

# RAIC JOURNAL

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Bus Terminal, University of Manitoba  
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## EDITORIAL

THIS ISSUE ON UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS is an interesting one, but, to readers in Europe or South America, it will give an untrue picture of the architectural content of the Canadian campus. Some might get the impression that, like the University of Mexico, we are as modern as the aeroplane. Actually, we have as heterogeneous a collection of buildings as will be found in any Canadian city. For the student of the history of architecture in Canada, our university buildings offer a fascinating field of study because unlike the sprawling modern city, the university groups show our architectural development in, usually, pleasant surroundings and in miniature.

No such evolutionary process is evident in the legislative buildings at Ottawa. There, the influence of the architecture of the Mother of Parliament was so strong that old and new buildings are all in the spirit of Westminster, and all are frankly of the Gothic Revival. There can be fewer finer Gothic revival buildings in the world than those at Ottawa, fewer more picturesque and none with so spectacular a site.

In the older universities in Canada, no such dominant influence is apparent. Indeed, in spite of student reaction to the architectural romanticism that prevails on most campuses, boards of governors and their architects seem to have been peculiarly sensitive to the changes of taste that have affected building in the last one hundred years. The University of Toronto may not be typical, but successive waves of revivals have each left their mark. King's College no longer exists, but it was as Greek as the British Museum or the proudest Athenian temple in Edinburgh. It was followed by University College, which, this year, celebrates its centenary. In University College, one can read in stone all the literary influences that went into its building. One can appreciate the romantic longings of learned professors for the mediaeval colleges they knew in far off places, and one can guess that the architect had seen the Oxford Museum which was the most discussed building of its day in the early 1850's. All these assumptions are confirmed in contemporary papers along with the recorded interference of the Governor General who recommended a dash of Byzantine.

Only one really offensive building marred the campus in the 19th century. The School of Practical Science which, for forty years, housed the School of Architecture, demonstrates in its brickwork, detail, form and plan, the worst excesses of the Industrial Revolution. Happily it lacks even the precious victorian merit of solidity, and its future is far from secure. The century ended with the building of Victoria College, a depressing pile in Richardsonian Romanesque. Richardson is a difficult man to explain to students in a study of the history of modern architecture, and while it is unfair to associate his name with his illegitimate children — the Legislative Buildings and the City Hall in Toronto — they, and Victoria College, do not simplify the lecturer's task. On the other hand, few buildings of any period in North America give students as great a surprise both of awe and delight as Richardson's Trinity Church, Boston.

In Toronto, the period between wars produced its quota of Gothic in Knox College (won in competition where the style was prescribed as Norman), neo Roman or neo Pantheon in Convocation Hall, and Georgian in science buildings and student residences. It probably can be said with certainty that all buildings erected since 1919 have been designed by their architects with the personal conviction that they were right in the styles they chose. Knowing that what they have done comes from personal conviction increases one's respect for both buildings and their architects.

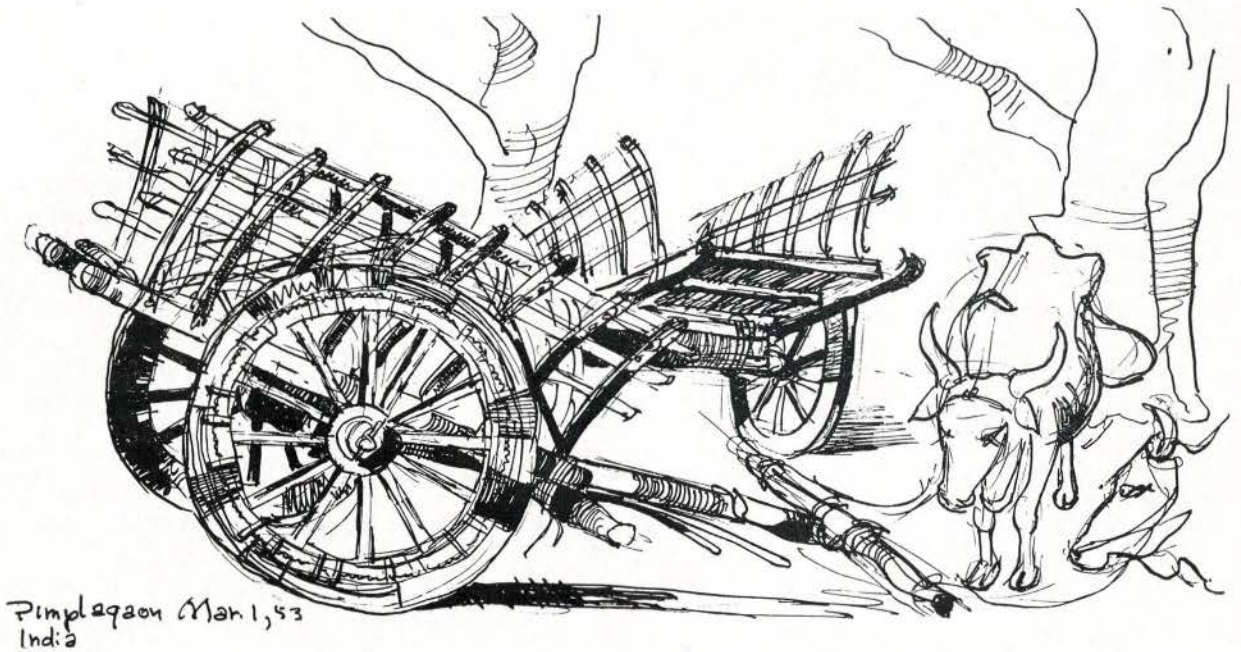
Post war building in all university schools and colleges would tend to explode the myth that directives as to style are issued by conservative governors. A glance at the illustrations in this *Journal* would indicate that the same freedom of expression is to be found from Vancouver to St. John's. It was not always so, and all architects will rejoice that the shackles of Gothic or Romanesque, or any other period style, have been removed.

This *Journal* does not indicate how many universities have produced a master plan of future growth. In the older universities which now find themselves in built up areas and surrounded by expensive property, the task is an exceedingly difficult one. As our older cities could not foresee the motor car, so our pioneer universities could not see their enrollment in terms of thousands of students. The campus or yard provided in itself a cool green area for conversation or cricket, and its perimeter a natural site for arts faculties and library. The Industrial Revolution brought with it advances in science for which buildings had to be provided and the professional schools demanded space undreamt of a hundred years ago. The Yard at Harvard shows the generous, dignified and simple concept of a university as seen by its founders. Beyond the Yard is a town of college buildings as complex and bewildering as a 17th century maze. Laval must be unique among the older universities in moving to Elysian fields and starting afresh.



## Everyday Architecture in India

Ross Anderson



IT IS SOMEWHAT PRESUMPTUOUS to write about India after being there only a few months. In fact there is so much to be seen in India that it is presumptuous to even go there for such a short while. Nevertheless, there is a great deal to be learned from a first hand study of the architecture and culture of the east and in spite of severe limitations of budget, and an entire lack of previous knowledge of the country, I have found time in India and Pakistan well spent. I will not try to add to the tomes already written about the architecture of India but simply to describe the country as I have found it while travelling as a student and a tourist.

I covered about the north-west third of India and a good part of Pakistan in three months, travelling by any means available, usually a third class railway coach; cooking my own food when there was none other to be had, which was about half the time; sleeping on table tops and, unlike another Canadian I met who flew from place to place because he "couldn't stand the trains", (and had an expense account from the Y.M.C.A.), I generally had a worm's eye view of what I saw. But that is the best way to know India. You rub shoulders with her and her people as you go along which is an intriguing experience even if you never saw any architecture.

There is very little in the sub-continent which could be regarded as indigenous modern architecture and I found that my attention was drawn rather to two other aspects. One was the historical architecture, the vast and monumental heritage of buildings left by civilization in India for the past 5000 years; and the other was the architecture of everyday, the mud villages, the towns, the bullock carts, boats, and the utensils which have remained placidly the same for centuries. In a country village today you can still buy the same red clay pot or the same wooden wheeled cart that you would have found in Mohenjo-daro in 2500 B.C., or in Taxila in the year 1. These common things are such an important part of the face of India that to describe the historical architecture without first describing them would be to hang a picture without its frame.

The Indian village is generally a fascinating little tangle of buildings which looks like the end of a field turned up with a thatch roof put on it. I wandered often in these little communities and strange as they and their people may have seemed to me, I must have appeared more curious to them. At any rate, wherever I went, I was followed by a troupe of children like the Pied Piper of Hamelin, and if I stopped to sketch it had to be quick for they did not even leave me room to move my elbows, let alone see



what I was drawing.

These villages vary in construction with the materials available in the vicinity. In the mountains you find wood framing, shingles and half-timber work like in mediaeval England. In the plains, which means the most of India, you find clay or mud bricks, stone and thatch. In these villages the simplest houses are built by digging the mud from the edge of the local tank, which is a large, stagnant, shady pond where the cattle drink and children play, puddling it with straw or sticks and piling it in a rectangle, leaving a space for the entrance which is closed off by a reed mat. At the top of the walls flat rocks are set in which support poles holding up the large slabs of slate or thatch which form the roof. More complete houses have two or three rooms and a court built around a tree, and a gate with heavy wooden doors studded with brass leading to a crooked alley. Down this alley in a little open space under a large banyan tree you will find the village well, a stone walled hole with two logs propped over the edge supporting a wheel for hauling up the pails. There you will also find the stray dogs and children and loiterers who gather round curiously when you arrive with your topee, dark glasses and camera.

The furniture in the houses of the village is as simple as the buildings themselves. A couple of netted string cots, a mat of reeds and a cloth rug or two, three or four polished brass or copper pots which gleam brightly in a corner and a little earthen shelf with open sided holes for a cook-stove. The smoke from this primitive kitchen filters out through a hole in the wall or under the eaves; the fuel for it, neat patties of dried cow dung each with a hand print in the centre, is stored on the roof in a little pile along with the large, round pottery jars which are too large for the house.

The pots and utensils which are used in the homes and which you see in the shops throughout India are a subject worth treating by itself. They are of copper, brass, or clay, or sometimes hammered iron, seldom ornamented except for a few scratched or painted lines and are made by hand in a hundred shapes and sizes. No street scene in India is



complete without the sweet shop and its big cauldrons boiling sugar or milk over an open clay cooker; no well is complete without a cortege of women in colourful saris filling their shining pots or carrying them stacked two or three on their heads; no bazaar is without its smithy shops and their stalls of shining pails and jugs.

You can buy a clay "kuggi", a porous clay jar for cooling water, for a few cents and a heavy brass pail for a few more. It is always a temptation when passing the shops to buy something first and find a use for it afterwards. If you did not have a tendency to collect things before visiting India you most likely would when you left.

In a small village if you look for these common utensils you find them in their most unaffected form. The simple clay jars vary in shape with the whim of the potter, but are mostly round with a flat bottom and a wide mouth or else shaped with a narrow neck and spout for pouring water. They vary in size from small rough cups for water or food which are discarded after use, to huge grain or water jars which would do justice to Ali Baba with their graceful lozenge form.

The brass or copper utensils are the cooking pots, and in their commoner forms are less graceful than the clay although more interesting when stacked and polished as you find them in the house or the bazaar. My favourite of the metal pots were the flat, iron bowls as wide across as a man could reach, with a round handle on each side which the sweet shops of West Punjab and Pakistan used for boiling milk and fat for sugar candy. My only regret was that the flies usually got to the products of these cauldrons before I could, and it was very seldom that I tasted the famous Indian and Pakistani sweets.

I have suggested before that India is basically what we would call a mediaeval society. It is apparent in its transport, its farm implements and methods of agriculture, and in its utensils. But it is most striking in the old cities, many of which have been established for perhaps a thousand years.

These cities have a split personality. There are usually the widely spaced cantonment areas with their tree lined avenues, western shops and servant filled bungalows which present a pretty face as you approach by train or car. These can usually be described as pleasant, spacious and uninteresting. Then there is the old town, the core, with its bazaars and twisting lanes, crowds of people, colours, smells and impossible sanitation. This is the part behind the walls if they still exist or at least behind the gates if the walls have gone. At its highest point is the fort, spreading out from the foot of its bastions an incredible maze of tumbling roof tops and tortuous streets.

Farm animals live mixed helter-skelter with the people, — every house is a stable for at least a goat; sewage runs by in open brick gutters to collect in a tank or pond or simply dry in the sun; people walking in the streets must watch for the odd chamber pot emptied from an upper storey window, and children carefully collect the animal droppings patting them into little cakes for the fire.

Buildings have so encroached on the streets with projecting stalls or leaning balconies that often there is not space for even a bullock cart to pass. Walls lean against each other for support, and the wells in the little open squares give water of doubtful purity. Yet regardless of its crowded fetidness there is a fascination and vitality in the Indian city, life throbs in its streets and you feel the closeness and humaneness of the people. For all the faults there is nothing of the awful impersonality of western cities.

And there is a wealth of art to be found there if you have the inquisitiveness to look. The overhanging eaves and



*Details of stone carved  
gate at Sanchi*



*Street scene*



*Village*

balconies are often masterpieces of carpentry work though the walls below may be only of mud and brick; and the doorways and windows opening into tiny courts or twisting stairs seem to have received the special care of the skilled wood carvers. The frames and panels are carved and joined with infinite care and skill and probably were a prefabricated part more permanent than the house itself. As in the little villages, you build the walls around the door and when you move or the house falls down the door goes with you. Sometimes, too, there are coloured tiles or carvings set into the walls and, in a place where historical remains abound, you may find carved stone panels from some tenth century temple carefully built into the corner of a house or the face of a wall.

The vehicles of India and the methods of transport have been as little affected by modern developments as the implements and utensils. Of course, there are lots of cars and trains and trucks when you look in the right place, but generally the back-country is gauged to the speed of the bullock cart and the tonga. The bullock cart spreads with little variation through the whole breadth of the country. It is light or heavy, carefully made or crude according to the region; but the form of it is the same from Madras to Simla. It has a heavy wood platform balanced on two massive metal rimmed wheels which is attached by a tongue

to a bow shaped yoke. This yoke rests on the neck of the oxen which seem to have grown a hump just for that purpose. It is held on by a single rope, and the efficiency of the system seems to depend on the animal's resistance to strangulation. The loading of such a balanced cart must be difficult, especially as I saw a train of them once in which each was carrying four or five telephone poles.

Similar in principle to the bullock cart but lighter and finer in construction is the tonga, the village taxi of India. The tonga is a high sprung cart carrying two or three people facing backward, drawn by a horse. Covered with a fabric shade, carved and painted brightly, they are the picturesque but expensive replacement for a public transportation in an Indian town.

While driving through the hilly back country of Hyderabad, one of the few times I travelled by car, I passed through a town where the yearly auction of carts was to be held. Caravans of new carts, six or seven pulled by one, rolled in from the workshops in the hills. Each was polished and finished like cabinet work. They came by hundreds on journeys which may have taken weeks. At each well, for miles around, miniature villages sprang up and disappeared overnight as the caravans stopped and then moved on.

