

SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

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

CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1951

EASTGATE APARTMENTS, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, William Hoskins Brown, Carl Koch, Robert Woods Kennedy, Vernon de Mars, Dan Kiley, Ralph Rapson, Architects	200
RESIDENCE FOR MR. LEONARD BROOM, EMMARENTIA, JOHANNESBURG. R. W. Green, M.I.A., Architect	204
UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND, SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE. Twenty-seventh Annual Exhibition and Prize-giving	207
INSTITUTE AND CHAPTER ANNUAL REPORTS, 1950-1951	
The Cape Provincial Institute of Architects	213
The Natal Provincial Institute of Architects	214
The O.F.S. Provincial Institute of Architects	215
The Transvaal Provincial Institute of Architects	216
The Chapter of South African Quantity Surveyors	219
CONTEMPORARY JOURNALS	221
BOOK REVIEW	223
NOTES AND NEWS	223

EDITOR VOLUME 36

W. DUNCAN HOWIE

ASSISTANT EDITORS

UGO TOMASELLI

GILBERT HERBERT

9

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EAST GATE APARTMENTS

CAMBRIDGE • MASSACHUSETTS

ARCHITECTS

WILLIAM HOSKINS BROWN (LIAISON.)

CARL KOCH

ROBERT WOODS KENNEDY

VERNON DE MARS

DAN KILEY (LANDSCAPING)

RALPH RAPSON

PROBLEM

For New England Mutual Life Assurance Co.

A safe long-term investment in the field of rental housing.
For Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Relief for the housing shortage experienced by many of its staff.

SITE

The site is situated at the east end of the M.I.T. campus, extending from Amherst Street in the north to Memorial Drive in the south. It has glorious views over the Charles River to the city area of Boston immediately opposite. The extent of the site is some 2 1-3 acres, and it has been leased by M.I.T. to New England Mutual for a period of 60 years.

DESIGN TEAM

The importance of this project to the owners was that it was to be "its first and prototype housing investment project, based on something pretty tried and true as to *future demand*." It was essential that its design should be in the finest hands, and New England Mutual reasoned that "joining forces with M.I.T. would enable the best technical brains in America to go to work on this project." On the advice of William Wurster, eminent architect and at that time Dean of the M.I.T. School of Architecture, a team of young architects, all members of the

M.I.T. staff, was appointed, and these worked in consultation with William Davis, the architect of the structural engineers (a most interesting aspect of inter-professional liaison) and A. O. Willover, the architect to New England Mutual.

SOLUTION

The size of the building was determined at 1,000 rooms, after careful analysis of the needs of the area and the financial aspects of cost and return. The effect of a building of high density in this area, in relation to social considerations such as playing fields, shopping facilities, parking, light and air, was carefully considered by Roland Greeley and other town planners. Once the size was established, various plan types were investigated and a solution was arrived at for which the following advantages were claimed:

A view of the river and sunlight for all apartments.

Privacy at the junctions of building wings, by use of an articulated link and an open re-entrant angle.

Protection from the prevailing wind in winter.

Cooling by the trapping of summer breezes.

An adequate number of apartments and a suitable balance of one-bedroom and two-bedroom flats.

Economic size of the site, resulting in a fine breadth of garden space.



PLANNING

The flats are planned in two wings, one L-shaped and the other joined to it by an articulated link. The scheme is a "skip-floor corridor scheme," where the lift stops at every third floor, which is the corridor floor. Occupants either enter their flats on the level or ascend or descend one floor by means of private staircases within the flats. The doors are grouped in threes: level, up and down; and are coloured so that one knows which door to enter—for instance, doors to flats on the floor above are pale blue, symbolic of the sky "above." This scheme has the advantage, firstly, of eliminating two out of each three corridors and two out of three lift stops. Secondly, two out of three flats now extend the full width of the wing, with no rooms facing on to corridors, and so ensuring good aspect, privacy and good cross ventilation. There is a basement garage, with extra parking on the garage roof. The entrance from Amherst Street is on first-floor level (i.e., the garage roof level), while on ground floor there is an entrance from the garden. The lobby incorporates some small shops, while at roof level there is a community room, a communal laundry and drying room and a children's play area. There is also a fine pent-house apartment, designed, I believe, as a residence for James Killian, the president of M.I.T.

CONSTRUCTION

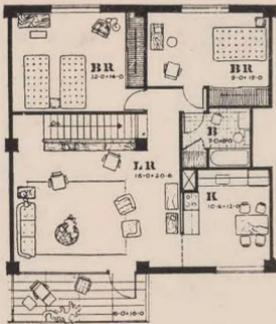
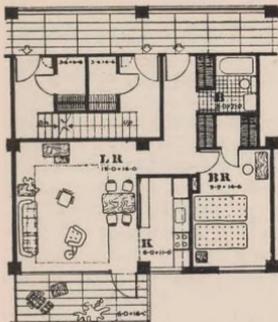
The building is a framed structure, with one-way slabs on the south side of the main wing and two-way slabs on the north. To reduce the size of columns, all columns below 9th floor level use 4,000 lb. concrete and high tensile steel. Wind bracing is looked after by the division walls, which are of reinforced concrete.



green.
white
yellow
red
white.
blue.

ABOVE: View from Amherst Street, showing the strip windows to the corridors at every third floor.

AT LEFT: Multi-coloured balconies add sparkle to the face brick building.



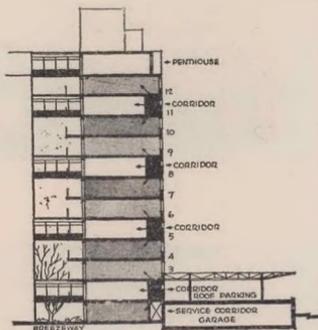
MAIN WING PLANS

LEFT: Corridor Floor.

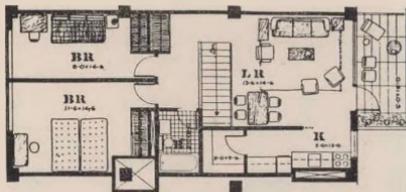
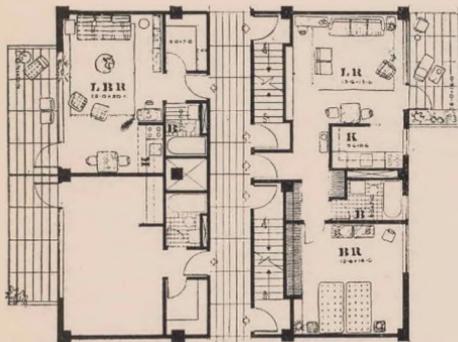
RIGHT: Floors above and below.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

1. The New England Mutual Assurance Co., for permission to publish.
2. Professor Brown, of M.I.T., and the "Architectural Record", for much of the information contained in this text.
3. The "Architectural Record", for the diagrams on this and the opposite page.
4. Gilbert Herbert, for the photographs.



SECTION



WEST AND EAST WING PLANS

LEFT: Corridor Plans.

ABOVE: Floors above and below.





RESIDENCE FOR MR. LEONARD BROOM, EMMARENTIA JOHANNESBURG

ARCHITECT
R. W. GREEN

PROGRAMME

Accommodation with plenty of living space for a small family and with provision for future children was required. Economy of construction was essential, but certain amenities were to be provided.

SITE

The site is a rather small suburban lot, facing South to the road. There is a moderate fall of ground from South to North. The neighbourhood is built up and no view of any consequence is obtainable.

SOLUTION

Whilst the character of surrounding buildings is unsympathetic, it was decided to work in the contemporary idiom and to face the house North across the garden. These two points were later remarked upon rather unfavourably by Township Company, Municipality and Bondholder—off the

record, of course. It is regrettable that, in Johannesburg at least, any deviation from the "Spec-Builder" norm is viewed with suspicion by the man-in-the-street and by the various public bodies with which the architect is in daily contact.

It was decided to break up the "living" portion of the house quite simply into a large Living Room and compact, well-equipped Kitchen. The Living Room has three distinct functions—normal family use, dining and, finally, the entertainment of friends. To this end a shallow recess was arranged to accommodate the dining table and a portable divisible couch fitting was designed to segregate the "round-the-hearth" area. A hatch is provided between the Dining Space and the Kitchen, a labour-saving device of some value in the smaller establishment. A french window was planned to lead from the Living Room to a Terrace. This terrace is ultimately to be enclosed on three sides, giving privacy for outdoor living. In addition, the greater part of the North wall consists of a sliding and folding

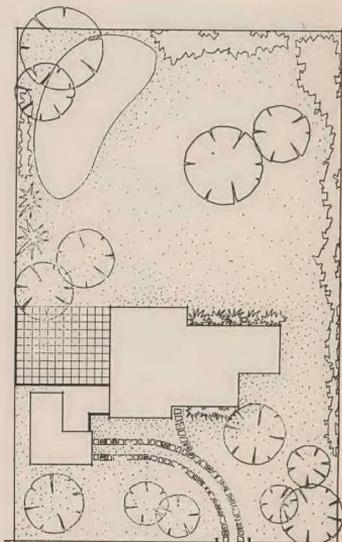
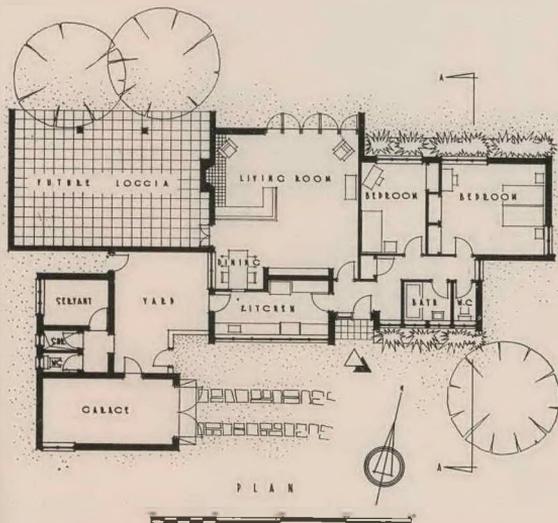
door, which is protected by the wide overhang of the eaves and, when occasion requires, may be opened back, bringing the house into close communion with the garden. A large floor-to-ceiling bookcase and cupboard fitting is provided on the South wall, housing a portion at least of the owner's extensive and very interesting library. Whilst the floors generally are of wood-blocks, the Living Room has a suspended floor of laminated Canadian birch, not only pleasing to look upon, but providing a good surface for those dancing occasions with which the lives of the younger set are punctuated.

The Entrance Hall, though small in superficial area, serves effectively as a buffer between the street and the Living Room and as a sort of junction-box for the whole system. Behind the entrance door, a small, well-lit space is provided to accommodate a desk. This carries the telephone and, in fact, may be said to be the "business heart" of the household.

The bedroom quarters are planned for efficiency and with ultimate economy in mind, although ample cupboard space is included for the storage of clothing, linen and suitcases. Provision is made for the easy addition of one, or perhaps two, further bedrooms on the South-East corner of the house.

