

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 OCTOBER 1947

EDITORIAL	266
A WORKSHOP FOR PEACE. The Proposed United Nations Headquarters Building, New York	268
UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA ARGITEKSKOOL — Vierde Jaarlikse Tentoonstelling van Studentewerk en Uitreiking van Pryse	279
THE STUDENTS' FORUM	286
CONTEMPORARY JOURNALS	289
NOTES AND NEWS	291

EDITOR: W. DUNCAN HOWIE
ASSISTANT EDITORS:

ANGUS STEWART
UGO TOMASELLI
DONALD PILCHER

VOLUME THIRTY-TWO NO.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT: G. J. McHARRY (PTY.) LTD., 43, BECKETT'S BUILDINGS, JOHANNESBURG. P.O. BOX 1409. PHONE 33-7505.

10 The Editor will be glad to consider any MSS., photographs or sketches submitted to him, but they should be accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes for return if unsuitable. In case of loss or injury he cannot hold himself responsible for MSS., photographs or sketches, and publication in the Journal can alone be taken as evidence of acceptance. The name and address of the owner should be placed on the back of all pictures and MSS. The Institute does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed by contributors. Annual subscription £1 10s. direct from the Secretary, 612, KELVIN HOUSE, 75, MARSHALL STREET, JOHANNESBURG. PHONE 34-2921.

EDITORIAL

This month, through the initiative of Mr. H. G. Summery, who has recently returned from America, we are able — and pleased — to present a summary of the interim Report on the Permanent Headquarters of the United Nations. After the recent references in the Press to a "glass building," here it is illustrated in all the solidity of its forty odd storeys. One prospect of U.N., at least, would seem to have been exaggerated by the Press. However one does not have to be a purveyor of news and opinion to notice that one hope, anyhow, has not been dashed. The architecture, whatever its merits, is of today. That in itself is an advance on the old League of Nations.

Twenty years ago Le Corbusier and Jeanneret mistakenly assumed that a contemporary solution would be accepted for the League of Nations headquarters; but now the former is one of the designers of a scheme that may eventuate in such a solution.

The qualification is unnecessary; because it is a contemporary solution. Would any other, much different, be possible, and still fulfil today's requirements? Its site is in a big city, and the big city is part of modern civilisation. It makes the best of the site, and will make the best use of the multitude of services and amenities that are to be had in a big city. If the permanent staff alone is to be five thousand — a sizeable population for a town — if hundreds of delegates are to come and go, and when placed to be in communication with their governing heads, if every word uttered is to be recorded and distributed as news to the millions for whom all the activity is about, where else could such a complex conveniently be but at a node of modern ingenuity — a big city? Criticism of the architecture of the U.N. Headquarters, then, implies a criticism of the metropolis and the civilisation that has brought it about.

The architects' creation ought to be judged in its metropolitan setting. If Rockefeller Centre covering fourteen acres with skyscraper and six storey buildings — the latter considered tolerably high outside America — has been hailed as a new city pattern, then the United Nations' Headquarters leaving a large part of seventeen acres of some of the most highly priced land in America uncovered above ground level will indeed be one of the wonders of the modern world. It should also have architectural merit. To judge from a perspective the only comparable group is Rockefeller Centre, and it with its fretted set-backs does not match the almost crystalline forms of the new Headquarters.

Architectural forms become simpler as human activities and mechanical contrivances become more complicated. Perhaps the trend in architecture is more than incidental. In the past complexity lay in the architectural detail, whereas today it is to be found in the many devices, planned and mechanical, that are needed to aid human movement, communication, and

comfort, within an architectural shell. When the imposition of order becomes imperative, there being no place for a display of exuberance, decoration gives way to precision. This is the other face of functionalism — not the one that shows form always as a fulfilment of adequate purpose. A commonly used synonym for functional is organic, and either adjective is used to describe architectural form that lucidly reflects the structure and organisation of a building. However, in their stricter meanings functional denotes that mode which is proper to anything, whereas organic indicates that which is proper to life. Therefore, whatever the connotations given to organic, the idea of vitality and of growth ought to be implied. Granted the assumptions that caused it to be, the Gothic cathedral is functional, and it is also organic. Certainly it reflects vitality in its soaring height and profuse carving. The physical organization of its plan is simple; for its users' hopes were elsewhere. Today people's hopes are centred on the debating chambers of the world, of which the latest and largest to be proposed is the Permanent Headquarters of the United Nations.

This modern temple of hope is a complete contrast to the Gothic cathedral; for the complexities of organization and form are interchanged. The list of different kinds of appurtenances for communications alone, including such instruments as telephones, telautographs, automatic alarms and conveyor belts, number well over twenty. All these instruments are simply shaped. So is the building complex. It behoves us to ask if the shaping of the latter is suited to the needs of the human being?

The Secretary-General's Report has a chapter devoted to "Light, Air and View." The Secretariat building scales seventy feet across its width. A relevant reference reads thus: "These thousands of employees, who must spend the daylight hours of their lives, pose a question of principle which must be decided at the very outset: to provide the conditions necessary for a proper psycho-physiological balance — the natural conditions of sunlight and view, and not the arbitrary conditions of artificial light and confined space . . ." A half of seventy feet is thirty five. The late Raymond Hood, one of the architects of Rockefeller Centre, is quoted as stating that experience proved twenty seven feet from a window to be the maximum distance for comfortable working conditions. If the figure is accepted — and if anything it seems high for the sectional height shown — then a central width of sixteen feet on each floor neither appears to provide comfortable working conditions, nor to be in accord with the "question of principle" stated in the Report. Office space, which must be repeated in one way or another on each floor of the skyscraper, is shown in this central width. This is the worst condition; yet a condition little better can prevail in any space that has a "non-structural" partition between it and

an outer wall. Every floor, therefore, promises to have this large pocket of "confined space." Not that this is evident from the Report, which states that: "The most advantageous use will be made of **natural light** through the latest technical developments of light control." It goes on to discuss glass, window areas, shading devices, and reflective surfaces. Perhaps these "technical developments" will prove efficacious. Meanwhile it is noticeable that those in executive positions are shown in the outer offices.

Without delving further we may wonder if the project is shaped entirely to the needs of the "thousands of employees." More might be unearthed in the "First and Second Lower Levels." These, though occurring on a scarp, might well be termed basements, because high-level Roosevelt Drive appears to project eighty five feet beyond the lower side. None the less, however much or little the scheme measures up to the pre-requisites stated in the report, it can safely be assumed, American technology being what it is, that those portions conditioned entirely by mechanical means will function efficiently. They will not give the "benefits of sun and natural light, a feeling of free space and verdure;" and if these are necessary for a "proper psycho-physiological balance," then Le Corbusier and Jeanneret's rejected scheme for the League of Nations headquarters was much better than this latest essay in providing a home for international **rapprochement**. Compare the disposition and orientation of the rooms in the two schemes, and notice how many in the earlier scheme have their long axes parallel to the outer walls — usually the best arrangement for "Light, Air, and View." Nevertheless, the compact forms of the latter project will be easier to condition mechanically than the elongated forms of the earlier would would have been. Le Corbusier proves to be a staunch advocate of "purified air" in his book, "When the Cathedrals were White," though quite why it is better than pure air he does not say. Purified air, however, is a necessity in a big city. This places a question mark behind this building's functionalism. Despite assertions to the contrary, has the big city imposed its order on it?

The site, the report states, "has sufficient scale for applying the fundamental elements of modern urbanism — sunlight, space and verdure." On the other hand an examination of the plan seemed to show that the building had been overscaled to the needs of the human being. As it will force people to work deep in the interior, away from the outer walls, the form of the skyscraper might be termed Procrustean. It is the imposition of the big city pattern, because the Headquarters building could hardly be less in scale to take its place in New York. Consequently the scheme shows another aspect of "modern urbanism": it makes the complex look simple. A comparison between the circulatory diagrams and the outer forms will show that this is so. All complexities appear to have been completely resolved.

Le Corbusier can be said to be the protagonist of what might

be called the aesthetic of resolved complexity. He delights in making the big city plan look simple. Others complain: though none have really produced better solutions. Still others condemn the idea of the big city: yet none have so far been able to stop its growth. The very necessity for "The Permanent Headquarters of the United Nations" justifies the multitude of services that the metropolis provides. And the Headquarters in turn carry the stamp of the new aesthetic.

Ours is not the first civilisation to have an aesthetic for complexity. "The Persian and Arab Artist-mathematicians of Mediaeval Bagdad," according to Martin Johnson, could make no real advance, because of a "crippling blindness with an aesthetic basis." This is an extract from his conclusion: "Consider the effort expended in elaborating the Ptolemaic error of representing the planetary, solar, and lunar apparent motions by earth-centred circles around which other circles roll: if only a small fraction of that effort had been devoted to total reconstruction of the theory, how greatly would the advance of knowledge have been accelerated. But to a mind revelling in the complex poetic imagery of Arab and Persian art, the aesthetic attraction of the rolling epicycles was an insidious temptation."

New York's proposed acquisition displays an aesthetic that is an inversion of mediaeval Bagdad's: for is not the simple skyscraper form based on a concealed arabesque? A simple, if drastic, synthesis has been found for complexity. Yet is the skyscraper, large as it is, merely a symbol of a vast civilisation beset by complexity? It is not quite. The world does not show the unity possible in a single building complex; though some see in the United Nations the beginning of a monolithic state. Politics falls outside this purview. In architecture we may note how a single person fits into a vast monolithic structure. The crux of an essay in the aesthetic of resolved complexity lies in what is not resolved. We may wonder where the aberration from the aesthetic's own principles begins? We may also wonder why aesthetic principle seems to falter in the Headquarters project? Either owing to structural considerations, "the latest technical developments of light control," or an artist's caprice, the elevations shown in the nearer perspective view do not reflect the quality of the plans. And the texture of the plans is good. Furthermore, if the employees eventually get all the "Light, Air and View" promised they will be well housed. Those in the upper stories are likely to get a better view of New York's backyard than of the "verdure" immediately below. However, as Mumford pointed out in a "New Yorker" article some years ago, and as Le Corbusier mentions in a recent book, New York has a certain lyrical quality. Mumford and Le Corbusier while accepting much the same aesthetic advocate rather different approaches to the housing of people. New Yorkers, meanwhile, will probably find time to revel in their city's lyricism. And perhaps in time, others having as little enthusiasm for a city-centred world as we have for "earth-centred circles" will find a radically simple synthesis for the complexities of today.

A WORKSHOP FOR PEACE

THE PROPOSED UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, NEW YORK

A SUMMARY OF EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT ON THE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Following the Resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Secretary General has now issued a Report on the Permanent Headquarters of the Organisation. This interesting document, containing ninety-six pages, gives an explanation of the site, a programme and the plans of the proposed building.

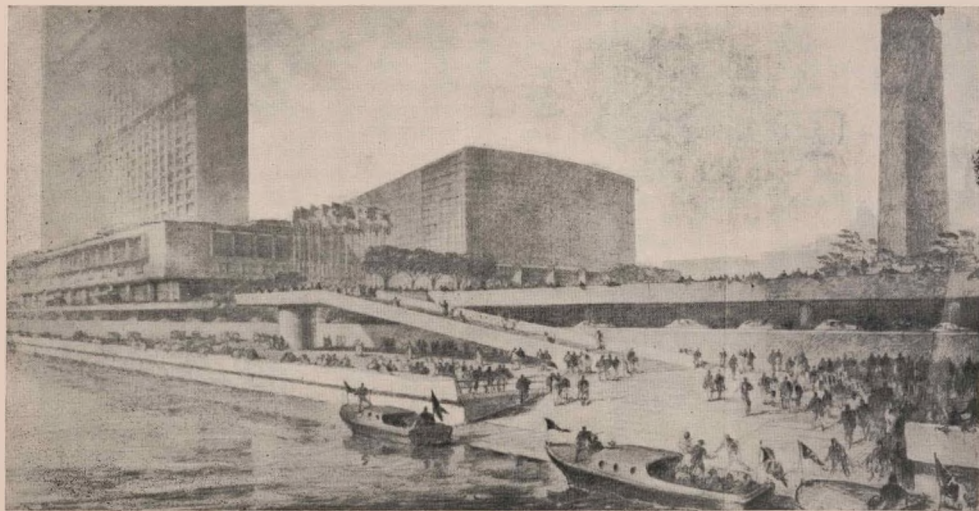
Even a cursory glance will give its reader a sense of satisfaction at the efficiency and thoroughness of the investigations carried out by the specialists in the limited time granted by the General Assembly.

The author recently had the opportunity of visiting the Offices of the Headquarters Planning Office on the twenty-seventh floor of the R.K.O. Building in Rockefeller Centre, New York.

Here are gathered some of the world's most distinguished architects, engineers and specialist consultants, among whom are:—

G. A. Soilleux (Australia).
Gaston Brunfaut (Belgium).
Oscar Niemeyer (Brazil).
Ernest Cormier (Canada).
Ssu-ch'eng Liang (China).
Charles Le Corbusier (France).
Sven Markelius (Sweden).
N. D. Bassov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).
Howard Robertson (United Kingdom).
Julio Vilamajo (Uruguay).