With its colour and excitement, the scene at these wells



as the carts rolled in was to me like a page from a mediaeval history. I became so absorbed in it, in fact, that after leaving I had to be sprayed with dymaxine to get rid of the cattle ticks I collected with my sketches.

These carts have their counterpart on the sea. The little boats of India are one of the first things you will see if you arrive by ship, and you will not have seen the last of them or all their variations until you have seen the shikaras and dungas in the canals and lakes of Kashmir, far up in the Himalayas. They range from the crude little plank canoes, manned by two half naked fishermen, which you meet miles from shore bobbing up and down on the waves under a triangular patch of sail, to the high sterned, awkward dhows which, with their ragged much mended canvas, resemble the ugly, graceful pelican in flight.

On shore I inspected some of them, the hulls were blunt and heavily framed with hand-hewn timbers covered with stout planks. The joints were pegged, or occasionally nailed, and the working parts moved almost entirely on connections of rope through holes in the wood. The masts were trees with the branches lopped off. The only paint on the hulls was a design of brilliant lines and spots on the bow, a bit of caprice which reminds you of the "Flying Tigers" of the war. From the look of the wrinkled old fishermen around them each patch on the sails came from their backs. One old fellow seemed to have nothing left but his boat, a turban and a shirt.

The hand tools and implements which are widely used through present day India have an origin in the past, equally as far back as the carts or pots. The small holdings of land, for example, make modern farming methods impractical in many cases, and it is not uncommon to see a farmer ploughing with his bullocks and the old prehistoric plough — a tree branch with a pointed stump tipped with an edge of metal. He carries this over his shoulder from field to field, driving his unharnessed bullocks along before him. The hand drill commonly employed is a simple shaft without gears or chuck which is rotated by means of a bow with the loose cord wound around the spindle.

Planks and timbers are usually sawn out of the log by hand. A sort of swede saw with a centre blade is used, the log is propped over a pit and one man stands below to pull the saw down while the other above pulls it up. I saw many of these saws used through the plains but only once a circular saw driven by power.

The wheelbarrow is practically unknown, and the straight metal shovel is very little used although there is a wood bladed affair with a metal tip which seems to have

originated in India. The simple potter's wheel, a heavy, balanced stone set in a depression in the ground and rotated by hand is still commonly used; grain is ground by a mortar and pistle arrangement in a huge stone bowl, and water is drawn from the wells by oxen turning a Persian wheel or drawing a huge leather horn which tips out into a stone trough where the washing is done, the cattle watered and the water pots filled.

Bricks of mud and clay are made by hand from local soil almost everywhere in India. The mud bricks, plastered with mud, are used in small villages for most structures, particularly in hot areas where they are mixed with straw and built into thick walls as protection from the heat. The clay bricks burn to a hard red surface and are the most common building material used in India.

The process of making the bricks is interesting to watch. The clay is dug from a bank and puddled by hand to a consistency which is easily formed. A batch of it is then carried to the brick maker who kneads it, dusts it, slaps it into a mould like a cake tin with a frog form in the bottom, pats it down and turns it out in a long line to dry in the sun. When dry enough to hold their shape the bricks are carried to the kiln which is a large oval pit filled in at the centre and banked at the sides with clay and mud. Here they are piled in a honey-comb fashion to a depth of about eight feet, the spaces between the bricks are filled with charcoal or coke, the pit is covered with mud, a chimney set up and the fuel is fired. It burns for two or three days, then the pit is opened and the bricks transported to the site ready for use. I was interested to note that the bricks which I saw being made today, in India and Pakistan, were indistinguishable in shape and appearance from the bricks used 5000 years ago in Mohenjo-daro and Harappa, prehistoric brick cities on the banks of the River Indus.

This, briefly, is the frame through which I have seen the architecture of India. It is an unsophisticated picture in many ways with its hand methods and simple industries, but it is infinitely fascinating, and very necessary if one is to understand the different influences on the culture and architecture of the east and the west. The only common ground which the two have stood upon is lost many years in the past when they had a mutual contact with the civilization of the middle east, and the contrasting development of architecture in the two distinct milieux of Europe and India is a rewarding study. In the next article I shall describe what I have seen of the architecture which has resulted from the constant cultural development in India.





## Université Laval

Edouard Fiset

L'UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL a été fondée par Charte Royale en 1852. Son développement naturel se fit dans le voisinage immédiat du Grand Séminaire, dont l'institution nouvelle était issue. Après la première guerre mondiale, l'enseignement prit un essor considérable et l'Université déborda les cadres trop étroits du site historique qu'elle occupait. Des locaux furent aménagés dans des anciennes résidences du vieux Québec; mais bientôt l'insuffisance de ces aménagements devint évidente et l'Université construisit des locaux modernes, à la limite de la ville, pour y abriter la Faculté des Sciences.

Malgré cette extension nouvelle, ces nouveaux terrains étaient encore trop réduits et l'Université, menacée d'étouffement ou de dispersion, songea à créer un nouveau campus, pour se développer librement. Elle acquiert donc de vastes terrains, à l'ouest de la ville, en vue d'y construire l'ensemble des aménagements nécessaires à la vie universitaire. Petit à petit, l'Université déménagera dans des constructions modernes, son équipement maintenant épars et y créera les services nouveaux requis par les exigences de l'enseignement. C'est ainsi qu'elle pourvoit à la préparation d'un plan directeur. Ce plan prévoit toutes les écoles et facultés nécessaires, ainsi que des locaux pour l'administration, la bibliothèque et les musées, une cité universitaire avec ses cafétérias et salles de réunion, des terrains et des établissements de sport comprenant aréna, gymnase, etc., et une zone religieuse, dans laquelle sera dispensé l'enseignement de la théologie et qui comprendra, principalement, la chapelle universitaire et le grand séminaire.

Tous ces éléments devant être construits sur une période de temps indéterminée et devant répondre le mieux possible, aux exigences des besoins nouveaux et des techniques évoluées, il aurait été hors de propos d'en chercher des expressions plastiques et architecturales et d'essayer de les imposer. Le problème était plutôt de prévoir les

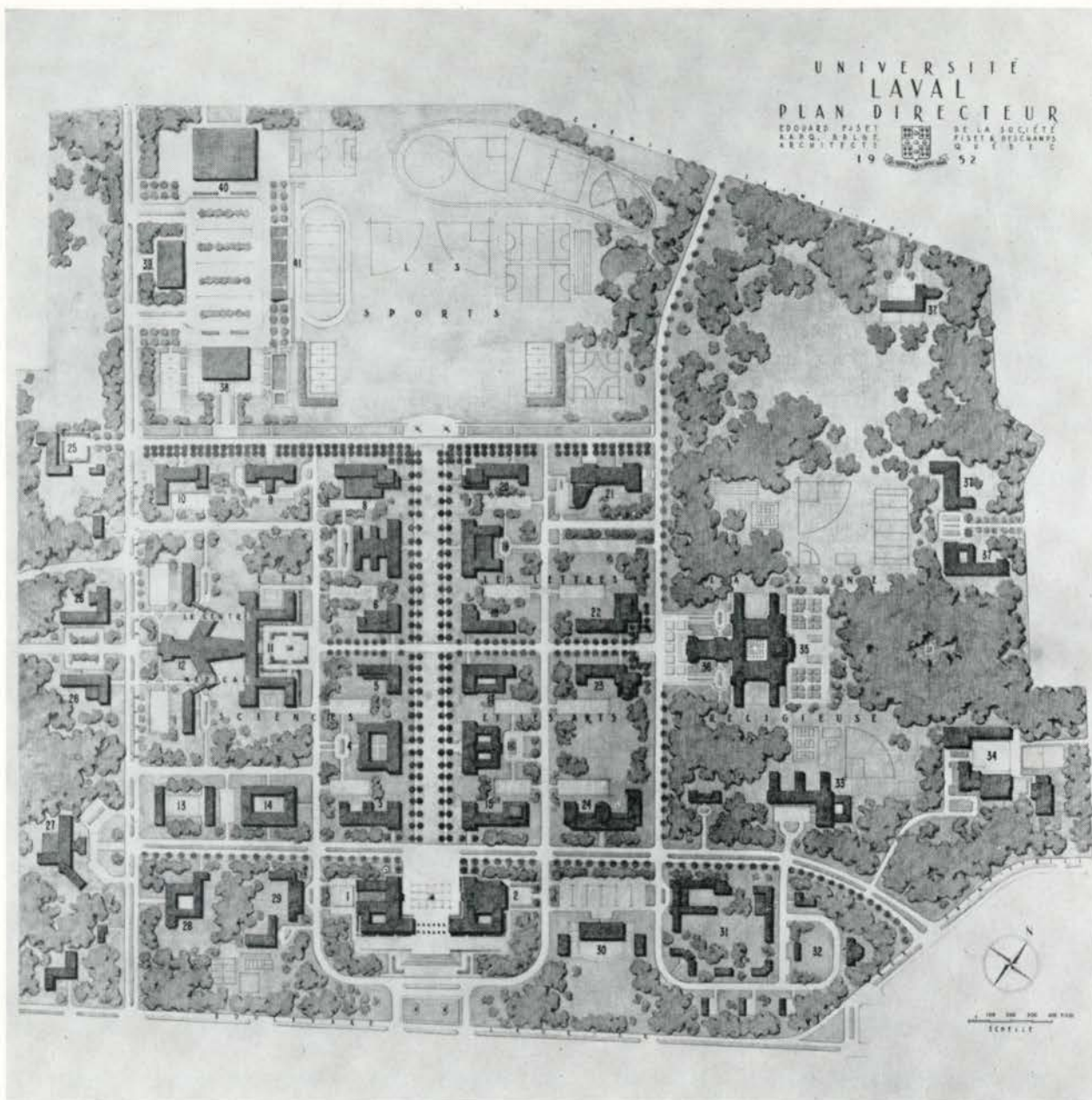
emplacements et les surfaces requises, de concevoir un cadre aux constructions devant s'y ériger et de donner certaines directives, permettant de réaliser un ensemble homogène, où chaque artiste pourrait s'exprimer le plus librement possible et où chaque programme pourrait recevoir sa plus complète et sa plus satisfaisante interprétation. Le plan directeur doit donc, de toute nécessité, permettre l'intégration de formes qui répondront, dans l'avenir, aux programmes, aux idées et aux techniques nouvelles.

Pour ceci, le plan prévoit des groupements intégrés dans de larges quadrilatères, bordés par des avenues plantées. Il y a ainsi quatre grands groupements principaux: les facultés et écoles proprement dites; l'administration et les résidences des étudiants, ainsi que les cadres de certaines activités sociales; les terrains de récréation et de sport, et la zone religieuse.

L'administration, la bibliothèque et les musées permettront la création d'un centre architectural, dominant d'un côté le boulevard Laurier, voie principale d'accès à Québec et faisant face de l'autre côté, à une vaste pelouse bordée d'ormes qui s'ouvre sur la perspective des Laurentides. Les constructions s'aligneront de chaque côté de cette vaste allée, pour se retourner sur une allée terrasse, devant laquelle sont prévus les terrains de sport. Le centre médical occupera le cœur d'un des deux quadrilatères ainsi formés, face à l'axe transversal, qui aboutit à la chapelle universitaire dans la zone religieuse. L'allée centrale ne sera pas carrossable et sera réservée exclusivement aux piétons, les facultés et écoles étant desservies par des voies de service.

Comme discipline architecturale, le plan ne prévoit que l'alignement et la nature du revêtement extérieur, qui sera principalement de la pierre à chaux. A ceci, viendra s'ajouter un certain contrôle des hauteurs, afin d'éviter un aspect trop cahoteux. Avec ces directives et sur l'emplacement donné, chaque architecte pourra donc résoudre ses





1 Bibliothèque, Secrétariat, Archives 2 Salle Académique, Musées 3 Mines et Métallurgie 4 Génies Civil et Mécanique 5 Génie Electrique  
 6 Chimie 7 Mathématiques et Physique 8 Biologie 9 Arpentage et Génie Forestier 10 Recherches Agricoles 11 Médecine, Pharmacie, Odontologie  
 12 Hôpital Universitaire 13 Génies Aéronautique et Maritime 14 Laboratoires 15 Lettres 16 Arts 17 Pédagogie 18 Administration  
 Publique 19 Droit 20 Sciences Sociales 21 Commerce 22 Philosophie 23 Music 24 Urbanisme et Beaux-Arts 25 Pathologie Forestière et  
 Agricole 26 Centre de Recherches 27 Hôpital 28 Sciences Domestiques 29 Les Etudiants 30 Cafétéria et Clubs 31 Les Etudiants 32 Centre  
 des Professeurs 33 Enseignement Secondaire 34 Centrale d'Énergie, Ateliers, Buanderie, etc. 35 Théologie 36 Chapelle Universitaire 37 Maisons  
 d'Études ou Scolasticats 38 Gymnase 39 Hockey 40 Aréna 41 Stade

problèmes propres, selon sa conception personnelle. Plus que l'œuvre architecturale, l'ordonnance des plantations donnera un caractère d'unité à l'ensemble.

Les travaux d'aménagement du terrain, comprenant le déboisement nécessaire, le nivellement et le tracé des rues, sont actuellement terminés dans leurs grandes lignes. Neuf milles pieds de canalisation souterraine comprise dans des tunnels en béton sont également complétés. La voie principale et l'allée terrasse sont plantées. Deux constructions sont maintenant terminées: l'une, qui est la Faculté d'Ar-

pentage et de Génie Forestier, fut construite de 1949 à 1951, et l'autre, l'École de Commerce, a été terminée dernièrement. La Centrale d'Énergie sera terminée sous peu. Les terrains étant ainsi aménagés et l'équipement techniques étant prévu, l'Université est ainsi prête à recevoir tous les éléments envisagés.

L'aménagement de l'Université est sous la direction de Mgr. Ernest Lemieux et Komo Construction en a exécuté, à ce jour, la presque totalité des travaux. M. Maurice Royer est l'ingénieur de l'ensemble.





*Vue de l'Université actuelle  
dans le coeur du vieux Québec*

STUDIO ROGER BEDARD



**Ecole de Commerce**

*Lucien Mainguy, Architect*



*Site de la nouvelle Université,  
sur les hauts plateaux de Sillery  
et de Ste-Foy*



UNTIL THE END of the late war, the growth of the University of Toronto had been haphazard. Between 1859, when University College was first occupied, and 1912, when Knox College was built, sites were ready made on the perimeter of the central campus. From then on, buildings were erected as property became available through the death of the owner, or when urgent need forced the Administration to buy land.

It is fortunate that the period between wars was not one of active building. During that time, the Botany Building was placed on College Street west of the Park, and the Hygiene Building on a rather purposeless, private university road that would have been better planned as a cul-de-sac. The Forestry Building and University College residences for women were given sites on St George that, in no way, interfered with future planning. On the other hand, the location of the Women's Residence shows how needed was an overall plan of growth. In such a plan, it is inconceivable that a building with rooms for sleep and study would have found itself on a busy street intersection with the side walk a few feet from the building face.

