flexometal cubicles are also manufactured to BS/MOE 27 : 1947—w.c. Compartments with Tubular Metal Frames—types A, B and C.

Compiled from information supplied by :

Flexo Plywood Industries, Ltd.
Address : South Chingford, London, E.4.
Telephone : Silverthorn 2666 (7 lines).

you have real specialist sub-contractors, because neither the architect nor the contractor need worry. The specialist makes it his business to find out what is happening.

De Syllas : But do American sub-contractors in fact influence the man on the drawing board? Personally, from what I know I rather doubt whether they do. They may have got one stage nearer, but if so they are moving towards something we cannot accept here. Because if you get a specialist sub-contractor doing specialized research you tend to get a prejudiced attitude towards it. The man who is interested in terrazzo is not going to specify asphalt, though asphalt may be the answer. Where you close one gap you open another one.

Ellis : Could I make a point here? I can compare these difficulties with the same ones in other industries. I have in mind the branch of the steel industry where bridge-building is done, and the aircraft industry. The aircraft industry is perhaps more comparable because the people who have got to sell aircraft (except during the war) have also got to sell them at a profit, and, believe me, the bitterness that goes on between the design department and the research department and the people who have to do the constructional work in the shops and the costing people makes anything that can possibly happen in the building industry look just nothing at all in comparison. In the aircraft industry, where the whole of this work is co-ordinated under one company, the answer is, they must either work successfully as a team or they all go broke together.

Deal : May I ask Mr. Wates if American contractors have the English habit of forming subsidiary companies within their own group? In other words, turn their plumbing department and other departments into subsidiary companies.

Wates : The best New York firms rather dislike this drift towards sub-contracting, because the next stage is for architects to become the master builders and to supplant the main contractor. The best New York firms always maintain one unit in every trade —one excavating unit, one concrete building, one brick-laying, one plastering, and so on—but they reckon, of course, to spread them over many jobs, so they may easily run jobs with none of their own direct employees on them, but they do reckon to have a complete building organization.

Chairman : The important question we are concerned with is the one Mr. Wates put forward when he said that the Americans were able to use the results of research through having specialist sub-contractors. But, on the other hand, we all say that you must have someone to make decisions. You have the specialists anxious to use, say, zinc, and providing the last word in research about it; and you have another sub-contractor who says "copper." Someone has to decide whether to use copper or zinc.

Llewelyn Davies : It comes back to my thesis that the individual architect is in a very difficult position in playing his proper part in the building industry and in building research. An architect working for a concern which has a programme of building can make use of the sub-contractors. It is the normal practice in England for the architect to nominate the sub-contractor, and between them they can carry out a certain amount of research. For instance, you may have a specialized window problem to solve. You think over a number of alternatives—aluminium, copper or steel. The only way that you can satisfy yourself that you are really making the right choice is to develop your ideas in collaboration with the appropriate sub-contractors who specialize in these materials. By doing this you get a series of alternative solutions, each worked out logically in terms of the material. The idea that you can design a window to solve your user's requirements and then put it out to three sub-contractors for designs in steel, timber or aluminium, and compare the results on the basis of price, is nonsense. I do not see how any architect who is not concerned over a period with a series of similar buildings can ever really make the decision between these alternatives.

Deal : Not only the architect. The question goes right through the building trade from the builder himself and the architect to the surveyor, the estimating clerk and other people. Take the foreman's point of view. A foreman is employed by a builder. The builder expects this foreman to turn out the job at a certain price. Well, now, if the results of research in the building industry are not passed on by the higher-ups straight down to the foreman, then you are going to finish up with the industry in chaos.

Wates : As I see it, the problem in our country is a cost problem. If you take the ordinary Council house—including land—the cost used to be two and a half times the annual income of the workman. He got £200 a year, and the house cost £500 to build. Today the average Council house—I am certain I not exaggerating—costs £1,600. The average wage in this country may be £300 a year, so today the house is costing five times the income. And houses are representative of all buildings—cinemas, churches, whatever you like. The ratio increase is the same, and nobody can afford it. What we have done is plumb crazy. A man spends five years of his income to buy a house, or a man who wants to put up an office building is affected in the same proportion.

Llewelyn Davies : That is a fundamental point, and links up absolutely with our discussion. I would like to ask Mr. Wates whether he believes that the research needed to put that right should mainly be on the assembly of the bricks, mortar, windows, doors that he receives on the site, or whether it should be on the manufacture and therefore the material cost of what goes into the house.

Wates : It is the organization that is wrong. The architect is wrong at the start because he does not give you the opportunity of economic production. The builder is also wrong for various reasons. The operative is giving anything up to perhaps a half of his pre-war output. The red tape, I think, is costing anything up to another fifteen per cent. and—right outside the builder's control—the Ministry of Works agrees on other rises in various directions—and so it goes on.

Chairman : I am rather hoping that perhaps Mr. Fitzmaurice, who is really a king of the research world, will contribute a final word and bring us back to the question of research.

Fitzmaurice : Well, very briefly, isn't the sense of the thing that there is scope for some research in the—if you like—wider economics of the industry to see if, for instance, some lessons can be learned from American practice and assimilated by our own industry? I believe the Ministry of Works has it in mind to initiate and carry on a certain amount of work which has in fact not been initiated by the industry itself through the absence of any strong incentive. In due course the results of such work will be published and will pass into the vernacular in the same way that the work which has been done by the Building Research Station on the theory of structures has passed into the vernacular. But it is a long, slow and painful business, and there are all sorts of problems. Changes are always taking place, and there is another field for research which has not been touched on here at all—that is, the human reaction to the work that has to be done. The reactions of the operatives and the types of human beings you have to find for the control and execution of the new techniques are all questions that have to be studied. The architect is also a human problem; whether, in fact, you do not have to have some process of selection to choose the type most suitable for occupying this key position.

Chairman : Thank you very much. I am still inclined to emphasize with Mr. Deal that some of you ought to learn to talk a more simple language. And then another important question: Whose responsibility is it to set the programme for research? What comes

out from all this is that it is for the architect, the builder and other people to get together to set the programme of research for the scientist.

Fitzmaurice : And there is already a constitutional machine set up for that very purpose. The Advisory Council on Research and Development set up by the Minister of Works includes representatives of all interests. Its main function is to advise as to what research should be carried out over the whole field. That machinery is now in motion, and there have been meetings of the Council. No doubt in time we shall see some progress in the direction we have discussed today.

EDITOR'S POSTSCRIPT

The foregoing exchange of views seems to make it clear that among scientists there is no lack of interest in building problems or lack of initiative in studying them; and that all but the most backward sections of the building industry realize that recent scientific developments demand a revolution in the technique of producing buildings, which has not yet taken place. The chief failure seems to be in the direction of co-operation, although the recent active recruitment of architects on to the staff of the Building Research Station and the setting up of the Advisory Council referred to by Mr. Fitzmaurice in his concluding remarks are hopeful signs. Government Departments and large public offices are in a specially favourable position to experiment with new ways of co-operation between scientific research and architectural practice, and it would be interesting to have the further views of Mr. Fitzmaurice as to how the Ministry of Works, for example, proposes to take advantage of this opportunity. It would also be interesting to know to what extent the architects and engineers working in other public corporations reinforce Mr. Llewelyn Davies's views that their long-term building programmes give them a special responsibility to plan and conduct research programmes within their organization, and to what extent this is actually being done.

If it is agreed that some reform is necessary in the structure of the building industry before it can take full advantage of improved techniques evolved by research, it will probably be felt that the first reform should be in the contracting system. The future rôle of the building contractor is the subject of the second of this series of discussions, which will be printed next week, when readers will see the conclusions reached by a representative group of architects and building contractors, together with a quantity surveyor and a specialist sub-contractor, again under the chairmanship of Mr. F. R. Yerbury. Correspondence from readers on the opinions expressed in these round-table discussions will be heartily welcomed, as well as suggestions for topics to be discussed in the future.

The Architects' Journal

9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1

Phone : Whitehall 0611

NOTES & TOPICS

A QUESTION FOR PORTLAND PLACE

The appointment of the new RIBA Librarian has created another underground eruption in Portland Place. Often it is wisest to let these tremors and disturbances calm down before passing further judgment, but in this particular case certain fundamental issues are involved upon which its members have had little opportunity of expressing their opinions. I do not for a moment doubt that Mr. Palme was the best of the applicants considered by the Selection Panel. But it has now become an open secret that the Library Committee submitted a unanimous report to the Council, recommending the re-appointment of Edward Carter. This was based on the knowledge that he would be willing to return if asked. It appears, however, that the full report of this committee was not put before the Council.

*

It seems to me that the suppression of this unanimous recommendation calls into question the whole structure of the Royal Institute. The appointment of committees in a professional organisation provides convenient machinery by which members with particular qualifications in the varied matters with which the Institute concerns itself can make their experience available to the relatively small group elected by the mass of the membership to administer their affairs and represent their views. It is not always possible of course to follow all the recommendations made by specialist committees, but for the machine to work at all the Council must know in full detail what those recommendations are. It would appear that in this instance they did not. Apart from the resentment members of the Library Committee must surely feel, a matter of principle is involved.

*

This is the situation as it appears to a large number of the profession. If the facts are wrong they should be corrected immediately, since the present flood of rumours is harmful to the RIBA and to the prestige of the library. As to Mr. Palme personally I can only repeat my previous good wishes. He has taken on an unenviable task. The library is the finest of its kind in the world, both in the collection it possesses and the service it gives; it will be an exceptional man who can ensure that it maintains its high standard and at the same time cope with all the administrative work the RIBA Librarian is expected to undertake. His task has not been made easier by the way his appointment was handled.

NO SILKIN DALLIANCE

The "Briar Patch" case which took root some months ago and flowered prominently in the press more recently, has been finally cut down by the sharp knife of Mr. Silkin. There is no doubt that the Minister's decision—removal of the bungalow within six months—is not only just and reasonably humane, but also right. Mr. Kirby—the bungalow-owner—defied the local authority's regulations and refused to accept the consequences. Automatically therefore in the eyes of the popular press Mr. Kirby becomes romanticised as a Robin Hood—a gallant little man in conflict with heartless officialdom.

*

Now there is no great harm in this David-Goliath line so long as it assists in the disclosure of bumbledom and the removal of unnecessarily restrictive regulations. Goodness knows there's plenty to disclose these days and plenty

The old port of Deal is threatened with destruction by a redevelopment plan, now the subject of an MOTCP inquiry. See Astragal's note. Above are two typical views.

more which needs removing. But there are times when Robin Hood is a bore —and one of these times was at Briar Patch. It would have been easy for Mr. Silkin—still reeling from the body-blows of Bankside and Hurlingham—to gain breath and cheap-seat popularity by letting Mr. Kirby off with an avuncularly wagging forefinger. By avoiding this temptation, he has reinforced his own reputation for persevering honesty, as well as making once again possible the position of all those authorities and officers whose duty it is to administer planning regulations.

NEW DEAL FOR DEAL?

After Briar Patch comes an even thornier problem for Mr. Silkin. The photographs I reproduce were taken in that area of old Deal which is threatened with demolition under a redevelopment scheme recently submitted to MOTCP. Opposition to this scheme has been growing locally—no wonder! —and will no doubt be strongly expressed at the MOTCP inquiry to be held this week. (The opening shot has already been fired in *The Times* correspondence columns by a miscellaneous set of bombardiers—among them Sir Patrick Abercrombie, Nat Gubbins and Noel Coward.)

*

Case for the demolishers is that the area is rat-infested and of low rateable value; a survey has found no masterpieces of architecture within the district, and Deal has at last got a chance to get something "hygienic and modern." Case for the preservationists is that there may be no masterpieces around, but there is something of equivalent value—a collection of picturesque streets and buildings—none of which is later than the Nelson period—which together form Deal's greatest asset—*character*; also 90 per cent. of the houses are occupied, war damage is negligible, and you can always hire a rat-catcher.

*

I have not seen the "hygienic" plan and can express no opinion therefore upon its merits or faults, but my sympathy and support go to the preservationists. Deal is one of the few seaside places of character left within easy reach of London, and presumably many of its visitors go there for that reason alone. Turn it into a Dreamland of Cinemas, car parks and bubble-gum kiosks and you enter a field where there are other and maybe richer competitors, with even smarter and more hygienic ideas than yours.

EDE AND ETON

Deal, incidentally, was one of the cases mentioned at the annual general meeting of the Georgian Group held last week at the Royal Society of Arts. (How lamentable, by the way, is the new library colour scheme in this building.) The meeting was addressed by Chuter Ede, and chaired by the Marquis of Salisbury, and it was pleasant to see two such firm political rivals so warmly united in a love for architecture.

*

In a lively speech, Mr. Ede reminded us that the Golden Age had also had its reverse side, and that he welcomed any attempt to extend the enjoyment and use of good architecture among all classes; he gave a paternal pat to the Group's policy of horizontal terrace conversion, a few less paternal digs at the Conservative Party, and wound up by saying that from what he had seen of the daylight standards at Eton it was lucky this school was not under the local Education Authority.

ASTRAGAL

LETTERS

A. G. Stanwell

Erno Goldfinger, D.P.L.G.

David Booth, F.R.I.B.A., M.S.I.A.

Popular Taste

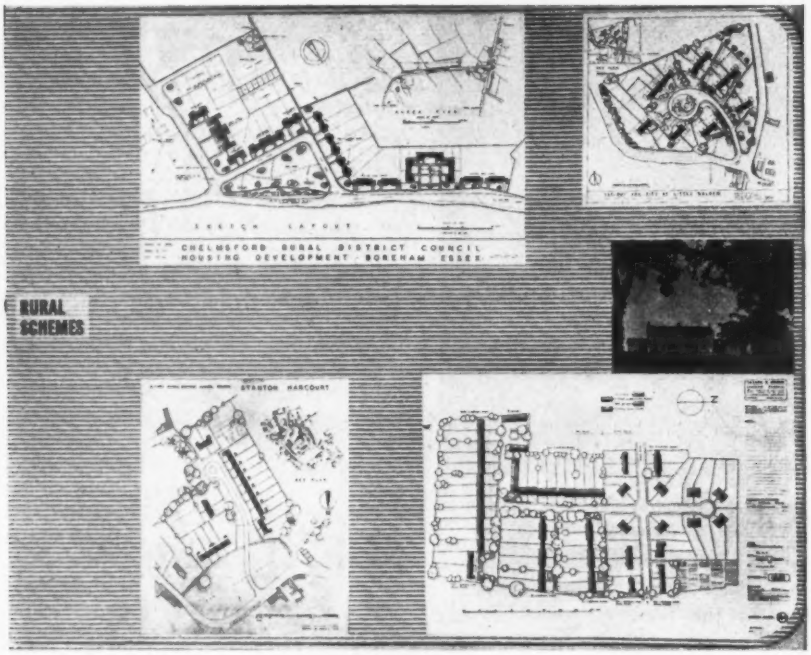
SIR,—Please, a few words of appreciation for Mr. Michael Gooch's vindication of the "primitive savage!" Others are more qualified to make working drawings of the moral, but perhaps there's just time for a lightning *esquisse*.

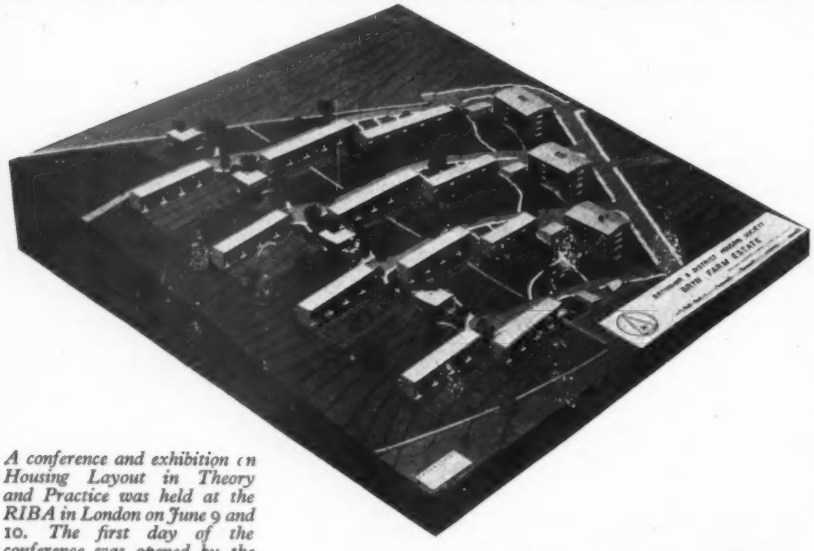
It is right and proper to vindicate all who can be vindicated, including unadulterated savages, but this may not comfort the comparatively distressed civilian. Who or what will save us from the educational systems of so-called civilized thought called popular taste? (Some call it *laissez faire*). It calls for some kind of intelligent *reasoning-it-all-out*. My conviction is that there is good taste in everyone, latent or apparent, but the latent needs to be resuscitated from drab smartness to characterful expression, from surface to depth, from mere "looks" to actual being.

