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SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

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

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COVER: The cover design utilizes the ground floor plan of a project for a Magistrates' Court Building prepared by Oscar Hirsch, final year student in the Faculty of Architecture, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

EDITOR VOLUME 37

W. DUNCAN HOWIE

ASSISTANT EDITORS

UGO TOMASELLI

GILBERT HERBERT

6

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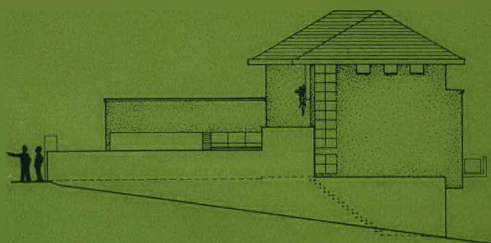
HOUSE AT BANTRY BAY, CAPE TOWN

A family residence on a confined site overlooking the sea view, and with provision for the future addition of a large games room at the garden level.

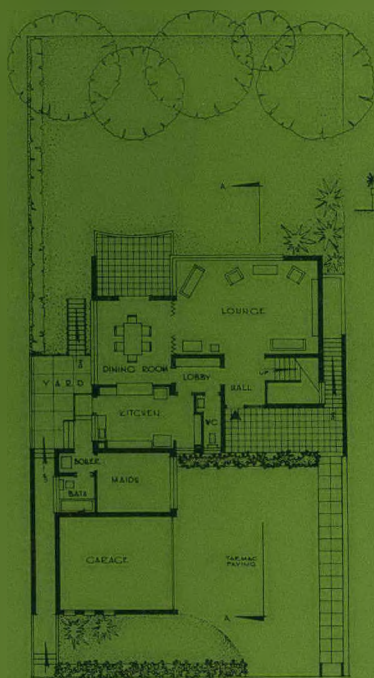
S. CHAPMAN & L. G. COHEN, MM.I.A., ARCHITECTS



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SECTION AA



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



HOUSE AT BANTRY BAY, CAPE TOWN

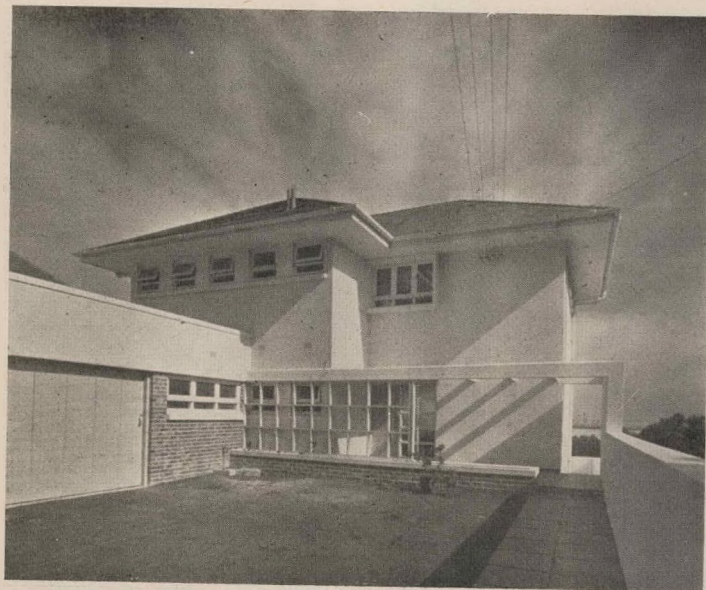
This multi-level residence, situated on Brompton Avenue, a very narrow road, was designed for a family consisting of husband and wife, two sons and a daughter. The site is 50 ft. by 100 ft. in extent, with a steep slope from the road and with a view over the sea. The one adjacent plot is vacant and the other contains a dwelling which is built up to the common boundary.

The physical conditions which imposed limitations on the design of this dwelling thus included the slope of the site, the somewhat limited dimensions of the site, the view over the sea and orientation, as well as the then existing building control limit of 2,150 sq. ft.

The design programme called for a "double-storey" house which, in addition to the normal range of living and sleeping accommodation, would have facilities for taking meals in the kitchen, would provide a large covered sleeping porch off the boys' bedroom, and a compartment containing a shower and lavatory basin separate from the bathroom.

The provision of space for a future Games Room related directly to the garden, coupled with the fact that the only sewer connection available was in Brompton Road, has resulted in a dwelling of three levels, and incidentally, the grouping of sanitary services on the street side. All material excavated to form the lowest level was utilised in making up levels for the drive and entrance.

The main rooms all face the garden and command the view of the sea. The close proximity of the existing and future adjoining dwellings has led the architects to ignore the use of the side walls for windows, except the use of high ventilators.



The entrance forecourt.

Photography: Robin Summers.

THE NEW MERCHANT NAVY CLUB, CAPE TOWN

TAUTE & NIXON, MM.I.A., ARCHITECTS

The design of these new club premises called for an imaginative and skillful handling of the problem. The shell of the structure was a three-storey building eighty years old, in which the outer walls and roof only were sound.

An alteration or reconstruction scheme with existing elements and limitations usually adds complications to a design, and this was no exception. The results must speak for the skill and ingenuity with which the architects tackled this problem.

The conversion of this old building into an up-to-date club for Merchant Seamen, not only entailed the provision of lounge, billiard room, bar, dining room, writing room and facilities for weekly dances, but the club, which caters for about 70 men per day, was restricted to the first and second floors. The old timber floors, moreover, could not be reused, nor could much extra load be imposed on the foundations as the building is erected on filled ground and rubble.

The floors and roof were originally supported on a row of steel stanchions down the centre of the building, and it was decided to locate the greater part of the new load on these supports and as little as possible on the old outer walls. When the old floors were removed the stanchions were cut off, at first floor level, underpinning and given large new foundation pads. A new slab was then cast at first floor level, supported mainly on the stanchions, and the ground floor was finished as a motor showroom.

Access to the club is by an existing stair which stops at the first floor level.

The whole of the club accommodation is fitted into the remaining space between first floor and the roof, a height of some 19 ft.

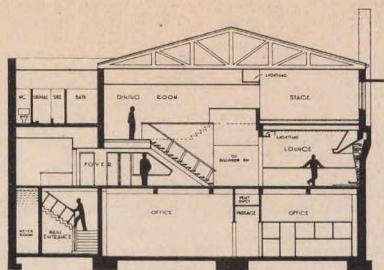
In order to give all rooms good ventilation and, above all, a sense of space, an open well was arranged down the middle,



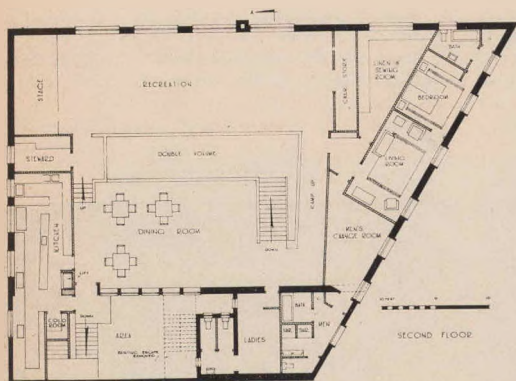
The lounge with billiard room beyond.

Photography: Robin Summers.

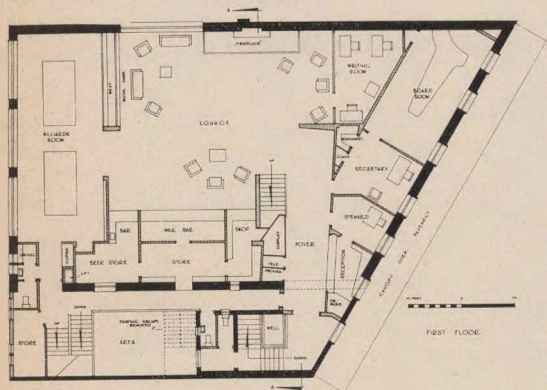
THE NEW MERCHANT NAVY CLUB
TAUTÉ AND NIXON, MM.I.A., ARCHITECTS



SECTION AA



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

with the lounge, dining room and recreation room arranged at different levels on either side.

A new open stairway leads from the lounge to the dining room and thence a ramp links the dining room with the recreation room.

All internal walls are stud partitions faced with quarter-inch Limba plywood, filled with sawdust and lime. The plywood has proved very satisfactory in use and able to withstand rough treatment without looking unsightly, while the sawdust filling is remarkably sound-proof.

Ceilings are of fibre board, including the corrugated ceiling of the lounge, which was specially made for the job in order to assist diffusion of the indirect lighting strip at ceiling level.

The floors of the dining room and recreation room are carried on steel stanchions and beams supported by the old stanchions below.



The open stairway leading from the lounge to the dining room and recreation room on the upper levels.

BELOW: A view looking from the ramp leading to the recreation room, seen on the right, showing the central well, the dining room, and the lounge and billiard room.



UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND PRIZE-GIVING

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

My first duty is to present the apologies of the Principal and Registrar, who are both attending a Meeting of Council, and then to welcome Professor G. E. Pearse, who was Dean of the Faculty of Architecture for many years; also the President of the Transvaal Provincial Institute of South African Architects, Mr. John Cowin; the Senior Vice-President of the Chapter of South African Quantity Surveyors, Mr. John Castleton; and the President of the Town Planning Institute of Great Britain (South-eastern Africa Branch), Mr. Thorrington-Smith.

They have come to our 28th Annual Exhibition and Prize-giving to present the prizes to students who have distinguished themselves in the professions the Faculty of Architecture serves, namely Architecture, Quantity Surveying and Town Planning. As you know, we are also connected with the Department of Fine Arts, which falls under the aegis of the Faculty of Arts. Last year a new prize was established in Fine Arts. I shall refer to it again later, and will ask the President of the Transvaal Provincial Institute to present it on this occasion.

First of all let me deal with the number of students in the Faculty.

For 1952 we have 107 students studying for the Degree in Architecture, 46 for the Diploma, 5 for the Certificate. The total number in architecture is thus 158.

In Quantity Surveying there are 9 students studying for the Degree in Quantity Surveying, and 41 students for the Diploma. The total number in Quantity Surveying is thus 50.

This year 18 post graduate Town Planning students registered for the three year course leading to a Diploma. Of these, 3 are Architects, 8 Land Surveyors, and 7 are Civil Engineers.

The total number of students in the Faculty is thus 226.

In the Department of Fine Arts there are 166 students attending courses in the History of the Fine Arts as part of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and 30 students attending the four year course leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Fine Arts.

At the March ceremony, the Degree in Architecture was conferred on 14 students, the Degree in Quantity Surveying on 2, the Diploma in Architecture on 6, the Diploma in Quantity Surveying on 3; 7 students received the Post Graduate Diploma in Town Planning. These figures are incomplete for 1951, as there will be the two further Graduation Ceremonies during the year. Students who completed their courses in the Supplementary Examinations in February will have the opportunity of graduating later.

With the exception of the Final Year in Architecture, which

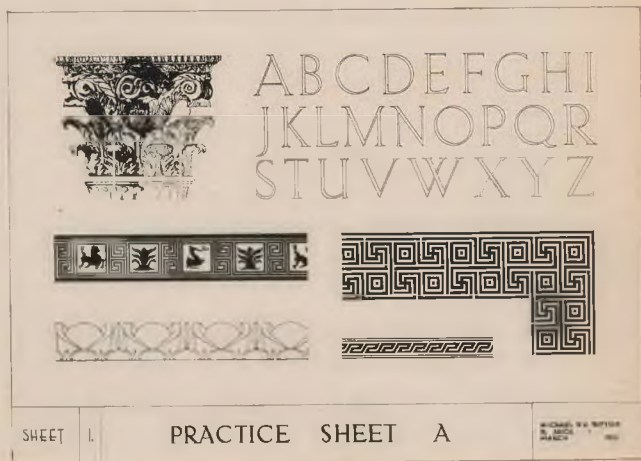
is still rather larger than usual, all other classes are now normal in relation to an annual intake of 35 new students. As we are the centre of the largest urban population in the Union, the pressure on this University is greatest. For 1952 there were 84 applicants for 35 available places in architecture, and 27 for 15 in Quantity Surveying. The Selection Committee had a difficult task to perform. Up to the present it has followed the procedure for selecting students which was laid down by the Senate some years ago. I think improvements could be effected in the light of experience gained, and the Board of the Faculty will be dealing with this problem in due course. Many applicants who could not be accepted have been admitted to the University of Natal. The limitation of students in architecture which up to now has been practised at the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, will directly affect the growth of the profession in South Africa. Last week I pointed out to the Board of Education that, on the basis of the present numbers of students admitted to courses, the size of the architectural profession will more than double itself over the next twenty years. The Board felt that the present output of qualified men from Universities is insufficient, in view of South Africa's rapid expansion. It proposes to review the whole position of architectural and quantity surveying education in South



HISTORY STUDY,
by D. Eversary.



FIRST YEAR ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING STUDIES, by M. K. Sutton.



Africa, after an inspection in June, of the Universities providing training facilities. For the first time, limitation of entry to courses in Quantity Surveying had to be introduced here this year. Up to now it has been possible to meet the demand. I cannot say at this stage whether the demand is likely to continue. I am inclined to think that it will.

The next development I have to refer to, concerns the increase in the duration of courses in architecture and quantity surveying. The course leading to the Degree in Architecture has been extended from five to five and a half years, and the Diploma to six. The additional half year was added because few students have been able to complete the course in the five years prescribed. One difficulty they experience is the completion of the thesis for the Degree. Under the new regulations, the last half year will be principally devoted to its preparation and completion. At the request of the Board of Education of the Institute of South African Architects, the preparation of a thesis has been included in the requirements for the Diploma. By this means it will be possible for holders of our Diploma to apply for membership of the Royal Institute of British Architects, without being required to prepare a design thesis subsequent to qualifying, involving at least an additional year. The close collaboration which has existed between the Royal Institute, and our South African Institute, is something we all value, and hope will continue. One curious problem about eligibility for membership has arisen, and will have to be resolved in the near future. The entrance forms for membership of the Royal Institute contain a clause in which the applicant is required to declare that he or she is a British Subject. For a number of years, I and my colleagues at other Universities have been rather blissfully signing these applications where they have otherwise been in order. The Board of Education has, however, decided to draw the attention of the Royal Institute to the implications of this clause, especially as it affects membership

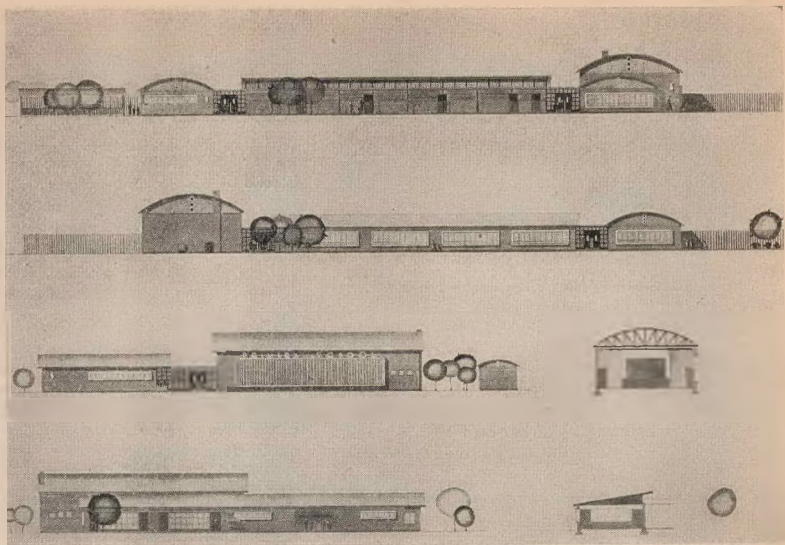


CIVIC DESIGN STUDY, by Oscar Hirsch, B.Arch.V. This involved the design of an office building on a site flanked by two existing buildings on an important street in Johannesburg.