It was, in 1948, that the Administration realized that the building program of the next twenty-five years could not be based either on the old method of haphazard purchase, or in a general direction that was not justified by land values and pedestrian traffic with the Library as a centre. All interested persons had felt that the University would move south or west, but neither the availability of land nor convenience had been seriously investigated. The need for overall planning was given further impetus by the erection of the Mechanical Building and the Wallberg Building, and by the overcrowding of classes in obsolete dwellings on St George Street. The model shows what the Mechanical Building did to land coverage south of the Engineering Building, and the Wallberg Building aggravated a situation already congested south of Convocation Hall. In the latter case, there is still hope for air and light because of the impermanence and economic unsoundness of stores and shops operated by the superintendent. They will eventually disappear. The same cannot be said for the group formed by buildings housing Mechanical, Electrical, Mining and Civil Engineering departments which will long outlive the students at present occupying them. Longevity is predictable for all these buildings except Engineering (1877 A.D.), but even there another building, though smaller, will likely take its place.

One of the most beautiful grass areas of the University, immediately in front of Hart House, is one which formerly was interrupted only by a small stone building with no great claims to architecture or sentiment. To it, has been added a "temporary" modern building for the sale of books. The building is admirably designed and greatly used, but its intrusion in an area of rolling lawn overlooked by Hart House and University College did not add to the feeling of space and dignity which the University once enjoyed. The University is not alone in North America in unplanned growth. Most American universities began with a central campus like the Harvard Yard or Michigan State Circle. Harvard is demonstration enough of a dignified central core and chaotic unplanned expansion.

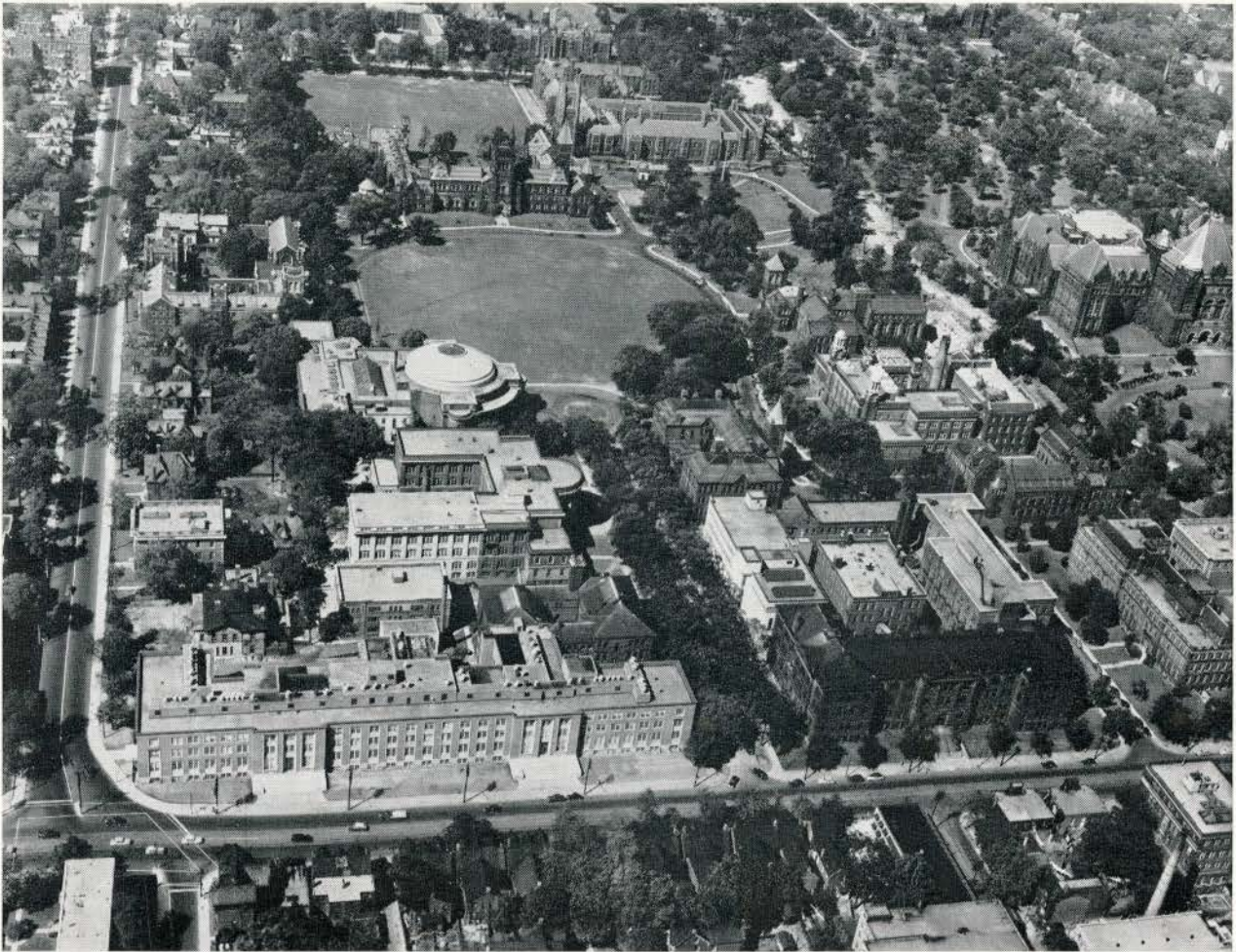
It was with this background of expediency rather than planning, coupled with the influx of large veteran years and a considerable projected building program, that the Administration appointed a committee to study future development. The committee consisted of Anthony Adamson, A. S. Mathers, James A. Murray and the writer, as chairman. The committee had no preconceived idea of development either south or west. The east was barred by Provincial Government property including the Legislative Buildings and Queen's Park, and the north by the barrier of Bloor Street and expensive property on its northerly boundary. The decision was therefore made, at an early meeting, to make a study of the rectangle formed by Dundas, Bay, Spadina and Bloor Streets.

Two factors were of primary importance — property values and ease of pedestrian travel from lecture to lecture, and to the main Library. In the present plan of the University, the professional schools already form their own groups, and, in the case of engineering, foreseeable development had already been taken up by the building of two major departments in the Wallberg (Chemistry) and the Mechanical Building. The engineering departments form a compact mass in an area much better suited to those faculties which make constant use of the Library, but they are there for at least a hundred years. Medicine, with its two-year pre-medical course in the humanities, is much more concerned with the Library. It also forms a group though an attenuated one, and expansion, which was not in the terms of reference of the committee, would be difficult. It will be noticed that the Banting Institute and the Charles H. Best Institute in which is housed the department of physiology have jumped University Avenue, and









PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY CORP., LTD.

*University of Toronto*

face the Toronto General Hospital. The Best Institute is under construction, and its location is justified by its proximity to medical facilities.

Dentistry is a professional school having few contacts with the humanities and the Library except in the first year. This faculty occupies an obsolete off campus building on College Street, and is attracted to a new site on University Avenue, convenient to two hospitals and the Sick Children's Hospital in which the faculty will have quarters.

The main problems before the committee were the expansion of the University over a period of twenty-five years and the provision of fields for athletic purposes. Incidental problems were the provision of property for individual buildings like the Institute of Child Study, General Arts, Dentistry, the Power Plant, a Health Building, Women's Athletic Building and a Men's Athletic Building. Dentistry has already been mentioned as a faculty more related to the hospitals than the campus. The same was true of the Men's Athletic and Health Buildings which were related more to football and hockey, and the hazards that go with them. Investigation showed that the Institute of Child Study required a quiet area reasonably close to the Ontario College of Education.

For the major problems of general growth and playing fields, the committee relied on two sources of information

— the Municipal Department of Assessment which supplied data on land assessment, and heads of faculties and schools who stated their needs in terms of area in square feet. In addition, the services and experience of the University superintendent of buildings were always available, and, frequently, called upon by the committee.

It will be realized that, for a considerable time, the committee's studies dealt largely with property and finance, postponing, during that stage, consideration of such vital factors as the Library and pedestrian traffic. When all figures had been compiled and isolated buildings provided with sites, the essential business of planning began. The argument for movement in a southerly direction was based on relatively cheaper land values compared with property to the west, and the idea of a "cultural zone" which would link the University with the Art Gallery on Dundas Street. Fine as such a scheme seemed in theory, it did not take cognizance either of the heavy traffic and street-cars on College or distance from the Library, University College or the Museum. St George Street, on the west, has less traffic and no street-cars, and the improvement of Spadina, which has a high priority in the city plan, will relieve the rush hour traffic on St George. Even now, most of the peak traffic uses Hoskin Avenue as a means of reaching the downtown area. In other words, the traffic on St George from Hoskin to College is not a serious one and will, in



time, diminish.

In making the decision to recommend a westerly movement, the committee was reluctant to give up the area south of College. In a hundred years, the University has lost some of its beauty of setting. To the east there is the quiet and simple dignity of a natural park, and, to the north, Bloor Street which may someday be our Fifth Avenue. St George, under the plan, will form its own atmosphere of academic buildings and green areas. College Street facing the University is a ragged street, especially west of McCaul. Buildings are of a type and "design" quite incompatible with the University buildings opposite them. In an endeavour to improve this property and, at the same time, provide a convenient site, the committee recommended that the School of Nursing be placed on the axis of University College. It is so marked on the plan, and it was through no fault of the Administration that this important building had to be put elsewhere. Right of way on a lane and other difficulties made it impractical. To prove the flexibility of the general plan, the School of Nursing was eased into the site allotted to a building of "undetermined priority" — the School of Architecture!

At first sight, it would seem quite unrealistic to place two rugby fields, a soccer field and three tennis courts south of College, and, during a housing shortage in the low income bracket field, it may be so. However, the committee was interested to find that civic authorities concerned with parks and athletics have long looked on that area for games like football, baseball and hockey. When the commissioners discovered that the University needs for athletic facilities covered only two months in the year, their enthusiasm for the project was apparent. It was with this information, and with no commitments on the part of any civic official, that the prescribed large green area was shown on the plan. Large as it seems, the need as described in athletic briefs was for five football fields.

To rehabilitate further this rundown section of the city, the committee recommended a reconstruction area facing the Art Gallery. It was suggested that this area could, at no cost to the University, be developed as low rental public housing. An acute problem, not unknown in other universities, is housing for junior members of staff. To ease a situation which, in 1949, was critical, the committee recommended the erection of a series of rental units overlooking the playing fields on the northerly boundary of the reconstruction area.

Westerly growth of the University can be followed by the plan. Four campuses were designed with buildings of

varying priorities, and some not even in the terms of reference of the committee. In this last group was a lecture room hall which it was felt would reduce the cost of the customary faculty building with a series of lecture rooms for its exclusive use. In an overall scheme, which took into account the ten minute break between lectures, such a hall seemed to have merit. Campuses three and four involve the closing of Huron Street at Harbord, but a study of the city plan did not preclude such a possibility, and might even be welcomed. Study of the plan will show that vistas of the new campuses have been made by preserving important gaps between existing buildings on the east side of St George.

Since the plan was prepared, the Administration has prohibited student parking on the grounds. Even with the removal of student cars, parking for staff and visitors takes up all available space, and requires constant vigilance by police. It will be noticed that in all new campuses, parking facilities are indicated.

The culmination of the committee's labours was a report and a plan on which new buildings were indicated by coloured blocks. In the introduction to the report is a paragraph which removed any suggestions of rigidity in the committee's proposal. The paragraph was as follows: "In presenting this master plan for the University, the committee wishes to make it clear that, except in specific instances, it is a guide rather than an inflexible document. Changes of policy regarding enrollment, the economic position of the Province over the years, war, emphasis on special studies in the national interest, and other factors might modify the plan. If, on the other hand, the present plan is deemed to have merit, it should be the basis on which all future changes are made."

Since the presentation of the report, the committee has been called on several occasions to assist the Administration. The extensions to the University stadium, and the precise location of the School of Nursing are examples. It is unlikely that any committee worked on a master plan with such pleasure, or with such assurance that its proposals would be carefully studied, and, in the main, adopted. Until now, the plan has received no publicity, and those of us concerned with it would like to express our appreciation of the cooperation we received from the President and Administration generally, and from heads of departments. At all times, the committee had the satisfaction of knowing that it was part of a very large team working for the ultimate good of the University.



