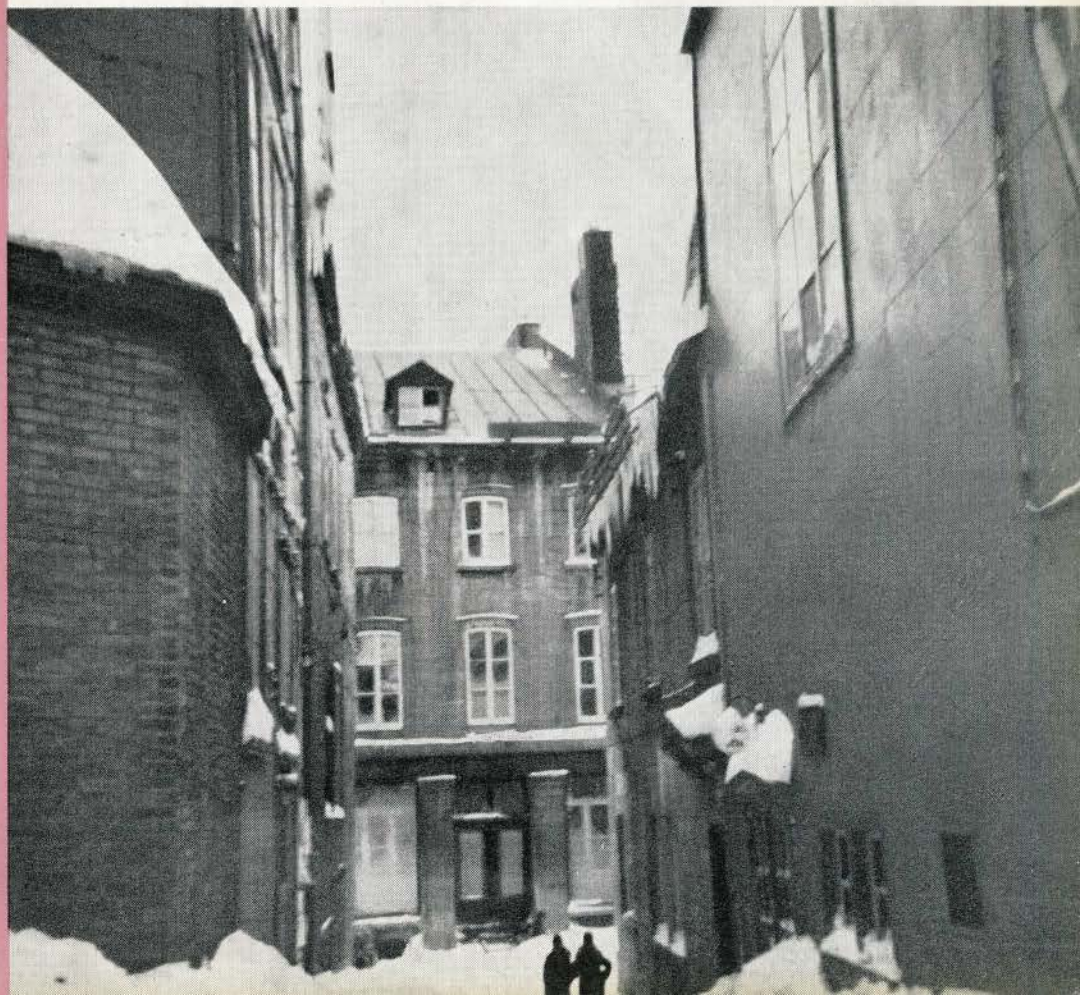


JOURNAL

NOVA SCOTIA
TECHNICAL COLLEGE
HALIFAX, N.S.

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA



VOL. 28
TORONTO
MARCH
1951
No. 3

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 This advertisement appears in Time, Saturday Night, Canadian Homes & Gardens and other leading publications. The entire campaign will reach more than 1,000,000 readers.

Each consumer advertisement shows a few specific ways in which an architect serves the prospective home builder or buyer. These points serve to invite interest in the valuable Architectural Aids contained in this booklet illustrated at left.



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JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 307

TORONTO, MARCH, 1951

Vol. 28, No. 3

PRESIDENT - - - - - J. ROXBURGH SMITH (F)

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JOURNAL R. A. I. C. MARCH 1951

We were one of those old fellows at the Annual Assembly whose memories take them back over a procession of meetings for a quarter of a century or more. To even the casual observer, it must be plain that as the Institute has grown not only in years and numbers, it has grown also in wisdom, in social consciousness, and in dignity. There is no doubt that the feeling of pride in the Institute, which we personally felt, was increased by the presence of the Prime Minister of Canada, and the setting for the meeting in the City of Quebec. For anyone with a sense of history, every visit to Quebec is an unforgettable experience. We live so much in the rawness of 19th century slums, or the crudities of modern speculative building, that even a short walk in Quebec transports one to another era and another way of life. Terms like dignity, good manners, and modesty, have been dropped from our architectural vocabulary in the last hundred years, but we saw them in their original meaning in a short walk we took from the hotel to the Garrison Club. The hospitality of the Garrison Club we have enjoyed before, but, like other things in Quebec, it does not cease to amaze us. To the club member playing his game of dominoes, we must have seemed like a plague of locusts moving hither and thither in forbidden as well as bidden parts of the Club. Not that people were not on their best behaviour, they just got lost or failed to use the correct front door. The Garrison Club has doubtless been thanked for its abounding hospitality, but we should like to add that of the *Journal*.

We heard Mr. Fiset's excellent paper on the planning measures that are proposed for the further beautification and preservation of Quebec. The measures were all admirable, but we found ourselves rallying round Mr. Henri Labelle in his plea for immediate action. The Town Planner has enormous satisfaction in seeing his long range plans on paper, even though the carrying out of his programme cannot be considered for a generation. The architect, on the other hand, takes only a limited satisfaction in the building on paper. It is nothing if not built. Old Quebec is there, it is a national treasure, and there is the most urgent need to protect it from physical deterioration and crass commercialism. Even in these uncertain times something should be done. We are convinced from what we saw and heard that what is needed for Quebec is a national committee, and a five year plan. Provincial money will, of course, be needed, but so will federal, for the importance of Quebec rises above mere provincial considerations. Historically, architecturally, and topographically, Quebec has no near competitor on this continent.

The installation of the new fellows gave us particular pleasure this year because one of them, Mr. Shore, was an old student for whom we have the highest professional and personal regard. The honorary fellowship given Mr. Arthur Fleming was an exceedingly happy thought that will meet with the approval of all who know our solicitor, and his efforts in our professional interest. Probably taking the idea from England, where lawyers are admitted to the bar by taking dinners, Mr. Fleming's new eminence in architectural circles may be attributed, in part, at any rate, to taking breakfasts. His breakfast at the Annual Assembly for Fellows, Editorial Board and Architectural Training Committee members is one of the most enjoyable events of the meeting. The President's announcement that the 1952 Assembly will be held in Vancouver was received with acclamation. We rejoice, too, not only for the possibility of seeing so beautiful a city, but because of its significance. It used to be said that if we had a headquarters in Ottawa, we could meet in Vancouver. We should like to think that the converse is true; that when we meet in Vancouver, we shall have headquarters in Ottawa.

Editor

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The profession, as well as the staffs and students of the Schools of Architecture, look forward each year to this issue of the *Journal* which is devoted to the work of the students. Unconsciously, perhaps, there always seems to be a searching for the differences which can be detected between the Schools, — their approaches, their solutions and their presentations.

Occasionally we are accused of striving to create and to preserve a particular individuality for the sake of individuality. However, I believe that a closer observation, than these *Journal* pages can provide, of the curriculum and work of any school will reveal a common, basic desire to equip the graduate architect with the necessary training in the humanities, in engineering technics and in design. The aim is to produce a technician and a designer, both creative and practical, with training in leadership.

In a talk given before the American Institute of Architects Central States District Conference at Omaha, Nebraska, last October (and published in the January 1951 issue of the *Architectural Record*), William W. Wurster, Dean of Architecture at the University of California, gives us much food for thought on the phases of development in "The Architectural Life". The following excerpt is sufficient in itself to recommend that students and instructors (and members of the profession too) should study his specifications for the training for and practice of architecture.

"My plea for schools is that they be more scholarly. In the old days there was apt to be too little of the practicing architect's viewpoint. Now the opposite seems true quite often. Let us have a real core of history and social science; a real core of drawing and aesthetic expression; and a real core of technology. Each of these should be rich in its own right, taken straight, not slanted or compromised from a draftsmen's trade school viewpoint; and not given with an architectural slant as only a tool. In the old days an architect was supposed to be first and foremost a "gentleman", a sort of cultivated amateur; now the architect is clearly a responsible professional artist and a technician with a mature sense of social responsibility.

"Thus I stress that architectural education in a university should avoid a trade school slant. Our schools should not focus on state registration; rather lead to the university ideal — the rich and full life with training for leadership."

J. A. Russell

THESIS

To the graduand the thesis should be both a culmination and a beginning: a culmination in the sense that it marks the high terminal point of his studies and efforts through the undergraduate years; a beginning in the sense that he is about to embark on the active phase of office training or graduate studies which will bring him closer to the ultimate goal of a place in the profession.

To the Greeks, as in ancient Pindar and Plato, the original thesis or *Thesis* meant a setting, placing and arranging; to Thucydides, a position or situation; to Webster, a dissertation by a candidate for a degree. To the graduand in the School of Architecture at The University of Manitoba, the thesis means all of these in his interpretation and presentation of professional school requirements.

The student is encouraged to consider several subjects for thesis before the close of the fourth year. He is encouraged to base his final choice on several considerations: the range of possibilities offered by the requirements of an actual project; the possible resolution of social, economic and cultural patterns into suitable architectural form; and the maximum benefits to be derived from the exploration of all aspects of the subject.

The student commences his exploration during the summer, conducting a survey of the proposed project, — its history, character and needs, — and considering carefully the proposed site and its relation to the surrounding region.

In his investigation of the building type the student accumulates basic data enabling him to diagnose the general conditions of his problem, to analyze particular needs and to project certain relationships through graphic and written form. Thus he arrives at a definite program for his project.

The process of development which follows is intended to parallel that of office procedure and experience as closely as is feasible. Through analyses of the relationships implicit in his thesis subject, the student develops his first concepts of the problem through the preliminary sketch stages. In discussion with his critics, he then endeavours to develop an integrated and workable solution.

In the final phase the presentation of the mature design is accomplished in the essential plan, elevation, section and perspective drawings and a complete detailed model. The working drawings include typical plan elements, structural and scale details. The specifications and final complete report sum up the requirements to be fulfilled.

The thesis is presented to a jury of practising architects and members of the university staffs in architecture and civil engineering. It is judged mainly as a demonstration of the student's ability to develop an overall concept of the thesis, a concept which should include all its considerations, — functional, structural and aesthetic.

AN ART AND ADULT EDUCATION CENTRE BY ALAN D. AKITT

To meet the great need for an adequate centre for the teaching of the fine arts in Regina, it is proposed to build an Art and Adult Education Centre which will provide ample facilities for about two hundred day students and one hundred and fifty at night. An attempt has been made to solve the problem in such a way that a completely creative environment will be provided for the students, consonant with the new approach to art education.

The requirements have fallen into two general classifications, and this volumetric approach has greatly influenced the final form of the building and the disposition of the spaces within. (Note: the second floor and basement plans only are shown on the next page.)

MAJOR VOLUMES (extending through two floors)

Exhibition Galleries, open to the public, for student shows, travelling and permanent collections.

Assembly Hall to seat 400, with facilities for films, lectures, drama and social gatherings.

Interior Court for horizontal and vertical circulation, exhibitions and recreation.

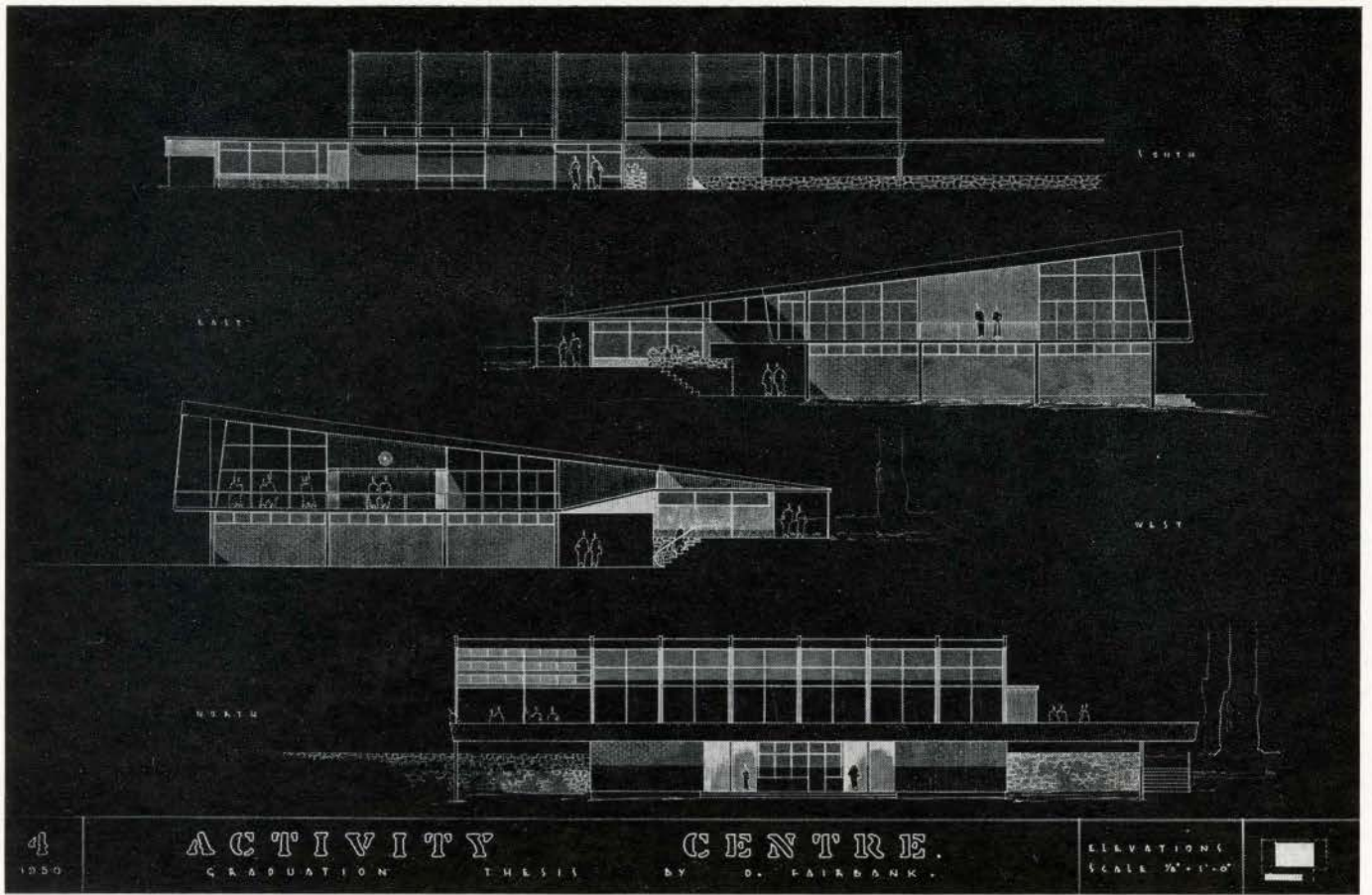
MINOR VOLUMES (one floor only)

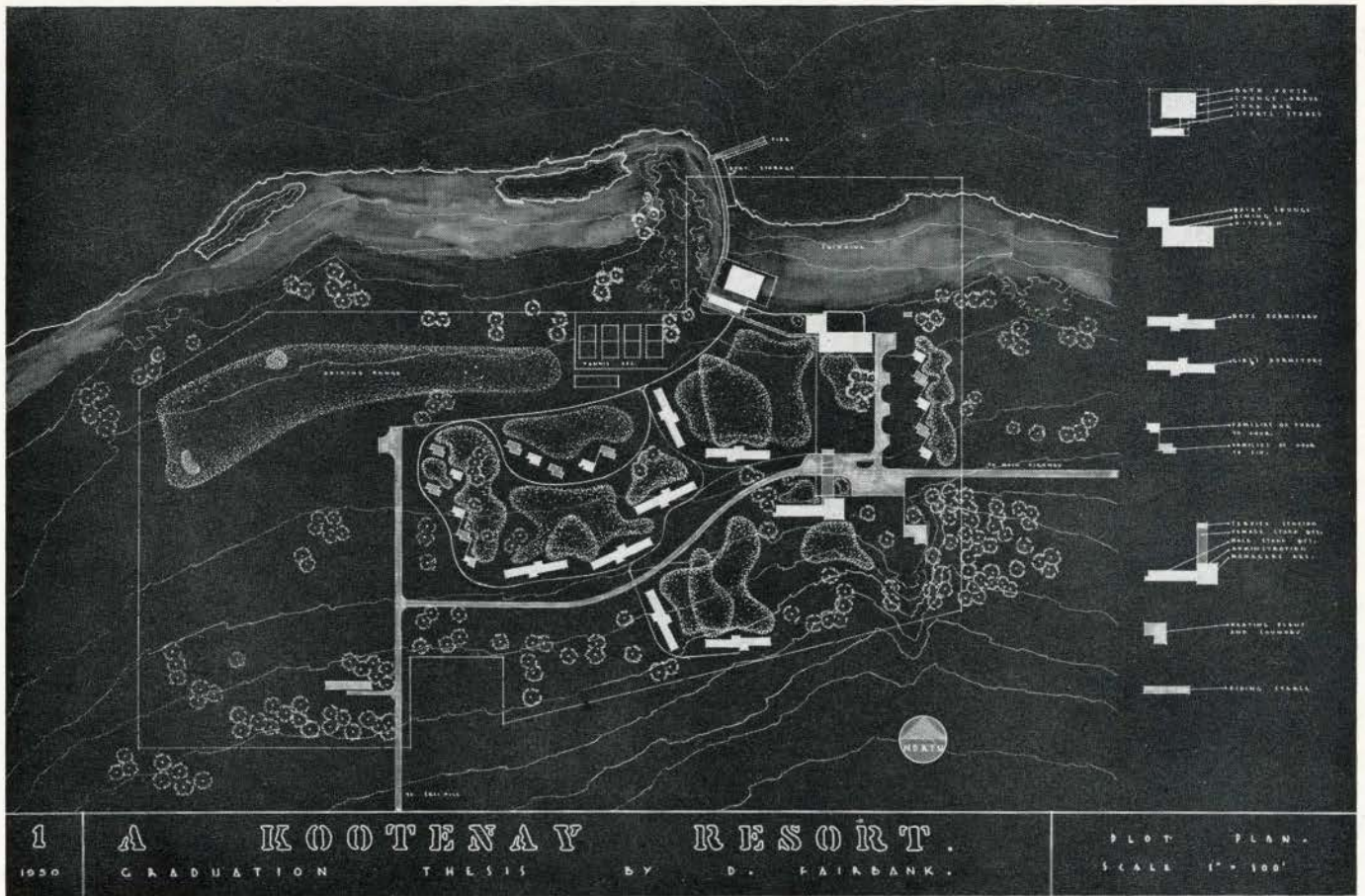
Foyer-reception and library on the first floor.