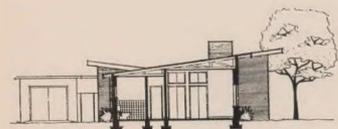
GENERAL REMARKS

Interest and definition have been given to the elevations by the use of 2 in. facing bricks, in contrast with the limewashed stock brick surfaces. The roof is a monopitch, covered with boarding, asphalt sheeting and, finally, red cedar shingles. The pitch being so flat, it was decided to have the shingles pre-dipped in oil. The ceiling steps up with the rise of the roof, to give a greater floor to ceiling height in the Living Room. In consequence, there is little roof space available and the question arose as to where to put the hot water supply tank. After lengthy consideration of the practical and aesthetic pros and cons, the architect decided to place this useful but unattractive piece of equipment alongside the flue within the chimney stack. The purists will, no doubt, formulate an argument against this arrangement, but nevertheless, it seems to work very well. Hot water is supplied to the Kitchen and Bathroom through a 30-gallon electrical storage cylinder. The Living Room is heated by means of an open fireplace and, for the rest, numerous electric plugs are available for connecting portable heaters. Owing to the lack of roof space, all wiring has been carried out in screwed conduit.





SOUTH ELEVATION



SECTION A.A.



INTERIOR OF LIVING ROOM



VIEW FROM THE NORTH

Photographs by
A. E. TOMASELLI

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND PRIZE-GIVING

ADDRESS OF THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, PROFESSOR J. FASSLER

Presidents of the Transvaal Provincial Institute of Architects and the Chapter of South African Quantity Surveyors: Ladies and Gentlemen —

I must first welcome all parents very warmly, as well as past students, to this, the 27th Annual Exhibition and Prize Giving of the Faculty of Architecture. I also extend a special welcome to Professor and Mrs. Meiring. Professor Meiring is the head of the Department of Architecture at the University of Pretoria. I must tell him right away, before he has a chance to tell me, that our students have not yet learnt how to make models anything like as well as his do. One of these days I shall have to burgle his collection to show how they should be tackled and presented. Thereafter, Pretoria will no longer be able to compete.

The number of students we have for 1951, are as follows:—

115 studying for the Degree of Bachelor of Architecture.

59 studying for the Diploma of Architecture.

10 studying for the Certificate in Architecture.

There are thus 184 students studying Architecture.

In Quantity Surveying, we have:—

13 studying for the Degree in Quantity Surveying.

40 studying for the Diploma in Quantity Surveying.

1 studying for the Certificate in Quantity Surveying.

There are thus 54 students studying Quantity Surveying in the Faculty.

Reading for the Post-graduate Diploma in Town Planning, we have 12 students in the Third and Final year of study.

In the Department of Fine Arts, there are 112 students attending courses in the History of the Fine Arts, as part of their studies for the degree of Bachelor of Arts: 26 students attending the four year course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Fine Arts.

At the March ceremony, the Degree of Bachelor of Architecture was conferred upon 16 students, and the Diploma in Architecture on 1.

8 graduated with the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Quantity Surveying; 12 with the Diploma in Quantity Surveying. 12 students in the Faculty earned the distinction of qualifying as Scholars of the University.

Owing to the reduction in the number of students in the Faculty, due to the fact that the post war influx of ex-servicemen has now almost passed through, the staff of the Department has been reduced.

Mr. Keith Knutzen left us at the end of last year. He was a popular member of the Faculty, and we all regretted his leaving us. Mr. Knutzen has gone into private practice on his own behalf in Rhodesia, and we wish him the best of luck.

Mr. Gilbert Herbert, one of our lecturers, returned from a spell of Post-graduate Research overseas in Europe and America at the beginning of this year. He studied architectural education as provided in the leading English and American Universities. The experience he has gained in this field will be of great value to us, and the profession.

Mrs. Long, lecturer in the department of Fine Arts, will be proceeding to England and Europe for a spell of long leave at the end of this year. Although her departure is still some distance ahead, we wish her the best of luck on her travels.

I would like to express my thanks to all part time lecturers who have assisted us in Quantity Surveying, Architecture, Fine Arts and Town Planning. I hope we shall be able to rely on their continued support in the future.

I have to report that the Central Council of the Institute of South African Architects granted the Faculty a sum of £100 for the purchase of illustrative material, and the preparation of slides for lectures. I wish to record our appreciation of this assistance which will help to make our lectures more interesting. The Central Council has also established an annual bursary valued at £40 to help an architectural or quantity surveying student, not resident on the Witwatersrand, to attend University. Further, the Central Council has agreed to share the cost with the University, of the publication of a book embodying the late Dr. Rex Martienssen's studies in the architecture and town planning of ancient Greece. This book, which will be in the nature of a memorial volume, will involve an expenditure of something like £600. I hope this project will come to fruition rapidly, as the publication of portion or all of Dr. Martienssen's works has been under consideration for some time.

Then I have also to thank the Transvaal Provincial Institute and the Board of the Chapter for the prize money which they have made available for distribution today.

From these remarks you will appreciate that the Institute's and Chapter's support this year has been on a very substantial scale indeed, and I appreciate the interest which has been taken in us very much.

During the past year, the Sir Henry Strakosch Memorial Scholarship valued at £200 per annum was added to the

Scholarships which the University has to offer undergraduates. As it is available for students of male sex, (a curious limitation), in Geology, Engineering and Architecture, our Faculty has an interest in it.

Mr. A. S. Furner has decided to endow the prize he established some years ago, and I and my staff are pleased that his name will continue to be associated with the Faculty for which he has done so much in his capacity first as Senior lecturer, then as a member of the Board and external examiner, for many years.

The Town Planning Institute, Southern Africa Branch, is taking an interest in our Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Town Planning. During the past year, it decided to establish an Education Committee, which will now constitute an excellent forum for discussions on the problems which arise in conducting courses. I am sure this committee will do useful work in the future. I think the time is approaching rapidly when the Town Planning Institute, now a branch of the English Town Planning Institute, will have to become an independent South African body. When that happens, the education of town planners will become a matter of vital interest to it, and the start already made in this field, will be useful.

I now have pleasure in calling upon Mr. Abbott, President of the Transvaal Provincial Institute of Architects, to distribute the prizes in architecture.

Mr. Abbott, having presented the following prizes to the prize-winners, addressed the students on the work of the Provincial Architectural Department, and welcomed graduates to the Institute.

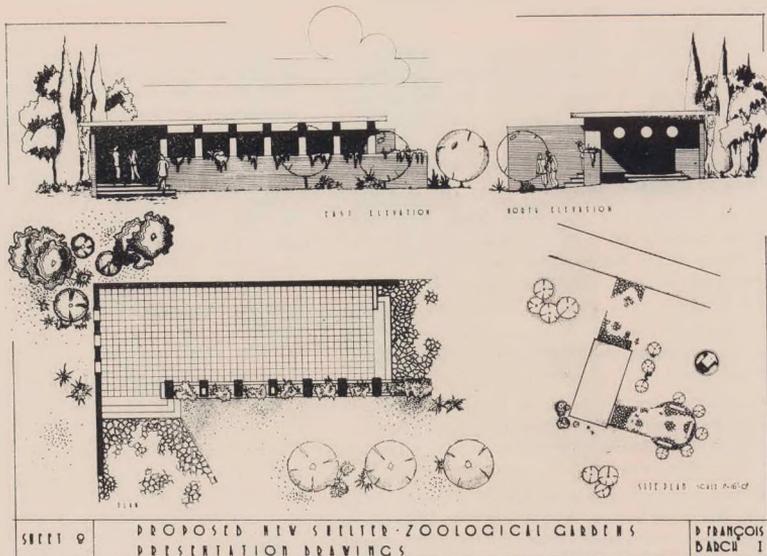
TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE BOOK PRIZES:

- First Year: 1. C. H. Bebington; 2. J. R. Yelland.
- Second Year: 1 (Aeq.) D. Evenary and F. T. Thomson.
- Third Year: 1. (Aeq.) E. N. Finsen and R. D. Swartz.
- Fifth Year: 1. P. Moir; 2. I. J. Ballentine.
- D. M. Burton Prize: R. D. Swartz.
- Louis Bustin Prize: J. W. H. Meiring.
- Frank Gordon McIntosh Prize: F. J. Nicholas.
- A. S. Furner Prize: D. W. Roux.

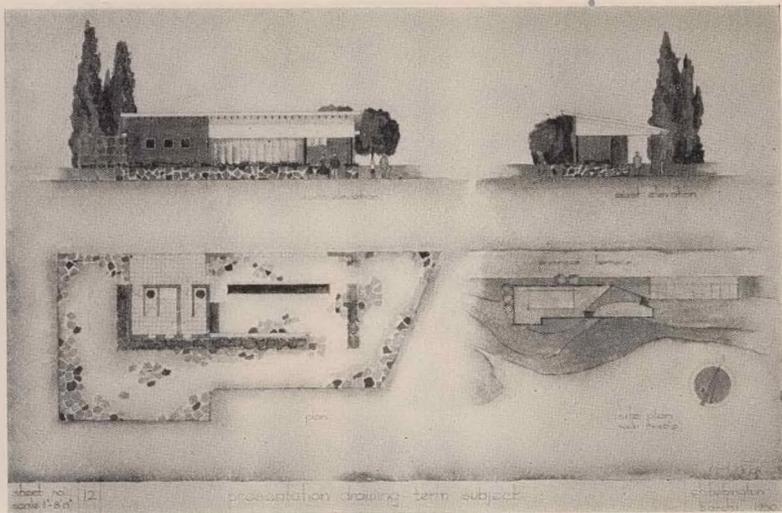
The Dean then called on Mr. A. Bjorkman, President of the Chapter, who having presented the following prizes, addressed the students and also welcomed graduates to the Chapter.

CHAPTER OF SOUTH AFRICAN QUANTITY SURVEYORS PRIZE:

- First Year: F. G. Mayston.
- Second Year: F. Meyer.
- Third Year: D. J. Will.
- Fourth Year: B. H. Zipp.
- Bell John Prize: B. H. Zipp.
- Farrow, Laing and McKechnie Prize: B. H. Zipp.

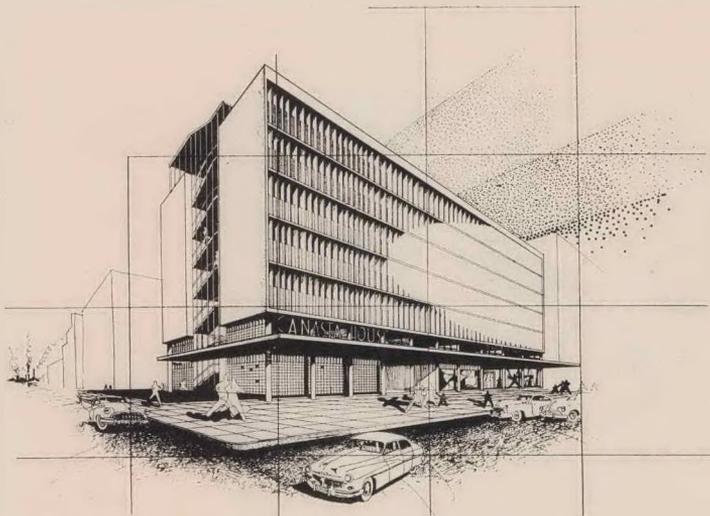


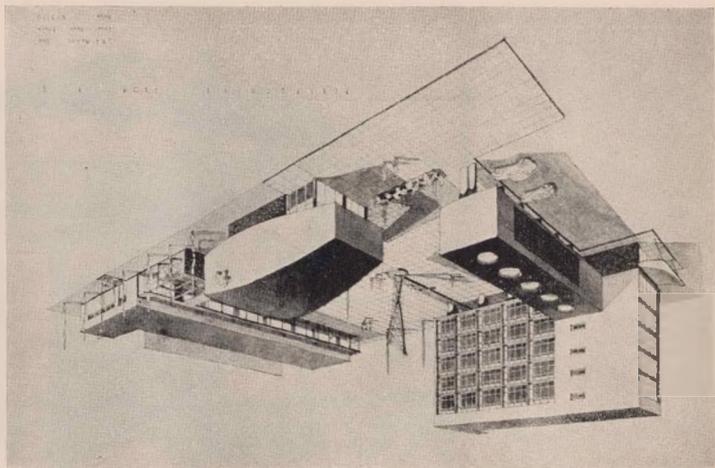
PRESENTATION DRAWING
by P. Francois, B. Arch. I.