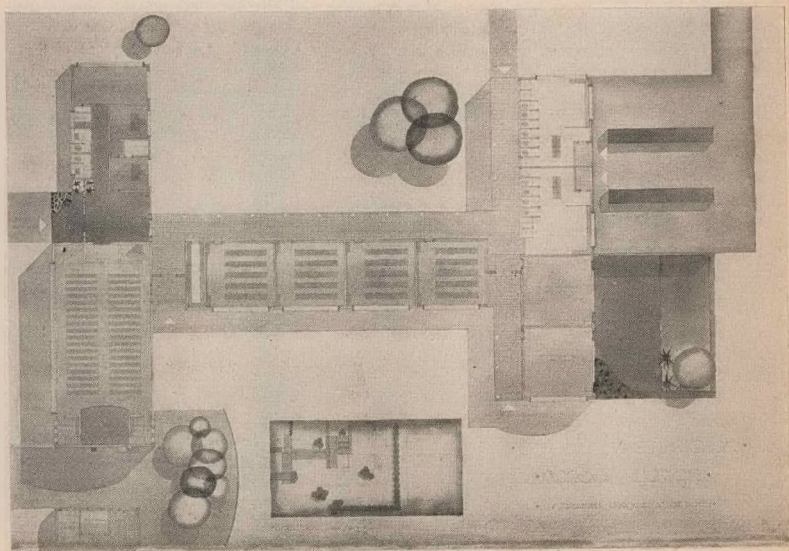


Perspective Rendering of a Market Garden Salesroom, the design subject in the First year of study. This subject was taken through all the various stages of presentation, including a full set of working drawings and details.

Perspective drawn, by L. B. Pearson.



SECOND YEAR ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN: Design Study for a Primary School, by W. T. Last, B.Arch. II.





Sketch Perspective for a Bushman Painting Shelter, by W. T. Last.
This constituted a one-day sketch design study in Second Year.

in South Africa, and India, in view of the political changes which have come to pass in recent years.

There have also been changes of regulations in Quantity Surveying. The Diploma Course has been extended to five years. An additional year of Quantities V has been introduced, as well as a number of ancillary subjects. These alterations have been made in accordance with requests from the Board of the Chapter, after an inspection of Universities offering courses in Quantity Surveying, which was conducted some time ago.

I now want to proceed to mention a few matters relating to the staff. One temporary full-time lectureship has been converted into a permanent post on our establishment. Mr. J. Morgenstern has been appointed, and therefore joins the permanent staff. I hope to show the Staffing and Promotions Committee in due course that the number of students which is stabilising will also warrant the second temporary lectureship being converted in a similar manner.

Mr. Shunn and Mr. Morgenstern received the Diploma in Town Planning during the past year. Mr. Morgenstern is to receive the prize presented by the Town Planning Institute for his work during the final year of the Post Graduate Course. Mr. Shunn is on long leave. Mr. Tomaselli will follow him during the second half of 1952. To replace Mr. Shunn, and later Mr. Tomaselli, Mr. Wilfred Mallows has joined us temporarily. Mrs. Marjorie Long, Lecturer in the Department of Fine Arts, is also overseas on long leave. Her last letter reached me from Madrid, where she has been making a close study of the Spanish School of Painters.

I must now refer to new prizes and scholarships which have been established during the past year. Mrs. E. C. Waugh has endowed a scholarship of £40 per annum, in memory of her late husband, Mr. Edward H. Waugh, who was an Advisory Architect to the University at the time of its establishment at Milner Park. This is a valuable addition to our list of prizes and bursaries.

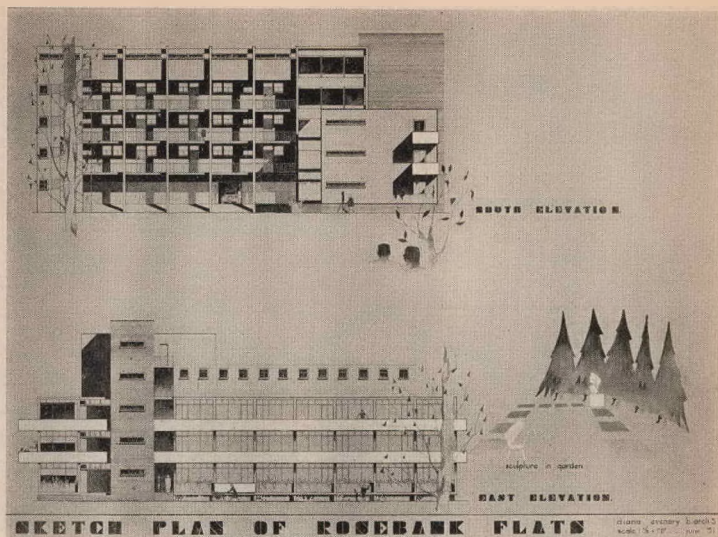
The Board of Education of the Institute of South African Architects has decided to recommend the revision of the conditions for its annual bursary of £40, which was established in 1951. The award was originally intended for an architectural or quantity surveying student, resident away from the Witwatersrand. This residential stipulation is to be withdrawn from 1953, and greater flexibility will result. Largely due to the co-operation of Mr. Haddon, the Herbert Evans family have endowed a prize for the best student in the subject of painting, in the final year of the course, leading to the Degree in Fine Arts. The prize will be presented for the first time this afternoon. This is only a beginning; the Department of Fine Arts, as I have said on many occasions, needs a number of additional prizes, and I hope the Board of the Faculty of Architecture will be able to do something more about it.

I now come to student activities during 1951. I must add that in the end it is the students themselves who help to establish the reputation of a school. Happily a proportion in the Faculty have always shown great willingness to participate in student affairs not directly associated with their courses of study. Perhaps the most spectacular event during 1951 was the "Man Made Johannesburg" Exhibition, staged at the Johannesburg Library. It was an ambitious undertaking from the start, and was financed very largely by the Transvaal Province Institute of Architects. Probably many of you saw it. I can only say that it was imaginatively conceived, very excellently executed, and evoked high praise from all quarters. Professor Bruin, Town Planner of Holland, who visited us at the time, was very impressed. He thought it one of the liveliest things he had seen during his visit to South Africa. I am not going to dwell on the consternation of the Library Caretaker when our students moved in one week-end, and proceeded to transform one of his rooms, using scaffold tubing, rough timber boards, and corrugated iron. I am told there were some frayed tempers on both sides.

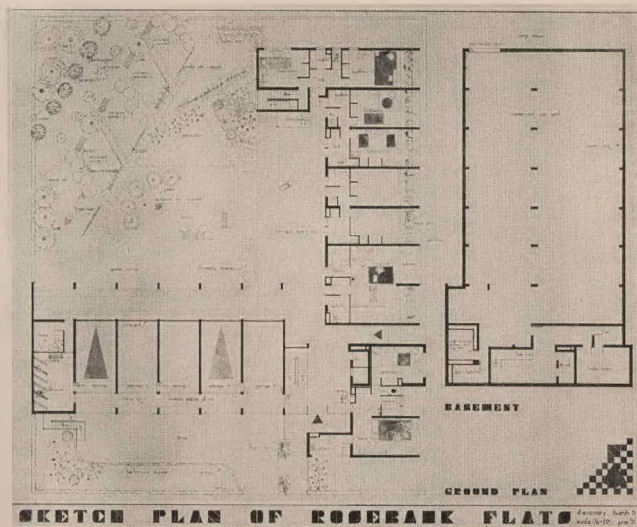
The second year Degree Students of 1951 built a very delightful tennis shelter in the grounds of the University. This is the second our Department has provided. The University buys the materials, the second year Degree class designs and builds. Additional amenities are thus provided the University at very favourable cost. The students concerned gain some practical experience, and, I hope, some knowledge of building techniques.

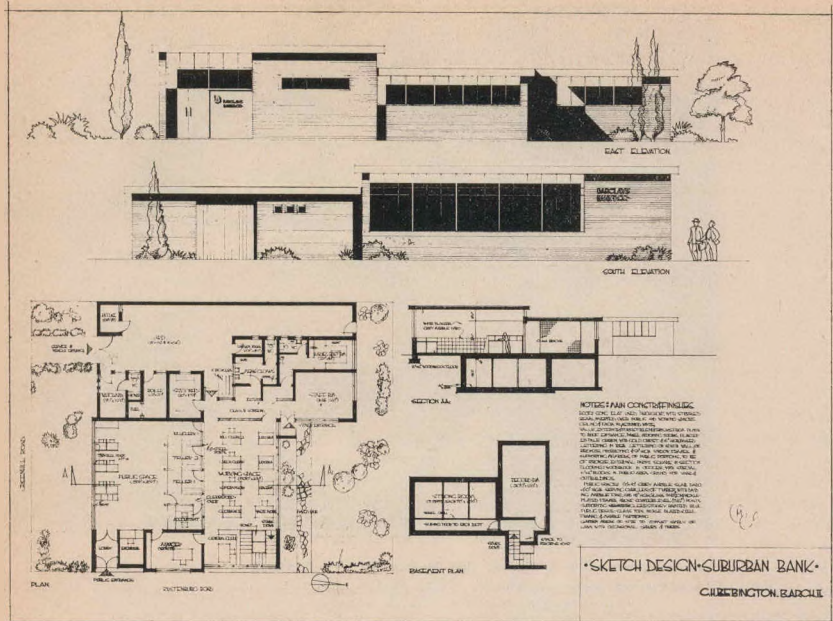
Before passing on, I must mention that B. H. Zipp, who graduated in Quantity Surveying last year, was awarded the Chapter of Quantity Surveyors Gold Medal for being the best student in the Final Year in the Union. This is quite an achievement, and it is the first opportunity I have had of mentioning it, and of congratulating him publicly.

During 1951, two Fine Arts Students, Mr. Christo Coetzee and Miss le Riche Coetzee were awarded post graduate scholarships to continue their studies in Europe. The Degree of



Preliminary Drawings for a Block of Flats, by Diana Evenary, B.Arch. III.
This scheme was developed to complete working drawings and details, and
constituted the main subject in the Third Year of study.





Second Year Sketch Design Study for a Suburban Bank Building, by C. H. Bebington, B.Arch. II.

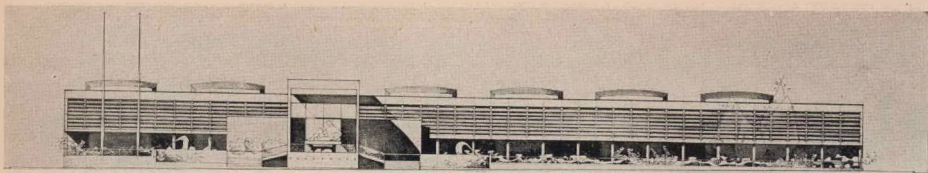
Master of Arts was conferred upon one of our Graduates in Fine Arts, Mr. M. A. Blom.

Later this year, Dr. Nikolous Pevsner, an eminent Art Historian of London, who has the reputation of being able to fill the lecture theatre of the Royal Institute of British Architects, no matter how abstruse his subject, will be spending the period August to Mid October in the Department. He will deliver six public lectures. We have arranged for him to deal with portions of the syllabuses in History of Architecture I and II which cover the period of his visit. In addition he will lecture to the Fine Arts students on the Italian Renaissance during the 15th and 16th centuries. He has also agreed to participate in our Design criticisms. Dr. Pevsner's visit has been sponsored by the Visiting Lecturers Trust Fund, and I am sure will be a great stimulus to the school, and to the profession. We are all looking forward to it very much indeed.

A visitation of another kind, and not so welcome, is the inspection of the Faculty which the Board of Education intends to make in June 1952. Quite frankly we are not looking forward to it. I must admit, however, that these inspections are very necessary, and can be helpful.

Discussions are in progress on the part of the Institute's Architectural Science Committee, for the establishment of a Post Graduate Summer School, here at the University, during the week September 22nd to 27th, 1952. A series of afternoon and evening lectures for Architects and Quantity Surveyors is projected, with the object of putting them into touch with many aspects of building technique, and practice, which they may not have had time to follow up since graduating. Arrangements have not been completed yet. The idea is sound in principle. It is time post graduate study became a normal part of the profession's activities. That it should be based upon the University is only right and proper, and is a desirable development in my opinion.

Finally, I want to thank our part-time Lecturers in Architecture, Quantity Surveying, Town Planning and Fine Arts. I feel I must single out Mr. Summerley, who has helped enormously to raise the standard of the Post Graduate Diploma Course in Town Planning, to the point where an excellent relationship, and mutual confidence has been established, between the profession and the University. The new Course this year has three Architects, the balance are Civil Engineers



The main facade of a Magistrates Court Building, the major design subject in the final year, by Oscar Hirsch, B.Arch. V.

and Land Surveyors. If this subdivision represents a trend which is likely to continue, then the University Authorities must recognise, that post graduate facilities in this important field, are an integral part of higher study in the fields of Civil Engineering and Land Surveying, as well as Architecture.

In conclusion I must say that my report is far from complete. I do not want to prolong these proceedings unduly however, and I trust I have mentioned sufficient of our activities to show that we have had an extremely busy year.

I now have pleasure in calling upon Mr. John Cowin, President of the Transvaal Provincial Institute of Architects to present the prizes in Architecture and Fine Arts.

TRANSCAAL PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE BOOK PRIZES

First Year: 1, R. H. Veich; 2, K. M. Peddie.

Second Year: 1, C. H. Bebington; 2, F. M. Johnston.

Third Year: 1, D. Evenary; 2, P. Tutton.

Fifth Year: 1, P. Colman; 2, A. Cohoe.

D. M. BURTON PRIZE: To be shared by P. Colman and D. Evenary.

A. S. FURNER PRIZE: O. Hirsch.

HERBERT EVANS PRIZE IN FINE ARTS: Anna Vorster.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE, MR. JOHN COWIN.