Eight workshops for color, textiles, photography, wood, stone, metal, clay and printing — on first and basement floors.

Multi-purpose rooms for classes, study-groups, etc., offices for directors and staff, dining facilities and services on the second floor.

The new approaches to structure, orientation, lighting, ventilation, heating and fireproofing have contributed greatly to the realization of an optimum solution. The solution has been based on simplicity of construction in the standard structural bay system, minimum exposed wall in the shortened span, minimum communication lines, and multi-use of circulation and other areas. Some of these advantages would seem to be most appropriate for the local climate. An envelope of glass and pre-cast panels curtains the structure of reinforced concrete rigid frames. Top-lighting through glass domes enlivens the central exhibition areas.





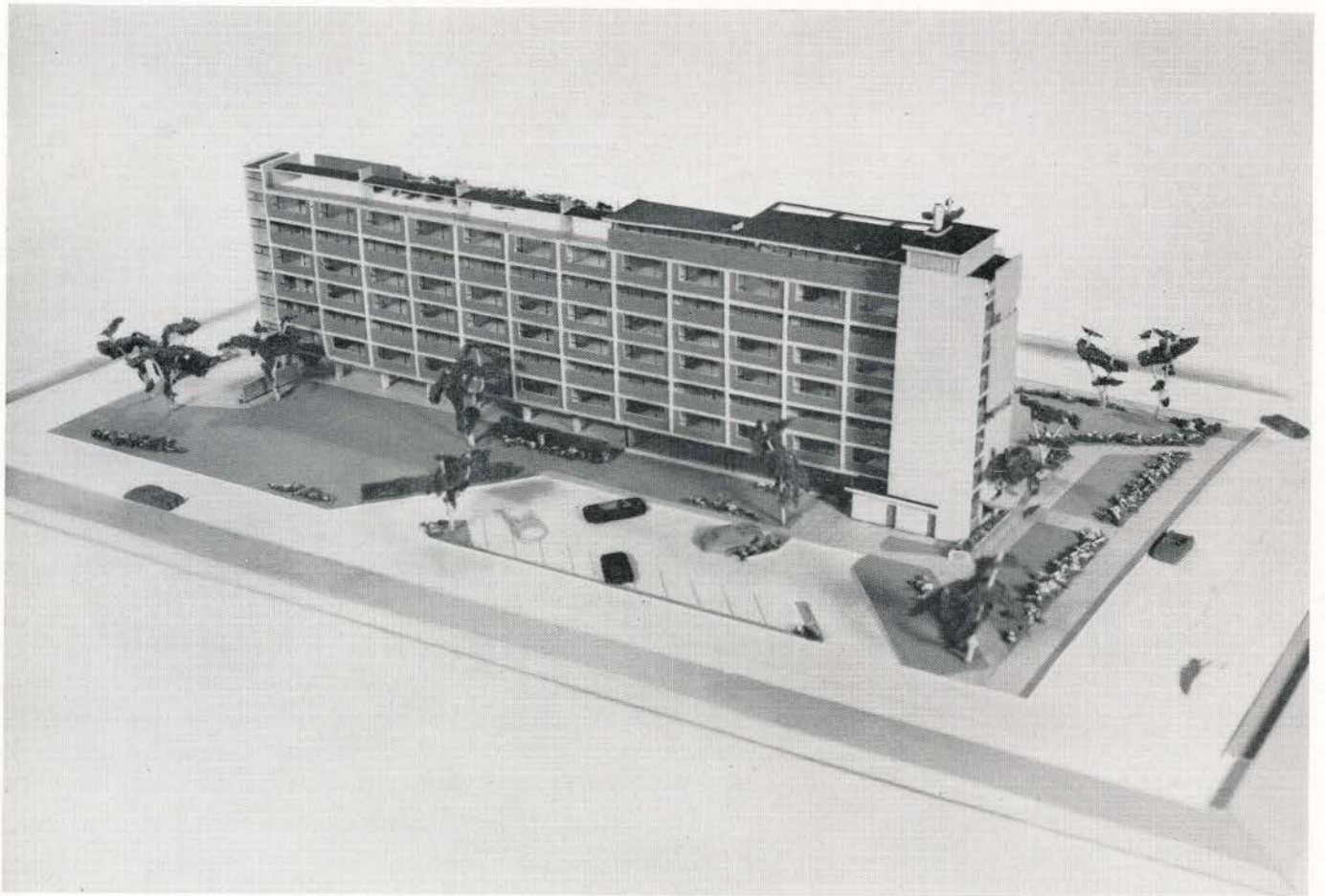
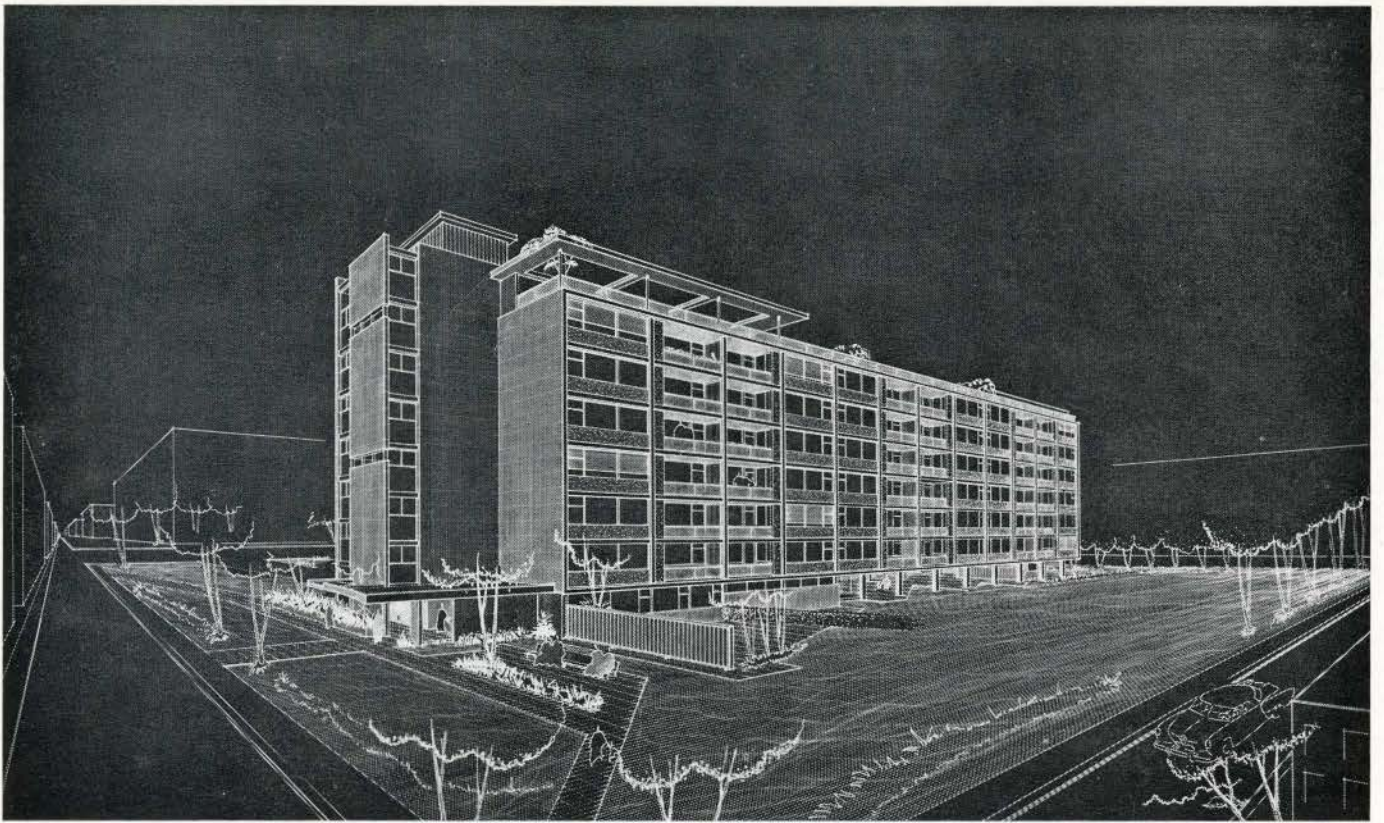
A sloping wooded site on a lake in British Columbia was selected for the development of this thesis. Basically, the problem was one of combining elements, which would be attractive for short periods to people from a nearby community, with those which would appeal to vacationers seeking rest and relaxation for longer periods. This has resulted in the provision of the following features:

An Activity Centre on the lake front where lockers for bathers, space for life guards, and a sandwich bar have been located on the lower level adjacent to the beach and below a large dance floor overlooking the lake.

A Dining Unit, further back from the lake and at a higher level, providing greater seclusion and at the same time taking advantage of the natural beauty of the site.

Dormitory Units for individuals or groups of individuals who, so frequently, are barred from enjoying summer resorts because of the "exclusive" prices. Family Units, located the farthest from the lake, but so arranged that they can enjoy the scenery as well as their great degree of privacy without having to sacrifice the fun and companionship afforded by the various activities nearby.

From an architectural point of view, the problem became one of preserving the identity of each unit within a unified whole. This challenge was met and mastered to a considerable degree for the living spaces, both for individuals and for groups, have preserved an intimate human quality while forming a part of the gayer community life.



A LOW-COST SLUM CLEARANCE APARTMENT PROJECT—MAXWELL STARKMAN

THE PROBLEM

A low-cost apartment building designed to replace the slum housing that exists in every large Canadian city.

This is not proposed as a panacea for the many problems of housing, but rather as an effective palliative — a starting point.

The idea is — to remove slum areas, with their congestion, accompanying problems, etc., and in their place erect apartment buildings that are planned for "living".

Planning

provisions for the daily cycle of living — for the individual, the family, the group.

provisions for those qualities that permit more than bare existence, more than mere accommodation.

provisions for adequate sun, light, air, view, privacy, spaciousness, storage, etc.

provisions for social, recreational and group facilities.

provisions for a way of life in keeping with our social aims of a decent standard.

minimum units in plan, for economic reasons, highly flexible for the changing needs.

Social Significance

an attempt at low-cost apartment planning to provide ideal accommodation for the nation's poorer third.

an attempt to minimize the gulf between the low income and the cost of adequate housing.

Flexibility

to accommodate the varying unit types that would be required from locale to locale.

to permit economic and adequate planning-varying sites.

to permit various apartment block combinations with the basic unit blocks.

Standardization

of structural members, mechanical cores, equipment and materials, for economic reasons.

Simplicity

in construction — for economy.

in design — for economy.

in conception — for aesthetic reasons.

THE SOLUTION

A skip floor corridor apartment, with an "in-line" plan, simple in construction and design, economic in plan, structure, materials, maintenance and mechanical cores.

Elevators stop at every third floor only.

Standardized, interchangeable unit types within the standard structural framework.

The structure in virtually a "bottle rack" into which are "inserted" either bachelor's studio units, or one, two or three bedroom units.

Sun, View, Orientation

broadside plan of all units permits a deeper penetration of sun and light.

interior placement of apartment block on the site, and height of buildings permits view for all.

placing of all units in similar exposures provides equal orientation for all units.

planning permits for east or south orientation for all units, for any site.

Cross Ventilation

direct cross ventilation for all units on non-corridor floors (four out of six).

cross ventilation by ducts over corridors on corridor floors (two out of six).

Storage

large storage areas within all apartment units.

bulk storage areas on ground floor for all units.

storage walls may be omitted if not desired. Solid partitions may be used instead.

Outdoor Living and Amenities

large outdoor balconies on south or east exposure for all apartment units.

building raised on stilts permits uninterrupted flow of ground.

children's nursery and playground on the ground floor. Also play areas on roof.

adults' play and recreation areas on ground floor.

penthouse developed as common room for occupants. Sun bathing, showers and games on roof.

Livability, Spaciousness

flexible planning within each unit permits open-type plan, as in this solution, or the conventional type with each room as a cell.

spaciousness within minimum units by open plan.

Privacy

within each apartment unit — within family structure.

provision within units for quiet, private and study areas.

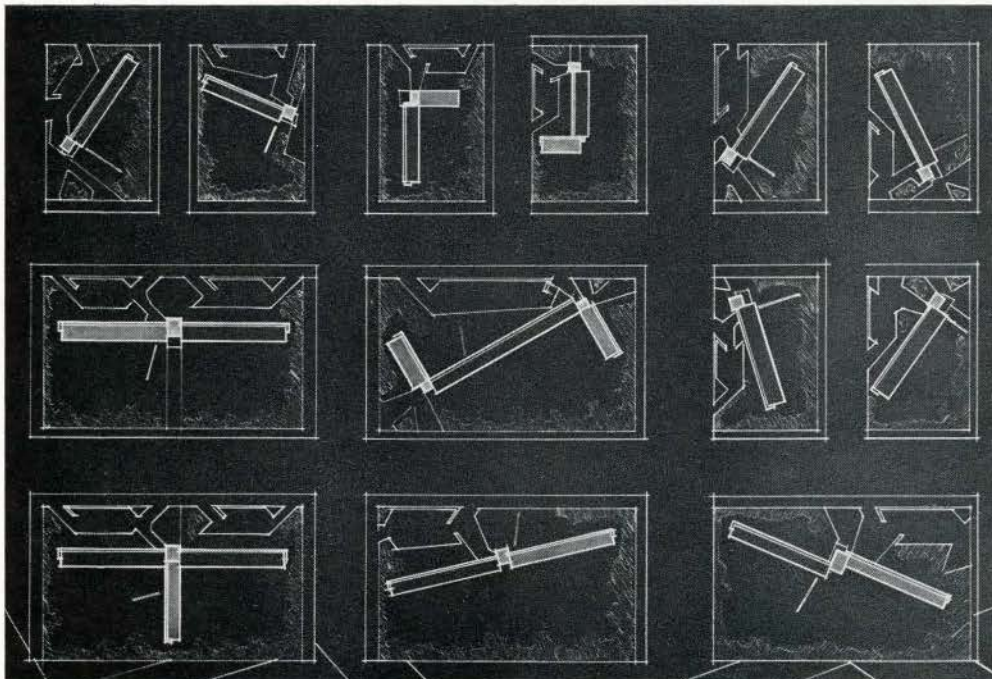
from unit to unit, construction permits a natural break in floor slab between units to reduce the sound conductivity.

separation of childless from families with children.

Code

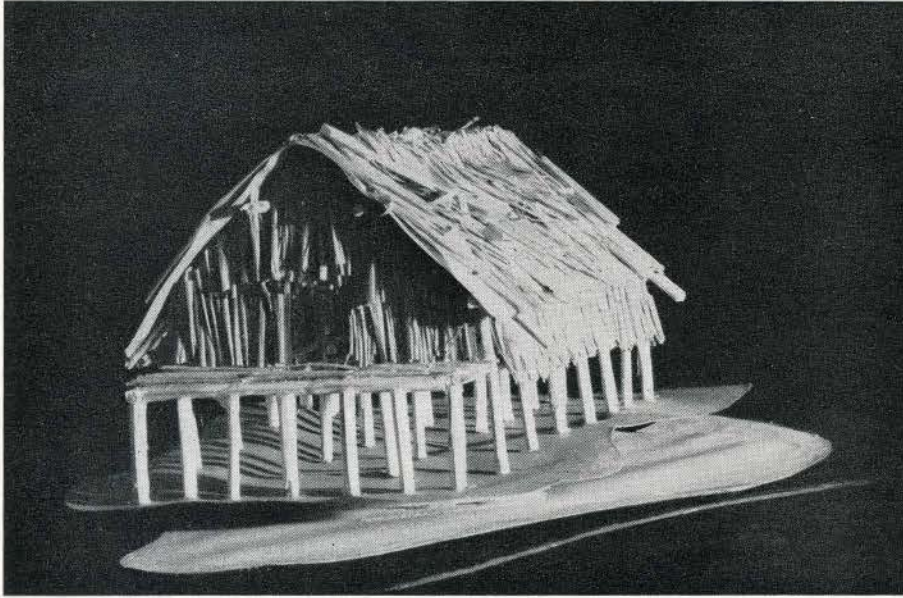
two means of egress from each unit, one through entrance, the other through balcony and adjacent apartment unit.

fire escapes at extremities of the building.