PRESENTATION DESIGN OF HILLSIDE SHELTER, by C. H. BERINGTON, B. Arch. I.

PERSPECTIVE RENDERING OF A WAREHOUSE, by M. KAPLAN, B. Arch. II.



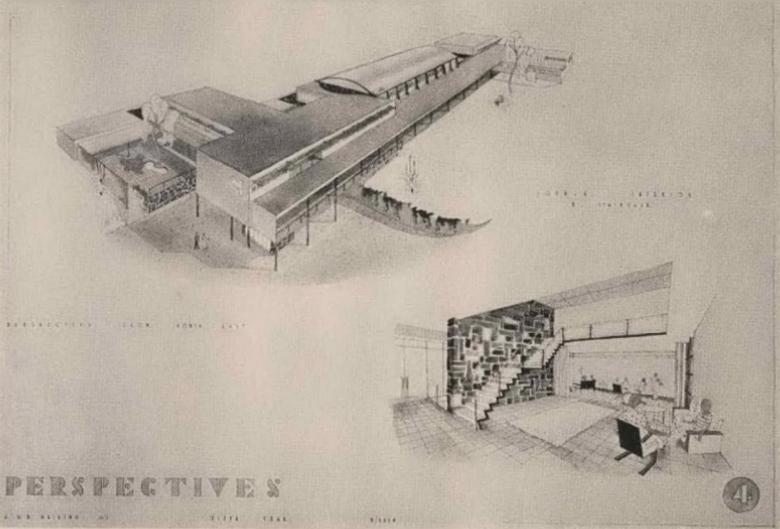


DESIGN FOR A CIVIC CENTRE LAYOUT, BY J. W. H. WEIRING, B. Arch., V.

CHINESE INK RENDERING OF FACADE OF PALAZZO POMPEI, VERONA, BY P. COTTMAN, B. Arch., III.



RECREATION CENTER



MINE RECREATION CENTRE, by J. W. H. MEIRING, B. Arch. V.

A GROUP SUBJECT STUDY FOR A NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, by FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS





DEVELOPMENT OF THE RENAISSANCE CHURCH, by R. D. MIDDLETON (R. D. SWARTZ), B. Arch. III.

THE CAPE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR 1950-1951

MEMBERSHIP

The membership at the close of the year consisted of 229 Practising, 64 Salaried, 10 Absentee and 19 Retired Members, making a total of 322. The deaths are recorded, with deep regret, of the following members: Messrs. W. J. McWilliams and C. W. B. Stocks.

MEETINGS

The Annual General Meeting and ten Provincial Committee meetings, besides numerous Sub-Committee meetings were held during the year. At the first meeting of the Committee, Mr. R. F. Ohlsson and Mr. D. F. H. Naudé were re-elected as President and Vice-President, respectively, for the year under review.

The following is the record of members' attendances at Provincial Committee meetings, showing actual attendances and possible attendances—

	Attended	Possible
E. D. Andrews	7	10
K. V. Cammin	8	10
H. A. F. Kent	9	10
B. St. C. Lightfoot	9	10
D. F. H. Naudé	7	10
R. F. Ohlsson	9	10
J. J. Q. Orpen	10	10
O. Pryce Lewis	9	10
M. L. Roberts	8	10
S. H. Todd	7	10

FINANCIAL

The audited accounts accompanying this Report show the financial position to be as follows—

Revenue for the year exceeded expenditure by the sum of £487 5 3
The Balance Sheet shows that assets as at 31st December,

1950, exceeded liabilities of the same date by the sum of £3,526 18 1

The aggregate gross revenue for the year under review (before deducting £865/4/6 in respect of Central Council Levy) amounted to £3,010/2/5, as compared with £2,699/0/4 in the previous year; and the total expenditure amounted to £1,657/12/8, as compared with £1,301/17/8. From the Income and Expenditure Account it will be seen that the main increase in expenditure is due to (a) grant to Port Elizabeth Technical College, £200; (b) grant to the South African Architectural Record, £175; and (c) Exhibition expenses, amounting to £101/14/8; these additional expenses totalled £476/14/8. The surplus of income over expenditure, amounting to £487/5/3, has been added to Capital Account, which now stands at £3,526/18/1.

It will be seen from the Balance Sheet that fixed deposits with the Guardian Savings Bank have been increased by a further amount of £500 and now stand at £2,500.

CENTRAL COUNCIL

The first meeting of the Central Council was held in Johannesburg in April; the Cape representatives were the President and Vice-President.

The second meeting was held in Johannesburg during November, at which the Vice-President was present, with Mr. J. J. Q. Orpen acting as Alternate to the President, who was unable to attend.

Two Board of Education meetings were held during the year.

LOCAL COMMITTEES OF ARCHITECTS

At the Annual General Meeting of the Local Committee in Port Elizabeth, Mr. L. C. Symes and Mr. C. H. N. Merrifield were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, with Mr. D. M. Brown as Honorary Secretary.

In East London, Mr. J. W. Farrow and Mr. B. G. H. Lange were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, with Mr. G. F. Mullins as Honorary Secretary.

THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The number of students attending the Architectural and Quantity Surveying courses at the University of Cape Town during 1950 was 379. Of these, Architectural students numbered 342, with 65 in the First Year, 74 in the Second Year, 64 in the Third Year and 139 in the Final Year. The Quantity Surveyors numbered 37, of which 6 were in the First Year, 7 in

the Second Year, 6 in the Third Year and 18 in the Final Year. 85 Architectural students and 10 Quantity Surveying students qualified during the year.

C.P.I. PRIZE

The 1950 C.P.I. Prize, which is awarded to the student of the University of Cape Town's School of Architecture who distinguishes himself most highly in his final year, was awarded to Mr. I. Vincent.

INSTITUTE ROOMS

A special Sub-Committee was appointed to investigate the possibility of obtaining bigger and better office and library accommodation. Unfortunately, with the general shortage of accommodation in town, they have as yet not been successful.

JOINT PRACTICE COMMITTEE

This Committee has met only once during the year. One of the matters discussed was ways and means of altering the Quantity Rule. No finality was reached.

GENERAL

The Committee has dealt with many other matters during the year and reference to some of these will be made in the Presidential Address.

R. F. OHLSSON,
President.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, MR. R. F. OHLSSON

The Chairman in, proposing the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts, said:—

I propose dealing with some of the activities of your Committee and sub-Committee during the past year.

In the first place it was suggested that the Annual General Meeting should start before lunch, in order to dispose of the tedious business of counting the ballot. We have done that as you see. It remains for an expression of feeling from this meeting later in the proceedings as to whether you wish this repeated next year. I want to thank those members who attended this morning and formed a quorum.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION:

At the last Annual General Meeting and at most previous meetings there has always been a complaint about the inadequate Institute office and library accommodation. As mentioned in the printed report, a special sub-Committee has been searching for this bigger and better accommodation with no success. The incoming Committee would be only too pleased to hear from any members who are designing new buildings in suitable localities in town if accommodation would be available to the Institute at a reasonable rental. Until this is found we will have to continue where we are.

TOWN PLANNING AND PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATIONS:

I want to thank Mr. Earle for his work on the Town Planning and Playing Fields Associations. Mr. Earle has represented the Institute with distinction on these committees for a considerable time.

ROOF TRUSSES:

I am happy to report that the book on Roof Trusses, which is at last at the printers, will soon be available. In this connection I want to thank Messrs. Cruickshank, Immelman and Stubbs for the time and care they have given to this very valuable production.

VIGILANCE AND PRACTICE:

I regret to say that never in my experience, has the committee or the President, had to appoint so many arbitrators for disputes between owners and builders. It is my considered opinion that a great many of these differences would never have come about if more care had been exercised by the Architect in preparation of the tender documents and the administration of the contract. Where there are no quantities a very sketchy $\frac{1}{4}$ " scale with a skeleton specification is not sufficient to my mind for a builder to tender on. It is not fair to the builder or the client. Contractors either load their prices to cover themselves against unknown circumstances, in which case the client is paying too much, or there is the worse alternative where the builder has guessed

incorrectly and is called upon to do work which is not shown or specified with attendant big extras or arbitration, equally unsatisfactory to the client and bad for the profession. I know that some of these rushed plans and specifications are due to impatient clients. I therefore recommend, particularly to some of the younger members of the profession, where quantities are not used, that the greatest care be exercised in the preparation of tender documents and the administration of the contract.

During the last year we have again had several unprofessional conduct enquiries. You will remember at the last Annual General Meeting, the question was raised as to whether these results were to be published in the lay press. The feeling of the meeting was that the decision should be deferred to this Annual General Meeting when a full discussion would take place. I hope gentlemen, that you will come to some decision this afternoon and pass an expression of opinion as a guide to your incoming Committee. This matter was mentioned in my last news letter.

QUALIFICATION OF TENDERS:

You have all had a circular from the Central Council informing you of the agreement reached by the Central Council and the Federation of Building Trade Employers. I have not had time to study the agreement in detail, but it will have to be gone into by your incoming Committee with the local M.B.A. Committee. I do, however, regret that your representatives were not able to discuss this matter at the Central Council before final agreement was reached and that the matter was finalised quicker than anticipated without the Cape Institute having a voice in the matter.

As I mentioned in my last Presidential Address, the profession was rid of one encumbrance—building control—only to be saddled with import control and deteriorating world conditions. As you are well aware these conditions are not improving and prices are still rising. I feel sure that the next few years will be difficult for the profession. It often happens that in times of difficulties, opportunities are offered to show one's abilities. I feel that the profession as a whole will have that opportunity in the next few years. We have got to do that little bit of extra work and exercise that extra amount of organising ability and economy of planning which we are trained for and are expected to possess in order to counteract as much as possible, these rising costs.

A lot of investigation has taken place in regard to these increased and rising costs of buildings and a lot has been written about this in the lay press. I don't propose advancing my views as to whether the fault is due to labour, builders or merchants' profits or a combination of some or all. The fact remains that the profession has to be on its toes in these difficult times and show the building public by its skill the contribution and effort it is making to minimise these rising costs by skilled planning and organisation.

In conclusion I would like to thank the outgoing Committee for their support and hard work put in during the past year. I regret Mr. K. V. Comin is retiring from Committee work. I want to thank him for his valuable work over many years. I would also like to thank Mr. McDowell and his staff for their efforts, and Mr. Garadac Davies, Mr. McDowell's partner, who acted for Mr. McDowell while on lang leave.

I now move the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts.

THE NATAL PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD ON 15th MARCH, 1951

Gentlemen,—Before introducing the 24th Presidential Report of the Natal Provincial Institute of Architects, let us first pay tribute to three of our members who died during the year. They were Hercoe Egerton Chick, a young lad who was affectionately known to his friends as "Ted" Lewis and A. Schult. These three men met their deaths suddenly.

