

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

THE JOURNAL OF THE TRANSVAAL, NATAL AND ORANGE FREE STATE PROVINCIAL
INSTITUTES OF SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTS AND THE CHAPTER OF SOUTH AFRICAN
QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Vol. XVI. No. 62.

JUNE, 1931.

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*The Town Hall, Stockholm,
Ragnar Ostberg, Architect.*

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SWEDISH ARCHITECTURE.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. J. S. CLELAND, F.R.I.B.A.

CHIEF UNION GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.

H. BELL-JOHN.

In June last year Mr. J. S. Cleland visited Sweden officially with a view to inspecting some of the recent Buildings in Stockholm and other centres.

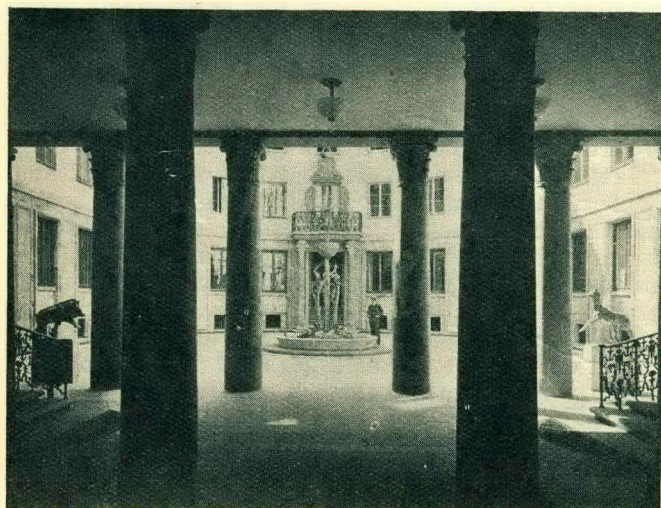
He kindly gave me his impressions of Swedish Architecture, with which he was evidently impressed, and also placed at my disposal a large number of excellent photos taken specially for him, from which to make a selection to illustrate this article.

The Swedish Government employs a Chief Advisory Architect and Assistant Architects who not only carry out Government Work but are also in private practice, which method is apparently expected to prevent these officers getting into a rut or neglecting the question of cost of work. The Chief Advisory Architect at present is M. Tengbom, who is the responsible Architect for the Conference Hall, Match Factory, Hogalids Church, Concert Hall, College of Commerce—all at Stockholm.

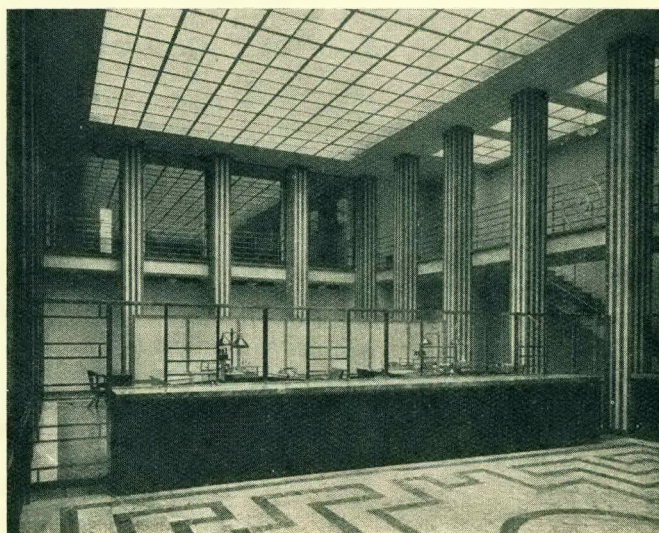
His Chief Assistant in Government Service, Mr. C. Bergsten, employs eleven assistants in his private practice.

Stockholm may be described as the Venice of the North, being built on islands and being in fact, a "Water City." Old Stockholm is beautiful, new Stockholm is particularly so. The new architecture cannot be described as ultra modern, but may be said to be modern based on old tradition. A few young men are turning out some ultra modern work with which Mr. Cleland was not favourably impressed.

Great attention is being paid to detail and much can be learned from a study of Swedish work especially in design, also in methods of construction and the uses of materials. Local products are exploited to the utmost and Swedish Architects appear to eschew all imported materials, adapting their designs to the Swedish materials.



Match Factory.



Stockholm.

*Residence of Professor Karl Milles.**Stockholm.*

Probably as a result of the English adoption of free trade over so many years, this practice is not followed in England, where materials from many countries are used because they are cheaper than the local product. Birmingham for instance uses tiles from France. Timber is used very extensively in Sweden for house and other construction and designs are adapted to this material, even railway stations being wholly constructed therewith. I might say here that I know Mr. Cleland to be very anxious to use local materials and manufactures in all Government work under his control.

Reverting to the attention to detail shewn by Swedish Architects, this applies not only to the building but to all ornamentation small and large and even to furnishings. "Their colour schemes are wonderful," said Mr. Cleland. All the arts and crafts (sculpture, mural decoration, painting, etc.) are very advanced.

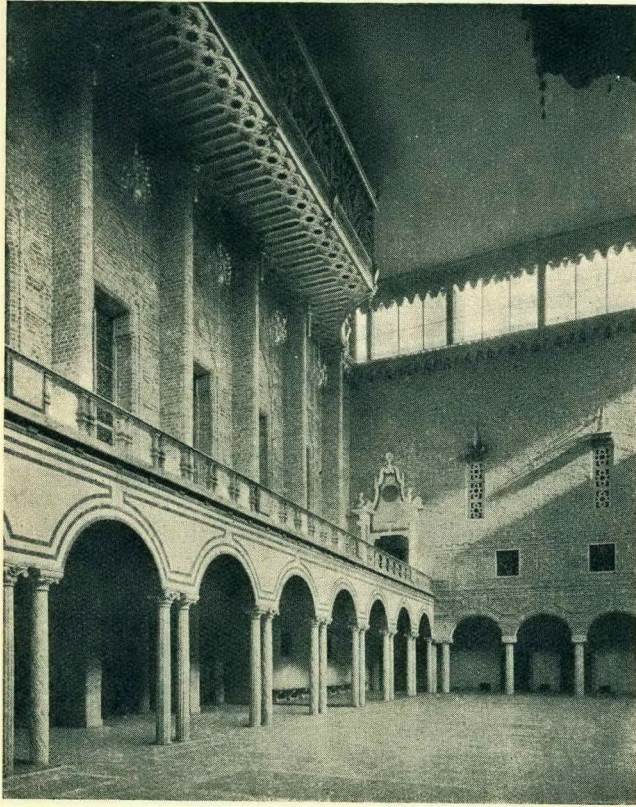
Bricks are not of stock size or of one or two stock sizes but are made to scale in with the particular work. The Town Hall, Stockholm, for example, has bricks about fifteen inches by five inches by six inches,

which have a very fine texture capable of being chiselled like stone, the tool marks showing. The bricks in the arches and vaulting, etc., internally in this Hall are thus chiselled.

Mr. Cleland met Ragnar Ostberg, the Architect of the Town Hall, and considers this work one of the world's masterpieces. It stands on the water's edge. I asked Mr. Cleland how it compared with the London County Council Hall, also on the water's edge, but he said they could not be compared. The situation at Stockholm was so much more expansive and grander and the views of the Hall obtainable were so much finer.

Although so much "new" work has been built in Stockholm of late years it does not appear to clash in any way with the "old."

There is one building in Stockholm which Mr. Cleland does not admire and that is the Town Library. It is of great size but has been made too utilitarian in that all the ground floor is given up to shops with glass fronts, above which soars the huge building, the effect being that of a structure carried on glass shop fronts,

*The Blue Hall,**Town Hall, Stockholm.*

Some fine work in panelling, etc., is that of C. Bergsten in the Motor Ship "Kungsholm."

The "Skandia" Kinema is the work of E. G. Asplund, who designed the Library and is very modern, Mr. Cleland being consistent enough not to care very much for this Kinema either.

The Architects responsible for the following buildings are :—

The Nobel Foundation Building—R. Hjorth.

House for Chemist Society—P. Clason.

Wine Storehouse—C. Johansson.

the latter being a Government Building as the State controls all liquor in Sweden.

Owing no doubt to the length of the winters Stockholm has very extensive and wonderful indoor recreation facilities. The Tennis Club courts in the Recreation Building are especially noticeable.

The work of the Sculptor, Karl Milles also impressed the Union Government Architect. The fountain in his own garden and the central feature in the quadrangle of the Match Factory being especially fine work.

Some good old tapestries are used in public buildings supplemented by excellent new work.

I asked Mr. Cleland about Swedish housing and here the Swedes apparently work largely on the lines with which we are familiar in English garden cities, flats, etc., and detached and semi-detached houses. In city areas vast sums have been spent on reclamation and replanning and in spite of these vast sums these enterprises are made to pay.

On the question of costs Mr. Cleland was unable to give any data. He said the authorities and companies were spending fabulous sums on building.

The chief interest in this article lies in the illustrations accompanying it but space allows for a very small number of the photographs being reproduced.

I am sure Mr. Cleland would be only too glad to show Architects and others interested the whole of his collection, there being about eighty photos, each twelve inches by ten inches.

HERBERT BAKER SCHOLARSHIP.

REPORT FROM MR. NORMAN EATON.

We have pleasure in publishing the following report from Mr. Norman Eaton, M.I.A., the winner of the 1930 Herbert Baker Scholarship, addressed to Mr. T. Moore, of the Central Council of the Institute of South African Architects.

It appears that there are two alternatives open to the winner of the Scholarship: either to remain at the School at Rome and prepare elaborate drawings, or to travel extensively. Mr. Eaton has selected the second alternative, and from his report it will be appreciated that he *has* travelled!

Mr. Eaton, in a private letter accompanying the report, expresses his keen appreciation of the British School at Rome and of its facilities for a student of Architecture. He speaks highly of the experiences gained as a result of winning the Scholarship, and is naturally interested to know who his successor will be.

The British School at Rome,
Valle Giulia,
Roma (51),
April 21st, 1931.

The Vice-President-in-Chief,
The Central Council,
Institute of S.A. Architects.
Dear Mr. Moore,

I feel that the time has arrived when I should make some sort of report to the Trustees of the Herbert Baker Fund regarding the manner in which I have served my studentship up to the present time.

As I understand that the Trust has been transferred to the Central Council of which you are Vice-President-in-Chief it seems proper that I should make this report through you to the said Council. I will be concise, and merely state the facts regarding my

travels and work since leaving South Africa, doing so in the chronological order in which they occur.

I have, of course, had a vastly interesting time and have in many respects had my eyes opened. I have seen things which are of such a high order of perfection that they cannot fail to outlast all contrary development, and I feel that although the tendencies and requirements of present day Architecture are such as to appear to make the study of these older mediums unnecessary yet so many opportunities are afforded here of getting to the very root of the great elemental principles of the Art that, having appreciated them, one should be able to face the modern problems when they present themselves, with a more reasoned restraint and in a manner evolutionary rather than revolutionary.

Having arrived in London towards the end of May last year I at once interviewed Sir Herbert Baker, Mr. McAlister and Mr. Haynes of the Royal Institute of British Architects and Mr. Evelyn Shaw, Hon. Sec. in London to the British School at Rome. In the opinion of Sir Herbert it was best that I went straight to Rome with little delay and after a fortnight in London, during which time I looked up many well-known architectural works, I made the journey straight through to Rome—breaking it only at Milan—and forthwith became resident at the British School.

My first month here was spent almost wholly in looking round and generally finding my bearings. The three weeks following combined short trips out to such places as Hadrian's Villa, Tivoli, Frascati, etc., with measuring up and drawing the Bramantine Tempietto of San Pietro, in Montorio. For about a fortnight after this I was in bed suffering from the effects of sunstroke.

About the middle of August I left on a tour of the northern parts of Italy, visiting, amongst other places, Pisa, Lucca, Genoa, Como, Lugano, Bergamo, Brescia, Verona, Vicenza and Venezia. In Lucca, Verona and Venezia three main surveys were made. In the first town a Renaissance façade of the Palazzo Micheletti by the architect Ammannati; in the second the Porta San Zeno by Sanmichele; and in the last, a portion of the Casa D'Oro on the Rio Grande.

In order, after this, to avoid the rather trying weather I travelled northwards from Venezia, by the Brenner Pass, into Austria and paid visits to towns such as Innsbrück, Salzburg, Linz and Passau and thence up the Danube valley into Germany through Nürnberg and Frankfurt. From these I passed up the Rhine valley into Holland where I stayed for a short while at a place called Bussum near Amsterdam. With this as a centre I explored some of the surrounding towns and in them as well as in Amsterdam, had the opportunity of acquainting myself with the Dutch architecture in both its old and new forms.

From Amsterdam I journeyed through Delft, Utrecht, Rotterdam, and Dordrecht into Belgium and visited there Bruxelles, Antwerpen and Brugge, finally recrossing the Channel from Ostend to England and arriving in London about the middle of October. Here I had the use of a car for a fortnight and made a circular trip through England and the Lowlands of

Scotland visiting, to mention only the more important places, Cambridge, Durham, Melrose, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Chester, Moreton Hall, Worcester, Bath, Wells, Winchester, Salisbury, Stonehenge, Knole Park and so back to London.

Early in November I left on my return to Italy, and after a hurried visit to Paris passed on through Dijon to Geneva, Lüzern and Zürich, in Switzerland, and thence back via Innsbrück and the Brenner Pass to Lake Garda and Italy. From Venezia, which I visited the second time for a matter only of two days, I passed on to Bologna, Ravenna, Firenze, Siena, Perugia, and Assisi, and arrived back in Rome about the middle of December. A survey was made at Siena of the Casa Pollini which unfortunately was lost during a subsequent journey.

My time since then has been divided between visits to the near-by towns of Bracciano, Caprarola, Viterbo and Orvieto and more or less continuous work on a large recently excavated Roman thermal establishment at Ostia Antica, near Rome. My surveys are nearly completed and I am now endeavouring to reconstruct as far as possible the original form of the buildings.

Shortly I intend paying a visit to southern Italy and Sicily and will see what the towns of Naples, Pompei, Paestum, Palermo, Monreale, Segesta, etc., have to offer, after which I will again return to Rome for a short spell. At present my plans are to remain in Italy until about July when I will return to London via Greece (Athens), Turkey (Constantinople), Yugoslavia and Germany. Should circumstances permit I will remain in England for at least a year after my scholarship work has been completed in order to gain further experience on the more practical side of my work in one of the big London offices, if possible that of Sir Herbert Baker.

Sir Herbert has expressed a wish that I make the subject of my thesis "The evolution of doming and vaulting," and I have agreed to do this.

In conclusion I would like to say that I can have no doubt of the advantage to S.A. architectural students of study here in Italy. There is a great deal of very fine work which will bear unlimited research. There is also, however, a great deal of mediocre and bad work, and during the rather bewildering period of one's first investigations much time is apt to be lost in wading through the bulk of this inferior stuff. If I may suggest it, I think it might be a wise thing if the scholar, on his first arrival in Rome, were given some small definite piece of work to do which would occupy him during this primary acclimatization. The particular work might be suggested by the previous holder of the scholarship who should be in a good position by the end of his studentship to pick on something which would prove both edifying to the scholar and of most use as an addition to present authority.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

NORMAN EATON.

COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

COMPETITION FOR NEW OFFICE BUILDING, DURBAN.

ASSESSOR'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors,
Gentlemen,

I beg to report that I have made the following awards in the above Competition:

1st Premium	No. 52
2nd „	No. 44
3rd „	No. 6

In response to your invitation, sixty-six sets of designs were received. The work throughout was of a high standard, and consequently the task of selection correspondingly difficult.

The first premiated set has the best designed frontage, a well balanced architectural effort of real merit, together with a plan, which after certain modifications have been made, will adequately meet all your requirements.

I may say here, that although amongst the other designs submitted, there are many good elevations, all the plans fail to give an ideal arrangement of the first floor, including your own particular offices. The modifications I suggest to the winning design, are the suppression of the unnecessary lavatory accommodation provided off the Company's Main Office—these only block light. I fail to see any adequate reason for putting them in this position when ample room was available at rear of site.

I further suggest that the staircase be reversed, bringing the landing next to the Manager's office, and allowing direct access therefrom to this particular office.

The upper floors would, I believe, be more readily lettable if arranged with central corridor and offices on either side.

The Doctors Lavatory could be made larger with advantage. All the above changes can easily be made without affecting the general lines of the plan.

The schedules have been scrutinized and found correct, and the estimate of cost well within the limit allowed.