Having presented the prizes in Architecture, Mr. John Cowin congratulated the prizewinners, and the School on the excellence of the exhibition. As this was one of the first functions the newly elected President was called upon to attend each year, it was fitting that he should meet new members of the profession. He expressed the long-standing regret that there was not a closer link between the student body and the profession by reason of the provisions of the Private Act. He hoped, however, that the Institute would some day be enabled to admit student members.

Rather than harangue the students on the delusions, pitfalls and pleasures of practice he chose to tell the story of the only prize he ever won. This related to the interior design for a bar-lounge for a liner. The *piece-de-resistance* was a large

chandelier in the shape of the world in wrought iron with lamp inside and others outside like satellites. The chandelier was rigidly suspended from the ceiling. He learnt subsequently from the jury that a rigid suspension of such a fitting is psychologically disastrous to seasick or possibly alcoholic passengers, when their senses assure them that the liner is rolling alarmingly, but the pendant chandelier proves him wrong by remaining at right angles to the ceiling; a fact which is likely to cause the final decline of seasick passengers and have even more disastrous effects on the alcoholic. Nevertheless he won the prize.

He painted the moral that the designer must be prepared for unexpected snags when indulging in novelty in unfamiliar circumstances and underlined the fact that any portion of a design which does not adequately fulfil its function has no merit.

He concluded his address by thanking Professor Fassler for the opportunity to be present and to distribute the prizes.

CHAPTER OF SOUTH AFRICAN QUANTITY SURVEYORS BOOK PRIZES:

First Year: L. J. MacDonald.

Second Year: R. O. Veale.

Third Year: R. F. Sage.

Fourth Year: S. E. Hall.

BELL JOHN PRIZE: D. A. Anagnostou.

FARROW LAING & McKECHNIE PRIZE: S. E. Hall.

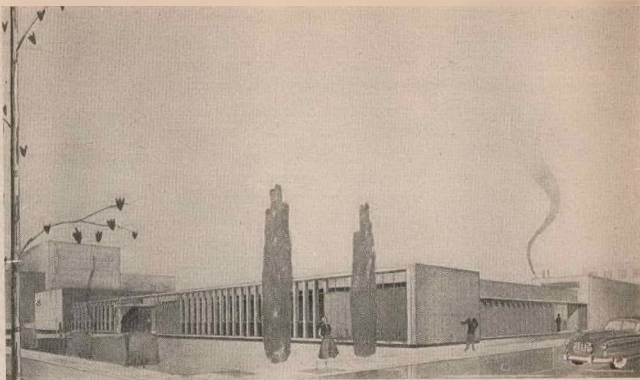
W. H. GREYSTY PRIZE IN QUANTITY SURVEYING: D. H. Harris.

ADDRESS OF J. W. S. Castleton, (Senior Vice-President of Chapter of S.A. Quantity Surveyors) on the occasion of the Annual Exhibition and Prize Giving, Faculty of Architecture, University of Witwatersrand, 25th April, 1952.

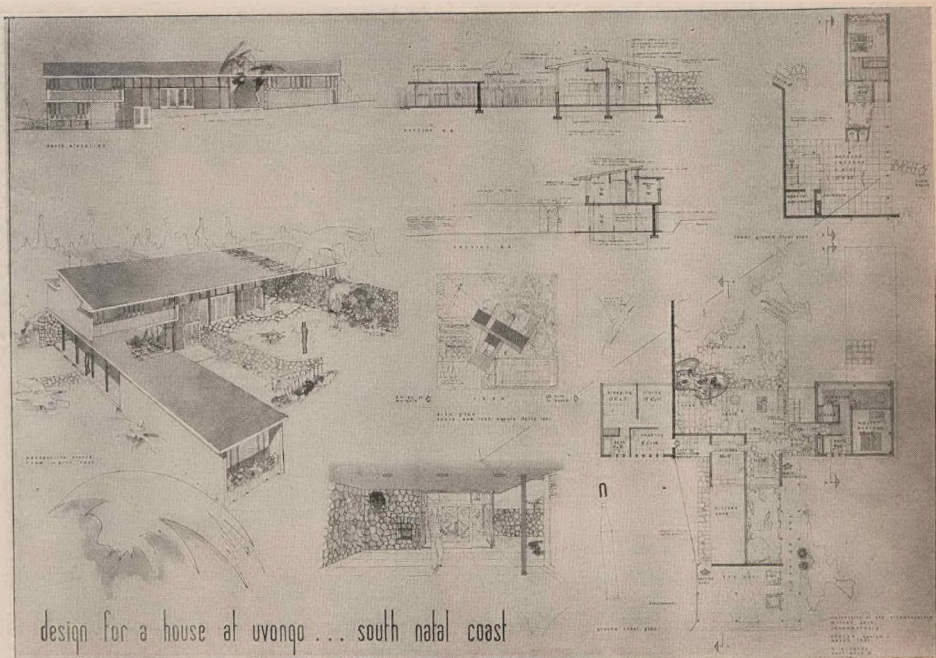
Professor Fassler, Ladies and Gentlemen,

When I was officially invited to present prizes and speak to-day I wondered whether it would be correct to accept. Although I represent the Chapter of Quantity Surveyors I am also a lecturer and as such it would be invidious for me to praise too lavishly the work of the Department. But I must at least mention the high standard of the working drawings

Formal perspective presentation of a design
for a Magistrates Court Building, by P. de V.
Nooke, B.Arch. V.



A sketch design for a holiday house on the Natal South Coast, by N. V. Lucas, Cert. Arch. V.



exhibited to-day, which, once again gladdens the heart of the quantity surveyor.

It is also doubtful whether I should congratulate the prize-winners; as I helped to select them. However I am going to congratulate them as I am in a position to know how much hard work they have done during the year. They are almost all part-time students, which means that their tutorials and study have been done at evenings and week-ends.

It is often said that winning prizes in your student days is no indication of possible success in the outside world later. But I think it does indicate one thing, and that is ambition. As I am in practice I know that many assistants in offices during the last few prosperous years have been inclined to take things easy. Building and the professions have been excessively busy and the younger assistants have known no other conditions. Their services have been in great demand. Most of us see that building activity is visibly diminishing. We are not pessimistic about it, but we believe that the volume of work is rapidly returning to a more normal and steady flow. In this event the students will find the professions more highly competitive than they were and the best rewards will go to the ambitious man who knows a little more, and does a little more, than is expected of him.

The majority of quantity surveying students are part-time students which means that their professional courses represent the theory of the work. Their practical experience must be obtained in their offices. And that is the part which is up to them. To fill in the gaps and elaborate on their knowledge so that they know more than the basic minimum.

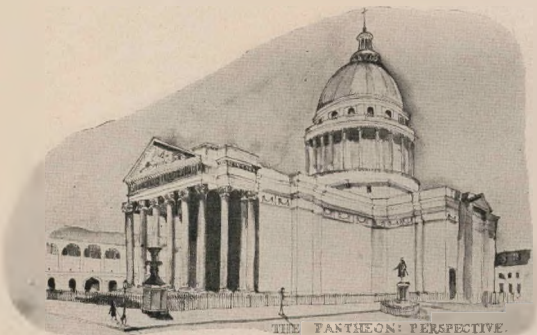
From a Third Year essay on the origins of the Renaissance in Italy. The "Treatise on Architecture" by Vesuvius, the Roman Architect which came to light about this time was another part of Roman literature that influenced Renaissance Architecture.

Sketch of the Pantheon, Paris, from an Historical Study, by Diana Evenary.

As I believe many of you are anxious to return to the studios, I won't detain you further, except to thank the Dean for inviting me today. It is a "busman's holiday" I have enjoyed.

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE (SOUTHERN AFRICA BRANCH) BOOK PRIZE: J. Morgenstern.

Mr. E. Thorington-Smith, Chairman of the Southern Africa Branch of the Town Planning Institute, after presenting the Institute's Prize to Mr. J. Morgenstern, said that the town planning problems of South Africa were peculiarly our own, because, even ignoring the special problems posed by our multi-racial society, other conditions such as climate, the hours of daylight, the social habits of the people and the social structure of the country were not reproduced exactly elsewhere. That did not mean, however, that we were left entirely to our own resources. Men have been building cities for a good many centuries now and a considerable body of experience has been built up and perhaps the first requirement of those who would apply their minds to our problems is the ability to see them in their contemporary perspective. For this reason any course designed to acquaint students with the state of knowledge and technique in the field of town planning was to be welcomed. Mr. Thorington-Smith wished to congratulate not only the prize-winner but also the University for providing the initiative and organisation to conduct the post-graduate course which was a service performed not only to the town planning profession but also to South Africa.



THE CAPE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR 1951-1952

MEMBERSHIP

The membership at the close of the year consisted of 228 Practising 69 Salaried, 15 Absentee and 23 Retired members, making a total of 335. The deaths are recorded, with deep regret, of the following members: H. H. Bridgman, J. C. Edwards, C. T. Schreie, F. R. Streeter and L. C. Symes.

MEETINGS

The Annual General meeting and 14 Provincial Committee meetings, besides numerous sub-committee meetings, were held during the year. At the first meeting of the Committee, Mr. D. F. H. Naude and Mr. J. J. O. Orpen were elected as President and Vice-President, respectively, for the year under review.

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

	Attended	Possible
E. D. Andrews - - -	11	12
H. A. P. Kent - - -	12	14
O. Pryce Lewis - - -	10	14
B. St. C. Lightfoot - -	5	10
D. F. H. Naude - - -	14	14
R. F. Ohlsson - - -	11	14
J. J. O. Orpen - - -	10	10
H. L. Roberts - - -	12	14
M. P. Teule - - -	12	14
S. H. Todd - - -	4	5

[NOTE — Messrs. Andrews and Orpen were granted sick leave during the year and Messrs. Lightfoot and Todd were granted leave of absence during visits overseas].

FINANCIAL

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

Revenue for the year exceeded expenditure by the sum of £739 12 0. The Balance Sheet shows that assets as at 31st December, 1951, exceed liabilities at the same date by the sum of £4,266 10 1.

The aggregate gross revenue for the year under review amounted to £3,173 8s. 1d., as compared with £3,010 2s. 3d. in the previous year; the total expenditure, including Central Council levy, amounted to £2,433 16s. 1d., as compared with £2,522 17s. 2d. in the previous year. The surplus of income over expenditure amounting to £739 12s. 0d. has been added to Capital Account, which now stands at £4,266 10s. 1d. During the year a further amount of £500 was placed on Fixed Deposit with the Guardian Savings Bank. The total Fixed Deposits now stand at £3,000.

CENTRAL COUNCIL

The first meeting of Central Council for the year was held at the Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg and was attended by the President and Mr. E. Douglas Andrews. Mr. Andrews took the place of the Vice-President who had undergone a serious operation and who was not in a position to attend.

The second meeting of Central Council, attended by the President and Vice-President, took place in Durban at the invitation of the Natal Provincial Institute to commemorate its 50th anniversary.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of Central Council held in April was attended by the President and Mr. K. V. Commin, to represent the C.P.I.'s views regarding qualification of tenders.

An emergency meeting of the Executive Committee in November, to discuss Government Notice No. 3009 [control of cement, steel and erection of buildings, where demolition of an existing structure was required] was attended by the Vice-President.

LOCAL COMMITTEES

Messrs. L. C. Symes and B. A. Simpson were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively and Mr. D. M. Brown, Hon. Secretary of the Port Elizabeth Local Committee. Mr. L. C. Symes attended both meetings of Central Council as the Eastern Province representative.

Messrs. B. G. H. Lange and H. J. Marston were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively, and Mr. J. Aranowitz, Hon. Secretary of the East London Local Committee.

During September, the President of the Cape Provincial Institute, while proceeding to the meeting of Central Council in Durban, had an opportunity of meeting members of the Port Elizabeth and East London Local Committees and was most cordially received.

THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The number of students attending at Architectural and Quantity Surveying Classes during 1951 numbered 339, made up as follows:—

Full time Degree and Diploma in Architecture	232
Part time Diploma in Architecture	32
Certificate in Architecture	33
Special qualifying Examination	6
Quantity Surveying	34
Post Graduate Course in Architecture	2
The qualifying passes at the end of last year were:	
Degree and Diploma in Architecture	23
Quantity Surveying	5
Certificate in Architecture	6

INSTITUTE LIBRARY

Arrangements were made during the past year for the Institute Library to be incorporated with the University Architectural Library as a loan library and for registered members of the Institute to have free access to it. The Cape Provincial Committee has also arranged to make an annual grant for the maintenance of the Institute Library and for the purchase of books to add to it from time to time.

C.P.I. PRIZE

The 1951 C.P.I. Prize for the Student who distinguished himself in the final year at the University of Cape Town was awarded to Mr. G. G. Robertson.

VIGILANCE AND PRACTICE SUB-COMMITTEE

The number of cases investigated for Unprofessional Conduct during the last year amounted to three; in all three cases the members were found Guilty of unprofessional conduct. In one case, the member was found Guilty under Regulation 87(i) and was fined £50; in the other two cases the members were found Guilty under Regulation 87 (b) (ii) and 87 (z) respectively, and were cautioned. The majority of the enquiries elicited the fact that breaches of the Regulations were of a technical nature vis-a-vis the Regulations. The Cape is fortunate in that during the past year it had to deal with few flagrant and obvious transgressions of the Regulations.

JOINT PRACTICE COMMITTEE

While not many meetings have been held during the past year, the relationship between Architects, Quantity Surveyors and members of the Master Builders' Association has remained sound and cordial.

ROOF TRUSSES

During the year the Committee published a book on Roof Trusses from material prepared by Messrs. R. Stubbs, Cruikshank and Immanuel. The purpose of the book is not only to assist students and practitioners in the design of roof trusses, but the profits are intended for the Benevolent Fund.

GENERAL

It is obviously impossible to survey in a short report matters dealt with by your Committee or its various sub-committees.

The increasing membership and activities of the profession has thrown more work on the Secretary and his staff. The Committee desires to record their appreciation for the efficient and pleasant manner in which the Secretary and his staff have conducted the affairs of the Institute during the past year.

D. F. H. NAUDE,
President

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, MR. D. F. H. NAUDE

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

Gentlemen,

Before moving the adoption of the Committee's Report and the Accounts, I wish to review briefly some of the activities of your Committee

during the past year and introduce for discussion—later in this meeting—two matters which will be raised at our next Central Council meeting.

I am doing this at the special request of our Registrar, in order that the Cape delegates to Central Council, which meet next month, can convey the feelings of members of the Cape Provincial Institute.

QUALIFICATION OF TENDERS.

The first subject for discussion is the matter of Qualification of Tenders. You will recall the situation at our last Annual Meeting when, at short notice, we were faced with the National Qualification of Tenders as arranged between the Institute and the Federation of Building Trade Employers.

The views expressed at the last Annual Meeting were strong and as a result a telegram was sent to Central Council repudiating the Agreement.

In order to get the whole matter in proper perspective I want to give you as objectively as possible a brief outline of the story. In October, 1950, at a Congress held at Pretoria, the Federation of Building Trade Employers passed a unanimous resolution that qualification of tenders would be applied immediately.