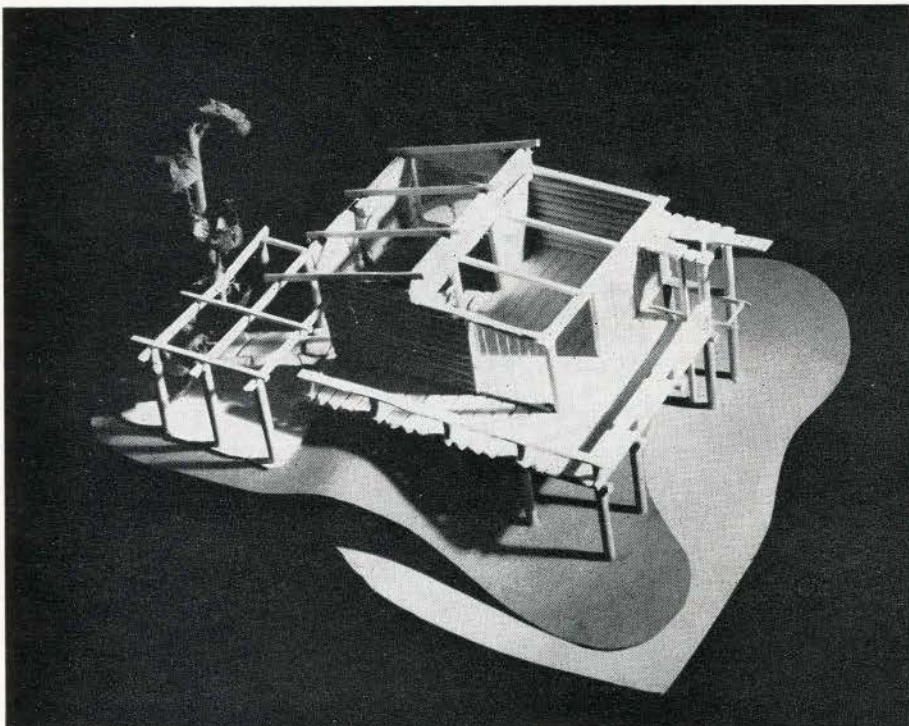
BLOCK COMBINATIONS AND SITE POSSIBILITIES

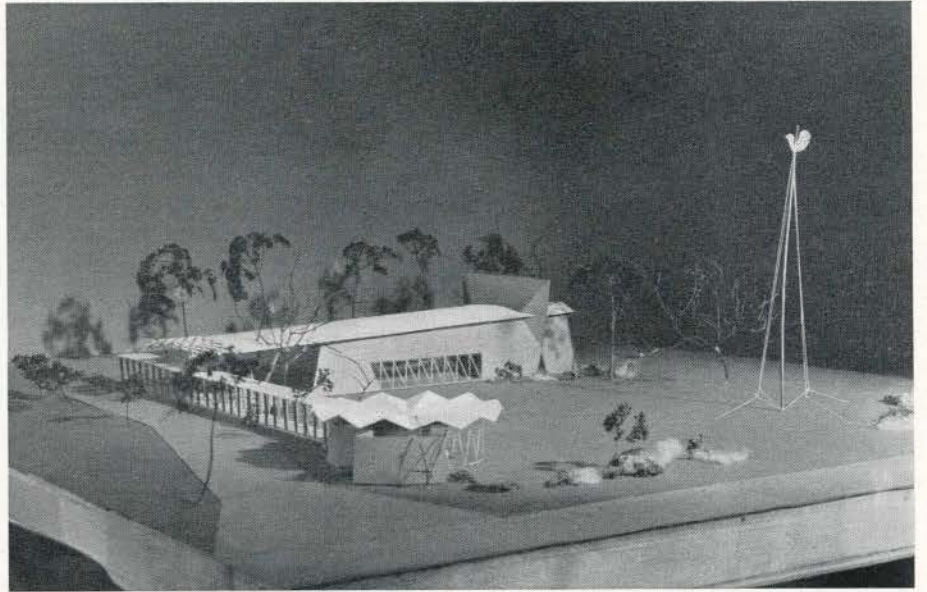
These diagrams show a few of the many variations possible in combining the various blocks to meet the varying conditions of site, unit types required, orientation, and traffic accessibility. The basic blocks are planned for flexibility in combination and approach to provide favorable orientation for all living units and for the varying conditions that will be encountered in road accessibility, traffic approaches, etc.



These two illustrations reveal the nature of a first problem in Building Construction. The students are asked to study a primitive dwelling selected from some anthropological work. Then to design a house for themselves, using to a large extent similar materials and similar site conditions.

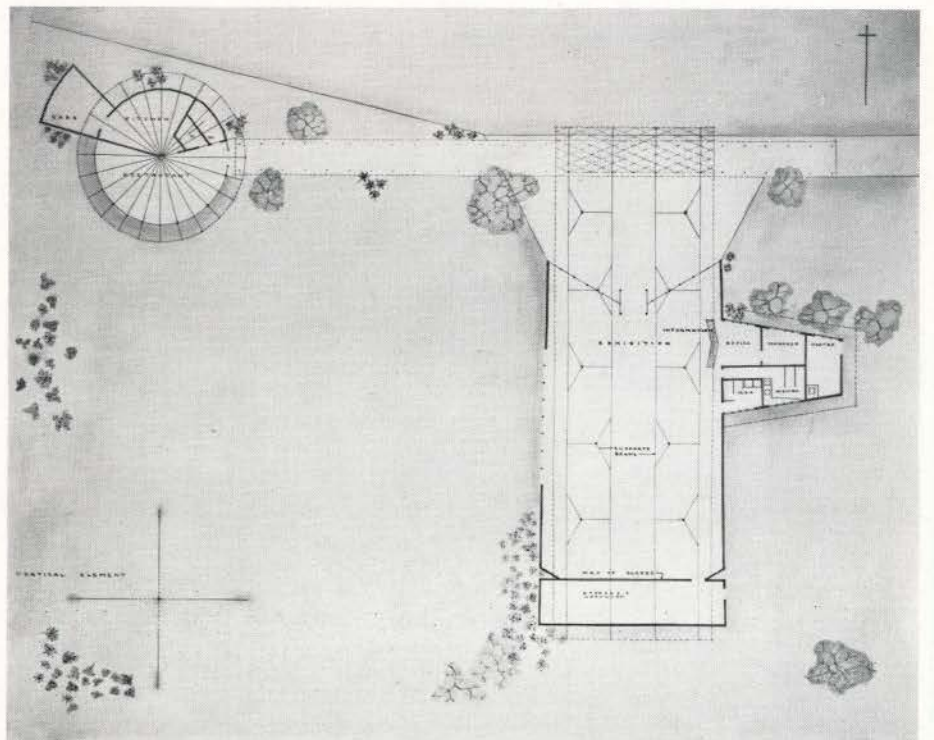
THIRD YEAR — Russell Edge

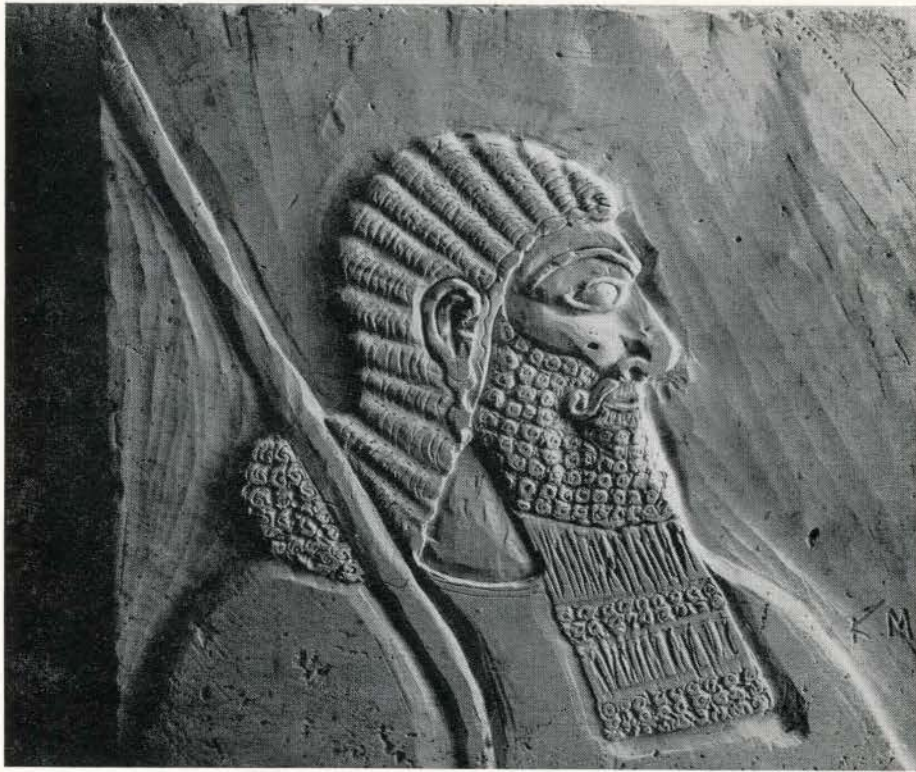




These illustrations show a design for an exhibition pavilion and tourist centre. The building would be sited upon a highway near a border of the province. The structure is conceived upon the use of light rigid triangles.

FIFTH YEAR DESIGN — W. J. Tassie



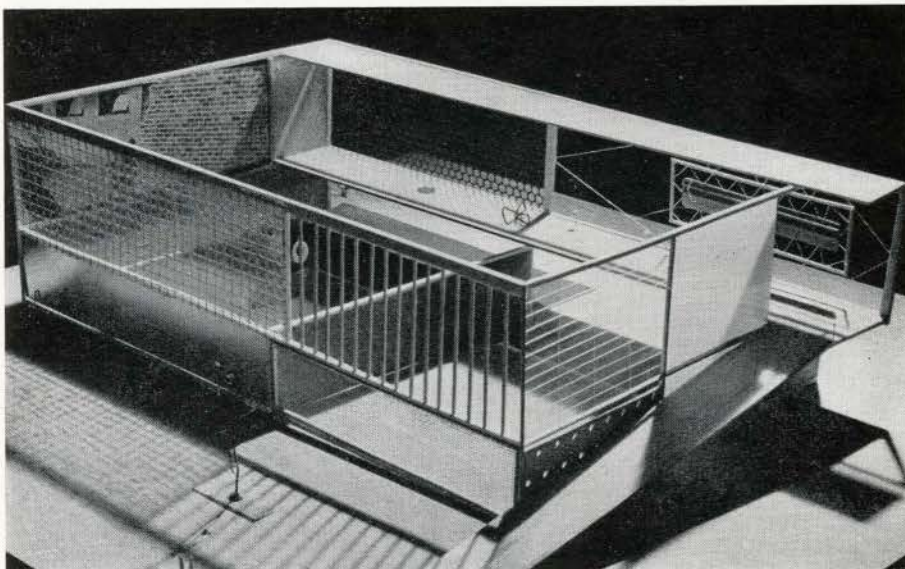


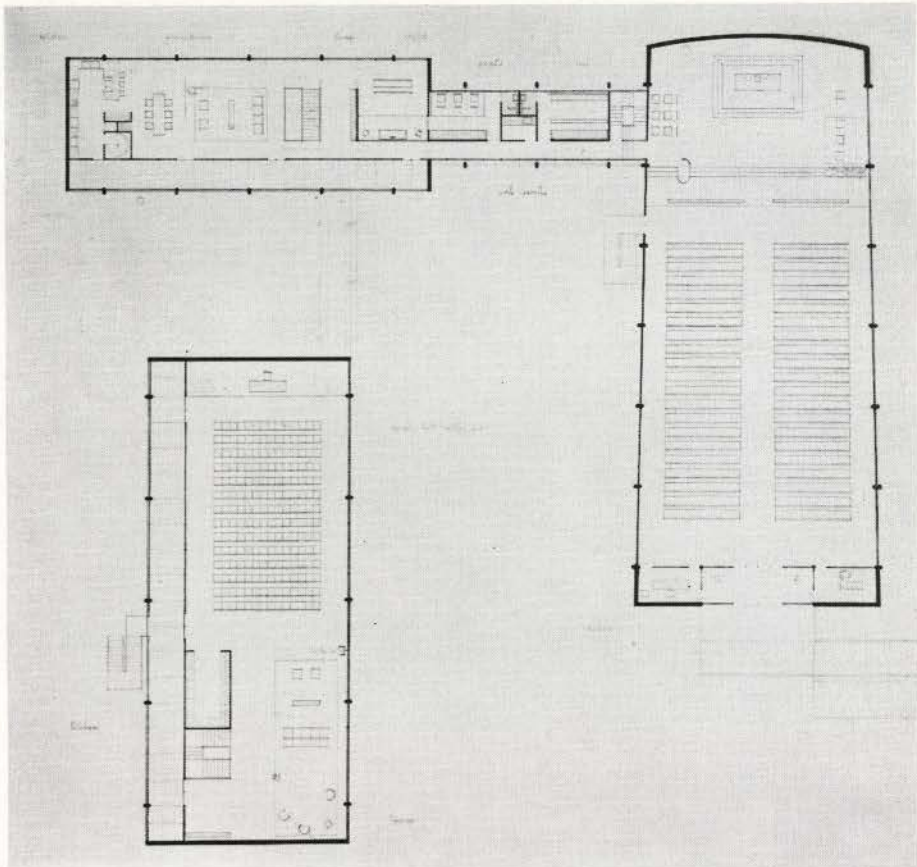
This is a study of a Persian relief. It has been done in one of the sketching and modelling classes which are part of the course in Freehand Drawing. This work is done in the Art Centre and the Montreal Museum of Fine Art. It is related to the lecture courses in the History of Art and the Theory of Design.

SECOND YEAR—R. Matthews

Model involving simple architectural forms and a variety of materials, colours and textures. It has been roughly drafted, carefully assembled, and photographed by the author. Design Workshop Fifth year.

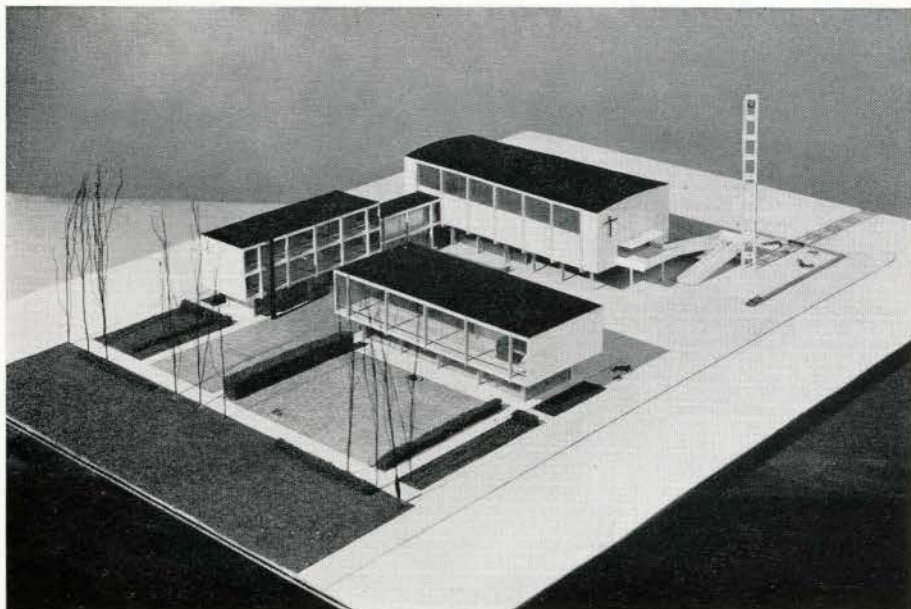
SIXTH YEAR—Nigel Chapman

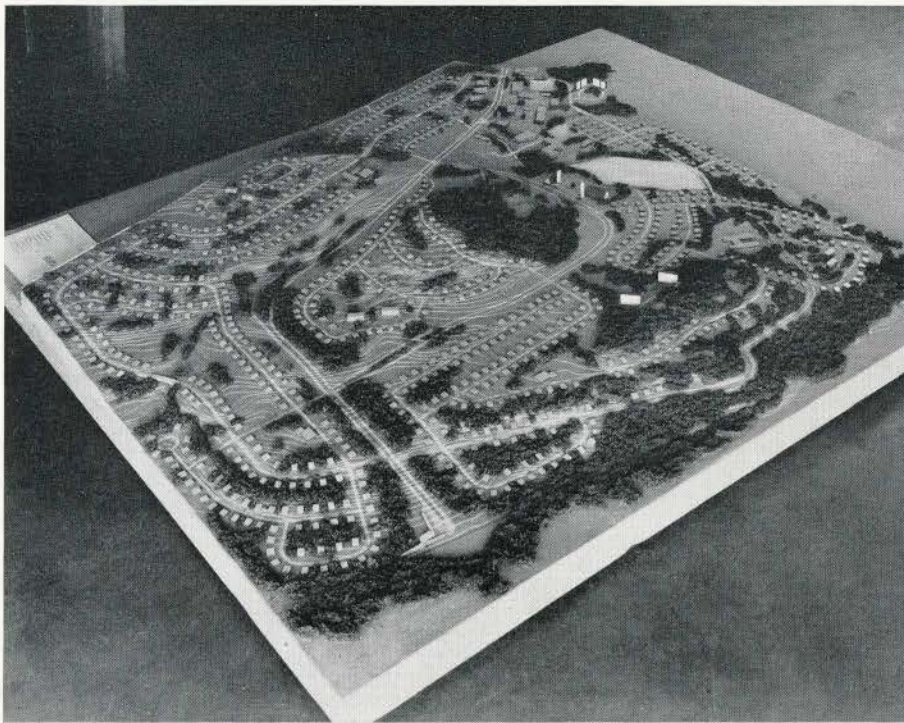




These illustrations show a final problem. It is a Roman Catholic Church, Presbytery and Community Building. The plan shows the first floor. The model shows that the ground is nearly entirely free.