Both the other placed designs are good in plan and elevation, and of the unplaced designs, numbers one and five are deserving of special mention, as also the elevation submitted by sixty-one.

The following were disqualified:—

No. 27, drawn to $\frac{1}{16}$ " scale.

No. 28, name on drawings,

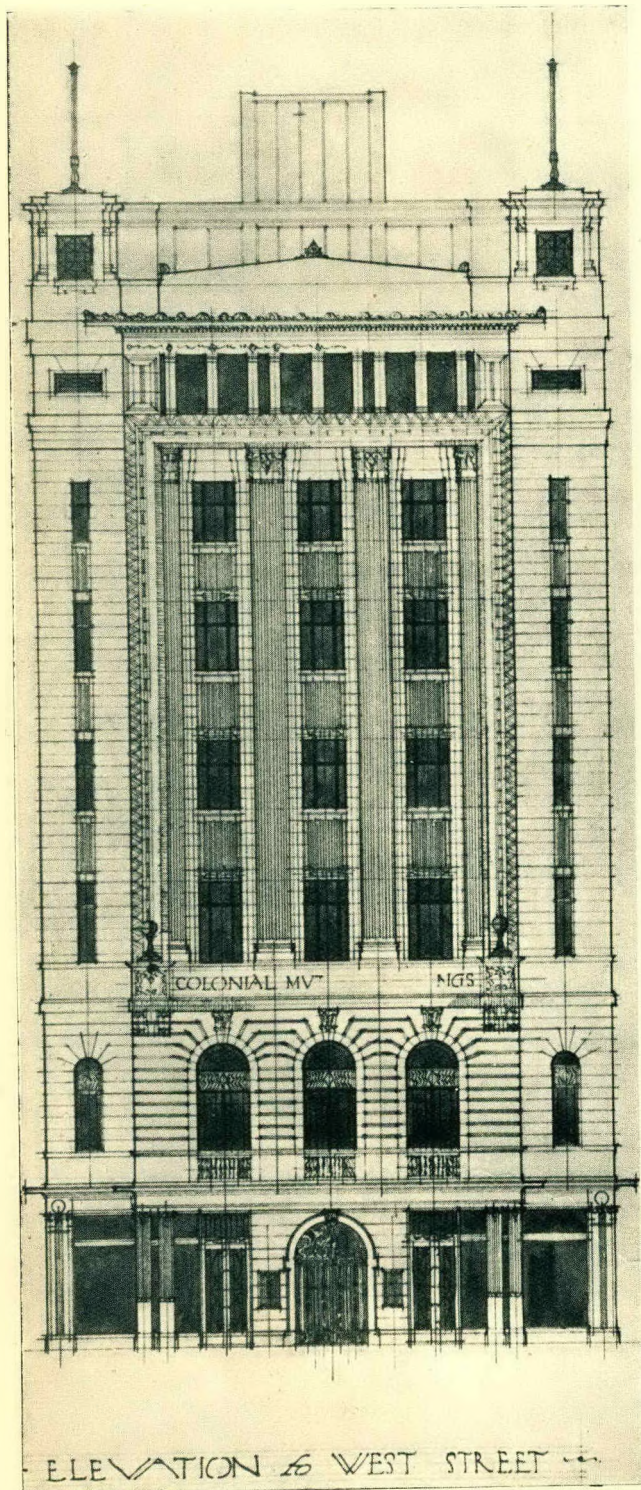
No. 54, name with report not in sealed envelope.

Arrangements should now be made for exhibiting the drawings, and for informing competitors of the date and place of such exhibition.

In conclusion, I must congratulate the Directors upon the results of the Competition, and to the "Also Ran," I would like to say I wish them better luck on some future occasion.

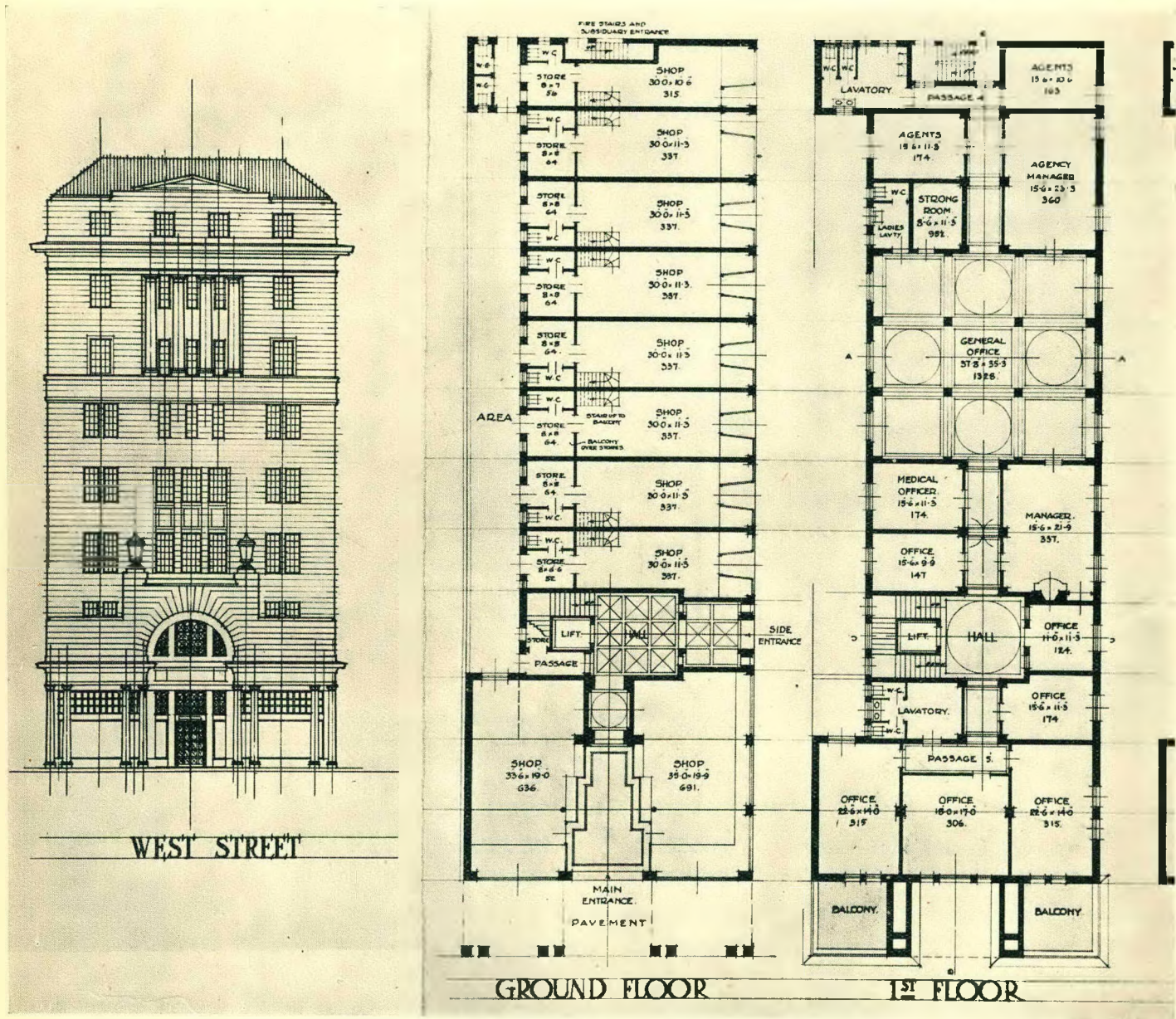
(Sgd.) W. H. HAWKE,

Assessor.



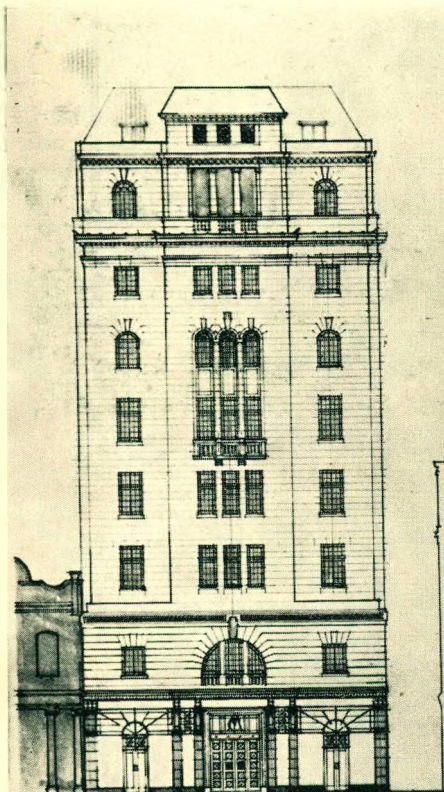
1st Premiated Design.

Mr. J. Gibbons.

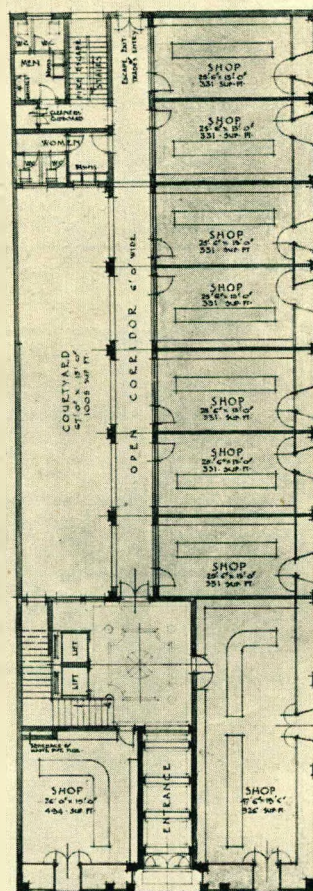


2nd Premiated Design.

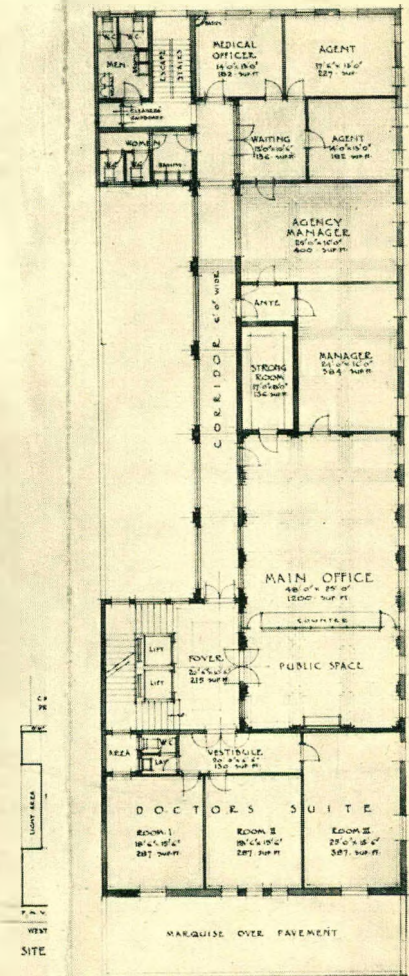
Messrs. Lyon & Stekhoven.



FRONT ELEVATION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

3rd Premiated Design.

Mr. G. Le Sueur.

THE ROBERT HOWDEN TESTIMONIAL.

PRESENTATION AT THE CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETING.

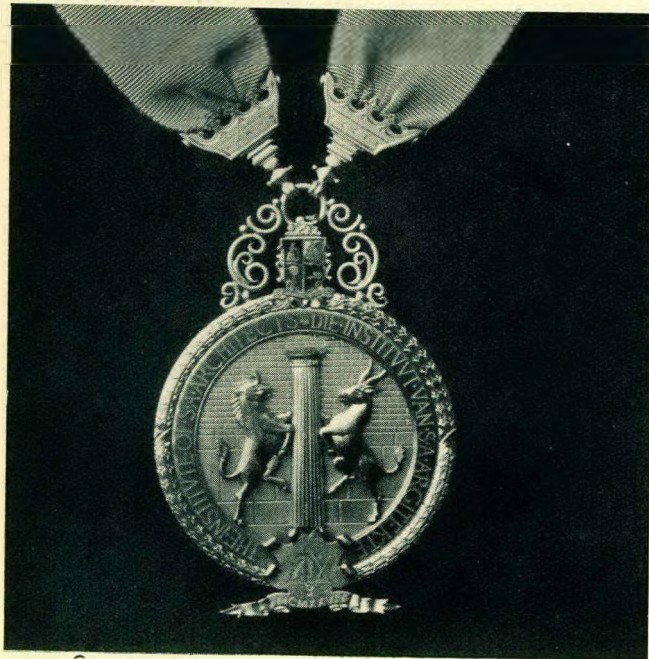
At the meeting of the Central Council of the Institute of South African Architects, held on April 13th last, Mr. Fredk. W. Masey, the Hon. Secretary of the "Howden Testimonial," together with Mr. J. S. Cleland and Mr. T. Moore, obtained permission for this matter to be given priority.

Mr. Masey stated that there had been a previous endeavour to induce Mr. Howden to accept a testimonial of esteem from the members of the Architectural and Quantity Surveying professions in South Africa but Mr. Howden, whilst appreciating the idea, had preferred that it should not be proceeded with.

Numbers of members, however, continuously urged that they be permitted to express tangibly their appreciation of the fact that Mr. Howden had sat on the Architects' Act Committee from its inception; was Chairman (after Mr. Powers) for several years; later served on the Inaugural Board; and for two eventful years was the Institute's first President-in-Chief.

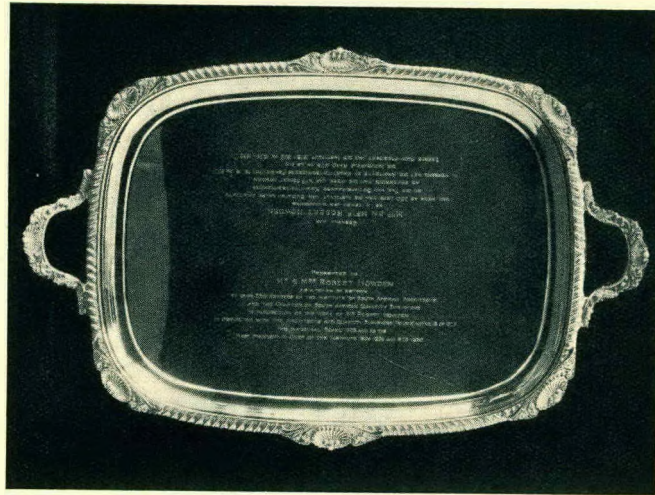
In an endeavour to overcome Mr. Howden's diffidence. Mr. Masey had formulated a scheme under three headings:—

- (i) The larger portion of any sums collected to be devoted to the establishment of a Prize, to be competed for periodically, and open to younger members of the two professions. This suggestion met with Mr. Howden's unqualified approval.



Photo

Brittain



Photo

Brittain

- (ii) A Badge of Office, to be presented to Mr. Howden as first President-in-Chief of the Institute. This Mr. Howden agreed to accept, if it were possible to hand the same to the Institute for his successors in office.
- (iii) A silver salver to be given to Mr. and Mrs. Howden in appreciation of his work over the major portion of his lifetime in the interest of the professions and the self-sacrifice of Mrs. Howden and the encouragement she had given during the period this work had been going on. The proposed recipients only agreed to this suggestion when it was urged that the number of members desiring to make such a gift was too large to disappoint.

Mr. Masey stated that subscriptions and enthusiastic letters had been received from all over South Africa and from Great Britain, France, Italy, Rhodesia and Kenya Colony; the Registrar, Secretaries and an ex-Secretary of Provincial Institutes had joined in, also Hon. Members, Students and professional staffs. Provincial Institutes and the Chapter as individual bodies had also contributed. The Fund totalled over £207 to date. Receipts issued amounted to nearly three hundred and twenty, making a percentage of over sixty-one per cent. of the Institute's and Chapter's membership.

Mr. Masey then formally invested Mr. Howden with the Badge of the President-in-Chief, remarking that it was not only an emblem of respect and esteem from members of the Architectural and Quantity Surveying professions, but also of the sincere affection of those who had the pleasure and privilege of personal contact with Mr. Howden.

Mr. Cleland then presented the salver, and stated the pleasure it gave him in being able thus to fulfil the desires of so many of Mr. Howden's colleagues. He trusted that it would long be an ornament in Mr. and Mrs. Howden's home, to remind them of their many well-wishers.

Mr. Moore followed and handed in a provincial list of subscribers to the Fund and a guarantee of £125 as the first portion of the Howden Prize Trust Fund. He further mentioned that contributions were still coming in and that the professional list would not be closed for another month, thus allowing late entries to be included; a later list might be opened for non-professional friends who were desirous of subscribing to the Prize Fund, which might eventually total £200.