The artists who are most awake in all spheres should more heartily dictate their own sanity to the unbalanced craze for surface values summed up in the word *civilization*, which is little better than a long term educated conspiracy to be civil to ugliness as well as beauty, evil as well as good. I note that Mr. Bernard Shaw has said much the same thing, page 78 of *Everybody's Political What's What*? with perhaps a little more relish for the long rolling sentence.

On the next page he refers to the very "fatal disease" of decent people dying of discouragement. Quite frankly I don't think it's necessary for decent people to do that. It wouldn't be decent of them when the world needs them more than ever before. Half the world (if not more) has been unwittingly educated to accept pattern, not design; pose not dignity; pretentious with-

HOUSING LAYOUTS AT THE RIBA





A conference and exhibition on Housing Layout in Theory and Practice was held at the RIBA in London on June 9 and 10. The first day of the conference was opened by the Minister of Health, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, extracts from whose address are printed on page 586. Papers were read by J. H. Forshaw, Chief Architect and Housing Consultant to the Minister of Health, and S. L. A. Beaufoy, Director of Technical Services, MOTCP. In the afternoon, R. A. H. Livett spoke on The Practice of the Leeds Corporation, *and G. A. Jellicoe on* Housing in Rural Areas. *The second day of the conference opened with an address by Mr. Lewis Silkin, Minister of Town and Country Planning, and was followed by papers on* Three Dimensional Aspects of Housing Layout, *by Frederick Gibberd,* Neighbourhood Planning in New Areas, *by Judith Ledeboer, and* Neighbourhood Planning in Built-up Areas, *by Robert H. Matthew. The accompanying exhibition was the result of several months selection of housing schemes which are in process of being built or projected, and illustrated the latest technical advances in housing lay-out. It was divided into four sections: Rural, Low Density Urban, New Neighbourhood Units and High Density Urban. The exhibition was small since it was specially designed for easy touring to provincial centres and illustrated about sixty schemes. The exhibition will be available for touring from July 1.*

Top, a typical screen [full size 3 ft. by 4 ft.]; centre, the model of the Brynmawr Housing Estate, by Yorke, Mardall and Rosenberg, which is described in detail in this issue of the JOURNAL; *below, the LCC scheme at Castle House, Woolwich, by Riches and Blythin.*

out grand effect; platitudes in place of intelligent protest; utility not useful quality; official clichés, rarely plain words; cliques, not society; more licence, less generous permission; more civilized restlessness, less opportunity for active repose; in fact, in most spheres, substitutes for the real thing.

Beckenham A. G. STANWELL

Compensation and Betterment in the XVth Century

SIR,—The following extract I came across recently may be of interest to your readers at the moment when the new Town and Country Planning Act is about to come into force. It deals with compensation and betterment in the XVth century.

History of Town Planning. Pierre Lavadan.—". . . In 1480 one will go much further. The urban activity of the Popes has, in fact, given birth to an absolute fever of speculation in Rome. It is then that, by the Papal Bull, 'Et si de cunctarum civitatum' Sixte IV has the idea, essential in town planning, of expropriation for Public services. He loudly calls attention to this main principle, that public interest must over-ride individual preference. 'Nos igitur aequum arbitrantes publicam utilitatum praeferri privatae commoditati . . .' If it is necessary for the masters to 'lay out new open spaces, or to transform or enlarge those already in existence, to destroy private houses, either wholly or in part,' they must not find themselves opposed by the unlimited claims of the proprietors. A just and reasonable indemnity—'justo et rationabili pretio oblato' should prove a necessary and sufficient argument to bring this matter to a close. The Papal Bull foresees different cases, and, in order to deal with them, sets up a Commission composed of prelates and 'magistri viarum.' Thus owners unaccustomed to live in their houses may be constrained to sell them to their neighbours, should the latter so desire it; the price of the sale will be fixed by two experts nominated by each party, and should there be a disagreement, the Commission will make the final decision. The same owners may equally well be constrained to give up their buildings to the wardens, and to the Syndicate of Rome under the same conditions.

"One last indication goes to show the character, already extremely modern, of this legislation. It is accompanied—which should be stressed—by rates for the administrators. Some are simple fines inflicted for neglecting the rules of the public thoroughfares; others are taxes paid for the granting of certain licences, chiefly regarding the circulation of vehicles, and the excavation of antique monuments considered as stone quarries. But the most interesting of fiscal measures is the contribution imposed on all the proprietors whose property value has increased owing to some demolition which has been carried out in the neighbourhood; 'taxa jectiti' or more simply 'Gettito'; here is the tax of to-day, still so much discussed, on the betterment of land value resulting from road development."

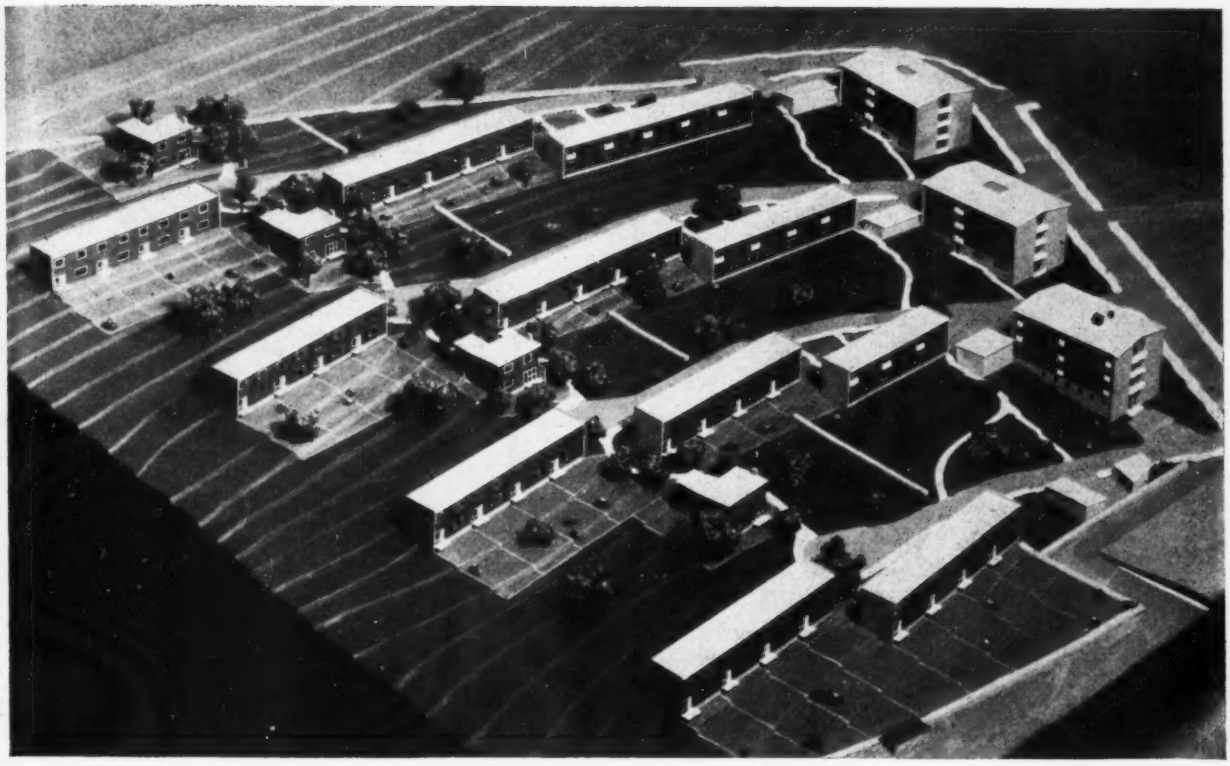
ERNO GOLDFINGER

F. R. Yerbury

SIR,—The well deserved tribute to F. R. Yerbury in your leading article, from which no one would wish to detract, mentions that he was responsible for the creation of the AA Materials Bureau. This is less than fair to J. K. Winser, who was in fact its creator, although, no doubt, only the support and encouragement of Yerbury made its existence possible.

London DAVID BOOTH

[We gladly acknowledge the credit due to Mr. Winser for the creation of the Bureau. —ED., *A.J.*]



HOUSING AT BRYNMAWR, BRECONSHIRE

DESIGNED BY F. R. S. YORKE, C. S. MARDALL & E. ROSENBERG

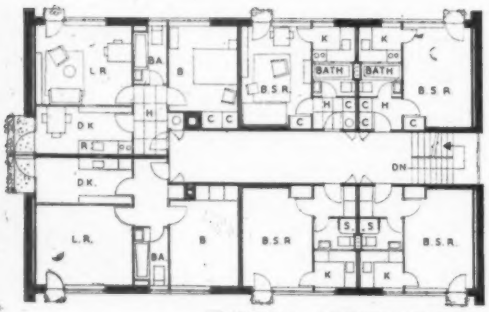
Top, the model from the south-west, showing the four-bedroom houses sited between the rows of terrace housing. Right, a sketch of the access path to a house with the back door and fuel store under the projecting room.

GENERAL.—The Brynmawr and District Housing Society was formed in order to provide houses and flats for key workers in new industries, which are being developed in Brynmawr. The scheme illustrated is capable of expansion by extending some of the cul-de-sac roads, but will initially comprise 91 dwellings, consisting of four 4-bedroom detached houses, forty-six 3-bedroom terrace houses, eight 3-room, nineteen 2-room and ten 1-room flats.

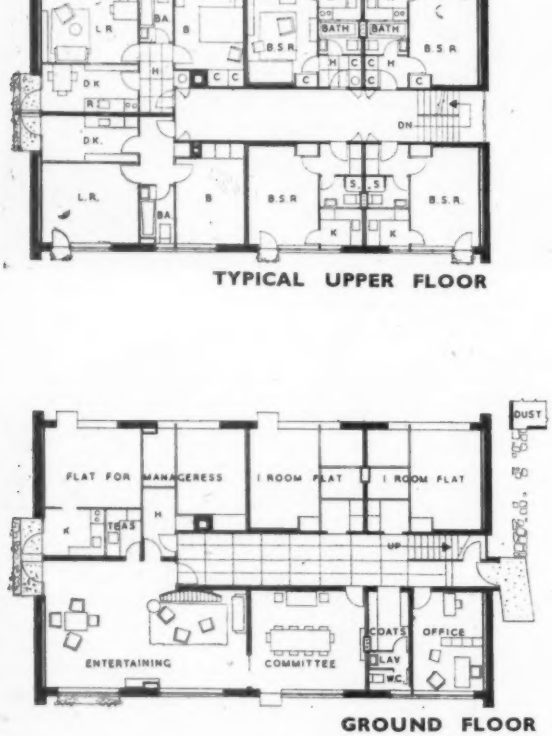
SITE.—The development borders on the town, within walking distance of shops, and cinemas. The site has an average fall of nearly 1 : 10 from north to south, and for this reason the terrace houses are given a north-south aspect, with living room, dining-kitchen and two main bedrooms facing south. All three blocks of flats are planned across the contours. The lower ground floor on the south side is utilized for a boiler house, workshops and stores.

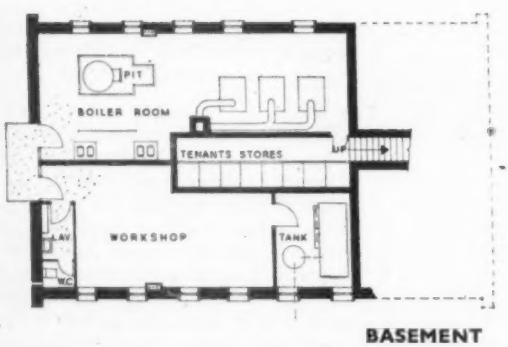
EAST ELEVATION OF SOUTH BLOCK

EAST ELEVATION OF NORTH BLOCKS



Left, the plans and one elevation of the southern-most of the three blocks of flats. These flats are placed on the east of the site. Above, a typical plan and one elevation of the other two blocks of flats.





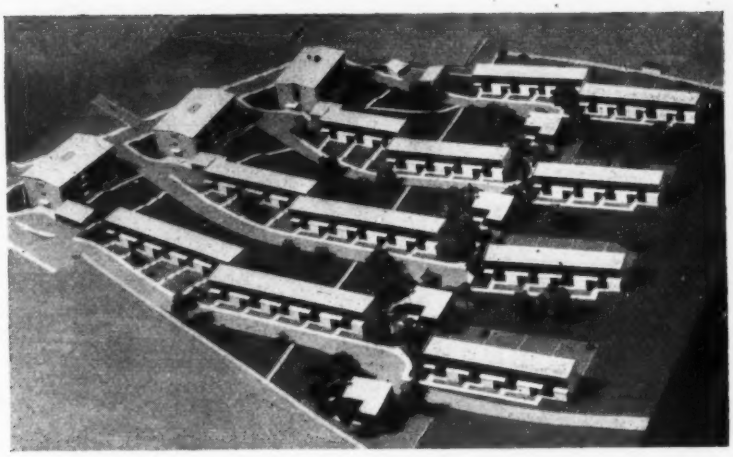
PLAN.—All houses are approached by access roads on the north side, leaving the south free for individual as well as communal gardens. Garages are provided adjacent to each block of flats, at the beginning of the access roads.

Each house is planned with a small utility room and a covered yard for bicycles, bins, etc. A small community centre is provided in the southern-most block of flats consisting of a large room for entertainment and a committee room, as well as a flat and office for the estate manageress.

CONSTRUCTION.— The houses are built with cavity walls; the outer skin being brick and the inner skin and party walls 4 in. breeze block. End walls to

HOUSING AT BRYNMAWR:

Right, the layout from the north showing the access roads on the north of each terrace, leaving the south side free for gardens. Bottom, from the east.



the terraces and flats are built in local stone. The ground floor, resting on a base wall in local stone consists of pre-cast concrete slabs with a bitumastic finish.

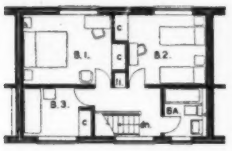
All three blocks of flats have external brick load bearing walls and the floors are constructed in reinforced concrete.

The roof construction is timber with a zinc or copper covering on tongued and grooved boarding.

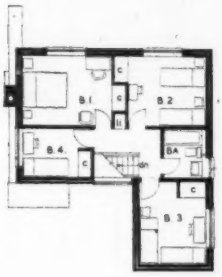
SERVICES.—A main boiler house has been provided in the first block of flats which serves all houses and flats with hot water and central heating distributed by ring mains in concrete ducts. The pipes are insulated by glass wool and run under the houses wherever practicable in order to utilize the heat losses. Oil fired boilers are being provided and the estimated cost of heating and hot water is approximately 10 shillings per week per 3-bedroom house.

CONTRACTS.—The lowest tender received for the houses works out at 23s. per square foot of covered area, which does not include the central heating installation or site work.

The cost of the flats is approximately 3s. 3d. per cubic foot.