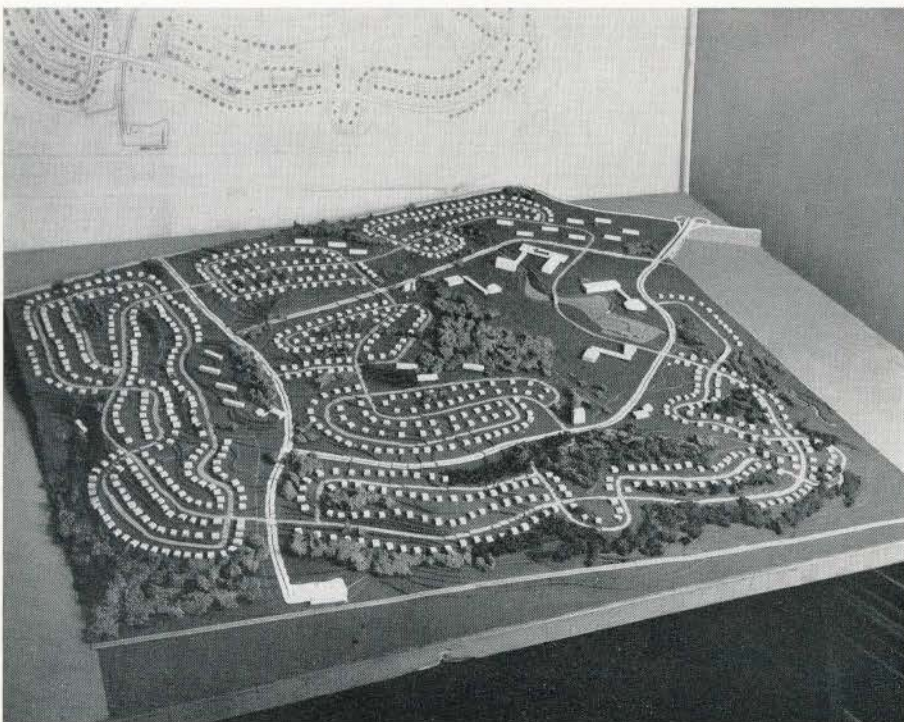
— Jean M. Petrucci





These illustrations show models of a major site development scheme for a large property at Oka near Montreal. The project involved a careful site analysis; the determination of possible densities of houses, the adoption of a schedule of area provisions for roads, open space, play grounds, schools, commercial, religious and civic buildings; a layout. The schemes were presented in models and drawings. Eight men participated upon each project.

SIXTH YEAR DESIGN



An office building. This is a short problem of the final year in which attention is paid to the economic matters involved in a revenue-producing building. The design is developed according to the building code, good principles of design. Land values and probable rentable values are obtained from real estate people. Cost of maintenance and capital charges are based upon accumulated experience of office building managers.



SIXTH YEAR DESIGN—J. A. F. Desautels

This year is the busiest that we can remember. The School has a record enrollment of 149. (Dawson College has closed and we are altogether again at McGill.) There are forty students in the final year which is more than twice any previous figure.

We also have a record in our number of graduate students. There are two. One is working in the field of Community Planning; the other is relating Microclimate to Building Design. Both are interesting projects and the School benefits greatly by having men among them who are working upon advanced topics.

Some may be puzzled by learning that the course in Architecture at McGill now extends over six years and our final year is now called the sixth year. This can be explained by the new practice in the Faculty of Engineering of admitting persons with the junior matriculation into a new first year in Engineering and those with senior matriculation into a new second year (the old first year). As a result the four year course in Engineering is now called a five year course. The subject matter is the same. There are only a few high schools in Quebec which can take students to the senior matriculation level. Consequently most of the students preparing to enter Engineering were enrolled at the University as first year B.Sc. This group has simply been renamed first year Engineering, and their courses are now directly supervised by the Engineering Faculty. As the architects were required to take the old common first year, we are also affected by the change and the numbering of our years has been altered.

Partly as a result of the numbers in the final year and partly because it is considered a useful experiment. We have required all final problems this year to be real problems. That is problems having actual conditions and interested clients. For example, in place of a nice general athletics club for an imaginary association with an elastic treasury and possibly some whimsical requirements, the athletic club is to be a new building for the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. The secretary of this association is interested. Research is given some limitation and expert criticism of accommodation is assured. Many students have done this sort of thing in the past. The innovation is merely that all are doing it now.

The experiment will be interesting from the standpoint of the developments it might have. Would it be possible for the program of the final year in an architectural school to be conducted upon a quasi-professional basis? Would architects or others submit projects for student study? Could the final year become a sort of clinic offering services to organizations wishing to have long term future projects studied?

The illustrations which are included here are intended to be representative of work in the School. All matters are not included but they do show our point of view and our stress upon the construction of models. In this regard we can report a considerable development in the School Workshops. We have managed to obtain a little more equipment. Now we are cramped for space. So far authorities do not recognize the part the workshop can play in an architectural curriculum and requisitions for soldering irons and the like are forwarded to the highest level for close scrutiny. It seems obvious to us that persons training to conceive in an architectural sense should be given every possible encouragement to work in three dimensions.

John Bland

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

C. A. S. A.

During the summer of 1949 the idea for a Canadian Architectural Students' Association was born in the office of a firm of B.C. architects. Undergraduates from 2 or 3 Canadian Schools of Architecture discussed the idea while working together. One of these students was Ted Watkins of Toronto who brought the idea home to an enthusiastic and receptive Undergraduate Society.

Toronto set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Ted Watkins, to work on the formation of such a society. Briefly, the aims of C.A.S.A. are the exchange of teaching methods, stronger representation of undergrads in the R.A.I.C., including junior membership, subscription to the *Journal* and fuller participation in the affairs of the R.A.I.C., exchange exhibitions of student work, the publication of a C.A.S.A. journal or year book, and improved representation of student work to the public.

During the 1949-50 session, the Toronto Committee drew up a draft constitution and established contact with the other four Canadian Schools of Architecture. All expressed themselves in favour of the principles of C.A.S.A. and the constitution.

This session the Toronto Committee has compiled a list of amendments and suggestions made by the various schools and has sent these out to all schools for consideration. One or two have replied promptly. The Toronto Committee will draw up a final constitution as soon as all or a majority of Schools have been heard from on the amendments. When the various schools have ratified the final constitution, C.A.S.A. will begin to function. For the sake of those schools which have co-operated fully and actively, we hope this will be soon.

D. W. Cameron, Secretary
Committee for Formation of C.A.S.A.

ITS ORIGIN

When the School of Architecture was separated from the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering in 1948, the Architectural Club of the Engineering Society was forced to assume the scope and responsibility of a full-blown Society. In the past two years the Society has developed into an active and constructive student organization contributing much to the academic and social education of the students of the school. This birth owes a great measure of its success to the organizational ability of Bob Calvert (President 1948-49) and the imagination of Ian MacLennan (President 1949-50).

From the outset the scope of Society activity has been aimed at fulfilling three major objectives as stated in the Constitution of the Society. These are:

1. To provide a means of communication between the student body and the school council, the University authorities and the students of other faculties.
2. To encourage study and research in architecture.
3. To promote and develop the student extra-curricular activities.

As with all forms of student government there is a tendency for "committee" rule to over-ride the full participation of the student body in a group activity. However from the outset the Architectural Society has endeavoured to involve as many students in its activities as possible. The success of an endeavour cannot therefore be measured by the services performed without taking account of the experience gained by the number participating.

ITS EDUCATIONAL VALUE

In its first objective as a "means of communication" the Society has participated to the same extent as other societies through the Students' Administrative Council to the various groups on this huge campus. However, there is in this School Toronto's first Staff-Student Committee. This Committee has established not only a "means of communication" between staff and students but has established a "means of understanding". All problems from high educational policy down to the details of everyday discipline come before this committee. This constructive approach has benefited all students by improving the course, and has benefited the staff by maintaining understanding and co-operation.

The second objective was to promote architectural study and research. The chief technique was to bring annually two important architectural speakers to supplement the curriculum by advocating new theories of design and construction. The thought provoked by seminars with Frank Lloyd Wright, Dean Hudnut, Buckminster Fuller, Marcel Breuer, Serge Chermayeff cannot be measured. In addition to this stimulation, the Society provides Job Placement, Examination Reprint, Architectural Magazine Subscription and Exhibition services.

Last year, this young Society undertook an ambitious venture in publication. While the architectural year book does not attempt to be an architects' magazine, it has provided space with its year book character for sufficient architectural expression to prompt many practising architects to apply for subscription. As this tradition for quality at the student level grows, it is hoped that this publication will become a significant annual on the local architectural scene. At any rate, student experience in writing, layout, managing and printing have established a "publishing consciousness" necessary in a young profession.

THE SOCIAL VALUE

The third objective of the Constitution was to promote and develop the extra-curricular activities of the students. Student participation in committees and sub-committees and sub-sub-committees has by its pyramiding nature developed an "esprit de corps" within the student body which has made our extra-curricular social affairs even more enjoyable and successful. The annual Spring Ball has developed into a "theatrical" evening. The annual revues at Dorset Sketch Camp are another example of the opportunity for students to work together to achieve recreation by participation.

Again in athletics the aim has been to provide a consciousness deeper than the development of individual stars. Teams have been successfully entered in hockey, basketball, water polo and soccer. While our small size has put us at a disadvantage in interfaculty sports, our teams are followed and supported by the student body as closely as intercollegiate games.

Thus, throughout its programme, the Society can feel that its continued existence is affirmed by its vital link in the education of an architect and its future growth is assured by its sound base.

FIELD TRIPS

Each year Fifth Year makes a ten day visit to an area of Architectural interest such as Chicago, Boston, etc. Other years spend a long week-end in nearer centres like Detroit. This is an account of a trip to Buffalo, N.Y., and Cleveland, Ohio, by Fourth Year.

In Buffalo we first saw Kleinhans Music Hall, by Eliel Saarinen — a music hall unsurpassed in the U.S. for its technical perfection, and a truly beautiful building of which Buffalo may well be proud. Mrs. Corey, the Hall's manager, explained its operation and conducted us on a complete tour of the building.

From there we went to see three Frank Lloyd Wright houses, early examples of his work built around 1904: the Madigan (Health) house, the Martin house and the Davison house. The comparison of such early work with Wright's present day work was most interesting.

We managed to spend a few minutes at the Albright Art Gallery, where we saw a magnificent display of contemporary textiles by Dorothy Wright Liebes. Originality in colour, design and new materials was remarkable, and the whole display showed great progress in the field of contemporary textile design. The deserted, ruined Larkin Building was our next stop. We were overpowered by its massing and saddened by its neglect. The complete repertoires of six song books were covered on the way to Cleveland, but most of the songs were quite respectable in regard for our favourite classmate "Peg" — she took all the solos! As the kids playing in the pool at Kleinhan's remarked: "Geez, all dem guys and ONE goil!" We arrived in Cleveland at one-thirty a.m. Some of us hit the sack; other gay blades went out on the town! As many of us as were able were up at seven-thirty the same morning . . .

We had a very interesting talk with Mr. Bohn, Regional Housing Administrator for Cleveland, who outlined the operation of the U.S. Public Housing scheme. Mrs. Maher, manager of one of the largest low-rental housing projects in the U.S., (Lakeview Terrace), acted as our guide about the city.

We inspected Lakeview Terrace Housing project and were favourably impressed with its clean design and appearance, and its admirable site planning. We also visited Valley View Housing, a somewhat smaller project built on a stricter economical basis. Housing units at both schemes — consisting of row houses and three-storey walkups — were very neat and orderly, providing excellent accommodation at reasonable rentals for lower income groups. The use of WPA art works in the form of a mural, decorative tile and delightful animal sculpture designed primarily for durability and enjoyment by children, was particularly commendable at Valley View. It seemed to raise the whole scheme from one of austere minimum requirement to a more livable human atmosphere.

During the tour of the city we visited the Cleveland Wartime Housing settlement, a private enterprise ranch-house development, a Lustron house, and a quonset-type bank building.

Mr. Ernest Payer, Cleveland architect, met us at his new shopping centre and explained its architectural conception and details. Mr. Payer's architectural knowledge was profound — a "gen-type"! The shopping centre proved to be an excellent example of commercial design.

With so many excellent trips behind us, we are looking forward to many more in the future. Such trips are stimulating, enlightening and always enjoyable!

Walter Barnard

DESIGN OF A MUNICIPAL BUILDING FOR TORONTO TOWNSHIP

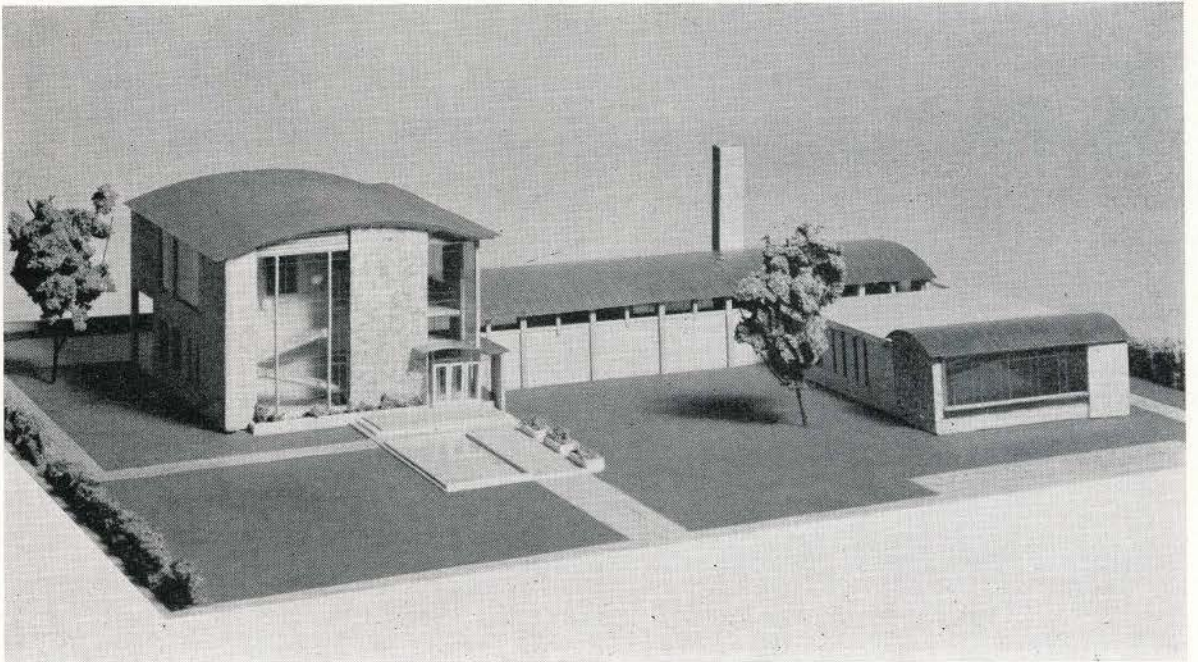
By D. G. Powrie

The problem was to provide additional accommodation for an existing building. The administrative offices consist of a large, open office space with individual offices for the clerk, treasurer, assessment commissioner, etc. adjacent. These were placed on the main floor beside a large public area.

The nucleus of the council suite on the second floor is the combined council chamber-court room, and includes offices for the Reeve, Judge, a committee room, and a public area.