Mr. Howden said his reply in accepting the Testimonial subscribed to by so large a number of his colleagues would unavoidably be brief. On such an occasion the recipient would be excused if his feelings were such that words in which to properly convey his gratitude became difficult. He had, however, a deep

happiness in accepting the documents of the Howden Prize which he trusted would be of assistance and encouragement to the band of younger men who would follow the generous subscribers and himself. The wearing of the Badge of Office of President-in-Chief of the Institute would remain a cherished memory. The salver he accepted for Mrs. Howden and himself, not for anything they might have been able to do, but as a record of the kind thoughts towards themselves from so overwhelming a number of donors.

Mr. Howden then formally invested Mr. W. Hawke, as his successor, with the Badge of President-in-Chief.

Later in the session Mrs. Howden, who had been away in Durban, personally thanked all subscribers, through the Testimonial Committee, and stated how dear to both of them was the Prize Fund which would directly connect them with those entering the Institute in years to come.

F.W.M.

ART EDUCATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SOME HINTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

BY DENYS LEFEBVRE.

"Art has a very definite place in the school curriculum yet in this country there is little evidence that its significance has been fully understood. The inferior position that art, in general, at present occupies in the education of this country, is to a great extent accounted for by the low educational value accruing from the present methods of instruction and the limited outlook upon the subject."

Thus Professor O. J. P. Oxley, of the Durban Art School, in his interesting pamphlet "Art Education in the United States." As the result of a Carnegie grant, Prof. Oxley visited some of the principal educational institutions in America. His main object was to study the methods of art education there.

Many enthusiastic teachers in South Africa have given much time and energy to the subject. Unfortunately the systems in South African schools in the early days were based on those of European schools which were themselves inadequate. Drawing and painting were regarded as accomplishments for which an extra fee was paid, something apart from what was called education.

Art Education, Prof. Oxley thinks, has failed largely through an insufficient understanding of its educational value. Only one pupil in a thousand is likely to use drawing in after-life, whereas a knowledge of art can be used throughout life. The great value of art education is its contribution to everyday life by all people. The development of appreciation for the great majority is of more value

than technical skill. Education in a broad sense should inculcate appreciation of art and craftsmanship.

Of recent years, there has been a certain awakening to the value of art education. The Universities have included it as a degree subject. A little has been done in some of the schools to beautify the classrooms and to teach the children to see something of pictures. Quite recently I was asked by a teacher friend to go and talk to her class of children, standard VIII, at one of the international schools in Johannesburg. I took for my text a great painter and a South African sculptor, and during the time my talk lasted, over an hour, I was very impressed with the attention I received and the bright intelligent answers I got to a few questions. Of course the talk was interspersed with pictures. But, considering the ages that varied from thirteen to fourteen up to seventeen, and the fact that, I should imagine, the children came from a great variety of homes—in some of which they had probably not heard much about artistic subjects, I thought it very significant that the children seemed genuinely interested judging from the remarks they made. So much for the possibilities of art teaching or, actually, as in this case, art appreciation.

But to return to Professor Oxley.

NO STANDARDISATION.

His first comments are perhaps characteristic of a man who is an artist first and a teacher afterwards. "It is realised," he notes, "That it is highly dangerous to standardise instruction in such a subject as art,"

The elementary and secondary schools of the United States are under the direct control of the City or State Education Department, not under the Education Department of the Federal Government. There is an education tax, part of which is set aside for art education and the Art Director of the City is responsible to the superintendent of schools for its expenditure. Under the Art Director are a number of Art Supervisors or Inspectors as we should call them in South Africa. Periodically, they meet to report progress in their respective areas. Once a year, through the medium of art associations that have been established, these directors, supervisors and teachers meet for discussion. In this way, work is co-ordinated in various parts of the country without co-ordination. In many cities, a committee has been appointed consisting of those interested in art development from both within and without the Education Department.

Scientific investigation has emphasised the value of self-expression as compared with that of the more mechanical technique. In some cases, perhaps, this has been almost carried to excess, Prof. Oxley thinks, but the main idea is a right one—to provide an opportunity for the expression of ideas arising from imagination or experience.

All pupils take art during the whole of the term spent at High Schools, but, during the last two years, this is often confined to courses in art appreciation. To-day, says Prof. Oxley, sixty thousand children in New York are taking courses in art appreciation. As a result, the number taking elective art courses have increased by two thousand in two years.

ART IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Art instruction in American public schools is varied and often influenced by local conditions. At Pittsburgh, we learn that it is intended to develop in children, success in judging, selecting and arranging objects as consumers according to the principles of art, intensified aesthetic appreciation in viewing nature and works of man; skill and mastery in planning, constructing and decorating; ease, speed and expressiveness in presenting ideas and representing a variety of objects employing different art modes; to develop in talented children intelligence in selecting the form of vocational art for which he or she is most adapted.

In regard to schools of art, these are naturally run on diverse lines—from the strictly academic to the too informal, which, through fear of damaging the creative instinct, lets artistic plants grow wild. A large number of students take commercial art. Parson's School of Design, New York, trains twelve thousand students in commercial design and interior decoration by the study of dynamic symmetry. As in South Africa, the standard of craftsmanship in industries is often low. The old idea that Fine Art is necessarily superior to applied art still holds good. Courses at the Massachusetts School, Boston, are given in salesmanship—aesthetics of objects of manufacture, merchandise analysis, application of colour to merchandise, current style of fashions, store and window displays, productive distribution, salesmanship and structure of materials.

In the universities, the college courses aim at general culture and a technical training. At Harvard,

facilities are offered for those who wish to qualify as Directors, Assistants or Trustees of Art Museums. At Yale, the schools of Architecture, Painting and Sculpture are included in one building. Degree students must take three courses in art and aesthetics and present a thesis on some aspect of the Fine Arts in addition to the practical courses. At Princeton, the academic outlook is predominant. At Chicago University, there are one thousand students in the Department of Fine Arts. The courses are planned to create an intelligent appreciation of art through a comparative understanding of individual works, a recognition of art in the development of culture and to prepare students wishing to specialise in particular branches of art.

There is no attempt to standardise the training of teachers. Students wishing to become teachers must have had a good general education. The course is usually three or four years and includes a general course for the first year, the remainder being more professional in character. The academic subjects include English, Psychology, Education and a thesis on an elective subject.

Thanks to the generosity of many of its wealthy citizens, the Education Departments of the Museums plays an important part in art education in the United States.

ART IN INDUSTRY.

In industries, art is gradually assuming an important place. Textile designs afford considerable scope. Manufacturers are supplied by commercial design studios, by their own designers and free lance artists. Much is done with art in the printing industry and in dress designs. At Boston, as already indicated, art is linked with salesmanship, especially in window displays and mural decorations.

The Americans also have several institutions on the lines of the S.A. Institute of Art, which carry on lectures, demonstrations, exhibitions and sketch clubs and travelling exhibitions of small collections consisting of reproductions of paintings, sculpture, architecture and craftwork made up of cuttings from illustrated papers and art magazines and classified. In addition, there are, of course, in America, many fine collections of pictures and objects of art belonging to individuals who frequently allow the public to view them.

Prof. Oxley concludes his very interesting pamphlet by some suggestions for South Africa.

He deprecates a standardised system for the Union and suggests the Principal of the Art School in any one centre should be the Director of Art Education in the neighbourhood and the throwing open of the art schools library for lending and reference to all teachers in the town; art supervisors who would be very similar to the present art inspectors, only more numerous, and the utilising of the art galleries in connection with schools; loan exhibitions; increased facilities for art training at the Training Colleges and a high standard of art examinations where the work of the year and advance in knowledge and skill would be taken into account. He also touches on what might be done, especially in regard to the crafts in native schools,

EDUCATIONAL VALUES.

Though it may be possible to criticise one or two points in this thoughtful pamphlet, there is no doubt as to its suggestiveness. Art and art education in South Africa have, to some extent, grown up a good deal haphazard. Strangely enough in a people compounded largely of French, Dutch and British elements, the South Africans have, for a long time regarded the Fine Arts as a thing apart from everyday life, even though local efforts have dealt mainly and naturally with South African scenes and figures. For a long time the average South African has imagined that, in Olive Schreiner's words: "Those brilliant phases and shapes which the imagination sees in far-off lands are not for him to portray. Sadly he must squeeze the colour from his work, and dip it into the grey pigment about him. He must paint what lies before him."

It is true that after, to some extent, emerging from the purple-pink and hard blue scenes we once persisted in regarding as characteristically South African, the average South African painter of recent years is allowing his imagination a little more scope, but he is still largely academic and, most of all, persists in regarding the crafts as a low form of art, forgetting the art of Anthon Anryt and the men from whom

Anryt drew inspiration. It is true that Rembrandt received his training on old-fashioned lines, but in his time, the atmosphere and tendencies were very remote from those of 1931 in Africa. It is not likely that by much academic training we will produce a South African Rembrandt, but we may do the next best thing—teach the young South African to learn how to appreciate him. There is a tendency here, as in other countries where civilisation is young, to emphasise the value of the purely academic. Art schools have, no doubt, an important part to play in our artistic history. In themselves, they will not create great art. But, undoubtedly, they will foster general appreciation and so prepare the way. Some day, perhaps, a fortuitous assembling of atoms will combine to form the South African Rembrandt or Velasquez, but, quite probably, it will not be the result of academic Art education. Still, if our art appreciation is sufficiently advanced to enable the mass of the people to appreciate genius the art schools will have justified their existence. True art and genius are intangible, not subject to exact weight or measurement. Only there is something, a *je ne sais quoi*, about them which impels us to recognise what, for want of a better word, we might call the "divinity" which only comes now and then in the history of a people—in the history of a world.

SOUTH AFRICAN ACADEMY ESSAY.

TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

In connection with the essays received from pupils of Johannesburg Schools the adjudicator submitted the following report:

"Seventeen Essays were submitted by pupils of four of the principal High Schools of Johannesburg, no fewer than eleven coming from the Parktown High School for Boys, including that which has been judged the best effort.

The work is disappointing on the whole, for the most part missing the aim which is for a direct, concise, and complete reflection of the Exhibition, brightly written from original observation.

In my opinion the best essay submitted is that of L. H. Chettle, whose work I consider should be rewarded by a prize; and I recommend that no second prize be awarded."

Johannesburg, May, 1931.

"THE WINNING ESSAY."

To the eye of one who attends the academy regularly every year, it was very noticeable that the works of many of the leading exhibitors in previous years, were entirely absent.

There are, however, some "old stalwarts," without whose work the Exhibition would seem somehow incomplete. At the same time it is very pleasing to notice that there are many new personalities whose works are on exhibition for the first time, and which would be a decided acquisition to any similar collection.

Among some of the finest works on view, is "The Dusty Shelf" (which has been purchased by the City Council for the Art Gallery), by Coetzer, the young artist recently returned from London. The unusual subject chosen for his picture, well suited though it is for a gallery of any type, is not one that would be chosen for a household collection. Among some of his others to be seen were "Phyllis" and "The Player," in the Black and White section, into both of which he has introduced his rare touch.

This section, which is more interesting than ever before, contains some excellent work, the subjects being well selected. In Miss Carey's "pen and ink" of the Governor-General, exhibited with his kind permission, we see her at her best. Gyngell's charcoals contain some rare texture, which is characteristic of all his efforts. Miss Dorothy Kay's etchings and her seven drawings for the Outspan all do her greater credit than the reproductions of the latter in that paper.

Now move on to "The Lion Family," a rare pencil work by Miss Saffell; to Miss Vyvyan's two etchings and her aquatint of an O.F.S. farm, not passing by those numerous pen and ink drawings, of early Dutch and Native history, by Lea, or Prof. Armstrong's portraits in chalk.

Most foremost amongst the oils we have two excellent pictures by Alfred Palmer, in "The Arab Fishsellers," and "Zululand," both of which are of the

highest quality. In the alcove set aside for "Modern Art" one comes across the works of Mrs. Everard, in which it is difficult to understand how anyone with an eye for beauty can paint nature so harshly.

Sydney's Carter's Swellendam scenes were of a different style, as were the canvases by Martin, both of whom have started off on a new track in an effort to conquer sameness. Miss Coulter, spoilt her otherwise excellent subject, "The Heart of the Rand," by the inartistic proportions of the native's limbs in the foreground. Some good work by Canitz in his three oils lent attraction to the large collection of oils gathered together, although they were all of a familiar type. Mr. Rowarth has arrived at the height of effect in the light, shade and colour of his oils, most notable of which—"A Storm," soon displayed a red tab.

The water colour section had a large number of delightful and well executed works, amongst which several by Miss Vyvyan and Thornley Stewart featured largely. Nils Anderson's "Homeward Bound" is a clever water colour in which one gets the impression of the actual swell of the rollers slipping past the heavily laden trawler. Mr. Davis' works were represented by a Venetian study, exhibited as a result of his continental visit. The other chief contributors to this section were Prof. Moore, Val Gillette, Miss Withers, with "The Wilderness" and Johnstone's "Drought," all of which helped to make the standard of water colours higher than the previous years.

The Pastel, by Bartch, of a Cape "Seascape" was supplemented by "The Last Sack of the Cage," by Miss Vyvyan, these being the only two in that

medium on view. There were also two Conte Crayons, by Wolff, the most attractive being "Naughty Dickie."

Barnett in his modern poster colour paintings appears to have some underlying idea which is not evident, it being difficult to connect the title with the work.

There was a distinct lack of space amongst the school exhibits and some promising work could not be seen to the best advantage. The Witwatersrand Technical College School of Arts has exhibited some good work, especially by Alfred Chaiet, Nancie Gill, and Gwen. Williams, in various media.

The Statuary was of a high standard, but Kruger's "Automatic Pick" resembled Anton van Wouw's exhibits of previous years in too many ways to be greatly admired. Nevertheless his other work, including the bust of the Mayor, Mr. Nelson, is very well modelled, so also that of Mills, whose bust of Mr. Desmond Davis would have been improved had it been life size. Miss Macadam's work was also up to the standard set by all the other exhibitors. Special mention must be made of the bronze Capital, specially designed by Alfred Palmer for the new station. This, however, would have been seen to better advantage had it been staged on a raised pedestal.

Next year we shall probably see some much improved work, in all sections, by the less-widely known exhibitors and hope that with it will come contributions from artists as yet unknown.

LEONARD H. CHETTLE,

Form 5b.

Parktown Boy's High School.

AN ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE.

A kopje sloping steeply up and a long narrow ledge near the summit as a site, were the problems set the architect who designed this house. Before any work could be begun on the building the road had to be made, as the side of the kopje is almost perpendicular, and the site was inaccessible except by climbing on foot.

The clients expressed a preference for "English" Architecture, and were presented with elevations in the half-timbered style that was so pronounced a feature of Elizabethan England. A double fronted house was the thought in the designer's mind, so the drive was brought into a forecourt at the South side of the terrace on which the house stands—this gives a pleasing aspect to what would be in the ordinary way the back of the house. Entering this forecourt to the left is the front porch, and opposite, a double garage, which forms a complete screen to the out-houses and boys' quarters behind it.

After much searching, well seasoned wood was found in a timber yard, for the half timbering of the super structure. Stone, which is plentiful on the kopje, was cut and used for the ground floor, with little brick patterns at intervals. The long broad roof is of thatch, with laced capping at the ridges,

The shape of the site, which has a good fall from east to west, dictated the plan which was designed to the owner's requirements. In order to overcome the expense of building up foundations, the floor line was dropped two feet, giving an interesting roof line, as can be seen on the drawings and forming a pretty vista in the interior looking from the hall down three steps through the living-room door. The House has been so arranged that all the rooms overlook the magnificent view, which extends for twenty miles or more over open country.

Large open stone fireplaces are a feature of the interior, which has been designed and furnished with a view to preserving the old-world atmosphere. Round the hearth in the living-room is an ingle nook, across which runs a massive oak beam. Another pleasing feature of this room is the raised dais at the opposite end, designed to take the grand piano.

The furniture, doors, etc., of the nursery are enamelled light emerald green which, with the painted tiles round the fireplace and the child's toys on a shelf that runs round the room, makes a cheerful colour scheme.