"On the headquarters site of the United Nations, in the spaciousness afforded by the East River, will rise contrasting architectural masses — The General Assembly Hall, the low-lying meeting halls, the verticality of the Secretariat Building." A perspective sketch of the Headquarters as seen from the East River landing.



The above ten under a Director of Planning, Mr. Wallace K. Harrison of the United States, who is experienced in the planning and construction of projects similar to that contemplated here, familiar with the area and its special requirements, and having the confidence of the city authorities with whom he must co-operate. Mr. Harrison has been associated with the Rockefeller Centre as principal architect, and is uniquely acquainted with the United Nations site since he had been retained by its previous owners to develop a great office and residential project there.

In addition to the above, the Director was actively assisted by a Board of ten eminent international experts qualified in the various architectural and engineering aspects of the project. In order to make use of the best available local experience, several members of large New York architectural and engineering firms have been associated with the project at various stages of planning.

Furthermore, the Director has called upon other outstanding architectural and engineering experts from member-nations as special consultants.

The Board of Design Consultants constituted a creative centre for architecture and urbanism, for the daily discussions of architects and engineers, for draughting designs and making models. Some fifty basic designs were created, criticised, analysed and re-synthesised. The problem was set and pursued in its most rigorously functional terms, terms provided by a ceaseless investigation into the prime needs of the secretariat personnel, delegations, and technicians of all kinds. Out of this procedure has grown not simply a group of buildings but an integrated, articulated organism. Every possibly relevant consideration has gone into the final composition presented in this report: landscape, view, plastic organisation of architectural masses, functions, working conditions in the interior of the buildings, etc.

One noteworthy fact: in the course of this long and arduous work of collaboration, a singleness of viewpoint became manifest and all major decisions were arrived at unanimously. The spirit of the times seemed to rally all those engaged in this task, and the result must certainly be that the architectural concepts born in the workshop of the Headquarters Planning Office express that spirit.

SITE:

The United Nations has selected the site for its headquarters in a great metropolis which is one of the main cross-roads for international transportation and communication. To this site representatives of Member States will be able to come quickly and directly from all parts of the world; they can communicate instantaneously with their home governments; they will have at their disposal every means for efficient work.

The city of New York is actually in the heart of a vaster urban organism, all of which must be considered in the planning of the headquarters of the United Nations. It offers within easy reach a wide base of technical, commercial, cultural, residential, recreational, and social resources.

The East River site, extending 1,500 feet from 42nd to 48th Streets, and from First Avenue to the edge of the water, has sufficient scale for applying the fundamental elements of modern urbanism, sunlight, space, and verdure. Protected, yet given added spaciousness by the wide expanse of the East River, the site has breadth enough to be made into a living

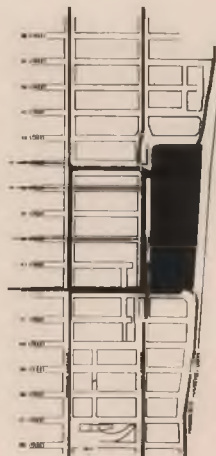
unity of strength, dignity and harmony. The city dweller, who lives and moves between the frontier walls of buildings that give his streets the profile of canyons, should find on the United Nations site a sense of radiant space.

TRAFFIC TO THE SITE:

Detailed analysis of the traffic pattern surrounding the site, both vehicular and pedestrian, must be based on existing conditions and the probable changes to be brought about in this pattern by the coming of the United Nations to its permanent headquarters. The plan illustrates anticipated traffic flow, from the north and south on the Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive, and from the streets and avenues to the west. Direct access to the site on and off the Drive and facilitating the cross-town approach are of paramount importance. The heavy north-south flow past the site, especially on First Avenue, must be kept from conflicting with the traffic of the United Nations by a diversion underground or by other means.

The arrival of pedestrians — from the Grand Central Railroad Terminal on 42nd Street, from the subway station stops, and from the buses — creates a secondary pattern from the west, as larger groups walk towards the southern end of the site.

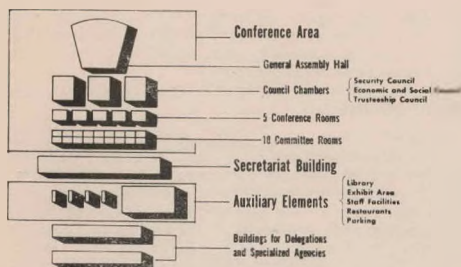
The land on the site slopes gently east to the East River and from the south-west corner to the north-east. Advantage can be taken of these slopes in planning entrances to and exits from the site.



Anticipated Automobile Traffic

THE BUILDING ELEMENTS:

We have seen the first basic datum for planning is the site itself. The second, equally basic, is the functions to be performed on the site. Not only for administrators, but for architects and engineers too, these functions are defined by the Charter. The actual constitution of the United Nations must determine the main points of its architectural composition.



THE BUILDING ELEMENTS

Analysis of the structure of the organisation and classification and co-ordination of its functions must supply the data which are to be translated into architectural terms. Only then can we enumerate the main building elements, consider the useful housing of the organs and their distribution among the buildings. The accompanying diagram, therefore, is the first rough and abstract grouping of building elements.

SECRETARIAT BUILDING:

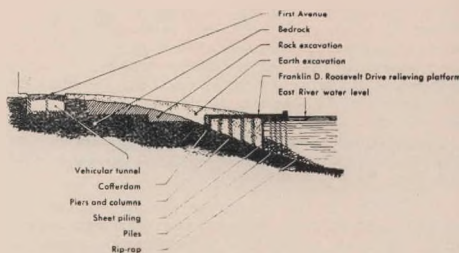
The secretariat is directed by the Secretary-General, its eight departments by Assistant Secretaries-General. It is made up of three thousand, or possibly, in the future, five thousand employees of various types and classifications, divided among administrative bureaux, divisions, sections, and units. It handles the current business of the Organisation, prepares international meetings, and carries into effect the decisions arrived at in these meetings. It tells the world what has happened, is happening and will happen, using all modern communication media. Its work is daily, of unbroken continuity throughout the year, and its principal work-places are offices.

These thousands of employees, who must spend the daylight hours of their lives in offices, pose a question of principle which must be decided at the very outset: to provide the conditions necessary for a proper psycho-physiological balance — the natural conditions of sunlight and view, and not the arbitrary conditions of artificial light and confined space — and then only because of important technical considerations — to the auditoriums whose transient visitors will remain at the permanent headquarters in New York for not more than a few days or weeks at a time.

Through some of its members, the Secretariat participates directly in the labours of the General Assembly, the Councils, Commissions, and Committees. For these officials, easy and convenient access to the meeting places — the unimpeded interflow of persons and documents — is an obvious necessity. During the debates, the Department of Public Information and the Department of Conference and General Services are especially active, bringing into play technicians of every kind: interpreters and translators, verbatim reporters and editors, printers and distributors of documents, photographers, motion picture cameramen, radio and television operators.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ORGANISM: THE STRUCTURE:

The first general consideration is the actual structure of the building, the skeleton capable of carrying them, a framework of steel and concrete covered by a durable skin of dignified and satisfying appearance.



FOUNDATION SECTION

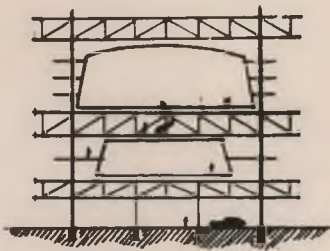
The foundation engineers have determined that bedrock of adequate structural strength is sufficiently close to grade level throughout the site, so that, in general, all foundations can rest directly on rock. Such foundations can be constructed in the following ways. At the west or First Avenue side of the site, the rock is close to the surface. The use of the site will probably require that the surface areas provide space for parking, mechanical equipment and other services; necessitating soil and rock excavation. In this area the basement floor will be constructed on the rock, with suitable provisions for drainage. As it is possible that this excavation will extend below the water level of the East River, the foundation will be completely waterproofed and protected by a normal cofferdam to withstand the water pressure from the river. At the slope of the bedrock drops below the lowest basement level, the loads from the columns above must be carried down into the bedrock by means of piers or caissons, through the surface material and artificial fill.

The building spaces will be of two types: on the one hand, offices whose dimensions can be standardised; on the other hand, halls of varying sizes, each with special structural requirements. These variables can be systematized within a basic structural framework consisting of units of measure, or modules, which will facilitate economical construction and future changes. This framework consists of the foundations supporting the structure, the main vertical and horizontal steel members supporting the internal loads, and the special provisions for exterior forces of wind, ice and snow.

LOW BUILDINGS:

The many meeting halls, extending horizontally over much of the area of the site, present a structural problem that can be solved by widely spaced columns and long spans giving a maximum of clear space without structural obstruction. Since these columns are to be carried to the bedrock, the concentration of loads upon them, resulting from their wide spacing, will be economically supported. The wide spacing not only makes possible large open spaces for meeting halls, lounges, and work areas, but also results in an efficient plan for the parking levels. All columns can be so placed that cars need never manoeuvre close to a column in entering or leaving a parking space. Even in the subsurface parking and service areas which are not directly below other buildings, a relatively wide spacing of columns should also be maintained in order to continue an efficient parking system.

Some of the spans developed in the preliminary engineering studies are more than 90 feet wide and will require deep girders and trusses. The depth of these trusses can in many cases be included within an intermediate floor level, so that the top chord of the truss supports the floor above while the lower chord supports the intermediate floor level. Such construction has been thoroughly analysed by the engineers, who have found that it presents no serious problems. Cantilevered



DEEP-TRUSS CONSTRUCTION ACCOMMODATES LARGE MEETING HALLS

floor construction will be used where it is important to gain more space above areas such as the Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive, where columns are undesirable.

Deep-truss construction will also make it possible to support adequately one large meeting hall directly over another without introducing columns into the lower. The intervening space will be of value not only for service personnel or other circulation but also for mechanical equipment, air-conditioning ducts, access to lighting of the meeting halls, and the like. The ceilings of the halls will, in effect, be hung from these trusses, permitting full development of acoustical treatment, special lighting, etc., and the possibility of inexpensive alterations when necessary in the future.

Moreover, the wide spans and wide column spacing give maximum freedom in placing such building elements as stairs, elevators and escalators.

HIGH BUILDINGS:

Skyscraper structures differ from other construction primarily in the provision that must be made to withstand wind pressure. While such a structure is self-supporting, it must also be able to resist wind velocity of as much as 80 miles per hour. If the building is narrow and presents a large surface to the wind, this horizontal pressure becomes a major element in the structural design. The structure must have strength to resist this wind pressure and transform it into a vertical thrust toward the foundations. The building must also be rigid enough so that occupants can work without discomfort under any weather conditions.

A structural steel frame has been chosen because it will economically provide the necessary strength and stiffness with least loss of space due to size of structural members. This type of frame has been used for all buildings of comparable height in the New York region, and is known to provide a satisfactory solution to the problem of skyscraper construction.

LIGHT, AIR AND VIEW:

From the beginning of the planning, the principle has been maintained that those working daily at the headquarters must have the benefits of sun and natural light, a feeling of free space and verdure. Imperative technical reasons dictate that the lighting of the meeting halls must, on the other hand, be subject to the most minute regulation in order to meet the requirements of the various information media — photography, cinema, television and the like. Hence, these

halls must have completely artificial lighting. The surrounding lounges and lobbies and also the spaces for work must, however, be so planned as to profit from the river site and from the park areas adjacent to the buildings.

AIR CONDITIONING:

The intensity of the work to be carried on in these buildings, the number of people who will use them, and the variability of the New York climate require the maintenance within the buildings of a comfortable climate unaffected by exterior conditions. Authorities agree that the regulation of temperature, humidity, cleanliness, and motion of the air result in increased worker efficiency. Obviously it is also necessary to remove accumulated heat, moisture, and smoke from assembly places. In the New York area, almost all recent structures provide year-round air conditioning.

To achieve these results, various methods can be utilized; these are based either on the principle of radiation or on the use of circulated air as the heat-absorbing or heat-liberating medium. Engineering studies indicate that the latter system, with separate heating and cooling units at the exterior wall, will best meet the specific requirements of individual control and maximum economy for the permanent headquarters. Individual control is important in the buildings of the United Nations, the occupants of which have a diversified climatic background and may have varying standards of comfort. For the same reason, it will be desirable to permit individuals to open the windows, although it is expected that they will actually do this only rarely since they can go to a window unit and adjust the equipment to meet the exact conditions desired.

In the Secretariat Buildings, the system of air conditioning can benefit from a depth of the structural steel to allow the passage of ducts that penetrate the steel without reducing headroom. The ample provision of glass area, through which will be seen magnificent views of river, city skyline, and park, will probably mean a relatively large gain of solar heat unless a practical method is found, by further study, to reduce this heat by shading or special glass. In any case, an office building with a minimum of dark interior space will have a relatively larger heat gain at the perimeter, and require for the perimeter areas (up to about sixteen feet from the exterior wall) a separate air-conditioning system different from the system for the interior areas. Detailed cost analysis by the engineers indicates that differences in the cost of initial construction and operation of air-conditioning due to different orientations of the main building structures are relatively small, so that other factors will be the determining ones.