**University of Manitoba**



*Common room*

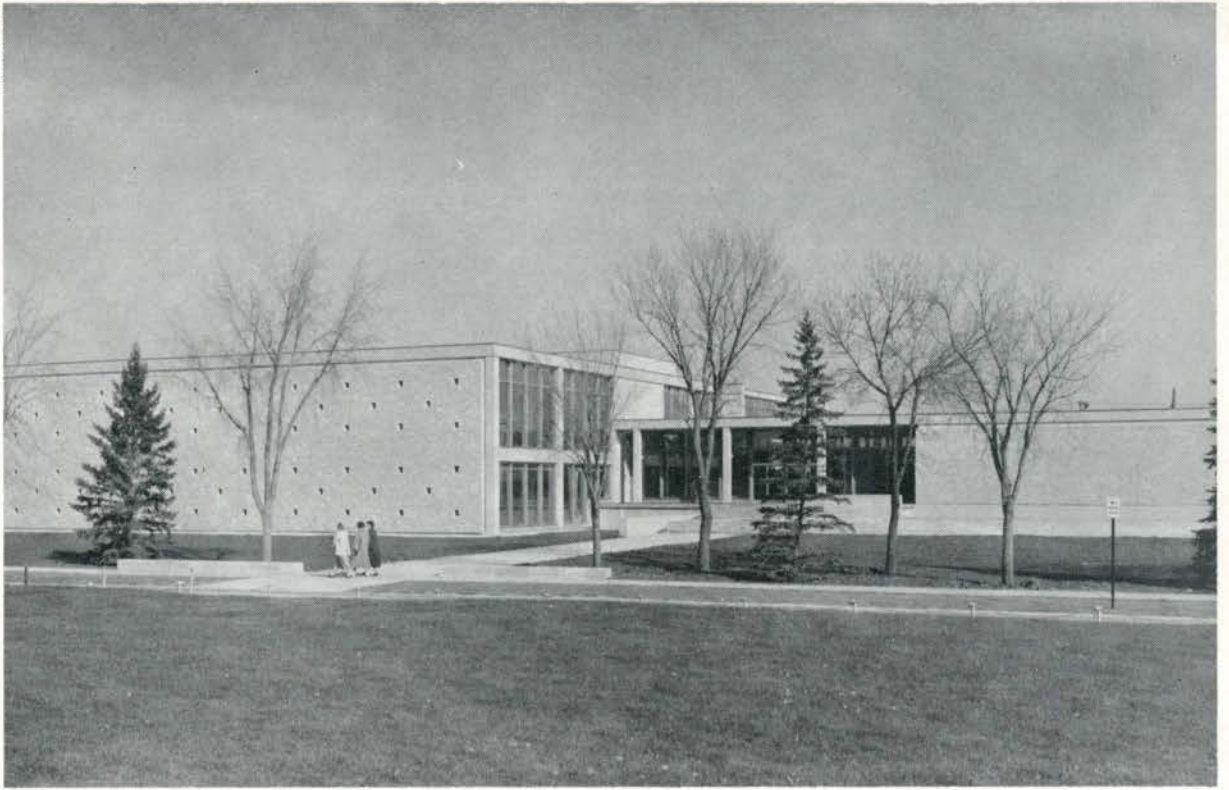


KALEN

**Engineering Building**

*Green, Blankstein, Russell and  
Associates  
Architects and Engineers*





**Library**

*Green, Blankstein, Russell and Associates  
Architects and Engineers*

**Students' Union**

*Green, Blankstein, Russell and Associates  
Architects and Engineers*





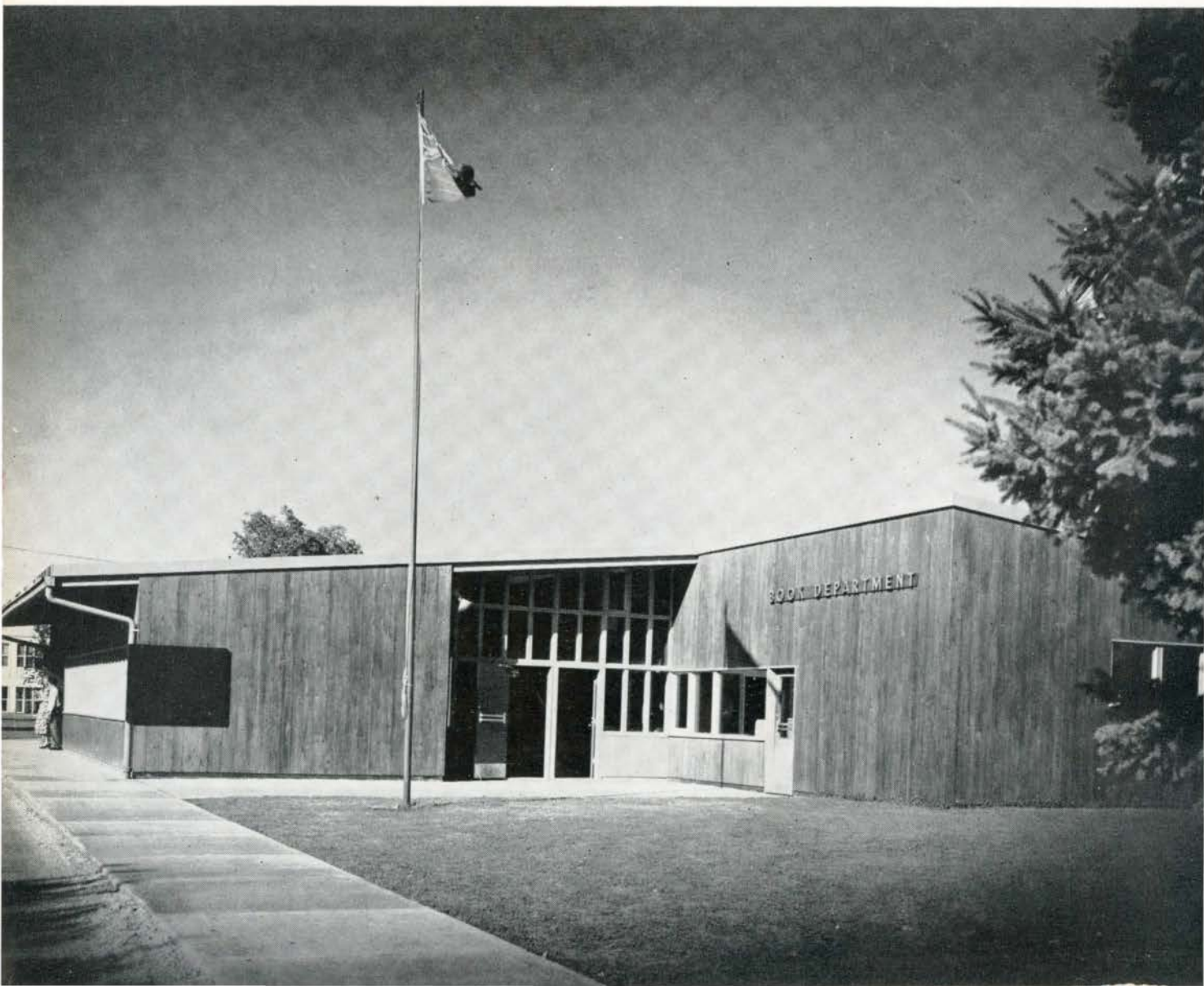


University Bus Terminal

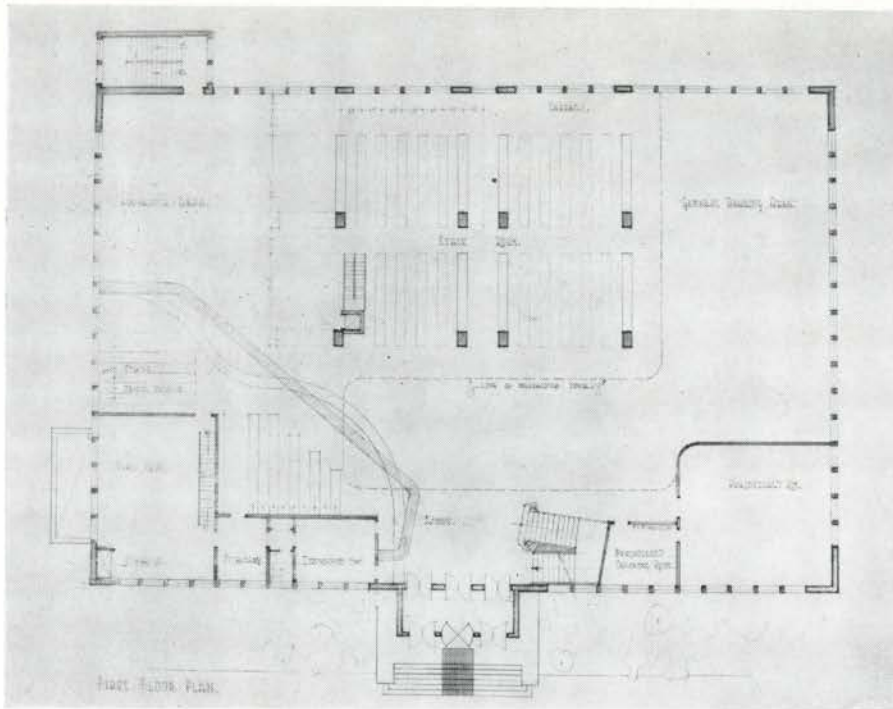
H. A. Elarth, Architect

*Book department on left,  
passenger waiting room on right*

*View from east showing  
bus loading area*





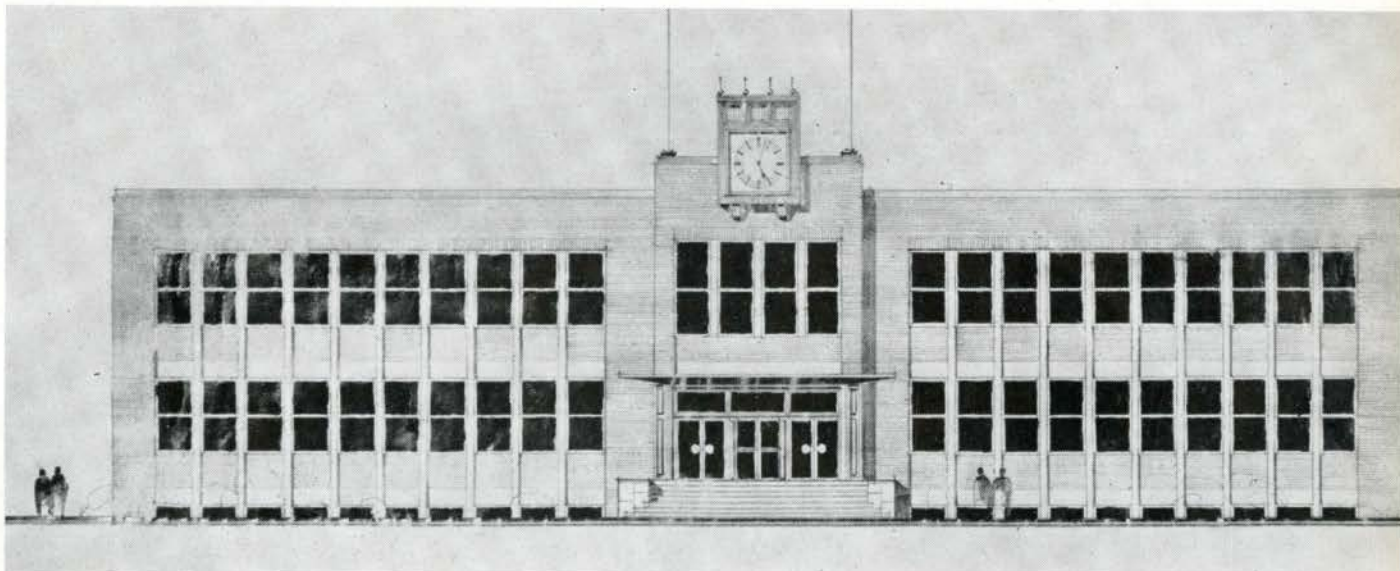


# Memorial University of Newfoundland

William J. Ryan, Architect  
A. J. C. Paine, Consulting Architect

*First floor plan*

**Library**



**Science Building**





ON A PICTURESQUE SITE of 110 acres of land, overlooking the city of St John's, modern University buildings will be erected. The buildings will comprise the new seat of learning for the Memorial University of Newfoundland. At the outset, it is contemplated to erect four buildings on the campus.

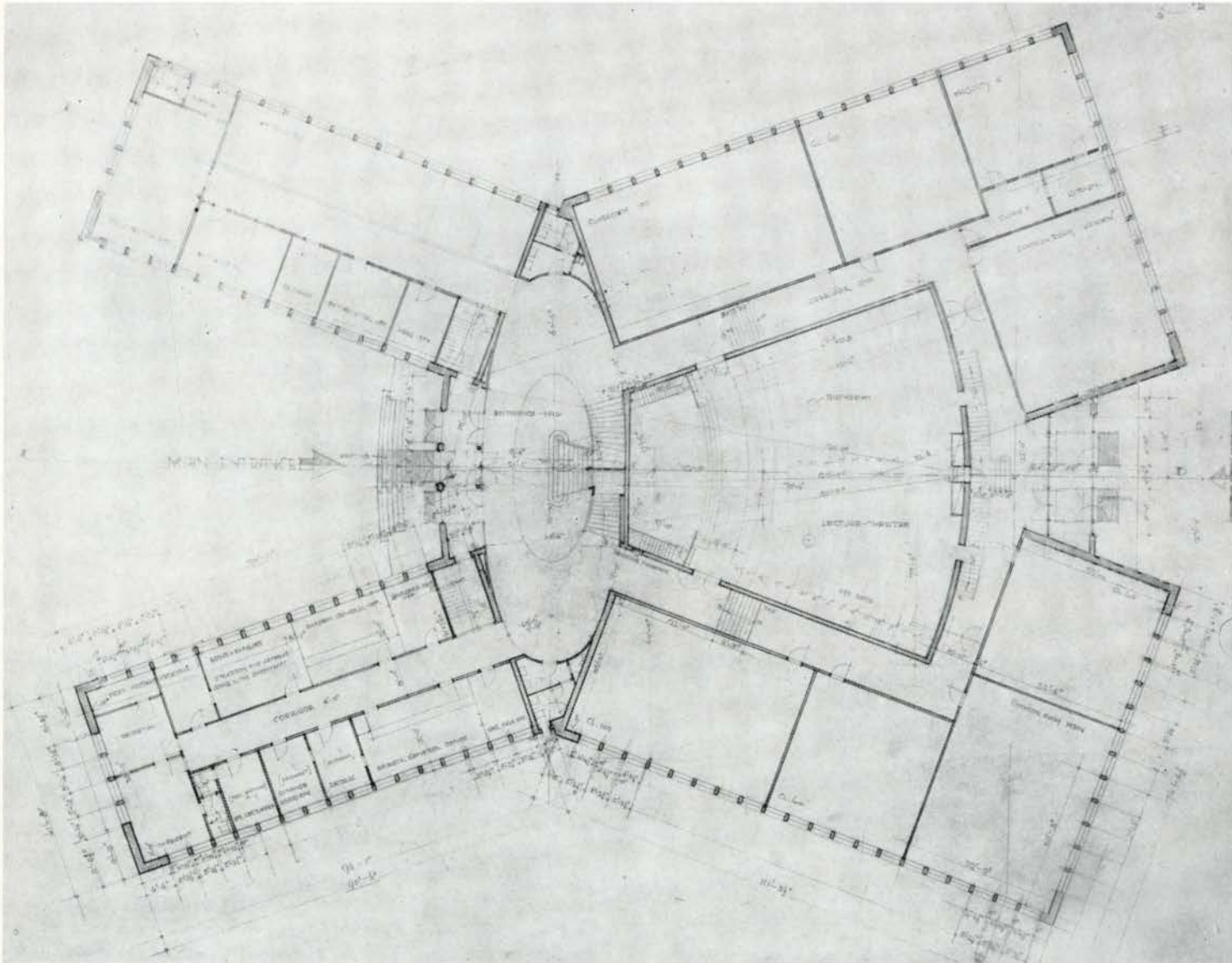
It is an entirely new project, and when completed, the present University buildings in the heart of the city of St John's will be utilized by the Department of Education to further the work of vocational training.

The four buildings to be erected will consist of the following: a combination Arts and Administration Building, a Science Building, a Library and a Gymnasium Building.

Brick, with a combination of vertical concrete columns between the windows, will be the construction of the

exterior walls of the building, interior finish of plaster on hollow wall tiles. Structural steel frames with long and short span steel joists and concrete floor slabs will comprise the structures. It is contemplated to utilize aluminum sashes and frames with double glazing for all windows. Special consideration has been given to acoustic and floor treatments, as well as natural lighting, in all the various buildings and departments.

In the master plan of the campus, it has been necessary to provide for the expansion of the University over the years to come, and, consequently, the location of additional buildings have received serious study. Flexibility of plan is a necessity in this undertaking. The buildings have been designed so that the various departments can expand into areas that will be vacated in the future, when additional buildings are provided.