FIRST FLOOR



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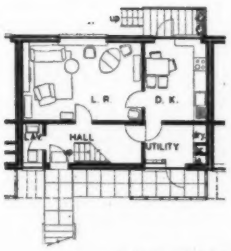
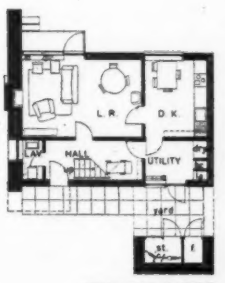


GROUND FLOOR
[Scale : $\frac{1}{4}$"=1'0"]

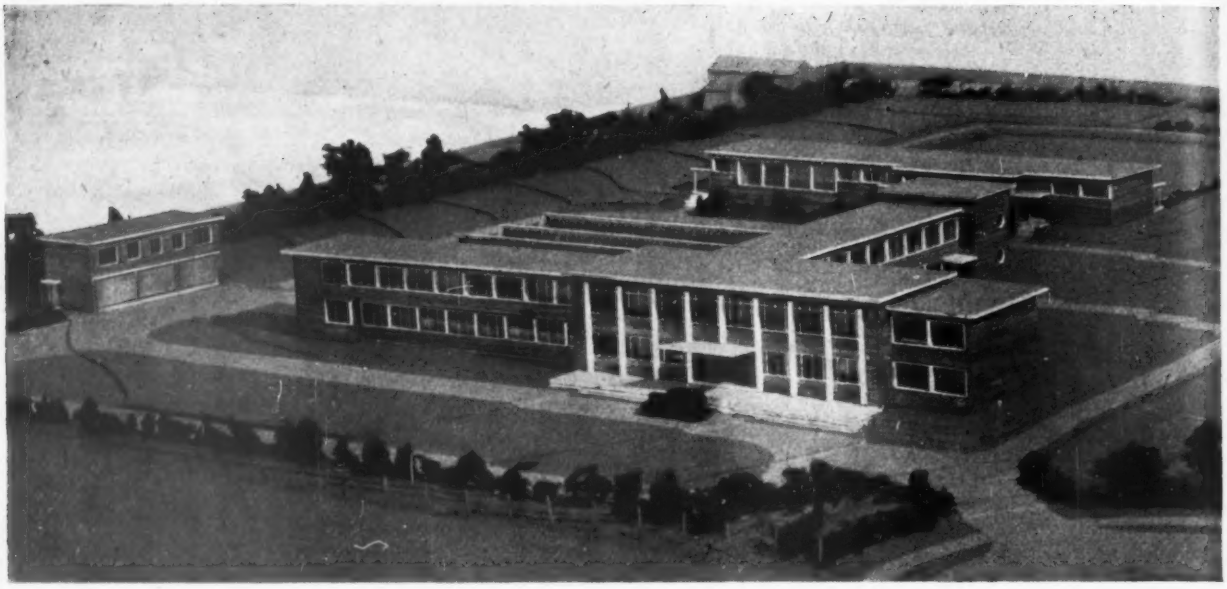
TERRACE HOUSE



GROUND FLOOR

FOUR-BEDROOM HOUSE

BY YORKE; MARDALL AND ROSENBERG



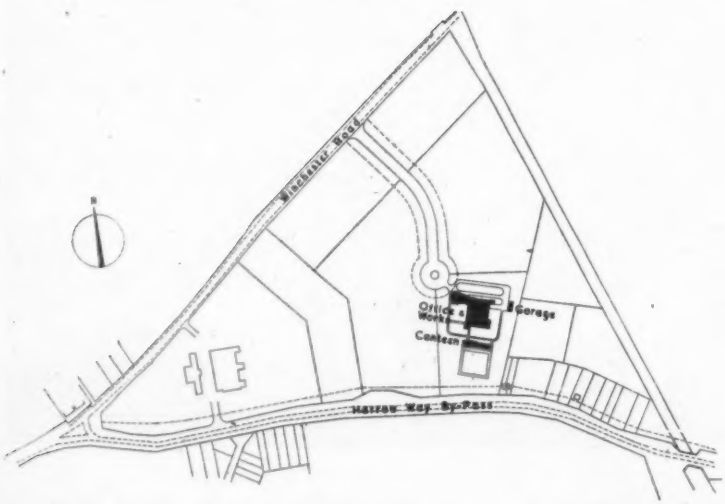
From the north.

OFFICES & WORKS
AT BASINGSTOKE

DESIGNED BY
BARNARD & SMITH

GENERAL.—New offices and works at Winchester Road, Basingstoke for Messrs. L. M. Van Moppes & Sons, Ltd., to provide accommodation for a firm of industrial diamond merchants, with their subsidiary companies; bringing under one roof the three departments of the business: (1) industrial diamond sorting and marketing, (2) diamond tool making, and (3) diamond powder manufacture, at present separated by wartime evacuation.

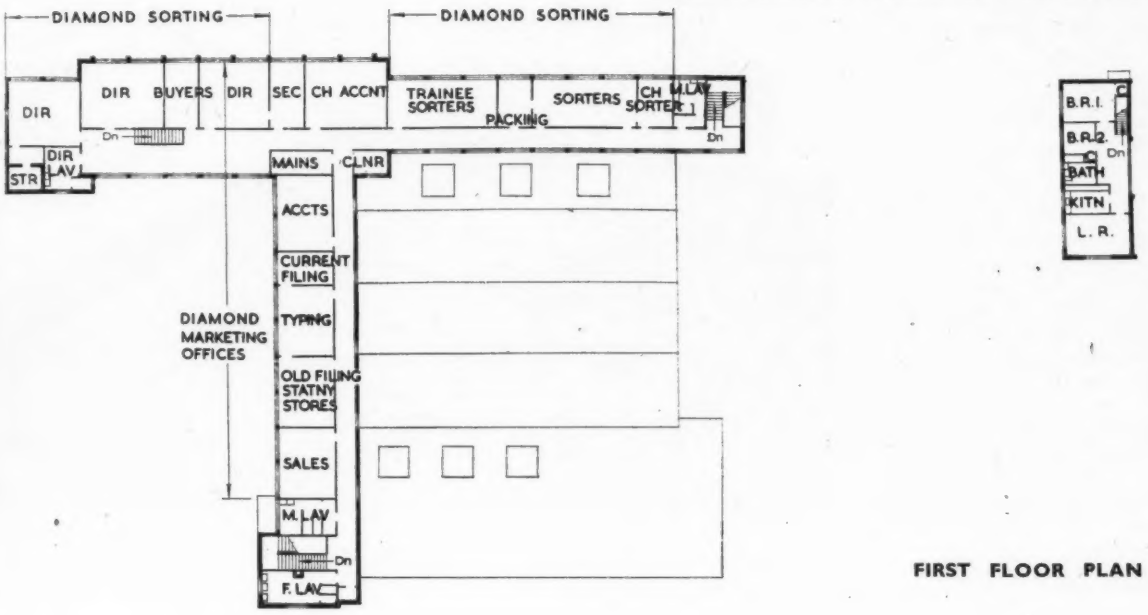
Accommodation: to provide diamond sorting rooms for the parent company, with suitable clerical offices; factory space for shaping diamonds, making the metal parts of the tools, tool assembly by different methods; laboratory section for production and grading of diamond powders, serving also subsidiary processes of the tool factory; offices associated jointly with factory and laboratory; canteen capable of serving whole staff; flat for resident member of staff over motor-car garage.



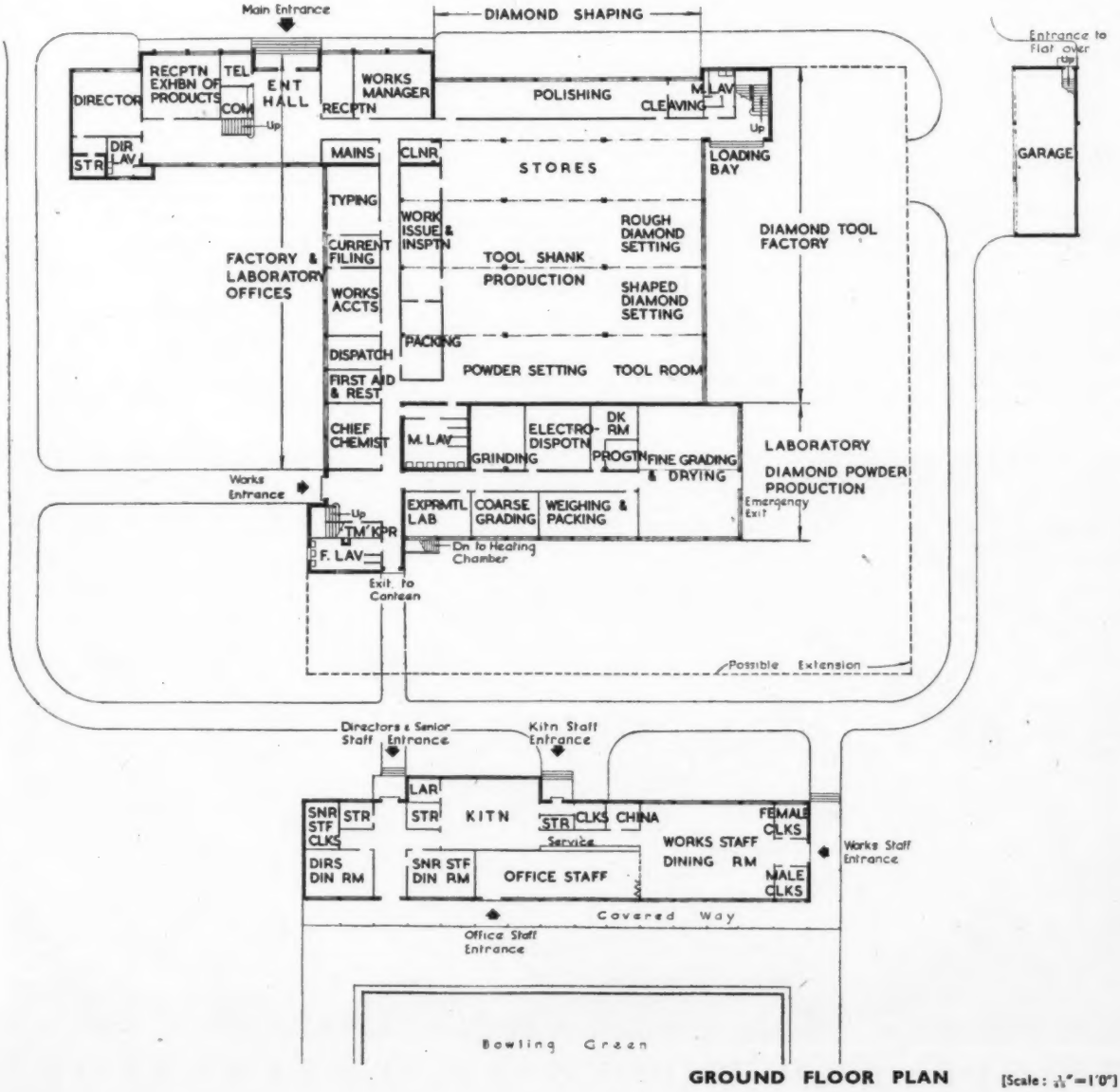
SITE PLAN

SITE.—The clients' desire was for provincial surroundings, not too remote from London and foreign communications. The site was more or less dictated by decision of Regional Distribution of Industry Panel, but is on the edge of pleasant country, and standing high and fairly level. The clients purchased enough land to permit a reasonably spacious setting of the building, and some space for tennis or bowls. The main front of the building is to the north, and placing on site is determined by position of cul-de-sac giving access from Winchester Road, access from the bypass road being denied.

PLAN.—Sorting diamonds requires north lighting, hence a long north frontage for the sorters' rooms and those of the firm's directors, who are all engaged in



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



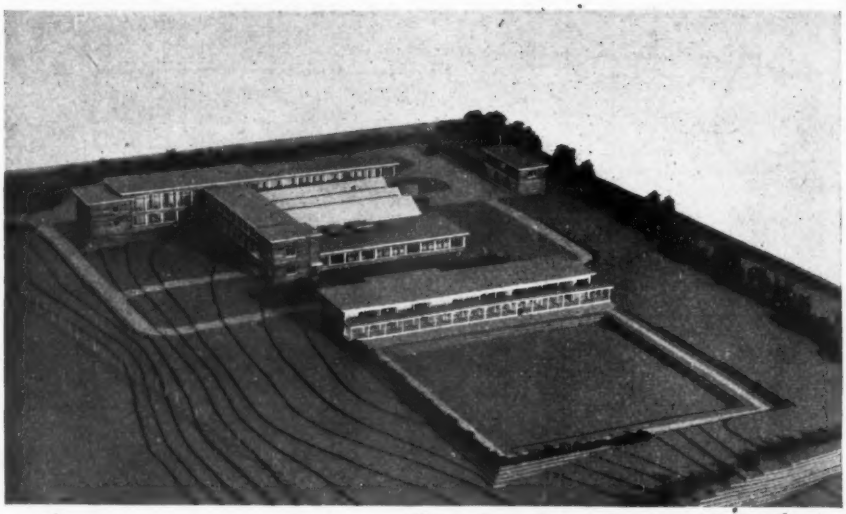
GROUND FLOOR PLAN [Scale: $\frac{1}{16}$"=1'0"]

the highly skilled sorting process. Diamond shaping, by the traditional methods, also requires north lighting, and the two-storey north front, with roof-lighted single storey factory bays behind, was therefore decided upon. The directors' rooms form a compact unit with the main entrance hall below, and a two-storey office wing is placed for convenient access from all parts. Circulation problems in the factory and laboratory are less important than usual, the pieces of work being very small and relatively few in number, and processes comparatively slow and often isolated. Control of issue and return of work from and to safes is of more consequence. Allowance for convenient enlargement of both factory and laboratory had to be borne in mind.

The canteen has the usual problem of staff subdivision. The works staff dining room and office dining room open together for use for social occasions. The rooms are planned to look south across the Hampshire Downs.

CONSTRUCTION.— Reinforced concrete framing, floors and roofs, brick and hollow-tile panel infilling. Factory roof of asbestos and patent glazing on steel north-light trusses. Metal windows. Thermal insulation to underside of roofs generally.

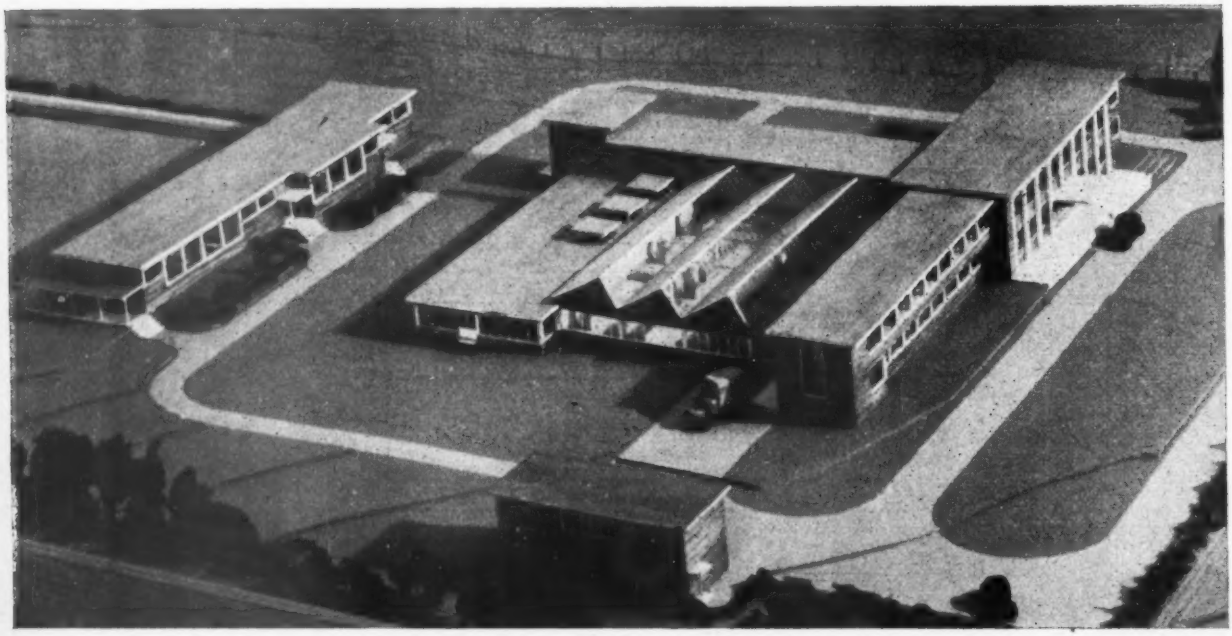
ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT. Good-class facing brick and concrete finely finished, thin pre-cast concrete window trim and copings. Glass lenses in door surrounds.



Above, from the south-west, with the bowling green in the foreground. Below, from the east.

INTERNAL FINISHES.—Owing to licensing restrictions, the effect will depend chiefly on careful selection of colours. Painted plaster surfaces in principal rooms, with some plain wood panelling in one director's room. Hardwood main staircase. Floor finishes generally composition, avoidance of places where loose diamonds might be lost being most important. Hardwood doors in metal trim. Built-in sorters' tables under windows in first floor. Laboratory benches adapted to "elutriaton" system of separating different grades of powder. Elimination of vibration from the mill so that the adjacent balances in the laboratory will not be affected is essential. Insulated concrete mountings for polishers' wheels, to avoid floor crannies as far as possible.

SERVICES & EQUIPMENT.— Low-pressure hot water heating in radiators in the offices, with some local electric fires. Hot water unit heaters in factory. Conditioned-air warming and ventilation in laboratory. Oil-fired boilers. Local electric storage heating of washing water. Electric cooking. Most of the mains run in a duct under first floor corridors, with removable ceiling panels under. Acid-resisting drainage, with outdoor acid interceptor, from laboratory sinks. Electric power in factory, gas installation in factory and laboratory.



OFFICES AND WORKS AT BASINGSTOKE

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Speeches and lectures delivered before societies as well as reports of their activities, are dealt with under this title, which includes professional societies, trade associations and government departments. To save space they are represented by their initials—see front cover. Lectures cannot usually be reported in full, but the extracts given are in the speaker's own words.

RIBA

Archbishop of York

May 30. RELIGION AND ARCHITECTURE. A sermon preached by the Archbishop of York in Liverpool Cathedral during the RIBA Conference.