The Central Council felt that the professions and the building public would be faced by a form of qualification drawn up on the Federation's terms and took immediate steps to negotiate with the Federation for a form of qualification which would be fair to all parties. The result of these negotiations led to the very much modified document, with which we were presented at the beginning of last year.

In coming to an agreement with the Federation, Central Council made a stipulation that there should be no difference between Government and private work and Central Council reserved the right to reconsider their attitude should it not be found practicable to apply a uniform form of qualification to all building work.

Now the Agreement as it stands makes provision for qualification of tenders above £5,000. Up to the present the Public Works Department is prepared to accept qualification, except in special circumstances, only above £20,000, and then only on their own qualification conditions. Negotiations are still proceeding between the Federation and the Public Works Department.

To round off the picture I will give you briefly the main arguments used by your representatives at the various meetings of Central Council. Primarily we were opposed to "qualification" on principle, as we felt that undue risks to the builders could be overcome by other means, such as P.C. items, arranging for payment up to 90 or 100 per cent. for materials purchased and stored on site and a qualification as far as statutory wages and Cost of Living allowances were concerned. We found the Central Council were in full accord with us on this point, but that they had to face a fait accompli and had to make the best arrangement they could at short notice. It was stressed in their negotiations with the Federation that "qualification" will be of a temporary nature.

If qualification had to come we felt that the target figure of £5,000 was too low.

I repeat that if qualification had to come, we agreed that the National Agreement was a better document than the "sticker" used by the local Master Builders Association, but we found major difficulties in accepting it.

The National Agreement is intended to be incorporated in the tender documents. If it is applied as a "sticker" the building owner would be free to make his own conditions and be left a certain liberty of approach to the tenderer, but the moment it forms part of the tender documents his freedom of action disappears.

In order to operate on the National Agreement a local Committee would need to be established. According to the Agreement this local Committee could not come to decisions without referring to an Ad Hoc Committee in Johannesburg. We felt that the local Committee should be free to regulate local matters.

REVISION TO CONTRACT

The other matter I have been asked by Central Council to raise at this Meeting, is the revision to the Contract. It is a difficult matter to discuss unless one has copies of the existing Contract Documents and the proposed revisions side by side for comparison. I have therefore asked Mr. Douglas Andrews if he would be good enough to briefly describe to the Meeting later, the main revisions and their effect on the Builder, Employer, Architect and Quantity Surveyor.

STEEL AND CEMENT CONTROL

An emergency meeting of the Executive Committee was held on November 30th, 1951, to discuss Government Notice No. 3009, which prohibits the use of steel and cement for certain purposes and makes it necessary to obtain a permit where a building has to be demolished, before erecting a new one.

Mr. J. J. O. Orpen attended this meeting on behalf of the Cape, where it was decided that a delegation approach the Minister concerned. I understand that the purpose of the Government Notice is to build up stocks of steel and cement and when a satisfactory position has been attained, the restrictions will fall away.

MEASURED DRAWING PRIZE

I informed you in a news letter that the C.P.I. Measured Drawing Prize would be available during the year. Unfortunately, due to a slight misunderstanding with Central Council, we were not able to proceed, but as the matter has now been cleared up, the conditions on which the prize will be awarded will be issued shortly.

ROOF TRUSSES

I am happy to announce that the Roof Trusses, which we have promulgated on such a number of occasions are now actually published and available for sale. I remind members that all profits from the sale of this book is for the benefit of the C.P.I. Benevolent Fund. In this regard I must once more publicly thank the gentlemen who gave so much time and energy to the preparation of the material, namely, Messrs. R. Stubbs, Immelman and Cruickshank.

INSTITUTE LIBRARY

As announced in a Presidential News Letter, arrangements were made for the Institute Library to be incorporated in the Architectural Section of the Cape Town University Library. It was felt that through lack of space, the C.P.I. collection in the Institute Rooms could not be properly displayed and it was thought desirable to incorporate our Library with a collection where proper facilities were available.

The Committee has arranged for an annual grant to implement the collection and the Cape Town University Library has undertaken to give registered members of the Institute free access to the Architectural Section of the University Library.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXITS FROM BUILDINGS

During the course of the year we, through the courtesy of the City Engineer, Mr. S. S. Morris, were given the opportunity of commenting on the proposed new fire regulations governing exits. Most of the amendments suggested by your Committee have been accepted and we must record a vote of thanks to the City Engineer, not only for approaching us in the first instance, but his ready appreciation of our difficulties.

UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

As you will see from the Committee's Report, the number of cases of unprofessional conduct amounted to three. As, except for one, these offences were of a technical nature, we can be pleased that the Cape has a reasonably clear conduct sheet. I find, however, that the number of arbitration cases seems to be the same and I can only emulate our Past Presidents' remarks by asking that practitioners study the regulations and establish in writing, their relationship with their clients.

VOTE OF THANKS

In conclusion, gentlemen, I have a lot of people to thank, not only for their willing co-operation in the normal working of your Committee, but for their readiness to undertake work beyond its sphere.

First of all, I want to thank Mr. Ken Commis, who although not a member of the C.P.I. Committee, was prepared to accompany me to a special meeting of the Executive Committee of Central Council to discuss Qualifications of Tenders.

Mr. Douglas Andrews, who diligently screens our local legal affairs and was caused to support me at one of the meetings of Central Council.

Mr. J. J. O. Orpen, our Vice-President, before and since his operation, has not only been a tower of strength, but has relieved me of numerous duties I would otherwise have had to perform.

Mr. B. St. C. Lightfoot, one of the stalwarts of the Cape Institute, whom I sincerely regret to say, has not made himself eligible for the present Election. Mr. Lightfoot has not only been a member of long standing, but has been President of the C.P.I. and President-in-Chief for the Union. I, for one, will miss his wise and ready counsel. I wish, gentlemen, that a warm vote of thanks should be accorded Mr. Lightfoot, accompanied by the hope that he may soon review his decision and rejoin the Committee.

I also wish to thank those gentlemen, some of them members of the Committee, and others not, who so willingly undertook the onerous duties of arbitrators.

Finally, I wish to express a special vote of thanks to Mr. McDowell, our Secretary, and his Staff, for the numerous times he not only assisted me and the Committee, but readily undertook work beyond a scope usually expected.

I now move the adoption of the Committee's Report and the Accounts.

THE PORT ELIZABETH LOCAL COMMITTEE OF ARCHITECTS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR 1951-1952

Your Committee has pleasure in submitting this annual Report, together with the Statement of Accounts for the year.

The number of members in this centre remains at thirty-five.

The new members are Messrs. Logan, A. M. Benjamin and B. A. Piggall.

It is with the deepest regret that, during the year under review, your Committee has to record the death of two members, Mr. F. R. Streeter and Mr. Leonard C. Symes, your Chairman for the past two years.

Both gentlemen have contributed to the dignity of the profession in this Province and leave behind them fitting monuments to their personalities and skill. In addition Mr. Symes took a leading part in the work of this Committee and as Chairman represented the profession on numerous public bodies.

Following the Annual election last year the office-bearers have been—

Chairman, Mr. L. C. Symes; Vice-Chairman, Mr. B. A. Simpson; Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. M. Brown; Joint Practice Committee, Messrs. D. E. Lang and D. M. Brown; Technical College Council, Mr. L. C. Symes; Joint Town Planning Committee, The Chairman; Technical Advisory Committee, The Chairman; Education, Mr. B. A. Simpson; Road Safety Committee, Mr. E. F. Vos.

Ten meetings of the Committee were held during the year and the following attendances recorded—

Mr. D. M. Lang	10
Mr. D. M. Brown	10
Mr. B. A. Simpson	10
Mr. L. C. Symes	8
Mr. E. F. Vos	9

JOINT PRACTICE COMMITTEE

Messrs. D. M. Brown and D. E. Lang represented the Local Committee on the Joint Practice Committee during the year. Mr. Brown was elected Chairman of the Committee, which was not called upon to deal with a great volume of work during the course of the year, the absence of contentious matters being a reflection of the amicable relations which obtain in the building industry in Port Elizabeth.

The principal matter dealt with was that of the Qualification of Tenders. When this was originally raised in March, the representatives of the various constituent bodies were generally opposed to the form of qualification proposed, although the representatives of the Building Trade were in favour of the principle of qualification. Your representatives opposed the National Form of Qualification at this stage, the Local Committee having agreed to support the C.P.I. in their opposition to Qualification. It was therefore agreed that the method of qualification then in practice would continue for the time being. Later when further information as to the writing of the National Form of Qualification became available, it became obvious that Port Elizabeth would have to conform to the country as a whole, and the matter was again raised with the J.P.C. and Mr. Symes attended a special meeting to explain the form to the Committee and clear up any misunderstandings. After referring the matter to their own organisations, the other constituent bodies agreed to the adoption of the National Form of Tender Qualification and this was brought into force in August, and appears to have operated satisfactorily, although it is perhaps still a little early to judge. Imperfect as it may be, it does represent an advance on the very loose method of qualification previously in force and possibly a step in the direction of the ultimate abolition of qualification altogether.

The question of the Grading of Bricks has continued to be discussed during the year, without great progress having been made, largely owing to the absence of the Chief Technologist at the Technical College on holiday and a certain reluctance on the part of the Brick manufacturers to enter with any clarity into the scheme. Samples of bricks have, however, been delivered to the Technical College and it is hoped that further progress will be made during the course of the coming year.

During the year the City Council instituted a scheme for charging rent for the space contained by builders' hoardings in Public Streets. The matter was raised with the J.P.C., who made enquiries as to how this matter was dealt with in other centres, and it was ultimately agreed that provision should in future be made in Specifications and Bills of Quantities for an item to cover this charge on the Builder.

The representative of the Master Builders raised the question of sub-contractors' names being placed on one board, instead of the heterogeneous collection of small boards which at present appear all over building sites. They felt that in doing this they might fall foul

of the Industrial Council for the Building Industry. The matter was referred to this body, who raised no objection. It was therefore agreed that in the interests of tidiness, the names and addresses of sub-contractors should appear jointly on one board, and that there should only be two boards on the site in future. An item would have to be included in the Bill of Quantities to cover the cost of this board.

During the course of the year the Master Builders Association announced their agreement to the abolition of the price limit for competitive tendering on houses, and this has now been completely removed. The limit for other types of buildings was increased to £5,500.

Generally a most pleasant and co-operative spirit prevailed at meetings throughout the year.

JOINT TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE

The profession was represented on the Committee by Mr. Symes. In addition to considering layouts for new townships in Municipal and Divisional Areas, the Committee was mainly occupied with the question of Zoning existing townships and appear to have completed the first stage of their work.

EDUCATION

During the year final arrangements were made by the Central Council for the provision of a Six Year Certificate Course for external students by the University of Natal. All future students studying in Port Elizabeth will be registered by this University only. A Quantity Surveying Course has also been arranged for external students by the same body.

Prof. Connell of the School of Architecture, Natal, has twice visited Port Elizabeth and met all new and intending students and clarified the position.

Classes continue to be held by the Technical College and the lecturers are at present Messrs. Kennedy, Piggall, Robertson, Fieggan and Jones.

Students' drawings from the University of Witwatersrand were exhibited during the year and it is hoped that a similar record of work by Natal will soon be available.

CENTRAL COUNCIL

A matter of prime interest to practitioners which was dealt with by the Central Council during the year was the adoption of the National Form of Qualification of Tenders. Local members were honoured to receive a visit from the President-in-Chief, Mr. C. Erik Todd, on 6th July, 1951, when he explained in detail the reasons which had prompted the Central Council to accept the National Form.

Amendments to the Conditions of Contract have again been the subject of negotiations between the professions and the Building Industry but final agreement has not yet been achieved.

Draft copies of portions of the Model Building Regulations have been considered and comments, with relation to local conditions, have been forwarded.

LIAISON WITH MUNICIPALITIES

Negotiations have been commenced with the City Council and letters have been exchanged on the subject of Elevational Control and the formation of a Committee, which could advise on the approval of plans. It would appear that the Council are interested and it now rests with the City Engineer to arrange a meeting.

EAST LONDON LOCAL COMMITTEE

Our Chairman, Mr. Symes, and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Brown, visited East London in October, on the occasion of the Master Builders' Congress and took the opportunity to meet the Local Committee of that centre.

In the past, without direct representation on Central Council, the East London Local Committee have not received copies of Central Council minutes.

Mr. Symes was able to give East London members a resume of the work of Central Council and it is hoped that contact can be maintained between the centres by occasional visits of Committee members.

FUNCTIONS AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

A Luncheon was held on 6th June, 1951, at which delegates to the Congress, Messrs. Symes & Tanton, reported on their visit to Johannesburg.

The President-in-Chief was entertained at a Dinner on 6th July and an Annual Dinner was held on 5th December, 1951, at which the Mayor of Port Elizabeth, the Deputy Mayor of Walmer and other guests were present. It is to be hoped that this successful function will be the first of many similar annual gatherings.

Members were well represented in the Bowling Competition for the Presidents Cup of the Master Builders Association and the trophy was won by Messrs. Symes and Owen.

The Annual cricket match was played and lost against the M.B.A. in March.

GENERAL:

Mr. Naude, the President of the Cape Provincial Institute, paid a

visit to the Committee when passing through the City in September.

The Committee's appreciation is due to Messrs. Jones & McWilliams for providing an office for the monthly meetings, and to Mr. D. M. Brown for the manner in which he has acted as Hon. Secretary.

It is pleasing to note the new names appearing for election to the incoming committee and the hope is expressed that those elected will continue to give the benefit of their services to the Local Committee for many years to come.

THE NATAL PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Your Committee has pleasure in submitting the twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Natal Provincial Institute of Architects, together with the Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1951.

MEMBERSHIP.

The Committee regrets to report the death during 1951 of Messrs. J. Carrigall and A. Schult.

During the year sixteen members were admitted to the Practising Class. Eight of these were new members, six transferred from the Salaried Class, one transferred from the Cape Provincial Institute and one from the Transvaal Provincial Institute. One Practising member transferred to the Salaried Class.

Ten new members were admitted to the Salaried Class and two Salaried members were placed on the absentee list. Two Salaried and one Retired member transferred to other Provincial Institutes.

The membership as at 31st December 1951 was as follows:—

Practising	87
Salaried	40
Absentee	4
Retired	2

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COMMITTEE.

At the last Annual General Meeting the following members were elected to the Provincial Committee:—

Messrs. R. C. C. Bennett, K. E. Gow, F. W. Powers, C. R. Fridjohn, L. C. Lambert, A. Woodrow, D. C. McDonald, S. N. Tomkin and M. M. F. Poole.

Mr. Alan Woodrow was elected President and Mr. R. C. C. Bennett, Vice-President, at the first meeting of the Committee.

MEETINGS.