Mr. Chick was well known to the majority of us. At one time he was President of the Natal Provincial Institute, but prior to that he participated in the original discussions which culminated in the promulgation of the Act of 1927, which protects the name of the Profession in South Africa. Mr. Chick was a man of quiet and lovable nature and one of integrity, whose interest in the affairs of the Institute never waned.

Young "Ted" Lewis was extremely popular with all who knew him. He adopted the Profession of Architecture because of his love for it.

On Friday, the 19th day of May, 1950, his application for membership was formally approved by the Provincial Committee. On the following day, "Ted" was killed in a collision between his motor cycle and a motor car. I know that you will be glad to learn that the Central Council, at the request of our Committee, agreed to grant to him the honour for which he had so diligently worked. "Ted" Lewis has been posthumously elected to membership of the Institute of South African Architects.

It is with deep regret that I must report the death of A. Schult, who passed away during this week. He was practising in partnership with Mr. Oppenheim, with whom he had been since the days of his studentship in Germany. Mr. Schult was a fairly young man, who arrived in this country about fourteen years ago. He was modest in all things.

To the members of the firm, Messrs. Chick, Bartholomew and Paole, and, in particular, to Mr. Bartholomew himself, who, for forty years, was happily associated in partnership with Mr. Chick, and to Mr. Oppenheim we express our deep sympathy, as we do to the bereaved relatives of these three good men.

Gentlemen, as a mark of our respect, I ask you to rise.

It is with pleasure that I welcome on your behalf all new members. We wish them success and we look to them, as, indeed, we do to all members, to further the standard of Architecture in this country, to work for the good name of the profession and to honour the prestige of their Institute at all times.

One year ago you placed upon the shoulders of nine men the burdens of your affairs. Your election of them to office was, indeed, a real mark of your confidence in them. Your Committee, I am proud to report,

has lived up to your expectations and it has, to the best of its ability, protected and advanced the interests of the Profession in Natal.

I speak knowledgeably when I say that its every member without exception, has worked strenuously throughout the year and at no small sacrifice to himself.

Among other matters which occupied the time of your Committee were the following—

- Improvements to the Board Room.
- Durban Building Industry Advisory Board.
- Contact with the Central Council.
- Applications for Membership.
- Quality of Bricks.
- Students' Exhibition.
- Notice Boards and irregularities in connection with them.
- Advice to Members concerning their Proposed Conduct.
- Assistance to the South African Architectural Record.
- Honorary Degree of Doctor of Architecture.
- Students' Prizes.
- National Survey of Building Costs.
- Fiftieth Anniversary Celebrations of the N.P.I.
- Building Bye-Laws.
- Education.
- Sinking Fund.
- Enquiries into Members' Conduct.
- Elevational Control of Buildings.
- Proposed Building Regulations and Control of Land Use.
- Inspections of the School of Architecture.
- Implementation of Clause 3(c).
- Qualification of Tenders.
- Representation on the Natal Technical College Council.
- Town Planning.

Because of the limited time of my disposal, I can choose only one or two of those subjects to talk about, but, at the end of my report, questions from members will be most welcome.

My first duty is to attend to a matter introduced by one of our members at the last Quarterly General Meeting.

From his report it would appear that a member or members would deliberately exclude from their specifications Provisional Sums and Price Cost Sums, with a view to obtaining tenders without the use of Bills of Quantities which, otherwise, would have been necessary.

In reporting back, I must state that, in compliance with his request, the Committee considered the matter, but, in the absence of names and other details, it was quite unable to act.

Where members are concerned about the conduct of other members, it is their duty to report to the Committee, for the Profession has a high and valued code of ethics, which must be protected and up to which we must live. Upon the receipt of any reasonable complaint, the Institute has no option but to act.

The process of enquiring into the conduct of a member is a long, onerous and most serious affair. It is a duty which must be performed with skill and it is conducted with thoroughness, with resolve, and, above all, with unimpeachable fairness.

I would like to pay tribute to those among us who labour unostentatiously in the interests of the Profession. I must stress the fact that they do so at negligible material benefit to themselves. The men to whom I refer are the part-time lecturers in Architecture at the University of Natal. To no small degree it is through their influence that our youth will acquire the knowledge, the spirit of altruism and the *esprit de corps* so desirable in our Profession. To those men, as well as to their predecessors, we say a sincere "Thank you."

Year after year, our youth—the young manhood of South Africa—is being directed in its hundreds to our universities. There they remain for many non-productive and unremunerated years in the process of equipping themselves with the knowledge of the art of building essential to enable them completely to serve the community.

This they do at cost to themselves; they do so at cost to their parents; they do so at cost to the nation. This sacrifice of our young manpower is correctly accepted by all knowledgeable people as a highly realisable asset—indeed, as an investment paying high dividends to the nation.

Yet the greater proportion of the design, as well as the structural control of South Africa's buildings is in the hands of completely unqualified persons and far too frequently the public is left wholly unprotected in the absence of the administration of contract agreements. It is astonishing that this serious omission occurs in so many cases where the entire fortunes of people of only moderate means are involved.

If this chaotic condition is to cease, then, with reasonable exceptions, let it be that all men whose desire it is to perform the important work of an architect, be compelled by law thoroughly to avail themselves of the educational facilities which this country, at no small national cost, has placed at their disposal.

If the urban and suburban architectural face of South Africa is to be saved, not only will it be necessary to protect the name of Architecture, but, in the name of reason, it must also be that the performance of the basic work which falls within the scope of an intricate profession be limited only to those who hold the necessary fundamental qualifications.

We ask this in the interests of an informed and cultured people.

I would like to say a few words in connection with Notice Boards. It is a particular request that they be removed from building sites at the time of obvious completion of building operations.

It is also requested that you adopt the official Notice Board of the Institute and, because persons not registered as members, are infringing the Institute's copyright, you are asked by the Central Council to include on proposed and, wherever possible, existing boards the words, "Copyright Registered."

Very recently a member expressed his astonishment that the Provincial Committee did no work on Sundays. That it was not obliged to do so is due to the willing and valuable assistance given by members outside the Committee.

They were those comprising the South African Architectural Record Sub-Committee, under the active chairmanship of Mr. Keith Gow, and those who formed the Sub-Committee to deal with matters in connection

with the South African Bureau of Standards; the convener of this Sub-Committee was Mr. Leslie Peyton.

In connection with the extensive work involved in the examination of the Building Regulations and Control of Land Use proposed by the Durban City Council, much assistance is being given by Messrs. Frölich & Kass and Messrs. Chick, Bartholomew & Poole.

A member who has devoted much of his time to the interests of the Institute is Mr. W. J. Gunn, who has attended at least eighteen meetings as our representative on the Council of the Natal Technical College.

To these gentlemen we express our sincere thanks for help so willingly given during a very busy year.

On your behalf and on that of the ailing Committee, I hereby convey to the 1951-52 Provincial Committee of the Natal Provincial Institute our sincere good wishes. We pledge our loyalty and willingly offer our services whenever required.

The new Committee will be singularly fortunate in having a Secretary whose sense of duty is of the highest order. Mr. Morrison is a young man who is devoted to the welfare of the Profession. He has acquired a valuable knowledge of its spirit and structure and, in the performance of his duties, he is at all times congenial, prompt and thorough, and he is always ready to help any member.

May our association with him remain firm and may it long endure.

On the day that the newly appointed 1950/51 Natal Provincial Committee first met, I was 4,000 feet down a dark, damp, dingy Rhodesian gold mine. Had I known that, at that time my eight colleagues were busy electing me President of this Institute, I certainly would have dropped another 4,000 feet, but I was blissfully ignorant of the "goings-on" in Natal.

So it is that I am here to-day to give an account of the stewardship of those eight men, with whom I have been so happily associated during the last year.

I have already said that, without exception, every man worked most strenuously and successfully and that all have done so at no small cost to themselves.

Section 29(a) of the Regulations under the Act makes it incumbent upon a Provincial Committee to hold a meeting at least once every three months, i.e., a minimum of four meetings a year, but the Natal Provincial Committee, as such, has met on twenty-five occasions this year.

To properly conduct the affairs of this Provincial Institute, as well as to ensure its proper representation on certain public and other bodies, and to do other business, the Executive and its Sub-Committees have to their credit 162 meetings.

The average meetings per member of the Executive is fifty, but the number attained by one member was seventy-six, whereas another's attendance was as high as seventy-nine.

The total number of attendances at the total number of meetings was 441, every one of which was of about three hours' duration.

That means that 1,323 hours of the time of all Committee members has been seriously devoted solely to their work in the interests of the Institute. They have done this at the cost of their own professional time.

Of the considerable extent of the time given in their homes and offices to the Institute's work, there is no record.

My predecessors in the office of President of this Provincial Institute have correctly refrained from eulogising the good works and achievements of the members of their Committees. I feel that their omission in this respect has been solely due to modesty.

I have sacrificed this praiseworthy attribute.

I have done so in order to pay tribute to men who have earned, and who certainly deserve, the gratitude of the Institute.

AIAN WOODROW,
President.

THE O. F. S. PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

PRESIDENT'S REPORT, YEAR ENDED MARCH, 1951

It is a very great pleasure to welcome you to this, the twenty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the Orange Free State Provincial Institute of Architects in Bloemfontein. It is also a pleasure to submit my report for the past year.

MEETINGS

Since the last Annual General Meeting, six regular meetings and five

special or emergency meetings have been held, at which much of interest to the profession has been discussed. Every endeavour has been made to further the interests of the profession as a whole.

On several occasions the Master Builders have been met, with a view to establishing the principle that only work on which Architects have been engaged should be tendered on. In this time of great building activity, a number of architectural draughtsmen have opened offices as Building Consultants. Your Committee has worked unceasingly to combat this and have achieved some results in this direction.

Your Committee is also striving to obtain the various Municipal bodies to accept for approval only plans submitted by Practising Architects.

Professional advice and guidance is being given from time to time to Municipalities. This is gaining more recognition for the profession and earning the respect of these bodies. In Kimberley the practising Architects were invited to examine the new draft bye-laws for that district and all the amendments suggested were accepted and incorporated in the bye-laws submitted for promulgation.

The following is the record of members' attendances at Committee meetings, showing actual attendances and possible attendances—

	Attended	Possible
F. Joubert	5	6
K. E. Bull	5	6
P. Visser	6	6
F. W. Masey	5	6
C. Timlin	2	6
B. L. W. Frank	6	6
H. P. F. Meyer	2	6

MEMBERSHIP

Our membership at the 10th January, 1951, consisted of—
27 practising members,
7 salaried members,
1 retired member.

It is gratifying to record that there has been an increase of two practising members.

CENTRAL COUNCIL

Your delegate and his alternate attended the meetings of the Central Council, which included an appeal by a firm of Johannesburg Architects against the findings of the Transvaal Provincial Institute in a case of unprofessional conduct.

Your representative on this body, Mr. Bernard Frank, will give you a statement on the activities of the Central Council.

FINANCE

The audited accounts have been circulated to all members and these documents are tabled for consideration and adoption.

It is very gratifying to note that the revenue for the year exceeded

expenditure by £80/12/3, of which, however, £75 is earmarked for the purpose of making the Provident Fund a separate investment.

SOCIALS

During the year under review your Institute had two social functions.

Early in the year Mr. MacDonald, Assistant Chief Architect of the Union Department of Public Works, was our guest. We were very pleased to hear from him that at last the Architects of this Province were to be commissioned to do work for the Provincial Administration. This achievement was in no small measure due to Mr. MacDonald's efforts.