A loggia off the living room is suitably designed in keeping with the house. This, with a small, but

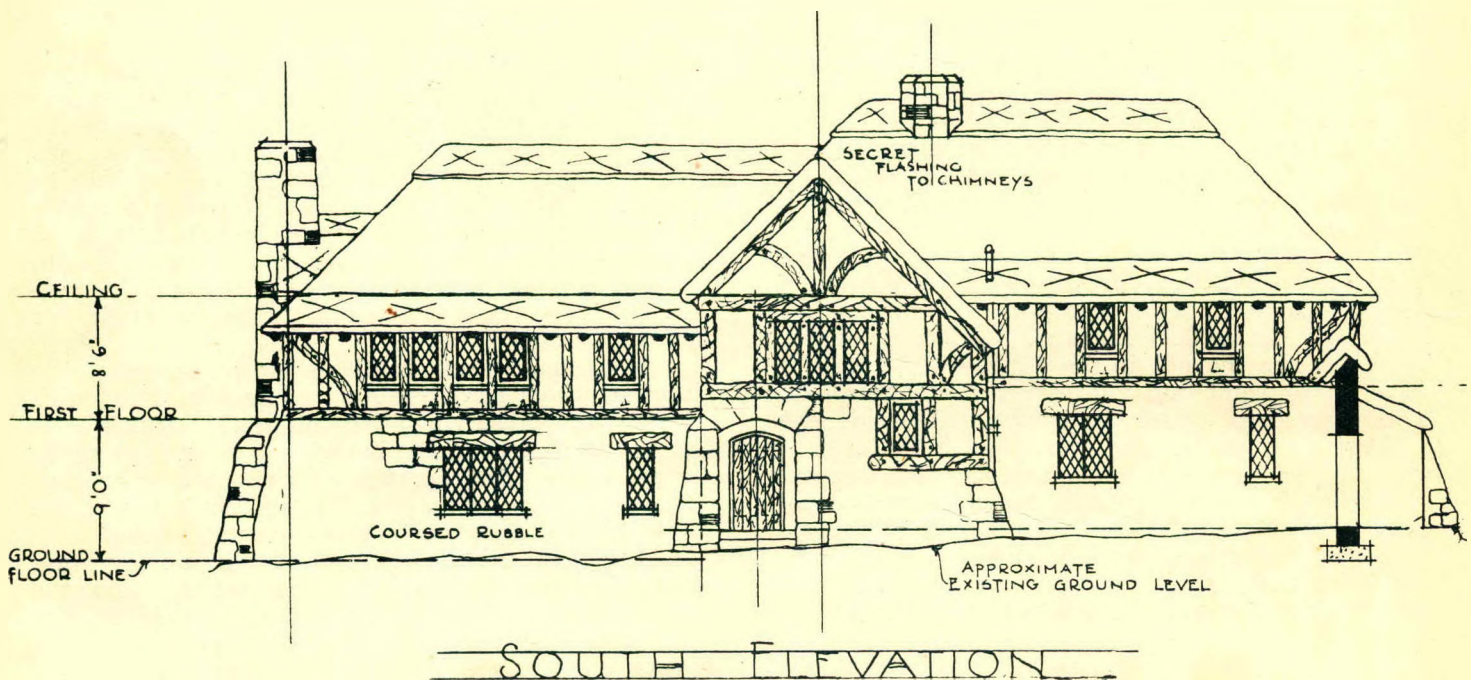
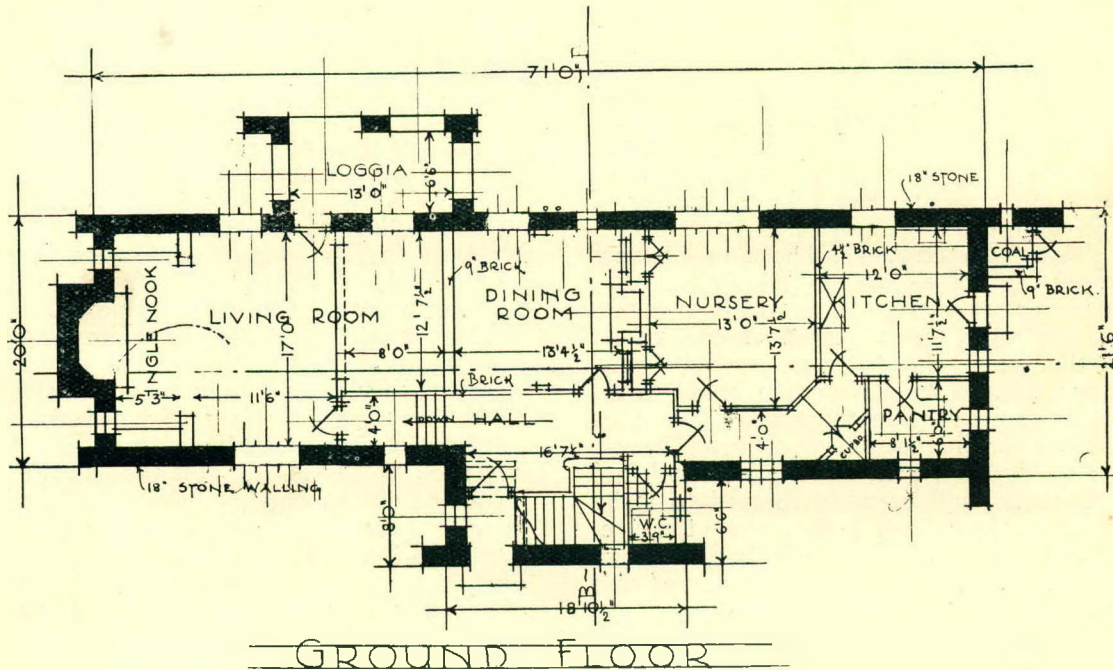
comfortable dining-room, and an efficient kitchen completes the ground floor.

On the first floor the owners have a suite in the west wing, comprising a bedroom with a sloping ceiling, a sleeping porch over the loggia, a bathroom and

a dressing-room. In the east wing is the night nursery, guest room and bathroom.

Interesting use has been made of the vari-coloured brown and red bricks, yellow and grey stone, blackened beams and white plaster, and dark thatch which have gone to its construction.

M.B.W.G.



COMMENTARY.

BY REX MARTIENSSEN.



"Stockholm, 1930."—It is significant that the *Architectural Review* has devoted two complete issues to contemporary Swedish art. The first (August, 1930), has for its basis The Stockholm Exhibition of Modern Industrial and Decorative arts. In addition to countless photographs and drawings of the exhibition buildings, there is illustrated the most delightful and varied range of lighting fittings, textiles, glass ware, embroidered silks, metal work and wood inlay. Living rooms designed by Erik Chambert, Lund and Markelius, show the successful application of many examples of this decorative art to modern Swedish interiors. The complete effect is in every case refreshing and exciting.

The second number (March, 1931) is devoted to the Swedish exhibition which was held in London from March 17th to April 22nd. Again the *Review* is packed with examples of contemporary decorative work—suggestive of colossal enthusiasm, amazing creative vitality, and a spirit of sympathetic co-operation between producer, artist and consumer. Such a spirit does not exist in England. The creative talent is certainly there, but the producer apparently finds markets for standardised "artistic" fittings of every sort without employing it. The consumer buys what is offered him, and taste is smothered from day to day by a continuation of the evil. It is indeed an extraordinary state of affairs that manufacturers of textiles and pottery and all the other things that might help to colour domestic life still employ commercial artists

to design their patterns, when men like Paul Nash and Albert Rutherston are wasted in producing beautiful things for a handful of people. It is no wonder that England lags so far behind Sweden in the matter of taste. For the cycle is endless—and unless some new force surges in (from Heaven knows where!) we shall still be shaking our heads at Continental work in fifty years time, and cherishing the myth that in England at least we have not violated tradition. For every person in Sweden who knows Milles, I wonder how many in England have ever heard of Frank Dobson. The sculpture of Milles flowers all over Sweden—when Dobson produces something it is attacked and muddled in the press. Alas, in England art will always be something exotic, not quite healthy—the occupation of dilettantes, the butt of mob-humour, and the despair of militarists, to whom all beauty smacks of decadence.

Swedish work has an elusive charm—an indefinable "twist" which lifts it clear of commonplace things. These vases by Orrefors (pages 60, 61, August, 1930), are lovely beyond description. And yet they are produced in numbers by a commercial firm for everyone to buy. Everyone who cares to (and in Sweden most people do care) can have at least one thing of beauty in his room, for a few shillings. In South Africa we can enjoy the superb pictures of Swedish art which the *Review* has published, and we should remember that there are artists here who are producing work which architects can embody, and

should embody if we are not to slide into the deplorable groove of *laissez-faire*. Every serious student of contemporary architecture and decorative art should obtain copies of these two issues of the Architectural Review.

Mr. H. G. Wells at the R.I.B.A.—That Mr. Wells is still an active Utopian—and a very practical idealist at that—is borne out in the interesting remarks which he made in opening the Exhibition of Architecture of Modern Transport at the R.I.B.A. Introducing Mr. Wells, Sir Banister Fletcher quoted from his writings, "... there is nothing in machinery, there is nothing in railways and iron bridges, and the engineering devices, to oblige them to be ugly." And indeed such an exhibition will help to clear the air of the Victorian bogey of the beauties of irregularity in architecture, and the sin of efficient functioning in building. Most engineering projects are in good taste because sentiment would not be tolerated in the designing of a piece of machinery. Efficiency is the keynote, and unbidden the aesthetic quality enters into the shape if the condition of functional efficiency be perfectly fulfilled. One has only to watch the working of the motors of a great modern liner, or listen to the faultless rhythm of a series of steam turbines to realise that there has been a divorce between engineering and architecture—and to wonder if architecture would not be the healthier for a reunion. But to-day there is no need to wonder, for the reunion has taken place. In Germany and France there is a unity between the arts and sciences which has hitherto been considered impossible. In England the seeds are there—but for the clouds of sentiment and muddled economics which retard a free development, we would be seeing the fruits by now. Mr. H. G. Wells is an enthusiastic modernist. (I should define the much misused word "modernist" in architecture, as one who attempts to solve the problems of to-day in terms of the problems, and with the means at our disposal.)

He is excited by the idea of an architecture of emancipated form. In talking of the possibilities of artificial lighting he strikes at the root of the whole thing.

"... If I were a young architect I should avoid jobs which had to appear in the open air; I should like to concentrate upon interiors, upon Underground Railway stations, Tubes, passages, underground restaurants and theatres, etc., in which one could do absolutely what one liked with light for the first time."

And not only with light, but with every other element at our disposal to meet the requirements of a changing system. We must realise the infinite combinations of forms which are to hand to produce the results we seek. Every problem on its own merits—and no backward glances at obsolete methods. There is no need to-day to employ clichés; in the smallest thing, a cupboard, a lighting fitting, a cottage or a kitchen; we should solve the problem intellectually and not by rule of thumb. The method of the ancient craftsman, who says "my grandfather did thus and thus," will collapse as soon as a new condition is introduced. We must work outwards from an idea—a germ—not inwards from an encyclopaedia; certainly we should bring all our knowledge of beauty,

structure and material to bear on the question—but the question alone must dictate the ultimate form.

The Hotel Woba at Basel.—There is a new building in the *Baumeister* for May, which would delight Mr. Wells. The Hotel und Pensionnat "Woba," at Basel. Everything that Mr. Wells asks for is in this exciting modern building. There is nothing old, nothing stereotyped or smacking of the text books. And the whole thing is artificially lighted, the rooms are flanked by great glass compartments (superbly divided and proportioned) in which plants of the cactus family pretend their fleshy limbs to add cheerfulness to the public rooms.

Walls, floors, ceilings, furniture and lighting in the Woba are perfectly handled. Everything contributes to the general "raumlichkeit." I do not know an English word which conveys the sense of "raumlich." Spaciousness, a sense of orderly embracement, a feeling of right combination in the forms which make up the surrounding shape of a room. *Raumlich* is all these things. *Raumlich* is one of the cardinal tests of successful architecture, and it is this quality which characterises the work of the best modern men. Gropius and Mendelsohn, in Germany. Oud, in Holland. Tengbom and Asplund, in Sweden. If one is to know something of the magic of the best contemporary work—these are the men to study. One can convey in words nothing of the charm and subtlety of these Woba interiors. There is a popular idea that "modern" is not comfortable or reposeful. The Woba contradicts this. How different is the Hall from the average chilly cavern which does for a hall in most "traditional" hotels. After a long and restless journey, what would a traveller ask for? Deep chairs, quiet, warmth, a cheerful colour scheme to soothe the weary eye. But above all freshness. Freshness after all the worn and shabby hotels (even the expensive ones) he has stayed in. And every room is fresh. The Bar, the Writing Room, the *Tanzraum*, each with its characteristic flavour, and schemed out by the architect to the (seemingly) most unimportant detail.

A Note on the Modern Spirit.—It is not to be thought that because advanced modern work successfully fulfils a functional need that it is lacking in those mystic qualities, those thrilling touches of imaginative virtuosity which seem to be the essence of classic and gothic. The difference in kind is vast. The conventions of form are so changed in fact, that one might say the modern architect works in another medium. In modern work one does not find the familiar "tiddly-bits" re-juggled and re-set as in the past—or half-past. The unity is paramount, the parts are significant only as they contribute to, and limit the whole.

One often hears the criticism that Modern Architecture is in general impersonal, de-nationalised. In the past our architects have expressed their personality by small recognisable touches. Such as planting a swag over the central window of a façade, as a woman who would complete her toilet by pinning a cameo at her throat. A façade that needs "pulling together" by some trifling ornament external to the main fabric, that relies for success on some feature to distract the eye—surely is organically faulty. These pleasant touches are makeshifts to cover the botches of inorganic design.

In modern work the personal qualities are apparent throughout the design—distributed and imbedded in every form, not applied like a trade mark to the finished pattern. Breadth and repose are not sacrificed to a fictitious centrality. The traditionalist's horror of assimilating new forms into his architectural vocabulary always strikes me as extremely illogical. "Not English" or "totally unsuitable," are the war cries. But surely the "Orders"—the whole range of classic motifs were originally un-English? Surely the Ionic belongs to the wide fields of impersonality just as much as any characteristic modern building form! (One wonders what shape our banks and clubs would have taken had the Greek and Roman not so considerably evolved a stock pattern for providing "bank and club character.")

That the Greek and Roman orders should become a logical and welcome addition to the forms of English building seems to me more difficult of explanation than why we should try to find a justification for building modernly, for providing in the easiest way the essentials of graceful living!

One thinks of houses by Ostberg, Welzenbacher, Rading. Of the Bauhaus, at Dessau, by Gropius. Of Luckhardt and Anker's, Berlin work. Of Corbusier's ideal for a new Paris built above the ground, clear of traffic, with endless roof-gardens, so that each individual may enjoy not only his own garden, but see beyond an infinite communal stretch of green. One thinks of London from the train. The endless cottages flanking the railway line, blackened and shapeless beyond belief, the narrow streets and foul air. And beyond, the gloomy and forbidding "official" buildings. It is these buildings that the traditionalist would have us cherish. Re-hash, re-arrange the played out forms, transplant the sterile shoots in a new country of sunshine and clear atmosphere and quote the precedent. I think it was Norman Douglas who said that precedent stifles all development and creative effort. And in architecture precedent is the major curse.

Take one branch of official architecture—the school. As it is to-day everyone knows the forbidding institution. It has dignity and solidity, and is depressing beyond measure. That it is a background for children, for the modelling of minds and personalities in the most critical period—and that the greater part of this period is spent by the child within or just without its walls, seems never to have been considered as a factor in its design. The child (except for getting the light on his left hand) is the least important thing in the whole problem!

Why should our school be dignified and dull? Why not cheerful and blithe? Why should every child hate his class room (and all normal children do) and regard the whole building as a temporary prison. The enormous cleft in attitude to games and work is largely architectonic in origin. At present the two are irreconcilable. Freedom and drudgery; and the

division is wasteful. The process of education should be complete and unified, and the school is a vital factor in providing this unity. There is one solution—a clean sweep. The school "of to-morrow" I see as an architect's dream, at times quite clearly, then fading into the unattainable, like a prospect of water in Arabia Deserta.

The New Delhi Controversy.—Mr. Robert Byron has filled the January issue of the *Architectural Review* with the story of New Delhi. His photographs are magnificent, and contradict with ironic regularity the views which he expresses in the letter press. For Mr. Byron is a Lutyens "fan," and he detests the work of Sir Herbert Baker with such intensity that he has tried to cover the latter's work with ridicule. Lay criticism of architecture is always a dangerous thing. A man has to have exquisite taste before he venture into the realms of an art of which he does not know the alphabet. Mr. Byron has rendered his criticism of Baker's work and his antithetical praise of Lutyens' palace valueless by his unbalanced prejudice. He seeks to dismiss Baker in terms of the ridiculous (a procedure which is in doubtful taste) and to praise every trifling fragment from Lutyens' hand *ad nauseam*. He talks of a greater and a lesser architect. He collects a page of photographs of the less fortunate details of Baker's work and for contrast shows views of the Lutyens' Palace from flattering angles. He refuses to see the triumph of Baker's Secretariats, that the masses are infinitely more successful than those of the Palace. He cannot appreciate the breadth and confident handling of the buildings as a whole, but peers into trifles.