The Provincial Committee met fifteen times and a record of attendances at these meetings is set out below:—

	No. of Meetings	Leave Granted	Attendances
R. C. C. Bennett	15	1	14
C. R. Fridjohn	15	1	12
K. E. Gow	15	4	10
L. C. Lambert	15	3	10
D. C. McDonald	15	—	15
F. W. Powers	15	—	15
S. N. Tomkin	15	—	14
A. C. C. Woodrow	15	—	14
M. M. F. Poole	15	3	11

In addition to the above meetings, members of the Committee served on various Sub-Committees and the President will deal fully with these in his report.

FINANCIAL:

The Balance Sheet and Accounts attached to this Report clearly reflect the position of the Institute's finances.

CENTRAL COUNCIL:

At the Annual General Meeting of Central Council held on 30th April, 1951, Mr. C. Eric Todd was elected President-in-Chief and Mr. H. Naude, Vice-President-in-Chief.

GENERAL:

A Report on the activities of the Committees and the Institute in general will be submitted in more detail by the President at the Annual General Meeting.

50th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

The Institute celebrated its 50th Anniversary from the 26th September 1951 to the 28th September 1951. To mark this memorable occasion your Committee arranged the following programme:—

26th SEPTEMBER.

A Mayoral Cocktail Party to which members and their wives were invited.

27th SEPTEMBER.

Presentation of Chain-of-Office and Presidential Jewels by the President-in-Chief. Members and their wives were invited and tea was served.

A Formal Dinner at the Causerie attended by the Administrator, the Mayor and representatives of all the professions in Natal.

28th SEPTEMBER.

An exhibition of Architectural Work by the Profession in Natal. The Institute was honoured by Central Council holding a full meeting in Durban to co-incide with the Celebrations and thus enabling the representatives of all the Constituent bodies to attend.

A. MORRISON C.A. (S.A.)
Secretary.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, MR. ALAN WOODROW

To serve one's fellow men at discomfort to oneself is the attribute of an unselfish character. To persevere in the voluntary giving of un-solicited service, when in illness demands, on the part of him who gives it, the qualities of a true gentleman and a courage not possessed by all.

Such was the grand nature of Mr. Jimmy Carrigall who passed away in the early part of last year. In him we have lost a good man and a good friend.

It was only very recently that Mr. Leonard Symes, who had partnered him in the practice of his Profession of Architecture, was so tragically killed in a motor car accident in Johannesburg. Mr. Symes came to this country from England as a young man enthusiastically bent upon doing and achieving what was best and noblest in his profession. He was determined to serve it. He did so — well.

To the bereaved members of the families of those two honoured men, as well as to their firm, we express our sincere sympathy.

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

I have chosen this timely opportunity to pay tribute to a builder whose example can well be emulated by many others who are directly concerned with the business of building.

I was privileged to know Mr. Arnold Midgley and I was fortunate to have been in the happy position in which I was able to call upon him, from time to time, for his valuable advice.

It has been truly said that the example set by Mr. Midgley — an outstanding citizen — will serve to inspire young men and women to serve their city well.

The fine buildings he erected in Durban and elsewhere are characteristic of the man. He was a craftsman of high order and nothing but the best would suffice for him. In the death of Mr. Midgley we have lost a builder of high ideals as well as a man of practical ability and great integrity.

Our Institute will convey to his greatly bereaved and respected family, as well as to the Association to which he belonged, its expression of deep sympathy.

On your behalf I welcome all new members. We wish them well and to look to them for real help in building up the good name of a good profession.

Our congratulations are conveyed to Mr. Noel Jackson, the Provincial Architect, on his election to Fellowship of the Royal Institute of British Architects — a high honour well earned.

For very many years an object of historical interest to this Institute occupied an unostentatious position above a long-unused doorway opening on to a modest lane in the centre of Durban. I refer to an old leaded-light in the design of which were incorporated the words "THE NATAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS". The leaded-light was placed in its old position many years ago to mark the headquarters of the old, and now defunct, NATAL INSTITUTE. It is no longer there and, although acquisitive architectural eyes, from time to time, were focussed upon it, no real attempt was ever made to acquire it for preservation in our own archives.

However, Gentlemen, I am happy to report that Messrs. Douglas and Ronald Dunlop, both of the Chapter by a happy accidental thought, have graciously presented the relic to this Institute with which it is so closely linked.

I know that it is your unanimous wish that I convey to Messrs. Dunlop an expression of our sincere gratitude.

It gives me great satisfaction in knowing that members largely support the Institute and it is gratifying to know that those eight members of the Provincial Institute, with whom I have been so happily associated during the last year, without exception, have performed their duties most conscientiously.

Our thanks are due to the conveners and members of the Institute's many sub-committees and to those who have so ably represented the Institute on other bodies. Gentlemen, if I were to report fully and honestly on their loyal service, it would be necessary to present to you a document of very many pages. Obviously, I cannot do so at this meeting.

This Institute is justifiably proud of the success achieved in the arrangements made in connection with our 50th Anniversary Celebrations which took place in September of last year. A great deal of work, at great expense of time and labour, was imposed upon the members of the various sub-committees which functioned in connection with it. Their labours were well rewarded by the real success attained in the creation of the Natal Provincial Institute emblem and chain of office and the function at which they were presented to the President and at which replies were presented to Past Presidents.

They were well rewarded by the success attained in the holding of a happy and dignified banquet at which were His Honour the Administrator (Mr. D. G. Shephard), His Worship the Mayor, our President-in-Chief, and many from the highest spheres of public life. Last but not least, they were well rewarded too by the success of the exhibition of architectural work in the Durban Art Gallery kindly opened by our honoured member, Mr. Wilfred S. Payne.

I thank our Vice-President, Mr. Colin Bennett, and Messrs. J. C. Simpson, F. W. Powers, Ralph Hamlin, Hans Arndt and Professor Connell, as well as so many others including our Secretary, Mr. Morrison, who so diligently and happily worked towards the success of the important and happy functions which so appropriately marked the occasion.

Special mention must be made of a man for so long and who so ably served this Institute: Gentleman, I refer to Mr. S. N. Tomkin, under whose happy chairmanship the celebrations were so successfully organised and put into effect. To him we express our sincere thanks and congratulations.

A matter of concern to the Institute is the extent of misunderstanding regarding the use of the design of the Institute's official notice-board as recommended for erection on building sites.

To correct misunderstanding and to eliminate erroneous impressions, may I mention the following requirements which, amongst others, are to be observed by all members.

The recommended design is copyright and it is not permissible to deviate from it in any way. The Institute's emblem — of which transfers are obtainable from our Secretary — must be incorporated in its proper approved position and it is the only one permissible on the board. There are boards upon which the Master Builders Association's emblem has been affixed and, as an emblem or mark, other than that of the Institute, is not permitted, the inclusion of such other emblem or mark constitutes an infringement of the copyright.

The board is not to exceed, in its dimensions, that recommended by the Institute.

No names other than those of the Owner, the Architect, the Quantity Surveyor and the Building Contractor are allowed and where there are boards upon which other names, such as that of the Consulting Engineer, occur, the architects concerned are asked to have them corrected.

If it is required that both official languages be used, then it will

be necessary to have two separate boards — one in English and the other in Afrikaans.

I am happy to report an improvement in representation on the Provincial Committee. Recently, in terms of Regulation 23(c), it was arranged that members practising in Pietermaritzburg and district form their own Sub-Committee and, from its members, elect one to represent them, with a vote, on the Provincial Committee.

This innovation should prove most beneficial to our Pietermaritzburg members as it will ensure closer contact with our — that is, their own — affairs; it will enable them to maintain that desirable continuous interest in administration and it will provide the means whereby they may effectively voice their opinions in matters concerning policy, conduct, liaison, etc. The elected members, the first of whom is Mr. George Crickmay, are expected to serve on the Practise Sub-Committee.

In the last few years, we have witnessed an unprecedented boom in the building world, to impose upon us, as it has done, a vast amount of professional work.

In the wake of this boom there have followed inevitable evils, amongst them being monopolies, the elimination of competition, labour troubles and steadily increasing building costs — it is the increase in building cost which directly affects us.

We are inclined to believe this evil as one completely beyond our control? It is probable that we are correct in attaching most of the blame to the builders, to their artisans, and to the suppliers of materials, but could we not consider what part we may play in the effort to reduce costs.

In the administration of contracts there are occasions when we do not carry out our duties as correctly and as diligently as we should.

We have a duty to our Profession, to our Clients and, in fact to the people as a whole, and that duty is to do all in our power to alleviate, as far as possible, the position as it now is.

I believe that we can do so and for your consideration I suggest the following—

Increased building activity has the effect of restricting keen competition and, as soon as competition is eliminated, increased costs are inevitable.

Therefore, it is our duty to encourage and to foster competition to the maximum.

There are, amongst us, those who continue to deal with one particular firm of Sub-Contractors and this restriction of competition must inevitably lead to higher building costs.

There is the persistent temptation to the very busy architect to resort, on occasions, to the "COST PLUS" form of building contract. The adoption of such form will certainly lighten his uncomfortable and unwanted burden but, it will do so only at the expense of his incautious Client who will have been deprived of the undeniable benefits which would have accrued from competitive tendering.

In "COST PLUS" contracts, the offer of unduly high wages naturally attracts the artisan away from the builder who operates under a contract secured through competition. There follows bargaining in the labour market and the consequent forcing of wages to higher levels.

Further, in the "COST PLUS" form of contract, the purchase price of materials may be of little concern to the contractor and speed and proficiency are often ignored.

An Architect who encourages the employment of such form of building contract can count himself among those responsible for the increase in building costs.

A criticism levelled at us is to the effect that Architects do not fully and competently consider the planning and detailing of their schemes as is essential in the early stages.

This omission on the part of the Architect results in delays in the process of building and in additional unexpected costs to the Owner. The criticism is not without foundation and it is well known that some contractors, when tendering in the offices of certain Architects, increase their prices, so as to cover themselves against unanticipated requirements as well as for protection against the vacillating conduct of an Architect in his administration of a contract not properly considered and planned by him.

The Architect's duty, Gentlemen, is obvious.

The proper administration of a building contract will certainly assist in the lowering of building costs.

For too many years we have received from nominated Sub-Contractors their justifiable complaints to the effect that they are without the protection which is their due. As Architects, and in terms of the Standard Conditions of Contract, we have a duty towards them — a duty which, if properly performed, will bear excellent results.

It is incumbent upon us adequately to protect the nominated Sub-Contractor and to ensure that he receives proper payment through the General Contractor when his monies become due and we should

see to it that retention moneys due in respect of nominated Sub-Contractors are included in terms of Clause 15(c) of the Conditions of Contract.

Gentlemen, I have mentioned few of the many and serious duties which we, as architects, are bound to perform in the interests of our clients and in those of the public.

May we now consider a duty towards ourselves and towards the Institute to which we are privileged to belong.

Because of the very nature of our profession — a profession which demands from all who practise in it, the greatest degree of integrity — the serious application of only the highest motives is, and always will be, an essential condition.

Fortunately, instances of unprofessional conduct have been rare and there have been cases in which loyal members unwittingly have transgressed our code. I am sincere in my belief that all members, without exception, deeply respect, and desire to live by it and that it is only

because of doubt that contraventions have occurred in the past. Gentlemen, may I be permitted to remind you that your Committee is always most anxious to help, to guide, and to protect you in all matters concerning the interpretation and application of that code.

There is a structure we are building. That structure is the REPUTATION of this Institute, and let every deed of its every member be a worthy stone in its building. If day by day we be careful to build up that REPUTATION with noble and upright deeds, at the end there will stand a temple to be honoured by all men.

But as one leak may sink a ship and one flaw break a chain, so one dishonourable act, one unethical deed, will leave its impress and work its unwanted influence on the reputation and the character we desire to build.

Let no man prostitute that reputation but let us be honestly and strongly resolved to uphold, to protect, and to put into effect the necessarily high ethical code of a noble and a good profession.

THE O.F.S. PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1951-1952

On behalf of your Committee I am happy to present my report for the past year at this our 25th Annual General Meeting.

It is encouraging indeed to report that during 1951, 10 new members registered with this Provincial Institute and in the 3 months of 1952 a further 5 have joined us making a total membership of 44. We welcome these new members and trust they will enjoy happy conditions and help to swell our numbers even more.

Your Committee has met on 17 occasions during the past year and has called 3 Special General Meetings. Of the 17 meetings, 7 have been for full Committee and 10 for Sub-Committees when country members have not attended. In addition to these meetings representatives of your Committee have attended monthly Aesthetic Committee Meetings convened by His Worship the Mayor, and six meetings of the Bloemfontein Vigilance Committee.

At our Annual General Meeting last March a recommendation from your Committee to provide an Institute Office was adopted. This year we have taken what steps we could to meet your instruction. We applied to Central Council for a grant for equipment and after lengthy negotiations I am happy to report that Central Council has reacted most generously by donating as a gift to your Provincial Institute the sum of £150.

The past year has seen a form of recession dampen the enthusiasm of the property owner for investment in property and building as it affects our Profession in the Orange Free State. This has been to the good as it has lessened slightly the pressure on Architects and Quantity Surveyors, so enabling them to devote a little more time to the development of solutions to the various building problems under their control. There has been the uncontrollable combination of rise in cost of building materials, rises in wages and Cost-of-Living for labour and its ever depreciating effort to produce.

The Institute by the joint efforts of this Chapter and the Federation have spent many hours evolving an ideal whereby it is intended to check or set a form of control on the cost of materials, wages and Cost-of-Living as these affect a Building Contract. This ideal was approved jointly and the Profession instructed to include certain measures unfortunately fixed prices for purposes of tendering by builders.

Unfortunately I feel, this ideal has not achieved its full object in the Orange Free State by virtue of the unwillingness of the Federation to accept its responsibility, referred to generally as normal Builder's risk. This unwillingness is further evidenced by the Federation's refusal to date to accept the same conditions of Qualification of Tenders as imposed and demanded by the F.W.D.

The problem of depreciating output by labour is affecting seriously the progress of the Building Industry. In this respect the Architects and Quantity Surveyors are doing their utmost to control building costs in the pre-contract period by means of eliminating complicated planning and design, exploring site complications, evolving straightforward and dignified solutions to building problems as far as possible and producing concise and explicit drawings and documents for the use of the builder. There are the instances of the difficult building owner who is always in such a hurry to build or is so undecided about his requirements that the profession's effort to control expenditure on a contract are completely dislocated. Often, unfortunately not always, this type of building owner resorts to Cost-Plus Contracts which in turn affect the labour position in the industry as a whole.

A special sub-Committee of Central Council has revised the Terms of Contract which have been approved by the Institute and Chapter and National Federation of Building Trade Employers. These Forms are in the hands of the printers and will be available to members soon.

The Institute is actively interested in the welfare of the Building Industry and has made representations to the Minister of Economic Affairs seeking continuous consultation in regard to modifications to the Government's Control of steel and cement. At the end of January this year the Joint Control for the Building Industry was brought into being. This Council consists of five representatives each from the Institute and the Federation of Building Trade Employers. Its purpose is to promote the development of the Building Industry and act in all matters affecting public relations.