The Archbishop of York:

"The Glory of the Lord had filled the Lord's house."

II Chronicles vii. 2

In this verse the house of the Lord is the description given to the newly built temple, but we may give a wider interpretation to the phrase; for while our cathedrals and churches are houses of the Lord, yet it is also true to say that man and the whole world are meant to be houses of the Lord which He would fill with His glory. It is with this in mind that I propose to ask you to think of the relationship between religion and architecture. It has been said that "the sign of the older order of architecture, in almost every culture, was the House of the Dead; in modern culture, it is the dwelling house, a House of the Living, renewable generation by generation." In pre-Christian days architecture was most commonly devoted to tombs and pyramids, but in Christian days to the glory of the Living God and to the homes of living men.

THE CHURCH AS A HOUSE OF GOD

Naturally here in this great and splendid cathedral we think of the debt which religion owes to the architects and builders of all generations for the cathedrals and parish churches in every part of Christendom. Their purpose is threefold—functional, sacrificial, and sacramental. They were built for a practical purpose: to provide shelter from the heat, the rain, and the cold for those who came to offer their corporate worship to the Living God. For this purpose it was sufficient if they were strongly and conveniently built. Strong enough to resist the assaults of weather and time, and large enough to hold the congregation. In the Middle Ages they were arranged so that the clergy could worship in the chancel, while the laity remained in the nave. With the Reformation the Church of England attempted either to adapt the old churches, or, later, to build new churches, so that all could see the celebration of the Holy Mysteries and all could hear and join in the service. In a recent book Canon Addleshaw and Mr. Etchells have shown how greatly the Prayer Book ideal of common worship affected the architecture of Anglican churches.

But soon to the building of churches for practical use was added the intention of making them an offering. They were no longer built for solely utilitarian purposes, they were made beautiful and rich as a sacrifice to God. The architect, the sculptor, the craftsman, the artist, the embroiderer, combined to make the church an offering to the Living God who deigned to make it His dwelling place. If it was indeed the house of God it was right that neither money nor skill should be spared in making it more worthy of the Lord of heaven and earth.

And as the building became a sacrificial offering of obedience and love, it also became sacramental—the outward and visible sign of a spiritual Presence. For Christianity has never despised matter, but has taught it can be used for spiritual purposes. So the Church speaks of the glory of God, its pointed arches and roof and its soaring spire of a heavenly city, its shadow and light of the mystery of God, its beauty of his love, and its silence and restful proportions of his peace which passeth all understanding. When the worshipper, or even the sight-seer, enters a church it should speak to him of God and lift his thoughts to the Unseen. The most satisfying churches are those which provide not only for public worship, but also encourage the individual to enter them for the contemplation of heavenly things, and in which God makes his presence felt through the splendour or the beauty of architecture which has been hallowed by the prayers of many.

MAN, THE TEMPLE OF THE LORD

But the glory of God is not confined to buildings set apart for his worship. Man is also meant to be a temple in which the Spirit of God can dwell; he is made by God to worship and love him. But man's offering of himself can be sorely hindered by the material conditions of his life. It is hard for him to become a temple of the Lord if he lives in extreme poverty and wretchedness. In this country starvation is no longer a menace, though it is to millions both in Europe and in the East; but very many of our fellow countrymen are compelled to dwell in ugly, crowded, insanitary dwellings. Their surroundings make it very difficult for them to offer the best to God. The need of houses for the people is the most urgent of all our social needs today. Their building should have priority for a time over all other claims—for if man is indeed of value in the sight of God, called to be his child, and created as a temple for his Spirit, then it is an imperative Christian duty to see that he has a home which enables him to develop the gifts God has given him. And as this has been realized in a democratic age, a new duty has fallen upon our architects. No longer are their talents devoted chiefly to the building of churches, of great civic halls, or of houses for the wealthy, but increasingly they are given to the housing of the people. The day has long passed when it was thought that four walls with a roof was sufficient for the artisan and labourer. Now the skill of the best of our architects is enlisted in the building of houses for the industrial worker, which are extremely attractive, comfortable and convenient within, and carefully sited so that they may have the maximum of light and air. The conscience of the nation is determined that none of its citizens shall remain a day longer than absolutely necessary in sordid, insanitary, overcrowded houses. Nor is it now regarded as sufficient that only the house should be well planned, but the position of the whole estate of which it is part is treated as of equal importance, so that it is within reach both of the country and of the place of work.

But to the Christian the predominating consideration is that good housing is the right of those called to be the temples of the Living Lord.

THE COUNTRY AS THE TEMPLE OF THE LORD

The glory of the Lord is not confined to churches or to human beings. It is found also in the beauty of the country. The whole world was meant to be a temple of the Lord who created it; many are sometimes more conscious of the Presence of God in the loveliness and grandeur of nature than anywhere else. We have indeed in our English countryside a splendid heritage. But we sometimes forget both how man has contributed to its beauty, and how easily he can destroy it. If it had not been for the work of man the English country would be without some of its most attractive characteristics. Much of its friendliness and intimacy would be absent without its cottages and farms, its manor houses, its cultivated fields, and its carefully planned parks. But today man, who has contributed in the past to its beauty, is in danger of ruining it by his greed and ignorance. A factory, with its chimneys, placed in a quiet valley; an ostentatious house set on a hill; a group of cheap houses built of unsuitable material, may destroy for miles the beauty and peace of country intended for the enjoyment of all. The architect called in to advise has a great opportunity and responsibility; with his trained eye he sees the harm which will be done if an unwise project is carried through; and should use his authority and experience to persuade those who consult him to choose some other site, and to allow him to build as far as possible with the local stone, and in harmony with the surroundings. The country is given to man by God for his use and enjoyment; the wilful destruction of it is as sacrilegious as the destruction of a church. To mar and deface natural beauty for the sake of gain or for personal gratification, is an insult to the Lord God who has created it and owns it.

THE QUALITIES OF AN ARCHITECT

Architecture is not something which is abstract and impersonal; it is the outcome of the mind, the ideals and the needs of living men and women. Their ideals and needs enter the mind of the architect and are transformed and expressed by him in tangible and visible form. The architect is limited by the conditions of the period in which he lives, by the lack of appreciation of beauty, or by the absence of patrons, but he can do much to create and educate public opinion so that it becomes sensitive to the distinction between good and bad building, ready to praise what is beautiful and well proportioned, and to condemn what is vulgar or ugly.

But if the architect is to create a discriminating public opinion, he himself must possess certain moral and spiritual qualities over and above the necessary technical knowledge. Three of these seem to be essential—vision, reverence and patience.

He must have vision; without it he will become a mere copyist, following conventional patterns, repeating himself again and again without variety or originality. Vision does not come to most men naturally; to the genius it may come as a sudden revelation, but to most of us vision is the result of training and self discipline; of preparation and expectancy. A modern educationalist writes: "The most indispensable viaticum for the journey of life is a store of adequate ideals; and these are acquired in a very simple way, by living with the best things in the world—

the best pictures, the best buildings, the best social or political order—the best human beings." This familiarity with the best things of life, in literature, in painting and in buildings, gives us the gift of vision, and thus taught by the work of others we in our turn become creative.

With vision there must go reverence. This follows from what I have just said. The study of the best things in life gives reverence for the achievements of the past. There are periods when the past becomes a dead hand, stifling all originality; but there are also periods when all that is old is regarded as worthless, to be swept away if it interferes with the latest demands of progress. A melancholy record could be made of ecclesiastical and secular buildings demolished or ruined by so called restoration in the interests of modern comfort or business. In town and village alike, buildings have been destroyed or fatally injured where they might have been preserved and wisely restored for the use and enjoyment of the present and the future. The architect should have an instinctive reverence towards the work of the past, and not allow the urge for originality to lead him recklessly either to despise or to destroy it.

And the third quality is patience; patience with the client, whether an individual or a public authority, who does not at once accept the proposed designs; patience with the critic who may be converted from a foe into an ally; patience during the tedious period of waiting, so frequent in these days, before work can be begun on the site; and patience in planning for a future which the planner may not live to see.

So thanking God for the great heritage of good building we possess in this country, and for the great multitude of known and unknown architects, builders, artisans, craftsmen and mechanics who have added loveliness to our land, we pray that with wisdom, strength and beauty, and out of a knowledge of the past—the architects of today may by their work enrich our towns and cities and thus fulfil their obligations both to the present and the future.

RIBA

Aneurin Bevan

June 9. Opening address to the RIBA Conference on HOUSING LAYOUT IN THEORY AND PRACTICE, by the Minister of Health, Mr. Aneurin Bevan.

Aneurin Bevan: You know—and I want to be quite frank with you—that there has been a great deal of pressure on the Government in the last year, and particularly in the last few months, to let up on the restriction on the building of houses for private ownership. It is impossible to separate the æsthetic from the political. Some politics have ugly consequences. In between the wars, the speculative builder in Great Britain did almost irreparable damage to the beauty of the British countryside; and I was determined—and I hope that in this I have the support of all enlightened opinion—that so far as lay in my power I would not let loose the private speculative builder on the post-war housing problem without any restraints or limitations, because we should have bought long-term ugliness for short-term easement. Indeed, I doubt very much whether we should have had short-term easement. What would have happened would have been that the speculative builder would have started a large number of houses which he would not have been able to complete with the limitation of labour and materials forced on us at the moment, and we should have had a large number of houses at different stages of completion and a long queue at the Official Receiver's. I am not sure, having regard to some of the work that I have seen, that the Official Receiver ought not to have been called in earlier.

HOUSING QUALITY

If we were to prevent the ravages being committed on our country that we experienced before, it was necessary to exercise strong controls on the activities of some of the speculative builders. I hope that these remarks will not be regarded as strictures on the building industry as a whole, but that they are true with regard to some portions of the building industry you can see if you go along the Great West Road or to the suburbs of most of our towns and cities. Therefore these controls, which are so irksome, these restrictions, which are girded against both in Parliament and in the Press, have been regarded by the Government as absolutely essential, not only to safeguard the quantitative housing programme, but also to make the qualitative nature of the programme as attractive and as decent as possible. When these restrictions on the building of houses for private ownership are eased, I hope that æsthetic as well as commercial considerations will operate.

The semi-detached house, when you speak of small cottages, has to be handled with the utmost imagination if it is not to be offensive. We all know that the desire to live in a semi-detached house is a sheer reaction against the long streets of the Industrial Revolution; and a reaction against experience is not a good guide in æsthetic matters. I think it will be common ground, however, that we ought not to be guided in our selection of houses merely by the fact that large numbers of the British middle class, whenever they were able to raise themselves above the standards of their fathers, insisted on living in stucco-fronted villas. The architecture of the late Victorian period was the architecture of a class of persons enjoying an uneasy opulence, and the boastful character of their architecture is an expression of their uneasiness. They were the possessors of newly-acquired wealth, and their domestic architecture is merely saying to the world "Look at me! I am better off than I was. I can afford to have things that have no use at all."

HOUSING FOR A NEW SOCIETY

It is a different kind of society that we are going to have. You know that the villages and towns that grew up in the years between the wars represented to a certain extent the flight from reality. They represented a desire to leave behind what had been unpleasant, and so you had the country divided into colonies, what I called in 1945 castrated communities. Large numbers of business men with carefully rolled umbrellas, catching suburban trains, leaving little colonies where there was not a sign of work at all, and going to the city, returning at night to their twilight homes. This, as I say, was a flight from reality. If, therefore, we are to have communities appropriate to the sort of society in which we are going to live all our communities will have to be much more egalitarian. We cannot have aggregations of ostentatious living in one place and in another place colonies of obvious, self-evident workers. We have to have communities where all the various income groups of the population are mixed; indeed, we have to try to recapture the glory of some of the past English villages, where the small cottages of the labourers were cheek by jowl with the butcher's shop, and where the doctor could reside benignly with his patients in the same street.

POLISH EMBASSY

Michael Kaczorowski

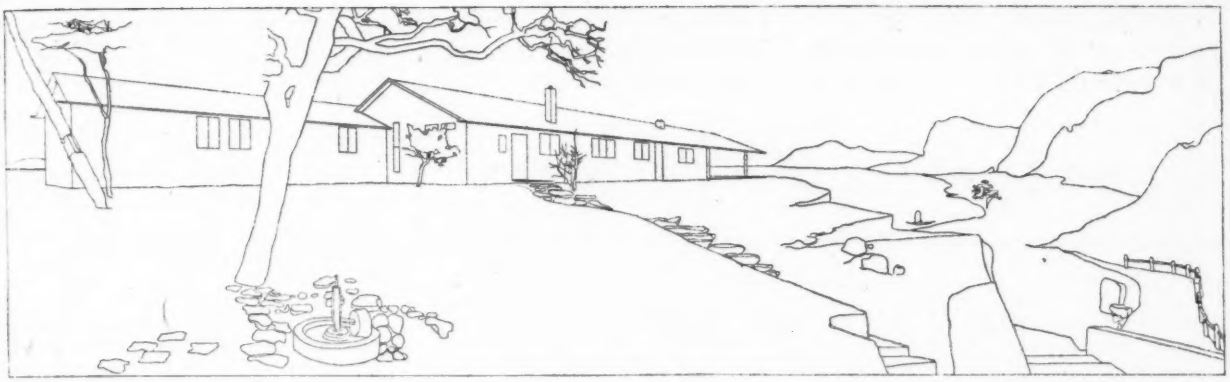
June 11. A statement made at the Polish Embassy by M. Michael Kaczorowski, Polish Minister of Reconstruction.

M. Kaczorowski: You may like to have some details as to Poland's achievements in the field of reconstruction, when viewed against the background of what we have seen in Great Britain. There is one very important difference between war destruction in Poland and that in Great Britain. Here in this country, you had partial devastation of buildings, factories, etc., but the organization of your life remained more or less intact. In Poland, devastation was total in many places, and in general affected the whole life of the community. In Great Britain after the war it was possible to start rebuilding. In Poland, in 1945, we had to start from scratch. Moreover, war destruction in Poland was only in a small degree the result of air bombardment. The major part of the devastation was due either to direct warfare in general or to a systematic plan of the Nazis who methodically destroyed districts, building by building, in cities such as Warsaw and Wroclaw, and whole villages. A few figures may give you some idea of destruction and reconstruction.

DESTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION

Destruction exceeding 10 per cent. of the value has been assessed in about 300,000 town dwellings. In Warsaw itself, many buildings were either completely destroyed or damaged beyond any hope of repair. The total value of city buildings damaged or destroyed was about two thousand million US dollars (£400 million). In the countryside, destruction of over 15 per cent. of the value affected 460,000 farms, 120,000 of these farms being in the Western Territories. There were some areas in which the percentage of destruction amounted to nearly 80 per cent. The total value of damage done in the countryside was 500 million dollars (£100 million). In the first three years of reconstruction, over 18,000 town buildings were made habitable—nearly 10 per cent. of the building space. Of this total, about half concerned Warsaw. Moreover, on January 1 this year, 4,000 buildings were under construction, the majority of which are already habitable. Of the total number of buildings rebuilt between 1945 and 1947, about 30 per cent. were dwellings (including 70,000 flats), 20 per cent. school buildings, and 7 per cent. hospitals and health centres. The remainder were administrative and factory buildings, etc.

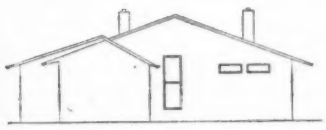
With regard to housing in the countryside, up to January 1 this year, 144,000 farms were made habitable, that is, 30 per cent. of the total number destroyed, while 50,000 farms were under construction. In addition, 8,400 public buildings were rendered usable, of which 5,100 were schools. With the progress of reconstruction, the number of damaged buildings which can be repaired decreases and the necessity arises to construct more and more new buildings which, in turn, increases the expenditure. Thus, the funds allotted for reconstruction in 1948, which have been increased by 60 per cent. during 1947, do not necessarily correspond to the proportionate increase in building space rendered serviceable. The scheme of building, both by public and private enterprise, for 1948, foresees a total expenditure of 220 million dollars (£44 million), which amounts to about 90 per cent. of the funds used for building before the war. This scheme will cover, among other things, the construction of 25,000 flats, mostly reserved for industrial workers. One of the factors limiting the progress in building is the shortage of skilled labour, but the number of skilled building workers will reach pre-war level by the end of the current year. With regard to building materials, difficulties are being experienced concerning the delivery of steel and some insulating materials.



From the north-east.