And the reason is obvious. Because it is in the detail of his work at Delhi that Lutyens has scored. All the charming idiosyncrasies are there, the delicate profiles, the unexpected nuances of Indo-classic, tempered by the wizard hand of a master of texture. But his masses fail. Mr. Byron has kept to detail for his battlefield because in the major issues of form Baker's work was better. For that is the truth. At Delhi Sir Edwin Lutyens has not done his best work. We look in vain for the Lutyens of Britannic House, of Great Maytham, of Temple Dinsley. The architect who has done the loveliest domestic work in England is out of touch in India. Out of touch and out of scale. For Baker went direct from the Union Buildings; that great preliminary was invaluable. In spite of Mr. Byron's estimate time will show which work at Delhi is the greater on the ultimate scale. For when the blind pro-Lutyens enthusiasm has cooled down, and the equally shortsighted prejudice against Baker has relaxed, we will probably see a steady readjustment of the critical balance. To South Africans who realise how much Baker has done for architecture in this country, his work at Delhi is of supreme interest. Mr. Robert Byron, critic, has detracted not an atom from his splendid triumph; Mr. Robert Byron, photographer, has given us a perfect record of Baker's Delhi for which we are grateful.

CHAPTER OF SOUTH AFRICAN QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Minutes of Fourth Annual General Meeting, held in the Committee Room, Town Hall, Pretoria, on Saturday, March, 14th 1931, at 10 a.m.

Present: Lt.-Col. W. E. Puntis, President, in the Chair and Messrs. Bertram R. Avery, H. Bell-John, W. J. Clyde, P. Rogers Cooke, N. T. Cowin, John A. Cowling, J. W. Cowling, C. H. Deighton, E. B. Farrow, J. Hamlin, Roger Harrison, F. D. Hickman, F. Bransbury Holt, Robert Howden, G. E. Howgrave-Graham, Henry A. Hustwick, C. Kent, D. J. Laing, Arthur Leitch, J. Lockwood-Hall, C. Lugg, Dudley S. Mann, D. A. McCubbin, W. A. McKechnie, Gerard Moerdijk, T. Moore, R. J. C. Prentice, W. Rhodes-Harrison, P. M. Roos, H. Rowe Rowe, Geo. Roxburgh, W. Selkirk, S. J. Shead, H. Simonsen, D. M. Sinclair (Junior), J. P. Smyth, Harry Spencer, A. W. Springthorpe, W. M. Warne, S. Waters, F. Williamson, Allen Wilson and J. S. Lewis, Secretary.

Students: S. M. Bateman, J. S. Hodge, T. H. Louw.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The President declared the meeting legally constituted.

Re late Mr. Alan Stratton.—The President referred, with regret, to the untimely passing of the late Mr. Alan Stratton, of the Public Works Department—one of the best known and respected members of the Chapter. All present rose as a mark of respect.

Welcome to Members.—The President in welcoming members to the Chapter's Fourth Annual General Meeting, expressed his gratification at seeing such a large meeting of South African Quantity Surveyors.

The President referred to Regulation twelve and quoted the experience at the last Annual General Meeting when a number of voting papers were disqualified because the members voting had not paid their subscriptions.

Mr. D. A. McCubbin moved that the minutes of the Annual General Meeting for the future contain the names of those members of the Chapter who had recorded their votes. Mr. N. T. Cowin seconded the proposition.

Mr. T. Moore referred the meeting to Regulation nineteen.

Mr. McCubbin pressed for the adoption of his proposition, in that votes may not have been received by the Secretary or may have been mislaid in the post.

On being put to the meeting, the proposition was carried.

Confirmation of Minutes of last Annual General Meeting.—The minutes of the Third Annual General Meeting, held at Johannesburg, on March, 14th, 1930, duly circulated, were confirmed.

Closing of Ballot.—The Secretary reported the receipt of two applications; (i) for a duplicate set

of voting papers by a member who stated he had mislaid the set originally forwarded, and (ii) for a duplicate set of voting papers by a member who had already recorded his vote.

The President said that, after consultation with the Electoral Officers of the Union of South Africa, his ruling was that once a vote had been recorded, it could not be withdrawn or replaced.

Appointment of Scrutineers.—It was agreed by the meeting; (i) that six scrutineers be appointed; (ii) that the scrutineers be Mr. B. R. Avery, Mr. W. Rhodes-Harrison, Mr. P. M. Roos, Mr. H. Spencer, Mr. W. McKechnie, and Mr. Roger Harrison.

The Secretary reported that he understood that certain of the voting envelopes contained cheques in respect of subscriptions. The Secretary submitted to the President a list of those members of the Chapter whose subscriptions had been paid and indicated the voting envelopes in respect of which subscriptions had either not been paid or which might contain cheques.

It was agreed, on the proposition of Mr. Rowe Rowe, that the scrutineers open the envelopes indicated. On this being done, three cheques were found.

It was agreed that the meeting adjourn while the votes were counted by the scrutineers.

Election of Board for 1931-1932.—The President announced the scrutineers' report, that, in the order named, the Board for 1931-1932 had been elected as follows:—Lt.-Col. W. E. Puntis, Mr. R. Howden, Mr. R. J. C. Prentice, Mr. T. Moore, Mr. D. J. Laing, Mr. H. Bell-John, Mr. E. B. Farrow, Mr. W. Selkirk and Mr. A. W. Springthorpe.

Mr. Rowe Rowe asked that the President announce the number of votes recorded by the candidates for election.

The President said that was a matter for the meeting to decide.

Mr. McCubbin proposed that the figures be not announced; Mr. J. Lockwood Hall seconding.

On being put to the vote, it was decided by nineteen votes to sixteen, that the figures be not disclosed.

Adoption of Balance Sheet and Statement of Account.—On the proposition of Mr. Lockwood Hall, seconded by Mr. Roger Harrison, the Balance Sheet and Revenue and Expenditure Statement were adopted.

Re Chapter's Gold Medal.—The President announced the generous donation by Mr. T. Moore of the die from which the Chapter's gold medal would be struck annually, and also of the first gold medal. The President added that the cost of the medal for the ensuing year had already been generously subscribed by Mr. J. W. Cowling. The President conveyed the

appreciation of the Board to Mr. Moore and Mr. Cowling.

Re Arrear Subscriptions.—Mr. J. W. Cowling asked for an analysis of the item, "Subscriptions in Arrear, £142 5s. 6d."

The Secretary replied that, in round figures, the following was the analysis required:

Owing by "Solely Practising" Members ..	Nil.
"Dual Practising" Members ..	£75
"Salaried" Members ..	£29
"Retired" Members ..	£4
"Absentee" and Doubtful ..	£33

Mr. Cowling referred to the deficit with which the Chapter was faced, viz.: £132: how did the meeting propose to meet that deficit? Mr. Cowling proceeded to analyse the Chapter's expenditure. The only item in his view which could be and should be curtailed was the levy to the Central Council, £238.

Mr. Moore said the Central Council was not yet in a position to reduce the levy. The Central Council's policy was gradually to wipe off the amounts contributed towards the passing of the Act. The Central Council was not well off financially: if, for instance, the Central Council had to take action to protect the interests of Architecture and Quantity Surveying, there would be difficulty in raising the necessary funds.

Mr. Howden agreed with Mr. Cowling that the levy to the Central Council seemed to be the only respect in which the Chapter could look for relief, but as Mr. Moore rightly pointed out, that was not a practicable proposition for the time being. Moreover, it would not be possible to increase the rates of subscriptions: that could only be done if agreed to by all the Provincial Institutes and the Chapter, and it was known that one Provincial Institute had resolved that there be no increase in the rate of subscriptions. After much consideration it seemed to him that there was only one way in which members of the Chapter could wipe out this deficit, and that was, voluntarily. He therefore suggested for the consideration of the meeting, that every member of the Chapter contribute *pro rata* to his income derived from Quantity Surveying.

Mr. Cowling said Mr. Howden was to be thanked for the suggestion made. Mr. Cowling added that, according to recent minutes of the Board, a lead had already been given by two members of the Chapter who had contributed ten guineas each towards eliminating the deficit with which the Chapter was faced. He would cordially support Mr. Howden's suggestion, but not perhaps in proportion to the income received from Quantity Surveying. Mr. Cowling said he would also contribute a sum of ten guineas.

Mr. Moore said that the dual practising members, receiving as they did eight and a half per cent. in the way of fees, were in a much better position than the solely practising men who only receive two and a half per cent. He did not think the salaried men should be called upon to assist, in that they did not receive the same benefits from their membership as did the practising men.

The President said that before his appeal for donations to wipe out the Chapter's deficit was launched, within a few minutes of mentioning the matter he received twenty guineas from two solely practising members. The indications were that the deficit would be wiped out voluntarily.

Mr. Allen Wilson said the dual practising members constituted the backbone of the Chapter, but they were not earning any more than they did previously; they were only doing their own quantities.

Mr. McCubbin, as a dual practitioner, disagreed that the dual practising members were the backbone of the Chapter. From the analysis of the arrear subscriptions to which they had just listened, the dual practising members were responsible for half of the arrears.

Mr. Prentice said it was time some one spoke on behalf of the Salaried members, whose contribution towards the Chapter's income was a very substantial one.

The balance sheet and revenue and expenditure statement were adopted *nem. con.*

(The meeting adjourned at 1.10 and resumed at 2.20 p.m.)

Appointment of Auditors.—Mr. Laing expressed his willingness, in order to reduce the Chapter's expenditure, to act as honorary auditor.

Mr. Allen Wilson said that, while appreciating the suggestion, professional auditors should be appointed.

Mr. Laing pointed out that he was not creating a precedent in this matter in that the Cape Provincial Institute appointed an honorary auditor.

Mr. Cowling asked if it would not be preferable that a professional auditor be appointed, and that some member of the Chapter pay the fees involved?

Mr. Williamson said the last suggestion seemed the most suitable: he therefore proposed that a professional auditor be appointed, and that he would be responsible for the fees.

Mr. Moerdijk said that the Chapter as a business Institution should handle these matters in a business way. They had already heard during the morning of donations from individual members in various directions; he entirely disapproved of such a procedure.

It was agreed that Mr. Williamson's offer be accepted, with appreciation; that Messrs. Aiken and Carter be reappointed auditors, and that their remuneration for the past audit be the sum of ten guineas.

Retiring President's Address.—The President said that, in view of its importance and in view of the large gathering they had, he would read his Address, which had already been circulated to members. After reading his Address, the President said the Board definitely valued each of the different sections comprising the Chapter; each of the three main sections, the Solely Practising, the Dual Practising, and the Salaried, was necessary for the maintenance of the Chapter. He therefore appealed to them one and all to sink their differences and to aim at a more harmonious working.

On the proposition of Mr. Cowling, the meeting accorded the President a hearty vote of thanks for his Address and remarks.

Board's Report.—It was agreed, on the suggestion of Dr. Hamlin, that the Board's Report be taken as read. Mr. Springthorpe proposed the adoption of the Report, Mr. Mann seconding.

Welcome to New Members.—The President extended a hearty welcome to Messrs. D. M. Sinclair (Junior), F. G. Yates, S. Pogoda and G. Roxburgh, new members of the Chapter, two of whom were present at to-day's meeting.

Proposed New "Conditions of Contract."—In reply to Mr. McCubbin and Mr. Cowling, Mr. Howden said

the proposed new "Conditions of Contract" for South Africa had been circulated to the Provincial Institutes and to the Chapter and would be considered by the Central Council at its next meeting. In the meantime word had recently been received from Great Britain that a new document drawn up there was likely to be approved by all concerned; it was, therefore, likely that no further steps would be taken in South Africa pending the receipt of a copy of the proposed new document from Great Britain.

Re Government Work.—Mr. Moerdijk referred to the decision of the Transvaal Provincial Administration to give out school work to private Architects under certain conditions. As soon as these conditions were known, the President of the Chapter, without consulting the members of the Chapter, interviewed the Provincial Authorities for a modification of some of the conditions. He (Mr. Moerdijk) held that before the President could speak as President of the Chapter, he should consult the members of the Chapter by way of a meeting, and he wished to register his protest accordingly.

Mr. Moore pointed out that Mr. Moerdijk's remarks were misleading to those who were not conversant with the Regulations and with the facts. The Board of the Chapter was, in the Regulations, given complete control of Quantity Surveying matters in South Africa. The Board was elected by all the members of the Chapter; the Board's powers were clearly defined in the Regulations, as were those of a General Meeting of the Chapter; and any action taken by the President, in consultation with the Board, was perfectly constitutional and correct. Mr. Moore strongly deprecated this attack on Col. Puntis, than whom, he averred, the Chapter had never had a worthier President.

The President read to the meeting the Board's minuted resolution as a result of which he interviewed the Provincial Authorities.

Mr. Moerdijk said he appreciated the fact that the President had acted constitutionally, but he nevertheless felt that in a matter such as this members of the Chapter ought to be given an opportunity of expressing their wishes.

Mr. Cowling deprecated Mr. Moerdijk's attitude.

Mr. Howden defended the action of the Board in authorising a deputation to wait on the Provincial Authorities. The Regulations laid down a scale of fees, and if there was any suggested departure from that scale, it was clearly the duty of the Board to try to uphold it. Mr. Howden assured the meeting that the Board was doing all it could in the interests of all Quantity Surveyors in South Africa.

Mr. Moerdijk said the professional fees were accepted by the Provincial Authorities.

Mr. Moore pointed out that the scale of fees proposed in the Transvaal Provincial Administration's "conditions" operated unfairly against the Quantity Surveyor. Far from Mr. Moerdijk having the right to complain, the position was quite the reverse: why should Architects seeking to obtain Provincial work, take it upon themselves to settle Quantity Surveying matters without in any way consulting the Chapter? Mr. Moore instanced several anomalies in the "conditions" under which the Transvaal Provincial school work had been given out.

Mr. Moerdijk said the Provincial Authorities were approached by Architects as private Architects, not as representatives of the profession. The President of the Chapter approached the Provincial Authorities as President of the Chapter. That was the difference.

The President pointed out that long before school work was given out by the Transvaal Provincial Administration, a deputation of the Board waited on the Administrator with regard to Quantity Surveying work and was sympathetically received. The Administrator had then agreed that no steps would be taken with regard to the giving out of Quantity Surveying work until the Board had been consulted.

Issue of Minutes to Members.—Mr. Cowling referred to the Board's comment that there was additional expense because of the despatch of the Board's minutes to all members. He strongly favoured the despatch of minutes to all members because of the additional interest thereby taken by members in the welfare of the Chapter and he moved accordingly.

Mr. Rowe seconded the proposition.

Mr. Rhodes-Harrison, as one of the distant members of the Chapter, expressed his very great appreciation at receiving the Board's minutes. He would be quite willing to make a payment towards defraying the additional expense involved.

The President added that he had had occasion to travel a good deal during his year of office and had as a result come into contact with many members of the Chapter in the outlying districts, all of whom conveyed their appreciation of the Board's minutes. He thought it would be a great pity if the Board was compelled, for financial reasons, to discontinue the despatch of minutes to all members.

On being put to the meeting, Mr. Cowling's proposition was carried unanimously.

New Edition of Standard System.—Mr. Cowling referred to the existence of a number of printer's errors in the New Edition of the Standard System, and suggested the issue by the Board of a list of the errors.

New Courses in Quantity Surveying.—Mr. Cowling said he would like to record his dissent to the proposed Four Year Diploma Course being considered equal to the Final Examination of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution. He cordially welcomed the suggestion to establish a Five Year Degree Course; his criticism only applied to the Four Year Diploma Course.

The Board's Report was adopted unanimously.

Resolution proposed by Mr. N. T. Cowin.—(a) That this meeting resolves that the Board consider and request the Central Council to add an additional subsection to Regulation eighty-nine declaring it unprofessional conduct for a member of the Chapter practising solely as a Quantity Surveyor to attempt to obtain, accept, or to act in the position of Quantity Surveyor to any building work on which a member of the Chapter registered in the dual capacity of Architect and Quantity Surveyor is acting as Architect except at the instance of such Architect."