Later in the year we had the honour of entertaining at dinner Sir Eric MacLagan, past President of the Victoria and Albert Museum and an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. During the course of the evening Sir Eric MacLagan gave a very interesting lecture on Sir Christopher Wren to our members, as well as to a number of visitors.

We hope that the lunch-to-day will be a success in so far as providing a means of contact with each other outside of the strictly professional sphere and that this will be the forerunner of many more social functions at which country members may become more acquainted with their city colleagues.

THANKS

To all the members of my Committee I would like to express, on your behalf, as well as my own, grateful thanks for all they have done. My Vice-President, Mr. Kenneth Bull, has been a great source of help to me and I look forward with interest to his period in the position I will soon relinquish.

At the same time, I must particularly thank Mr. Visser, our Honorary Secretary, for his untiring efforts in the interest of the Institute, and our Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Fred Masey, who has so efficiently looked after our finances.

A special vote of thanks is also due to Messrs Rhodes-Harrison and Bull for the use of their offices for Committee Meetings.

It is the expressed wish of the outgoing Committee that our profession, which occupies a high place in public opinion, will continue to make its contribution to the welfare of the community and the administration of our country's affairs.

F. JOUBERT,
President.

THE TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

COMMITTEE'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1950-1951

To the members of the Transvaal Provincial Institute:

Your Committee has pleasure in submitting this, the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, together with the Annual Balance Sheets and Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1950.

MEMBERSHIP

The membership at the close of the year consisted of 296 Practising members; 137 Salaried members; 39 Retired members; 9 Absentee Practising; and 15 Absentee Salaried members; a total membership of 496.

During the year under review 31 new members were registered, 7 members died, 4 members were transferred to other Provincial Institutes. The total membership showed an increase of 18 as compared with last year.

The members enrolled during 1950 were—

J. Philippopoulos, J. W. Sandenbergh, L. R. Genlaud, L. Simon, M. de V. Aitchison, J. S. Wise, A. W. W. Prevost, A. J. Jessemann, H. Williams, K. J. Jooste, E. I. Zikmann, C. W. Nel, D. Theron, C. J. Gosling, W. P. J. Maartens, G. H. Andrews, H. S. Hartwell, I. Balkind, J. C. van Wijk, E. J. Bloem, A. A. Gardon, C. R. Mannig, R. K. Walker, J. de Ridder, Mrs. M. C. Davenport, W. W. Eliasov, R. B. Harrison, M. Kaplan, B. Mendelsohn, D. H. Robinson, H. Stern.

OBITUARY

It is with deepest regret that your Committee has to record the deaths of seven members of the Institute:

F. L. H. Fleming, G. E. Fitzgerald, J. S. Cleland, M. J. Harris, G. J. C. Bernhardt, G. A. Stewart, R. M. Robertson.

COMMITTEES AND MEETINGS

Following the election of the Annual General Meeting in March, 1950, Mr. H. G. Porter was elected President, Mr. R. C. Abbott Senior Vice-President and Mr. J. N. Cowin Junior Vice-President for the ensuing year. During the year, 11 Ordinary and 2 Special Meetings of the Committee have been held, and the following is the record of attendances, with the exception of the February, 1951, meeting—

Mr. H. G. Porter (President)	10
Mr. R. C. Abbott (Senior Vice-President)	11
Mr. J. N. Cowin (Junior Vice-President)	8
Mr. M. D. Ringrose	11
Professor J. Foster	10
Mr. W. D. Howie	11
Mr. E. W. N. Mallows	7
Mr. C. C. Irvine-Smith	12
Mr. B. S. Cooke	12
Mr. C. E. Todd	12
Mr. D. S. Haddon	11
Mr. N. L. Hanson	7

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The following member was granted leave of absence during the year: Mr. C. E. Todd.

SUB-COMMITTEES

The following standing and Sub-Committees were constituted: South African Academy, Finance, Public Relations, Practice, Joint Practice, Town Planning, Salaried Members', Johannesburg Building By-Laws and Pretoria By-Laws Advisory. During the year the Provincial Committee and 37 additional members served on these Committees. Some members were serving on more than one Committee.

REPRESENTATION OF THE INSTITUTE

Messrs. H. G. Parler (alternate, Professor J. Fossier), C. C. Irvine-Smith (alternate, J. N. Cowin), N. L. Hanson (alternate, B. S. Cooke), D. S. Haddon (alternate, M. D. Ringrose), C. E. Todd (alternate, R. C. Abbott), Mr. C. E. Todd, a Pretoria member of this Institute, was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council.

The Institute appointed Local Advisory Committees in Johannesburg and Pretoria to assist the Regional Representative of the National Housing and Planning Commission, and on the Permanent Liaison Committee for the South African Bureau of Standards.

The Institute has representation on the Committee of the A.S. & T.S., the National War Memorial Health Foundation, the South African Standards Institution.

The Institute has also been represented on the Board of Education for the Central Council.

PRACTICE

The Practice Committee considered that the work of this Committee, involving as it does the private and confidential affairs of members of the Institute, should only be handled by the elected members of the main Provincial Committee, and that, therefore, the Practice Committee, as a permanent standing committee, should fall away.

This has been put into effect and matters previously dealt with by the Practice Committee are now being handled by the Provincial Committee.

One arbitration was dealt with by members of the Provincial Committee, while one other dispute, which was referred to the Committee, was settled "out of court," before arbitration proceedings had started.

The weakness of Clause 3(a) of the Act was in evidence during the year and the Provincial Committee has asked Central Council to discuss this matter with the Attorney General in an attempt to clarify differing interpretations which Public Prosecutors accept in considering charges under that Section.

FINANCE

This Sub-Committee has dealt with the financial affairs of the Institute in general, including the control and operation of "The South African Architectural Record" and the separate accounts of the various other activities.

The Annual Balance Sheets are circulated with this report in order that members may have the opportunity of studying them before the General Meeting, and while the overall financial position must, as usual, be assessed by the combined balance sheet, the position regarding subsidiary activities is reflected in detail in the respective balance sheets.

With regard to the South African Academy, the provision of separate accounts and balance sheets, instituted last year, has continued. Considerable economies have been effected with a view to improving the financial position, but it has been necessary to continue subsidising the Academy from Institute Funds. Your Committee is generally agreed, however, that such expenditure is justified.

The financial affairs of "The South African Architectural Record" have shown a marked change in the past year and the Transvaal Provincial Institute is no longer called upon to bear the whole financial burden. The Central Council granted a subsidy of £180 and a loan of £180 in 1949. During 1950 the four Provincial Institutes provided subsidies and loans totalling £300 and £500 respectively, to which the Central Council contributed equal amounts on a pound-for-pound basis. The loan amounting to £125 from the Cape Provincial Institute was converted into a grant by that Institute, to whom thanks are due for their generosity.

While the above loans have relieved the position, the finances of the "Record" are not entirely sound while the loans funds remain at such a high figure. For that reason considerable efforts have been made to increase advertising revenue, with gratifying results, and the Editorial Board is to be congratulated on its achievement in making up several months' leeway and bringing the publication up to date. As a result of both these efforts, the "Record" is now just paying its way, and there appears to be a prospect that the overall loss will be reduced from next year on.

There is reason to believe, however, that some competition may have to be met in the future in the form of a commercial architectural and building journal, and it may be necessary for your Committee to consider changes in the control and management of the "Record," depending on the extent to which it is affected.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ACADEMY, 1950

The 31st Annual Exhibition of the South African Academy was held in the Municipal Art Gallery, Jaubert Park, Johannesburg, from Friday the 13th to Sunday the 29th October, 1950.

As the previous Exhibition had been run at a loss, the financial aspect of the 1950 Exhibition was given careful consideration, and, in order to minimise the possibility of another adverse balance, a budget was prepared and closely followed.

By careful management, expenditure was cut by about one-third and, in spite of a drop in revenue of about one-sixth, the exhibition's accounts now reflect a small credit balance.

It must be pointed out, however, that the Transvaal Provincial Institute agreed to subsidise the South African Academy to cover the cost of administrative expenses incurred by the Institute's offices in managing the Academy's affairs and, in addition, a loan of £100 to meet current Academy accounts was granted by the Transvaal Provincial Institute.

A Grant-in-Aid of £100, was obtained from the Johannesburg City Council and a grant of £50 is on offer from the Council of Adult Education, but, as a restrictive condition is attached to this grant, this item is still being considered.

The Jury appointed to judge the Art and Sculpture section of the Exhibition were—

Miss Marjorie Long, Mr. Anton Hendriks, Mr. E. O'C. Moggis, Mr. Moses Kotler, all from the Transvaal, and Mr. Jean Welz, from the Cape. Approximately 600 entries were judged; 64 pictures and four pieces of sculpture comprised the Exhibition. The jury for architectural works was Messrs. W. G. McIntosh, G. Q. Lay and W. D. Howie. Twenty-four entries were received, of which 13 were accepted for Exhibition.

The Opening Ceremony of the Exhibition was performed by the Honourable B. J. Schoeman, Minister of Public Works, and was attended by a representative gathering of distinguished guests.

During the Ceremony a presentation was made by the Mayor, of two Academy medals. A gold medal was presented to Mr. Moses Kotler and a bronze one to Mr. Gerrard De Leeuw, both sculptors, for outstanding works shown at the 1949 Exhibition, and, in Mr. Kotler's case, for his exceptional contribution to South African Art, during many years of activity. No medal was awarded for the 1950 Exhibition.

A Publicity Sub-Committee was actively engaged before and during the actual Exhibition in an endeavour to bring the exhibition to the notice of the public. To this end, two lectures, by Mr. Jean Welz and by Miss Suzanne Lombard, were given during the Exhibition, while a very comprehensive broadcast talk on the Academy was delivered by Dr. H. Marijnsens. African Theatres showed a short but informative news film depicting the Academy Exhibition.

Owing, possibly, to the publication of the Jury's report and to the fact that there was far less advertising in the press [which is an expensive item], attendances at the Exhibition dropped to less than half those of the previous years. The value of pictures sold also dropped in like proportion and, in fact, all activity during the Exhibition appeared to drop to about half that of earlier years.

The report of the Art and Sculpture Jury stated that, with a few exceptions, leading South African artists had not submitted works, although works by less important artists were sent from all parts of South Africa. Consequently the standard this year was not such that it could be claimed that the Exhibition showed a cross-section of the best work produced in the country.

The Architectural Jury reported a disappointingly low number of entries. The standard, however, was considered to be higher than previous years. The complete lack of entries from Provinces other than the Transvaal was regretted [entries were received from South-West Africa].

Before the 1950 Exhibition it had been realised that, of recent years, the annual exhibition had not, to the extent desired, achieved the object of being a truly national exhibition representative of the best of South African Art. This fact was clearly demonstrated in the 1950 Exhibition.

For this reason, special meetings were held to consider ways and means of attaining this object, for it was considered that the Committee should not continue to stage an exhibition purporting to show the best of South African Art, while, in fact, it did not do so.

The reorganisation of Academy activities on a national basis was recommended, and the matters considered included the following—

- It was considered that the present Academy Committee was the most suitable foundation on which to base a national exhibition and, therefore, it was incumbent on the Committee to take the preliminary steps to establish such an exhibition.
- It was thought that it would be advantageous to circulate a questionnaire among artists to obtain their views and suggestions.
- It was felt that if the exhibition were to be national, then it would be essential for it to be shown in various centres, at the least in Johannesburg and Cape Town.