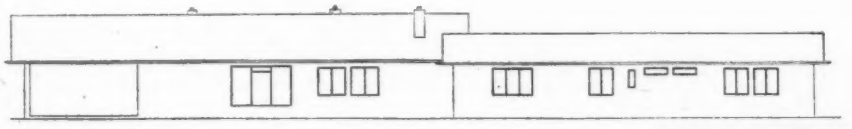
HOUSE AT BANYULS SUR MER, SOUTH FRANCE

DESIGNED BY HANS ELTE



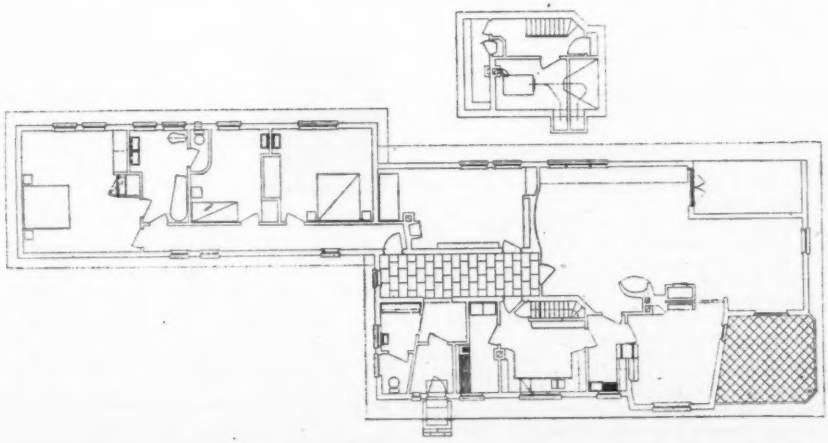
NORTH ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION]



GROUND FLOOR AND BASEMENT PLAN [Scale : $\frac{1}{8}$" = 1'0"]

GENERAL.—This house is to be built at Banyuls sur Mer (Dep. Pyrenees Orientales), South France, on a rocky promontory overlooking the Mediterranean.

PLAN. — The house consists of a large living room, separated by a sliding door from the breakfast room; a study with sleeping accommodation, three bedrooms and a bathroom. The kitchen area includes a Swedish type of laundry room, together with cool storage space in the basement for wine, fruits and vegetables.
Because of the strong penetrating sunlight, it was found desirable to provide all windows with Venetian blinds of local pattern and, as an alternative, subdued light may penetrate into the living room from the two shady terraces. It was the wish of the occupiers that ample opportunity should be given to have meals either indoors or out of doors and, consequently, both breakfast and dining space give access to a roofed terrace.

CONSTRUCTION.—This is of local bricks, the outer walls are to be whitewashed, the inner surfaces plastered with a rough sandy finish and subsequently colour washed, the dye for this being obtained from the wine residue of neighbouring vineyards. All floors are to be tiled, and finished with a 3 in. white marble skirting; the hall floor, only, being in white marble. The windows have bronze frames with a teak surround; the roof will be made of small local slates and the gutters and downpipes of copper.

INFORMATION CENTRE · INFORMATION SHEETS
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS · CURRENT TECHNIQUE
THE INDUSTRY · PRICES · TECHNICAL ARTICLES

TECHNICAL SECTION

A digest of current information prepared by independent specialists; printed on one side of the paper only, to allow readers to cut out the items for filing and paste them up in classified order. Headings below.

INFORMATION CENTRE

1 SOCIOLOGY. 2 PLANNING: General. 3 PLANNING: Regional and National. 4 PLANNING: Urban and Rural. 5 PLANNING: Public Utilities. 6 PLANNING: Social and Recreational. 7 PRACTICE. 8 SURVEYING, SPECIFICATION. 9 DESIGN: General. 10 DESIGN: Building Types. 11 MATERIALS: General. 12 MATERIALS: Metal. 13 MATERIALS: Timber. 14 MATERIALS: Concrete. 15 MATERIALS: Applied Finishes, Treatments. 16 MATERIALS: Miscellaneous. 17 CONSTRUCTION: General. 18 CONSTRUCTION: Theory. 19 CONSTRUCTION: Details. 20 CONSTRUCTION: Complete Structures. 21 CONSTRUCTION: Miscellaneous. 22 SOUND INSULATION, ACOUSTICS. 23 HEATING, VENTILATION. 24 LIGHTING. 25 WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION 26 SERVICES, EQUIPMENT: Miscellaneous. 27 FURNITURE, FITTINGS. 28 MISCELLANEOUS.

2.37 planning: general
PLANNING LAW

The Journal of Planning Law. (Sweet and Maxwell, Ltd., Apr., 1948, pp. 1-60. Annual subscription £1 10s.)

First number of important new periodical issued in order to analyse planning legislation and cases with particular reference to effects of recent planning law. Special articles written by experts representing views of legal profession, of planning authorities and of surveyors and estate agents. Index.

A foreword by the Right Hon. Lord Justice Scott describes briefly the principles and practice of land use, giving a short historical review of those legal measures which were introduced with a view to control the use of the land. The articles following this introduction are the first of specific serials of articles and cover:—

Control of Land Use, by D. Heap, discussing planning law and the meaning of "development."

Planning as Affecting Interests in and Value of Land, by E. J. Rimmer and J. Stuart Daniel, investigating the main consequences of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947.

Private Rights and Ministerial Action, by T. A. Blanco White, surveying the extent to which an owner of land has an enforceable legal remedy against actions of Government departments and local authorities that affect his land.

Valuation and Management, by W. A. Leach, analysing the development of rights of owners under the headings of (*a*) what may be done without charge or permission, (*b*) what may be done without charge if permission is granted, (*c*) what may be done without permission but subject to assessment of charge, and (*d*) development affected by what has occurred during earlier planning control.

Dealings with Land under the Planning Acts, by H. Potter, describing the inquiries which a purchaser may reasonably make prior to contract.

Other useful and informative material published in the new journal includes a summary of the Statute Law relating to town and country planning as at April, 1948, a list of the Statutes and Orders in force on April 1, 1948, a legal "puzzle corner," selected addresses of official and unofficial planning bodies, and a list of forms of inquiries (1) as to value and suitability in negotiating sales, and (2) preliminary to contract. An alphabetical index of contents is appended.

The new journal, which should prove invaluable to planners as well as architects, fills a definite gap in the hitherto scanty and too generalised periodical literature dealing with town and country planning.

4.37 planning: urban and rural
EAST KILBRIDE NEW TOWN

Scotland's First New Town: The Aspirations of the East Kilbride Development Corporation. Sir Patrick J. Dollan. (Housing and Planning News-Bulletin, Apr.-May, 1948, pp. 62-63.)

Informative address by East Kilbride Development Corporation's chairman on planning proposals and progress.

The aim of the East Kilbride project is to relieve the housing and industrial congestion in Glasgow and the lower ward of Lanarkshire. The new town is to have a population just short of 50,000, of which 34,000 will come from Glasgow and 16,000 from congested Lanarkshire areas.

The industrial structure of East Kilbride is to be based on existing industries in the area such as mining and agricultural machinery, on industries to be drawn from Glasgow and North-West Lanarkshire, and lastly on the Government's decision to set up—in the new town area—the new mechanical engineering research station with which will be associated sub-stations covering research into roads, fuel, and building. Work on this important project is already well advanced.

The new town will have a comprehensive district heating system to provide heating and hot water in direct association with new industrial projects. The system will save about 40,000 tons of coal a year, and will generate electrical power for industry and the mechanical engineering research station. It will also provide process steam for industries requiring such service, and will cater for all domestic needs in the town.

A draft outline plan of the new town has been prepared, and is being examined by Sir Patrick Abercrombie, Sir Frank Mears, and Professor Holford. It will be published shortly. The plan preserves the tradition of East Kilbride for ample open space and recreational features. It comprises four neighbourhood units and a fifth unit held in reserve for ultimate expansion. The existing village will form the neighbourhood centre for the largest unit with its best architectural features preserved. Particular attention has been given to tree preservation in the area and to new planting schemes.

Development progress so far comprises the building of 150 houses provided with district heating facilities to be linked up in due course with the main district heating scheme. Work is to start shortly on major engineering services for the new town, such as drainage, water supply, and road construction.

5.22 planning: public utilities
TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RECORDS, USA

Uses of Traffic Accident Records: A Manual. Committee on Uses of Developed Information, Nat. Conference on Uniform Traffic Accident Statistics. (ENO Foundation for Highway Traffic Control, Inc., Saugatuck, Connecticut [USA], 1947.)

Comprehensive and detailed American document prepared in order to encourage more extensive and uniform use of traffic accident records for accident prevention purposes. Fully illustrated with charts, tables and diagrams. Many bibliographical references appended to chapters.

Aspects covered include basic requirements for accident record uses, their influence on administration and traffic safety policy, legislative measures, development of highway design standards based on accident records, their educational uses in regard to road safety campaigns, and lastly basic accident analysis methods describing organization of numerical data, fallacies in interpretation of results, and visual presentation.

11.4 materials: general
BRICKS

Bricks and Modern Research. B. Butterworth. (Crosby Lockwood & Son Ltd. 1948. 10s. 6d.)

Comprehensive explanation of the properties of bricks based upon latest research data. Clear description of fundamentals.

This is an excellent book which explains in 150 pages the way in which bricks behave, the fundamental reasons for this behaviour, and the research work which has resulted in sufficient knowledge to be able to make such a simple explanation. The author, who is a research chemist at the Building Research Station, makes no claim that information on the subject is yet complete; in fact he points clearly to gaps in the information and shows why, because of those gaps, it is as yet impossible to prepare a satisfactory Standard Specification to cover the quality requirements for clay bricks.

The explanations given about porosity, salts, permeability, moisture movement, and similar characteristics are of value in considering other materials besides brickwork, and it is doubtful whether these matters have been so clearly explained elsewhere.

THE LIBRARY OF INFORMATION SHEETS

Readers are reminded that suitable spring clip binders for collecting Information Sheets are available from the Architectural Press, price 4s. post free. A contents list and copy of Instructions to Secretaries are issued with each binder.

No. 3 of a Series by Semtex Limited.

THE ECONOMICS OF THE FLOOR SURFACE

THERE may be a temptation in these days of restricted supply to accept a product just because it is readily available and initially cheap enough to comply with the immediate need for economy.

The fact is too often overlooked that some kinds of material, initially cheap to install, prove very costly in terms of the poor service they give and the high maintenance cost their use involves—costs not only incurred in repairs, but in waste of time and energy in attempting to keep them clean and attractive.

Semtex Limited have invested heavily in capital equipment and research, to perfect flooring materials that will give exceptionally good service at reasonable cost throughout the years.

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Very little expenditure of time and labour is necessary to keep Semastic Decorative Tiles clean and attractive. As with all floors, regular polishing will enhance the appearance, but in general, light sweeping or mopping is all that is required.

RENEWAL COST

A floor in Semastic Decorative Tiles can be repaired very easily and cheaply following accidental damage or excessive wear. A tile or a number of tiles may be uplifted without difficulty and replaced without affecting others in the immediate vicinity—the new tiles quickly blend with the rest of the floor.

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The Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., LONDON and branches throughout the U.K.

The Penmaenmawr & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., LIVERPOOL.

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Telephone: Maida Vale 6070. Telegrams: Semtex, Haver, London.

485E/D8

A final chapter on the future of brickwork sounds a warning to the clay brick industry in pointing out the need for a much more progressive outlook in its future development.

The book has some clear diagrams, used only where required to illustrate a point in the text, and there are also a number of excellent photographs.

11.5 materials : general
BRICK CONSTRUCTION

Bricks—Ideal for Houses? A. B. Searle. (The New House. May, 1948. pp. 10-11.)

Discussion on the advantages of brick construction containing notes on relative costs; speed in erection, which includes interesting notes on the use of hollow blocks; organization; sizes, types, etc. The article is to be continued in the next number.

The journal, which is a new one, is to be published monthly.

11.6 materials: general
NEW BUILDING MATERIALS

New Building Materials. C. Wise (Keystone, Apr., 1948. pp. 83-84.)

Notes in the form of a general survey of many new types of building material from a lecture given to the Manchester A.B.T.

12.14 materials : metals
LEAD

Non-ferrous Metals in Building—Lead. (Building Digest, May, 1948, pp. 159-166.)

Characteristics of the metal and of its alloys; summary of British Standards applicable to lead sheet and pipe with outline of main requirements laid down by these standards; uses of lead sheet, including flashings, weatherings, and gutters; lead damp courses, roofing, and protection against X-ray; use of lead pipe in plumbing generally. Illustrated.

Notes on the characteristics of the metal are concise and frank, with no attempt to conceal the situations where lead has proved unsatisfactory. The properties of some of the alloys and their compositions are mentioned, and the uses for which they are most suited are given.

In discussing the uses of lead for weatherings, roofing, plumbing, etc., the weight of lead is specified, and the advantages of the particular metal are outlined. For plumbing, the important contribution which lead can make towards providing flexibility in pre-fabricated units is stressed.

An interesting general article summarizing the qualities, and limitations, and uses of lead in building. Most of the information given is, however, already fairly well known.

12.15 materials: metal
CORROSION

Corrosion. J. H. Waterford. (Building Topics, Apr., 1948.)

Summary of recommended treatments for removal of mill scale and surface preparation of metal and of methods of priming to give maximum protection against corrosion. A trade journal.

Comparative notes are given on red lead, metallic zinc dust, zinc chromate, red oxide, graphite, and aluminium. Finally, the value of chlorinated rubber as a medium is stressed and compared to linseed oil.

14.14 materials: concrete
WATERPROOF CONCRETE

Waterproof Concrete. W. Leonard. (Building Topics, Apr., 1948.)

The author introduces the subject by stressing the importance of correct grading of the aggregate of a concrete which is expected to be impermeable to water. The disadvantages of the calcium chloride compounds as waterproofers are discussed, and a suggested specification is included to which a waterproofer should conform. Brief reference is made to the general uses of concrete waterproofers.

15.21 materials: applied finishes, treatments
PLASTERING

Plastering on Substitute Materials. J. S. Coihliff (The Nat. Builder. May, 1948.)

Plastering difficulties on wood-wool slabs; fibre boards and asbestos-cement sheets. Practical recommendations.

This is a report of the Building Research Committee of the N.F.B.T.E., and contains useful practical information on the types of plaster and the number and thickness of coats for successful application to wood-wool, fibre board and asbestos-cement.

15.22 materials: applied finishes, treatments
PROBLEMS IN REPAINTING

Some Everyday Paint Problems. D. Butler. (The Decorator, Apr., 1948.)

The article, which was originally a talk, deals with the powdering of paint surfaces and consequent difficulties of repainting, the cause of bleeding and the types of sealers used, brush and spray painting, painting cement and asbestos, modern oil-free finishes, the scaling of water paints, and ends with a discussion which introduces and answers many smaller questions concerning paintwork.

16.26 materials : miscellaneous
GLUES

Modern Adhesives. Dr. D. A. Hubbard. (Wood. Apr., 1948. pp. 105-107.)

Fourth article in series; deals with glueing technique.

Comparison of hot and cold-setting methods; methods of applying heat, including strip heating, infra-red heating and dielectric heating. (See items 16.21, 18.3.48 and 16.24, 8.4.48.)

19.39 construction: details
SOUNDPROOF CONSTRUCTION

Soundproof Construction for Aural Rehabilitation. (Prog. Arch. [USA], Mar., 1948. pp. 71-75.)

Problem of planning and detailing a self-contained acoustically insulated unit in the middle of an ordinary framed office building. Useful diagrams and photographs.

The Clinical Acoustic Unit, Veterans Administration Regional Office, New York. A group of soundproof rooms for treating ear complaints. Special construction to keep out sound and electrical interference, *e.g.*, isolating springs, copper screening round whole unit.

19.40 construction: details
STEEL TUBE PILES

Steel Tube Piles for 100-Ton Loads. (Eng. News-Rec. [USA], Apr. 1, 1948. pp. 511-3.)

18 in. steel tubes driven to 80 ft. depths, emptied by air-and-water jets, filled with concrete used as piles loaded up to 100 tons each in foundation of 288 ft. high telephone building at Oakland, Calif.

19.41 construction: details
STRESSED-SKIN CONSTRUCTION

Sandwich Panels Tested for the Small House. (Arch. Rec. [USA], Apr., 1948. pp. 149-150.)

Panels have outer skin of thin metal or plywood, with honeycomb filling of treated paper.

Kraft paper treated with synthetic resin is used to form a rigid cellular infilling between the outer skins. The honeycomb cells may be either at right angles or parallel to the surface. A 4 ft. × 8 ft. panel, 2 in. or 3 in. thick, can be handled by one man. By using glued joints between the panels they can be used structurally without framing. Test results from US Forest Products Laboratory appear satisfactory; a complete structure in this material is now being tested but, although promising, it is not yet in commercial production.

21.19 construction: miscellaneous
BUILDING WITH ADOBE

Build your own Adobe. P. and D. Aller. (Stanford University Press (London, Geoffrey Cumberlege). 16s.)