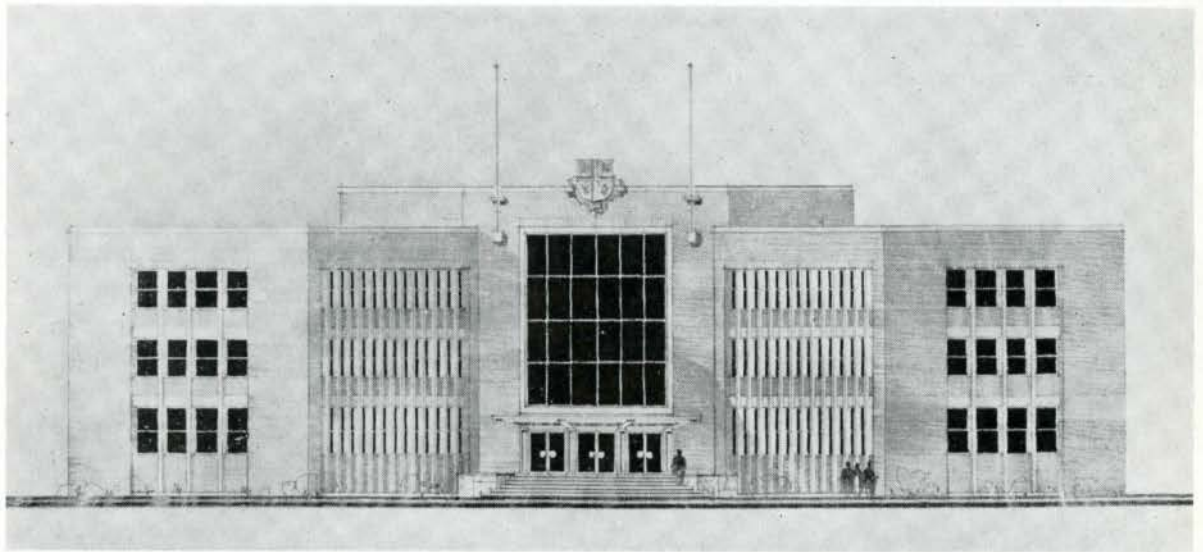
*First floor plan*



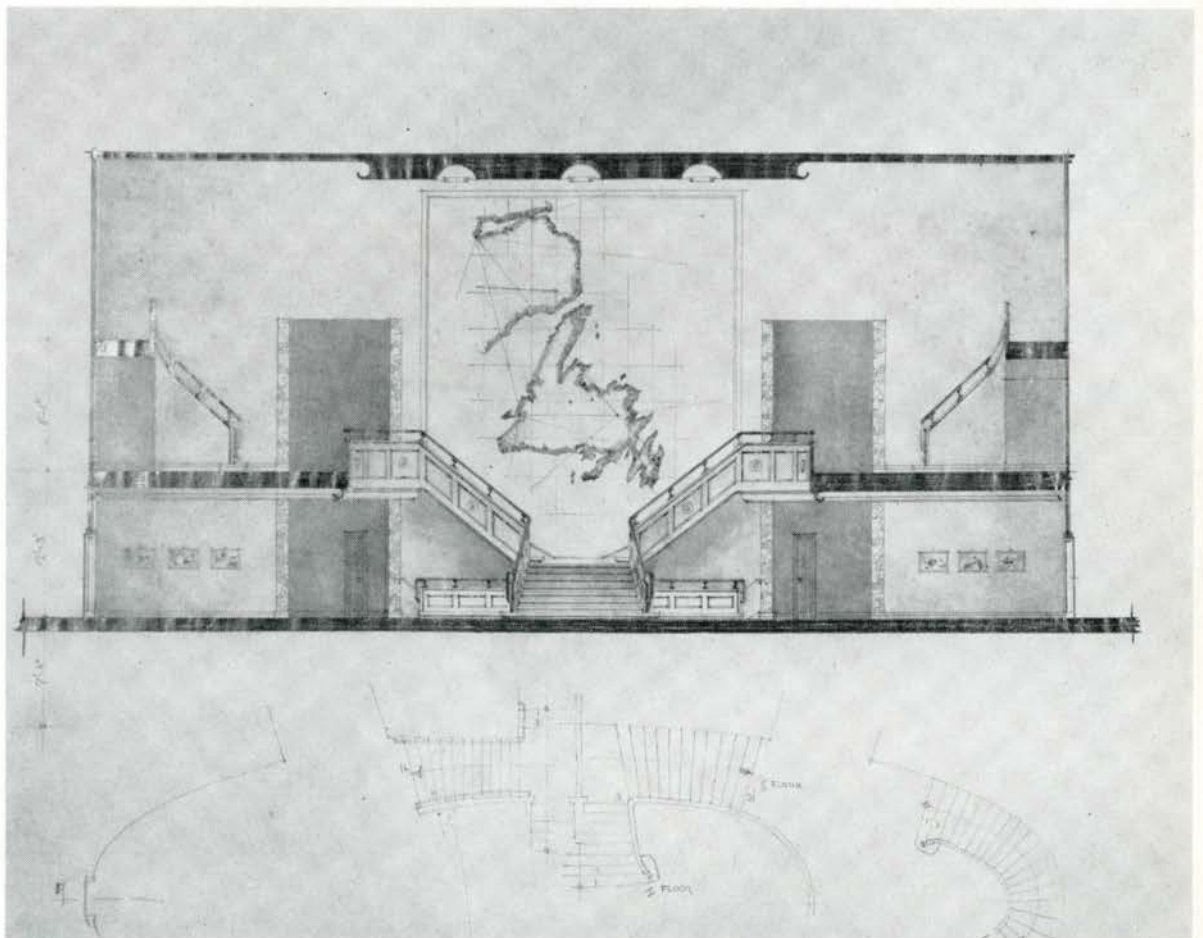
Arts Building

William J. Ryan, Architect

A. J. C. Paine, Consulting Architect



Main elevation



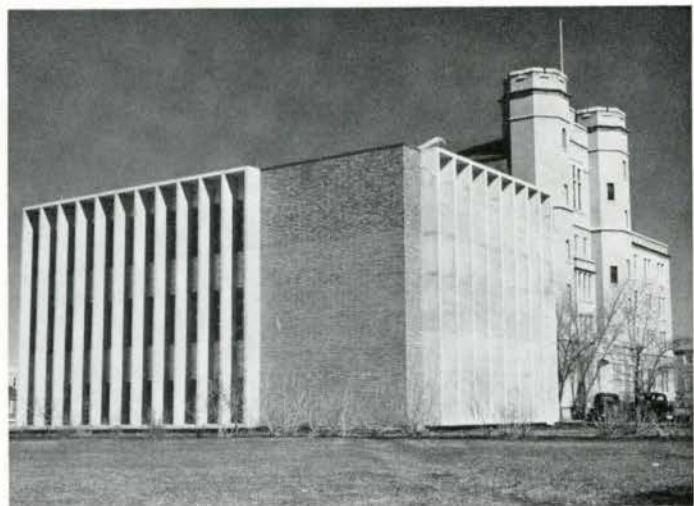
Stair in main lobby





**St. Stephen's Theological College**

*Dewar, Stevenson & Stanley, Architects*







Recreation room

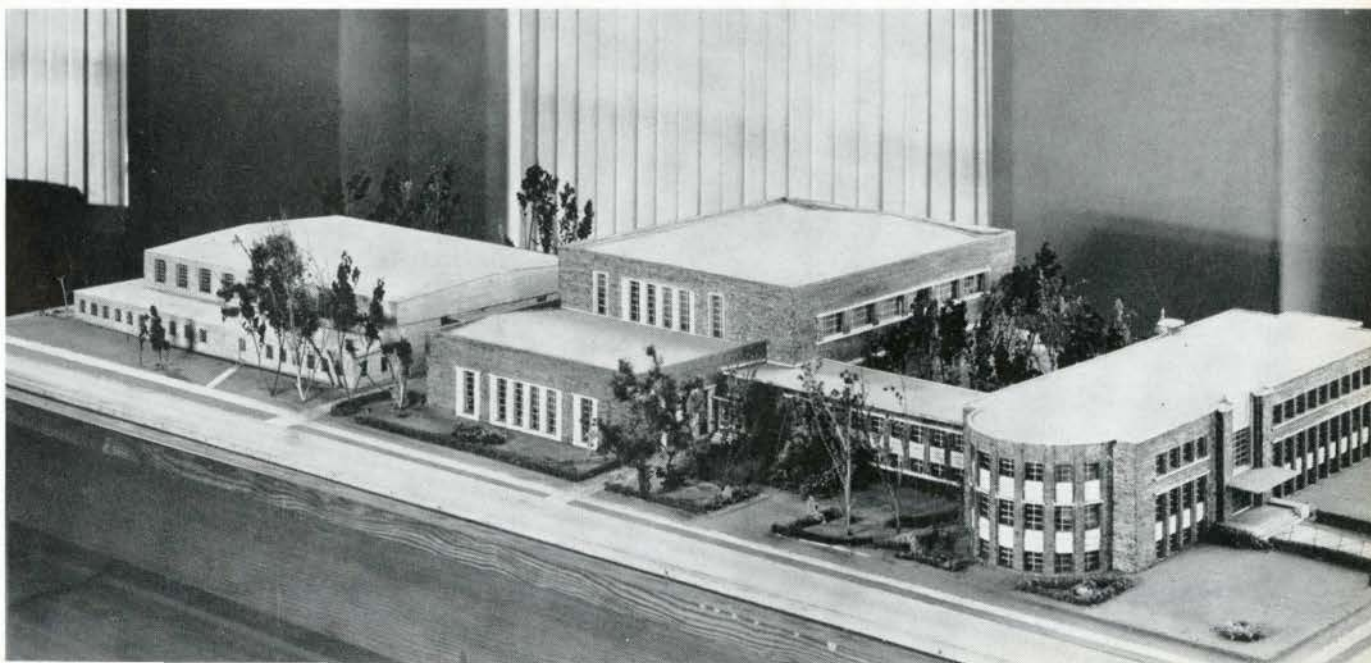
**Students' Union**

*Rule, Wynn & Rule, Architects  
Mathers & Haldenby,  
Consulting Architects*

Women's lounge



*Administrative Unit on right of photo is complete. The building at far left is the existing drill hall built by the Air Force during the war.*







*Main reading room*

**Rutherford Library**

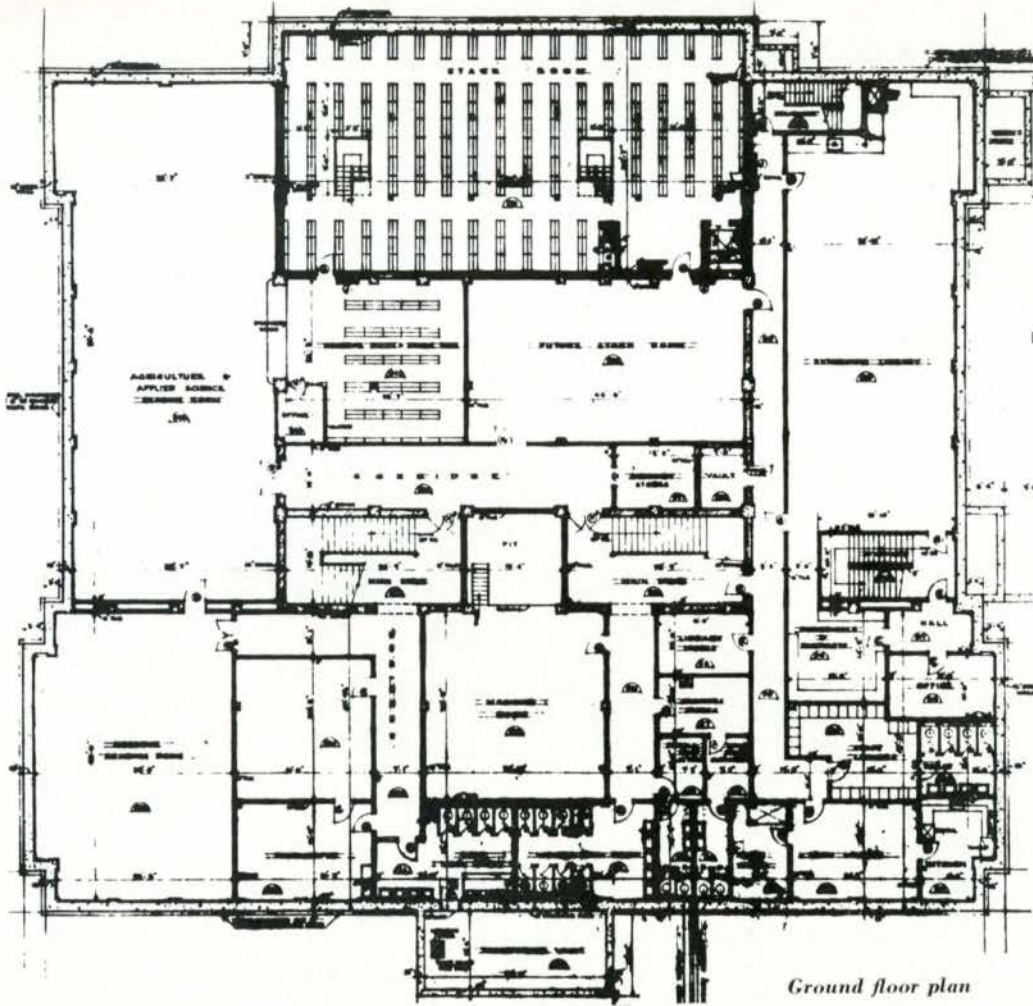
*Rule, Wynn & Rule, Architects  
Mathers & Haldenby, Consulting Architects*