I wish to draw your attention to the formation of the Architectural Science Committee which replaces the former Liaison Committee with the South African Bureau of Standards. The Registrar has asked that members should notify him of their willingness to serve on such Committees appointed by the Bureau.

The 25th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Institute will be suitably celebrated publicly during the course of this year.

Architects and Quantity Surveyors met recently to consider the problem as it affected the profession of handling contracts where the builder was under Judicial Management. A sub-Committee was formed which approached the Registrar for information which has not yet been received.

Central Council will be considering soon a standard form for Certificates in which would be shown payments to nominated sub-Contractors. The Year Book is being printed now and will be distributed in the near future.

Acting on your instructions your Committee set out to provide some public form of entertainment with the limited means available. We negotiated with the Arts Association Free State Branch and sponsored jointly a Three Arts Ball. This function was a marked success socially and financially, so much so that it has been decided to promote a similar function later this year and I suggest that similar arrangements with the Arts Association should be made. The success of this most enjoyable evening was due in no small measure to the willing assistance given by our ladies and their friends to whom we are extremely grateful. The Hon. Treasurer will have more to say on this subject.

During the year we had the pleasure of entertaining the President in Chief, Mr. Erik Todd, Mr. Haddon and the Registrar. Members met these gentlemen informally during the evening when they were able to discuss many matters of interest.

While in Bloemfontein these gentlemen interviewed the Senate of the University and explained the procedure to be adopted by the University when applying to include in their curriculum a Course in Architecture or Quantity Surveying. It is anticipated that the University will offer this course shortly and members of your Institute are invited to give all the assistance they can by offering their services as part-time lecturers.

I would like to stress to the meeting the desirability of maintaining continuity for a period of the member representing this Provincial Institute on Central Council. The work of Central Council is becoming more and more complex necessitating lengthy periods for negotiation, discussion and deliberation. A representative with a short life on Central Council is therefore of very little value particularly where matters affecting his own Provincial Institute are concerned.

It is with regret that we have to accept the resignation of our

Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Masey, who has served this Institute faithfully and diligently in this capacity for the past 27 years. We hope we shall be able to rely on his guidance in other matters for many years to come.

Before concluding I wish to thank members of the Committee for their work on Committee Business and their ever keen and active interest in all matters pertaining to the Profession and advancement of this Institute. I thank particularly our Vice-President/Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretary and representative for Central Council for their untiring assistance.

CENTRAL COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE'S REPORT, 1951-1952

It is both an honour and a pleasure for me to submit to you a summary of the more important matters handled by Central Council and the executive committee during the past year with particular reference to those items which affect this Province most.

For those who are not so acquainted with the composition and working of Central Council I should like to give the following information:—

Central Council comprises 5 representatives from the Transvaal Provincial Institute, 2 from the Cape, 2 from Natal, and one each from the Eastern Province and the Orange Free State and three representatives from the Chapter of Quantity Surveyors making a total of fourteen elected members. In addition the Government nominates two members.

Central Council holds two full meetings a year, and matters arising during the interim periods are handled by the Executive Committee which consists of all the Transvaal Central Council members.

Few members outside the Central Council are in a position to realise, even faintly, the enormous volume of work which is dealt with by the Central Council and more particularly by the Executive Committee.

The following therefore is a mere summary of matters debated at Central Council.

EDUCATION:

This Province has felt that with the growth in its numbers, the time has arrived to establish a course in Architecture at its own University. With this object in view the possibilities were investigated at Central Council and we were given the opportunity to state our case before the Board of Education. Our meeting with the Board of Education coincided with the discussions which led up to the establishment of the Certificate Course at the University of Natal. In order to ensure that the Certificate Course would be successfully carried on without financial loss it was apparent that a considerable number of students would be required. The Natal University was therefore relying to some extent on quite a few entrants from the Free State. Despite this the Heads of all the Architectural schools in the country, including Natal, were very enthusiastic about our suggestion to start our own school and promised their moral support and offered whatever assistance they could render. It was agreed that a member of the Board of Education should visit the University Authorities and assist us in our endeavours. As you all know Mr. Haddon, Chairman of the Board of Education, together with the President-in-Chief and the registrar interviewed the University Authorities and explained the procedure to be adopted in having a course established. The University Board has since asked for a Memorandum which is still to be prepared.

Central Council agreed to our appointing a representative from this Province to serve on the Board of Education for a year by the end of which time the position will be reviewed. As soon as a course is established here permanent representation will most likely be granted.

QUALIFICATION OF TENDERS:

The position regarding "Qualification of Tenders" has already been explained in the News Letter issued by this Institute earlier this month.

The latest development is a communication received by Central Council from the Organising Director of the Federation which reads as follows:—

"The Federation has agreed to subscribe to the conditions now applying to Government work for the present and until such time as the Federation feels it should be re-opened again in the light of prevailing circumstances and conditions.

"As far as private work is concerned, the Federation feels that its agreement with the Architects is not affected by this decision, and the Federation Executives instructed its representatives on the Ad Hoc Committee to endeavour to retain the present agreement."

As a result of discussions on this matter the Executive Committee agreed:

- (1) To ask the Constituent Bodies of the Institute for their considered views on the working of the present form of Qualification of Tenders.
- (2) That this matter should be discussed at this Annual General meeting.
- (3) That the Constituent bodies submit their views to the Registrar by the end of this month.

(4) That Central Council will review the whole matter at the Central Council meeting in April.

It will therefore be most helpful if the members will air their views so that a suitable statement can be laid before Central Council.

APPLICATION FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:

An application was made by us for financial assistance by way of a grant to assist us in establishing and equipping our own permanent office. After protracted discussions and correspondence Central Council agreed to make us a grant of £150 for this purpose.

STANDARD "LUMP SUM" FORM OF CONTRACT:

This item has been under discussion and consideration for a long time but our latest information from the Executive Committee is that agreement has been reached in principle and that it is anticipated that the revision would be completed and printed in the near future.

PRESS CUTTING AGENCY:

In order to bring to the notice of practitioners legislation made from time to time it was agreed to accept the suggestion that one of the Government Nominees would advise the Central Council of every notice in the Government Gazette having a bearing on the work of Architects and Quantity Surveyors. The Central Council in turn to advise the Constituent bodies thereof and the Constituent bodies to circulate its members at the same time including similar notices appearing in the "Provincial Gazettes".

O.F.S. PROVINCIAL WORK:

One of the Government nominees expressed the opinion that the Free State Architects would not be able to handle the large volume of work to be allocated on behalf of the Provincial Administration and asked whether this work should be distributed among architects throughout the Union. He stated that, unlike the other Provincial Administrations, the Free State did not object to the work being allocated outside its boundaries as they were anxious to have the work carried out without undue delay. We very strongly resisted the suggestion that this work be allocated to the Architects of other Provinces with the result that it was decided (a) that, this Institute should firstly discuss the matter with the Provincial Administration in an endeavour to persuade them to adopt the same procedure as applies in other provinces, (b) that, for the time being, the present arrangement for the allocation of P.W.D. work (into which category the O.F.S. Provincial Administration work still falls) should continue; (c) that representation should be given to a representative of the O.F.S. Provincial Institute on the P.W.D. — Institute Liaison Committee.

It must be pointed out however, that the work is not allocated by the Liaison Committee but by the P.W.D. direct; the Liaison Committee holding a watching brief. We know however that the policy of P.W.D. at present is to allocate this work to O.F.S. architects as long as they can satisfactorily handle all the work. A list of names will from time to time be published in the Record reflecting allocation.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ACADEMY:

This is purely an art academy which has been organised and financed in the past by the Transvaal Provincial Institute.

The Artists group which is growing stronger is trying to break away from this and for this reason it has been suggested that all constituent bodies now take part.

This Institute has associated itself with the suggestion with the proviso that it would first like to know the financial implications. Exhibitions will be held alternatively in Johannesburg and Cape Town every second year. The Executive Committee has been asked to investigate the possibility of holding an exhibition periodically in Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth.

THE YEAR BOOK:

This publication is now in the hands of the printers but has been somewhat delayed because of staff difficulties. It was intended to print this book in both official languages but the translation into Afrikaans of the bulk of the regulations were so unsatisfactory that Central Council has agreed to authorise the engagement of an expert Afrikaans Translator and to reproduce in the current issues of the Year Book, the Act and such portions of the Regulations, in Afrikaans, as were found to be satisfactorily translated.

NOTICE BOARD:

Many cases of alleged infringement are still being brought before the notice of Central Council. Legal letters being sent to these and in many cases the boards have been removed. Central Council appeals to all its members to use the standard notice board and to report to its local committee all infringements of the copyright.

SMALL HOUSE BUREAU:

As you know this is a service offered to the public in the Transvaal only. It is felt that this service should be expanded and during various

discussions the following points were made:—

- (1) That it was advisable, in the interest of good domestic architecture, to have a series of plans available for inspection by the building public, and to give the brochure containing such plans the widest possible publicity;
 - (2) That, nevertheless, such a brochure should not be offered for sale on, say bookstalls;
 - (3) That the contemplated brochure should include designs suitable for Provinces other than the Transvaal and that the other Provincial Institutes should accordingly submit their contributions.
- Negotiations between the Transvaal Provincial Institute and the other institutes are still in progress on this subject.

This mainly covers the more important business transacted and still under discussion by the Central Council. There may be other matters on which the members would like enlightenment and if so I shall endeavour to answer any questions that may be asked at a later stage of this meeting.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking your alternate representative, Mr. Visser, for attending the second session of Council at which it was unable to be present.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation to the members of this Institute for entrusting to me its representation on Central Council. I can assure you that I find the work most interesting and other Central Council members always willing to assist us in our problems.

THE TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR 1951-1952

Your Committee has pleasure in submitting this the Twenty-fifth Annual Report, together with the Annual Balance Sheets and Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1951.

MEMBERSHIP

The membership at the close of the year consisted of 316 Practising members; 142 Salaried members; 40 Retired members; 14 Absentee Practising members and 14 Absentee Salaried members, a total membership of 526.

During the year under review 42 new members were registered, 4 members died, 8 members were transferred to other Provincial Institutes. The total membership showed an increase of 30 as compared with last year.

The members enrolled during 1951 were:—

D. Christilis, M. C. Eksteen, J. Woudstra, E. T. Welbeloved, J. S. B. Taylor, T. McVie, B. E. E. Wiehahn, A. A. Pitt, R. J. Nicholas, J. Bronkhorst, C. H. Basson, J. R. Snodgrass, J. Bannerman, P. Nussbaum, A. Drewes, I. B. Sive, A. R. Lipman, J. Bayd, I. Roadt, J. D. McCallum, N. L. Heiman, S. Victor, L. W. Baart, W. E. Clark, D. H. Rodd, J. A. N. Groenewald, F. George, T. C. Nel, M. D. Lennard, R. Roberts, M. Feldman, D. A. Hackett, S. Lurin, J. W. H. Meiring, E. O. Williams, T. E. Soffer, A. O. Endres, K. W. J. Anderson, P. Mair, D. O'Brien Brown, E. du Plessis and P. T. Faurie.

OBITUARY

It is with deepest regret that your Committee has to record the deaths of 4 members of the Institute: Messrs. D. A. F. Smuts, W. Leers, S. C. Dowsett and L. H. Harris.

COMMITTEES AND MEETINGS

Following the election of the Annual General Meeting in March, 1951, Mr. R. C. Abbott was elected President, Mr. J. N. Cowin, Senior Vice-President and Mr. B. S. Cooke, Junior Vice-President for the ensuing year. During the year 11 Ordinary meetings and 1 Special meeting of the Committee have been held, and the following is the record of attendances, with the exception of the February, 1952 meeting—

Mr. R. C. Abbott (President)	11
Mr. J. N. Cowin (Senior Vice-President)	11
Mr. B. S. Cooke (Junior Vice-President)	10
Mr. H. G. Porter	6
Mr. N. L. Hanson	7
Mr. D. S. Haddon	10
Mr. C. E. Todd	12
Mr. W. G. McIntosh	8
Mr. C. C. Irvine-Smith	7
Mr. C. M. Sinclair	9
Mr. M. D. Ringrose	8
Mr. W. D. Howie	9
Prof. J. Fassler	9

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The following members were granted leave of absence during the year: Messrs. B. S. Cook, H. G. Porter, N. L. Hanson, C. C. Irvine-Smith, M. D. Ringrose and W. D. Howie.

SUB-COMMITTEES

The following standing and sub-committees were constituted:—S.A. Academy, Finance, Public Relations, Joint Practice, Town Planning Advisory, Salaried Members', Johannesburg Building By-Laws and Pretoria Building By-Laws.

During the year the Provincial Committee and 31 additional members

served on these Committees. Some members served on more than one Committee.

REPRESENTATION OF THE INSTITUTE

The following members of the Provincial Committee represented the Institute on the Central Council:—

C. E. Todd	alternate	W. G. McIntosh
R. C. Abbott	"	J. N. Cowin
D. S. Haddon	"	M. D. Ringrose
C. C. Irvine-Smith	"	W. D. Howie
N. L. Hanson	"	B. S. Cooke

Mr. C. E. Todd, a Pretoria member of this Institute, was President-in-Chief of the Institute of S.A. Architects.

The Institute appointed local Advisory Committees in Johannesburg and Pretoria to assist the Regional Representative of the National Housing and Planning Commission, a Provincial Liaison Committee, Representatives on the Council for the S.A. Association of Arts and also has representation on the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa, the National War Memorial Health Foundation, the S.A. Bureau of Standards and the Elevation Control Committee of the City Council of Germiston; Town Planning Committee — Kempton Park, and on the Building Elevations Sub-Committee — Town Council of Boksburg.

PRACTICE MATTERS

Practice matters were dealt with by the Provincial Committee and were mostly of a routine nature. There are no outstanding items to be reported.

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE S.A. ACADEMY COMMITTEE DURING 1951

During 1951 no exhibition of the S.A. Academy was held. This is the first time that this has occurred in over thirty years. Many were very sorry to see this break in the continuity of a tradition of such long standing. The decision not to hold an exhibition was taken at the end of 1950, as a result of considerable deliberations concerning the future of the Academy. It was decided to embark on a re-organisation of Academy activities on a wider scale, in order to aim in the future at producing exhibitions which would be truly national and representative of the best of South African Art, as it was felt that this object had not been fully achieved in recent years.

It was felt that this re-organisation would absorb the energies of the Committee to such an extent that an exhibition in 1951 would be impracticable.

Thus in fact, the Committee was fully employed during 1951 in the following ways:—

1. Future of the S.A. Academy.

In the first instance, in view of the fact that the Academy of recent years had not fully achieved its main object and in view of considerable public criticism of it, a decision had to be taken as to whether the Provincial Committee, through its sub-Committee, should continue in this endeavour. Both the Provincial and the Academy Committees were very definite in their decisions to continue.