Description of planning, making the blocks for building, servicing, finishing, and owning an adobe house in California, illustrated with several large photographs and drawings of constructional details.

The book, which has a very handsome appearance, is an account of the personal experiences of the authors and their daughter in the building of their own house of earth stabilized with an emulsified asphalt. The manner in which the technical details are described holds one's attention and makes the book readable as a whole, although each step is described in considerable detail.

23.59 heating and ventilation
HEAT PUMP

Practical Aspects of the Heat Pump. W. E. Johnson. (Arch. Rec. [USA], Apr., 1948. pp. 145-147.)

Interesting exploration of basic problems for consideration when comparing the heat-pump with other methods of heat production. Readers' knowledge of actual principles of operation is assumed. A well-balanced survey.

23.60 heating and ventilation
HEAT PUMPS IN U.S.A.

The Heat Pump in America. Some Recent Developments. C. Tasker. (The Heating & Vent. Eng. May, 1948.)

A review of several recent American papers. Gives useful broad picture of present trends.

This article summarizes several recent American papers on the subject of the heat pump. It appears that a good deal of attention is being given to the efficiency of possible heat sources and especially in the use of heat from the earth. Apparently there are considerable difficulties in obtaining heat from this source, and in fact such heat must come mainly from the earth's absorption of sun heat and not from conduction from the lower earth levels.

There is a brief description of a heat pump installation in a large office building in Portland, Oregon, where well water is used as the prime heat source.

The general impression one gets is that the heat pump may eventually provide a sound solution for some cases, but that a good deal more experiment and experience is required before there will be any certainty about its value.

D

24.75 lighting

FLUORESCENT LIGHTING

Ten Years of Fluorescent Fixture Development. R. G. Maurette. (Illum. Eng. [USA], Mar., 1948, p. 272.)

Trends and established points about industrial, commercial, residential and special practice. Interesting.

The author gives an authoritative critical review, classified according to uses, *i.e.*, industrial, commercial, residential and special. Of industrial lighting he says that they found at once that the two-lamp fitting was fundamentally better than the one-lamp, and this has made and retained the main position in practice. Apparently the three-lamp ballast was important because it enabled another tube to go into the fitting, and now four-lamp fittings are coming along. The continuous-row fixture, containing all its own wiring, was a valuable development in economy and simplicity. Modern demands are for better cut-offs and louvering.

Commercial developments lagged because of the cold colour of the first tubes. It went better when warm white came along, and it remains to be seen whether it will do better still with the intermediate white. Most of the fittings are four-lamp.

Residential lighting has gone slowly because of colours and bad early practices. Mostly still limited to kitchens and bathrooms, where two-tube 40 watt and two tube 30 watt fixtures, respectively, are suggested.

The special uses gave rise to no very interesting general points.

It is worth noting that the development and specification for each of these categories of user is in the hands of individual associations formed by the manufacturers; one wishes that the confident movement of fluorescent lighting in the USA had a counterpart here, where high prices and single-lamp fittings still seem to be the order of the day.

24.76 lighting

TABLE TENNIS LIGHTING

Study of Table Tennis Lighting. Report of Committee of the IES in America (Illum. Eng. [USA], Mar., 1948. p. 251.)

Report of playing tests; recommendations for tournaments, club and residential use. Interesting, good. Illustrated 16 photographs and diagrams.

A study was made once which suggested that 40 foot candles was an optimum intensity for table-tennis play, and that under lighting like this, play is faster and more aggressive. This committee carried out further, more reliable tests, which are carefully described.

The lighting consisted variously of direct and indirect lighting by incandescent lamps, and by white fluorescent lamps in screened and louvred fittings. The range of intensity was from 5 f.c. up to 110 f.c. All were comfortable to the eye. The chief findings were:—

(*a*) Performance improved steadily as the intensity increased and had not reached maximum at 110 f.c.

(*b*) Below 20 f.c., deterioration of play was very obvious.

(*c*) Below 30 f.c. was unsatisfactory for skilled play.

(*d*) There was no trouble from flicker with the fluorescent types.

(*e*) Spectators liked the higher lighting values much better.

The Committee recommended that over the playing area (taken to be 9 ft. × 31 ft.) the intensities should be 50 f.c. for tournament play, 30 f.c. for club play, and 20 f.c. for ordinary recreation (domestic play). All sources should be carefully screened from view. Reflection factors on walls should range from 20-40 per cent. for dado to 60 per cent. on upper areas. All should receive some light, and the lowest intensity anywhere at table level in the room should be 5 f.c.

There is a useful discussion on practical matters such as the choice of fittings and their disposition.

25.53 water supply : sanitation

DOMESTIC HOT WATER

The Provision of Domestic Electric Water-Heating Installations. Draft BS C. of P. 324.202:1948. (British Standards Institution. 2s. 6d.)

Types of heater, materials and location. Pipe arrangement and size. Immersion heaters. Tables giving data on heat losses from pipes of differing sizes and materials. Insulating materials. Electricity consumption.

This draft code deals with the provision in domestic premises of electric water-heating installations, having a nominal storage capacity not exceeding 100 gallons.

It is concerned with systems relying on electric heaters, and with those which use electric heaters in conjunction with solid fuel fired boilers. Attention is drawn to certain general principles regarding installation, lay-out, and to the minimizing of corrosion.

Descriptions of four types of electric water storage heater and of certain types of immersion heater are given, with notes on their suitability for varied requirements.

Advice is included on the selection of metals for storage vessels and pipes, and on the location of the storage vessel or immersion heater.

Recommendations are given on pipes and pipe systems, together with graphs to facilitate the estimation of pipe diameter in relation to water flow and loss of head, also curves for certain types and sizes of taps relating to water flow and loss of head.

Attention is drawn to the requirements necessary when indirect cylinders are used and to the provision and the placing of the necessary draining facilities. Guidance is given on methods of pipe connections for hot-water radiators and towel rails when solid fuel is used in conjunction with electricity.

The draft also deals with the installation of immersion heaters and thermostats in storage tanks and cylinders, and has appendices giving data on:—

1. Volume of hot water required when mixing hot and cold water.
2. Heat dissipation from pipes of various materials.
3. Standing losses for storage water heaters.
4. Efficiency of thermal insulation.
5. Heat energy wasted in pipes of various metals, when filled with water at 140° F. and allowed to cool to 60° F.
6. Properties of insulating materials.
7. Electricity consumption with thermal-efficiency figures.

26.29 services and equipment : miscellaneous

BELLS AND CALL SYSTEMS

Bell and Call Systems. Draft BS C. of P. 327.401:1948. (British Standards Institution. 2s.)

Installation of electrical bell and indication systems and time bells. Guidance on burglar alarms. Fire alarms not included.

Various types of call systems are described and advice given on suitable methods of wiring and disposition of apparatus. Both surface wiring and duct wiring are dealt with, and an appendix gives useful information on segregation of circuits and other conditions needed for avoidance of electrical interference. Types of cable, other than those included in BS are mentioned as suitable. This Code applies only to installations in temperate climates.

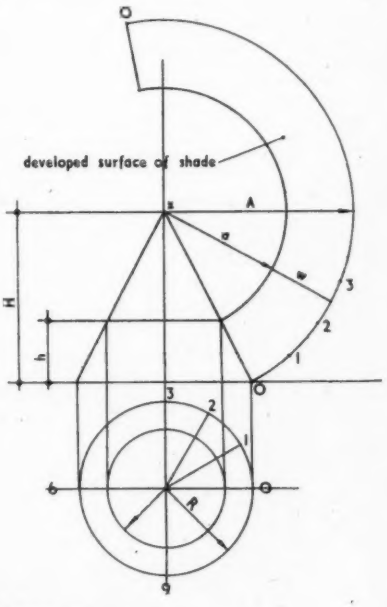
This feature answers any question connected with building confidentially and free of charge. Questions to the Technical Editor, The Architects' Journal, 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

2947 TRUNCATED CONE LAMPSHADES

Q *Can you give me or tell me where I may obtain the formula for cutting lampshades of the truncated cone type out of the flat?*

A It is suggested that, as at some stage or other one must draw out the developed surface to scale, the simple geometric method given below should be used.



GEOMETRIC

R = radius at base of shade.
r = radius at top of shade.
h = height of shade.
H = height of cone.

From top of cone, strike arcs as shown. Mark off on circumference short chords 1, 2, 3, etc. Join last point to centre x, thus obtaining developed surface.

CALCULATION

To find height of cone

$$R - r : h :: R : H \text{ or } \frac{R-r}{h} = \frac{R}{H}$$

$$\therefore H = \frac{h \times R}{R - r}.$$

To find A, the length of the side of the cone and radius of the developed surface,

$$A^2 = R^2 + H^2 . \therefore A = \sqrt{R^2 + H^2}$$

To find w, the width of the developed strip

$$w^2 = (R - r)^2 + h^2 . \therefore w = \sqrt{(R - r)^2 + h^2}$$

To find angle contained at centre of developed surface,

Let the angle be α

α : 360° :: circumference of the developed strip : circumference of circle containing developed surface.

Now the circumference of the developed surface $= 2\pi R$, the circumference of the circle containing the developed surface $= 2\pi A$.

$$\text{So } \frac{\alpha}{360} = \frac{2\pi R}{2\pi A} . \therefore \alpha = \frac{R}{A} \times 360°.$$

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, 1948				
	January	February	March	April	May
Portland cement (6 tons and over) .. .. per ton	60/6	60/6	60/6	60/6	60/6
Paper bags .. .. ,,	11/–	11/–	11/–	11/–	11/–
2-in. unscreened ballast .. .. per yd. cu.	14/5	14/5	14/5	14/5	14/5
Fletton bricks (at station) .. .. per 1,000	73/–	73/–	73/–	73/–	73/–
Stoneware drain pipes (British standard, 2 tons and over). Standard list + ...	42½%	42½%	42½%	42½%	42½%
Roofing tiles .. .. per 1,000	90/– + 100%	90/– + 110%	90/– + 110%	90/– + 110%	90/– + 110%
Steel joists (basic sections ex mills) .. .. per ton	£17 8s.	£17 13s.	£17 13s.	£17 13s.	£17 13s.
Lime greystone .. .. ,,	84/9	84/9	84/9	84/9	84/9
Sheet lead (5 cwt.-1 ton lots) .. .. .. ,,	£107 10s.	£107 10s.	£107 10s.	£107 10s.	£107 10s.
Iron rainwater goods and soil pipes. List 3100 AB+ ,,	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
White lead paint .. .. per gallon	43/3	43/3	42/9	42/9	42/9
RATES OF WAGES (LONDON)—					
Within 12 miles radius					
Craftsmen .. .. per hour	2/10½	2/10½	2/10½	2/10½	2/10½
Labourers .. .. ,,	2/3¾	2/3¾	2/3¾	2/3¾	2/3¾
From 12 to 15 miles radius					
Craftsmen .. .. ,,	2/10	2/10	2/10	2/10	2/10
Labourers .. .. ,,	2/3¼	2/3¼	2/3¼	2/3¼	2/3¼

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	2/0¼

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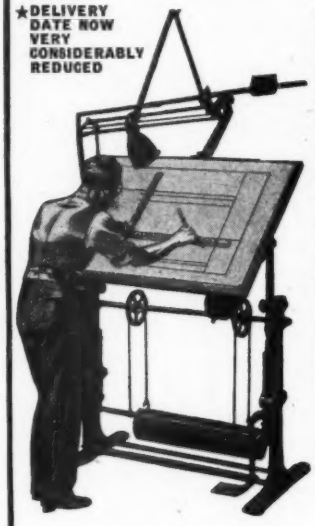

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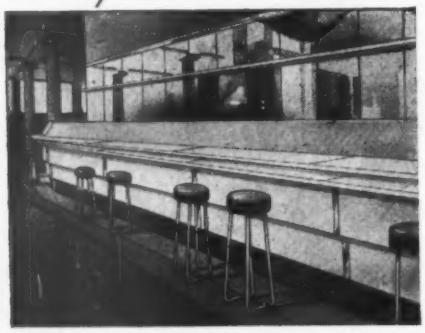

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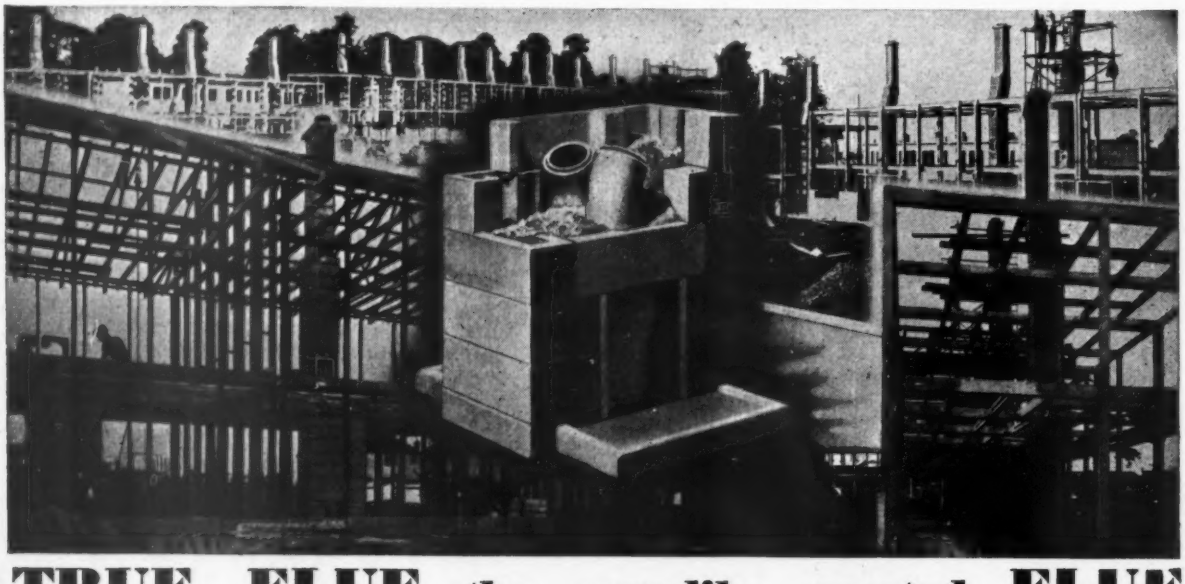

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements should be addressed to the Advt. Manager, "The Architects' Journal," 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 50, 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 additonal 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: EMPLOYMENT REGISTER, WREN PARK, WHYTELEAFE. Tel: Uplands 0935. 991

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
HOUSING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Applications are invited for positions of Architectural Assistant, at salaries of up to £580 a year. Commencing salaries will be determined according to qualifications and experience, and qualified candidates will be eligible for appointment to the permanent staff of the Department on the occurrence of vacancies. Engagement will involve Superannuation contributions at the rate of 6 per cent. of salary.

Successful candidates will be required to undertake the design, layout, and preparation of working drawings for housing schemes (cottages and multi-storey flats), and will be employed in the Housing Architect's division.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Housing, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope required). Canvassing disqualifies. (870) 1032

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
VACANCIES FOR PLANNING STAFF IN THE ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for a number of temporary positions in the following grades:—

PLANNING OFFICER. Grade II, £700 to £840 a year.

PLANNING OFFICER. Grade III, £550 to £700 a year.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT. 58s. per week to £580 a year.

Commencing rate of pay, except for Grade II, according to qualifications and experience. Opportunities for competing, on merit, for permanent appointment and higher grades on the occurrence of vacancies. Successful candidates will be superannuable.

The planning work involved includes research assistance in preparation of the Development Plan and Reconstruction Areas, and work on interim development applications.

Knowledge of current town planning legislation is desirable, and candidates for Grade II and Grade III positions should possess Architectural, Surveying or Town Planning qualifications.

Application forms from Architect to the Council (P), County Hall, Westminster, S.E.1 (enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope). Canvassing disqualifies. (1222) 887

GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(*a*) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.

Candidates should be qualified members of the R.I.B.A., with good general experience in design and construction of public buildings, including schools.

A.P. and T., Grade V, and eligible for promotion to A.P. and T., Grade VI, according to experience.

(*b*) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Candidates should have passed the Intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A., with general experience in design and construction.

A.P. and T., Grade IV.

(*c*) JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Salary in accordance with experience. A.P. and T., Grades I, II and III.

Appointments will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and candidates, before appointment, will be required to pass a medical examination.

The appointments will be terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating (1) name and address, (2) married or single, (3) age, (4) qualifications, (5) present position, salary and date appointed, (6) previous positions with dates and salaries, (7) particulars of experience and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to S. E. Urwin, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Shire Hall, Gloucester, not later than the 30th June, 1948.