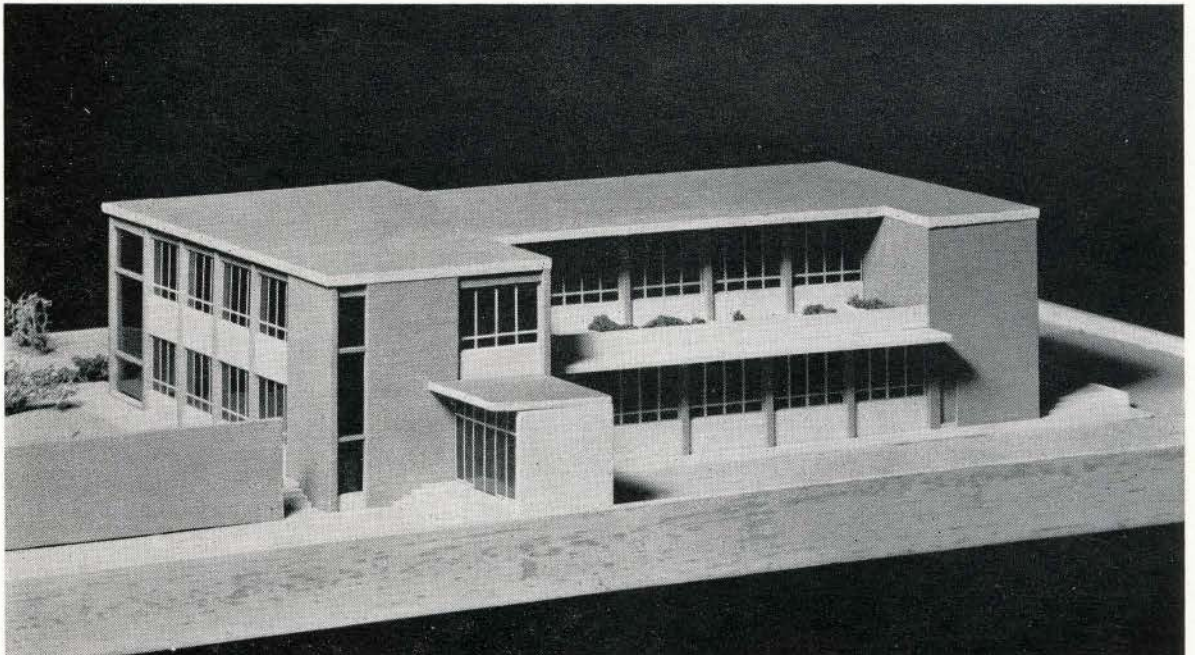
The engineering department, consisting of offices and a draughting room, has been zoned away from the public area and is served by a separate entrance.

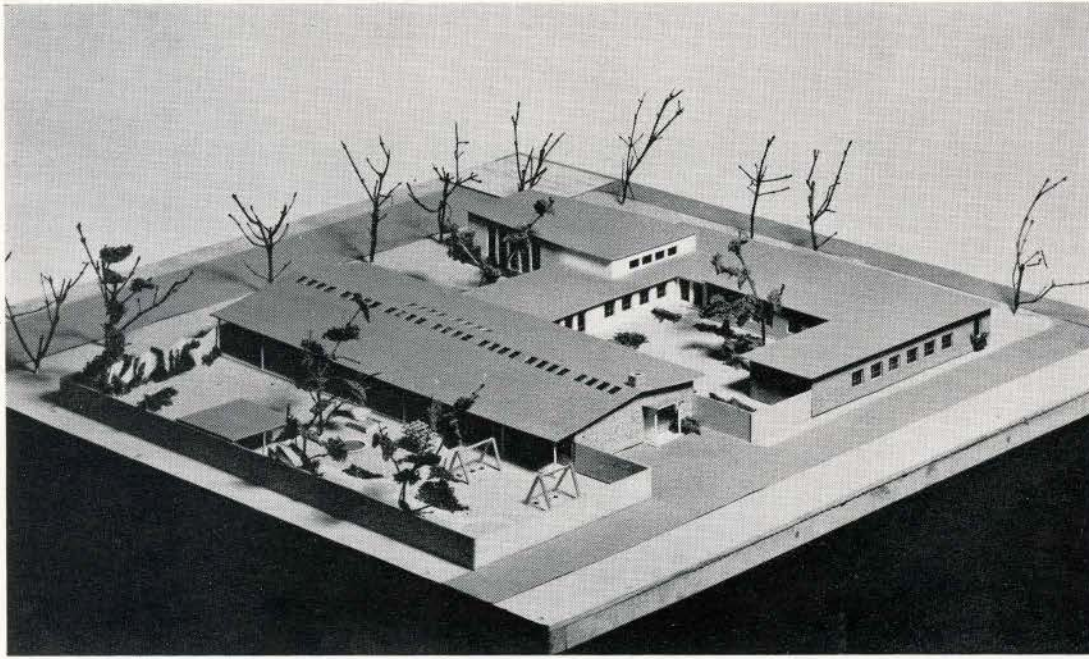
The building has been conceived as primarily a small, specialized office building, situated in a modest community park. Landscaping, sculpture, and terraces, as well as ample public areas inside, have been provided to make the building a centre of community life. No effects of monumentality or the power of government or justice have been sought. Any character in the building arises solely from the structure and the modest, everyday activities of the people it serves.



J. MARKSON

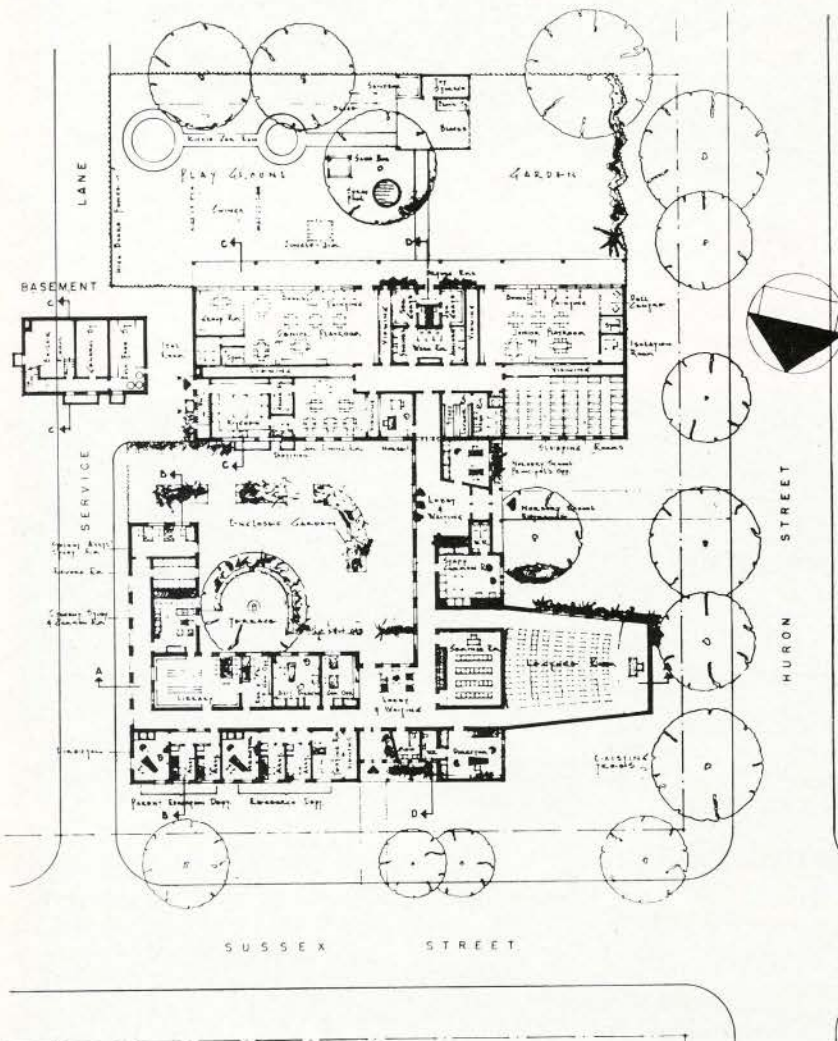
D. G. POWRIE





AN INSTITUTE OF CHILD STUDY FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

FIFTH YEAR DESIGN THESIS—E. C. Currie



Requirements

The problem was to provide an Institute of Child Study combining facilities for research, parent education and post-graduate study and which also must function as a model nursery school for pre-school aged children.

Both units have their own staffs and must be independent. In the School, it was important to have quick and easy access from one area to another by any of the age groups involved. Also, it had to adjoin an easily supervised playground. Proper orientation for sunlight was considered important.

In the Graduate School each of the research, administration and study units had special plan requirements.

Critique

The centrally located site is easily accessible but very limited in area.

It was felt that to keep it in scale with the young children who would use it, a one storey building offered the best solution. An irregular shape with lengthy corridors was employed to obtain the desired orientation.

Viewing areas for each activity in the Nursery School had to be provided for research observation. Generally it was felt that the school achieved the desired atmosphere, for both the children and adults. Large sunny playrooms, easily accessible from a centrally located cloak and wash room, combined with a minimum of corridor space, presented a workable, smooth-flowing Nursery School area.

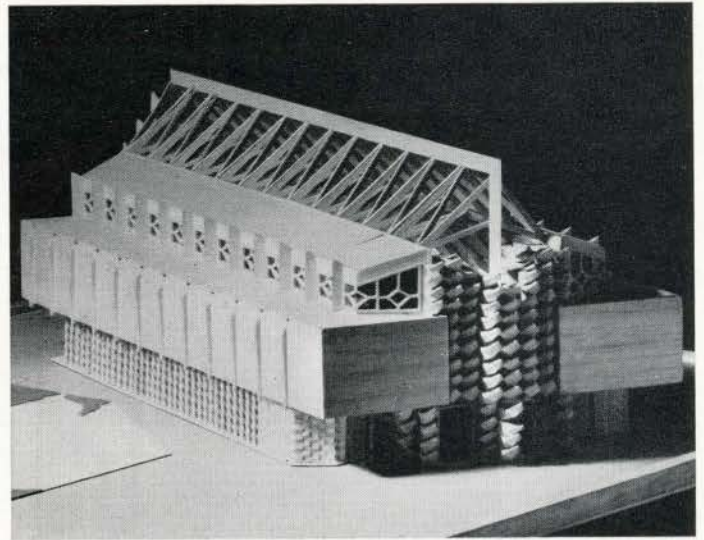
The enclosed garden area giving a southern exposure for most of the administration wing was felt to unify the general scheme, lending a friendly, home-like air to the entire object.

A CHAPEL FOR CARLETON COLLEGE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

FIFTH YEAR DESIGN THESIS — James Strutt

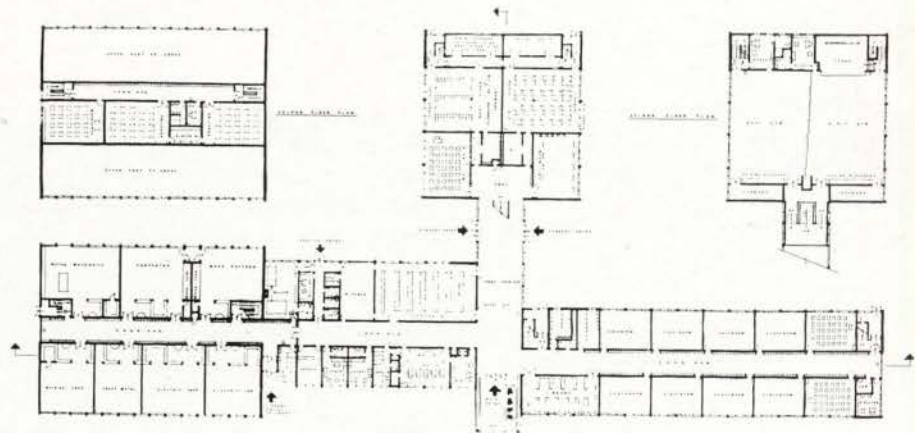
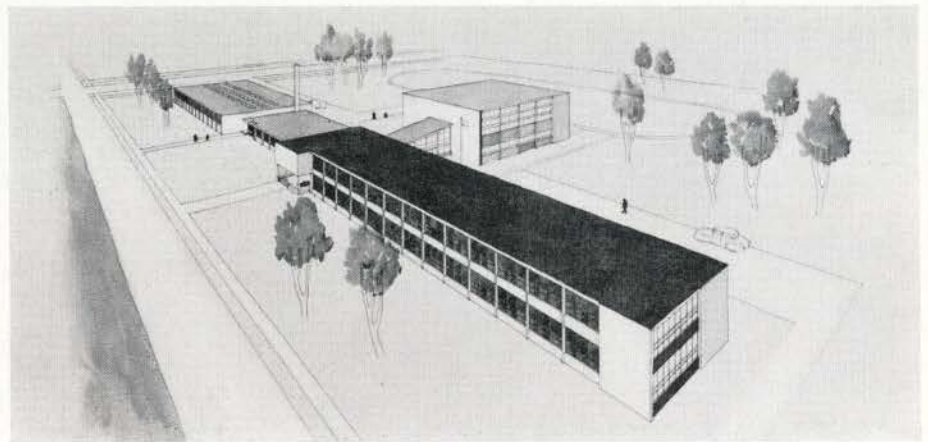
The programme included a site plan of the college grounds and the detailed development of the college chapel which involved the expression of the religious aspect of the building. The design is a carefully-handled solution in which sound structural principles create an aesthetic effect worthy of note. With an imaginative use of materials such as wood, glass and concrete, fresh architectural forms are combined in harmony and beauty.

An intensive structural analysis was part of the thesis including a set of working drawing details.



A VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR YORK TOWNSHIP

K. H. Foster

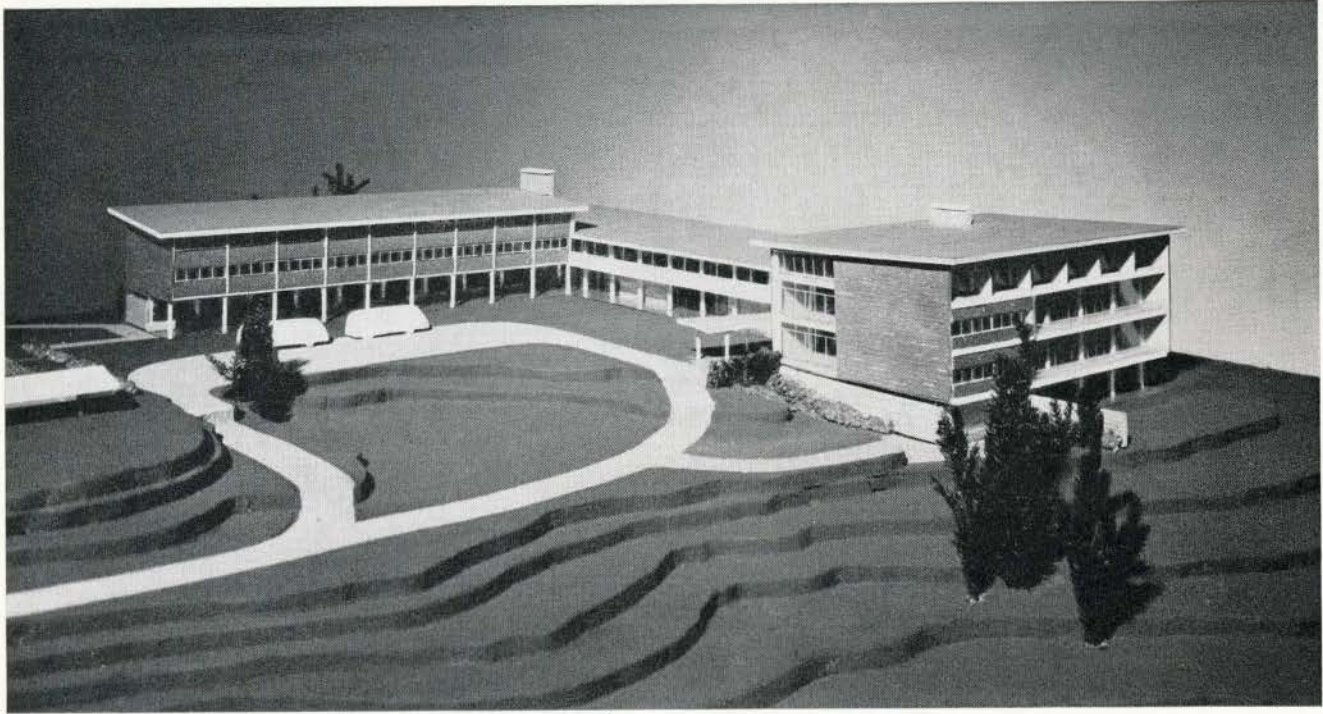


A vocational school was required to accommodate one thousand pupils. The problem was actual but the requirements and site were modified.

The proposed site is a level seven-acre plot on the west side of Keele Street in York Township, from which is the main approach. A football field and running track, parking for staff, visitors and pupils were asked for.

The problem of zoning was fairly simple as there were four distinct areas, namely: classroom, shop, gymnasium and administration. Since the football field covered almost half the site, it was considered necessary to have one or more of the areas two floors in height. In this solution the gymnasium floor has been raised to allow locker rooms, an art and a music room to be placed on the ground floor. The classroom wing is on two floors and the administration is on one floor. The shop wing is on two floors over the corridor only. The administration wing controls the shops, classrooms, and gymnasium. Services for the administration are from a side street and are grouped together.

The five separate areas of the classrooms, shops, gymnasias, administration and main lobby are expressed on the exterior of the building. Each has its own characteristics and yet they are organized into a whole.