The preliminary recommendations of the engineers is that ducts of minimum size and maximum air velocity and temperature differential penetrate the steel framing, and that units be placed under the windows with water coils for cooling and heating.

In the meeting halls, lounges, and restaurants, the systems will be of the conventional low air velocity type, because these areas will be especially designed to meet specific requirements and have space available for larger, rectangular ducts. They will be automatically controlled.

A central refrigeration plant will be provided to cool the water. No cooling water will be required because use can be made of water from the East River, which reaches a maximum temperature of about 80° Fahrenheit during the summer.

ACOUSTICS:

The control of sound, especially the sound of the human voice, is of essential importance to the fundamental operations of the Headquarters of the United Nations. Sound must be sustained and amplified in the meeting halls; noise must be reduced in the lounges and work areas, and substantially eliminated from the broadcasting studios.

The chief function of sound control is, however, to strive for the highest possible value of speech intelligibility in all the meeting halls. This will require that:

- (a) The reverberation time be rigidly controlled by the proper amount of sound-absorbing materials in the room.
- (b) The shape and dimensions of the room to be such as to avoid setting up serious interference patterns or echoes.
- (c) The tonal response of the room will not cause serious loss of consonant tones nor distort the voice so that it sounds unnatural.
- (d) The sound-reinforcing system of the room will produce a sound level of 65 to 75 decibels throughout its entire seating area from any microphone without any audible trace of oscillation, and be capable of producing 80 to 85 decibels throughout the seating area to meet any high momentary peak in the speaker's voice.

CIRCULATION:

The planned control of circulation — both horizontal and vertical, exterior and interior — at once creates order and gives to each function of an organisation its own time and space in which to work. If the entrances to the site and to the various parts of the buildings are wisely placed, the whole composition will function properly: delegates, Secretariat personnel, Press, and public will find their way automatically and with ease. Both the pedestrian and the automobile will be adequately accommodated. The horizontal and vertical circulations constitute the blood stream of the organism.

INTERIOR CIRCULATION:

From all that has already been said, one conclusion is obvious; the delegates must have a place from which they can easily reach all their meeting rooms and the Secretariat Building. This place is the lounge, key to the composition of the whole conference area.

Upon entering, delegates will usually proceed to the lounge, where they will disperse to their various meetings. This they must be able to do without encountering the traffic of the public, Press or general Secretariat.

This circulation is basically horizontal, with a secondary vertical movement facilitated by escalators, elevators, stairs, and ramps. The horizontality of this circulation permits an easy solution to the problem of its strict segregation from the movements of Press and public. The latter are placed on higher levels, whence they enter the balconies of the meeting halls.

Upon leaving the area, the delegates must be able to call their cars to their private exits for inconspicuous and expeditious departure.

Representatives of specialized agencies attending meetings will, of course, have the use of the delegates' area.

The Secretariat, on the other hand, must be housed mainly in a single building based on vertical circulation. This will be the most efficient and economical means of ensuring maximum ease of circulation among the divisions of the Secretariat. There must also be direct vertical circulation to and from the conference area, to all parts of which (except the delegates' lounge) the Secretariat must have free access.

* * * * *

Notification of a number of amendments to the preliminary plans as published here has reached us too late to be included in this review, and will be illustrated in a later issue of the Journal—(Editor).

THE PLANS

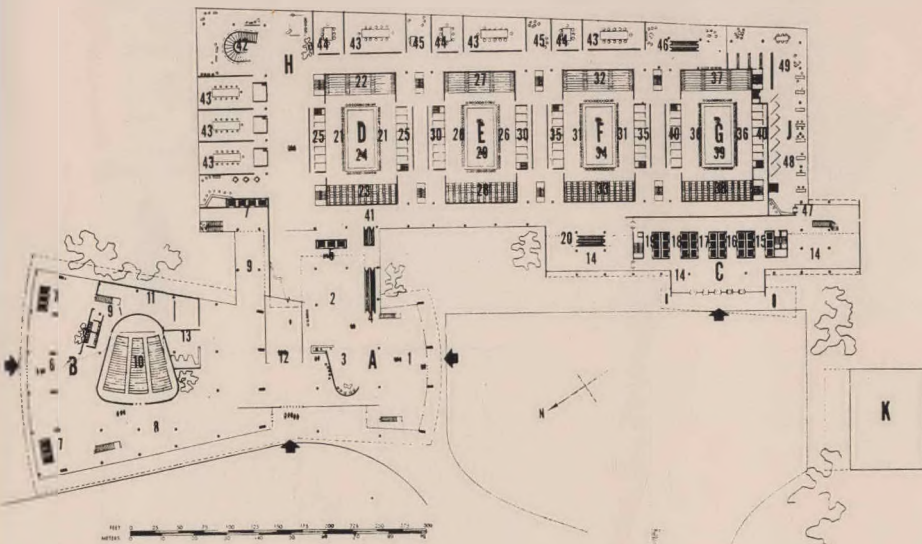
The selected plans which follow give a general indication of the stage reached in the search for an architectural solution. These plans and studies, the report states, are not perfect, nor final; but they represent the first fruits of the teamwork of the architects and engineers. The search will be a dynamic process continuing up to the moment when the first meeting in the new headquarters is called to order or when the first secretary sits down to her typewriter.

MAIN ENTRANCE LEVEL

Since delegates, Secretariat, Press and public enter the buildings directly from the First Avenue level at different points, the circulations are designed to take them immediately to their respective destinations. Ample lobbies will accommodate the large numbers that may gather on special occasions, and the separation of the delegate's entrances from the other entrances will permit of better control and of the delegates' inconspicuous arrival or departure. Delegates may proceed directly to their lounge, or may continue on the same level to conference or committee rooms.

The Secretariat and Press will use a single entrance and the same vertical circulation to their respective places of work.

The public entrance, designed to house exhibitions and give access to educational film shows, leads visitors to the galleries of meeting halls without crossing the paths of delegates or Secretariat. Visitors may be restricted to the galleries of the General Assembly or Conference Room No. 5, but the ramp does not allow the public access to the conference and committee rooms when the whole conference area is in use for sessions of the General Assembly.



A DELEGATES' ENTRANCE

1. Entrance Lobby.
2. Check-room and toilets.
3. Information.
4. Escalators to main lounge.
5. Delegates' elevators.

B PUBLIC ENTRANCE

6. Entrance lobby.
7. Public elevators.
8. Exhibition.
9. Check-room and toilets.
10. Cinema or auditorium.
11. Dressing rooms, etc.
12. Public ramp.
13. Communications centre.

C SECRETARIAT & PRESS ENTRANCE

14. Entrance lobby.
15. Low-rise elevators.
16. Medium low-rise elevators.
17. Medium high-rise elevators.
18. High-rise elevators.
19. Service elevators.
20. Escalators for Press.

D CONFERENCE ROOM No. 1

21. Delegates and advisers.
22. Public gallery.
23. Press gallery.
24. Secretariat.
25. Booths.

E CONFERENCE ROOM No. 2

26. Delegates and advisers.
27. Public gallery.
28. Press gallery.
29. Secretariat.
30. Booths.

F CONFERENCE ROOM No. 3

31. Delegates and advisers.
32. Public gallery.
33. Press gallery.
34. Secretariat.
35. Booths.

G CONFERENCE ROOM No. 4

36. Delegates and advisers.
37. Public gallery.
38. Press gallery.
39. Secretariat.
40. Booths.

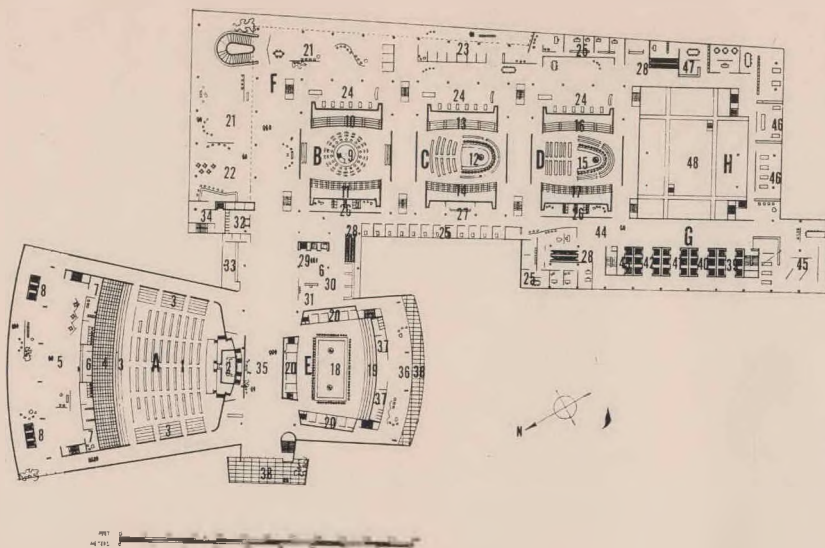
H DELEGATES' AREA

41. Escalator from garage.
42. Main stairway.
43. Large committee rooms.
44. Small committee rooms.
45. Rest rooms.
46. Escalator to main lounge.

J LIBRARY

47. Entrance.
48. Exhibition area.
49. Public information and reference.

K NEW YORK CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY BUILDING.



FOURTH OR DELEGATES' LEVEL

Arriving by escalator or elevator the delegates reach the single focal point in contact with all their work, the main delegates' lounge, with its views of the river and park, its quiet informal atmosphere and its refreshment bar and other facilities. Thence delegates may enter directly into the General Assembly Hall or council chambers. Contact is readily made with the public immediately below, the Press immediately above, and stairs and escalators give easy access to the conference rooms at the lower level.

Immediately adjacent to each meeting hall are secondary lounges which delegates may use before or during meetings.

Conference Room No. 5 is so placed as to provide the more ample space required for delegates, the Press and the public during occasions with especially large attendance. It can serve as a meeting room supplementary to the General Assembly Hall, or it may serve as a fourth council chamber if such should ever be required.

A GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Delegates.
2. Podium.
3. Advisers and accredited observers.
4. Press gallery.
5. Public lobby.
6. Telephones.
7. Toilets.
8. Public elevators.

B SECURITY COUNCIL

9. Conference area for delegates and advisers.
10. Public gallery.
11. Press gallery.

C TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

12. Conference area for delegates and advisers.
13. Public gallery.
14. Press gallery.

D ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

15. Conference area for delegates and advisers.
16. Public gallery.
17. Press gallery.

E CONFERENCE ROOM No. 5

18. Conference area for delegates and advisers.
19. Press gallery.
20. Booths.

F DELEGATES' AREA

21. Main lounge.
22. Bar.
23. Private rooms.
24. Writing rooms.
25. Council executive offices.
26. Toilets.
27. Check-room.
28. Escalators.
29. Delegates' elevators.
30. Information and transportation desks.

31. Reception.
32. Telephones and telegraph.
33. Document distribution.
34. Service.
35. Lobby.
36. Lounge.
37. Toilets.
38. Terrace.

G SECRETARIAT BUILDING

39. Low-rise elevators.
40. Medium low-rise elevators.
41. Medium high-rise elevators.
42. High-rise elevators.
43. Service elevators.
44. Lobby.

H LIBRARY

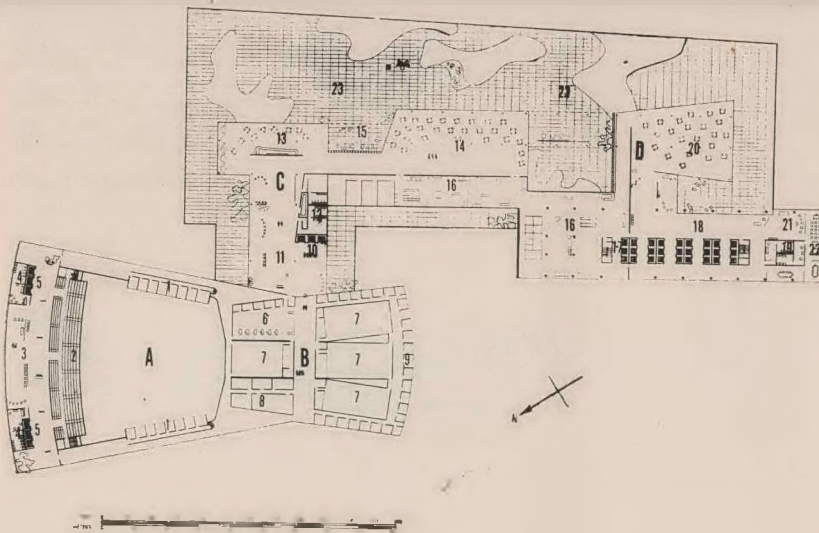
45. Map room.
46. Emergency collections.
47. Delegates' reading rooms.
48. Stacks.

ROOF LEVEL

Access is provided at this level to the upper part of the public galleries of the General Assembly Hall. In the southern half of this unit are the major radio facilities — large and small studios and related offices.

Overlooking the river, the delegates' dining terrace and restaurant open on to roof gardens, which transfer these large spaces into extensions of the park below. Magnificent views and the spectacle of the New York skyline at night will be a stirring backdrop for these areas of rest and recreation.