Mr. Cowin, in introducing his resolution, referred to the grave state of affairs as regards the relationship between the solely practising Quantity Surveyor and the dual practitioner. The result of the recent election to the Board would not make the position any better: in his view the

representation of the dual practitioners on the Board was disgraceful, in that out of forty-eight dual members, only one was elected to the Board. The reasons underlying his resolution were self-protection and self-preservation. He complained that dual practitioners got no protection from the Board; it was unfair that the Board should differentiate, in the matter of public work, between solely practising Quantity Surveyors and dual practising Quantity Surveyors. All that the Board should be concerned with was that the Quantities were properly prepared. He maintained that the quantities should be in the hands of the Architect to distribute as the Architect thought fit. There could be only one person in supreme authority with a building contract, and that was the Architect; that position had always been recognised, and they would not tolerate any attempt on the part of the Quantity Surveyor to change the position. He complained very strongly of the attempts made by solely practising Quantity Surveyors to obtain the quantities in respect of work for which he (Mr. Cowin) was the Architect. The so-called independent Quantity Surveyor was in nine cases out of ten practically in partnership with the Architect he worked for; and if the independent Quantity Surveyor took work from another dual practising firm, was he not guilty of unprofessional conduct? In these days of depression the dual practitioner was fully entitled to an additional means of income by doing quantities; no one could gainsay him that right. The present state of affairs was that with three hundred registered Architects in South Africa, there were twenty-four solely practising Quantity Surveyors; it was simply a case of the tail trying to wag the dog. Quantity Surveying was a lucrative profession, and he as an Architect and Quantity Surveyor had a perfect right to secure the fees in respect of Quantity Surveying work. If the Quantity Surveying fees were taken away from the dual practitioner, it was simply a case of "picking the eyes out of the job." An important point was, was the solely practising Quantity Surveyor in a better position to serve the interests of the client than the dual practitioner? From his own long experience he maintained that the answer was "No." The solely practising Quantity Surveyor, after he had prepared the quantities, never saw the job again until at the end when the variations had to be settled; he had in the meantime lost all touch with the job and then he approached the Architect for all the information he required. Another point he wished to make was that Architects complained strongly of the Quantity Surveyor acting for Builders and in that way acting as it were in a dual capacity, obtaining work from Architects and from Builders. It was a serious error to regard the dual practitioners as a "dying class." He knew of two prominent Architects who had recently taken Quantity Surveyors into their offices. He agreed that there should be an improvement in the present state of affairs, but it could only be effected by the solely practising Quantity Surveyor leaving the dual practitioner to do his own work, and not trying to take it away from him. He therefore proposed the resolution standing in his name on the agenda.

Mr. Rowe Rowe, in seconding the resolution, said he did so feelingly, as he was one of the sufferers because of the absence from the Regulations of such a sub-section as the one proposed. Mr. Rowe Rowe

drew attention to Section 11 (3) of the Act: in his view salaried members would not be entitled to vote.

The President held that Section 11 (3) of the Act referred to members of the Institute and not to members of the Chapter. The Central Council had obtained legal opinion and had been advised that a member of the Chapter was not a member of the Institute.

Mr. Rowe Rowe asked for his protest to be recorded against the President's ruling.

Mr. Williamson said it seemed from the discussion they had listened to that as a result of their joint Act, the individual Quantity Surveyor had improved his position, whereas the position of the Architect had been weakened. In his view the Architect was and must remain in sole control of a building contract, and any attempt on the part of the Quantity Surveyor to impress the building owner that that was not the case would result in what had been suggested, namely, that Architects would take Quantity Surveyors into their offices. While he sympathised with Mr. Cowin's resolution he felt it was not basically right; it did not go to the root of the trouble. What was required was closer collaboration and a more friendly spirit between the Architect and the Quantity Surveyor. That could only be achieved by getting to the root of the trouble, which was the question of fees. The Architect was naturally very loth to give up his right not only to control the Quantity Surveyor, but to control the subdivision of fees. They must aim at a closer relationship, and it was not in the interests of either body, or of the Building Owner, that their domestic differences should be broadcast. Speaking as a dual capacity member of the Chapter, he wished to say that he would oppose most strongly any attempt on the part of the solely practising Quantity Surveyor to create the impression that he was not under the Architect or that the Architect was not in supreme control of every building contract. The one way to solve the existing difficulty was to have a thorough inquiry into the question of fees, either through the Provincial Institutes or through the Central Council.

Mr. Moerdijk said that they as Architects looked upon the whole Quantity Surveying movement as part and parcel of the scheme of whittling down the work and responsibility of the Architect. In South Africa the work of the Architect was being encroached upon: overseas the designing and construction of such a thing as a bridge was part and parcel of the work of the Architect. In South Africa they had the Engineer, they had the Architect, and now they had the Quantity Surveyor, aiming at a still further subdivision of the Architect's work. The creation of the Chapter was hailed by the Quantity Surveyors as a great victory, and they thought it was creating a profession. In his opinion they were not creating a profession, they were killing one; they were killing the profession of the Architect. There could be only one control in an efficient office, and that was the Architect; as soon as responsibility was divided, there would be friction. In his view there were not two professions; there was only one. Just as there was no difference between the Architect and the Engineer, so there was no difference between the Architect and the Quantity Surveyor; it was all one profession. Instead of all this subdivision their aim should be unification; let the Quantity Surveyor become an Architect as well; let him call himself an Architect,

control the office, accept sole responsibility, and get a paid assistant to do the architectural work. Then they would do away with all the friction between what they termed the two professions; it was his definite view that there were not two professions; but only one. Under the existing arrangements there was a tremendous amount of overlapping. He had had quantities done by most of the good firms of Quantity Surveyors in South Africa; he had no complaints whatever about the quality of the work done, but he found after he had those quantities prepared, he still had a tremendous lot of overlapping work. For instance he had to go and learn what was contained in the quantities, and it was very nearly as easy to prepare the bill of quantities as to learn what was in it. Then he as Architect had continually to answer questions and explain things. The breach of which they complained to-day must be definitely closed, and in order to do that they must exert every endeavour to do away with the solely practising Quantity Surveyor: make him a dual practising Quantity Surveyor, an Architect. Then they would all be of the same persuasion.

Mr. Rogers Cooke supported the resolution. The subdivision of fees, to which Mr. Williamson had referred, involved a considerable hardship on the Architect; and in these days of depression the additional two and a half per cent. would make a considerable difference to many struggling Architects. Quantity Surveying was work to which they as Architects felt they were fully and legitimately entitled.

Mr. McCubbin said that, as a dual practitioner, he regretted the existence of the resolution and the manner in which it was put. He was one of the oldest Quantity Surveyors in South Africa, and it would be of interest to state that the original Transvaal Society of Quantity Surveyors, which was afterwards turned into the South African Institute of Quantity Surveyors, was formed in those days as a measure of self-protection against the rapaciousness of the Architect. Times had greatly changed, for to-day they found the poor Architect complaining of the rapaciousness of the Quantity Surveyor. And what made the position more interesting was that Mr. Cowin was not only a member of the old Institute of Quantity Surveyors, but was for years on the Council and more than once their President. In those days Mr. Cowin was a beneficent Dr. Jekyll, and it was regrettable now to look upon him as an ominous Mr. Hyde. The resolution as worded would not help in the slightest degree: in the last two lines of the resolution the Architect was going to object to the Building Owner saying who was going to do the quantities. That position would not be accepted. As the President had urged, they must all strive for a better understanding and a better feeling, but a resolution of this nature would not help.

Mr. Howden agreed with Mr. McCubbin that the resolution as worded required to be altered to make it acceptable. He therefore suggested that in the middle of the resolution the words "accept, or to act in" be eliminated. Otherwise they would be interfering with the rights of the Building Owner. There was a good deal to be said on both sides of this question. As the only dual practising member of the Chapter on the Board, he wished to correct an impression created by Mr. Cowin in proposing the resolution. At the last meeting of the Board before the Board

submitted to members its nominations for the incoming Board, this whole question was discussed. In fairness to the Board, he must tell them that the solely practising members on the Board volunteered the nomination of two dual members. Unfortunately at that meeting of the Board two salaried members were absent and as the suggestion meant the exclusion from the Board of one salaried member, and although the third salaried member volunteered, in the interests of the Chapter, to stand down, if necessary, the Board felt that in the circumstances it could not do other than nominate the then existing Board. The Board fully realised that every man on the Roll was a member of the Chapter and had all the rights of membership. At one stage a suggestion had been made to the Board that the solely practising man should get certain work, but it was soon realised that that was a mistake. The differences existing to-day between the Architect and the Quantity Surveyor could only be solved, in his view, by an inquiry by an unbiassed authority whose decision must be accepted. He disagreed with those who felt that this position would not right itself in time; in his view the Architect of the future, after spending five years at a University studying Architecture, if he did full justice to his architectural studies, would not have the time nor the inclination to spend a further period of years studying Quantity Surveying. The relationship between the Architect and the Quantity Surveyor was unfortunately only complicated because of the different views taken up by different Provincial Administrations on this matter. In the Cape Province the Administrator took up the view that the professions were absolutely distinct; so much so that the Cape Provincial Administration had two separate panels, one for Architects and one for Quantity Surveyors, and an Architect who was also a Quantity Surveyor could not get both kinds of work: he had to decide on which of the two panels he would have his name entered. On the other hand they now had the Administrator of the Transvaal adopting an entirely different attitude. Now, dual practitioners complained strongly of losing Quantity Surveying work which would be done by them but for the fact that it was taken away by the solely practising Quantity Surveyor. There seemed to be no doubt that a certain amount of touting went on.

Mr. Rowe Rowe: A great deal: isn't that unprofessional conduct?

Mr. Howden replied, undoubtedly that was so, and that portion of the resolution which aimed at correcting touting was correct and right, and he would support it. On the other hand it did seem that Building Owners did wish to employ an independent Quantity Surveyor: for instance, certain Municipalities and other institutions reserved to themselves the right to appoint the Quantity Surveyor. For that reason it seemed that the Architects and Quantity Surveyors must compromise on the matter. He suggested that there should be what he would term a "fifty-fifty" understanding. For instance, where a dual practising member was appointed Architect for a public or semi-public building, the quantities should be done jointly between the dual practitioner and a solely practising Quantity Surveyor.

Mr. Rowe Rowe: What about private work?

Mr. Howden replied that private work was entirely in the hands of the Architect: his remarks

only applied to public or semi-public work. He would finally like to impress on the dual practitioners, as their representative on the Board, that the Board was conversant with their point of view, and that they were being fairly treated by the Board. The only permanent solution to their difficulties was to have a special inquiry by some prominent authorities capable of seeing both sides of the case and arriving at a decision which they must all accept.

Mr. Hickman said he wished to reply to Mr. Cowin's comments on the result of the election of the new Board and the non-election of Messrs. Cowin, Wilson and Rowe Rowe, whom he might, without offence, perhaps describe as "The Three Musketeers." It was ironical that Mr. Cowin should utter a single complaint about the result of the election, for it was common property that a circular, signed by these three gentlemen, had been sent to every dual practising member of the Chapter asking them to vote only for the four dual practising men nominated, so that, as five solely practising men must be elected, that would constitute the Board of nine. In ordinary fairness he would ask was that a right thing to have attempted to have ousted all the salaried men from the Board? After all, the salaried membership was the largest individual section of the Chapter, yet according to the dual practitioners, the salaried men were to have no representation on the Board at all. He thought he could say definitely that but for that unfortunate circular, the dual practitioners would have had more than one representative on the Board. Now he quite agreed with the view expressed that there should be one man in control of a building contract, and that that man should be the Architect. But, looking back over the years, had the Architect always treated the Quantity Surveyor fairly? The answer was definitely no. The resolution as proposed was absurd: if a Quantity Surveyor was appointed by the Building Owners, before even the Architect, the Quantity Surveyor would have to abandon the work. He agreed with Mr. Howden that the only solution was for them to meet on both sides, to be as fair-minded as they could, and to appoint an impartial authority to decide the whole question.

Mr. D. S. Mann said he wished to quote an actual instance of how unfairly the resolution, if passed, would operate. A certain building was to be erected in Pretoria. The Quantity Surveyor for that work was already appointed (it was not his firm) by the Building Owners, whereas the Architect was not yet appointed. If the Architect who would later be appointed happened to be a dual practitioner, was the Quantity Surveyor already appointed to go to the Owner and say, "I am very sorry, sir, I cannot act for you"?

Dr. E. J. Hamlin said this was the first time he had attended an Annual General Meeting of the Chapter, and he expressed his disappointment at the spirit displayed by professional men. He wished to speak as an Engineer: from the discussion it seemed that the Quantity Surveyor was only used by Architects, and not by Engineers at all. He wished to refer to at least one instance of a Municipality in South Africa giving out the quantities in respect of engineering projects, valued at £2,000,000 to a South

African firm of Quantity Surveyors. He thought it was well known that there were firms of Quantity Surveyors who were retained by certain institutions to do all the quantity surveying work for those institutions, irrespective of the Architect employed; it would be a very difficult position for such an institution to be told by its Quantity Surveyor, "Look here, I have done your quantities for many years now, but in the past you have only had a solely practising Architect. Unfortunately, in this instance you have employed a dual practising Architect, and although I have done your work for the last twenty-five years, you must now give the quantities to the dual practising Architect." Such a position could not be accepted. They had heard a lot about the difficulties of dealing with Quantity Surveyors: well, he did not know if he had perhaps dealt with the best type of Quantity Surveyors, but he had never experienced that difficulty; he had never had to worry about their certificates; he had never had to explain all the work to them afterwards—work that was even altered. The only thing he had to do with the Quantity Surveyors was to say, "Here is my variation order book: value it." There must be something wrong if at the end of a job it was necessary for the Architect to go into very detailed explanations because with a variation order book, which should be given to every Builder to protect the Client, there should be no difficulty for any Quantity Surveyor to settle up the whole of the work. He entirely agreed with Mr. Howden that it was undignified for professional men to quarrel; their training was surely against quarrelling. As professional men they ought to be able, if they displayed the proper spirit, to settle their differences in a way that was right and just.

Mr. Moore expressed his appreciation of Dr. Hamlin's remarks; he was sure he spoke for them all when he hoped that it would not be very long before Dr. Hamlin was a member of the Board. He entirely agreed with Dr. Hamlin's views on the taking out of quantities, and as the result of nearly forty years' experience, he would say unhesitatingly that if the Architect did his work properly in preparing his drawings and specification, the quantities could be taken off anywhere in the world without a question being asked. Mr. Moore cited several instances of quantities being taken off in London for architectural and engineering projects in different parts of the British Empire. In view of some of the remarks made by previous speakers, he would tell them what happened on the Inaugural Board. When the Inaugural Board was sitting, Architects from the different Institutes in South Africa appeared as a deputation before the Inaugural Board and said they must have control of the Chapter, otherwise the architectural profession would be ruined. The Chairman of the Inaugural Board asked the members of the Architects' deputation if they could give one single instance, if the solely practising Quantity Surveyors had control of the Chapter, how they could injure the Architects. Not a single instance was given. Mr. Moore related statements made by the Parliamentary members on the Inaugural Board expressing their astonishment when certain evidence was led as to the practice of Architects claiming a share of the Quantity Surveying fees. He wished to confirm what Mr. Howden

had said about the way in which the Board treated the dual practitioners: on one occasion a member of the Board put forward the suggestion that certain work should be given to solely practising Quantity Surveyors, but that suggestion was not adopted. He agreed with the President and with Mr. Howden and Dr. Hamlin, that nothing was to be gained by indulging in recriminations: for the sake of their younger members and their students, who would be the practitioners of the future, they must adopt a bigger and a fairer attitude.

Mr. W. Rhodes-Harrison said that by a sheer accident he found himself seated on the "cross-benches" between the dual practitioners and the solely practising Quantity Surveyors. As a dual practitioner he was much impressed with the noble appeal in the President's address, and when, shortly afterwards, he received a circular addressed to the dual practitioners, he did not like the position at all. As one who had had an intensive training in both Architecture and Quantity Surveying and who had many years of experience in both, he realised that there were faults on both sides. He supported Mr. Howden's suggestion that there should be an impartial inquiry so as to arrive at a definite decision and a better understanding. At one time Architecture was defined as "The science of building," but to-day building had become so complicated and diversified that there was unavoidable subdivision: the Architect, the Engineer, the Quantity Surveyor, the Concrete Specialist, etc. When they approached his time of life—past the half-century—they looked to the younger generation, and they should be guided in what they did by considering what was best for the younger generation. In that respect he entirely agreed with Mr. Howden that the Architect of the future would have to devote so many years of training to become a qualified Architect, that it would be quite impossible for him to become a Quantity Surveyor also; he would have to specialise in one or other of the professions. And Quantity Surveying had to-day become more and more highly specialized.