- (d) It was recommended that endeavours be made to hold a national exhibition in 1952, in conjunction with the Van Riebeeck Tercentenary Celebrations. As this would absorb the entire activities of the Committee, it would be impracticable to hold the usual exhibition in 1951.

All these matters are still under discussion, as well as the question of the setting up of an organisation adequate to handle an exhibition of this nature.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Among the many matters dealt with by the Committee during the year, the following are the more important.

Prætorial Industrial Exhibition: Following a great deal of work and research by the Prætorial Sub-Committee, designed to improve the character and layout of the annual Industrial Exhibition, the Sub-Committee was able effectively to advise the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries on their future activities. The appointment of a consulting architect was recommended to handle directly the many details of organisation, layout, etc., for future exhibitions. Mr. C. A. Posemann was appointed and Mr. A. V. Nunn represents the Institute on the Exhibition Committee.

Publicity: Various recommendations were put forward and consolidated in a memorandum now referred to Central Council in regard to greater publicity being permitted the profession. The Committee has also pursued the matter of publicity for the profession generally, by way of articles, radio talks, etc. At present negotiations are in train with the S.A.B.C. for a series of six talks on architecture. Further, a number of articles have been prepared specifically for publication in a Prætorial newspaper, while an article is to appear in the current issue of "Lantern," the journal of the South African Association for Adult Education, a further article by Professor Fassler being now available.

The Committee took steps to answer the sub-leader appearing in the "Star," entitled "No Room for Monuments," and is on the lookout for similar incidents.

History of the Institute: Following representation by the Committee, it is most gratifying to be able to report that Mr. D. M. Burton and Mr. D. M. Sinclair have agreed to assist in the compilation of the early history of the Institute. The assistance of other members whose knowledge and experience would be valuable in this connection is earnestly sought.

Photographic Exhibition: The question of interesting Photographic Societies in architectural photography was investigated, but, as "Architectural" photography to the photographer meant something quite different to what was intended, the matter was not pursued.

Award for the Best Building: Revised conditions for a further competition for the word were submitted to the Central Council for approval in July. It is hoped that by the time this report is published, the matter will have been dealt with.

Employment of Architects: In respect of the efforts of the Committee to interest Township Owners in the insertion of a clause in the title deeds making the employment of an architect compulsory for buildings in the Township, numerous township owners have been approached. The Townships Board, on enquiry, indicated that they had no objection to offer if owners were prepared to insert such a clause. The Prætorial City Council has adopted such a clause in respect of Groenloof (Klapperkop), the Johannesburg and Germiston City Councils have been approached, and the assurance of the company interested in townships in the Northcliff area has been received, that such a clause will be incorporated in future title deeds.

Recommendations for Future Activity: The Committee, in an effort to widen the scope and effectiveness of its work in publicising the profession of architecture, is anxious to have the assistance of members who are familiar with or who have specialised in specific subjects. It is anxious to have the co-operation of such members, who could be called upon periodically and possibly at short notice to reply to or prepare an article on the subject of their particular interest.

The idea of radio talks, the publication of articles in "Lantern" and the press has been mentioned. This activity it is desired to extend. At the same time, efforts are being made to organise film evenings of architectural subjects that would be of interest to the public and possibly schools.

Annual Dance: This was held in November, at the Old Edwardians' Club, and it is gratifying to report that it was both successful as a function and as a means of increasing the funds of the Benevolent Fund, which will benefit to the extent of some £90.

JOHANNESBURG BUILDING BY-LAWS

The Committee is pleased to report that the cordial relations with the Municipal officials has continued and wishes to record its thanks for the "concessions" which have been granted during the year. These have been mentioned in the Newsletters periodically. Members are reminded that a "Rulings Book" is kept at the offices of the Institute.

This useful document contains valuable information on the interpretations of various ambiguous by-laws and is open for inspection at normal office hours.

The Committee takes this opportunity of advising members that By-law 126, dealing specifically with supervision of reinforced concrete work, will be enforced by the Council shortly. The Committee is at present engaged in discussions with the Institute of Structural Engineers, in an endeavour to reach a clear understanding with the Council on the responsibility for the supervision of reinforced concrete work. In the meantime, members are advised that this by-law has been accepted in principle by the Provincial Committee, which means that Architects will in future assume responsibility for the control of concrete, unless any arrangement to the contrary has been made by them.

The Committee is co-operating with the Chief Inspector of Factories on the question of spray-painting cubicles situated in factories, and hopes to be in a position to give some information on this subject soon.

PRIZES TO SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE

During the year your Committee donated the amount of 15 guineas each to the Schools of Architecture of the Universities of Witwatersrand and Prætorial.

BENEVOLENT FUND

During the year the Benevolent Fund has paid grants-in-aid amounting to £252 and donations received amounting to £358/14/-.

JOINT PRACTICE COMMITTEE

There have been three meetings of the Joint Practice Committee during the year, under the Chairmanship of Mr. T. H. Louw, President of the Chapter of South African Quantity Surveyors.

In view of the conflict between the conditions of Bonds issued by Building Societies and the conditions of the Standard Form of Contract, a Sub-Committee has been formed to investigate this matter with the Association of Building Societies, with a view to overcoming these difficulties.

At the suggestion of the Chapter of South African Quantity Surveyors, consideration has been given to amending the quantity rule in respect of domestic work, so that the area of a house will determine whether quantities shall be prepared, instead of the cost. When the area to be adapted has been agreed upon, members will be advised.

An attempt has been made during the year to persuade the Contractors to abandon the 5 per cent. cash discount clause relating to P.C. and Provisional Sums in the Standard Form of Contract, but to date the Contractors have resisted all attempts to alter this clause.

SALARIED MEMBERS SUB-COMMITTEE

This Committee had no occasion to meet this year. Salaried members are invited to submit to the Institute any points which they wish to have discussed.

By Order of the Committee,

J. LANGE, Secretary.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, MR. H. G. PORTER

I have great pleasure in welcoming our guest, Mr. L. C. Austin, our President-in-Chief, as well as many Past Presidents of this Institute. We are happy indeed to have them with us at this annual gathering of our profession. Mr. Austin has very kindly agreed to report on the activities of Central Council and give an outline of the proposals for our National Congress, which is to be held in Johannesburg during the early part of May this year.

Before commencing my address, I wish to thank my colleagues on the Provincial Committee, the Chairmen and members of the Sub-Committees, as well as the Institute's membership in general, for the generous, able and most friendly support they have given to me during my year of office—it has been a pleasure indeed to work under such happy circumstances, and I shall always treasure the memory of the confidence vested in me by my having been elected your President.

Then I wish to thank our Secretary, Miss Lange, and her assistant, Mrs. Willoughby, for their fine work and good organisation. Under their care the administration of the Institute runs most efficiently and smoothly and without their capable and eager assistance my lot would have been a hard one.

In fact, I have had so much willing help and sound advice that my year of office has been easy and most enjoyable.

In view of the limited time we have for this meeting, my address—if one can call it that—will consist of a few observations, rather than a discourse on a particular subject.

Much has been said in recent years about the high cost of building and the unfortunate Bricklayer, whose work is so readily but unfairly assessed in terms of hundreds or thousands a day. He seems fated to shoulder the major burden of criticism for his industry, while his colleagues, the Carpenter and the Plumber, escape. I think those of us who have attempted any week-end building in the middle of summer have more than a little sympathy for our old friend.

As we know, the Building Industry is working under exceptionally difficult conditions of supply, pricing and organisation, but, no doubt, largely owing to its traditional competitive system, the cost of building at present does not appear to compare unfavourably with that of many other essential products. We are told repeatedly that the days of cheap labour are past, so builders, amongst others, must look to greater mechanisation, especially on the site of building operations. This in turn will call for a more scientific and technical system of education in the Building trades.

As the industry seems to be so easily caught up in either booms or depressions, I can feel safe in saying that most of those associated with it would welcome any organisation in the flow of capital and supplies, as well as public and other large-scale works, that would help to keep the pace of building in this country at a reasonably even tempo. More often than not, Architects and Builders seem to alternate between burning the midnight oil or fishing from the banks of the Vaal River, according to the state of the loan market. Obviously, it is most difficult to build up and maintain a high standard of efficiency under such fluctuating conditions.

In some ways the Architects are in a happy position. During the early twenties the elder statesmen of our Institute, working with energy, enthusiasm and great vision, helped to establish the Schools of Architecture at our Universities and bring in State Registration. The result is that we now have a large number of members who have undergone a long and comprehensive training and are well versed in the art and science of their profession, which in turn is cared for and related to the public interest by way of our Private Act of Parliament and the Institutes established to administer it. This Act, we must remember, was the first of its kind in

the Commonwealth and has been of undoubted benefit to both ourselves and our clients, as well as to the standard of building in South Africa.

There probably is now and will continue to be an adequate number of fully trained and qualified Architects to cater for the present and ever-growing building needs of this country and adjacent territories.

However, we might have to take steps to ensure a proportionate supply in draughting staff, by offering adequate opportunity for those unable to take advantage of entering the profession by way of the established Schools of Architecture at the Universities. If that is so, we must give them every chance to rise to full professional status or so to advance their knowledge that their earning capacity as draughting assistants could ensure an attractive career in itself.

It will be seen from the annual reports that the work of our Institute is constantly expanding and now covers a wide field of architectural and general interest. We are actively represented on many Committees and advisory bodies that relate our work to the Building Industry, the Community, the Municipalities and the Government departments, as well as the world of art. You will remember that there was considerable discussion in the press over the future of the South African Academy exhibition. Public interest and criticism, preferably constructive, is all to the good. Such interest could also do much to assist us in our efforts to improve the appearance of our towns and cities—take, for instance, the vast areas of cracking plaster and festooned pipework on the side and back elevations of so many otherwise presentable tall buildings; ugly signs placed across a well designed facade as soon as the Architect's back is turned; poorly designed street furniture; overhead wires; metal poles and signs of all sizes and description; lack of great parks and fine boulevards—for this we would welcome an informed public and a sympathetic press as allies in our attempts to create a more pleasant world to look upon.

Our members are trained for and keenly interested in this civic work, but we need strong support in a difficult task.

May I take this opportunity of thanking you, one and all, for attending the meeting to-day, and hope you will look upon our annual meetings not only as a duty, but also as an opportunity for meeting old friends and making new ones.

CHAPTER OF SOUTH AFRICAN QUANTITY SURVEYORS

PRESIDENT'S REPORT, YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1951

Mr. President-in-Chief, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Since I addressed you a year ago, the international outlook has changed considerably, with corresponding effect on the building industry in this country. Whereas a year ago there were, in most centres of the Union, distinct signs of a decline in building activity, the industry to-day has seldom been more active and no abatement in the near future is in sight.

Factors contributing to this may be devaluation, which eased the financial position, abandonment of building control, a growing demand for building as a result of the development of the Free State goldfields and the ever-increasing industrialisation of the country, due possibly in some measure to Import Control.

Overstraining of the building industry usually leads to inefficiency and higher costs, and at present the position is aggravated by serious shortages of essential building materials caused by huge re-armament programmes all over the world. The upward trend in building costs is a matter of grave concern to the country and deserves the earnest attention of all those connected with the industry, from the Architect to the Artisan. No good cause is served by merely making comparisons with building costs in other countries or with cost-of-living indices, which in turn are affected by cost of building.