Situated at the southern end of the building are the equally pleasant diningroom, lounge and garden terrace for members of the Secretariat. Central, connecting kitchen facilities provide economy of service.



A GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Booths.
2. Public balcony.
3. Public lounge.
4. Rest rooms and toilets.
5. Elevators.

B RADIO STUDIOS

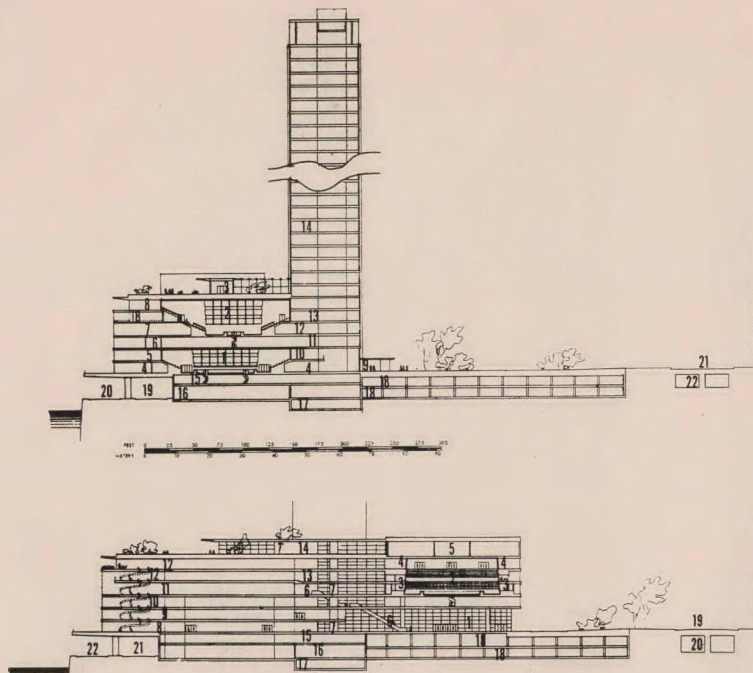
6. Offices.
7. Studios.
8. Offices for radio correspondents.
9. Network offices.

C DELEGATES' DINING AREA

10. Elevators.
11. Foyer.
12. Toilets.
13. Bar.
14. Restaurant-dining terrace.
15. Dining terrace.
16. Kitchens.
17. Service elevators.

D SECRETARIAT DINING AREA

18. Lobby.
19. Toilets.
20. Restaurant.
21. Lounge.
22. Library.
23. Roof gardens



SECTIONS

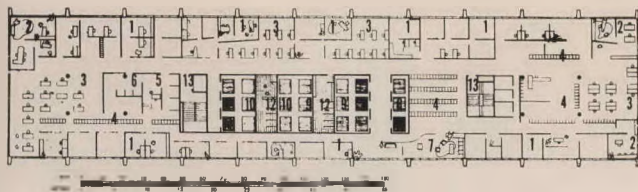
These sections serve to illustrate the three-dimensional aspects of the space created within the building masses. While the basic scheme of the conference area is horizontal, the elements have been arranged, with escalators and elevators at strategic points, so as to minimise the amount of walking required. It can be seen, however, how the horizontality has been preserved to ensure segregation of different groups of persons and to obviate conflicting circulation patterns. The horizontality applies equally to the economic utilization of the lower levels, where differences in level between the various exits and entrances permit a simple vehicular and pedestrian circulation scheme.

CROSS SECTION (UPPER)

1. Conference room.
2. Council chamber.
3. Restaurants.
4. Committee rooms and delegates' access to conference rooms.
5. Public access to conference rooms.
6. Committee rooms.
7. Main delegates' level and access to council chambers.
8. Public access to council chambers.
9. Secretariat entrance.
10. Press access to conference rooms.
11. Conference service level.
12. Delegates' access to council chambers.
13. Press access to council chambers.
14. Secretariat.
15. Documents production.
16. Shipping, receiving, garage and shops.
17. Maintenance and mechanical services.
18. Parking levels.
19. Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive, south bound.
20. Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive, north bound.
21. First Avenue.
22. Proposed tunnel under First Avenue.

CROSS SECTION (LOWER)

1. Delegates' entrance lobby.
2. Conference room No. 5.
3. Moots.
4. Public access to gallery.
5. Radio control and studios.
6. Escalators to delegates' lounge.
7. Delegates' elevators.
8. Committee rooms and delegates' access to conference rooms.
9. Public access to conference rooms.
10. Committee rooms and conference service level.
11. Delegates' lounge and access to council chambers.
12. Public access to council chambers.
13. Press access to council chambers.
14. Restaurants.
15. Documents production.
16. Shipping and receiving.
17. Maintenance and mechanical service.
18. Parking levels.
19. First Avenue.
20. Proposed tunnel under First Avenue.
21. Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive, south bound.
22. Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive, north bound.



TYPICAL OFFICE FLOOR

1. Typical private offices.
2. Executive suites.
3. Clerical office space.
4. Filing.
5. Documents distribution.
6. Storage.
7. Lounge.
8. Medium low-rise elevators.
9. Medium high-rise elevators.
10. High-rise elevators.
11. Service elevators.
12. Toilets.
13. Stairway.

SECRETARIAT BUILDING

The administrative and research offices, secretarial offices, and filing and storage space are typical space installations.

Some offices will be in suite arrangements, extending in depth from the exterior walls up to the general corridor, while many others will be single offices. The elevator banks, therefore, have been placed closer to one side than the other to permit both arrangements on the same floor. The location of the corridor itself is not fixed but is determined by the office layout of each floor. The central spaces will provide the necessary stairs, toilets, storage and filing spaces, and permit a layout open to the exterior walls for accounting, clerical, and other large work rooms.

On the Headquarters site of the United Nations, in the spaciousness afforded by the East River, will rise contrasting architectural masses — the General Assembly Hall, the low-lying meeting halls, the verticality of the Secretariat Building. Among these salient elements of the architectural composition, a harmony of proportion is to be created. Rarely has such an opportunity been presented to bring into a harmonious whole masses of such significance and on such an imposing scale; to establish, after a century of mounting urban disorder, a landmark of order in the heart of a great city.

The order of the plan is here established, and it will enable a beginning to be made where it is most urgently needed. It is possible to begin immediately with the construction of the Secretariat Building, thus answering the heartfelt wish of those responsible for the moral and material direction of the United Nations. That wish is to leave behind, as soon as possible, the difficulties of the present accommodation at Lake Success.

HOUSING OF UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL:

The resolution of the General Assembly recognizes the fact that the personnel of the United Nations, recruited from all its Member States, and their families must in many cases sacrifice home ties and accustomed comforts to come to New York, some of them for long periods of time. It is therefore incumbent upon the planners to consider the problem of finding for these persons homes that are conducive to a happy family life, safe for their children, convenient to their place of work, and suitable to their income.

Some rather rigorous limitations confront the planners of a housing programme.

First, it will have been seen from all the previous studies and plans that there will be no room for housing available on the site itself, although the New York metropolitan area poten-

tially is a reservoir of residential developments of all kinds.

This, however, brings us to the second major limitation, namely, the current acute housing shortage in the metropolitan area and the unstabilised conditions of the building industry. A broad enquiry was undertaken to estimate the current shortage and the rate at which relief might be expected, but authorities differed too widely on figures of supply and demand to permit sufficiently valid conclusions.

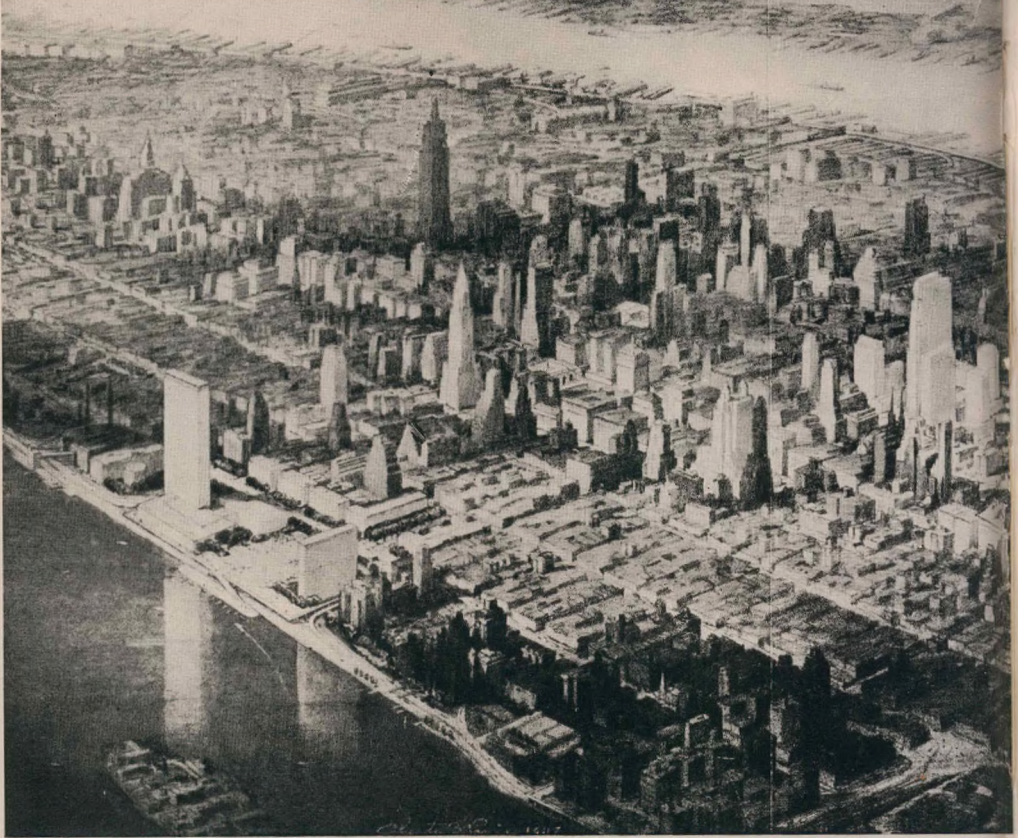
Finally, it has not yet been possible to obtain a definite decision as to which of the specialised agencies will establish permanent headquarters in New York. Even among those which probably will do so, there is considerable uncertainty as to the number of staff members involved. At present, not more than thirty Member States maintain permanent delegations in New York, and twenty-two of them supplied some information regarding the number, salaries, and present residences of their personnel.

CONCLUSION:

It is with some trepidation that these plans are submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly. They are an abrupt crystallization in the course of the creative process of continuous experiment, during which problems and ideas are ceaselessly being tested by plans and designs.

The Headquarters of the United Nations is, nevertheless, already beginning to implant itself on the East River site. The clearing of the site and digging the foundations is under way even as the detailed designs are being developed. The steel can be rising while the final architectural details are being made precise.

In the limited time at his disposal, the Director of Planning has been unable to compile complete and definite information



Perspective sketch of the central portion of Manhattan, by Chester B. Price, showing the U.N. Headquarters at left centre, Rockefeller Centre at right centre, Empire State towering in dark mass in middle distance, and the Hudson River in the background.

on possible alternative plans that might reduce space and costs and on alternative financial plans, but his Office is at present engaged on such studies and will report on them at the earliest possible time. The next steps will be:

- (i) the submission of design studies of the exterior and interior appearance of the buildings;
- (ii) precision of the plans to eliminate any unnecessary spaces or features, and to revise the arrangements of the building elements by further consultation with the Secretariat personnel and delegates who will be using them.
- (iii) completion of all engineering studies based on the plans as developed to date;

(iv) estimates of exact costs based on this further study;

(v) development of final recommendations for financing.

Consequently, it is anticipated that an additional report will be made, to carry the present report through the next steps.

Meanwhile, submitted herein are the basic principles and features of the planned growth, on the East River in the City of New York, of a workshop for world peace and progress. Because growth is a living and unending process, it is hoped that every stage of it will be, for the peoples of the world, a symbol of their common aspirations.

UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA ARGITEKSKOOL

VIERDE JAARLIKSE TENTOONSTELLING VAN STUDENTEWERK EN UITREIKING VAN PRYSE IN DIE ARGITEKS- EN HOEVEELHEIDSOOPNAME - AFDELINGS VIR DIE JAAR 1946

In sy openingswoord tot die aanwesiges het Professor Meiring die volgende gesê:

Ek wil u hartelik verwelkom hier by die Vierde Tentoonstelling van Studentewerk van ons Argitekskool, en my waardeering uitspreek vir die belangstelling waarvan u teenwoordigheid getuig. Veral wil ek verwelkom ons eregas, Prof. Pearse oor wie ek later meer te sê wil hê; mnr. Hanson, hoof-president van die Instituut van S.A. Argitekte, wat van Johannesburg oorgekom het om ons met sy teenwoordigheid te vereer; mnr. Leo Austin, president van die Hoeveelheidsoepnemers-Raad, wat nie alleen jare lank reeds eksterne eksaminator van ons departement is nie, maar ook nog altyd 'n groot aandeel gehad het aan die opbou van die onderwysstelsel van Hoeveelheidsoopname. Dan nog mnr. Erik Todd, president van die T.P.I. Ons is trots op die feit dat 'n ou dosent van ons Argitekskool hierdie belangrike pos vanjaar beklee. Die groot bese van die beide professies is dus vanmiddag hier, en ons is baie in ons skik oor die feit! Die teenwoordigheid van mevr. Sheridan, president van die Witwatersrandse Universiteit Argitekteenie, getuig van die goeie gesindheid wat daar tussen die studente van die twee Universiteite se Argitekskole heers. Laastens 'n woordjie van verwelkoming aan ouers van studente, aan lede van beide professies, en aan ons ander goeie virende.