THE DEVELOPMENT OF GROUSE MOUNTAIN

By RAY LEONARD TOBY

WITHIN an hour's transportation of Vancouver centre, stands Grouse Mountain, at an elevation of 3975 feet. This area is endowed with many natural assets for both winter and summer development. Concentrated within an area of one square mile, are lakes, streams, waterfalls, alpine meadows, ski hills and spectacular views of Greater Vancouver, Burrard Inlet, the Gulf of Georgia and Vancouver Island. The subject of this thesis is the development of Grouse Mountain as a summer and winter playground. It is important that this area serve its purpose both as a recreational development and as one of British Columbia's finest beauty spots.

The logical centre of any development is Grouse Mountain plateau, at an elevation of 3550 feet. To the south and west the plateau commands an unparalleled view of Vancouver, Burrard Inlet and surrounding alpine scenery. The northern edge of the plateau ascends to the actual peak of Grouse Mountain, known as "The Big Hill". N.W. of this peak are Dam, Little Goat, Goat and Crown Mountains, linked by meadow-covered ridges. East of Grouse Peak lie the Mosquito Creek meadows, twenty-five acres of stream threaded flatlands. The southern and eastern edges of the plateau taper off into slopes ideal for skiing development, while to the left are precipitous cliffs. To the northwest of the plateau Blue Grouse Lake lies in a pleasant valley.

In the winter, Grouse Mountain can be developed as an area for all types of skiing, tobogganing, bobsledding and ice-skating, and in the summer for hiking,

horseback riding, mountaineering, swimming and tennis.

The area could be developed in two ways, either as an exclusive resort, catering only to the wealthier classes, or as a public development with facilities for every type of person. This scheme adopts the latter proposal, for a number of reasons.

Firstly, the proximity of the area to the city of Vancouver would suggest that it should be developed for the people of Vancouver. The fact that it is within one hour's travelling time of the city centre means that it could be accessible for a single day or even an evening's outing. The provision of "price barrier" to restrict clientele would be socially unjustifiable as well as economically unsound.

Secondly, the great variety of facilities which would be provided in the area would attract a great variety of people. In the summer months, Grouse Mountain, with its superb view, would be an ideal place to dine out-of-town guests and business acquaintances. On the other hand, the area should also cater to the more rugged types, mountaineers in the summer and ski enthusiasts in the winter.

Lastly, if developed for an exclusive clientele only, it is doubtful whether in the winter Grouse Mountain would attract a sufficient number of clients willing to brave the exposure of a chair lift ride to justify the high cost of the chair lift installation. Instead, it is probable that the development would become a summer resort, and as a result vast skiing areas would go to waste.

The main difficulty in the design of the building for this scheme is the satisfaction of such varied clientele and activities. From the assumed clientele, it would appear that the development breaks down into three main elements.

Firstly, the inexpensive sleeping accommodation for 150 winter skiers, and summer hikers and tourists. This accommodation should consist of some dormitories and some individual rooms. It should be designed as a unit which could be repeated at a future date.

Secondly, the public activities section, comprised of a large lounge and cafeteria for one day skiers in winter and one day tourists in summer.

Thirdly, the chalet, a luxurious and well-serviced lounge and dining room with a limited amount of sleeping accommodation. The dining room should be capable of accommodating 200 diners.

In addition to these three main elements, areas will be required to handle lockers, waxing rooms, the rental, sale and repair of equipment, and general administration. These facilities should be conveniently located in relation to the points of arrival and departure.

In the scheme suggested an effort has been made to keep the three main areas well refined, yet grouped together in a manner that will minimize service, heating and staff problems. They can be combined to operate together or be closed off from one another as the occasion demands.

There are a number of factors which determine the character of the building. A structure which is designed for winter protection against heavy snows could quite easily lose the indoor-outdoor relationship so important to a summer resort. This has been overcome by taking the glass areas up, yet leaving the entrances in protected positions and opening directly onto terraces. In a setting so beautiful, a building should attempt neither to emulate nor to detract from nature. Instead it should be there frankly to provide the protection and facilities

necessary to allow people to enjoy conveniently their surroundings.

It was decided that the building structure would consist of reinforced concrete columns, beams, floor and roof slabs. Reinforced concrete was decided upon chiefly because investigation revealed an insufficient supply of natural timber, within a reasonable range, suitable for heavy timber or log construction. There is, however, a plentiful supply of material which could be crushed into aggregate.

It would be simpler to transport cement and a crusher up the difficult mountain road than heavy timbers. Too, the superior durability of concrete is desirable particularly since a large portion of the building will be up on stilts.

The possibility of switching to frame or timber construction in the upper portion of the building was considered, but was discarded for several reasons. Maximum durability is desired, the transport of large timbers too difficult, and it was felt that it would be wise to avoid unnecessary changes in type of construction, as this would require a change in plant and in trade. Such changes may well cancel an apparent economy and actually result in an increased cost.

The planning module of the building is based on 16'0" by 16'0" bays. A flat beam construction with two-way slabs has been used. The beams project above the slab, and the spaces between the beams are filled with lightweight concrete. The roof slabs are constructed in the same manner, and are provided with pitches ranging from 5% to 8%. A snowload of 100 lbs. per sq. ft. has been considered. Rigid insulation will be cemented with bitumen to the roof deck, covered with built up roofing.

The building surface consists of enclosure walls, framed in wood and attached to nailing strips in the outside face of the concrete structure. Here, the choice of wood was primarily aesthetic. Planes of rough cedar



siding are necessary to provide the desired character. Enclosure walls were used instead of infilling panels to cut down on fitting and flashing problems.

There are no furred ceilings in the building. The heating system is an oil fueled radiant heating system. The electrical conduits are run in the lightweight concrete fill to strategically placed floor receptacles.

Power Supply

Maintenance difficulties on the existing power line would suggest the installation of a new underground power cable. It may be wise to provide for an auxiliary Diesel generating plant. Telephone lines could be carried along the towers of the chair lift.

Ski Trails

The main ski areas on Grouse Mountain are the "Big Hill" on the south face of Grouse Peak, the nursery slope areas on the edge of the plateau, and potentially the east face leading down to Mosquito Creek, which requires clearing. Since the skiing slopes on the east face will be served by the chair lift, skiers can run down many more times than if they had to climb by foot. This, combined with the fact that the runs are no longer packed down by climbing skiers, means that a narrow ski trail would be badly grooved and rutted by skiers swinging down in the design of a natural slalom. To avoid this, the east face should be cleared widely enough to offer a variety of choices of places to turn. This can be accomplished by merely "thinning out" about fifty percent. The stumps should be flush cut and the tops yarded into gullies to improve slopes. Skiers could then choose their trails according to their ability.

Financial Analysis

A scheme of this nature would probably be best financed by the formation of a corporation and the issuance of shares in blocks to interested investors. It is difficult to determine with any accuracy the revenue from such a project. However, the following figures, based on the assumed clientele, should give some indication as to return on investment.

The useful life of all major items is assumed to be twenty years. Straight line depreciation is used and salvage values ignored.

Buildings cost estimates are based on unit costs varying from 80¢ to 65¢ per cubic foot.

The length of the winter season is assumed to be 180 days, the summer season 120 days, and revenue is based on the assumption that the facilities will be used to 75% of capacity.

The following charges have been assumed, and are, if anything, on the conservative side.

Toll charge	- - - - -	\$ 1.00 per car
Chair lift	- - - - -	\$ 1.00 return fare
Rope tows	- - - - -	\$ 1.25 per day
Skiing and skating equipment		
rentals	- - - - -	\$ 1.50 per day
Lockers	- - - - -	\$ 5.00 per season
Chalet accommodation	- - - - -	\$10.00 per night
Dormitory accommodation	- - - - -	\$ 2.00 per night
Dining Room	- - - - -	\$ 3.00 per plate

Reasonable prices will be charged in the cafeteria.

The stables, the ski shop and the bus transportation will be handled by outside interest for 25% of the gross receipts.

CAPITAL COSTS

1. Property, road and present buildings	.....		\$200,000.00
2. Road repairs and maintenance			
Resurfacing and repairs	.....	\$40,000.00	
Parking lots	.....	8,000.00	
Rotary plow	.....	30,000.00	
			78,000.00
3. Demolition	.....		5,000.00
4. New construction			
Chalet section	.....	165,000.00	
Public activities section	.....	85,000.00	
Dormitory section	.....	70,000.00	
Miscellaneous buildings	.....	10,000.00	
			330,000.00
5. Equipment (fixtures, furnishings, etc.)	.....		60,000.00
6. Chair lift	.....		80,000.00
7. Rope tows	.....		12,000.00
8. Rental equipment (skis, skates, etc.)	.....		12,000.00
9. Ground improvements			
Terraces	.....	5,000.00	
Tennis courts	.....	3,000.00	
Riding trails	.....	3,000.00	
Ski clearance and miscellaneous	.....	6,000.00	
			17,000.00
10. Power supply			
Power line	.....	8,000.00	
Diesel generator	.....	3,000.00	
			11,000.00
11. Water supply pipeline	.....		20,000.00
12. Professional and legal fees	.....		40,000.00
Total	.....		\$865,000.00

REVENUE

1. Transportation			
Road tolls	.....	\$ 25,000.00	
Bus concession	.....	4,000.00	
Chair lift	.....	50,000.00	
Rope tows	.....	20,000.00	
			\$ 99,000.00
2. Rentals			
Equipment	.....	30,000.00	
Stable concession	.....	9,000.00	
			39,000.00
3. Accommodation			
Chalet	.....	10,000.00	
Dormitory	.....	40,000.00	
			50,000.00
4. Food			
Dining room	.....	60,000.00	
Cafeteria	.....	50,000.00	
			110,000.00
Total Revenue	.....		\$298,000.00

EXPENSES

1. Staff			
Manager	.....	\$ 5,000.00	
Hostess	.....	3,600.00	
Eighteen waitresses and cleaners	.....	27,000.00	
Six men	.....	14,400.00	
Miscellaneous hourly help	.....	5,000.00	
			\$ 55,000.00
2. Administration and supplies	.....		30,000.00
3. Chair lift and tow operations	.....		6,000.00
4. Fuel	.....		6,000.00
5. Advertising	.....		12,000.00
6. Depreciation reserve	.....		35,000.00
7. Insurance	.....		8,000.00
8. Taxes	.....		35,000.00
Total	.....		\$187,000.00

Revenue \$298,000.00

Expenses 187,000.00

Profit \$111,000.00

Return on investment = \$111,000.00 = 12.83%

\$865,000.00

LUXURY APARTMENT BUILDING FOR VANCOUVER BY D. S. JACKSON

PURPOSE

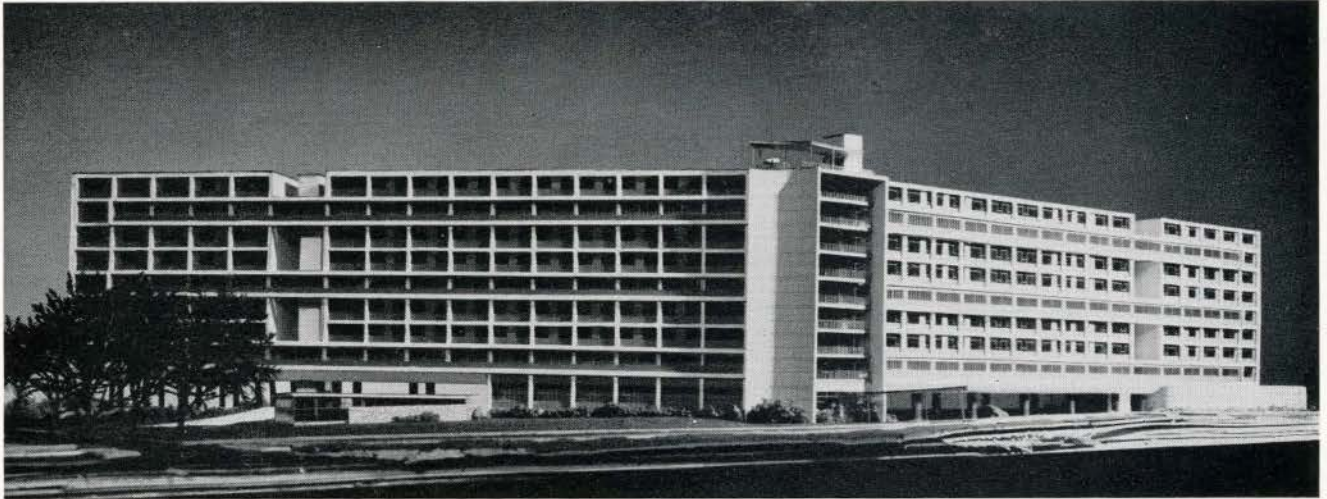
The primary goal of this thesis problem was to design an apartment building to house members of the upper middle income group, in particular the professional service group, who because of similar education and professional training have many common interests and similar cultural backgrounds. The professional service was chosen as a point of departure for research purposes and is defined in the 1941 Canada Census as "that group which offers a personal service or knowledge for sale" — e.g. lawyers, architects, doctors, statisticians, etc.

It was intended to provide housing well above average in space requirements and quality for this group as well as certain amenities not common to the other apartment developments in the Vancouver area, such as communal maid service, valet service, supervised nursery, restaurant facilities, etc.

SITE

Site selection was narrowed down to Vancouver's West End area because of its proximity to the city's business district, recreational facilities, public transportation and school and hospital location. The ultimate building site consisted of two small city blocks overlooking Lost Lagoon on the border of Stanley Park. A magnificent view of the Lost Lagoon, Stanley Park and the mountains of the North Shore is presented northwest from the site.

Site contours and triangular building area, combined with the northerly view, determined the V-shape of the final scheme. Skip floor planning maintained both North and South orientation for over two thirds of the total suites.



SIZE

Apartment sizes and distribution were based on family sizes as reported in the 1941 Canada Census. Final apartment types ranged from bachelor suites to five bedroom suites.

Unit	Unit Area	No. Units	Total Area
Bachelor	400	7	2800
One B.R.	685	26	17800
Two B.R.	900	25	22500
Three B.R.	1165	30	34950
Four B.R.	1430	9	12870
Five B.R.	1645	3	4935
Guest rooms	250	4	1000
Maid's quarters	250	15	3750
Manager's Office	150	1	150
Lobby	500	1	500
Garage	250	55	13750
Laundry (public)	500	1	500
Laundry and valet	200	1	200
Lockers	50	100	5000
Dining	3500	1	3500
Kitchen	1500	1	1500
Nursery and Kindergarten	2500	1	2500
Lounge and roof garden	2000	1	2000
Heating and service	2500	1	2500
Total			132705
Circulation @ 15%			19902
Total area			152607
Livable floor area			100605
Circulation @ 8%			8000
Total			108600
Area per floor (8 floors)			13575

In order to maintain a minimum of public hall area and to give as many suites as possible both view and sun orientation, a skip floor corridor plan was accomplished with public corridors and elevator stops on every third floor.

Individual suites are entered via private entrance halls and stairways.

SKIP FLOOR PLAN

The skip floor corridor plan is a comparatively recent development. G. H. Pingusson's resort hotel at St. Tropez, France, built in 1933, was the forerunner of this type. Although there is actually a corridor on each floor, corridor ceilings are lower than those in the suites, and corridor floors occur nine risers below suite floors, so that through ventilation occurs between corridors.

H. Tullgren planned an apartment house for Milwaukee in 1933, using a corridor on every second floor with single exposure duplex apartments. Since that time, many skip floor arrangements have been developed, including the admirable Wells Coates' development mentioned before.

The largest development to date is that of Le Corbusier in Marseilles, France, wherein are contained 337 units of 23 types. This scheme, now nearing completion, boasts a swimming pool, nursery and play area, restaurant, clinic and shopping centre. The entire roof area becomes public domain for use as relaxation area. Until the Eastgate project in Boston no major skip-floor development had been built in North America, but keen interest has been aroused through this development among architects and investors as well. A complete cost analysis was made of the Eastgate project and similar sized standard developments. The results convinced the architects that no premium had been paid under their plan in return for the amenities offered through skip-floor planning.

FINANCING

A scheme of this type is ineligible for rental insurance because of its accompanying commercial establishments. However, it would be eligible for a direct mortgage. Initial financing could be accomplished by the formation of a corporation among a group of interested individuals, some of whom may be future tenants. The corporation could possibly sell apartments to tenants as has been done quite successfully in several recent apartment house schemes.

VACATION CENTRE FOR GARIBALDI PARK, BRITISH COLUMBIA

By Harry Lee

THE DESIGN SOLUTION

In the siting of the buildings, considerations such as orientation of the slope to the sun and to the prevailing winds were the determining factors . . . The buildings were so placed that all habitable rooms received direct sunlight in the morning and/or the afternoon. Fortunately, the best orientation for sunlight conformed quite closely with the best orientation for the prevailing winds, which was thought, in this case, to be the more important factor. Utilization of the air current and the up-drafts produced by the prevailing winds on the exposed face of the building minimized the effect of snow depositing near the lower entrance. The buildings were also angled to the wind to allow an eddy to form at the upper entrance side. This eddy acted in such a way as to disperse the snow depositing at this point . . . Experiments with scale models and electric fans seemed to corroborate the assumptions of the designer, although the results of the experiments were not entirely accurate because air density and viscosity factors for scaled-down models were not taken into account.