2. Formation of an organisation on a more National basis.

The Central Council was asked to approach all the Constituent Bodies of the Institute, in order to request their support of the scheme. They were asked whether they would be willing to approach local art groups in their areas, with a view to forming Committees, somewhat similar to the present Academy Committee.

If this could be achieved, then these Committees would be able to collect art works and also to stage future exhibitions, because one of the main aims for the future, was the holding of exhibitions not only in Johannesburg, but other centres as well.

It was considered that after this co-operation of a Provincial level had been obtained, a national body could be formed as a co-ordinator. Central Council has received replies from some of the Constituent Bodies, others are still awaited.

3. Broadening of the Membership of the Academy Committee.

To achieve this, the Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns and the Association of Arts were asked to nominate representatives to serve on the Committee. As a result both the Chairman and the Secretary of the Akademie, Prof. T. H. le Roux and Dr. F. C. I. Bosman now serve on the Committee and their assistance is greatly appreciated. The Association of Arts has not nominated representatives, but in fact, some of our present members are also members of that Association.

4. Questionnaire to Artists.

In order to obtain the views and suggestions of practising artists regarding the Academy, a questionnaire was circulated among about 300 artists and a personal letter was written to each artist. Questions were asked about the following matters—

- (a) How frequently should exhibitions be held.
- (b) Should the exhibition be held at 2 or 3 or more different centres.
- (c) Comments regarding the way in which the organising Committee should be constituted.
- (d) The method of selecting works for Exhibition.
- (e) The name of the Academy.
- (f) General comments and suggestions.

About 75 replies were received, including many from leading artists.

This was a far better response than was expected. These replies are now being carefully sifted and they are expected to be of value in the consideration of future activities. In general the replies expressed considerable encouragement to the Committee in its endeavour.

5. Scheme to Hold an Exhibition in Conjunction with the Van Riebeeck Festival.

It was considered that it would be very opportune to inaugurate the re-organised exhibitions by holding a national exhibition in Cape Town in conjunction with the Festival in 1952.

The Festival Committee was approached in February and a reply was received stating that due to a lack of accommodation for housing such an exhibition, it would not be possible to hold one at that time. About 5 months later, however, the Association of Arts advised us that they had been requested by the Festival Committee to organise an exhibition as suggested by us previously. The Association asked us for our advice and assistance in organising the exhibition. We wrote to the Festival Committee asking why our original offer had been turned down. At the same time we undertook to assist the Association and sent them much information of value, as well as helping them in many ways. The Association asked us to send a representative to act as a Juror for their Exhibition. Dr. Marijansen undertook this task. In general it appears that this exhibition has been well supported by good artists and promises to be of a high standard.

6. The Next Academy Exhibition.

Although it had not been possible to hold an exhibition during the Van Riebeeck Festival, the Committee had intended to hold one later in the year. After further consideration however, it was felt that the exhibition being organised by the Association of Arts, largely took the place of an Academy Exhibition and it would be unwise to stage another soon after. There is, however, the possibility of arranging for the Association's exhibition to be exhibited in Johannesburg and other centres as well. If this could be arranged the Academy Committee might be well employed in organising it in Johannesburg.

It was then considered that the next Academy Exhibition might be held in 1953.

These matters are now under discussion.

PRIZES TO SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE.

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

BENEVOLENT FUND.

During the year the Benevolent Fund has paid grants-in-aid amounting to £342 and donations received amounting to £505 19s. 9d.

SALARIED MEMBERS SUB-COMMITTEE.

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

JOHANNESBURG TOWN PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

In the Committee's Annual Report submitted to the Annual General Meeting last year, no mention was made of the above newly constituted Committee. Since then the Committee has settled down to work in close collaboration with the City Council.

Members may remember that the Institute pressed the City Council

for the establishment of such a Committee over a long period, for it was felt that the profession should be able to make its views known about matters affecting the standard of the environment which is being created in Johannesburg.

Various matters have been referred by the City Council to the Advisory Committee. These include an application for rezoning Portion of Farm Cyferfontein No. 2, Fairway Estates, for the purpose of building flats, and various applications for signs on buildings and public highways. Recently some attention has been given to the problems which are arising in Hillbrow as a result of the excessive density permitted in this area under Johannesburg's Town Planning Scheme.

The City Council is considering instituting control of the elevational treatment of buildings fronting the Library and the old Magistrate's Courts Square. Proposals for initiating such control are to be submitted to the Advisory Committee in due course, for approval.

JOINT PRACTICE COMMITTEE.

This year the Institute has been responsible for the Chairmanship and the Secretarial work of the Committee.

Five meetings have been held during the year and have continued to prove extremely valuable for the exchange of information and discussion on matters of mutual interest.

Subjects dealt with have included the Qualification of Tenders, the 5% discount on Provisional Sums and P.C. items, the co-operation with Building Societies and tenders with and without quantities.

The question of the Qualification of Tenders has been satisfactorily concluded and the revised Standard Form of Contract is being printed by Central Council for general use.

With regard to Tenders without quantities, the limit for domestic work has been based on a superficial area basis of 2,500 sq. ft. Other work remains at £5,000.

In view of the formation of a Joint Council for the Building Industry, which will deal with Joint Practice matters on a national scale, a number of items will now be taken up by that body. The local Committee will continue to serve a very good purpose in discussing purely local problems and initiating items for the consideration of the Joint Council.

JOHANNESBURG BUILDING BY-LAWS COMMITTEE.

The Committee held six meetings during the year and consideration was given to proposed amendments to numerous By-laws suggested by the City Engineer.

Amongst those considered were the following:—

(a) Building By-laws.

The Inspection of Reinforced Concrete Work.

The Thickness of Brick Walls.

The Ventilation of Habitable Rooms.

Projecting and Directional Signs.

The Size of Lifts.

The Provision of Hoardings and Footways.

(b) Town Planning Regulations.

Coverage of Banking Hills.

Elevational Control of the City's Squares.

When any amendment to the foregoing is finally promulgated, notice will be given to members through the medium of the Newsletter.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

No South African Academy Exhibition was held during the year and from a financial point of view there is little to report. In view of the fact that there was no exhibition, the £100 grant from the Union Education Department may have to be refunded and it is therefore shown in the Balance Sheet against Sundry Creditors for the S.A. Academy Account.

The financial affairs of the "S.A. Architectural Record" have continued to show improvement. This, however, is largely due to the support of the Central Council and the Constituent Bodies, in the form of subsidies and loans, together with a strict policy of economy on the part of the Editorial Board.

Thanks are due to the Central Council for continuing the subsidy for 1951 and to the Natal Provincial Institute for agreeing to convert half of their loan of £50 to an outright grant.

In addition this Institute has agreed to continue the subsidy and convert its loan of £200 to an outright grant.

In spite of this assistance, the financial position of the "S.A. Architectural Record" is not, however, as sound as it would appear.

It is only due to strenuous efforts on the part of the Editorial Board that it has been possible to keep expenditure down, and to judge by a growing volume of criticism, the limits of economy have already been reached, if not actually exceeded.

Your Editorial Board is fully alive to the problems that face the "S.A. Architectural Record" and it is anticipated that a general improvement in quality will eventually meet the rising costs, by attracting further revenue from advertising.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

During the year the Public Relations Committee has dealt with the following matters —

1. Publication in the Press.
 - (a) Publication of articles in "Lantern." Articles entitled "Roofs and Roofing" by B. H. South and W. Smil, "The House of the Future" by G. Quine Lay, "Our Architectural Heritage — 18th Century Architecture at the Cape" by Prof. J. Fassler, were published in "Lantern."
 - (b) Publication of article in the "Pretoria News." A series of articles by the very active Pretoria members of the Committee were published.
 - (c) Letters to the Johannesburg papers in reply to Editorials and Correspondence.
 - (d) The preparation of articles by Mr. H. Joubert for publication in the near future and dealing with Building Costs.
 - (e) The condensation of a series of talks entitled "Die Kuns van die Argitektuur" given by the late Mrs. M. Sheridan on the "B" Transmission of the Durban Branch of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, for publication in "Lantern," in Afrikaans.
2. A lecture on Native Housing was given by Mr. A. J. Cutten at Kelvin House. This proved to be a most provocative and well attended meeting.
3. An exhibition organized by the Architectural Students' Council of the University of the Witwatersrand and sponsored by the Institute was held at the Public Library, Johannesburg. The exhibition was entitled "Man-Made Johannesburg" and was opened by His Worship, the Deputy Mayor of Johannesburg. Due to the kindness of the exhibitors, the material displayed at this exhibition is now available as a permanent record of the Architectural Development of Johannesburg.
- In conjunction with the Exhibition, a Symposium was held at Escom House entitled "The Johannesburg of the Future." This unfortunately did not receive the support of all the members of the Profession and the Public, who are most active in forming the "Future" of Johannesburg, but nevertheless provided a fitting criticism of the future City as forecast in the present.
4. A series of Broadcast Talks was given by Mr. H. N. Joubert on the English and Afrikaans transmissions of the South African Broadcasting Corporation during October and November of 1951.
5. The Annual Ball was held in October, 1951, with the Chapter of S.A. Quantity Surveyors at the Wanderers' Club, Kent Park, Johannesburg. It was most successful, both socially and financially. This coming year, the Quantity Surveyors are responsible for the Ball, which will probably be held in Pretoria.
6. The Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries Industrial Exhibition.
 - (a) A team of observers was again provided to study Circulation, Crowd Congestion, Zoning, Catering, etc.
 - (b) A panel of Architects who were willing to undertake the design of stalls, was provided.
 - (c) An official representative, Mr. A. V. Nunn, was appointed to serve as the Institute's representative on the Exhibition Committee of the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries. The Institute has again been approached to assist in the coming year.
7. Small House Bureau.

The Small House Bureau is in a critical state, both financially and in the services it offers to the public, and members of the Profession must decide whether or not they are prepared to do what amounts to "pro deo" work. If not, then in the opinion of the Chairman of the Public Relations Committee, they must not be surprised when they lose status as compared with the Medical and Legal Professions.

Due to many years work on the part of Pretoria members of the Institute, a Condition of Title at Groenkloof Township, Pretoria, is to the following effect — "Buildings in this Township shall be designed only by members of the Institute of S.A. Architects or the Small House Bureau." This is precedent in this country and bears hope for the future. Plans from the Small House Bureau have been used in this Township during the year.

Negotiations with the Association of Building Societies for the use of Small House Bureau Plans have unfortunately broken down, but with new material, a new approach should be possible.

8. 'Ideal Homes' Competition.

Preliminary negotiations with the "Star" for the running of an 'Ideal Homes' Competition are now finalised and the incoming Committee can complete the practical details in the near future.

9. Award for "The Best Building" 1948-1951.

The Conditions of Competition have now been approved by the Central Council, the Jury has been appointed and in the near future the Competition should be held.

10. Urban Aesthetics.

Evolutional Control Committee with strong Architectural Representation are now working in Boksburg, Germiston, Pretoria, Springs and in certain specified portions of Johannesburg.

11. Official Notice Boards.

Considerable assistance has been given by members of the Profession in the use of the Standard Notice Board and the marked "plagiarism" of the Design is proof of its general influence.

12. Informal Meetings of Members of the Institute.

An attempt was made during the year to organise an informal "Discussion Evening" of members, but the suggested meeting was abandoned when it was found that the cost per head would be in the neighbourhood of 15s. each.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE,

J. LANGE,

Secretary.

20th February, 1952.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, MR. R. C. ABBOTT

During the past year the building industry has experienced one of those peaks of activity which is a characteristic of the industry. There is a terrific demand for accommodation of all kinds, due to our ever expanding national economy and, in an attempt to satisfy this demand the industry is operating at peak effort.

Let us examine this peak effort and see whether it really is the best result of which the industry as a whole is capable and whether the word "effort" is synonymous with "result" and if it is not, let us ask the question, "can we do anything about it?"

I am afraid that while we see ample evidence of the effort in the numbers of buildings being erected around us I am not so easily persuaded that the results are the best we should expect.

Do not be alarmed — I do not intend venturing into the dangerous realm of urban aesthetics or anything like that — but I will attempt to raise a few questions on the techniques of building and then, having posed them, I will tactfully avoid attempting to answer them and I will leave them with you, hoping that you will be able to find the answers to them.

There is, I am satisfied, more than a mere suspicion that, in spite of the terrific effort which is being exerted, the building industry is not at maximum production.

It must surely be possible to arrange matters in such a way that maximum effort produces maximum result but before we go any further let us review the workings of the industry — and in this we must include ourselves — and see whether the statement that there is room for improvement is well founded.

The building industry operates very largely on tradition — the craft and skill of the master being handed on to the pupil and the general pattern has remained unchanged over a very long period of time.

There appears to be a general reluctance on its part to adopt new ideas and because of this inertia it can be said with some justification that the industry is almost in a state of stagnation.

At various stages in their development, other industries have all experienced a somewhat dramatic industrial revolution but these upheavals have passed by the building industry.

It is true that appliances and fittings have benefited greatly by these changes but in the main the techniques of building have remained unaltered.

This is no doubt due to the great complexity of the industry and to the fact that a building operation — in all its phases from initial design to the completed structure — does not take place in one controllable spot, as in a factory, but is spread instead over a wide field of separate activities, each one of which makes its separate contribution to the finished whole.

This lack of homogeneity in its component parts should not, however, be taken as an excuse for avoiding the issue but it should rather be accepted by us architects as a challenge and we are perhaps in the best position to make some contribution towards its solution.

The static state of the industry can — it seems to me — be shown by relating productivity to labour units engaged and time taken. By using this yard stick I think we must admit that the building industry is not only static but that it is almost tending to go backwards when measured against the progress made in other industries.

In other industries we almost invariably find that there has been an increase in productivity with a corresponding diminution of labour and production time.

I do not want to overstress the suspicion held by many that a number of building operations are actually taking longer than they did,

say 15 years ago, as this is possibly due in a large measure to labour factors over which we can exercise no control.

But admitting the existence of this labour factor and recognising that it is now part of the system, is it not possible for us to evolve new techniques which will reduce what can be referred to as the "on site labour" and to redirect this force into a factory?

Greater use of carefully designed, standardised units — both fittings and actual structural units — seem to point in the direction of the answer here.

In order to eliminate (or at least to reduce) this absence of homogeneity, which I referred to a short while ago, it will become increasingly imperative to co-ordinate the activities of all concerned both in the professional sphere and in the actual sphere of building operations, if the industry is to become an efficient instrument of our national economy. The practice of allowing a quite unnecessarily large number of sub- and co-contractors to be engaged on one building project can only mean overall inefficiency although it might appear to be expedient to do so at the time.

Both the builders themselves and the architectural profession, are in a position to make a contribution here.

In the builders' sphere we see a tendency for those firms which are interested in only the larger works, to expand their businesses and to co-ordinate all the work, which might otherwise be done by sub- and specialist contractors, under one organisation, with a resultant overall increase in efficiency.