Ons is, ek wil byna sê tot my spyt, nie meer 'n klein departement nie: Studentegestelle staan vanjaar op 75 argitek- en 62 H.O.-studente, sodat daar byna nie plek vir almal is nie, en ek my beste gedoen het om die Universiteit te laat beseft dat as daar aanstaande jaar weer so 'n toeloop gaan wees daar sekerlik nie plek vir almal sal wees nie. Hoe die werk van die departement vorder moet u maar vir u self hier in die saal beoordeel. Ons het natuurlik goed gesorg dat u alleen die beste sal sien, maar ek meen tog dat daar vanjaar 'n verbetering is in die werk wat u hier nie sien nie. Ek dink dit kan gesê word dat sedert die beëindiging van die oorlog daar 'n meer doelbewuste en ernstiger stelling teenoor hulle werk by die studente ingeneem word. Weer wil ek my verbasing en tevredeheid uitspreek oor die begrip van wat goeie argitektuur is, wat so vroeg reeds in hulle studies by die studente posvat. Ek is in die jongste tyd baie onder die indruk gebring van die behoefte wat daar bestaan aan leiding op kunsgebied: Vergeleke met sommige Europese nasies staan die kunsmak van ons volk maar taamlik ver agter, en ek wil die vertroue uitspreek dat die jong Suid-Afrikaners wat hier op Pretoria en op die ander sentrums in die argitektuur en ander kunste opgelei word ook die nodige leiding aan ons volk eendag sal kan gee.

Twee gebeurtenisse van die afgelope jaar is van belang. Die eerste is dat ons aansoek om erkenning van ons Diploma by die Royal Institute of British Architects geslaag het. Dit het deur bemiddeling van ons eie Instituut geskied, en ons wil die komitee wat deur die Instituut aangestel is om die saak te behandel hartlik dank vir hulle werk en aanbeveling. Vir ons Graad in die Argitektuur sal, sodra daar finale jaar-studente

is wat die graad verkry het (ons vertrou dat dit aan die einde van 1948 sal geskied), ook erkenning van die R.I.B.A. geva word.

Die ander gebeurtenis is ook 'n aanvraag, en wel om 'n tweede lektoraat in die argitektuur wat weens die vermeerdering van studente en werk dringend nodig geword het. Die aansoek word nog deur die Universiteitsraad oorweeg, maar daar is goeie hoop dat dit toegestaan sal word. Dit lei my tot die groot aandeel wat praktiserende argitekte en hoeveelheidsoepnemers van Pretoria in 'n deeltydse hoedanigheid in die ondergang van ons departement het. Laat my toe om hulle name te noem want dit is persone aan wie ons baie verskuldig is — om in hierdie besige tyd van hulle kosbare tyd aan ons te gee word hoog waardeer — mnr. Gordon McIntosh, H. E. W. Stauch, R. E. Cole-Bowen, W. Smit, G. R. Whale, P. G. Culligan, R. F. Bell, J. T. B. Viljoen, R. I. M. Stewart, en van die Universiteitspersoneel, prof. Van Tonder, Lombaard, De Loor, Beezhold, en mnr. Bateman, Boshoff en Vorster. Namens die Universiteit wil ek al hierdie persone weer hartlik dank vir hulle onmisbare hulp, en dan ook die persone, te veel om hier op te noem, wat ons as eksterne eksaminators behulpzaam is. Mnr. B. H. South, voltydse lektor in die argitektuur, het homself noual soosere vereenselwig met elke aspek van die Skool se bestaan dat hy die spil geword het waarom baie dinge draai. Hierdie tentoonstelling sou sonder sy ywer en inspirasie 'n onmoontlike saak gewees het.

* * * * *

Ek wil nou ons gas, mnr. Erik Todd, president van die T.P.I., vra om die volgende pryse aan studente te oorhandig:

Eerste Jaar: D. S. de Beer.

Tweede Jaar: C. van Wyk.

Derde Jaar: I. K. J. Jooste; 2. E. J. Bloem.

Vyfte Jaar: B. W. Viljoen.

Gordon McIntosh-prys vir die beste student in enige jaar: K. J. Jooste.

* * * * *

Vervolgens vra ek mnr. Leo Austin, president van die S.A. Hoeveelheidsoepnemersraad om 'n woord tot ons te rig, en die volgende pryse aan H.O. studente uit te reik:—

Eerste Jaar: R. E. Whelahan.

Derde Jaar: E. S. Gritten.

Vierde Jaar: J. Veitch (Diploma met lof.)

Vyfte Jaar: Mevr. I. van der Walt (aan ons betar bekend as mej. Wilken).

T. H. Louw-prys vir die beste studente in enige jaar: J. Veitch.

Dan twee H.O. Raad-pryse vir die beste student in Hoeveelhede I: A. Scatterty. Hoeveelhede II: R. W. J. Perry.

Daar is 'n belangrike aankondiging wat mnr. Austin toegestaan het dat by hierdie geleentheid sal geskied. Ek sal hom nou vra om dit te doen.

Mr. Austin:—

Meneer die Voorsitter, Dames en Here,

Ek wil graag van hierdie geleentheid gebruik maak om 'n aankondiging omtrent die Tak van Hoeveelheidsopnemer se pryse te maak. U sal my verskoon as ek dit in Engels doen!

For those of you who had as much difficulty in understanding that, as I had in saying it — it merely means that I want to make a short announcement about prizes generally!

It has been decided to resume the award of the Chapter's Gold Medal, which is a Union-wide prize available to all Universities and made to the best finalists attaining honours standard. It gives me great pleasure to announce here that the 1946 Medal has been won by Mr. J. Veitch, of this University, and it will be presented to him at the Annual General Meeting of the Chapter.

As from 1947, the Chapter has arranged to increase the number of Book Prizes from two to five. In addition the Bell-John Prize will come into force. This will be an award to the best student of Quantity Surveying at each of the four training centres.

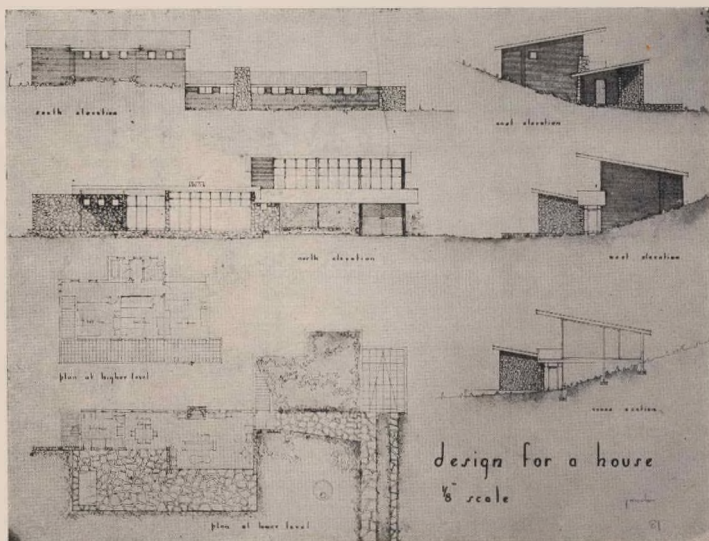
* * * * *

We come now to the highlight of this afternoon's function: the address of Professor Pearse. He is with us today for several reasons, first and foremost, I think, because he has been our sincere friend and counsellor since 1943 when we became an independent school. This is not the time and

place to tell him what his actions and advice have meant to me personally, coming, as I did, absolutely raw and inexperienced from Cape Town to continue the good work in Pretoria that he, Dr. Martienssen and Messrs. Fassler and Howie had started. All I shall say now is that with this occasion, the only one open to us, we have sought to honour him as best we can, and to express our deep sense of indebtedness.

Another reason he is here to-day is a sad one. It will be the last time that he comes over for an exhibition as Head of the School of Architecture of the Wits. University since we understand that he retires from this post at the end of this year. Let me say at once that his idea of retirement is a most unusual one. He tells me that no less than three books await his retirement, and if I give you the names of the books it will enable you to appreciate the nature of the proposed retirement! "A Social History of the Cape Between 1652 and 1830," "Town Planning in South Africa," and a book much looked forward to by many people, "18th Century Furniture of South Africa." So I'm not going to waste my breath in wishing him a peaceful and restful retirement, I am on the contrary going to urge him to let us have these wonderful books for all I am worth.

Professor Pearse has carved for himself a unique place in the architects' world of South Africa. As Head of the Witwatersrand School for 27 years and having served also the Institute in important spheres he has fully deserved the respect in which he is held by the profession. He is the author of the Architecture in South Africa, a work for which our whole country owes him a great debt. I cannot possibly tell you, at this function, what else he is, but amongst others he is a good speaker as you are now going to discover for yourselves.



SECOND YEAR ARCHITECTURAL
DESIGN Study by J. MOUTON

ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR G. E. PEARSE, DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND, JOHANNESBURG

I very much appreciate the honour you have done me in inviting me to open this exhibition. As Professor Meiring has pointed out, I am retiring as Professor of Architecture at the end of the year, so this is, in a sense, the first of my swan songs. For this reason, I am particularly pleased to be with you this afternoon. It is an occasion on which I may, perhaps, be permitted to reminisce — to say something of the history of your school which I was largely instrumental in bringing into being.

Architectural classes in Pretoria commenced in the second half of 1921 at the Pretoria Trades School and Polytechnic, and in that year I was appointed Professor of Architecture at the Witwatersrand University, so that we have grown up together. The P.W.D. Architectural staff at that time felt that some institution should be available for their pupils and I was invited to assist. This I was only too pleased to do, and in 1922 I arranged with the Association of Transvaal Architects to permit us to lend the Pretoria School some of the text books and plaster casts which had been presented by the Association to us, until they were in a position to obtain this equipment. I might mention that these have not yet been returned. Tuition was provided by members of the staff of the P.W.D. and by practising architects, and students at Pretoria commenced writing our examinations at the end of 1921.

In 1922 the classes were properly organised by the late Mr. Gordon Ellis, to whom your school owes a great debt, as does our school, for Mr. Ellis kept the classes going in Johannesburg during the first world war. The lecturing staff in 1922 consisted of the late Mr. C. C. Deuchar, for Design; Mr. J. Lockwood-Hall for Construction; and Mr. Ellis for the History of Architecture.

In 1928 or thereabouts I was approached by the Rector of Pretoria University College, Dr. du Toit, to know whether we wouldn't agree to the Architectural classes being transferred to the University College. This was soon after the passing of the Architects' and Quantity Surveyors' Act and the latter were getting busy with their educational programme. The proposal was agreed to and from then on the Pretoria students were given accommodation in the University College buildings, and my staff came over regularly to give some of the lectures.

In 1931 it was suggested that a Chair of Architecture should be created at Pretoria. After discussion between the two Universities an agreement was reached, whereby our University should conduct all the examinations in Architecture and Pretoria University the examinations in Quantity Surveying. A lectureship in Quantity Surveying was created at Pretoria and Mr. H. Bell-John was appointed to the post with the title of Professor. In order to obtain equality in standard we invited him to take the lectures in Quantities at our school. This arrangement was carried on until 1943, when a Chair of Architecture at Pretoria was established, and you were fortunate enough to get Professor Meiring as your first Professor.

During all these years very cordial relations existed between the two Universities, as, I am happy to say, they do today.

You have a school of architecture second to none, I am sorry, one, and a Professor of Architecture second to none.

You are ideally situated for the pursuance of your studies, being housed in the centre of the capital city of the Union and surrounded by some of the best examples of architecture to be found in this country. Being the headquarters of the Public Works Department it is only natural that some of their best work is to be found here, and in this they have set up a high standard of building for the country to follow.

The climate of Pretoria is similar to that of those countries which have produced the greatest architecture of the past, an enervating climate which is not conducive to that hurry and scurry of life which one finds in such appalling centres as Johannesburg. For that reason we unfortunate denizens of that city of crime welcome these visits to you.

With all these assets, you should, and I know you will, forge ahead.

* * * * *

Architecture in this country is slowly, but surely coming into prominence largely owing to the work of ex-students of the two architectural schools in the Transvaal. The public are very slowly awakening to the fact that a nation can have no truly national character unless it can produce fine architecture.