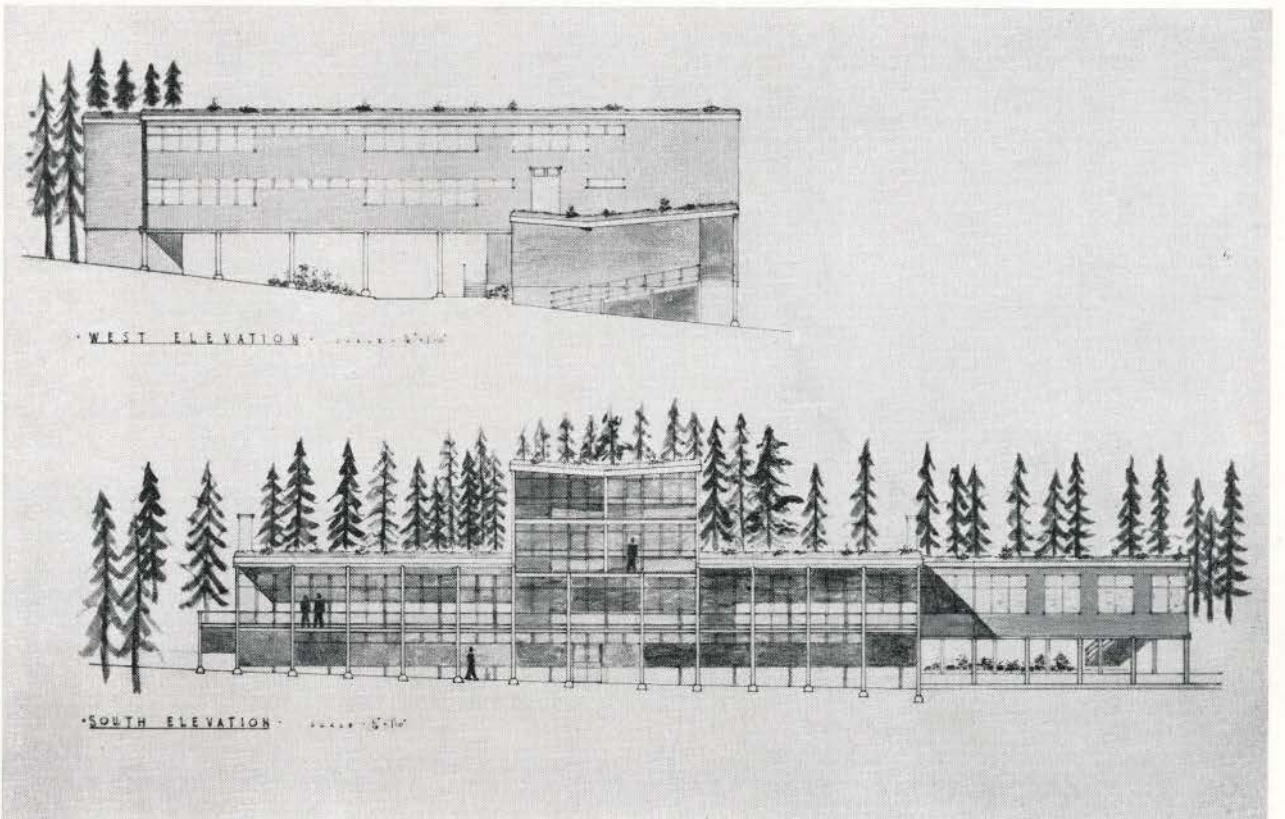
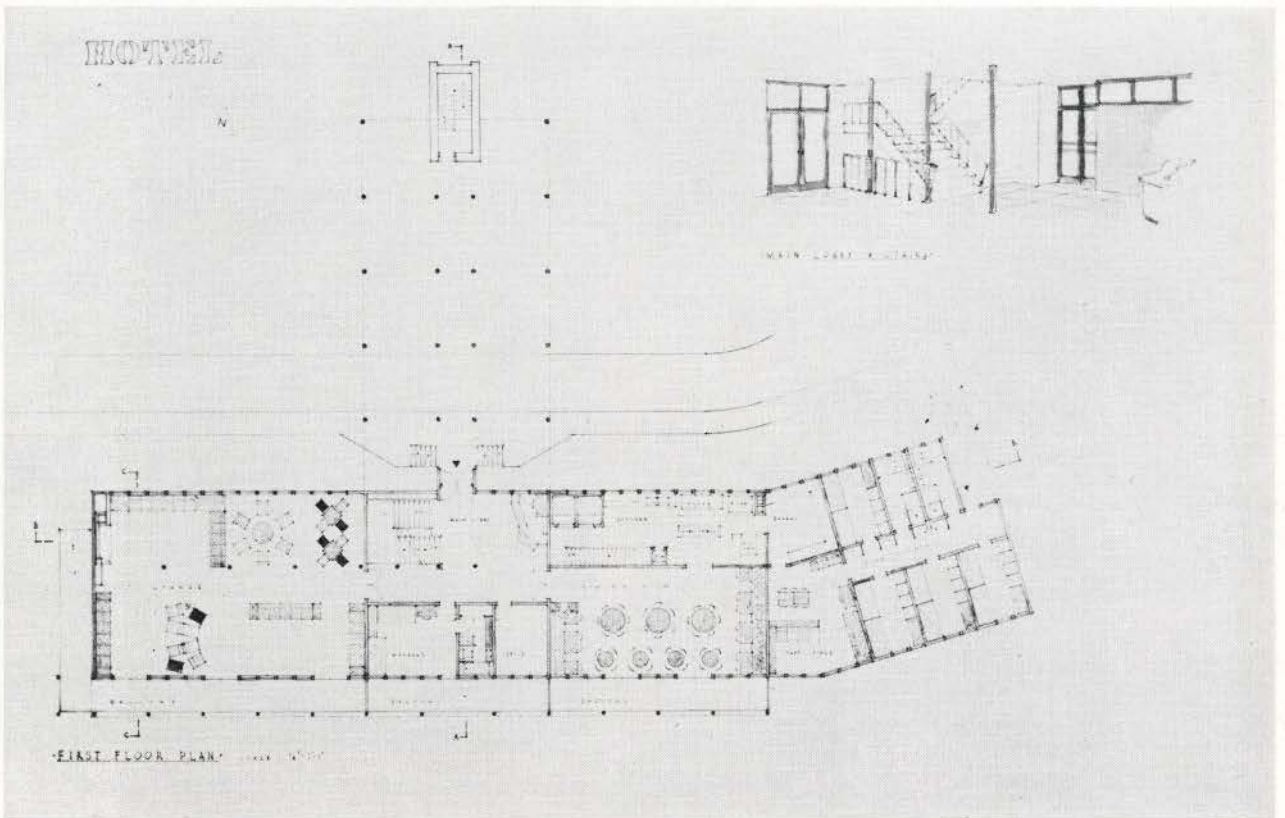
One of the most important considerations was the tremendous loads which would be imposed on the buildings by snow. Although the problem of snow removal around the building and lateral snow pressures could be minimized by the siting, there is still the problem of snow loads on the roofs. There were two ways to solve this problem:

1. Make the roof steep enough so that snow would slide off.
2. Design the roof structure to support the maximum snow load.

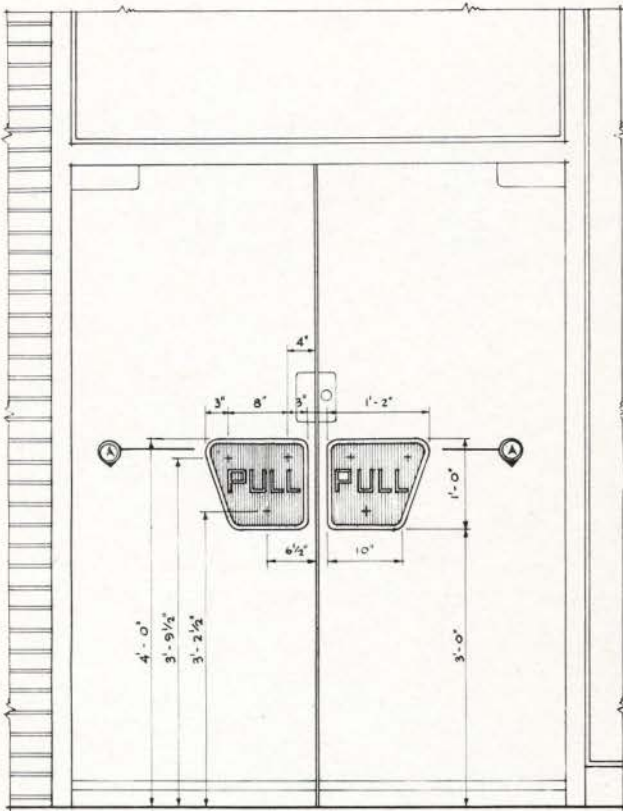
2 was chosen because: (a) Snow sliding off the roofs would obstruct the entrances and block windows near ground level, thus creating a snow removal problem. (b) The insulating quality of snow is needed in the cold winters.

The final selection of a reverse pitch roof draining to the centre of the buildings was dictated by the following considerations:

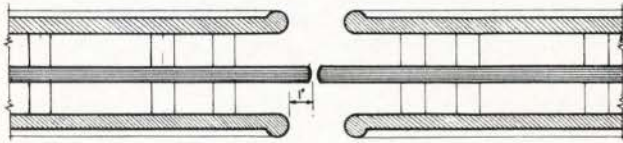
Heat loss through the roof and the pressure caused by the weight of snow above causes the layer of snow next to the roof to melt. If this melted snow flows to the outside perimeter of the roof, it freezes when it comes in contact with the cold atmosphere, and builds up at the edges of the roof to form a dam which would hold back tons of water from the melting snow, thus adding an extra load on the structure. Water forming over the interior portions of the roof would not freeze, and consequently is easily disposed of through interior drains . . . It was decided to surface the roof with sods cut from the surrounding meadows. This roofing material, laid over heavy roofing felt presents a durable surface and provides good insulation both winter and summer . . . The roof would present a very colourful appearance in summer, softening the otherwise severe appearance of the buildings, and tying in the whole with the surrounding countryside.



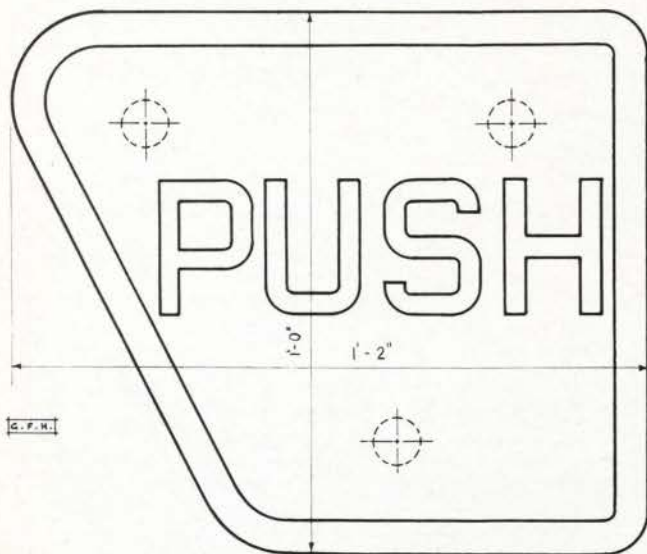
SELECTED DETAIL



ELEVATION 1/2" SCALE



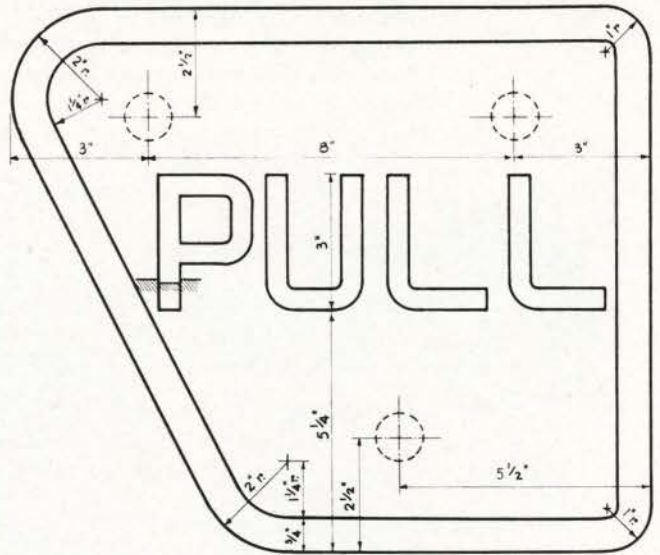
PLAN AT A-A 1/2" SCALE



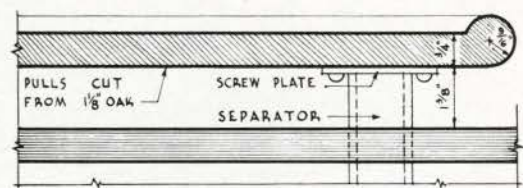
PUSH DETAIL 3" SCALE



FRONT ENTRANCE



PULL DETAIL 3" SCALE



DETAIL AT A-A 3" SCALE

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INCORPORATED BY THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT 16th JUNE, 1908, 1st APRIL, 1912, AND 14th JUNE, 1929

THE DINNER OF THE 44th ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE R.A.I.C.

Saturday, March 3, 1951, The Ball Room Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City

In a brief speech, the President, Mr. J. Roxburgh Smith welcomed the guests, and read a number of telegrams of good wishes from the Premier of Quebec, the Presidents of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the American Institute of Architects, and from architects who were prevented by illness from attendance. The section that follows is a verbatim report of most of the proceedings.

THE Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen, we will present the Fellows who were elected at the Convocation of Fellows, which was held yesterday afternoon. I understand that Mr. Paine, the chancellor of the College of Fellows has arranged to have the marshal bring the Fellows to the head table.

Dr. A. J. Hazelgrove: May I have the floor to read a telegram. You are not unaware of the contents of this telegram, Mr. President, but your Scottish modesty prevented you from reading it yourself.

This, ladies and gentlemen, is from Mr. A. G. Henderson, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He says: "Warmest wishes for a successful Assembly from the R.I.B.A. Council. We are delighted to honour Mr. J. Roxburgh Smith, President of the R.A.I.C. by conferring on him direct election to Fellowship. Cordial greetings from the president, council, and members of the Royal Institute of British Architects".

The Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen, and Dr. Hazelgrove. I am very much touched with this additional honour which has been conferred on the profession in Canada. In accepting this honour, of course, I always like to feel that it is the result of the backing I have had and the encouragement of all my good friends in the profession in Canada.

On behalf of myself I might be in order, Dr. Hazelgrove, if I asked you to convey my thanks, as you are our official representative to the Royal Institute of British Architects. Would you convey my very great appreciation of this high honour which has been conferred on us.

Dr. Hazelgrove: I shall be very happy to convey that, sir, in your native tongue.

(Applause.)

(Presentation of certificates to the following elected Fellows was carried out):

Mr. Pierre Levesque, Mr. H. H. G. Moody, Mr. Alfred E. Priest, Mr. Leonard E. Shore.

Mr. Forsey Page: Mr. President, I am sure the Prime Minister will be interested to know that we have conferred Honorary Fellowship on our solicitor, Mr. Arthur Lyman Fleming, K.C., a member of the Bar of the Province of Ontario.

The Chairman: In keeping with the situation I am going to ask the Honourable Antoine Rivard to present that certificate. We have to keep the legal matters in strict order.

The Chairman: Now, honoured guests, ladies and gentlemen, there remains the investiture of our guest of honour, and I have reserved this moment for that function, feeling that it affords opportunity for double purpose — the conferring of Honorary Fellowship in the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada on the Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent — and the introduction of Mr. St. Laurent as the speaker of the evening.

Sir, it is with a feeling of pride that I read the resolution of the Executive Council of the Institute which deals with the Honorary Fellowship which you have so graciously been pleased to accept:

"Resolved and carried by acclamation: That the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada confer Honorary Fellowship of the Institute on the Right Honourable Louis Stephen St. Laurent, P.C., K.C., LL.D., Prime Minister of Canada on the occasion of the Annual Assembly in the City of Quebec — in recognition of devoted service to the Dominion of Canada and in appreciation of the unselfishness from which that service stems, recognizing as it does no basis save the common good".

So, sir, in this ancient City of Quebec, in the Province of your birth, we, the architects of Canada, present you with this parchment certifying you as an Honorary Fellow of the Institute.

I also invest you with the collar and medallion of a Fellow. We honour you, but far more we honour ourselves.

Ladies and gentlemen, I feel that further introduction would be anti-climax and therefore ask Mr. St. Laurent to be kind enough to address you. Ladies and gentlemen, the Right Honourable Mr. Louis St. Laurent.

The Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada: Mr. President and fellow architects: (Applause.)

I wish to begin my remarks by thanking the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada for the great honour just conferred upon me. I do not suppose that an Honorary Fellowship will entitle me to take up the practice of the profession, but I presume you must have felt that I had some occasion to display some qualities that entitled me to be included — if only in an honorary capacity — in the ranks of your great profession.

You know there are two tasks in which I have been engaged that, at least metaphorically speaking, are within the limits of architecture.

Of course, I cannot claim to be one of the original architects of the structure of Confederation. After all, Confederation is a little older than I am. But I did have the good fortune to be the Chairman of the group of architects which planned and supervised the most recent extension of our national structure. And it seems to me that the new addition has fitted so harmoniously into the old building that it is already almost impossible to believe that it was not always there. In any case, the union of Newfoundland with Canada is an architectural achievement in which I shall always be proud to have had some share.