Mr. Allen Wilson said he did not interpret Mr. Cowin's resolution to mean the exclusion of a Quantity Surveyor if he was appointed before the Architect was appointed.

Mr. Moore said the meaning of the resolution was unmistakable.

Mr. Cowin said that, as there seemed to be some ambiguity, he would eliminate from his resolution the words "accept, or to act in." Nevertheless he entirely disagreed that such a practice should prevail as appointing a Quantity Surveyor before the Architect.

Mr. Howden suggested that Mr. Cowin should delete at the end of his resolution the words "except at the instance of such Architect."

Mr. Cowin said he would prefer to alter the resolution in the following way, to add at the end, "provided that this would not apply should the Quantity Surveyor have been appointed previous to the appointment of the Architect."

Mr. Bell-John suggested including at the end of the resolution "after the Architect has been appointed."

Mr. D. J. Laing said he hoped the resolution would not be put to the vote, but that some means would be arrived at whereby a conference of both

sides could be arranged and an amicable solution arrived at. He felt that if the discussion helped them to realise each other's point of view more clearly, it would have done a lot of good.

Mr. Lockwood Hall opposed the suggestion of appointing any outside persons to inquire into the problems referred to. Surely both sides were big enough to meet and to settle their differences themselves?

Mr. Moore said there already seemed a better understanding in connection with this matter, in that Mr. Cowin was suggesting an amendment to his resolution. He would agree that where a dual practitioner had been appointed Architect for private work, for any Quantity Surveyor to attempt to get the quantities in respect of such work, would constitute unprofessional conduct. Regulation eighty-nine (n) would apply in such a case. But if a Quantity Surveyor was appointed by the Building Owner before a dual practitioner was appointed Architect, then clearly the Quantity Surveyor was entitled to that work. If Mr. Cowin altered his resolution as suggested, there was in fact no need to propose the resolution at all, for the case was entirely covered by Regulation eighty-nine (n).

Mr. Bell-John said that in view of what appeared to be the better atmosphere prevailing now, he wished to support Mr. Laing's suggestion that the resolution be withdrawn. The amendment suggested by Mr. Cowin to his own resolution rendered it entirely unnecessary, for it was covered by the existing Regulations. Mr. Cowin had complained that the Quantity Surveyors were taking the dual practitioner's "jam," but Mr. Cowin ought to bear in mind that what was jam to the dual practitioner was bread and butter to the practising Quantity Surveyor. He wished to say that the idea of putting two dual practitioners on the Board was suggested by the Board itself, and he felt that the dual practitioners had only themselves to blame for the result of the recent election. That was now a thing of the past, and he felt they could confidently look to the Board to deal fairly with all members of the Chapter.

Mr. Cowin said it would be a mistake to withdraw the resolution because if it was passed, it would have to go to the Board and then to the Central Council, and he wished this matter to go to the Central Council.

Mr. Laing said the resolution, if it was not to be dropped, ought to be made to work both ways: it was equally necessary to lay down that it would be unprofessional conduct for a dual practitioner, when things were slack architecturally, to attempt to obtain Quantity Surveying work from a firm of Architects who had employed their own Quantity Surveyor for a number of years.

Mr. Cowin said he would put his resolution as originally moved, without amendment, to the meeting.

Mr. Howden thereupon said he would propose as an amendment that the words "accept, or to act in" be deleted. Mr. Roger Harrison seconded.

On being put to the vote, the amendment was lost (ten votes against twenty-five).

The resolution as printed was put to the meeting and was lost (eight votes against thirty).

(Owing to considerations of space, the remainder of the minutes of the Chapter's Annual General Meeting will be published in our next issue).

THE TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE

PRETORIA LOCAL COMMITTEE.

A Meeting of Pretoria Architects was held in the Committee Room of the Town Hall, on Tuesday 3rd, February, 1931, at 5 p.m., to discuss the question of forming a local Committee in accordance with Regulation 83 of the Architects and Quantity Surveyors Private Act No. 18 of 1927.

Mr. G. Bernard, Acting Honorary Secretary, sent out invitations to all the Pretoria Architects and also to Professor G. E. Pearse, A.R.I.B.A., President of the Transvaal Provincial Institute of Architects; Mr. T. Moore, F.S.I., Vice-President-in-Chief of the Institute of South African Architects; Mr. J. S. Cleland, F.R.I.B.A., Government Nominee on the Central Council; Lt.-Col. W. E. Puntis, F.S.I., President of the Chapter of South African Quantity Surveyors; Mr. R. Howden, F.R.I.B.A., Immediate Past President-in-Chief of the Institute of South African Architects.

The following Members attended the Meeting:—Messrs. J. R. Burg, W. Bailey, G. Bernhard, J. S. Cleland, T. Gordon Ellis, A. Fraser Lawrie, G. E. Fitzgerald, M. Goldstein, C. A. P. Gerntholtz, A. M. Hay, G. E. Howgrave-Graham, C. Lugg, W. G. McIntosh, T. Moore, G. E. Pearse, V. S. Rees-Poole, J. Pike, W. E. Puntis, F. D. Strong, W. B. Turner-Newham, J. B. Wyers.

Apologies for Absence. The Honorary Secretary tendered apologies for absence from Mr. R. Howden, Mr. G. Moerdijk and Mr. L. M. Geers.

Mr. G. Bernard explained that the reason for calling the Architects together was for the purpose of forming a Local Committee and asked Mr. Moore, as Vice-President-in-Chief of the Institute of South African Architects to address the meeting.

Mr. Moore expressed regret that Mr. W. Hawke, F.R.I.B.A., was unable to be present at the meeting and in his absence expressed how pleased he (Mr. Moore) was to be present at the inauguration of a Pretoria Local Committee. He then invited Prof. Pearse, President of the Transvaal Provincial Institute, to take the Chair.

Professor Pearse, upon taking the Chair, expressed his appreciation at being invited to attend and proceeded to fully explain the duties and powers of a Local Committee.

Honorary Secretary. Mr. G. Bernhard was asked to continue to act as Honorary Secretary and agreed to do so.

Formation of Committee.—It was agreed that a Local Committee should be formed consisting of nine Members not more than one third of whom could be salaried members.

Professor Pearse explained that Members of the Central Council or the Transvaal Provincial Committee could also be elected Members of the Local Committee.

Col. Puntis explained the formation of similar Local Committees of the Chapter at Capetown and Durban. He also suggested that the Central Council and the Transvaal Provincial Committee be asked to furnish copies of their Minutes to the Local Committee.

Nominations.—The following Members were nominated and also accepted nomination:—

Practising Members.—J. R. Burg, T. Gordon Ellis, G. E. Fitzgerald, A. Fraser Lawrie, M. Goldstein, J. Lockwood Hall, W. G. McIntosh, G. Moerdijk, V. S. Rees-Poole, W. B. Wyers.

Salaried Members.—J. S. Cleland, L. M. Geers, G. Howgrave-Graham, C. B. Lugg, W. B. Turner-Newham, F. D. Strong.

Other Nominations.—The Hon. Secretary was requested to circularise the Members notifying the above nominations and asking for further nominations.

Mr. Cleland proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Pearse, Mr. Moore and Col. Puntis for attending the Meeting and for the addresses they had given in support of the formation of the Local Committee.

Professor Pearse proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Cleland. Mr. Cleland, Mr. Moore and Col. Puntis replied.

The Meeting then terminated.

A General Meeting of Pretoria Architects was held in the Laws Commercial College Board Room, Connaught Buildings, St. Andries Street, on the 10th April, 1931, at 5.15 p.m., when the Election of the Local Committee took place.

The following members attended: Messrs. T. Moore, R. Norburn, G. Howgrave-Graham, A. Pease, J. G. Kraan, G. E. Fitzgerald, G. Lockwood Hall, J. Lockwood Hall, Lt.-Col. W. E. Puntis, L. M. Geers, M. Goldstein, C. B. Lugg, A. P. Gerntholtz, G. Moerdijk, F. D. Strong, W. Turner-Newham, T. Gordon Ellis, J. Pike and G. Bernhard.

Mr. Bernhard, after saying a few words in opening the Meeting, proposed that Mr. T. Moore as President-in-Chief of the Institute of South African Architects take the Chair. This was seconded by Mr. J. Lockwood Hall. Mr. Moore addressed the Meeting and then asked for Nominations for two Scrutineers to count the votes.

Mr. Moerdijk proposed Mr. R. Norburn and Mr. Turner-Newham as the Scrutineers, and this was seconded by Mr. J. Lockwood Hall.

The names of all voters were then called out from the Ballot envelopes and checked with the Register. The Chairman declared the Ballot closed, and the Scrutineers, together with the Secretary retired to count the votes.

*The Result of the Election was as follows:—*Practising: Mr. V. S. Rees-Poole, Mr. T. Gordon Ellis, Mr. G. E. Fitzgerald, Mr. W. Gordon McIntosh, Mr. A. Fraser Lawrie, Mr. J. Lockwood Hall, Mr. J. R. Burg; Salaried: Mr. J. S. Cleland, Mr. C. B. Lugg.

Mr. J. R. Burg and Mr. W. B. Wyers tied with regard to the number of votes received, and the Chairman therefore proposed that the two names be placed in a hat and the first Member drawn be elected to the vacancy. This was agreed to by all the Members present and Lt.-Col. W. E. Puntis drew the name of Mr. J. R. Burg. Mr. Burg was therefore declared elected.

The Chairman, before closing the Meeting, read a short paper, a copy of which is attached hereto, and a copy of which will be forwarded to all members.

The Chairman then thanked the Meeting for the honour extended him in being invited to attend and take the Chair, and in the course of his address congratulated Mr. J. Lockwood Hall on being elected a Member of the Central Council.

Mr. Lockwood Hall replied and in addition thanked Mr. Moore for presiding at the Meeting in his capacity as President-in-Chief of the Institute.

The Meeting then terminated.

MR. MOORE'S ADDRESS.

Before leaving the Chair, I wish to say a few words in connection with the working of the Local Committee.

The Committee will shortly meet to elect a Chairman and to confirm the appointment of Mr. G. Bernhard as Honorary Secretary or else make a new appointment.

Before electing a Chairman you should carefully consider the duties of the Local Committee.

Remember, that by the passing of the Architects' and Quantity Surveyors' Act of 1927, conditions have entirely changed. The Architects' Act of the Transvaal 1909 gave Architects certain rights, but the Bye-Laws framed by the Association of Transvaal Architects had not the force of Law.

They were really of an "Advisory" nature and issued for the guidance of Members. Under the 1927 Act an Inaugural Board was given the power to draw up Regulations—these to be in accordance with the clauses of the Act.

These regulations were laid on the tables of the House of Assembly and the Senate and have now the force of Law and can only be altered or added to in certain circumstances.

The position in the Union is now that the Institute of Architects cannot make laws and can only add to or alter regulations in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Act and any additions or alterations must conform to the Act.

The Institute therefore is a body to administer the Act and Regulations—there are certain specified duties it has to perform. There are also certain powers given which enable it to enforce the Laws.

From the foregoing remarks you will see that it is essential that all members of a Local Committee should be conversant with the Act and Regulations and more especially the Chairman of such a Committee.

It is not a question of Architectural artistic training or knowledge that is required in a Chairman. You want someone who can administer the Law as laid down by your Act and the Regulations under it. Therefore one who is prepared to give his time to closely studying the Act and Regulations and by so doing be in a position to guide the Committee in its deliberations. There is one point I must emphasise—the Central Council is the only body competent to ask the Minister to add to or alter the Regulations.

The Provincial Committees can only suggest or recommend any addition or alteration to the Central Council. If any alterations are approved of by the latter body, such alterations have then to be circulated to all the Provincial Institutes for two months before being submitted to the Minister and only become binding in law after being laid before both Houses of Parliament and published in the Gazette.

The Local Committee can only suggest any alteration through its Provincial Committee. As one of the Architects Registration Executive Committee from the time of its inception until the passing of the Act, later as Alternate Member of the Inaugural Board during the forming of the Regulations, since then as a Member of the Central Council, I have acquired quite a working knowledge of the Act and Regulations and if any questions arise in connection with the same, I shall only be too pleased to assist the Local Committee in interpreting or explaining any Clauses.

As a concluding remark I would mention Quantity Surveying. This is covered by a Chapter within the Act—a Board controls the Chapter—the President of that Board for the current session is Mr. Robert Howden, F.R.I.B.A., Past President-in-Chief of the Institute of South African Architects. The Board in unanimously electing Mr. Howden did it in appreciation of his services in connection with Architecture.

and Quantity Surveying. It is the greatest honour the Board can confer but the Chapter was honoured by Mr. Howden's acceptance of the post.

I have spent many years in the endeavour to advance the practice of and education in Architecture. It is only by so doing that one can advance in a similar manner the practice of and education in Quantity Surveying.

The one profession is bound up in the other—there is nothing antagonistic in one to the other. An Architect, if he so wishes can, without becoming a Member of the Chapter, prepare Quantities not only for his own work, but for that of other Architects, the only stipulation being that he must not call himself a Quantity Surveyor.

In the smaller towns and outlying districts it is often difficult for an Architect to get Quantities prepared by a Member of the Chapter. The Architect has therefore either to do the work himself or go without. The Architect has in fact to become what is known in the Medical Profession as a "General Practitioner." He is in much the same position as a Surgeon who can and does sometimes extract a tooth but cannot call himself a Dentist.

As you are aware, although a Member of the Institute of South African Architects, I practise solely

as a Quantity Surveyor but only by advancing the Profession of Architecture by every means in my power can I hope to do any good for the Profession of Quantity Surveying, and I have always realised that only by assisting to establish the Profession of Architecture on a proper and sound basis can I do any real good to Quantity Surveying.

All my energies and experience have been given to the proper administration of the Act, and I can assure you that every year the conditions, under which you practise, tend to improve. Education is an established fact and I hope in a few years time everyone, practising either Architecture or Quantity Surveying in South Africa will be recognised as having qualifications second to none in the world.

It has been a very great pleasure for me to preside at this meeting and I thank you all most sincerely for the attention paid to my remarks. They are made as the outcome of age and experience and not from any wish to dictate in any way to the Members of the Institute.

At the First Meeting of the Pretoria Local Committee, held on the 20th April, 1931, the following appointments were made:—Chairman, V. S. Rees-Poole, L.R.I.B.A.; Vice-Chairman: J. R. Burg; Hon. Secretary: Gerald Bernhard.

PROFESSIONAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Obituary.

The death occurred on the 20th May, of Mr. Percy Keeling, a member of the Institute and the Association of Transvaal Architects since the year 1910.

The late Mr. Keeling came to South Africa in 1900 as Assistant Architect in the Engineering Department of the Central South African Railways and was later employed in the Engineering Department of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd.

He saw service in the Great War from 1916 to 1918 in Flanders and his death was a result of illness contracted in the trenches.

The sympathies of members of the Institute are extended to his two daughters and his son, Mr. R. P. Keeling, a member of the Chapter of Quantity Surveyors, now employed at the Railway Headquarters, Johannesburg.

* * * *

At the first meeting of the 1931-1932 Central Council, held in April, Mr. T. Moore, F.S.I., of Pretoria, and Mr. W. S. Payne, A.R.I.B.A., of Durban were elected President-in-Chief and Vice-President-in-Chief respectively for the ensuing year.

Mr. T. Moore, F.S.I., President-in-Chief of the Institute of South African Architects was elected a Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, on April 13th, 1931.

* * * *

Mr. A. L. Chapman, of the Architectural Branch of the South African Railways, has been elected a Licentiate of the R.I.B.A.

* * * *

Mr. D. S. Haddon, who recently obtained the Diploma in Architecture of the University of the Witwatersrand has been elected an Associate of the R.I.B.A.