GUY H. DAVIS,
Clerk of the County Council.

Shire Hall, Gloucester. 1060

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.
ARCHITECTURAL AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT.

The Council of the City of Liverpool invite applications from members of the Royal Institute of British Architects for the following appointments in the Architectural and Housing Department, *viz.*:—

ARCHITECTURAL (HOUSING) SECTION.

(1) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade VI. Salary, £595-£660.

(2) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade V. Salary, £520-£570.

(3) JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade II. Salary, £420-£465.

ARCHITECTURAL (REDEVELOPMENT) SECTION.

(4) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade IV. Salary, £480-£525.

Applicants for the appointments (1) and (2) should have had experience, preferably in Housing, in Local or Central Government Service; applicants for the appointment (4) should have general architectural experience, but preference will be given to those with particular aptitude for perspective work, and although included in the Redevelopment Section the services of the officer will be required for all the Architectural Sections of the Department.

All the appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the Standing Orders of the City Council, which include requirements to pass a medical examination and to devote whole time to the duties of the appointments.

Forms of application may be obtained from and must be returned to the City Architect and Director of Housing, Blackburn Chambers, Dale Street, Kingsway, Liverpool, 2, endorsed "Applications Architectural: A.P.T., Grade II, IV, V or VI," according to the post applied for, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, not later than 30th June, 1948.

Canvassing of members of the City Council, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

THOMAS ALKER,
Town Clerk.

Liverpool.
June, 1948. 1065

SALOP COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, on A.P.T., Grades I and II (£390×£15 to £465 per annum).

Applicants should have had previous experience in an Architect's office, and preference will be given to candidates who have passed or are about to sit for the R.I.B.A. Intermediate examination.

The appointment will be subject for its termination to one month's notice in writing on either side; to the terms of the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service, and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination.

Application forms may be obtained from the County Architect, Mr. A. G. Chant, F.R.I.B.A., 5, Belmont, Shrewsbury, to whom they must be returned, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, not later than Thursday, 1st July, 1948.

G. C. GODBER,
Clerk of the Council.

Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
June, 1948. 1063

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF LINDSEY.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent staff:—

(*a*) CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (EDUCATION). Commencing Grade VII, £635 per annum, rising by £25 to £710.

(*b*) SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Commencing Grade VI, £595 per annum, rising by £25 to top of Grade VII at £710.

Candidates for (*a*) must have passed the qualifying examination for A.R.I.B.A. and be proficient in design and have had experience in control of staff. Candidates for (*b*) must have had considerable experience in taking off, abstracting, and billing. The person appointed for Chief Assistant must be able to drive a car, which he must provide and for which an allowance on the County Council's scale will be paid.

Applications, stating age, training, experience and qualifications, together with copies of two recent testimonials, and the names of two persons to whom reference can be made, should be sent to A. R. Clark, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., County Architect, County Offices, Lincoln, not later than Wednesday, 30th June, 1948. 1091

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
VACANCIES FOR ARCHITECTURAL STAFF IN THE ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following positions.

ARCHITECTS, Grade III, £550—£25—£700 a year.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS, Section (a), £440—£20—£580.

Commencing rates will be according to qualifications and experience.

Candidates for Grade III positions should possess professional qualifications, equivalent to Associate Membership of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Successful candidates are required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund, and will be eligible for selection by merit for permanent appointment and promotion.

Apply to the Architect (A), County Hall, Westminster Bridge, London, S.E.1, enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope. (1537) 1118

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

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

(*a*) One permanent ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a salary in accordance with Grade VII (*i.e.*, £635, rising by annual increments of £25 to £710) of the Administrative, Professional and Technical Division of the Scheme.

(*b*) One permanent ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a salary in accordance with Grade VI (*i.e.*, £595, rising by two annual increments of £20 and one of £25 to £660) of the Administrative, Professional and Technical Division of the Scheme.

(*c*) One permanent ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, at a salary in accordance with Grade VI (*i.e.*, £595, rising by two annual increments of £20 and one of £25 to £660) of the Administrative, Professional and Technical Division of the Scheme.

(*d*) One permanent ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, at a salary in accordance with Grade V (*i.e.*, £520, rising by two annual increments of £15 and one of £20 to £570) of the Administrative, Professional and Technical Division of the Scheme.

Forms of application, particulars of the posts and conditions of service, can be obtained from the undersigned. Applications, together with copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered to Mr. Colin L. Jones, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Queen's Hill, Newport, Mon., not later than 30th June, 1948.

VERNON LAWRENCE,
Clerk of the Council.

County Hall, Newport, Mon. 1117

BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.
APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for appointment as Senior Architectural Assistant, in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade V (£520, rising by two increments of £15 and one of £20 to £570 per annum).

Candidates should have had suitable architectural training, and considerable experience in housing design and in general architectural work. They must hold the examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or some similar qualification by examination.

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

Applications, stating age, qualifications, training and experience, together with the names of three gentlemen to whom reference may be made, should be forwarded, endorsed "Senior Architectural Assistant," to the undersigned, before Monday, the 5th July, 1948.

PERCY SMALLMAN,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Offices, Weymouth.
June, 1948. 1100

CITY OF PLYMOUTH.
CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments, on the Established Staff, which are subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, a satisfactory medical examination, and a month's notice on either side for termination.

THREE SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. A.P.T., Grade VI, consolidated salary £595-£660.

This Department is normally responsible for the whole of the Corporation's Architectural work, including HOUSING, Education and General Municipal buildings, and offers considerable scope to candidates with initiative.

Applicants must be Registered Architects and Members of the R.I.B.A.

Candidates must not be over 40 years of age, but this condition may be relaxed in the case of a person up to 45 years of age employed by another Local Authority.

Applications, on forms obtainable from the undersigned, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials and/or names of persons to whom reference may be made, must be returned not later than Monday, the 5th July, 1948.

HOUSING accommodation will be made available to successful married applicants who require it.

E. G. CATCHPOLE, A.R.I.B.A.,
City Architect.

City Architect's Department, Seymour Road, Plymouth. 1099

WESTMINSTER CITY COUNCIL.
HOUSING DEPARTMENT.

FIRST ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Permanent appointment. Salary, Grade V(a) of National Scales, £580—£20—£640 per annum. Age limit 45 years. Superannuation Scheme. Canvassing disqualifies.

Applicants should possess a recognized qualification, and have a wide experience in the preparation of Bills of Quantities and approximate estimates, measurement of variations and settlement of final accounts, interim valuations for payments on account.

Applications, marked "First Assistant Quantity Surveyor," stating full name, address, age, examination qualifications, present and past appointments, experience, whether related to any member or chief officer of the Council, with copies of three recent testimonials, must be received within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

PARKER MORRIS,
Town Clerk.

Westminster City Hall, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.
June, 1948. 1137

CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Junior Architectural Assistant, in the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, at a salary of £390, rising by annual increments of £15 to £435 (A.P.T., Grade I).

Applicants should have had a good general training and experience, and preference will be given to those who have passed the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the passing of a medical examination.

Applications, giving details of age, general experience, and the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the undersigned endorsed "Junior Architectural Assistant," not later than the 7th July, 1948.

J. B. WIKELEY, M.Eng., A.M.Inst.C.E.,
Barrister-at-Law,
Engineer and Surveyor to the Council.
Rural Council House, Saltergate,
Chesterfield.
14th June, 1948. 1116

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF RENFREW.
TOWN PLANNING STAFF.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the Council's Planning Staff:—

(*a*) CHIEF TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT. A.P.T., VI. Salary scale £595 to £660 per annum, inclusive of all bonus. Preference will be given to candidates holding one or more of the following qualifications: University Degree in C.E. or Architecture, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E., A.R.I.C.S., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. Applicants must have had considerable experience in the preparation of development plans for Burghal and Rural areas, and should be thoroughly conversant with the various Town Planning Acts and Orders.

(*b*) TWO INTERMEDIATE TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANTS. A.P.T., II-III. Salary scale £420 to £495 per annum, inclusive of all bonus. Candidates should have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Town Planning Institute or hold a Professional qualification exempting therefrom. Candidates should have experience in Planning work, and preference will be given to those having knowledge of the preparation of basic surveys and development plans.

(*c*) JUNIOR TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT. A.P.T., I. Salary scale £390 to £435 per annum, inclusive of all bonus. Candidates should be either Student Members of the Town Planning Institute or have passed an examination accepted by the Town Planning Examination Board as equivalent to the qualifying examination. Experience in the preparation of basic survey or development plans will be considered an advantage.

(*d*) TWO TOWN PLANNING DRAUGHTSMEN. GD(b). Salary scale according to age—£205 per annum at age 21, rising to £360 per annum at age 30, inclusive of all bonus. Candidates must be neat and expeditious draughtsmen, and previous experience in a Town Planning office will be considered an advantage.

All the above appointments are on the permanent staff of the Council, and are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Act, 1937. Successful candidates will require to pass a medical examination.

Applications, giving full particulars of qualifications and experience, should be lodged within 10 days with the County Clerk, County Buildings, Paisley. 1130

WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited to fill the following vacancies:—

(*a*) SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT. A.P.T., Grade VII (£635-£710 per annum).

(*b*) PLANNING ASSISTANT (RESEARCH.) A.P.T., Grades VA/VI (£550-£660 per annum).

(*c*) THREE PLANNING ASSISTANTS. A.P.T., Grade II (£420-£465 per annum).

The appointments will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. Successful candidates will be required to submit a satisfactory medical certificate on an approved form.

The successful applicant for appointment (*a*) will be in charge of the work in connection with the preparation of the Development Plan for one part of the County and will be stationed at Warwick. He should be a Corporate Member of the Town Planning Institute and should have had planning experience with a County Council or a Joint Planning Committee.

Applicants for appointment (*b*) should have experience in the collection of survey material and research work as applied to planning.

Applicants for post (*c*) should have had experience in a planning office.

Applications, endorsed "Planning Assistant (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*)," stating age, qualifications, technical experience and training, should be accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, and should be delivered to J. J. Brooks, M.T.P.I., M.I.Mun.E., County Planning Officer, Shire Hall, Warwick, not later than Monday, 12th July, 1948.

L. EDGAR STEPHENS,
Clerk of the Council.
Shire Hall, Warwick. 1111

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.
ARCHITECTURAL — TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT (Grade V).

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointment, which is subject (1) to the Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services, (2) to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and (3) to the successful candidate passing a medical examination.

ARCHITECTURAL — TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT (Grade V).

National Scales, £520-£570 per annum. The commencing salary of the person appointed will be determined according to qualifications and experience. Candidates must be Registered Architects, quick and accurate draughtsmen, with good experience in the design of houses, layout of estates, and General Municipal work, and with good experience in Town Planning. A qualification in Town Planning will be an advantage.

Applications, stating age, full particulars of experience, and whether applicant to his knowledge is related to any member of the Local Authority or to a holder of a senior office under the Authority, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Architectural Assistant," should be delivered to Mr. E. L. Allman, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer, West Terrace, Folkestone, by Monday, 19th July, 1948.

C. F. NICHOLSON,
Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Office, West Terrace,
Folkestone.
9th June, 1948. 1126

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited from Members of the appropriate Institutions for the following appointments:—

SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade VII, £635-£710.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade II, £420-£465.

SENIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Grade VI, £595-£660.

ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Grade V, £520-£570.

Applicants need not have had previous Local Government experience.

Applications, together with three references, should be received by C. H. Aslin, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E., County Architect, County Hall, Hertford, Herts, not later than Saturday, 10th July, 1948. 1147

BOROUGH OF CROSBY.
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.
CHIEF PLANNING ASSISTANT (PERMANENT).

Applications are invited for the position of Chief Planning Assistant, in the Department of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Salary will be in accordance with Grade VI of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scale of Salaries (£595-£660 per annum, consolidated).

Candidates should have had considerable experience in the administration of planning schemes and should be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute. It would be an advantage if the candidates also possessed Architectural, Engineering or Surveying qualifications through one of the recognized Institutes.

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

Applications, stating age, present and past appointments, qualifications and experience, together with copies of two recent testimonials, must be delivered to the undersigned, endorsed "Chief Planning Assistant," not later than 13th July, 1948.

Applicants are required to state in their application whether, to their knowledge, they are related to any Member of the Council, or the holder of any senior office under the Council. Failure to disclose this information will disqualify the candidate for the appointment.

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

HAROLD O. ROBERTS,
Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Waterloo, Liverpool, 22.
15th June, 1948. 1144

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.
BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (GRADE I).

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant, at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T., I, of the National Scales of Salaries. Salary £390 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £435 per annum.

Applicants should have received a recognized training, and be neat and expeditious draughtsmen, with a sound knowledge of construction.

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

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must reach the Borough Architect, High Street Buildings, Huddersfield, not later than Saturday, the 24th July, 1948.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

HARRY BANN,
Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Huddersfield.
June, 1948. 1143

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF LINDSEY.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent staff:—

THREE ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Commencing Grade V, £520 per annum, rising by £15 and £20, to top of Grade VI at £660. Candidates must have passed the qualifying examination for A.R.I.B.A., and must have had experience in preparing working drawings. Certain posts require the person appointed to provide a car, for which an allowance will be paid on the County Council's scale.

ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Commencing Grade IV, £480 per annum, rising by £15 to £525. Candidates must be capable of taking off small jobs, abstracting, and checking builders' accounts.

Applications, stating age, training, experience and qualifications, together with copies of two recent testimonials and the names of two persons to whom reference can be made, should be sent to A. R. Clark, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., County Architect, County Offices, Lincoln, not later than Wednesday, 30th June, 1948. 1092

BOROUGH OF REIGATE.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Architectural Assistant, on the staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, at a salary in accordance with Grade IV of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scale of Salaries (£480-£525 per annum). Applicants should have previous experience in connection with the design of buildings and estate development and the conversion of existing properties into flats. The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the passing of a medical examination.

Housing accommodation, if required, will be made available for the candidate appointed.

Forms of application may be obtained from Mr. George G. Sanderson, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Reigate.

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than Monday, the 5th July, 1948.

HEBER DAVIES,
Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Reigate.
June, 1948. 1110

CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(*a*) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (Permanent). Grade V, A.P.T. Division. Consolidated salary, £520-£570.

(*b*) TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (Temporary). Grade VI, A.P.T. Division. Consolidated salary, £595-£660.

(*c*) ENGINEERING ASSISTANT (Temporary). Grade VI, A.P.T. Division. Consolidated salary, £595-£660.

(*d*) TWO TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS. Miscellaneous, Division I. Consolidated salary, £315-£360.

Candidates for (*a*) and (*b*) should be fully qualified Architects and members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and have had experience in design and construction of all types of public buildings.

Candidates for (*c*) should be fully qualified Heating, Ventilating and Electrical Engineers, and have had experience in the preparation of schemes, including writing specifications and preparing estimates of costs.

Candidates for (*d*) should be Student Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and should be able to prepare drawings from preliminary sketches and have a good knowledge of construction.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by one recent testimonial and the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Clerk of the County Council, Shire Hall, Cambridge, not later than the 8th July, 1948.

The appointments to be subject to one month's notice on either side, and the selected candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

CHARLES PHYTHIAN,
Clerk of the County Council.
Shire Hall, Cambridge.
17th June, 1948. 1140

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY COUNTY ARCHITECT.

Present salary scale. £1,335×£75 to £1,560. Under review for higher grading.

Applications are invited for the above appointment from Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, who have had experience of the administration of a large Local Government Department and are able designers.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937; to a satisfactory medical examination, and to the termination of each appointment by three months' notice in writing by either party.

Applications should be made on forms to be obtained from G. Noel Hill, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., County Architect, County Offices, Preston, to whom they should be returned, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, to arrive not later than Saturday, 10th July, 1948.

R. H. ADCOCK,
Clerk of the County Council.
County Offices, Preston.
17th June, 1948. 1139

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of PLANNING ASSISTANT, Grade VIII, at a consolidated salary of £685 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to £760 per annum, together with travelling and subsistence allowances in accordance with the Council's scale.

Applicants must be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute and of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or hold other similar architectural qualifications.

Application forms, giving details of the appointment, can be obtained from the County Planning Officer, County Hall, Hertford, to whom they should be returned not later than the 10th July, 1948. 1157

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANTS, A.P.T., Grade VIII (consolidated salary, £685×£25 to £760 per annum), in the Lancaster, Accrington and Manchester offices of the County Planning Department.

The successful candidates will act as Deputies to the Senior Divisional Planning Officers, who are responsible for planning work in their respective areas. Candidates must, therefore, have had a wide practical experience in the preparation and administration of planning schemes and possess a sound knowledge of the various Acts and Orders dealing with Town and Country Planning.