The Quantity Surveyor can and should play no mean role in the efforts to keep down buildings costs. Even during his present pressure of work, he should make time for and give active attention to this problem. Opportunities for discreet advice and assistance in this connection offer themselves every day. Any sincere and judicious attempt on the part of the Quantity Surveyor in this direction will be appreciated and will serve to consolidate his position in the building industry.

I appeal to you all to give this matter your serious attention.

One of the results of the new problems facing building in this country is what is commonly known as "qualification of tenders," which is back among us and with a vengeance. I make bold to state, however, that never before has there been such thorough investigation, such detailed consideration and such close collaboration between the professions and the builders. In spite of serious differences, which at times threatened to lead to deadlock, complete agreement was reached on a most contentious and unpopular subject. The main strength of this agreement lies in its national application to all building, including governmental work. For this reason alone I appeal to you to honour the agreement, which we all sincerely hope will not be with us for too long. In the interests of the building public, therefore, we should resign ourselves to the inevitable!

The successful negotiations on the subject of qualification of tenders have proved irrefutably the value of co-operation between the professions and the builders. It is sincerely hoped that it will lead to a permanent understanding and collaboration between these parties in the best interests of the building public. Much of a more permanent nature for the good of all may evolve therefrom. Already the revision of the standard form of contract is nearing completion. In this connection it is of major importance that, for the first time in history, the organised building trade has formally agreed to consider the abolition of the 5 per cent. cash discount. Other improvements, which could be considered on a national basis between these parties, are standard forms of tender, standard tender procedure, standard forms of guarantee, standard basic preamble and specification, and many other matters too numerous to mention here.

The Chapter has played its full and equal part in all these matters and will continue to do so, I believe, in an ever-increasing measure. It can only succeed, however, if all its members play their part in their

own spheres by always giving of their best, by becoming more than takers-off and by making every effort to improve their knowledge and understanding of building—particularly in the cost aspect.

In this connection I feel that our Public Relations Committee and its numerous Sub-Committees all over the Union have been for too inactive in the past. In addition to general propaganda to the public, it should give attention to the awakening of greater responsibility and activity within our own ranks. Time and again, for instance, the Board has found that important issues in its minutes have been completely overlooked by a large proportion of the Chapter's members. This lack of interest can only have a deterring effect on any advance the profession as a whole may make.

The work of the Public Relations Committees should be assisted greatly in the near future by the issue of two information pamphlets or booklets now in the course of preparation or under consideration. In conjunction with the Institute of South African Architects, a booklet intended to make general propaganda for the two professions is already drafted and is now receiving the attention of the responsible sub-committee. This originated from the Chapter's attempt to issue a booklet on the Quantity Surveyor and his work. The second booklet referred to is the one proposed by the Board to gather together rulings, advice and general information issued from time to time by the Board for guidance of members of the Chapter. The issue of this booklet has now become an urgent matter, particularly in the light of the recent promulgation of the new scale of fees.

This brings me to the Act and Regulations. You all will have received copies of portion of a government gazette containing amendments to the Regulations, which have now come into force, and of which the new scale of fees for quantity surveying services is probably the most important to us. Again in conjunction with the Institute of South African Architects, serious attempts will be made in the near future to procure amendments to the Act, the effect of which, if successful, will be *inter alia* the protection of the functions of the two professions, provision for student membership and the simplification and clarification of disciplinary action against members found guilty of unprofessional conduct.

In spite of its previous decision to withhold the standard form of Articles for pupils, as well as a suitably printed form of application for enrolment, until the proposed amendments to the Act have been brought to finality, the Board in its wisdom has since reversed its policy in this connection and has recently completed both these documents, which should be available for distribution in the near future.

Before stepping off the subject of our contact with the Institute of South African Architects, it gives me great pleasure to testify unconditionally to the most cordial relations that existed between our two professions in the controlling bodies throughout the past year. All our dealings were performed in the most co-operative spirit and understanding of each other's problems and difficulties. I personally feel that much good can come from the adoption of more of that same spirit into our private and personal relations with Architects.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without extending on behalf of the whole Chapter our sincere and hearty congratulations to one of our members on obtaining the highest office within the Institute. I am, of course, referring to Mr. I. C. Austin, who, as President-in-Chief of the Institute during the past year, commanded the esteem and respect of

everyone who came in contact with him. He carried out a very arduous task with devotion and honour. His task is, however, by no means completed. As you all know, the Institute is planning a congress of Architects and Quantity Surveyors in Johannesburg during the first week of May next. The onerous duty of leading this congress will fall upon the shoulders of Mr. Austin. I can only appeal to you all to attend and take part in this most important function and thus actively assist in assuring its unqualified success.

Notwithstanding my earlier reference to apathy on the part of a number of our members, I can on the other hand report progress and testify to a keen interest which is being shown by some. For instance, an active Local Committee has been formed in the Orange Free State, covering Bloemfontein, Kimberley and the Free State goldfields, while in East London a very alive joint-practice committee with Architects and Builders has been set up. The introduction of coastal members to the Board has been an unqualified success and the benefits of this step to the profession far outweighs any cost considerations. Quite apart from the direct contact which has thus been established with far-away centres, the Board itself has become more national in outlook. I make bold to predict that it will not be many years before this meeting will change its colour, when the inevitable re-constitution of the Chapter takes place to set the stamp on the development already under way.

Before closing this address, I must refer to a development in a new field as far as Quantity Surveyors are concerned which deserves the active support of every member. That is the field of research, more particularly that of cost of building. In research lies the opportunity to justify and develop any particular line of learning, and quantity surveying offers great possibilities, as yet merely touched upon, in this direction. The National Building Research Institute has been the first public body to recognise this by creating, some years ago, through the good offices of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, a fellowship for research into the cost of small houses, which was taken up by Mr. J. T. B. Viljoen, one of our members. The fruits of his labours should be available in the near future. Now the National Building Research Institute is embarking on a more ambitious research scheme into the costs of Native housing, for which they are enlisting on the responsible committee the services of Quantity Surveyors as well as offering a senior position to a Quantity Surveyor on the team of full-time workers. A circular in this connection has been sent to all members, which, I trust, will receive a worthy response. I cannot refrain from expressing a strong view that the time has come for the Chapter to consider very seriously making funds available for research work in appropriate fields.

In conclusion, I find it a pleasure to express my sincere thanks and personal appreciation of all the assistance given to me during my term of office by my colleagues on the Board and the many others who served the Chapter so willingly in different capacities throughout the country. A special word of thanks is due to our Secretaries, the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa, particularly Mr. McLaren, a man with inexhaustible energy for work and the capacity to perform his arduous duties, even under the greatest pressure, with willingness, patience and graciousness that are seldom found.

T. H. LOUW,
President.

The publication of these Institute and Chapter Reports was held over in order that the Proceedings of the Fifth Congress should appear without delay.—Editors.

CONTEMPORARY JOURNALS

COMPILATION BY UGO TOMASELLI

ARCHITECTURE

Architectural Review, January, 1951, pp. 3-6.

Canons of Criticism, by Nikolaus Pevsner. The author examines some of the characteristic confusions revealed by recent letters to the *Times* which was provoked by an architectural correspondent's remark on the Coventry Cathedral competition.

Architectural Review, February, 1951, pp. 65-69.

Humanism and Architecture, by Sir Kenneth Clark.

Architectural Review, February, 1951, pp. 81-90.

Architecture in Modern Painting, by A. D. B. Sylvester. Why do modern painters so seldom paint modern buildings? The answer given by A. D. B. Sylvester in his article is that the romantic painter seldom paints contemporary architecture because it has not had time to acquire the associations in which, as a romantic, he is chiefly interested, while the classical painter no longer has any need to paint architecture at all because, being freed from the duties of representationalism, he can make abstract forms do what painting architecture did for him in the past.

Architectural Review, February, 1951, pp. 113-116.

Early Cast Iron Facades, by Henry R. Hitchcock.

Architectural Review, March, 1951, pp. 135-138.

Canons of Criticism 2. In the January issue of the *Review* Nikolaus Pevsner showed how public controversy about architecture was stifled by failure to agree about the meaning of such terms as "style" and "harmony". The present article carries the discussion of the relationship between architecture and the public a stage further. If the lay public is to take an intelligent interest in contemporary architecture it must be provided with some means of informing itself about it and about its aims and its problems. There must, in fact, be criticism of contemporary architecture analogous to the criticism of books and paintings that appears in the weekly *Reviews*.

Architectural Review, March, 1951, pp. 167-174.

Buildings in Northern Rhodesia. A wide range of buildings designed by architect G. A. Jalliscoe are illustrated.

Architectural Review, April, 1951, pp. 217-227.

Building with Wit, by Nikolaus Pevsner. A reassessment of Lutyens' stature as an artist and his place in history.

Edilizia Moderna, No. 45.

A special number devoted to work all over the world covering the following countries:— Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, England, Mexico, Norway, Spain, U.S.A., Sweden and Switzerland.

APARTMENTS

Architectural Review, January, 1951, pp. 7-16.

Flats at Lewisham. Fry, Drew and Partners; Architects.

Architectural Review, January, 1951, pp. 70-80.

Flats at Pimlico, London. Architects: Powell and Moya. The scheme now under construction was the winning design in a competition held in 1945-46. Finally there will be in all 1,600 flats, a community centre, a day nursery, three nursery schools, 30 shops, a restaurant, laundries, public lavatories and a service station.

Architectural Review, March, 1951, pp. 138-150.

Flats in Rosebery Avenue, Finsbury. Tecton, Architects: Lubelkin and Skinner, Executive Architects. In this scheme the architects use the system of concrete cross walls, which eliminates all projecting stanchions and beams internally, allowing all the rooms to be clearly designed, while also giving complete freedom of elevational treatment unhampered by structural members.

The Architects' Journal, April 26, 1951, pp. 517-522.

Three blocks of flats are illustrated located on the Spa Green Estate, Finsbury, London. Designed by Tecton. The two tall blocks, which each contain 48 flats, have staircase access and lifts, each serving two flats on each floor. In the four storey block there is balcony access from one external stair.

Edilizia Moderna, No. 46, pp. 21-24.

Duplex Flats in Milan. Architect: A. Arrighetti.

The Architects' Journal for June 14, 1951, pp. 764-767.

Flats at Harlow New Town, Essex. These two blocks of flats designed by Fred Gibberd form part of Mark Hall North neighbourhood.

Architectural Record, April, 1951, pp. 118-122.

Bel Air Garden Apartments, West Los Angeles, California. A. Quincy Jones, Jr., Architect. Luxury apartments on a small expensive site, incorporating many features for pleasant living within the confines of the limited site.

COMMERCIAL

Architectural Review, February, 1951, pp. 99-106.

Post war shopfronts in London by Fella Atkinson. In this article the author surveys the advances that have been made in London shopfront design since the war. In the use of lighting, in particular, he believes Britain lags far behind America while in other spheres in which there is obvious room for improvement are lettering, protection from the sun, and the utilisation of the decorative potentialities of goods displayed. The most interesting development is the disappearance of the shopfront altogether and the incorporation of the whole shop as a display unit.

The Architects' Journal, June 28, 1951, pp. 482-484.

Proposed department store in Broadgate, Coventry, England. Design by R. Heilberg.

The Architects' Journal, June 28, 1951, pp. 829-832.

A new shoe store for Messrs. Dalcis in Plymouth, designed by E. Somake.

Architectural Record, April 1951, pp. 123-129.