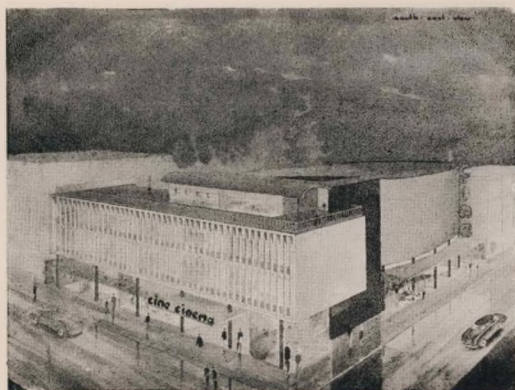
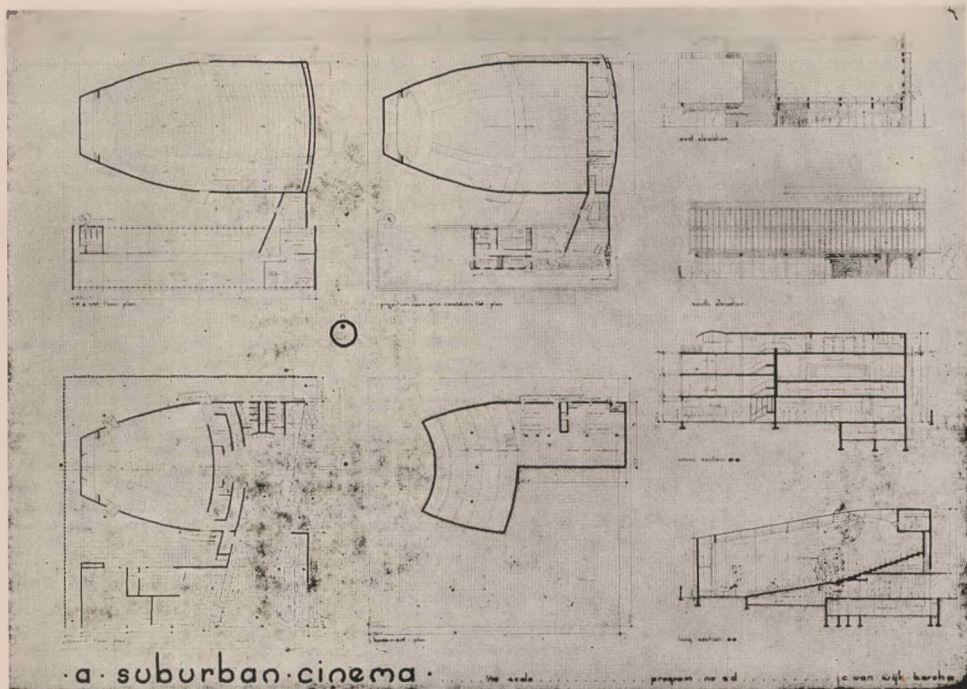
As Sir Christopher Wren put it: "Architecture has its political uses: public buildings being the ornament of a country: it establishes a nation, draws people and commerce; makes the people love their native country, which passion is the original of all great actions in a Commonwealth. The emulation of the cities of Greece was the true cause of their greatness. The obstinate valour of the Jews, occasioned by the love of their Temple, was a cement that held together that people for many ages through infinite changes. The care of public decency and convenience was a great cause of the establishment of the Low Countries and of many cities in the world. Modern Rome subsists still by the ruins and imitation of the old."

Wren's fine apology for architecture is surely about the best short statement on the subject that has ever been made. Rational and noble activities are essential to the well being of States: the Arts are cements binding communities together.

By using the word political Wren did not intend that architecture should be used for political purposes in the narrow sectional sense. This is fatal to a nation's development and where it has been done the results are far from satisfactory, as can be seen in some of our towns in the Union. Architecture is a universal art and cannot therefore be narrowed down to a national art in a political sense.

* * * * *

The Cape Dutch homesteads are not, for an example, an indigenous South African art — a purely South African product. The finest examples are the work of a famous French architect, and they embody all that is best from overseas blended together with our available materials to suit our climatic conditions, and thus they make an appeal as great works of art. And so, too, we find Baker, trained in the English vernacular, bringing the spirit of Wren's Greenwich Hospital and Hampton Court Palace, and elements of the Italian Renaissance, blended together to suit our climatic conditions.



THIRD YEAR ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN
Sketch Design Study by J. C. van Wyk, B. Arch III

To-day we have your Professor and the younger South African architects, inspired by the contemporary idiom introduced by Gropius, Le Corbusier, Van der Rohe and others — a blend of Holland, Germany and Switzerland. And so I would urge you to seek the best in all countries and blend them together to suit our tastes and requirements.

Your students to-day stand on the threshold of what I hope will be great careers. Much pioneer work has been done for you by educationists and by the profession, but much more remains for you to do. I know of no country in the world in which the standard of public taste in architecture and the Fine Arts is so low as it is in South Africa. And yet we have in our midst architects unequalled anywhere in the world, and artists who have proved themselves of no mean quality. It is encouraging to see what magnificent work has been and is being done by Pretoria architects. The fact that the City Council of Pretoria has agreed to appoint a city architect is a great achievement and puts Pretoria in the forefront of South African cities. The standard of architecture here is as high or higher than in any other city in South Africa but it is a serious reflection on our so-called civilisation that such a small percentage of the building work in this city is carried out by architects. I don't know what the figure is over here but in Johannesburg it is only about 10 per cent. What is the result? — the creation of unhealthy living and working conditions, and of slums with the concomitant ill health, squalor and disease.

The sooner the public of South Africa realises the necessity of the employment of architects in all urban areas the better for this country.

One of the first evils that you students, when you enter the profession, must seek to eradicate are slum conditions in our towns and cities. You must endeavour to convince the public of South Africa that a decent environment is the first essential in the creation of a healthy and virile nation and can only be achieved by a high standard of town planning, of architecture, and of building construction. It is going to be a long uphill struggle for you but an appreciation of architecture and what it means to a community must eventually come in this country as it has in countries overseas.

Where does the fault lie? I would say first in our educational system. In every school, children should be taught what environment means to life — given a knowledge of the finest principles of Town Planning, of Architecture and of the Fine Arts. This knowledge should be imparted by specialists trained in these subjects and not in the stereotyped manner in which most subjects are taught in our schools.

Secondly, more should be done to educate our town councillors. Few are men of vision or imagination, and they have done little to improve the appearance of our towns. This is particularly the case in the smaller country towns. The fault lies perhaps not so much with them as with their technical advisers.

Thirdly, we come to our provincial councils. I think we can pride ourselves on the fact that in the Transvaal our Administrators have proved themselves far in advance of those in other provinces in the encouragement they have given to town planners, to architects and to artists. The first Architects' Act in South Africa was passed in the Transvaal in 1909, the first Township and Town Planning Ordinance in 1931 and in their school work the Transvaal Education Department, through our Administrators, is far in advance of the other provinces. All this is, of course, due to the efforts of our profession.

Finally we have to consider our legislators, and here we are up against our biggest problem and our greatest obstacle.

Up to the thirties of the last century in the Cape we had a series of brilliant men as governors — men of culture and imagination, who encouraged to the full the work of architects, but since that time, with the possible exception of Cecil Rhodes and Mr. Sturrock, this country has not produced a man who can be compared with these. This I know is a very serious indictment, but it is true.

Has any government in this country since 1830, with the exception of the Transvaal Government in their Union Buildings immediately before Union, done anything to encourage the work of architects and artists? Far removed as we are from the older countries of Europe with their fine historical architectural background, it is most essential that more should be done to create a fine architectural background in this country, that opportunities should be given to South Africans to round off their architectural studies by visits overseas. But never yet has the government established scholarships specially for this purpose, as one finds in European countries. There are, it is true, a few Union post-graduate scholarships open to students in all the professions but we need more if we are ever to achieve what other countries have done in encouraging post-graduate studies in Architecture and the Fine Arts.

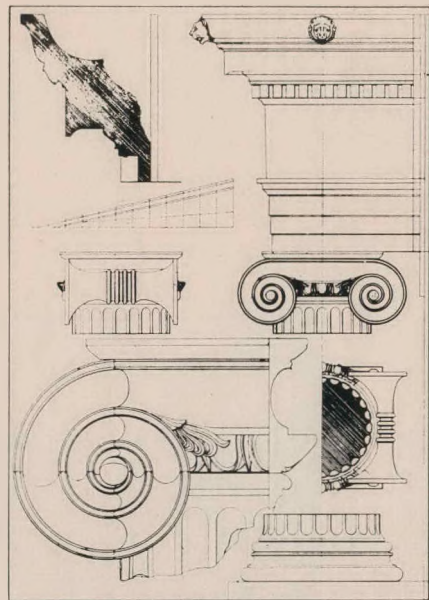
It is the duty of the central government, provincial governments, and local authorities, more particularly with the great developments that are taking place in this country, to act now and to see that in our urban areas a decent standard of building, both in design and workmanship, is set up as an encouragement to the architect, artist and skilled craftsman, and to provide the correct environment for future generations.

One reads constantly about the vast sums of money that are to be spent in advertising this country and encouraging the tourist trade, but what have we got to offer? The magnificent scenic beauties of the Cape Peninsula and the Garden Route are destroyed to a very great extent by the hand of man in the shape of hideous buildings grouped together in a haphazard manner. The fine town planning tradition of the Van der Stels, Ryk Tulbagh and Sir Charles Somerset have been completely destroyed since the advent of Municipal government. We have the mountains and the game reserves, the gold mines and the diamond mines, but tourists want more attractions than those. With one or two minor exceptions, we have no fine civic architecture in the whole Union, and with the exception of the Union Buildings we have no fine buildings of interest to tourists. Many of our hotels are amongst the world's worst. Of opera houses, concert halls or theatres, we have none. The theatres that had some atmosphere have been or are being swept away. Our pleasure resorts have been ruined by speculative building and uncontrolled development. And our roads leave much to be desired.

It is for you students therefore to carry on with propaganda when you leave the University, and by every means in your power to educate the man in the street, the educationist and the local and government authorities to a better understanding of what architecture means and its great value to a community and to a nation.

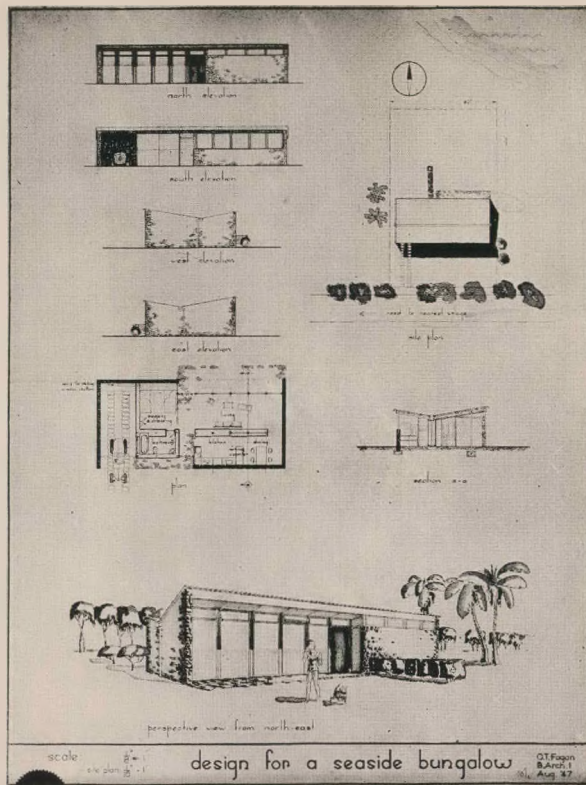
I should like to congratulate the staff and students of this school of architecture on their achievements during the past year as seen in this exhibition. The high standard of previous exhibition is still maintained.

In conclusion, I can only wish the students the best of luck in their examinations and the successful final year students good luck in their professional careers. I now have very great pleasure in declaring this exhibition open.

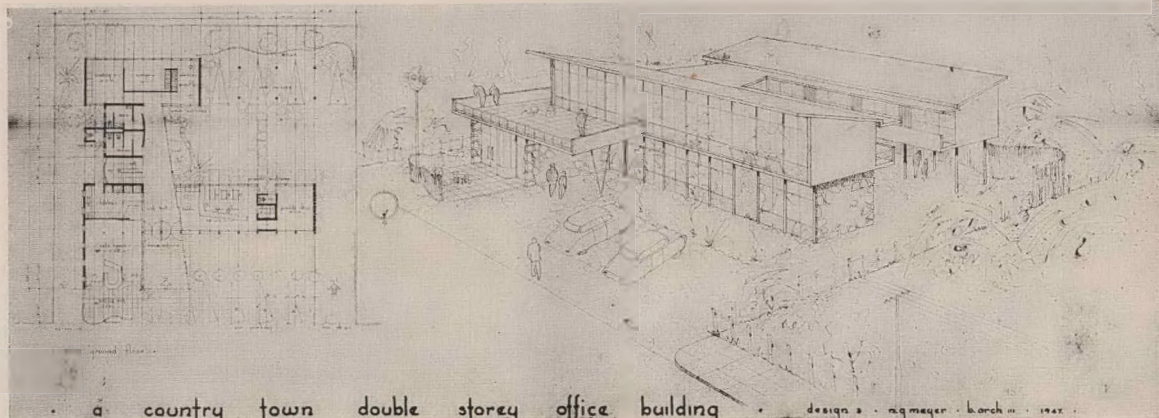


EERSTEJAAR ATELJEEWERK OEF. 9

C.T. CASER
13 10 1937

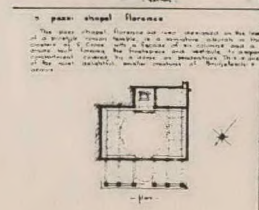


FIRST YEAR ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES by G. T. Fagan, B. Arch. I



THIRD YEAR ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

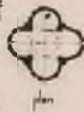
Study by N. G. MEYER, B. Arch III



S. Maria della Consolazione - Todi

A.D. 1508-1509

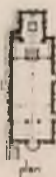
St. Mary of the Consolation is a church in the district of Santa Maria della Consolazione, Todi. It was designed by the architect Bramante in the 16th century. The church is a fine example of the High Renaissance style, with its dome and facade designed by Bramante. The church is located in the district of Santa Maria della Consolazione, Todi.