Preference will be given to candidates possessing one or more of the following qualifications:—University Degree in Civil Engineering or Architecture, A.M.T.P.I., A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.Mun.E., F.A.S.I.

The appointments will be subject to the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service, and to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

Testimonials are not required, but applicants should give the names of two persons to whom reference may be made.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, should be received by the undersigned not later than Saturday, the 17th July, 1948.

R. H. ADCOCK,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Preston.
June, 1948. 1156

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HOLBORN.
SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the following appointment on the established staff in the Housing and Planning Department:—

SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (Grade A.P.T., VI). Salary £595 (consolidated), rising by two annual increments of £20 and one of £25 to a maximum of £660 per anum, plus London weighting.

Candidates must be qualified Architects and are required to have experience in preparation of schemes for conversion of houses into flats, schemes for new flats and houses, together with the preparation of specifications, estimates, and supervision of works in progress. Planning experience would be an advantage.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, or the names of three persons from whom references may be obtained, should be sent to S. A. G. Cook, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, Town Hall, High Holborn, W.C.1, not later than 17th July, 1948.

C. F. S. CHAPPLE,
Town Clerk.
1155

WALTHAM HOLY CROSS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited from persons holding Architectural qualifications for appointment as Architectural Assistant in the Department of the Engineer and Surveyor.

The salary will be according to the National Scale, Grade V(a), A.P.T. (£570, rising to £630 per annum). It is anticipated that the work necessitating the appointment will last a minimum of two years.

Write to me immediately for further information about terms of appointment and rules governing applications.

H. J. CHAPMAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Town Hall, Waltham Abbey. 1154

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL EDUCATION AUTHORITY.
COLLEGE OF ART AND CRAFTS.
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE (RECOGNIZED BY THE R.I.B.A.).

Required, as soon as possible, a HEAD OF THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE. The School conducts a Five Year Diploma Course, and is recognized for exemption from the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A. Candidates should possess a Degree or Diploma of a recognized School of Architecture and be qualified to undertake some lectures and studio supervision, and to organize the instruction throughout the Department. Permission to engage in private practice is normally granted to members of the College staff.

Salary: Burnham Technical Scale, Grade III (i.e., £950×£25—£1,050, with additional allowances in accordance with Burnham Technical Scale.

Particulars of appointment and application forms (to be returned not later than Saturday, the 3rd July) on receipt of a stamped, addressed, foolscap envelope, from the Director of Education, Guildhall, Kingston-upon-Hull. 1075

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

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

QUANTITY SURVEYOR required by Hong Kong Government, Public Works Department, for three years, with prospect of permanency. Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience, in scale $1,048 a month, rising to $1,820 a month, including expatriation pay. In addition a cost-of-living allowance of up to $425 a month is payable. The Government rate of exchange is at present $16 to the £ sterling, but it is liable to alteration. Free passages. Candidates, not over 40 years of age, must be Chartered Quantity Surveyors, and have had at least 5 years' experience dealing with large building works. 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/17517/3D on both letter and envelope. 1125

BOROUGH OF WATFORD.
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the permanent appointment of an Assistant Architect, in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Salary on Grade VI of the National Scale, £595 per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory service, to £660 per annum.

Applicants should hold an appropriate professional examination, and must have had good experience in architectural design and construction.

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

Applications, stating age, qualifications, present and past appointments, and full details of experience, must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from Mr. F. C. Sage, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Watford, and must be returned to him, together with copies of two testimonials, not later than 9th July, 1948, endorsed "Assistant Architect."

A. NORMAN SCHOFIELD,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Watford.
June, 1948. 1138

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 £390-£435 per annum.

Applicants should have passed the Preliminary Examination 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 Saturday, 10th July, 1948.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

C. ASHTON,
Town Clerk.

Market Place, Derby. 1153

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF PLANNING ASSISTANT (GRADE IV).

Applications are invited for the appointment of Planning Assistant, Grade IV, in the Southern Area Office of the County Planning Department, situated at Park Hall, Goldthorn Park, Wolverhampton.

The person appointed will be mainly engaged on the preparation of outline and development plans and in reporting on proposals for development.

Applicants should have had training in an Architect's, Engineer's, Surveyor's or Planning Office and should have passed the Intermediate examination of the Town Planning Institute or an equivalent examination of the other professions named.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937; the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service as adopted by the County Council; the passing of a medical examination, and to one month's notice on either side.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be deemed a disqualification, and relationship to any Member or Senior Officer of the County Council must be disclosed.

Applications should give details of age, education, technical training, qualifications, present and previous appointments and experience, and should include copies of two recent testimonials and the names of two other persons to whom reference can be made. They should be addressed to the County Planning Officer, County Buildings, Stafford, to be received not later than Saturday, the 10th July, 1948.

T. H. EVANS,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Buildings, Stafford.
18th June, 1948. 1152

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

VISITING TEACHERS are required from time to time at Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4, in the following subjects:—Building Construction, Building Science, Building Geometry, Mathematics, Land Surveying, Quantity Surveying, Valuations, Architectural Design, Draughtsmanship, Builders' Accountancy, Builders' Estimating, Structural Engineering Subjects (including Structural Theory, Specifications, Steelwork Design and Details, Reinforced Concrete Design and Details). Persons who hold appropriate professional qualifications and have had responsible experience in practice and wish to be considered for approval, should write for an application form to the Principal at the School, enclosing a stamped addressed foolscap envelope. (1575). 1151

Architectural Appointments Vacant

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

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, Inter-standard, required in private office; capable of working drawings, surveys, specifications, etc. Apply Clark, 44, Great Russell Street, W.C.1. Phone: MUS. 4400 & 0500. 787

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., for appointments as ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS; applicants should be good draughtsmen, with a sound knowledge of general construction, and experience in commercial and industrial work will be an advantage; salary, £420 to £500 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus of £84 per annum, or £500 to £600 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus of £110 per annum, according to experience and qualifications; good prospects of promotion for competent assistants; successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination for entry into compulsory superannuation scheme. Applications, stating educational qualifications and experience, to be addressed to the C.W.S., Ltd., Architect's Department, 1, Balloon Street, Manchester, 4. 1067

SAMUEL WILLIAMS & SONS, LTD., invite applications for the position of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, preferably from Associates or Licentiates of the R.I.B.A., but are prepared to consider candidates approaching their final examination for Associate R.I.B.A.; candidates should be first-class draughtsmen, with sound knowledge of the design and construction of industrial and commercial buildings, and with experience of writing specifications; the appointment will be superannuable; salary will be according to age, qualifications and experience, and applicants should write in the first place to the Personnel Manager, Samuel Williams & Sons, Ltd., Dagenham Dock Industrial Estate, Dagenham Dock, Essex. 1061

ARCHITECT to London Brewery requires JUNIOR and SENIOR ASSISTANTS, for the preparation of working drawings and building surveys; salary according to qualifications and experience. Apply, stating age, training, experience, and salary required, to Box 1096.

WANTED, for large contract, South Wales area, two DRAUGHTSMEN, Architectural and Structural, for development work in construction schemes, progress and planning; ability to turn out good drawing essential. Box 1123.

MID-HAMPSHIRE Architect requires spare-time help from ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT at his own address; working drawings from sketches, linen tracings, colouring, etc. Full details to Box 1133.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required; fully qualified; age 26/30; accustomed to good class work; capable and efficient draughtsman essential; good salary to suitable applicant. Full particulars to Hattrell & Partners, 1, Queen's Road, Coventry. 1132

SURVEYOR required by Specialists; capable in taking off for R.C. *in situ* and precast floor, roof and staircase construction and coverings, site measurement, variations, invoicing, etc.; permanent position. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box 128, Allardyce Palmer, Ltd., 109, Kingsway, W.C.2. 1128

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required; preferably experienced in the design, alteration and maintenance of industrial buildings, and capable of preparing surveys, working drawings, details and specifications; knowledge of quantities an advantage; the appointment would be permanent and pensionable, salary according to experience and qualifications. Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications, should be sent to the Staff Controller, The Gas Light & Coke Company, 30, Kensington Church Street, W.8. 1122

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.R.I.B.A. preferred, required for old-established British private firm in Hong Kong; age 25/30; capable and trained in general practice. Write, with copies of testimonials, to Box PS.203, Deacons Advertising, 36, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. 1112

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT required for busy general practice, 10 miles from London; preference given to Associates R.I.B.A. and ex-Servicemen; minimum qualification: Inter. R.I.B.A.; help in finding accommodation may be able to be given. Apply promptly by letter, giving age, experience, and salary required, to Tooley & Foster, F./A.R.I.B.A., Midland Bank Chambers, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. 1120

ARCHITECT required by important London Institution; applicants should be aged 40 or under, and should have qualified as Associates or Fellows of the R.I.B.A., and hold the Diploma of one of the recognized Schools of Architecture or a University Degree; good personality as well as outstanding technical ability is essential; salary according to age and experience. Write only to Box E203, c/o Streets, 110, Old Broad Street, E.C.2. 1141

REQUIRED, in West End Architects' office, ONE SENIOR ASSISTANT, A.R.I.B.A., and ONE JUNIOR ASSISTANT, of Intermediate standard; previous office experience essential; salary according to ability. Box 1142.

ASSISTANT required, busy Architect's office, Eastbourne; sound knowledge of construction and detail essential for preparation of working drawings from sketches; good draughtsmanship necessary; please give age, experience, and salary. Box 1146.

LONDON Firm of Architects requires TWO ASSISTANTS, of Intermediate or higher standard, for their Manchester office; previous office experience desirable; salary by arrangement. Box 1136.

LONDON Architects require responsible qualified ASSISTANT, with several years' pre-war experience, and preferably of Hospital practice; excellent prospect of Partnership for suitable personality. Applications to be made in writing, stating education, qualifications, and experience, to Box 1158.

Architectural Appointments Wanted

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (27), R.I.B.A., Intermediate standard, with 6 years' office experience, including administrative responsibility, desires similar position in Kent or London area; present salary £460; car driver. Box 122.

FOREIGN Architect, age 40, with experience abroad and in this country, now sitting for final exam. (P.U.C.) in London, desires position as ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT in progressive office. Box 126.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT, just demobbed from H.M. Forces, requires position in Architect's office in London area; 5 years' school and office experience, contract and working drawings, details, measured surveys, war damage survey, etc. Box 134.

ARCHITECT (M.Inst., R.A.), with office facilities, will gladly assist others in the expeditious preparations of economical Building Schemes (drawings executed start to finish, including specifications); extensive experience in industrial and commercial projects, involving the use of structural steelwork and R.C. concrete, with economically designed foundations; terms moderate, by mutual arrangement. Apply A.P., c/o 69a, Ferntower Road, Highbury, N.5. 129

ASSISTANT, studying Final, 7 years' varied experience, inc. L.A. housing, surveys, industrial structures, wants job in South. Box 130.

ARCHITECT, with University degree and with many years' practice of his own, author of a great number of buildings abroad, would like to join progressive firm, on moderate salary basis. Box 131.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (30), Ulsterman, University, Architectural and Technical Institute training, experience on site and office, desires position offering scope and opportunity; prefers position in or near London, with salary not less than £600 per annum. Box 132.

STUDENT R.I.B.A., Inter. standard, requires 4th year professional post with Architect in London area from September. Box 133.

SENIOR ASSISTANT (32), A.R.I.B.A., 11 years' varied experience, able to take complete charge, seeks position of scope; Birmingham area; salary min. £675 p.a. Box 135.

Other Appointments Vacant

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

ARTICLED PUPIL or JUNIOR required by Quantity Surveyors, N.W. London; no premium required; age 15-18; good education; accurate at figures; willing to learn profession. Reply, stating full particulars, Box 1145.

DRAUGHTSMAN required, with knowledge of general factory layout, and conversant with steam, water and electricity distribution, also foundation work; salary at A.S.E.D. rates; West End office; hours, 8.30 to 5; five-day week; occasional Saturdays. Box 1159.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS required for site measurements on large power station, London area. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to L. G. Mouchel & Partners, Ltd., Civil Engineers, 38, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 1069

A VACANCY is offered to a Man of suitable appearance and qualifications to represent us in calling principally on Architects, Surveyors, etc., in the London area; salary, plus commission, would be paid, and the position could be a permanent one. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, previous experience, qualifications, etc., to Wm. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., 130/150, Hackney Road, E.2. 128

MANAGER required for Department dealing with Floor, Wall and Staircase Coverings (Tiling, Terrazzo, Granolithic, Composition, etc.), also precast work; read architect's drawings and set out and detail for works, quantities from drawings or site, estimating, buying, progressing, invoicing, etc.; capable organizer, able to exercise managerial foresight and control throughout. Full details of age, experience, and salary required to Box 141, Allardyce Palmer, Ltd., 109, Kingsway, W.C.2. 1129

SALES MANAGER required by Door Lock Manufacturers (London); very good prospects for suitable applicant, with experience hardware trade; salary and commission. Box 1131.

Services Offered

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

GENTLEMAN, with extensive experience in the Building Industry, and very large personal connection with Architects, Surveyors and Local Authorities, seeks appointment with progressive company desiring experienced representation. Box 54.

PART-TIME ASSISTANCE offered to Architects for theodolite surveys, levelling and contouring for housing schemes, school sites, factory sites, etc.; own car and equipment. Box 1097.

PERSPECTIVES.—Water colour or line; professional; terms moderate. Write "New Services," 85, Heath Street, Birmingham, 18. 1079

ARCHITECT, experienced, carry through works complete; London and provinces; including specs. for maintenance and war damage. Box 1113.

ASSOCIATE offers spare-time services; Oxford area; good all round experience. Box 1115.

YOUNG Lady, experienced ARCHITECTURAL SECRETARY, desires position with private Architect; excellent reference; salary, £7 per week. Reply Box 1135.

JOINERY Works REPRESENTATIVE will call upon Architects and Builders for any Firms desiring to increase their London trade through a competent source. Box 1134.

ARCHITECT and Surveyor, L.R.I.B.A., desires position with large Factory or Store as Maintenance or Works Architect, with practical experience; references. Box 1127.

SPARE-TIME :—Experienced qualified London Architect has two weeks free; any date convenient; will undertake work at home for above period; salary £10 per week. Box 1160.

To Let

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

5 LIGHT ROOMS, at moderate rent; at present occupied by Architect in Holborn area; available mid-summer. Apply Box 1148.

For Sale

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

"HISTORY of Architecture," by Sir Banister Fletcher; new copies now available to students at reduced price. Ex-War Office, from Mr. Stuart Stanley, 212, Euston Road, N.W.1. 1066

RED Sable Water Colour Brushes, Nos. 0-6; sample set (7 brushes), 22s. 6d., post free; c.o.d. extra. Spur Artists Brush Co., 12, Duke Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Whitehall 6640/6988. 726

COLLECTION of Current Books on Art and Architecture; list on application. Box 1119.

SIMPLON Draughting Machine; complete with Antiquarian board, 4 sets scales, Isis counterpoise metal stand and accessories, also 8-drawer double elephant oak plan cabinet and unused Isis metal stand. Offers for lot to Box 1114.

DERELICT Tudor Manor House, containing valuable old Oak Beams, Panelling and Tiles, for sale for demolition purposes. For further particulars apply Morris, Barker & Poole, Ludlow, Shropshire. Tels. : 51 and 53. 1149

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.

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. 730

SOUTH AFRICA.—The Builder's paradise, liner and rail, £100; no waiting. Write O.P.S.A. Club, Veryan, Cornwall, stating desired date. 1037

A NEW MOULDING PLASTIC for repetition casting plaster of paris, cement, resins, etc.; finest detail; tough, highly flexible; can be re-melted and used repeatedly. Send for full details about "Vinamould." Vinyl Products, Ltd., Carshalton, Surrey. 1090

FLOORS OF DISTINCTION Laid : in wood, rubber, composition, cork, mosaic; existing floors repaired, resurfaced and polished; also panelling restored. Davis Floorings, Grove Hall Court, Hall Road, N.W.8. CUN. 3205/6 and 5616. 600

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.

SECTIONAL ground floor; only structure required in one or two parts measuring 80 ft. frontage by 90 ft. depth, or prefab unit of this size. Please write City & Town Buildings, 46/50, Edgware Road, London, W.2. 1124

PLANTS FOR HIRE.—We can supply Petrol and Electric Paint Spraying Compressors at £5 10s. per week, single gun machines, and £7 per week double gun machines. Aerocem, Limited, 71, Lots Road, S.W.10. Flaxman 1423/4. 1121

Educational Announcements

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

R.I.B.A. AND T.P.I. EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. L. Stuart Stanley, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Dist.T.P., M.T.P.I., Tutor in the Bartlett School of Architecture, London University, prepares candidates by correspondence tuition. 212, Euston Road, N.W.1. Tel. : EUSton 7760.

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