Agriculture and Applied Science Reading Room

Extension Library



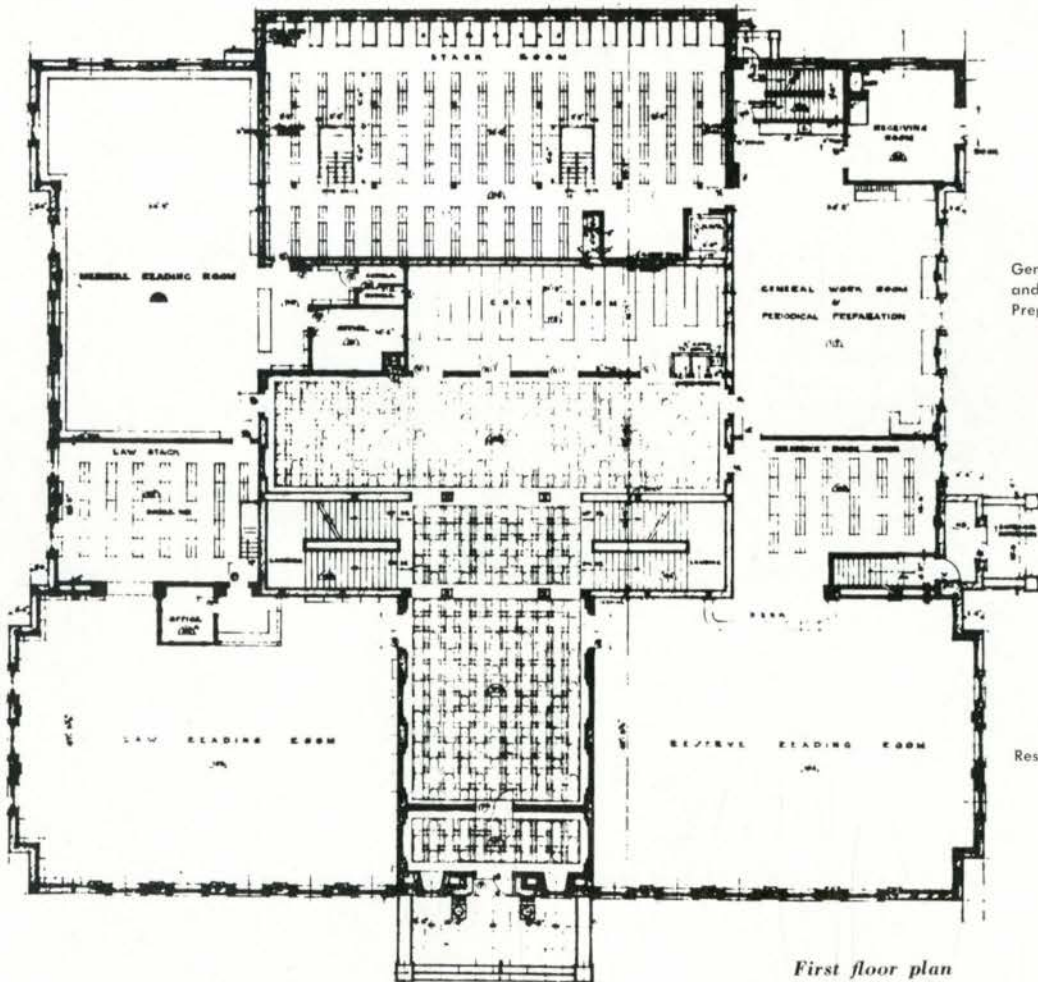
Ground floor plan

Medical Reading Room

General Work Room and Periodical Preparation

Law Reading Room

Reserve Reading Room

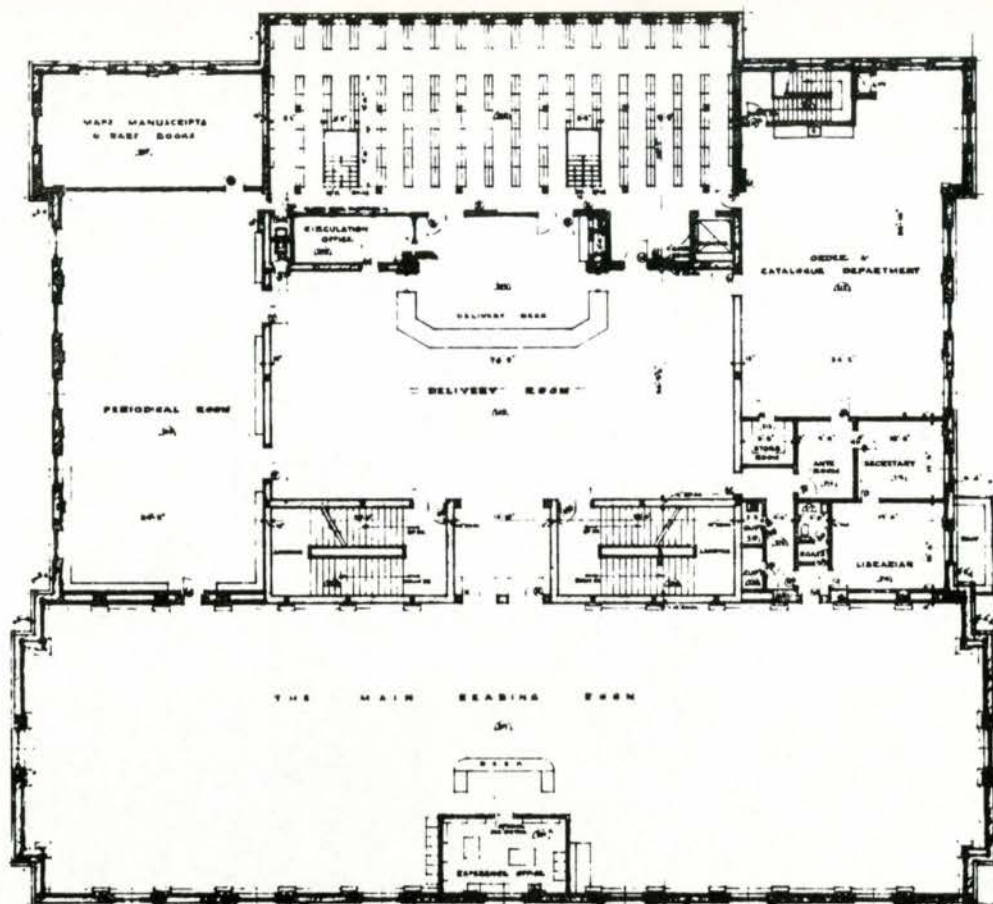


First floor plan



Maps Manuscripts  
and Rare Books

Periodical Room

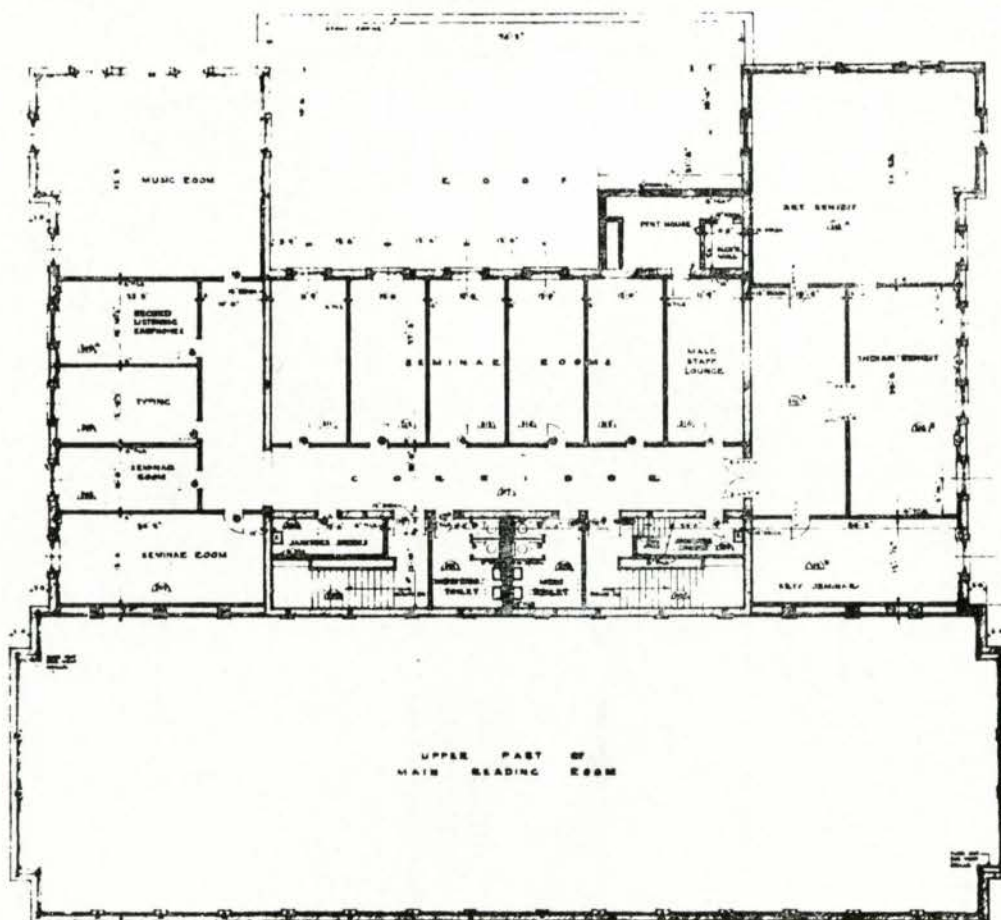


Order and  
Catalogue Department

Librarian

*Second floor plan*

Music Room



Art Exhibit

*Third floor plan*



## University of British Columbia

### *The Master Plan*

General principles embodied in the plan were: a) To take a broad conception of the layout in relation to time and the unknown factors of future centuries. b) To correlate the disposition of units such as academic, social, athletic, and domestic activities. c) To reduce construction costs to the minimum, consistent with aesthetic principles. As architects for the permanent buildings and layout for the University of British Columbia, the ideas above set out have been followed as far as possible over a series of years dating from 1912 to the present day.

Topography disclosed that the site, which is situated on

a promontory about three hundred feet above tidewater, was generally fairly level, but had a slight hog's back ridge running north east and south west at the highest point of land. This dropped away slightly to the east and west towards the perimeter. This ridge happily focused on an unsurpassed panorama of mountains and sea to the north, and therefore became the main axis of the composition, now called on the plan, "The Central Mall", and in some cases, "Main Mall". East and West Malls connected at the north, and by a semi-circular drive, and by cross roads to the Main Mall, was the basic design of the layout. Between these Malls, ten areas of from five to six acres





were allotted to the following faculties: Arts, Science, Applied Science, Agriculture, Forestry, Medicine, Administration, Library, and future Museum, Art Gallery, and Convocation Hall.

On the perimeter of the composition beyond the East Mall, the athletic and social activities were placed, such as the Stadium, Playing Field, Field House, Brock Memorial Building (social centre), and Gymnasium, with some areas for parking. Beyond these were set areas for Faculty Houses, Fraternity Houses, and the President's House. Women's Dormitories were finally planned across the Marine Drive, and not on the campus proper. A Drill Hall (C.O.T.C.) is at present on the campus near the West Mall, somewhat contrary to suggestions. Areas for Men's Dormitories will be allotted later.

Chemistry, Library (central block), and Power House. The first development commenced after the First War. These buildings were designed in accordance with the terms of the original competition and limited in style to either Collegiate Gothic or Scottish Baronial. Sharp & Thompson were awarded the first prize and subsequent commissions on the Collegiate Gothic style shown on the original drawings. This development remained static for several years until further development took place after the Second World War, and the Physics, Engineering Building, and an addition to the Library were proceeded

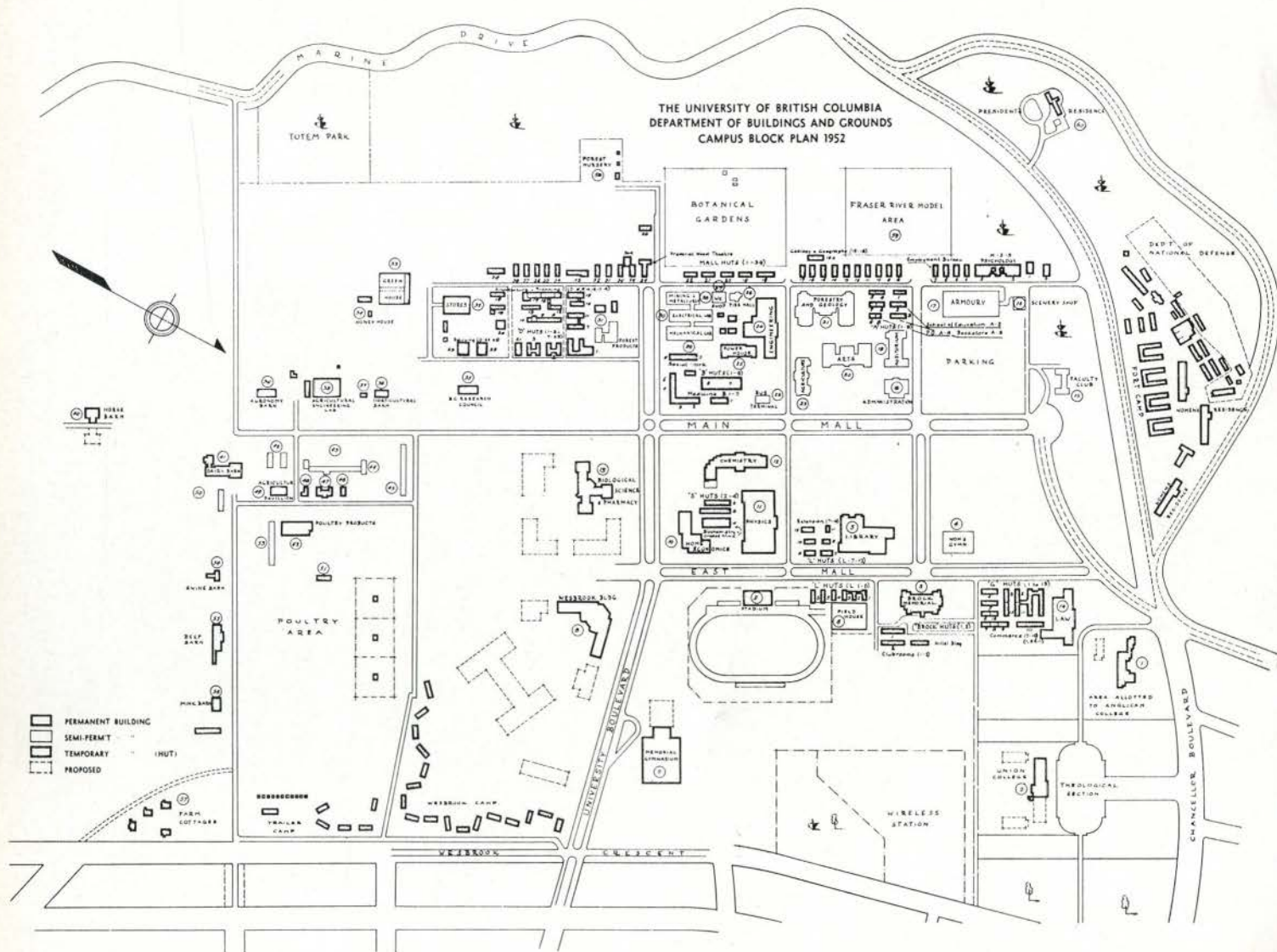
with.

The Home Economics Building, Biological Sciences Building, Preventive Medicine Building (now called Westbrook Building), Gymnasium, Women's Dormitories, Law Building, and B.C. Research Council Building, have followed during the last few years. The last ones on the campus were the Law Building and an addition to the B.C. Research Council Building.

Since the original master plan was conceived, location of the permanent buildings have followed this plan wherever possible, but it is somewhat hard to follow owing to the fact that the Provincial Government developed several buildings known as semi-permanent buildings, in some areas. The University was also forced to bring in a large number of army huts and adapt these to take care of a large number of overseas veteran students. These huts are scattered all over the campus, but will be removed when the new building program makes this possible.

The site of the University is about six or seven miles distant from Vancouver, and approached by an avenue marked on the small plan, University Boulevard. Also by the Marine Drive which enters the University at the north end. Approach from the south is also obtained from the Marine Drive.