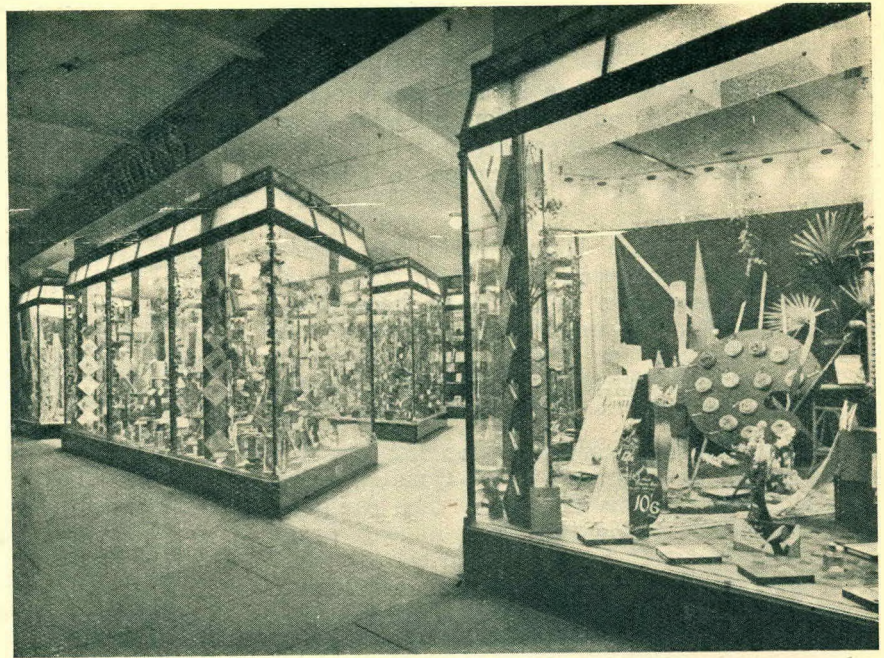
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The control of the Herbert Baker Scholarship has now been vested in the Central Council who has appointed as Trustees, Messrs. Robert Howden, W. A. Ritchie Fallon and J. S. Cleland. As soon as the necessary formalities have been complied with and the investments transferred, arrangements will be made for the holding of a competition which, it is hoped, will take place in the very near future.

* * * *

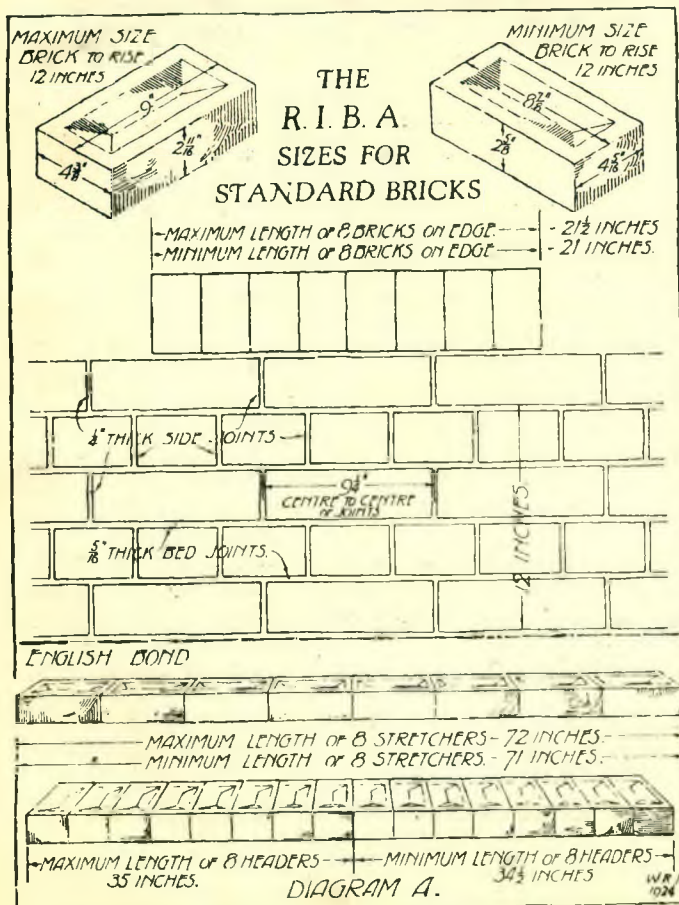
A limited competition is being held for a proposed new Synagogue, at Benoni, for which Mr. Gerard Moerdijk, A.R.I.B.A., has been appointed assessor.

A glimpse of Messrs. Cleghorn & Harris' shopfront at Port Elizabeth, showing the striking effect of scientifically planned windows; arcade treatment being employed to treble window display space.



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The Central Council at its last meeting decided to adopt the R.I.B.A. standard sizes for bricks for the Union of South Africa and left it to the Transvaal Provincial Institute to discuss it finally with the Clay Manufacturers Association.

A satisfactory meeting between the Practice Committee of the Provincial Institute and the Association was held on the 2nd June, at which it was agreed by the Clay Manufacturers Association to adopt the R.I.B.A. standard sizes forthwith.

It has been decided to request the Central Council to ask the several Provincial Institutes to notify their members of the standard sizes of bricks adopted and ask them to specify these standards in calling for tenders.

* * * *

The City Council of Johannesburg invites Town Planners, Architects, Land Surveyors and others resident in the Union of South Africa to submit designs for the proposed Layout of Farm Klipspruit No. 8 as a Model Native Township. Mr. Harold Porter, L.R.I.B.A., of Johannesburg has been appointed Assessor for the Competition. Designs must be delivered to the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, on or before noon on Thursday, August 20th, 1931. Conditions of Competition, and plans of the site, may be obtained at Room No. 91, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, on and after Wednesday, May 20th, 1931, on payment of a deposit of two guineas, which will be refunded to actual Competitors after the award has been made public, or to any applicant

who decides not to compete on return of the documents to the City Engineer before the closing date of the competition.

Conditions may be inspected, free of charge at the office of the City Engineer, Room No. 91, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg.

The following premiums are being offered to successful competitors: First, £500; Second, £200; Third, £100.

* * * *

The question of readmission of members after resignation was discussed at a recent meeting of the Central Council and it was agreed that if a member should resign and later seek readmission to the Institute he must be treated as an entirely fresh applicant.

* * * *

As a result of the negotiations between the Royal Institute of British Architects and the standing Committee on Education and Examinations of the Institute of South African Architects the following decisions are recorded:

- (a) As and from October 1st, 1930, the Royal Institute of British Architects will no longer conduct examinations in the Union of South Africa.
- (b) The examinations conducted by the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Capetown, held in November of each year, will replace the former R.I.B.A. examinations.
- (c) Students who obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Architecture conferred by the University of the Witwatersrand or the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or the Diploma in Architecture awarded by the University of Capetown will be exempted from the Final Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects and will thereby qualify as Associates of the Royal Institute.
- (d) Students who obtain the Diploma in Architecture awarded by the University of the Witwatersrand will be exempted from the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects and such students who, not less than one year after obtaining the Diploma, submit Testimonies of study and Thesis, which are adjudged satisfactory by the Standing Committee, will be recommended for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination in order to qualify as Associates of the Royal Institute.
- (e) Probationers of the R.I.B.A. in South Africa, who, prior to Oct. 1930, had commenced their studies for the Intermediate examination will be accepted as registered students of the Institute of South African Architects and will be considered as applicants for the Third Year examinations of either the University of Capetown or the University of the Witwatersrand, on submission of satisfactory testimonies of study as required by the R.I.B.A. for their Intermediate examination. Such students who successfully pass these examinations will be recommended for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate examination.

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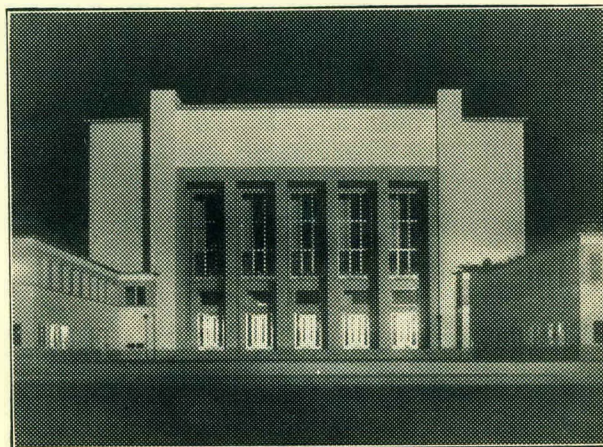
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- (f) Students of the R.I.B.A. in South Africa who, prior to October, 1930, passed the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination, will be considered as applicants for the Fifth Year Examinations of either the University of the Witwatersrand or the University of Capetown, on submission of satisfactory Testimonies of Study and a Thesis, as required by the R.I.B.A. for their Final examination. Such students who successfully pass these examinations will be recommended for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination.
- (g) Information on the subject of R.I.B.A. examinations may be obtained on application to the Registrar of the Institute of South African Architects, P.O. Box 7322, Johannesburg.

* * * *

Professor G. E. Pearse has been awarded a Carnegie grant to visit the United States of America and Canada to study architectural education. He hopes to leave towards the end of the year and visit the principal Universities in these countries at which Architecture is being taught and also to study American architectural practice.

After leaving America, he intends visiting England, Holland, Sweden and Germany with a view to studying the various systems of architectural education and the modern trend of architectural planning and design.

Whilst in England he hopes to make the necessary arrangements for the publication of a comprehensive work on the Architecture at the Cape in the 18th Century.

* * * *

The conditions of the competition for the new premises of the R.I.B.A. have recently come to hand and may be seen at the offices of the Transvaal Provincial Institute. This competition is open to all members of the R.I.B.A. and it is proposed that designs submitted should be despatched together by the Secretary of the Institute instead of their being sent individually. Any members of the R.I.B.A. in the Transvaal who intend submitting designs should therefore get in touch with the Secretary on the matter.

* * * *

The Town Planning Association (Transvaal) is publishing in pamphlet form a series of papers dealing with town planning from various aspects.

* * * *

Mr. Denys Lefebvre, Professor H. Bell-John and Mr. R. D. Martienssen, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., have been co-opted as members of the Journal Committee. These gentlemen have contributed from time to time to the Journal and their assistance should be of great benefit in raising the standard of the S.A. Architectural Record.

* * * *

The O.F.S. Society of Arts and Crafts announces the holding of an Exhibition in the Ramblers Hall, Bloemfontein from the 7th to the 12th September, 1931.

Intending Exhibitors should communicate with the Registrar, P.O. Box 159, Bloemfontein, from whom Entry Forms can be obtained.

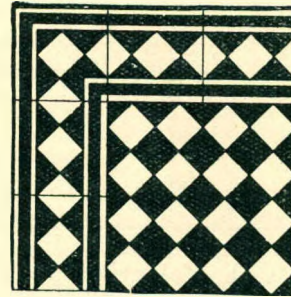
Entry Forms may also be obtained from the Secretary, S.A. Institute of Art, 67, Exploration Building, Johannesburg.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter from the Chairman of the Lightning Investigation Committee of the South African Institute of Electrical Engineers to the President-in-Chief of the Institute of South African Architects is published for the information of Members:

"It has recently been decided by the South African Institute of Electrical Engineers that sufficient grounds exist for forming a Committee, under the auspices of the Institute, to promote the investigation of Lightning phenomena.

The proposal has taken shape to the extent that a Sub-Committee of this Institute has been formed to go into the question generally.

It is recognised that the scope of the project is practically illimitable, but unfortunately handicapped in many ways. It is hoped, however, that something may be done not only to work out an organisation which will co-ordinate Lightning Research in our midst, but also have practical results.

One of the first efforts will be to determine guiding principles for the better protection of life and property from lightning strokes, and later to standardise a set of rules for the design and erection of lightning rod installations.

At the present moment, we are collecting information generally as to what the prevailing practice in this matter is in different parts of the Union.

It is understood that the Architects have adopted some more or less stereotyped procedure, but it is not known whether your Institute has adopted an official specification for the lightning rod installations.

We should be very glad indeed to hear from you on the subject, and if any such specifications are issued to know whether they may be obtained."

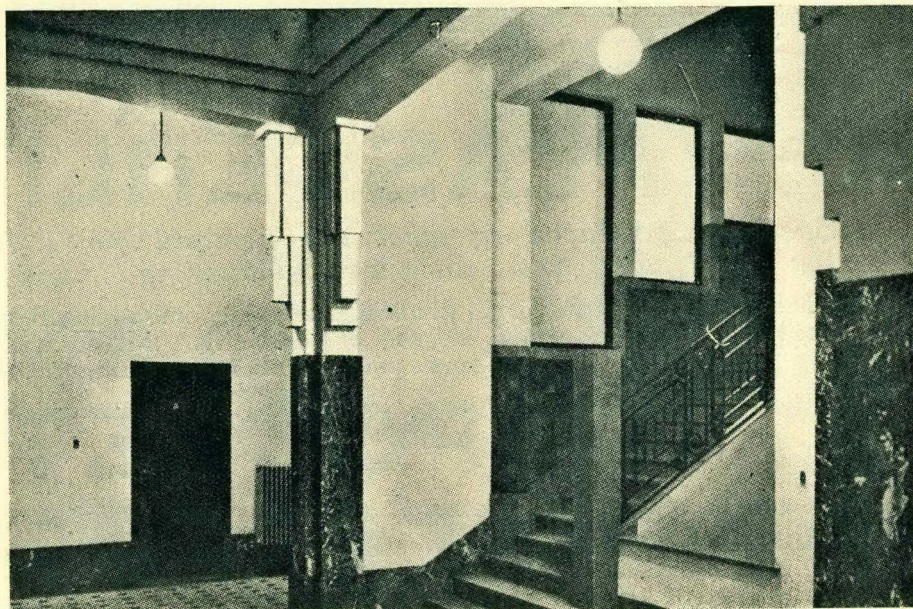
The Provincial Committee of the Transvaal Institute of Architects will be glad to receive any available information on the above subject from individual members.

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BOOK REVIEW.

"Representative British Architects of the Present Day"
by C. H. Reilly O.B.E., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Roscoe, Professor of
Architecture, University of Liverpool. B. T. Batsford, Ltd.,
94 High Holborn, London. Price 7/6.

"The artist should be known by his works, not through his cousins and connections," says Professor Reilly in the introduction to his book. And it is to help to dispel the cloud of anonymity that clings to English architecture that he has written this delightful collection of essays on twelve of the leading members of our profession. It is not, he suggests, a work of serious critical import, but in its pages we will find many delightful glimpses of interesting personalities, and many amusing anecdotes, all told in that racy, light-hearted style for which Professor Reilly is well known in the architectural press.

Each essay is illustrated by a portrait and typical examples of the architect's work. The range is considerable, including as it does the enfant terrible of English architecture—Clough Williams-Ellis, and members of the old brigade such as Walter Tapper and Sir Reginald Blomfield. There are interesting chapters on Robert Atkinson, Curtis Green and Guy Dawber. It is amusing to know that when Robert Atkinson went for a short testing out period to a Nottingham architect (before articles), he was sent back to his parents "with the polite information that an architect's was the last profession he was suited to!" Such was the risk of one man's judgment under the old apprenticeship system.

Professor Reilly is a great admirer of Sir Herbert Baker's work, particularly the Union Buildings. It is refreshing to find a critic who appreciates the essential beauty of this fine conception, especially in the light of recent puerile attacks which have appeared in the South African press. His essay on Baker is sympathetic and well balanced; one feels that Professor Reilly sees further than most into the fundamental qualities which have entitled Sir Herbert Baker to be bracketed with Sir Edwin Lutyens as the greatest living English architects. There are photographs of Delhi, the Union Buildings, Government House, Pretoria, and the Indian Memorial, at Neuve Chapelle.

There is little doubt that Sir Edwin Lutyens (saved up as a sort of Easter Egg full of good things) is the greatest architectural figure in Professor Reilly's gallery. Lutyens enthusiasts will enjoy his just estimation of, and keen insight into, the most English and most fertile of all our architects since Sir Christopher Wren. His best work was done before the War, and is to be found in the late Sir Lawrence Weaver's great book, but this short essay forms a useful footnote, and throws additional light on a fascinating personality.

To all who are interested in architects as well as architecture this modern "Vasari" will prove of considerable charm. Every student of architecture should have a copy.

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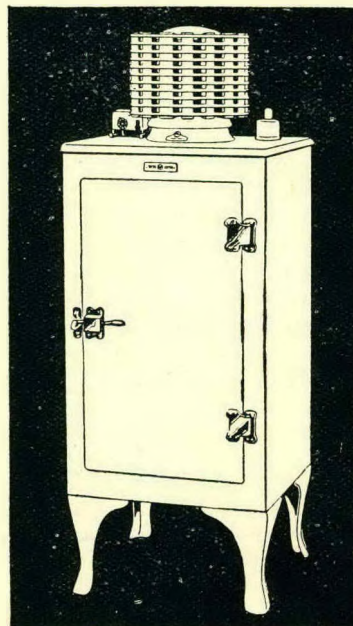
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