S. Maria dei Miracoli - Venice

A.D. 1500

St. Mary of the Miracles is a church in the district of Santa Maria dei Miracoli, Venice. It was designed by the architect Andrea Palladio in the 16th century. The church is a fine example of the High Renaissance style, with its dome and facade designed by Palladio. The church is located in the district of Santa Maria dei Miracoli, Venice.



N. G. MEYER

K. ZIKMAN

THE STUDENTS' FORUM

THE HISTORIC BUILDINGS OF JOHANNESBURG - 14

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND PUBLISHING SCHOOLS

By CYRIL A. STOLOFF, Dip. Arch. IV

As far back as 1889, when Johannesburg was less than three years old, the leading men amongst the pioneers of the town, missing the mental stimulus of the more intellectual atmosphere they had left behind, were determined that an effort should be made to supply the town with an easily accessible library of books, for instruction, reference and recreation. In March of that year a public meeting was convened in the City Chamber, then situated on the old Corner House site. Sir Thomas Scanlan presided, and among those present were the Special Landrost Captain von Brandis, the Mining Commissioner Jan Eloff, John X. Merriman, Barney Barnato and J. B. Robinson. A sub-committee was appointed for the purpose of selecting a site for the proposed building. A period of great commercial depression ensued, and it was perhaps for this reason that no further steps appear to have been taken till some years later. On October 31st 1889, the first books were ordered

to the value of £500, and the first consignment of 1,000 books was received in May, 1890, and in June the Library began to circulate from the Board Room in City Chambers. Later, rooms were hired in the Y.M.C.A. for £5 a month, and here the Library opened daily from 3.30 to 6 p.m. In November, 1890, the collection of books, about £700 worth, were stored in the house of Dr. Harding. In January, 1891, a galvanised iron building on Von Brandis Square was obtained, the building being known as Salisbury Chambers. A new era of progress and prosperity set in, so that in 1894, the committee felt justified in purchasing, for the sum of £1,400, a stand in Kerk Street, where the books were housed in a wood and iron building. The next step was to raise funds for the erection of a larger and more suitable building. This was effected by public subscription to the amount of £7,000, and was largely due to the energy and influence of Mr. Lionel Phillips, who also assisted in



THE OLD PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1898,
situated in Kerk Street, on the site of the
present Woolworth's Building.

Photo: Africana Museum.



THE "STAR" OFFICES AND PRINTING WORKS, 1890. View in Pritchard Street, showing the printing works and circulation department.

building the Johannesburg Art Gallery. Another stand was subsequently purchased for £2,200, and in 1898, the first portion of the Library block was erected, at a cost of £15,000. In 1899, the Library possessed 9,000 books, and although the War disorganised the Library staff, it was reorganised in 1900.

The Library Building itself was a typical "Neo-Classic" framed structure, clothed with Renaissance exteriors. The street façade is not without proportion, and compared with some of the contemporary Victorian fantasies, is quite restrained in treatment. Classical balustrading, arcading and pediments, are combined with Ionic columns. This old Library building is a good indication of the outlook of the Victorian architect, which is quite evident in this Classical structure. The Victorian engineer was making great progress with the new methods of steel and iron construction, notable in the Crystal Palace, London Stations and the Paris Exhibitions. This engineering progress was in direct contrast to the apparent retrogres-

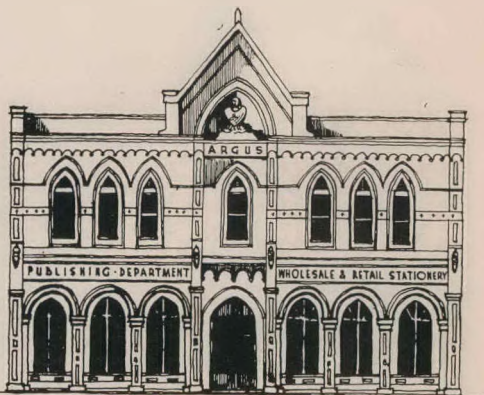
sion of the architect, who appears to be unable to realise the great potentialities of the new methods of building construction. The steel-framed building, some of them over 15 storeys in height, was not expressed as such in external treatment, and in Johannesburg, notable examples of steel-framed structures clothed in Classical masonry, are the Corner House and Technical College. Of course, there were always exceptions, and architects who were 50 years ahead of their contemporaries included such famous Americans as Louis Sullivan, H. H. Richardson and William Le Baron Jenney.

The Library included a basement, and 25 bedrooms on the top floor, the rentals of which contributed considerably to the annual income of the institution. In addition, there were Municipal and Governmental grants. The building was demolished in 1935, when the Library was removed to Market Square.

* * * * *

Although Johannesburg is merely 60 years old, the printings of the "cradle period," 1886-1889, are relatively as rare as the early Cape printings of 1800-1810. They are certainly not as costly, but their great rarity will eventually approximate to their potential value.

On February 24th, 1887, the "Diggers News and Witwatersrand Advertiser" made its appearance. Journalistic enterprise must have been keen in those early mining camp days, for only one day after the publication of the "Diggers News," appeared the "Transvaal Mining Argus." In 1904 the "Transvaal Leader" was housed in a five-storeyed building in Harrison Street, which is today



THE "STAR" OFFICE · PRESIDENT STREET · 1890

utilised by Messrs. Hortors. In 1892, J. C. Juta established the publishing firm that is today a famous city landmark, corner of Loveday and Pritchard Streets. This little red-brick building is one of our last remaining links with Victorian Johannesburg.

The beginnings of "The Star" in Johannesburg were due to the energy and initiative of the first proprietors. Mr. Thomas Sheffield owned a paper called the "Eastern Star" circulating from Grahamstown. It was decided to transfer it to Johannesburg in 1887, and the machinery was railed to Kimberley and transported from there to Johannesburg by ox-wagon. The plant was set up in time to publish in Johannesburg the first issue of the "Star" on Monday, October 17th, 1887. The Argus Company acquired the "Eastern Star" in 1889, and the word "Eastern" was dropped from the title. The "Star" was first established in a single-storey brick and iron structure in President Street in 1887, but in 1889 a new double-storeyed building was formally opened on Monday, October 28th. The contract price of the new building was £9,600 — a large sum for Johannesburg in those days, and an indication of the confidence of the directors in the future of "the camp." The main building in President Street was described as a solid brick-built structure and the back portion, facing Pritchard Street, as being "framed of wood and iron." On May 25th, 1890, the printing works were completely burnt out, and the office structure partly burnt. The "Star's" premises were rebuilt in 1890, and a new printing plant obtained. The printing office was better equipped than many a newspaper concern in Great Britain in the early 'nineties.

Describing the new building on September 29th, 1890, the "Star" wrote: "The offices, which are two storeys high, are substantially built with pressed brick and dressed with Portland cement. This building covers a full stand of 50 by 100 feet, and in it are located the editorial offices, counting house and general commercial department, a large stationery, fancy goods and music warehouse and other conveniences. It is generally agreed that these offices have no equal in South Africa. At the rear of the offices are the works, also built of brick, covering a 100 by 100 feet stand, and fitted up in the best manner possible." The "Star's" printing works were evidently looked upon as one of the show places of the Transvaal, for in February, 1894, the members of the South African Association of Engineers and Architects, who were meeting in Johannesburg, visited the premises to inspect the new Cox-Duplex Rotary Printing Press, which printed 5,000 copies an hour. Electric light was first used in the offices on May 30th, 1891. On July 4th, 1913, the offices were completely burnt out during the great strike, but the new editorial offices and printing works rose rapidly from the ruins of the fire, the flag being flown on the roof on March 24th, 1914. It still forms approximately half of the present building, which is a four-storeyed stone and brick building. A feature of this building is the very fine internal panelling to offices, which shows the greatest craftsmanship. During the early portion of the 20th century, the lesser newspapers disappeared, and in 1915, the "Transvaal Leader" was merged in the "Rand Daily Mail," which was published in Corporation Buildings, prior to its transfer to the Jeppe Street Offices of the "Sunday Times" group of newspapers.



JUTA'S BUILDINGS, 1892, situated at the corner of Pritchard and Loveday Streets. Red brick, corrugated iron verandah, brick arched windows, stock pattern cast iron pillars.

CONTEMPORARY JOURNALS

ARCHITECTURE

- **"Architectural Review,"**—February, 1947, pp. 47-50.
MOHNAI. An account of Athens condensed from "Classical Landscape with Figures," a book on Greece by Osbert Lancaster.
- **"Progressive Architecture,"**—February, 1947, pp. 67-68.
Architecture and Urbanism. Article by Le Corbusier.
- **"Architectural Review,"**—March, 1947, pp. 101-104.
The Mathematics of the Ideal Villa. An Article by Colin Rowe comparing Palladio and Le Corbusier.

CIVIC

- **"Architectural Review,"**—May, 1947, pp. 173-176.
Town Hall at Sollefda, Denmark. Jacobsen & Lassen, Architects. Plans and Photographs.

CONSTRUCTION

- **"Progressive Architecture,"**—April, 1947, pp. 73-74.
Selected Details of Office Entrance. Architects, Ketchum, Ginn & Sharp, in association with Maurer & Maurer.

FLATS

- **"Architectural Forum,"**—February, 1947, pp. 104-105.
Luxury Apartment House in Buenos Aires cleverly exploiting the potentials of a narrow plot with frontage on a broad avenue, and backing on a public park. W. A. Costa, Architect.
- **"Architectural Record,"**—March, 1947, pp. 85-108.
Apartments—Building Types Study No. 123. Articles:
(1) The Building Cost Fixation, by Emerson Goble.
(2) What Kind of Group Design? by Arthur C. Holden, F.A.I.A.
Projects Illustrated:
(1) Parkmerced, San Francisco. L. Schultze and Associates, Architects.
(2) Peachtree Hill's Atlanta. Burge & Stevens and Associates, Architects.
(3) Highland Lakes, Orlando. Burge & Stevens and Associates, Architects.
(4) Varied-Level Apartments. Pittsburgh. W. C. Young, Architect.
(5) Valley Avenue Project, Washington, D.C. Berla & Abel, Architects.
(6) George Tech. Students' Apartments. Burge & Stevens and Associates, Architects.
(7) Bilemoy Apartments, New York City. Sylvan Bien, Architect.
(8) Park Avenue Apartments, New York City. George Pelham, Architect.
(9) Terrace Apartments, New York City. L. Schultze and Associates, Architects.

- **"Architectural Forum,"**—March, 1947, p. 80.
Apartment in San Francisco. California. G. Dailey, Architect.
- **"The Architect's Journal,"**—April 24th, 1947, pp. 344-347.
Flats in Athens, designed by T. Valentis and P. Michaelides. Plans and photographs.
- **"Progressive Architecture,"**—April, 1947, p. 50, 54-55.
The following Apartment Houses built in Brazil are presented:
(1) Apartment house in Rio de Janeiro. Marcelo, Milton & Roberto, Architects.
(2) Apartment house, Guarujá, Santos, designed by H. Mindlin.

GARAGES

- **"Architectural Forum,"**—February, 1947, pp. 111-114.
(1) A.C.A. Headquarters building, Buenos Aires. A six-storey semi-circular garage building equipped on a lavish scale. Illustrated with Plans and Photographs. A.

Vilar, H. Morisse, Jacobs Gimenez & Falormir, Sanchez, Lagos & De la Torre, J. Hunge, Architects and Engineers.
(2) Provincial Club for A.C.A. A. Vilar, Architect and Engineer.

- **"Architectural Record,"**—April, 1947, pp. 125-128.
A multi-storey garage for public parking by B. Yurchenco & E. Catalano, Architects. Due to increasing traffic congestion and parking restrictions, off-the-street parking is rapidly becoming a necessity. The authors present a comparative study of multi-storey garage systems.

GARDENS

- **"Architectural Review,"**—May, 1947, pp. 165-172.
The Modern Garden in Brazil, by Claude Vincent.

HOTELS

- **"Architectural Forum,"**—June, 1947, pp. 77-81.
Hotel Bel-Air, California. B. Schutt, Architect.