Charles J. Thompson







**Wesbrook Building**

*Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects*

**Home Economics**

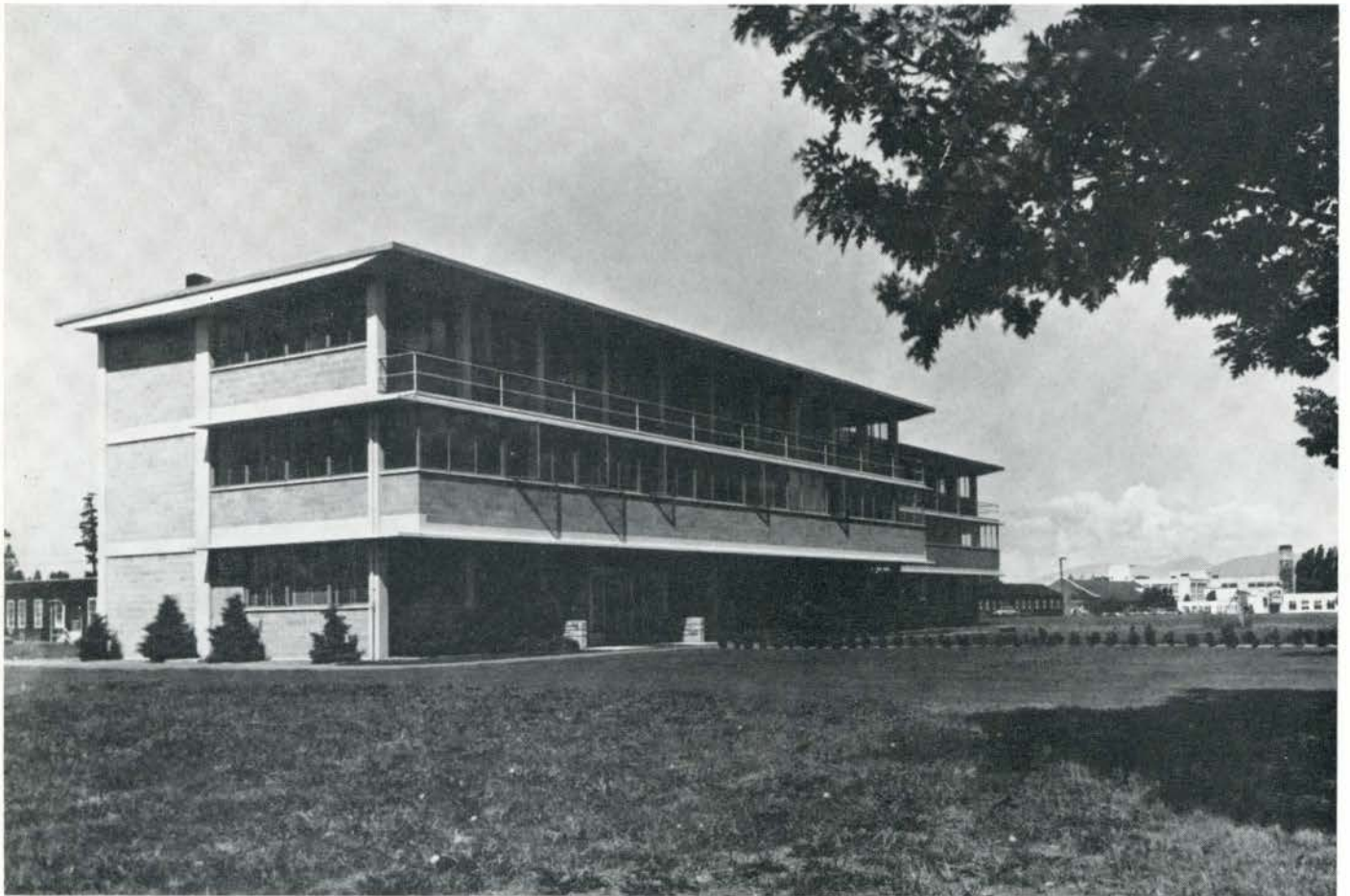
*Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects*







**Women's Dormitory** *Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects*



**B.C. Research Council**

*Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects*



## NEWS FROM THE INSTITUTE

### CORONATION MEDAL

The Institute takes pleasure in announcing that Mr Forsey Page has been awarded the Coronation Medal in recognition of his services to the profession and to the Institute of which he is a Past President.

It is also a pleasure to announce that a Coronation Medal has been given to Mr George Englesmith in consideration of his contribution to the Industrial Design movement in Canada.

### CALENDAR OF EVENTS AND NOTICES

Annual Meetings of the Provincial Associations:

Alberta, Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, January 29th, 1954.  
Ontario, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, January 22nd to 23rd, 1954.

Quebec, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City, February 4th to 6th, 1954.

Council reported considerable progress made in the arrangements for the R.A.I.C. Assembly which is to be held at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, May 10th to 14th, 1954. Mr John Bland, Chairman of the Convention Committee, reported the formation of four sub-committees: Exhibition and Building Materials, Frank Nobbs, Chairman; R.A.I.C. Convention Committee, R. E. Bolton, Chairman; Program Planning Committee, R. C. Betts, Chairman. The theme of the Annual Assembly is to be The Architect and Industry.

The first meeting this fall of the Executive Committee of Council took place on 19th September in the Executive Offices at Ottawa. Present were: R. Schofield Morris (F), President; D. E. Kertland (F), Honorary Secretary; Messrs F. Bruce Brown (F), A. J. Hazelgrove (F), H. G. Hughes (F), Earle J. Sheppard, Hugh P. Sheppard (F), L. E. Shore (F), Harland Steele (F); A. L. Fleming, Solicitor; C. J. G. Carroll, Secretary.

The Ottawa Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects was host to Mr Basil Spence, O.B.E., A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., at a dinner on 24th September, where Mr Spence gave an illustrated lecture of his work upon the reconstruction of Coventry Cathedral. Mr Spence also spoke at a public meeting in the auditorium of the National Museum in Ottawa on 22nd September.

The August, 1953, issue of the *Journal*, shows a photograph of the R.A.I.C.'s Address of Loyalty to Her Majesty, which was designed and executed by one of the members, Mr A. Scott Carter. Mr Harland Steele (F), who was in charge of the production of this Address, announced that Mr Carter had presented a coloured reproduction to the Institute. The Executive Committee accepted this gift gratefully and directed that it be framed and hung in the Executive Offices.

The Institute is anxious to receive photographs of Past Presidents for hanging in the Executive Offices. The list of Past Presidents is in the R.A.I.C. Membership List and the help of the Provincial Associations is sought in obtaining photographs of retired or deceased Past Presidents.

Mr D. E. Kertland (F), Honorary Secretary of the R.A.I.C., announced that his Special Committee has approved the details of "Home '54" the second of a series of architectural competitions by *Canadian Home Journal*, in which the Professional Adviser is Mr D. W. G. McRae. This competition now meets the requirements for the Code for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions (R.A.I.C. Document No. 4).

### ALBERTA

Architects are apt to be insufficiently articulate in the matter of verbal criticism of architectural design. In justifying or condemning an architectural work, we are apt to use terms which may carry conviction to our own minds but which may mean little or nothing to our clients or to the general public, or even to our fellow architects. This arises from lack of clearness of thought about the nature and purposes of art in general and of architecture in particular. We may be able to produce good designs without much clearness of thought about why we do this and that because, without any words about it, our intelligence and our eyes are guiding us aright through the mazes of our work. In fact, it is better not to be encumbering ourselves with too much questioning of our motives whilst we are in the midst of collecting the necessary ideas together. Yet it would be of good service to us when our work is nearing completion to apply some definite tests, based on sound ideas of the nature and purpose of art and of design.

There is, especially, a very general confusion between two very diverse elements that are always present in works of art. These two elements are 'beauty' and 'expression'. Philosophers are, today, shy of beauty, but no one else is. They find it difficult to define. Let them worry about that; for the purpose of the designer beauty is what delights the senses. In music it delights the ear; in visual arts, including architecture, beauty is that element that delights the eye. Delight to the eye is a very important element in life for the eye is a hungry little creature, requiring nourishment that it can find only in beautiful things, and, if our human nature is to be satisfied, beautiful things must be provided for it. The pleasures derived from the senses may be gentle and abiding or they may be so intense that we describe them in magical terms. Our ears are charmed or our eyes are enchanted. Our need for these pleasures is great, they add value to life. Beauty is perceived by the senses alone although we may apply the name indirectly to matters of thought. If a building is beautiful our reason approves because reason, too, demands harmony; but the beauty is there because the eye demands it. It may happen that



certain proportions that please the eye are interesting to mathematicians but that is not why the designer uses them. The eye is the only judge in its own realm of seeing.

Architecture, however, is an art with other primary purposes. It does not start out simply to produce objects that please the eye. Its first purpose is to serve the needs of men in their various activities. The buildings that we erect express these interests and, in doing so, they express the men themselves, their character, their ambitions, their aspirations, their mental and physical attainments. This expression of human interests is the first and chief endeavour of the architect. If, in the final result, the form satisfies the eye beauty as well as expression is obtained. The expression comes from the human interest that is exhibited, the beauty from accordance with the natural laws that govern the sense of sight.

We try to express in words the laws or principles of beauty when we criticize an architectural composition by saying that it does not hang together, that it is badly proportioned or even that it is just a mess. On the other hand, we may, considering it from the human point of view, say that it is not good architecture but, on account of its good intentions, it is really charming. The principles of beauty are contained, if we interpret it widely and wisely in the saying "Diversity with Unity" and its transposition "Unity in Diversity", for we shall not have Unity without composition, order, harmony, proportion, rhythm, dominance, contrast, focus and the rest, and we cannot begin to have these qualities without Diversity to employ them on. The human interest of a building is expressed in its function which dictates its general form, in the energy and intelligence displayed by its structure, in the many devices employed for the service of its occupants and in the skill and accomplishment of its workmanship.

If we examine how, all through history in the architecture of various times and peoples, these elements of beauty and expression have been displayed, we shall have revealed to us not a mere array of period styles, but we shall enter into sympathy with the work and thought of the people who have preceded us in endeavours similar to our own, and we shall have a clearer idea of what we ourselves are doing and some guidance for the future.

*Cecil S. Burgess*

## MANITOBA

Two years ago the active membership of this Association totalled fifty-eight. Today, our active membership is eighty-seven, an increase of fifty percent. The old adage, "which came first, the chicken or the egg?" might well apply here. Have we an increased interest within the Association because of an increased membership, or an increased membership because of an increased interest? Whatever the answer, there are signs of increased interest.

All too often in the past, a small handful of members has attempted to fan the sinking flame of hilarity, team work, and interest within our Association, and assumed responsibilities as heads of committees only to find all the work falling on their own shoulders. Having watched at a safe distance from the side lines, the writer feels quite qualified in making this statement. However, it would appear that this situation is being overcome. A newly formed Public Relations Committee has been organized with Mr Kenneth

Pratt as chairman. Mr Pratt is a recent graduate from the School of Architecture in Manitoba, and is also a member of Council. Much credit must go to Mr Pratt for his sustained interest and organizational ability displayed in forming this committee. The committee has been broken down into eleven sub-committees with at least one, and in most cases two, sub-chairmen for each sub-committee. These sub-chairmen are responsible for looking into and initiating action in their various fields.

The sub-committees are as follows: display, radio, newspapers, manufacturers, education, lectures, liaison with the R.A.I.C., House Builders Association liaison, social, material collection for trade publication, Community Planning Association of Canada – city beautification, city cleanliness, housing, slum rehabilitation, zoning.

As well as our Public Relations Committee, Council has secured the services of a Public Relations Counsel who assists in the carrying out of actual projects.

There has already been fruition from this organizational effort which deserves recognition. In May, the Display Sub-Committee organized and set up a booth in the Better Homes Exposition in the Winnipeg Auditorium for the Manitoba Association of Architects. An official directory for this Exposition contained sketch plans and perspectives of thirteen small homes designed by members of this Association. Also a pamphlet entitled "Consult your Architect Before Building" was handed out at the booth.

Then in August, due to the efforts of the House Builders Association Liaison Sub-Committee, a Model Home, designed by members of our Association, was erected in the T. Eaton Company Limited Store. It was estimated that sixty thousand people saw this Model Home.

In the field of publications, a series of designs for six schools has been arranged to appear in the Manitoba School Journal, published by the Department of Education. And our reports from the Radio Sub-Committee are that we will be hearing discussions between architect and client over the air in the mornings beginning on the first Monday in October. In fact, they are looking ahead to when they will appear on T.V.

During the past year the Social Sub-Committee has not been inactive. Three tours were arranged and carried out by this sub-committee, one through the Steel Mills at Selkirk, Manitoba, one through Pilkington Glass Limited and one through the Gypsum Lime and Alabastine Plant. Also a luncheon, which was hurriedly called so that we could meet and hear an address from Mr Nils Lindqvist, a Swedish architect, was surprisingly well attended and obviously enjoyed by all present. Maybe what we need are more visiting Swedish architects.

*John A. Chivers*

## ONTARIO

A most interesting event, recently, in these Metropolitan acres, was the illustrated lecture given to the Toronto Chapter on October 1st by Mr Basil Spence, the architect (selected by national competition) for the re-building of the blitzed Coventry Cathedral. The original competition drawings, the inevitable modifications after the selection was made, and the currently final scheme were shown, and gave all of us a closer insight into the thinking behind this highly controversial project. For my money, it's good.



And speaking of money (any reference to which was tactfully avoided during Mr Spence's talk to fellow practitioners), it has been widely publicised that the main reason for the North American visit of Mr Spence and the Provost of the Cathedral is to raise funds for its building. It would seem a very appropriate cause to which Canadian architects (now enjoying unprecedented prosperity, according to Mr Abbot) might contribute generously.

Mr Spence's splendid efforts got a very excellent press coverage — as did the sojourn of Sir Hugh Casson when he visited Toronto as the guest of the R.A.I.C. this April — which leads this correspondent into some deep thinking about the sad inadequacy of our relationships with the public generally, as a profession. I wonder whether the Royal Institute shouldn't consider embarking on a broad and active project, on a national scale, of a vital effort to acquaint the Canadian public with our services; what we really do, and what we contribute to the development of a country which is switching, in our lifetime, from an agricultural to a highly skilled and humming industrial economy. At the top of this, in the driver's seat, or at what is (or should be) the top of the pyramid of one of Canada's greatest industries, the construction industry, is the Architect — yet an astonishingly large number of otherwise intelligent industrialists have only the vaguest idea of what comprises the architect's function; often confusing it with that of the builder.

This is obviously a task of public information which should be undertaken, and even though we may all be terribly busy and reasonably prosperous at this moment, it would seem that this is the time to do it. It may not always be this way. It may take professional assistance in the public education field — (such as the American Institute of Architects decided to embark on this spring). It can not be done by appointing a reasonably busy architect as honorary chairman of a National Committee of Public Information. I know. I'm it.

There should be a professional (who are we, as architects, who tell our clients they should hire professionally trained people, to quibble with this?) who is constantly alert to see that the efforts and achievements of the trained architect are kept before the public — our eventual future clients. And, equally important, to be prepared to refute statements which appear nationally (granted, during election campaigns) about architects who had been paid for producing drawings for buildings which had never been built. A completely unjustified black mark, in the uninformed public mind, about members of our profession who had done what they had been told to do, did it competently, and received honourable compensation.

The medical profession maintains a professional outlet for public information. How often does any public misinformation about doctors go unrefuted. So do the legal, and the dental professions. And so do the churches. A climate of understanding and appreciation for our profession can be created. True, we are riding the crest now, but to any thinking practitioner this would appear to be the time to broaden the horizons of general public understanding, and batten the hatches for possible future storms of misjudgment of our serious and essential function.