- BANKS: A comparative glance at three new banks.—
- (1) People's Saving Bank, Rhode Island, Architects Cram and Ferguson.
 - (2) Central Branch, Continental Bank and Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. Snedaker and Macdonald, Architects.
 - (3) Broadway Savings Bank, New York City, H. Sleeper, Architect.

DOMESTIC

Architectural Review, January 1951, pp. 37-38.

House near Auckland. R. H. Toy, Architect.

Architectural Review, April 1951, pp. 227-230.

House at Fitzroy Park, Highgate. Architect: June Park. An interesting house on a steeply sloping quarter acre site.

Architectural Record, March 1951, pp. 105-110.

An angular house with an "Emotional Content" by George and William Keck in Lake Forest, Ill.

Architectural Forum, February 1951, pp. 131-139.

A portfolio of House designs by contemporary architects. Designs by the following Architects: Marion Manley, A. Parker and I. Palevitzky.

Architectural Forum, March 1951, pp. 103-162.

House design competition. Results of a nation-wide competition for the design of a 1,000 sq. ft. house. Fully illustrated.

The Architects' Journal, June 28, 1951, pp. 824-828.
House and Surgery at Punnett's Town, Heathfield, Sussex. Designed by B. Carter.

Architectural Record, April 1951, pp. 130-134.
A contemporary house on a sloping site, designed to blend with the landscape in the Pacific Northwest. Architects: Young and Richardson.

EXHIBITION DESIGN

The Architects' Journal, May 17, 1951, pp. 621-636.
A survey of the Festival of Britain South Bank Exhibition. Co-ordinating Architects: downstream: H. Casson, Upstream: M. Black. An attempt is made to illustrate what was in the planners' minds when they laid out the exhibition, with its closed spaces leading suddenly into exciting vistas and its incorporation of the river into its design.

The Architects' Journal, May 24, 1951, pp. 650-687.
Festival of Britain 1951, South Bank Exhibition. In the previous issue the Journal published a survey of the South Bank Exhibition. In this issue the Exhibition buildings are described and illustrated in greater detail.

FURNITURE

Architectural Review, March 1951, pp. 151-166.
Furniture since the war by H. Dunnett. In spite of shortages of material and restrictions on expenditure much interesting work on furniture design has been done since the war. The author surveys the results and discusses the tendencies to be observed in various countries and provides notes on techniques and materials used nowadays for furniture making.

The Architects' Journal, April 26, 1951, pp. 514-516.
Furniture design: (a) The Auditorium Chair, designed by Robin Day; (b) Dining Table and Chairs designed by Robin Day; (c) Music Stand and Coffee Table designed by R. H. Mathew, J. L. Martin, E. Williams and P. Morris; (d) Stacking Chair, designed by Robin Day.

HALLS

The Architects' Journal, July 12, 1951, pp. 40-47.
Festival Hall Competition for Wirral Udg office grounds at Heswall. The three premiated designs are illustrated.

HOSPITALS

Architectural Forum, February 1951, pp. 92-103.
(1) Maimonides Hospital in San Francisco provides luxurious amenities for its chronic diseases patients. Architect: Eric Mendelsohn. Elevator storeys high, this hospital accommodates 87 patients.
(2) 236-bed hospital in Morristown N.Y. J and W. Ely, architects.

Architectural Record, April 1951, pp. 135-160.
Tuberculosis Hospitals: Building Types Study No. 173. Six different tuberculosis hospitals are illustrated in this survey.

HOTELS

Architectural Record, March 1951, pp. 89-104.
Stallier Centre, Los Angeles, Architects: Holabird and Root and Burgee. Associate: W. Tabler. Unique among Commercial Hotels, this building comprises a 13-storey office building apart from the 1,275 guest rooms for the Hotel itself. The building is magnificently illustrated by means of innumerable plans and perspective sketches.

INDUSTRIAL

Architectural Review, January 1951, pp. 17-24.
Factory at Rio de Janeiro. Moraes, Milton and Mauricio Roberto: architects. A workshop, exhibition room and administrative offices were required for the local representative of a concern manufacturing machinery for agriculture, excavation and road construction. The main roof system consists of wooden-trellis arches spanning 40, 70 and 140 feet.

Architectural Review, April 1951, pp. 209-216.
Railway Terminus at Rome. Architects: L. Calini, M. Castellazzi, V. Fadigati, E. Manuuri, A. Pintonello, A. Vitelliozzi.

The Architects' Journal, April 19, 1951, pp. 485-487.
Factory at Malaga, Britain for the conversion of cellophane to wrapping, etc., Design by E. Peat.

The Architects' Journal, July 5, 1951, pp. 16-19.
Research Laboratories at Stewartsby, Bedfordshire, designed by C. Handsyde. A new building to house four laboratory sections, offices, and general accommodation consisting of a large entrance and display hall, a conference room, a library and a directors' dining room.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Architectural Record, April 1951, pp. 161-171.
(1) Patentabilities of Glass in Building by A. Dietz.
(2) Study for an Ideal Port Facility, by J. Merz and R. Corbellotti.

SCHOOLS ETC.

The Architects' Journal, June 21, 1951, pp. 794-796.
Gymnasium at Balls Park Teachers' College, Hertford, designed by C. H. Aslin. A full-size gymnasium required for the women students of the Teachers' Training College and one which could be shared by children from adjacent primary schools.

The Architects' Journal, June 28, 1951, pp. 822-823.
Proposed County Primary School at Orpington, Kent. Architects: Callins, Melvin and Partners.

Architectural Record, April 1951, pp. 101-111.
Wilton School, Connecticut, designed by O'Connor and Kilham.

TOWN PLANNING AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN

Architectural Review, February 1951, pp. 91-98.
A scheme for the centre of Birmingham by C. H. Bailey, Graham Winteringham and Maurice Lee. Here the Review presents a scheme for a Civic Centre for the city covering 90 acres, which has been proposed by three students of architecture. The students' scheme is realized in drawings by Gordon Cullen.

Architectural Record, March 1951, pp. 111-119.
Two new architects' office buildings.
(1) Offices of James Britton, Greenfield, Mass.,
(2) Offices of J. Millhouse and Greeven, Austin, Texas.

Architectural Record, March 1951, pp. 120-143.
Building Types Study No. 172. Regional Shopping Centres. The trend towards decentralization is becoming increasingly important in relation to the imminent expansion of housing and to meet defence needs. This study brings into focus a number of factors affecting the planning of regional shopping centres which will complement existing central business districts.

The following article and layouts are included—
(1) Regional Shopping Centres by K. Welch.
(2) Stonestown Shopping Centre, San Francisco. Welton Becket and Associates, architects.
(3) Shopping Centre for the Hecht Co. Abbott and Merkt and Co., Architects.
(4) Two stores for Boston, Mass. W. Teague, designer.

TRANSPORT

Architectural Review, January 1951, pp. 29-36.
The room on wheels by C. Hamilton Ellis. In the nineteenth and earlier twentieth centuries the railway carriage varied from one line to another, and multiplicity of railway ownership made for a variety of designs, good, bad, and indifferent. With nationalization the trend is towards standardization and uniformity — a state of affairs which makes it imperative not only that bad and indifferent designs should not be allowed, but that the designs which do should have qualities of a more positive kind than the design department of the British railways has yet shown itself aware of.

Architectural Review, February 1951, pp. 107-112.
Travel centre in Piccadilly for the South African Tourist Corporation. James Cubitt and Partners: Architects.

Architectural Review, April 1951, pp. 231-235.
Brunel and Paddington by Henry Hitchcock. Henry Hitchcock discusses one of the most famous railway stations.

Edilizia Moderna, No. 46, pp. 45-54.
The new railway station in Rome. Architects: M. Castellazzi, V. Fadigati, E. Manuuri, A. Vitelliozzi. Plans, sections and a set of fine photographs, coloured and black and white are included to illustrate the new terminus in Rome.

BOOK REVIEW

A pocket guide to modern Buildings in London compiled by Ian McCallum, Publishers, The Architectural Press, London. Price three shillings and sixpence.

I feel certain, that most South African Architects and students visiting England and the Continent have experienced a sense of intense frustration when they have found themselves unable to locate some well-known modern building. Examples of contemporary architecture are concealed very effectively in London's vast areas of bricks and mortar, and without some assistance buildings of interest are often difficult to find. I will remember enquiring of passers by rather anxiously, in Highgate, as to the whereabouts of Highpoint 1 and 2 by Tecton, and many other similar occasions.

The appearance of the above pocket guide therefore fulfills a long felt need. The buildings referred to are representative

of the period 1930 to 1950. Thirty seven of them have been illustrated, and additional examples are given in the indexes to "Architects" and "Building types". A geographical index is also included which groups buildings in various parts of London.

The examples which are illustrated are accompanied by a brief description of the general problem, planning, structural system, finishes and equipment. Details are also given of convenient transport facilities.

The publication of this guide, I hope, will be the beginning of a series of others, covering the important European cities which have a rich harvest of contemporary buildings to offer.

A criticism which can be levelled at the present guide, is the low standard of reproduction of the illustrations. Whilst it may be argued that photographs have been included to assist in the recognition of buildings, they may also serve to introduce students to others they did not know about before. The question of the quality of reproduction is therefore important in the circumstances. J. F.

NOTES AND NEWS

POSTAL DELIVERIES IN LARGE BUILDINGS

The following letter has been received from the Postmaster General on this subject and is reproduced here for the information of members:

The Secretary,

Institute of South African Architects,
611 Kelvin House,
75 Marshall Street,
Johannesburg.

Dear Sir,

DELIVERY OF MAIL MATTER IN BUILDINGS

With reference to your letter of the 18th July, I should like to quote the standing instructions relating to the delivery of mail matter at offices in business buildings and to residential flats —

"In buildings which accommodate a number of business or professional tenants, articles must be delivered to each suite or office on each floor, provided lift facilities are available for use by the postman at the time of delivery, and that the name of the occupier is exhibited at the entrance to each suite or office and that the door of each suite or

office is numbered and equipped with a letter aperture. Where such lift facilities are not provided delivery will be made only to those suites and offices on the ground floor which are provided with letter apertures in the doors. Articles addressed to other occupants of such buildings must be placed in the ground floor letter boxes bearing the names of the respective occupants.

"In buildings used as residential flats, delivery of mail matter must be made into a locked receptacle provided with a suitable aperture, placed in the hall or vestibule on the ground floor. Randavels and other groups of small buildings under one management are regarded as residential flats for the purpose of delivery rules. As an alternative to the provision of boxes in the hall or vestibule on the ground floor, delivery may be made to the Caretaker."

These instructions apply throughout the Union but difficulties arise when partial occupation occurs prior to the completion of the buildings.

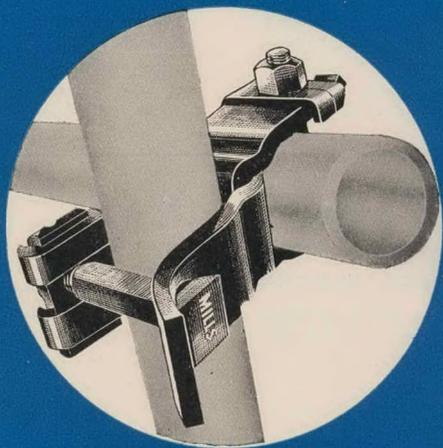
If you require any further information I would suggest that as more of these problems are solved in Johannesburg than anywhere else the Postmaster is in the best position to advise you and I would nominate him to represent me.

Yours faithfully,

Postmaster-General.

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