Now, the other architectural task is very far from complete — and it is a more difficult one. Success is not yet assured, though it is still hopeful. It is a task with which all peace loving people are deeply concerned and in which most of us are in some degree engaged. That is the task of building on a solid foundation an enduring structure of peace with freedom.

Now, in this great undertaking, I suppose the governments of the free nations can be regarded as the architects; and the people themselves as the builders. Both the architects and the builders have an indispensable role in erecting this edifice of peace. All of us have a very personal interest in it, too, because our whole future depends on the success of this effort in construction.

In constructing any building there are a great many things, of course, such as climate, the site, the suitability of the ground for adequate foundations, the type and availability of materials, and so on, which the architects as well as the contractors have to take into account.

In 1951 the weather in the world is stormy and it is pretty certain our structure will have to withstand a good number of stresses put upon it by tempests. You will remember the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament described the present state of the world in this way:

"The increased menace in the far east reinforces the mounting evidence that Communist Imperialism is determined to dominate the world by force or the fear of force."

His Excellency's speech went on to say that "the only hope of maintaining peace with freedom lies in the rapid increase of the combined strength of the free nations."

While the menace of Communist Imperialism is foremost in our minds there are other important factors in the world which we must also consider. In Asia there is a strong impulse in every nation towards freedom and independence. There is also an increased consciousness amongst Asian peoples of their low standard of living as compared with that of the western world. Now, if we want the co-operation of the Asian nations in establishing a peaceful world, in erecting that structure of peace we in the western world must recognize the wholly natural desire of the eastern nations for self-government and for a recognition of their equality with the other nations of the world. We must also help the Asian people to overcome their widespread poverty.

We have to keep in mind too that those who threaten our structure — the Communist Imperialists — have held right from the beginning that there is no room in the

world for the existence, side by side, of their Communist system and what they call our bourgeois capitalist system. Although they claim that capitalism will collapse of itself, they are sparing no effort and they are working day and night in a great variety of ways to try and speed up that collapse. In other words, any structure of peace we build must be able to withstand not only war, if that should come, but a long period of tension with a continuing menace of war. To build well, our nerves will have to be steady. To increase the strength of the edifice of peace, we will have to go without many of the things to which we are accustomed in so-called normal times. We will have to exercise restraint and self-discipline.

As for materials, the picture is rather bright. We who really want a lasting edifice of peace have a vast industrial potential and we have the technical ability and the know-how to produce in great quantity the physical resources that will go into that structure.

Our foundation too is soundly based and is becoming firmer. Our cause is just. The morale of the free people of the world is rising.

You will remember that nearly six years ago when the last war was drawing to a close, the peoples of the free world hoped that a long period of peace was at hand. In 1945 the governments of the world drew up a pattern for peace, as you, my fellow architects, would draw up plans for a model community. The Charter of the United Nations was the master plan. Of course, some of us were not too sure about all the details of that master plan, but we in the free world nevertheless hoped that all those who were associated in its design would want to see it carried out successfully. Well, unfortunately that did not prove to be the case.

Even today, we have not lost hope of correcting the faults in those plans and completing the universal structure. Meanwhile a more limited group of architects has drawn up plans for a less ambitious structure of peace and security which we hope will prove to have solid foundations. Those new plans were embodied in the North Atlantic Treaty; and the 12 Atlantic nations are now engaged in building a structure of peace which we hope will give us a measure of security from war that we want so much to achieve.

Now, I do not need to remind those of you who have practised your profession in this province of that salutary provision in the Civil Code which reads as follows: "If a building perish in whole or in part within five years, from a defect in construction, or even from the unfavourable nature of the ground, the architect superintending the works, and the builder are jointly and severally liable for the loss."

I think all of us feel that if we can build a structure of peace which will be secure for five years, we can reasonably count upon a much longer period of peace, even if it remains a somewhat uneasy peace. The experience of two world wars has taught us all that, if another world war were to come, we would certainly all be jointly and severally liable to incalculable losses.

The government of our country took its part in planning the North Atlantic structure for peace and the share of the country in building the structure has been mapped out.

In the common defence program, which is the core of the structure, the share of each partner is shaped according to the resources and facilities existing in that country. For instance, the experience we in Canada gained during the last war in training air crew under the Commonwealth Air Training Plan is going to be used, is in fact being used, in the training of air crew not only for the Royal Canadian Air Force but also for our North Atlantic partners. As you know, the Minister of National Defence has already indicated that our major expansion would be in air defence.

But while we recognize the wisdom of each country doing what it is best fitted to do, we realize also that neither Canada nor any of her allies can afford to specialize in one defence arm to the exclusion of all other defence activities.

One of the things which the Supreme Commander of the European Integrated Force, General Eisenhower, has stressed particularly is the need for the production of weapons and military supplies and the placing of those weapons and supplies in the hands of the forces already in Europe.

Canada has certain obvious advantages in the field of defence production and these will be put to use in accordance with the plans of the Joint Defence Production Board set up by the North Atlantic Treaty nations. At the same time, the Supreme Commander made it clear that armed forces from North America were required in Europe not only to strengthen the physical defences there, but also to give the peoples of western Europe tangible evidence that we on this continent are with them from the outset; and that we will be with them to the end.

The plans for those combined North Atlantic armed forces call for participation by the Canadian army and air force in European Integrated Force, and for naval participation in the North Atlantic ocean.

Naturally, we all regret the necessity of devoting such a high proportion of our national resources to what is really the insurance of our existence as a free nation; but we have no choice. Although we did nothing to create the danger we dare not ignore the risk.

I am sure that there is no group of Canadians who will feel greater regret than you as architects that you cannot devote the whole of your energies to the work of peaceful construction — but I am sure there is no group that will participate more loyally or more energetically in the task of building a structure of peace in the world which, we hope, will give to future generations a better opportunity to live constructive lives.

I think that possibly we realize better than we did a few months ago that the construction of this edifice of peace is not going to be a simple task. It is much easier to create an alliance of nations than to hold it together for a long time, and that is what we have to do. There are twelve nations in the North Atlantic Treaty, most of whose peoples speak different languages and have different backgrounds, cultures and outlooks. Each nation naturally sees the problem from an angle somewhat different from the viewpoints of the others. Several of our Atlantic partners are only just on the road to recovery

after the ravages of the worst war in history. There are bound to be comparisons between the efforts of each of us and such comparisons often lead to misunderstanding and recrimination. Despite these inevitable difficulties I am confident that each of the North Atlantic nations is determined to contribute its full share to the combined strength which is required to hold back the tide of Communist Imperialism.

The building up of this strength of the North Atlantic Treaty nations is our immediate task, but we should not forget that this is only the first stage in the raising of this edifice of lasting peace. Let us, by all means, achieve as quickly as we can the position where the North Atlantic nations are so strong that no aggressor will be apt to attack because he will have no real prospect of success. But, when we have achieved that situation we cannot afford to stop there. I do not think many of us would consider we had built a satisfactory structure of peace if it involved the indefinite division of the world into two armed camps separated by an iron curtain.

We have at the same time to work to convince the people behind the iron curtain that, unless they attack us, they have nothing to fear from us. We shall have to find the means to persuade them that we really want peace and that all of us, on both sides of the iron curtain, would be happier if we could devote our energies to construction instead of preparations for mutual destruction.

Now, that is not going to be an easy task. It is going to take a long time and lots of patience, resolution, and persistence; but it is the only hope of attaining a really peaceful world in the long run. Meanwhile, we shall have to build up and keep our strength so that the prospect of successful aggression against us remains too poor to be attractive to the Communist leaders.

Two world wars have convinced all but a small minority that this North American continent cannot be made an island of safety in a world that is at war. It is just as important to realize that the North Atlantic community cannot make itself secure while leaving the rest of the world a prey to Communist Imperialism.

Communism always feeds on discontent and will continue to make gains in other parts of the world unless the people of other nations — and this applies particularly to Asia — feel that co-operation with us has more to offer for them than they can really expect from the rather wild promises that Communism attempts to make.

We have also the formidable task of convincing these people that we sincerely desire peaceful co-operation — co-operation on a basis of genuine equality. Their civilizations are much older than ours and, for their purposes, they may prefer them to ours. But we do not expect them to try to impose them upon us, and we do not think they are entitled to look down upon us because we lack some features of their historic and traditional background.

On the other hand, we feel that our civilization has developed in ways which are better suited to our mode of life and to which we are firmly wedded. We shall remain different from those Asian peoples in many respects; but those differences need not and they must not prevent either the east or the west from recognizing our

essential equality as human beings, and our mutual dependence on each other everywhere in the task for all mankind indicated and repeated by us in the prayer to the common Father of us all "Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven."

This basis for peaceful co-operation with the teeming masses of Asia has got to be established. We really want to have world peace. There are hundreds of millions of Asiatics — hundreds of millions of human beings like you and me, and, if we want peace, real peace in the world, we must have co-operation with them, and we cannot have co-operation with them on any other basis than on the concept of recognition of their equality with ourselves as human beings.

The North Atlantic Treaty is based upon the conviction that the defence of western Europe is absolutely vital to the survival of freedom in the world. But the North Atlantic alliance was concluded within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, and we should not lose sight of the ultimate goal of a worldwide organization to ensure peace and security for us all.

Whatever lesser structures we may need in the meantime, and we do need this North Atlantic Treaty in the meantime, the universal edifice is the edifice of peace we should always try to achieve in the end. It is going to take much longer to build than many hoped when the United Nations Charter was drafted at San Francisco in 1945. But we must not despair. Our own Canadian experience gives us ground not to despair.

We have a Federal constitution in Canada. We have had to realize how much adjustment, how much give and take, is required to permit one nation with common beliefs, and only two main racial groups, to live in harmony. It has given rise to stresses on many occasions but we have succeeded in overcoming them and we have learned hereby that it is possible. No written charter or constitution can replace the will to live together and share the common problems and to reach mutually satisfactory conclusions. In the larger area of international organization the problems which have to be solved, and the differences which have to be reconciled, are similar but much greater than those we have had here at home.

The appropriate balance between the common international obligations and the individual national obligations of the members of a world community is going to be very difficult to reach; it is a process which may need many years of slow resolution before world peace can be firmly and definitely established.

Architects have prepared the designs for the building of peace. The contractors are at work. There is a shortage of goodwill on the part of some nations, and a surplus of suspicion on the part of some countries, which are both keeping the structure from rising as rapidly as we in North America would like. But I am sure the peoples of the world are agreed that the supreme task of our generation is the building of this permanent edifice of peace.

Mr. Pierre C. Amos: Mr. Prime Minister, I am very proud now to be able to say "dear confrere" and I am indeed greatly honoured in being asked to thank you. To thank you adequately in French is really beyond my

capabilities. I find it hard enough to do justice to the occasion in English.

Your marvellous knowledge and expression of the English language, and your faculty of making us feel, see, and understand as an artist would make us feel, see, and understand with a few cleverly placed strokes of a brush and paint, demands that our thanks to you be couched in form and in words benefiting the occasion. So, sir, in a few simple words I will ask you to please believe that we all appreciate a great deal your kindness in coming here tonight from Ottawa to honour us with your presence, and to give us your wonderful and interesting address.

Therefore, sir, on behalf of our invited guests, our confreres, and their ladies, we will ask you to accept our thanks and our gratitude and our appreciation for coming tonight.

The Chairman: I am taking this opportunity, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Royal Architectural Institute to thank Mr. Jessop and the management of the Chateau Frontenac here in Quebec. They have done a very very excellent piece of work looking after us since we have been here. Of course it is typical of the hospitality which we consider to be part of our life in the province of Quebec.

Then, at the same time, on behalf of myself and the Executive and members at large, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to express, shall I say our undying gratitude and appreciation for the work which has been done by the group in Quebec which has really managed this annual meeting in grand style; "une grande oeuvre" you call it. To the chairman and the committee I would like to express our very deep thanks. At the same time I would like to extend this expression of appreciation to the committee which has looked after the welfare of our good ladies, who have not been at the business meetings and that sort of thing; but from what I understand they have had a very delightful time, and the chances are that they will probably be looking forward to coming back to the city of Quebec at some other time.

Now, distinguished guest, ladies and gentlemen, everything comes to an end. Although there are trying moments for the executive and others at any annual general meeting, yet at the end there is a feeling of satisfaction that you have tried to do your best to make it as good an annual meeting as you possibly could.

As there is now no further business I declare the 44th. Annual Assembly of the Royal Architectural Institute adjourned. I hope we will see you all in Vancouver in 1952.

HONORARY FELLOWS

The Right Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent,
P.C., K.C., LL.D.
Prime Minister of Canada

Arthur Lyman Fleming, K.C., B.A., LL.B.
Solicitor to the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

FELLOWS 1951

Pierre Levesque is a member of the P.Q.A.A. He entered the profession in 1901 in the office of Jos. P.

Ouellet, and remained there to become a partner in the firm. Most of his work has been in connection with churches, convents, schools and other buildings of a religious nature. Among his more important works are the Seminary at Rimouski, the College and the School of Agriculture at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, the St. Michel-Archange Hospital here in Quebec and the Church at Courville. Mr. Levesque enjoys the respect of his confreres in the profession.

Herbert H. G. Moody is a member of the M.A.A., and President of that Association. He entered the profession in 1934 after studying at the University of Manitoba. From 1940 to 1945 he was with the Royal Canadian Engineers and served overseas. Among the notable buildings done by his firm are the H.B.C. Stores in Edmonton, Banff and Montreal, the James Richardson Buildings in Calgary and Vancouver, the Red Cross Building, the Imperial Oil Building, Princess Elizabeth Hospital, and the Winter Club, all in Winnipeg. Mr. Moody will be a genuine asset to the College of Fellows.

Alfred E. Priest is President of the Nova Scotia Association of Architects. He has done worth-while housing in Cape Breton for the Co-operative Housing Company. 1941 to 1945 supervising architect for Naval Service. He has practised as a principal for 26 years. He is on the Board of Censors and the Housing Committee for Nova Scotia. Mr. Priest has given generously of his time and ability to his Provincial Association and to his fellow citizens of his native province.

Leonard E. Shore is a member of the O.A.A., and a past President of that Association. He studied at the University of Toronto and Columbia, and has been practising as a principal since 1936. During the war he served with the R.C.O.C. and the R.C.A.M.C. Among his more important buildings are the East York Municipal Offices, York Township Municipal Offices, Kenora and Burlington High Schools. Mr. Shore is highly regarded by his Ontario confreres and has served generously on R.A.I.C. Committee on Duty and Plans, and as representative on the Canadian Arts Council. He will perpetuate the high ideals of the College of Fellows.

ALBERTA

The 40th Annual Meeting of the Alberta Association of Architects was held at the Pallister Hotel in Calgary on January 19th. The President, Mr. T. G. Aberdeen in his address said in part:—

"The year has been a busy one for your council and, while we were not involved in any legal or legislative difficulties, there have been many rumours of our Act being changed. We also have taken some steps to avoid encroachment by others into the practice of architecture. A code of professional ethics between architects and engineers has been drawn up by the liaison committee which will be presented to the meeting for discussion.

"It has also been brought to our attention that the profession of architecture has been severely criticised in government circles. Most of the criticism is in con-

nection with the lack of proper supervision by architects particularly in districts outside the cities. I would like to discuss this also a little later in the day.

"Our Association is increasing in numbers and has probably more members now than at any time in its history. A growing organization of course makes more work for your council and the bulk of the load falls on the secretary. I would like to thank the members of council, particularly the secretary, for their splendid co-operation throughout the year. I would also like to thank Mr. Peter Rule for arranging the meeting in Calgary as I am sure he has done a very excellent job. My thanks are also extended to some of the older members who have given their advice on several knotty problems that came up during the year. It was indeed a great help and was very much appreciated."

The reference to criticism on the part of government circles refers apparently to the fact that, in smaller towns and in the country, buildings of considerable size are often somewhat scramblingly erected. It is not infrequently the case that communities employ architects to design buildings for them but consider themselves to be quite competent to supervise their construction and so decide to dispense with that part of an architect's services and save the fees that these entail. These fees may, in distant communities be augmented by considerable travelling and overnight expenses. It is difficult for country people to realize that they have no really sound knowledge of constructional principles.

There is reference in the address to the intention of the government to amend the Architects Act. This is being done in friendly and helpful co-operation with a Committee of the A.A.A. It would be logical, in order to correct the troubles complained of, that the government should require not only the designing but also the supervision of all considerable buildings throughout the whole province by registered architects. It seems doubtful that the government would care to impose this.

Attention was called to a code of professional ethics between architects and engineers which was later approved by the general meeting. This little document entitled "Joint Rules of Practice between Architects and Engineers" is the result of many meetings of a joint committee which has produced out of an apparently complex and difficult subject a statement which appears to be remarkably simple and sensible. To this result the engineering members of the committee contributed in no small degree by their painstaking attention.

The question of Student Associateship was inconclusively discussed. The view was even expressed that nothing should be done about it because draughtsmen in offices are, it was alleged, for the most part not much concerned in furthering their own education. Those who are so concerned prefer to work in their own lone way and these are the men who will succeed in spite of, or because of, the hardness of that way. It is difficult for an architectural association to provide an efficient educational curriculum. Universities put themselves to considerable expense to make such provision. It was left to the council to give the matter further consideration.

Cecil S. Burgess