*Richard A. Fisher*

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## CANADIAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

A Sectional Committee on Abbreviations, Definitions and Symbols has been formed, and the R.A.I.C. representative is Mr W. G. Raymore. Mr W. H. Gilleland, the R.A.I.C. representative on the Technical Council of the C.S.A., will be assisted by alternate representatives when meetings are held in Montreal and Toronto. These alternate repre-



sentatives are Mr Robert Montgomery of Montreal and Mr A. G. Facey of Toronto.

## SCHOLARSHIPS



Kenneth Terriss

Word has been received from the American Institute of Architects that Kenneth Gordon Terriss has been awarded an Edward Langley Scholarship. The Edward Langley Scholarship, in accordance with its terms of government, is to be used for scholarship purposes and is particularly in aid of students resident in the United States and Canada in the study of architecture.

Mr Terriss has lived and studied in North Vancouver, B.C., and attended the University of B.C. from 1946-1952, where he became an Honors graduate with the highest standing in his year. During his course in architecture, Mr Terriss was in the upper third of the class for all of the five years of the course. He received the C. J. Thompson prize for highest standing in History of Architecture in his third year, and the Trail Board of Trade prize for outstanding merit in Community Planning in his fifth year. Mr Terriss is at present working for the firm of Messrs Davison and Porter, architects of Vancouver. He is planning to take his Master's Degree at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The American Institute of Architects asked the Royal Institute to participate in this Scholarship, and this was done through nominations received from the Directors of the five Schools of Architecture in Canada. The R.A.I.C. Screening Committee consisted of Messrs Forsey Page, Harland Steele, F. Bruce Brown and D. E. Kertland.

Applications for the 1954 R.A.I.C. College of Fellows' Scholarship must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Institute by January 31, 1954. Members will recall that the first award of the College of Fellows' Scholarship was made in the year 1950, and that subsequent awards were to be announced every second year. Its value is \$1500, and its purpose, the advancement of architectural knowledge through travel, study or research. The Scholarship is open to Canadian citizens who have graduated from a Canadian school of architecture, and who have taken their entire architectural course at a Canadian school or schools. Applications for the award must be made within

five years of the date of graduation, and candidates for the 1954 award must submit their applications to the Institute Office by January 31, 1954.

The full Conditions of Award, together with the formal Application Form, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Institute, and any inquiries concerning the Scholarship should be addressed to the Institute Office. Announcement of the 1954 award, if any, will be made at the Annual Dinner of the Institute which is to take place on May 14th, 1954.

Applications are invited from members of the Institute who qualify under the conditions, and who wish to apply for the Scholarship. In addition, it would be very much appreciated by the Officers of the College of Fellows, if members of the Institute would assist in the distribution of the above information by drawing it to the attention of any architectural graduates, who would be qualified to apply for the award, although they have not yet attained membership in the Institute.

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE R.A.I.C.

Victor G. Bathory, Joseph K. English, Alberta; Arthur Buckwell, Arthur C. Erickson, A. R. Gathe, Warnett Kennedy, Geoffrey Massey, Francis M. Noden, Ross B. Ritchie, Frank H. Russell, British Columbia; Kenneth R. Johnson, F. Harold Deeks, Manitoba; John R. Disher, New Brunswick; L. W. Hopkins, Newfoundland; Harold L. Bloomfield, J. G. Defries, D'Arcy Helmer, Ontario; Mme. Raoul Chenevert, Paul Emile Lapointe, Andre Robitaille, Quebec; C. R. Goldie, Saskatchewan.

## THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE OF CANADA

At the first Annual Meeting of the reorganized Town Planning Institute of Canada held in Windsor, Ontario, in June, 1953, the following executive officers were elected: President, E. W. Thrift, Winnipeg; First Vice-President, E. G. Faludi, Toronto; Second Vice-President, P. A. Deacon, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, R. N. Dryden, Kitchener.

## CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

**Ross Anderson** has that wanderlust that characterized those English and Scottish architects who, in the 17th and 18th centuries, went repeatedly to Italy and to far off places like Moscow. Mr Anderson was born in Toronto and graduated from the University of Toronto in 1951. During one vacation, he toured half a dozen European countries on a bicycle, and in another, worked his way to Australia. On graduation, he was employed in the offices of Bouchard & Rinfret and Edouard Fiset in Quebec City. In 1952, he worked his way to India via Australia, and has since made several trips as a seaman between Calcutta and the United Kingdom. At present, he is with Charles Klieber, architect, in Moutier, Switzerland.

**Edouard Fiset** was born in Rimouski. Studied architecture at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Quebec, and then at the Ecole Supérieure Nationale des Beaux-Arts in Paris.

Interned by the Germans from 1940 to 1944, and, after his liberation, worked for the Ministry of Reconstruction in France. In Canada in 1945, was appointed assistant to Jacques Gréber, planner of the National Capital. In 1952,



opened an office of Architects and Planning Consultants in Quebec, in partnership with Paul Deschamps. Besides his continuing collaboration on the plans of Ottawa, is planning consultant to the cities of Quebec, Baie-Comeau, Rimouski and Loretteville; has prepared the master plan of the new Laval University in Quebec and of a new town, Labrieville, in the north of the Province. He has given lectures on planning at Laval University in 1947 and 1948.

Member of the Société des Architectes Diplômés du Gouvernement Français, of the Planning Institute of Canada and corresponding member of the Société Française des Urbanistes.

#### FUTURE ISSUES

November	The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company Building, Toronto; Stratford Theatre
December	Thesis on Town Planning, by K. Izumi
January	Don Mills Development, Ontario
February	Students' Union, Victoria College, University of Toronto
March	Students' Issue - University of Manitoba
April	Hospitals
May	Landscaping; University City of Mexico

An announcement of future issues will appear each month in the *Journal*. Architects who may have material for any of these issues should get in touch immediately with their Editorial Board representative.

#### BOOK REVIEWS

ACOUSTICS IN MODERN BUILDING PRACTICE by Fritz Ingersler. Published by the Architectural Press, London, England. Price 35s. 0d.

The book is divided into seven chapters.

The 1st, "Properties of Sound", describes the nature of sound, that is its propagation, energy, intensity level, sound pressure level, loudness level and annoyance level.

The 2nd, "Room Acoustics", covers the behaviour of sound in rooms, the influence of its shape, its inner surfaces, curvature of walls and ceilings, materials used, the ratio of length, width to height. Reverberation, its effect on speech and music and its control.

Chapter 3, "Sound Absorbing Materials", describes the various types of materials, the manner in which they absorb sound and how they are to be used. In this section, there are several illustrations of construction methods used which incorporate the acoustical materials mostly in the form of wooden slats, perforated plywood, etc.

Chapters 4, 5, 6 and 7, deal with the various aspects of noise, that is its definition, measurements, psychological and physiological effects, various methods of excluding airborne, as well as solid-borne noise are described, as well as some observations on noise generated by air conditioning systems which are made in the last chapter.

This reviewer feels that Chapters 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 would be of value to architects during the early stages of design, so that too many drawing changes will not be necessitated when final stages of design are carried out.

A final design based on the contents of this textbook, or for that matter any other textbook, is not likely to result in the ultimate in performance and economy of construction, as only a small fraction of possible construction methods, (which may be governed by architectural con-

siderations), and their acoustical properties can be included in any average size textbook.

The material is presented in a very simple and direct form, and the mathematical formulae are simplified to a minimum. Some of the data is given in the metric system only, whereas some of it is presented in both the metric and the British systems. This, it is felt, should present no problem as the conversions can be very easily made.

H. Goldin

ARCHITECTS' DETAIL SHEETS, edited by Edward D. Mills, F.R.I.B.A. Published by Iliffe and Sons Ltd., London, England. Price 25s. 0d.

This volume of ninety-six architectural details, formerly appearing in *The Architect and Building News*, is indicative of the increasing importance attached to materials and methods of construction. The examples are drawn from work of the last few years, principally from Britain, with a few items from abroad. Scale details are supplemented by photographs, and include examples of balconies, fireplaces, entrance doorways, shop fronts, staircases, windows, wall details, and various fittings. The commonplaces of modern detail are well represented - the canopy, the cantilever stair, reinforced concrete - as are some of the well-known names in building - Corbusier, Breuer, Arup, Roth. There are many details that have been sensitively handled with economy of means which will repay careful study. There are others which highlight the fact that building in Britain presents a different problem to building in Canada. We note (a trifle wistfully) the common use in Britain of the two-brick cavity wall, a detail curtailed here by code restrictions and lack of precise knowledge of its limitations in our rigorous climate.

The introduction to the book freely acknowledges that many early examples of modern architecture, while aesthetically stimulating, have failed in their ability to withstand weather conditions and the destructive effects of daily use, with consequent high maintenance costs. It is obvious that any departure from time-honoured and tested building methods involves the architect in experiment that could result in failure and loss to the client. Since building technology is advanced as much by failure as by success in experimentation, it is equally obvious that we should be prepared to experience failure as the price of advancement. But who will pay for our mistakes? There may be clients in whom the pioneering flame burns brightly, but they are few (and probably lacking in the wherewithal). It would appear that agencies dedicated to testing and experiment should be the natural leaders in this work. This fact points inevitably in the direction of the Division of Building Research of the National Research Council, whose test projects scattered throughout the country are flying columns ranging into unknown territory. We cannot but express the urgent hope that researchers, government, and architects alike, are conscious of the critically important nature of D.B.R.'s work in advancing building technology.

Knowing the eager interest of students of architecture in building construction, we have no hesitation in calling their attention to this volume. We think it could have a missionary effect on alert practitioners.

W. G. Raymore



## ST FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY CENTENARY

*Report of A. E. Priest who represented the President of the R.A.I.C. at the St Francis Xavier University Centenary, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, September 1st and 2nd, 1953.*

Antigonish is a town of about 3,000 and is set in the midst of a fertile country dotted with attractive farms; hills rise in graceful cones near the boundaries of the community. From the highest of these, Sugar Loaf, 750 feet, may be seen the shores of Cape Breton Island, thirty miles eastward. Prince Edward Island, known as "The Garden of the Gulf", lies about forty miles northward. It was in this small delightful town (that has a police force of three) that Saint Francis Xavier University celebrated its centenary, with about one thousand visitors and alumni attending.

The N.S.A.A. was honoured by the request of the President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada to present to the Most Reverend John R. MacDonald, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University, an Address conveying greetings and congratulations upon the occasion of the University's Centenary Celebration.

*The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada sends its greetings and congratulations to St Francis Xavier University upon the occasion of their Centenary Celebration on September the first and second, 1953.*

*The occasion marks the turning of a page representing the Universities' long and honourable record of service in the education of the young people of this country in knowledge, culture and in the worship of Almighty God.*

*Through our representative, Mr A. E. Priest, F.R.A.I.C., the President and Council on behalf of the Members of the Royal Institute sends these greetings and best wishes for a still greater future.*

*R. Schofield Morris  
President*

On Tuesday afternoon, I attended the reception given by the Chancellor, the Most Reverend J. R. MacDonald and the President, the Right Reverend P. J. Nicholson. The Chancellor presented me to the Apostolic Delegate to Canada, the Most Reverend Ildebrando Antoniutti, D.D.

The Processional took place on Tuesday evening. On the stage were His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate to Canada; Premiers (on their representatives) of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland; Sir Richard Livingstone; the Most Reverend Chancellor; the President.

After the singing of O Canada, the Chancellor welcomed the distinguished visitors and the representatives of universities and colleges, in order of their founding, who presented their good wishes to the Chancellor. The President of the University introduced the guest speaker, Sir Richard Livingstone, former Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, who spoke on "The Meaning of Progress".

On Wednesday morning, Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated in the University Chapel. The Celebrant was His Excellency the Most Reverend Ildebrando Antoniutti, D.D., and the sermon was given by His Excellency the Most Reverend John J. Wright, D.D., Bishop of Worcester, Mass. Following the sermon, the Apostolic Delegate delivered a message and imparted the Apostolic Blessing. In the afternoon, the Centenary Convocation was held in the University auditorium. Camera fans had a field day as the colourful academic procession, composed of men and women representatives of state, church, university, armed forces, professions, and commerce, walked slowly across the campus for this special convocation.

The Convocation Address was delivered by His Excellency the Governor-General, who spoke on the value of a liberal education, and the significance of a liberal arts college in the world of education.

The large Morrison Hall, where the centenary dinner was held, was filled to capacity with scholars and notables from

near at home and distant parts of the world. The chairman was the Honourable Angus L. Macdonald, P.C., S.J.D., Premier of Nova Scotia. A Toast to Our Country was given by Lionel A. Forsyth, Q.C., LL.D., President of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation. The Prime Minister of Canada replied to the toast.

Toast addresses to St Francis Xavier University were given by Sir Douglas Copland, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.Sc., High Commissioner for Australia to Canada; Sir Alexander Gray, C.B.E., LL.D., representative of the University of St Andrew's, Scotland; Rt Reverend Olivier Maurault, P.S.S., P.A., Rector, University of Montreal, Montreal; Robert M. Lester, M.A., LL.D., New York, secretary of the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and Sir James H. Dunn, Bart., Litt.D., President of the Algoma Steel Corporation. The response to the foregoing was made by the Chancellor.

On the following morning, I left this quiet college town which yesterday morning had welcomed His Excellency the Governor-General, preceded by scarlet-coated Royal Canadian Mounted Police and accompanied by the famed all girls Pipe Band of the Pictou Highlanders playing the stirring music of Scotland.

## CANADIAN CONFERENCE ON PRESTRESSED CONCRETE

The Extension Department of the University of Toronto is planning to hold a Conference on Prestressed Concrete in Toronto on Thursday and Friday, January 28 and 29, 1954. It is hoped that this Conference will attract many Canadian engineers who may be interested in the applications of this new and vital structural material.

An organizing committee, under the chairmanship of Professor C. F. Morrison of the Department of Civil Engineering, University of Toronto, is now at work preparing the details of this Conference. Detailed information will be made known at a later date, but this preliminary information has been released in order that those wishing to attend this important Conference may reserve the dates immediately.

Among those who will present papers to the Conference are: Mr R. F. Shaw, Vice-President of the Foundation Company of Canada and President of the Corporation of Professional Engineers of the Province of Quebec. Professor Gustave Magnel of Belgium, internationally known authority on prestressed concrete; Dr T. O. Lazarides who, besides being an expert on prestressed concrete, is well known for his work on the Dome of Discovery for the Festival of Britain, 1951, and many other important structures; Mr Robert Shama of Empresas Campenon Bernard, Venezuela, whose most recent work has been in connection with the famous arch bridges for the Caracas superhighway in Venezuela; Mr R. B. Young of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, past president of the American Concrete Institute; Mr A. T. Waidelich, Manager of the Research Division of the Austin Company, Cleveland; Professor M. W. Huggins of the Department of Civil Engineering, University of Toronto; and Mr A. L. Parme of the Structural Bureau of the Portland Cement Association.

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Word has been received from Mr John H. Wade, President of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia, that the A.I.B.C. has moved its headquarters to 17 East Broadway, Vancouver.