LABORATORIES

- **"Architectural Forum,"**—February, 1947, pp. 108-109.
Research Laboratories, Florencio Varela. The building consists of three main parts—the two-storey administrative block (including museum, theatre and dining-room), a single-storey workshop; and a five-storey laboratory. V.P.F. Technical Department, Architects.
- **"Architectural Record,"**—March, 1947, pp. 66-73.
"V.P.F." Research Laboratories, Florencio Varela, Argentina. Illustrated with Plans and Photographs.
- **"Architectural Record,"**—March, 1947, pp. 74-77.
Combining Research and Production. A new Building in Rio de Janeiro combines facilities for the development and manufacture of pharmaceutical products for Productos Roche, Louis Parnes, Architect.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

- **"Architectural Review,"**—pp. 51-56.
Kronprins Frederik. A review of a Danish ship completed in June, 1946, illustrated with plans and photographs. Kay Fisker, Architect.

PARLIAMENT. INTERNATIONAL

- **"Architectural Record,"**—April, 1947, pp. 72-81.
Planning for Peace. Plans for United Nations Headquarters proceed on working plan schedules. Illustrated Article covering building and other requirements for U.N. Headquarters.

POWER SUPPLIES

- **"The Architectural Review,"**—April, 1947, pp. 118-152.
Gas in the National Plan. This is the second special number on Power Supplies. The first, "Electricity in its Regional Setting," appeared in April, 1945. This number on Gas has been prepared to compliment the earlier one on Electricity. The Articles contributed by a number of Independent Specialists are:—
(1) Coal Conservation, by A. Parker.
(2) Coal Utilization, by G. E. Foxwell.
(3) The Transport of Coal and Coke, by R. V. Hughes.
(4) The Distribution of Gas, by W. M. Ozden.
(5) Ancillary Industries, by O. W. Roskill.
(6) The Gasworks in the Landscape, by M. Hartland Thomas.
(7) The End of the Smoke Age, by J. Varning and Architects Co-Operative Partnership.
(8) The Past of the Gas Industry, by Compton Mackenzie.
(9) The Future of the Gas Industry, by William A. Robson.

RECONSTRUCTION

"Architectural Review,"—May, 1947, p. 177.

Reconstruction in the U.S.S.R.

- (1) Some Thoughts on Reconstruction, by David Arkin.
- (2) The Reconstruction of Urban Centres, by A. Bunin.
- (3) Reconstruction and Housing, by N. Hylinkin.

RECREATIVE

"Progressive Architecture,"—March, 1947, pp. 53-58.

Opera Shed. This latest addition to the famous Berkshire Music Centre was designed for a dual purpose—to house productions of small operas and for orchestral concerts. Saarinen, Swanson & Saarinen, Architects.

"Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada,"—April, 1947, pp. 107-131.

- (1) Theatre Design. Article by Raymond Card.
- (2) An approach to Canadian Theatre design. Article by Eric Housman. The above Articles are followed by Plans and Photographs of the following theatres:
 - (a) Mahmo Theatre and Concert Hall, Mahmo, Sweden.
 - (b) Congress Hall, Zurich, Switzerland.
 - (c) Gothenburg Concert Hall, Gothenburg, Sweden.

"The Architects' Journal,"—April 24, 1947, pp. 339-340.

Entrance Building to Lytham Pier. The Lytham Pier entrance building is part of the scheme for the reconstruction of the whole of the Pier, which is now derelict. It consists of a large restaurant, shops and pier offices and workshops, with a sun-bathing deck and outdoor cafe. Tom Mellor, Architect.

"Progressive Architecture,"—April, 1947, pp. 56-57.

Yacht Club, Botafogo, Oscar Niemeyer, Architect. Plans and Photographs of Model.

"Architectural Review,"—May, 1947, pp. 163-164.

Tanglewood Opera House. Eiel & Eero Saarinen, Architects.

RELIGIOUS

"Architectural Record,"—May, 1947, pp. 114-117.

Prize-winning Church designs. Results of a competition sponsored by the Church Property Administration, U.S.A.

"Architectural Forum,"—May, 1947, pp. 73-77.

Eric Mendelson, famous European Architect, transplants his unique idiom to the Midwest. Two new Jewish Centres are illustrated.

RESTAURANTS

"Progressive Architecture,"—June, 1947, pp. 61-66.

- (1) Drive-in Restaurant, near Jantzen Beach, Oregon. This restaurant is planned to handle fast meal-serving to travellers. For those who prefer to leave their cars, ample parking is provided, and counter and booth service is provided within the building. P. Belluschi, Architect.
- (2) Highway Restaurant, Baton Rouge. Service is entirely at tables, whether in the main dining-room, cocktail lounge or patio. A. Hays Town, Architect.

"Architectural Forum,"—June, 1947, pp. 82-83.

Tilford's Restaurant in Los Angeles, designed by Wurdeman and Becket, combines quick counter service and leisurely dining.

SCHOOLS

"Architectural Review,"—February, 1947, pp. 63-66.

An illustrated Article presenting a preview of some new work by the Hertfordshire County Architect's Department. Three school projects are illustrated:

- (1) Essendon School.
- (2) Cheshunt School.
- (3) Croxley Green School.

"The Architects' Journal,"—April 3, 1947, pp. 273-280.

In this issue of the Journal two schools are illustrated, which are already under construction, and also the general scheme for future schools now being developed by the Essex County Council's Architect's Department under the County Architect, Mr. H. Connolly. The two schools now being constructed on two of the L.C.C. estates at Friday Hill, Chingford, and Grange Hill, Chigwell, are of light steel framework and are based on the standard bay width.

"Architectural Forum,"—April, 1947, pp. 90-91.

Small High School in Graylake, Ill. Ganster & Hennigshausen, Architects.

"Progressive Architecture,"—April, 1947, pp. 60-61.

Public School, Niteroi. A. V. Brazil, Architect. Plans and photographs of building.

"Progressive Architecture,"—May, 1947, pp. 58-59.

Elementary School, San Carlos, Calif. E. Kump, Architect.

SCIENCE AND EQUIPMENT

"Architectural Record,"—May, 1947, pp. 86-91.

Dramatic Presentation of Sound-Display Rooms for RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N.J. Carroll, Grisdale & Van Allen, Architects.

STREET FURNITURE

"Architects' Journal,"—February, 1947, p. 166.

Bus shelter for the London Passenger Transport Board. Illustrations of winning design by D. Dex. Harrison, Architect.

"The Architects' Journal,"—March, 1947, p. 191.

Telephone Kiosk, Canton of Lugano, Switzerland.

STRUCTURAL

"Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects,"—February, 1947, pp. 226-235.

House Foundations. Illustrated Article by W. H. Ward.

TOWN PLANNING

"Architectural Record,"—February, 1947, pp. 66-75.

Riverfront development for Cincinnati. Proposed Metropolitan Master Plan to reclaim and redevelop the Downtown Riverfront, introducing a centre of community life, facilities for Government, sport and recreation, music, cultural gatherings, residence and transportation.

"Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects,"—February, 1947, pp. 207-216.

New Towns. Problems of Design and Organisation. Illustrated Article by Professor W. G. Holford.

"Progressive Architecture,"—March, 1947, pp. 59-65.

Daytona Beach Master Plan. The master plan is a careful integration of a basic traffic plan and an attack on the problem of parking congestion; a civic and recreational centre proposed for the dramatic City Island site; an athletic centre at Bethune Point; and shopping centre proposals for Beach Street and Main Street. Illustrated. Arthur McVoy, City Planner.

"The Architects' Journal,"—March, 1947, pp. 183-186.

Hastings. Suggested Redevelopment Scheme.

"Journal of the Town Planning Institute,"—March-April, 1947, pp. 69-80.

Plans of the Cities of Europe. A series of papers presented at a conference organised by the Association for Town Planning and Regional Reconstruction, Hastings, October, 1946. Covering the following:

- (1) Cities of the Middle Ages, by E. A. A. Rowse.
- (2) Cities of the Early Renaissance, by Cecil Stewart.
- (3) Cities of the Grand Renaissance, by F. Jordan.

"Progressive Architecture,"—June, 1947, pp. 67-72.

Master Plan for Pittsburgh. A bold attack on the unplanned growth, congestion, dirt and deterioration which confronts Pittsburgh. Mitchell and Ritchey, Architect Planners.

"Architectural Record,"—June, 1947, pp. 90-99.

Magnificent Mile for Windy City. City plan proposal for Upper Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Holabird and Root, Architects. Photographs of Model.

TRANSPORT BUILDINGS

"Architectural Review,"—March, 1947, pp. 83-88.

Rio De Janeiro Airport. Plans and Progress. Photographs of the Airport Buildings designed by Marcello and Milton Roberto, Architects.

"Architectural Forum,"—March, 1947, pp. 87-93.

Ticket Office of the Matson Lines in Los Angeles. Raymond Loewy Associates, Designers. Illustrated.

- (2) T.W.A. Ticket Office, Chicago. Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Architects.
- "**Architectural Record**,"—April, 1947, pp. 94-97.
Municipal Ferry Terminal, St. George, Staten Island, N.Y. Madigan-Hyland, Engineers. Plans and Photographs of Models.
- "**Architectural Record**,"—April, 1947, pp. 101-124.
Airport Basic Research. A study on Airports has been made by the authors of the following Articles:
- (1) Airport Programming Analyzed, by J. B. Bayard, jun., Director of Airport Planning for Horner & Shifrin Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Inc.
 - (2) Plane Maintenance Plant Analyzed. Discussed by Carl Kneisel, Airways Superintendent; Max Abramovitz, Architect; and Fred Severud, Consulting Engineer.
 - (3) Hangars Analyzed, by Fred N. Severud, Consulting Engineer.
- "**Architectural Record**,"—June, 1947, pp. 89-91.
Santa Fe Ticket Office, Los Angeles. Maynard Lyndon, Architect.
- WELFARE, HOSPITALS, ETC.**
- "**Architectural Forum**,"—February, 1947, p. 107.
General Hospital with outpatients facilities. Bartolome Churruarín Hospital, Buenos Aires. A. Vilar, C. Vilar, Noel & Escanasy, Soralegut, Associated Architects and Engineers.

- "**Architectural Forum**,"—April, 1947, pp. 104-105.
Suburban Clinic in Seattle is a branch of a central institution. Chiarelli & Kirk, Architects.
- "**Architectural Record**,"—June, 1947, pp. 105-136.
Hospitals—Building Types Study No. 126.
The theme of humanization of the hospital is featured as follows:—
- (1) The study of the planning of a Mental Hospital for better care of the mentally ill, by Owen Luckenbach.
 - (2) The presentation of Fort Hamilton Veterans' Hospital, in which will be incorporated the new medical and psychiatric therapy techniques developed in the war, by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Architects-Engineers.
 - (3) Wayne University Medical Centre, Detroit, Mich. A teaching hospital, integrated closely with outpatient clinics and a medical school. Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Inc., Architects and Engineers.
 - (4) The plan suggestions for mental facilities in the General Hospital, by the U.S. Public Health Service, the basic idea of which is the beginning of mental therapy in the General Hospital.
 - (5) 100-Bed Hospital on 150-Bed Chassis, by Isadore Rosenfield.

NOTES AND NEWS

THE CHAPTER OF S.A. QUANTITY SURVEYORS JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS

The Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors has published as a separate pamphlet, an article entitled "The Quantity Surveying Profession—Evolution in Wartime and Present Policy," by A. W. Davson, together with a Discussion on the article which is also a separate pamphlet.

In the August issue of the Journal of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors appears formal "Confirmation of Change of Name and of Alterations in the Professional Designations of Members" as follows:

"The New initials **F.R.I.C.S.** and **A.R.I.C.S.**" (to replace F.S.I. and P.A.S.I. respectively).

"By Order in Council, dated 3rd July, 1947, the formal approval of His Majesty the King has been given to the new designatory initials 'F.R.I.C.S.' (denoting Fellow of The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors) and 'A.R.I.C.S.' (denoting Professional Associate of The Royal

CORRECTION:

HOUSE AT WATERKLOOF, PRETORIA, FOR DR. E. STAR-BUSMAN

In connection with the article and photographs describing this house in the September, 1946, issue of the Record, we now learn that the house has been in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Glen for the past four years and that Mrs. Glen herself designed the garden layout as illustrated in the photographs.

COLMAN-VAN KANNEL REVOLVING DOORS



The manufacture of Revolving Doors demands highly specialised knowledge and craftsmanship. The materials, also, must be the finest procurable.

The combined knowledge and resources of T. B. COLMAN & SONS, LTD., and the VAN KANNEL REVOLVING DOORS CO., LTD., together with the improved facilities of our enlarged modern factory, are now offered to you by FREDK. SAGE & CO. (S.A.) LTD., who have been entrusted with the sole representation for the greater part of South Africa, including the Rhodesias.

The Company is in a position to supply and instal standard Mahogany units from current stocks, or, if desired, individual designs may be submitted for special manufacture.

A Revolving Door offers the undoubted advantage of the exclusion of all draughts, dust and noise, no matter what weather conditions prevail and, in addition, is an attractive feature of any building, harmonizing with any type of entrance.

ALL ENQUIRIES :

FREDK. SAGE & CO. (S.A.) LTD.

SHOPFITTERS & METAL CRAFTSMEN

10, HEIDELBERG ROAD

VILLAGE MAIN

JOHANNESBURG



Journal of the SA Architectural Institute

PUBLISHER:

University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

LEGAL NOTICE:

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

The University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the Library website.