Because the output of the industry does not consist only of large projects there must always remain the "small man" whose lower economic efficiency is more than offset by his lower overhead costs when engaged on a small scheme. There are however, far too many "small men" attempting to do the larger scale, work for which they are not fitted, with consequent disappointment to all concerned.

In this regard the tendering systems of some of the larger public bodies are a contributing and almost an encouraging factor to this unhappy state of affairs.

On the professional side it seems to me that there are great advantages to be gained by a far closer collaboration between the architect and those responsible for handing the specialist services. I will not suggest what precise form this association should take but the Provincial agreement which places the responsibility for handling these services under the sole control of the architect is a step in the right direction.

This must however, not be carried too far and tendencies towards the function of design being coupled with commercial interests of supply and erection must be discouraged.

There would appear to be a general reluctance on the part of us all (to a lesser or greater extent) to adopt new ideas even if they are available to us.

The builders are disinclined to experiment in new structural forms and methods, and they show this in their tendency to price work at this nature of unreasonable rates.

Engineers too are hesitant in following methods and procedures which have long since passed the experimental stage in other countries but here I must hasten to admit, that codes of design and the regulations of local authorities do not make their task easy.

Architects are no exception here and there is evidence of a certain amount of resistance to depart from old and well tried structural forms and techniques and to evolve new ones.

This is possibly due to the fact that during a boom period the profession is forced to become somewhat — shall we say — commercially minded by the existing demands of all building owners for more and more speed in the preparation of documents thereby precluding the architect from approaching his problem in that atmosphere of detachment — free of commercial pressure — which is so necessary for original thought.

I have mentioned some of the problems that face us and have attempted to stress the need for the evolution of new methods of procedure and techniques of construction and this finally poses the question as to what can be done to improve matters, by the profession.

The answer must lie in the first place in research but I feel that this research must be carried out by the people who are most closely in contact with the problem in their everyday work, and here the architect must step into his own.

This is no attempt to decry the splendid work being carried out in our Country's research laboratories but the two fields must be closely co-related and the one is complementary to the other.

The products and findings of academic research are valueless unless the industry is prepared to carry them out and unless we make our contribution by seeing that this knowledge is incorporated in our documents.

We on our side can make a most valuable contribution both in the better organisation of the industry as a whole as well as in the purely technical field.

To this end there has recently been set up by the profession a joint council, on a national level, consisting of Architects, Quantity Surveyors and Builders for the express purpose of discussing problems common to the three groups and we look forward to really worthwhile results from this body.

On the purely technical side there has also been set up — again on a national level through Central Council — a Science Committee. This is purely a professional body and it will investigate the technical problems within the professions.

The Architectural profession, being intimately connected with, but yet not being personally involved in, the actual operation of building, is in a most favourable position to see the weaknesses in building techniques and organisation and because of its professional training it is in an excellent position to do valuable research and to make a splendid contribution to the whole industry's problems.

Let us use our opportunity to the full.

This period of intense building activity has once again brought home to us the fact that weaknesses are there — we have had the opportunity of making an appreciation of the problem and we can now survey the field which we wish to cover with our researches.

A possible solution to the problem has been sketched out in the formation of the several bodies.

Let us now go ahead and build on the foundation pattern prepared, a final solution which will show that the architectural profession is capable of the very best original thought, and that it is possible to achieve maximum "result" as well as the maximum "effort."

CONTEMPORARY JOURNALS

COMPILATION BY UGO TOMASELLI

Architectural Record, November, 1951, pp. 106-112.

Function and Expression in Architecture by Lewis Mumford. The third of a series of articles arranged by the Record with the general theme of humanism in Architecture. The two earlier articles were by John Burchard in the July issue and Henry-Russell Hitchcock in the August issue of the Record.

Architectural Review, January, 1952, pp. 3-7, 33-42.

(1) Coventry by J. M. Richards. Richards' criticism of Basil Spence's design for Coventry Cathedral is based on an analysis of its intrinsic merits and defects. The author finds that its basic weaknesses are due to attempts to reconcile things which may well be incompatible—a non-traditional architectural idiom with a traditional, axial plan and the dynamic quality of the shell concrete vault with static, load bearing walls of masonry.

(2) Focus on floors by Gordon Cullen. Three dimensions, of which, the third, the floor has for a century been treated as though it wasn't there. Instead of the floor being a connecting surface between buildings it has become a dividing surface. The restoration of a fruitful relationship between floor and building, and of expressiveness to the floor itself must be the town planner's first concern. In the illustrated section of this feature examples of floorpace from the town of Woodstock are used to point the morals that he must bear in mind.

Architectural Review, February, 1952, pp. 83-92.

Italian Scrapbook by Alan Ballantyne. The Review prints a travelogue compiled during an extensive tour of Italy by Ballantyne. Among the places visited were Milan, Bologna, Ravenna, Florence, Rome, Naples, Pisa, Genoa and Turin; among the illustrations are view of the experimental quarter QTB in Milan, and the unique building for the late Count Rosso's speedboat and yachts at San Michele di Pagano.

Architectural Review, February, 1952, pp. 109-114.

Cross as Focal Point by Gordon Cullen. The author discusses the restoration of the Cross to its proper role as the spiritual as well as the physical heart of the town.

APARTMENTS

Architectural Forum, January, 1952, pp. 100-117.

Apartments: The case for low apartments and the case for high apartments. A portfolio of opposing ideas and buildings.

COMMERCIAL

Progressive Architecture, December, 1951, pp. 74-86.

Office Buildings: Critique.

- (1) Mid-Wilshire Medical Building, Los Angeles, California, designed by Architect Victor Gruen, involving interesting constructional problems.
- (2) A single story Office Building for the world's largest suppliers of equipment to pipe line contractors, Mackie & Kamrath, Architects.
- (3) An interesting Office Block designed to withstand wind stresses of hurricane force. Operable aluminum louvers are arranged on the east, south and west walls with fixed vertical fins at the western edge of openings in the north wall to minimize entrance of direct sunlight and thereby reducing the air-conditioning load. Robert Low Weed & Associates, Architects & Engineers.
- (4) Four Telephone Buildings designed by H. Clark & J. Beutler, Architects. Each building has a different system for controlling the sun's heat by means of louvers.

Architectural Forum, January, 1952, pp. 121-125.

New York's newest small skyscraper—the Sinclair Building—adjacent to Rockefeller Center, uses air-conditioning and high-intensity lighting to render its deep office space useful. Architects: Carson & Lundin.

Architectural Review, January, 1952, pp. 23-25.

An interesting flexible Office Block for the French Master Builders' Federation in Paris. R. Gravenieux & R. Lopez, Architects.

CIVIC CENTRES

Architectural Record, November, 1951, pp. 113-120.

Civic Centre, Detroit, Michigan. The Henry and Edsel Ford Auditorium, designed by Crane Kiehler & Kellogg, O'Dell, Hewlett and Luckenbach, Architects. The auditorium is the second part of the project to get under way and is closely integrated with the impressive Civic Plaza which it faces. The first portion to be built was the Veterans' Memorial Building.

CONSTRUCTION

Progressive Architecture, November, 1951, pp. 70, 73 and 117.

- (1) Sliding Glass Doors for Architect's Residence. E. & M. Hunter Architects.
 - (2) Chemical Engineer's Laboratory TVA and Fellheimer & Wagner, Architects and Engineers.
- Progressive Architecture*, December, 1951, p.
- School Stair Railing. Lister Holmes & Associates, Architects.

DOMESTIC

Progressive Architecture, December, 1951, pp. 61-72.

Residential Design, Architect: Edward D. Stone.

- (1) A simple home for a husband and wife, including quarters for a maid and an occasional guest.
- (2) A house for a large family on a sloping wooded site with the structure exposed as an architectural feature.
- (3) Average sized house designed on a 5 ft. module system.

Architectural Review, October, 1951, pp. 221-232.

A. Domestic. An illustrated survey of recent American domestic architecture.

Architectural Review, November, 1951, pp. 306-311.

Two Australian Houses are illustrated, one designed by H. Seidler and the other by Roy Grounds.

Architectural Record, November, 1951, pp. 124-143.

Six East and West Coast houses presented by J. Callender. The houses selected are of a high standard of design and are mostly competently handled. The Architects are J. Stein, W. Prokosch, H. Clark and J. Beutler, A. Keyes & B. Yurchenko, S. Ficks & P. Thery.

Architectural Forum, November, 1951, pp. 197-235.

- (1) Prize House Design. Public reaction to NAHB-FORUM competition winner built in Spokane, Washington. Bruce Walker, Designer.

(2) House in Palo Alto, California, designed by Ward Thomas with up-front garage to provide screen for private out-door living.

(3) Operation "Trade Secret." The leading builders advise the industry on economy and design and reveal how they deliver more houses for less money and spread critical materials.

(4) Industrialized House, Los Angeles. Raphael Sariano designs an experimental house as a flexible space under a steel umbrella.

(5) Conventional Town House, San Francisco, G. Dailey, Architect.

(6) House Design Trends. An analysis of four different solutions to the same design problems from Finland to Hawaii:

- (a) Hilltop house centered on a court in Portland, Oregon. Pietro Belluschi, Architect.
- (b) Open corridor access to all rooms provide every room with complete cross ventilation. This unusual house in Honolulu is designed by V. Ossipoff, Architect.
- (c) An interesting Bungalow-type house in Brookline, Mass., designed by Hugh Stubbins.
- (d) Traditional stone and tile house designed by A. Ervi to withstand harsh Helsinki winters.

Architectural Review, February, 1952, pp. 101-108.

Houses by Anne Jacobsen near Copenhagen. The architect has carefully related the houses to the site, and has turned the usual two faced terrace into a three dimensional composition.

HOSPITALS

Architectural Forum, January, 1952, pp. 126-129.

106-Bed Community Hospital in Flemington, New Jersey, combines all rural health services in an outstanding building of inviting design, compact plan and economical construction. Architect: Vincent King.

Architectural Forum, November, 1951, pp. 150-154.

Psychiatric Hospital, Philadelphia, designed to substitute healing for asylum. The scheme includes a 250-bed nursing wing, a children's wing containing 50 beds complete with out-patients department, a day school, bright occupational and recreational therapy rooms, an adult-out-patients department equipped to handle annually some 10,000 cases of mild neurasthenia and provide follow-up service for discharged patients, power plant, shops, complete medical and service facilities and a doctors' and nurses' residence-school. Architects: Harbeson, Haugh, Livingston & Larson, and H. Sternfeld.

HOTELS

Architectural Review, January, 1952, pp. 26-32.

Hotel at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. G. A. Jellicoe Architect.

INDUSTRIAL

Progressive Architecture, November, 1951, pp. 82-97.

Four Industrial Buildings are illustrated.

- (1) Lever Brothers Co., Los Angeles, California. Walton Becket, Consulting Architect.
- (2) Valley Forge Distributing Co., Washington, D.C. Berla & Abel, Architects. This warehouse was built for the largest beer distributor in the Washington area and includes space for storage, gorging, loading, repair garage, company offices and facilities for employees.
- (3) Pabco Products, Inc., New Jersey.
- (4) Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Torrance, California. A. Martin & Associates, Architects and Engineers.

Architectural Forum, November, 1951, pp. 144-149.

Power Plants. Some examples of Power Plant Buildings are illustrated.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Architectural Forum, November, 1951, pp. 236-253.

Glass. A group of well known architects answer some important questions about the strength of glass, its installation, leakage, condensation and its use in roof lighting.

Architectural Review, January, 1952, pp. 17-23.

Sun Control by H. West. The use of the Brise Soleil as a positive element of design in the Ministry of Education Building in Rio de Janeiro has led to a heightened interest in the whole problem of sun screening considered in both its aesthetic and technical aspects. In this article the author discusses the problems of sun control and the relative merits of the various solutions that offer themselves.

Architectural Review. February, 1952. pp. 119-123.

Slab Building by Winston Weisman. The term "Slab Structure," coined in 1930 to describe the R.C.A. Building at the Rockefeller Centre, New York, has found its way into general currency as a result of the use of the form in a number of important recent buildings in America, the most famous of them being the U.N. Secretariat. Here Professor Weisman gives an account of the rise of the slab and discusses its merits as a building form.

SCHOOLS

Architectural Record. November, 1951. pp. 144-177.

Schools. Building types study No. 180. This study includes an article on "Where do School Design Specialists Fit?" by Paul Seegers, and presents plans and illustrations of seven schools.

Architectural Forum. November, 1951. pp. 124-135.

- (1) Industrialized School using Unistrut structure. The proposed school can be quickly erected with simple tools, and can be enlarged or reduced in size merely by adding or subtracting basic parts.
- (2) Demonstration School with factory-type roof giving lighting from top clerestory windows in Los Angeles. R. Alexander, Architect.
- (3) Two storey School eliminates top floor corridor and gives all classrooms light and air on two sides. Hellmuth, Yamasaki & Leinweber, Inc., Architects.

Architectural Review. January, 1952. pp. 8-16.

Victoria College, Cairo. John Pollock Architect. The school provides classrooms, lecture theatres, laboratories, staff offices, music rooms and dormitories.

Architectural Review. February, 1952. pp. 76-82.

Village School in Hertfordshire for 60 children. R. Sheppard & Partners, Architects.

TOWNSCAPE

Architectural Review. October, 1951. pp. 233-242.

Space left over: making the best of the odd corner. In every town a very considerable amount of space is taken up by odd pieces of ground left over when a road is widened, a new building line established, a memorial statue or drinking fountain set up. In size these spaces vary from areas just big enough for a bench and a tree to those in which several dozen people can pass their leisure moments, and in this article the Review supplies a guide to the treatment of these spaces illustrated with paired examples of how and how not to do it.

Architectural Review. November, 1951. pp. 293-305.

St. James Park by S. Lang. The author traces the history of the park while the illustrations following it show some of the mistakes that have been made and puts forward suggestions for future treatment.

TRANSPORT

Architectural Review. November, 1951. pp. 287-292.

Airways Office for the South African Tourist Office in London. Architects: J. Cubitt & Partners.



NOTES AND NEWS

THE NEW 1,600-TON WALKING DRAGLINE. — Called the W-1400 and described technically as a walking dragline, this giant machine, the largest of its kind, was built under the auspices of the firm Stewarts & Lloyds and took four years to design and complete. It was specially developed to help mine low-grade iron-ore deposits in Britain urgently required by the steel industry which is faced with a shortage of imported iron ores. A special new high tensile steel was evolved for the machine, and many new and ingenious techniques were developed for the great jib, 282 feet long, which is of tubular construction, for the weldings and forgings. It takes 7 ft. strides on its 56 ton feet, moving 200 yards in an hour. The bucket of 27 ton capacity can dig 100 ft. into the ground and move 1,600 tons of spoil in an hour. The jib which is 175 ft. high has been provided with an aircraft warning beacon. It is driven by 14 motors delivering 3,150 h.p. from a machine deck the size of two tennis courts and is operated entirely by one man from an air-conditioned control cabin.

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